

Preface

In 1936, political cartoonist J.N. “Ding” Darling and President Franklin Roosevelt organized a meeting of over 2,000 conservationists in Washington, D.C. The event drew in a crowd of hunters, anglers, garden club members and outdoor enthusiasts to discuss wildlife and conservation. This group formed the General Wildlife Federation – which became the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) soon after – to unite behind the common goals of conservation. Participants in this first conference of NWF returned home motivated to organize federations in their own states. These affiliate federations became the backbone of NWF. Affiliates provide governance, vision and the critical grassroots support for achieving our conservation goals. Each year affiliate organizations and NWF staff gather for our Annual Meeting – a time of unity and collaboration. During the Annual Meeting, affiliates and staff work collectively to pass policy resolutions that guide the Federation’s conservation work both presently and for the future.

This document is a compilation of the policy resolutions passed by the National Wildlife Federation at their annual meetings since 1975. The document intends to situate our current missions within the rich history of NWF’s advocacy, as is embodied by our federated structure. The cover page features the most frequently recurring words throughout the full text of 48 years of resolutions. Each resolution indicates the date and site of their approval, which are also indexed at the end of this document. It begins in 1975 as earlier resolutions have yet to be digitized, leaving more room for future staff to discover NWF’s history.

How to navigate

The best way to navigate this document is to use the *Contents* section to jump to a selected resolution by title or by year. If you are curious about what the resolutions illuminate regarding a particular issue, location, or bill over time, a broader perspective is accessible by using the index, which starts on page 504, to track the references over the decades.

How to update

As more resolutions are passed, in order to keep the index updated, the author of this first edition recommends maintaining a concordance document of key words and related phrases which can be turned into an automatically updating index. [This article](#) outlines the process.

Finally,

This document was created by Mary Herdelin through guidance from NWF’s policy teams, with particular thanks to Mike Leahy and Natalie Hodgman, whose vision guided the final product.

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https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/wildlife-responsible-solar-energy-development/	Wildlife-Responsible Solar Energy Development	<p>Wildlife-Responsible Solar Energy Development Resolution 2023-08 WHEREAS, the impacts of climate change are serious and are escalating for wildlife, communities, and the economy; and WHEREAS, solar renewable energy is a technologically and economically feasible solution and becoming a rapidly increasing part of our energy mix; and WHEREAS, despite some positive steps by certain states, tribes, territories, regions, cities, and localities, current commitments to renewable energy generation are not sufficient to reach emission reduction goals; and WHEREAS, solar development is heavily reliant on existing infrastructure and the nation's current transmission infrastructure is in dire need of upgrades and expansion to handle increased energy production and demand; and WHEREAS, a substantial additional build out of renewable energy at a rapid pace beyond what is occurring currently is needed to meet emission reduction goals and avert calamitous consequences to wildlife and people; and WHEREAS, the infrastructure necessary for solar development and energy transmission requires an extensive footprint and may include extensive fencing that can fragment and degrade habitat and wildlife connectivity corridors which often span public, private, and tribal lands; and WHEREAS, recent scientific research has found that poorly sited utility-scale solar development can negatively impact wildlife populations, connectivity, and surrounding habitat—including big game migration corridors and winter range on public and private lands—interfere directly and indirectly with seasonal movements, and irreversibly fragments quality habitats, conflicts with conservation of other species, and disturbs nearby water resources, aquatic habitat functions, hunting, fishing, other outdoor recreation opportunities, and cultural and indigenous resources; and WHEREAS, critical habitat in certain locations cannot be developed without irreparable damage to sensitive species and cannot be recreated elsewhere making it impossible to be mitigated; and WHEREAS, there is ample opportunity for rooftop and other distributed solar to be built on already developed land that would have little or no impact on wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, historically, overburdened/frontline communities have not had direct consultation or the opportunity to engage in the permitting process and are disproportionately impacted by these projects. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, supports regional, city, and local policies that promote the wildlife-responsible development of renewable energy such as solar including distributed solar to address climate change with priority given where strategic plans exist to upgrade or expand needed transmission infrastructure; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation promotes policies and practices that ensure that solar renewable energy infrastructure development is done in a manner that is protective of wildlife and habitat, avoiding and minimizing impacts to wildlife and their habitat, and that takes transmission grid stability into account, promoting policies and practices including the reviews required under applicable statutes like the National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Endangered Species Act that protect wildlife, provide opportunities for public engagement, and blend compatible habitat wherever possible, mitigating for any impacts to wildlife and habitat that cannot be avoided or minimized, these projects should be durable in nature: meaning the quality of such projects being able to last a long time without becoming damaged or lost; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a focus is given to critical habitats and migration corridors to protect them from conversion and fragmentation by evaluating alternative sites or design considerations through a least conflict solar siting effort such as avoiding high value forest, cropland, grasslands, habitat, cultural resources, and sensitive species lands, that drives development away from critical wildlife habitat and connectivity corridors, and clearly identifies agreeable locations for development through early collaboration between local and federal solar permitting agencies, developers, and state and federal wildlife agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation promotes policies to ensure strategic criteria are developed for least conflict solar siting so projects on public and private lands are advanced by federal, state, and local agencies and promote appropriate legislation to avoid or minimize cumulative impacts to sensitive fish and wildlife habitats, water, cultural and indigenous resources, and recreational opportunities, including the prioritization of solar on built infrastructure, such as parking lots, rooftops, and other distributed solar on already developed land; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that solar be developed involving meaningful early tribal consultation; such that if tribal historical and cultural values and places are in danger of being irreplaceably lost due to renewable energy development then other alternatives should be prioritized; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that solar projects should be advanced only with the early and thorough communication and consultation with local, frontline communities and with specific attention to the project's impacts to environmental justice communities, ensuring adequate time for review, input and objection to proposed development; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that utility scale solar energy development alternative design configurations be promoted to allow for the passage of local wildlife and the protection of habitat or consider dual-use or agrivoltaic alternatives.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/protecting-defending-and-enhancing-revenue-for-wildlife-	Protecting, Defending and Enhancing Revenue for Wildlife and Sport	<p>Protecting, Defending and Enhancing Revenue for Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Resolution 2023-07 WHEREAS, the NWF Mission envisions "Uniting all Americans to ensure wildlife thrive in a rapidly changing world," and WHEREAS, in 1937, Congress passed legislation entitled the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson Act), which was the model for the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act) passed in 1950 and amended by the Wallop-Breaux amendment in 1984; and WHEREAS, these Acts were originally conceived, supported, promoted and continue to be defended by a coalition of sportspersons, manufacturers, non-governmental conservation organizations, and fish and wildlife agencies; and WHEREAS, the principal purpose of these Acts is to place an excise tax on firearms, ammunition, sportfishing equipment, fishing tackle, boats, and certain other equipment, and a portion of the gas tax; and WHEREAS, the funds generated from the payment of these taxes were and are dedicated to the restoration and conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of this nation; and WHEREAS, these Pittman-Robertson funds are provided to state wildlife agencies for wildlife conservation and hunter education programs in each state and territory, which in Fiscal Year 2023 totaled almost \$1.2 billion; and WHEREAS, Dingell-Johnson/Wallop-Breaux funds are provided to state fisheries agencies to restore, enhance, and manage sport fishery resources, the development and maintenance of boating access facilities and aquatic education programs in each state and</p>

and-sport-fish-restoration/	Fish Restoration	territory, which in Fiscal Year 2023 totaled almost \$425 million; and WHEREAS, this landmark user pay, public benefit program has restored and protected previously threatened wildlife species to healthy and viable populations and contributes to the conservation and restoration of sport fish species and their habitats. These funds also support connecting people with nature through outdoor recreational opportunities. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, will protect and enhance this funding source for decades to come by: addressing loopholes and technology changes to combat slippage where excise taxes are not collected; protecting this funding from diversion of its intended uses; and retaining the current dedication of the excise taxes on hunting, fishing, boating and recreational shooting equipment and motorboat fuel sales for public access and for fish and wildlife conservation purposes.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/principles-for-partnering-with-tribes-and-indigenous-communities/	Principles for Partnering with Tribes and Indigenous Communities	Principles for Partnering with Tribes and Indigenous Communities Resolution 2023-06 WHEREAS, for generations, federally-recognized, sovereign Tribes (“Tribes”) and Indigenous communities have wisely stewarded natural resources through their knowledges, cultures, and practices; and WHEREAS, Tribes have authority to manage wildlife and natural resources on lands within their jurisdiction and have shared opportunities for management on ancestral lands; and WHEREAS, for over thirty years, the National Wildlife Federation has supported Tribal conservation efforts and was one of the first national conservation organizations to institute a dedicated program to partnering with tribes; and WHEREAS, Tribal Sovereignty and Self-Determination are fundamental Tribal rights; and WHEREAS, the federal government has a trust responsibility to Tribes; and WHEREAS, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent must guide equitable and just relationships with Tribes and Indigenous communities; and WHEREAS, reaffirmation of Tribes’ federal rights for resource conservation and ensuring Indigenous communities and organizations have sufficient resources and capacity for policy advancements and on-the-ground efforts will result in achieving the conservation and climate goals the 21st century requires; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has prioritized three core areas of water protection, food sovereignty, and intergenerational knowledge transmission for our partnerships with Tribes and Indigenous communities; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is committed to a meaningful and transformational approach to partnerships with Tribes and Indigenous Peoples, and we will conduct our work based on our commitment to Tribal Sovereignty and Self-Determination. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, reaffirms our commitment to strong partnerships with sovereign Tribal governments and Indigenous communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the conservation community and federal, state, and local governments to incorporate Free, Prior, and Informed Consent into their approach to conservation work; to build authentic, collaborative partnerships with Tribes and Indigenous communities based on the five R’s: relationships, respect, responsibility, reciprocity, and redistribution as consistent with National Wildlife Federation’s Tribal and Indigenous Partnerships Enhancement Strategy; formalize the incorporation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge into conservation to gain a holistic picture of the landscape and its importance to everyone’s wellbeing; and use a socio-ecological framework that considers Indigenous cultural values for species, places, and other conservation values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the conservation community to respect, support and ensure Tribal sovereignty, self-determination and the federal trust responsibility; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the conservation community to commit to collaborative, cross-jurisdictional management of land, natural resources and wildlife that equitably involves Federal, Tribal, State sovereigns, and Indigenous communities.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/offshore-wind-power-for-america/	Offshore Wind Power for America	Offshore Wind Power for America Resolution 2023-05 WHEREAS, climate change is an existential threat to the nation’s wildlife, ecosystems, and people; and WHEREAS, carbon pollution from burning fossil fuels to generate electricity, heat our homes, and power our transportation system is the primary contributor to climate change; and WHEREAS, the United States contributes disproportionately to global fossil fuel emissions; and WHEREAS, the fossil fuel-driven energy system – and the climate change it has caused – create disproportionate impacts in low-income communities and communities of color; and WHEREAS, offshore wind is a reliable source of renewable energy that will increase our nation’s energy security while protecting ratepayers from the energy price spikes that plague fossil fuels, especially through long-term contracts; and WHEREAS, America has vast offshore wind energy resources, with over 4,000 gigawatts of clean electricity generation potential identified by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and this resource is close to 85% of the nation’s population and energy demand; and WHEREAS, offshore wind power is one of America’s largest and most powerful untapped renewable energy sources and has great potential to replace our nation’s fossil fuel emissions and protect wildlife, people, and the planet from worsening dangers of climate change; and WHEREAS, offshore wind will create significant economic and workforce development opportunities including tens of thousands of high-quality jobs; and WHEREAS, Europe has been demonstrating that offshore wind turbines are a proven technology that produces reliable clean energy for over three decades, and the industry is booming around the globe; and WHEREAS, all energy development has some effect on wildlife and the environment, and responsibly sited offshore wind power has significantly fewer negative effects than many of its alternatives; and WHEREAS, the cost of inaction on offshore wind as a critical climate solution would be astronomical in comparison to the cost of pursuing it; and WHEREAS, offshore wind power can be developed in an environmentally responsible manner, with strong wildlife protections guiding the selection of project locations and requirements for best management practices in pre-development, construction, operations, maintenance, and decommissioning activities; and WHEREAS, offshore wind structures attached to the seafloor have the potential to create valuable marine habitat for fish, corals, invertebrates, and other marine life that could provide ongoing long-term benefits to the marine environment and ecosystem if preserved as part of the lifecycle and decommissioning plans for offshore wind structures; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior launched an offshore renewable energy leasing program in 2010 and continues to auction significant acreage on the Outer Continental Shelf, and whereas relevant state agencies may pursue offshore wind in the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation recognizes that some areas are unsuitable for offshore wind development; and WHEREAS,

		<p>National Wildlife Federation approaches this work with a regional lens and works in partnership with affiliates and other key partners to build and demonstrate support for appropriately sited and responsibly developed, operated, and decommissioned offshore wind; and WHEREAS, responsible development, operation, and decommissioning of offshore wind means appropriate siting; strong wildlife protections under applicable statutes that protect wildlife and ensure strong public input, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, and continued research and monitoring of possible effects upon wildlife and fisheries to guide further development; inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement and obtaining Free, Prior, and Informed consent from Tribes and Indigenous peoples; economic inclusion through equitable access to economic benefits; any negative impacts of offshore wind and associated infrastructure on environmental justice communities are minimized; and economic justice through the creation of accessible, high-quality, family-sustaining jobs. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, supports the responsible development of offshore wind power as a critical component of achieving a clean energy future for America that is needed to protect wildlife populations and their habitats, and people across all states and nations from the dangerous effects of climate change; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S. Department of the Interior to ensure that the offshore wind power leasing and permitting process includes inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement and obtaining Free, Prior, and Informed consent from Tribes and Indigenous peoples, requirements for labor standards and community benefits, and strong and effective protections for wildlife populations during the pre-development, construction, operations, maintenance, and decommissioning stages. This includes identification of potential wildlife, fisheries and ecosystem impacts early in the leasing process, and thorough review of specific development proposals in order to avoid, minimize, and mitigate environmental impacts from offshore wind development and associated infrastructure; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S. Department of the Interior to develop regulations for the permitting and decommissioning of offshore wind structures attached to the sea floor that recognize the potential positive impacts of habitat created by these structures and maximize the preservation of this habitat through advance planning for both the permitting and decommissioning of such structures to facilitate the retention of offshore habitat created by these structures; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S Congress to continue to support offshore wind power investment and production tax credits that minimize ratepayer impacts from offshore wind development, appropriate sufficient funds to federal agencies to ensure thorough environmental review of proposed projects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation also calls on the U.S. Congress to pass legislation that shares revenue from offshore wind lease auctions with states and/or allocates proceeds to the federal government in order to: support research and monitoring of impacts to fisheries, wildlife and habitat; support workforce development and domestic supply chains for the offshore wind industry; support research and development to drive innovation in technology such as improvement of recycling of turbine components after decommissioning, offset ratepayer impacts; deliver benefits to potentially impacted communities, and ensure a just transition; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on federal and state agencies and offshore wind power developers to ensure that local communities have decision-making power to: minimize negative impacts of, and maximize benefits from, onshore infrastructure development including port facilities, transmission, and cable landings; create equitable access to economic opportunities and high-quality jobs in historically disadvantaged communities; invest in a robust and inclusive domestic supply chain for offshore wind development; and protect low-income ratepayers from disproportionate economic impacts; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on Governors and other policymakers in states pursuing offshore wind to take actions necessary to ensure that responsible offshore wind power plays a major role in their energy future.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2023/06/designate-the-pacific-remote-islands-a-national-marine-sanctuary/	<p>Designate the Pacific Remote Islands a National Marine Sanctuary</p>	<p>Designate the Pacific Remote Islands a National Marine Sanctuary Resolution 2023-04 WHEREAS, the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument (PRI), designated in 2009, currently encompasses nearly 490,350 square miles and is already one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world; and WHEREAS, proposed Marine Sanctuary designation would encompass the existing Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument and extend to the full limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles) around Howland and Baker Islands, Kingman Reef and Palmyra Atoll; and WHEREAS, the current boundaries of the monument do not fully protect the habitat and travel routes for protected whales, monk seals, sea turtles, sharks, and albatrosses; and WHEREAS, Marine Sanctuary designation would expand protection to nearly 754,830 square miles of protected waters, creating the world’s largest marine protected area; and WHEREAS, Marine Sanctuary designation would provide PRI with clear and comprehensive legal protections for sanctuary resources and complement the high level of protection provided by the existing Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument; and WHEREAS, the monument includes predator-dominated ecosystems with strong populations of sharks, groupers, and other apex predators, which have been heavily overfished elsewhere; and WHEREAS, the proposed Marine Sanctuary area is exceptionally diverse with near-pristine ecosystems supporting the greatest proportion of apex predators of any coral reef ecosystem in the world and supports 450 coral species, more than 400 fish species, 56 seabird species, and many threatened, endangered and depleted species that thrive in the area including rare melon-headed whales and a potentially new species of beaked whale; and WHEREAS, an estimated 98 seamounts exist within the proposed protected area, where potential new species of coral, fish and marine bacteria and most of the deep sea biodiversity in this area remains unexplored, with recent expeditions identifying new species on every dive; and WHEREAS, a growing body of science shows that large fully protected marine areas, such as Pacific Remote Islands, are more resilient to climate change and essential to mitigating the impacts of a warming planet; and WHEREAS, Marine Sanctuary designation would serve to honor the memory and sacrifice of the members of Hui Panalā’au, 130 mostly Native Hawaiian young men who were sent to Holland, Baker and Jarvis islands from 1935 to 1942 which enabled the US to claim jurisdiction of the area; and WHEREAS, the Monument protects traditional heiau (temples), ko’a (fishing grounds and shrines), culturally significant species such as sharks, sea turtles, and other ‘aumākua (ancestral family gods), and the flight paths and foraging habitat of seabirds observed during traditional ocean voyaging by canoe; and WHEREAS, the Monument currently serves as an intact cultural voyaging seascape where traditional</p>

		<p>wayfinding, and the preservation of traditional culture and history of pacific seafaring peoples is still practiced today; and WHEREAS, nearby Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument currently serves as the only intact cultural voyaging seascape within the Hawaiian Islands, adding sanctuary status to the monument provides for a premier classroom area for traditional wayfinding, preserving and promoting the culture and history of pacific seafaring peoples which rely on the health of the ocean; and WHEREAS, the proposal to expand the monument’s boundaries through Marine Sanctuary designation comes at a critical time when pollution, overfishing, deep sea mining, invasive species and climate change are seriously damaging the health of the world’s oceans; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s Hawai’i affiliate, Conservation Council for Hawai’i, is a leading member of the Protect Pacific Remote Islands Coalition, is active in local, state, and national efforts to secure Marine Sanctuary status and submitted nomination for National Marine Sanctuary status to President Biden in March of 2023. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, calls upon the Secretary of Commerce to promptly designate the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument as a National Marine Sanctuary and expand the boundaries of protection to 200 nautical miles pursuant to the National Marine Sanctuary nomination submitted by the Protect Pacific Remote Islands Coalition using the authority granted to the Secretary by the National Marine Sanctuaries Act; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the U.S. Secretaries will work in coordination with Indigenous Pacific Islanders to rename the Marine Sanctuary through a culturally appropriate process that honors the cultural, historic and ancestral significance of the region, and develops an Indigenous directed co-management plan for the sanctuary.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/capacity-building-for-successful-biological-control-of-invasive-insects-and-weeds-by-natural-enemies/	<p>Capacity Building for Successful Biological Control of Invasive Insects and Weeds by Natural Enemies</p>	<p>Capacity Building for Successful Biological Control of Invasive Insects and Weeds by Natural Enemies Resolution 2023-03 WHEREAS, growing trade and travel between nations has increased the number of non-native plants, insects and other species arriving upon new lands without their natural enemies, such as predators, parasites and fungal pathogens that keep them in check on in their natural ranges; and WHEREAS, biologists travel to explore these ranges for strictly specific natural enemies of the targeted pest, then if tests in high-security quarantine facilities confirm that they cannot survive on any other species than the pest, that natural enemy is released and “reunited” with the pest; and WHEREAS, Biological Control is a natural method, that is economically efficient and sustainable, because co-evolved beneficial natural enemies are self-replicating, providing control indefinitely without ongoing costs or intervention; and WHEREAS, as a nature-based strategy not using [eliminating the use of] costly chemicals and machinery that have negative impacts on the environment, biocontrol results in less herbicide use for weed control, especially in aquatic sites, where it is often the only option to reduce harmful impacts of invasive species; and WHEREAS, while living biocontrol agents are providing on-going pest suppression, the previously out-competed native flora species will recover and recolonize areas without the need for extensive replanting; and WHEREAS, modern biocontrol is safe and “host-specific,” only impacting the intended pest or weed, with a benefit-to-cost ratio between 30:1 and 300:1; and WHEREAS, the North American Invasive Species Management Association advocates integrated pest management (IPM), with biological control as the key component to dramatically reduce their impact; and WHEREAS, the management of invasive species using biological control has been a priority for the Western Integrated Pest Management Center Invasive Species Signature Program based in Davis California, and the Federal Integrated Pest Management Coordinating Committee cite the need for expanded biocontrol research and testing capacity in Hawai’i; and WHEREAS, according to the National Park Service “invasions of non-native plants are the second greatest threat to native species after direct habitat destruction” and the US Fish and Wildlife Service reports “42% of the nation’s endangered and threatened species have declined as a result of encroaching exotic plants and animals” and a major cause of Hawai’i becoming the endangered species capital of world; and WHEREAS, with over 25 invasive species crossing quarantine barriers into Hawai’i yearly, the ag economy and native watershed forests, the USDA Agricultural Research Service – Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center, US Forest Service – Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, and University of Hawai’i have some capacity to conduct biocontrol research, however, every certified quarantine containment facility is inadequate to carry out testing required to control the “backlog” of new pests causing regional or national harm; and WHEREAS, scientific research is a critical component of forest pest mitigation efforts and the National Association of State Foresters, representing the directors of agencies in all 50 states & 5 territories, supports construction of new facilities for USDA Agricultural Research Service invasive pest biocontrol research and development in Hawai’i to provide urgently needed labs in the Pacific region that will expand national capacity to protect native ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s affiliate, Conservation Council for Hawai’i supports the funding and efforts to expand and build new biocontrol laboratories in Hawai’i. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 21-24, supports the Western Governors Association’s continuing efforts to expand federal agency labs for biocontrol of invasive species”; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to address the enormous economic and environmental damages from invasive plants and animals by funding new biocontrol laboratories in Hawai’i, just as was done in Florida, to meet the needs through research, testing and propagation of potential beneficial species throughout the Pacific region.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/applying-resource-conservation-principles/	<p>Applying Resource Conservation Principles</p>	<p>Applying Resource Conservation Principles to Climate Change Mitigation Policy and Action Number 2023-02 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a rich history of commitments to natural resource conservation beginning with the first “Purpose of the NWF” in its 1936 Articles of Incorporation and the nearly 300 NWF Policy Resolutions citing resource conservation, including Resolution No. 1995-01 which called upon NWF to support energy conservation and energy efficiency as methods of protecting our natural resources, wildlife, and the environment; and WHEREAS, fundamental principles of conservation include that conservation stands for prevention of waste through improved efficiency; the idea that natural resources must be developed and preserved for the benefit of the many, and not merely for the profit of a few; and for the benefit of both current and future generations; and WHEREAS, plans for mitigating climate change (Net Zero Plans) include policies, investments, technologies, and processes that collectively will achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 – thereby meeting goal of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming at well below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C</p>

principles-to-climate-change-mitigation-policy-and-action/	to Climate Change Mitigation Policy and Action	relative to pre-industrial levels; and WHEREAS, net zero plans, importantly, identify technology-based and natural climate solutions that will reduce GHG emissions, or capture and sequester GHGs, but conservation practices that abate demand for natural resources, hereinafter ‘resource conservation-based solutions’ (RCBS), are underrepresented in many U.S. net zero plans; but reaching Paris Agreement goals will collectively require all solutions currently available and others yet to be developed; and WHEREAS, there is an urgency for immediate to near-term deployment of RCBS given the cumulative nature of CO2 and other greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere; the immediate availability of many relatively low-cost, proven RCBS for energy generation and energy demand in all economic sectors; and the advanced research for development of new and more efficient RCBS ongoing in the U.S. and globally; and WHEREAS, within the electricity generation sector, RCBS include improved energy efficiency in production, conversion, storage, and transmission of electricity; and WHEREAS, while it should not be used as an excuse for increasing energy use, RCBS can significantly abate both current demand and new demand for energy within all economic sectors; and WHEREAS, many metals and other materials are critically important to the manufacture of renewable energy technologies, yet the USA is currently dependent upon nondomestic sources for many of these critical raw materials and other strategic raw materials (hereinafter ‘critical materials’), resulting in serious threats to energy independence, the environment and welfare of indigenous peoples, and the transition to a net-zero U.S. economy; and WHEREAS, RCBS that reduce both the need for domestic extraction and American dependence upon nondomestic sources of critical materials include increased efficiency, socially and environmentally responsible source diversification (such as sourcing from mine tailings, desalinization and geothermal brines, etc.), substitution of readily available materials for scarce materials, and the application of a recover-reuse-repurpose-recycle-regenerate business model; yet, while some RCBS are commercially mature, many require further research, development, and demonstration; and WHEREAS, while over-exploitation of natural resources harms the health of ecosystems and the wellbeing of people, energy conservation saves people money while providing quality-of-life benefits; and in addition to benefits for climate mitigation, conservation of energy resources offers sociocultural, economic, environmental, and wildlife benefits; and WHEREAS, there is a great disparity from the implementation of some RCBS that require, up-front, in many cases prohibitive financial investments, thereby placing inequitable burdens on, and inequitable access to remedies for, lower income households, multi-unit dwellings, and some small businesses. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, call for plans for mitigating climate change – in addition to technology-based and natural climate solutions – to include early adoption of resource conservation-based solutions that aim to reduce current and expected increases in demand for clean energy and natural resources used in energy generation and deployment, and energy consumption in all economic sectors; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the federal, state, and local governments and civil and private sector entities to apply principles and best practices of resource conservation to the generation, conversion, storage, and transmission of energy, and its consumption in all economic sectors; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the same entities to support research, development, and deployment of resource conservation practices that reduce both the extraction and importation of critical raw materials used in clean energy generation, deployment, and consumption, and advance knowledge on the recovery, recycling, and repurposing of clean energy dependent materials; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the same entities to develop policies that progressively reduce the burden on lower income households, multi-unit dwellings, and on small businesses to implement resource conservation measures introduced here that require up-front investments where costs, benefits, and remedies are currently inequitably distributed; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon industry to adopt best practices guided by resource conservation principles, and best available science to help mitigate environmental, social, and economic harm from critical materials extraction and processing, recognizing that best practices must be adaptive to rapidly evolving science and technology.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2023/06/actualizing-environmental-justice-in-conservation/	Actualizing Environmental Justice in Conservation	Actualizing Environmental Justice in Conservation Number 2023-01 WHEREAS, wildlife and people both need healthy environments to thrive; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognized the intersecting impacts of race, economic status, and environmental justice in its policy resolution titled “Pollution, Race, and Economic Status” in April of 1990 and continues its journey in addressing the importance of conservation and environmental justice in promoting healthy, sustainable, and just communities; and WHEREAS, the 17 principles of Environmental Justice were first created in October of 1991 at the People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit as a significant historical moment in an ongoing movement for environmental justice led by communities; and WHEREAS, the historical legacy of the wildlife conservation movement, through its advocacy, programs, policies, and systemic structures, has left behind frontline and fenceline communities most impacted by health, social, economic, and environmental factors; and WHEREAS, Black, Brown, Indigenous, low-income, and rural communities have been at the forefront of impacts from environmental hazards, pollution, and climate change; and WHEREAS, these communities often continue to lack access to clean air and water, healthy food, affordable housing, public transportation, and safe outdoor spaces, which all contribute to a range of health disparities; and WHEREAS, according to a 2023 report from Yale University’s Dr. Dorceta Taylor, environmental justice organizations and communities, especially in underserved regions, are less likely to be funded by large grantmakers, underscoring the need for large environmental organizations and foundations to advocate for and assist in making resources directly available to those groups in order to equitably and authentically address historic and enduring environmental injustices; and WHEREAS, wildlife conservation and environmental justice requires a dedicated, systemic, and integrated approach led by communities that addresses the multifaceted dimensions of justice and sustainability, including health, social, economic, and environmental factors; and WHEREAS, the signing of Executive Order 14008 by President Biden in February 2021, establishes a goal of 40 percent of federal investments to flow to disadvantaged communities, known as the Justice40 Initiative, and other climate and conservation-related initiatives; and WHEREAS, the President’s order and the influx in federal spending through the Inflation Reduction Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Acts have the transformative capacity to inject billions of dollars in funding to disadvantaged communities and for conservation-related work; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is committed to

		<p>promoting environmental justice and equity as core values in our mission to protect and restore wildlife, habitat, and natural resources. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 21-24, 2023, supports efforts to raise awareness and advance community-led solutions about environmental justice issues, including critical efforts to promote safe, clean, and affordable water access, the cumulative impacts of air and water pollution on public health, the dangers of hazardous waste, communities right to healthy and affordable food, housing, and public transportation, communities impacted by natural disasters, energy and climate justice, extractive industries impacts on ecosystems, wildlife, and communities, and other critical life-sustaining issues that impact our air, water, lands, wildlife, and public health; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation prioritizes advocating for the advancement, passage, and equitable implementation of policies that promote environmental justice at the local, state, and national levels, including policies that address systemic inequities and center communities in the decision-making process; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation endorses a systemic, whole-of-government approach, such as Justice40, in setting a minimum threshold for the distribution of federal benefits to go to disadvantaged communities, including Black, Brown, Indigenous, low-income, and rural communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the conservation community to incorporate environmental justice principles into their policies, programs, and practices, including a commitment to engaging with and partnering with impacted communities in building healthy, sustainable, just, and resilient communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports building partnerships with community-based organizations, government agencies, private landowners, and other stakeholders to leverage resources and bolster community-driven initiatives and solutions; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls on organizations, foundations, and government agencies to regularly review their policies and practices to uphold their commitment to environmental justice and centering Black, Brown, Indigenous, low-income, and rural communities in programs and decision-making processes.</p>
	2022	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2022/06/deforestation-free-commodities-climate-safety-and-international-environmental-equity/	Deforestation-Free Commodities, Climate Safety, and International Environmental Equity	<p>Deforestation-Free Commodities, Climate Safety, and International Environmental Equity National Wildlife Federation June 11, 2022 Resolutions Number 2022-03 WHEREAS, past resolutions since 1989 have committed NWF to strong United States actions to promote international safeguards for wildlife, the environment, climate action, and equity and climate safety; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation's international team has been recognized as leaders of international conservation efforts, including serving as the Chair of international bodies such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and as informal advisors to the United States, European Union and several national governments; and WHEREAS, consistent with past resolutions, the global context of threats to wildlife and people must be recognized as essential to protect fish, wildlife, and people in the United States; and WHEREAS consistent with past resolutions, we recognize the interconnectivity of climate, the wildlife crisis, and equity and justice; and WHEREAS, consistent with past resolutions, large areas of forests globally, especially tropical forests, must be protected because they are critical for climate stability, the survival of wildlife, including migratory species, and people; and WHEREAS, deforestation in many cases has threatened the land rights and safety of Indigenous Peoples, and has been linked with human rights violations, including child labor and forced labor; and WHEREAS, although boreal, temperate and tropical forests are at risk from a variety of developments including mining, logging and fossil fuels, by far the largest driver of tropical deforestation is expansion of agriculture to produce exports such as cattle (beef and leather), palm oil, soy, cocoa and rubber; and WHEREAS, certain commercial and financial institutions based in the United States operate at a global scale in the supply chains for these commodities, including by importing products that contain them as ingredients; and WHEREAS, private sector companies and banks are the primary actors in these supply chains, and some progress on supply chain transparency has been made by leading consumer-facing companies who buy and use these commodities, often in response to advocacy, and reputational risk, as described in Resolution 7 passed by NWF and its affiliates in 2014 which calls upon them to eliminate deforestation from their supply chains; and WHEREAS, it is difficult for consumers and government procurement agencies to track products and ingredients through complex supply chains, and thus the origins of those commodities that may contribute to deforestation, especially tropical deforestation, remain unknown to most buyers; and WHEREAS, the United States Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) published in March of 2022 a new draft guidance to publicly traded companies, which would require them to report on the major Green House Gas emissions associated with their businesses; and WHEREAS, all these trends support more attention to transparency on topics like deforestation in supply chains, but without standards for how to measure and present quality data the reports will be difficult to produce and not useful for investors or consumers; and WHEREAS, in addition to the role of private sector companies and banks, the collective impact of federal, state and local procurement is also a significant contributor to tropical deforestation and alternatives exist for many products currently being purchased with taxpayer money; and WHEREAS consistent with past resolutions, these issues directly speak to equity and justice, including the need to center Indigenous and people of color in advancing this work. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 7-11, 2022, calls on federal, state and local governments to conduct a thorough review of procurement policies and practices that contribute to tropical deforestation, and to adopt new policies and practices for those commodities that are closely associated with tropical deforestation, including legislation to increase the requirements for transparency and due diligence, and high quality and consistent reporting, related to imports and procurement; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that, in addition to building upon NWF policy for actions by the private sector addressed in NWF Resolution 2014-07, we also call on federal, state and local government to find additional ways to protect forests, including tropical forests, and the people that live there, including by supporting and amplifying their voices.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2022/06/sup-port-for-spanish-and-other-regionally-important-language-availability-in-hunting-and-fishing-regulations/	<h2>Access to Hunting and Fishing Regulations in Spanish and Other Languages</h2>	<p>Access to Hunting and Fishing Regulations in Spanish and Other Languages National Wildlife Federation June 11, 2022 Resolutions Number 2022-02 WHEREAS, hunting and fishing are activities enjoyed by many individuals, and among families and friends across the United States; and WHEREAS, the United States is composed of a multicultural and multi linguistic populace, with at least 21.6% of the population speaking a language other than English at home, such as Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Arabic, French, and Korean; and WHEREAS, over 40 million people speak Spanish in the United States, making Spanish the second most spoken language in the country; and WHEREAS, if U.S. Latinos were a standalone country, they would account for the 7th largest GDP in the world, tied with France at \$2.7 trillion in total economic output (GDP), according to the 2021 Latino Donor Collaborative's U.S. Latino GDP Report; and WHEREAS, the number of Spanish-language households in the United States is increasing, according to the Pew Research Center; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (published 2018) indicates that one percent of all hunters and seven percent of all anglers in the U.S. are Hispanic/Latinx, which constitutes nearly 400,000 and 3.1 million individuals, respectively; and WHEREAS, safety and lawfulness are important criteria when hunting and fishing; and WHEREAS, having clear, properly translated regulations would increase the confidence and safety of hunters and anglers as they access the field; and WHEREAS, Spanish and other regionally important language regulations would increase the likelihood of speakers of these languages purchasing a state or federal fishing or hunting license or stamp; and WHEREAS, an increase in hunters and anglers increases the revenue brought in through state fishing and hunting licenses, federal excises taxes and other federal endorsements and stamps and helps fund critical conservation projects; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes strongly in promoting a hunting and fishing population that is reflective of the population of this country; and WHEREAS, addressing language barriers to hunting and angling is one important step toward improving access to nature, and improving recruitment, retention, and reactivation (R3) efforts; and WHEREAS, fairness and inclusiveness principles demand that regulations, which are often-times complicated, be offered in languages that make it easier for large and growing segments of our population to understand; and WHEREAS, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, and Texas have translated hunting and/or angling regulations into Spanish and/or other regionally important languages. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 7-11, 2022, strongly encourages the efforts of all organizations, and specifically the efforts of its affiliates, to ensure access to hunting and fishing regulations in Spanish and other regionally important languages in each state and territory of the United States and supports connecting efforts across affiliate organizations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2022/06/championing-natural-climate-solutions-while-safeguarding-biodiversity/	<h2>Championing Natural Climate Solutions While Safeguarding Biodiversity</h2>	<p>Championing Natural Climate Solutions While Safeguarding Biodiversity National Wildlife Federation June 11, 2022 Resolutions Number 2022-01 WHEREAS, building upon 170+ policy resolutions approved since 1984, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the need to mitigate the causes of climate change and to safeguard biodiversity, wildlife habitat, landscapes, and human livelihoods; and WHEREAS, the Paris Agreement calls for limiting global warming to well below 2°C and preferably to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels, and the Convention on Biological Diversity calls upon nations to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, with the UN Secretary-General characterizing the urgency to respond to climate change and deforestation as a “code red for humanity;” and WHEREAS, achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 to meet Paris Agreement goals will not be possible with emission reductions alone; and WHEREAS, projects that use nature to avoid, reduce, remove store carbon, referred to as “natural climate solutions” (NCS), are generally more mature, less expensive, and have more environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits than technology-based carbon sequestration solutions, have significant potential for reducing peak global warming, and can and increase the scope, scale and pace of climate change mitigation; yet the readiness for upscaling notwithstanding, NCS design and implementation must be readily adaptable to changing requirements for climate change mitigation as the US progresses toward achievement of net-zero carbon goals; and WHEREAS, at the same time, NCS projects narrowly focused on emissions sequestration, reduction, or avoidance may inadvertently conflict with goals related to preserving biodiversity and increasing the adaptive capacity and resilience of ecosystems; and WHEREAS, funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation falls far short of what experts at the IPCC estimate is necessary to avoid catastrophic social and environmental impacts; and that this shortfall is even greater in the land sector, despite the fact that well-planned NCS could provide other ecosystem services to support human thriving and community resilience, such as water quality regulation, urban heat island mitigation, and disaster risk reduction; and WHEREAS, carbon markets represent a market-based instrument to encourage climate action, in both natural and developed terrestrial, wetland and aquatic systems by unlocking private capital; and the “carbon credits” or “offsets” generated from such removal and storage are currently being certified in registries allowing the credits to be legally sold and traded; and WHEREAS, current NCS projects can suffer from shortfalls in monitoring, reporting, and verification; from lack of accounting for leakage, additionality, and permanence; and from issues of scale that may unintentionally increase risks to biodiversity and ecosystem services, disincentivize emission reductions, and increase carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions; and WHEREAS, NCS often involve changes to forest management, including management and restoration of natural forest systems, reforestation, afforestation (planting of trees on landscapes currently lacking tree cover) and planting on monocultures; yet “reforestation” projects that involve planting of monocultures and afforestation of historically treeless landscapes can have harmful effects on native biodiversity; and definitions of “reforestation” currently used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) can contribute to biodiversity loss; and WHEREAS, carbon markets and other market-based incentives may present additional considerations for environmental justice and social equity; and WHEREAS, there is an underutilized opportunity to support U.S. federal, state, territorial, and tribal governments, and private landowners and producers in forest management and restoration, sustainable agricultural practices, and other management activities that promote carbon storage and sequestration; and WHEREAS, pursuant to Executive Order 13990 (Jan 2021), and reflecting the best available science and the recommendations of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (National Academies), a U.S. Federal interim estimated “social cost of carbon” was set at \$51/ton (CO2e); and raising the price of carbon is a major incentive if not requirement for increasing deployment of NCS; and WHEREAS, federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local incentives could</p>

		<p>also support NCS deployment; and in particular, a federal tax credit for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration (IRC Sec. 45Q) currently provides a financial incentive for technology-based CO2 capture and sequestration, an opportunity exists to replicate this successful model to spur analogous innovation and funding for NCS; and WHEREAS, NCS include some regenerative agricultural practices, such as prairie strips, buffers, cover crops, rotational grazing, and conservation tillage that sequester carbon in the soil and reduce GHG emissions, while providing co-benefits, including improved wildlife habitat, water quality, resilience and reduced flood risk; and by purchasing carbon credits, companies effectively pay farmers and landowners to implement agricultural conservation practices or land uses changes that result in climate, biodiversity, and public benefit; and WHEREAS, companies are increasingly investing in nascent ‘Ecosystem Services Markets’ (ESMs) by helping to finance conservation practices and purchasing the resulting credits for ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and reduced GHG emissions, nutrient loading, and reducing flood risk; and carbon sequestration credits are currently the most popular form of ESM credits for companies seeking to become ‘carbon neutral’ or even ‘carbon negative’; and WHEREAS, ESMs and the registries that validate resulting ecosystem service credits, currently lack standardization, creating wide variability in the quality of credits, and in many instances causing ESMs to lack credibility and trust of landowners, farmers, and investors; and WHEREAS, several ESMs and registries exclude early adopters of conservation practices; and WHEREAS, most ESMs only pay for CO2e credits which account for carbon sequestration and nitrous oxide emissions reductions, but do not pay for other ecosystem services such as methane emissions reductions, biodiversity, water quality, and flood risk reduction; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), at its Annual Meeting assembled June 7-11, 2022, supports efforts to stimulate deployment of ecologically appropriate natural climate solutions (NCS), which safeguard or enhance biodiversity and natural ecosystem services and functions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls for NCS projects to emphasize ecologically appropriate and climate-informed restoration and reforestation, including natural regeneration, thus supporting biodiversity conservation and recovery, forest health, wildlife, other ecosystem services, and sustainable livelihoods; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon federal and state governments and private companies, while simultaneously avoiding and reducing GHG emissions to the fullest extent and as rapidly as feasible, to invest or trade only in high-integrity certified carbon credits with high potential for biodiversity recovery and protection and social co-benefits; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon carbon credit registries to standardize measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification of NCS projects, accounting for transparency, double-counting, extrapolating carbon removal measurements, additionality, duration, permanence, jurisdictional scale, net sequestration, and biodiversity loss/gain; and to distinguish natural forests, prairies, and wetlands from areas managed for production and harvest of timber and other products; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls for establishment of a national carbon price tied to the currently established U.S. Federal interim “social cost of carbon,” and rising to a level by 2030 which, based on best available science and the recommendations of the National Academies, optimizes the carbon capture and storage potential of NCS projects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on Congress to enact federal tax credits akin to the 45Q program that would spur innovation and deployment of capital into NCS projects that sequester additional carbon through conservation and restoration of America’s grasslands, forests, wetlands, waters, and agricultural lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should direct executive agencies to establish standards for ESMs, carbon registries, and ESM credits, and establish a voluntary greenhouse gas technical assistance provider and third-party verifier certification program, providing certainty and clarity to those who wish to participate in these markets; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon policymakers to thoroughly consider the social impacts of NCS projects, including by championing locally led projects, reducing barriers to small landowners, and ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples and local communities; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the NWF calls upon the USDA, UNFAO, IPCC and other policymakers to redefine “reforestation” to include natural regeneration, and managed intervention to assist and accelerate regeneration as needed to conserve and reestablish native or landscape-appropriate functionally diverse natural forests.</p>
	2021	
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2021/06/conserving-the-nature-of-america-to-protect-wildlife-and-stabilize-the-climate/	<p>Conserving the Nature of America to Protect Wildlife and Stabilize the Climate</p>	<p>Conserving the Nature of America to Protect Wildlife and Stabilize the Climate National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2021 Resolutions Number 2021-01 WHEREAS, wild species are declining in the United States and globally, with habitat loss and degradation a leading cause of species declines and extinctions as cumulative impacts of many human activities are resulting in a majority of indicators of ecosystems and biodiversity showing rapid decline; and WHEREAS, increasing climate change poses a grave threat to wildlife and people, but ecosystems also have the capacity to provide “natural climate solutions” by sequestering and storing carbon that otherwise would enter the atmosphere and contribute to our rapidly changing climate, and buffering the effects of storms and sea level rise, among others; and WHEREAS, addressing the twin biodiversity and climate crises will require bold action, and the international scientific community has identified the need to strategically conserve and connect at least 30% of the Earth’s natural habitats to reverse further biodiversity loss and help stabilize the climate; and WHEREAS, consistent with this emerging scientific consensus, Executive Order 14008, signed by President Biden in February 2021, lays out an ambitious vision for conserving at least 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030 (referred to as the “30x30 Initiative” or “America the Beautiful”); and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s FY2018-FY2021 Strategic Plan aligns with this vision, with NWF’s plan emphasizing the need to protect, restore, and connect wildlife habitat across America, and including a goal to “expand and connect protected areas nationwide to sustain healthy fish and wildlife populations and to allow for seasonal migrations and climate-driven range shifts”; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is proud of its long and strong commitment to balancing conservation and enjoyment of nature in ways that are guided by science, promote public health, happiness and prosperity, and are equitable between communities and generations; and WHEREAS, the President’s executive order has visionary promise to unite the nation in advancing these common aspirations to conserve America’s wildlife heritage while improving the</p>

		<p>lives of the present generation and better assure potential benefits for future generations to come; and WHEREAS, the enduring success of America the Beautiful will depend on its thoughtful design and implementation, the engagement and support of the American people, and the continued commitment of funding and maintenance to sustain its objectives over time; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation embraces the linkages between the collective work of sportsmen and women to conserve fish and wildlife species and their habitats, and the establishment of an ambitious global biodiversity conservation principle through America the Beautiful; and WHEREAS, private lands provide essential habitat for many of the nation's species and ecosystems, private property owners contribute substantially to the stewardship and conservation of nature, and there is a long history of incentivizing wildlife-friendly stewardship on private lands in America; and WHEREAS, achieving long-lasting and durable biodiversity conservation outcomes requires a range of stewardship approaches, including active management in some ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation supports conservation goals that recognize and include lands and waters already conserved in public trust by state, federal, or local law or regulation, including those conserved by each state's fish and wildlife management agency through funds made available by hunting and fishing license fees in that state and excise taxes from the Wildlife and Sportfish Restoration Programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and WHEREAS, lands and waters currently available for wildlife-dependent recreation, including hunting and fishing, should remain open and available for participation in these activities, and proactively expanded wherever practicable. Reduced access is only justified by science-based concerns for the conservation of species affected by the recreational activity. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-12, 2021, endorses this bold vision for conserving the nature of America and calls upon the Administration to employ a science-based, inclusive, and equitable approach for effectively conserving and restoring the lands and waters needed to reverse declines in U.S. biodiversity and help stabilize the climate; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the use of landscape-scale approaches to conservation that apply the scientific principles of representation, resilience, and connectivity as the basis for designing and implementing a well-connected network of conservation lands and waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for the initiative to take into consideration and apply to the full array of U.S. ecosystems including terrestrial, freshwater, and marine systems, and across rural, suburban, and urban areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for the initiative to adopt climate-smart approaches to the design and stewardship of the conservation network, by seeking to enhance the climate resilience of conserved lands and waters, by safeguarding areas that serve as carbon strongholds, and by restoring the capacity for natural systems to sequester and store carbon, consistent with other ecological goals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts to reduce ecological fragmentation by maintaining and restoring habitat linkages and migratory corridors, including through the strategic and effective use of wildlife crossing structures on public highways, marine protected areas in public waters, and other effective conservation management tools; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation acknowledges the importance of private as well as public lands in achieving this conservation vision, and calls for outreach and substantive engagement with private landowners, and the use of incentives to encourage the voluntary application of effective, long-lasting, and durable area-based conservation measures on private lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation acknowledges the deep connection and respect of tribal nations for their sovereign lands and waters, recognizes the role of tribal lands in sustaining the nation's wildlife and natural ecosystems, and calls for implementation of the initiative in ways that respect treaty rights and involve Tribes to maximize benefits to conservation of cultural resources and the lifeways associated with those; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports implementation of the policy in such ways that allow for the use and enjoyment of lands and waters, including maintaining and expanding access for hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation, to the greatest extent compatible with conservation of their ecological functions.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2021/06/governance-of-2050-us-net-zero-carbon-action-plans/	<p>Governance of 2050 U.S. Net-Zero Carbon Action Plans</p>	<p>Governance of 2050 U.S. Net-Zero Carbon Action Plans National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2021 Resolutions Number 2021-02</p> <p>WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 10-13, 2020, adopted a resolution urging the United States Congress and all federal agencies to swiftly adopt and implement policy actions that will ensure that the United States achieve at least a forty-five percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) relative to 2010 levels by 2030 and net-zero emissions (taking into account carbon removal) by no later than 2050, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); and further reflecting that on April 22, 2021 President Biden announced a new target for the United States to achieve a 50-52 percent reduction from 2005 levels in economy-wide net greenhouse gas pollution by 2030; and WHEREAS, the timelines to 2030 and 2050 being extremely short, it is critically important that the planning and governance of climate change mitigation policies and actions be coordinated and implemented by various government and non-government entities in the most effective and efficient manner possible, drawing upon the well-established roles and strengths of each entity; and WHEREAS, the Federal government has strong roles in setting of national policy, coordinating with other national and international bodies (e.g., the IPCC), regulation and oversight, both 'carrot' and 'stick' tilting of the playing field in favor of zero- and low-carbon technologies, processes and practices; but federal governance can be slow as a result of partisan politics, lengthy bureaucratic process and other factors; and WHEREAS, state, territorial, tribal, county, and municipal governments may be well positioned to design and implement policies suitable to their environmental, economic, and demographic conditions, they too can suffer from political and bureaucratic delays; and WHEREAS, federal and non-federal governments may and should work collaboratively to implement initiatives that help achieve a net-zero GHG emissions economy (hereinafter, "a net-zero carbon economy") by 2050; and WHEREAS, private governance by corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), households and individuals may be better positioned to expand, develop and deploy many zero- and low-carbon initiatives more expeditiously than governments, and recognizing that private entities benefit in many ways from government support, but also require oversight to ensure that common good principles are followed; and WHEREAS, due to the complexity and novelty of multiple entity efforts to be required and the heavy reliance upon technologies and processes that are not yet mature, the process of implementing net-</p>

		<p>zero plans will require monitoring of project efficacy, oversight to ensure that common good principles are adhered to, and flexibility of net-zero programs allowing for mid-course corrections needed to achieve a net-zero carbon economy by 2050; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, an NGO with a long history of bringing together diverse stakeholders and forming strong, authentic partnerships, has a unique and important role to play in navigating the difficult conversations around America's transition to a net-zero carbon economy. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-12, 2021, supports the target for the United States to achieve a 50-52 percent reduction from 2005 levels in economy-wide net greenhouse gas pollution by 2030; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that the implementation of national action plans for the transition of the United States to a net-zero carbon economy by 2050 will require coordinated efforts governed by federal, state, territorial, tribal, county, and municipal governments, private entities, impacted communities, individual American residents, and their families; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a national commitment to the transition to a net-zero carbon economy and encourages all governmental and non-governmental entities responsible for developing and implementing such plans to maintain the pace and the coordination of all parties to achieve a net-zero carbon U.S. economy by 2050; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for robust monitoring of the progress toward an economy-wide net-zero greenhouse gas emissions goal, mid-course adjustments to programs as needed, and the active and transparent collaboration among diverse stakeholders to help navigate a fair and equitable transition to a net-zero carbon economy between now and 2050.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2021/06/non-climate-impacts-of-transitioning-to-a-net-zero-carbon-economy/	<p>Non-Climate Impacts of Transitioning to a Net-Zero Carbon Economy – Affiliate</p>	<p>Non-Climate Impacts of Transitioning to a Net-Zero Carbon Economy National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2021 Resolutions Number 2021-03 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 10-13, 2020, adopted a resolution urging the United States Congress and all federal agencies to swiftly adopt and implement policy actions that will ensure that the United States achieve at least a forty-five percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) relative to 2010 levels by 2030 and net-zero emissions (taking into account carbon removal) by no later than 2050, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); and further reflecting that on April 22, 2021 President Biden announced a new target for the United States to achieve a 50-52 percent reduction from 2005 levels in economy-wide net greenhouse gas pollution by 2030; and WHEREAS, the environmental impacts of the transition to a net zero GHG emission economy (hereinafter, “a net-zero carbon economy”) are projected to be overwhelmingly positive, there will be potentially negative environmental impacts from this transition that must be mitigated under the National Environmental Policy Act; the Clean Water Act Sec. 404, or other laws, rules, regulations, or federal investments; and WHEREAS, remediation and reclamation of abandoned coal mine lands will offer both challenges and opportunities for many individuals and communities in states and regions where surface mines are located, so too will expansion of the mining of minerals used in technologies upon which the net-zero carbon economy will be dependent; and WHEREAS, the transition to a net-zero carbon economy will inevitably involve tradeoffs in land use and land use cover (LULUC) to accommodate solar and wind energy generation and transmission, carbon capture and sequestration, and other innovative technologies, it is important that potentially negative impacts on forests, productive farm and range land, visual landscapes, seascapes, and other working and protected lands be avoided, minimized, and where such impacts are unavoidable, offset under established principles of compensatory mitigation; and WHEREAS, the economic impacts of the transition to a net-zero carbon economy are projected to be overwhelmingly positive, it is important that overarching principles of justice, equity, and a just transition ensure that no person living in the United States and no community or region is disproportionately and unfairly burdened by negative impacts, and that all Americans are afforded an equal opportunity to enjoy the benefits of a net-zero carbon economy; and WHEREAS, threats to wildlife and their habitats from climate change-driven and exacerbated extreme weather events vary widely from region to region, and between and within states and territories, thus requiring that net-zero carbon policies and actions be adapted to local conditions in order that they best serve both wildlife and human populations. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-12, 2021, calls for minimizing and mitigating transition-related economic, social, and health disparities for all people and communities in the United States through implementation of all socioeconomic interventions needed to secure the rights and livelihoods of all, under the principles of a fair and equitable transition and environmental justice; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that potentially negative impacts on forests, productive farm and range land, visual landscapes, seascapes, and other working and protected lands and waters be avoided, minimized, and where such impacts are unavoidable, offset under established principles of compensatory mitigation; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED pursuant to its commitment to uniting all people to ensure wildlife thrive in a rapidly changing world, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the importance of ensuring that the transition to a net-zero carbon economy leads to not only net-zero greenhouse gas emissions, but also to net-positive protection of wildlife in the United States, including the cleaning up of local environments, and the restoration and reconnection of fragmented and degraded wildlife habitat on and across protected lands, working lands, waterways, coasts, and marine waters.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2021/06/strengthening-plant-conservation-	<p>Strengthening Plant Conservation in State and</p>	<p>Strengthening Plant Conservation in State and Federal Conservation Programs National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2021 Resolutions Number 2021-04 WHEREAS, plants represent a major component of the nation's biological heritage, with nearly 19,000 species of native vascular plants in the United States compared to approximately 2,700 species of native vertebrate animals; and WHEREAS, this diverse array of native plant species serves as the foundation for virtually all other lifeforms, provides indispensable value and ecosystem services to people and wildlife, and embodies a unique reservoir of wild genetic material; and WHEREAS, many U.S. plant species are of conservation concern with about one-third (34%) at elevated risk of extinction (imperiled or vulnerable as assessed by NatureServe and its state natural heritage partners), and 140 plant species classified as presumed or possibly extinct; and WHEREAS, out of the 1,666 species federally listed as Threatened or Endangered in the United States, 943 (57%) are plants; and WHEREAS, of the approximately 12,000 “species in greatest conservation need” (SGCN) identified by State fish and wildlife agencies in their state wildlife action plans</p>

in-state-and-federal-conservation-programs/	Federal Conservation Programs	<p>nearly 4,000 are plants; and WHEREAS, plants receive less protection than animals under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA): for example, listed plant species are not protected from “take” or harm on private lands, and plant species are less likely than vertebrate animals to be listed and receive protection under the Act before reaching critically low population levels; and WHEREAS, those plant species that are federally listed receive far less endangered species recovery funding than listed vertebrates: although plants represent 57% of all federally listed species, they receive less than 5% of federal recovery funding; and WHEREAS, plants are not well protected through many state endangered species acts: for instance, plants are afforded state-level protection or recognition in just 32 states, either through state endangered species acts or other statutes, but in about half of those states safeguards for plant species are distinct from, and often weaker than, those afforded to animals; and WHEREAS, plant species receive relatively little attention and funding in federally mandated State and Tribal Wildlife Action Plans: although plants may be included in these plans as “species of greatest conservation need” only 15 states have chosen to do so; additionally, current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service guidelines preclude the use of State Wildlife Grant (SWG) funds for the conservation of plant SGCNs, with plants eligible for SWG funding only when considered as “habitat”; and WHEREAS, the would dramatically increase funding for the implementation of State and Tribal Wildlife Action Plans and offers an opportunity to reduce the disparity in conservation and recovery of native plant species and provide incentives to strengthen state-based plant conservation efforts; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a strong commitment to the conservation and protection of all biodiversity, including plants, and has a long history of promoting the conservation and cultivation of native plants through its certified wildlife habitat and Garden for Wildlife programs. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-12, does hereby recognize the need to strengthen plant conservation efforts in the United States and globally, and reduce the disparity in protection, conservation, and funding for plant species in state and federal wildlife conservation programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates urges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to substantially increase the funding allocated for recovery of listed plant species, and to ensure that imperiled and declining plant species receive a fair share of ESA listing resources and attention; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates call on state and tribal wildlife agencies to include plants as “species of greatest conservation need” in the 2025 revisions to their wildlife action plans, incorporate plant-focused conservation actions in those plans, and urges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to lift the prohibition on the use of SWG funds for plan implementation actions specifically targeted toward plant SGCNs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support passage of federal legislation, such as the , that would provide incentives for states to voluntarily strengthen their commitment to and funding for declining and at-risk plant species, and that other new funding sources, including but not limited to possible climate change-related legislation, not perpetuate the exclusion and disparities in funding for native plant conservation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates advocate for the strengthening of plant-related state legal authorities, such as: inclusion of plant species in state endangered species laws where such laws exclude them; bolstering of plant species protections in states where plants have state legal status but protections are weak; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support efforts to increase and rebuild botanical and plant conservation capacity in federal wildlife (i.e., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and land management agencies (e.g., U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) to ensure that plants can be adequately addressed in ESA listing and implementation decisions and in federal land management planning, implementation, and monitoring; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates urges state and federal management agencies to increase support for public-private partnerships and encourage voluntary private conservation of plant species to ensure that imperiled and declining plants are protected wherever they are found; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates encourage federal and state agencies including U.S. Geological Survey to increase funding in support of research to improve the monitoring and assessment of U.S. plant species to better documenting their conservation status and conservation needs, focus additional research on understanding the impacts of climate change and other emerging threats to the nation’s plant biodiversity, and explore new approaches for effectively conserving and recovering at-risk plant species in a changing climate.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2021/06/sup-port-for-civilian-climate-corps/	Support for Civilian Climate Corps	<p>Support for Civilian Climate Corps National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2021 Resolutions Number 2021-05 WHEREAS, the Civilian Conservation Corps established in 1933 planted more than three billion trees and constructed trails and shelters in more than 800 parks nationwide during its nine years of existence; and WHEREAS, the Civilian Conservation Corps put 3 million unemployed young men to work; and WHEREAS, while demonstrating the potential for success of a large-scale public works program, the Civilian Conservation Corps also engaged in racial segregation and excluded women; and WHEREAS, young Black unemployment rates were double the national average in 1933 and despite the clear need, the federal government restricted Black enrollment to less than 10 percent of total corps enrollment; and WHEREAS, President Biden’s Executive Order 14008 seeks to conserve and restore public lands and waters, bolster community resilience, increase reforestation, increase carbon sequestration in the agricultural sector, protect biodiversity, improve access to recreation, and address the changing climate; and WHEREAS, data from the Economic Policy Institute demonstrates that unemployment rates have peaked at unprecedented levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic and racial and ethnic minorities compared with white (non-Hispanic) workers have experienced higher rates of unemployment, and women have also had to leave their jobs in large numbers; and WHEREAS, degradation of natural resources is pushing thousands of American wildlife species toward extinction and threatening the clean air, clean water, and food supplies that every person in the country needs to survive; and WHEREAS, our public lands, urban, rural and coastal communities, forests, and wetlands are in urgent need of conservation and restoration; and WHEREAS, scientists warn that impacts from climate change that destroy habitat and force more interactions between humans and disease-carrying animals may increase the risks of pandemics by making it easier for deadly pathogens—including COVID-19, Zika, Lyme disease, Ebola, and SARS—to make the leap from the natural world into the human world; and WHEREAS, the rapid loss of natural areas in recent decades has disproportionately impacted communities of color and low-income communities that suffer from an abundance of</p>

		<p>deforested urban vacant land, and too few parks and green spaces, many of which are poorly maintained; and WHEREAS, studies have uncovered that race, income, and age often pose a barrier to equitable access to nature and roundtable discussions around access and safety, conducted by the environmental justice team at the National Wildlife Federation, have highlighted that lack of representation, physical safety, and history also pose unique challenges for Black community members and other racial and ethnic minorities. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-12, does hereby encourage relaunching a modern 21st century Civilian Climate Corps, consistent with President Biden's Executive Order 14008, which will provide millions of stable jobs for people of all ages, genders, and disability statuses, including returned citizens and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients, particularly in underserved communities and that recognizes past discrimination; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support the implementation of accountability mechanisms to prevent discrimination and reporting mechanisms on Civilian Climate Corps enrollment and projects to ensure that resources are reaching the people and communities most in need; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support a 21st century Civilian Climate Corps that provides a living wage, benefits, childcare, and opportunities for further education and jobs training to all workers and a commitment to economic inclusion and business opportunities for Black, Indigenous, Latinx, Asian and Pacific Islander communities and women-owned businesses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support at-scale jobs programs to confront the interrelated climate, biodiversity, and environmental justice crises which demand immediate attention; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support specific policy requirements to ensure that a 21st century Civilian Climate Corps is inclusive and advances equity, especially aggressive efforts to recognize and address historical disparities across race, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation in all programs related to this effort.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2021/06/valuing-and-protecting-horseshoe-crabs/	Valuing and Protecting Horseshoe Crabs	<p>Valuing and Protecting Horseshoe Crabs National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2021 Resolutions Number 2021-06 WHEREAS, the American horseshoe crab (<i>Limulus polyphemus</i>) is critically linked to the health and survival of near-shore coastal ecosystems and animals in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean including numerous fish species as well as shorebirds like the federally-listed red knot; and WHEREAS, populations of horseshoe crabs are threatened by harvest for use as bait in other fisheries as well as the use of a component in their blood – limulus amoebocyte lysate (LAL) – in contamination testing for vaccine and injectable medications which requires unregulated bleeding of crabs leading to possible mortality and other impacts; and WHEREAS, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) lists one regional population of horseshoe crabs as poor, two as neutral, one as good, and the overall stock as neutral, indicating crabs are below carrying capacity in many locations; and WHEREAS, ASMFC population surveys are gear-limited and do not take into account other important population dynamics such as spawning counts and egg densities; and WHEREAS, there is a synthetic alternative to horseshoe crab blood – recombinant Factor C (rFC) – already deemed safe and equivalent to LAL by the European Directorate for Quality of Medicines, used in the development of 190 pharmaceutical products and processes, and used by Eli Lilly in the approval of three widely marketed drugs; and WHEREAS, in 2019, biomedical harvest increased 25%, and mortality 31%, continuing the pattern of exceeding the ASMFC's mortality threshold for instituting regulations on the biomedical bleeding industry for 12 of the last 13 years; and WHEREAS, the ASMFC instituted a male-only harvest as part of the Adaptive Resource Management Framework aimed at recovering horseshoe crabs and shorebirds in the Delaware Bay population. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-12, 2021, calls upon The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to institute a coast-wide male-only harvest of horseshoe crabs, and to put quotas and best management practices into place to reduce mortality impacts from biomedical harvest; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates call on pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturing companies to commit to transitions from LAL to rFC in their endotoxin testing procedures; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates call on government regulatory agencies and non-governmental entities involved in assuring safety in drug manufacturing to approve rFC as equivalent to LAL with the fewest regulatory barriers; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates call on state agencies to work alongside conservation organizations and volunteers to include spawning and egg density data to better assess populations of horseshoe crabs.</p>
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https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2020/06/acting-on-climate-change/	Acting on Climate Change	<p>Acting on Climate Change National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-01 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation affirms the overwhelming scientific evidence that climate change is occurring due to human activity, and heeds the urgent advice of scientists to limit average global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius in order to avoid the most catastrophic impacts; and WHEREAS, climate change is a major threat facing the nation's ecological health and wildlife due to its potential to, among other impacts, exacerbate extreme weather events, disrupt migratory patterns, ecosystem functions and critical biological events, and diminish food supplies (as underscored in numerous Federation policy resolutions); and WHEREAS, climate change is leading to rapid shifts in the landscapes and seascapes American wildlife and people living here depend on, placing numerous species at risk of extinction within this century if current rates of emissions continue; and WHEREAS, natural disasters across America including storm surge, sweltering heatwaves, torrential downpours, extremely intense forest fires, spread of infectious disease in wildlife and people, and toxic algal outbreaks are becoming more dangerous and widespread due partly to climate change, and their impacts have negatively affected people and wildlife across the United States; and WHEREAS, average global temperatures are 1.0°C hotter today than they were before the industrial revolution and studies show that many different ecological processes such as food webs and species distribution are</p>

		<p>already being affected by this rise in temperature. And warmer global temperatures are bringing about other climatic changes that can fuel and amplify natural disasters, posing additional threats to wildlife and people alike; and WHEREAS, Since 1980, the number of extreme weather-related events per year costing the American people more than \$1 billion per event has increased significantly, and the total cost of these extreme events for the United States has exceeded \$1.1 trillion; and WHEREAS, those people experiencing the harshest impacts of climate change did the least to cause the problem and, thus, there is a need to put equity considerations within our policies, systems, and practices to develop solutions that respect people, drive inclusive economies, and improve well-being for all; and WHEREAS, climate pollution abatement policies to achieve the scientific targets will transform the lives and livelihoods of those living in communities that have economies based on fossil fuel extraction and processing. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, hereby urges the United States Congress and all federal agencies to swiftly adopt and implement policy actions that will ensure that the United States will achieve at least a forty-five percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions relative to 2010 levels by 2030 and net-zero emissions (taking into account carbon removal) by no later than 2050, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that in considering and issuing permits, licenses, and other administrative approvals and decisions, including but not limited to the execution of grants, loans, and contracts, Congress and the Administration shall align policies so as to avoid such decisions that are inconsistent with or will interfere with the attainment of the 2030 and 2050 targets that the scientific community dictates we must meet; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that in considering and issuing permits, licenses, and other approvals and decisions, including but not limited to the execution of grants, loans, and contracts, Congress and the Administration shall take affirmative action on behalf of disadvantaged communities including, but not limited to those communities experiencing the dire impacts of the changing climate and those that that may experience short-term economic dislocation due to efforts aimed at meeting the 2030 interim and 2050 goals, to positively transform their lives, livelihoods and communities.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2020/06/control-and-eradication-of-invasive-predators-on-islands/	Control and Eradication of Invasive Predators on Islands	<p>Control and Eradication of Invasive Predators on Islands National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-02 WHEREAS, native wildlife, plants, and delicate ecosystems are an integral component of the traditional practices, values, and livelihoods of indigenous people on islands; and WHEREAS, islands represent 5.3% of the earth's landmass, but are home to more than 15% of all terrestrial species, 19% of global biodiversity, 1/3rd of critically endangered species and more than 60% of the world's extinctions in the last 500 years; and WHEREAS, endemic island species are most vulnerable to non-native and invasive mammalian predators such as free-roaming cats and dogs, rats, mongoose, and mice through impacts of disease, direct depredation, competition for resources, and destruction of ecosystem function; and WHEREAS, non-native mammalian predators have contributed to 58% of all extinctions of native birds, mammals, and in the last 500 years – with cats and rodents alone as a factor in nearly 30% of global extinctions; and WHEREAS, invasive predators can particularly decimate native species on islands, for example contributing to 78-94% declines over 20 years in native endemic seabird populations in Hawai'i, and ultimately over 86% of recorded extinctions linked to invasive species have occurred on islands; and WHEREAS, entire ecosystems can be disrupted by non-native predators, from fox and rat depredation of native seabirds leading to shifts in vegetation and intertidal species communities in the Aleutian Islands, to the feline-dependent parasite, <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>, affecting species from the ocean to the mountains, contributing to declines in critically endangered species such as the Hawaiian monk seal and the 'alala, or Hawaiian o'opu; and WHEREAS, controlling or eradicating rats and other damaging invasive mammals could prevent 41-75% of predicted island vertebrate population extinctions; and WHEREAS, recognizing that feral and free roaming cats are also largely a human issue and require major changes in the norms for responsible pet ownership, progress needs to be made with pet owners, and other community groups, including rescue and welfare organizations on islands to stem the source of the problem; and WHEREAS, understanding that humane, lethal removal of invasive predators on islands is necessary in some situations to ensure that natural habitats remain intact and healthy to prevent extinction; and WHEREAS, there is currently a lack of registered and usable toxicants and humane kill traps for the removal of mammalian predator species, and effective removal strategies rely on the ability to use a variety of methods in shared locations to target all predators in a region (eg. cats, rats, mongoose, and mice all must be targeted with different methods as well as limiting their food resources); and WHEREAS, invasive predators on islands should be a global conservation priority. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, hereby supports appropriately designed, targeted, and science-based efforts by government and conservation organizations to reduce and eliminate populations of non-native mammalian predators on islands to protect and restore biodiversity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges passage and enforcement of local and state ordinances, and promotion of related actions to restrict free-roaming cat populations associated with human activities on islands, as well as supports education programs (such as American Bird Conservancy's Cats Indoors Program) and common-sense rules to eliminate or reduce the impact of outdoor cat activity on native island species; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for development of improved trapping and toxicant options and methods to remove mammalian invasive predators that are humane and that avoid secondary impacts to non-target species.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2020/06/north-american-grasslands/	North American Grasslands	<p>North American Grasslands National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-03 WHEREAS, grasslands provide vital habitat for a vast number of wildlife species and provide economic viability for multiple industries and yet continue to be one of the most threatened ecosystems in the world; and WHEREAS, over the last decade alone, millions of acres of native grasslands in North America that provide critical habitat to grassland-dependent wildlife have been converted to cropland; and WHEREAS, recent studies on bird population loss have shown a particularly drastic loss in grassland birds estimating close to 75% of grassland bird species in decline; and WHEREAS, grasslands in Canada and Mexico which also provide essential habitat to many wildlife species, including migratory birds that breed in Canada, migrate through the United States and winter in Mexico, are also rapidly disappearing; and WHEREAS, well-</p>

grasslands/		managed grazing systems, such as holistic grazing management, rotational grazing, and advanced multi-paddock grazing can increase carbon sequestration, improve water quality, and improve habitat for wildlife, including for grassland birds; and WHEREAS, avoided conversion of grassland, restoration of grassland, and improved grassland management have the potential not only to sequester and store carbon, but also to restore and protect wildlife habitat and biodiversity in a rapidly changing world; and WHEREAS, federal conservation programs that support grassland conservation, such as Farm Bill working lands and easement conservation programs and Fish and Wildlife Service easements, are popular and effective tools for grassland conservation, but have limited funding and long waitlists of landowners wanting to participate; and WHEREAS, programs for the protection of migratory waterfowl habitat have demonstrated that Mexico, Canada, and the United States can develop effective, cooperative strategies for protecting essential habitats such as grasslands. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, supports the creation of a new federal policy around the protection and restoration of North American grasslands with robust funding to support voluntary grassland conservation efforts, including easements, restoration, and management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports policies that give ranchers the tools to keep their grasslands in grazing and improve grazing management practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the creation of a federal Grassland Conservation Strategy and improved monitoring of grassland loss at the federal level; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the creation of a Tri-National Agreement with Canada and Mexico to work cooperatively on grassland conservation.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2020/06/opposing-federal-efforts-to-weaken-the-migratory-bird-treaty-act-of-1918/	Opposing Federal Efforts to Weaken the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918	Opposing Federal Efforts to Weaken the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-04 WHEREAS, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) abolished the unregulated taking of all migratory birds and the commercial trade of bird species and bird parts such as feathers; and WHEREAS, the MBTA codifies the United States' obligations to protect migratory birds pursuant to an agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom on behalf of Canada (later joined by Mexico, Japan, and Russia) and has stood as a cornerstone of wildlife conservation for more than a century, so these international obligations should not be unilaterally undermined; and WHEREAS, the enactment of the MBTA helped avert what had been the pending and nearly certain extinction of numerous migratory species, including the snowy egret and the wood duck, and currently provides protection for over 800 migratory bird species; and WHEREAS, the MBTA allows for the responsible hunting of many migratory bird species classified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "game birds," including waterfowl, white winged doves and sandhill cranes; and WHEREAS, the MBTA prohibits all killing, harm, and other take of migratory birds without a permit—whether intentional or unintentional—and provides for a permitting process to authorize allowable and incidental take, a process that has to date, never been established; and WHEREAS, the MBTA allows for penalties for the operation of facilities that result in the incidental take of migratory birds, including infrastructure such as power lines, communications towers, uncovered oil waste pits, mining waste settling basins, and wind turbines; and WHEREAS, it is imperative that the MBTA remain in full force and effect so it may continue to protect against all losses of migratory birds, including incidental losses; and WHEREAS, the MBTA has been weakened by recent misinterpretations of the law by the U.S. Department of Interior that would end penalties for industries whose activities result in incidental take of migratory birds; and WHEREAS, federal penalties for industrial activities that have resulted in the incidental take of migratory birds have ranged as high as \$100 million for BP after its 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill killed more than 1 million migratory birds; and WHEREAS, penalties under the MBTA have been distributed through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) to restore habitat for waterfowl and other affected migratory birds. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, opposes any legislative or administrative efforts to undermine the MBTA by limiting its application to exclude incidental take; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a permit system to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to manage all impacts to migratory birds, including incidental take, by establishing clear and consistent guidelines for industries and individuals; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports federal legislation that would prohibit the incidental take of migratory birds by commercial activities unless authorized under a permit or identified as posing a de minimis risk to migratory birds.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2020/06/pfas-impacts-on-fish-and-wildlife/	PFAS Impacts on Fish and Wildlife	PFAS Impacts on Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-05 WHEREAS, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been recognized as an environmental contaminant group with risks to humans, fish, and wildlife, ecosystem; and WHEREAS, PFASs have been manufactured and utilized in products ranging from fire-fighting foams to consumer products like Teflon cookware, household cleaning products and other fire-, grease-, stain-, and water-repellant goods; and WHEREAS, PFASs from the manufacturing and use of these products have been found in drinking water supplies in at least 43 states around the nation; and WHEREAS, many PFASs are persistent, can cycle in the environment for years, and pose some risks to fish and wildlife, though more research is needed, in particular on ecological exposures and effects; and WHEREAS, the capacity of PFASs to impact human health, as well as the issuance of fish and game consumption advisories in Michigan and other states, has alerted hunters, anglers and the general public to their dangers; and WHEREAS, there are lands and waters contaminated by high levels of PFAS that are used by Indigenous and non-Indigenous hunting and fishing populations for subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, the state of Michigan in its establishment of the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART), a collaborative of seven state agencies, has set a precedent for state action, including via targeted monitoring of this group of chemicals through aggressive surveillance and response plans; and WHEREAS, MPART may serve as a model for other states and federal agencies to collaborate in solving the various issues relating to PFASs. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, support PFAS education for the public and our affiliates as well as support state and federal agencies in doing the necessary research to better address the issue, especially relating to fish and wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that there is a need for

		national, state, and local organizations to collaborate and better facilitate the objective decision making needed to find solutions to PFAS contamination to better prevent, contain, and mitigate ecosystem level impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF encourages government and industry partners to facilitate the phasing out of PFASs in industrial manufacturing production processes and work to limit pollution from industrial and other sources of discharge, including point- and non-point sources of PFAS release; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges Congress to support studies on potential PFAS impacts to wildlife, including a broader suite of bird, reptile and amphibian, and mammalian species at risk and that this research be used to inform the development of appropriate regulatory structures; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that NWF encourages the United States Environmental Protection Agency as well as state and tribal agencies to establish guidance concerning initiation or expansion, as appropriate, of incorporation of PFASs into fish and wildlife consumption advisory programs, including considering implications of exposures to multiple PFASs as well as other contaminants.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2020/06/protect-downstream-communities-from-British-Columbia-Mining-Impacts-on-transboundary-watersheds/	Protect Downstream Communities from British Columbia Mining Impacts on Transboundary Watersheds	<p>Protect Downstream Communities from British Columbia Mining Impacts on Transboundary Watersheds National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-06 WHEREAS, multiple transboundary rivers originating in British Columbia flow into Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana through lands important to sovereign Indigenous peoples; and WHEREAS, pristine waters and intact habitats make protecting productive and healthy wild salmon and other species throughout these shared rivers a priority; and WHEREAS, commercial mining in British Columbia is experiencing unprecedented expansion such that several proposed and operating British Columbia mines, some of the largest in the world, are located in the transboundary watersheds that sustain communities in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana; and WHEREAS, the many communities and cultures of Southeast Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, are largely dependent on the relationship to these waterways for livelihood and cultural practices, including through commercial fisheries, sport fisheries, and other maritime and terrestrial harvest and food security involving integral foods including the five species of Pacific salmon, oolichan, trout, and plants and fungi that support subsistence within the watershed; and WHEREAS, the consequences of large-scale mining and energy development have a history of detrimental impacts on downstream rivers and water quality that healthy fisheries depend upon, therefore posing a threat to all downstream communities; and WHEREAS, large-scale extractive industries, including mining projects at all stages, can bring disruptive and damaging social impacts, practices, and consequences to the region including a rise in substance abuse, domestic violence, community divisions, economic disparity, and a decline in cultural practices; and WHEREAS, existing and proposed mining in the headwaters of shared river basins can pose a threat of acid mining drainage for centuries unless the mines are governed by strict regulations, consistent and sufficient inspections and adequate funding to conduct potential future cleanups, with such funding to include full bonding for both cleanup and restoration of impacted areas; and WHEREAS, federal-provincial environmental assessment processes should address the cumulative impacts of social impacts, industrial development, and possible failures of such development; and WHEREAS, Canada ratified United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in 2016, including the principles of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) for all Indigenous groups impacted by the actions of the federal government; and WHEREAS, harvest sharing arrangements currently exist under provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the U.S. and Canada for Chinook, sockeye and Coho salmon returning to shared rivers; and WHEREAS, mining projects in Canada do not contribute to the local economies of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, but will contribute harm U.S. waters; and WHEREAS, the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Canada prohibits pollution on one side of the boundary that would cause injury to life or property on the other side; and WHEREAS, both UNDRIP and the Boundary Waters Treaty recognize that the water, fish, and people of a shared watershed enjoy rights that transcend national boundaries; and WHEREAS, exploratory operation is already underway at the headwaters of the transboundary rivers within British Columbia for fully permitted large-scale mines; and WHEREAS, Premier Horgan, leader of the British Columbia Provincial Government, has committed to bring provincial laws into harmony with UNDRIP by introducing and passing the recent Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act but has yet to implement it; and WHEREAS, senators from Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana have recently stated their support for greater mining protections on transboundary rivers in British Columbia and called upon British Columbia leadership to take action to guarantee the protection of Alaska's natural resources; and WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the governments of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia, United States, and Canada to include impacted sovereign governments in decision-making and to work together to safeguard shared watersheds from harm. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, calls upon the congressional delegations of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana to demand that the Government of British Columbia, as the jurisdiction where mines in the transboundary watersheds are regulated, to act immediately to protect the transboundary watersheds and all who depend on it from the impacts of mining by: 1. Strongly supporting Premier Horgan's efforts to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), including the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), in all Indigenous communities for all Indigenous people, specifically including those in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and 2. Requesting that the Government of British Columbia take maximum advantage of the current opportunity to undertake needed reforms to strengthen its financial assurances system to require full security and environmental protection on mines as is already required in Washington State and Alaska; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the Congress to hold hearings on the impacts to communities downstream of mines in British Columbia located in transboundary watersheds, and particularly in Indigenous communities.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2020/06/protect-the-Tongass	Protect the Tongass	Protect the Tongass National Forest National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-07 WHEREAS, the Tongass National Forest is the homeland of the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian peoples who have been stewards of these lands since time immemorial; and WHEREAS, the economy of Southeast Alaska is dependent on fishing and tourism as two of its main economic drivers; tourism, fishing, and subsistence users in the Inside Passage and the communities throughout Southeast Alaska are dependent upon maintaining pristine ecosystems and wild landscapes of the Tongass, one of the world's last remaining coastal temperate rainforests, to

tongass - nationa l- forest/	National Forest	support their economies and traditional ways of life; and WHEREAS, current research shows the Tongass National Forest alone holds eight percent of all carbon stored in coterminous U.S. national forests and is recognized as a globally significant carbon storage reserve that contributes to the absorption of greenhouse gas emissions and serves as a climate refuge for native species at risk due to climate change; and WHEREAS, according to the World Resources Institute, the Tongass National Forest is the only National Forest in the United States with an industrial scale old-growth clear cutting program; the 2016 United States Forest Service Tongass Land Management and Resource Plan outlines a 15-year strategy calling for the sale of up to an average of 34 million board feet of old-growth per year in the first 10 years, 18 million board feet annually in the following five years, and an average of 5 million board feet of old-growth per year thereafter; and WHEREAS, analysis from Taxpayers for Common Sense shows the U.S. Forest Service has lost nearly \$600 million over two decades through road building and timber sales; and WHEREAS, in 2001, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) included 9.2 million acres of the Tongass National Forest, within the National Roadless Area Conservation Rule (Roadless Rule) in response to disappearing wildlands and a National Forest system maintenance backlog of roughly \$8.4 billion at the time; the intent of the Roadless Rule was to protect the social, economic, and ecological values and characteristics of inventoried roadless areas from road construction and reconstruction and certain timber harvest activities; and WHEREAS, the Tongass National forest and specifically Inventoried Roadless areas on the Tongass National Forest protects some of the largest tracts of old-growth forest left in the United States, providing habitat variety of endemic terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and plants; contributes to healthy watersheds and clean drinking water; and provides extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism; and WHEREAS, the Roadless Rule contains a variety of exceptions that allow roadbuilding and cutting for community access, hydropower projects, habitat and forest fire management; and WHEREAS, in 2018, the State of Alaska petitioned the USDA to craft a state-specific roadless rule and requested that a full exemption be pursued from the 2001 Roadless Rule, putting over 9 million acres at risk for future logging, degradation, and ecosystem fragmentation from roadbuilding; the USDA granted the State of Alaska's petition and initiated a National Environmental Policy Act rulemaking process; and WHEREAS, the majority of public comments received by the USDA following its notice of intent of proposed rulemaking opposed changing the Roadless Rule for Alaska; and WHEREAS, the draft EIS provides an analysis of six alternatives related to roadless management in Alaska, ranging from no action to a full exemption from the Roadless Rule on the Tongass National Forest; the USDA identified the full exemption alternative (alternative 6), which exempts all 9.2 million acres of inventoried roadless areas from roadless restrictions, as the preferred alternative; and WHEREAS, legislation such as the Roadless Area Conservation Act of 2019 would codify and make permanent the U.S. Forest Service's so-called roadless rule. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in coordination with resolution National Forest Management (Number: 1998-08), Native American Tribes and Climate Change (Number: 2007-16), Supporting Tribes on Wildlife and Natural resources Management (Number 2019-08) and A Resolution to Control Logging and Roads within the National Forest System (Number: 1984-31) the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, recognizes the Tongass National Forest as the traditional homelands of the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimishian peoples; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the Tongass as a significant carbon sink and supports policies that consider the protection of significant carbon sinks such as the Tongass National Forest within larger federal climate policies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports current and future legislation that would work to codify the 2001 National Roadless Area Conservation Rule (Roadless Rule); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the immediate end to the industrial-scale old-growth clearcut logging program in the Tongass National Forest; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the no-action alternative (alternative 1), keeping current 2001 National Roadless Rule protections on the Tongass National Forest.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2020/06/reducing-wildlife-mortality-and-habitat-fragmentation-caused-by-highway-and-roads-2/	Reducing Wildlife Mortality and Habitat Fragmenta tion Caused by Highway and Roads	Reducing Wildlife Mortality and Habitat Fragmentation Caused by Highway and Roads National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-08 WHEREAS, our national network of highways and roads is the largest single man-made feature on the American landscape and a primary cause of habitat fragmentation across the U.S.; and WHEREAS, the number of animals struck and killed by automobiles each year (i.e. roadkill) has increased dramatically in recent decades as road networks have expanded, as total miles traveled by cars and trucks has grown, and as many wildlife populations have rebounded; and WHEREAS, increases in wildlife-automobile collisions are substantially affecting the management of several important game and common species, such as moose, elk, white-tail and mule deer, gray and red fox, black bear, and bighorn sheep; and WHEREAS, increases in wildlife-automobile collisions have hindered the recovery of a large number of threatened and endangered species — including, for example, Canada lynx, Florida panther, diamondback terrapin, San Joaquin kit fox, and other mammal, reptile, amphibian, and bird species of concern; and WHEREAS, in addition to direct mortality, larger and higher traffic roads have been found to alter the normal movement, migration and dispersal of many wildlife species, and act as habitat barriers that can limit both the range and genetic diversity of local wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, locations where roads and water intersect can also impede aquatic species ability to interact with the landscape, and migrate to their historical spawning habitats, and culverts can undermine roadbeds, lead to traffic delays, and cause accidents when they are clogged or too small for fish and wildlife species to pass; and WHEREAS, integrating wildlife and habitat information at the earliest stages of the transportation planning process is critical to minimizing conflicts between roads and wildlife, streamlining environmental reviews, and minimizing project development costs; and WHEREAS, a variety of other mitigation tools and techniques, such as measures to facilitate wildlife crossings, have been shown to reduce wildlife mortality, increase human safety, reconnect habitats, reduce property losses, and make our infrastructure more resilient to extreme weather events in a cost-effective manner; and WHEREAS, state departments of transportation have recently installed several examples of wildlife crossings that are functioning as intended, including Interstate 90 east of Snoqualmie Pass in Washington, US Highway 93 in Montana, overpasses on U.S. Highway 93 in Arizona, over 60 underpasses on several Florida highways, and the Colorado Highway 9 Crossing Project. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, calls upon federal, state, regional, and municipal agencies

		<p>to reduce wildlife mortality, enhance human safety, prevent property losses, and increase habitat quality by integrating wildlife and habitat considerations, including wildlife crossings, into all phases of analysis, planning, permitting, design, implementation, and mitigation of transportation plans and projects, including upgrades of existing roads and highway projects using federal transportation funding; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Congress to provide appropriate resources, estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars in coming years by authorizing and funding programs explicitly created for the implementation of wildlife crossings, expanding eligibility for wildlife crossings in broader transportation funding programs and improving guidance, training and research within the America's Transportation Infrastructure Act or other transportation and infrastructure legislation, for funding the collection and maintenance of baseline data, conducting appropriate pre- and post-construction performance monitoring and analysis, coordinating conservation planning with transportation planning, and identification and assessment of important wildlife corridors and crossing sites; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to participate in ecosystem-level restoration efforts and develop research policies and priorities to evaluate, mitigate, and prevent wildlife and habitat impacts associated with proposed and future transportation plans and projects, including modifications of existing roads, culverts, and highway projects using federal transportation funding; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal, state, regional, and municipal agencies to educate their staff and the general public on wildlife-transportation issues, and to train key staff in the use of tools and techniques to reduce wildlife mortality and habitat impacts by including functional intersecting, wildlife corridors and passageways in the planning, design and construction process.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2020/06/rebuilding-marine-ecosystems/	<h2>Restoring Marine Fish and Wildlife Populations</h2>	<p>Restoring Marine Fish and Wildlife Populations National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-09 WHEREAS, numerous species in marine ecosystems in United States territorial waters are in decline, including fish, marine megafauna, shorebirds, sea birds and others; and WHEREAS, the declines in these species are directly linked to numerous and often overlapping threats, including loss of habitat and coastal development, climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, vessel traffic, non-selective fishing gear that results in high levels of bycatch and or gear which disrupts bottom habitats; and WHEREAS, while the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other fisheries management policies have led to the recovery of significant numbers of fish stocks, such as West Coast groundfish, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration March 2020 quarterly stock assessment update, there are still 54 fish stocks that are overfished and/or where overfishing is occurring; and WHEREAS, ongoing implementation of ecosystem-based management requires more effective consideration of trophic relationships across overlapping jurisdictions, for example, the large reduction of the historic anadromous out-migrating river herring trophic base, along with current or predicted population shifts driven by changing temperatures and acidification; and WHEREAS, many species are co-managed by federal fisheries management councils or interstate compacts with close engagement of state fish and wildlife agencies, and other federal, state, territorial bodies, and tribal and indigenous bodies; and WHEREAS, there are some fish stocks managed by these bodies that have not responded favorably to current management approaches, necessitating further harvest reductions. Examples include Atlantic striped bass, herring, bluefish, and Pacific sardines; and WHEREAS, the data to address these first order issues of habitat loss, extraordinary bycatch, and many issues related to overfishing are available, to effectively address the multi-jurisdictional issues surrounding ecosystems management, additional funding and data on the biology of the species contained in the ecosystem is required. Examples include age, reproductive, migration, and dietary data; and WHEREAS, populations of other ecologically significant marine life such as horseshoe crabs, diamondback terrapins, North Atlantic right whales, Southern population Pacific orcas, and other species need stronger consideration by fisheries management due to overexploitation, incidental take and bycatch, or failure to account for their importance in the larger ecosystem; and WHEREAS, well-managed fisheries that actively promote and achieve healthy fish populations are vital to properly functioning marine and estuarine food webs, support sustainable recreational and commercial fishing, birdwatching, outdoor recreation, tourism, whale watching and other activities that drive the economies of coastal communities; and WHEREAS, a landmark study published in the journal Nature in April of 2020 argues that we can rebuild the world's marine ecosystems by 2050 with more aggressive action to rebuild and conserve fish stocks and marine life. NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, calls upon states, territories, and fisheries management bodies to enhance management of marine species according to the best available science, focusing on instances when: 1. The species plays a critical trophic role in marine ecosystems, including but not limited to being an apex predator or forage base. 2. There is an existing management strategy that does not fully account for the species' larger role in the ecosystem and or all management jurisdictions involved. 3. Better management of the species provides benefits to coastal communities by providing for the recovery and enhancement of any depleted fish stocks or other marine animals which will in turn benefit recreational and commercial fishing, wildlife watching, and or ecotourism. 4. Engaging in management processes improves outcomes for federal, state and territorial threatened or endangered species or those identified as species of greatest conservation need. 5. Fishing practices including trawling, trapping or gillnetting, or vessel traffic result in incidental take or discarded bycatch of marine species that are listed as threatened, endangered, species of greatest conservation need or that otherwise serve critical ecosystem roles. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal, state, tribal, and territorial fisheries management bodies, government agencies, legislators and Congress to protect species that meet the criteria above by taking actions that include but are not limited to: coordinating comments on fishery management plans, recommending changes in use or design of commercial and recreational fishing gear types to achieve conservation benefits such as reducing negative cumulative impacts and bycatch, managing the species for its role in the ecosystem through ecosystem-based management, limiting take at key spawning and nursery habitats and reducing fishing quotas in line with the best available science. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for Governors, state agencies and legislators to appoint representatives to state and federal fisheries management bodies who represent a conservation interest in restoring public trust marine species and habitats that are managed for multiple benefits, including recreation, science and research and ecological health in addition to economic benefits realized by recreational and</p>

		commercial fishing interests and supporting industries. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports investments in protecting and restoring marine habitat that will benefit fisheries and wildlife including but not limited to: protecting and restoring estuaries and shorelines, rebuilding and protecting oyster reefs where appropriate, protecting and restoring other reefs and critical habitats, and removing unused dams or adding fish passage to dams for anadromous and catadromous species. BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports working with our partners on significant marine and estuarine fish and wildlife conservation matters of mutual interest.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2020/06/supporting-the-formation-of-a-mississippi-river-basin-fishery-commission/	Supporting the Formation of a Mississippi River Basin Fishery Commission	Supporting the Formation of a Mississippi River Basin Fishery Commission National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2020 Resolutions Number 2020-10 WHEREAS, the Mississippi River Basin is the fourth largest watershed in the world, and the largest watershed in North America, draining all or part of 31 states and 2 Canadian provinces. The watershed measures approximately 1.2 million square miles and covers 41% of the continental United States; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River and its tributaries comprise one of the largest and most valuable ecosystems in the world, with robust and varied fish and mussel species and populations. The Mississippi River Basin is comprised of six sub-basins: Upper Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee-Cumberland rivers, Lower Mississippi River, Missouri River, and Arkansas-Red-White rivers; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River Basin has insufficient inter-agency collaborative planning, implementation, and evaluation to accomplish shared management goals for the successful long-term management of inter-jurisdictional fisheries in the Basin, and inadequate planning and execution of an integrated scientific research agenda for the Basin's fisheries and ecosystem; and WHEREAS, invasive species pose one of the biggest threats to the health of the Mississippi River Basin, and of those invasive species, Asian carp are currently the most problematic and hardest to control, manage and eradicate; and WHEREAS, the United States Congress, in Section 1039 (b) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA), charged the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), to work in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Director of the National Park Service (NPS), and the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to lead a multiagency effort to slow, and eventually eliminate, the spread of Asian carp in the Ohio River Basin and Upper Mississippi River Basin; and WHEREAS, Congress appropriated funding for Asian carp prevention and control in the Ohio River Basin and Upper Mississippi River Basin in 2015, and then appropriated \$25 million in funding in 2020 for such prevention and control for the entire Basin; and WHEREAS, these multi-agency efforts are coordinated through the existing Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Association (MICRA) partnership, an organization of 28 state fish and wildlife departments organized in 1991 as a partnership to improve management of inter-jurisdictional fish and other aquatic resources in the Mississippi River Basin; and WHEREAS, MICRA works closely with the multi-agency partnerships in the Mississippi River sub-basins to develop an annual Monitoring and Response Plan and annual project reports for USFWS funded projects in the Mississippi River Basin; and WHEREAS, once funding is appropriated by Congress, it flows very slowly to the sub-basins and individual states and there is much uncertainty on a yearly basis as to how much funding each sub-basin and state will receive for ongoing and planned projects, as well as personnel delegated to combat invasive species, including Asian carp. Additionally, funding appropriated to the USFWS for Asian carp management and control is appropriated as base operational funding, therefore the USFWS keeps a large portion of the appropriated funding for administration of the programs and agency field operations; and WHEREAS, a more direct funding mechanism to provide financial assistance to the states to implement priority Framework projects in support of implementation of the National Asian Carp Management and Control Plan is needed to distinguish these appropriations from USFWS base agency appropriations, expedite the funding process to disseminate funding more rapidly to the states in the Mississippi River sub-basins, and to improve collaborative, inter-agency efforts to prevent and control the spread of Asian carp; and WHEREAS, the time has come for a Mississippi River Basin Fishery Commission to be formed to provide a more efficient and effective approach to controlling Asian Carp populations in the Mississippi River Basin than is currently taking place and to provide effective coordinated fisheries management and scientific research for the Basin; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River Basin Fishery Commission would provide a permanent formal structure for cooperative inter-agency planning, implementation, and evaluation of management actions for shared inter-jurisdictional fishery resources, and would assume the coordination efforts now being performed by MICRA; and WHEREAS, it is anticipated the Department of Interior will be the governmental host department, and the USFWS would continue to play a role in coordination of this process; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River Basin Fishery Commission would provide for a formal commitment and increase state agency and administration commitments to cooperative fisheries management and research, and Asian carp management and control efforts. NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 12, 2020, calls for the creation of a Mississippi River Basin Fishery Commission; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Commission be modeled after existing similar commissions already in existence, particularly, the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (charged with bi-national sea lamprey control), and have a primary focus upon inter-jurisdictional fisheries management, aquatic nuisance species management, eradication and control, and necessary research to support fisheries and aquatic nuisance species management efforts; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this Commission's authority not interfere with existing authorities of individual state fish and wildlife agencies and departments.
	2019	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2019/06/climate-smart	Climate-Smart	Climate-Smart Infrastructure Policy for Communities, Jobs, and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions Number 2019-01 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation previously adopted numerous resolutions supporting action by governments, corporations, and others to respond to the scientific consensus on the threat posed by human-induced global climate change, including domestic and international policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance scientific research, and promote public awareness; and WHEREAS, climate change is increasing the intensity of extreme weather and disaster events such as super storms, megafires, storm

ate-smart-infrastr-ucture-policy-for-commu-nities-jobs-and-wildlife /	Infrastruct-ure Policy for Communit-ies, Jobs, and Wildlife	surge, massive flooding, sea-level rise, and severe drought that have killed people and wildlife, devastated communities, and destroyed natural systems, which provide habitat, buffer severe weather events, and naturally sequester carbon; and WHEREAS, climate scientists have published peer reviewed studies in the 2018 IPCC Special Report and Fourth National Climate Assessment showing that the world must achieve net zero emissions by 2050 in order to avoid catastrophic impacts resulting from warming above 1.5 degrees Celsius, and that policies should be in place in the next twelve years for countries to have a chance of meeting this goal; and WHEREAS, due to neglect and underfunding much of the nation’s traditional built infrastructure, including, but not limited to, transportation systems, pipes, sewer systems, and buildings is rapidly deteriorating and inefficient, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and underserving public needs; and WHEREAS, pressure is mounting on Congress to address the nation’s infrastructure needs; and WHEREAS, natural infrastructure, consisting of natural or nature-based systems, can provide essential services and benefits to society, such as flood protection, water purification, and carbon storage; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation analysis shows that climate-focused infrastructure policy with robust and targeted funding and incentive mechanisms that advance low- and zero-carbon energy, efficiency, transportation, and ecosystem improvements offers a near-term opportunity to make a significant “down payment” on reducing the nation’s greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, equitable, climate-smart infrastructure policy can direct investment and create family-sustaining job opportunities in areas of economic dislocation while also alleviating the impacts of local pollution; and WHEREAS, climate-smart and robust natural infrastructure investments enjoy widespread public support. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled June 5-8, 2019 in St. Louis, Missouri, hereby supports significant investment in climate-smart infrastructure in order to set the United States firmly on a trajectory to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and agencies to ensure that natural infrastructure and climate-smart, resilient, and adaptive energy and transportation infrastructure are included in any federal infrastructure policy package; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation prioritizes equitable, just investment in climate-smart and natural infrastructure, so that all people, communities, and wildlife may benefit from low- and zero-carbon solutions to climate change.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2019/06/dicamba-and-24-d/	Dicamba and 2,4-D	Dicamba and 2,4-D National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions Number 2019-02 WHEREAS, The use of two highly volatile Plant Growth Regulator (PGR) herbicides, dicamba and 2,4-D, has increased dramatically in row crop agriculture in recent years, along with increased complaints about damages to specialty crops, trees, gardens and apiaries; and WHEREAS, these chemicals have a high propensity to volatilize after application and move off-site where they can cause damage to broadleaf plants, miles away, threatening specialty crops, gardens and the well-being and ecological balance of native ecosystems; and WHEREAS, research indicates that trees, shrubs, forbs, and other flowering plants exposed to dicamba and 2,4-D during sensitive developmental periods, such as leaf emergence, bud break, and flowering, experience reduced nectar, pollen, and nut production; and WHEREAS, studies show that flowering plants exposed to dicamba are visited less frequently by pollinators; and WHEREAS, to date, there is only limited research available on the immediate impact on species that consume PGR herbicide-exposed vegetation, such as caterpillars, grasshoppers, and mammals and no research exploring the long-term ecological impacts to plants, invertebrate populations, herbivores, or aquatic systems; and WHEREAS, despite complaints of damages to non-target species and the lack of studies of impacts to native plants and wildlife, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on October 30, 2018, approved a 2-year renewal of the registration for the use of dicamba on resistant soybeans and cotton; and WHEREAS, 2,4-D resistant corn and soybeans are also beginning to be used this year, resulting in even larger areas of land being sprayed with the volatile plant growth regulator herbicides; and WHEREAS, with the EPA approval of registration, states must determine licensure and use restrictions and in most states the department of agriculture has oversight of pesticide use and management and they are not required to work with or consult state wildlife and fish agencies; and WHEREAS, recent research shows that diversified cropping systems of three or more crops in a rotation, with the use of cover crops and other practices, can reduce the need for dicamba and other herbicides. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled June 5-8, 2019 in St. Louis, Missouri, urges the Environmental Protection Agency and all state departments of Agriculture to suspend authorizations for dicamba applications in corn, soybeans, cotton and wheat cropping systems in the United States until a full research agenda has been realized on the impacts of the toxicity, volatility and dispersal tendencies of this chemical and short, medium and potential long term impacts to trees, wildlife, pollinators, ecosystem composition and other non-target organisms and such research has been fully taken into account in the consideration of new registrations of this herbicide; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency should immediately undertake the same broad research agenda to determine the impacts of the toxicity, volatility and dispersal tendencies of 2,4-D, especially considering cumulative, combined impacts of 2,4-D, dicamba, and other herbicides and ensure the results are fully taken into account in the consideration of new registrations of said herbicides; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State Departments of Agriculture should prioritize their research, extension, funding and conservation outreach resources in helping producers develop alternatives that can reduce the need for dicamba and 2-4 D herbicides, such as diversified cropping systems and conservation practices.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2019/06/the-full-duties-of-	The Full Duties of States as Trustee-	The Full Duties of States as Trustee-Owners of Wildlife National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions Number 2019-03 WHEREAS, all people now living are responsible for restoring and sustaining biodiversity and fostering the ecological health and functioning of natural systems; and WHEREAS, by long-established law this responsibility within the United States is particularly borne by states, which acting in accordance with federal law hold sovereign title to or otherwise manage wildlife subject to binding trust duties to restore and conserve wildlife populations and biological communities; and WHEREAS, these state trust duties rest upon states as a whole, not simply on state wildlife agencies; and WHEREAS, the fulfillment of state trustee duties, leading to flourishing wildlife and well-functioning natural systems, benefits all residents by making their homelands healthier and more beautiful and by fostering outdoor recreation,

states-as-trustee-owners-of-wildlife /	Owners of Wildlife	<p>social interactions, economic enterprise, and virtuous living; and WHEREAS, while state agencies have succeeded in conserving many game fish and game species, overall wildlife populations and their home habitats continue to decline markedly due to habitat fragmentation and degradation, land-use changes, invasive species, disease, and climate change; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation by resolution has long supported the state's trustee responsibility for all wildlife, including captive cervids and other big-game animals in private reserves, and has worked with states to fulfill this responsibility; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation by resolution (including Resolution Number 2018-11) has long called (i) for strong, professional state leadership on wildlife issues, (ii) for increased and broadened state funding for wildlife programs with due attention to species not hunted or fished (particularly species of greatest conservation need), and (iii) for improved organizational structures and enhanced agency powers adequate to carry out state responsibilities; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation by resolution has repeatedly emphasized the needs to protect, restore, and connect wildlife habitats on public and private lands and waters, including landscape-scale wildlife corridors, while enhancing state responses to wildlife diseases, invasive species, and inadequate stream flows; and WHEREAS, properly understood, a state's trust duties will require, for their full performance, work not just by skilled wildlife commissions and agencies but by other elements of state government and by local governments; and WHEREAS, public engagement on wildlife issues will often prove essential, with all stakeholders empowered in appropriate ways, as trust beneficiaries, to help fulfill conservation duties and to hold states accountable for any shortcomings as trustees. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled June 5-8, 2019, in St. Louis, Missouri, calls on states to take forceful action to confront the full range of threats affecting wildlife, making use, as appropriate, of all state powers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that governors and state legislatures through bold leadership should take such steps as are necessary to restore and conserve within state borders the full range of native species and desired nonnative species so as to sustain the healthy functioning and resilience of natural systems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state conservation steps should include vigorous, adequately funded programs to help wildlife flourish under changing climates by (i) expanding quality wildlife habitats, (ii) creating and maintaining wildlife corridors, (iii) managing state public lands for wildlife and coordinating with federal land-management agencies, (iv) reconnecting rivers to floodplains, (v) restoring wildlife-friendly water flows, and (vi) addressing invasive species and wildlife diseases; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that states should provide adequate funding and science-based guidance to all agencies of state government—including agricultural and transportation departments—so that they employ their powers and manage their programs in ways that promote, and do not frustrate, fulfillment of the state's wildlife trust obligations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, consistent with federal law, states should empower their wildlife agencies to retain or (when needed) recover full sovereign power over all wildlife within state borders, including exotic and captive-bred animals and those on private wildlife reserves, while ensuring that all such wildlife and wildlife-related operations are managed in accordance with wildlife science and state trust duties; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that states and subsidiary local governments should (i) through regional planning, control sprawling development to avoid further unneeded habitat fragmentation and (ii) in all feasible ways, promote shifts in agriculture toward practices that better sustain soils and soil health, maintain clean, more natural water flows, and enhance the wildlife-habitat values of farm, ranch, and commercial-forest landscapes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state legislatures and governors should provide sufficient funding for vigorous law enforcement efforts to ensure compliance with wildlife-related laws and policies, to safeguard wildlife on public and private lands, and to seek remedies for unlawful harms to wildlife and wildlife habitat, enlisting in this effort, insofar as state enforcement proves inadequate, supplemental, citizen-suit enforcement by qualified citizens and nongovernmental organizations. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation affiliates are urged to help educate state governors, lawmakers, agencies, and staff on their full wildlife trust duties as here set forth, emphasizing particularly the needs to infuse trust duties throughout all state programs affecting wildlife and to give full voice to wildlife science.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2019/06/promoting-ecologically-appropriate-prescribed-burn-programs-on-our-natural-areas/	Promoting Ecologically Appropriate Prescribed Burn Programs on our Natural Areas	<p>Promoting Ecologically Appropriate Prescribed Burn Programs on our Natural Areas National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions Number 2019-04 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a history of supporting ecological prescribed fire as a critical land management tool; and WHEREAS, the occurrence of catastrophic fires has been at historic levels across the nation and the world in recent years, and is increasing annually; and WHEREAS, climate change has elevated the severity of wildfires due to increased vegetation growth rates combined with increased drought intensities; and WHEREAS, prescribed fires can increase carbon sequestration by increasing plant efficiencies while reducing massive carbon releases resulting from wildfires; and WHEREAS, prescribed fires can be strategically located to protect neighboring tracts of land, provide for improved wildfire-fighting abilities, or to support future burns as conditions allow; and WHEREAS, prescribed fires can reduce hazardous fuel loads under predetermined conditions that minimize risk to wildlife and human lives and property; and WHEREAS, the resources required to conduct prescribed burns can be scheduled ahead of the fire and are far less than those required to respond to wildfires; and WHEREAS, prescribed fires at appropriate fire return intervals can achieve preferred ecological results; and WHEREAS, prescribed fires promote regrowth of flowering plants, critical to ecosystems and their inhabitants; and WHEREAS, several states, including Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina have highly successful prescribed burning programs that have dramatically reduced costs and impacts of wildfires; and WHEREAS, most state and federal agencies recognize that the lack of fire causes some habitats to become degraded and of lower ecological value; and WHEREAS, wildfire impacts to fragmented habitats and isolated populations of endangered species can be catastrophic; and WHEREAS, fire-maintained habitats support larger, healthier, and more visible wildlife populations, which increase nature-based recreational opportunities and qualities of experience; and WHEREAS, many fire-dependent wildlife species are experiencing declining populations as fire exclusion degrades viable habitat and explosive wildfires remove the habitat structure. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled on June 5-8, 2019 in St. Louis, Missouri, reaffirms the importance of the responsible application of prescribed fire as being required to maintain the ecologically essential functions of our fire-dependent habitats and the wildlife that depends on them; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports</p>

		strategically-located prescribed fire to reduce the risk of destructive wildfires and increase abilities to limit wildfire progression; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that state, federal and other natural resource and regulatory agencies and conservation and environmental organizations recognize the importance of prescribed burning, initiate programs to educate the general public to the benefits of prescribed burning, encourage the proper planning for and use of prescribed burning, and appropriate funds to support a robust prescribed burning program on public and private lands in conjunction with other fuel management programs across the Nation.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2019/06/protecting-habitat-by-balancing-conservation-and-outdoor-recreation-on-public-lands/	Protecting Habitat by Balancing Conservation and Outdoor Recreation on Public Lands	Protecting Habitat by Balancing Conservation and Outdoor Recreation on Public Lands National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions Number 2019-05 WHEREAS, pressure on wildlife and wildlife habitat is increasing on public lands; and WHEREAS, protecting wildlife and important wildlife habitat on public lands is highly valued by Americans; and WHEREAS, conserving wildlife populations as well as protecting and restoring important blocks of wildlife habitat on public lands should be prioritized; and WHEREAS, enjoyment of outdoor recreation helps to sustain our quality of life, as it is beneficial to our personal health, well-being and to our economy; and WHEREAS, it is important to accommodate both quality outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation on our public lands; and WHEREAS, certain recreational trail routes have impacts on wildlife as illustrated by a recent peer-reviewed study that found elk were affected by various types of trails-based recreation, depending upon separation distances and type of human activity; and WHEREAS, as demand for new outdoor recreational trails increases on public lands, management options and solutions as well as public education are necessary to maintain a balance between outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 5-8, 2019, in St. Louis, Missouri, recognizes that protecting wildlife habitat on public lands by balancing conservation and outdoor recreation is an important federation-wide conservation strategy that requires heightened visibility; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress and our public lands agencies to advance and promote both outdoor recreation and the protection of sensitive wildlife habitat through careful balance and emphasizing access for the former in less sensitive locations. Such legislation and regulations should aim for more careful siting and development of new or expanded trails and other recreation investment on public lands through process improvements. Such improvements should include specific analysis in environmental review, standards and guidelines for habitat protection in planning documents, and other means by which migratory corridors, core carnivore habitat, and other invaluable wildlife assets receive priority. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to fund the restoration of authorized and unauthorized recreational sites degrading wildlife habitat, as well as the relocation of important recreational assets in unsustainable locations; and ensure for adequate education, enforcement, and maintenance planning and implementation so that important wildlife habitats remain intact.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2019/06/protecting-habitat-wildlife-and-water-resources-around-the-grand-canyon-from-uranium-mining/	Protecting Habitat, Wildlife, and Water Resources around the Grand Canyon from Uranium Mining	Protecting Habitat, Wildlife, and Water Resources around the Grand Canyon from Uranium Mining National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions Number 2019-06 WHEREAS, in 2011, the National Wildlife Federation resolved to call on appropriate state and federal policymakers to support the maintenance of moratoria on the construction and operation of uranium mines and mills adjacent to the Grand Canyon and in the watersheds of the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic United States, until such time as peer-reviewed, scientific studies prove that uranium mining, milling, and waste disposal can be safely carried out and secured; and WHEREAS, in 2011, the National Wildlife Federation also resolved to urge the United States Congress to remove uranium from the General Mining Act of 1872 and re-designate it as a leasable mineral under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920; and WHEREAS, in 2011 the National Wildlife Federation also resolved to urge appropriate state and federal policymakers to implement policies to safeguard wildlife, habitat and water resources against the negative impacts of mining, milling and storage of uranium; and WHEREAS, in 2009 Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar placed a temporary moratorium on new uranium mining claims on one million acres adjacent to the Grand and then in 2112 placed a 20-year moratorium on the same area to fully study and evaluate the impacts of proposed new mines and accelerated levels of mining at existing mines on water quality and effects on soils, vegetation, wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, the 2012 Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal was thoroughly and publicly vetted and overwhelmingly supported by local citizens, hunters and anglers, community leaders and state and federal politicians; and the support for this long-term withdrawal was non-partisan and very broad based, and thus very different from other issues like national monument designations; and WHEREAS, the necessary studies for which the 2012 Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal was intended as outlined in the USGS 15 year science plan—to understand contamination risks to wildlife, habitat, humans and water—have not been completed as planned, and will not be completed by the expiration of the temporary withdrawal, and the Congressional approval for these studies remains unfunded; and WHEREAS, the hydrology of breccia pipe mines in the Grand Canyon watershed are not sufficiently understood to prevent unintended contamination, as evidenced by the Pine Nut mine unexpected filling up with 3 million gallons of contaminated water in 2009 and then Canyon mine similarly filling with contaminated water in 2017; and WHEREAS, water quality monitoring by Energy Fuels of a waste water pond used for their uranium mining operations near Kanab Creek that flows into the Colorado River has reported water samples at nearly 99 parts of uranium per billion and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers anything above 30 parts per billion unsafe to drink; and WHEREAS, there are over 500 abandoned uranium mines on the Navajo Nation alone, and in 2008 the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers found 38 of 226 water sources (17 percent) with uranium radio nuclides at levels above maximum contaminant levels; and WHEREAS, in 2017 the Environmental Protection Agency agreed to pay \$600 million to clean up 94 mines, and the Orphan Mine on the south rim of the Grand Canyon National Park has already cost \$15 million and is not complete to date; and the total bill to the U.S. taxpayer for uranium mine clean up is already well over \$ 1 billion with many hundreds of millions of dollars needed for cleanup in the future; and WHEREAS, waste water ponds used in uranium mining operations in the arid regions of the proposed Grand Canyon Withdrawal Area are “attractive nuisances” for wildlife and have the potential to become “contaminant sinks” that may adversely impact

		<p>wildlife species (e.g., birds, bats and other small mammals); and that in 2017 the U.S. Geological Survey scientists in their findings identified the need to maintain a watchful eye over wildlife inhabiting and foraging in mine ponds due to concerns of potential concentration of arsenic and selenium contamination; and WHEREAS, in 2018, foreign owned mining companies and the Western Caucus asked the Department of Commerce to implement quotas on uranium that would mandate a 300% increase in U.S. uranium production; and WHEREAS, no monitoring or bonding policies have been put in place to safeguard water and habitat around breccia pipe uranium mines in the region as evidenced by Canyon mine misting contaminated water into the air in 2017; and WHEREAS, Grand Canyon National Park is one of the most iconic parks in the U.S. National Park system with over 6 million visitors annually and the Grand Canyon watershed area is the primary economic driver for the region; and WHEREAS, the Colorado River provides downstream water for over 40 million people that depend on safe clean water for drinking and other domestic water use, and over 4 million acres of agricultural lands and their operators downstream also depend on clean safe water for irrigation and the production of food crops (e.g., lettuce); and WHEREAS, all other “Multiple Use” activities (Multiple Use – Sustained Yield Act of 1960 – Public Law 86-517; Federal Land and Policy Management Act of 1976) on the federal public lands (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management) outside of the Grand Canyon National Park within the proposed mineral withdrawal area such as timber management, range management, wildlife management, water management and, public recreation (e.g., hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, Off Highway Vehicle use) would continue as currently allowed. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 5-8, 2019 in St. Louis, Missouri urges the U.S. Congress to permanently protect the 1 million acres around the Grand Canyon National Park as identified as the Northern Arizona Mineral Withdrawal from future Uranium mining.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2019/06/supporting-tribes-on-wildlife-and-natural-resource-management/	<p>Supporting Tribes on Wildlife and Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>National Wildlife Federation June 8, 2019 Resolutions</p> <p>Number 2019-08 WHEREAS, federally-recognized tribes have authority to manage wildlife and natural resources on lands within their jurisdiction; and WHEREAS, tribal lands and waters are significant for wildlife conservation and provide vital habitat for thousands of species of greatest conservation need, including more than 525 federally-listed threatened and endangered plants and animals, many of which are both ecologically and culturally significant to tribes; and WHEREAS, tribes are important leaders in the protection of these landscapes and their wildlife, providing a model and lessons for other natural resource managers; and WHEREAS, tribal governments have developed and implemented innovative programs to co-manage fish and wildlife with state and federal agencies; and WHEREAS, current federal conservation funding for tribes only provides a fraction of what is needed to advance the federal interest in the wildlife species for which tribes are responsible; and WHEREAS, despite a history of underfunding and exclusion from federal conservation funding, tribes have some of the most accomplished natural resource programs in the nation and protect hundreds upon hundreds of wildlife species and their habitat; and WHEREAS, for over thirty years, the National Wildlife Federation has supported tribal conservation efforts and was one of the first national conservation organizations to institute a dedicated program to partnering with tribes; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has supported strong leadership by sovereign tribal governments and their fish and wildlife departments and championed efforts to increase and broaden funding for tribes to carry out their conservation activities. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 5-8, 2019 in St. Louis, Missouri, reaffirms our commitment to sustaining strong partnerships with sovereign tribal governments and their fish and wildlife departments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports federal funding that gives tribal fish and wildlife departments the ability to fully and adequately manage the wildlife and natural resources for which they are responsible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the allocation of wildlife conservation funding to tribes that is fair and proportionate to their wildlife and natural resource management responsibilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes and respects the unique role tribes play in conservation as sovereign governments and that our shared conservation values provide unique and critical opportunities for us to jointly protect fish and wildlife.</p>
	<p>2018</p>	
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2018/06/state-and-local-action-to-protect-wildlife-from-climate-change/	<p>Non-Federal Governmental Action to Protect Wildlife, Habitat, and People from Climate Change National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-01</p>	<p>WHEREAS, climate change is a serious and escalating threat to wildlife, communities, and the economy of the United States; and WHEREAS, climate change is increasingly fueling more severe and damaging impacts and events that burden local and state communities, worsening sea level rise, wildfires, droughts, floods, severe weather events, heat waves, disruption of seasonal norms, and other phenomena; and WHEREAS, for example, 2017 was the most expensive U.S. hurricane year on record, with an unprecedented three Category 4 storms making landfall, plus new records set for rainfall and storm power and longevity, as well as significant loss of life in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Florida, Texas, and elsewhere along the U.S. Gulf Coast; and WHEREAS, for example, 2017 was a year for explosive and devastating wildfires, burning more than 8.5 million acres across the country, reflecting a dramatic increase in unusually large and severe “megafires” in recent years fueled partly by climatic changes; and WHEREAS, federal leadership thus far has proven insufficient to meet the challenge of confronting climate change and, even with strong federal leadership, the task of confronting climate change will require determined effort at all levels of government to maintain national security; and WHEREAS, many U.S. states, tribes, territories, regions, cities, and other localities, hereafter referred to as non-federal governmental entities, have taken significant</p>

	and People from Climate Change	steps to mitigate and adapt for climate change, including committing to policies and actions that seek to meet emissions targets scientists tell us are needed to avert calamitous climate change impacts to natural and human systems; and WHEREAS, such non-federal governmental entity actions are critical to achieving needed carbon pollution reductions and policies to help wildlife and communities to survive already unavoidable climate change; and WHEREAS, many of these non-federal governmental entity actions have other important benefits for wildlife such as preservation, enhancement or restoration of habitat, and the reduction of other pollutants that are harmful to wildlife; and WHEREAS, such non-federal governmental entity actions can provide valuable models and momentum for action at the federal level, or in other states, tribes, and localities. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018 in Chantilly, Virginia, urges non-federal governmental entity leaders to adopt policies and actions that promote the wildlife-responsible reduction of carbon pollution from all sectors; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports and encourages non-federal governmental entity policies and actions that improve the ability of communities to adapt to unavoidable warming in manners that are beneficial to wildlife and resilient to climate change impacts.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2018/06/wildlife-friendly-renewable-energy-infrastructure/	Wildlife Friendly Renewable Energy Infrastructure	Wildlife Friendly Renewable Energy Infrastructure National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-02 WHEREAS, the impacts of climate change are serious and are escalating for wildlife, communities, and the economy; and WHEREAS, climate change is, in large part, caused by the burning of fossil fuels for electricity generation; and WHEREAS, renewable energy sources, such as solar,—including distributed solar—onshore and offshore wind, geothermal, and tidal power are now technologically and economically feasible and becoming a rapidly increasing part of our energy mix; and WHEREAS, most nations agreed to curb emissions to levels that would maintain the average global temperature increase to no more than 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels, with an aspiration of 1.5 degrees Celsius, and many states and localities have committed to take action consistent with those goals; and WHEREAS, despite some positive steps by certain states, tribes, territories, regions, cities, and localities, current commitments to renewable energy generation are not sufficient to reach emission reduction goals; and WHEREAS, a substantial additional build out of renewable energy at a rapid pace is needed to meet emission reduction goals and avert calamitous wildlife consequences; and WHEREAS, new, resilient grid infrastructure is necessary to accommodate, incorporate and balance the build out of large scale renewable energy generation; and WHEREAS, distributed renewable energy can increase of the resiliency of electricity grids in communities vulnerable to climate change-related events like hurricanes, floods, and other storms; and WHEREAS, the build out of this needed infrastructure, both the generating facilities and associated infrastructure, present risks to wildlife and habitat that must be addressed. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018 in Chantilly, Virginia, supports federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, city, and local policies that promote the wildlife-responsible development of renewable energy such as solar,—including distributed solar—onshore and offshore wind, geothermal, and tidal power to address climate change and move toward eliminating our use and reliance of fossil fuels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the environmentally responsible build out of a more resilient grid infrastructure that can better incorporate and support renewable technologies, allow for emissions reductions to occur at the pace and scale needed to address the impacts of a rapidly changing climate and to provide communities more reliable power in the face of increasingly frequent and more intense climate change related weather events; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation promotes policies and practices that ensure that renewable energy infrastructure development is done in a manner that is protective of wildlife and habitat, avoiding and minimizing impacts to wildlife and their habitat, promoting policies and practices that blend compatible habitat wherever possible, compensating for any impacts to wildlife and habitat that cannot be avoided, and balancing the needs on public and private lands for conservation and outdoor recreation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the President of the United States to promote, and the United States Congress to enact, legislation to provide adequate federal funding for research and development of renewable energy technologies and solutions to risks presented to wildlife from renewable energy infrastructure development.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2018/06/oppose-imprudent-energy-dominance-policies/	Oppose imprudent “Energy Dominance” policies	WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long advocated for responsible development and use of natural resources in ways that ensure protections for wildlife, habitat and outdoor recreation opportunities from unregulated or poorly regulated energy development, today and for future generations; and WHEREAS, energy development’s potential consequences include wildlife habitat alteration, destruction and fragmentation; air pollution; soil pollution; surface, ground and ocean water pollution; disruption of wildlife breeding, nesting, migrating and habitat occupancy patterns; and exacerbation of climate change – consequences that pose serious threats not only to wildlife, wildlife habitat and watersheds but also to human health and to humans’ historical and cultural values; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long supported implementation and enforcement of bedrock conservation and environmental laws, including but not limited to the National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, and Oil Pollution Act; and WHEREAS, there is no credible evidence that compliance with such environmental and conservation laws has substantially impeded responsible energy development, but in fact has coincided with dramatic increases in oil, natural gas and coal energy production that now largely meet or exceed demand while also allowing meaningful public and stakeholder participation and protections for wildlife, habitat, recreation and historical and cultural values; and WHEREAS, the current Administration and the Department of Interior are pushing an “energy dominance” agenda that is focused on rapidly increasing energy development, particularly harmful fossil fuel development, at a pace that is unrelated to need and appears mostly concerned with increasing industry profit at the expense of other important values, including America’s \$887 billion outdoor recreation economy; and WHEREAS, this energy dominance agenda has been accompanied by legislative and administrative initiatives to dramatically weaken or remove substantive and procedural safeguards with the intended effect of undermining basic wildlife, habitat, natural resources, cultural

		<p>and historical protections while greatly reducing or eliminating public comment and input and giving preference to special interests, particularly fossil fuel developers; and WHEREAS, this energy dominance agenda embraces initiatives to radically expand energy development and production to areas that were previously protected from such development due to wildlife, habitat, natural-resources-based historical, cultural, and other important values with little regard for the importance of such values or the detrimental impacts energy development can have upon them; and WHEREAS, this accelerated development stimulates leasing of lands with marginal potential for energy development, at nominal costs, allowing speculators to hoard acreage that produces neither revenue nor energy while blocking public access, recreation, conservation, habitat development or other suitable activities; and WHEREAS, this accelerated and unbalanced rush to develop public-land energy resources is taking place under an antiquated rate structure of below-market royalties of 12.5 percent; minimum bids of \$2.00 per acre; annual rental rates on undeveloped leases of \$1.50 per acre; and inadequate reclamation bonds that shift to taxpayers the cost of cleaning up energy production's damages to public lands, resulting in hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenues and added expenses to the public treasury. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018, in Chantilly, Virginia, urges Congress and appropriate agencies to implement and fully enforce laws that ensure wildlife, habitat, natural resource, historical, cultural, and recreational values are protected from harmful energy development practices, and to assure that such laws are not weakened, rolled back or laxly enforced to the detriment of those values, including harms that could result from climate change; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and appropriate federal agencies to uphold, implement and enforce laws and procedures that ensure meaningful public and stakeholder participation, transparent decision-making, and judicial review in actions related to energy development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and appropriate agencies to base all decisions to expand or open public lands and waters to energy development on the best available science, applicable law, need, and a careful weighing of wildlife, habitat, natural resource, historical and cultural values that is strongly protective of those values and does not irresponsibly or needlessly place them at risk; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and appropriate federal agencies to bring rental, minimum-bid, royalty, fee and bonding rates to fair market value levels commensurate with those of the state and private sectors, with the goal of encouraging production and revenues from high-potential leases while discouraging speculative hoarding of low-potential acreage, ensuring that the responsible parties pay for cleanup, and ultimately enhancing revenues and reducing costs to the public's coffers.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2018/06/aligning-federal-crop-insurance-with-science-based-agriculture-conservation-practices/	Aligning Federal Crop Insurance with Science Based Agriculture Conservation Practices	<p>Aligning Federal Crop Insurance with Science Based Agriculture Conservation Practices National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-04 WHEREAS federally supported crop insurance is the primary financial safety net available for agricultural producers, addressing risks among America's farmers and ranchers; and WHEREAS conservation on private farmland is critical to wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, rules in the crop insurance program that treat cover crops differently than any other farming practice act as a barrier, inhibiting farmers from adopting that practice; and WHEREAS better alignment of crop insurance and science based conservation practices could result in improved conservation benefits on the landscape while improving the risk management capacity of crop insurance. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018 in Chantilly, Virginia, encourages the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to coordinate with NRCS and other agencies to better align crop insurance with conservation practices that support healthy soils, water quality and wildlife habitat, help remove barriers within crop insurance for farmers who want to adopt conservation practices, take steps to modernize the risk rating process to account for the impact practices have on risk, and update the Approved Production History formula to end the disincentive of removing marginal, low-yielding parts of farm fields from production; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends adjustments to the federal crop insurance program that would allow management of all cover crop issues through the Good Farm Practices process with the possibility of using the current cover crop termination guidelines in that process. We recommend updating prevented planting guidelines to require farmers to plant a cover crop if they are unable to plant a crop before the final planting date to reduce risks in the next crop season caused by fallow conditions while providing habitat and water quality benefits; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the RMA to take steps to modernize the risk rating process. We call on RMA to open up the risk rating process to stakeholders to review the design to improve the accuracy of the risk rating system to better account for the risks of various practices that are not considered in the current risk rating process. For example, we encourage the creation of a pilot program or study that incorporates soil type data into risk ratings and assesses the correlation between soil type, tillage practices, crop rotation, and cover crops on crop yield variability.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2018/06/nature-based-carbon-sequestration-and-storage-for-climate	Nature-Based Carbon Sequestration and Storage for Climate	<p>Nature-Based Carbon Sequestration and Storage for Climate National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-05 WHEREAS, most nations agreed in Paris in December 2015 to curb emissions to levels that would maintain the average global temperature increase to no more than 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels, with an aspiration of 1.5 degrees Celsius; and WHEREAS, scientists have estimated that carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere, which are currently approximately 400 parts per million (ppm), need to be reduced to at least 350 ppm in order to reduce the worst impacts of climate change; and WHEREAS, while emissions cuts from fossil fuel production and consumption must be significant and swift, a 350 ppm goal likely cannot be met without ending carbon-releasing land use practices and adopting ones that actually pull carbon from the atmosphere and sequester it; and WHEREAS, sound management of natural and working lands has the potential to avoid future greenhouse gas emissions while also sequestering and storing large quantities of climate-altering carbon from the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, land management practices such as forest and wetland restoration, establishment of field borders, cover crops, buffer-strips, and no-till agriculture have the potential not only to sequester and store carbon, but also to restore and protect wildlife habitat and biodiversity in a rapidly changing world; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has an opportunity to exert leadership in advocacy efforts to enhance carbon</p>

climate-and-wildlife /	and Wildlife – Affiliate	sequestration and storage in a manner that builds on the strengths of NWF’s existing work and generate wins for wildlife and ecosystem quality. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018, in Chantilly, Virginia, urges federal, state, and local policymakers to promote and support management practices on natural and working lands that enhance wildlife habitat while also increasing carbon sequestration and storage, and/or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly discourages land use management practices that do not properly account for wildlife habitat and biodiversity impacts when determining carbon reduction benefits; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, as stated in Resolution 2005-4, the National Wildlife Federation encourages first and foremost the adoption of policies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuel sources, and that carbon sequestration policies and incentives alone are not sufficient to confront climate change.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2018/06/magnuson-stevens-fishery-conservation-act-reauthorization /	Sustainable Fisheries under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act	Sustainable Fisheries under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-06 WHEREAS, we, the members of the National Wildlife Federation, coming together as One Federation, protecting our lands, waters and natural resources for today and for the benefit of future generations do hereby establish and submit the following resolution; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation was established in 1936 and is the oldest and largest national organization protecting fish, wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) was originally enacted in 1976, and reauthorized in 1996 and 2006, and governs fisheries management in federal waters of the United States; and WHEREAS, the statute authorizes eight regional fishery management councils to manage fisheries resources upon which Tribal citizens and communities are hugely dependent; and WHEREAS, these eight regional councils manage a geographic region larger than the continental United States and are responsible for the health of a \$46 billion recreational fishing industry and a \$25 billion commercial fishing industry, while at the same time entrusted with conservation of hundreds of species of marine fish; and WHEREAS, a flawed single-species based management system which does not consider the food web dynamics, fishing gear impacts, and non-target species taken as bycatch has resulted in the historic overfishing of the nation’s fish stocks; and WHEREAS, America’s hunting and fishing practices are profoundly connected to long standing social, cultural and spiritual beliefs and rural economies and the use of single-species management has resulted in significant negative impacts to all Americans; and WHEREAS, the current management of many of our ocean resources under science-based rebuilding plans as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act has resulted in the rebuilding of 2/3 of our nation’s depleted fish stocks within the last two decades; and WHEREAS, many species of groundfish, forage fish and salmonids are still in need of science-based management under the Magnuson-Stevens Act so that they too, have an opportunity to rebuild and add ecosystem benefits to the natural world; and WHEREAS, we recognize the social, cultural, ecological and economic benefits a rebounded species has on the ecosystems in which said species resides; and WHEREAS, that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the social, economic, and ecological value of a Magnuson-Stevens Act which ensures that sport and commercial fisheries remain robust and prosecutable, forage fish stocks are abundant and provide for all ecosystem needs, and our nation is able to maintain abundant and sustainable sources of marine protein for the world’s food web. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018 in Chantilly, Virginia, supports working with our partners to urge that our nation’s fishery management councils adhere to the provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act that prevent the overharvesting of sensitive stocks of fish so that future generations of Americans can enjoy the bounty of this resource in a sustainable manner.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2018/04/promoting-alternatives-to-single-use-plastic/	Promoting Alternatives to Single-Use Plastic	Promoting Alternatives to Single-Use Plastic National Wildlife Federation April 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-07 WHEREAS, globally, more than 6.3 billion metric tons of plastic waste has been produced as of 2015. The vast majority of this plastic waste remains in the system by being moved through various waste streams. “Leaks” in these waste streams consequently input an estimated 8 million metric tons of land-based plastic waste into the ocean each year. Because commonly used plastic does not biodegrade in the marine environment, it’s now estimated that there are over 150 million metric tons of plastic waste in the ocean today. Without significant action, there may be more plastic than fish in the ocean, by weight by 2050; and WHEREAS, plastic pollution in lakes and rivers can be high, or higher than oceanic gyres and about 22 million pounds of plastic flows into the U.S. Great Lakes every year. Additionally, a growing body of science is recognizing the impacts of plastic pollution in terrestrial habitats as well; and WHEREAS, International Coastal Cleanup data from 2016 shows that globally, almost 70% of the debris picked up by volunteers from shorelines was plastic, the majority which was single-use plastic products (SUPs). The percentage of marine debris that is plastic can be higher at the local level. For instance, 83% of the debris from Mid-Atlantic State shorelines was plastic, while 94% of Baltimore’s debris was plastic. Similar to data at the global level, almost all plastic debris picked up locally was SUPs. Reducing the use of SUPs will have a significant effect on how much plastic debris ends up in our waterways and our ocean; and WHEREAS, at least 1,220 species have been affected by marine debris. Of these known cases, 92% were caused by plastic debris. Plastics are present in all marine habitats and from the ocean surface to the seabed, and are available to every level of the food web, from primary producers to higher trophic levels. Plastic debris in our waterways is known to entangle wildlife, is often mistaken for food, and has detrimental effects on habitats in the water and along our shorelines; and WHEREAS, plastic pollution affects humans as well. Plastic pollution in our environment has a large economic consequence. It reduces the aesthetic and recreational values of rivers, beaches and marine resources. A recent study found that West Coast communities are spending more than 520 million dollars a year to combat litter and prevent trash from becoming marine debris; and WHEREAS, recent studies are finding a variety of exposure mechanisms for humans, including food, air and water, are contaminated with plastic pollution creating a public health issue; and WHEREAS, while there is room to improve post-consumer use of SUPs (current recycling rates for plastic in the United States is less than 10% per year) markets for recycled plastic are as yet poorly functioning as they depend on the limited demand for upcycled goods and the highly volatile relative cost of recycled/virgin source materials; and WHEREAS, beyond

		addressing “leaky” waste streams, plastic accumulation in our environment and in our food can only be slowed through source reduction, with reevaluation of many of the products designed for single use. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018, in Chantilly, VA hereby calls for city/county/state regulatory tools (i.e. bans, fees, taxes, etc.) on single-use plastic items (e.g. plastic beverage bottles, plastic bags, plastic straws, expanded polystyrene foam, etc.) in order to drive behavior change related to reducing the use of single-use plastic in our society; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for further investment in research, technology and innovation of alternatives to single-use plastic in order to accelerate the switch to more sustainable products.
https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2018/ 06/sup porting- metho w- headwa ters- mineral - withdra wal/	Protecting Washingto n’s Methow Headwater s and the Green River Valley from Industrial Mining Operations	Protecting Washington’s Methow Headwaters and the Green River Valley from Industrial Mining Operations National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Resolution 2018-08 WHEREAS, the Methow River headwaters and Green River Valley in the Cascade Mountains of Washington State, both of which drain into the Columbia River, are ecologically rich and are at risk of large industrial open-pit copper and gold mining, and attendant development, because both of the regions are subject to mineral entry under the General Mining Act of 1872 and the Green River Valley is subject to mineral leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947; and WHEREAS, the risk to these watersheds can only be eliminated by withdrawing both areas from mineral entry under the General Mining Act of 1872, and by withdrawing the Green River Valley from the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, and there is significant public support for these withdrawals; and WHEREAS, the Methow Headwaters is a region in Washington’s North Cascades with immense conservation value, designated as one of fourteen Treasured Landscapes by the National Forest Foundation, containing a major migration corridor for the state’s largest mule deer population, habitat for seven federally protected fish and wildlife species, Critical Habitat for five species, and the highest population density of lynx in the western U.S.; and WHEREAS, the Green River Valley of Washington’s South Cascades lies in one of the most unique ecosystems in the world, containing old growth forests that escaped the Mount St. Helens eruption of 1980 and other areas recovering from the blast, providing habitat at various levels of succession for diverse species and one of the state’s largest elk herds; and WHEREAS, the cold, clean headwaters of the Methow River are designated Class AA (extraordinary) in the state and are vital to salmon recovery efforts in the upper Columbia basin; and WHEREAS, the headwaters of the Green River are pristine and the area is a proposed Wild and Scenic River and a Washington state designated Wild Stock Gene Bank for the long term conservation of wild steelhead; and WHEREAS, the Methow Headwaters is a region with unique and nationally significant trails and recreational resources, bringing more than one million visitors and \$150 million annually via the North Cascades Highway into the county economy, 70% of which is tied to tourism; and WHEREAS, the Green River flows through the treasured Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, with over 500,000 visitors per year, and provides a source of clean drinking water for downstream communities and municipalities; and WHEREAS, the Methow Headwaters landscape is world-renowned for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, Nordic skiing, mountain biking, climbing, wildlife watching, and horseback riding, and offers two national scenic trails – the Pacific Crest Trail and the Pacific Northwest Trail; and WHEREAS, the Green River Valley is a backcountry recreational paradise, containing the Green River Horse Camp, which is a launching point for many camping, hiking, hunting, and fishing expeditions along the 22-mile Goat Mountain and Green River loop trails, which travel past diverse habitats and scenic vistas; and WHEREAS, the Methow Headwaters has had significant public and private investments in protecting this landscape for conservation, recreation, and restoration actions including nearly \$100 million for salmon recovery, \$125 million for conservation and recreation efforts through the state’s Recreation and Conservation Office, and more than \$30 million in private investments for conservation and restoration projects with the local Methow Conservancy; and WHEREAS, United States Senators Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell from Washington State have introduced S5666, Methow Headwaters Protection Act, to prevent through a process known as mineral withdrawal industrial mining in the Methow Headwaters in the U.S. Senate where it awaits action, and similar legislation for the Green River Valley is being considered for introduction; and WHEREAS, protecting the Methow Headwaters from industrial mining threats has the support of over 140 local businesses representing outdoor recreation, agriculture, education, hospitality, real estate, health and construction along with bipartisan support from county commissioners, state and local legislators, tribal nations, including the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Winthrop Chamber of Commerce, the Twisp Town Council, more than 40 nonprofit and conservation organizations from the local to national level, representing overwhelming citizen support; and WHEREAS, protecting the Green River Valley from industrial mining threats has the support of downstream communities and 30 recreation and conservation groups in the region, as well as tens of thousands of local concerned citizens who have sent in comments opposed to exploratory mining proposals in this valley over the past decade; and WHEREAS, the Methow Headwaters and the proposed drilling site on Flagg Mountain have been used for millennia and are still in use by the native Methow people for hunting, fishing, food gathering, ritual, spiritual and cultural activities that would be degraded by large scale mining; and WHEREAS, the Green River Valley and the proposed drilling site near Goat Mountain have been used for millennia and are still in use by the native Cowlitz Tribe for hunting, fishing, food gathering, ritual, spiritual and cultural activities that would be degraded by large scale mining; and WHEREAS, industrial-scale mining operations require infrastructure and activity such as construction or use of mining and haul roads for heavy machinery traffic, mineral processing plants, toxic tailings piles and settling ponds, power plants and transmission lines, and heavy equipment fueling facilities; and WHEREAS, some of the lands in the Green River Valley were purchased with funds under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (LWCF) for recreation and conservation, and mining activities are inconsistent with these purposes, threatening the integrity of other conservation lands protected under LWCF across the country; and WHEREAS, mineral withdrawal would preserve existing mining rights and land uses, while precluding large-scale industrial or open-pit mining; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a strong interest in protecting cherished landscapes and wildlife that help define and shape our national character and identity for generations. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018 in Chantilly, Virginia, supports the withdrawal of lands within the Methow River Headwaters in

		Okanogan County, Washington, and the Green River Valley in Skamania County, Washington, from the operation of the General Mining Act of 1872 and Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as applicable, and requests the United States Secretary of the Interior and Congress to use their established authority to withdraw such lands from location and entry under the General Mining Act of 1872 and Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2018/06/sup-port-for-beaver-restoration-in-western-watersheds-as-a-practical-response-to-climate-change/	Support for Beaver Restoration in Western Watersheds as a Practical Response to Climate Change	Support for Beaver Restoration in Western Watersheds as a Practical Response to Climate Change National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-09 WHEREAS, climate change is expected to increase drought and reduce snow pack in the western U.S., where the majority of rivers are snow- and glacier-fed; and WHEREAS, lower streamflows and higher-temperature water will negatively impact coldwater fish and other aquatic organisms, and reduced wetlands and changes in vegetation will impact mammals and birds, and these changes will limit opportunities for anglers, hunters, and recreational boaters; and WHEREAS, restoring Western streams and wetlands to protect vulnerable species and valuable human uses requires multiple strategies, including expanded natural storage; and WHEREAS, beavers were once widespread across North America, where they shaped the landscape, influenced patterns of human settlement and trade, and provided important cultural identity, but were extirpated over most of their range through market trapping and habitat loss between the late 1700s and early 1900s; and WHEREAS, beaver populations today are a fraction of their original numbers, with widespread but isolated populations and many watersheds lacking beaver altogether; and WHEREAS, beavers are described as “ecosystem engineers” because their dam-building activity impounds water and retains sediment, changing the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of their ecosystem, and these activities result in groundwater recharge, expanded riparian and wetlands habitat, increased habitat complexity, reduced peak flows and enhanced late-season flows, all helping to counter the impacts of climate change on fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, these benefits can be achieved by relocating beavers and constructing mimicry structures to expand habitat for natural recolonization; and WHEREAS, peer-reviewed research from beaver relocation and beaver mimicry confirms the benefits to fish and wildlife habitat and the promise for more widespread adoption to address climate impacts on western watersheds, particularly on public land headwaters where impacts of climate change are already documented and projected to worsen; and WHEREAS, the state of Utah has adopted a beaver management plan that actively embraces restoration as a goal and delineates goals and protocols for restoring beavers in identified watersheds, but this is the exception in the western United States, where beavers are still viewed primarily as a nuisance species, rather than a climate adaptation partner. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018, in Chantilly, Virginia, supports and urges (1) western state wildlife agencies’ adoption of beaver management plans and policies that facilitate restoration of beavers to public land headwaters and other historic habitat; and (2) federal agencies’ planning and management actions including beaver restoration as a key component of climate adaptation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2018/06/establishment-of-the-national-wildlife-corridors-system/	Establishment of the National Wildlife Corridors System	Establishment of the National Wildlife Corridors System National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-10 WHEREAS, native fish, wildlife and plant species in the U.S. are a significant basis of the outdoor economy and component of the natural heritage we wish to pass on to future generations; and WHEREAS, many terrestrial and aquatic species in the U.S. are facing unprecedented declines from new and changing threats including, but not limited to, climate change, habitat fragmentation and degradation, land use changes, invasive species, and disease; and WHEREAS, protecting and restoring migration corridors on public and private lands for wildlife, including megafauna such as ungulates and dominant predators, is a critical component to wildlife conservation in the U.S.; and WHEREAS, we recognize that conservation of biological diversity through a wildlife corridor system should give primacy to voluntary, collaborative, and incentive-based approaches with private lands; and WHEREAS, we have a responsibility to provide for the protection and restoration of native fish, wildlife, and plant species and their habitats in the United States; and WHEREAS, protecting biological diversity and aquatic systems in connected landscapes is a broadly accepted strategy to conserving native fish, wildlife, and plant species and ensuring ecosystem resilience in a changing climate. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018, in Chantilly, Virginia, recognizes that enhancing habitat connectivity and improving native fish, wildlife, and plant movement, including the exchange of genetic information, through maintenance and restoration of landscape-scale wildlife corridors, is a top federation-wide conservation strategy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that transportation projects include enhancements of wildlife crossing system design and implementation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges Congress to establish a National Wildlife Corridors System in the U.S.; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly encourages cross agency coordination on management of this National Wildlife Corridors System between, but not limited to, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation, state and local governments and in consultation with tribal nations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges Congress, states, and local and territorial agencies to provide dedicated funding for strategic land acquisition, hydrologic restoration, wildlife crossings and other management and mitigation efforts to help sustain the nation’s unique biological diversity.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2018/06/strengthening-state-fish-and-wildlife-	Strengthening State Fish and	Strengthening State Fish and Wildlife Agencies National Wildlife Federation June 9, 2018 Resolutions Number 2018-11 WHEREAS, our system of fish and wildlife management, developed over the last century, has been built on a foundation of state agencies as the primary entities responsible for conserving and managing fish and wildlife, working cooperatively with federal fish and wildlife agencies, federal land management agencies, non-governmental organizations and private land owners; and WHEREAS, thanks to reliable funding from hunters and anglers and collaborative efforts with other government agencies and private landowners, state fish and wildlife agencies have a legacy of success in recovering some of our most treasured game and sportfish species; and WHEREAS, obstacles including limited funding, constrained programmatic authority, and political pressure have challenged the ability of state fish and wildlife agencies to execute their full responsibility to conserve all species, even as agencies have identified thousands of species in need of conservation

agencies /	Wildlife Agencies	attention through state wildlife action plans, and as the threats to wildlife have grown in scope and complexity; and WHEREAS, the user-based funding model that exists for nearly all state fish and wildlife agencies has limited their ability to effectively implement programs that involve the full diversity of Americans who value wildlife, participate in wildlife-related activities, and benefit from conservation; and WHEREAS, in order to maintain their leadership role in wildlife management, state fish and wildlife agencies need to have organizational structures, governance, and funding that strengthens their ability to address emerging natural resource threats, work with partners and remain relevant to changing expectations of society; and WHEREAS, since its inception, the National Wildlife Federation has supported strong leadership by state fish and wildlife agencies and led efforts to increase and broaden funding for those agencies to carry out their conservation mission. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled June 6-9, 2018 in Chantilly, Virginia, affirms our commitment to sustaining strong state fish and wildlife agencies by enhancing their ability to address 21st-century wildlife management challenges and opportunities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports increased and broadened funding for state fish and wildlife agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation believes that heightened public awareness of the wildlife crisis is necessary in order to engage, inform, and inspire groups and individuals to make strengthening and broadening the work of state fish and wildlife agencies a high priority; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation believes that broad-based, diverse coalitions are needed to empower state fish and wildlife agencies to increase their capacity, funding, and commitment to the full array of wildlife and meet the increasing demand of a variety of outdoor enthusiasts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges bold state agency leadership to expand the successful model of conservation for game and sportfish species to all fish and wildlife and to increase wildlife-related outdoor activities and education opportunities for all Americans.
	2017	
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/nutrient-pollution/	Nutrient Pollution	Nutrient Pollution National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-01 WHEREAS, nutrient pollution has been shown to play a significant role in causing algae blooms which cause harm to human health, hypoxic dead zones in major ecosystems – disrupting wildlife within and dependent upon such ecosystems, negatively impacting outdoor recreation opportunities, fishing industries, property values, and Americans’ enjoyment of natural spaces; and WHEREAS, 60% of coastal rivers and bays in the United States have been moderately to severely degraded by nutrient pollution; and WHEREAS, agricultural nutrient pollution, including fertilizer leaching, discharge from tile and surface ditch systems, runoff from fields, and animal waste all contribute significantly to water quality issues in the Mississippi River Basin and, subsequently, the Gulf of Mexico; and WHEREAS, estimates suggest that 52 percent of Mississippi Basin nitrogen pollution comes from corn and soybean farms and another 14 percent comes from other crop production, while 80 percent of the phosphorus pollution comes from manure on pastureland and rangeland, corn/soybean production, and other crops; and WHEREAS, per the United States Geological Survey (USGS), nine states (Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi) in the Mississippi River Basin contribute more than 75 percent of the nitrogen and phosphorus to the Gulf; and WHEREAS, the predicted Dead Zone in the Gulf of Mexico in 2016 was approximately 5,898 square miles, roughly the size of Connecticut; and WHEREAS, the EPA has called for a 45 percent reduction in nitrate and phosphorous levels in the Mississippi Basin; and WHEREAS, the U.S. EPA in 2011 called on each state in the Mississippi River Basin to develop a nutrient reduction strategy based on voluntary adoption of agricultural best management practices, but which have not as yet led to significant actions by many Mississippi River Basin states; and WHEREAS, a range of proven potential solutions exist with soil health systems, stream and wetland buffers, and nutrient and manure management, including for tile drainage systems; and WHEREAS, the wide-scale application of these solutions will not only improve water quality for drinking water and for fish and wildlife, but will also improve soil health and riparian habitat for diverse species of flora and fauna, including pollinators; and WHEREAS, the vast majority of the corn and soy and other major crops in the United States is produced for sale to livestock, cereal and other food processors and brands which are increasingly concerned about the environmental impacts of their products, and are interested in demonstrating that their supply chains are based on “sustainable sourcing” policies; and WHEREAS, these solutions can be promoted through private sector “supply chain strategies,” which means convincing food and other companies to require their suppliers to demonstrate their use of these best practice solutions; and WHEREAS, growers can enroll in programs, such as the SUSTAIN platforms, which was developed by leading companies and NGOs, to promote these best practices and enable producers to report on progress to their buyers (see e.g. SUSTAIN.ag/home) WHEREAS, accountability at the watershed level would encourage accelerated adoption of practices. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, hereby declares the reduction of nutrient pollution in the Mississippi River Basin to be a matter of major and continuing concern to human health and the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Federal Agencies and Congress to protect and strengthen provisions of the Clean Water Act and U.S. Farm Bill to: expand monitoring capabilities that allow for setting of performance based criteria and nutrient limits; fund, enhance and incentivize conservation practices that reduce nutrient pollution; to discourage the removal of these conservation practices; and to support other resources such as technical assistance necessary to promote reductions in nutrient pollution in the Mississippi River Basin, the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mexico; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the legislatures and officials of the Mississippi River Basin states to strengthen or establish policy, legislation, regulation, funding mechanisms and performance-based incentives, appropriation of funds, enforcement, technical assistance and public education that will lead to reduction of nutrient pollution in the Mississippi River Basin, the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mexico; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon major food brands and retailers to adopt sourcing policies to protect water quality, including to require their suppliers to enroll in fertilizer optimization and manure management programs, reduce

		nutrient run-off from tile and surface draining systems, utilize soil health systems and native riparian buffers and to report on their progress on platforms such as SUSTAIN.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2017/06/suspension-of-neonicotinoid-pesticide-use/	Suspension of Neonicotinoid Pesticide Use	Suspension of Neonicotinoid Pesticide Use National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-02 WHEREAS, native bee and other pollinator populations are in decline with more than a quarter of North America's bumblebee species facing some level of extinction risk; and WHEREAS, these pollinators are essential to the reproduction of nearly 85 percent of the world's flowering plants and are needed to produce more than a third of the food and beverages humans consume; and WHEREAS, the apiary industry is estimated to contribute 11.7 billion dollars to the U.S. economy; and WHEREAS, neonicotinoids, a class of neuro-active insecticides, are pervasively used in North America but are currently restricted in European Union countries; and WHEREAS, sublethal effects of neonicotinoids at 1 ppb have been observed in pollinators at realistic field exposure levels, with effects including impaired foraging behavior and decreased reproductive success; and WHEREAS, neonicotinoids are extremely toxic to invertebrates and evidence of their toxicity to vertebrates is increasing; and WHEREAS, there is growing evidence that neonicotinoid ingestion in white-tailed deer may cause birth defects and effects on the spleen; and WHEREAS, recent research shows these chemistries are seldom helping farmers, in particular as reflected in a recent study showing no difference in crop yields, nor reduction in pest species numbers, in cultivated sunflowers; and WHEREAS, neonicotinoids are present in many insecticides used in home gardens and urban landscapes where they can legally be applied in higher concentrations than on agricultural fields; and WHEREAS, there is a better way of farming, gardening, and landscaping that utilizes biodiversity and soil health to control pests, which benefits farmers, gardeners and society in general; and WHEREAS, in spring 2017 researchers at the US Geological Survey and University of Iowa reported neonicotinoids in treated drinking water, the first such findings in the US. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, urges the Environmental Protection Agency to take action to suspend all uses of neonicotinoid insecticides in the United States and its territories until further research shows no unacceptable harm to native bees, monarch butterflies, other pollinators, and other wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2017/06/renewable-fuel-standard/	Renewable Fuel Standard	Renewable Fuel Standard National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-03 WHEREAS, Congress created the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to expand our nation's renewable fuels sector, reduce greenhouse gas pollution, and reduce America's reliance on imported oil by requiring that an increasing amount of renewable fuel replace or be blended into transportation fuel, heating oil or jet fuel each year; and WHEREAS, the Renewable Fuels Standard was expanded and extended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, significantly increasing the size of the blend requirement by setting an ultimate target of 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel to be blended by 2022, including progressively larger amounts of cellulosic biofuels, biomass-based diesel, and other advanced biofuels; and WHEREAS, the amount of cellulosic biofuel produced has been far less than envisioned when the law was passed, leading to the Environmental Protection Agency using its waiver authority to substantially reduce the minimum requirements for cellulosic biofuel and advanced biofuel, without substantially reducing the amount of biofuels expected to come from conventional corn-based ethanol production; and WHEREAS, the US Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service studies say that the increasing requirements for renewable fuels has increased the demand for corn and other biofuel feedstocks, so that one-third of the annual US corn crop now goes to supply ethanol plants and over one-quarter of the annual US soybean crop goes to supply biodiesel plants, driving up corn and soybean prices, encouraging the conversion of native prairie and other grasslands to cropland, shifting crop production towards corn and soybean production, and increasing resource-intensive practices like continuous corn, additional irrigation and increased fertilizer use; and WHEREAS, the National Academies of Science concluded in 2011 that the Renewable Fuel Standard "is not likely to be met," and "Even if RFS is to be achieved, it may not be effective in addressing global greenhouse-gas emissions because the extent of emission reductions depends to a great degree on how the biofuels are produced and what land-use or land-cover changes occur in the process;" and the National Academy of Sciences expert panel projects that an additional 30 to 60 million acres of cropland could be required to produce enough biomass to meet the Renewable Fuel Standard by 2022; and WHEREAS, millions of acres of native prairie and other important wildlife habitat throughout the United States have been plowed under or killed with herbicide to make way for more corn and soybean plants to produce ethanol and biodiesel under the federal Renewable Fuel Standard; and WHEREAS, large-scale conversion of native prairie, other grasslands, and forests to cropland in the US and elsewhere to produce biofuels and to replace the cropland diverted to grow biofuel feed stocks can release carbon now stored in the soil and in trees and other plants, reduce wildlife habitat, increase pressure on water resources, and result in a net increase in greenhouse gas and other air and water pollution, that would more than offset the benefits gained from producing biofuels; and WHEREAS, alternatives exist in the transportation sector to reduce net greenhouse gas pollution and reduce America's reliance on imported fossil fuels, including electrification of vehicles which can then rely on wind, solar and other renewable energy. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress, federal agencies and states to promote truly sustainable biofuels, including advanced and cellulosic biofuels, through better implementation of the Renewable Fuel Standard and incentives for these cleaner fuels, allowing them to replace oil and less sustainable biofuels over time; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to reduce the total amount of ethanol mandated under the Renewable Fuel Standard, requiring that additional increases in fuel consumption come from advanced and cellulosic biofuels that are replacing less sustainable corn-based ethanol production; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to put in place sufficient mitigation funding to directly conserve and restore habitat and improve water quality in areas that have been most impacted by crop expansion; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation is committed to working with producers and Congress to identify solutions that support this transition to truly sustainable biofuels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Environmental Protection Agency to better enforce current law to prohibit the growing of energy crops on newly

		<p>converted land rather than taking an aggregate approach that ignores conversion of new land; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the production of truly sustainable biofuels produced in a way that does not negatively impact biodiversity, habitat, and water quality and quantity, and supports sustainable biofuel certification efforts, such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and states to promote the transition of America's transportation sector towards electric vehicles, allowing our transportation needs to be met with solar, wind and other renewable energy sources which have less impact on wildlife, and targeting the use of truly sustainable biofuels towards jet fuel and shipping, for which fewer alternatives exist.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/promoting-and-advocating-for-soil-health-management-systems/	<h3>Promoting and Advocating For Soil Health Management Systems</h3>	<p>Promoting and Advocating For Soil Health Management Systems National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-04 WHEREAS, building soil health is fundamental to life on earth by sustaining soil, plant, animal, and human health; and WHEREAS, with rising world populations, only by building soil health can we address the world's increasing demands for fuel, food, and fiber; and WHEREAS, the soil health principles include: keeping the soil covered as much as possible, disturbing the soil as little as possible, keeping plants growing throughout the year to feed the soil, and diversifying as much as possible using crop rotation and cover crops; and WHEREAS, tillage results in soil disturbance causing bare and compact soil that lacks microbes and increases runoff and erosion; and WHEREAS, no-till or never till reduces runoff and erosion, while protecting the soil and reducing costs for farmers, creating an economic solution to water quality issues; and WHEREAS, cover crops reduce nitrogen and phosphorous pollution by as much as 50% and prevent up to 90% of erosion, improving water quality of streams, lakes, rivers, and groundwater sources for wildlife and humans, while also providing cover, food, and habitat for wildlife; and WHEREAS, biological approaches such as building soil health help reduce our dependence on pesticides that put at risk pollinators, water, and air quality; and WHEREAS, soil health management systems increase the economic returns on the land by reducing inputs and increasing crop productivity; and WHEREAS, building soil health increases resiliency of the soil and crops to weather extremes; and WHEREAS, increasing soil organic matter, by sequestering an overabundance of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, provides a landscape scale solution to climate change while increasing soil productivity; and WHEREAS, there is a need for coordinated statewide, regional, and national nutrient reduction strategies to address hypoxic dead zones in waterways such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico through watershed management; and WHEREAS, there is a need for increased awareness and advancement of rural and urban soil health practices for agriculture and silviculture; and WHEREAS, locally-led soil conservation efforts should be showcased at the national level to increase public awareness. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, supports soil health principles as the fundamentals for building a better planet; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in doing so, we ask that NWF advocate for advancing soil health partnerships that build a network of support essential for resource conservation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on state and federal agencies to advance soil health by promoting policies and programs that encourage farmers and landowners to adopt soil health practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on soil health partners to end policies that inhibit or discourage the adoption of soil health practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on increased collection and analysis of data on carbon sequestration in soils and the economic benefits of the adoption of soil health practices and its ecological benefits to wildlife; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that NWF supports a proactive systems approach for the advancement of soil health principles.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/establishment-of-wildlife-disease-trust-fund/	<h3>Establishment of Wildlife Disease Trust Fund</h3>	<p>Establishment of Wildlife Disease Trust Fund National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-05 WHEREAS, fish and wildlife diseases present a serious risk to the nation's native and naturalized wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, responses to outbreaks of fish and wildlife diseases require the mobilization of people, resources, and communications assets by the state and its partners; and WHEREAS, the funding for fish and wildlife disease response is primarily borne by hunters, anglers, and trappers through their license dollars; and WHEREAS, no funds have been set aside to provide for fish and wildlife disease response; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife disease outbreaks are becoming regional and at times national events. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, supports the establishment of a federal fish and wildlife disease trust fund; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal fish and wildlife disease trust fund created shall be available for state agency response to fish and wildlife disease outbreaks; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the fish and wildlife disease trust fund be established outside of the discretionary spending framework established by Congress so that the funds are not subject to appropriation by Congress.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/support-for-growing-diversity-equity-and-inclusivity-in-conservation/	<h3>Support for Growing Diversity, Equity and Inclusivity in</h3>	<p>Support for Growing Diversity, Equity and Inclusivity in Conservation National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-06 WHEREAS, to honor and reflect the contributions of diverse and historical communities who have supported the national and international wildlife conservation movement for centuries, including those who have been excluded from the movement, we recognize and embrace the diversity of ethnic, cultural, gender, age, socioeconomic, and geographic diversity involved in the conservation movement to date; and WHEREAS, we live, work, and raise our families in a nation founded by immigrants that embraces all cultures and religions and recognizes that all people in America today are impacted by conservation, regardless of their race or gender, or the urban or rural environments in which they live; and WHEREAS, we recognize that wildlife and ecological landscapes know no political or man-made physical boundaries, and as such we should work across borders to advocate for policies and management practices that benefit the landscape-scale conservation of wildlife and our cultures, history, and shared values; and WHEREAS, successful conservation movements require inclusive networks of communities built on relationships of trust, respect, honest communication, and shared financial resources, with leaders of integrity who actively recruit and foster collaboration to achieve clear outcomes, and encourage diverse and equitable participation at both grassroots and executive levels; and WHEREAS, successful wildlife conservation recognizes</p>

inclusivity-in-conservation/	Conservation	the importance of participation by native communities whose survival, religion, and material culture depend on native wildlife and habitats; and WHEREAS, we value and embrace diverse opinions and cultural beliefs related to the conservation of wildlife and public landscapes, and we respect those opinions and beliefs and the need to work honestly and transparently with all stakeholders to reach common ground and work together honestly for our mutual benefit; and WHEREAS, we recognize that the conservation movement must be more equitably represented to reflect all people and communities in the United States, and we commit to actively and purposefully engage in increasing this diversity in our daily work and actions; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation works to enhance diversity within its affiliate network as well as within each affiliate organization in order to both strengthen the existing wildlife conservation movement and engage multicultural individuals, communities and diverse organizations. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, hereby supports its states' and territorial affiliates' developing and engaging adequately funded diverse local and national partnerships and leadership opportunities throughout the national conservation movement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports multiculturalism and diversity in the conservation movement and will actively develop honest, transparent, and relevant relationships with leaders of groups whose core missions relate to social equity, environmental justice, civil rights, tribal and indigenous sovereignty, economic development, quality education, livable communities, equitable access to healthcare, and public health; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the conservation movement's creating genuine opportunities for multicultural education and training; recruitment of new leadership, especially among youth; partnering with a wide range of organizations; and effective networking; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports its states' and territorial affiliates' developing a leadership pipeline of young people who represent the racial and cultural diversity of each state and territory to become leaders in the conservation movement; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will endeavor to be a leader in the incorporation of diversity, equity, and inclusivity of conservation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2017/06/support-of-north-cascade-s-grizzly-bear-recovery/	Support of North Cascades Grizzly Bear Recovery	Support of North Cascades Grizzly Bear Recovery National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-07 WHEREAS, grizzly bears are an iconic species of the West, an indicator of ecosystem health and human tolerance for wildlife, and a species that millions of Americans care about passionately; and WHEREAS, whereas grizzly bears were eliminated across most of their range in the lower 48 states through uncontrolled hunting, persecution and habitat loss between the late 1800s and the first half of the 1900s; and WHEREAS, at the time the grizzly bear was listed under the Endangered Species Act in 1975, the species occupied less than two percent of its former range south of Canada, and only small, isolated populations with an estimated total population of 800-1000 bears remained; and WHEREAS, the 1982 Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan established a goal of recovering six grizzly bear populations south of Canada including a population of 200 grizzly bears in the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Ecosystem; and WHEREAS, active grizzly bear management programs have helped grizzly bear populations meet recovery targets in two areas – the Greater Yellowstone and Northern Continental Divide – other grizzly populations in the U.S. have not recovered and remain at perilously low numbers; and WHEREAS, in the North Cascades virtually no recovery has occurred in the last 60 years and the estimated current population is fewer than 10 bears with no documented reproduction and no likelihood of natural recolonization; and WHEREAS, federal and state agencies have concluded that recovery in the North Cascades is unlikely to occur absent an active program to transplant a small number of grizzly bears; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a Draft Environmental Impact Statement in January, 2017, that identifies various strategies for restoring grizzly bears to the North Cascades; and WHEREAS, local collaborative efforts facilitate community ownership of natural resource management decisions and can reduce pushback or opposition to suggested plans. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, urges the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to adopt a science-based decision that will reestablish grizzly bear reproduction in the North Cascades; and that the agencies encourage public involvement as a collaborative effort, which will result in a sustainable restoration of a viable population of grizzly bears in the North Cascades Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2017/06/protection-and-restoration-of-the-ohio-river/	Protection and Restoration of the Ohio River	June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-08 WHEREAS, the Ohio River is the largest tributary, by volume of water, of the Mississippi River; and WHEREAS, the 981-mile river provides drinking water for more than 5 million people and flows through or along the borders of six states: Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois; and WHEREAS, the Ohio River Basin supports more than 25 million people, encompassing portions of 15 states; and WHEREAS, the Ohio River Basin supports a diversity of migratory birds as well as provides vital habitat for nearly half of the freshwater fishes and over one-third of the mussel species in the United States, including 46 mussel species that are classified as endangered or species of concern; and WHEREAS, the Ohio River Basin drives 35% of the nation's waterborne commerce, supports recreational opportunities, agriculture, an estimated \$43 billion in commodities transport, and more; and WHEREAS, as a result of industrial contaminants such as dioxins, PCBs, nitrate compounds, and mercury, the Ohio River is the most polluted river in the United States, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and WHEREAS, the Ohio River also faces numerous impacts from urban runoff and agricultural activities, acid mine drainage, oil and gas extraction, emerging contaminants, climate change, and invasive species such as zebra mussels and Asian carp; and WHEREAS, nutrient pollution in the River resulted in a 500-mile Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) in 2015 and contributes to the annual Dead Zone in the Gulf of Mexico; and WHEREAS, the suitability of the Ohio River and its tributaries to support society's needs for water supplies and recreation is critical to sustaining the Ohio River Basin economy and the standard of living; and WHEREAS, the success of such an effort will serve as a model to be applied to other rivers that now or in the future may be subjected to the same or similar problems. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, hereby declares the protection and restoration of the Ohio River as well as the Ohio River Basin to be a matter of major and continuing concern to the National Wildlife Federation because of the River's regional and national importance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation

		<p>urges the U.S. Government, including the Congress of the United States, to support funding and provision of other resources necessary to assist in the protection and restoration of the Ohio River and the Ohio River Basin; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that the legislatures and officials of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as states in the Ohio River Basin, recognize that activities in those states affect the quality of the River, and that they establish policy, legislation, regulation, appropriation of funds, enforcement, and public education that will lead to improvements in water and air quality, living resources management and citizen understanding of the values of this vital national resource, to help assure its improvement and protection for the benefit of future generations.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/opposition-to-a-continuous-wall-along-the-u-s-mexico-border-for-its-significant-impacts-on-wildlife/	<p>Opposition to a Continuous Wall along the U.S.-Mexico Border for its Significant Impacts on Wildlife</p>	<p>Opposition to a Continuous Wall along the U.S.-Mexico Border for its Significant Impacts on Wildlife National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-09 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates strongly advocate the protection and conservation of wildlife populations and their essential habitats, including movement corridors essential to meet wildlife survival needs along the southern border of the United States with Mexico and fostering joint conservation of wildlife species currently listed or being considered for listing under the U.S. Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, the country of Mexico also has a strong national interest in protecting and conserving its wildlife populations and essential habitats, including movement corridors along its northern border with the United States; and WHEREAS, we value our partnership and relationship with Mexico and concur that the conservation of wildlife populations and their essential habitats including movement corridors is a shared responsibility of both countries; and WHEREAS, construction of a continuous border wall that is impassable to wildlife would adversely impact wildlife in both the U.S. and Mexico and negatively impact the relationship and cooperation of the two countries in their wildlife management activities; and WHEREAS, the U.S.-Mexico border region is one of the most diverse wildlife habitat and wildlife movement corridors in North America, connecting, for example, the northern Sierra Madres, the southern Rocky Mountains, and the Mojave, Chiricahuan and Sonoran deserts; and WHEREAS, this region provides habitat and movement pathways for a diverse complex of more than 700 neotropical wildlife species (i.e., mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and insects) which frequently require unrestricted movement across the U.S. and Mexico border to obtain critical sources of food and water during seasonal changes, under severe drought and climate change, and to find mates to ensure the survival of their species; and WHEREAS, the construction of a continuous border wall that is impassable to threatened and endangered wildlife (e.g., Sonoran pronghorn antelope, Mexican gray wolf, jaguar, ocelots) and other unique wildlife species (e.g., desert bighorn sheep, Gould's turkey) would significantly fragment their essential habitats along the U.S.-Mexico border and impact their ability to attain the habitat resources and species genetic interchange required to survive and maintain viable populations; and WHEREAS, a continuous border wall would significantly impact the conservation and recovery efforts of both the U.S. and Mexico in their management of threatened and endangered wildlife species: NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, hereby opposes the construction of a continuous wall along the U.S.-Mexico border that is impassable to wildlife movements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that when priority zones which will receive high barrier construction are determined, that protection of critical wildlife species be a major criteria for planning and implementation; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation endorses use of electronic or wildlife-permeable barrier construction in those zones to permit the continued crossing of the affected species.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/feral-hog-toxicants/	<p>Feral Hog Toxicants</p>	<p>Feral Hog Toxicants National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-10 WHEREAS, feral hogs (<i>Sus scrofa</i> and related non-native porcine species to include those referred to as feral swine or "wild boar") are highly successful, non-native, extremely invasive habitat generalists, and are increasing their range annually, threatening the well-being and ecological balance of native ecosystems and agriculture; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 18-20, 2012, at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, unanimously passed the resolution, "Reductions and Eradication of Invasive Feral Hogs," urging ongoing research by state and federal agencies and universities on the effective population control of feral hogs with goals towards eradication; and WHEREAS, the advancement of management tools for feral hogs is needed and toxicants could offer a less expensive and more efficient alternative to existing methods, such as trapping and hunting; and WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on January 3, 2017, approved registration of the toxicant "Kaput Feral Hog Bait" with the active ingredient warfarin, a first-generation anticoagulant, for control of feral hogs; and WHEREAS, the states of Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma have recently debated the use of Kaput and Warfarin for use in controlling feral hogs; and WHEREAS, research indicates that feral hogs that have ingested warfarin based poisons have a prolonged death from blood loss including extensive internal hemorrhaging; and WHEREAS, studies in Australia and United States have shown that feral hogs begin showing signs of warfarin ingestion at three days and the majority of deaths occurring between five and 14 days with the average of nine days in the Australian study; and WHEREAS, based on the research, the Australian government deemed the use of warfarin in feral hog control inhumane and has banned its use in all states and territories; and WHEREAS, concerns exist related to the impacts to non-target species such as bear, white-tailed deer, squirrels, rabbits, and birds through direct consumption of the warfarin poison due to spillage or direct access to the feeder; and WHEREAS, only limited research exists showing the immediate impact on non-target species that consume the carcasses of feral hogs poisoned with warfarin such as eagles, vultures, coyotes, and other terrestrial scavengers; and no studies have been completed exploring the long term effects on fertility and fetal development of non-targeted species that have had direct or secondary exposure to warfarin poisoned carcasses; and WHEREAS, there are currently no studies on the human impacts through secondary consumption of feral hog meat containing warfarin based toxicants, including effects on individuals already on a warfarin prescription (such as Coumadin) for stroke and heart treatment; and WHEREAS, with the EPA approval of registration, states must determine licensure and use restrictions and in most states the department of agriculture has oversight of pesticide use and management and they are not required to work with or consult state wildlife and fish agencies. WHEREAS, uncertainty about secondary human impacts might reduce hunting pressure to the</p>

		<p>detriment of population control. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, calls for additional cooperative research by state and federal agencies regarding impacts of warfarin based toxicant on non-target wildlife species and potential impacts from human consumption of warfarin contaminated feral hog meat, before toxicants are released to the public for application in the field; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that studies be continued on the use of other toxicants that may have less negative impacts on non-target species; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that there is continued effort to develop new and innovative methods for control and removal of feral hogs which are effective and safe for non-target species and humans.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/management-of-fish-and-wildlife-as-critical-components-of-wilderness-areas/	<h2>Management of Fish and Wildlife as Critical Components of Wilderness Areas</h2>	<p>Management of Fish and Wildlife as Critical Components of Wilderness Areas National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-11 WHEREAS, the Wilderness Act of 1964 contains the will of the Congress that “nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish;” and WHEREAS, several administrative decisions concerning fish and wildlife management in wilderness areas made through interpretation of the Act, appear to be in conflict with this statement of intent by the Congress; and WHEREAS, consistent with applicable federal and state laws, the states and federal government each have management responsibilities affecting fish and wildlife, and should endeavor to work cooperatively in the fulfillment of these responsibilities; and WHEREAS, state wildlife agencies have experienced significant fish and wildlife management restrictions within wilderness areas including project delays, increased costs, and legal challenges which has often led to difficulty for the states in maintaining and restoring wildlife populations and habitat conditions including effective and functioning wildlife water sources. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, hereby supports the authority of the various federal and state wildlife agencies to manage wildlife populations and their habitats in wilderness areas; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports inclusion of the following language by the Congress of the United States into future wilderness area designations: “fish and wildlife is hereby recognized as a critical wilderness component in all wilderness areas; accordingly, fish and wildlife management activities designed to protect, maintain and enhance native fish and wildlife populations and their habitats shall be regarded as furthering the purpose of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136).”</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/standing-with-communities-in-decreasing-reliance-on-fossil-fuels/	<h2>Standing with Communities in Decreasing Reliance on Fossil Fuels</h2>	<p>Standing with Communities in Decreasing Reliance on Fossil Fuels National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-12 WHEREAS, the warming of planet Earth due to carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels threatens ecosystems, wildlife, and natural iconic landscapes, as well as human communities and water and food security; and WHEREAS, in June 2016 the National Wildlife Federation adopted Resolution 2016-03 endorsing the December 2015 Paris Agreement, which set a science-based goal to limit global warming to no more than 2 degrees Celsius in order to minimize harmful impacts on human society and wildlife from climate change; and WHEREAS, a continued increase in fossil fuel combustion is inconsistent with this scientific goal; and WHEREAS, experts declare that if we continue to build fossil fuel facilities and do not replace fossil fuel energy swiftly with renewable sources, wildlife will face potentially dire consequences as we fail to reach the Paris Agreement goal; and WHEREAS, continued building of fossil fuel facilities that are contrary to a sustainable future creates pollution, disruption, and financial costs for communities, contributes to the despoiling of the natural world, and leaves costly stranded assets that prevent the public’s money from being used to create social benefits; and WHEREAS, costs for electricity generation from renewable wind and solar sources have plummeted in the last decade, making wind energy competitive with fossil fuels today and solar energy competitive with fossil fuels by 2025; and WHEREAS, communities around the country are rising up in opposition to the expansion of the fossil fuel industries; and WHEREAS, the growth in clean and renewable power sources such as solar and wind and energy storage technologies demonstrates that we will be able to generate sufficient power to run our communities without destroying wildlife habitat, devastating human communities, or further damaging the climate. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, supports protecting communities and wildlife from fossil fuel expansion projects and working to decrease reliance on fossil fuels in favor of wildlife friendly renewable technologies for energy generation.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2017/06/funding-for-federal-agencies/	<h2>Funding for Federal Agencies</h2>	<p>Funding for Federal Agencies National Wildlife Federation June 12, 2017 Resolutions Number: 2017-13 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a long and proud history of supporting the federal, state and local agencies and those who work in/for them that act as the stewards of our natural resources, as the defenders of our wildlife and habitat and as the guardians of air and water quality; and WHEREAS, the breadth of mission for public agencies continues to grow as the nation secures more public lands and open space, and protects the ecosystems needed to sustain wildlife; and WHEREAS, scientists continue to identify risks from an ever growing list of toxins and the pressures of development that can impact wildlife, ecosystems and people; and WHEREAS, the challenges posed to our land, water, air and wildlife are increased by our changing climate and its impacts; and WHEREAS, public lands, open space, and waterways are needed to improve and sustain human health and public agencies are the caretakers of the same; and WHEREAS, federal, state and local agencies must have adequate resources to assess emerging threats, to protect public resources and enforce environmental statutes; and WHEREAS, nearly a decade of federal budget austerity has done little to ease America’s wildlife crisis, and recent broad-ranging, proposed cuts to environmental agencies and key conservation programs will only worsen this decline; and WHEREAS, state and local environment and conservation agencies depend on financial resources from the federal government to implement delegated programs such as the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure adequate oversight, to maintain research and monitoring activities. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled June 8-10, 2017 in Stevenson, Washington, urges the Administration and Congress to ensure balance of federal funding across both defense and</p>

		non-defense discretionary program lines and to provide robust resources to environment, energy and natural resource stewardship agencies.
	2016	
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2016/06/strengthening-the-nations-fight-against-invasive-species/	Strengthening the Nation's Fight Against Invasive Species	<p>Strengthening the Nation's Fight Against Invasive Species National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-01 WHEREAS, nonnative invasive species are one of the leading threats to U.S. wildlife, degrading and destroying habitats, disrupting food webs, and introducing new competitors, predators and unwanted hybridization; and WHEREAS, invasive species are responsible, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for imperiling at least 400 species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS invasive species have enormous economic as well as ecological costs, resulting in about \$120 billion in damages to the United States annually and negatively affecting property values, agricultural productivity, public health, utilities and other infrastructure, native fisheries, tourism, and outdoor recreation; and WHEREAS, the problem of invasive species in the United States is growing, due to an increasing number of intentional and unintentional imports and introductions, and the continuing spread of already established invasives into new areas; and WHEREAS, new and invasive wildlife and plant diseases adversely affecting natural ecosystems are becoming more prevalent, leading to further declines in wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, climate change is exacerbating the adverse effects of many invasive species, and enabling their expansion into previously unsuitable habitats and regions; and WHEREAS, many biologically vital lands and waters of the National Wildlife Refuge system are being severely degraded by infestations of invasive species, undermining the value of these areas for wildlife and in some instances, such as the Arthur R. Marshall Loxatchee National Wildlife Refuge in Florida, putting their continued management by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at risk; and WHEREAS, addressing the problem of invasive species requires a strong response involving prevention of new introductions, and effective planning and implementation for early detection and rapid response to eradicate newly established invasives, and control and management of established problem species; and WHEREAS, the necessary strong responses are hobbled by inadequate Congressional funding, the need for increased multiple agency and private landowner coordination, and the absence of modern import regulations and authority. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, calls on the U.S. Congress to appropriate significantly increased funding for a well-coordinated, comprehensive, and national response to invasive species that integrates prevention and eradication of new invasions with strategic efforts to control and manage established problem species, and in particular to ensure that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient funding to control invasive species that are undermining the ecological value of its National Wildlife Refuges; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that scientifically sound and fiscally realistic, multi-year strategies be developed and systematically implemented to target specific invasive species on a site-specific and population-wide basis, and that these strategies emphasize eradication to secure the gains made rather than repetitive, scattershot treatments of the "worst infestations;" and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the recently released "National Framework for Early Detection and Rapid Response" be aggressively implemented by the federal government in collaboration with the States and others, in order to improve chances of eradicating new invasions before they become irreversibly established; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that regulations for the import of potentially invasive live animals be strengthened and modernized, including ensuring that risk assessments are conducted prior to approval of import permits in order to reduce the incidence of harmful new invasions and their associated economic and environmental costs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that governmental bodies at every level, including Local, State, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Agriculture should use their current authority to designate species as conditional, prohibited, injurious, or noxious in a timely and responsive manner whenever scientific evidence justifies these or similar designations; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service be granted emergency authority to respond rapidly to emerging wildlife disease issues, comparable to emergency authority currently in place with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for domestic livestock, and the Centers for Disease Control to protect human health.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2016/06/support-for-dedicated-federal-funding-to-prevent-wildlife-from-becoming-endangered/	Support for Dedicated Federal Funding to Prevent Wildlife from Becoming	<p>Support for Dedicated Federal Funding to Prevent Wildlife from Becoming Endangered National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-02 WHEREAS, the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 and the Dingell-Johnson Sportfish Restoration Act of 1950 put in place a system in which federal funding for wildlife conservation is generated through excise taxes paid by hunters and anglers and invested in state fish and wildlife agencies; and WHEREAS, this system of funding from the contributions of hunters and anglers has supported the development of the most effective wildlife management system in the world, recovering many of our most treasured game and sportfish species; and WHEREAS, the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs were set up as "user-pay user-benefit" programs and thus focused primarily on game and sportfish and the opportunities associated with them; and WHEREAS, lacking dedicated funding, our state and federal wildlife biologists have not had the financial resources necessary to manage hundreds of other wildlife species, including songbirds, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, rare fish, mussels, and butterflies and other insects; and WHEREAS, lacking conservation attention, many species have declined over the years, increasing the number of imperiled and endangered wildlife; and WHEREAS, in 2000, Congress authorized the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program as a sub-account of Pittman-Robertson but did not create a dedicated funding stream for the program; and WHEREAS, the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program, which Congress has funded through the annual appropriations process, has demonstrated the efficacy of funding to prevent wildlife from becoming endangered, but is insufficient in size, scope, and reliability; and WHEREAS, the national expert Blue Ribbon Panel on Sustaining America's Diverse Fish and Wildlife Resources has called for the enactment of federal legislation to provide critically needed \$1.3 billion in dedicated annual funding for the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program from existing revenue from development of energy and mineral resources on federal lands and waters to effectively implement State Wildlife Action</p>

endangered/	Endangered	Plans and conserve thousands of species in greatest need of conservation as identified by State Wildlife Action Plans; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation played a leading role in building the broad-based conservation army that led to the enactment and implementation of the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts, as well as the creation of the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program and State Wildlife Grants program through its leadership with the Teaming with Wildlife Coalition. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, supports enactment of legislation to provide a minimum of \$1.3 billion in dedicated annual funding for the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program of Pittman-Robertson from existing federal oil and gas and mining revenues and/or another reliable source not previously dedicated to other conservation programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the revitalization of the Teaming with Wildlife Coalition, mobilizing a diverse coalition of hunters, anglers, wildlife watchers, wildlife biologists, businesses, agricultural landowners, and other interests to secure enactment of this legislation; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the need for state wildlife agencies to expand and strengthen their capacity to conserve fish and wildlife and engage a more diverse public in wildlife conservation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/the-carbon-pricing-pathway-to-meet-our-climate-goals/	The Carbon Pricing Pathway to Meet our Climate Goals	The Carbon Pricing Pathway to Meet our Climate Goals National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-03 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation previously adopted Resolution 10 in 1998, urging governments, corporations, and others to respond to the scientific consensus on the threat posed by human-induced global climate change by adopting appropriate domestic and international policies to enhance scientific research, promote public awareness, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, climate change is already impacting the nation's wildlife due to its ability to exacerbate extreme weather events, disrupt migratory patterns, ecosystem functions and critical biological events, diminish food supplies, and cause other grave impacts; and WHEREAS, climate change is leading to rapid shifts in the landscapes and seascapes American wildlife depend on, placing numerous species at risk of extinction within this century if current rates of emissions continue unabated; and WHEREAS, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal climate agreement in Paris in December 2015, representing international consensus to limit the warming of global average temperatures to no more than 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and aspiring to a limit of 1.5° Celsius; and WHEREAS, in order to meet its obligations under the Paris Agreement, the United States has submitted its nationally determined contribution, which is an economy-wide target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 26-28 percent below 2005 levels in 2025 with a promise to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 28%; and WHEREAS, the Paris Agreement makes clear that the efforts of all parties to meet the aspirational goal will represent a progression over time. WHEREAS, economists and policy experts, including those who work at international policy organizations like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund argue that the most efficient and cost effective way to swiftly reduce carbon emissions in all major emitting sectors is through setting a price on carbon. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, hereby supports limiting the increase in average global temperatures to 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels, and aspiring to a 1.5° Celsius limit, thereby significantly reducing the impacts of climate change to wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the United States to strengthen its nationally determined contributions over time, in line with an aspirational goal of a 1.5° Celsius limit; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress, the Administration, States, and localities to pursue policies that enable the United States to meet these commitments; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation believes that to achieve needed emissions reductions in a timely manner, policies should include setting—through new federal (and state) legislation as well as existing authority—a price on carbon throughout the economy or across multiple sectors, which would efficiently and cost-effectively maximize carbon pollution reductions.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/providing-for-a-fair-just-and-sustainable-transition-from-fossil-fuels/	Providing for a Fair, Just, and Sustainable Transition from Fossil Fuels	Providing for a Fair, Just, and Sustainable Transition from Fossil Fuels National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-04 WHEREAS, human-caused climate change caused by burning fossil fuels, including coal, oil, and natural gas is a massive threat facing our nation's wildlife, habitat, waterways, lands, societal health, and way of life; and WHEREAS, scientists are telling us that to avert the most dangerous impacts from climate change requires deep decarbonization of the global energy system to limit Earth's temperature rise to below 2°C, and ideally to 1.5°C; and WHEREAS, achieving deep carbon reductions requires a rapid shift away from fossil fuels to cleaner renewable energy, greater efficiency, and new energy technologies; and WHEREAS, at the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting (COP21) in Paris, the United States and 194 other countries committed, individually, to significant carbon reduction goals for the coming years that ramp up over time; and WHEREAS, the electrical energy markets in the United States have already begun to shift dramatically away from coal generation to natural gas, renewables, and greater efficiency, and that is a major factor in the rapid economic decline and value of the coal industry; and WHEREAS, communities that rely on fossil fuel industries as their primary source of employment are economically disadvantaged during a clean energy transition; and WHEREAS, communities that currently rely on fossil fuel industries and particularly coal are also likely to see the negative impacts of environmental degradation, habitat destruction, water contamination and other impacts resulting from years of coal mining and failures to reclaim mined land; and WHEREAS, such a transition will result in job losses in the fossil fuel industry, but greater job creation in the clean energy industry, though not necessarily in the same localities; and WHEREAS, reclamation of mine sites and other clean up needs may provide employment opportunities during a transition time in these communities; and WHEREAS, that a fair and just transition requires management, planning, investments, and policies needed to offset job loss, spur sustainable economic development, retrain workers, honor pensions and healthcare obligations, and generally improve livelihoods in communities disadvantaged by the fossil fuel industry and the rapid shift to a sustainable low-carbon economy. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, calls for federal and state policies and investments that facilitate a fair, just, and sustainable transition for communities that rely primarily on fossil fuel industries for employment; and BE IT FINALLY

		RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress and appropriate federal agencies to invest in negatively impacted communities to facilitate a fair and just transition from fossil fuels, through legislation and policies which would accelerate federal funding into coal mining communities for economic development and reclamation of impacted areas.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/federal-land-wildfire-funding-fix/	Federal Land Wildfire Funding Fix	Federal Land Wildfire Funding Fix National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-05 WHEREAS, the acreage, frequency, and cost of wildfires has increased significantly in recent decades, including on federal lands, due to drought, insects, disease, climate change, housing developments, and other factors; and WHEREAS, five of the ten highest years for U.S. acres burned in wildfires occurred in the last decade, including the most acres ever recorded burned in one year in 2015 (10.1 million acres); and WHEREAS, in a practice known as “fire borrowing”, the U.S. Forest Service funds much of its wildfire fighting program by using money appropriated for other important agency programs including wildlife, forest, recreation and resource management, depriving those programs of needed dollars; and WHEREAS, US Forest Service expenditures for timber, wildlife, recreation, and conservation are declining as fire costs soar, with the 2014 U.S. Forest Service budget for vegetation and watershed management down 22%; facilities maintenance down 67%; road maintenance down 46%; trail maintenance down 14%; and wildlife and fisheries management down 17%, partly because of the need to borrow funds from these core programs to fight wildfires; and WHEREAS, the cost of fighting wildfires is a budgeting challenge for all federal land management agencies, and now consumes over half of the Forest Service’s annual budget, increasing to over \$2 billion in 2015 from \$240 million in 1985. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, urges Congress and the President to work together to pass legislation ending the practice of fire borrowing and to manage wildfires as natural disasters by establishing a dedicated, reliable, and adequate source of funding sufficient to allow the U.S Forest Service and public land management agencies within the Department of the Interior to manage wildfires without diverting money from other agency budgets.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/federal-land-wildfire-funding-fix/	Federal Land Wildfire Funding Fix	Federal Land Wildfire Funding Fix National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-05 WHEREAS, the acreage, frequency, and cost of wildfires has increased significantly in recent decades, including on federal lands, due to drought, insects, disease, climate change, housing developments, and other factors; and WHEREAS, five of the ten highest years for U.S. acres burned in wildfires occurred in the last decade, including the most acres ever recorded burned in one year in 2015 (10.1 million acres); and WHEREAS, in a practice known as “fire borrowing”, the U.S. Forest Service funds much of its wildfire fighting program by using money appropriated for other important agency programs including wildlife, forest, recreation and resource management, depriving those programs of needed dollars; and WHEREAS, US Forest Service expenditures for timber, wildlife, recreation, and conservation are declining as fire costs soar, with the 2014 U.S. Forest Service budget for vegetation and watershed management down 22%; facilities maintenance down 67%; road maintenance down 46%; trail maintenance down 14%; and wildlife and fisheries management down 17%, partly because of the need to borrow funds from these core programs to fight wildfires; and WHEREAS, the cost of fighting wildfires is a budgeting challenge for all federal land management agencies, and now consumes over half of the Forest Service’s annual budget, increasing to over \$2 billion in 2015 from \$240 million in 1985. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, urges Congress and the President to work together to pass legislation ending the practice of fire borrowing and to manage wildfires as natural disasters by establishing a dedicated, reliable, and adequate source of funding sufficient to allow the U.S Forest Service and public land management agencies within the Department of the Interior to manage wildfires without diverting money from other agency budgets.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/rapid-impact-assessment-for-coastal-and-island-wildlife-following-natural-disasters/	Rapid Impact Assessment for Coastal and Island Wildlife Following Natural Disasters	Rapid Impact Assessment for Coastal and Island Wildlife Following Natural Disasters National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-06 WHEREAS, climate change is expected to accelerate sea level rise and result in stronger storms and hurricanes; and WHEREAS, it is predicted that those extreme weather events will include flooding and storm surges affecting coastal ecosystems far inland, and much farther than today’s high tide line; and WHEREAS, the combination of higher sea levels and stronger storms and hurricanes will increase the chances of great devastation on tropical islands as well as in coastal ecosystems on the U.S. mainland; and WHEREAS, coastal wetlands and other tropical island ecosystems are biodiversity hotspots, and therefore many wildlife species (flora and fauna), particularly rare, threatened, and endangered species, may be forced to the brink of extinction if impacted by such natural disasters; and WHEREAS, U.S. Atlantic and Gulf coastal area ecosystems, Hawaii, and U.S. territories including Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands, are particularly subject to such natural disasters; and WHEREAS, baseline data on the status of wildlife populations and habitats in many coastal wetland and tropical island ecosystems are often limited; and WHEREAS, there is also currently a lack of federal support for rapidly assessing impacts to wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, following such natural disasters; and WHEREAS, knowledge of the status of wildlife populations and their habitats before and after such natural disasters is critical to identifying and executing appropriate response or restoration measures. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled on June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, recognizes the need to provide the best possible opportunity to enhance the resilience of wildlife, particularly threatened and endangered species, that may be at risk from natural disasters within coastal wetlands and other island ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts of Congress and federal and state conservation and research agencies to enhance funding for and expand upon existing baseline data collection efforts for wildlife, particularly rare, threatened, and endangered species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to undertake efforts to create a policy for rapid impact assessment for wildlife in response to such natural disasters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports collaborative efforts among Congress, the Administration and emergency management and conservation agencies to provide federal mechanisms through which funding and personnel can be made available to assist in assembling emergency ecological rapid

		<p>impact assessment teams at local levels following natural disaster events to conduct field surveys and collect data on wildlife impacts; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon emergency management and conservation agencies to utilize such rapid impact assessments to promptly identify and implement appropriate response or restoration activities, particularly where threatened or endangered species have been affected by the natural disaster.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/minimize-habitat-damage-from-suction-dredge-mining/	<h2>Minimize Habitat Damage from Suction Dredge</h2>	<p>Minimize Habitat Damage from Suction Dredge Mining National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-07 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is fully committed to protecting fish and wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, Suction Dredge Mining (SDM) is a process of pumping stream bed materials into a material separation process and in so doing disrupts the natural fluvial geomorphology that native fish depend on for spawning and rearing within the stream; and WHEREAS, salmon, steelhead, and other aquatic species eggs, alevins, and larva reside in the same stream bottom gravel down to typical depths of eight inches for several months each year; and WHEREAS, displacing and processing the stream bottom causes significant mortality of residing species; and WHEREAS, silts discharged by SDM resettles into downstream gravel, suffocating eggs, alevins, and larva; and WHEREAS, sediment deposition fills in the spaces between stone and gravel elements, decreasing available sheltering habitat and disrupting delivery of clean, oxygenated water to eggs and alevins, as well as other organisms forming part of the food base; and WHEREAS, Dredging can release sequestered poisonous substances such as mercury from lower layers of sediment and poisonous mercury is used in the sluicing process with these substances being at least partially discharged by SDM, exposing humans and wildlife to these toxins; and WHEREAS, state legislatures have taken different approaches to protecting stream habitats from SDM damage, from outright bans (California) to moratoriums (Oregon) to potentially relaxing all existing regulations and protections (Idaho); and WHEREAS, hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on habitat restoration in some of these watersheds and that investment is at risk with SDM. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 at Estes Park, Colorado, supports management of suction dredge mining to minimize harm to stream habitats and species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon State Legislatures and Agencies to fully enforce existing suction dredge mining regulations, ban suction dredge mining in areas that have been designated as critical habitat pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, and implement management plans and safeguards that: recognize the need to protect stream habitats and species from harmful effects of suction dredge mining and limit where, when, and how suction dredge mining is allowed; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that these management plans and safeguards be fully funded by suction dredge mining registration fees.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/reforming-federal-coal-leasing/	<h2>Reforming Federal Coal Leasing</h2>	<p>Reforming Federal Coal Leasing National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-08 WHEREAS, the Department of Interior (DOI) has recently issued a moratorium on new federal coal leasing to reassess its programs, and this provides the best opportunity in decades to change policies that aren't in the best interest of wildlife, the ecological integrity of our public lands, the changing climate, or the country's fiscal standing; and WHEREAS, the current federal minerals royalty rate of 12.5% is well below market rates and provides a perverse subsidy to a polluting industry; and WHEREAS, the current coal lease auction process chronically underrates the true value of coal due to the fact that more than 90% of the coal lease auctions held by the Bureau of Land Management have had only one bidder, despite a clear mandate under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 that federal coal leases be offered "competitively;" and WHEREAS, many coal companies have avoided paying royalties on final sales by selling the coal through subsidiaries; and WHEREAS, increasing the federal minerals royalty rate and closing loopholes would help fund public lands programs that are currently underfunded, including enhanced hunting, fishing, and recreation programs; and the maintenance of our public lands; and WHEREAS, current public land coal mining reclamation policy is causing real problems for our public lands, water, and wildlife, including hundreds of square miles of un-reclaimed disturbed land; and WHEREAS, current public land coal mining reclamation policy is piling up long-term liability for massive reclamation costs of up to \$2 billion, and this will likely become a burden for future taxpayers; and WHEREAS, public lands coal mine plans often fail to adequately capture essential data to fully assess the baseline hydrologic balance thereby leaving many important water resources unprotected; and WHEREAS, to solve the climate crisis it is essential that the federal coal program be in sync with a national clean energy future that is oriented to sustainable conservation, and managed for public long term interest; and WHEREAS, federally leased coal development accounts for more than half of all carbon pollution from fossil fuels extracted on public lands; and WHEREAS, the science unequivocally shows that human-caused carbon emissions are disrupting normal climate patterns and causing temperatures to rise; and WHEREAS, the changing climate is quickly becoming the biggest threat to the long-term survival of America's wildlife; and WHEREAS, climate change is having a significant impact on ocean ecosystems, including increased ocean acidification that is affecting the very base of the food chain; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, urges the Department of Interior (DOI) to continue the moratorium until it can scientifically demonstrate that it will not impede any stated federal carbon reduction goals including targets for the country in the Paris Climate Agreement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the DOI should establish guidelines to be used to assess when leasing is not in the public interest, including consideration of a mine's current reserves, market conditions, lease tract size and design, sales for export, and the ecological and recreational values of the site and the environmental impacts that mining would have on them. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that DOI should increase the royalty rate for surface-mined coal from 12.5% to fair market value; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DOI should close the loophole that allows mining companies to avoid paying royalties on final sales by selling the coal through subsidiaries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DOI should update agency policies to make sure potential profits from coal leasing are considered in setting fair market value during the auction process; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the DOI should update policies related to bonding, including disallowing self-bonding and to ensure that the full costs of reclamation are assessed to prevent taxpayers from having to pay for mining cleanup.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/support-for-rule-of-law-and-collaboration-in-public-land-management/	Support for Rule of Law and Collaboration in Public Land Management	<p>Support for Rule of Law and Collaboration in Public Land Management National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-09 WHEREAS, federal and state lands are held in the public trust for the enjoyment and use of the general public; and WHEREAS, armed militants’ criminal seizure of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in January 2016 was the latest in a series of violent or potentially violent disputes over public land ownership and management authorities; and WHEREAS, the occupiers threatened government workers and private citizens; misused and destroyed public property; desecrated Native American sites and artifacts; deprived the public of its rightful use of federal lands; and obstructed critical refuge management operations; and WHEREAS, the conspirators defied the rule of law while citing misinterpretations of the United States’ and Western states’ constitutions as justification; and WHEREAS, while alleging that federal properties are mismanaged, some elected officials create self-fulfilling rationales for giving them away by starving management agencies of funding, as federal resource management spending has declined from approximately 2.5 percent of federal budget authority in 1977 to less than 1 percent today; and WHEREAS, aligning fees for consumption of National resource commodities more closely with those of state and private entities could bolster funding for resource management; and WHEREAS, land transfer proponents unjustifiably single out legitimate challenges in land management as additional rationale for massive land transfers to private or state control; and WHEREAS, acts of support and incendiary rhetoric by elected officials purport to legitimize militants’ criminal actions, further inflaming anti-government extremists; and WHEREAS, taxpayers are paying the more than \$6 million the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge seizure cost the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, plus millions more in costs to other agencies; and WHEREAS, confrontations at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge and at Bunkerville, Nevada in 2014 threaten to inspire similarly explosive disputes that would jeopardize lives, hamper resource management, endanger public properties, impose additional significant unnecessary expenses for agencies, and prevent lawful use of those properties. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, hereby condemns such criminal acts in pursuit of public lands disposal or as challenges to federal laws, and supports law enforcement agencies in the apprehension and vigorous prosecution of persons who commit such acts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that perpetrators of such criminal acts be held liable for costs those acts impose on taxpayers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that government officials who encourage or further such criminal acts be held to account through public censure, and by criminal prosecution if applicable; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports full funding of land and resource management agencies so they can perform all of their statutory responsibilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports collecting fair value for consumptive use of our Nation’s resources, and directing the revenues toward enhanced land and resource management; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that federal, state and local government officials and private stakeholders be encouraged to emulate successful examples of collaborative public lands management as an effective way to prevent and resolve conflict.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2016/06/expanding-the-papahānaumokuākea-marine-national-monument/	Expanding the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	<p>Expanding the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-10 WHEREAS, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument is a UNESCO World Heritage Site encompassing nearly 140,000 square miles and one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world; and WHEREAS, the monument was declared in 2006 and includes the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and surrounding waters from the shoreline out to 50 nautical miles; and WHEREAS, there is a long history of federal protection for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, including designation of the Hawaiian Islands Bird Reservation by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, creation of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 (extending protection to all species in the Refuge), President Bill Clinton’s designation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve in 2000 and 2001, and President George W. Bush’s designation of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in 2006; and WHEREAS, Papahānaumokuākea was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010 and is one of only 28 mixed (natural and cultural) World Heritage Sites in the world and the first in the United States; and WHEREAS, the monument is exceptionally diverse with near-pristine ecosystems supporting more than 7,000 marine species (a quarter of which are believed to be unique to Hawai’i); 14 million seabirds representing dozens of species; and species previously unknown to science; and WHEREAS, the monument includes predator-dominated ecosystems with strong populations of sharks, groupers, and other apex predators, which have been heavily overfished elsewhere and represent more than half the biomass in the monument; and WHEREAS, the name, “Papahānaumokuākea,” commemorates the union of two Hawaiian indigenous ancestors – Papahānaumoku and Wākea – who gave rise to the entire Hawaiian Archipelago, the kalo (taro) plant, and the Native Hawaiian people; and WHEREAS, Papahānaumokuākea is considered a sacred area from which the Native Hawaiian people believe life springs and to which spirits return after death, and is also a place where Hawaiian cultural practitioners of today go to deepen lineal ties to their ancestors and gods; and WHEREAS, the monument protects traditional Hawaiian habitation sites, heiau (temples), ko’a (fishing grounds and shrines), culturally significant species such as sharks, sea turtles, and other ‘aumākua (ancestral family gods), and the flight paths and foraging habitat of seabirds observed during traditional ocean voyaging by canoe; and WHEREAS, nationally significant historic sites are also protected in the monument, including the Battle of Midway National Memorial, shipwrecks, and other archeological features representing the various periods of human occupation of the Hawaiian Islands; and WHEREAS, the current boundaries of the monument do not fully protect the habitat and travel routes for protected whales, monk seals, sea turtles, sharks, and albatrosses; and WHEREAS, in April 2016, representatives of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group wrote to the White House’s Council on Environmental Quality noting their support for expanding the monument’s boundaries out to 200 nautical miles – the limit of the United States’ Exclusive Economic Zone – excluding the waters around Ni’ihau and Kaua’i; and WHEREAS, the Native Hawaiian Cultural Working Group’s proposal to expand the monument’s boundaries comes at a critical time when pollution, overfishing, mining, invasive species, and climate change are seriously damaging the health of the world’s oceans; and WHEREAS, a growing body of science shows that large fully protected marine areas, such as Papahānaumokuākea, are more resilient to climate change and essential to mitigating the impacts of a warming planet; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s Hawai’i affiliate, Conservation Council for Hawai’i, is active in local, state, and</p>

		<p>national efforts to expand the monument’s boundaries; and WHEREAS, with the global spotlight on the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s World Conservation Congress in Honolulu on September 1-10, 2016, expanding the monument’s boundaries now would be timely and appropriate; and WHEREAS, on this 10th anniversary of the monument’s creation, there is an opportunity for the Obama Administration to expand the area of protection nearly fivefold, thus leaving a cultural and environmental legacy for future generations. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-19, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, calls upon President Barack Obama to expand the boundaries of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument out to 200 nautical miles using his authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2016/06/commercial-net-pen-aquaculture-within-the-great-lakes/	<p>Commercial Net-Pen Aquaculture within the Great Lakes</p>	<p>Commercial Net-Pen Aquaculture within the Great Lakes National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-11 WHEREAS, there has been recent interest in the permitting of commercial net-pen aquaculture (net pens) in Michigan’s public waters of the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, the public waters of the Great Lakes support a recreational fishing economy that generates \$19 billion in total economic output (nearly \$3 billion in direct spending by anglers) and supports nearly 250,000 jobs; and WHEREAS, the proposed gain of 44 jobs in Michigan, adding a mere \$4.3 million in annual gross domestic product by the addition of commercial net pen aquaculture in the Great Lakes pales in comparison to the economic impact of wild fishery put at risk by the proposed pens; and WHEREAS, aquaculture has been responsible for 39 percent of nonnative species introductions in the recent past; and WHEREAS, it has been estimated that the aggregate negative effects of introduced aquatic invasive species to the Great Lakes states exceeds \$100 million annually; and WHEREAS, domesticated rainbow trout are the primary species targeted for commercial production in the Great Lakes and are the same species as found in the Great Lakes’ steelhead rainbow trout fishery; and WHEREAS, escapes of commercially domesticated or transgenic fish into the environment from commercial net-pens will result in undesirable cross-breeding and a potential reduction in genetic fitness in wild fish populations; and WHEREAS, releases of excessive fish waste and unused fish foods from commercial net-pen facilities can cause high biological oxygen demand in surrounding and/or downstream public waters, reducing the water’s dissolved oxygen content and thereby negatively affecting native fish and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, any commercial net-pen aquaculture enterprise on public waterways will restrict the public use of such waters and thereby diminish recreational use via use of bottomlands, reduction of surface water access, negative effects on local fish communities (algal blooms, nutrient-related anoxic zones); and WHEREAS, the concentration of fish in confined commercial net-pen environments within the Great Lakes pose serious fish disease and health management risks for the region’s public fisheries through the introduction of new diseases, transference of diseases between captive and wild fish, and escalation of the virulence of wild stocks of aquatic organisms; and WHEREAS, piscivorous birds such as osprey, bald eagle, kingfisher, and various species of mergansers and herons are attracted to the artificial concentration of prey present at net pen aquaculture facilities and their predation of those fish often results in “nuisance wildlife control” actions resulting in the lethal removal of individuals among these species of native, migratory birds; and WHEREAS, at present the regulatory framework in Michigan is wholly inadequate to begin to address the concerns outlined in this resolution. THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, opposes commercial net-pen aquaculture in the Great Lakes; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that NWF supports the need for state-based natural resources management agencies to have a strong and effective voice in the permitting and regulation of aquacultural practices which may be injurious to public natural resources – especially the waters of the states, aquatic organisms and sport fisheries upon which the fishing and boating industries depend.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2016/06/advancing-federal-ecosystem-restoration-projects-by-facilitating-participation-of-non-federal-partners/	<p>Advancing Federal Ecosystem Restoration Projects by Facilitating Participation of Non-Federal Partners</p>	<p>Advancing Federal Ecosystem Restoration Projects by Facilitating Participation of Non-Federal Partners National Wildlife Federation June 20, 2016 Resolutions Number: 2016-12 WHEREAS, the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge from the Minnesota-Iowa border upstream along the Mississippi River to Reads Landing, Minnesota has recorded 305 species of birds, including 29 shorebird species and 33 warbler species, including the rare Prothonotary Warbler; and WHEREAS, the Upper Mississippi River Basin is home to Lake Pepin, a globally significant bird area, where the highest concentration of migrating Common Mergansers in the world occurs in November with counts of 20,000 to 70,000 each year; and WHEREAS, Lake Pepin’s water quality is impaired and habitat has degraded as a result of sedimentation and turbidity; and WHEREAS, the Minnesota Conservation Federation supports efforts of the Lake Pepin Legacy Alliance and Audubon Minnesota to restore habitat and water quality at the head of Lake Pepin; and WHEREAS, a restoration project at the head of Lake Pepin will be considered a “new start” in 2016 under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Section 204 program, which offers funding for ecosystem projects that provide beneficial use of dredged material; and WHEREAS, the Upper Mississippi River Restoration (UMRR) program has been the typical source of funding for ecosystem restoration projects in the Upper Mississippi River. WHEREAS, the Section 204 program and the Upper Mississippi River Restoration program both require participation of a non-federal sponsor and the signing of a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) before an ecosystem restoration project may proceed; and WHEREAS, vital fish and wildlife habitat, including extensive coastal wetlands, floodplain wetlands, backwater habitats, and diverse river habitats have been lost or degraded throughout the Mississippi River Basin and across the country; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River Delta in Louisiana is experiencing land loss at a staggering rate, necessitating urgent, large-scale restoration efforts to maintain the benefits the delta provides to wildlife and people; and WHEREAS, ecosystem restoration projects to reverse such losses carried out under Army Corps of Engineers authorities also require participation of a non-federal partner and the execution of a Project Partnership Agreement; and WHEREAS, it has become increasingly difficult for non-federal partners to enter into Project Partnership Agreements due to restrictive requirements imposed by the Army Corps of Engineers, including requirements related to indemnifying the Army Corps of Engineers, perpetual operations and maintenance, and crediting the value of donated goods and services to the cost-share provided by the non-federal partner; and WHEREAS, these restrictions are undermining ecosystem restoration efforts nationwide by preventing non-federal partners, including non-profit organizations, from entering into the Project Partnership Agreements that are a prerequisite to</p>

		<p>construction of federal ecosystem restoration projects; and WHEREAS, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA) has provided recommendations to the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works and the U.S. House of Representative Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for modifying Project Partnership Agreements to facilitate the participation of non-federal partners; and WHEREAS, the UMRBA suggested that these modifications, which would resolve the cost share and Project Partnership Agreement issues for projects on the Upper Mississippi River, be included in the 2016 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA); and WHEREAS, passage of the UMRBA's suggested modifications in the 2016 WRDA would allow greater access to funding for ecosystem restoration projects on the Mississippi River, including in Lake Pepin, and throughout the country. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled June 16-18, 2016 in Estes Park, Colorado, supports modifications to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Project Partnership Agreements for ecosystem restoration projects on the Upper Mississippi River, including those recommended by the UMRBA, that would facilitate the ability of non-federal partners to enter into such agreements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Army Corps of Engineers and Congress to help advance critical restoration efforts across the country by facilitating the ability of non-federal partners to enter into Project Partnership Agreements for ecosystem restoration projects; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Army Corps of Engineers and Congress to prioritize and advance federally funded ecosystem restoration projects across the country, including critically needed restoration to the Upper Mississippi River ecosystem and the Mississippi River Delta.</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/2015/03/modernization-of-the-endangered-species-act/	Modernization of the Endangered Species Act	<p>Modernization of the Endangered Species Act National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-01 WHEREAS, for more than 40 years, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has served as the nation's safety net for imperiled fish, wildlife and plant species; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation encouraged passage of the Endangered Species Act and has long supported it as a bedrock environmental law, adopting 14 resolutions, litigating numerous lawsuits, developing extensive educational materials, and advocating to protect and conserve endangered species; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act has been tremendously successful, with approximately 99% of all listed species still being in existence today, and species such as the bald eagle, American alligator and others have recovered; and WHEREAS, even when political officials charged with implementing the law have been hostile to wildlife conservation, the ESA has continued to protect habitat, foster active management and recovery efforts, and bring public attention, effort, and funding to stewardship of the natural world; and WHEREAS, while the vast majority of species still listed remain so because they are not yet recovered, there is controversy with regards to the delisting of species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, especially species such as the gray wolf, where lawsuits have prevented delisting, in the Western Great Lakes and Northern Rocky Mountains, which are recovered and represent a success story under the ESA. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, restates its strong support for the Endangered Species Act and its objectives of recovering imperiled species, and supports the narrow and specific correction in the second "RESOLVED" clause to improve implementation of the Act, provided that the Act must continue to protect all animals and plants that are threatened or endangered for any reason by providing an efficient means of listing based on the best available scientific and commercial data, by prohibiting federally-approved or undertaken actions that might jeopardize listed species, by prohibiting all activities that would result in a taking of any listed species, except as provided for already in the Act, and by promoting recovery planning and identifying the actions and strategies needed to recover a species and return management to the states; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports strengthening the Endangered Species Act to ensure that there is a clear, durable, and enduring process for delisting and recognizing success once the species reaches its recovery goals and adequate management plans are in place provided that such strengthening effort is the result of a collaborative process including relevant stakeholders; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the federal government, state agencies, and conservation advocates to focus on addressing the cause of the decline of species so that recovery plans and listing and delisting decisions under the Endangered Species Act can be rooted in the best available science and will actually lead to recovery; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the necessary funding from Congress and the Administration to ensure the success of the Endangered Species Act in recovering threatened and endangered species.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2015/03/restoring-state-management-of-the-gray-wolf-in-the-western	Restoring State Management of the Gray Wolf in the Western	<p>Restoring State Management of the Gray Wolf in the Western Great Lakes States National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-02 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is a strong supporter of scientific and professional management of wildlife species including the recovery of the gray wolf under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts; and WHEREAS, gray wolf populations in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have exceeded their recovery targets by a factor of ten; and WHEREAS, the Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources developed wolf management recovery plans that were approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and were successfully implemented by the respective state agencies; and WHEREAS, as a result of this successful restoration of the gray wolf in the Western Great Lakes, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, by federal rule, attempted to delist the gray wolf in the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin four times between 2003 and 2011; and WHEREAS, each such delisting of the gray wolf was challenged in Federal Court on technical grounds, not based on its recovery status but on administrative or legal technicalities, which resulted in Federal Court decisions returning the gray wolf to the Federal Endangered Species list and removing state management of the species; and WHEREAS, the latest Federal Court decision relisting the gray wolf on the Federal Endangered Species list occurred on December 19, 2014 with the court ruling that the gray wolf could not be removed from the Federal Endangered Species list until it had been fully recovered in its full historic range in 29 Eastern and Central states; and WHEREAS,</p>

-great-lakes-states/	Great Lakes States	as a result of this latest court decision, state permits authorizing lethal control of wolves depredating livestock are no longer authorized, state laws authorizing land owners to kill wolves in the act of attacking domestic animals are no longer valid and state laws allowing management of wolf populations through harvest regulation no longer are valid; and WHEREAS, based on recent and extensive experience, without state lethal methods of management, wolves will continue to cause significant depredation of domestic animals in the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, hereby supports the delisting of the gray wolf in the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin consistent with the professional scientific judgment of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/03/bighorn-sheep-disease-management/	Bighorn Sheep Disease Management	Bighorn Sheep Disease Management National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-03 WHEREAS, bighorn sheep populations in the western United States are estimated to have numbered between 1.5 and 2.0 million animals at the start of the 19th century but have declined and today estimates range between 33,000-80,000 animals; and WHEREAS, the major causes of this decline were unregulated hunting and the introduction of disease, principally pneumonia, associated with Euro-American settlement; and WHEREAS, efforts to restore bighorn sheep populations are hampered by the persistence and spread of pneumonia in both previously-affected and naïve populations; and WHEREAS, extensive research and anecdotal data have documented the transmission of pneumonia causing bacteria species from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep under both captive and wild conditions and strongly implicate infection from domestic sheep as a primary mechanism of introduction of pneumonia into bighorn sheep populations; and WHEREAS, the historic and current range of remnant bighorn sheep populations in the western United States is proximate to or overlapped by domestic sheep grazing allotments on federal land in some areas; and WHEREAS, notwithstanding future research and technological breakthroughs, separation of domestic sheep from bighorn sheep has been determined to most effectively minimize the likelihood of transmission of pneumonia from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep; and WHEREAS, research on Best Management Practices (BMPs) to promote separation between domestic and bighorn sheep has shown them to be ineffective partially due to human management error and continued straying of domestic sheep; and WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have developed a model to quantify the risk of contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep with the support of three states (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho), four federally-recognized American Indian tribes (the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes), and academic researchers; and WHEREAS, this model has undergone extensive academic peer review and been developed into a user-friendly planning tool known as the “Bighorn Sheep Risk of Contact Tool”; and WHEREAS, the use of this tool, scientific data to date, and management decisions associated with their use have been litigated and affirmed in Federal Court; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service has initiated an assessment of the risk of contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep within Region 4 of its lands using the Bighorn Sheep Risk of Contact Tool; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management have designated bighorn sheep as a sensitive species in at least portions of their range; and WHEREAS, both the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land management are considering programmatic reviews of their bighorn sheep and domestic sheep management policies nationwide; and WHEREAS, researchers are developing tools to determine the source of bacterial transmissions associated with discrete disease events, thus identifying parties responsible for damages to public resources; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015 in Shepherdstown, Virginia, recognizes that ongoing disease in bighorn sheep populations has compromised past restoration efforts and is likely to continue to do so without changes in management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that separation of domestic sheep from bighorn sheep is the best available means to minimize the likelihood of transmission of pneumonia from domestic sheep to bighorn sheep; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that the Bighorn Sheep Risk of Contact Tool represents the best available science on the issue of separation between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation recommends the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management amend their policies to recognize the Bighorn Sheep Risk of Contact Tool as the best available science on the issue of separation between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep, relevant to both identifying areas of concern and developing strategies to reduce the risk of contact between the species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, National Wildlife Federation recommends the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management use the Bighorn Sheep Risk of Contact Tool to assess risk to bighorn sheep populations across their lands, nationwide; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation recommends the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management, as they conduct their nationwide risk of contact assessments, adopt a very low tolerance of contact risk as estimated by the Bighorn Sheep Risk of Contact Tool; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation endorses moving domestic sheep away from bighorn sheep through the voluntary retirement of domestic sheep allotments or conversion to domestic cattle on U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management lands or agency adjustment of allotments as a means of reducing the risk of contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation endorses moving domestic sheep away from bighorn sheep through the voluntary retirement of domestic sheep allotments or conversion to domestic cattle on U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management lands or agency adjustment of allotments as a means of reducing the risk of contact between domestic sheep and bighorn sheep; and BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation recommends that U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management staff work with conservation organizations to engage domestic sheep grazing permittees with grazing allotments of priority concern, to identify opportunities to either retire allotments or convert them to domestic cattle.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/	Conservation of	Conservation of Sage-Grouse and the Sagebrush Steppe National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-04 WHEREAS, the sage-grouse is an iconic species of the West, an indicator of the health of sagebrush habitats and an important game species; and WHEREAS, conservation of the sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats benefits other game species, such as mule deer and

03/conservation-of-sage-grouse-and-the-sagebrush-steppe/	Sage-Grouse and the Sagebrush Steppe	pronghorn, and many Species of Greatest Conservation Need, as well as lifestyles and the economies of western states; and WHEREAS, sage-grouse populations across the West have been in decline for decades; and across the range of the species, numbers have declined by approximately 90%, and habitat has declined drastically with much of the remaining habitat in degraded condition; WHEREAS, there are numerous causes of these population declines, including conversion of sagebrush habitats by crop production, wildfire, overgrazing, West Nile virus, invasive species, and energy development; and WHEREAS, the greater sage-grouse has been petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been directed to make a decision on whether to list the greater sage-grouse under the ESA by September 30, 2015; and WHEREAS, the threat of listing has prompted states, federal land-management agencies, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and many private landowners to take positive action on behalf of sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management is amending its land-use plans across the range of sage-grouse to develop stronger standards and guidelines for its management; and WHEREAS, NRCS, working through the Sage-Grouse Initiative, has signed contracts for protecting and improving sage-grouse habitat with over 6,000 landowners in the West; and WHEREAS many states have developed plans for recovering and managing sage-grouse populations; and WHEREAS, the refinement, implementation and underwriting of these plans will take many years; and WHEREAS, to ensure sage-grouse recovery these plans may require modification over time based on subsequent monitoring and research. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the efforts of state, federal and private entities to conserve both sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress and the legislatures in states with sage-grouse populations to adequately fund conservation, monitoring, research and restoration efforts on behalf of sage-grouse.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/03/2016-iucn-world-conservation-congress/	2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress	2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-05 WHEREAS, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress is the world's preeminent and largest conservation gathering, bringing together thousands of leaders and delegates every four years to discuss the world's most pressing environment and development challenges with the goal of conserving wildlife and the environment and harnessing the solutions nature offers to society's global challenges; and WHEREAS, IUCN has been successful in influencing, encouraging, and assisting societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature by (1) influencing governments, business, and other stakeholders to support wildlife conservation efforts, (2) implementing several international agreements on nature conservation and biodiversity, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and (3) assessing the conservation status and conservation needs of species worldwide through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and WHEREAS, the upcoming World Conservation Congress, to take place in Honolulu, Hawai'i, September 1-10, 2016, will be the first time that a U.S. location will host the Congress; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, a founding member of the IUCN in 1948, and its Hawai'i state affiliate, Conservation Council for Hawai'i, have worked closely with conservation leaders, Native Hawaiian cultural leaders, and the State of Hawai'i to help bring the 2016 World Conservation Congress to the United States; and WHEREAS, at the World Conservation Congress, IUCN member organizations are able to influence the global conservation agenda, and guide IUCN's work plan for the four years to follow; and WHEREAS, the 2016 World Conservation Congress offers the National Wildlife Federation, its state affiliates, and many other like-minded conservation organizations and stakeholders around the globe an unprecedented opportunity to focus attention on issues of importance to NWF and its affiliates, and to highlight on the world stage the important conservation challenges and achievements taking place across the United States, and especially in Hawai'i; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, hereby welcomes and supports the 2016 World Conservation Congress, as well as other like-minded conservation organizations, in their efforts to promote common solutions to the world's most pressing environmental threats, including threats to wildlife and habitat conservation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation encourages participation in the 2016 World Conservation Congress by U.S. conservation organizations and natural resource management agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges President Obama and/or Vice President Biden to attend the 2016 World Conservation Congress for the purpose of demonstrating U.S. leadership in the international conservation arena.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/03/north-american-conservation-education-strategy/	North American Conservation Education Strategy	North American Conservation Education Strategy National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-06 WHEREAS, research demonstrates that children in America receive a wide range of science education benefits from participating in programs and lesson plans that teach them about nature, ecosystems, wildlife species, water and natural resources; and WHEREAS, natural areas and the outdoors offer excellent and practical laboratories for learning about the science and the complexity of ecosystems, plant and animal communities and species, water systems, geology and soil; and WHEREAS, the time young people spend learning about and interpreting nature also helps to connect them to a lifelong appreciation for wildlife and the natural world; and WHEREAS, these outdoor learning experiences also provide opportunities for young people to develop and appreciate outdoor skills including, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, orienteering, bird watching and other wildlife observation; and WHEREAS, these experiences incorporate life skills, critical thinking skills and interdisciplinary learning; and WHEREAS, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) in cooperation with its member agencies and other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) has addressed these opportunities through the development and the publishing of a comprehensive program of principles, materials, curricula, skill guides and other useful educational tools under the auspices of the North American Conservation Education Strategy (NACES); and WHEREAS, NACES offers schools, formal and informal educators, parents, mentors and childcare care-givers an important tool for educating children about nature, wildlife, and outdoors skills and developing a lifelong connection to the outdoors; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, hereby supports the content, intent

		and implementation of NACES by public and private schools and conservation interests and informal education institutions at all levels to encourage outdoor skill development in young people across America.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/03/sup-port-for-conserv-ing-declinin-g-north-america-n-pollinat-or-populat-ions/	Support for Conserving Declining North American Pollinator Populations	Support for Conserving Declining North American Pollinator Populations National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-07 WHEREAS, recent scientific data from many public, private and academic sources show significant declines of the populations of many native, plant-pollinating insects, such as bees butterflies, and other pollinators, including birds and bats, in North America and elsewhere; and WHEREAS, having a sufficient number of plant-pollinating insects and other pollinators is necessary for the health of major North American ecosystems, water quality, air quality, coastal stability and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, the North American scientific community attributes this decline in the number of pollinators to multiple factors including habitat modification and clearing, reductions of the availability of native food plants, use of insecticides and herbicides, truncation and interruption of migratory routes and other physical, chemical and biological factors; and WHEREAS, one-third of the nation's food crop is dependent upon insect and other pollinators, the decline in pollinators is a major threat to our nation's food supply, as well as a long-term threat to the future of our agricultural economy; and WHEREAS, the President of the United States has issued a Memorandum, June 20, 2014 to federal public agencies and a request to other public agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private businesses, volunteer groups and individuals to take needed steps to reverse this decline in pollinator populations; and WHEREAS, such steps can include a variety of measures such as, but not limited to changes in agricultural and forestry policy and practices, land planning, planting more native pollinator food plants on public lands and along public transportation routes, an increase of the use of native plants in private gardening practices; and WHEREAS, bee, butterfly, and other pollinator abundance in public and private landscapes are an indicator of biodiversity, are aesthetically pleasing and engage people of all backgrounds as an accessible way to connect and support wildlife where they live, work, play, learn and worship; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, its state and territorial affiliated organizations and other partners working together with the public and private sectors can make a significant impact on increasing and sustaining populations of North American pollinators; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, March 27-29, 2015, supports increasing and, in the long term, sustaining pollinator populations such as bees, butterflies and other species through a variety of means including scientific assessment, policy and practice reforms, monitoring, public/private partnerships, public education, grassroots activation, volunteer program development, species-specific campaigns and home, school and community initiated habitats.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/03/opp-osition-to-sulfide-mining-within-the-bounda-ry-waters-canoe-area-wildern-ess-watersh-ed/	Opposition to Sulfide Mining within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Watershed	Opposition to Sulfide Mining within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Watershed National Wildlife Federation March 30, 2015 Resolutions Number: 2015-08 WHEREAS, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) is one of the great, intact freshwater wetland complexes left on the planet, encompassing over 1 million acres; and WHEREAS, the BWCAW is home to more than 230 animal species, including numerous endangered, threatened or protected species; and WHEREAS, the BWCAW is America's most popular Wilderness Area, attracting more than 250,000 people annually from around the world, contributing \$100 million annually to the local economy; and WHEREAS, BWCAW's 1,500 miles of canoe and kayak water trails fuel the local economies of many northern Minnesota communities and is dependent on an intact and fully functioning ecosystem; and WHEREAS, there are valuable minerals present within sulfide ore bodies within the BWCAW watershed; WHEREAS, ore and waste rock with significant sulfides produces acidic, metals-contaminated wastewater – acid mine drainage – when exposed to air and water; WHEREAS, when acid mine drainage is released to rivers, lakes, groundwater, or soil it is extremely damaging to fish and wildlife and their habitats; WHEREAS, according to mining industry publications, not a single one of more than 3,000 sulfide mines on record have operated without damaging environmental releases; WHEREAS, any sizeable sulfide mine in the watershed of the BWCAW puts at risk the water quality and quantity of the BWCAW, potentially altering the hydrology and ecology of vast acreage of wetlands and wildlife habitat, including endangered species habitat, damaging the wilderness experience for countless visitors and therefore hurting the local tourist economy; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, hereby registers its formal opposition to a sulfide mine within the watershed of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and calls on all state, local and federal officials to take all lawful action to prevent a sulfide mine from being sited in that area.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2015/03/imp-act-on-us-forests-due-to-increas-ed-deman-d-for-wood-	Impact on US Forests Due to Increased Demand for Wood Biomass	WHEREAS, the United States has experienced rapid growth in biomass production; most notably, wood pellet exports from North America to Europe doubled 2012-2014, with the U.S. South accounting for 63% of the volume; and the US International Trade Administration projects American pellet exports to Europe could grow from 5 to 15 times 2012 levels of 4.5 million metric tons, to between 25 and 70 million metric tons by 2020; and WHEREAS, this growth is driven largely by government incentives both domestic and abroad that fail to require sustainable sourcing or accurate carbon accounting, such as the European Union's climate-driven renewable energy requirements; and WHEREAS, while many of these policies say that forest biomass harvests will protect biodiversity, existing U.S. laws and regulations often do not in fact protect forests, sensitive ecosystems, water quality and wildlife from the impacts of this industry; and WHEREAS, an independent scientific study commissioned by NWF, entitled "Forestry Bioenergy in the Southeast United States: Implications for Wildlife Habitat and Biodiversity", found that without additional protections, woody biomass operations in the Southeast will likely result in the harvest of threatened forest types and adversely impact biodiversity; however, that implementing certain sustainable sourcing criteria, such as avoiding conversion of natural stands to plantation, could minimize threats to biodiversity without making operations economically infeasible; and WHEREAS, biomass market demand (if managed properly) could make certain targeted harvesting practices that improve wildlife habitat (ecologically-beneficial thinning of forest stands including those in easements, removal of encroaching trees from native grasslands) more economically feasible; and WHEREAS, biomass market demand

biomass/ s/		<p>could spur plantings of potentially invasive species for bioenergy; more than 200 scientists and the federal Invasive Species Advisory Committee have warned of the substantial risk that some of these plantings will escape cultivation and cause socio-economic and/or ecological harm; and invasive species already cost more than \$120 billion dollars a year in damages in the United States and are one of the primary threats to North America's native species and ecosystems; and WHEREAS, an independent scientific study commissioned by NWF, entitled "Biomass Supply and Carbon Accounting for Southeastern Forests", found that cutting healthy Southeastern forests to generate electricity in inefficient power plants actually increases carbon pollution in the atmosphere for decades, well past the point at which scientists have determined we must be shrinking greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and that more efficient technologies, such as Combined Heat and Power in smaller-scale applications for individual projects and buildings, can produce lower carbon emissions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2015, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, urges U.S. federal and state agencies, as well as international governments, to establish and apply strong, specific, trackable biodiversity and other natural resource protections to the sourcing of forest bioenergy used for electricity and combined heat and power generation. These protections shall include responsible harvesting practices that prohibit the conversion of natural ecosystems as well as harvests in ecosystems of high conservation value (such as forested wetlands) and make use of the most credible third party certifying systems that require these protections; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports state, federal and international government incentives for sustainable biomass operations that improve wildlife habitat and reduce net carbon emissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls for a moratorium on the use of high-risk invasive species for bioenergy, and for establishment of best management practices for those of moderate- and low-risk.</p>
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https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/coastal-and-floodplain-policy-reform/	Coastal and Floodplain Policy Reform	<p>WHEREAS, many communities across the United States and its territories are vulnerable to sea level rise, storm surge and coastal and interior flooding; and WHEREAS, climate science strongly suggests that sea level rise, tropical storms, and dramatic increase of catastrophic localized precipitation events will intensify in many regions in the next few decades; and WHEREAS, this evidence of increasing vulnerability highlights the need to anticipate and mitigate flood risk; and WHEREAS, NWF is a founding partner in the Smarter Safer coalition and its Florida affiliate, the Florida Wildlife Federation, is a founding member of Stronger Safer Florida, both coalitions being dedicated to reform of unwise coastal and floodplain policies that shift the risks of improper and unsafe coastal development from the risk takers to the taxpayer; and WHEREAS, both Smarter Safer Coalition and Stronger Safer Florida are broad-based partnerships of business, taxpayer, consumer, affordable housing and conservation groups working cooperatively to achieve significant reforms of federal and state policies to greatly reduce government subsidies for unwise coastal and floodplain development; and WHEREAS, the Congress passed the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) in 1982 which removed federal subsidies from undeveloped coastal areas on the Gulf, Atlantic, and Great Lake coasts with the intent to save lives, hundreds of thousands of acres of fragile coastal land and taxpayer dollars; and WHEREAS, to date, CBRA has helped protect 3.1 million acres comprising over 800 units of coastal property on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and other shorelines and a conservative estimate of \$1,278,000,000 taxpayer dollars had been saved as of 2003 with ongoing savings increasing every year; and WHEREAS, legislative proposals to withdraw units from the Coastal Barrier Resource System are often introduced with little consideration of the implications and costs to the federal Treasury; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) uses a comprehensive review process to assess the accuracy of CBRA System maps and to research landowner claims that particular areas did not meet the definition of an "undeveloped coastal barrier" at the time of inclusion in the CBRA System; and WHEREAS, the review utilizes digital mapping and other techniques that were not available when the original System maps were created in the 1980s; and WHEREAS, the Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1968 to provide otherwise difficult to obtain flood insurance for residences and businesses that are located in flood prone areas in exchange for the participating communities' agreement to guide new development away from flood hazard areas and take other risk reduction measures; and WHEREAS, since its inception the NFIP has grown to more than 5.1 million policies providing more than \$1 trillion in annual flood insurance coverage; and WHEREAS, the vast majority of the nation's communities are currently participating in the NFIP but many are not taking adequate measures to guide development away from flood hazard areas; and WHEREAS, the NFIP has led to a \$24 billion increase in the deficit, with virtually no possibility of overcoming the debts and large interest payments without a massive federal bailout; and WHEREAS, a more sustainable NFIP would cease to subsidize those who increase the risk of flood-related harm to people and property and would help reduce development on sensitive coastal and floodplain habitats; and WHEREAS, the Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, designed to provide federal assistance to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, is also a powerful tool to promote coastal resiliency and the protection and restoration of natural features to provide flood control and reduce storm surge; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled in Baltimore, Maryland, May 1-3, 2014, urges Congress and the Administration to undertake efforts to modernize the nation's flood-related and other water policies and programs to emphasize ecologically sustainable and economically sound management of the nation's coasts and floodplains, with full commitment to promoting public safety and sustainable human development in the context of the natural physical and ecological processes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports action by Congress and the Administration to reduce, eliminate or otherwise condition federal subsidies that promote unwise, costly high-risk coastal and floodplain development, including unwise subsidies in water development, transportation, agriculture, flood insurance and disaster programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that natural features such as wetlands and undeveloped barrier islands should be protected and restored so that they can provide flood and storm risk reduction for the built</p>

		<p>environments and important habitat for fish and wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports action by Congress to allow market signals to highlight the risks to people and wildlife of new development and redevelopment in high-hazard, environmentally-sensitive areas, such as coastal barrier islands, on estuarine, oceanic, lakeside or riverine shorelines and within floodplains; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to provide transitional means-tested premium supports and take other necessary steps to buffer middle and lower income residents who through no fault of their own find themselves unable to pay actuarially adjusted premiums for NFIP coverage; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation believes that Congress and the Administration should refrain from removing units from the CBRA System except where the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has conducted a comprehensive review of the unit in question and found that removal is warranted based on the best available science; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a review of land acquired in fee in flood prone sites by federal agencies abutting the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean or Great Lakes for CBRS eligibility by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to provide adequate funding for hazard mitigation, and specifically, significantly increase the federal and state investment in predisaster mitigation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports actions by Congress and the Administration that continue to improve floodplain mapping so that they reflect the best available climate science, so that natural features such as wetlands are accounted for and so that people and communities understand their true risk; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to enact stronger policies to ensure that participating communities prioritize the placement of future development outside of high-risk floodplain and coastal areas; and where not possible, they strengthen, elevate, or stormproof critical facilities such as schools, hospitals, eldercare, police, fire, and other public facilities, important roads, bridges, and transportation facilities.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/atlantic-offshore-wind-power-for-america/	Atlantic Offshore Wind Power for America	<p>WHEREAS, climate change is the single greatest threat facing the nation's wildlife, and WHEREAS, carbon pollution from burning fossil fuels to generate electricity and power our transportation system is the primary contributor to climate change; and WHEREAS, wind energy currently generates only 5% of America's electricity; and WHEREAS, America has vast offshore wind energy resources in the Atlantic Ocean, with over 1,300 gigawatts of clean electricity generation potential identified by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory; and WHEREAS, Atlantic offshore wind power is one of America's largest untapped renewable energy sources and has great potential to replace fossil fuel emissions and protect wildlife and people from the dangers of climate change, while also creating significant economic and workforce development opportunities, diversifying our energy portfolio, and producing lower and more stable energy prices especially through long term contracts; and WHEREAS, Europe has been demonstrating that offshore wind turbines are a proven technology that produces clean energy and jobs from its offshore wind resources for over two decades, without significant impacts to marine systems and avian species. The offshore wind market is expanding. China and Japan have begun building offshore wind projects, and other countries such as Brazil and South Korea are also mobilizing to generate large percentages of their power from offshore wind sources; and WHEREAS, all energy development has some effect on wildlife, and offshore wind power has significantly fewer negative effects than many of its alternatives. As demonstrated by many studies and reports, including the State of Rhode Island's Ocean Special Area Management Plan, offshore wind power can be developed in an environmentally-responsible manner, with strong wildlife protections guiding the selection of project locations and requirements for best management practices in pre-development, construction, operations, and decommissioning activities; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior launched an offshore renewable energy leasing program in 2010, began leasing areas in federal waters of the Atlantic Ocean for offshore wind development in the summer of 2013, and has announced a significant amount of acreage set for auction in 2014; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation works in partnership with our affiliates and other key partners to build and demonstrate support for appropriately sited offshore wind power, ensuring that strong wildlife protections and continued research and monitoring of possible effects upon wildlife and fisheries guide our pursuit of this much-needed clean energy source for America; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, supports environmentally responsible development of offshore wind power projects in the Atlantic as a critical component of achieving a clean energy future for America that is needed to protect wildlife populations and their habitats across all states from the dangerous effects of climate change; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S. Department of the Interior to move a leasing and permitting process forward for offshore wind power in the Atlantic Ocean that ensures strong and effective protections for wildlife populations during the pre-development, construction, operations, and decommissioning stages. This must include: comprehensive environmental review; coordination with state, local, and tribal governments; meaningful stakeholder engagement; transparency of process; comprehensive endangered species assessment and protection; environmental monitoring; respect for existing responsible ocean uses; monitoring; and adaptive management planning and mitigation of effects upon wildlife and fisheries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S Congress to pass critical incentives—such as an investment or production tax credits—needed to jumpstart an American offshore wind energy industry; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation calls on Atlantic coast Governors and other state leaders to take actions necessary to ensure that environmentally responsible offshore wind power plays a major role in their energy future.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/strengthening-outdoor	Strengthening Outdoor	<p>Strengthening Outdoor and Online Relationships for Conservation and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-03 WHEREAS, the most direct route to caring for the environment as an adult is participating in "wild nature activities" before age 11 and also childhood nature experiences while in the company of family members or significant adults fosters a bond with the natural world as a place of positive meaning that justifies persistent efforts to protect it; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation is working with the major influencers of children's time, such as parents, schools and other institutions, to make the outdoors a bigger</p>

ng-outdoor-and-online-relationships-for-conservation-and-wildlife /	and Online Relationships for Conservation and Wildlife	part of their everyday lives and is committed to sportsmen/women and youth through engagement in activities such as, but not limited to: fishing, camping, hunting, other nature-based outdoor recreational activities and the protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation is uniquely situated by its federation structure to partner with its state affiliate organizations and other like-minded groups to provide outdoor conservation opportunities for adults and children and NWF history is rooted in bringing together individuals, organizations and agencies interested in the restoration and conservation of wildlife resources and has a tradition of welcoming, engaging and uniting diverse people and groups; and WHEREAS, the majority of Americans are now using online technologies to form significant social connections and build relationships through peer-to-peer sharing, learning and partnering and tapping into the “groundswell,” which is a social trend that demonstrates people are using technology to get the things they need and want to know more about from each other, instead of from companies; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation has the ability through social media platforms such as Wildlife Nation, Facebook, and other technologies, to marry the power of outdoor conservation opportunities with the movement building strength of online communities for the purpose of fostering the next generation of conservation stewards; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, hereby urges parents and other significant adults in kid’s lives to, by their own example and through participation and engagement in outdoor conservation activities with youth, encourage the next generation of wildlife enthusiasts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the creation and use of online communities and technologies, such as Wildlife Nation, to increase affinity for wildlife through peer-to-peer relationship building and partnering and for the benefit of conservation and future generations.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/updating-duck-stamp-fee-program/	Updating “Duck Stamp” Fee Program	Updating “Duck Stamp” Fee Program National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-04 WHEREAS, one of the founders of the National Wildlife Federation, Ding Darling, was the creator of the first Duck Stamp (Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp); and WHEREAS, this nation’s wetlands provide productive habitat for fish and wildlife, and contain biologically rich ecosystems, support numerous recreational activities, provide commercial fishery and fur resources, reduce flooding, recharge groundwater, trap pollutants and sediments, and control erosion; and WHEREAS, about 50 percent of this nation’s original wetlands have been destroyed and thousands of acres of wetlands are lost each year; and WHEREAS, the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 provided a funding source to preserve and protect wetlands; and WHEREAS, the acquisitions obtained with Duck Stamp funds increase availability of areas for public access; and WHEREAS the fee for a Duck Stamp has not increased since 1991; and WHEREAS land prices for wetlands and wetland habitat have increased 250% since 1991; and WHEREAS, the purchasing power of the Duck Stamp is lower than any time in its history; and WHEREAS, authority to increase the price of the Duck Stamp is held by the U.S. Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, reaffirms its commitment to the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp and its founder and calls upon Congress that the National Wildlife Federation supports increasing the price of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to provide additional legislation to establish a regular review process of the fee for the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp not more than every five years to ensure the fee is commensurate with changes in land and wetland values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports transferring authority to increase the price of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/pipeline-safety-improvements-in-the-great-lakes/	Pipeline Safety Improvements in the Great Lakes	Pipeline Safety Improvements in the Great Lakes National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-05 WHEREAS, on July 25th, 2010, the Enbridge Energy Partner’s 6B pipeline in Marshall, Michigan ruptured spilling at least 843,000 gallons of crude oil, a large portion of which flowed into Talmadge Creek and then into the Kalamazoo River, resulting in significant private property and environmental damage, with the cleanup costs to date exceeding \$1 billion, and sickening over 300 people; and WHEREAS, the tragedy resulted in (1) significant damage to ecological and recreational resources along Talmadge Creek and the Kalamazoo River; (2) a recognition that future emergencies of the magnitude experienced on July 25, 2010 require emergency response monitoring and cleanup capabilities that are currently insufficient in the community; and (3) recognition that current oversight by pipeline companies and regulatory agencies is insufficient to ensure pipeline safety; and WHEREAS, in the last five years alone, over 545 pipeline incidents have been reported to the federal government in the eight Great Lakes states, causing 22 deaths, over \$1.3 billion in property damage, and spilling over 4.1 million gallons of liquid fuels into the environment; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes region has over 460,000 miles of pipelines in the eight Great Lakes states; and WHEREAS, with the increased flow and transport of crude oil across the Great Lakes has Emergency Response Units in police and fire protection agencies and departments underprepared for major spills from pipelines or trains; and WHEREAS, pipelines within the Great Lakes basin carry crude oil from North Dakota and Alberta, Canada, crossing beneath critical areas like the Mississippi River basin, the Straits of Mackinac, and the St. Clair River, all of which provide freshwater drinking for millions of people; and WHEREAS, the rivers, lakes, and wetlands of the Great Lakes region are invaluable to our quality of life and are being placed at great risk each and every day; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife are directly affected by crude oil transport and even more affected by the increased risk of oil spills and catastrophes as pipeline expansions continue to be approved before pipeline safety and regulatory improvements are realized; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, hereby determines that a moratorium should be placed on all pipeline expansions within the Great Lakes basin until the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency initiate and complete critical pipeline safety rulemaking that incorporates strong spill prevention and response measures and pipeline safety standards for existing and future pipelines that will be used for tar sand or other similarly corrosive crude oil; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

		and state authorities require a full replacement or re-routing of Enbridge's Line 5 pipeline, a 60 year-old pipeline that crosses under the Straits of Mackinac, in order to protect water quality in the Great Lakes.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/call-to-action-to-mitigate-and-eliminate-risks-to-our-water-resources-es-aquatic-ecosystems-human-health-wildlife-resources-and-outdoor-economies-from-impoundments-containing-coal-combustion-wastes/	<p>Call to Action to Mitigate and Eliminate Risks to Our Water Resources, Aquatic Ecosystems, Human Health, Wildlife Resources, and Outdoor Economies from Impoundments Containing Coal Combustion Wastes</p>	<p>Call to Action to Mitigate and Eliminate Risks to Our Water Resources, Aquatic Ecosystems, Human Health, Wildlife Resources, and Outdoor Economies from Impoundments Containing Coal Combustion Wastes National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-06 WHEREAS, Coal Combustion Wastes (CCWs) [variously identified as Coal Combustion Residues or Residuals] consist of fly ash, bottom ash, coal slag, and flue gas desulfurization residuals, derived as a result of the combustion of coal by our nation's electric power generating industry; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified at least 676 land disposal units (landfills or surface impoundments) located at 240 facilities where wet or slurried CCWs are managed by utilities; and WHEREAS, CCWs contain a broad range of constituents of concern (COPCs), including but not limited to the metals aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, thallium, and zinc, among others, all of which, individually, or in combinations, pose a risk to human health, the environment, and wildlife, as well as to cause specific environmental and natural resources damage; and WHEREAS, the toxicity hazards of CCWs from various coal sources and various combustion facilities vary substantially due to a many factors related to coal source and specifications of combustion facilities, leachates from CCWs have been documented to exceed both human health and ecological toxicity levels, as well as Maximum Contaminant Levels for most of the aforementioned metals; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has established environmental effects of toxins associated with CCWs upon biota ranging from amphibians, fish and mammals, to birds and reptiles, and causing impacts from physiological, developmental, and behavioral toxicity to major population and community-level changes; and WHEREAS, EPA estimates that approximately 126 million tons of CCWs are produced in the U.S. annually and approximately 60 percent of these materials are disposed in landfills or surface impoundments, while the remainder are utilized in a variety of construction materials; and WHEREAS, EPA has identified at least 45 of these units at 27 different locations, which have a high hazard potential rating, using the criteria developed by the National Dam Safety Program; and WHEREAS, nearly all of these CCW management facilities are situated in close proximity to sensitive rivers, wetlands, and related waters of the U.S., resulting in extraordinary risks to these public waters, public water supplies, public recreational resources, and wildlife and sensitive wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, the risks associated with many of these CCW impoundments is exacerbated by the facts that many of the dams were built five or more decades ago, long-before current landfill technologies and standards existed, and before the Clean Water Act, and that some of the utilities which benefitted from disposal of their CCWs in these facilities are already defunct or in bankruptcy, leaving no responsible financial entity accountable to maintain these impoundments; and WHEREAS, EPA has identified accidental and permitted releases of toxic COPCs from over 200 CCW containment units throughout the U.S., that have resulted in exceedances of environmental standards in surface waters, wetlands, and groundwater, and impacting waters of the U.S., as well as privately owned natural resources; and WHEREAS, numerous catastrophic failures of CCW containment dams have been documented by USFWS to have resulted in extensive pollution to public water resources as well as devastating damage to wildlife resources, including for example, the 1967 Clinch River, VA spill killing over 200,000 fish and poisoning benthic invertebrates for over 120 km downstream, the 2008 impoundment failure of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kingston (TN) Fossil Plant impoundment, resulting in the release of 4.1 million cubic meters of ash into the Emory River, and most recently, the Feb 2014 failure of the Duke Energy Dan River Steam Plant's (NC) CCW impoundment, resulting in release of over 127,000 metric tons of coal ash and contaminated water to the Dan River [Note: Other sources provide different numbers, to include an estimate 82,000 US tons of ash and 27 million gallons of contaminated water], impacting over 112 km of the Dan River downstream, in both NC and VA, to within 15 km of Kerr Reservoir, a vast Corps of Engineers lake providing extensive wildlife habitat and recreational resources to the two state region, as well as water supply to over one-million Virginians; and WHEREAS, the USFWS has documented from just twenty-two specific cases of fish and wildlife damages from disposal of CCWs, resulting in monetized direct cost of poisoned fish and wildlife and related costs exceeding \$US 2.3 billion; and WHEREAS, the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), the scientific arm of the coal power industry, has long acknowledged the inherent environmental hazards form surface disposal of CCWs for decades and has encouraged utilities to switch from wet to dry storage in order to protect shareholders from significant financial risks; and WHEREAS, in its Regulatory Impact Analysis undertaken as a part of its rulemaking allowing the ongoing use of unlined wet impoundments for the management of CCWs under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), EPA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) have failed to take into account the monetized value of impacts to fish and wildlife and related costs of this antiquated and technically flawed approach to managing CCWs; and WHEREAS, EPA's proposed revisions to RCRA Subtitle D do not address safe closure and cleanup of CCW impoundments that do not receive ash after the proposed date of the rule, and do not require corporate financial responsibility to assure cleanup of existing facilities; and WHEREAS, recent settlement agreements between the Catawba Riverkeeper Foundation and South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, have established a precedent for action by utilities to remove CCWs from unlined wet impoundments situated proximal to vulnerable rivers and sensitive wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, the wet-disposal of CCWs in unlined impoundments proximal to public waterways and vulnerable wildlife habitats is now recognized by the utility industry, regulatory agencies, environmental interest groups, and wildlife advocates alike as an archaic, wholly inappropriate and imprudent practice constituting a real and present danger to public health, wildlife resources, and outdoor economies, as demonstrated by recent failures of these type facilities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, hereby calls upon responsible federal and state agencies, and the regulated community to take action, and urges the EPA and the OMB to expedite promulgation, implementation and enforcement of federal rules and regulations that provide definitive standards for the federal and state regulation of CCW impoundments across the United States; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly encourages the utilities responsible for CCW wet impoundments to voluntarily act to expedite moving these toxic CCW residuals to lined dry landfill facilities employing best available technologies including leak resistant</p>

		<p>liner systems, and located in environments distant from public water resources and sensitive wildlife habitats, and commends those utilities already doing so; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports ongoing efforts by federal and state agencies, and the nation's utilities, to continue their work towards energy conservation, and conversion of our power production facilities to non-fossil sources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports close coordination and cooperation between federal environmental, energy, and wildlife management programs and those of responsible state agencies, to effectively mitigate, or wherever possible eliminate the potential effects of CCWs upon water resources and wildlife.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2014/05/commodity-agriculture-driven-deforestation/	<p>Commodity Agriculture-Driven Deforestation</p>	<p>WHEREAS, tropical rainforests cover only about 5% of the land area of the Earth and yet harbor more species of wildlife and plants than any other terrestrial ecosystem; and WHEREAS, tropical forests are a source of products that are important to us right now, such as vitamin rich fruits, Brazil nuts and natural rubber; and in addition tropical forests still harbor many unidentified species of plants and animals, which may lead to valuable medicines and other products in the future; and WHEREAS, large expanses of healthy forests help to maintain regional rainfall patterns and to stabilize river flows, as well as to safeguard soils from erosion, and also act as a carbon sink, sequestering greenhouse gas emissions and increasing natural carbon stocks in the process; and WHEREAS, deforestation and forest degradation around the world continue to threaten wildlife and their habitat, driving endangered species towards extinction, many before they are even identified and their potential uses discovered; and WHEREAS, deforestation is a significant driver of global climate change, accounting for more than 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; and WHEREAS, industrial-scale agriculture, in particular for production of commodities like cattle, palm oil and soy, is a major driver of tropical deforestation in many developing countries, as large areas of forest are cleared for cropland and pasture; and WHEREAS, much of this production is for export, as demand by US consumers and other wealthy nations for these commodities, both in their raw form and as ingredients in consumer goods, adds to the pressure to clear forests to expand agricultural production; and WHEREAS, very little information is available about the forest or carbon “footprints” of the vast majority of imported goods, and even the importers or retailers claim to have little knowledge of whether the commodities in their supply chains come from recently cleared forest lands; and WHEREAS, many of the world's most prominent brands, including manufacturers, traders, retailers and banks, as well as public lending agencies that bankroll this production are headquartered in the United States or have major operations here; and WHEREAS, a variety of initiatives have been developed over the last twenty years to confront this situation, including voluntary standards for “green certification” such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB); and many members of the Consumer Goods Forum, (an association of 400 major brands) have pledged to eliminate deforestation from their palm, soy, cattle and wood supply chains by 2020; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation has a long history of support, active participation and leadership roles within these initiatives, working collaboratively to achieve solutions for “zero deforestation” supply chains; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, hereby supports collaborative efforts by public interest groups and the private sector, to promote “green marketing” of agricultural commodities and products that avoid deforestation and its impacts on wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges corporations sourcing agricultural products internationally, and banks that finance agricultural expansion, to adopt and implement “zero deforestation” policies to protect wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the mission of the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA2020), an alliance of governments, corporations and NGOs in which Partners take voluntary actions, individually and in combination, to reduce the tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef, paper & pulp, using a range of market, policy and communications approaches; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation encourages the establishment and continued improvement of voluntary multi-stakeholder bodies, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB), to verify sustainable production of agricultural commodities that have been associated with deforestation.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2014/05/large-concentrated-animal-feeding-operations-in-special-resource-waters/	<p>Large Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations in Special Resource Waters</p>	<p>Large Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations in Special Resource Waters National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-08 WHEREAS, large concentrated animal feeding operations (“CAFOs”) confine large numbers of livestock (e.g., 1,000 or more cattle, 2,500 or more hogs weighing over 55 pounds, 55,000 or more turkeys) along with their feed, manure, and urine, on a much smaller land area than traditional pasture operations; and WHEREAS, manure production from CAFOs can range between 2,800 tons and 1.6 million tons a year and large farms can produce more waste than some U.S. cities—a feeding operation with 800,000 pigs could produce over 1.6 million tons of waste a year. That amount is one and a half times more than the annual sanitary waste produced by the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and WHEREAS, manure and wastewater from CAFOs can contribute excess nitrogen, phosphorous, sediment, and pathogens to nearby waters, contributing to low dissolved oxygen, fish kills, toxic algal blooms, and contaminated drinking water supplies; and WHEREAS, the increased clustering and growth of CAFOs has led to the excess production of manure and problems with storage or manure management that can affect ground and surface water quality; and WHEREAS, nationwide, approximately 17,300 CAFOs operate, with an estimated 6,861 of these located in the Mississippi River Basin states. About 45% of these have been permitted by state water quality agencies or by the Environmental Protection Agency through Clean Water Act “NPDES” permits; and WHEREAS, an estimated 37% of the phosphorus load delivered to the Gulf of Mexico originates from non-recoverable manure in the Mississippi Basin, including manure lost during the collection, storage, and treatment of wastes from concentrated animal feeding operations; and WHEREAS, manure is the source of about half of the nutrient loading from agriculture to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, and agriculture is the single largest contributor of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment pollution to the watershed; and WHEREAS, groundwater can be contaminated by CAFOs through runoff from land application of manure, leaching from manure that has been improperly spread on land, or through leaks or breaks in storage or containment units. The EPA's 2000 National Water Quality Inventory found that 29 states specifically identified animal feeding operations, not just concentrated animal feeding operations, as</p>

		<p>contributing to water quality impairment; and WHEREAS, states with high concentrations of CAFOs experience on average 20 to 30 serious water quality problems per year as a result of manure management problems; and WHEREAS, states are permitting large CAFOs even in high risk and special resource waters, such as: 1) near a major tributary to the Buffalo River in Arkansas, the country's first national river, a "water-based national park unit" listed on the National Park Service's Nationwide Rivers Inventory, and a state blue ribbon trout stream located in the Ozarks' karst terrain that is prone to groundwater contamination; and 2) near trout streams in northeast Iowa's "driftless area," with its limestone geology prone to groundwater contamination; and WHEREAS, states are issuing water quality permits for some CAFOs without careful scrutiny and binding conditions that ensure they will not: 1) harm rivers listed on the National Park Service's Nationwide Rivers Inventory for their potential as wild, scenic, or recreational river areas; or 2) contribute to the degradation of their highest quality "outstanding national resource waters;" and WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency and the U.S. Small Business Administration are subsidizing these new and expanding CAFOs with federal taxpayer funds by granting million dollar loan guarantees for their construction and operation without careful scrutiny and binding conditions that ensure these CAFOs will not: 1) harm rivers listed on the National Park Service's Nationwide Rivers Inventory for their potential as wild, scenic, or recreational river areas; or 2) contribute to the degradation of their highest quality "outstanding national resource waters;" NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting convened May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, declares that it is the policy of the National Wildlife Federation that large CAFOs, as defined by federal regulations, should not be permitted, or subsidized through federal loan guarantee assistance, in the watershed of any river listed in the National Park Service's Nationwide Rivers Inventory; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation declares that it is the policy of the National Wildlife Federation that large CAFOs, as defined by federal regulations, should not be permitted, or subsidized through federal loan guarantee assistance, in the watershed of any river designated by any state as an outstanding national resource water (or similar exceptional water designation) subject to the state's anti-degradation policy.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/transfer-of-public-lands/	Transfer of Public Lands	<p>Transfer of Public Lands National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-09 WHEREAS, public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service and other federal agencies represent a birthright of the American people, provide invaluable habitat for fish and wildlife, afford opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other recreation, and support sustainable local economic activity; and WHEREAS, the first thirteen colonies created the first Public Domain when they relinquished to the federal government their several claims to what was then the West, and all of the western states other than Texas (which entered the union as an independent republic) were created out of federal territory by formal acts of Congress; and WHEREAS, the western states were created from public domain lands by acts of Congress and relinquished any and all claims to ownership of federal lands existing within their boundaries pursuant to the language within their respective Enabling Acts; and WHEREAS, State legislators in Western and other states with large amounts of federal public land have passed or are attempting to pass ideologically inspired proposals directing the federal government to extinguish its title to millions of acres of these lands and transfer title to the states in which these lands are located for various purposes, including ultimately selling the land to private interests; and WHEREAS, some members of the United States Congress are proposing selling substantial amounts of federal public lands to private interests or transferring lands to states in order to generate short-term revenue and advance an anti-government political agenda; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation supports a policy of retention of public lands and strict compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act which authorizes only limited disposal or exchange of federal public lands and only after careful public review of the values of those lands; and WHEREAS, wholesale exchange, sale or giveaway of millions of acres of federal public lands, whether to states or private entities, is unnecessary and constitutes an irretrievable loss to all citizens of this nation as part of their national heritage; and WHEREAS, state legislative mandates to the federal government to extinguish title appear to violate the U. S. Constitution's Property and Supremacy clauses; and WHEREAS, The National Wildlife Federation has vigorously opposed similar proposals for blanket disposal of federal public lands in 1983 and 1984 during the Sagebrush Rebellion and again in 2006, establishing a firm precedent of contesting such attempts; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014, in Baltimore, Maryland, hereby reaffirms its unequivocal opposition to large-scale exchange, sale or giveaway of federally managed public lands by the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service or other federal land management agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports affiliates building grassroots support to combat legislative, administrative, and legal attempts to force divestiture of federal lands and educating citizens about the practical consequences of such proposals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Department of Justice to forcefully and resolutely litigate against any state that pursues a directive mandating the federal government to extinguish title to federal lands and transfer that title to the state; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the President to reject legislation that proposes to transfer federal lands to states, sell federal lands to private interests, or otherwise liquidate the federal estate.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/public-trust-doctrine-and-the-	Public Trust Doctrine and the	<p>Public Trust Doctrine and the North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-10 WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine is the keystone legal component of fish and wildlife conservation in the United States; and WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine legally mandates that fish and wildlife resources are held in trust by the government(s) for the benefit of the present and future generations of all citizens; and WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine is well-established in contemporary common law and was first addressed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the 1800s, <i>Martin v. Waddell</i>, 41 US 367 (1842), and <i>Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois</i>, 146 US 387 (1892), where the Court explained that states hold natural resources in trust for the people and cannot alienate the trust; and WHEREAS, it is through the Public Trust Doctrine that fish and wildlife are managed by governmental fish and wildlife agencies with professional fish and wildlife managers ascribing to the North American Model of Fish and</p>

north-america n-model-of-fish-and-wildlife-conservation/	North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation; and WHEREAS, the North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation operates under two basic principles—that our fish and wildlife legally belong to all Americans, and that they need to be managed scientifically in a way that their populations will be sustained forever; and WHEREAS, the North American Model is developed along seven guidelines, which are known as the “Seven Sisters” and include: 1. Wildlife is a public resource. A wild animal is owned by no one until it is physically possessed. Wildlife is held in common ownership by the state for the benefit of all people. 2. Prohibition on commerce of dead wildlife. It is illegal to buy and sell wild meat and parts of game and nongame species. Furbearers, however, are managed as a sustainable resource. 3. Allocation of wildlife by law. States allocate surplus wildlife by law, not by market pressures, land ownership or special privilege. The public gets a say in how wildlife resources are allocated; the process fosters public involvement in managing wildlife. 4. Wildlife can only be killed for a legitimate purpose. The law prohibits killing wildlife for frivolous reasons. Under the “Code of the Sportsman,” hunters use as much as they can. 5. Wildlife species are considered an international resource. Some species, such as certain migratory birds, fishes and big game, transcend political boundaries and one country’s management can easily affect the populations of the same species in another country. 6. Science is the proper tool for discharge of wildlife policy. Sport hunting and the Federal Aid dollars that it provides to the Fish and Wildlife Agencies provide funds to conduct scientific, professional management. Science-based, professional wildlife management took off with passage of the 1937 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program, whereby excise taxes on hunting equipment are returned to states for wildlife management, restoration and research, along with hunter education that benefits all species, not just game or nongame. 7. The democracy of hunting. In the European model, wildlife was allocated by land ownership and privilege. In North America, anyone in good standing can participate. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, restates its full support of the Public Trust Doctrine; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, National Wildlife Federation restates its full support of the North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation, including its seven basic principles.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/mitigate-negative-impacts-of-lionfish-on-marine-fisheries-and-ecosystems/	Mitigate Negative Impacts of Lionfish on Marine Fisheries and Ecosystems	Mitigate Negative Impacts of Lionfish on Marine Fisheries and Ecosystems National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-11 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is fully committed to protecting fish and wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, two visually identical species of lionfish (Pterois miles and P. volitans) were introduced into the Atlantic via the U.S. aquarium trade beginning in the 1980s; and as of 2014, the lionfish invaded range is North Carolina to South America including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; and WHEREAS, lionfish effectiveness as invasive species derives in part from their wide temperature tolerance, ability to inhabit all marine habitat types and depths from shoreline to over 1,000 feet, rapid maturation with sexual maturity in less than a year with reproduction occurring throughout the year about every four days with a single female lionfish capable of spawning over two million eggs/year; and lionfish eggs held together in a gelatinous mass of eggs that are dispersed at the ocean’s surface by currents; and WHEREAS, lionfish may live decades and reach sizes exceeding 19 inches possess venomous spines capable of deterring predators and inflicting mild to serious stings and reactions in humans; and WHEREAS, lionfish can reach high population densities, are generalist carnivores that consume over 70 species of fish and many invertebrate species, with dense lionfish populations capable of consuming more than 460,000 prey fish/acre/year; and WHEREAS, lionfish prey on commercially, recreationally, and ecologically important species, on heavily invaded sites having reduced their fish prey populations by up to 90 percent, and lionfish are susceptible to very few parasites compared to native species; and WHEREAS, lionfish are edible and considered a delicacy, and local removal efforts that are sustained have proven to significantly reduce lionfish densities; and WHEREAS, lionfish pose a trans-boundary threat, therefore, interstate and international communication and cooperation is vital to their control; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3 2014, in Baltimore, Maryland, supports the development and implementation of national, regional, state and territorial lionfish response and management plans that address the potential ecological and economic threat posed by invasive lionfish with specific and measureable strategies for education and outreach, removal, research and monitoring, marketing and communications; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the President, Congress, federal and state agencies as well as Regional Fishery Management Councils to implement policies, management plans, and safeguards that: improve effectiveness of coordinated removal; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to improve our understanding of lionfish impacts, effectiveness of removal, and viability of commercial sale; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to support research that may lead to effective lionfish control; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to ban the importation of live lionfish; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to support the marketing of lionfish as a means to incentivize control; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to promote communication and coordination between groups and the public; and support a strong education and outreach program which builds community support, aids development of a network of partners, and advances awareness and understanding of the lionfish invasion impacts.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/support-ecosystem-based-management-of	Support Ecosystem Based Management of	Support Ecosystem Based Management of Forage Fish National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-12 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is fully committed to protecting fish and wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has consistently promoted a vision that the Nation should protect existing ecological treasures including apex predators, restore damaged ecosystems, and re-establish and maintain populations of key species; and WHEREAS, overexploitation of forage fishes has been associated with population crashes not only of the specific forage species but to have caused adverse impacts on marine ecosystems including nutritional stress in mammals and birds, as well as drastic declines and closures of commercial and recreational fisheries throughout the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and WHEREAS, forage fish are a critical link between the bottom of the marine food chain (phytoplankton and zooplankton) and top predator species such as sea birds, seals, and marine mammals as well as important predator fish such as salmon, tuna, cod, billfish, and sharks; and WHEREAS, science has shown that health and abundance of

ment-of-forage-fish/	Forage Fish	<p>prey species are key indicators for successfully predicting the size of salmon and steelhead runs; and WHEREAS, in the Pacific Northwest tax payers are spending an estimated \$1 billion a year to restore rivers for wild salmon and steelhead runs ,with similar efforts taking place for Atlantic salmon along the northeast coast; and WHEREAS, salmon and steelhead spend on average 2/3rds of their life, feeding and growing in the ocean rather than the stream, and WHEREAS, in the Gulf of Mexico and Southeast Region diverse predator species such as snapper, grouper, cobia, tarpon, snook, and drum feed on a variety of forage species including mullet, menhaden, sardines, and herring; and WHEREAS, in Florida alone, recreational fishing for these top predators includes 2 million anglers, 46.3 million fishing days, 65 thousand jobs, and \$6.9 billion in revenues and commercial fisheries also are a significant source of jobs and revenue in Florida and nationally; and WHEREAS, these fish predators along with coastal water birds, dolphins, and forage fishes themselves, all require healthy estuarine, saltmarsh, seagrass, and coastal habitats to breed and grow; and WHEREAS, coastal development, habitat degradation, and water pollution have already lead to steep declines in many of their populations, and WHEREAS, forage fish's supportive value as prey for other economically important commercial fisheries including tuna, salmon, cod, and mackerel, is more than double the value of their direct harvest; and WHEREAS, commercial fisheries for forage species make up over one-third of all wild marine fisheries globally, and 90 percent of which is processed into animal feeds and nutritional supplements; and WHEREAS, worldwide demand is increasing fishing pressure on forage fish putting them and the predator species dependent on them at greater risk; and WHEREAS, There is increasing market pressure to expand fishing on forage species to supply fishmeal and oil for a booming global fish-farming industry, and that demand for these fisheries appears likely to continue to grow; and WHEREAS, many species of forage fish do not have catch limits within the ocean regions they reside, allowing fishing to take place without knowing the impacts; and WHEREAS, most forage fish species that are commercially fished are managed without regard to the impacts on dependent predator species, and WHEREAS, forage fish abundance is sensitive to environmental conditions and as such can fluctuate drastically and unpredictably, making their populations susceptible to collapse; and WHEREAS, climate change, ocean acidification and pollution create additional stresses on marine ecosystems requiring more conservative and precautionary management of forage fish species; and WHEREAS, precautionary approaches and ecosystem-based fisheries management strategies are called for in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to end overfishing and provide for sustainable fisheries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014 in Baltimore, Maryland, supports efforts to manage our ocean resources using an ecosystem based approach; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the President, Congress, Federal and State Agencies as well as Regional Fishery Management Councils to implement policies, management plans, and safeguards that: recognize the importance of forage fish to rebuild and maintain healthy, sustainable marine ecosystems; prevent the development of new commercial catch of forage fish populations without adequate science and stock assessments; and account for the prey biomass requirements of predators in fisheries management plans.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2014/05/chronic-wasting-disease-state-importation-and-exportation-ban/	Chronic Wasting Disease—State Importation and Exportation Ban	<p>Chronic Wasting Disease—State Importation and Exportation Ban National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-13 WHEREAS, Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE), which affects captive and wild Cervidae (e.g., deer, elk and moose); and WHEREAS, CWD is highly transmissible by fluids, including saliva and blood; and WHEREAS, CWD is fatal to the affected animal and long-lived in soils; and WHEREAS, captive cervid herds are unnaturally concentrated, increasing the likelihood of CWD transmission; and WHEREAS, CWD was first recognized as a syndrome in cervids in Colorado in 1967 and has since been detected in many other states likely via the movement of captive cervids and subsequent contact with wild individuals; and WHEREAS, since 1967, authorities in Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New Mexico , Minnesota, Illinois, Utah, New York, West Virginia, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Texas, Pennsylvania, and the Canadian Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have detected CWD in captive cervids, wild cervids or both; and WHEREAS, the majority of states presently prohibit or heavily regulate the importation of live cervids from areas known to be endemic for CWD; and WHEREAS, a growing number of states, including Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Virginia, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina and South Carolina, have completely banned all importation of live cervids, or ban importation with very limited exceptions, due to the threat of CWD; and WHEREAS, there exists at present no inexpensive test for CWD on live deer species and no live test for all other cervid species; and WHEREAS, the presence of CWD in any state requires the expenditure of limited resources in order to contain the disease; and WHEREAS, white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose and elk, which are impacted by CWD, are primary game species for America's hunters; and WHEREAS, the presence of CWD in any community may well depress hunter participation; and WHEREAS, any reduction of hunter participation will have negative economic impacts on revenue for all wildlife management agencies and communities that rely on recreation and tourism; and WHEREAS, the presence of CWD reduces the wild cervid herd locally, thereby negatively impacting the local areas' ecosystem; and WHEREAS, CWD is a national problem that impacts all continental states; WHEREAS, some universities, extension offices and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) including the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) provide expertise, financial support, and promote the commercialization of cervids (such as promulgating rules that facilitate interstate transport of captive cervids) and big game breeding operations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1–3, 2014, in Baltimore, Maryland, hereby urges the enactment of state laws or rules prohibiting the importation and exportation of live cervids, cervid carcasses, cervid reproductive materials, or unboned cervid meat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the engagement of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) including Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), extension offices, universities, and other entities in activities which aid and abet big game breeding operations and the captive raising of cervids, and urges that their engagement in these activities be terminated.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2014/05/recovery-of-the-mexican-gray-wolf/	<h2>Recovery of the Mexican Gray Wolf</h2>	<p>Recovery of the Mexican Gray Wolf National Wildlife Federation May 7, 2014 Resolutions Number: 2014-14 WHEREAS, the Mexican gray wolf originally listed as an Endangered subspecies (<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>) in 1976 (41FR 17736, April 28, 1976) and later designated as a “nonessential experimental population” under the 10J Rule provisions of the Endangered Species Act as amended in Arizona and New Mexico (63 FR 1752, January 12, 1998) is still imperiled in the current established reintroduction areas of Arizona and New Mexico, and listing as a separate subspecies is still warranted; and WHEREAS, the Mexican gray wolf is an iconic native predator of the Southwest that should be recovered to scientifically based, self-sustaining numbers by the USFWS so it is no longer in immediate danger of extinction in the wild; and WHEREAS, the specific goals and populations objectives described in the USFWS 1982 “Recovery Plan for the Mexican Gray Wolf”; the 1996 Final EIS—“Reintroduction of the Mexican Wolf within its Historic Range in the Southwestern United States”; and the 1998 Final Rule—“Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of the Mexican Gray Wolf in Arizona and New Mexico”—have not been attained and have been hampered by numerous problems since implementation including but not limited to: 1) Lack of support from many local residents; 2) Removal of wolves involved in depredation of livestock; 3) Illegal shooting of released wolves and other mortality factors (e.g., auto accidents), which have significantly limited the attainment of population objectives; 4) Continued difficulties associated with the limited size and configuration of the primary release area and an initial lack of wild wolves; and 5) Strongly held and often emotion-based opinions among polarized stakeholders that have made management consensus on many aspects of Mexican gray wolf recovery virtually impossible to achieve; and WHEREAS, the USFWS is now proposing a possible expansion of the reintroduction area to include an area in Arizona and New Mexico from U.S. Interstate Highway 40 (I-40) south to the International border between Arizona and Mexico; and WHEREAS, the historic range of the Mexican gray wolf extended from the Mexican Occidental north into the southeast corner of Arizona and southwestern corner of New Mexico with over 90 per cent of the range occurring in Mexico; and WHEREAS, the USFWS has formally proposed that the Mexican gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>) be listed as an endangered subspecies (Federal Register / Vol. 78, No. 114/ June 13, 2013) under the ESA; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 1-3, 2014, in Baltimore Maryland, hereby supports the listing of the Mexican gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>) as a separate subspecies under the ESA, affording protection to those Mexican gray wolves remaining in captivity, released into the wild and the progeny of those released wolves; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly supports the development of a new updated and comprehensive Mexican gray wolf recovery plan in full partnership with the affected wildlife management state agencies of Arizona and New Mexico, Tribal Nations, and the country of Mexico, and fully explores the feasibility of attaining and sustaining the original population goals established in the 1982 recovery plan before expanding the reintroduction areas and potentially increasing population goals in an expanded recovery area; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF strongly supports the development of a new Mexican gray wolf recovery plan that 1) takes into consideration the scientifically identified historic range of this subspecies; 2) incorporates the best science regarding Mexican gray wolf recovery needs including the results of a professional peer review; 3) includes updated social science information regarding the concerns of all affected communities and stakeholders, and 4) is implemented under a management philosophy that values all native species and their ecological roles; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all affected State, Tribal, and Federal agencies to actively support and implement management actions that would help achieve recovery; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will also support a future de-listing of the Mexican gray wolf subspecies and transfer of management authority to the state wildlife agencies of Arizona and New Mexico when all of the specific goals and population objectives of a new USFWS-Mexican gray wolf recovery plan have been attained, and when comprehensive Mexican wolf management plans have also been developed and are in place by the state wildlife agencies of Arizona and New Mexico through a similar scientific and public review process, and that all state wolf management plans be guided by the principles of the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation and include protocols consistent with management of other wild carnivores including the use of legal hunting and trapping as legitimate management tools.</p>
	<h2>2013</h2>	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2013/04/affirming-voter-participation/	<h2>Affirming Voter Participation</h2>	<p>Affirming Voter Participation National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2013 Resolutions Number: 2013-01 WHEREAS, the right to vote is an essential and undeniable cornerstone in establishing citizens’ fundamental rights worldwide to select and guide their nation’s political leaders in the electoral processes inherent in the political system called a democracy; and WHEREAS, protecting citizens’ rights and opportunities to vote is a core value firmly imbedded in American’s lives as affirmed by five separate Amendments to our Constitution [15th Amendment (1870), 19th Amendment (1920), 23rd Amendment (1961), 24th Amendment (1964), and 26th Amendment (1971)]; and WHEREAS, public opinion polls have consistently shown that U.S. citizens of all political and demographic persuasions overwhelmingly support conservation and actions that provide clean air, clean water, land and wildlife conservation; and WHEREAS, conservation policy and practices are stronger and more effective when the American public is engaged and holds their elected and appointed officials accountable; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation encourages the public to participate in conservation public policy processes and legislation that develops and implements sound conservation policy that benefits wildlife and their environments; and WHEREAS, America’s democratic process is a critical component in protecting the natural resources, wild places, wild flora and fauna, the intricately interlinked ecosystems, and the heritage of hunting, fishing and enjoyment of many other benefits of healthy and sustainably functioning natural environments; and WHEREAS, the American people and Congress have an obligation to ensure that an effective balance between politically competing interests do not undermine individuals’, corporations’ and other’s abilities to maintain equitable participation and influence in the Nation’s electoral and legislative processes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 15, 2013, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, supports actions that encourage and ensure that the rights of all qualified U.S. citizens to vote in elections are unabridged and conform to the principles contained in and expressed by the Constitutional Amendments and pertinent election laws; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</p>

		that the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts to make voting as accessible and easy as practicable to help all eligible Americans participate in the democratic process; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation continues to support the steps advocated in our 2001 campaign finance reform resolution, number 2001-6, and in building upon that resolution, supports the current efforts in many states as well as in Congress to increase disclosure and transparency of political donations; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to re-evaluate and to take steps to correct, if necessary, the delicate but essential balance between citizens', organizations' and others' legitimate rights to influence political and other legislative activities while, at the same time, maintaining an equitable, level playing field for all concerned.
	2012	
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2012/05/safeguarding-wildlife-from-climate-change-supporting-adaptation-planning-and-implementation/	Safeguarding Wildlife from Climate Change: Supporting Adaptation Planning and Implementation	Safeguarding Wildlife from Climate Change: Supporting Adaptation Planning and Implementation National Wildlife Federation May 22, 2012 Resolutions Number: 2012-01 WHEREAS, climate change is one of the largest threats facing fish, wildlife and their habitats and already is adversely affecting these resources across North America and the world; and WHEREAS, even with aggressive climate mitigation to reduce atmospheric carbon levels, climate change impacts on fish, wildlife and their habitats, as well as the built environment, will be significant and will require meaningful climate adaptation efforts to prepare for and cope with these impacts; and WHEREAS, the challenges of wildlife conservation in a world impacted by climate change will require an expanded emphasis on landscape-scale conservation, connectivity among protected habitats, and sustaining ecological functioning of working lands and waters; and WHEREAS, mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into adaptation decisions in other societal sectors, such as transportation, agriculture, and energy, will be important to reduce the likelihood that human responses to climate impacts will harm biodiversity, ecosystems, and the services they provide; and WHEREAS, most existing natural resource conservation and management efforts, including those of local, state, and federal governments, do not adequately address the effects of climate change on target resources and ecosystems; and WHEREAS, important local, state, and federal policies and programs that support ecologically and economically sound climate change adaptation measures, such as the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, currently lack sufficient financial and political support; and WHEREAS, existing local, state, and federal policies (e.g., the National Flood Insurance Program) that perversely incentivize inappropriate and harmful activities, such as new construction and rebuilding in areas at high risk of flooding and storms, are in need of critical reforms; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 18-20, 2012, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, encourages the timely completion and implementation of the National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy, and urges Congress and the states to maintain and enhance conservation funding programs that will be required to implement the Strategy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation urges states to complete state adaptation plans and integrate consideration of climate change into all existing and new natural resource management plans, including State Wildlife Action Plans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystems into their climate preparedness and risk reduction efforts, and to adopt ecosystem-based adaptation approaches where possible for protecting people and property from climate impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation supports the work of broad-scale regional partnerships, such as the U.S. Department of Interior's Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, to plan and promote climate adaptation at landscape scale, and encourage actions designed to improve habitat connectivity and ecological functioning of working lands and waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation urges local, state, and federal governments to strengthen relevant policies and programs to promote sound climate change adaptation, including eliminating costly incentives for inappropriate human development in ecologically important areas that face increasing risk of hazards from climate change.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2012/05/the-pressure-of-population-on-natural-resources/	The Pressure of Population on Natural Resources	The Pressure of Population on Natural Resources National Wildlife Federation May 22, 2012 Resolutions Number: 2012-02 WHEREAS, on October 31, 2011, the United Nations reported the human population on Earth passed seven billion; and WHEREAS, high population puts high demands on energy resources and contributes to climate change; the International Energy Agency projects total energy use will increase 35% in the next two decades; and WHEREAS, high population and high per capita consumption put unsustainable demand on all natural resources and contribute to environmental degradation; and WHEREAS, high population drives conversion of undeveloped lands, and increases the potential for large scale shortages and conflict over food and water; and WHEREAS, high population significantly increases water use for agriculture, households and manufacturing, thereby degrading water quality and reducing water availability in rivers, lakes and wetlands for wildlife; and WHEREAS, the 1994 internationally-agreed Cairo Programme of Action's funding pledges have not been met and the Programme has not been effectively implemented; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation at its 76th Annual Meeting assembled May 18-20, 2012, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, reaffirms National Wildlife Federation's previous resolutions in support of implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and calls on the United States to meet its financial commitment to the Programme.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2012/05/endangered-hawaiian-monk-seal-conservation-and-recovery	Endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal Conservation and Recovery	Endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal Conservation and Recovery National Wildlife Federation May 22, 2012 Resolutions Number: 2012-03 WHEREAS, the Hawaiian monk seal (<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>), endemic to the Hawaiian Islands, is one of the most endangered marine mammals in the world and on the brink of extinction with a current population of approximately 1,100 and declining at a rate of 4 percent a year; and WHEREAS, the Hawaiian monk seal, or 'i'iholoikauaua ("dog that runs in the rough sea"), is referred to in the Kumulipo (Hawaiian creation chant), place names, mo'olelo (stories and legends), and mele (chants) indicating that it has been present in the islands for thousands of years; and WHEREAS, the Hawaiian monk seal is one of only two remaining monk seal species in the world; the other being the Mediterranean monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>), with an estimated 600 seals in the wild, and a third monk seal species—the Caribbean monk seal (<i>Monachus tropicalis</i>)—which was last seen in 1952 and officially declared extinct in 2008; and WHEREAS, recent proposals to expand critical habitat for the Hawaiian monk seal to the main Hawaiian Islands and to bring as many as 20 female pups a year to the main islands from the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands for 3 years has resulted in a backlash of opposition by fishers and others who oppose federal regulations and programs; and WHEREAS, immediate, diverse, and aggressive recovery efforts are needed to prevent the Hawaiian monk seal from going extinct within the next few decades; and WHEREAS, former National Wildlife

<p>ation-and-recovery/</p>		<p>Federation Director, Dr. Steven Lee Montgomery, is a current member of the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Team, which identified threats to the Hawaiian monk seal that include: very low survival of juvenile and sub-adult seals due to starvation related to food limitations; reduced prey resources in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands as a result of climate cycles and other factors; entanglement of seals in marine debris; heavy predation of juvenile seals by Galapagos sharks; human interactions in the main Hawaiian Islands including fishery interactions, mother-pup disturbance on popular beaches, and exposure to disease; and loss of haul-out and pupping beaches as a result of erosion, storms, and sea level rise; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliate, Conservation Council for Hawai'i, are actively engaged with community, state, and national organizations to raise public awareness and increase legal protection and funding for recovery actions for the Hawaiian monk seal and are working to raise the national visibility of this species; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has worked for more than seven decades to help recover the nation's threatened and endangered species through habitat protection and restoration, public education and outreach to key constituencies, and active participation in policy and funding decisions at the local, state, and federal levels of government; and WHEREAS, the Hawaiian monk seal is a national wildlife treasure—on par with the polar bear, bison, sage grouse, and sandhill crane—and part of a natural heritage we, as a nation, hope to leave for our children and generations to come; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has consistently promoted a vision that the nation should protect existing ecological treasures, restore damaged ecosystems, and re-establish and maintain populations of key species; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation at its 76th Annual Meeting assembled May 18-20, 2012, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, calls upon the President, Congress and federal agencies to implement policies and funding mechanisms that will serve to protect Hawaiian monk seal habitat and promote the recovery and reestablishment of the species throughout its native range; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the President and Congress to provide \$7 million or more annually in the federal budget to fully implement all actions identified in the National Marine Fisheries Service's 2007 Recovery Plan for the Hawaiian Monk Seal.</p>
<p>https://affiliates.nwf.org/2012/05/reductions-and-eradication-of-invasive-feral-hogs/</p>	<p>Reductions and Eradication of Invasive Feral Hogs</p>	<p>Reductions and Eradication of Invasive Feral Hogs National Wildlife Federation May 22, 2012 Resolutions Number: 2012-04 WHEREAS, feral hogs (<i>Sus scrofa</i> and related non-native porcine species to include those referred to as feral swine or "wild boar") are highly successful, non-native, extremely invasive habitat generalists, surviving and proliferating in most areas of North America and increasing their range annually, threatening the well-being and ecological balance of native ecosystems and WHEREAS, feral hogs are extraordinarily prolific large mammals, with the capacity for females to reproduce as juveniles, commonly producing two litters per year, each litter having eight to ten or more piglets, and with low natural mortality, the potential for explosive population growth is occurring commonly and tripling within a year in some locales; and WHEREAS, feral hogs are opportunistic and indiscriminate omnivores feeding on a wide variety of flora and fauna, including native plant and wildlife communities that may include rare, threatened and endangered species of plants, arthropods, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, ground nesting birds, small mammals such as mice, shrews and voles, and newborn mammalian ungulates such as white-tailed deer is well documented; and WHEREAS, adult feral hogs commonly reach 200 pounds, and may exceed 400 pounds, and because their social behavior results in tremendous damage to ecosystems even beyond feeding that includes wallowing, rubbing and establishing travel routes, these mammals can devastate aquatic and wetland ecosystems, forested ecosystems, native wildlife, water quality and agricultural systems; and WHEREAS, feral hogs may carry diseases that pose risks to other wildlife, humans, and livestock including brucellosis, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, toxoplasmosis, trichinosis, bovine tuberculosis, balantidiasis, pseudo-rabies, and strains of influenza viruses, and as vectors of diseases have the capacity to seriously and negatively impact the U.S. agricultural economy and the health and well being of animal and human individuals and communities; and WHEREAS, the role of feral hogs as vectors of exotic diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, is a zoonotic threat that could have negative impacts on hunting, wildlife viewing, and other outdoor recreational activities; and WHEREAS, feral hogs are well established in a majority of states, and continue to aggressively expand into new areas, and because this expansion is frequently exacerbated by illegal transport and releases of feral hogs and related species for the purpose of increasing hunting opportunities; and WHEREAS, the most widely effective methods for control and eradication of feral hogs include trapping, snaring, shooting, use of trained dogs, and aerial gunning; and WHEREAS, the responsibility for the management of feral hogs include the state natural resource and wildlife resource agencies, state departments of agriculture, and federal agencies including the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service), Natural Resources Conservation Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and other natural resource and animal health agencies; and WHEREAS, the regulations and policies of various state and federal agencies related to the control, lethal taking, trapping, transport, and eradication of feral hogs are extremely variable, inconsistent, and often contradictory; and WHEREAS, existing laws and regulations have been insufficient to deter illegal transport and release of feral hogs into wild habitats, and continued delays in implementation of serious and consistent management and eradication programs will result in increasingly higher economic and ecological costs and more time to achieve effective reductions in these invasive creatures, while their continuing devastating impacts continue to increase at unprecedented rates; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 18-20, 2012, at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, hereby urges the passage and enforcement of state ordinances and federal regulations, that result in dramatic and effective reductions and, wherever possible, eradication of feral hog populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation supports ongoing research by state and federal agencies and universities on the effective population control of feral hogs with goals towards eradication; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation supports close coordination and cooperation between federal agriculture and wildlife management programs and those of responsible state agencies, to provide educational programs to hunters and landowners regarding the destructive impacts of this non-native invasive species and strategies for their management, and to effect policies and programs aimed at reducing and eradicating feral swine populations.</p>

https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2012/ 05/eme rging- leaders- in-the- conserv ation-mov ement/	Emerging Leaders in the Conservation Movement	Emerging Leaders in the Conservation Movement National Wildlife Federation May 22, 2012 Resolutions Number: 2012-05 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long invested a great deal into engaging youth in conservation efforts, ranging from publications like Ranger Rick and events like Be Out There; and WHEREAS, through these programs and publications hundreds of thousands of young people of diverse cultures have developed a love for wildlife and a commitment to being environmental stewards; and WHEREAS, existing and future conservation and environmental challenges are significant and ongoing, and require leaders from each generation to effectively address them; and WHEREAS, historically young people have played critical leadership roles in shaping and building social movements, because of their energy, creativity, interconnectedness and potential in fomenting social and political change; and WHEREAS, despite many strong leaders having emerged, there is currently a gap in 21-35 year-olds in volunteer and professional conservation leadership positions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 18-20 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, hereby encourages conservation organizations and federal, state, local and tribal conservation agencies to foster leadership development of young professionals by providing trainings, mentorship, professional development, and career pathways for emerging young leaders; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages conservation organizations, and federal, state, local and tribal conservation agencies to continue developing leadership opportunities pipelines for young people who represent the racial and cultural diversity of each state to become leaders in conservation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the use of online technology, coaching, workshops and regional gatherings to facilitate the development of young emerging conservation leaders; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges state and federal conservation agencies to recognize the changing demographics of our society including the age gap in conservation leaders, and aggressively pursue and develop programs that actively engage this diverse constituency in conservation.
https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2012/ 05/agric ulture- tile-drainag e/	Agriculture Tile Drainage	Agriculture Tile Drainage National Wildlife Federation May 22, 2012 Resolutions Number: 2012-06 WHEREAS, nitrogen pollution from tile drainage has been shown to play a significant role in causing algae blooms which cause hypoxic death zones in major ecosystems, disrupting wildlife within and dependent upon such ecosystems; negatively impacting outdoor recreation opportunities, fishing industries, property values, and Americans' enjoyment of natural spaces; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force, consisting of five federal agencies and 12 states and tribes within the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basin, has recommended a minimum of 20% reduction in Mississippi riverine nitrogen loads to effectively reduce the size of hypoxic zone in the Gulf; and WHEREAS, in the upper Mississippi River Basin alone 90% of nitrogen loads are currently unregulated, mainly because the Environmental Protection Agency views tile outlets as runoff instead of point sources; and WHEREAS, tile drainage has been shown to increase delivery of nitrogen to waterways, increasing algae blooms and hypoxia in numerous bodies of water including the Gulf of Mexico and expansion of tile lines to uncropped acres presents an increase in nitrogen delivery to water bodies; and WHEREAS, the expansion of tile drainage is a significant factor in the direct and indirect loss of wetlands to conversion to agricultural use and the reduced habitat value of remaining wetlands through limiting water recharge of wetlands; and WHEREAS, the loss of wetlands, combined with the increased base flow caused by tile drainage, has led to reduced flood mitigation capacity, resulting in increased number and severity of floods, causing increasing damage to property and increased risk to human lives; and WHEREAS, cover crops, conservation tillage, and other agricultural production practices have been shown to help farmers manage water without negatively impacting wetlands or increasing river base flows, and in some cases increase crop production; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting convened May 18-20, 2012, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, calls on the Administration and Congress to: 1. Require full enforcement of the wetland conservation provisions (Swampbuster) section 1221 of the Food Security Act (Farm Bill) of 1985 as amended, which prohibits farm program benefits to any farmers who have converted wetland acres not converted prior to 1985 to agricultural production, and to expand conservation compliance requirements to all Farm Bill program benefits, including crop insurance. 2. Require effective setbacks of new, replacement or reconditioned tile lines and tile line surface inlets from wetlands or from significant hydrologic recharge areas of wetlands. 3. Encourage all federal and state agencies to exercise their authority to the full extent of the law to address tile pollution. 4. Conduct a thorough analysis of the hydrologic impact of broad application across watersheds of tile drainage and drainage water management control structures. If such studies show significant hydrologic impact, then government agencies must require water control structures on all new, replacement, or reconditioned tile lines as well as a prescriptive management regimen to ensure their effective use to achieve water and nutrient management results. 5. Declare that water retention areas, including biofilters or other similar structures, created to temporarily store or filter water removed via tile lines and/or water control structures may not be built in naturally occurring wetlands nor classified as wetlands or be construed as wetlands and therefore should not qualify in wetland mitigation programs. 6. Require USDA to provide education to agricultural producers on alternative water control options such as cover crops and tillage management techniques. 7. Require USDA to review all policies and programs relating to tile drainage and consider impacts to wildlife, water management, and water quality to determine the most appropriate strategies to manage water while protecting natural resources and down gradient communities from adverse impacts.
	2011	
https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2011/ 04/gulf- coast-restorat ion/	Gulf Coast Restoration	Gulf Coast Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2011 Resolutions Number: 2011-01 WHEREAS, the Gulf of Mexico contains diverse ecosystems spanning 600,000 square miles, with thousands of miles of shoreline, rivers, coastal wetlands, estuaries, bayous, and bays across five U.S. states and six Mexican states; and WHEREAS the Gulf of Mexico is an irreplaceable ecosystem that provides critical habitat for resident and migratory fish, waterfowl, songbirds and coastal birds, marine mammals, endangered sea turtles, as well as one of two spawning sites in the world for bluefin tuna; and WHEREAS the Gulf of Mexico has both national economic and environmental importance through its robust fisheries, recreational opportunities, and tourism; and WHEREAS the Gulf of Mexico's wetlands systems and barrier islands provide critical infrastructure and are the first line of defense for coastal communities against powerful storms. They also provide important water filtration functions, help reduce flooding impacts and reduce potential future impacts associated with climate change; and WHEREAS, the Deepwater Horizon explosion on April 20, 2010 killed eleven people and polluted the Gulf with 4.9 million barrels of oil before the well was successfully capped on July 15, 2010, resulting in the largest oil spill in American history; and

		<p>WHEREAS, the catastrophe has had significant impacts on the Gulf's communities, ecosystem and economic activity including the known death and injury of thousands of coastal and marine animals, the closure of fisheries throughout the Gulf, economic devastation to the people in the region dependent upon the Gulf's coastal and marine environments, and uncertain long-term effects; and WHEREAS, to add grievous insult to injury, the region was already suffering from ecological degradation including the loss of over 2,000 square miles of wetlands in coastal Louisiana, hypoxia in the Gulf, erosion of important barrier islands, degradation of estuarine habitat, and imperiled fisheries; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has been engaged in addressing wetlands loss and other environmental problems in coastal Louisiana for years and has regional offices and affiliates throughout the Gulf advancing science-based conservation and education programs and engaging volunteers, partners, and other stakeholders; and WHEREAS, while actions will be taken to clean up and restore the Gulf to the pre-oil spill conditions, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that more long-term restoration will be necessary in the Gulf to return it to a healthier ecosystem than before the spill; and WHEREAS, in responding to this environmental crisis, the current Administration has repeatedly called for full restoration of the health and vitality of the Gulf Coast ameliorating the degraded conditions prior to the spill, and this need has been reinforced by the findings of two presidentially appointed bodies that produced America's Gulf Coast: A Long Term Recovery Plan after the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (known as the Mabus Report) and the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling Recommendations; and WHEREAS the presidentially commissioned reports have recommended that a dedicated fund be established with CWA penalty monies and secured for Gulf-wide restoration; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports development and implementation of a Gulf-wide restoration program that restores and protects healthy and resilient ecosystems including acquiring and protecting Gulf coastal lands that productively sustain marine, coastal, and migratory species and habitats over the long-term; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation concurs with the recommendations of the Mabus Report and the National Oil Spill Commission regarding the necessity for a dedicated fund to adequately provide for the expansive restoration effort required and calls on Congress to enact legislation to dedicate at least 80 percent of Clean Water Act penalties from the Gulf oil spill to the restoration of the damaged Gulf of Mexico.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2011/04/increasing-safety-and-environmental-protection-in-offshore-oil-and-gas-drilling/	<p>Increasing Safety and Environmental Protection in Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling</p>	<p>Increasing Safety and Environmental Protection in Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2011 Resolutions Number: 2011-02 WHEREAS, the Deepwater Horizon disaster highlighted major deficiencies in the current regulatory framework for offshore drilling; and WHEREAS, oil spill response technology and capacity has improved little since the Exxon Valdez disaster two decades ago; and WHEREAS, the United States has an unacceptably high fatality rate in offshore oil and gas drilling, and the industry has a lengthy record of spills and near-misses; and WHEREAS, the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling recommended a slate of reforms and measures that would greatly increase the safety of that industry; and WHEREAS, the Deepwater Horizon disaster caused widespread ecological damage in the Gulf which may last for decades; and WHEREAS, the Deepwater Horizon disaster impacted not only the region's energy sector but also the men and women who make their living harvesting the Gulf's fish, oysters, and shrimp, and the workers in the tourism sector and elsewhere who depend upon the beauty, health and vitality of the Gulf for their livelihoods; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 14-16, 2011 in Washington, DC, supports the reforms proposed by the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF supports stronger safety regulations at each step of the offshore oil and gas leasing process nationwide, including pre-lease environmental assessments, industry response plans, and on-site inspections; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF supports legislation to lift or significantly raise the liability cap for offshore oil and gas developers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF supports current policy to leave the eastern Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast from California to Washington off-limits to drilling, and supports policies that ensure that drilling in the central and western Gulf and frontier or high-risk areas is only undertaken if adequate safety, oversight and spill response measures are in place; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF is committed to ensuring that such legislation and regulations are implemented in a manner consistent with the long-term needs of Gulf residents, the region's wildlife and in the national interest.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2011/04/hawaiian-islands-endangered-species-and-climate-change/	<p>Hawaiian Islands Endangered Species and Climate Change</p>	<p>Hawaiian Islands Endangered Species and Climate Change National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2011 Resolutions Number: 2011-03 WHEREAS, the Hawaiian Islands already represent the extreme end of the spectrum of species extinction and endangerment in the U.S.; and WHEREAS, at least 71 Hawaiian birds have become extinct since human colonization of the Hawaiian Islands; and WHEREAS, although the Hawaiian Islands make up just 0.2% of the total land mass in the U.S., 37% of all listed threatened and endangered birds and 40% of all listed threatened and endangered plants in the U.S. are found in the Hawaiian Islands; and WHEREAS, the Hawaiian Islands provide habitat for some of the country's most imperiled species, such as the Hawaiian monk seal ('iliihoholokauaua) – the most endangered marine mammal that is found only in U.S. waters; and WHEREAS, 319 Hawaiian plant species and 101 Hawaiian animal species are currently listed as threatened or endangered, and virtually all of these species are endemic to the islands, thereby restricting their recovery to this small island chain; and WHEREAS, invasive species and climate change are the most significant threats to the survival of Hawai'i's imperiled flora and fauna; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 14-16, 2011 in Washington, D.C., recognizes the dire situation and biodiversity conservation challenges now facing the Hawaiian Islands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to significantly increase funding for species recovery and habitat protection in the Hawaiian Islands and across the country; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to provide adequate funding to continue collaboration between federal and state governments to address climate change in state wildlife action plans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the federal government, including the Departments of Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, and Homeland Security to take all necessary action to strengthen measures to prevent the intentional or unintentional introduction and establishment of invasive species in Hawai'i and the continental United States as a result of trade, tourism, and military transport.</p>

https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2011/04/support-for-eliminating-plastic-checkout-bags/	Support for Eliminating Plastic Checkout Bags	<p>Support for Eliminating Plastic Checkout Bags National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2011 Resolutions Number: 2011-04 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is fully committed to protecting fish and wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, there are an estimated 100 million tons of plastic in the North Pacific Ocean, concentrated by the ocean currents into an area about twice the size of Texas where samples have found 46 times more plastic than plankton; and WHEREAS, plastic is found in every ocean of the world (as well as in our nation's waterways); and WHEREAS, plastic never biodegrades but photo-degrades into small bits called microplastics that, in the ocean, accumulate hydrophobic organic compounds at 100,000 to 1 million times the level of the surrounding ambient water according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is concerned about the uptake of persistent organic compounds through microplastics into the ocean food chain; and WHEREAS, while no accurate accounting has been conducted on the number of deaths caused by plastic bags or plastic generally, millions of sea turtles, birds, whales, fish, and other marine animals likely die every year as a result of entanglement, strangulation, suffocation, starvation, and poisoning due to plastic; and WHEREAS, Americans use an estimated 100 billion plastic checkout bags at grocery stores every year; and WHEREAS, twelve percent of beach litter around the world is plastic bags according to the Ocean Conservancy, which makes plastic bags the number one item of plastic beach litter and number two item overall; and WHEREAS, only five percent of plastic checkout bags are recycled, but these bags gum-up the sorting machines of material recovery facilities, generating the biggest operating cost and workplace safety hazard for recycling facilities; and WHEREAS, adequate alternatives exist to plastic checkout bags; and WHEREAS, compostable plastic checkout bags do not compost in a low-heat compost heap, require a waste management system for proper disposal, pose a similar ocean problem as that of non-compostable plastic checkout bags, and possess a higher lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than alternative checkout bags; and WHEREAS, paper checkout bags biodegrade, pose little threat to marine life, and can be made from recycled content; and WHEREAS, reusable bags have the lowest lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions and pose little threat to marine life; and WHEREAS, plastic bag bans or fees have been adopted in Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Israel, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Buenos Aires (Argentina); 5 cities in Australia and the province of South Australia, 5 cities in Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, 12 cities in Great Britain, Hong Kong, Ulanbaatar (Mongolia), Karachi (Pakistan), Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Somalia, Somaliland, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, and Uganda; and WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina banned plastic checkout bags in its Outer Banks counties, and plastic bag bans or fees have been passed by about 50 local governments in Alaska, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Washington DC, Hawaii, Iowa, New York, Texas, and Washington State; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts to eliminate plastic checkout bags at all retail stands throughout our nation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF supports state and local efforts to ban the use of such bags, to encourage recycling, and to encourage the use of reusable bags.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2011/04/valuation-of-ecosystem-services/	Valuation of Ecosystem Services	<p>Valuation of Ecosystem Services National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2011 Resolutions Number: 2011-05 WHEREAS, one significant and far-reaching threat to wildlife is the continued loss of habitat; and WHEREAS, loss of habitat is one result of environmentally inappropriate economic development; and WHEREAS, economic development proceeds in an effort to increase human well-being, as measured by Gross Domestic Product; and WHEREAS, economists have known and warned us for decades that Gross Domestic Product should not be used as a measure of economic well-being, because it measures the gross volume of monetary transactions rather than actual, delivered well-being; and WHEREAS, a significant part of what GDP measures consists of defensive and remedial expenditures that do not contribute to well-being, but instead are directed to repairing or preventing losses caused by economic development itself; and WHEREAS, these expenditures have been estimated to range between \$2.8 and \$3.6 trillion a year, a fifth to a quarter of all domestic expenditures; and WHEREAS, this shortcoming of GDP is vividly illustrated in the expense of cleaning up and otherwise remediating the damage from the Deepwater Horizon blowout, explosion and spill, with British Petroleum alone spending \$11.2 billion for that purpose, all of which counts as a positive contribution to GDP; and WHEREAS, one of the main ways that GDP misleads when used as a measure of well-being is that it systematically ignores the loss of ecosystem services and counts costs associated with ecosystem damage as economically beneficial; and WHEREAS, GDP does not count the depletion of finite nonrenewable natural resources as an expenditure, but rather treats it as a gain; and WHEREAS, numerous nations and regions of the world are implementing changes in their economic accounting systems to repair flaws in GDP, incorporating elements from such alternative measures as the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), the Green Gross Domestic Product (GGDP), and the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW), among others; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that healthy ecosystems are essential to maintaining healthy populations of both wildlife and humans; and WHEREAS the mission of protecting and preserving wildlife is made more difficult when loss of healthy ecosystems is counted as a positive economic good; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 14-16, 2011 in Washington, D.C., urges the President, the Congress, and state Governors and legislatures to take immediate steps to redesign the use of the Gross Domestic Product as an indicator of economic well-being, and to take all necessary action to develop and implement a system of economic accounting that gives a more accurate measure of overall economic and ecological well-being; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the new or modified system of national accounts should treat as cost or debit items the loss and degradation of ecosystem services, including the service of providing habitat for wildlife and the expenditure of finite nonrenewable natural resources.</p>

https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2011/ 04/prot ecting- habitat- wildlife- and- water- resourc es- from- uraniu m- mining/	Protecting Habitat, Wildlife and Water Resources from Uranium Mining	Protecting Habitat, Wildlife and Water Resources from Uranium Mining National Wildlife Federation April 25, 2011 Resolutions Number: 2011-06 WHEREAS, the practice of uranium mining, the milling of yellowcake, and the disposal of radioactive waste continues to have negative impacts in the American West and Navajo Nation, including radon exposure and groundwater contamination, leading to human health issues including lung cancer, bone cancer, leukemia, birth defects, weakened immune systems, hormone disruption, and damage to the kidney and liver; and WHEREAS, uranium mining activities displace wildlife, fragment and destroy critical habitats, threaten water resources, and jeopardize hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreational values; and WHEREAS, federal oversight of mining and milling of uranium has advanced little in the three decades since the National Wildlife Federation called on “responsible state and federal agencies to act [...] to ensure safe future disposal of such wastes”; and WHEREAS, a study by the Michael Baker Corporation, a major engineering and consulting firm, reports that “uranium ore is mostly present at relatively low concentrations in the United States (0.05 to 0.3 percent),” meaning that uranium mill operations produce vast quantities of waste material known as tailings, which are highly radioactive; and WHEREAS, the radioactive tailings are typically stored in impoundments formed behind containment structures such as dams that have not been proven to adequately prevent leaching of waste material into water supplies or otherwise entering the food chain; and WHEREAS, in July of 2009 Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar placed a temporary moratorium on new uranium mining claims on one million acres adjacent to the Grand Canyon; and WHEREAS, Virginia has maintained a state moratorium prohibiting the mining of uranium since 1982; and WHEREAS, a mining company is now proposing to construct a uranium mine, milling and waste disposal facility in the Roanoke River watershed, which stretches from Virginia’s Blue Ridge Mountains to North Carolina’s Outer Banks, provides drinking water for 1.19 million people, and sustains more than 330 distinct bird, fish, and other aquatic species; and WHEREAS, natural and wildlife resources are likely to continue to face threats from mining interests as uranium extraction and storage is pursued on public and private lands across the country; and WHEREAS, all energy minerals located on federal public lands, except uranium, are governed under a federal mineral leasing system, with public participation and land manager leasing discretion authorities that are critical to protecting wildlife and the environment; and WHEREAS, uranium continues to be the only energy mineral still governed by the antiquated General Mining Law of 1872, which (as previous NWF resolutions noted) fails to adequately protect the public lands, provide land managers discretion authority, and give citizens ample participation rights; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 14–16, 2011 in Washington, D.C., calls on appropriate state and federal policymakers to support the maintenance of moratoria on the construction and operation of uranium mines and mills adjacent to the Grand Canyon and in the watersheds of the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic United States, until such time as peer-reviewed, scientific studies prove that uranium mining, milling, and waste disposal can be safely carried out and secured; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States Congress to remove uranium from the General Mining Act of 1872 and re-designate it as a leasable mineral under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges appropriate state and federal policymakers to implement policies to safeguard wildlife, habitat and water resources against the negative impacts of mining, milling and storage of uranium.
	2010	
https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2010/ 04/dive rsity-in- the- conserv ation- movem ent/	Diversity in the Conservation Movement	Diversity in the Conservation Movement National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-01 WHEREAS, to be successful in achieving conservation goals, the American conservation movement must reflect the diversity of socio-economic, cultural, ethnic, age, geographic and demographic factors that make up the nation as a whole; and WHEREAS, successful conservation movements are networks built on relationships of trust, communication and shared resources, with inspirational leaders who actively recruit and foster collaboration to achieve clear outcomes, and encourage equitable participation at all levels; and WHEREAS, creating a long-term commitment to conservation in diverse communities across the nation requires the weaving together of networks of partners that work at the nexus of natural resource protection, social equity and economic opportunity; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation works to enhance diversity within its affiliate network as well as within each affiliate organization in order to both strengthen the existing wildlife conservation movement and engage new individuals and diverse organizations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8 – 10, 2010 in Houston, Texas, hereby supports conservation organizations developing and engaging diverse leadership throughout the national conservation movement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports expanding the conservation movement by developing durable and relevant relationships with leaders of groups whose core missions relate to social equity, job creation, quality education, green economic development, livable communities and public health; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the conservation movement bringing together and enabling a broad range of diversity perspectives through appropriate training; recruitment of new leadership, especially among youth; partnering with a wide range of organizations; and relevant and effective networking; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the conservation movement creating and supporting a robust community of practice among conservation organizations that allows staff and volunteer leaders to strengthen the network and learn from each other by using online technology, coaching, workshops and regional gatherings; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports conservation organizations developing a leadership pipeline of young people who represent the racial and cultural diversity of each state to become leaders in the conservation movement.

https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2010/04/energy-development-on-federal-public-lands/	Energy Development on Federal Public Lands	<p>Energy Development on Federal Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-02 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) has long treasured the unique and irreplaceable values of federal public lands, stating that these lands “represent a birthright of the American people” (Resolution No. 28, 1984); and WHEREAS, for sixty years NWF has defended the value of public lands for wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreational uses (Resolution No. 1, 1960) and the importance of public lands and their proper management to wildlife conservation (Resolution No. 10, 1981; Resolution No. 14, 1989; Resolution No. 6, 1992); and WHEREAS, NWF opposes any net loss of public lands through privatization and/or land disposal, including land exchanges “unless the fish and wildlife and recreational values of the lands acquired clearly exceed those of the lands lost” (Resolution No. 3, 2006); and WHEREAS, NWF has formulated numerous resolutions relating to energy development on public lands, including: (1) Calling for the federal government to “prudently approach energy and mineral extraction to ensure that wildlife and recreation will not be unnecessarily sacrificed in a rush to extract energy and minerals from the public lands” (Resolution No. 10, 1981); (2) Calling for public land management agencies to “end their persistent pursuit of maximizing lands leased for energy development, which puts irreplaceable resources needlessly at risk” and calling on Congress and the agencies to “restore balance to our search for energy” and that “energy leasing and development policies must ensure the protection of critical fisheries, wildlife habitat and other sensitive natural resources” (Resolution No. 1, 1986); and (3) Promoting a national energy policy that protects the environment, encourages the efficient use of resources, and promotes the development of clean, renewable energy resources and calling on the federal government to increase its efforts toward controlling the adverse environmental impacts of energy production on federal public lands; and WHEREAS, NWF has consistently supported development of domestic energy sources, both conventional (e.g., oil, natural gas, coal, etc.) and renewable (e.g., wind, solar, geothermal, etc.) including production, development and transmission (hereinafter termed “energy development”) in a manner that conserves other values on public lands such as wildlife and recreation, urging federal and state agencies with permitting authority over wind turbine projects to conduct a “thorough review of the project’s impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat including methods to minimize the impacts” and specifically to “avoid impacts on sage grouse and their habitat” (Resolution No. 11, 2004) and urging that “all commercial wind generator development proposals be evaluated in a public process to determine whether they meet U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) criteria” and encouraging state and local governments, federal agencies and other appropriate agencies “not to issue permits for wind generator development proposal that do not meet USFWS criteria” (Resolution No. 12, 2004); and WHEREAS, energy development continues to significantly reduce the value of public lands in terms of wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreation, in spite of actions by NWF and others to minimize these negative impacts; and WHEREAS, many energy development projects have resulted and continue to result in creation of sacrifice zones, where wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreation values are lost as a result of energy development without adequate mitigation; and WHEREAS, growing emphasis on other conventional and renewable energy development is clearly targeting public lands for much of this development, with clear implications for the loss of wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreation values; and WHEREAS, mitigation for energy development on public lands is often inadequate to compensate for losses in both quantity and quality of wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreation values; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation in previous resolutions has recognized that energy development including development on public lands should emphasize those energy sources that minimize the release of carbon into the atmosphere; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010 in Houston, Texas, urges Congress and appropriate federal agencies to adopt and enforce laws and policies associated with energy development that require “no net loss in the quantity and quality of public lands with respect to wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreational values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and appropriate federal agencies to adopt and enforce laws and policies requiring all projects and programs for energy development on public lands to be reviewed in a manner that includes public input, a citizen suit provision, and assurance of complete mitigation as defined by Council on Environmental Quality for any losses in wildlife, wildlife habitat, and recreation values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges other environmental and conservation organizations to promote energy development policies with “no net loss in the quantity and quality of public lands with respect to wildlife, wildlife habitat and recreation values”; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the application of this resolved policy in all energy development related to conventional, renewable and future as yet unidentified sources, methods and applications.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2010/04/preventing-the-development-of-high-carbon-liquid-fuels/	Preventing the Development of High Carbon Liquid Fuels (Tar-Sands Oil, Oil Shale, and Liquefied Coal)	<p>Preventing the Development of High Carbon Liquid Fuels (Tar-Sands Oil, Oil Shale, and Liquefied Coal) National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-03 WHEREAS, global warming is a real and significant threat to wildlife, habitat and human health; and WHEREAS, all carbon-based (and even renewable) energy sources have negative environmental impacts, some such as the high carbon liquid fuels tar-sands oil, oil shale, and liquefied coal have much greater impacts associated with their production; and WHEREAS, development of the high carbon liquid fuels tar-sands oil, oil shale, and liquefied coal will increase and prolong global warming pollution in the United States, and threatens forested lands and rivers, and the wildlife that depend on unfragmented land, clean water, and clean air; and WHEREAS, governments around the world, as alternatives to conventional petroleum, are looking to produce fuels like tar-sands oil, that emit three times more global warming pollution than conventional oil, generate toxic waste that pollute the air and water, and threaten wildlife species, habitats, and human health; and WHEREAS, production of high carbon liquid fuels requires up to four times more water to extract one gallon of heavy crude than conventional production methods, which will contribute to shortages of drinking water throughout the world; and WHEREAS, the oil and coal industries continue to invest in new infrastructure such as pipelines and refineries that perpetuate the development of these fuels; and WHEREAS, current federal and state policies subsidize the high carbon liquid fuels industry, resulting in artificially low costs to produce these fuels, and diverting resources away from the development of cleaner alternatives; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010 in Houston, Texas, supports a strategy that includes litigation and advocacy to prevent expansion of tar-sands oil, oil shale, and liquefied coal in the U.S. by targeting new infrastructure that would support their expansion, including pipelines and refineries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF encourages conservation partners across the nation to raise awareness about the long-term negative effects of these fuel sources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF encourages Congress and the Administration to end federal subsidies for development of these high carbon liquid fuels, and shift those subsidies to cleaner, low-carbon alternatives.</p>

https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2010/ 04/stre ngtheni ng-the- conserv ation- reserve- progra m/	Strengthening the Conservation Reserve Program	Strengthening the Conservation Reserve Program National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-04 WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), enacted as part of the 1985 Farm Bill and reauthorized in each successive Farm Bill approved by Congress, has proven to be one of the most successful conservation measures in history — reducing soil loss and improving water quality in the country's more highly erodible watersheds and providing vital long-term habitat for hundreds of wildlife species; and WHEREAS, Congress recognized the far-reaching value of this program by setting an enrollment goal of up to 45 million acres in 1985; and WHEREAS, annual enrollment periods are needed to enable agricultural producers to make sound and timely decisions regarding enrollment of highly erodible and other sensitive acres into this program, or to renew expiring contracts; and WHEREAS, Congress established water quality, wildlife benefits and reduced soil loss as the purposes of the CRP program, yet administrative rulemaking has added additional purposes to the program, which reduces the co-equal weight shared by soil protection, water quality and wildlife benefits; and WHEREAS, individual states—and technical committees tasked with providing advice on the CRP—better understand local and regional land use, land types and optimum conservation practices to attain those soil protection, water quality and wildlife benefit goals set out by Congress; and WHEREAS, the CRP provides important benefits by storing large amounts of carbon by restoring marginal cropland to grassland or forest; and WHEREAS, many economic uses of CRP land, such as wind energy development, haying, grazing, or biomass harvesting, if not carefully controlled and prohibited where incompatible, have the potential to detract from the statutory purpose of the program; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010 in Houston, Texas, hereby urges the President, Congress and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide funding and language to authorize a Conservation Reserve Program enrollment goal of up to 45 million acres; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the Farm Service Agency to restore an annual enrollment period for general CRP contracts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges USDA, in its administrative rulemaking, to restore equal weight to the original CRP goals of reduced soil erosion, improved water quality and improved benefits for wildlife as it ranks factors and practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each state's Farm Service Agency be allowed flexibility to structure enrollment in—and ultimately provide payment for—specific continuous sign up conservation practices more suited to the land types and practices within that state; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges USDA to adjust CRP rental rates on an annual basis to ensure that rates remain competitive; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on USDA to limit any economic use of CRP land to those uses that are compatible with the primary purposes of CRP.
https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2010/ 04/man agemen t-of- feral- horses- and- burros/	Management of Feral Horses and Burros	Management of Feral Horses and Burros National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-05 WHEREAS, the provisions of the Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, its amendments, and conditions imposed on yearly appropriations by Congress have resulted in excessive numbers of feral horses and burros on western rangelands; and WHEREAS, a large portion of these rangelands have experienced wildfire, drought or near drought conditions in the recent years and climate forecasts offer little hope for relief; and WHEREAS, wildlife numbers have decreased because of poor range conditions; and WHEREAS, the population of feral horses and burros has increased far above appropriate management levels causing serious damage to riparian areas in particular and an increased rate of deterioration of rangeland health in general; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010, in Houston, Texas, hereby urges Congress to appropriate adequate funds for the federal agencies with responsibilities of public land management to implement plans that address the problem outlined above; and that these plans shall include: (a) a complete survey of feral horse and burro populations on public lands; (b) an immediate effort to reduce feral horse and burro populations to the low range of appropriate management levels; (c) managing all herds of captive unadoptable feral horses and burros to be non-reproducing; and (d) the use of multiple population control methods endorsed by professional wildlife managers on feral horse and burro herds to reduce populations to manageable levels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the appropriate federal agencies be required to document and file a bi-annual report to Congress on the impacts and damage on public lands and wildlife caused by feral horses and burros.
https:// affiliate s.nwf.or g/2010/ 04/the- need- for- urban- forestry - progra ms/	The Need for Urban Forestry Programs	The Need for Urban Forestry Programs National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-06 WHEREAS, 80% of the United States population lives in urban areas, according to the US Forest Service; and WHEREAS, urban and suburban sprawl has eliminated, damaged and or fragmented wildlife habitat for both flora and fauna; and WHEREAS, the urban forest provides tangible environmental benefits such as carbon sequestration, storm water/flood retention, noise reduction, cleaner air, better water quality, soil retention, reduction of greenhouse gases; and WHEREAS, the presence of urban forests has documented, aesthetic benefits to the beauty and safety of neighborhoods, creates a healthier business environment and increases property value; and WHEREAS, research has shown that when people are engaged in civic improvement activities within their neighborhood, on their street, in their housing unit or in their village town or city, the level of respect for their neighbors and fellow citizens increases significantly; and WHEREAS, individuals who actively participate in the creation and maintenance of urban forests gain in self respect, learn new job skills, make new friends, earn increased recognition and sense of personal satisfaction and enjoy better mental and physical health; and WHEREAS, the depletion and lack of wildlife in non-forested areas makes the human habitat less healthy, desirable and attractive resulting in less time spent outdoors and the consequent waning interest in nature; and WHEREAS, climate change poses a severe threat to our urban forests most especially by increasing the stresses of temperature, drought, and high winds to which urban trees are more susceptible than those in the traditional forest land; and WHEREAS, trees stressed by climate conditions are more susceptible to disease and premature death; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has previously recognized that global warming has become the single greatest threat to wildlife and to the natural resources on which we all depend, and that forests can help combat the effects of climate change by storing and sequestering new carbon; and WHEREAS, the recognition and importance of 'No Child Left Inside' initiatives can support the creation of urban forests that bring nature to urban areas, provide outdoor recreation space for children, and provide remedies for problems such as childhood obesity, nature deficit, and internet addiction disorders; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010 in Houston, Texas, hereby supports national, state, regional, and community efforts to promote and fund the creation, existence and maintenance of urban forests and urban forestry programs in our communities, especially those that involve community support and ownership; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state and federal funds for adaptation to climate change support the development and maintenance of large scale urban reforestation programs using regionally appropriate tree species in metropolitan areas across the U.S., and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that communities nationwide be made aware of and encouraged to use programs such as those provided by the US Forest Service Urban

		Forestry Program and other state and local public agencies, which encourage and promote the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the nation by maintaining, restoring and improving urban forest ecosystems.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2010/04/protecting-natural-resources-wildlife-from-the-dangers-of-hydraulic-fracturing/	Protecting Natural Resources & Wildlife from the Dangers of Hydraulic Fracturing	Protecting Natural Resources & Wildlife from the Dangers of Hydraulic Fracturing National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-07 WHEREAS, drilling for natural gas using hydraulic fracturing has a greater potential than conventional gas drilling technologies to poison our air, land and water due to the chemicals and additives used and large quantities of wastes produced in the drilling process; and WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing technology has allowed energy companies to access and exploit gas resources in areas across the country that are largely undeveloped forest, range and other critical wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing uses large amounts of water from surface or groundwater sources and as a result threatens critical wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, there is currently inadequate wastewater treatment capacity to effectively and safely treat the type and volume of wastes produced by hydraulic fracturing; and WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing and the development of industrial infrastructure such as pipeline networks and roads will displace wildlife and destroy critical habitat; and WHEREAS, federal laws and most state regulations do not require the chemical ingredients of hydraulic fracturing fluids to be disclosed to the public; and WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing is exempt from many major federal and state environmental laws including the Safe Drinking Water Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010, in Houston, Texas, hereby urges Congress and state legislatures to adopt legislation, and state and federal regulatory agencies to take immediate administrative actions, to protect natural resources, wildlife, and drinking water from all dangers of industrial hydraulic fracturing.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2010/04/hydrological-separation-of-the-mississippi-river-system-and-great-lakes-basin-asian-carp/	Hydrological Separation of the Mississippi River System and Great Lakes Basin (Asian Carp)	Hydrological Separation of the Mississippi River System and Great Lakes Basin (Asian Carp) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-08 WHEREAS, the Mississippi River System and the Great Lakes Basin are artificially connected by a system of canals and waterways in the Chicago area, including the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal; and WHEREAS, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is used for sanitation purposes, commercial shipping, industrial intake and discharge, and for other purposes; and WHEREAS, the connection created between the Great Lakes Basin and the Mississippi River System has opened a pathway for aquatic invasive species from one ecosystem to invade the other; and WHEREAS, many invasions or the spread of aquatic invasive species have occurred via canals in the Great Lakes region, and some aquatic invasive species (e.g., the zebra mussel) have been extremely disruptive, both ecologically and economically; and WHEREAS, certain aquatic invasive species that have already caused significant harm threaten to expand their ranges, including the round goby, which has already migrated from the Great Lakes Basin into the Illinois River, and Asian carp species, which have already migrated into the Illinois River and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal; and WHEREAS, current efforts to block the migration of species consist of an electrical dispersal barrier (and a demonstration barrier still in operation) on the canal (near Romeoville, Illinois) with plans to construct a third electrical barrier and periodic application of fish toxicants; and WHEREAS, the current system of electric fences, while critically important to address the invasive species migration while allowing barge passage, is not a 100% effective way to address the trans-migration of species; and WHEREAS, environmental DNA evidence of Asian carp has been detected in many locations throughout the Chicago Area Waterway System above the electrical fences and in Lake Michigan; and WHEREAS, current state and federal action to prevent the invasion of Asian carp into the Great Lakes ecosystem has been inadequate to protect the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, the only fully-effective permanent solution for stopping the movement of live organisms between the Mississippi River System and the Great Lakes Basin is to physically separate the two, any other option (e.g. technology barriers; dead zones, perpetual chemical treatments) being doomed to failure; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled April 8–10, 2010, in Houston, TX hereby calls for the hydrological separation of the Mississippi River System and the Great Lakes Basin with the first priority severing the connection between the ecosystems at Chicago and eventually severing other connections between the ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to expedite the hydrological separation of the Mississippi River System and Great Lakes Basin; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that hydrological separation must permanently block passage of aquatic organisms while allowing for waterborne commerce on both sides of the divide with connections to rail, highway and alternative transportation systems.
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2010/04/trapping-in-national-wildlife-refuges/	Trapping in National Wildlife Refuges	Trapping in National Wildlife Refuges National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-09 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System protects over 150 million acres and includes 551 National Wildlife Refuges in every state and U.S. territory; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System is essential to the conservation of fish, wildlife and plants in the United States; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long supported professional scientific management of wildlife resources and their habitat on National Wildlife Refuges; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has recognized the importance of trapping on National Wildlife Refuges for predator control, for threatened and endangered species and migratory bird protection, habitat management, facilities protection, research, surveys, monitoring, public safety and health, feral animal control, population management, disease control, recreation, commerce and subsistence; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long recognized trapping as a legitimate recreational pursuit and a useful wildlife management tool; and WHEREAS, periodically state and federal regulations are proposed that are not based on principles of professional scientific management and would directly or indirectly prohibit or severely restrict trapping on National Wildlife Refuges; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010, in Houston, Texas, reaffirms trapping to be a legitimate recreational pursuit and a useful scientifically-based wildlife management practice; and supports hunting, fishing and trapping on lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System when such activities are scientifically-regulated and are shown to be compatible with the primary purpose of these lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes governmental regulations that would directly or indirectly prohibit or severely restrict trapping on National Wildlife Refuges if such regulations are not based on principles of professional scientific management.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2010/04/shark-conservation/	Shark Conservation	Shark Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 23, 2010 Resolutions Number: 2010-10 WHEREAS, sharks have roamed our seas since before the time of dinosaurs, but their long reign at the top of the ocean food chain may be ending if measures are not taken to recover overharvested populations; and WHEREAS, due to their late maturation and low reproductive rates, shark species in our fisheries are among the most susceptible to overfishing; and WHEREAS, roughly 73 million sharks are caught annually by commercial fishing industry worldwide; and WHEREAS, numerous scientific studies have documented huge declines in shark populations, by as much as 80% in some shark populations in U.S. waters since the 1970s; and WHEREAS, increased demand for shark products has created one of the greatest impacts on shark populations through the wasteful practice of shark-finning – catching a shark, slicing off its fins, and discarding the shark (often still alive), at sea; and WHEREAS, shark fins are valued for the Asian delicacy “shark fin soup” while shark meat, on the other hand, has little value in most seafood markets; and WHEREAS, shark fins should only come from scientifically managed fisheries with approved shark fishery management plans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 8-10, 2010 in Houston, Texas, urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to prohibit the wasteful practice of shark finning and to prohibit the transfer of shark fins from one vessel to another vessel at sea, or the receipt of shark fins in such a transfer without the fin naturally attached to the corresponding carcass; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to require a fins-attached policy for all U.S. shark fisheries, including fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Pacific Ocean; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to promote shark conservation and reduce shark finning by other countries, especially by nations that export shark products to the U.S.
	2009	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/green-education-and-training-making-the-new-clean-energy-future-a-reality/	Green Education and Training: Making the New Clean Energy Future a Reality	Green Education and Training: Making the New Clean Energy Future a Reality National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-01 WHEREAS, global warming creates an unprecedented environmental threat not only to wildlife and its habitat, but also to the health, security, safety and prosperity of people worldwide; and WHEREAS, the United States must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% of current levels by 2020 and by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 in order to avert the most serious consequences of global climate change, and to meet these targets our nation must have a population that is knowledgeable, ready, and prepared to reduce our nation’s energy consumption and trained to transition to our new green economy; and WHEREAS, cap and invest legislation to curb global warming pollution will also create unparalleled opportunities for new careers and public and private investment as we move to a clean energy economy; and WHEREAS, widely accessible education and training in green technology jobs is essential for economic recovery, and environmental sustainability; and WHEREAS, more than 2.3 million jobs in the renewable energy sector have been created in recent years and this number is expected to grow significantly over the next decade; and WHEREAS, stimulus investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency programs will train approximately 140,000 Americans for green jobs in the next two years and create new green jobs through billions of dollars of investments in a unified national smart grid, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and green building design; and WHEREAS, the quality of life of many working Americans could be improved with appropriate job education and training programs in the new clean energy economy; and WHEREAS, our nation’s higher education institutions, including more than 1,200 community colleges, need additional financial resources to educate and re-train workers in green jobs for the future, including energy retrofits, alternative energy careers, sustainable agriculture, and other opportunities; and WHEREAS, one third of the student population of our nation’s community colleges are from minority populations and community colleges provide the most economical opportunity for higher education and job training; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s commitment to creating a new energy future and career opportunities for future generations focuses on exchanging information on best practices for green jobs education and training at universities and community colleges across the country; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s vision of our transition to a new clean energy future should result in high-quality, accessible green collar jobs for diverse, under-represented populations and communities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby urges Congress to use the opportunity of cap and invest legislation to support green jobs and sustainability education and training at our nation’s universities and community colleges and other career training institutions and programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly encourages government at the federal, state and local levels to support green job education and training within the existing structure of America’s education systems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports green job education and training programs for workers at universities, community colleges, and any other career training education institutions and programs across the country to ensure a smooth transition to the green economy, to promote clean energy, and to protect wildlife from global warming.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/presidential-commission-on-americans-outdoors/	Presidential Commission on Americans Outdoors	Presidential Commission on Americans Outdoors National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-02 WHEREAS, Americans today are less connected to the outdoors than any time in human history, as evidenced by recent surveys that show children today spend half as much time outdoors as they did just twenty years ago, and as evidenced by decreasing visitation at National Parks and National Forests, as well as declining state revenues from hunting and fishing licenses; and WHEREAS, our nation must prepare and educate natural resource managers and recreation professionals to safeguard our public lands and natural resources from the impacts that detrimental natural events and adverse human activities will have on our public lands, natural resources, wildlife, and recreation assets; and WHEREAS, outdoor recreation provides key opportunities to connect communities, children, and families with nature, and these opportunities must be expanded so more Americans have the chance to enjoy the outdoors; and WHEREAS, the first Presidential Commission established in 1958, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC), resulted in key new federal supports for conservation and recreation, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Wilderness Act, the National Trails System, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and other new federal, state and local policies; and WHEREAS, the second Presidential Commission established in 1985, the President’s Commission on Americans Outdoors (PCAO), resulted in significant action at the state and local level including numerous new recreation and open space bond issues, new tax initiatives, new public private partnerships, creation of greenways, and improved outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities; and WHEREAS, in July 2008, an Outdoor Resources

		<p>Review Group (ORRG) was established to provide recommendations to the Administration and the Congress in anticipation of the formal creation of a third Presidential Commission; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby urges Congress and the Administration to establish and strongly support a Presidential Commission on Americans Outdoors to make recommendations on crucial issues such as connecting children to nature and the impact of humankind on our natural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly encourages government at the federal, state and local levels to support and fund outdoor recreation and educational opportunities that connect children, families, and communities with nature to foster a stronger conservation ethic and improve children’s health, both of which have long-term benefits to the economy.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/eeco-schools-u-s-a/	<p>Eco-Schools U.S.A.</p>	<p>Eco-Schools U.S.A. National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-03 WHEREAS, America faces numerous, profound environmental challenges and U.S. elementary and secondary schools will be called upon to prepare students to become effective stewards of the environment and to participate in a new, clean energy economy that is built upon environmental sustainability; and WHEREAS, the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) in Denmark, a non-governmental organization (NGO) affiliated with the United Nations Environment Programme, selected the National Wildlife Federation as its U.S. host organization for the International Eco-Schools program, establishing this program in the United States for the first time; and WHEREAS, Eco-Schools USA will combine effective “green” management of school facilities and grounds with high-quality environmental education and volunteerism, through an organized process of building a team of students, faculty, administrators, parents, and community leaders that will create an action plan to measurably improve their environmental performance and educational effectiveness as a demonstration for future living; and WHEREAS, Eco-Schools USA will focus on eight primary areas, including energy and water, travel and traffic, sustainable school grounds, sustainable consumption and waste, global dimensions of sustainability, the “Green Hour,” climate change education, and community engagement, to educate students, faculty, and community on these important issues and also develop pathways to becoming more sustainable in school, at home, and in the larger community; and WHEREAS, there is a solid base of research that demonstrates how environment-based education programs improve student motivation to learn, student behavior, critical analysis skills, and academic performance, including standardized test scores; and WHEREAS, surveys indicate that schools waste an average of 25 percent of their electricity and water, and American schools spend \$6 billion annually on utilities, and Eco-Schools USA will help to address and reduce this waste; and WHEREAS, schools with environment-based programs present fewer toxic risks to students, lower stress levels, and offer students more opportunities for healthy time outdoors which has positive impacts on students’ physical and mental health; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby urges Congress and the Administration to advance policies and fund programs to support schools throughout our nation to prepare students to become effective stewards of the environment, to make schools more environmentally and energy sustainable, and to educate students, faculty and the community about this sustainability; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly encourages state and local government, including governors, state boards of education, mayors, local school boards, school superintendents, and school principals to support these school initiatives.</p>
https://affiliate.s.nwf.org/2009/05/state-plans-to-connect-children-with-nature/	<p>State Plans to Connect Children with Nature</p>	<p>State Plans to Connect Children with Nature National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-04 WHEREAS, to sustain the natural world and safeguard wildlife requires the stewardship of future generations; and WHEREAS, stewardship is not possible without a strong sense of connection to the natural world; and WHEREAS, America’s children are losing their connection with our natural world, an alienation that threatens the future of our nation’s great natural resources and the quality of life for future citizens, diminishes use of the senses, creates attention difficulties and causes higher rates of physical and emotional illness and obesity; and WHEREAS, spending frequent time outdoors in unstructured and structured experiences is the best way to develop a connection to nature and the foundation on which to build an environmental stewardship ethic; and WHEREAS, states across this land must renew their efforts to ensure that our children have abundant opportunities to connect with the places they live and grow, to become informed and responsible stewards of the environment, and who are prepared for future environmental challenges and opportunities as individual citizens and as members of the workforce; and WHEREAS, environmental education increases student engagement in science, improves student achievement in core subject areas, and increases student awareness about individual actions they can take to restore the health of the natural environment; and WHEREAS, open space, parks, natural play areas, greenways, trails, water bodies, and other green features of the built environment provide children the opportunity to experience nature close to home; and WHEREAS, conservation parks and recreation facilities and personnel are important resources for connecting children with nature; and WHEREAS, increasing contact with nature has measurable health benefits for children; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliated organizations support a comprehensive policy approach to connecting children with the natural world that incorporates policies relating to parks, schools, built environment, and public health; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby urges Governors and State Legislatures to issue executive orders or pass legislation creating and implementing a comprehensive state plan to connect children, families, and communities with nature to foster a stronger conservation ethic and to improve children’s health, both of which have long-term benefits.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/incentives-for-building-contractors-to-increase-energy-conservation-in-existing-homes-and-structures/	Incentives for Building Contractors to Increase Energy Conservation in Existing Homes and Structures	<p>Incentives for Building Contractors to Increase Energy Conservation in Existing Homes and Structures National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-05 WHEREAS, climate change is a serious threat to forests, wildlife and habitat, and local economies that depend on natural resources; and WHEREAS, energy conservation helps reduce the pollution that contributes to climate change; and WHEREAS, buildings are responsible for more than 45 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change; and WHEREAS, the majority of the U.S. population lives and works in older structures often without updated energy saving materials, efficient central heating sources, and energy efficient windows, insulation, lighting, storm doors, etc.; and WHEREAS, existing state and federal energy programs have been effective incentives for people who have had the ability to match available funding or use tax incentives; and WHEREAS, the existing federal tax deduction incentives are not sufficient in that they only work for those who can afford to take the deductions; and WHEREAS, solar, geothermal, and other low emission technologies often require larger upfront retrofit investments compared to traditional building materials and technologies; and WHEREAS, homeowners and small businesses, especially during the recession, are less able to afford or finance the significant upfront costs to improve home energy efficiency; and WHEREAS, there is a need to put skilled people back to work to conserve energy, revitalize neighborhoods and cities, and put human energy and value back into what exists; and WHEREAS, a new federal “Energy Conservation Incentive Program For Contractors” could help homeowners/small local business owners match existing state incentives for energy updates; and WHEREAS, a program that gives incentives to contractors to do energy efficiency retro-fitting projects would ultimately help the economy and the majority of the population who live or work in older houses or buildings; and WHEREAS, funding for training and certification of contractors would encourage proper use of incentive funding; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2 2009 in Pittsburgh, PA, urges Congress and the Administration to enact legislation to encourage the conservation of energy by the American public that live and work in existing structures by: 1) continuing the tax incentives for energy conservation upgrades for homeowners; and 2) continuing funding into existing state energy conservation programs; and 3) creating an “Energy Conservation Incentive Program for Contractors” to update existing homes and structures for energy conservation and for training and certification.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/reducing-coal-power-plant-pollutant/	Reducing Coal Power Plant Pollutants	<p>Reducing Coal Power Plant Pollutants National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-06 WHEREAS, to prevent the worst impacts of climate change, scientists say that greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced as swiftly as possible; and WHEREAS, climate change could have catastrophic consequences for people, wildlife and the natural resources on which we depend if pollution that contributes to climate change is not dramatically cut; and WHEREAS, coal use, primarily for electricity generation, currently accounts for approximately 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide and approximately 27 percent in the U.S.; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Energy Information Administration currently projects coal use in the U.S. to grow by more than 16% by 2030; and WHEREAS, more than half of U.S. electricity is generated by power plants that burn coal; and WHEREAS, in addition to producing greenhouse gas emissions, coal use poses several other environmental threats, including production of pollutants that can endanger public health, such as nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxides, mercury and other hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), as well as mining and ash disposal practices that can critically impair natural resources; and WHEREAS, research, development, and deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies has substantial potential to reduce energy demand and meet energy supply; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby urges federal and state lawmakers to support policies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the nation’s existing coal-fired power plants at a minimum rate of 20% by 2020, leading to an 80% reduction by 2050; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges old, inefficient coal-fired power plants be retired when cleaner energy alternatives are available; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges that before the construction of new coal-fired power plants, an assessment is done and a determination is made that alternatives, including energy efficiency and renewable energy generation, are not viable to meet anticipated new demand; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges that if a new coal-fired power plant is constructed, it be required to capture and permanently store or sequester its carbon emissions upon startup, and achieve near zero carbon emissions within 10 years of start-up; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges that any carbon emissions resulting from coal combustion be captured and permanently stored or sequestered in a manner that ensures performance, public health, and minimal impacts on water, wildlife and wildlife habitat.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/international-action-on-climate-change/	International Action on Climate Change	<p>International Action on Climate Change National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-07 WHEREAS, global warming creates an unprecedented environmental threat not only to wildlife and its habitat, but also to the security, safety and prosperity of people worldwide that cannot be solved without a global cooperative solution; and WHEREAS, to prevent the worst impacts of global warming, scientists say that global warming pollution must be reduced as swiftly and deeply as possible and developed countries as a whole need to reduce their global warming pollution by at least 80% by 2050; and WHEREAS, historically the U.S. is a leading emitter of global warming pollution and has a significant and unique leadership role to play in securing a fair climate treaty with both developed and developing nations that are seeking a new climate agreement; and WHEREAS, the International Energy Agency projects that global energy demand could increase 45% by 2050 and fossil fuels, particularly coal, in developing countries will account for much of that increase; and WHEREAS, many developing countries are taking action to reduce global warming pollution, but their effectiveness will depend on assistance from developed countries to finance the deployment of clean energy technology, protect forests, and confront lack of access to energy by poor communities; and WHEREAS, deforestation in developing countries accounts for about 20% of all human-caused CO2 emissions and has devastating impacts on watersheds, and conversely, tropical forest growth absorbs about 20% of CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and protects fresh water resources; and WHEREAS, the adverse impacts of global warming—including increased probability of natural disasters, spread of disease, and food and water shortages—will fall disproportionately on the poorest countries that have done the least to contribute to global warming and have the smallest capacity to adapt to them; and WHEREAS, climate change acts as a “threat multiplier” in some of the most volatile regions of the world by destabilizing economies and undermining stability and security in developing countries; and WHEREAS, the “Bali Road Map”, which was adopted at the thirteenth session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bali, Indonesia in 2007, emphasized the importance of assisting developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation, deploy clean energy technology, and adapt to unavoidable climate impacts, and committed toward agreeing on a new international climate treaty in Copenhagen in 2009; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, urges the U.S. government to expeditiously negotiate and ratify a fair and effective international treaty</p>

		that will, in accord with scientific findings, avoid climate change by keeping any further rise in global temperatures below 2 degrees Fahrenheit, and assist developing countries in deploying clean energy technology, avoiding deforestation, preventing fresh water shortages, and adapting to the unavoidable impacts of global warming; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, to do its part in reaching a global agreement, NWF calls upon Congress to pass global warming legislation that includes specific targets to reduce global warming pollution as swiftly and deeply as possible in accordance with current climate science; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, to negotiate an international treaty, NWF urges Congress to adopt global warming legislation that includes measures, with necessary funding levels where appropriate, to: a) assist developing countries to deploy clean energy technologies to launch rapid transformations to low-carbon economies, b) build strong institutions to reduce deforestation through improved law enforcement, land management and public participation by local communities and recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and c) cope with the unavoidable impacts of global warming and equitably protect the most vulnerable people and natural resources from harm.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/oil-shale-development-must-not-jeopardize-fish-wildlife-and-water/	Oil Shale Development Must Not Jeopardize Fish, Wildlife and Water	Oil Shale Development Must Not Jeopardize Fish, Wildlife and Water National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-08 WHEREAS, oil shale production is dramatically more CO2 intensive than conventional hydrocarbon production and even the best emerging technologies would result in 20-45% more global warming pollution per gallon of fuel produced compared to conventional gasoline; and WHEREAS, the vast majority of oil shale is located in arid states with limited water resources and oil shale production may require up to five gallons of water to produce each gallon of fuel, meaning that a viable commercial oil shale industry could consume enough water to support two cities the size of Denver (more than 315 million gallons of water daily); and WHEREAS, leasing of lands for oil shale production puts at risk millions of acres of wildlife habitat throughout the Rocky Mountain West important to hunters, anglers and other wildlife enthusiasts, including the Green River Formation, which is home to some of the most valuable wildlife habitat in the United States, and where most of America's oil shale is found; and WHEREAS, production of oil shale has other adverse environmental impacts, including acid and metal drainage into surface-water and groundwater, increased erosion, and particulate matter air pollution; WHEREAS, 1.5 tons of spent material can be produced for every barrel of oil, resulting in millions of tons of material generated each year by a commercial oil shale operation; and WHEREAS, the spent material produced by oil shale is very likely to contaminate ground and surface waters with salts and arsenic, affecting not only wildlife, habitats and the human population, but also water quality for millions of down stream users in the greater Colorado River drainage basin; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, calls upon the Administration and Congress to take necessary steps to halt the commercial oil shale leasing on public lands until the technology is developed to ensure that the production of transportation fuels from oil shale does not result in a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions when compared to conventional oil production, threaten limited water resources in arid regions, or impair important wildlife habitat, sensitive species, and public recreation access; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the Administration to ensure that all leasing of public lands for oil shale research and development includes sufficient measures to avoid, minimize, and fully mitigate significant impacts on important wildlife habitat, sensitive species, public recreation access, and limited water resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to end subsidies and other incentives for oil shale development, including those for refinery upgrades to process oil shale and other high-carbon feedstocks.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/restoration-of-the-longleaf-pine-ecosystem/	Restoration of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	Restoration of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-09 WHEREAS, the longleaf pine ecosystem once dominated the southeastern United States, encompassing more than 89 million acres in nine states from southeast Virginia to east Texas; and WHEREAS, the longleaf pine ecosystem is one of the most ecologically diverse systems in the world – rivaling even tropical rainforests; and WHEREAS, longleaf pine forests are home to some of the most rare and unique plants and animals on the continent including: Approximately 900 plant species found in longleaf pine forests and nowhere else in the world 170 of the 290 reptiles and amphibians occurring in the Southeastern U.S. 26 federally listed endangered or threatened species, including the red-cockaded woodpecker, gopher tortoise and flatwoods salamander; and WHEREAS, the longleaf pine ecosystem is valued not only for its outstanding biodiversity and its habitat value, but also for its aesthetic appeal, for the quality of the longleaf pine lumber, and for its natural resistance to fire, insects, diseases, and wind; and WHEREAS, longleaf pine is suitable for multiple management objectives, making it very attractive to private landowners; and WHEREAS, longleaf pine could play a significant role in carbon sequestration; and WHEREAS, today the longleaf pine forests are one of the most threatened ecosystems in North America with less than three percent of the original longleaf pine forests remaining; and WHEREAS, research conducted by the USDA Southern Forest Resource Assessment estimates a further loss of as much as 19 million forest acres by 2040 within the historic range of longleaf pine from development and other conversion pressures if current trends continue; and WHEREAS, restoration of the longleaf pine ecosystem within its historic range is of high importance and the actions needed to achieve restoration are many and varied; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, supports national, regional, and state efforts to advance landscape level restoration of the longleaf pine ecosystem throughout its historic range in the southeastern United States.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/protection-of-the-neches-river-in-texas-a-national-treasure/	Protection of the Neches River in Texas, a National Treasure	Protection of the Neches River in Texas, a National Treasure National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-10 WHEREAS, the Neches River, located in the Texas Forest Country, is a river of great scenic beauty; and WHEREAS, the Neches River corridor contains the longest contiguous stretch of forested, riparian wildlife habitat left in Texas; and WHEREAS, the Neches River and its bottomland forests, located in the heart of the North American Central Flyway, provide crucial habitat for wildlife and migrating waterfowl and songbirds; and WHEREAS, the overbanking flows of the Neches River are vital for maintaining the ecosystems of two national forests, two wilderness areas, several state wildlife areas, and the exceptionally diverse habitat of the Big Thicket National Preserve; and WHEREAS, the timing and volume of freshwater flows from the Neches River into Sabine Lake estuary are key factors influencing salinity gradient and delivery of nutrients, sediments and organisms; and WHEREAS, these functions are, in turn, important elements affecting populations of shrimp, mollusks, and numerous species of fish and also affecting recreational and commercial fishing and shrimping in both Texas and Louisiana; and WHEREAS, the Neches River has played an important role in Texas' history, providing transportation, food, and shelter to Native Americans, early Texas settlers, and later the timber industry; and WHEREAS, the Neches River is threatened by various dam proposals that together would inundate a hundred miles of river and 175,000 acres of floodplain forests; and WHEREAS, the Texas 2007 State Water Plan includes alternative water supply options sufficient to meet projected water

		needs at reasonable cost and with less environmental damage than new dams on the Neches River; and WHEREAS, designating the Neches River as a National Wild and Scenic River would protect the river and riverside landowners from unneeded dams; and WHEREAS, designating the Neches River as a National Wild and Scenic River would increase its visibility as a tourist destination, thus providing more outdoor recreation potential and an enhancement to the local economy; and WHEREAS, a diverse coalition of groups and individuals in the Neches River Valley, and across Texas, supports designating the Neches River as a National Wild and Scenic River; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, urges a study of the designation of the Neches River as a Wild and Scenic River, and its ultimate addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/economic-stimulus-protection-of-water-resources-and-investments-to-address-global-warming/	Economic Stimulus, Protection of Water Resources and Investments to Address Global Warming	Economic Stimulus, Protection of Water Resources and Investments to Address Global Warming National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-11 WHEREAS, Congress has recently passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 economic stimulus legislation, including funding for a wide variety of water resources, energy and transportation and other public works developments and programs; and WHEREAS, in cases of allocation of stimulus monies for public works projects, the potential exists that poorly directed stimulus or other funding could substantially undermine environmental protections, including hard-fought victories such as defeat of the Yazoo Backwater Pump; and WHEREAS, Congress has also recently passed the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations legislation, which includes additional funding and earmarks for economically wasteful and environmentally damaging projects, including attempts to move forward with long-controversial Mississippi River Basin projects, such as the vetoed Yazoo Backwater Pump, Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River Navigation Expansion (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin), Grand Prairie Irrigation Demonstration Project (Arkansas), and others; and WHEREAS, almost immediately the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which received an additional \$4.6 billion of stimulus funds, began seeking support for plans to conduct maintenance dredging and channelization of streams in the Upper Yazoo River Basin of the Mississippi Delta, which streams have been among the highest in aquatic biological productivity in the nation, and which activity would reverse natural ecosystem restoration processes and increase the frequency and magnitude of flooding in the lower Mississippi Delta; and WHEREAS, in August, 2008, after decades of controversy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a Section 404(c) veto of the Corps of Engineers' Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant (Mississippi), finally halting a project that has long threatened to damage or destroy as much as 200,000 acres of Mississippi Delta wetlands and habitat; and such veto constitutes a substantial victory for the nation's environment and for the people of the Mississippi Delta region; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby calls upon the Administration and Congress to direct the Army Corps of Engineers to cease the planning for or implementation of maintenance dredging and channelization of streams in the Upper Yazoo River Basin of the Mississippi River region; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation also calls upon the Administration and Congress to adhere to existing environmental safeguards and adopt strong criteria and controls on all economic recovery stimulus and other public works spending to avoid continued damage to the environment, waste of public resources, and inappropriate flood plain development, and to assure that such funding supports sustainable protection and restoration of the health and productivity of the nation's waters ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that wherever possible such funding should directly contribute to improvements to the nation's energy efficiency, the development of renewable resources and the reduction of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/gulf-of-maine-restoration/	Gulf of Maine Restoration	Gulf of Maine Restoration National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-12 WHEREAS, the Gulf of Maine and its abundant biological diversity are vital to human health and the region's economy and millions of people depend on the Gulf of Maine for food, recreation, and transportation; and WHEREAS, it is a unique ecosystem, whose beauty and bounty enrich the lives of all who live, work and visit there; and WHEREAS, each day, the Gulf of Maine watershed and its streams, lakes, bays, and beaches are damaged by untreated sewage, toxic pollution, invasive species, and loss of wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the threat of climate change is one of the most serious threats to the natural and man-made environment humanity has ever confronted; and WHEREAS, the effects of climate change are already being seen in our coastline, e.g. changes in species range and distribution and ocean acidification damage to shellfish; and WHEREAS, a key strategy in adapting to the effects of climate change is to immediately increase the health and resiliency of ecosystems; and WHEREAS, restoration of ecosystems and reduction of non-climate stressors are key tactics to safeguard wildlife and people from the impacts of climate change; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has urged Congress to adopt a climate change program that will provide funding for natural resource programs nationwide, including restoration of ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the Gulf of Maine parallels the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Everglades, Louisiana Coast, and Puget Sound in the breadth and diversity of natural resources and in its dependent human populations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, hereby recognizes the Gulf of Maine as one of America's critically important ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation endorses the creation of a public/private partnership in the region to develop a Gulf of Maine Ecosystem Restoration Program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this partnership should build on the region's existing restoration plans and programs to identify a comprehensive future strategy and consider restoration priorities that bridge human and wildlife needs and adapt to changing climate conditions by: upgrading aging storm water and waste water treatment systems, combating invasive species, cleaning up toxic sediments in rivers and harbors, protecting and restoring wildlife habitat, including access for migratory fish, developmental habitat for marine fish species, and wetland habitat for birds, abating nutrient loading in rainwater runoff from agricultural and residential sources, and adopting other strategies to address problems that may be unique to the region.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/natural-resource-s-adaptation-funding-and-global-warming/	<h2>Natural Resources Adaptation Funding and Global Warming</h2>	<p>Natural Resources Adaptation Funding and Global Warming National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-13</p> <p>WHEREAS, global warming is already adversely impacting fish and wildlife, their habitats, and other natural resources and presents an unprecedented threat to the survival of our natural heritage; and WHEREAS, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projects that with a two to four degree Fahrenheit rise in global temperature, 20-30% of species are at increased risk of extinction, and even at increases of less than this amount, ecosystem resilience would be impaired, threatening already imperiled species and habitats; and WHEREAS, natural resources are the foundation of public health, providing clean air, clean water and protection to people and communities from floods, hurricanes, and other catastrophic weather events; and WHEREAS, natural resources are the foundation of the American economy, with outdoor recreation, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, paddling, wildlife viewing, and other activities, contributing over \$700 billion annually to the United States economy and supporting over 6 million jobs, and ecosystem services providing far more economic value, estimated to be trillions of dollars annually; and WHEREAS, Americans have an ethical responsibility to help prevent human-caused extinctions to the extent possible and to remedy and prevent damage to natural resources caused by global warming; and WHEREAS, federal, state and tribal natural resource and wildlife managers must address the many new threats of global warming while continuing to address ongoing threats to fish, wildlife, and natural resources, such as loss of habitat, invasive species, disease outbreaks, extreme weather events, all of which could be made worse due to global warming; and WHEREAS, protecting America's natural resources from global warming will need to be done across ecosystems with inter-departmental and inter-agency coordination and require multi-year studies and projects; and WHEREAS, the principle of "polluter pays" has been established as the moral and legal guidance in conservation and natural resource protection, ranging in laws from "Superfund" cleanup to the Clean Air Act to the Clean Water Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, calls on Congress and the Administration to enact federal legislation that: requires federal agencies to write and implement plans to safeguard natural resources and wildlife from global warming based on best-available science and community values; and requires these plans are coordinated among agencies; and requires these plans are regularly updated to reflect the best currently available science and local community values; and provides Indian tribes the necessary resources and technical assistance to develop and implement plans to safeguard their natural resources and fish and wildlife from global warming based on best-available science and traditional, tribal knowledge; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to pass federal legislation that provides annual dedicated funding to federal, state and tribal agencies responsible for implementing the natural resource plans, with funding at a scale commensurate with the scope of the problem and cost of implementing solutions to address climate change impacts on natural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that funding for implementing plans to safeguard natural resources from global warming be provided in federal legislation that requires a reduction in the emissions causing global warming, such that the entities responsible for global warming pollution provide funding to protect natural resources and wildlife from the impacts of global warming.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2009/05/wild-salmon-and-steelhead-recovery-on-lower-columbia-river/	<h2>Wild Salmon and Steelhead Recovery on Lower Columbia River</h2>	<p>Wild Salmon and Steelhead Recovery on Lower Columbia River National Wildlife Federation May 15, 2009 Resolutions Number: 2009-14</p> <p>WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is fully committed to saving endangered and threatened species through the protection and restoration of their natural habitat and to maintaining healthy populations of all wildlife species, which avoids the necessity to list species; and WHEREAS, wild salmon and steelhead populations, already adversely affected by human activities such as flood control and hydroelectric power production, are being further affected by the current management framework, with 13 out of the 18 species of Columbia River salmon and steelhead listed as threatened or endangered and protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); and WHEREAS, the Warm Springs, Umatilla, Yakama, and Nez Perce tribes have treaty-protected fishing rights on the Columbia River and recently completed a ten-year fisheries management plan with the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and the federal government, which includes fisheries arrangements designed to achieve the equitable harvest sharing principles outlined in the U.S. v. Oregon and other federal court decisions; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is fully committed to working with and fostering collaboration among all stakeholders to conserve wild salmon and steelhead on the Lower Columbia River; and WHEREAS, the Lower Columbia fishery produces high-quality fish for human consumption, supporting an important commercial fishing industry, as well as trophy-class salmon and steelhead and a robust sports fishing industry, all of which generate tens of thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars of revenue in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada; and WHEREAS, the inadvertent harvesting (by-catch) of threatened and endangered species in the Lower Columbia prematurely closes commercial and sport fishing seasons in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, diminishing the socio-economic, political and environmental significance of the fishery; and WHEREAS, in the current absence of abundant wild populations, hatchery salmon and steelhead in the Lower Columbia are important for ecosystem health, subsistence cultures, sport/recreational fishing, and commercial fishing; and WHEREAS, excessive hatchery salmon and steelhead competing and inter-breeding with wild salmon and steelhead can cause damage to wild salmon and steelhead populations; and WHEREAS, commercial gill-net operations on the Lower Columbia River inadvertently harvest significant numbers of ESA-listed salmon and steelhead, as well as non-ESA-listed wild salmon, steelhead and sturgeon, thereby harming conservation efforts to restore all these wild species to self-sustaining populations; and WHEREAS, commercial gill-net operations in Select Area Fisheries Enhancement (SAFE) areas are less susceptible to by-catch of ESA-listed species and are able to harvest hatchery fish more intensively, with a 95% recapture rate of the returning hatchery fish, thereby reducing the number of stray hatchery salmon and steelhead competing and inter-breeding with wild fish; and WHEREAS, reducing or eliminating the by-catch of all wild fish species in the Lower Columbia would be beneficial to the recovery of these populations; and WHEREAS, solutions may exist to mitigate negative impacts of inadvertent by-catch of wild fish species in the Lower Columbia without significantly impacting commercial gill-net operations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 30 – May 2, 2009, in Pittsburgh, PA, supports efforts to recover ESA-listed wild salmon and steelhead populations and reduce by-catch of these species and other wild fish on the Lower Columbia River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Oregon and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife to minimize the by-catch of ESA-listed salmon and steelhead and other wild fish, while abiding by the 2008-2017 United States v. Oregon Management Agreement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges tribal, regional, and state governments and the federal government to collaborate in development and implementation of policies that aid in the recovery and conservation of wild fish populations to ensure the restoration of self-sustaining and harvestable wild salmon and steelhead populations for the benefit of all who live in and visit the irreplaceable Columbia River Ecosystem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National</p>

		Wildlife Federation urges regional resource managers to consider appropriate development of areas known as Select Area Fisheries Enhancement (SAFE) fishing areas in a way that reduces the number of stray hatchery fish in wild fish spawning grounds during wild fish spawning season and decreases by-catch of wild fish, while increasing the available catch for commercial gill-net fishing to sustainable commercial catch in the Lower Columbia.
	2008	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/global-warming-education-in-american-schools/	Global Warming Education in American Schools	Global Warming Education in American Schools National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-01 WHEREAS, due to global warming, over the next several decades children in America's schools will be faced with an unprecedented environmental threat not only to wildlife and its habitat, but also to the security, safety and prosperity of people worldwide; and WHEREAS, global warming education will enable children and their families to learn about the human induced and human controlled causes of global warming, including population increases, carbon emissions caused by outdated building technologies, inefficient transportation, and life styles that demand high energy consumption, and to take action by making informed energy choices; and WHEREAS, due to global warming, higher average temperatures will cause many of the existing premises of environmental science to be recalculated and rethought, altering current conditions and issues related to ecosystem sustainability, to support healthy habitats and wildlife species; and WHEREAS, effective education on the science, societal, and economic effects of these changes will be essential for the next generation to comprehend and address them; and WHEREAS, leading climate scientists have concluded that the world must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% of current levels by 2020 and by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 in order to avert the most serious consequences of global climate change, and to meet these targets our nation must have a well-educated population that is knowledgeable about existing methods for addressing our nation's energy consumption; and WHEREAS, nature deficit in children, demonstrated by the fact that children today spend half as much time outside as children did 20 years ago and spend about 6.5 hours per day plugged into electronic media, increases the need to connect children to the natural world around them and for immediate global warming education programs linking outdoor activity in every school to benefit the cognitive abilities of children, fostering an appreciation for their natural world and a sense of stewardship; and WHEREAS, every American child should have a "Green Hour" every day, a time for unstructured play and interaction with the natural world; and WHEREAS, community-based conservation organizations play a vital role in engaging children in nature and promoting environmental education; and WHEREAS, hands on environmental education incorporating outdoor activity reconnects children to the natural world and yields academic benefits including higher math, reading, and language arts scores and also increases children's critical thinking skills, self-confidence, and academic motivation while addressing the growing problems of childhood diabetes, obesity and attention deficit; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation's commitment to creating a new energy future for future generations focuses on providing sound, age-appropriate global warming education for all ages by: training professionals, organizations and individuals to educate the general public, reaching out to future leaders via college campuses, and providing sound education materials and training for school age teachers and students; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 14-17, 2008, in Keystone, CO, hereby urges Congress and state legislatures to pass legislation that supports comprehensive global warming education in American Schools and ensures that children and families have positive opportunities to connect with the outdoors and nature; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly encourages government at the federal, state and local levels to effectively incorporate global warming education into the existing structure of American education; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates support school students receiving effective, scientifically rigorous education about global warming, its solutions and its long term implications for wildlife, the environment, health and the economy (in accordance with the national guidelines developed by NWF in consultation with the North American Association for Environmental Education).
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/encouraging-conservation-groups-to-provide-leadership-in-reducing-global-warming/	Encouraging Conservation Groups to Provide Leadership in Reducing Global Warming	Encouraging Conservation Groups to Provide Leadership in Reducing Global Warming National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-02 WHEREAS, the threat of global warming is the most serious threat to the natural and man-made environment humanity has ever confronted; and WHEREAS, eminent scientists have stated that the world must reduce its rate of emission of global warming gases by no less than two percent a year to prevent catastrophic changes in sea level, climate, and other environmental factors; and WHEREAS, most scientists agree that the level of existing emission of global warming gases must be reduced by 80% by 2050; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has urged Congress to adopt a climate change program which will result in the reduction of emissions by the United States at a rate of no less than two percent a year; and WHEREAS, it is incumbent on the National Wildlife Federation, affiliate members, and the conservation community at large to lead by example, by reducing emissions associated with their activities as quickly as possible and investing in meaningful offsets to cover the remaining emissions; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and affiliate members, at the annual meeting assembled May 14-17, 2008, in Keystone, CO, hereby challenges each conservation organization to commit to the reduction of emissions associated with all its activities by at least two percent per year beginning in 2008, until emissions are reduced by at least 80%; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the conservation community to determine its carbon footprint, using guidelines from organizations such as the World Resources Institute, in order to establish a baseline to track their efforts going forward; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the conservation community to track the business travel and commuting mileage of employees; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the conservation community to identify and use carbon offset providers that have been reviewed and highly rated; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the conservation community to switch from coal-produced energy to alternative and renewable energy sources to supply electricity needs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the conservation community to support the "green industry" by selecting vendors and providers who are also making efforts to reduce their carbon footprint; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the conservation community to begin instituting fundamental infrastructure changes in their programs, policies and practices to diminish dependence upon carbon, such as: Travel: Encouraging and providing employee incentives for public transportation, carpooling, bicycling, hybrid and electric vehicles. Promoting telecommuting. Providing on-site childcare and electric fleet vehicles. Increasing the use of conference call technology for

		<p>organizational meetings to reduce travel. Inventorying employee travel for purposes of reduction, mitigation, or offset actions. Buildings: Encouraging retrofitting organizational facilities for green energy and conservation. Reducing standby mode electronics. Siting new organization buildings on mass transit lines, near affordable housing. Providing incentives for employees to reduce the carbon footprint of their homes. Investments: Directing organizational investment portfolios into more green investments. Publications: Reducing organizational printed publications and paper use through electronic alternatives, eliminating waste, and utilizing more efficient technologies.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/pascagoula-river-and-gulf-of-mexico-water-protection/	Pascagoula River and Gulf of Mexico Water Protection	<p>Pascagoula River and Gulf of Mexico Water Protection National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-03 WHEREAS, the Pascagoula River is the last unimpeded major river system in the contiguous 48 states and is uniquely representative of the early southeastern landscape; and WHEREAS, the River system's bottomland forests, marshes, savannas and aquatic habitats support rare and spectacular wildlife such as the Gulf sturgeon and 23 threatened or endangered species; and WHEREAS, more than 250 species of birds use its extensive north-south forested corridor as a critical area for foraging and resting during intercontinental migrations; and WHEREAS, the Pascagoula River is utilized extensively as a natural resource by citizens throughout the region and beyond for fishing, hunting, ecotourism, water sports, bird watching, and as an inspiration for other cultural endeavors; and WHEREAS, the Pascagoula River, its associated estuary and the Gulf of Mexico serve as nurseries and habitats for commercial and recreational fin- and shellfisheries that provide jobs and have important economic impacts for Mississippi's coastal counties; and WHEREAS, activities that alter the functional dynamics of this floodplain river ecosystem and associated flora and fauna also impact local citizens; and WHEREAS, the Strategic Petroleum Site at Richton proposes to take 50 million gallons of water per day for a five-year period from the upper reaches of the Pascagoula River; and WHEREAS, extractions of such large volumes of water from the Pascagoula River (up to 25% of seasonal flow) will have harmful effects on this pristine southern river ecosystem, its renewable living resources, and human interactions with these resources; and WHEREAS, transport of nearly 80 billion gallons of hyper-saline water (brine) from the Strategic Petroleum Site at Richton for approximately 100 miles of pipeline to the Gulf of Mexico off the State of Mississippi increases the risk of catastrophic pollution of the Pascagoula River ecosystem as well as harm to the state's coastal marshes, marine species and their essential habitats, and near shore marine environments, including a treasured National Seashore; and WHEREAS, this discharge of brine will have a negative impact on commercial and recreational fisheries that contribute significantly to the region's cultural and socio-economic well-being, particularly during the lengthy recovery from Hurricane Katrina; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in the annual meeting assembled May 14-17, 2008 in Keystone, Colorado calls upon the U.S. Department of Energy to address seasonal aspects of flow reduction resulting from its proposed water withdrawal from the Pascagoula River with a principal focus on determining impacts to floral, faunal, sociological, and economical dynamics of this incomparable river system; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Department of Energy to evaluate and pursue alternatives to the Strategic Petroleum Site project at Richton as per the guidelines of the National Environmental Policy Act that fully address potential impacts to the cultural, social, socio-economic, biological, and anthropologic values associated with the Pascagoula River ecosystem, its associated estuary and Gulf of Mexico. Results of this evaluation of need, alternative site selection, design and construction methods must be presented to the Governor of Mississippi, all state and federal natural resource agencies, and the general public.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/responsible-oil-and-gas-development-on-our-public-lands/	Responsible Oil and Gas Development on Our Public Lands	<p>Responsible Oil and Gas Development on Our Public Lands National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-04 WHEREAS, the public lands managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield by the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Rocky Mountain West support world class cold water fisheries, provide important core habitat and migration corridors for big game species, contain critical winter range for elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope, and support struggling populations of sage-grouse; and WHEREAS, more than 26 million acres of big game habitat, an area the size of Ohio, as well as millions of acres of sage-grouse habitat already have been leased for oil and gas development and more than 126,000 new oil and gas wells have been proposed on public lands in the West over the next 15 to 20 years; and WHEREAS, hunters, anglers, other members of the public who value wildlife, and wildlife professionals have been denied meaningful participation in the decision-making process about where oil and gas development on public lands is appropriate and how this development can be conducted to minimize impacts to wildlife and fisheries resources; and WHEREAS, oil and gas development has been exempted from common-sense laws and policies such as the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act that were originally put in place to protect wildlife, fish, water, and habitat from the adverse impacts of energy resource extraction; and WHEREAS, the state and federal agencies that manage wildlife and fisheries and oversee oil and gas development do not have adequate resources to monitor, plan, and properly manage the expanding number of oil and gas projects occurring on our public lands; and WHEREAS, the great tradition of public lands hunting and fishing, as well as other outdoor recreation, on public lands in the Rocky Mountain West currently is threatened by short sighted and often irresponsible oil and gas development; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in the annual meeting assembled May 14 -17 in Keystone, Colorado, calls upon the USFS and the BLM to adopt and implement a more balanced approach to the development of energy resources on our public lands, one that will ensure the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat now and in the future; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the federal land management agencies to employ the best available science regarding the wildlife impacts of oil and gas development and the efficacy of wildlife mitigation measures in order to ensure that wildlife and other important public lands resources are protected for future generations to enjoy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to repeal the onerous provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that frustrate public oversight and fast-track oil and gas development on our public lands at the expense of fisheries, wildlife, and communities in the Rocky Mountain West.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/support-for-using-the-best-available-science-to-protect-greater-sage-grouse-in-areas-scheduled-for-intensive-energy-development/	<p>Support for Using the Best Available Science to Conserve Greater Sage-Grouse in Areas Scheduled for Intensive Energy Development</p>	<p>Support for Using the Best Available Science to Conserve Greater Sage-Grouse in Areas Scheduled for Intensive Energy Development National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-05 WHEREAS, the Greater Sage-grouse is a highly sensitive species native to sagebrush ecosystems throughout the West which has experienced a substantial loss of habitat resulting in population declines in recent decades; and WHEREAS, the Greater Sage-grouse was petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act in 2000, was found “not-warranted” for listing by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 2005, and a Federal District Court in 2007 remanded that Finding to the USFWS instructing the agency to issue a new Finding by mid- 2009; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its western affiliates with Greater Sage-grouse in their states are committed to the long term conservation of Greater Sage-grouse and ensuring that Greater Sage-grouse populations are not allowed to decline to a point which would support listing as Threatened or Endangered; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its western affiliates with Greater Sage-grouse in their states support the preservation and improvement of Greater Sage-grouse habitat, as well as grazing and agricultural practices that are not detrimental to Greater Sage-grouse habitat; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its western affiliates with Greater Sage-grouse in their states support the responsible development of oil and gas and other energy resources which take into account the requirements of Greater Sage-grouse and their habitat, as well as other wildlife and their habitat needs; and WHEREAS, all state wildlife agencies with Greater Sage-grouse have expended a great deal of time and resources to develop Greater Sage-grouse conservation plans for their respective states; and WHEREAS, these state Greater Sage-grouse conservation plans identify similar risk factors for Greater Sage-grouse conservation, including energy development, invasive plants, uncontrolled wildfire, habitat fragmentation and other landscape level impacts; and WHEREAS, the pace of energy development on public lands has increased substantially since 2000, and is a major government-authorized action negatively affecting Greater Sage-grouse which is increasing exponentially; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the majority of federal Greater Sage-grouse habitat and has been actively leasing and permitting energy drilling of this habitat and WHEREAS, recent scientific studies on the effects of conventional oil and gas and coal bed methane development in Wyoming and Montana show that the BLM’s standard stipulations and mitigation to protect Greater Sage-grouse are ineffective at sustaining local Greater Sage-grouse populations; and WHEREAS, representatives of fish and wildlife agencies from a five-state area including Colorado met recently, reviewed the most current published scientific studies and issued a consensus report stating that core Greater Sage-grouse habitat areas need to be designated where no energy development will occur on the surface, that low density (<1 drilling pad per square mile) surface development aids local grouse population persistence, and that geographically-phased development can be used to maintain large functioning blocks of Greater Sage-grouse habitat; and WHEREAS, these State fish and game agencies concluded that implementation of the best available science “may enhance the likelihood that Greater Sage-grouse populations will persist at levels that allow historic uses such as grazing and agriculture and maintain their current distribution and abundance, thereby avoiding the need to list Greater Sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act.”; and WHEREAS, the agencies responsible for conservation of Greater Sage-grouse habitat and populations now have the opportunity to develop conservation plans that incorporate the best available science, and provide the greatest opportunity to ensure that Greater Sage-grouse populations are not allowed to decline to a point which would support a listing as Threatened or Endangered; and NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 14-17, 2008, in Keystone, Colorado urges that the BLM and other land management agencies defer energy development within occupied Greater Sage-grouse habitat until new effective stipulations, on and off-site mitigation practices, Resource Management Plans, and other planning documents incorporate the best available science, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF encourages state and federal agencies permitting energy development within occupied Greater Sage-grouse habitat, and the energy industry itself, to implement the findings of the five-state panel regarding the best available science on the impacts of energy development so as to ensure the long-term conservation of effective core habitats, and sustainable populations of Greater Sage-grouse.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/avoiding-new-water-storage-facilities/	<p>Avoiding New Water Storage Facilities</p>	<p>Avoiding New Water Storage Facilities National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-06 WHEREAS, rivers and streams that provide important fish and wildlife habitat and water supply for growing human populations have been significantly altered for water supply, irrigation, energy production, and flood control; and WHEREAS, once altered and disconnected from their wetlands and floodplains, these rivers and streams provide degraded habitat for fish and wildlife, and are rendered more susceptible to the impacts of global warming; and WHEREAS, several United States Governors, responding to predicted population growth, and the threat of reduced water availability resulting from global warming, have announced programs to plan new water storage and conveyance facilities; and WHEREAS, new dams, reservoirs, and other water storage and conveyance facilities would likely result in the further degradation of imperiled habitat for fish and wildlife populations as well as inundation of high value wetland, floodplain, and in stream habitat; and WHEREAS, existing water storage and conveyance facilities are aging and nearing life-expectancy capacity due to upstream erosion and in-basin sedimentation; and WHEREAS, efficient use, conservation, reuse and recycling of water resources can reduce the need for additional storage facilities such as reservoirs, and natural storage maximized in forested headwaters, floodplains, braided channels, and wetlands can keep water resources available to fish, wildlife, and people while minimizing the need for storage facilities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled May 14-17, 2008, in Keystone, Colorado, opposes development of new water storage projects, unless the following criteria are met: Performance of detailed needs assessments that incorporate demand management and full-cost pricing in projections of future demand; No lower-impact alternatives, such as conservation, reuse or using existing, rehabilitated or re-operated reservoirs, are available; Maximization of existing water supplies through efficiency, conservation and reuse of wastewater in both non-potable and potable applications; Adoption of integrated water resource planning and management approaches, in order to optimize the performance of existing water infrastructure; Completion of an analysis of the effects of climate variability and climate change on the reliability and performance of existing freshwater supply systems, as well as on water needs for fish and wildlife; Protection and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat and populations as part of the projects, well beyond that needed to mitigate the direct environmental and social impacts of siting, constructing, and operating the projects; Identifiable beneficiaries of water supplies or other benefits pay pro rata shares of the project’s costs, including construction, operation and maintenance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal, state and local owners of existing water storage and conveyance facilities to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) available through existing under-utilized conservation programs to significantly reduce upstream erosion and extend the useful life of existing water storage and conveyance facilities.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/groundwater-protection/	Groundwater Protection	<p>Groundwater Protection National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-07 WHEREAS, healthy ecosystems function as a unit; and WHEREAS, groundwater is an integral part of the aquatic interface among surface waters, wetlands and streams; and WHEREAS clean, ample groundwater supplies are essential to both human and ecological health, vital to the nation's economy, drinking water supplies, recreation industries and a vital part of the "commons," which should be accessible to all for the public good; and WHEREAS, groundwater is a finite global resource, increasingly threatened by drought, over-consumption, contamination and an inadequate legal regime to protect groundwater and surface water; and WHEREAS, diversion of groundwater is occurring more frequently worldwide, triggering dewatering of wells and springs and degrading surface waters; and WHEREAS, authority over groundwater resources often comprises a patchwork of state and local statutes in many cases unrelated to broader needs and demands; and WHEREAS, the burgeoning effects of global warming suggest that better management of water supplies, including keeping flows underground, is one way to protect water resources from inordinate warming; and WHEREAS, identification and protection of aquifers and recharge zones is a crucial step in protection of groundwater resources; and WHEREAS, technological advances continue to offer new, potentially effective methods of managing groundwater, e.g. pumping into closed aquifers, capturing runoff in place, directing it into the aquifer and allowing groundwater reserves to feed to the surface under a natural Regime; and WHEREAS, groundwater protection and management is an important component of overall water resources management, and recognizing the interconnectedness of groundwater and surface water and the impacts that groundwater withdrawals have on surface water bodies and public rights should be considered a part of this process; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its 2008 annual meeting in Keystone, Colorado, acknowledges the importance of groundwater and surface water resources to environmental, public and economic health; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation aggressively supports proper long-term management and protection of groundwater resources, including the recognition that groundwater and surface water are interconnected and that groundwater withdrawals may impact public rights, other water users, and damage natural resources including surface water resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports protection and management of groundwater as essential to the health and prosperity of the nation and recognizes the importance of managing groundwater resources so that both groundwater and surface water resources are protected and so that groundwater withdrawals are not allowed to harm or impair public rights or natural resources.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/separating-ecosystem-restoration-authorizations-from-water-resources-development-acts/	Separating Ecosystem Restoration Authorizations from Water Resources Development Acts	<p>Separating Ecosystem Restoration Authorizations from Water Resources Development Acts National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-08 WHEREAS, since 1974 Congress has principally chosen Water Resources Development Acts ("WRDAs") to consider and enact legislation to guide and authorize policies, programs and projects of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; and WHEREAS, while these bills are purportedly intended to be passed biennially, they have often become mired in disputes and controversy and have been delayed sometimes for multiple congressional sessions; and WHEREAS, in recent years Congress has increasingly begun to view WRDAs as 'omnibus' public works bills, which have resulted in increasingly large backlogs of unfunded and un-constructed projects and which include large numbers of projects and project modification authorizations, often for which no previous studies or justifications exist, and which are subject to little or no scrutiny to determine whether they are priorities or in the national interest; and WHEREAS, increasingly the Army Corps of Engineers is being called upon to assist in ecosystem restoration activities such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan in Florida, Great Lakes restoration, the Louisiana Coastal Area Plan, the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration, restoration projects in numerous bays and estuaries, and others, and the success of such programs require sustained multi-year planning efforts and authorizations of related elements where costs and bringing about the restoration of ecosystem health depends especially on timely implementation of plans that are based upon adaptive management principles; and WHEREAS, the delays associated with WRDAs in recent years have adversely affected the pace, success and ultimate costs of critically important ecosystem restorations, where federal obligations are failing to be met, sometimes with years of delays; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled May 14 -17, 2008, in Keystone, CO, hereby calls upon Congress and the Administration to develop new legislative or other mechanisms to separate national priority ecosystem restoration projects from the current omnibus WRDA approach; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to exercise greater legislative oversight and attention to expedite critical ecosystem restoration projects so as to maintain regular and reliable authorizations and funding and to provide greater support for the ultimate and timely success of these important national interest programs.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2008/05/national-flood-insurance-and-natural-catastrophe-insurance/	National Flood Insurance and Natural Catastrophe Insurance	<p>National Flood Insurance and Natural Catastrophe Insurance National Wildlife Federation May 21, 2008 Resolutions Number: 2008-09 WHEREAS, the Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 1968 to provide otherwise difficult to obtain flood insurance for residences and businesses that are located in flood prone areas in exchange for the participating communities' agreement to guide new development away from flood hazard areas; and WHEREAS, since its inception the NFIP has grown to more than 5.1 million policies providing more than \$1 trillion in annual flood insurance coverage, and the vast majority of the nation's communities are currently participating; and WHEREAS, global warming is causing sea level rise, increased storm surge and intensified tropical storms and other changes in climate and weather patterns, which in turn threaten people and wildlife along the coasts and in floodplains; and WHEREAS, vitally important fish and wildlife habitat such as in the case where the US Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that 8 federally listed wildlife and plant species in the Florida Keys are threatened or endangered as a result of the implementation of the NFIP, and the National Marine Fisheries Service has determined that salmon in the Pacific Northwest are threatened by development in the floodplains along salmon streams, and many similar examples exist nationwide; and WHEREAS, coastal and floodplain development, in part facilitated by the NFIP, has also degraded water quality, open space, and groundwater recharge areas, and has reduced recreational opportunities; and WHEREAS, in implementing the NFIP, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has given virtually no attention to the dangers to people and wildlife posed by global warming and excessive coastal and floodplain development; and WHEREAS, nationally, average annual flood damages have continued to rise at an alarming rate, with annual losses now exceeding an average of \$6 billion, triple the adjusted rate of the early 20th Century, and this is before considering the catastrophic losses of the hurricane years of 2004 and 2005; and WHEREAS, today the NFIP is approaching \$18 billion in debt to the U.S. Treasury, with virtually no possibility of overcoming the debts and large interest payments without a massive federal bailout; and WHEREAS, Congress has begun considering legislation that would add wind insurance to the NFIP as a new federally-insured peril and otherwise expand federal subsidies for natural catastrophe insurance programs, without reforming the well-known problems in the existing programs; NOW,</p>

		<p>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its annual meeting assembled May 14 -17, 2008, in Keystone, CO, hereby expresses its opposition to any legislation that would exacerbate the financial instability of the NFIP, including legislation that would add wind insurance, or that would fail to address the risks to people and wildlife of new development and re-development in high-hazard, environmentally-sensitive areas, such as coastal barrier islands, estuaries, ocean, lakeside and riverine shorelines and floodplains; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the Congress and FEMA to shift the focus of federal flood insurance programs onto the identification and mitigation of hazard risks, including the risks posed by global warming, rather than subsidization of insurance rates.</p>
	2007	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/national-need-for-reversing-our-nature-deficit/	<p>National Need for Reversing Our Nature Deficit</p>	<p>National Need for Reversing Our Nature Deficit National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-01 WHEREAS, the American public, especially its children, is increasingly isolated from the outdoors and such isolation deprives people of a range of values and healthy interactions; and WHEREAS, research studies show the “average” child spends over 40 hours per week watching television or otherwise connected to some electronic media and is increasingly subjected to the subliminal message that the “outdoors is a dangerous place”; and WHEREAS, studies show that children who spend time in outdoor settings tend to be physically and emotionally healthier and spending active time in nature has been shown to benefit cognitive abilities of children, fostering an appreciation for the natural world and a sense of stewardship; and WHEREAS, the State of Connecticut has recognized the problem of “nature deficit disorder” as coined by Richard Louv, author of Last Child in the Woods, and announced its No Child Left Inside initiative to combat this problem including the Connecticut Great Park Pursuit, of which the Connecticut Forest and Park Association is an active partner, to connect more families with nature; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation recognizes through its strategic plan the importance of developing sound programming and policy to connect children to nature and help them routinely spend time engaged in the outdoors and nature, and to ensure that one-third of U.S. parents are regularly educated about the importance of nature and wildlife; and WHEREAS, numerous efforts are underway by organizations, including the American Recreation Coalition, the Pennsylvania Association of Environmental Educators, Project Learning Tree, United States Forest Service, Connecticut Forest & Park Association, and many others to address nature deficit and provide opportunities and experiences for children to develop a conservation value and appreciation for the natural world; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges all states to acknowledge the problem of “nature deficit disorder” and secure both educational and political support to ensure that children and families have positive opportunities to connect with the outdoors and nature; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages its national network of state affiliate organizations to collaborate with an array of organizations to connect more people with nature and their local environs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports development and implementation of programs nationally and within each state providing an outdoor learning component for all children and families. National Wildlife Federation believes that for nature deficit to be reversed, children need to develop a positive relationship with the outdoors in a manner that is age-appropriate and begins with discovery and wonderment. The use of technology and media is encouraged as tools for learning, but not as substitutes for outdoor experiences.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/college-and-university-action-to-reduce-greenhouse-gas-emissions/	<p>College and University Action to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p>	<p>College and University Action to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-02 WHEREAS, leading climate scientists have concluded that the world must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% in current levels by 2020 and by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 in order to avert the most serious consequences of global climate change; and WHEREAS, collectively, colleges and universities spend \$317 billion annually and represent about 3% of Gross Domestic Product and 2% of the workforce, not including the ripple effect of local expenditures, taxes and jobs in the economy, and it is estimated that colleges and universities spend approximately \$18 billion on operations and energy each year and \$11 billion on new construction annually; and WHEREAS, college and university buildings contribute approximately 19 million metric tons or 1.4% of the total carbon emissions of the U.S. commercial sector alone (not including indirect emissions such as those from employee commuting or significant purchasing from the industrial sector such as paper); and WHEREAS, with anticipated college and university enrollment increasing by between 15-23 percent between 2000-2013, this climate footprint threatens to grow considerably without successful intervention; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a strong history of working with college campuses and recognizing their efforts to reduce energy consumption and increase sustainability; and WHEREAS, colleges and universities, by their nature, serve as sources of new knowledge and innovation and produce future leaders which are all necessary to confront the climate crisis; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., calls upon colleges and universities to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 30% in current levels by 2020 and by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, we recommend that any funders of education consider institutions’ progress toward meeting these goals in their awarding of funds; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon colleges and universities to serve as a model for the broader community and inspire other institutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports partner and coalition efforts to bring attention to global warming and reduce greenhouse gas emissions on college and university campuses such as the youth led Campus Climate Challenge, the American College & University Presidents Climate Commitment, and Focus the Nation.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/youth-as-leaders-in-conservation/	<p>Youth as Leaders in Conservation</p>	<p>Youth as Leaders in Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-03 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the need to diversify racially, culturally, and age-wise the conservation movement of the United States for the future protection, restoration and preservation of its natural resources, as National Wildlife Federation recognizes the future of this movement lies within connecting and engaging youth (as defined as middle school through college) as the future leaders of the conservation movement; and WHEREAS, youth and student involvement within organizations on multiple levels, including community service and leadership, provides growth and development opportunities for organizations through the new and unique perspective of this and future generations; and WHEREAS, the youth service movement and supporting organizations recognize the role National</p>

conservation/		Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates can provide through collaboration and innovation of conservation perception and engagement to these organizations, and that the current youth involvement at state affiliate and national level is not utilized to its fullest potential; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, in its strategic plan, resolves to engage youth in 10 million hours of service and provide leadership training for over 1,000 youth, and National Wildlife Federation has examples of localized leadership programs which could be utilized as learning models for its state affiliates of youth leadership programs supporting these goals which include Conservation Federation of Missouri – Conservation Leadership Corps and Alaska Youth for Environment Action; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., supports the establishment of a National Youth Conservation Council, comprised of youth (representing middle school through college age students) demonstrating exemplary participation in state Affiliate conservation organizations and partner organizations on youth engagement and leadership; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages all its state Affiliate organizations to adopt youth engagement and leadership strategies and models to outreach and cultivate youth at the local level and provide active participation in the council; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the involvement of youth in the legislative conservation processes at the state and national level.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/hunters-and-anglers-leading-efforts-to-solve-global-warming/	Hunters and Anglers Leading Efforts to Solve Global Warming	Hunters and Anglers Leading Efforts to Solve Global Warming National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-04 WHEREAS, America has more than 13 million hunters and more than 34 million anglers; and WHEREAS, outdoor enthusiasts are crucial in protecting and enhancing public lands, streams and wetlands from major threats such as global warming; and WHEREAS, global warming pollution is causing Earth's climate to change in ways that are having negative impacts on people, fish, wildlife and healthy ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the Earth is nearing a tipping point in an ecological crisis that could see wholesale loss of wildlife populations and profound changes in our outdoor way of life; and WHEREAS, independent studies by teams of scientists have concluded that within the next 50 years, as many as a third of the species in studied regions could be headed for extinction from the continued disruption of habitat due to global warming; and WHEREAS, many impacts from global warming on native habitats and species are expected, just a few of which include: warmer freshwater temperatures and changes in the pattern of flows in spawning rivers reduce the abundance of trout, salmon, steelhead and other cold water fish species; a 59 percent decline in sagebrush habitats throughout the western U.S., which would have devastating consequences for sage grouse, mule deer, and pronghorn; sea level rise and warmer ocean temperatures threatens Florida's coral reefs, near-shore nurseries, coastal wetlands, and popular salt water game fish with total decimation if left unchecked; and WHEREAS, the threat of global warming can be dramatically reduced if America leads the way to lowering global warming pollution by two percent annually from 2010 through 2050; and WHEREAS, achieving an annual two percent reduction of global warming pollution can be accomplished through energy conservation, use of renewable and alternative energy, and implementation of existing and new technologies currently under development; and WHEREAS, U. S. leadership in developing and implementing global warming solutions will stimulate the economy, create new jobs and business opportunities, and protect the high quality of life currently enjoyed by Americans; and WHEREAS, America's hunters, anglers and outdoor enthusiasts are in a unique position to lead the effort to develop and implement practical and effective programs to reduce global warming pollution and to achieve the benefits associated with stopping climate change for wildlife and for people; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges all fish and wildlife managers to develop plans to protect fish and wildlife from the impacts of global warming; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports dedicated funding for fish and wildlife conservation in federal and state global warming legislation, regulation, and other programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the enactment of state and federal policies that commit to a two percent yearly reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through energy conservation and clean/renewable energy sources that do not cause harm to wildlife and its habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges hunting and fishing organizations, and fish and wildlife conservation groups to recognize the threat of climate change to fish and wildlife and make addressing climate change a high priority for their organizational work; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges a national mobilization of sportsmen and conservation groups to support global warming action to protect wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/shift-subsidies-from-conventional-fossil-fuels-to-clean-energy-technologies-practices/	Shift Subsidies from Conventional Fossil Fuels to Clean Energy Technologies & Practices	Shift Subsidies from Conventional Fossil Fuels to Clean Energy Technologies & Practices National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-05 WHEREAS, climate change is a serious long-term threat to the health of our planet, a fact universally accepted by the scientific community; and WHEREAS, greenhouse gas emissions are the primary contributor to climate change; and WHEREAS, the United States, with only 5% of the world's population, is responsible for 23% of global greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, greenhouse gas emissions in the United States originate primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels, including petroleum; and WHEREAS, the United States consumes more petroleum than it does any other fuel resource; and WHEREAS, the United States depends on foreign imports for 60% of its annual petroleum consumption; and WHEREAS, much of this "foreign oil" is imported from politically unstable areas of the globe, exacerbating national security issues; and WHEREAS, the petroleum industry and other fossil fuel industries have profited from a variety of government subsidies encouraging exploration and development of these resources; and WHEREAS, improving energy efficiency and shifting to renewable energy resources are crucial in efforts to reduce the effects of climate change and promote national security; and WHEREAS, the U.S. House of Representatives recently passed legislation that would shift fossil fuel industry subsidies to renewable, non-carbon fuels; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., urges Congress and the administration to enact legislation that shifts subsidies from conventional fossil fuel energy technologies, and provides tax credits and incentives that: 1) encourage research and development and use of energy efficiency technologies and practices; and 2) encourage research and development and use of renewable technologies that have low impacts on wildlife and habitat where needed to meet increases in energy demand; and 3) encourage energy conservation and demand management practices; and 4) mitigate the potential economic impacts on low- to moderate-income families of the transition to a carbon-neutral economy.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/green-buildings-architecture-2030-challenge/	Green Buildings: Architecture 2030 Challenge	<p>Green Buildings: Architecture 2030 Challenge National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-06 WHEREAS, energy used in homes and commercial buildings is responsible for one-third of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, and buildings account for an even greater percentage of emissions when energy used from industrial complexes and for building construction are taken into account; and WHEREAS, the United States is the world's largest contributor to global warming; and WHEREAS, buildings are long-term capital investments and design decisions in this sector will have long-term impacts on U.S. emission trends; and WHEREAS, opportunities for design changes and the use of smarter technologies exist that could reduce energy use and emissions in the building sector significantly; and WHEREAS, The Architecture 2030 Challenge initiative has set goals to reduce fossil fuel energy consumption to 50% below the current average for a given building type for both new and renovation projects undertaken between today and 2010, with additional 10% reductions every five years to be carbon-neutral by 2030; and WHEREAS, The Architecture 2030 Challenge aims to not only encourage the design of high-performance and carbon-neutral buildings but also advocates actions that will require all builders and developers to meet these targets as well (through building codes, government regulations and legislation); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., supports The Architecture 2030 Challenge and encourages the building design and construction industry and their customers to help meet the initiative's goals.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/promote-an-equitable-climate-policy-for-low-income-families/	Promote an Equitable Climate Policy for Low-Income Families	<p>Promote an Equitable Climate Policy for Low-Income Families National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-07 WHEREAS, climate change is already underway, as indicated by rising temperatures and melting ice in the Arctic, melting glaciers, shifting ranges of plants and animals, and the earlier onset of spring; and WHEREAS, global warming poses an unprecedented environmental threat not only to wildlife and its habitat but also to the security, safety and prosperity of people everywhere; and WHEREAS, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change found that climate change will disproportionately affect the elderly, children, the infirm, and the urban poor; and WHEREAS, our growing dependence on oil, which is a major contributor to global warming, is creating unpredictable swings in energy prices that have especially disruptive impacts on people with low income; and WHEREAS, addressing the impacts of global warming and the effects of global warming policies on people with low income is important for the just and equitable treatment of all Americans; and WHEREAS, climate change will disproportionately affect low-income people through deaths during heat waves and worsened air pollution and unemployment and economic hardships associated with climate change, and low-income people spend a significantly higher portion of their expenditures on direct energy purchases; and WHEREAS, policies that reduce carbon dioxide emissions can also lower emissions of other pollutants, including particulates, ozone, nitrogen, and sulfur oxides and would create major health benefits, particularly for urban communities; and WHEREAS, the most effective measure to combat global warming is to invest in energy efficiency, and a wide variety of energy efficient home products are currently available; and WHEREAS, policies that reduce energy consumption will provide significant benefits to people with low incomes; and WHEREAS, states are the laboratory of democracy and must act in the absence of federal leadership to protect citizens from the effects of global warming; and WHEREAS, states that are imposing limits on global warming pollution and implementing market-based "cap and trade" programs face important decisions on whether major polluters should be allowed to freely emit a large share of their greenhouse gas emissions, or instead should be required to pay the government for the pollution they emit; and WHEREAS, states and the federal government can generate substantial revenues by auctioning available permits to emit greenhouse gases under a "cap and trade" system for reducing pollution, or through other market-based climate policies; and WHEREAS, revenues raised from climate policies can be used toward important public purposes related to global warming, including addressing the impacts of global warming and the effects of global warming policies on people with low income; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C. supports state and federal legislation that will: Increase funds for low-income energy efficiency programs that would provide energy audits, replace energy inefficient appliances, replace old windows, and insulate homes. Ensure that low-income residents have sufficient information on the long-term cost savings of joining a program that would allow them to invest in energy efficient measures. Ensure that any "cap and trade" program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions requires polluters to pay for emissions that endanger the public's right to a safe climate. Ensure that revenues raised by the government from climate and energy policies are used to fund essential public purposes related to global warming, including measures to reduce any costs to people with low-incomes, to help communities prepare for and respond to damaging impacts of global warming, to provide assistance to workers adversely impacted by climate policies, and to improve the vitality of natural systems such as wetlands that help safeguard people from storm surges and other extreme climate events.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/promote-sustainable-next-generation-bioenergy-to-address-global-warming/	Promote Sustainable "Next Generation" Bioenergy to Address Global Warming	<p>Promote Sustainable "Next Generation" Bioenergy to Address Global Warming National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-08 WHEREAS, new scientific studies underscore the evidence that global warming is already having a significant impact on wildlife and habitats; and WHEREAS, one recent review of 866 studies of wildlife responses to global warming shows that many animal and plant species have been dying off or changing sooner than scientists had predicted, including the extinction of at least 70 species of frogs (Parmesan, 2006); and WHEREAS, the Bush Administration is calling for polar bears to be listed as a threatened species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act due to declines in Arctic sea ice from global warming; and WHEREAS, new research reveals that wildfires in western forests have become much more frequent and larger since the mid-1980s, a trend that corresponds with insect infestations, warmer springs, and an expansion of summer dry periods; and WHEREAS, it is in the public interest that the nation transition to sustainable, renewable sources of energy that are better for the environment and reduce global greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, some of the rapidly expanding alternative energy technologies, such as ethanol from corn, biodiesel from soybeans, and co-firing of wood and grasses with coal have the potential to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, "next generation" bioenergy technologies, such as cellulosic ethanol or methanol from perennial grasses, trees and organic wastes, and thermochemical or gasification processing of plant materials, garbage and animal wastes have the potential to greatly improve upon existing bioenergy technologies in terms of sustainability, positive impacts on fish and wildlife populations, reduction of chemical input needs, improved net energy balances, and greater greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions; and WHEREAS, even "next generation" bioenergy technologies need to be implemented carefully, with regard to feedstock production, refining, transport and use to ensure that negative impacts do not occur to soil and water quality, wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration and water supplies and to realize the greatest benefits to these resources as well as to global greenhouse gas reductions; and WHEREAS, several nations in Europe and the state of California are considering or in the process of developing standards that would identify "sustainable biofuels" which are those produced with</p>

		<p>safeguards for the environment and local communities, to allow these to be recognized in the market place, and given special incentives; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington D.C., encourages the President of the United States to promote and the United States Congress to enact, legislation to advance incentives for research and development and mandates for production of “next generation” bioenergy as part of the solution to global warming; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the development of sustainability standards for bioenergy production that will enable targeting of the greatest incentives and mandates for bioenergy to those produced, refined and distributed with the greatest global greenhouse gas reductions and largest positive net energy balances, while minimizing any negative impacts and maximizing any positive impacts on habitat, biodiversity, soil productivity, air and water quality, local communities and water supply; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the passage of a new “Biofuels Innovation Program” to provide incentives in the next Farm Bill to promote development and advancement of “next generation” bioenergy from native perennial plants, preferably from mixtures of native species grown and harvested with wildlife, soil and water quality needs in mind, as well as robust research funding dedicated to understanding and improving bioenergy technologies in order to maximize net global greenhouse gas reductions, net energy balances, and positive soil, water, air and wildlife results; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation does not support the break-out of new land or reduction of forest habitat quality for the production of biofuels, or the use of Conservation, Wetlands or Grasslands Reserve program lands for production of dedicated biomass energy crops until it has been proven that such crops can be grown and harvested in such a way that their soil, water, air and wildlife benefits are retained.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/incentives-for-access-to-private-lands-enrolled-in-farm-bill-conservation-programs/	<p>Incentives for Access to Private Lands Enrolled in Farm Bill Conservation Programs</p>	<p>Incentives for Access to Private Lands Enrolled in Farm Bill Conservation Programs National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-09 WHEREAS, hunters and anglers recognize that private landowners own millions of acres of fish and wildlife habitat and that protecting and enhancing these habitats is essential for well-being of America’s wildlife; and WHEREAS, the Farm Bill provides many important agricultural programs including programs to stabilize farm and ranch income, enhance farm and ranch commodity protections, promote economically efficient and environmentally sound farming practices and to protect the entire spectrum of natural resource values found on private farm and ranch lands; and WHEREAS, hunters and anglers and hunting and fishing organizations have been important participants in supporting a strong, well funded Farm Bill in every Farm Bill reauthorization; and WHEREAS, maintaining and building the support of hunters and anglers and their organizations is an important component of maintaining public support for all titles in the Farm Bill but particularly the Conservation Title; and WHEREAS, there is an opportunity to provide incentives for landowners to open their lands for reasonable levels of free access to the public for no additional cost to taxpayers, and in so doing promote a stronger public alliance to promote the wise conservation of natural resources on private lands; and WHEREAS, most Farm Bill programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, are oversubscribed and farmers and ranchers are required to competitively bid to participate in such programs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to pass legislation within the Farm Bill that provides farmers and ranchers with a competitive advantage in participating in Farm Bill Programs if they provide reasonable levels of free public access to their lands for fair and equitable public hunting, fishing, bird watching, or related outdoor activities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such a competitive advantage could be provided by adjusting the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) and other competitive scoring systems within the Farm Bill to reward farmers and ranchers to voluntarily opt to provide public access as part of a Conservation Reserve Program contract or other Farm Bill programs, without diminishing the conservation emphasis of these programs.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/general-mining-law-of-1872/	<p>General Mining Law of 1872</p>	<p>General Mining Law of 1872 National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-10 WHEREAS, mining of hard rock minerals in the United States is governed under antiquated 19th century rules that were signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant; and WHEREAS, the “General Mining Law of 1872” allows private mining companies to take valuable mineral resources like gold, copper, silver, and uranium from public lands without paying federal royalties on any of the minerals they extract; and WHEREAS, since this law was passed, the U.S. government has given away hundreds of billions of dollars of mineral reserves by means of this royalty-free mining program; and WHEREAS, many of the companies who have benefited from this law are foreign owned; and WHEREAS, this law mandates government agencies to offer public land for sale at \$5 an acre, the same fee charged in 1872; and WHEREAS, the General Mining Law of 1872 authorizes the patenting of public lands for mining with no regard for other potential values or uses of public lands or consideration for the impact to clean water and wildlife; and WHEREAS, each year since 1994 Congress has inserted a temporary moratorium on patenting of public lands in the annual Interior Appropriations bill stating that none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws; and WHEREAS, literally hundreds of thousands of hard rock mines have been abandoned across the U.S., leaving the American taxpayer liable for the cost of cleaning up the environmental mess left behind; and WHEREAS, unlike the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund financed by the coal industry, no designated fund exists to finance the clean up of abandoned hard rock mines and the federal government has not appropriated adequate funds for reclamation; and WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, mining activities have polluted more than 40 percent of the headwaters of watersheds in the western United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., urges the United States Congress to replace the “General Mining Law of 1872” with more modern legislation which: assesses royalties and severance taxes that reflect the current fair market value of the minerals extracted to provide a fair return to taxpayers for extraction of publicly owned minerals; updates the fee mining companies pay to maintain their unpatented claims on public lands; eliminates mineral patenting, which amounts to the giveaway of public lands; gives consideration to other values of public lands and the impact mining will have upon local citizens, air, soils, landscape, water, and wildlife; establishes a reclamation fund to reclaim abandoned hard rock mines on public lands; requires reclamation bonds sufficient to cover all required short and long term reclamation activities; allows additional public participation in mine siting and permitting decisions; and gives government agencies the authority to set environmental performance and reclamation standards for mining companies.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/reducing-the-effects-of-global-warming-by-reducing-oil-consumption/	<p>Reducing the Effects of Global Warming By Reducing Oil Consumption</p>	<p>Reducing the Effects of Global Warming By Reducing Oil Consumption National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-11 WHEREAS, global climate change science has shown that carbon dioxide emissions have a direct impact on global warming, and that rapid global warming is detrimental to most wildlife species; and WHEREAS, automobile emissions, both from driving and time spent idling, are a major source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States; and WHEREAS, our dependency on foreign oil threatens the energy security of the United States; and WHEREAS, manufacturing vehicles that get better fuel economy is a promising option for long-term reductions of America's oil dependency; and WHEREAS, implementing smarter community designs that reduce sprawl and increase use of mass transit are also an important part of any strategy to reduce America's oil dependency; and WHEREAS, the expansion of urban areas often leads to an increase in global warming pollution through destruction of natural systems that sequester carbon, and increased energy demand from community designs that require driving for access to employment, goods and services; and WHEREAS, scientific studies have shown urban areas retain significantly more heat as compared to rural areas, and this "Urban Heat Island Effect" may exacerbate the impact of increasing temperatures due to global warming on urban communities; and WHEREAS, the expansion of urban areas and loss of natural landscapes to buildings and roads will expand the "Urban Heat Island Effect" to larger areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the President, Congress, and state and local governments to take immediate action to reduce U.S. consumption of oil for transportation through a range of policy options, including improving fuel economy of vehicles, improving urban planning to reduce sprawl, increasing use of mass transit, and promoting alternative fuels that significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions and are developed using sustainably managed crops that integrate energy production with soil, water, and wildlife habitat conservation.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/klamath-river-dams/	<p>Klamath River Dams</p>	<p>Klamath River Dams National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-12 WHEREAS, the Klamath River has a storied history as one of the best salmon-producing rivers on the west coast of the United States with historic populations of over 1 million adult Chinook, coho, pink and chum salmon returning annually, as well as abundant steelhead; and WHEREAS, Klamath River salmon and steelhead once supported a thriving ecosystem which in turn supported a strong and productive human culture, economy, and recreational and commercial salmon fishery; and WHEREAS, four lower dams (Copco I, Copco II, Iron Gate, and JC Boyle) built on the Klamath River between 1918 and 1962 block all anadromous runs of salmon and steelhead from over 350 miles of historic high quality spawning habitat; and WHEREAS, conditions of agricultural diversions, loss of wetlands, altered in-stream flows, drought, and degraded water quality have been exacerbated by the impacts of global warming to result in devastated salmon populations in the basin, resulting in the extinction of chum and pink salmon, and declines in Chinook salmon populations by over 90% and coho populations by 99%; and WHEREAS, what was once a strong and productive fishery was declared a disaster and closed in 2006 by the federal government; and WHEREAS, restoration of Klamath River salmon is biologically necessary, technically feasible, and economically beneficial to the Pacific Coast and to the citizens of the United States; and WHEREAS, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in an effort to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and improve migration conditions for Chinook salmon, is currently examining a strategy to trap salmon at Iron Gate dam and haul them via truck to a point above JC Boyle dam for release in the Klamath River; and WHEREAS, this trap and haul strategy does not comply with NOAA Fisheries' requirement for full passage at the dams, and moreover, similar trap and haul efforts across the Pacific Northwest have resulted in a strong opinion that these programs are frequently not biologically supported; and WHEREAS, a recent study by the California Energy Commission and the U.S. Department of the Interior concluded that removing the four lower dams on the Klamath River and replacing them with efficient power plants to replace the 150 megawatts of electricity they produce would be more cost-effective than attempting installation of fish ladders required by NOAA Fisheries and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and WHEREAS, the four lower Klamath River dams do not create irrigation diversions; and WHEREAS, the four lower Klamath River dams provide electricity for approximately 70,000 homes, a need that could be replaced by energy efficiency, conservation, and renewable resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., supports the retirement and removal of the four lower Klamath River dams (Copco I, Copco II, and Iron Gate in northern California and JC Boyle in southern Oregon) as an essential requirement to recover and restore Klamath River salmon; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a comprehensive effort by the States of Oregon and California and the Federal Government to enhance and restore the fisheries on the Klamath River and its tributaries both in the short and long run, to eliminate impediments to fish habitat and restore degraded water quality throughout the River and Upper Klamath Lake; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports educational efforts that inform the public of the economic and ecological benefits of retiring the four lower Klamath River dams and of the vital role salmon play in the cultural heritage of Pacific states; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports further economic analysis to determine how all parties affected by retirement and removal of the four Klamath dams are adequately and fairly compensated and further scientific analysis to determine the appropriate timing, actions to mitigate sediments and contaminants, and other factors affecting continuity of ecological health to achieve full restoration of the fishery.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/ocean-health/	<p>Ocean Health</p>	<p>Ocean Health National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-13 WHEREAS, the rich and diverse ocean and coastal resources shared by the states of Washington, Oregon and California provide tremendous environmental and economic benefits to these states and to the entire country; and WHEREAS, these rich resources are threatened on many fronts, including, but not limited to, polluted waters, declining populations of marine life, degraded nearshore habitats, and impacts related to climate change; and WHEREAS, Washington, Oregon and California have recognized that the serious threats jeopardizing ocean resources know no political boundaries; and WHEREAS, Washington, Oregon, and California have begun ecosystem-based approaches to managing their coasts, marine resources, and oceans, emphasizing the importance of coordinating conservation efforts among the state, local, tribal and federal governments; and WHEREAS, in furtherance of this approach and in recognition of their shared challenges, the Governors of the states of Washington, Oregon and California have entered into a collaboration to address these critical issues, as evidenced by the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health, September 18, 2006; and WHEREAS, the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health states the following goals as its priorities: Ensuring clean coastal waters and beaches; Protecting and restoring healthy ocean and coastal habitats; Promoting the effective implementation of ecosystem-based management of ocean and coastal resources; Reducing adverse impacts of offshore development; Increasing ocean awareness and literacy among the citizens; Expanding ocean and coastal scientific information, research, and monitoring; and Fostering sustainable economic development throughout the diverse coastal</p>

		communities; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and the Pew Oceans Commission also concluded that an ecosystem-based approach to ocean management is needed and urged improved coordination among governing bodies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., formally supports the seven priority goals outlined in the West Coast Governors' Agreement of Ocean Health, September 18, 2006 and urges Washington, Oregon, and California to develop regional recommendations and initiatives that meet the seven goals of the Agreement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the President and Congress to provide appropriate leadership, funding, and coordination of Federal activities to assist the coastal states of Washington, Oregon, and California with meeting the goals of the Agreement.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/marine-protected-areas/	Marine Protected Areas	Marine Protected Areas National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-14 WHEREAS, The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council held public hearings in September 2006 in the management process to implement a series of eight (8) marine protected areas in federal waters in the South Atlantic; and WHEREAS, the proposed marine protected areas are the result of years of planning with recommendations from advisory panels and public input through workshops, scoping meetings and informal hearings to protect overfished species; and WHEREAS, a collaborative approach was utilized to identify the sites; and WHEREAS, the eight (8) proposed marine protected areas being considered are to protect a portion of the population and habitat of long-lived, deepwater snapper grouper species (snowy grouper, misty grouper, speckled hind, yellowedge grouper, warsaw grouper, golden tilefish and blue tilefish) from direct fishing pressure; and WHEREAS, within the proposed marine protected areas fishing for and the possession of snapper grouper species would be prohibited, but fishermen would be allowed to troll for pelagic species such as tuna, mackerel and billfish; and WHEREAS, The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council plans to work closely with the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Fisheries' Highly Migratory Species Division to prohibit the use of bottom longlines by shark fishermen; and WHEREAS, sportfishing anglers recognize the importance of conserving all species for the long term benefit of the marine ecosystem; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., recognizes the vulnerability for deepwater species being overfished and urges the establishment of the marine protected areas proposed by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council to serve as nursery areas and refuges for deepwater species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports marine protected areas being managed by federal marine fisheries professionals with the primary and foremost objective of conserving the marine resource, and that this management may include provisions for complete closure to exploitation when professionals determine or reasonably believe closure is in the best interest of marine resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the provision of opportunities for regulated fishing within marine protected areas only when that activity is projected to be sustainable and not to have a significant negative impact on marine resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/support-for-public-recreation-on-navigable-rivers-of-the-united-states/	Support for Public Recreation on Navigable Rivers of the United States	Support for Public Recreation on Navigable Rivers of the United States National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-15 WHEREAS, navigable rivers have been declared public waters of the United States; and WHEREAS, hunting, fishing, boating, and furharvesting are activities that led to such waters being declared navigable rivers; and WHEREAS, recreational users have a right to access these resources that is rooted in federal common law, the Federal Navigational Servitude, the Public Trust Doctrine, the United States Constitution and several state constitutions; and WHEREAS, protection of navigable waters for public use is vital to the conservation of those waters; and WHEREAS, a 2006 ruling by a Judge of the United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana, excludes hunting and fishing as legal activities below the ordinary high water mark on navigable waters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., supports the rights of public use on navigable waters of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark of such waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., urges the Congress, the states, the Secretary of the Interior and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to take the necessary actions to affirm and establish laws and regulations ensuring the rights of public use on navigable waters of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark of such waters.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/native-american-tribes-and-climate-change/	Native American Tribes and Climate Change	Native American Tribes and Climate Change National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-16 WHEREAS, over 560 Native American tribes and Native Alaskan Villages are recognized nationally; and WHEREAS, Native American tribes are sovereign nations and have far-reaching management authority and can directly impact conservation decisions on over 95 million acres of land; and WHEREAS, tribal reservations provide important habitat for hundreds of native North American species that occupy both tribal and non-tribal lands, including over 525 species of plants and animals recognized by the U.S. government as requiring special protection; and WHEREAS, to the detriment of wildlife and habitat, there is increasing pressure on Native American tribes to develop their natural and mineral resources because of chronic lack of economic opportunity and declining federal support for tribes; and WHEREAS, climate change is a human rights and environmental justice issue with significant impacts to Native Americans; and WHEREAS, Native American tribes can be important partners for the nation in confronting climate change by providing key inspiration regarding climate change and its impact on our natural world; and WHEREAS, the development on tribal lands of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power could provide important sources of electrical power thereby alleviating the growing impacts of climate change; and WHEREAS, Native American organizations, such as NativeEnergy, are supporting Native American, community-based projects that create social, economic, and environmental benefits, while offsetting the carbon emissions generated by such climate change projects as the documentary An Inconvenient Truth; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., supports tribal efforts to develop clean/renewable energy sources that are compatible with wildlife and habitat conservation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages support for Native American tribes on energy/renewable energy development and the impact or benefit to the environment, tribal natural resources, and tribal communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports Native American organizations and other partners that offer responsible solutions to climate change that integrate economic development, natural resource sustainability, and cultural preservation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports assistance for tribes to restore and protect habitat to ensure refuges for wildlife impacted by climate change; and BE IT FURTHER

		RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports strengthening partnerships with Native American tribes and intertribal organizations to increase awareness of climate change, generate active responses to combat climate change, and advance climate justice; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the formation of a national coalition of Native American tribes organized to confront climate change; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the U.S. Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Energy, and other appropriate federal agencies to support tribal efforts to confront climate change and develop clean/renewable energy resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/public-trust-doctrine-and-north-american-model-of-fish-and-wildlife-conservation/	Public Trust Doctrine and North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation	Public Trust Doctrine and North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-17 WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine is the keystone component of fish and wildlife conservation in the United States; and WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine mandates that fish and wildlife resources are held in trust by the government(s) for the benefit of the present and future generations of all citizens; and WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine is well-established in contemporary common law and was first addressed by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1800s, <i>Martin v. Waddell</i> , 41 U.S. 367 (1842), and <i>Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois</i> , 146 U.S. 387 (1892), where the Court explained that states hold natural resources in trust for the people and cannot alienate the trust; and WHEREAS, it is through the Public Trust Doctrine that fish and wildlife are managed by governmental fish and wildlife agencies with professional fish and wildlife managers ascribing to the North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation; and WHEREAS, the public must be made aware of the Public Trust, and it must be enforceable against the government, and it must be adaptive to contemporary concerns; and WHEREAS, the Public Trust Doctrine protects fish and wildlife so that they may be enjoyed by all citizens for bird-watching, hiking, camping, hunting, trapping, fishing and other outdoor wildlife-associated experiences; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., fully supports the Public Trust Doctrine wherein fish and wildlife are held in trust by the government for the benefit of all citizens now and in the future; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges state wildlife agencies to cooperatively fund and staff a strategic plan for strengthening the Public Trust Doctrine and to communicate the existence and importance of the North American Model of Fish and Wildlife Conservation to internal and external stakeholders.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2007/04/support-for-non-toxic-shot-for-hunting-webless-migratory-game-birds/	Support for Non-Toxic Shot for Hunting Webless Migratory Game Birds	Support for Non-Toxic Shot for Hunting Webless Migratory Game Birds National Wildlife Federation April 24, 2007 Resolutions Number: 2007-18 WHEREAS, spent lead shot has been demonstrated to be lethal to migratory waterfowl and other migratory birds; and WHEREAS, waterfowl hunters have been using non-toxic shot for decades to minimize lead shot poisoning; and WHEREAS, some states do not require non-toxic shot for hunting wetland obligate migratory game species such as rails, snipe and sandhill cranes; and WHEREAS, toxicity studies conducted by the Missouri Department of Conservation show high mortalities of captive mourning doves after ingesting lead shot; and WHEREAS, dove hunting can result in significant deposition of lead shot in the field, depending on the concentration of hunters, which is available for consumption by non-target species such as nongame birds; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 30-31, 2007, in Washington, D.C., urges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mandate non-toxic shot be required to hunt all wetland obligate migratory game species such as rails, snipe and sandhill cranes by September 2011; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and others should be encouraged to fund research to determine the extent and frequency of lead shot ingestion in mourning doves in the United States and to determine the best practices to reduce lead shot ingestion. Conservationists should work together with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state agencies, and industry leaders to persuade influential people and organizations if it becomes clear that requiring the use of non-toxic shot will be in the best interests of wildlife and the future of hunting.
	2006	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/establishment-of-the-cherry-valley-national-wildlife-refuge/	Establishment of the Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge	Establishment of the Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-01 WHEREAS, in a preliminary assessment of the Cherry Valley area of northeastern Pennsylvania, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ranked Cherry Valley very high as a potential national wildlife refuge; and WHEREAS, six species listed as endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) have been documented within or near Cherry Valley: the bog turtle (possibly the most significant population of the listed subspecies), the dwarf wedge mussel, the northeastern bulrush, the small whorled pogonia, the bald eagle, and the Indiana bat (a historic resident, with efforts under way to re-establish favorable conditions); and WHEREAS, Cherry Valley provides habitat for at least 79 species of national or regional concern, which either nest in Cherry Valley or migrate through the area during critical times in their life cycle, including neo-tropical migratory birds such as the Cerulean Warbler, the Worm-eating Warbler, and the Wood Thrush; waterfowl such as the American Black Duck; several globally rare plants, such as the spreading globeflower; and anadromous fish species; and WHEREAS, the Cherry Valley watershed encompasses a large segment of the Kittatinny Ridge, an important migration route for birds of prey throughout the Northeastern United States. Every migratory raptor species in the Northeast is regularly observed along the Kittatinny Ridge during the autumnal migration, including the bald eagle, the golden eagle, and the broad-winged hawk; and WHEREAS, the Kittatinny Ridge also includes a long segment of the Appalachian Trail, a nationally significant natural-cultural-recreational feature; and WHEREAS, many of the significant wildlife habitats found in the Cherry Valley, especially the rare calcareous wetlands, have disappeared from other localities in their range; and WHEREAS, ongoing studies have documented the high water quality of Cherry Creek; and WHEREAS, public meetings over several years have demonstrated strong, deep, and growing local support for a Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge: Area landowners, business and community leaders, media, and elected officials have consistently voiced their enthusiasm for a Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge; and WHEREAS, numerous local communities and public and private conservation entities share complementary goals for protecting Cherry Valley and are energetically conserving wildlife habitat and farmland. Along with State land-management agencies and the National Park Service, these local entities represent potential strong partners for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and WHEREAS, a number of local landowners have already put their land into conservation easements or other conservation arrangements; and WHEREAS, a voter-approved Monroe County Open Space Fund and a voter-approved Stroud Township municipal land conservation

		fund have contributed to many of these projects; and WHEREAS, two federally owned parcels of land are contiguous to the area: The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and a 700-acre segment of the Appalachian Trail owned by the National Park Service; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Refuges are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and hunting, fishing and trapping are wildlife management tools supported and utilized by the agency; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana supports the establishment of a Greater Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Monroe County, Pennsylvania.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/opposition-to-the-pebble-mine-project-in-the-bristol-bay-watershed-of-southwestern-alaska/	Opposition to the Pebble Mine Project in the Bristol Bay Watershed of Southwestern Alaska	Opposition to the Pebble Mine Project in the Bristol Bay Watershed of Southwestern Alaska National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-02 WHEREAS, the enormous Bristol Bay watershed in southwestern Alaska is one of the most productive ecosystems in the world; and WHEREAS, the Bristol Bay sockeye salmon fishery, with nearly 33 million sockeye salmon projected to return to the region in 2006, is one of the largest in the world, generating millions of dollars of revenue, and producing high-quality fish for human consumption; and WHEREAS, the region's lakes and rivers sustain trophy-class rainbow trout and a robust sports fishing industry that attracts anglers from around the world; and WHEREAS, many Alaska Native residents of the Bristol Bay watershed live a traditional subsistence lifestyle, living off the land and harvesting moose, caribou, berries, and other natural foods; and WHEREAS, Northern Dynasty Minerals, Inc. has proposed building North America's largest open-pit gold, copper, and molybdenum mine in the headwaters of the Koktuli, Kvichak, Mulchatna, and Nushagak Rivers near Lake Iliamna in the Bristol Bay watershed and to use cyanide to extract the minerals from the waste rock; and WHEREAS, the operation would involve building a mill, an immense tailings pond to hold three billion tons of leftover waste, a 100-mile access road, and other facilities, as well as the damming and rerouting of rivers and the elimination of 15 square miles of tundra, wetlands, creeks, and lakes; and WHEREAS, Northern Dynasty's proposal has spurred thousands of new mining claims in the area and created the possibility of a 1,000 square-mile mining district; and WHEREAS, the Pebble Mine could have devastating impacts on the Bristol Bay watershed's environment and wildlife, its commercial and sports fisheries, and the quality of life of its rural residents; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, opposes the development of the Pebble Mine; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes any other mining activity in the Bristol Bay watershed that does not ensure the full protection of its fish, wildlife, environmental and cultural values.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/privatization-disposition-of-public-lands/	Privatization/Disposition of Public Lands	Privatization/Disposition of Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-03 WHEREAS, public lands provide both seasonal and year-round habitat for a large number of wildlife species, including some of those listed as threatened or endangered; and WHEREAS, public lands provide millions of recreation days for millions of people, including the activities of hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking and camping; and WHEREAS, these recreational activities on public lands greatly enhance the quality of life for local residents as well as for citizens around the country; and WHEREAS, numerous people, businesses and communities rely on, or benefit from, the income generated, directly or indirectly, from such recreation on public lands; and WHEREAS, public lands provide jobs from timbering, grazing leases and other economic benefits gained from the responsible use of the sustainable resources on those public lands; and WHEREAS, public lands are irreplaceable public resources; and WHEREAS, the privatization and/or the disposition of public lands would most likely preclude the public from garnering the above benefits of the public lands as well as have serious negative consequences for the wildlife using those public lands; and WHEREAS, efforts have increased to privatize public lands either by direct legislation or by amending the 1872 Mining Law in a manner that would allow public lands to be sold to private individuals and entities for potential exploitation and development, without undergoing the necessary evaluations or required opportunities for public input as directed under the NEPA process; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, does hereby oppose the privatization and/or disposition of federal public lands by changes in existing laws governing the management or disposal of federal lands, including but not limited to lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Forest Service; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the goal of "no net loss" of federal public lands and opposes the privatization and/or disposition of lands through land exchanges unless the fish and wildlife and recreational values of the lands acquired clearly exceed those of the lands lost.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/avian-influenza/	Avian Influenza	Avian Influenza National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-04 WHEREAS, there is growing concern about a possible pandemic of a virulent avian influenza virus in humans; and WHEREAS, there are numerous strains of avian influenza which occur in wild birds at low levels and most are of no significant risk to birds or humans; and WHEREAS, virulent forms of avian influenza most likely originated in poultry (domesticated chickens, ducks, turkey, quail and geese) from mutations of the influenza virus; and WHEREAS, human infection with avian influenza occurs in areas where poultry and humans live in close proximity, providing opportunity for transmission from birds to humans; and WHEREAS, wild birds can potentially be infected with virulent forms of avian influenza by exposure to infected poultry; and WHEREAS, there are many potential vectors for the spread of avian influenza, such as the legal and illegal trade in birds, migration of wild birds, and the movement of poultry and other avian livestock and caged birds; and WHEREAS, potential transmission of virulent forms of avian influenza to wild birds can be minimized through proper management of poultry to prevent contact with wild birds; and WHEREAS, there are no recorded cases of transmission of avian influenza from wild birds directly to humans; and WHEREAS, attempts to control the spread of avian influenza through efforts to reduce or control wild native bird populations would be ineffective and potentially devastating, especially to less common native species; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby urges the development, funding, and implementation of an international strategy for managing avian influenza. The strategy shall include: a framework for wildlife, agricultural and human health agencies and organizations to work cooperatively on this disease; and the identification of additional research and monitoring needs; and recommendations for improving the dissemination of information about avian influenza with emphasis on providing information in rural areas; and the development of standards and guidelines for the management of poultry that include measures to control contact between domestic birds and wild birds and calls for the depopulation of infected poultry in the event of an outbreak; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation also urges that the developed strategy contain assurances that management of wildlife remains in the control of professional wildlife management agencies

		and not agricultural or human health agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports increased research funding to enhance the understanding of the biology of avian flu, means of transmission, methods of controlling outbreaks in poultry, and prevention of transmission of virulent strains to wild birds from poultry.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/global-warming-and-regional-emission-reduction-plans/	Global Warming and Regional Emission Reduction Plans	<p>Global Warming and Regional Emission Reduction Plans National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-05</p> <p>WHEREAS, the scientific evidence for and dangers of global warming have been documented by the National Academy of Sciences which has stated “increasing greenhouse gases are causing temperatures to rise” and it is “likely that most of the warming in recent decades can be attributed to human activities” and “it is vital that all nations identify cost- effective steps that they can take now”; and</p> <p>WHEREAS, global warming is already affecting wildlife in the United States and around the world, examples of which include: a trend toward earlier arrival of spring with the frost-free season starting an average of 11 days earlier in the northeastern U.S. compared with the 1950s; the northerly extension of the range of some species of birds, including the summer tanager, Bell’s vireo, and Carolina chickadee, in recent decades; and the reduction in places polar bears can feed and seals can raise their young due to thinning ice in the Arctic region; and WHEREAS, left unabated, global warming is going to continue to cause severe problems for wildlife in the decades to come. Potential impacts include: the loss of breeding grounds, wintering areas, and migratory stopover sites for birds due to increasing sea levels; a loss of habitat for aquatic species as streams and wetlands dry up due to reduced water levels in some regions, including the Great Lakes; a 9 – 69% reduction by the end of the century in the abundance of ducks in the prairie pothole region, the single most important breeding habitat for duck populations in the U.S.; and the loss of 40% of the coastal wetlands in the contiguous U.S. because of sea level rise by 2100; and WHEREAS, global warming is having immediate and long term impacts on people, their homes, cities and ability to maintain their livelihood and enjoyment of the outdoors. For instance, over 50% of the U.S. population lives within 50 miles of the coastline where the loss of coastal wetlands and the increase in strong storms linked to warmer ocean temperatures increases storm damage and the subsequent costs of replacing homes and entire towns; and WHEREAS, while the threat of global warming and associated climate change is serious, there are solutions; and scientists have determined that the severity of adverse impacts can be significantly reduced by reducing global greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, the burning of fossil fuels for electricity generation is the single largest source of carbon dioxide (accounting for 39% of the nation’s total emissions) in the U.S. and, without significant action to limit the emissions from this sector, the share from electricity generation is expected to continue to grow; and WHEREAS, seven states in the northeastern U.S. are leading the nation in addressing emissions from the electricity sector with a mandatory cap-and-trade program known as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, which will cut emissions of carbon dioxide from power plants in the region 10% by 2019; and WHEREAS, in September 2003, the governors of Washington and Oregon joined California, in the establishment of the West Coast Governors’ Global Warming Initiative, and the Governors of Arizona and New Mexico have also joined in a Southwest State Global Warming Initiative, committing to the development of a region-wide strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby supports regional efforts, including the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, to establish mandatory programs which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity sector; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the seven states participating in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative to swiftly implement the agreement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the states of Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island to join Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on all states to pursue mandatory aggressive strategies to curb and stabilize the growth in electricity consumption and to further reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S. government to institute mandatory policies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from the electricity sector and other sectors; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation urges all states to join together in cooperative initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on a regional scale; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the implementation of other global warming policies consistent with its previous resolutions.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/floods-floodplains-and-disaster-recovery-issues/	Floods, Floodplains, and Disaster Recovery Issues	<p>Floods, Floodplains, and Disaster Recovery Issues National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-06</p> <p>WHEREAS, flooding remains the most costly, most deadly, and most common form of natural disaster; and WHEREAS, it is generally associated with human encroachment on natural floodplains and sometimes with alteration of hydrologic regimes; and WHEREAS, flooding is a natural hydrologic process; and WHEREAS, floodplain ecosystems serve critical natural resource functions, including providing important habitat for wildlife, absorption and attenuation of floodwater protection, and maintenance of water quality and quantity; and WHEREAS floodplains provide transportation, retention, and deposition of sediments and nutrients, and areas for groundwater recharge; and WHEREAS, for many decades, much development in the nation’s floodplains has been accompanied with little recognition of substantial losses or degradation of floodplain ecological functions and alarming increases in flood-related damages; and WHEREAS, despite enormous national investments in flood reduction project and structures, including more than \$123 billion by the nation’s largest water resources agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, average national flood damages have continued to rise alarmingly, especially where floods exceed the capacities of flood protection systems; and WHEREAS, the nation’s floodplain experts are increasingly recognizing that traditional approaches to flood protection, which have emphasized projects for the physical control of floods rather than often less costly nonstructural measures, may be contributing to the exacerbation of flood-related costs and human suffering, particularly through the inducement of development into natural floodplain areas; and WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was originally established in 1968 as an alternative to traditional flood reduction approaches with the intention of providing affordable flood insurance for flood prone properties, while working with local communities and states to guide new development out of the floodplain; and WHEREAS, while the NFIP has provided some incentive for communities to consider and better manage flood-related risk, it is not actuarially sound, and it has often failed to guide new development out of harm’s way and in many instances it has worked to support and underwrite unwise floodplain development, with resultant increases in flood risk and damages and continued loss of natural floodplain functions and their associated benefits to people and wildlife, and it has not adequately strengthened community standards over time; and WHEREAS, in the wake of the 1993 Great Midwest Flood, the Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force (“Galloway Report”) proposed four broad goals to improve the status of our nation’s floodplains, yet, these broad goals along with nearly 100 other practical proposed actions, largely remain unimplemented; and WHEREAS, the federal flood reduction programs encourage floodplain development and wetland drainage with strong bias favoring structural over non-structural approaches, and the</p>

		<p>key guidance documents for these programs have not been updated to remove such bias in more than 20 years; and WHEREAS, hazard mitigation — the notion of building or rebuilding to reduce risks and vulnerabilities — is a well-recognized modern principle of disaster recovery (and avoidance), yet national flood programs have recently seen major reductions in mitigation funding after disasters; and WHEREAS, the recent experience of natural disasters in the Gulf region and across the nation raise even greater concerns about the need to plan for, mitigate vulnerabilities to, and aggressively work to combat the causes of human-induced global climate change that threaten the safety and ecological health of people and wildlife on Earth; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, calls upon Congress and the Administration to undertake efforts to modernize the nation's flood-related and other water policies and programs to emphasize ecologically sustainable and economically sound management of the nation's floodplains, with full commitment to promoting public safety and sustainable human development in the context of the natural physical and ecological processes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress and the Administration to reduce and eliminate subsidies and biases in federal programs that promote unwise, high-risk floodplain development, including unwise subsidies in water development, transportation, agriculture, flood insurance and disaster programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to establish among the highest priorities to consider and implement recommendations made by the 1994 Galloway Report and other similar and related recommendations by the National Research Council, Government Accountability Office and others to improve the nation's floodplain management and to update key guidance such as the 1983 Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines (P&G) and the 1979 Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988 to incorporate lessons learned, including the lessons of recent coastal disasters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that pending the updating of national floodplain policies, the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to adopt a general policy to avoid the promotion of new levee projects that separate existing natural floodplains from adjacent rivers and that encourage substantial new at-risk development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to provide adequate funding for hazard mitigation, to require the identification and mapping of the 500-year (.2 percent annual chance) floodplain through the current NFIP Map Modernization program, and to establish higher standards for existing urban area flood protection, including standards to provide (where practicable) at least standard project flood level of protection and to locate critical facilities such as schools, hospitals, eldercare, police, fire, and other public facilities, important roads, bridges, and transportation facilities outside the 500-year floodplains, concurrent with stronger policies to avoid placing future development in high-risk floodplain areas.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/funding-for-the-restoration-of-coastal-louisiana-as-part-of-the-federal-response-to-hurricanes-katrina-and-rita/	<p>Funding for the Restoration of Coastal Louisiana as Part of the Federal Response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita</p>	<p>Funding for the Restoration of Coastal Louisiana as Part of the Federal Response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-07 WHEREAS, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita brought an unprecedented natural disaster to Louisiana, Mississippi and other Gulf States; and WHEREAS, Louisiana's coastal wetlands constitute a natural defense against the destructive force of hurricanes, absorbing wave action and significantly reducing storm surges; and WHEREAS, prior to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Louisiana was already losing coastal wetlands at a rate of 24 square miles per year and has lost more than 1,900 square miles over the past 75 years; and WHEREAS, based on imagery recorded soon after the storms passed, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are estimated to have caused the loss of an additional 100 square miles of coastal wetlands; and WHEREAS, President Bush has pledged federal aid to help rebuild New Orleans and other coastal communities following the devastation of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; and WHEREAS, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita may be part of a pattern of increasingly powerful storms fueled by global climate change; and WHEREAS, coastal restoration is an integral part of the plan for hurricane protection that is necessary for rebuilding and revitalizing coastal Louisiana; and WHEREAS, a long-term plan for the restoration of Louisiana's coastal wetland ecosystem has already been developed by the Army Corps of Engineers and independently reviewed by nationally renowned scientists and engineers and has the support of the State of Louisiana as well as many community organizations; and WHEREAS, additional measures may be added to the restoration plan in the near future to further emphasize hurricane protection benefits; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and the Louisiana Wildlife Federation have been strong advocates for Louisiana coastal restoration; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, calls upon Congress and the President to authorize and appropriate \$5.5 billion for near-term coastal Louisiana restoration and protection projects and studies, and to identify and approve a dedicated source of funds, such as revenue from outer continental shelf oil and gas production, to support the continued restoration and rebuilding of Louisiana's coastal wetland ecosystem, for the benefit of the nation and the communities, industries, and wildlife of southern Louisiana; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for an improved system for protecting homes, lives, and jobs along the Louisiana coast against flooding and storm surges in a manner that also recognizes the critical role played by a healthy wetlands system in helping to provide such protection and to support wildlife resources of major ecological and economic importance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal, state, and local governments to take prompt and decisive action to address the threats of global climate change to which coastal Louisiana and coastlines throughout the world are exceedingly vulnerable.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/puerto-rico-and-u-s-virgin-islands-coastal-and-wetland-habitats-of-concern/	<p>Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Coastal and Wetland Habitats of Concern</p>	<p>Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Coastal and Wetland Habitats of Concern National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-08 WHEREAS, coastal and wetland habitats on the islands of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John) provide critical nesting, breeding and foraging sites for threatened and endangered species such as the leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>), hawksbill (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) and green (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) sea turtles, West Indian manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>), brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>), roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>), snowy plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>), piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>), the West Indian whistling duck (<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>) and other species of concern; and WHEREAS, the Northeastern Ecological Corridor (“NEC”) is 3,149 acres of coastal fringe land unique in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean and includes coral communities, mangroves and a bioluminescent lagoon and is home to over 40 critical marine mammal, bird, snake, sea turtle and plant species; and WHEREAS, the NEC is one of the most important nesting grounds for leatherback sea turtles in U.S. jurisdiction and was recognized by international experts on April 6, 2002, when participants of the 22nd Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation petitioned the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to designate the NEC as a nature reserve; and WHEREAS, Great Pond, Coakley Pond, the Annaly Bay watershed of St. Croix, and Botany Bay of St. Thomas and associated coastal areas provide critical mangrove, wetland and mature forest habitat for endangered and threatened species and species of concern; and WHEREAS, coastal and wetland habitats such as the NEC, Vieques and Culebra in Puerto Rico and Great Pond, Coakley Pond, Annaly Bay, Wills Bay, and Botany Bay in the Virgin Islands are currently threatened by development that would damage or destroy their value to wildlife; and WHEREAS, coastal habitats in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are increasingly at risk from pollution and destructive human activities as well as rising sea levels and stronger hurricanes exacerbated by global warming from release of greenhouse gases; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, fully endorses designating the Northeastern Ecological Corridor of Puerto Rico and Annaly Bay watershed of St. Croix as nature reserves; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation endorses protecting critical coastal and wetland habitats in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands from development incompatible with sustainable uses by wildlife species of concern; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to support efforts to address climate change to minimize its potential impacts on coastal environments.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/central-valley-project-ca-water-contracts/	<p>Central Valley Project (CA) Water Contracts</p>	<p>Central Valley Project (CA) Water Contracts National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-09 WHEREAS, the Central Valley Project (CVP) is a huge federal and state water diversion system that delivers water to farmers and cities in central California; and WHEREAS, the Project is a network of dams, reservoirs and canals in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins providing water in an area 400 miles long and 100 miles wide; and WHEREAS, the delta at the confluence of the rivers which drains into San Francisco Bay, which once consisted of millions of acres of marshlands, seasonally-flooded wetlands and vernal pools, is critical habitat for over half of the birds in the Pacific Flyway; and WHEREAS, there are 11 national wildlife refuges in the region; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation is proposing new long-term water contracts that will increase the amount of water being withdrawn by millions of acre-feet per year; and WHEREAS, this habitat is provided by fewer than 300,000 acres of wetlands which remain today—down more than 90 percent from over 4,000,000 acres of wetlands that historically existed in the Central Valley; and WHEREAS, some species dependent on the California wetlands, including the Pacific white-fronted goose and cackling Canada goose, have suffered aggravated population losses from disease, lead poisoning, and habitat destruction and degradation; and WHEREAS, the United States has signed the North American Waterfowl Management Plan with Canada whereby both countries agree to take actions to assure the continued survival of abundant populations of ducks, geese, and swans; and WHEREAS, the stocks of many anadromous fish species, such as chinook salmon, steelhead, and striped bass, and wildlife populations have suffered severe depletion from water resources development and associated agricultural activity resulting in economic losses of several hundred million dollars annually; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation has provided little mitigation for the fish and wildlife losses from its Central Valley Water projects; and WHEREAS, the process followed and conditions agreed to for renewal of the contracts for water from the CVP in 2005-06 will set a precedent for reallocating millions of acre-feet of Reclamation water and the terms and conditions for all of the remaining contracts that will expire between now and the year 2012; and WHEREAS, in addition to water committed in the CVP’s original contracts, the Bureau is proposing to implement the new long-term contracts to deliver approximately 1.0 million acre-feet per year of additional water, placing additional strains on the Bay-Delta estuary and the Central Valley environment; and WHEREAS, most of the initial contracts for delivery of Reclamation water were agreed to before the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act; basic conditions used to allocate subsidized water have changed; and the public’s knowledge of and concern for the environmental attributes and values of water resources have increased during the past 40 years; and WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior has justified the renewal of most of these long term water contracts for the CVP based on abbreviated and defective environmental reviews; and WHEREAS, the expiration of contracts for the delivery of Federal water presents an opportunity to obtain more timely repayment of the Federal investment, to tighten eligibility requirements, and to undertake other reforms to make water available for fisheries, wetlands, water quality, and other high-valued uses; and WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior has broad discretion to alter the allocation, pricing, and other requirements and conditions of expiring contracts, and each of these options could result in different environmental impacts; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, urges the Secretary of the Interior to defer renewal of any other contracts, including the pending Westlands Water District contract for over one million acre feet, until after preparation of a revised Environmental Impact Statement to evaluate the cumulative impacts of all reasonable alternatives, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act, and revised Biological Opinions under the Endangered Species Act on the long term operating plan for the entire CVP, including all of the new contracts based on that operating plan; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to schedule oversight hearings to ascertain the impacts to California’s fisheries and fish habitat that have resulted, or could result, from the construction, operation, and further expansion of the Central Valley Project through these new contracts and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a new Environmental Impact Statement and new Biological Assessments and Biological Opinions on such impacts including the long term operating plan for the CVP.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/cougar-management-guidelines/	Cougar Management Guidelines	<p>Cougar Management Guidelines National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-10 WHEREAS, cougars (<i>Puma concolor</i>), despite being eliminated from roughly two-thirds of their North American range, are presently the only large, obligate carnivore in self-sustaining populations across western North America; and WHEREAS, cougars have existed in western North America along with their major prey — mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>), white-tailed deer (<i>O. virginianus</i>), elk (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>), moose (<i>Alces alces</i>), and bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis Canadensis</i>) — for at least 10,000 years; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes in its report, <i>Endangered Cats of North America</i>, that cougars “are among the wildest and most powerful creatures that inhabit our landscape...Cats are powerful icons for pristine, wild space in the United States...and, for many, they conjure up ethical, spiritual, and aesthetic reasons for preserving their place in the American landscape”; and WHEREAS, The World Conservation Union Species/Survival Commission’s 2002 Red List recently reclassified <i>Puma concolor</i> as “Near Threatened” because of a declining effective population size “due to persecution and degradation of its habitat and prey base, and may possibly qualify as Vulnerable if these trends persist, or if better information on its status were available”; and WHEREAS, the Cougar Management Guidelines Working Group, a group of 13 wildlife managers, biologists, and scientists, with more than 200 years of cumulative experience in cougar management, policy, and research, after a three-year deliberative process published “The Cougar Management Guidelines” in 2005, which are built on four basic principles: A large-landscape approach, on the order of thousands of square kilometers of well-connected habitat with thriving natural prey populations, is necessary for healthy, self-sustaining cougar populations; Cougar management should adopt an adaptive management process; Cougar management should reflect the full array of human values and input from all stakeholders; and In light of the diversity of stakeholders and human values, funding for cougar research, management, and conservation should not be derived solely from hunting-related programs; and WHEREAS, The Cougar Management Guidelines include discussion of each of the following aspects of cougar management: Cougar-prey relations; Cougar habitat; Assessing cougar populations; Depredation; Sport hunting; Strategies to manage cougar-human conflicts; and Cougar research and management information; and WHEREAS, the Cougar Management Guidelines Working Group has stated that future editions of the Cougar Management Guidelines will be published as needed to reflect best available science as the body of knowledge expands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby finds that “The Cougar Management Guidelines” published in 2005 by the Cougar Management Guidelines Working Group are consistent with and will implement the key conservation recommendations for cougars in NWF’s report, <i>Endangered Cats of North America</i>; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all state and federal wildlife agencies to incorporate the Cougar Management Guidelines in any cougar management plan, policy, or regulation.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/diminishing-the-impact-of-feral-and-free-ranging-domestic-cats-on-wildlife-populations/	Diminishing the Impact of Feral and Free-Ranging Domestic Cats on Wildlife Populations	<p>Diminishing the Impact of Feral and Free-Ranging Domestic Cats on Wildlife Populations National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-11 WHEREAS, of the more than 77 million domestic cats in the United States approximately 65% or 50 million are allowed outside and are largely the source of the increasing number of feral cats; and WHEREAS, current feral cat population estimates range from 60 to 100 million in the United States; and WHEREAS, scientific studies indicate that free-ranging domestic cats and feral cats kill hundreds of millions of birds, and more than a billion other small vertebrates such as rabbits, squirrels, frogs, snakes, shrews, voles and chipmunks each year; and WHEREAS, free-ranging domestic cats and feral cats kill many songbird species such as Northern Cardinals, Black-Capped Chickadees, Gray Catbirds, bluebirds, wrens, warblers and vireos as well as many rare and endangered species such as Piping Plovers, Florida Scrub-jays, and California Least Terns; and WHEREAS, free-ranging domestic cats and feral cats are not part of American natural ecosystems and their predation on a vast number of mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian and arthropod species compromises biological diversity; and WHEREAS, free-ranging domestic cats and feral cats compete with native predators such as owls, snakes, weasels, bobcats and foxes, and unlike most predators, are not strictly territorial; this allows them to exist in high densities and outcompete native predators; and WHEREAS, domestic cats are prolific breeders with females capable of producing 3 litters per year, with 4 – 6 kittens per litter; and WHEREAS, unvaccinated domestic cats can transmit diseases, such as rabies, toxoplasmosis and feline distemper to other domestic cats, native wildlife, and sometimes humans as well as being suspected of spreading fatal feline diseases to native wild cats such as mountain lion, the endangered Florida panther, and bobcat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, hereby urges the passage and enforcement of local and state ordinances providing for the humane control of feral free-ranging domestic cat populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation supports programs such as the American Bird Conservancy’s Cats Indoors Program and similar state agency-based efforts to educate and encourage domestic cat owners to neuter, vaccinate and take measures to physically control outdoor activities.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2006/04/protection-of-the-endangered-ivory-billed-woodpecker/	Protection of the Endangered Ivory-Billed Woodpecker	<p>Protection of the Endangered Ivory-Billed Woodpecker National Wildlife Federation April 18, 2006 Resolutions Number: 2006-12 WHEREAS, the rediscovery of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (<i>Campephilus principalis</i>) in the forests of eastern Arkansas was one of the most important conservation stories of the past decade and has led to one of the highest profile endangered species recovery efforts ever undertaken in the United States; and WHEREAS, the presence of the Ivory-bill in eastern Arkansas is of historical and ecological significance and is the result of hard-fought battles by Arkansas Wildlife Federation, National Wildlife Federation and many others over the past 30 years, and should be considered a conservation victory of international significance; and WHEREAS, the majority of the old-growth forest habitat needed to support the Ivory-bill has been altered or destroyed by agricultural development and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ flood-control and water-development projects; and WHEREAS, the habitat where the Ivory-bill was discovered is recognized by the Ramsar Convention as a Wetland of International Importance; and WHEREAS, the ecology of the Ivory-bill is still poorly understood; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continues to promote water development projects in the Lower White River Basin that are expensive, wasteful and threaten to degrade or destroy the wetland forests critical to the Ivory-bill’s recovery; and WHEREAS, the Ivory-bill and the habitat it relies on is in imminent danger of being impacted by the construction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Grand Prairie Area Demonstration Project; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has ignored their responsibilities outlined in the Endangered Species Act by refusing to conduct an in-depth investigation of the impacts of the Grand Prairie Area Demonstration Project on the ivory-bill and its habitat; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers based their findings that the Grand Prairie Area Demonstration project would cause “no significant impact” to the Ivory-bill on inadequate science completed many years before the bird’s rediscovery; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has worked for more than five decades to protect endangered species through habitat protection and restoration, species reintroductions, and public education; and</p>

		<p>WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation promotes a vision that the nation should protect existing ecological treasures, restore damaged ecosystems and re-establish and maintain populations of key species in order to promote an ecologically diverse and economically sustainable Lower Mississippi River Basin; and WHEREAS, the presence of the Ivory-bill will provide the opportunity for alternative economic development and the diversification of local economies that are now largely dependent on agriculture; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act, the nation's strongest wildlife conservation law, is again under assault by special interest groups that want to weaken its key provisions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 17-18, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, calls upon the federal government to implement policies and funding mechanisms that will help protect Ivory-bill habitat and promote the reestablishment of the species throughout the forested wetlands of the Lower Mississippi Basin; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on federal agencies to re-evaluate projects and proposals in the vicinity of the Ivory-bill, including those of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to fully assess potential impacts on habitat and recovery needs for the Ivory-bill; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on federal agencies and Congress to cease funding for and oppose projects, plans and policies that threaten to degrade habitat for the Ivory-bill, including the Grand Prairie Area Demonstration project and the White River Navigation project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to reaffirm the nation's commitment to conserving endangered species and their essential habitats, to uphold and strengthen the Endangered Species Act, and to oppose efforts to weaken the Act.</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/funding-for-state-land-protection/	Funding for State Land Protection	<p>Funding for State Land Protection National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-01 Funding for State Land Protection WHEREAS, protected natural areas safeguard our fragile drinking water resources and watersheds, support tourism, provide habitat to ensure biodiversity and improve quality of life in our communities; and WHEREAS, protected natural areas support wildlife-based recreation; and WHEREAS, certain types of natural areas such as wetlands and barrier beaches prevent flooding and other storm damage which can result in billions of dollars in damages; and WHEREAS, working landscapes such as forests and farms contribute to our economy and our sense of place while supplying many of the benefits of protected natural areas; and WHEREAS, protected natural areas can be part of a comprehensive growth management strategy that guides development to appropriate areas while preserving other areas; and WHEREAS, we are seeing natural areas developed at an unprecedented rate in many areas of the country; and WHEREAS, without adequate protection, we risk losing many environmentally significant and necessary habitats and associated plant and animal life; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., calls upon the Governors and legislatures of all 50 states to provide adequate funding and other financial incentives to protect environmentally significant natural areas and working landscapes.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/incentives-for-access-to-private-lands/	Incentives for Access to Private Lands	<p>Incentives for Access to Private Lands National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-02 Incentives for Access to Private Lands WHEREAS, in a large number of states, the great majority of land is held in private ownership; and WHEREAS, in such states therefore, a sizeable proportion of fish and wildlife habitat exists on private lands; and WHEREAS, private property rights legally restrict the opportunity for the public to use such lands for hunting, fishing, bird watching and other fish and wildlife-related pursuits; and WHEREAS, the lack of access for the public on private lands, at times, inhibits the ability of state fish and wildlife agencies to adequately manage fish and wildlife species; and WHEREAS, in the 108th Congress, bipartisan legislation (S. 1840/H.R. 3482) known as the "Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program Act of 2003" (Open Fields Bill) was introduced; and WHEREAS, this legislation proposed to establish a \$50 million grant program for states to use to provide financial incentives for private property owners to open their lands for public hunting, fishing, bird watching and related outdoor activities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the President and the Congress to take all necessary action to pass legislation providing financial incentives for private property owners to open their lands for fair and equitable public hunting, fishing, bird watching and related outdoor activities.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/shade-coffee-plantations/	Shade Coffee Plantations	<p>Shade Coffee Plantations National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-03 WHEREAS, coffee is cultivated in tropical and subtropical areas around the world, but within the United States, it is cultivated only in Hawaii and Puerto Rico; and WHEREAS, in natural settings, coffee grows in the forest understory, under the shade of native canopy trees, and traditional agriculture under a shading canopy of natural forest or planted shading trees; and WHEREAS, shade coffee plantations are simplified but stable agro-ecosystems that provide a highly structured diversity, shading canopy, nesting and feeding habitat for wildlife — including many native, endemic, and migratory birds, such as the Scaly-naped Pigeons, foraging grounds for Neotropical migratory birds, such as the Northern Parula and the American Redstart — and shelter for many plants and wildlife species, including federally threatened and endangered species; and WHEREAS, shade coffee plantations played a critical role protecting biodiversity in Puerto Rico by providing wildlife habitat during a period when the landscape was severely deforested; and WHEREAS, shade coffee plantations are excellent buffer zones around natural reserves, providing a smooth transition between urban and natural areas that are critical for the protection of the ecosystems and endemic, native and migratory wildlife, including many endangered species; and WHEREAS, shade coffee plantations can produce many secondary crops, in addition to coffee, like bananas, plantains, oranges, grapefruits, mangoes and many more products that increase the natural biodiversity of a farm and provide an economic incentive by diversifying cash crops for a sustainable way of farming; and WHEREAS, shade coffee plantations help conserve watersheds, leading to higher water quality and reduced flooding; and WHEREAS, the shading canopy of many coffee plantations is being cut to give way to sun coffee, destroying habitat for many native and migratory species, promoting soil erosion, reducing biodiversity, and increasing pollution due to the need for the heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; and WHEREAS, sun grown coffee plantations hold up to 90% fewer bird species than shade coffee plantations, require very high chemical input and year-round labor, leading to greater soil erosion and higher amounts of toxic runoff, which severely affect other ecosystems like coral reefs, sea turtle nesting beaches, and wetlands; and WHEREAS, shade coffee plantations provide important habitat for Neotropical migratory birds and a very high number of resident species that are lost from areas of intensive agricultural practices; and WHEREAS, most of the efforts to foster shade grown coffee production by state and</p>

		<p>federal agencies, as well as private agencies, take place outside the United States without attention to the coffee grown within the United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington D.C., hereby acknowledges: (1) the importance of shade coffee plantations for the protection of Neotropical migratory birds and many federally endangered species; (2) that coffee is grown within the U. S., mostly in Puerto Rico and Hawaii; and (3) that it is necessary to promote the use of permanent shading trees in all U.S. coffee plantations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service and other federal and local agencies related to this issue, to devote resources and implement a plan to restore the permanent shading canopy in United States coffee plantations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/climate-change-and-carbon-sequestration/	<p>Climate Change and Carbon Sequestration</p>	<p>Climate Change and Carbon Sequestration National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-04 Climate Change and Carbon Sequestration WHEREAS, the overwhelming majority of the world's climate scientists have concluded that global warming is occurring and that human activities are contributing significantly to it; and WHEREAS, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences concluded in 2001 that "Greenhouse gases are accumulating in Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities, causing surface air temperatures and subsurface ocean temperatures to rise. Temperatures are, in fact, rising"; and WHEREAS, the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment, a scientific study conducted by more than 300 scientists, concluded that, "climate changes are being experienced particularly intensely in the Arctic. Arctic average temperature has risen at almost twice the rate as the rest of the world in the past few decades. Widespread melting of glaciers and sea ice and rising permafrost temperatures present additional evidence of strong arctic warming. These changes in the Arctic provide an early indication of the environmental and societal significance of global warming"; and WHEREAS, The Wildlife Society concluded in 2004 that the rapid warming of the planet has significant consequences for wildlife and their habitats; The Wildlife Society recommended that wildlife managers look for new opportunities to meet the challenges of climate change and pointed out that, "as a means of mitigating global climate change, some industries are investing in carbon sequestration programs by planting trees; in some regions, grassland and wetland conservation may benefit similarly, but more research is needed on carbon cycling..."; and WHEREAS, given the important role forests, grasslands, and other terrestrial ecosystems play in the global carbon cycle, restoring or protecting natural habitat can play an important role in helping to slow the pace of global warming; reforestation, for example, can remove carbon from the atmosphere as the forest develops; furthermore, protecting existing, old-growth forests can prevent the release of stored carbon that would occur through timber harvests; and WHEREAS, farm management also plays a role in the global carbon cycle, and management decisions such as using no-till cultivation and planting forested buffers along riparian areas between farmland and waterways can reduce the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, land use decisions that improve the storage of carbon in biomass and soils — called "sequestration" — can also help protect and restore important wildlife habitat when programs are appropriately designed to capture these benefits; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture is tasked "to provide recommendations on further, targeted incentives for forest and agricultural sequestration of greenhouse gases" and "to develop accounting rules and guidelines for crediting sequestration projects," and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in 2003 stated that "conservation organizations must be prepared to become engaged in this process to ensure that sound conservation policies are considered and incorporated into carbon sequestration program development"; and WHEREAS, it is important to accurately measure the amount of carbon sequestered by different land management practices, particularly if policies are developed such as emissions trading that allow such projects to substitute for direct reduction of emissions from fossil fuel sources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington D.C., encourages policies, incentives, and other efforts to promote land use management that simultaneously enhance the protection and restoration of wildlife habitat and reduce the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all parties involved in development of climate change policy to ensure sound accounting of the amount of carbon sequestered by different land management practices to avoid incorrectly estimating the benefits of land use decisions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes designing global warming policies and incentives that rely on inaccurate or unproven carbon accounting and/or otherwise sacrifice wildlife habitat; efforts should be made to ensure that carbon sequestration projects protect, restore, and optimize habitat quality for native fish and wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages first and foremost the adoption of mandatory policies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuel sources, and that carbon sequestration policies and incentives alone are not sufficient to confront global warming.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/pew-ocean-commission-and-u-s-commission-on-ocean-policy-reports/	<p>PEW Ocean Commission and U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy Reports</p>	<p>PEW Ocean Commission and U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy Reports National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-05 PEW Oceans Commission and U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy Reports WHEREAS, both the PEW Oceans Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy reports state that America's oceans are in crisis and, therefore, there is a need to implement a national policy to provide healthy, functioning oceans for today and the future; and WHEREAS, more than half the U.S. population lives in coastal counties and the resident population in this area is expected to increase by 25 million people by 2015 and more than 180 million people visit the seashore for recreation every year; and WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of jobs in fishing, recreation, and tourism depend on healthy, functioning coastal ecosystems; and WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of jobs and billions of dollars of investment are at risk in fisheries; and WHEREAS, pollution and urban sprawl threaten ocean-related tourism and recreation; and WHEREAS, all Americans depend on the oceans and affect the oceans regardless of where they live as ocean currents circulate the energy and regulate the earth's climate and weather; and WHEREAS, our dependence on and use of ocean resources are exposing limits on the natural systems once viewed as inexhaustible; and WHEREAS, the nation needs to ensure healthy, productive, and resilient oceans for the present and future generations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., recognizes that the importance of achieving and maintaining healthy oceans requires us to increase our stewardship and responsibility for the oceans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should consider the recommendations of the PEW Oceans Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and reform United States ocean policy, and adopt the reports' essential recommendations. These essential recommendations include: applying principles of ecosystem health and integrity, sustainability, and precaution to federal policies; unifying national ocean policy based on protection and sustainable use of ocean resources; encouraging comprehensive and coordinated governance of ocean resources and uses; restructuring fishery management institutions and reorienting fisheries policy to protect and sustain the ecosystems on which fisheries depend; protecting important</p>

		habitats and managing coastal development to minimize habitat damage and water quality impairment; and controlling sources of pollution, particularly nutrients that harm marine resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress follow the PEW Oceans Commission's recommendation by enacting a National Ocean Policy Act to protect, maintain, and restore the health, integrity, resilience, and productivity of America's oceans.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/restoration/	Restoration	<p>Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-06 Restoration WHEREAS, protection of America's coasts, lakes, rivers and wetlands is essential for the well being of its people and the health and sustainability of fish and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, much of America's aquatic habitat — both fresh water and marine — has been severely degraded over the years by a variety of human activities, including oil and gas development, mineral extraction, pollution, agriculture, introduction of non-native species, as well as the creation and expansion of ports, harbors and navigation facilities, construction of flood control levees, dikes and channels to restrain floodwaters, and inappropriate water diversions; and WHEREAS, the Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for much of this development, having deepened more than 140 rivers and harbors, built 11,000 miles of navigation channels on rivers, and built 8,500 miles of floodwalls and levees and more than 500 dams; and WHEREAS, the destruction of aquatic habitat has taken a devastating toll on America's fish and wildlife resources causing nearly 20% of the more than 4,000 native species that depend on streams, lakes, shorelines, wetlands and riparian areas to be designated as imperiled or critically impaired; and WHEREAS, some of America's most ecologically, culturally and economically valuable water resources, including but not limited to the Everglades, Coastal Louisiana, Chesapeake Bay, the Great Lakes, Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, Delaware Bay, and the Mississippi, Columbia, Snake, Missouri, Platte, Chattahoochee (GA), Apalachicola (FL), and Ocklawaha (FL) rivers and their watersheds, and other major rivers and their watersheds, have been seriously degraded and need to be restored; and WHEREAS, citizens groups, local communities and states are directing increased attention toward restoring aquatic resources and are for the most part, initiating and financing these restoration efforts locally with little assistance from the federal government; and WHEREAS, despite passage in 2000 of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Congress has not yet authorized many of the projects needed to restore Florida's "River of Grass" — America's Everglades — nor has it provided the \$4 billion in funding needed to carry out the Plan; and WHEREAS, Louisiana's coastal wetlands support a major American fishery and help protect more than 2 million people, including the entire population of New Orleans, from hurricane damage; and WHEREAS the federal government, on behalf of the whole country, conducted and funded most of the flood-control and navigation-related civil works projects that have damaged Louisiana's coastal wetlands and should therefore bear a significant portion of the estimated \$14 billion cost of restoring and revitalizing this ecosystem; and WHEREAS, Chesapeake Bay suffers from excessive nitrogen pollution that has severely depleted the crab population in the river, and the governments surrounding the Bay have developed a clean-up plan to address this pollution that has identified a federal share of over \$4 million; and WHEREAS, the world's largest available supply of fresh water, the Great Lakes, is jeopardized by habitat destruction, invasive species and pollution that threaten a \$4 billion dollar commercial and sport fishery and drinking water for 40 million Canadians and Americans; and WHEREAS, legislation was introduced but failed to pass in the 108th Congress that would have provided much needed coordination and several billion dollars in federal funding for protecting and restoring the Great Lakes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington D.C., supports and encourages efforts to restore America's coastal, marine and freshwater habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon Congress and government agencies to support and nurture the tremendous energy and enthusiasm being expressed in thousands of local areas across the country to restore aquatic habitats by supporting education and awareness efforts to inform people about the importance and values of aquatic habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on the federal government to implement policies and provide funding to restore 1 million acres of aquatic habitat, a goal supported by the Estuary Restoration Act, which was signed into law in 2000, but which has not received needed funding; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that restoration programs and policies should complement, enhance and provide funding for existing and planned projects led by state, local communities and citizens organizations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that while federal support and funding is desperately needed, state and local entities should continue to fulfill and expand their responsibilities for leading restoration projects and engaging residents in transparent opportunities for public involvement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that government programs and policies that are contrary to the goals of restoring aquatic habitat should be reformed, especially programs that subsidize or permit the destruction of wetlands, coastal and riparian resources and other valuable habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that as federal agriculture, energy and transportation legislation is debated, NWF calls on Congress to direct federal agencies to implement policies and provide funding only for activities that protect, enhance and restore — not destroy — aquatic habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls on Congress to authorize and provide adequate long-term funding to protect and restore aquatic habitat in high priority regions, including but not limited to the Everglades, Coastal Louisiana, the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, Delaware Bay, the Mississippi, Columbia, Snake, Missouri, Platte, Chattahoochee, Apalachicola, Ocklawaha rivers and their watersheds, and other bays, estuaries, lakes and rivers, and to provide funding to protect, enhance and restore smaller watersheds, rivers and estuaries.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/puerto-rican-wetland-protection/	Puerto Rican Wetland Protection	<p>Puerto Rican Wetland Protection National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-07 Puerto Rican Wetland Protection WHEREAS, 75% of Puerto Rico's wetlands — the largest expanse of tropical wetlands within the United States — have been destroyed, including over 53% of original mangroves and 90% of the San Juan Bay Estuary wetlands, for diverse purposes that have provided less net benefit to society; and WHEREAS, recent studies show that 17% of Puerto Rico's estuaries have become dangerous to aquatic life and 77% show poor conditions for marine life because of: sedimentation, the degradation of water quality from toxic chemicals and excess nutrients, the intrusion of salt water caused by excessive groundwater withdrawals from coastal aquifers, the elimination of shallow-water feeding habitat by levees that prevent the influx of fresh water and silt into the coastal wetland system, leading to cultural eutrophication and resulting in severe vegetative overgrowth that affects wetland ecosystem balance and impacts migratory waders and other aquatic species; and WHEREAS, Puerto Rico's wetlands provide critically important wintering habitat for an enormous variety and abundance of Neotropical migratory birds along the North American Migratory Flyway, that include shorebirds, waterfowl and warbler species, some of which are on the List of Migratory Birds of Management Concern in the United States or have experienced population declines over recent decades, such as the endangered Piping Plover and Brown Pelican; and WHEREAS, Puerto Rico's wetlands also provide important habitat for many species of birds, waterfowl, mammals, fish and shellfish, 40 of which are listed by the local Department of Natural Resources as rare or endangered, including 20 bird species, such as the West Indian Whistling Duck,</p>

		<p>the Ruddy Duck and the Masked Duck, species that are directly threatened by aquatic habitat losses; and WHEREAS, wetlands serve as a nursery ground for commercial and recreational fisheries and support the nation's seafood industry, which is estimated to generate in excess of \$10 billion annually in the United States and several million in Puerto Rico; and WHEREAS, wetlands provide a pollution filtering function for the water that reaches beaches and coral reefs that help support marine life and the tourism industry, which is estimated to generate in excess of \$2 billion annually, as well as filtering surface waters that form the island's water supply; and WHEREAS, wetlands encourage ecotourism development essential for the subsistence of traditional coastal communities and provide numerous outdoor recreational opportunities including fishing, hiking and wildlife observation; and WHEREAS, the Cienaga Tiburones Swamp — Puerto Rico's largest wetland — continues to suffer from habitat and water quality degradation from a solid waste disposal facility, agricultural facilities and new urban sprawl nearby, and Cartagena Lagoon continues to exhibit habitat degradation due to cultural eutrophication and the disruption of its natural hydroperiod and hydrological regime that has occurred since the drainage in the early twentieth century of both the Guanica Lagoon — the second largest lagoon in Puerto Rico — and the nearby Cienaga Anegado Swamp, renowned prime wintering habitats for migratory and local species, some of which are currently endangered or threatened; and WHEREAS, limited wetland restoration actions in Puerto Rico, such as Humacao's Nature Reserve lagoons and Cienaga Tiburones Swamp, have demonstrated the tremendous success potential for habitat and wildlife recovery, particularly for Neotropical migratory bird species; and WHEREAS, continued environmental degradation and lost opportunities for Puerto Rico's watershed and habitat restoration will continue to occur as long as current local and federal laws such as the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Endangered Species Act are not sufficiently implemented or enforced, and the Administration, Congress, Government of Puerto Rico and local and federal agencies fail to take the actions necessary to develop a comprehensive program to prevent pollution at its source; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., promotes and encourages the U.S. Congress and the Administration, and the Government of Puerto Rico, in partnership with local and federal agencies and non-profit organizations, to commit the funds and resources needed to identify, study, acquire, manage and restore wetlands and aquatic habitats, including hydrographic basins, estuaries, coral reefs and aquifer systems throughout the archipelago of Puerto Rico; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges federal and local governments and agencies to make specific efforts to promote active, informed participation and direct involvement of local citizens and non-profit organizations; establish educational programs; support sustainable resource-based outdoor recreation; and evaluate the potential to fund volunteer efforts and encourage public participation in wetland conservation issues; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges federal and local governments and agencies to request appropriations and redirect funds to encourage incentives for the conservation, acquisition or restoration of wetlands through increased income, estate, gift or capital gains tax benefits to allow the sale of conservation easements on wetland property to conservation agencies or other qualified organizations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges federal and local governments and agencies to regulate all activities affecting the wildlife value and functional attributes of wetlands and estuaries; implement an aggressive, coordinated and cooperative management plan to identify, reduce and eliminate persistent and bioaccumulative pollutants by requiring industries and other polluters to reduce and eliminate toxics use and generation at the source; increase studies and analysis of noise, soil and water quality; and bring an end to incentives and subsidies which contribute to wetland degradation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to develop and direct an interagency task force to protect wetlands from dredge, sedimentation and fill activities; establish management measures that will recognize optimal flood control, soil and water quality, wildlife habitat, and economic benefits by preserving and restoring natural hydrology, natural hydrological functions and characteristics — even during times of hydrological extremes — to support historic survival rates of fish and wildlife populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges the Government of Puerto Rico to implement and enhance its Wetland Public Policy, established by Law #314, towards the complete acquisition and conservation of the Cienaga Tiburones Swamp and other wetlands, recognizing that the promotion of economic values and social well being is accomplished by restoring and enhancing the ecological values of its wetlands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF opposes flood control, navigation, and irrigation activities (including the provision of technical support), special flood insurance, or exemptions for Puerto Rico from federal or local laws that encourage or subsidize further wetland destruction; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges the complete restoration — to the extent possible, to their original pre-disturbance condition, including the restoration of a normal, seasonal hydrological regime — of the Cartagena Lagoon, Guanica Lagoon, Cienaga Tiburones Swamp, Cienaga Cucharillas Swamp, Cienaga Anegado Swamp, and urges the U.S. Congress to recognize them as national priority ecosystems under the Clean Water Act (as it has the Chesapeake Bay) for their local and national significance.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/eliminating-mercury-pollution/	Eliminating Mercury Pollution	<p>Eliminating Mercury Pollution National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-08 Eliminating Mercury Pollution WHEREAS, mercury is a persistent, bioaccumulative and highly toxic pollutant; and WHEREAS, health warnings issued in 46 U.S. states and territories advise people to reduce or avoid consumption of certain fresh water and marine fish due to mercury contamination; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that more than 630,000 U.S. children are born annually who are at risk for learning disabilities or other neurological impairments due to mercury exposure they received in the womb; and WHEREAS, research has established that mercury poses serious threats to the reproductive success and wellbeing of certain fish and other wildlife, including bald eagles, mallard ducks, common loons, terns, otters, mink, panthers, and alligators; and WHEREAS, "cap and trade" pollution control mechanisms focus on reducing overall pollutant loadings, a result that is appropriate where ambient pollution levels are relatively uniform across wide geographic areas; however, mercury pollution from power plants frequently results in localized pollution "hot spots" that pose health risks to fish, wildlife, and individuals who consume those fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, mercury is still widely used in the manufacture of thermostats, medical instruments, lighting, electrical switches, dental amalgams, and other products, as well as in the U.S. manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda; and WHEREAS, mercury-free substitutes exist for many of the products that currently employ mercury; and WHEREAS, the use and disposal of products made with or containing mercury is a major source of mercury pollution in the U.S. and globally; and WHEREAS, states are the laboratory of democracy and must act in the absence of federal leadership to protect citizens from mercury exposure; and WHEREAS, phasing out toxic pollution such as mercury can function as a catalyst for innovation and economic growth; and WHEREAS fugitive mercury from historical mining operations is a pervasive source of mercury contamination at locations throughout the United States; and WHEREAS, power plants are a large contributor to mercury pollution in our rivers and lakes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), at its annual meeting</p>

		<p>assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., supports state and federal legislation that will: Phase out the sale, use, and improper disposal of mercury containing products that have proven non-mercury substitutes; ensure that consumers have sufficient information on labels to make educated decisions about purchasing products with mercury components; prohibit the disposal of mercury in municipal solid waste facilities or incinerators; and require limited use of mercury in dental amalgam as a dental input and require retrieval and proper disposal of dental amalgam as a waste product at dental offices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF encourages state governments to develop stringent and enforceable mercury-reduction laws — exceeding federal standards when technologically feasible — for all sources of mercury emissions, including but not limited to power plant emissions and waste incinerator emissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF opposes the adoption of cap and trade programs as a substitute for the consistent application of best technology for the control of toxic mercury pollution from power plants.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/puerto-rican-karst-protection/	<p>Puerto Rican Karst Protection</p>	<p>Puerto Rican Karst Protection National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-09 Puerto Rican Karst Protection WHEREAS, with more than 1,100 persons/square mile, the karst region of Puerto Rico is threatened by urban development that could permanently damage important aquifers supplying fresh water, critical wildlife habitat, and the most diverse tropical ecosystems within the Caribbean United States; and WHEREAS, the Puerto Rican karst region contains the Commonwealth's largest continuous mature tropical forest, sustains Puerto Rico's largest coastal wetland and estuary, and includes one of the world's longest traversable underground rivers, the Rio Encantado; and WHEREAS, severe declines in Neotropical migratory birds are due in part to the destruction of their wintering habitats in tropical America; and WHEREAS, the karst region is critical habitat for over 110 Neotropical migrant species that find their wintering grounds in Puerto Rico; and WHEREAS, the Puerto Rican karst region holds populations of at least 34 federally threatened and endangered species: 10 avian, 1 reptile, 1 frog, and 22 plants species. The protection of such an important habitat, the only known habitat of some threatened and endangered species, could potentially represent the down-listing and eventual removal of many of them from the federal endangered species list; and WHEREAS, the karst belt is extremely diverse, and its multiple landforms, concentrated in such a small area, make it unique in the world; and WHEREAS, the Puerto Rican karst region is one of the few places in the world where geological formations known as zanjones are found; and WHEREAS, tropical karst comparable to that found in Puerto Rico is found nowhere else in the United States or its territories; and WHEREAS, current land use trends make the karst region vulnerable to irreversible damage; and WHEREAS, Commonwealth and federal agencies, as well as many local non-governmental organizations, have committed to work together for the protection of the karst because of its importance as a natural area; and WHEREAS, the landscapes in Puerto Rican karst are not found anywhere else in the United States; and Puerto Rican karst is a critical wildlife habitat for many Neotropical migratory birds and federal endangered species; and WHEREAS, the Puerto Rican karst possesses extraordinary ecological diversity, including the habitats of endangered and threatened species, and is therefore, an area of critical value for research in tropical forest management and the ecological services that it provides cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the highly urbanized island; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington D.C., hereby urges that a substantially greater portion of Puerto Rico's karst forest watershed be protected under the public domain, and support the protection of the Puerto Rican karst; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the protection of Puerto Rico's karst forest by both public and private means.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/global-warming-and-transportation-in-washington-oregon-and-california/	<p>Global Warming and Transportation in Washington, Oregon, and California</p>	<p>Global Warming and Transportation in Washington, Oregon, and California National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-10 Global Warming and Transportation in Washington, Oregon, and California WHEREAS, the scientific evidence that human activities are causing global warming and associated climate change is stronger than ever; and WHEREAS, global warming is already affecting natural systems around the world, including the western U.S. Examples of this include: 1) the dates of peak snow accumulation and snowmelt-derived streamflow across the West have shifted by 10-14 days earlier, and snowpack has decreased over the same period. Some locations in the Cascades, for example, have already seen a 30-60% decline in snow water equivalent since 1950; 2) warmer average winter temperatures in the Pacific Northwest have enabled the Sagem Skipper butterfly to expand its range northward from California into Oregon and Washington, providing a signal that the region's ecological systems are responding to climate change; and 3) warmer ocean temperatures in Monterey Bay have contributed to a shift in invertebrate species — southern species have increased in the warmer waters while native northern species have declined; and WHEREAS, left unabated, global warming is likely to cause severe problems for people and wildlife in the decades to come. Potential impacts for West Coast states include: 1) loss of snowpack and earlier snowmelt due to higher average temperatures as well as changes in precipitation would likely cause a substantial reduction in summer streamflows in the region's snowmelt-fed rivers by as much as 30% by 2040. This would intensify competing demands for water to meet the needs of agriculture and urban areas, and to sustain the region's salmon and other aquatic wildlife; 2) sea-level rise would threaten many tidal habitats and the wildlife they support, including many of the ducks, geese, and other migratory birds in the Pacific Flyway that use the region for stop-overs and over-wintering; and 3) persistent drought could increase the incidence and severity of wildfires. Some regions could see as much as a five-fold increase in acreage burned each summer by the end of the century; and WHEREAS, while the threat of global warming and associated climate change is serious, there are solutions; and scientists have determined that the severity of adverse impacts can be significantly reduced by reducing global greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, there are a number of actions that can be taken at the national, regional, and local levels that will help lower emissions, such as using readily-available technologies to improve the energy efficiency of homes, businesses, and motor vehicles, and promoting greater use of clean, renewable energy sources; and WHEREAS, for the West Coast states, transportation accounts for the greatest portion of carbon dioxide emissions, and without significant action to address the problem of suburban sprawl, the share from transportation is expected to continue to grow; and WHEREAS, California has been a leader among U.S. states in developing strategies to address global warming, including enacting a law that directs the state's Air Resources Board to adopt technologically achievable standards for reducing carbon dioxide pollution from new vehicles purchased in the state, beginning in 2009. Once fully implemented, these standards will reduce emissions of new cars and light trucks by up to 30 percent and save California consumers an estimated net \$4.5 billion by 2020; and WHEREAS, analysis of the Washington Clean Car Bill currently before the State Legislature concludes that the enactment of the emission standards will result in a net savings to vehicle owners by lowering expenses, which would more than offset the added compliance cost of new vehicles; and WHEREAS, in September 2003, the governors of Washington and Oregon joined California in the establishment of the West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative, committing to the development of a region-wide strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, the Staff Recommendations to the Governors, prepared by the Executive</p>

		<p>Committee of the West Coast Governors’ Global Warming Initiative in November 2004, include a number of transportation-related initiatives. Among other recommendations, the Executive Committee urges the governors to consider adopting standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles, along the lines of the afore mentioned California law; and WHEREAS, strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector have the potential to provide significant additional benefits to the region, including reducing harmful air pollutants in urban areas, lessening traffic congestion, promoting a market for emerging technologies, and saving green space and habitat for fish and wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., hereby supports the West Coast Governors’ Global Warming Initiative and urges the governors to develop and implement meaningful strategies to reduce the region’s greenhouse gas emissions, with specific targets and timetables; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the governors of Oregon and Washington to include more ambitious transportation initiatives to reduce the significant emissions from that sector, including enacting the California standard for tailpipe emissions and, in Washington, adopting the Clean Car Bill, which includes those standards, rather than delegating the task to the State Department of Ecology; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all of the West Coast states to pursue more aggressive strategies to address suburban sprawl, such as creating additional incentives to increase public transit use, promoting bicycle and pedestrian-friendly options, and linking transportation funding to effective growth management strategies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on other states to join these states in aggressive development of strategies to reduce emissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the United States government to institute policies to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the transportation sector; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the implementation of other global warming policies consistent with its previous resolutions.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/prevention-and-reduction-of-packaging-waste-in-the-municipal-solid-waste-stream/	<p>Prevention and Reduction of Packaging Waste in the Municipal Solid Waste Stream</p>	<p>Prevention and Reduction of Packaging Waste in the Municipal Solid Waste Stream National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-11 Prevention and Reduction of Packaging Waste in the Municipal Solid Waste Stream WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Summary of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (2001 Facts and Figures Executive Summary), containers and packaging comprise the largest segment of the U.S. waste stream at 32 percent (74 million tons) and yet only 38 percent of this segment of MSW is recovered, recycled or reused; and WHEREAS, plastic packaging is the second largest component (11.2 percent) of the packaging waste stream, yet has the lowest recycling rate among packaging product categories (9.6 percent); while plastics overall, which are the fourth largest component of total MSW (11.1 percent), have one of the lowest recycling rates of any component of the waste stream (5.5 percent); and WHEREAS, most recycling programs collect only polyethylene terephthalate (PETE or PET) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers, labeled #1 and #2 respectively, while plastics labeled #3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 currently lack viable markets and/or technology for processing and recycling, yet are widely believed by the public to be recyclable; and WHEREAS, plastic packaging materials, especially film plastics, pose a significant threat to wildlife, particularly marine mammals and birds; and WHEREAS, communities all across the country are generating more solid waste each year and having to absorb the increasing costs of collection and disposal, burdening taxpayers and municipal budgets; and WHEREAS, incinerating and landfilling plastics are more greenhouse gas intensive throughout the life cycle of the products than source reduction or recycling; incineration is known to produce dioxins, to contribute heavy metals to ash and air emissions and to release hydrochloric acid (a contributor to acid rain and a precursor to dioxin formation); and WHEREAS, source reduction and recycling are important solutions to the many problems associated with plastic packaging and other forms of MSW, yet limited economic incentives exist to encourage manufacturers to design products for reusability or recyclability or to otherwise reduce packaging waste; and WHEREAS, several other countries, including Canada, Japan, Korea, Germany and other members of the European Union, have successfully implemented a variety of regulatory and other approaches to reduce and recover plastic and other packaging, and U.S. corporations have managed to comply in those countries and should be held to similar domestic standards; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., supports the creation of a national product stewardship program that encourages producers to design readily reusable and recyclable products; to use post-consumer recycled materials in products manufactured; to assume responsibility for reducing the waste, greenhouse gas emissions and other forms of pollution associated with each product throughout the life cycle of the product; and to otherwise assist businesses, municipalities and other entities in the minimization of plastic and other packaging waste generated in the U.S.; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the labeling of materials as recyclable be restricted only to those products for which viable recycling programs, markets and facilities are available.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/duck-hunting-regulations/	<p>Duck Hunting Regulations</p>	<p>Duck Hunting Regulations National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-12 Duck Hunting Regulations WHEREAS, ducks in North America have important cultural, recreational, economic, historic and other values; and WHEREAS, duck harvest levels can be adjusted annually to help maintain healthy duck populations as they fluctuate in response to wetlands loss, water conditions, weather, previous harvest, disease and other factors; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has employed the Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) model based on spring water conditions and other factors to help determine annual waterfowl harvest regulations; and WHEREAS, in recent years harvest levels determined by AHM have consistently been “liberal” despite breeding habitat conditions ranging from drought to wet; and WHEREAS, duck hunting in the Mississippi Flyway has been poor in many areas in recent years; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., supports that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reassess the Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) model to ensure that duck harvest levels are appropriately adjusted to account for different duck populations and breeding habitat conditions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service assess implementation of a more conservative duck season length and permitted harvest in the Mississippi Flyway to improve the long-term health of the duck populations.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/pacific-salmon-and-steelhead-hatchery-management-and-impacts-on-wild-stocks/	<p>Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Management and Impacts on Wild Stocks</p>	<p>Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Management and Impacts on Wild Stocks National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-13 Pacific Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery Management and Impacts on Wild Stocks WHEREAS, wild Pacific salmon and steelhead species have evolved and adapted to their native habitats through the millennia; and WHEREAS, these species have life histories and behaviors that are unique and their genetic makeup is irreplaceable; and WHEREAS, the human-induced degradation of salmon and steelhead habitat has resulted in the extinction of many wild stocks and has dramatically reduced the remaining wild populations of salmon and steelhead throughout their range in the lower 48 states of the U.S. and British Columbia; and WHEREAS, to compensate for the loss of wild populations and their habitat, hatchery programs have been developed to supplement sport, commercial and tribal harvest; and WHEREAS, in the absence of wild fish recovery, harvest is largely dependent on hatchery supplementation; and WHEREAS, it is important to maintain supplementation for harvest through the use of hatchery production in places where recovery of wild fish cannot be achieved or is not likely to occur in the short term; and WHEREAS, in certain cases, hatchery fish pose serious threats to the existence of wild salmonids or present obstacles to the recovery of wild fisheries; and WHEREAS, the performance of many hatchery programs is dependent on supplementation of wild fish into the hatchery stock; and WHEREAS, hatchery fish are not adequate replacements for wild, self-sustaining populations of salmon and steelhead; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington, D.C., hereby supports the reformation of hatchery programs so that the potentially harmful impacts on wild populations are minimized and do not impede the recovery of evolutionarily significant stocks; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, and any other federal or state agency with oversight responsibilities, to base decisions and policies with regard to the protection and recovery of wild salmon and steelhead on genetics, life history, behavior, and evolutionary significance using the best available science; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges NOAA Fisheries and any other federal or state agency with oversight responsibilities, to protect wild stocks from threats posed by hatcheries and to take the necessary steps to fully recover threatened, endangered, and depressed populations of wild salmon and steelhead to self-sustaining, harvestable populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on NOAA Fisheries and any other federal or state agency with oversight responsibilities, to utilize the best available science and incorporate independent scientific review in making decisions regarding hatchery operations and to work collaboratively with all other agencies, tribal governments, and other interests to reduce the reliance on hatchery production and promote the recovery of wild stocks to self-sustaining, harvestable populations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2005/04/sierra-bermeja-mountain-range-protection-resolution/	<p>Sierra Bermeja Mountain Range Protection Resolution</p>	<p>Sierra Bermeja Mountain Range Protection Resolution National Wildlife Federation April 26, 2005 Resolutions Number: 2005-14 Sierra Bermeja Mountain Range Protection Resolution WHEREAS, the Sierra Bermeja mountain range is one of the most important wintering habitat and stopover sites for neotropical migratory birds in the tropical United States along the North American Atlantic Migratory Flyway; and WHEREAS, the Sierra Bermeja mountain range is a vital breeding and feeding habitat for 12 endemic bird species which represent 75 percent of Puerto Rico's endemic bird species, including many other local birds found nowhere else within the United States; and WHEREAS, the Sierra Bermeja mountain range is habitat to the Puerto Rican Nightjar and the Yellow-Shouldered Blackbird, two critically endangered bird species listed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, the Sierra Bermeja mountain range is habitat to at least three endemic and endangered plant species, such as <i>Aristida chaseae</i>, <i>Dendrophthora bermejae</i> and Proctor's vernonia, that help protect the soil, provide food for endemic and migratory birds and furnish cover for wildlife; and WHEREAS, the Sierra Bermeja mountain range continues to be subjected to intense pressure from residential and tourism development, livestock grazing, fire, dumpsites, ATV and motorcycle activity and illegal hunting that contribute to habitat degradation and an extreme high risk of extinction for some of the endangered species; and WHEREAS, conservation of the Sierra Bermeja mountain range, which lies on ancient 195 million years old serpentine soils, is still needed to support many endemic and threatened species that depend on this particular type of ecosystem; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service owns four percent of the Sierra Bermeja mountain range and sponsors research on endangered species such as the Puerto Rican Nightjar; and WHEREAS, Birdlife International is helping to declare the Sierra Bermeja mountain range an Important Bird Area (IBA) due to its critical international importance; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), at its annual meeting assembled April 1-2, 2005, in Washington D.C., fully endorses the conservation of the Sierra Bermeja mountain range and calls upon Congress and the Commonwealth to dedicate sufficient funding to purchase land and conservation easements from willing sellers, and to enact legislation to better protect the Sierra Bermeja mountain range as identified by its GIS Maps; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges federal and local governments and agencies to regulate all activities significantly affecting the biodiversity of the Sierra Bermeja mountain range; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NWF urges federal and local governments and agencies to establish collaborative recovery mechanisms to analyze and enhance habitat and consequently existing populations of endangered species.</p>

	2004	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/moratorium-on-gas-and-oil-development-within-montana-s-rocky-mountain-front/	<p>Moratorium on Gas and Oil Development within Montana's Rocky Mountain Front</p>	<p>Moratorium on Gas and Oil Development within Montana's Rocky Mountain Front National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-01 WHEREAS, the nearly 500,000-acre, 100-mile stretch of vast wild lands south of Glacier National Park, known as the Rocky Mountain Front, form one of the most dramatic transitions from peaks to prairies in North America; and WHEREAS, adjacent to and including Glacier National Park, the Bob Marshall and Scapegoat Wilderness areas, the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, the culturally important Badger Two Medicine area, the Lewis and Clark National Forest, three state wildlife management areas, four Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Outstanding Natural Areas, and the vast state, federal, tribal and private lands within the Rocky Mountain Front make up the largest, most intact wild country left in the lower 48 states; and WHEREAS, the mountains, prairies, forests, sagebrush, rivers, streams and other habitats within the Rocky Mountain Front sustain an abundance and diversity of both nationally and internationally significant wildlife, more than 290 species in all, including bighorn sheep, mountain goats, bobcats, whitetail and mule deer, wolverines, coyotes, swift and red foxes, moose, golden and bald eagles, harlequin ducks, at lease seven species of owls, badgers, mountain lions, peregrine falcons, northern harriers, at least 11 species of hawks, cutthroat trout, beaver, black bears and several threatened and endangered species including grizzly bear, Canadian lynx and gray wolves; and WHEREAS, the Rocky Mountain Front contains crucial winter and spring range for Montana's largest native herd of bighorn sheep, which may be the largest native herd south of Canada, and second largest herd of elk, and is the last place left in the contiguous United States where grizzlies still roam the Great Plains; and WHEREAS, wildlife biologists and conservationists have declared the Rocky Mountain Front to be in the top one percent of best wildlife habitat left in the contiguous United States; and WHEREAS, the Blackfeet Nation considers portions of the Rocky Mountain Front, particularly the Badger Two Medicine area, to be sacred and significant to their cultural values, beliefs and ways; and WHEREAS, the Rocky Mountain Front provides innumerable and invaluable hunting, fishing, hiking, camping and other important recreational and spiritual opportunities for all citizens of our nation; and WHEREAS, being one of the wildest places left in a state where hunting, fishing and other wildlife-related recreation contributes more than \$1 billion to local economies, a healthy and wild Rocky Mountain Front is a strong and crucial economic asset to local businesses and the state of Montana; and WHEREAS, a new national energy policy, formed in secrecy with the energy industry, calls for increased drilling for gas and oil in special areas on public wild lands throughout the western United States, including portions of Wyoming's Red Desert, New Mexico's Otero Mesa, Colorado's Roan Plateau, and Montana's Rocky Mountain Front; and WHEREAS, the Rocky Mountain Front is one of those places considered too wild to drill, where far more would be lost than gained by wild-cat drilling for gas and oil within this unique and wild place; and WHEREAS, the best estimates for economically recoverable natural gas within the Rocky Mountain Front are believed to meet our nation's needs from about two to four days; and WHEREAS, gas and oil drilling within the Rocky Mountain Front, with associated roads and infrastructure, will severely fragment important wildlife habitat, adversely affect air and water quality, alter communities, and greatly diminish the ecological integrity and the aesthetic, wild and spiritual values of the Rocky Mountain Front; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and in recognition of the unique values and significance of the Rocky Mountain Front has, in the past, placed a temporary moratorium on gas and oil drilling within the Rocky Mountain Front; and WHEREAS, hunters, outfitters, ranchers, businessmen, Blackfeet tribal leaders and a variety of other local citizens with diverse backgrounds have united in a common cause to protect the Rocky Mountain Front, and have made it clear that they do not want any gas and oil drilling to occur within the Rocky Mountain Front; and WHEREAS, the Montana Wildlife Federation, an affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, in cooperation with Friends of the Rocky Mountain Front, the Montana Wilderness Association, The Wilderness Society, Trout Unlimited and numerous hunting and angling clubs from throughout the state of Montana, is focusing on the protection of the Rocky Mountain Front as one of its top priorities, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, calls for legislation that would prohibit energy exploration and development on public lands managed by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management or the state of Montana within the Rocky Mountain Front; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports legislation that would require a study of the value of existing oil and gas leases and options, costs and recommended next steps needed to ensure a fair and equitable process for compensation of willing leaseholders who wish to forfeit or trade existing oil and gas leases on the public lands managed by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management or the state of Montana within the Rocky Mountain Front.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/management-of-arctic-natural-resources-the-npr-a-and-its-special-areas/	<p>Management of Arctic Natural Resources: The NPR-A and Its Special Areas</p>	<p>Management of Arctic Natural Resources: The NPR-A and Its Special Areas National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-02 WHEREAS, our nation's only arctic ecosystem is located in the state of Alaska and is a spectacular and diverse living landscape with mountains, foothills, and a wide coastal plain with dozens of rivers and an untold number of ponds, lakes and wetlands, bounded by marine bays and lagoons; and WHEREAS, the western region of this arctic ecosystem contains the largest remaining block of federal public land in the nation, the 23.5 million acre National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A), home to a myriad of wildlife such as moose, wolves, brown bears, wolverines, foxes, and two vital caribou herds; birds such as the long-tailed duck, king and common eiders, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, buff-breasted sandpiper, and yellow-billed loon; and habitat such as nesting areas for threatened Steller's and spectacled eiders, and molting and staging grounds for loons, ducks, geese, and swans, including 20 percent of the world's Pacific black brant population; and WHEREAS, Alaska Natives have hunted and fished in what is now the NPR-A for thousands of years and today's Native Inupiat Eskimos continue to depend on these lands for caribou, waterfowl, seal, bear, fish, and many other species; and WHEREAS, the NPR-A was originally set aside in 1923 by President Warren Harding as a potential source of oil for the U.S. Navy; in 1976, Congress transferred management authority over the NPR-A to the Department of the Interior but required maximum protection of fish, wildlife, and other surface values; and in 1980, Congress authorized actual leasing and development in the NPR-A but again directed the Department of Interior to mitigate adverse effects on surface values; and WHEREAS, the Inupiat people of Nuiqsut live within eight miles of currently developed oil fields and have seen their way of life increasingly threatened by the cumulative effects of oil and gas development in the Arctic, including seismic surveys and helicopter flights displacing caribou herds and making it difficult for Native hunters to find nearby caribou; multiple fish species decreasing in numbers and becoming deformed, yellow, skinny, bitter flavored, and plagued by parasites and tumors; and air pollution becoming visible throughout the North Slope, with a yellow haze</p>

		<p>appearing in winter and nitrogen oxide emissions from the oil fields far exceeding the amount emitted by Washington, D.C.; and WHEREAS, in 2003, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management announced a final management plan for the northwest region of the NPR-A that would open every acre of the 8.8 million acre area to oil and gas leasing, disregarding common sense and any balance between oil and gas development and environmental protection; and WHEREAS, the northeast region of the NPR-A contains the Teshekpuk Lake and Colville River areas, both vital to the Inupiat people of Nuiqsut and Barrow for subsistence hunting and fishing, and is currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with a 1998 Record of Decision that makes 87 percent of the 4.6 million acre area available for oil and gas leasing subject to certain restrictions and stipulations, and prohibits leasing in 589,000 acres of key environmentally sensitive land around Teshekpuk Lake used by calving caribou and molting geese, but the Bureau of Land Management has proposed to revise the plan so that leasing could occur in this biologically sensitive area and to remove the existing mitigation requirements attached to lease sales; and WHEREAS, it is essential that this public land be managed wisely in the future to provide maximum, long term protection for Alaska Natives who depend on its resources for survival during the long winter months, as well as to protect the NPR-A's fish, wildlife, and wild land values for all Americans, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, expresses its conviction that America's Arctic is threatened by unnecessary and ill-considered oil and gas development, and reconfirms its commitment to seeking a wilderness designation for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge coastal plain as a vital component of a sound conservation strategy for the region; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization finds the Bureau of Land Management's Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Northwest Planning Area of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska unsatisfactory because it places undue emphasis on development interests and disregards the common sense approach of balancing development with conservation and Native interests as required by the various land management directives governing the NPR-A; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization believes that the NPR-A should be managed to provide maximum protection for areas with significant wildlife and subsistence values, including permanent protection of the designated Colville River and Teshekpuk Lake Special Areas, and that any further management decisions should be based on careful consideration and study of the cumulative effects of oil and gas leasing on fish and wildlife habitats, subsistence, and wilderness values, and should specifically address the National Academy of Science's 2003 study on the cumulative environmental effects of oil and gas activities on Alaska's North Slope.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/wild-sky-wilderness/	<p>Wild Sky Wilderness</p>	<p>Wild Sky Wilderness National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-03 WHEREAS, the Wild Sky Wilderness proposal will protect more than 106,000 acres of National Forest land already in public ownership in the state of Washington; and WHEREAS, Wild Sky Wilderness will directly protect more than 25 miles of salmon and steelhead spawning streams, and would sustain continuing health for many more miles of downstream spawning habitat by protecting critical forested watersheds; and WHEREAS, the north fork of the Skykomish River, its tributaries, and its watershed are important habitat for fish and other wildlife; and WHEREAS, the Wild Sky Wilderness will protect about 80,000 acres of old-growth and mature, natural second-growth forest with approximately 14,000 acres of rare low-elevation old growth, which includes many trees 6 to 8 feet in diameter, 210 to 250 feet tall and more than 300 years old; and WHEREAS, the Wild Sky Wilderness would protect important habitat for endangered and other sensitive species, including the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, bald eagle, mountain goat (including winter range), pine marten, pileated woodpecker, cougar, wolverine, lynx, and grizzly bear; and WHEREAS, the Wild Sky Wilderness protects existing high quality opportunities for summer and winter recreation, including fishing and hunting, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, and snowshoeing, and moreover establishes the first wheel chair accessible trail in a wilderness area; and WHEREAS, wilderness areas provide the most expansive landscapes of roadless public land and some of the nation's last and best opportunities to protect undisturbed habitat for wildlife, especially large game animals; and WHEREAS, solitude found in wilderness contributes to high quality hunting and fishing experiences; and WHEREAS, the Wild Sky Wilderness proposal has passed the United States Senate with broad bi-partisan support, has support in the United States House of Representatives, and the Bush Administration has committed to sign Wild Sky Wilderness into law; and WHEREAS, September 3, 2004 will mark the 40th anniversary of The Wilderness Act, which established the national wilderness preservation system "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness"; and WHEREAS, The Wilderness Act calls for "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor and does not remain..."; and WHEREAS, the Wilderness Act followed a 40 year legislative journey and was signed by President Lyndon Johnson after seven years and sixty-six revisions after the original bill was introduced in Congress, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, commemorates the 40th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act and recognizes the vital role that wilderness plays in protecting American wildlife habitat and high quality hunting and fishing experiences; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports the designation of the Wild Sky Wilderness in the state of Washington for future generations.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/establishment-of-theodore-roosevelt-national-wildlife-refuge-and-holt-collier-wildlife-interpretation-and-education-center/	Establishment of Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge and Holt Collier Wildlife Interpretation and Education Center	<p>Establishment of Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge and Holt Collier Wildlife Interpretation and Education Center National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-04 WHEREAS, the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, located in Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Sharkey, Warren, Washington, and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi, popularly known as the Lower Delta, is of critical importance to the Louisiana black bear, over 350 species of birds, aquatic life, and a wide array of other species associated with river basin ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the bottomland hardwood forests of the Lower Delta have been significantly cleared; and WHEREAS, reforestation and restoration of native habitat will benefit a host of species; and WHEREAS, the Lower Delta is a part of a major continental migration corridor for migratory birds funneling through the mid-continent from as far north as the Arctic Circle and as far south as South America; and WHEREAS, the Lower Delta offers extraordinary recreational, research, and educational opportunities for students, scientists, bird watchers, wildlife observers, hunters, anglers, trappers, hikers, and nature photographers; and WHEREAS, the Lower Delta is an internationally significant environmental resource that has been neglected and requires active restoration and management to protect and enhance the value of the region as a habitat for fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, the Lower Delta's existing natural, historical, and cultural assets and environmental restoration potential may provide for a large component of the economic revitalization of the area; and WHEREAS, Holt Collier, the legendary African American hunting guide, was a resident of Washington County; and WHEREAS, Holt Collier led the hunt in 1902 in this area in which Theodore Roosevelt refused to kill the injured bear, and WHEREAS this incident led to the creation of the Teddy Bear; and WHEREAS, revenue sharing paid to the county by the national Wildlife Refuge System will be greater than taxes or payment in lieu of taxes paid by other state and federal agencies, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates, assembled in annual meeting March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, support the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge and the Holt Collier Interpretation and Education Center in the Lower Delta of Mississippi.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/population-and-the-environment/	Population and the Environment	<p>Population and the Environment National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-05 WHEREAS, the earth's human population continues to grow at an unprecedented, alarming rate: The 20th century began with fewer than 2 billion people, the 21st century started with over 6 billion, and we continue to add a billion people every 14 years; and WHEREAS, the increased consumption of natural resources and accompanying pollution resulting from this spiraling population increase have serious environmental implications; and WHEREAS, the population growth rate is highest in the world's biodiversity "hotspots" – regions conservationists have deemed the richest in non-human species and most threatened by human activities; and WHEREAS, experts estimate that 75 percent of total global forest decline occurred during the 20th century when population increased three-fold; and WHEREAS, one-third of today's population does not have access to safe and nutritious food and to meet the nutritional needs of projected population growth, the world's food production would have to double by 2025; and WHEREAS, the United Nations estimates that by 2050 two-thirds of the world's population will live in water-scarce or water-stressed communities; and WHEREAS, the most effective, comprehensive components for halting this trend by reducing or eliminating unplanned human pregnancies are now universally accepted to include supplying women, men and families worldwide with access to both the information and the voluntary family planning services they need to make responsible reproductive decisions, as well as education and health care for them and their children; and WHEREAS, all nations are affected by population increases and their consequences, and those with developed economies — even those moving toward population stabilization — have a particular obligation to address this serious problem; and WHEREAS, the Cairo Programme of Action agreed to by an historic consensus of 179 nations in 1994 recognized the threat of overpopulation as well as the imperative of a solution that includes women's education and health care; and WHEREAS, the United States, in keeping with its concern as a world citizen and its historical role as a leader in environmental conservation and the advancement of human rights was a strong participant in the Cairo process and a signatory to the consensus agreements; and WHEREAS, the U.S. programmatic and financial commitments have waned, but the social and environmental emergencies of a growing population remain, NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, hereby commemorates this 10th anniversary of the Cairo consensus by reaffirming the U.S. commitment to the goals, principles and financial commitments expressed in the Cairo Programme of Action; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on all political parties in this election year to reaffirm the good-faith policy and financial support for the global population stabilization policies agreed to in Cairo and renew our commitments made there on behalf of worldwide ecosystems, and the people and wildlife whose survival depends upon natural resources being managed in a sustainable manner.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/coral-reefs-and-climate-change/	Coral Reefs and Climate Change	<p>Coral Reefs and Climate Change National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-06 WHEREAS, coral reefs are among the world's most diverse, productive, and beautiful ecosystems, providing habitat for nearly a million species of fish and other organisms; and WHEREAS, coral reefs are critical ecosystems and hatcheries for ocean wildlife, providing food for millions of people worldwide and supporting economic, recreational, and cultural activities; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has members and affiliates who live in and travel to regions for which coral reefs provide considerable ecological, economic, recreational, and cultural benefits, such as Florida, Hawai'i, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation previously adopted Resolution 14 in 1990, urging the United States to establish and implement national and international policies and programs to protect coral reefs; and WHEREAS, despite considerable progress in the development of national and international policies and programs to protect coral reefs over the past decade, scientists estimate that more than 60 percent of reefs are still severely threatened by coastal development, pollution, careless tourism, shipping practices and harmful fishing practices; and WHEREAS, there is growing evidence that human-induced global warming and associated climate change are emerging as among the greatest threats to the health of coral reefs, particularly those already weakened by localized stressors; and WHEREAS, coral reefs are affected by climate change in a number of ways: prolonged exposure to warmer-than-normal sea surface temperatures leads to coral bleaching as corals lose the colorful algae that live in their tissues; corals weakened by bleaching are more vulnerable to storms, predators, and diseases; sea level rise associated with climate change affects reefs by submerging them in water that may be deeper than that to which corals have adapted; and higher levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are changing the chemistry of the oceans, making it more difficult for corals to build up</p>

		<p>calcium carbonate skeletons; and WHEREAS, there is evidence that recent trends associated with climate change, including rising sea surface temperatures, extreme weather events, and sea level rise, are already affecting coral reef ecosystems around the world, as indicated by intensification of coral bleaching, disease outbreaks, coastal erosion, and changes in the abundance and distribution of fish and other reef-dependent species; and WHEREAS, the impact of climate change on coral reefs constitutes one example of the expected impact of climate change to species and ecosystems in the United States and around the world; and WHEREAS, the United States Coral Reef Task Force, established in 1998 under Executive Order #13089, called for efforts to reduce the impact of human activities to coral reefs, including global threats such as climate change, in its 2000 National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs; and WHEREAS, the world community has come to a consensus, beginning with the Framework Convention on Climate Change, that emissions of greenhouse gases must be reduced, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, hereby supports the activities of the United States Coral Reef Task Force to address climate change and related problems, which include: increasing federal funding for research to assess the vulnerability of reefs to climate change and enhance national and international monitoring efforts; working with communities to address local and regional stressors such as pollution, harmful development practices, increasing vessel shipping impacts and groundings, and overuse from tourism in an effort to enhance the resiliency of coral reef ecosystems; factoring climate change into the development and management of Marine Protected Areas, National Wildlife Refuges, and other relevant coastal and marine reserves; and improving outreach and education to create an informed engaged public, including policy makers, industry representatives, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on public and private entities at the national, state, and local levels to incorporate into their plans, and otherwise develop and support policies, programs, and activities that will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including: reducing fossil fuel consumption, promoting renewable energy sources, restructuring taxation and subsidy policies to provide appropriate incentives and disincentives relating to energy development and consumption and promoting more efficient transportation systems; and improving technological specifications, ratings, labels, and energy-efficiency standards for appliances, motors, vehicles, and other craft; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States government to reengage in international efforts to reduce the threat of climate change.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/restore-hetch-hetchy-valley/	<p>Restore Hetch Hetchy Valley</p>	<p>Restore Hetch Hetchy Valley National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-07 WHEREAS, Yosemite National Park is a national treasure, and one of the most important features of our nation's natural heritage; and WHEREAS, the Tuolumne River, rising on Mounts Dana and Lyell in Yosemite National Park, is a key component of the National Wild and Scenic River System; and WHEREAS, Hetch Hetchy Valley on the Tuolumne River in Yosemite National Park is comparable to Yosemite Valley, and was praised by John Muir as "a grand landscape garden, one of Nature's rarest and most precious mountain temples"; and WHEREAS, the City and County of San Francisco constructed O'Shaughnessy Dam on the Tuolumne River pursuant to the 1913 Raker Act, and inundated Yosemite's Hetch Hetchy Valley; and WHEREAS, San Francisco has reaped the water and power benefits from this dam for more than 70 years, while paying only a small annual fee to the National Park Service; and WHEREAS, the restoration of Hetch Hetchy Valley would bring back one of the most spectacular places on earth, providing spiritual and recreational benefits to visitors, and tremendous economic benefits to surrounding communities; and WHEREAS, fishing opportunities in Hetch Hetchy Valley would be spectacular, and diverse plants and wildlife such as bobcats, deer, coyotes, mountain lions, black bears would quickly repopulate the Valley once the dam is removed; and WHEREAS, the Tuolumne Me-Wuk Tribal Council has expressed its willingness to support a study of the restoration of Hetch Hetchy Valley; and WHEREAS, San Francisco and its water and power customers have legitimate water and power needs which are met by the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir; and WHEREAS, many practical alternative methods of meeting those water and power needs exist, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, hereby supports in concept the removal of the reservoir from Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park if the water and power supplied by the reservoir is replaced before the reservoir is removed, and a plan is developed to identify replacement power and water supplies and restoration of the Valley; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the water and power options chosen to replace the supplies provided by the reservoir should have the least impact possible on other natural and cultural resources; that the highest priority should be given to water conservation, wastewater recycling, and renewable energy sources; and that off stream storage, groundwater storage, and other benign sources of water should also be considered; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Hetch Hetchy Valley should be managed as an integral part of Yosemite National Park, protecting and restoring natural and cultural resources, including the many archaeological sites found in the Valley; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, while user fees can pay for part of the costs of water and power supply replacements and Valley restoration, public funding is also justified to restore this priceless national resource, and to assure that replacement water and power supplies are selected which have the fewest environmental and social impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Park Service should be an advocate for the removal of the reservoir, and should begin to plan now for restoration of the Valley, including development of a public use plan which would not damage the future ecological and cultural values of the Valley.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/great-lakes-restoration/	<p>Great Lakes Restoration</p>	<p>Great Lakes Restoration National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-08 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes form the largest freshwater system on the earth, holding 20 percent of the available fresh water on the earth's surface and whose 10,000 miles of Great Lakes coastline offer some of the most inspiring and scenic vistas on the planet; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are a resource of immense value to the U.S. and Canada, providing a host of benefits to its people, including vital recreational and spiritual replenishment and drinking water for 40 million inhabitants; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes provide habitat for a wide range of fish and wildlife species and support commercial and sport fisheries with an estimated value of over \$4 billion annually and recreational boating worth billions of dollars each year; and WHEREAS, despite progress made in recent years, the Great Lakes face a number of critical threats which collectively remain so serious that the future of this invaluable resource is in jeopardy; and WHEREAS, a major ecosystem-wide effort to address problems and protect and restore this priceless international treasure is needed, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11 – 13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, calls upon Congress to enact legislation to protect and restore the Great Lakes basin ecosystem in close coordination and partnership with Great Lakes basin states, provinces and local governments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this legislation should adopt a two-pronged approach that provides funding for high priority projects immediately and, at the same time, develops within two years a comprehensive strategic plan to synthesize the existing array of state and federal plans and unite the region behind a common vision of a sustainable future for the</p>

		<p>Great Lakes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislation should address the problems identified by a General Accounting Office report by clearly identifying the U.S. EPA as the lead agency to coordinate the efforts of the federal government and providing EPA with the authority and funding to effectively manage the program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislation should not vest leadership in the Corps of Engineers because of the unmet need to reform the Corps and because of the Corps' continued pursuit of the Great Lakes navigation study, whose objectives are contrary to Great Lakes restoration; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislation should ensure that creation of the comprehensive strategic plan, development of goals, short term objectives and annual priorities, and implementation of the program be made with the full participation of the Great Lakes region governors, premiers, mayors of Great Lakes cities, tribal governments and the region's non-governmental organizations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislation should provide funding for as many of the following high priority issue areas as possible: improving water quality by cleaning up contaminated sediments; reducing non-point and atmospheric sources of pollution and addressing problems of combined sanitary and storm sewer overflows; improving habitat by restoring wetlands, coastal, shoreline and riparian areas throughout the Great Lakes watershed with special emphasis on coastal wetlands; restoring and maintaining natural hydrological functions by reducing consumption and loss of Great Lakes water; protecting source water areas such as headwaters and recharge areas; restoring flows by reducing channelization and removing dams where appropriate; and restoring populations of native species by eliminating introduction of new aquatic and terrestrial invasive species, controlling existing populations of nuisance species, and protecting and restoring ecosystems unique to the Great Lakes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislation should create a restoration program that restores or enhances habitat requirements necessary for diverse and well balanced populations of fish and wildlife, including restoration and enhancement of hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities, provided these projects are consistent with objectives for diverse and balanced populations of fish and wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in any Great Lakes restoration program, no federal restoration funding should be used for projects that divert water from the Great Lakes basin or increase water withdrawals, increase pollution, or whose primary purpose is to improve commercial navigation, except for projects to reduce and eliminate invasive species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal restoration funding for the Great Lakes must be used to enhance and complement, not replace, existing funding for federal, state and local agencies.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/le-fleurs-lakes-project/	Le Fleur's Lakes Project	<p>Le Fleur's Lakes Project National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-09 WHEREAS, Congress has appropriated \$2.8 million for a feasibility study of the proposed LeFleur's Lakes Project, a private development project under the guise of a flood control project; and WHEREAS, local match for this study has been approved by the Hinds County Board of Supervisors, the Rankin County Board of Supervisors and the City of Jackson; and WHEREAS, the LeFleur's Lake Project, in order to provide flood control benefits to Jackson and surrounding areas, requires that Ross Barnett Reservoir serve primarily as a flood control reservoir; and WHEREAS, the Ross Barnett Reservoir was constructed to provide recreation and a water supply for Jackson and surrounding areas, and was never intended to be a flood control reservoir; and WHEREAS, converting Ross Barnett Reservoir to a flood control reservoir was considered and rejected after both the 1979 and 1983 floods; and WHEREAS, large fluctuations in water levels of Ross Barnett Reservoir will have a detrimental effect on reproduction of largemouth bass, crappie, catfish and other species of game fish; and WHEREAS, the proposed LeFleur's Lake Project would permanently destroy 5,492 acres of stream forest and emergent wetlands, resulting in decreased habitat complexity and decreased wildlife diversity and the possibility of establishment of nuisance plants and animals; and WHEREAS, the proposed LeFleur's Lake Project would permanently destroy 3,479 acres of bottomland hardwood habitat and 31.77 miles of riverine habitat; and WHEREAS, the proposed lake will destroy a major portion of LeFleur's Bluff State Park, which was developed with Land and Water Conservation Fund Act monies, and which will have to be replaced with lands of at least fair market value, usefulness, and location as that being lost; and WHEREAS, LeFleur's Bluff State Park is the largest public natural area in an urban setting in Mississippi with 300 acres of undeveloped area which will be severely impacted by the LeFleur's Lakes project; and WHEREAS, the LeFleur's Bluff State Park is home to the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, a highly visited attraction in Mississippi, and over fifty percent of the yearly visitation of 170,000 is minority school children, and the educational opportunities for these children will be severely limited by the LeFleur's Lakes project; and WHEREAS, recreational activities such as camping, hiking and environmental education at LeFleur's Bluff State Park would be replaced with water-related recreational opportunities, and these activities would be limited to those persons who have both access to appropriate equipment such as boats and a desire for such water-related activities; and WHEREAS, there are two closed municipal landfills which would be partially or fully inundated by the proposed lakes potentially causing drastic pollution problems; and WHEREAS, the proposed lakes will actually cause increased river flooding and bank caving downstream of the Jackson Metropolitan Area in such locations as Monticello and Columbia; and WHEREAS, the proposed lakes will cause increased flooding during heavy rains in the Jackson Metropolitan Area as a result of higher water levels of tributary streams caused by impoundment of the Pearl River, resulting in flooding in areas of Jackson that have never flooded before; and WHEREAS, the proposed lakes will act as a trap for urban runoff in the Jackson Metropolitan Area which will result in stagnant pools during seasonal low-flow periods with high levels of garbage and pollutants, including sewage, instead of allowing natural processes that detoxify and contribute to water purification; and WHEREAS, the Pearl River in the area of the proposed lakes provides habitat for a rich assemblage of native mussel and fish species many of which cannot exist in a reservoir environment; and WHEREAS, twelve state listed species of special concern, the Moody's Branch geologic formation and the geologic type locality for the Byrum Formation would be impacted; and WHEREAS, the Pearl River in the area of the proposed lakes provides habitat for two federally listed species, the ringed sawback turtle and the gulf sturgeon, and the proposed lakes would be completely unsuitable for either of these two species; and WHEREAS, this section of the Pearl River falls within designated critical habitat for the Gulf Sturgeon; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation supports non-structural sustainable floodplain management, such as voluntary buyouts and the development of green space that reduces federal flood control bailout liabilities, and increases wildlife habitat and public recreational opportunities consistent with current national trends in floodplain management. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, opposes the development of the LeFleur's Lakes Project as currently proposed by private developers in Jackson, Mississippi and urges decision makers to enhance and protect the area for its scenic and recreational values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation requests that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the local sponsors analyze and report on sustainable non-structural alternatives for flood control in the LeFleur's Lake Project area that could provide increased wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/schoolyard-wildlife-habitats-and-native-american-tribes/	Schoolyard Wildlife Habitats and Native American Tribes	<p>Schoolyard Wildlife Habitats and Native American Tribes National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-10 WHEREAS, over 500 Native American tribes are recognized nationally and over 40 tribes occur in the Pacific Northwest region; and WHEREAS, Native American tribes have far-reaching management and co-management authority and responsibilities for the resources of their region; and WHEREAS, habitat destruction continues to be the principal factor leading to the decline of wildlife populations across the United States and indeed the world; and WHEREAS, most of the decisions leading to loss of wildlife habitat are made by poorly informed decision makers without a thorough knowledge of the value of wildlife to society and the habitat requirements of wildlife; and WHEREAS, Native American tribes find themselves at a crossroads where economic and environmental concerns intersect because of a chronic lack of economic opportunity combined with declining federal support for tribes is increasing the pressure on tribal governments to develop their natural and mineral resources; and WHEREAS, a confrontation is looming between reservation development proposals and species conservation efforts; and WHEREAS, sovereign tribal reservations provide important habitat for hundreds of native North American species that occupy both tribal and non-tribal lands, including over 525 species of plants and animals recognized by the federal government as requiring special protection; and WHEREAS, sovereign tribal governments through their treaties with the U.S. government can frequently play a significant role in important habitat issues off tribal reservations; and WHEREAS, habitat loss issues can be solved or lessened by educational programs that put youth and adults in direct contact with the natural world, thereby building appreciation for native wildlife and their habitat needs; and WHEREAS, education, conservation, protection and creation of wildlife habitat on school grounds and communities will serve to instill an environmental stewardship ethic in students and school communities across the country, including Native American schools and communities; and WHEREAS, conservation education programs at tribal schools can reconnect students with their native culture when programs are taught from an indigenous perspective with cultural relevancy; and WHEREAS, the preservation of indigenous language and culture continues to be an important subject throughout tribal communities; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation currently is conducting a successful Schoolyard Habitats® program on the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute reservations in southwestern Colorado; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation continues to recognize the social and conservation benefits of wildlife habitats on school grounds to children and adults of all ethnic and economic backgrounds in both urban and rural areas, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, acknowledges that significant wildlife and land conservation benefits can ensue through the implementation of National Wildlife Federation's Schoolyard Habitats® program for schools and communities on Native American reservations in the Pacific Northwest and nationwide; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the development of Schoolyard Habitats® programs for these Native American schools and communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the U.S. Department of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other appropriate federal agencies to support and encourage the development of Schoolyard Habitats® programs for Native American schools and communities.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/wind-farms-and-wildlife/	Wind Farms and Wildlife	<p>Wind Farms and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-11 WHEREAS, electricity generated from zero emission wind turbines is a clean source of energy that may help to meet the nation's increasing energy demand; and WHEREAS, it is in the public interest that the nation's energy sources transition from nonrenewable sources, which will provide for cleaner air, cleaner water, energy independence, and improved public health; and WHEREAS, wind turbines and their associated support and access infrastructure are being promoted and developed on public as well as private lands; and WHEREAS, loss, degradation and fragmentation of sage steppe habitat are the primary threats to sage grouse populations; and WHEREAS, concern about declines of sage-steppe habitat and the declines or elimination of sage grouse populations has led to several groups and individuals to petition the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list sage grouse as threatened or endangered pursuant to the Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, drought, wildfires, overgrazing, encroachment of cheat grass and other invasive weeds, some agricultural practices and urban development have and continue to contribute to the loss of sage grouse habitat and the decline of sage grouse populations which negatively affect the survival of the species; and WHEREAS, public lands continue to be fragmented and degraded by mining and oil and gas development, electric transmission lines and pipeline development, and road building as well as the noise associated with these activities, resulting in significant declines in sage grouse numbers and individual local extinctions; and WHEREAS, it is estimated that in the last fifty years, there has been a 50 percent decrease in the total habitat occupied by sage grouse and up to an 80 percent decrease in total numbers in some areas; and WHEREAS, sage grouse, which once ranged across sixteen western states and three Canadian provinces, have declined far below historic population levels with the loss, degradation and fragmentation of the sage brush habitat to which the species is so closely tied; and WHEREAS, since 1980 sage grouse populations have declined as much as 45-82 percent and continue to decline in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, California, North and South Dakota and furthermore vanished completely in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and British Columbia; and WHEREAS, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Canadian government has listed sage grouse as endangered; and WHEREAS, healthy sage grouse populations are an indicator of a healthy sagebrush steppe ecosystem; and WHEREAS, as a result of the loss of sage brush habitat and declining sage grouse populations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management recently adopted a "no net loss" policy for sage grouse habitat in order to maintain and increase the distribution of the species; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has recognized that wind energy facilities can adversely impact wildlife especially birds and bats and their habitats and as a result proposed "Interim Guidelines to Avoid and Minimize Wildlife Impacts from Wind Turbines"; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management promulgated an Interim Wind Energy Development Policy in 2002 which stated "Negative impacts can be minimized by avoiding special management areas with land use restrictions, avoiding major avian (bird) migration routes and areas of critical habitat of species of concern, establishing siting criteria to minimize soil disturbance and erosion on steep slopes, utilizing visual resource management guidelines to assist in proper siting of facilities, avoiding significant historic and cultural resource sites, and mitigating conflicts with other uses of the public lands"; and WHEREAS, wind energy projects have been proposed on thousands of acres of sage grouse strongholds on public lands; and WHEREAS, sage grouse are very intolerant of human disturbance and will abandon leks "strutting grounds" and nests and avoid areas with tall structures, roads, and transmission lines; and WHEREAS, proposed wind energy projects have hundreds of wind turbines exceeding 200 feet in height, miles of transmission lines and miles of new year-round roads; and WHEREAS, wind energy projects may further fragment and degrade existing sage steppe habitats, may cause sage grouse to abandon thousands of acres of this habitat, and can negatively impact the use and availability of habitat well beyond project locations</p>

		and interference with sage grouse migratory pathways in sage grouse strongholds; and WHEREAS, scientific literature indicates that there should be no manipulation of sage brush habitat within three miles of existing leks, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, urges all federal and state agencies with permitting authority over wind turbine projects to conduct a thorough environmental review of the project's impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat including methods to minimize the impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges state and federal agencies with authority to permit development on public lands avoid impacts on sage grouse and their habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to finalize their interim rules and policies and the relevant Resource Management Plans to ensure that: 1) No surface disturbance will be permitted within three miles of occupied sage grouse leks, 2) All sage grouse stronghold areas be given special protection through designation as "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern", and 3) Replicated long-term studies be immediately initiated, using existing and approved facilities, to determine the effects wind turbines and their associated infrastructure construction, use, and maintenance have on sage grouse use in and around the project areas, including but not limited to the distance of the impacts, the times of the year of the impacts, abundance of predators, and sage grouse breeding behavior, fecundity and mortality.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/support-for-sound-siting-guidelines-for-wind-generators/	Support For Sound Siting Guidelines For Wind Generators	Support For Sound Siting Guidelines For Wind Generators National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-12 WHEREAS, wind generation is a renewable source of energy; and WHEREAS, it is in the public interest that the nation's energy sources transition away from nonrenewable fossil fuel resources in order to provide for cleaner air, cleaner water, energy independence, and improved public health, and to reduce the damage of global warming and associated climate changes; and WHEREAS, wind generators and their associated support and access infrastructure are being promoted and developed on public as well as private land; and WHEREAS, most wind generator developments are not adequately regulated for their impacts to wildlife and the environment; and WHEREAS, there are appropriate areas to develop commercial wind generator facilities (such as cropped fields and highly developed industrial type landscapes) and there are areas that are inappropriate for development due to potential negative impacts to wildlife (native grasslands, sage steppes); and WHEREAS, wind generation facilities can negatively impact wildlife and wildlife habitat including: migration corridors, staging/concentration areas, and breeding and brood-rearing areas, especially when constructed in native grasslands; and WHEREAS, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) adopted Interim Guidance on Avoiding and Minimizing Wildlife Impacts from Wind Turbines that includes the following criteria: Avoid placing turbines in documented locations of any species of wildlife, fish or plant protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Avoid locating turbines in known local bird migration pathways or in areas where birds are highly concentrated unless mortality risk is low (e.g. birds present rarely enter the rotor-swept area). Configure turbine locations to avoid areas or features of the landscape known to attract raptors. Avoid fragmenting large, contiguous tracts of wildlife habitat. Wherever possible place turbines on lands already altered or cultivated, and away from areas of intact and healthy native habitats. Avoid placing turbines in habitat known to be occupied by prairie grouse or other species that exhibit extreme avoidance of vertical features or structural habitat fragmentation. Minimize roads, fences and other infrastructure. WHEREAS, property tax exemption and production tax credit for wind generation facilities granted by federal and state legislation often promote facility construction on private lands regardless of the impacts on wildlife, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, urges that all commercial wind generator development proposals be evaluated in a public process to determine whether they meet the USFWS criteria above; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF encourages state and local governments, federal agencies, and other appropriate agencies to not issue permits for wind generator development proposals that do not meet the USFWS criteria above.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/reducing-wildlife-mortality-and-habitat-fragmentation-caused-by-highway-and-roads/	Reducing Wildlife Mortality and Habitat Fragmentation Caused by Highway and Roads	Reducing Wildlife Mortality and Habitat Fragmentation Caused by Highway and Roads National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-13 WHEREAS, our national network of highways and roads is the largest single man-made feature on the American landscape and a primary cause of habitat fragmentation across the U.S.; and WHEREAS, the number of animals struck and killed by automobiles each year (i.e. roadkill) has increased dramatically in recent decades as road networks have expanded, as total miles traveled by cars and trucks has grown, and as many wildlife populations have rebounded; And WHEREAS, increases in wildlife-automobile collisions are substantially affecting the management of several important game and common species, such as moose, elk, white-tail and mule deer, gray and red fox, black bear; and WHEREAS, increases in wildlife-automobile collisions have hindered the recovery of a large number of threatened and endangered species — including, for example, Canada lynx, Florida panther, diamondback turtle, speckled rattlesnake, San Joaquin kit fox, and other mammal, reptile, amphibian and bird species of concern; and WHEREAS, in addition to direct mortality, larger and higher traffic roads have been found to alter the normal movement, migration and dispersal of many wildlife species, and act as habitat barriers that can limit both the range and genetic diversity of local wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, integrating wildlife and habitat information at the earliest stages of the transportation planning process is critical to minimizing conflicts between roads and wildlife, streamlining environmental reviews, and minimizing project development costs; and WHEREAS, a variety of other mitigation tools and techniques, such as measures to facilitate wildlife crossings, have been shown to reduce wildlife mortality, increase human safety, reconnect habitats, and reduce property losses in a cost-effective manner, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation assembled in annual meeting, March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, calls upon federal, state, regional, and municipal agencies to reduce wildlife mortality, enhance human safety, prevent property losses, and increase habitat quality by integrating wildlife and habitat considerations, including wildlife crossings, into all phases of analysis, planning, permitting, design, implementation, and mitigation of transportation plans and projects, including changes i.e. upgrades of existing roads and highway projects using federal transportation funding; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Congress to support transportation officials in this endeavor by providing appropriate resources and guidance within the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Act of 2004 or whatever act Congress passes to succeed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) of 1998, including funds and mechanisms for collecting and maintaining baseline data, coordinating conservation planning with transportation planning, and identification and assessment of important wildlife corridors and crossing sites; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal and state agencies to develop research policies and priorities to evaluate, mitigate, and prevent wildlife and habitat impacts associated with proposed and future transportation plans and projects, including changes (i.e. upgrades) of existing roads and highway projects using federal transportation funding; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal, state,

		regional, and municipal agencies to educate their staff and the general public on wildlife-transportation issues, and to train key staff in the use of tools and techniques to reduce wildlife mortality and habitat impacts by including functional intersecting, wildlife corridors and passageways in the planning, design and construction process.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/providing-game-food-for-the-hungry/	Providing Game Food For The Hungry	Providing Game Food For The Hungry National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-14 WHEREAS, millions of Americans, including children and elderly, are without a reliable source of food and nourishment; and WHEREAS, increasing big game populations near or beyond carrying capacity have caused many state wildlife agencies to increase the seasons and number of animals taken in order to maintain a healthy balance among wildlife, people and habitat; and WHEREAS, most hunters will harvest only one deer annually due to storage and consumption constraints and are willing to donate wild game to others in need of food; and WHEREAS, the many local, regional and state organizations that obtain and donate legally taken wild game to feed fellow Americans are decentralized and lack the resources to keep pace with supply and demand, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, commends and embraces programs that provide legally taken healthy and nutritious wild game to Americans in need of food; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports national efforts that seek to increase funding and facilitate sharing of best practices among the local, regional and state organizations providing game meat for the hungry to achieve improved operations and better economies of scale.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2004/03/coordinated-management-of-double-crested-cormorants/	Coordinated Management of Double-Crested Cormorants	Coordinated Management of Double-Crested Cormorants National Wildlife Federation March 12, 2004 Resolutions Number: 2004-15 WHEREAS the double-crested cormorants (DCCO) population, at one time devastated by persistent pesticides, has recovered to meet or exceed the best estimates of historic population levels; and WHEREAS, DCCOs continue to increase in range and abundance; and WHEREAS, federal rules governing DCCOs have been relaxed to permit DCCO control by states and other agencies; and WHEREAS, largely due to funding inadequacies with the USFWS, control measures may soon be implemented by state agencies without appropriate levels of leadership, coordination and participation by the USFWS, which is ultimately responsible for defining the role of DCCOs in the Great Lakes ecosystem, and for establishing appropriate targets based on sound scientific management for its distribution and abundance in the Great Lakes region and to the south; and WHEREAS, the Fisheries Section of the USFWS and the Migratory Bird Section of the USFWS should be fully involved in setting goals, coordinating control and assessing the progress of DCCO management efforts; and WHEREAS, funding involvement of the USFWS in the planning, assessment and management of DCCO populations is needed, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 11-13, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri, hereby urges the President, Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and USFWS to take the necessary action to establish regional management objectives for DCCOs and to provide appropriate leadership, funding, coordination, control and assessment necessary to meet those objectives. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, in the event of any DCCO population reduction efforts, particular care should be exercised to minimize non-target bird species mortality in the colony targeted for reduction.
	2003	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/clean-water-act-30-years-of-progress/	Clean Water Act: 30 Years of Progress	Clean Water Act: 30 Years of Progress National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-02 WHEREAS, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, renamed the Clean Water Act of 1977 when it was amended, and the 1987 Water Quality Act, form the basis of U.S. efforts to control pollution and degradation of the country's surface waters; and WHEREAS, the goal of these laws is to make all U.S. surface waters safe for fishing and swimming; and WHEREAS, the purpose of the Act is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters"; and WHEREAS, the Act strives to meet this purpose by requiring states and tribes to promulgate water quality standards that consist of designated water body uses, numeric and narrative criteria, and an anti-degradation provision that maintains existing uses; and WHEREAS, the Act calls for classification of rivers according to how we use them and it protects them for the continuation of those uses; and WHEREAS, national effluent standards have been established as a result of the Act, and discharge limits from factories, sewage treatment plants and other point sources have been set; and WHEREAS, the Act can be used to sue egregious violators and collect fines to pay for river repair and other environmental benefits; and WHEREAS, as a result of the Act, most U.S. cities have secondary sewage treatment made possible by over \$100 billion in federal grants for building sewage treatment plants; and WHEREAS, clean water is a universal need and is among the most threatened resources in the United States and around the world; and WHEREAS, the need for clean water grows daily as water use in industry increases and as the population expands, and simultaneously waste and pollution increasingly threaten to limit the quality and availability of this irreplaceable resource, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., hereby joins with individuals, volunteers, communities and organizations to recognize the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reaffirms its continuing support for the Clean Water Act, including adequate funding from Congress with matching non-federal support, and full implementation of all provisions, which together meet the original goal and purpose of the Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/educating-current-and-future-conservation-stewards/	Educating Current and Future Conservation Stewards	Educating Current and Future Conservation Stewards National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-07 WHEREAS, a conservation ethic emerges and develops through real, personal and sustained experiences with nature; and WHEREAS, the past century has seen us become increasingly alienated from our natural world due to urbanization, industrialization, and an array of human endeavors that have brought progress and prosperity on many fronts; and WHEREAS, today much of American society is moving further away from an inherent connection with, and appreciation of, nature, and we have entered an age when the majority of the nation's children will grow up in cities and suburbs knowing little about wildlife, wild places and the sustaining power of nature and the outdoors; and WHEREAS, ultimately such discontinuity between everyday life and the natural environment results in citizens lacking the skills and knowledge necessary to create environmentally sustainable communities and the resource-based outdoor experiences that lead to a deep appreciation for wildlife and wild places; and WHEREAS, the major urban centers and suburbs of the nation continue to grow and are where many of our future generations are being trained; they are the fastest-growing centers in the nation, and as such, hold the greatest human diversity, and the potential for harboring the greatest threats to wildlife and habitat; and WHEREAS, America and the world are facing a variety of environmental and resource-use problems, including but not limited to air and water pollution, wildlife

		<p>habitat destruction, soil erosion; and WHEREAS, conservation of our natural resources and the protection of environmental quality are major public concerns; and WHEREAS, these problems are often created by poorly informed individual and societal decisions by various levels of government, business and industry, citizen groups and citizens in general; and WHEREAS, individual and societal decisions are often the result of a lack of understanding of the consequences of such decisions or a failure to recognize effects on current and future generations; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates have a long history of resolutions underlying their collaboration and leadership in advancing environmental education throughout the nation; and WHEREAS, an informed citizenry that has the skills, knowledge, and commitment to make wise personal and social decisions concerning utilization of natural resources and environmental quality protection is essential to meeting these concerns; and WHEREAS, to leave this planet to our children and grandchildren as nurturing, life-sustaining, and diverse as we received it from our parents, we must educate our fellow human beings to value and respect the natural world and to understand that they are, themselves, a part of nature, not apart from it; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., hereby: Supports educating and moving to action current and future generations of conservation stewards through integrated, experientially-oriented programs that can be replicated and delivered in partnership with NWF affiliates, volunteers and other key community partners across the nation, in Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere along critical migratory pathways; and through long-term relationships with communities across America; and Affirms the need to reach the next generation of environmental stewards and continue moving large numbers of citizens from awareness, to discovery, to action; and Affirms the need to reach out to constituents not traditionally associated with us, utilizing media in all its formats, providing tangible action-oriented opportunities for volunteers, and establishing the organization as a leading provider of environmental education; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates will collaboratively identify opportunities to engage citizens in the nation's urban centers in developing their conservation ethic; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state legislatures and/or educational policy making bodies or officials be urged to take all steps necessary to assure that environmental education is incorporated and supported by each state's school science standards; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to appropriate offices and individuals of the U.S. Congress, the Executive Branch, and other appropriate agencies and individuals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be widely distributed to, but not limited to, local, state and regional governmental agencies, educational agencies and institutions, professional and citizen conservation organizations, and business and industry throughout the United States, Mexico and Canada.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/climate-change-salmon-and-steelhead-in-california-and-the-pacific-northwest/	<p>Climate Change, Salmon, and Steelhead in California and the Pacific Northwest</p>	<p>Climate Change, Salmon, and Steelhead in California and the Pacific Northwest National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-03 WHEREAS, salmon and steelhead species are important for ecosystem health, subsistence cultures, sport and recreational fishing, and commercial fishing in California and the Pacific Northwest; and WHEREAS, these species are already adversely affected by human activities such as agriculture, flood control, hydroelectric power production, forestry, grazing and development, and several stocks throughout the region have either become extinct or are at risk of extinction in the near future; and WHEREAS, natural changes in ocean, freshwater, and land conditions affect the productivity of salmon and steelhead and have implications for species populations from one year to the next; and WHEREAS, there is broad scientific consensus that historical and current greenhouse gas emissions from human activities, including the burning of fossil fuels for energy and the destruction of global forests, are altering these conditions by causing average global temperatures to rise and the Earth's climatic systems to change; and WHEREAS, scientists project that this human-induced climate change will affect salmon and steelhead habitat in a number of ways, affecting both their freshwater and marine cycles. These changes could include: increased average ocean and stream temperatures, shifts in ocean currents, a reduction in zooplankton as a food source, earlier and reduced snowmelt in spring, and reduced streamflows in spring and summer months; and WHEREAS, the impact of climate change on salmon and steelhead and their habitat constitutes one example of the expected impact of climate change on species and ecosystems in the United States and around the world; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation previously adopted resolutions in 1995 strengthening its legal, political and grassroots efforts to recover wild salmon and steelhead, and supporting the development of coordinated, comprehensive, ecosystem-based plans (for federal lands in the Columbia River Basin) that comply with existing laws and are based on the best available scientific information and sound principles of conservation biology and sustainable economic activity; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation previously also adopted a resolution in 1998, urging governments, corporations and others to respond to the scientific consensus on the threat posed by climate change and to promote the adoption of appropriate domestic and international policies to enhance research and promote reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., hereby supports efforts to improve scientific understanding of the impact of climate change and related factors on salmon and steelhead in the Pacific Northwest regions and to share this scientific information with stakeholders and the public; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges resource managers and other relevant stakeholders to develop and implement coordinated, comprehensive, ecosystem-based plans throughout the Pacific Northwest regions that take into consideration both the short- and long-term threats to salmon and steelhead stocks, including adapting those plans to reflect increased scientific understanding of both natural and human-induced climatic variables; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon public officials and private stakeholders to take similar action with respect to other species and ecosystems nationwide based on assessment of the vulnerability to the expected effects of climate change; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon the states in the region, as well as the federal government, to incorporate into their plans and to otherwise develop and support policies and programs that will result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases regionally, nationally and internationally.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/the-restoration-of-coastal-louisiana/	<p>The Restoration of Coastal Louisiana</p>	<p>The Restoration of Coastal Louisiana National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-01 WHEREAS, the Louisiana coast comprises the largest expanse of coastal wetlands in North America; and WHEREAS, these wetlands, together with Louisiana's bays and barrier islands, constitute an enormously productive ecosystem that provides wintering habitat for more than 70 percent of the migrating waterfowl using the Central and Mississippi Flyways and nurseries for marine life that support a commercial harvest of nearly 30 percent (by weight) of the nation's seafood production; and WHEREAS, by breaking storm surges from the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana's coastal wetlands and barrier islands protect 2 million South Louisiana residents from tidal flooding caused by hurricanes and tropical storms; and WHEREAS, 18 percent of U.S. oil production and 24 percent of U.S. gas production, which together provide almost 90,000 jobs and have a combined economic value of \$17 billion per year, come from coastal Louisiana and the adjacent Gulf of Mexico; and WHEREAS, since 1930, Louisiana has lost more than 1,500 square miles of coastal marsh to erosion and continues to lose 25 to 30</p>

louisiana /		square miles per year; and WHEREAS, this alarming loss of a precious wetland resource derives in large part from human intervention in the natural processes that sustain and replenish coastal marshes and swamps, including the construction of levees for flood control that prevent fresh water and sediment from reaching the marshes, and the dredging of navigation channels that alter hydrology and convey salt water into freshwater areas, killing wetland vegetation; and WHEREAS, if more aggressive and comprehensive action to halt the erosion is not taken soon, another 1,000 square miles of marsh and swamp will be lost by the year 2050, putting over \$100 billion in infrastructure and resources at risk; and WHEREAS, Coast 2050, a joint effort of the citizens of Louisiana, eleven federal and state resource agencies and the Office of the Governor of Louisiana, has produced a conceptual framework for restoring Louisiana's coastal wetlands and barrier islands to a state of sustainable, productive health using a combination of strategies such as river diversions and other methods of restoring natural hydrology, retrofitting infrastructure, restoration of barrier islands, sediment management to encourage marsh building, and wetland conservation and management; and WHEREAS, the estimated \$14 billion cost of this restoration effort over the next several decades, though expensive, is far less than the value of what will be lost in natural resources, infrastructure, and jobs if the erosion continues unabated; and WHEREAS, the restoration of coastal Louisiana represents an opportunity for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to demonstrate its capacity to restore natural ecosystems, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., urges Congress and the Administration, in partnership with the state of Louisiana, to commit the funds and technical resources necessary to restore the Louisiana coast in a manner consistent with the goals and strategies of Coast 2050.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/environmental-education-in-mexico-and-the-border-region/	Environmental Education in Mexico and the Border Region	Environmental Education in Mexico and the Border Region National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-08 WHEREAS, Mexico and the United States not only share many ecosystems, migratory species and species whose ranges extend across the Mexico-United States border, but are also increasingly linked through economic, social and cultural exchange; and WHEREAS, there is an untapped potential for enhanced cooperation between the two countries to protect and conserve the continent's natural wealth, including shared wildlife and habitat resources; and WHEREAS, existing strategies for wildlife and biodiversity conservation on the North American continent are not coping with the impacts caused by ever-increasing levels of economic development, including water and air pollution, habitat fragmentation, and increased opportunities for invasion by non-native species; and WHEREAS, species of mammals and birds such as the ferruginous hawk, whooping crane, peregrine falcon, piping plover, mountain plover, California condor, spotted owl, loggerhead shrike, burrowing owl, golden-cheeked warbler, black bear, gray wolf, native wild cats, black-tailed prairie dog, Sonoran pronghorn and Leptonycteris bats have been identified as Species of Common Conservation Concern in North America by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation; and WHEREAS, all of these species and other taxa, including aquatic species such as riverine and estuarine fish and marine turtles, depend on healthy functioning habitats and ecosystems in both countries; and WHEREAS, one of the most important long-term strategies for conservation of wildlife and ecosystems is to provide citizens with opportunities to gain knowledge and to take action through environmental education in school-based and community programs; and WHEREAS, the Secretaria de Educacion Publica (SEP, Mexico's education agency) has stated as one of its goals the establishment of cooperation agreements with the Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT, Mexico's environmental agency) to promote environmental education and sustainable use of Mexico's natural resources through programs in primary schools, and to promote an environment and sustainable development stewardship culture through the training of teachers and the participation of civil society; and WHEREAS, SEMARNAT through its Northern Border Regional Program calls for the design, and implementation of Bi-national Programs in Environmental Education, Sustainable Development Training and Educational Communication in the states of the border region; and WHEREAS, the United States and Mexico are in the process of negotiating Border 2012, an agreement for improving environmental quality in the region of the border between the two countries, but the draft plan does not contain an environmental education component, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., supports continued and increased bi-national cooperation to provide environmental education and training, through school-based and community programs, on both sides of the border and throughout Mexico, with special attention to the needs of disadvantaged communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the governments of the United States and Mexico to ensure that a strong environmental education component is included in the Border 2012 plan for bi-national cooperation, and that it is fully funded and implemented.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/wildlife-diseases-research-and-management-authority/	Wildlife Diseases: Research and Management Authority	Wildlife Diseases: Research and Management Authority National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-09 WHEREAS, our nation's wildlife is increasingly exposed to disease agents both native and exotic such as Chronic Wasting Disease and West Nile Virus; and WHEREAS, West Nile Virus has been confirmed in wildlife across North America; and WHEREAS, West Nile Virus spreads across the continent within 36 months of its discovery; and WHEREAS, significant avian mortality has been reported in many species of native birds; and WHEREAS, West Nile Virus has been transmitted to humans with the attendant health risks; and WHEREAS, Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has now been confirmed in wild cervid populations outside the focal area of Wyoming and Colorado; and WHEREAS, the presence of CWD has led to controversy and escalated the public's fear of transmission; and WHEREAS, the presence of CWD and resulting management actions can severely reduce deer populations and jeopardize the traditional recreational pursuit of deer; and WHEREAS, many fundamental aspects of CWD transmission, diagnosis and management are unknown; and WHEREAS, the 107th Congress passed and the President signed the "Animal Health Protection Act" (AHPA); and WHEREAS, the AHPA declares jurisdiction over all animal life by the Secretary of Agriculture; and WHEREAS, the AHPA provides for the destruction of any "pest or vector" that "may carry, may have carried or, may have been affected with or exposed to any pest or disease of livestock"; and WHEREAS, the AHPA allows the Secretary of Agriculture to declare a disease emergency and seize authority for disease eradication away from states and Indian tribes; and WHEREAS, the AHPA declined to define the term "disease" and rather chose to delay finalizing that definition through the federal regulatory process, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington D.C., supports the appropriation of federal funds to catalyze basic research into diseases that occur in and affect wildlife through the Department of Interior; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports federal funding through the Department of Agriculture for research on diseases affecting domesticated animals that also affect wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes those portions of the Animal Health Protection Act that assert the authority of the Department of Agriculture over state and federal fish and wildlife management agencies and encourages revisions to clearly delineate that agriculture authorities apply to domesticated animals only; and BE IT FURTHER

		RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation re-affirms its: opposition to big game and trophy ranches because of the increased risk of disease; its support of cooperative management of wildlife diseases by wildlife professionals; and its support of all wildlife to access public lands habitats necessary for their population and genetic sustainability.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/coal-bed-methane-development/	Coal Bed Methane Development	Coal Bed Methane Development National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-06 WHEREAS, the extraction of methane gas by coal bed methane (CBM) development potentially poses great risk to ground and surface water, soil, air and fish and wildlife habitat due to its unprecedented density, scope, and associated impacts including widespread habitat fragmentation via roads, power lines and pipelines; continuous disturbance or displacement of wildlife during all phases of development and production; massive de-watering of aquifers and surface discharge of poor quality water; and the spread of noxious weeds; and WHEREAS, the energy industry, state and local governments and the current Administration have expressed support for CBM development throughout the Intermountain West; and WHEREAS, the current Administration has issued an Executive Order to accelerate the review of energy related projects and has ordered all Bureau of Land Management (BLM) officials to prepare a "Statement of Adverse Energy Impact" whenever their decisions or actions, such as wildlife habitat conservation, might directly or indirectly adversely impact on energy development; and WHEREAS, timing and controlled-surface-use (CSU) stipulations designed to protect wildlife resources are applied by federal land managers only to the development phase of CBM activity, and very little is known about how CBM development will impact a large number of biological values throughout the decades-long production phase; and WHEREAS, nationwide, an unprecedented and growing coalition of interests including hunters and wildlife enthusiasts, surface land owners including ranchers and farmers, counties and municipalities and concerned individuals have met and discussed the potential impacts of CBM development on natural and social resources, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., recognizes the value of CBM resources to our country, yet urges that no CBM development be permitted to proceed, including leasing, until Resource Management Plans have been properly amended or revised in accordance with the land use planning principles enunciated in Federal Lands Planning Management Act, including whether this development in some or all places is an appropriate use of federal natural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no CBM development should be allowed to proceed until there has been an appropriate and intensive environmental analysis, fully disclosed to the public, by federal lands managers and the responsible permitting state agencies. The analyses should study, understand and mitigate the short and long term impacts of all phases of CBM development on fish and wildlife habitat and agricultural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that timing and CSU stipulations must be applied throughout the production phase and that intensive monitoring, enforcement, and adaptive management actions should continue throughout the life of the field; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all water discharged in CBM development activities be subject to the permitting process required by other sub surface (ground water) users; and an analysis of each well must be conducted due to variations in water quality and volume, soil types, habitat types, stream channel gradient and destination of overland flows, as well as numerous other conditions unique to individual sites; and that all water discharged in CBM development should be subject to re-injection in appropriate aquifers unless strict numerical water quality standards are applied to protect surface users and fish and wildlife habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that when and where development does occur there be bonding requirements on lease permits sufficient to fully cover all potential impacts of individual wells, groups of wells and all associated facilities, and these bonds extending through land use planning, leasing, project approval and APD approval, and reclamation phases of development.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/national-wildlife-refuge-system-100th-anniversary/	National Wildlife Refuge System 100th Anniversary	National Wildlife Refuge System 100th Anniversary National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-05 WHEREAS, on March 14, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt started what is now known as our National Wildlife Refuge System by protecting Pelican Island to conserve migratory birds; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System protects over 95 million acres and includes more than 540 National Wildlife Refuges; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System, including at least one refuge in every state and U.S. Territory, is visited by more than 35 million people annually; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge system is essential to the conservation of fish, wildlife and plants, including over 250 threatened and endangered species; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 establishes that the "mission of the System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans"; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 recognizes "compatible wildlife-dependent recreational uses (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation) as the priority general public uses of the System through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife"; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Refuge System is under constant pressure from lack of funding, political motivations to develop its resources, and factors external to refuge boundaries, including development, pollution, and loss of water and habitat, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., commends the staff of the National Wildlife Refuge System on the 100th Anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System for their dedicated efforts on behalf of conserving the nation's fish, wildlife and plant resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to fully appropriate the funds necessary to properly administer the National Wildlife Refuge System in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2003/04/privatization-of-public-water-supplies-and-systems-and-action-to-protect-the-earth-s-freshwater-for-people-and-wildlife/	<p>Privatization of Public Water Supplies and Systems, and Action to Conserve the Earth's Freshwater for People and Wildlife</p>	<p>Privatization of Public Water Supplies and Systems, and Action to Conserve the Earth's Freshwater for People and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 4, 2003 Resolutions Number: 2003-04 WHEREAS, on our planet freshwater is finite, representing less than 3% of all water on Earth, including freshwater locked up in glaciers and icecaps or out of reach in deep underground aquifers; and WHEREAS, water has intrinsic value that precedes its utilitarian and commercial value; and WHEREAS, water is a basic right for all peoples, plants, animals and for the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and the global supply of freshwater is a shared legacy, a public trust and the essence of life itself on this planet; and WHEREAS, during the past 70 years, the world's population ballooned from two to six plus billion, a tripling of human numbers, and over the same period of time demand for freshwater increased six times, growing twice as fast as the human population; and WHEREAS, the human population is increasing by approximately 80 million people every year with a projected population of 13 billion in 2050 under current rates; and WHEREAS, humans use over half of all available freshwater, with the use and misuse of water resources resulting in less free and clean water to support wildlife and maintain healthy ecosystems; and WHEREAS, bottled water usage has grown in consumption 84-fold [1million to 84 million liters] in the past 30 years, consumes 1.5 million tons of plastics annually, emits toxic chemicals when produced and releases additional pollutants during transport or delivery that lower air quality or contribute to global warming; and WHEREAS, many areas do not have effective recycling programs to handle the solid waste generated; and WHEREAS, water is also an important factor in social, cultural, ecological, health and transportation functions that cannot be fully protected by pure market-based forces, therefore requiring strong governmental oversight and regulation and application of strong public interest standards; and WHEREAS, watersheds, aquifers and their recharge areas are being degraded and lost to unsustainable urban, industrial and agricultural development; and WHEREAS, privatization of water resources come in an array of possible management arrangements which may lead to substantive concerns over threats to watersheds, foreign control over our natural resources, inequities in access by social groups to basic water needs, or the exclusion of local communities in decisions on the management, costs and quality of their natural water resources; and WHEREAS, there is a movement in many countries fostered by international aid and international financial institutions, banks and trade advocates requiring the privatization of public water supplies and services as conditions of international loans or restructuring of a country's debts; and WHEREAS, existing international instruments such as the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] and the World Trade Organization [WTO] with rules generated through its General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] or its General Agreement on Trade and Services [GATS] are being employed by some investors and corporations to acquire or access water supplies and services across national boundaries; and WHEREAS, if the forthcoming Free Trade Area of the Americas [FTAA] is built around the investment rules and principles developed in NAFTA, it will further allow corporations to sue governments for regulations the corporations consider "regulatory takings" such as environmental standards or habitat protections; and WHEREAS, there are several international corporations leading the movement toward privatization of water management systems, such as Vivendi, Suez, and RWE/Thames, each with United States subsidiaries, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its annual meeting assembled March 27-29, 2003, in Washington, D.C., calls on federal policy makers to declare the Earth's water supply now and forever a global commons, to be protected and nurtured by all people, and governments of every level; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on state legislators and Congress to develop water policies that protect water resources in sufficient quantity and quality to support human and ecosystem/watershed health and institute a conservation-based moratorium on export and diversion of any non-renewable water resources pending the development and implementation of a conservation-based regime governing all potential uses of freshwater, domestic and foreign; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all peoples have a right to clean and accessible water, and that water should not be considered a traditional good, service or investment, and that water resource management and conservation policies should be declared exempt from all free trade agreements, including the WTO, NAFTA, and all bi-lateral investment treaties between nations; nor should water resource management and conservation policies be included in upcoming negotiations on services such as GATS and FTAA; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that where privatization agreements are considered, government entities will maintain strong oversight and regulatory control while considering the record of legal regulatory compliance of any private entity entering into privatization agreements, and requiring the incorporation of the intrinsic, non-commercial value of water resources in alternative analysis that must be considered by decision-makers before these waters can be privatized; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that freshwater should not be sold or bottled for sale without a public process to determine the sustainability of such activity and the environmental, economic and social consequences; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will work with congressional and administration delegations to ensure that international water strategies throughout the U.S.-Canada-Mexico and elsewhere will be based on sustainable management that will support both human and ecosystem water needs over the long-term by eliminating wasteful and polluting practices, and by ensuring equitable access to water, and by properly managing and protecting watersheds, aquifers, and recharge areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States should follow through on its commitment at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to develop an integrated water resource management and efficiency plan by 2005 for the country and that such plan should be based on the above principles; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that President Bush's pledge to increase United States core assistance to developing countries by 50% over the next 3 years, resulting in a \$5 billion annual increase over current levels by FY 2006 to be in the form of a new Millennium Challenge Account, as well as existing funding, should contribute to implementing watershed-based conservation, water quality improvement policies and equitable access, and not be a vehicle to allow water privatization inconsistent with the public interest safeguards mentioned above, moving toward achieving the freshwater-related goals set out in Agenda 21 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States government should support development and implementation of a detailed action plan, with timetables and funding sources, to achieve the freshwater-related goals of Agenda 21 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.</p>
	<p>2002</p>	

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/stewardship-contracts-on-federal-forestlands/	Stewardship Contracts on Federal Forestlands	<p>Stewardship Contracts on Federal Forestlands National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-04 WHEREAS, in the last ten years, interest in a more active role in ecological restoration and the use of timber and non-timber resources on federal forests by local communities, tribal enterprises, watershed groups and wildlife habitat interests has led to a vibrant discussion and experimentation on ways in which the USDA Forest Service can more productively interact with various stakeholders through a process of Stewardship Contracting; and WHEREAS, timber harvests have been steadily declining over the past decade and stewardship activities on federal forests have been largely dependent on funds generated from these harvests; and WHEREAS, sound forest management, including timber harvesting, can be a valuable contribution to restoration objectives; and WHEREAS, there is now a burgeoning need to de-couple stewardship and ecological restoration activities from timber resource extraction using new administrative and contracting approaches; and WHEREAS, Congressional interest in creative stewardship approaches has led to the implementation of 28 stewardship contract demonstration projects under Section 347 in the FY 1999 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 05-277) and another 28 pilot contracts under Section 338 of the FY 2001 Appropriations Act allowing the USDA Forest Service through the Stewardship End-Result Contracting Demonstration Project to test new administrative authorities that would meet land management goals and the needs of local and rural communities; and WHEREAS, stewardship contracts are a means of implementing ecosystem management by relying on a shift of management objective towards achieving desired future resource conditions, rather than meeting an assigned target or predetermined schedule of output such as board feet of timber; and WHEREAS, the pilot stewardship contracts are intended by Congress to utilize a process of broad-based community consultation and participation in order to clarify ecological objectives and the associated work to be performed through third party contracting with local vendors; and WHEREAS, stewardship contracts can facilitate a more efficient use of agency resources by combining a set of land management activities into a single contract, thereby improving contract efficiency and reducing management and administrative costs; and WHEREAS, early lessons from the stewardship “pilot” projects have confirmed their value in undertaking necessary restoration work, and in directing this work to local contractors and community groups which benefit from the employment opportunities, especially where smaller, more local vendors can be awarded contracts based, in part, on their knowledge, experience and record of performance rather than only lowest bid. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 6-9, 2002 in Atlanta, Georgia, calls upon Congress to embrace the spirit of collaboration and emphasis on forest stewardship and ecological restoration embodied in the pilot Stewardship Contracting program of the USDA Forest Service; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the USDA Forest Service to affirmatively complete the current round of pilot stewardship projects, and communicate the lessons learned from these pilots to Congress, affected constituencies and the general public; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to evaluate a permanent role for USFS stewardship contracting that allows for the expanded use of new contracting authorities necessary to achieve the agreed-to restoration needs of individual federal forest districts within the framework of federal forest planning and other federal environmental laws, and where the selection of appropriate contracting methods is undertaken in an open and transparent manner; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress, in consideration of any new permanent stewardship contracting authorities, to ensure that in the enabling of such authorities, the primary objective continues to focus on forest ecological restoration, wildlife habitat enhancement, and riparian and aquatic habitat protection; and that Congress should ensure that such contracts do not inadvertently allow for the indiscriminate commercial exploitation of federal timber or non-timber forest resources.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/atlantic-salmon-marine-aquaculture-in-the-pacific-northwest/	Atlantic Salmon Marine Aquaculture in the Pacific Northwest	<p>Atlantic Salmon Marine Aquaculture in the Pacific Northwest National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-01 WHEREAS, the wild salmon and steelhead of the Pacific Northwest are essential to the ecosystems, economies and cultures of the region; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has resolved for two decades to advocate for the recovery and protection of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia, Snake, Sacramento, Klamath, and other Western river basins; and WHEREAS, the marine aquaculture of Atlantic salmon is being conducted in coastal areas of Washington and British Columbia; and WHEREAS, the Atlantic salmon is an exotic species to the Pacific Northwest; and WHEREAS, the escapement of Atlantic salmon can negatively affect native wild fish populations through competition for habitat and/or spreading disease and parasites to endangered Pacific salmon populations; and WHEREAS, the forage fish harvested for fish meal which is used to raise farmed salmon are at least partially obtained from the harvest of wild species and the over-harvest of these species can negatively impact other species in the wild as well as the forage species themselves; and WHEREAS, organic pollution from the discharge of localized fish waste and unconsumed feed can create locally significant nutrient pollution in areas around aquaculture facilities; and WHEREAS, chemical pollution from antibiotics and pesticides used in salmon farming operations may cause antibiotic resistance and harm to nontargeted wild species. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, hereby opposes the marine aquaculture of Atlantic salmon in the waters of the Pacific Northwest and requests that the United States and Canadian governments and the state and provincial government agencies responsible for the management and oversight of aquacultural practices act to safeguard native salmon species from the threats posed by farming Atlantic salmon; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a moratorium on the siting of new Atlantic salmon fish-farms and the elimination of farmed Atlantic salmon stocks on the coast of the Pacific Northwest; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that until such fish farms are eliminated the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts to require that existing Atlantic salmon fish-farms significantly reduce or eliminate the possibility of escapement, significantly reduce or eliminate pollution from these facilities, and to closely regulate the harvest of fish species used to feed farmed salmon; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation continues to support efforts to restore and protect the native salmon and steelhead species and enhance their habitats in the Pacific Northwest.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/flows-for-fish-and-other-aquatic-life/	Flows for Fish and Other Aquatic Life	<p>Flows for Fish and Other Aquatic Life National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-11 WHEREAS, stream corridors are important for maintaining healthy populations of native fish species, keeping water temperatures cool with streamside vegetation, preventing property loss from erosion during periods of flooding, and sustaining the quality of life that benefits people; and WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) reported to Congress that for all assessed rivers, activities that alter the rivers’ flow regimes are the second leading source of river impairment in the nation (behind agriculture), and impacts from flow alteration is a growing concern of states; and WHEREAS, hydrologic alteration refers to activities that change the flow of water in streams, such as: (a) instream flow regulation and modification, (b) water withdrawal, water allocation policies, and dewatering, (c) channelization, (d) dredging, and (e) construction and/or modification of dams and other water control structures; and WHEREAS, the</p>

aquatic-life/		<p>stated goal of the Clean Water Act is to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of our nation’s waters”; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a 1994 decision entitled, PUD No. 1 of Jefferson County v. Washington Department of Ecology, ruled that, “In many cases, water quantity is closely related to water quality; a sufficient lowering of the water quantity in a body of water could destroy all of its designated uses, be it for drinking water, recreation, navigation or, as a fishery”; and WHEREAS, very few states have adopted water quality standards under the Clean Water Act to protect instream flows; and WHEREAS, widespread apathy, lack of public awareness, and political resistance by some stakeholders have contributed to instream flows in many rivers remaining largely unprotected; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act’s water quality standards could provide states with one important mechanism to protect instream flows; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act’s State Revolving Fund (SRF) that has traditionally funded large engineering solutions, such as sewerage and wastewater facilities, could be redirected to support efforts to allow for rainwater to infiltrate and recharge groundwater, essential for enhancing streamflow. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002, at Stone Mountain, Georgia, hereby supports legislation, programs, and funding that: correct the problem of over-allocation and unsustainable withdrawal of instream flows; educate the public and policy makers at all levels, including state legislators, about the causes contributing to impaired instream flows; alert the public to the seriousness of the problem and the irreparable and costly consequences of inaction; implement an array of remedies to maintain and enhance healthy aquatic ecosystems, viable fisheries, and sufficient instream flows; promote water conservation legislation as an important strategy to relieve the demand for new and expanded water withdrawal and allocation requests; encourage states to establish comprehensive water resource planning that incorporates stormwater, wastewater, and drinking water management to preserve adequate flows in streams; promote storm water management practices that minimize runoff losses by methods such as retrofitting impervious surfaces, rainwater storage, infiltration, and other beneficial reuse; encourage the beneficial reuse of recycled wastewater to sustain aquifers and instream flows; promote public policies, legislation, and state water quality standards that encourage conservation and recycling of water, and enhance instream flow protection; and monitor and regulate the use of water control structures to promote adequate instream flows for protection of fish, aquatic life, wildlife, and streamside vegetation. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the evaluation, use, and monitoring of federal and, especially state policies, laws, regulations, standards, and funding sources to enhance protection and restoration of instream flows for fish and aquatic life; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages special consideration for the use of the Clean Water Act’s state revolving fund to pay for programs and infrastructure that enhances groundwater aquifer recharge.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/missouri-river-protections/	Missouri River Protections	<p>Missouri River Protections National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-03 WHEREAS, the Missouri River is the nation’s longest river, flowing approximately 2,500 miles, and drains one sixth of the United States, which includes all or parts of ten states; and WHEREAS, the Missouri River has an incredibly important place in the history and development of the United States as the major thoroughfare for the eastern half of Lewis and Clark’s Voyage of Discovery, which began in 1803 under President Thomas Jefferson and ended in 1806; and WHEREAS, the Missouri River supports important forest and aquatic habitat for a wide variety of fish and wildlife, including over 150 fish species, at least 60 species of mammals, over 300 species of birds, and approximately 50 species of reptiles and amphibians; and WHEREAS, the Missouri River is one of the country’s most highly engineered river systems, with six large dams on the upper river that can store up to about 73 million acre-feet of water, and a channelized lower river, which has been reduced to one-tenth of its original width and has been isolated from its floodplain; and WHEREAS, transforming the Missouri River into a narrow, faster and deeper channel to make commercial navigation feasible and to reduce flood occurrences has taken a tremendous toll on fish and wildlife, and recreational opportunities; and WHEREAS, several species native to the Missouri River are now on state and federal watch lists, and two birds and one fish species are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, in the Missouri River basin, the endangered least tern and threatened piping plover depend on unvegetated sandbars and islands in the river for nesting and are directly affected by water level changes, and the endangered pallid sturgeon and other native fish habitat require overbank flooding in April, May and June; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that in order to save the federally listed least tern, piping plover and pallid sturgeon, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the agency responsible for operating and managing the upper mainstem reservoir system, must alter the dam operation to mimic the river’s natural flow; and WHEREAS, current management practices, continued encroachment on the Missouri River system’s floodplains, potential invasion of non-native species, such as zebra mussels, and potential water diversions in North Dakota, including the Northwest Area Water Supply project, the Garrison Diversion project and an inlet at Devils Lake, threaten to further degrade the ecological health of the system; and WHEREAS, there are major concerns about the critical need to rebalance the Missouri River system’s uses and resources to make the protection and restoration of the river’s ecological health a higher value than navigation. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, declares its commitment to protect and restore the ecological health of the Missouri River as a critically important historical wildlife resource, as an example of the future direction of water resource management in the United States and internationally; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation continues to oppose water diversion and other projects that threaten to further degrade the ecological health of the Missouri River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is the primary manager of the Missouri River, to give equal consideration to the fish, wildlife and recreational values of the Missouri River system, and to manage the Missouri River in a way that will restore a more natural river flow and support the recovery of threatened and endangered species.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/protecting-botany-bay/	Protecting Botany Bay	<p>Protecting Botany Bay National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-02 WHEREAS, Botany Bay is one of the most pristine and largest tract of undeveloped land left on St. Thomas; and WHEREAS, numerous researchers, scientists, as well as federal and territorial officials, have identified Botany Bay as a rare and unique habitat for federally and locally endangered species, including the Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, and Brown Pelican; and WHEREAS, these turtles return to the same beaches every year to nest; and WHEREAS, there are six locally endangered species of birds, locally endangered iguanas, and many other rare and threatened birds, plants and animals at Botany Bay; and WHEREAS, federal law prohibits or limits the alteration of endangered species habitat; and WHEREAS, Botany Bay is also home to numerous explored and unexplored historic sites, at least two of which are nationally registered; and WHEREAS, Botany Bay’s coral reefs are among the most pristine remaining under the United States flag wherein researchers have identified diverse and rare forms of marine life; and WHEREAS, the local government has already rezoned 70 acres for</p>

		<p>high density resort development; and WHEREAS, the most recently proposed plans for development include no provisions for the prevention of erosion or storm water runoff onto the coral habitats; and WHEREAS, Botany Bay is adjacent to offshore cays owned and designated as preserves by the Nature Conservancy and the Virgin Islands Government; and WHEREAS, millions of primarily U.S. tourists visit St. Thomas by air and by sea each year; and WHEREAS, the federal government has not yet acted to preserve any lands on this highly developed capitol of the U.S. Virgin Islands. THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, join with local officials and citizens in supporting stringent monitoring and enforcement by the federal government of existing laws and regulations related to Botany Bay on St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/saving-walker-lake/	Saving Walker Lake	<p>Saving Walker Lake National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-09 WHEREAS, Walker Lake is a freshwater lake located in west central Nevada and is fed by snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada in California and other mountain ranges in Nevada, and is a tourism draw and an economic asset of Mineral County's economy; and WHEREAS, Walker Lake has cultural, historical, spiritual and economic importance to the Walker River Paiute Tribe; and WHEREAS, Walker Lake is rare as one the world's few terminal, slightly saline lakes that supports a trout fishery; and WHEREAS, Walker Lake is a major stopover for the largest single congregation of common loons as well as other birds such as grebes, cormorants, pelicans, mergansers and ducks that rely on the lake's fish for survival; and WHEREAS, the size of Walker Lake has decreased by 75 percent since the late 1800s due to upstream diversions from Walker River and a poorly functioning watershed; and WHEREAS, lack of water is causing perilous levels of total dissolved solids (TDS) to native fish and without an emergency influx of fresh water, the food chain and related ecosystem could begin to collapse as early as late this year; and WHEREAS, Walker Lake is the habitat of Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) that are listed as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is developing a recovery program; and WHEREAS, the state of Nevada has recently established fisheries as beneficial use for Walker Lake, but has declined to set key water quality standards for TDS, arsenic and chlorides to meet and sustain the lake's ecosystem and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has failed to exercise its oversight responsibilities; and WHEREAS, without water, Walker Lake will convert to a saltwater lake, taking years to stabilize a new ecosystem or require large sums of money and extensive scientific research to restore its original ecosystem supporting tui-chub, LCT and common loons; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management is preparing an environmental impact statement to assess feasibility of acquiring water for Walker Lake and to determine the most appropriate action. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, respectfully requests that the states of California and Nevada take emergency action to ensure increased short-term water flow to Walker Lake and develop long-term watershed conservation plans for Walker River and Lake; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Department of the Interior and its respective bureaus, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the states of California and Nevada to adopt the most aggressive plan to acquire water and promulgate water quality standards suitable for rehabilitating Walker Lake's unique ecosystem.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/the-dakota-water-resources-act-of-2000/	The Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000	<p>The Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000 National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-10 WHEREAS, the Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000, passed on December 15, 2000, in the closing minutes of the 106th Congress, directs the Secretary of the Interior to maintain the Garrison Diversion project's principal supply works and it authorizes 23,700 acres of irrigation development along the McClusky Canal, which will require operation of the Snake Creek Pumping Plant and McClusky Canal, it authorizes 1,200 acres of irrigation along the New Rockford Canal, which will require completion of a link between the McClusky and New Rockford Canal and the operation of the New Rockford Canal, and it authorizes 5,000 acres of irrigation in the Oakes Area, which will require construction of the James River Feeder Canal and delivery of Missouri River water to the James River; and WHEREAS, in addition, as in the 1986 reformulated Garrison Diversion project, the James River Feeder Canal also will serve as an emergency outlet for the New Rockford Canal. The Dakota Water Resources Act contains no provisions for mitigating impacts in South Dakota; and WHEREAS, the Dakota Water Resources Act places no restrictions on the amount of Missouri River water that can be diverted through the McClusky Canal or delivered to the James River, and officials of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District have stated publicly, including congressional hearings, that most of the irrigation development under the Dakota Water Resources Act will be done privately with state and local financing; and WHEREAS, therefore, with 37,000 acres suitable for irrigation development already identified on the James River, and with the elimination of federal restrictions on other irrigation development, the Dakota Water Resources Act opens the potential for extensive irrigation development in the James River Valley of North Dakota, with attendant proportional impacts on the James River in South Dakota; and WHEREAS, because irrigation development beyond the 5,000 acres authorized in the Oakes Area will be done without direct federal involvement, including federal environmental impact analysis and mitigation requirements, the impacts will not be known until they occur; and WHEREAS, the Dakota Water Resources Act is a classic example of moving water from one watershed to another without concern for environmental problems such as introduction of nonnative species of plants and animals, non-point source pollution from irrigation back flows, total maximum daily load (TMDL) thresholds in the Clean Water Act (CWA), water management for an already flood prone James River within South Dakota, water quality in the Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, and the lack of input from the people of South Dakota even though South Dakota is to receive the irrigation wastes of North Dakota. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, declares that the Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000 is poorly conceived, badly designed legislation that threatens to adversely impact the environment of downstream communities, states and Canada, which should be actively avoided; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the implementation of those elements of the Dakota Water Resources Act of 2000 which have the potential to result in significant harm to the environment in North Dakota and in downstream states and Canada; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports implementation of wisely planned elements of the Dakota Water Resources Act that provide assistance to Native American tribes to improve necessary water supplies and potable water systems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reiterates its general opposition to the transfer of water from one river basin to another, including the transfer of Missouri River water into the Hudson Bay drainage, and declares that the implementation of certain features of the Dakota Water Resources Act could adversely impact the Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge and other national wildlife refuges.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/national-farm-bill-legislation-initiative/	National Farm Bill Legislation Initiative	<p>National Farm Bill Legislation Initiative National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-07 WHEREAS, progress has been made to reduce point source pollution since passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 and subsequent Clean Water Act Amendments; and WHEREAS, many of our nation's natural waterways within intensively farmed watersheds remain polluted because of non-point source pollution problems associated with our crop fields which are mostly represented by bare dirt for seven to eight months of the year, and livestock by-products; and WHEREAS, non-point source pollution originating from these cultivated croplands and other farm fields remains an important national environmental problem because it degrades aquatic wildlife habitat and water quality important to aquatic and other life dependent on our streams, and the Environmental Protection Agency has documented that 70 percent of our pollution impaired rivers, 49 percent of impaired lakes, and 27 percent of impaired estuaries result from agricultural associated runoff; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act requires that our rivers, lakes, and estuaries be brought up to the minimal standards of swimmable and fishable; and this status cannot be achieved until the current levels of sediment, fertilizers, and pesticides coming off our farm fields are drastically reduced in such major watersheds as the Potomac, Mississippi (includes the Minnesota), Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado and Columbia; and WHEREAS, while voluntary reduction in soil, fertilizer, and pesticide runoff during the last 70 years of increased education about the need for soil protection has helped in some areas of the country, many non-point source pollution problems have grown worse with more intensive cultivation and use of fertilizers, especially as farmers maximize production within a glutted world market in order to capitalize on government subsidized payments based on bushels or pounds produced for a small number of commodities; and WHEREAS, a complementary working landscapes program, in addition to current conservation programs, that advocates for adjusting tilling practices, installing buffer strips, planting cover crops, improving nutrient and pest management and soil conservation will greatly improve water quality; and WHEREAS, financially rewarding farmers for providing society with environmental benefits would help change the current perception that subsidy payments lack justification; and WHEREAS, farmers have shown an overwhelming demand for existing conservation programs, which have been chronically underfunded, and have indicated support for a conservation-based incentive program and implementation of incentive driven improved land management practices will make farmers more profitable in the future because of reduced input costs and improved long-term sustainability of their current farm operations; and WHEREAS, improving crop residue management, nutrient management plans, stormwater management and integrated pest management, will not only vastly reduce soil and fertilizer losses from row cropped fields, but will increase carbon fixation in the soil and reduce future greenhouse impacts accordingly; and WHEREAS, our society has the cheapest food in the World, but we are not paying the full cost of food production, which must include protecting our soil, water, air, and fish and wildlife habitat if we are to remain a healthy and viable society; and WHEREAS, we currently do not reward farmers practicing conservation at the market place or the supermarket on a broad scale; and WHEREAS, a funding emphasis on existing conservation programs and the creation of a national agriculture conservation-based incentive program for achieving farm economic stability and meeting Clean Water Act requirements can best be done within the next Farm Bill. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, hereby support passage of a comprehensive conservation incentive-based Farm Bill, which includes increased funding for existing programs and stewardship incentives like the proposed Conservation Security Program, which includes working land payments, will significantly help our farmers maintain short and long term economic viability, improve water quality for fish and humans, improve habitat for wildlife, and reduce greenhouse impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a viable solution to these water pollution problems is to implement a comprehensive conservation-based incentive Farm Bill program that will entice farmers to implement land management and cultivation practices, which will reduce pesticide use and will keep more soil and fertilizers on their working lands and out of our waterways; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a nationwide conservation-based agricultural incentive program for working lands, such as currently proposed in the Conservation Security Program provisions to be implemented by existing federal and state farm agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if a conservation incentive-based program for working lands is not implemented nationwide, then regional pilot programs should be developed within representative watersheds in order to evaluate cost benefit results and to streamline program implementation processes for the future.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/restore-protection-for-all-wetlands/	Restore Protection for All Wetlands	<p>Restore Protection for All Wetlands National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-12 WHEREAS, on January 9, 2001, the United States Supreme Court handed down what could potentially become the most devastating decision in recent history concerning wetland conservation; WHEREAS, in Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, et al. (the SWANCC decision), the Supreme Court concluded the Clean Water Act does not allow the regulatory agencies to assert jurisdiction over "non-navigable, isolated and intrastate" waters and wetlands based solely on their use by migratory birds; and WHEREAS, the SWANCC decision, according to an Environmental Protection Agency /Army/Corps legal memorandum, states that "waters of the United States" that are, or potentially are, affected by the SWANCC decision consist of "all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds"; and WHEREAS, most prairie pothole wetlands are potentially at risk due to the SWANCC decision and it has been estimated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the loss of the easiest to drain wetlands in the region could reduce fall waterfowl migrations by as much as 48%; and WHEREAS, in the spring of 2001, the upper Midwest and much of the Mississippi valley once again experienced severe flooding, magnified in many cases by drainage in the upper Mississippi watershed in past years; and WHEREAS, the SWANCC ruling has put wetlands across the country at greater risk of destruction and wetlands perform numerous important functions, including reducing flooding, filtering pollutants from surface water, recharging groundwater, providing habitat to a variety of species, and offering numerous recreational opportunities; and WHEREAS, amendments to the Swampbuster program in the past two Farm Bills and inappropriate interpretations of the law by Natural Resources Conservation Service staff have significantly weakened the "Swampbuster" provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act resulting in increased drainage of agricultural wetland. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, declares its commitment to increased protection of wetlands, waters and our environment and calls on the United States Congress to pass legislation amending the Clean Water Act to ensure protection for all waters and/or to pass independent legislation to fully protect all of America's waters and wetlands to the extent of Congress' powers under the Constitution; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to strengthen "Swampbuster" provisions and to strengthen existing and add new conservation programs in the 2002 Farm Bill and other federal legislation to bolster support by producers for wetland and water protection in their management plans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED</p>

		that the National Wildlife Federation also calls on state legislatures to pass and/or strengthen laws protecting wetlands and waters of their states, as was accomplished by the state of Wisconsin within months of the SWANCC decision.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/need-for-sufficient-funding-of-grazing-administration-on-national-forest-lands/	Need for Sufficient Funding of Grazing Administration on National Forest Lands	Need for Sufficient Funding of Grazing Administration on National Forest Lands National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-06 WHEREAS, adequate supervision of livestock grazing on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands is essential to protection of wildlife habitats, protection of watersheds, sustainable utilization of forage resources and a healthy livestock industry; and WHEREAS, funding for roads, fences and other structural range improvements and range restoration is adequate; and WHEREAS, funding for supervision of grazing use has decreased steadily since the 1980s to the point that the Forest Service now has only a small fraction of the range conservationists on the ground compared to the 1980s; and WHEREAS, complexities of the range management job have increased because of the Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act and other requirements; further reducing the effective field time of the few remaining range conservationists; and WHEREAS, this reduced funding and increased workload has resulted in inadequate supervision of grazing, backsliding from previous gains causing serious damage to soil, water and wildlife resources. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, urges the U.S. Congress to allocate sufficient funding for the supervision of livestock grazing on USFS lands and not to build additional roads, fences and other structural range improvements that would be detrimental to wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/implementation-of-existing-blm-programs-policies-and-initiatives/	Implementation of Existing BLM Programs, Policies, and Initiatives	Implementation of Existing BLM Programs, Policies, and Initiatives National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-05 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the largest land manager in the United States, managing 264 million acres of land that belongs to all Americans and provides a broad array of public benefits including outdoor recreation, scenic vistas, solitude and healthy watersheds; and WHEREAS, BLM lands provide habitat for more than 600 species of wildlife, fish and plants that are threatened, endangered or otherwise considered sensitive or rare, as well as habitat that is seasonally critical to a number of wildlife species; and WHEREAS, many BLM lands are degraded due to poorly managed and monitored uses such as livestock grazing and energy development for a variety of reasons including insufficient funding and staff; and WHEREAS, the majority of BLM land-use plans, which are supposed to direct responsible land stewardship, are out of date, and several BLM initiatives to protect and restore land health remain unfulfilled; and WHEREAS, the establishment of the National Landscape Conservation System has increased public expectations about the BLM stewardship of the public lands; and WHEREAS, the recent energy debate has increased pressure to develop BLM lands; and WHEREAS, all these factors contribute to the BLM's current inability to effectively accomplish its mission to protect the long-term health of the public lands. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, calls upon the BLM to identify existing BLM programs, policies, rules and initiatives that were created – in whole or in part – to protect and/or enhance wildlife habitat and environmental quality, but have yet to be adequately implemented; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the BLM to create an agenda that identifies the infrastructure and a firm schedule to achieve the goals of its unfulfilled programs, policies, rules and initiatives; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the BLM to include the following items among the policies, programs and initiatives that it will strive to implement: revisions of outdated land-use plans; requirements for ample monitoring to ensure wildlife and the environment are adequately protected by land-use plans and other land-use authorizations; evaluations of BLM grazing allotments as soon as possible to ensure they meet the fundamentals of rangeland health contained in BLM's regulations, and if not, promptly implementing remedies; the undertaking of suitability analyses before authorizing livestock grazing or issuing mineral leases or authorizations to ensure (a) the lands are not more valuable for another use, and (b) any use will not unnecessarily damage wildlife and environmental values; identification of specific opportunities to properly manage the National Landscape Conservation System units as "centers of excellence"; and pursuing specific actions that must be taken to fully implement BLM's Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the BLM, in order to facilitate the implementation of these unfulfilled programs, policies, rules and initiatives, to publish this agenda, including: a list of the activities the BLM intends to implement, the infrastructure the BLM intends to use to achieve implementation, BLM's staffing and budgetary needs required for prompt implementation, and a schedule for achieving that implementation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Department of Interior to aggressively seek funding and staffing authorization from Congress to ensure the agenda's accomplishment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2002/03/protection-of-the-great-lakes-and-other-waters-from-exotic-species/	Protection of the Great Lakes and Other Waters from Exotic Species	Protection of the Great Lakes and Other Waters from Exotic Species National Wildlife Federation March 26, 2002 Resolutions Number: 2002-08 WHEREAS, our Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and inland waters continue to be invaded by exotic (non-native) aquatic organisms and pathogens transported from foreign waters; and WHEREAS, these organisms arrive in the ballast water discharged by ships using our estuarine, coastal and inland waterways; and WHEREAS, previously introduced exotic species, such as Eurasian ruffe and round gobies, are being carried in ballast water from one Great Lakes port to another; and WHEREAS, once introduced and established, these non-native aquatic organisms are expensive to control and almost impossible to eliminate; and WHEREAS, the impact on sport and commercial fisheries is immense and disrupts the aquatic diversity of the Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and inland waters; and WHEREAS, moreover, shoreline communities in the Great Lakes region alone are being forced to spend an estimated \$500 million annually on control measures to protect drinking water, power plants, and recreational facilities; and WHEREAS, some of these aquatic organisms, such as zebra mussels and Eurasian water milfoil, are now making their way into inland lakes and streams across the United States where they are displacing native animal and plant species; and WHEREAS, the ballast water that harbors these invaders is used to maintain the stability of cargo vessels when they are empty or only partially loaded and is pumped in or out of large holding tanks, as needed, before the ships enter or leave port; and WHEREAS, although U.S. and Canadian laws currently require ships entering the Great Lakes to exchange their ballast water at sea, ship design makes it impossible to eliminate all of the ballast water; and WHEREAS, the majority of ships entering the Great Lakes do so with "No ballast on Board" and ships in this condition are commonly referred to as NOBOBs; and WHEREAS, ships in the NOBOB condition still carry sediment in their ballast that can harbor exotic species; and WHEREAS,

		<p>the average ship retains 42,000 gallons of ballast water and sludge when entering the Great Lakes or moving between ports; and WHEREAS, exotic organisms are flushed into the lakes as ships take on and discharge residual ballast water in the course of their voyages; and WHEREAS, ships in the NOBOB condition are currently exempt from requirement to exchange their ballast under federal law; and WHEREAS, federal laws as they are currently administered have clearly failed to prevent exotic species in this residual ballast water from reaching the Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and inland waterways; and WHEREAS, in the 106th Congress a bill was introduced that would have amended the Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Control and Protection Act of 1990 and require ships traveling in and out of the Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and inland waters to replace or purify their ballast water or certify that any discharge or exchange within U.S. waters will not introduce any non-indigenous organisms; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes the ultimate control has to come from the Federal government working in concert with Canada; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and many other organizations recognize the threat posed to the Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and other inland lakes and streams of the United States by the continued introduction of non-indigenous aquatic organisms carried in the ballast water of ocean going vessels. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled March 7-9, 2002 in Stone Mountain, Georgia, supports the enactment of federal legislation to protect the Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and inland waters from undesirable exotic species and pathogens, by requiring treatment of ballast water of all ships entering or moving between the Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal or inland ports, including ships with no ballast on board (NOBOBs) to eliminate viable exotic organisms without damage to the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the development, funding, and use of environmentally sound technologies that prevent the introduction of exotic species into the aquatic environment by minimizing or eliminating the uptake of organisms into ships' ballast tanks; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports equally effective state legislation to regulate ballast water, including ships in the NOBOB condition in individual state waters to provide interim protection until such time as federal legislation is enacted to adequately protect all our Great Lakes, estuarine habitats, coastal and inland lakes and rivers.</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/wilderness-designation-of-arctic-national-wildlife-refuge/	Wilderness Designation Of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	<p>Wilderness Designation Of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-03 WHEREAS, the Arctic National Wildlife Range was established in 1960 for the purpose of preserving unique wildlife, wilderness, and recreational values; and WHEREAS, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Arctic Refuge) was established in 1980, encompassing the original 8.9 million-acre wildlife range and approximately 7 million additional acres to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, the Porcupine caribou herd, polar bears, muskoxen, snow geese, and other migratory birds, and Arctic char and grayling; and WHEREAS, certain critical fish and wildlife habitats on the coastal plain, especially for caribou, snow geese and overwintering fish, are unique and may be irreplaceable and should not be disturbed or altered; and WHEREAS, the Arctic Refuge coastal plain is the only portion of the entire Arctic coast of the United States that is presently closed by law to oil and gas exploration and development and that is congressionally designated for protection of its natural values; and WHEREAS, more than five decades of scientific research and studies demonstrate that the coastal plain is of biological significance to the health of the wildlife populations of the Arctic Refuge and merits permanent protection; and WHEREAS, the Arctic Refuge coastal plain is key to the conservation of the full spectrum of arctic and subarctic ecosystems in an unbroken continuum; and WHEREAS, oil and gas activities in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain would have significant adverse impacts on unique and irreplaceable wildlife resources and habitats and would be incompatible with the purposes for which the Arctic Refuge was established; and WHEREAS, Congress required a further study of the wilderness, wildlife, and oil potential for the 1.5 million acre coastal plain area of the Arctic Refuge twenty years ago, and at the same time prohibited leasing, development and production of oil and gas in this area and withdrew it from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the U.S.; and WHEREAS, the mandated study completed in 1987 predicted that oil and gas development in the Arctic Refuge would have major impacts to the Porcupine Caribou Herd, muskox, water quality and quantity, subsistence, and wilderness; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service concluded in 1995 that new scientific information further substantiated the risk of such major adverse impacts to fish and wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, the Gwich'in Athabaskan Indians of northeast Alaska and Canada have depended on the Porcupine caribou herd for 20,000 years to sustain their culture; and WHEREAS, the ecological integrity of the Arctic Refuge is vitally important to the cultural and economic survival of the Gwich'in and therefore oil and gas development in the Arctic Refuge would be a direct threat to the existence of their communities; and WHEREAS, the estimate for economically recoverable oil in the refuge coastal plain is equivalent to less than 200 days worth of oil for the nation; and WHEREAS, the United States already consumes more energy per capita than any other major industrialized nation and needs to, but has failed to, develop a National Energy Policy designed to reduce dependence on fossil fuels; and WHEREAS, there is vast untapped potential in alternative energy resources such as solar, wind, and other renewables, and energy efficiency, that deserve high priority in plans for a sustainable future in light of concerns about global climate change; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, announces its celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and its support for Congressional wilderness designation of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in order to protect its wildlife and wilderness provided that access to the refuge is administered and controlled under the terms of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation firmly rejects any arguments that the Arctic Refuge coastal plain should be opened to oil and gas development due to possible conservation benefits, financial incentives, impact aid, conservation program funding, or any other claimed benefits that may accrue outside the Arctic Refuge.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/management-of-off-highway-vehicles-on-public-lands/	<h2>Management Of Off-Highway Vehicles On Public Lands</h2>	<p>Management Of Off-Highway Vehicles On Public Lands National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-02 WHEREAS, the human population continues to increase and more people are seeking outdoor recreational experiences on public lands; and WHEREAS, a popular form of recreational use involves off-highway vehicles (OHVs), the sales of which have increased significantly in the last decade; and WHEREAS, inappropriate use of OHV's (e.g., off of designated trails) can cause negative impacts to fish and wildlife and their habitats through damage to vegetation and water quality, increased erosion and compaction, increased numbers of illegally created trails, decreased hunting and other recreational opportunities for other users of public lands, noise pollution, displacement of wildlife, spread of weeds and invasive species, reduced fish and wildlife reproduction success due to stress, disturbance of breeding and rearing habitat, and loss of wildlife security; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to support the responsible use and enjoyment of our public lands by all; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, urges significantly increased efforts on the part of public land management agencies to ensure that OHV use does not result in substantive adverse impacts to fish and wildlife populations and their habitat, in particular, special status species and areas of high ecological value such as wetlands and streams; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages public land management agencies to work with all affected parties to develop resource/area specific, fair, comprehensive, and effectively managed OHV travel plans that; (1) promote sustainable recreational opportunities and levels of use, (2) ensure reasonable, equitable, and appropriate opportunities by recreationists of diverse interests, (3) minimize conflicts among the varied users of public lands, (4) address restrictions on use during critical seasons and conditions, (5) identify specific measures (and their costs) needed to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, (6) clearly identify which trails are open for use and by what types of vehicles, and (7) describe existing and proposed penalties for damaging habitat, traveling in restricted areas, disrupting hunting, and dislocating wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports OHV use limits that are clear, reasonable, enforceable, and based on the affected natural resources; and supports the promulgation of regulations (after obtaining public input) that restrict OHV use to designated vehicles, sites and posted trails; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts to increase federal and state funding for enforcement of existing and any required new regulations, restoring damaged habitat, improving trails, posting signs, and educating users.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/research-and-monitoring-effects-of-prescribed-burning-on-native-communities/	<h2>Research And Monitoring Effects Of Prescribed Burning On Native Communities</h2>	<p>Research And Monitoring Effects Of Prescribed Burning On Native Communities National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-04 WHEREAS, many aspects of fire effects have been studied in an effort to learn to efficiently use the tool of prescribed burning and to prescribe fires that mimic the natural characteristics of intensity, season of burn, spatial scale, and frequency for each ecosystem; and WHEREAS, studies that determine the historic and pre-historic vegetation would help determine natural fire regimes; and WHEREAS, management of native plant and wildlife communities could be greatly benefitted by increased and more comprehensive research and monitoring, on the effects of prescribed fire on the diversity and abundance of native plant and wildlife species by the U.S. Forest Service and other federal and state agencies; and WHEREAS, a number of scientific studies have indicated the ecological benefits to native plant and animal communities from prescribed burning that replicates or simulates natural fire regimes; and WHEREAS, recent scientific studies have indicated that burning impacts local abundance of native invertebrates and other species; and WHEREAS, some species of animals and birds depend on these invertebrate species and on affected plant species for a major percentage of their diet and survival; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, urges the U.S. Forest Service and other federal and state agencies to cooperate with independent academic researchers and institutions to conduct and publish replicate studies of natural fire frequency, seasonality, spatial scale and intensity on native communities, including monitoring of plant and wildlife resources on control plots, and to use those studies as a principal basis for objective-based prescribed burning; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports inventory and monitoring of forest resources to enhance scientific knowledge of the effects of prescribed burning on species composition and abundance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to fund studies and monitoring as described above.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/brownfields/	<h2>Brownfields</h2>	<p>Brownfields National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-05 WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that there are 450,000 vacant industrial properties across the country, known as brownfields, where the actual or suspected presence of contamination from previous uses impedes economic and community development; and WHEREAS, many brownfield sites pose significant threats to public health and the environment; and WHEREAS, comprehensive and effective brownfield programs that serve to revitalize our cities will also help stem the growth of sprawl development that often leads to wildlife habitat alteration or loss; and WHEREAS, the revitalization of communities impacted by brownfields is stymied by the barriers to the clean up and reuse of these sites including high cleanup costs and uncertain liability; and WHEREAS, it is not foreseeable that there will be enough public money available to remediate all brownfields, public policy must attract private capital to brownfield remediation and reuse and make it possible for community-based organizations, private developers and local governments to create new businesses, residences and civic amenities at brownfield sites; and WHEREAS, public money needs to be targeted to accomplish what private capital cannot or will not undertake, (e.g. providing for missing or obsolete infrastructure, paying for reuses of brownfield sites for public purposes, making possible the meaningful community input, oversight and pro-active planning that will ensure that the reuse of brownfield sites will benefit surrounding communities); and WHEREAS, the long term success of brownfield projects depends on community involvement in, and acceptance of, new development or reuse; and WHEREAS, development pressures on open space can be reduced if the feasibility of developing brownfields is enhanced; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, encourages the adoption of policies and laws that will aid in the revitalization of communities blighted by the existence of brownfields through; 1) the use of incentives for the clean up and beneficial reuse of these sites, provided that these incentives do not include reduced liability standards for those parties responsible for any contamination, 2) meaningful community involvement in planning and decision-making, 3) programs that assure clean up standards that are clearly protective of public health and the environment, and 4) clear liability rules that encourage involvement by volunteer developers but do not reduce liability for those responsible for contamination at the site; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages all levels of government to offer financial incentives and other benefits, such as tax credits, new infrastructure, planning mechanisms and cost sharing, that will serve to make brownfield development competitive with greenfield development.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/campaign-finance-reform/	Campaign Finance Reform	<p>Campaign Finance Reform National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-06 WHEREAS, the American public has lost faith in our federal campaign system due to the ability of special monied interests to give large contributions to elected officials to buy access and influence; and WHEREAS, the public interest and concern about environmental issues will continue to take a back seat to special interests who “pay to play”, threatening clean water, clean air and the wildlife and wild places we seek to conserve; and WHEREAS, the way to help rid politics of the corrupting influence of money and keep special interests from unduly influencing the political system is to enact bipartisan, comprehensive campaign finance reform; and WHEREAS, enacting comprehensive campaign finance reform will help; 1) restore public confidence in the fairness of the legislative processes, 2) return the system to a more representative style of government, and 3) allow our elected representatives to focus more on even-handed deliberation of public policy, than on fundraising or consideration of donors’ interests; and WHEREAS, enacting comprehensive campaign finance reform will help ensure decisions are based on the merits, such as what is good for the environment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, supports the enactment by Congress of comprehensive laws reforming the financing of all political campaigns for elected federal office; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such reforms should include, at a minimum; 1) full and prompt public disclosure of campaign contributors, 2) elimination of so-called “soft money” contributions to the national political parties, 3) no increase of the present \$1000 “hard money” limit on individual contributions, and 4) provisions for voluntary public financing of election campaigns for qualifying U.S. Senate and House of Representatives candidates. Qualified candidates are those individuals who agree to imposed spending limits.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/ensuring-compliance-with-and-enforcement-of-environmental-laws/	Ensuring Compliance With And Enforcement Of Environmental Laws	<p>Ensuring Compliance With And Enforcement Of Environmental Laws National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-07 WHEREAS, many species of wildlife are threatened by loss of habitat, degradation of water supplies, and the effects of climate change resulting from human activities; and WHEREAS, harmful activities, such as wetlands destruction and discharge of toxic chemicals, have been identified that threaten habitat and wildlife, and degrade land, water and air; and WHEREAS, laws have been passed at all levels of government to prevent and control such practices and thus protect wildlife, prevent loss of habitat, and protect land, water, and air; and WHEREAS, the success of the laws depends on compliance with those laws by regulated entities; and WHEREAS, compliance is assured through regular inspections and enforcement actions appropriate to the violation; and WHEREAS, compliance monitoring serves to identify threats to natural resources at the local, state, regional, and national levels; and WHEREAS, rigorous enforcement of laws serves as a deterrent to potential violators; and WHEREAS, federal, tribal state, and local governments show varying degrees of commitment to enforcement of environmental laws; and WHEREAS, public reporting by agencies of compliance information and enforcement activities supports the rights of citizens to know whether environmental laws are being followed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, supports diligent compliance with, and rigorous governmental and citizen enforcement of, environmental laws as means to protect natural resources and wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal, tribal, state, and local governments to dedicate resources to the enforcement of environmental laws adequate to ensure success of those laws; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports measures to bar repeat violators from bidding on public works projects or other government contracts, obtaining leases to extract natural resources from public lands, or receiving such public benefits as discretionary grants; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the rights of citizens to know whether environmental laws are being complied with, and if not, whether appropriate enforcement actions are being taken; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal, tribal, state, and local governments to ensure compliance with environmental laws and the rights of their citizens to know whether environmental laws are being complied with, and if not, whether appropriate enforcement actions are being taken, and to resist proposals that would; (1) decrease efforts to monitor compliance with environmental laws, (2) weaken governmental and citizen enforcement, or (3) interfere with the citizens’ right to know.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/protecting-the-hudson-river/	Protecting The Hudson River	<p>Protecting The Hudson River National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-08 WHEREAS, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a synthetic industrial chemical that were used in capacitors and lighting ballasts because of their stability and durability and high level of inflammability; and WHEREAS, PCBs and their organochloride byproducts include dioxin and are known carcinogens and last year were named to the World Health Organization’s “Dirty Dozen” that lists the most dangerous toxins; and WHEREAS, PCBs persist in the environment and accumulate in the fatty tissue of mammals and have been linked to breast cancer, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, brain cancer, malignant melanoma, and soft tissue sarcoma in humans and birth defects, sterility, and degradation of the immune system of humans and wildlife, and the uses of PCBs were banned in the United States in 1977; and WHEREAS, a two hundred mile length of the Hudson River was declared a Superfund site as a result of the PCB contamination; and WHEREAS, PCBs are still entering the Hudson River water column from contaminated sediment, contaminated soil, and from the riverbank; and WHEREAS, New York State has banned all commercial fishing with the exception of bluecrabs and shad since 1976, has advised that no fish taken from the Upper Hudson be eaten, and warned women of child bearing age and children not to eat any fish from any part of the Hudson River as a result of PCB contamination thereby virtually eliminating the \$40 million commercial fishing industry and diminishing recreational activities including hunting and fishing; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has conducted scientific and technical analyses over a period of two decades and has concluded that targeted dredging of the most polluted sites in the river is the most effective means to reduce the amount of PCBs that are continuing to enter the Hudson River; and WHEREAS, the EPA has looked at several options ranging from no action to an option that would result in the elimination of fish consumption advisories in the quickest amount of time, eleven years; and WHEREAS, the EPA has extended the public comment period to April 17, 2001 to better assist it in determining the most appropriate action; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, respectfully requests the Congress of the United States and the Executive Branch to refrain from taking any action to postpone or countermand the EPA order to begin targeted dredging; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the EPA and the Administration to proceed with the most aggressive EPA plan to enforce the clean-up of PCBs from the Hudson River.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/to-establish-federal-responsibility-to-accept-mercury/	<p>To Establish Federal Responsibility To Accept Mercury</p>	<p>To Establish Federal Responsibility To Accept Mercury National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-09 WHEREAS, mercury is a persistent, bioaccumulative and highly toxic pollutant; and WHEREAS, health warnings issued in 41 U.S. states and territories advise people to reduce or avoid consumption of certain fresh water and marine fish due to mercury contamination; and WHEREAS, a report released by the National Academy of Sciences in 2000 estimates that 60,000 U.S. children are born annually who are at risk for learning disabilities or other neurological impairments due to mercury exposure they received in the womb; and WHEREAS, research has established that mercury poses serious threats to the reproductive success and well being of common loons and other fish-eating wildlife; and WHEREAS, mercury is still widely used in the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda, thermostats, medical instruments, lighting, electrical switches and other products; and WHEREAS, the use and disposal of products made with or containing mercury is a major source of mercury pollution in the United States and globally; and WHEREAS, ten chlor-alkali plants in the U.S. still use large amounts of mercury to produce chlorine and caustic soda from salt water using the ‘mercury cell process’; and WHEREAS, a trend is underway to close mercury-cell chlor-alkali plants or convert them to a mercury-free process due to serious mercury pollution and high operating costs; and WHEREAS, when closed or converted, these plants will free up at least 3.5 million pounds of mercury, which if sold for reuse will result in environmental releases of mercury; and WHEREAS, the recent closure of the HoltraChem chlor-alkali plant in Maine resulted in the sale of 260,000 pounds of mercury for re-use in India and elsewhere; and WHEREAS, the government of India rejected the HoltraChem mercury shipment exported from the United States due to concerns about its environmental impact in India; and WHEREAS, some of the mercury exported from the U.S. will return in the form of mercury-contaminated rainfall and snowfall and imported mercury-containing products; and WHEREAS, the U.S. government maintains a stockpile of about 10 million pounds of mercury managed by the Department of Defense that no longer has strategic value; and WHEREAS, the Department of Defense halted mercury sales from the national stockpile in 1994 due to environmental concerns and is evaluating options for storage, treatment and disposal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, supports as an interim measure, acceptance by the U.S. Department of Defense of mercury leftover from industrial production for storage with the national mercury stockpile; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with other federal agencies, take actions to ensure the permanent retirement of leftover industrial mercury, and to promote the reduction of the global demand for mercury.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/horseshoe-crab-protection/	<p>Horseshoe Crab Protection</p>	<p>Horseshoe Crab Protection National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-10 WHEREAS, the Delaware Bay is the center of the horseshoe crab population along the Atlantic coast; and WHEREAS, the Delaware Bay is a critical stop over for hundreds of thousands of migratory shorebirds during their journey from South America to the Arctic; and WHEREAS, horseshoe crab eggs provide a critical food source for at least 15 species of shorebirds, and the crabs themselves are a critical food source for adult and juvenile Loggerhead sea turtles; and WHEREAS, recent data indicate a severe decline in horseshoe crabs and a potentially significant decline in western hemisphere populations of migratory shorebird species that depend on the horseshoe crab eggs for food (red knot, sanderling, ruddy turnstone, semipalmated sandpiper); and WHEREAS, reported horseshoe crab landings (harvests) have sharply increased in recent years; and WHEREAS, horseshoe crabs do not reach sexual maturity for 8-10 years, leaving them extremely vulnerable to overexploitation; and WHEREAS, federal and mid-Atlantic states fishery managers have committed to develop a coast-wide fisheries management plan designed to ensure a sustainable population of horseshoe crab; and WHEREAS, financial and staff demands associated with the horseshoe crab/shorebird research and management needs, require additional resources beyond what existing state and federal fish and wildlife agencies can currently support; and WHEREAS, state and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations have committed to work together to address funding needs to support priority management, research, and habitat protection activities for the conservation and protection of horseshoe crabs and migratory shorebirds; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce has recently responded to concerns expressed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the governors of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland over the vulnerability of the fishery and designated a horseshoe crab “sanctuary” in waters outside the Delaware Bay, creating a “no-take zone”; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, hereby acknowledges; the critical ecological contribution of horseshoe crabs within the Delaware Bay region, that despite the need for further study, sufficient scientific evidence exists to support the need for immediate conservation measures, the need for support of the regional cap on horseshoe crab harvests imposed by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the need for all affected states to comply with the Horseshoe Crab Fishery Management Plan, the need for appropriate funding levels for research and conservation initiatives to ensure proper management of the fishery, and its strong support for the designation of a horseshoe crab sanctuary outside the mouth of the Delaware Bay.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/oregon-inlet-jetties-manteo-shallowbag-bay-project/	<p>Oregon Inlet Jetties [Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay] Project</p>	<p>Oregon Inlet Jetties [Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay] Project National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-11 WHEREAS, the proposed Oregon Inlet Jetties [Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay] Project which has a stated purpose “to provide a safe, reliable, navigable channel” would be comprised of a north jetty, including a 1,000 feet “mean tide height” weir to create a sand transfer basin, for a total length of 10,020 feet, and a south jetty extending 3,450 feet beyond the existing terminal groin for a total length of 6,575 feet; and WHEREAS, it has been widely recognized by the scientific and engineering community, for decades, that such hardened structures substantially alter the natural flow of tidal sands, and in that location would result in shoreline buildup north of the inlet and erosion south of the inlet sufficient to require substantial transfer of sand from the inlet onto the south shoreline, and though the United States Army Corps of Engineers rejected the use of a weir from 1977-1995 because of problems inherent in the use of weirs, they proposed in 1999, citing the same studies previously available and rejected, a sand bypassing system including a weir, declaring that “without sand bypassing, erosion impacts on adjacent beaches would be severe. Such erosion could ultimately lead to the loss of dune fields, breaching of Highway 12, damage to waterfowl impoundments on Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, and an increase in the potential for new inlet formation elsewhere as the barrier island narrows”, while ignoring the suggestions of fisheries scientists that the jetties would impede the movement of fish into and from the sound, and that a weir would actually obstruct the passage of larval fish through the inlet rather than facilitating said passage; and WHEREAS, while both ends of the inlet are bounded by federally protected land, the south side is most subject to alteration by the project, and comprises the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, so that said alteration would degrade and endanger the habitat of a variety of marine and terrestrial creatures and plants; and WHEREAS, the jetties portion of the proposed project requires the transfer of ownership of some 126 acres of land by the United States Department of Interior-Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (33 acres) and Cape Hatteras National Seashore (93 acres) to the United States Department</p>

		<p>of Defense-United States Army Corps of Engineers thereby setting a precedent which would subject all federally protected land to greater risk of permanent alteration to its intended purpose; and WHEREAS, while proponents of the project cite the issue of navigation safety, a review of United States Coast Guard reports indicates that twenty of the twenty-one historic fatalities at Oregon Inlet occurred before 1983 when dredging was increased and hopper dredging began, and though “Station Oregon Inlet” reports over 200 “calls for assistance” annually, their “Area of Responsibility” is for the area from the Virginia-North Carolina border south over 80 nautical miles (the area known as the “Graveyard of the Atlantic”) to halfway between Avon and Rodanthe extending 50 nautical miles out to sea as well as the Pamlico and Croatan Sounds; and WHEREAS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers states that if the jetties are built; “during the commercial fishing season of October through March, these [fishing] vessels could not safely navigate the channel 21 to 25 percent of the time”, projecting little, if any, improvement to current navigability percentages; and WHEREAS, because of factors, including the 1999 inclusion of the weir section, increased dredging and sand transfer operations, the 1997 projection of \$108,000,000 does not reflect the likely construction, or total long term, cost to the United States and to North Carolina resulting from the project, which casts additional doubt on the likelihood of the project being cost effective in relation to the projected benefit to the users of the inlet, and was ranked as the fifth worst United States Army Corps of Engineers proposed project in the NWF’s Troubled Waters report; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, declares opposition to the construction of, and related transfer of land for, the Oregon Inlet [Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay] Project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States Congress to deauthorize the Oregon Inlet [Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay] Project in order to protect the coastal wildlife habitat of the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, and the Cape Hatteras National Seashore thereby avoiding unjustified expense and retaining the integrity of purpose of public land allocations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/reforming-the-u-s-army-corps-of-engineers/	<h2>Reforming the U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers</h2>	<p>Reforming the U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-12 WHEREAS, the American people derive great benefits from a remarkable system of streams, lakes, rivers, wetlands, floodplains and other water resources upon which our community’s economic and environmental well-being depends; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is entrusted by federal law with planning and management responsibility for much of our nation’s water resources; and WHEREAS, the lack of sound policy direction and leadership in the Corps management of our water resources is a nationwide problem fostered by a lack of objective decision review mechanisms, annual project performance monitoring, and incentives to produce high quality decisions, deficiencies the Corps refuses to correct internally; and WHEREAS, the Corps continues to rely on expensive, structural flood control solutions driven by goals to enlarge budgets rather than adhering to more cost-effective, environmentally sensitive, non-structural solutions; and WHEREAS, structural flood control practices destroy natural ecological floodplain functions and encourage communities to fill and develop river floodplains, resulting in the doubling of annual flood-related property losses and much human suffering over the past century; and WHEREAS, through recent Water Resources Development Acts (WRDA), Congress has established, directed, and expanded as a primary mission of the Corps to protect and restore the physical and biological health and integrity of the nation’s water resources, including establishment of programs for aquatic habitat restoration, environmental improvements associated with existing Corps projects, expansion of nonstructural flood damage reduction authorities, such as the Challenge 21 program, and the creation of a growing body of specific programs and projects for environmental improvement of water resources in many areas of the nation, including the authorization in the most recent WRDA 2000 of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan _ the most extensive and ambitious water resources and natural habitat restoration effort ever undertaken; and WHEREAS, while some Corps Districts have responded positively to new environmental restoration mission assignments, other Corps Districts and Divisions have ignored this mission, and continue to pursue wasteful, costly and environmentally destructive projects that undermine aquatic habitat restoration not only through direct environmental harm caused by the approval of destructive projects, but also by limiting the resources that are available for needed environmental restoration efforts; and WHEREAS, a special investigation performed by the U.S. Office of Special Counsel has found that in specific cases the Corps of Engineers wastes federal tax dollars by engaging in deliberate institutionally-biased schemes to produce inaccurate feasibility study results and predict unrealistic benefits for the sole purpose of misleading American taxpayers and Congress into funding navigation and other water resource projects that lack demand, are not cost-effective, and trade off wildlife habitat, recreation, and other project outputs of greater value, and are all conducted under a decision-making process that fails to hold Corps officials accountable; and WHEREAS, the Office of Special Counsel has also found that the Corps often deliberately controls and manipulates public involvement in building the decision information base, through collusion with project sponsors and by more affirmatively soliciting input from project supporters, which distorts the Administrative Record and misrepresents before Congress that the proposed action is without controversy; and WHEREAS, the US Army continues to deny civilian oversight in managing our nation’s valuable rivers, streams, floodplains, lakes and wetlands _ activities that are not typically military but totally civilian in character; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, calls upon the Administration and Congress to enact legislation that holds the US Army Corps of Engineers to a higher standard of accuracy in project planning and decision-making, and that shall mandate an unbiased, independent review mechanism for decisions, and that shall be fully available to the affected public; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Administration and Congress to create a National Water Resource Review Commission to examine ways to improve management of our nation’s valuable streams, lakes, wetlands, floodplains and other water resources, and which shall include examining the issue of whether these resources should continue to be managed as a US Army military activity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Administration and Congress to take these actions; 1)require annual monitoring reports that measure resource outputs at each existing Corps project, and periodic, independent reviews of all aspects of project performance and impacts, and require that these reports be freely available to Congress and the interested public, 2) establish a time frame based sunset review process which shall automatically de-authorize currently authorized but unfunded water projects that are outdated or environmentally destructive, 3) fully fund the Challenge 21 Initiative, 4) provide full habitat equivalency mitigation concurrent with project construction and development activities, preserve previous mitigation, and require completion of mitigation for already completed projects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that projects be reviewed by an independent body within five years after project completion and actual results and consequences are compared to predicted results; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Congress and the Administration to take actions that will strongly affirm and provide the</p>

		necessary direction and funding to support the Corps; environmental protection and restoration mission and to redirect Corps activities away from those that are damaging to the environment and toward environmental protection and restoration.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2001/07/renewable-energy/	Renewable Energy	<p>Renewable Energy National Wildlife Federation July 2, 2001 Resolutions Number: 2001-01 WHEREAS, global climate change is agreed by most scientists to be real, and occurring at a greater rate than thought five years ago; and WHEREAS, global climate change is widely agreed to be intensified by human actions resulting in increased emissions of greenhouse gases; and WHEREAS, the burning of fossil fuels is a primary source of human-induced greenhouse gas emissions; and WHEREAS, dependence on fossil fuels has harmful impacts on the quality of air and water; and WHEREAS, the United States' extensive dependence on fossil fuels has put our industrial economy at risk; and WHEREAS, fossil fuels are a nonrenewable resource; and WHEREAS, increased demand for domestic fossil fuel has led to intense pressure to explore for oil and natural gas in environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the coastal plain; and WHEREAS, the transportation of imported and domestic fuel can be hazardous to marine and terrestrial life; and WHEREAS, conservation measures, including the use of energy-efficient technologies and increased use of ethanol, can reduce the consumption of fossil fuels; and WHEREAS, renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and fuel cells are available and technologically feasible; and WHEREAS, renewable energy sources and conservation efforts rarely are associated with financial incentives, making them economically nonviable; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation at its Annual Meeting assembled April 4-6, 2001 in Washington, DC, encourages the President of the United States to promote, and the United States Congress to enact, legislation to provide financial incentives for efforts aimed at the reduction of energy consumption in general; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the President of the United States to promote and the United States Congress to enact, legislation to provide financial incentives for the development and implementation of renewable energy sources in place of fossil fuel consumption; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the President of the United States to promote, and the United States Congress to enact, legislation to provide resources for research and development of improved technology for the implementation of renewable energy.</p>
	2000	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/invasive-species/	Invasive Species	<p>April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-01 WHEREAS, some non-indigenous invasive plants, animals and other organisms have an adverse impact upon indigenous communities by reducing available light, water, nutrients, and space and can cause other long term changes in the area's hydrology, soil chemistry and erodibility, and the frequency of fires; and WHEREAS, some introduced non-indigenous plants, animals and other organisms are highly invasive, capable of rapid reproduction and/or growth resulting in the displacement of indigenous species, and can radically change an area's physical and/or biological environment so that the habitat requirements for indigenous plants, animals and other organisms no longer exist; and WHEREAS, non-indigenous invasive plants, animals and other organisms by nature are easily spread from one area to another; and WHEREAS, the impact of non-indigenous invasive species threatens regional biodiversity in a manner that is not easily quantified; for example, the loss of an indigenous plant community to non-indigenous invasive species may mean the loss of an insect, animal or indigenous plant dependent upon that community; and WHEREAS, according to the National Park Service, "invasions of non-native plants are the second greatest threat to native species after direct habitat destruction"; and WHEREAS, the US Fish and Wildlife Service stated, "an estimated 42% of the nation's endangered and threatened species have declined as a result of encroaching exotic plants and animals"; and WHEREAS, the problem of non-indigenous invasive plants is widespread and, according to federal and other accounts, now extend into more than 1.5 million acres of national park land and are spreading at a rate of 4,600 acres per day into federally owned land; and WHEREAS, it is "estimated that in the 20th century, just 79 introduced plant and animal species have cost the US economy \$97 billion in losses to such industries as forestry, ranching, fisheries, tourism, and utilities"; and WHEREAS, research is required to establish best management practices to control and prevent the spread of non-indigenous invasive species; and WHEREAS, international trade agreements and rules, regulations, and protocols related to international transportation and trade can significantly affect the possible transportation of non-indigenous invasive species into the United States and other countries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports the President's efforts in establishing the Invasive Species Council to integrate efforts of federal agencies to combat the problem and to prepare and issue the first edition of a National Invasive Management Plan that shall "detail and recommend performance-oriented goals and objectives and specific measures of success for federal agency efforts concerning invasive species"; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports increased federal funding for non-indigenous invasive species management in National Parks and on other federal lands and/or waters, and the continued funding of the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) that, in part, provides cost sharing for private initiatives to control non-native (invasive) plants from natural ecosystems"; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages state and federal agencies, universities and other groups to work together to identify and list the highly and potentially invasive non-indigenous species specific to that state, and to promote that the list be used as an educational and managerial tool; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon state and federal agencies to carefully formulate regulations to control, reduce, or, if necessary, prohibit the introduction, transportation, propagation, sale, or distribution of non-indigenous plants known to be harmful or otherwise undesirable; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages state and federal agencies, universities, and other groups to work with the nursery industry to establish policies to control and prevent the further introduction and spread of non-indigenous invasive species, and to promote a list of alternative, preferably native plants, that can be the basis of educational programs that will benefit growers, the public, and the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages state and federal entities engaged in research and development involving management of vegetation to intensify their studies of ecology and control of invasive non-indigenous plants; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges monitoring of areas that have endangered or threatened species and/or are relatively free of non-indigenous invasive species and encourages careful management practices to be used in the removal of non-indigenous invasive species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress and federal agencies to ensure that the United States' international trade obligations, including the World Trade Organization and its Sanitary and</p>

		Phytosanitary Agreement, are formulated and implemented to provide sufficient flexibility to allow for regulations to control and prohibit intentional or unintentional introduction of non-indigenous invasive species and other organisms into the United States and other countries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to recognize the high environmental and economic costs associated with non-indigenous invasive plants, animals and other organisms and to appropriately fund efforts to control this enormous national environmental crisis through educational programs, research, and cost-share incentives to restore native habitats.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/wildlife-disease-management/	Wildlife Disease Management	Wildlife Disease Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-02 WHEREAS, our nation's wildlife belong to its citizens and is held for them, in trust, by the state and federal governments; and WHEREAS, the management of our nation's wildlife has traditionally and appropriately been under the authority of state and federal wildlife and fishery professionals; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has resolved to oppose big and trophy game ranching, in part because of the increased risk of disease transmission; and WHEREAS, Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) has been diagnosed in wild mule deer and elk herds in northeastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming; and WHEREAS, CWD has been diagnosed in game ranches in Colorado, Montana, South Dakota and Oklahoma and wild deer and elk in Colorado and Wyoming; and WHEREAS, brucellosis has been diagnosed in the bison and elk herds of the Greater Yellowstone Area; and WHEREAS, bovine tuberculosis has been diagnosed in wild white-tailed deer in Michigan; and WHEREAS, several bighorn sheep herds have been extirpated due to exotic diseases; and WHEREAS, the suspected source of all the diseases listed above is domestic livestock; and WHEREAS, the federal Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and many State Veterinarians seek to assert their management authority over wildlife diseases and therefore, free-ranging wildlife; and WHEREAS, the disease management methods of APHIS and the State Veterinarians do not recognize the public ownership of wildlife; and WHEREAS, the disease management techniques of these agricultural agencies are promulgated around test and slaughter programs which reduce wildlife populations and their genetic viability; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports disease management of free-ranging wildlife populations by wildlife professionals, working under the authorities of state and federal wildlife agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation re-affirms its opposition to big and trophy game ranches because of the increased risk of disease transmission to wild populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation insists physical barriers such as double-fencing be erected and be required to be maintained at big and trophy game ranches to absolutely preclude physical contact between wild and contained animals and insists on strict limits on interstate transport of big and trophy game ranches until effective tests are developed to certify the health of the transported animals and require testing of those animals prior to transportation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports and encourages federal and state cooperative disease research and management based on maintaining the viability of wildlife populations and limiting the exposure of wildlife to the exotic diseases borne by domestic livestock and game ranches; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates are opposed to all attempts by livestock disease agencies to assert their management authority over wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a federal and state disease management summit meeting to address wildlife disease management conflicts and plan for cooperative and coordinated management of wildlife diseases and that federal guidelines be developed for CWD management.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/arctic-climate-change-and-conservation/	Arctic Climate Change and Conservation	Arctic Climate Change and Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-03 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation previously adopted Resolution 10 in 1998, urging governments, corporations and others to respond to the scientific consensus on the threat posed by human-induced global climate change by adopting appropriate domestic and international policies to enhance scientific research and public education on this issue and result in activities that reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; and WHEREAS, the traditional knowledge of Native Alaskans has documented changes in wildlife distribution and health, sea ice distribution and composition, and landscapes; and WHEREAS, scientists and engineers have identified specific increased risks and costs of global climate change in the Arctic regions due to the warming and thawing of permafrost, which will affect many structures (e.g., roads, pipelines and buildings) underlain by permafrost, as well as traditional storage methods such as ice-caves; and WHEREAS, the Arctic species that could be negatively affected by climate change are those associated with pack-ice, such as walrus, seals and polar bears; terrestrial species adapted to arctic conditions, such as caribou and many migratory birds; and many freshwater and marine fish; and WHEREAS, Congress established national parks and Wildlife Refuges in Alaska to protect and manage specific resources, which could face significant changes in distribution and value as the climate shifts; and WHEREAS, the majority of rural villages in Alaska are along the coast or waterways, have few resources for coping with change and are highly vulnerable to rising sea levels resulting from the melting of polar ice caps and thermal expansion of the oceans; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, as the nation's leading environmental education organization, educates its members and the general public about the nature of the threat of climate change and its impact on human civilizations and wildlife, and how consumers contribute to the problem and can contribute to its solution in our everyday lives; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, hereby urges governments in and policy makers representing the Arctic regions, corporations who do business in Arctic regions, and others to respond to the scientific consensus and traditional Native American knowledge on the threat posed by climate change by supporting and enhancing ongoing efforts to include rural participation in dialogues and solution making, providing information to Alaska's citizens about climate change, and developing effective communication between the scientific and rural communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports promoting appropriate domestic policies that will enhance scientific research on the effects of climate change on the Arctic regions, with the parallel goals of describing the potential types and extent of change and strategies for adapting to such changes, as well as activities that will result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases, including: placing meaningful, nation-wide restrictions on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions; supporting the development of clean, renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power; reducing the use of fossil fuels; promoting the development of infrastructure for alternatively fueled vehicles; promoting increased energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy; and developing programs to help foster an effective transition from fossil fuel use.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/woodlands-and-wildlife-management/	Woodlands and Wildlife Management	<p>Woodlands and Wildlife Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-04 WHEREAS, at its meeting in Washington, D.C., in 1973, the National Wildlife Federation passed Resolution 16 stating “a sincere and deep interest in the proper management of the Nation’s woodlands and wildlife”; and WHEREAS, much of the remaining high-quality forest habitat is on federal lands; and WHEREAS, unlike private forest lands that may be managed solely for timber output, public lands are mandated to provide habitat for fish and wildlife, to offer outdoor recreational opportunities, and to provide other amenities to the American public as well as timber; and WHEREAS, adequate inventorying of forest and wildlife resources before conducting logging practices and other management actions, and adequate monitoring before, during and after these actions is necessary to assess impacts of specific practices on forest resources; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service has repeatedly been shown to omit inventorying and monitoring that is required by both the National Forest Management Act and Forest Service regulations – such as in a court ruling in Texas upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, a citation by the Eleventh Circuit Court in the Appalachian Mountains, and findings by the Inspector General of the U.S. when spot-checking timber sales in the Northeast; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, urges that agencies managing federal timberlands have qualified forest ecologists and/or wildlife biologists conduct an inventory of forest and wildlife resources according to the monitoring and evaluation requirement set forth in the National Forest Management Act before conducting specific timber sales and other management actions, conduct required on-going monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of forest management practices, and eliminate or alter those management actions where studies show actual or likely long-term impacts harmful to forest ecosystems and wildlife habitats.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/prescribed-burning-as-a-tool-for-ecosystem-management/	Prescribed Burning as a Tool for Ecosystem Management	<p>Prescribed Burning as a Tool for Ecosystem Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-05 WHEREAS, fire was used by Native Americans to influence particular forest ecosystems; and WHEREAS, settlement, development and a variety of land-management practices, including fire prevention and suppression, have dramatically altered or eliminated historic fire regimes; and WHEREAS, prevention and suppression of fire result in the accumulation of fuel, which can result in large, intense wildfires that may destroy wildlife habitat and cause property damage; and WHEREAS, the artificial lack of fire has often adversely affected ecological processes and the historic distribution and abundance of wildlife; and WHEREAS, prescribed burning is defined as fire applied by people, in a skillful, scientific and cautious manner under specified environmental conditions to achieve specific ecologically beneficial results; and WHEREAS, prescribed burning benefits to wildlife have been well-documented in scientific research and empirical application; and WHEREAS, the benefits and necessity of prescribed burning have been recognized by numerous regional and national conservation organizations, natural resource agencies, and forest resource management entities; and WHEREAS, prescribed burning opportunities have been reduced due to errors in some applications of prescribed burns which have resulted in increased concern for liability and misinformed and uninformed public opinion; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, recognizes the importance of the continued responsible use of prescribed burning as one of many tools to enhance ecosystem management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT prescribed burning should reduce the risk of destructive wildfires while restoring essential ecological processes and wildlife habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that state and federal natural resource and regulatory agencies and conservation and environmental organizations recognize the importance of prescribed burning, initiate programs to educate the general public to the benefits of prescribed burning, and encourage the proper use of prescribed burning.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/enforcement-of-the-sikes-act-as-it-relates-to-natural-resource-management-on-military-lands/	Enforcement of the Sikes Act as it Relates to Natural Resource Management on Military Lands	<p>Enforcement of the Sikes Act as it Relates to Natural Resource Management on Military Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-06 WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DoD) is charged with the management of approximately 25 million acres of public trust lands on military installations, which contain valuable natural resources, important habitats for fish and wildlife, and excellent recreational opportunities; and WHEREAS, management of fish, wildlife and other natural resources on these military installations is governed by the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a, as amended), which requires DoD to develop, implement, accomplish, and adequately fund integrated natural resource management plans; and WHEREAS, effective balancing of the often-conflicting requirements of military readiness and conservation of natural resources demands capabilities that can best be provided by a cadre of dedicated public servants that understand both the military mission and natural resource management, and who are skilled at integrating the demands of both to satisfy the public trust; and WHEREAS, in numerous instances DoD has contracted out natural resource management on military lands and reduced the current number of professional natural resource management positions on military installations; and WHEREAS, this reduction in the number of professional resource managers and the overall level of expertise available “in-house” serves to limit the flexibility of DoD to react to wildlife issues and is eroding DoD wildlife management programs; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has supported the Sikes Act and actively supported management of these public trust lands for sound and long-term sustainable use of the natural resource base; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, recognizes that management of natural resources on military lands is a government function that must be carried out by qualified, professionally-trained individuals within DoD; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes and supports that the intent of Congress in the Sikes Act was to maintain an effective program for managing natural resources on military installations by keeping professional DoD personnel with appropriate training and expertise in resource management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Secretaries of Defense and the various branches of the military services to terminate current efforts to reduce professional natural resource positions in military institutions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the development, implementation, accomplishment and adequate funding of integrated natural resource management plans on all military bases; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports, in the event it is demonstrated not to be practicable, using available resources to carry out natural resource activities by DoD personnel, and that priority be given to state and federal resource agencies when contracting out natural resource activities on military installations, as required by the Sikes Act, as amended.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/partnerships-for-the-restoration-and-conservation/	Partnerships for the Restoration and Conservation	Partnerships for the Restoration and Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-07 WHEREAS, the extensive former grassland and prairie ecosystems are among the most threatened ecosystems in North America as a consequence of conversion to plowed agricultural land, degradation by livestock overgrazing, urban sprawl, and fragmentation; and WHEREAS, the restoration of these systems to more naturally functioning conditions is a priority that should be acknowledged by agricultural programs of the government that influence these lands; and WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is the most effective current federal program for grasslands preservation on private lands in South Dakota and elsewhere in prairie states; and WHEREAS, the CRP has a 36 million acre cap on enrolled acres which limits the utility for this program to preserve grassland habitats at the necessary scale and, consequently, results in further deterioration of privately-owned grasslands unable to be enrolled; and WHEREAS, lands important to grasslands restoration include lands that have been plowed for production agriculture as well as unplowed lands used for grazing but the latter are unable to be enrolled in the CRP; and WHEREAS, cost of enrolling lands in the CRP currently represent a significant barrier to participation; and WHEREAS, current CRP enrollments are limited to 10 and 15 years, and whereas at the end of the 10 to 15 year period of time part or all of the land in CRP must be farmed before being re-enrolled; and WHEREAS, a large portion of lands that are important to grasslands restoration are privately owned; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports the development of new partnerships between government and producer interests that provide positive incentives for restoration and preservation of the nation's privately-owned grasslands by modifying and expanding the current Conservation Reserve Program and by the development of new programs that include the use of perpetual grassland easements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the selective and priority use of farm producer subsidies to protect and preserve the most ecologically significant grasslands habitats with special consideration being given to habitats important to threatened and endangered species of plants and animals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges minimizing cost barriers to entry that deter the enrollment of the most ecologically significant grasslands into these partnership programs, and support adequate funding for development and implementation for these new programs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/habitatwildlife-protection-and-open-space-conservation/	Habitat/Wildlife Protection and Open Space Conservation	Habitat/Wildlife Protection and Open Space Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-08 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has consistently supported the concept of "smart growth" and slowing urban sprawl, and has noted that unplanned development adversely impacts wildlife habitat, has disastrous impacts on the environment and often occurs as the result of infrastructure and financial incentives (1999-08 and 09, 1998-07, 1997-03); and WHEREAS, indicators of important wildlife habitat are not often considered in conjunction with many development and open space concerns, and the links between game and non-game species conservation and development have not been rigorously explored; and WHEREAS, wildlife management issues are not paramount in the eyes of many government officials and planners, and the understanding that urban sprawl is one of the leading causes of species endangerment, a threat to hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities and the cause of ecosystem decline in the country is not a consideration in many land management schemes; and WHEREAS, locally and regionally based development decisions often focus on livability and recreational concerns without the inclusion of wildlife (game and non-game) issues and habitat requirements; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports the creation of sustainable development criteria by federal, state and local wildlife and other agencies that ensure wildlife conservation and that take a long-term, ecosystem approach toward conserving game, non-game and imperiled wildlife and their habitats, and the integration of these criteria into land-use decisions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the design and promulgation of educational campaigns at the state, regional and national level to foster environmentally sound development that considers wildlife conservation and species restoration; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the objective of saving imperiled wildlife species and habitats that urban sprawl puts at great risk, and calls upon state and national governments to strengthen the habitat conservation program of the Endangered Species Act and act in support of other smart growth activities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/proper-management-of-non-motorized-recreational-trails/	Proper Management of Non-Motorized Recreational Trails	Proper Management of Non-Motorized Recreational Trails National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-09 WHEREAS, recreational trails for non-motorized use are increasingly being developed and being used by the public for purposes of recreation, education, transportation, aesthetics, and physical and social enjoyment; and WHEREAS, recreational trails have the potential to negatively impact wildlife and their habitats through direct human-wildlife conflicts, habitat fragmentation, disruption of migration corridors, and degradation of important and sensitive habitats through erosion, compaction and other impacts; and WHEREAS, unplanned recreational trails made by recreationists and insufficient trail management including maintenance, monitoring, and enforcement may have further negative impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, agencies may reduce the negative impacts of recreational trails on wildlife and their habitats by specifically addressing wildlife concerns during the planning, development and management phases of trail projects; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports the construction, utilization, maintenance and management of non-motorized recreational trails by agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private land owners that inventory and evaluate the lands and waters under their purview in order to be able to identify appropriate trail routes; include environmental criteria in the design, construction and management planning processes that will minimize impacts on wildlife and their habitats; minimize impacts on sensitive fish and wildlife areas through geographic or time or structural restrictions; evaluate appropriate use of trails to balance recreational and wildlife needs; develop and follow appropriate trail management plans which include maintenance, education, and enforcement of trail regulations; and provide adequate resources for implementation of all of the above.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/environmental-tax-shifting/	Environmental Tax Shifting	Environmental Tax Shifting National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-10 WHEREAS, many species of wildlife are threatened by loss of habitat, degradation of water supplies, and the effects of climate change resulting from human activities; and WHEREAS, the true costs imposed by many activities that cause pollution, loss of wildlife habitat, or contribute to climate change or the depletion of natural resources are not reflected in their market prices; and WHEREAS, government policies should not encourage pollution, destruction or contamination of wildlife habitat, or the degradation or unsustainable depletion of non-renewable natural resources; and WHEREAS, too often taxation codes directly or indirectly provide incentives for activities that harm public health and the environment by polluting air and water, encouraging sprawl, or harmfully depleting natural resources; and WHEREAS, tax deductions,

tax-shifting/		<p>credits and other tax incentives for activities which degrade the environment result in lost government revenue and in billions of dollars of taxpayer subsidy of these environmentally-harmful activities; and WHEREAS, the federal and state governments raise relatively little revenue from taxes or fees assessed on pollution of the land, water, and air or on the extraction or use of natural resources; and WHEREAS, increasing taxes or fees on environmentally-harmful activities would generate revenues that could be dedicated to conservation purposes, as is currently the case with offshore oil leasing fees; and WHEREAS, the energy theme for Earth Day 2000 provides an opening for support of positive incentives to increase energy efficiency and the use of clean renewable resources; and WHEREAS, the federal government and several states are considering using the approach known as Environmental Tax Shifting in order to conserve natural resources, wildlife, and the quality of the environment by discouraging environmentally harmful activities and encouraging sustainable and productive practices; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports the concept of Environmental Tax Shifting as a potentially useful tool to discourage activities that contribute to climate change, degradation of wildlife habitat, and pollution of the land, water, and air; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal and state governments to examine their respective tax codes and identify opportunities for taxes and fees on activities that cause pollution, the consumption of non-renewable resources, or that threaten or diminish habitat for wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal and state governments to eliminate or modify tax deductions, credits and other forms of preferential tax treatment of activities which harm public health and the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal and state governments to strongly consider offering carefully targeted tax benefits, in the form of credits or deductions, to encourage land and water conservation, pollution prevention, energy efficiency, and clean, renewable energy resources.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/diversion-of-water-from-natural-watersheds/	<div> <div>Diversion of Water from Natural Watersheds</div> </div>	<p>Diversion of Water from Natural Watersheds National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-11 WHEREAS, pressures to divert and/or export fresh water from natural watersheds to meet human needs is expected to increase dramatically in the 21st century. Global consumption of water is doubling every 20 years, more than twice the rate of population growth. In the late 1990's, according to the United Nations, 31 countries were facing water scarcity and over 1 billion people lacked adequate access to clean drinking water. By the year 2025, as much as two-thirds of the world's population will face water shortages. The World Bank has predicted that wars of this century will be fought over water, not oil; and WHEREAS, the five Great Lakes hold twenty percent of the Earth's fresh water, but, like all fresh water on the planet, this resource is not limitless. Only one percent of the waters of the Great Lakes is a renewable resource; and WHEREAS, fresh waters in their natural watersheds, including the Great Lakes, are of infinite value to people that depend on them. Thirty-three million Canadians and Americans live within the Great Lakes drainage basin. The lakes provide drinking water, generate hydro-electric power, provide water for irrigation and manufacturing, and are the basis of a commercial and sport fishing industry valued at more than \$4 billion annually; and WHEREAS, freshwater resources are vital habitat for plants and wildlife. Much of this habitat has already been destroyed by pollution, destruction of wetlands, diversion and destruction of free-flowing rivers, inappropriate agricultural and forestry practices, and invasive species. Only two percent of the U.S.'s rivers and streams remain free-flowing. The Nature Conservancy has identified 100 species and 31 ecological communities at risk within the Great Lakes system. More than half of these communities do not exist anywhere else. Thirty-seven percent of the freshwater fish species in the U.S. face extinction; and WHEREAS, exotic and invasive species caused by diversions and alterations of free-flowing rivers are an insidious threat to the health of native aquatic biological diversity. In 1900, native species made up 82 percent of the commercial fish catch in the Great Lakes. By 1966, less than one percent of the catch was made up of native species; and WHEREAS, increased water consumption and expanded population will increase pressures on regions of North America such as the Great Lakes and Canadian provinces to supply water to drier regions; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has opposed new or increased diversions of Great Lakes waters in a resolution adopted in 1982; and WHEREAS, a recent proposal to export Lake Superior water in bulk tankers has caused citizens and governments to evaluate the extent to which free trade obligations might interfere with the U.S. and Canada's ability to restrict or prohibit exports or diversions. In some parts of the world, bulk fresh water is already being shipped to dry regions in fabric bags. The Canadian government is currently defending a lawsuit brought by SunBelt, a California-based company, under the North American Free Trade Agreement. This lawsuit seeks \$11 billion in compensation because of British Columbia's rescission of a water export permit; and WHEREAS, any diversions or exports of fresh water outside of natural water basin boundaries could establish a dangerous precedent under domestic or international law that would make it difficult if not impossible for governments to block future plans to divert or export large quantities of fresh water. Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. and Canada that would prohibit new exports or diversions outside of water basin boundaries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, opposes any plans or proposals to divert or export any additional quantities of fresh water outside of the natural watershed boundaries of rivers, lakes and streams in North America, including the Great Lakes. While NWF opposes any new or increased diversions outside of watersheds as a fundamental principle of sustainable water management, we recognize that interbasin diversions currently help supply the water needs of millions of people. NWF will oppose new or increased interbasin diversions, except in exceptional cases where all of the following conditions exist. The proponent of a new or increased diversion must demonstrate that: The diversion is either essential for humanitarian purposes during a national or international emergency, or is primarily for the benefit or enhancement of imperiled natural resources or the habitat of imperiled indigenous populations of fish and/or wildlife; and No alternative exists to obtain the water that would prevent the need for the diversion; and A conservation plan exists to ensure that the existing water and the imported water will be used wisely and sustainably by all users; and The diversion is demonstrated not to pose substantial risks of adverse impacts in the basin from which the diversion will originate or in the basin to which the water will be diverted; and The water is returned to the watershed from which it is removed in as short a time frame as possible and in a condition that maintains the quality of, and prevents the introduction of alien invasive species into, the originating waters; and The public, including conservation groups, have access to decision-makers and the courts, to influence decisions about proposed diversions before they are made and to appeal decisions that are not in the interests of the public and natural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges governments to adopt standards for managing water resources based on conservation, reuse, protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems. The standards must recognize that the existing system for managing fresh water is broken and that governments and citizens must play a role in fixing it. These standards should incorporate, at a minimum, the following principles: Fresh water is a finite resource; All parts of the ecosystem are dependent on</p>

		<p>water and land, groundwater, and surface water are interconnected; The standards should protect the rights of all users of the system, including those of recreationists, native people and those who speak for fish and wildlife; Cooperation between levels of governments must be enhanced so that water management issues are based on watershed boundaries, not necessarily on arbitrary political boundaries; Restoration and protection of fresh water resources must guide future decisions about water use; Conservation standards for water and any new water management system must recognize that our understanding of the complexity of bihydrology of fresh water systems is limited and will undoubtedly evolve (For example, some scientists' models about the effects of global warming on Great Lakes levels predict a sharp decline); Wise water use and conservation must become commonplace; Citizens have rights to participate in decisions concerning water use and management, and must be afforded access to government processes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports that these conservation standards be developed and adopted into a new water management decision-making system and applied to questions regarding water uses both within basins and to proposals for diverting or exporting water outside of basin boundaries.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/encourage-use-of-chlorine-free-paper/	<p>Encouraged Use of Chlorine Free Paper</p>	<p>Encouraged Use of Chlorine Free Paper National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-12 WHEREAS, the pulp and paper industry is a significant source of dioxin discharged into the aquatic environment; and WHEREAS, dioxin and other toxic chemicals come from chlorine compounds used in the papermaking process to bleach paper; and WHEREAS, chlorine compounds are widely used to remove lignin from wood pulp, and then bleach wood pulp in preparation for paper making, and that these processes produce chemicals known as organochlorines (including dioxins and furans) which enter the environment through waste discharges; and WHEREAS, dioxin and furans are believed to be among the most toxic chemicals known to science, and the International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified 2,3,7,8-TCDD (the most toxic form of dioxin) as a known human carcinogen; and WHEREAS, one of the primary exposure pathways for humans and wildlife is through the consumption of fish contaminated with dioxins and furans; and WHEREAS, organochlorines (including dioxins) can bioaccumulate many thousands of times in fish, wildlife and humans; and WHEREAS, dioxins also work as endocrine disrupters that interfere with hormone systems by mimicking natural hormones and blocking or disrupting their normal actions; and WHEREAS, the accumulation of dioxins in wildlife has been linked to developmental and nervous system abnormalities, thyroid dysfunction, birth rate decreases and defects, metabolic abnormalities, and compromised immune systems, especially in raptors, such as eagles, and waterfowl that eat dioxin-contaminated fish; and WHEREAS, research has linked dioxins to cancer, reproductive disorders and infertility among adults, birth deformities and developmental problems in children, an increased risk of diabetes and tumors, and immune system breakdowns; and WHEREAS, certain populations are at greater risk of exposure to dioxin contamination, such as recreational and avid anglers, subsistence fish consumers, and Native American populations; and WHEREAS, these populations and other sensitive populations, such as women of child-bearing age, developing fetuses and nursing infants are at greater risk from health hazards linked to dioxins; and WHEREAS, Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) technologies are used at kraft mills throughout the world but at only one mill in the United States (LA Pacific in Samoa, CA); and WHEREAS, the U.S.-Canadian Bi-National Toxics Strategy has included dioxins in the groups of chemicals to be addressed in the "virtual elimination" strategy for the Great Lakes Basin; and WHEREAS, TCF technologies place kraft mills on the path to closed-loop operations, and chlorine free mills are the world leaders in recycling and dramatically reducing their waste water discharges; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has taken steps to switch paper suppliers and promote Totally Chlorine Free and Processed-Chlorine Free (PC) paper consumption, starting with the use of Processed-Chlorine Free uncoated paper in 1990 and the first Totally Chlorine Freebase edition of National Wildlife Magazine in October 1999, International Wildlife Magazine in November 1999, and the upcoming April issues of Ranger Rick magazine and Your Big Backyard magazine; and WHEREAS, conservation organizations, environmentally responsible organizations, universities and government agencies can play an important role to promote Totally Chlorine Free by adopting policies that encourage and when appropriate require the purchase of Totally Chlorine Free paper; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, encourages the development of cooperative buying programs for the purchase of Totally Chlorine Free and Processed-Chlorine Free paper; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the sharing of relevant information regarding the sources and types of Totally Chlorine Free and Processed-Chlorine Free papers and suppliers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports regulatory and legal actions which encourage Totally Chlorine Free bleaching technologies, as well as the adoption of state and federal procurement standards that specify Totally Chlorine Free and Processed-Chlorine Free paper procurement in government contracts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports state and federal economic assistance programs and the development of such programs, which explicitly promote technology transfer and the rapid transition to Totally Chlorine Free bleaching technologies.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/mississippi-river-2000/	<p>Mississippi River 2000</p>	<p>Mississippi River 2000 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-13 WHEREAS, the Mississippi River Watershed stretches from the continental divide to the Appalachian Mountains, or about 40 percent of the United States; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi River carries a very heavy load of silt, pesticides, fertilizer, and other chemicals; and WHEREAS, an estimated 1.75 million tons of nitrogen are added to the entire river annually; and WHEREAS, the Upper Mid-West corn belt has been found to be the major contributor to the problem; and WHEREAS, the pollution of the Mississippi River has caused a low-oxygen "dead zone" in the Gulf of Mexico that reached a record 7,728 square miles in July, 1999; and WHEREAS, this "dead zone" was consistently twice as large in the 1993-1997 period as compared to the 1985-1992 period; and WHEREAS, agriculture and urban runoff are the leading contributors of fertilizer to the Mississippi River, which is the main cause of this "dead zone"; and WHEREAS, the Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri rivers are three of the major contributors to the pollution problems of the Mississippi River; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports an accelerated cleanup of the Mississippi River, by reducing the amount of fertilizer and other chemicals which are deposited into the river directly and through its tributaries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to focus funding efforts on halting further pollution of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and toward educating residents of the Mississippi watershed on ways to eliminate pollution.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/protection-of-the-apalachicola-chattahoochee-flint-acf-and-alabama-coosa-tallapoosa-act-river-basins/	Protection of the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basins	<p>Protection of the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basins National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-14 WHEREAS, the Alabama, Florida and Georgia interstate water allocation process of the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) and the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) is one of the first such agreements in the eastern United States and could set precedents for similar agreements; and WHEREAS, Apalachicola Bay is at the mouth of the ACF basin and is one of America's healthiest estuaries; and WHEREAS, the public has entrusted the states, as well as the Federal government with the management of resources in the ACF/ACT Basins; and WHEREAS, maintenance of the ecological characteristic of the rivers in these basins is in large part dependent on flows that are similar to natural flows in terms of season, frequency, duration, magnitude, and rate-of-change; and WHEREAS, the highly complex nature of the basins, coupled with the uncertainties created by geographic trends (e.g., demographic and climatic change), necessitates an adaptive, iterative approach to basin management that will enable managers to react to changes in the system; and WHEREAS, the pressure on the water resources of the ACF/ACT Basins will increase in the future due to growing demand for municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies; and WHEREAS, concentrations of growth in adjacent basins create a need for supplementary water supplies and/or cause pressure to move water between them; and WHEREAS, the ability to gauge and understand the physical impacts of the allocation formula on the basins is critical for ensuring long-term viability of the resources in the ACF/ACT; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, urges the respective state and federal agencies to institute water conservation and water management policies that maintain the long-term biological health of the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) River Basin, including Apalachicola Bay, and the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Basin, specifically employing adaptive management to further assess the effectiveness of reservoir operations and the feasibility of additional water allocation for various human demands and natural resource requirements in the Basins; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that opportunities for maximizing the conservation of existing water resources be fully explored before developing additional sources that have potentially harmful consequences for the natural environment (e.g., dam/reservoir projects, increased water withdrawals, interbasin transfers); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that comprehensive, realistic and enforceable water conservation measures be made an integral component of each state's respective management responsibilities in the ACF/ACT Basins; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the success to which each state institutes aggressive water conservation measures be a criterion on which allocation of additional water supplies is conditioned; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no allocation formula that requires or encourages the interbasin transfer of water be adopted for the ACF/ACT Basins, so as to discourage development that exceeds the carrying capacity of the regional resource base such as urban development in rural and agricultural land; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that provisions for basin-wide monitoring plans for water quantity and quality, and for the status of biotic assemblages be explicitly described in any allocation formula for the basins, and require a dedicated source of funding from both Federal and state entities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any decision affecting the status of resources in the ACF/ACT Basins, whether in the context of the allocation negotiations and/or the implementation of any subsequent agreement between the states and the Federal government, must provide for meaningful public participation as part of the decision making process.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/2000/04/farm-safety-net/	Farm Safety Net	<p>Farm Safety Net National Wildlife Federation April 1, 2000 Resolutions Number: 2000-15 WHEREAS, a majority of the American landscape is privately owned and it is the responsibility of all Americans to be good stewards of the land for the benefit of future generations and the environment; and WHEREAS, farmers are important stewards of the land and water; and WHEREAS, conservation of our land and water benefits all Americans by insuring the future quality of available food and water; and WHEREAS, the Farm Safety Net of federal cost share incentive programs for private agricultural lands encourages use of the best management practices that benefit the environment; and WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) provides annual payments to landowners who voluntarily retire qualifying lands from agricultural production for 10 or 15 years; and WHEREAS, the voluntary incentive programs, such as CRP, must continue to encourage and insure that the best management practices are retained to stem erosion, and to control pesticide and nutrient run off; and WHEREAS, continuous CRP sign ups provide for environmentally sensitive lands and lands that contribute to water quality improvement such as riparian buffers and filter strips around wetlands; and WHEREAS, wetlands provide wildlife habitat, clean water and flood protection; and WHEREAS, one major obstacle to participation in filter strip and buffer programs is that present USDA rules allow enrollment of a buffer or filter strip around a wetland, but have no provision for including the wetland acreage within the buffer or filter strip to be enrolled for payment; and WHEREAS, conservation of farmland adheres to the principles of "smart growth" by slowing expensive urban sprawl while providing food, fiber, clean water, recreational opportunities and scenic beauty; and WHEREAS, the 1997 Natural Resources Conservation Service's Natural Resources Inventory indicates that between 1992-1997 more agricultural land was converted to urban uses than in the previous 10 years and nearly 16 million acres were developed, more than double the rate in 1982-1992; and WHEREAS, pasture and range land provide vegetation for livestock and wildlife while enhancing habitat areas and scenic beauty; and WHEREAS, the Farmland Protection Program (FPP) is part of the President's proposed Land Legacy Initiative and provides matching funds to state, local and tribal governments to protect farmland threatened by urban and suburban sprawl; and WHEREAS, federal conservation incentive programs provide financial and technical assistance to farmers and such programs benefit citizens and wildlife by insuring a healthier environment in the future; and WHEREAS, some farmers have chosen not to participate in these federal conservation incentive programs for reasons that include high input (up-front) costs and certain rules and provisions that prove impractical to implement; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 16-18, 2000, in Seattle, Washington, supports in concept the Conservation Initiatives in the 2001 Farm Safety Net Proposal as a continuation and enhancement of existing and successful farmland protection programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports continuation of the Wetlands Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, Farmland Protection Program, and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program that have demonstrated their long-term conservation value; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports other programs, such as the Environment Quality Incentives Program and the Stewardship Incentive Program for forestland owners, that have encouraged the implementation of conservation practices that foster the maintenance and growth of a healthy environmental system; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the reduction and/or elimination of farmer input costs and the modification of certain restrictive provisions of some federal conservation incentive programs in order to expand farmer participation in programs of high value to the environment and wildlife, provided that this resolve does not promote elimination of</p>

		<p>program provisions that reward or give priority to farmers who are willing to invest their own money in conservation practices under these programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the appropriate funding of the Natural Resources Conservation Service to fully implement these programs and to provide the necessary technical assistance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports changes to make the wetland protection measures of the continuous sign up of CRP wetland buffer and filter strips more effective and encourages the USDA to insure that frequently farmed wetlands, with adequate rates to reflect their high conservation values, are included in the continuous sign up CRP program along with payments for the surrounding filter strip or buffer; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation further recommends that the USDA modify its CRP specifications to encourage the maximum width for filter strips around wetlands and buffer strips along riparian areas, in order to encourage voluntary CRP sign ups, enhance wetland and riparian habitat functions, and to make the CRP specifications more compatible with today's more intensive farming practices.</p>
	1999	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/schoolyard-wildlife-habitats/	Schoolyard Wildlife Habitats	<p>Schoolyard Wildlife Habitats National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-01 WHEREAS, America and the world are faced with threats to biodiversity due to habitat loss and destruction which threatens the lives and well-being of all humans and wildlife; and WHEREAS, most of these problems are caused or aggravated by a poorly informed society; and WHEREAS, these habitat loss issues can be solved, or impacts lessened by educational processes aimed at creating a public literacy with respect to environmental concerns and resulting in individual actions to conserve, protect and create wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, it is essential to put our youth and adults more in direct contact with the natural world to foster an appreciation for wildlife and first-hand experience in the natural world; and WHEREAS, education, conservation, protection, and creation of wildlife habitat on school grounds will serve to instill an environmental stewardship ethic in students and school communities nationwide, and will serve to help solve the issue of habitat loss; and WHEREAS, in addition to its value for wildlife, habitat conservation projects benefit the children and adults who are involved: over one hundred studies and over 1200 articles presenting supportive research cataloged at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University indicate that gardening and other experiences in natural environments lead to positive physiological and psychological responses, such as reduction of stress, fear, anger, blood pressure, and muscle tension, as well as improved recall of information, increased creativity and creative problem solving, motivation toward life-long learning and development of independence and autonomy; and WHEREAS, NWF recognizes the social benefits of schoolyard habitats to children and adults; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, supports the development of schoolyard wildlife habitats at schools nationwide and encourages its members and affiliates to participate in and support the development of schoolyard wildlife habitats in their states and communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we shall also encourage said development by calling upon the United States Department of Education to encourage state departments of education and local boards of education to adopt, as standard, the establishment and use of schoolyard wildlife habitats on their school premises or properties owned by school districts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that schoolyard wildlife habitats projects go beyond conservation, preservation, and creation of wildlife habitat; that they are areas to be used by schools to teach about and instill an appreciation for wildlife and direct first-hand experience in our natural environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the importance of maintaining and conserving established schoolyard wildlife habitats sites; and encourages local school districts to work with local governments to establish legal frameworks to ensure the sustainability of these projects.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/greater-okefenokee-ecosystem/	Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem	<p>Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-02 WHEREAS, the Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem, situated in South Georgia and North Florida, includes the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, one of the great intact wetlands left on the planet, that serves as the headwaters for a richly diverse mosaic of uplands, riparian wetlands, and estuaries known as the Pinhook Swamp, Osceola National Forest, the Suwannee and St. Marys River basins, Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, and Cumberland Island National Seashore; and WHEREAS, the Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem encompasses nearly 4 million acres of relatively undeveloped land and is home to more than 1,000 plant and animal species, including the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and wood stork; the threatened Florida black bear and indigo snake; and the rare parrot pitcherplant and gopher tortoise; and WHEREAS, the still clean and free-flowing Suwannee and St. Marys Rivers provide critical support for local economies through sport fishing, canoeing, hunting, trapping, and wildlife observation and other resource-based opportunities as well as support for regionally vital saltwater fisheries; and WHEREAS, the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge is the 16th most visited of the more than 500 National Wildlife Refuges and one of the best wildlife viewing areas in the Southeast, attracting more than 400,000 people annually from around the world who contribute nearly \$60 million to the local economy; and WHEREAS, although much of the Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem is under federal or state ownership, the integrity of this unique system is threatened by inappropriate land use such as mining and unplanned development, on both privately and publicly owned land; and WHEREAS, the wildlife corridor between the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and Osceola National Forest, known as the Pinhook Swamp, is not yet completely in public ownership, but portions of which are immediately for sale; and WHEREAS, provision of a better and sustainable place for wildlife to live in the Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem depends on long-term protection and management of the system as a whole, further development of compatible economies, and education that enhances and supports care and knowledge about this natural area and inspires everyday citizens to choose to actively participate in its conservation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, shall immediately urge the United States Congress to make appropriations for the acquisition of the Pinhook Swamp as part of the Osceola National Forest, specific protective buffer lands near the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, and certain natural areas throughout the Suwannee and St. Marys River corridors.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/conservation-and-enhancement-of-the-lower-mississippi-river-basin/	<p>Conservation and Enhancement of the Lower Mississippi River Basin – Affiliate</p>	<p>Conservation and Enhancement of the Lower Mississippi River Basin National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-03 WHEREAS, the lower Mississippi River Basin historically featured approximately 21 million acres of unique bottom and hardwood forests and associated wetland wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, the biologically rich region of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi encompasses 96 percent of the remaining forested wetlands along the Mississippi River, but, due to tremendous losses in the past century, only 4.5 million acres remains of the original natural bottomland ecosystem; and WHEREAS, much of this loss can be attributed to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ practice of altering the natural hydrology of the region in the interest of flood control and economic development; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is continuing to promote expensive projects designed to alter natural flood plains and channels, and that will provide limited benefits to relatively few people while causing significant losses of fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, these projects are not only in conflict with the current scientific consensus on watershed and flood plain management, but also are out of step with other federal policies and initiatives that encourage greater reliance on non-structural approaches to flood management and restoration of critical watersheds; and WHEREAS, if the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ program in the lower Mississippi Basin is not changed, the results will be continued environmental degradation, the destruction of internationally recognized wetlands, lost opportunities for watershed and habitat restoration, and the wasteful expenditure of hundreds of millions of taxpayers’ dollars; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has the opportunity to assume leadership in this region to protect internationally significant wetlands and forest, to affect national policy related to flood control and water resources management, and to assist affiliates and other conservationists who have long opposed these projects; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, opposes flood control, navigation, irrigation, and other projects in the lower Mississippi River Basin that are environmentally and economically unsound and will cause unnecessary habitat destruction and water quality degradation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF supports the conservation and enhancement of the natural riparian ecosystems of the region on both public and private lands; encourages the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to request appropriations for and redirect funds to environmental restoration projects, including reforestation, in the lower Mississippi River Basin; and encourages governmental agencies at all levels and the public to effect long-term systematic changes in watershed and water management programs toward measures that will recognize optimal flood control, water quality, wildlife habitat and economic benefits by preserving and restoring natural hydrological functions.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/contraception-as-a-tool-for-managing-free-ranging-wildlife/	<p>Contraception as a Tool for Managing Free Ranging Wildlife</p>	<p>Contraception as a Tool for Managing Free Ranging Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-04 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long recognized that scientifically based and professionally managed hunting, trapping, and fishing are effective and legitimate methods of controlling and maintaining healthy wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, contraception has not been demonstrated to be a feasible method of controlling free-ranging populations of game animals; and WHEREAS, more study is needed of contraception of free ranging wildlife to determine the potential implications including impacts to the long-range health of treated wildlife, behavioral changes of treated wildlife, genetic changes in treated populations, secondary impacts to humans or non-target species including domestic species from exposure to treated wildlife or carcasses, and impacts to non-target species including domestic species through direct contact with baits containing contraceptives; and WHEREAS, contraception of free-ranging wildlife is not an appropriate substitute for conservation of habitat to maintain healthy wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, contraception could conceivably be used for reduction or elimination of native populations of wildlife; and WHEREAS, contraception could be misused if applied indiscriminately to control predators and non-game species; and WHEREAS, contraception could potentially be a useful wildlife management tool where other options are not appropriate; and WHEREAS, further research could establish contraceptives as a safe and effective method of population control in selected and targeted situations, thereby expanding the range of options and tools appropriate state and federal agencies have to properly manage wildlife; and WHEREAS, contraception techniques may be especially applicable to the control of non-indigenous nuisance species; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, generally opposes the use of contraception in free-ranging native wildlife populations, including predators, where hunting, fishing, trapping, and/or food shelving are appropriate options as determined by appropriate state and federal agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports continued education that the underlying cause of human/wildlife conflicts is habitat destruction and alteration.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/problem-of-light-pollution/	<p>Problem of Light Pollution</p>	<p>Problem of Light Pollution National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-05 WHEREAS, all seven of the earth’s species of sea turtles are seriously threatened with extinction; and WHEREAS, artificial lighting significantly increases the incidence of injury and death to sea turtles and therefore poses a threat to their survival and recovery; mother sea turtles disoriented by artificial lighting from buildings, street lights, beach lamps and motor vehicles abort nesting attempts; sea turtle hatchlings disoriented by such artificial lighting crawl toward the alternative light source or meander along the beach rather than head toward the sea; and misguided turtle hatchlings succumb to exhaustion, dehydration, predators, or the impact of motor vehicles; and WHEREAS, communities that turn off lights, redirect lights and employ substitute lighting technologies have successfully prevented sea turtle injury and mortality from artificial lighting; and WHEREAS, light pollution is a problem which few people are aware of; and WHEREAS, since the average individual thinks of outdoor lighting as completely benign and harmless, and the more the better, it will take a program of education to make communities and individuals aware of what the difference is between bad lighting and good lighting; and WHEREAS, light pollution is a problem which will not go away and as more people move into wilderness areas, more lighting will need to be installed; and WHEREAS, in addition to sea turtles, artificial lighting also poses a risk to migrating songbirds and threatened nesting seabirds and may pose risks to other wildlife, such as affecting breeding cycles; and WHEREAS, further research and education on the risks of artificial lighting to other wildlife is warranted; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, supports the development and implementation of an education program to teach the general public about light pollution; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports research and education efforts focused on addressing the harmful impacts of light pollution on sea turtles and other wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal, state and local policymakers, including agencies that install light fixtures and agencies charged with protecting wildlife, to implement programs that protect sea turtles from the harmful impacts of artificial lighting, including programs that encourage landowners to turn off lights, redirect lights, and employ substitute lighting technologies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports policies that require recipients of federal lighting subsidies (such as federal highway money and federal disaster relief) to install lighting technologies designed to prevent harm or impact to sea turtle populations.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/payment-in-lieu-of-taxes-to-counties/	Payment in Lieu of Taxes to Counties	<p>Payment in Lieu of Taxes to Counties National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-06 WHEREAS, the federal government has a legal commitment to make annual payments to counties, called Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), in order to compensate for federal land and associated impacts within the counties and these funds are, among other purposes, used to maintain roads that provide recreational access to public land and streams and to help fund local schools; and WHEREAS, in recent years the Congress and Administration have chosen not to allocate the full dollar amount of PILT payments resulting in significantly reduced payments to counties and diminishing the counties' ability to provide such items as adequate school funding and safe and reasonable recreational access to federal lands; and WHEREAS, failure to make full PILT payments discourages local governments from supporting appropriate federal land acquisitions because of fear of declining tax revenues; and WHEREAS, the federal government often provides a percentage of revenue from commodity production rather than PILT payments as a basis for compensating counties; and WHEREAS, linking commodity production to payments to counties creates strong incentives for counties to support high levels of commodity extraction, even if the un-sustainability of that extraction puts counties and the resource at risk in the long run; and WHEREAS, PILT, or a PILT-like plan, can provide a stable, predictable level of funding, while commodity revenues can fluctuate dramatically depending on market factors operating at national and international scales; and WHEREAS, putting all counties on a fair and equitable PILT-like plan would provide a stable funding base while relieving counties from the pressure to support inappropriate levels of commodity production; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, encourages Congress and the Administration to compensate all counties containing federal lands through Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) or comparable plans not based on revenues, fully fund the PILT programs consistent with their legal commitment, and eliminate the payments to counties based on resource revenues.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/grassland-protection/	Grassland Protection	<p>Grassland Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-07 WHEREAS, short, mixed and tall grass prairies are one of the most endangered and fragmented ecosystems in North America; and WHEREAS, a vast majority of the nation's historic short, mixed and tall grass prairies have disappeared due to habitat loss associated with conversion to crop lands, grazing lands, and human development such as sprawl; and WHEREAS, decades of fire suppression have altered the natural balance of native prairie fauna and flora; and WHEREAS, prairie wildlife species such as the pronghorn, bison, swift fox, prairie dog, black footed ferret, burrowing owl, prairie vole, jackrabbit, ferruginous hawk, greater prairie chicken, sharp-tailed prairie grouse, Baird's sparrow, bobolink, long-billed curlew, meadowlarks, great plains toad, and Wyoming toad depend on healthy functioning prairie ecosystems; and WHEREAS, prairie-specific plants such as purple prairie blazing stars, white rattlesnake masters, big and little bluestem, prairie sandreed, prairie cordgrass, and western prairie fringed orchid depend on healthy functioning prairie ecosystems; and WHEREAS, many prairie wildlife and plant species are endangered, threatened, or declining because of the destruction and loss of their habitat; and WHEREAS, a large portion of the remaining prairie lands are in private and tribal ownership; and WHEREAS, the National Grasslands administered by the U.S. Forest Service encompasses nearly 4 million acres; and WHEREAS, these National Grasslands and other federal and state public lands are increasingly important for native species, and the conservation of their ecosystems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting Assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, supports efforts by landowners, federal and state land management agencies, and other non-governmental organizations to protect, restore and enhance short grass, mixed grass and tall grass prairie ecosystems on private, tribal, and public lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the management of our national grasslands primarily to protect, restore, and enhance sustainable prairie ecosystems and their associated fauna and flora, while including in management plans provisions to ensure traditional hunting, fishing, and trapping activities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages private landowner, tribal, and public agency cooperative wildlife habitat improvement programs that protect, restore, and enhance functioning healthy prairie ecosystems.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/incorporating-environmental-considerations-into-the-financing-of-real-estate-transactions-by-private-financial-institutions/	Incorporating Environmental Considerations Into the Financing of Real Estate Transactions by Private Financial Institutions	<p>Incorporating Environmental Considerations Into the Financing of Real Estate Transactions National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-08 WHEREAS, unplanned development and sprawl has significant environmental and economic impacts that threaten drinking water, fragment or destroy natural habitat, and cause other serious environmental degradation; and WHEREAS, new housing tracts and commercial development are continuing to move at alarming rates even deeper into environmentally sensitive and valuable areas; and WHEREAS, the acceleration of sprawl has resulted in increased social, environmental, and economic costs which have largely been unaccounted for and heretofore passed on to society as a whole including the undermining of property values of existing homes and commercial properties; and WHEREAS, the true cost of addressing environmental issues associated with wetlands, endangered species, and air and water quality caused by development, specifically of undeveloped land, may appear to be burdensome in the short-term but prove to be a wise investment environmentally, socially, and economically in the long-term; and WHEREAS, many development projects cannot be undertaken and accomplished without the financial mechanisms offered by private financial institutions; and WHEREAS, since 1983 the National Wildlife Federation has promoted reforms in the lending practices of multilateral development banks, especially to ensure that they include analysis of all environmental factors and mitigation of impacts, and to increase the effective participation of people affected by such loans; and WHEREAS, private financial institutions should only lend to and for projects that are both financially and environmentally sound, taking into account the possibility of cost overruns, delays, disruptions, and clean-ups that would likely occur and diminish economic returns; and WHEREAS, since 1997, the National Wildlife Federation has promoted reforms in the lending and investing practices of private financial institutions, calling upon these providers of capital to integrate environmental issues into their core financial decision-making processes when lending or investing in development projects, and calling for the development and implementation of environmental guidelines and policies that will be used to guide sustainable development; and WHEREAS, both public and private financial institutions should be responsible for ensuring that environmental impact assessments and other necessary studies are used and that environmental laws and regulations are obeyed; and WHEREAS, the participation and cooperation of private financial institutions and other businesses in encouraging opportunities for investments in economically profitable and environmentally sound projects will likely accelerate the development and acceptance of products, techniques, and practices that promote renewable energy and conservation, innovative architectural and construction methods that reduce impacts on surrounding natural habitat, and sound and light pollution reduction technologies, for example; and WHEREAS, private lenders are often the only party able to provide incentives to minimize overall energy use, resulting in reduced pollution of the air, water, and land by encouraging the use of existing technologies – the use of which may also</p>

		<p>be in the economic interest of the builder, the owner, and the occupant; and WHEREAS, private financial institutions, in conjunction with other entities, can assist in the reduction of sprawl by redeveloping appropriate abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial sites where development is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination; and WHEREAS, new development can be brought to market more quickly and economically within areas where effective consensus plans for conservation and development have been adopted; and WHEREAS, failing to include the full marginal cost of development provides it artificial competitive advantages over projects in existing urban areas, where transactions are often made more difficult and expensive by issues of environmental liability; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, hereby calls upon private lenders and investors operating in the United States and participating in development projects to include specific environmental criteria related to the preservation of natural resources, including wetlands, threatened and endangered species, habitats, and water quality, and other issues to discourage sprawl by including the full assessment of environmental cost in private real estate transactions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon banks to participate in statewide planning efforts which involve voluntary action at the local level and require consensus among development, environmental, community, and local government interests to provide more comprehensive environmental and economic inputs regarding new development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon private sector lenders and investors to devote more financial resources to environmentally sound investments and loans; to revitalize existing central business and residential areas and make efficient use of land that has already been developed, including a strong focus on job creation and improved housing in established areas; to establish a legal and procedural framework that will create the certainty desired and send accurate economic signals to investors; and to build a broad-based constituency that includes environmentalists, community organizations, businesses, and other appropriate parties to combat sprawl; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon private sector lenders and investors to provide financial incentives for projects that employ renewable energy sources, promote energy conservation, and advocate the use of architectural and construction designs and materials that reduce the consumption of raw materials and that are energy efficient.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/smart-growth/	Smart Growth	<p>Smart Growth National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-09 WHEREAS, the United States government spends significant amounts of money every year through direct appropriations of tax dollars, subsidized principal and interest costs, and through foregone tax revenue on small and large-scale development in the public, not-for-profit, and private sectors; and WHEREAS, these development projects – financed directly with government funding, through corporate or personal income tax subsidies, or with government-subsidized water, energy, or property – are traditionally analyzed entirely or almost exclusively on the basis of their immediate- and medium-term impact on the economy; and WHEREAS, the oversight and administration of these undertakings are handled by a multitude of organizations, public and private, with varying levels of financial responsibility and expertise and often less interest in each undertaking's immediate and cumulative impacts on natural resources including wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, effective techniques and strategies for addressing environmental, social, and economic interests of development exist under the broad description of "Smart Growth"; and WHEREAS, the federal government will propose to commit more than one billion dollars in additional spending to encourage local governments and communities to adopt "Smart Growth" development techniques and strategies as part of their livability agenda; and WHEREAS, the concept of "Smart Growth" complements existing brownfields reclamation incentives, promotes efficient use of urban and natural resources and protects irreplaceable open space vital to the recreational, agricultural, scenic, and ecological resources of communities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, calls upon the United States Congress and the Administration to move forward in the FY 2000 budget with strong "Smart Growth" proposals consistent with the concept outlined above; and in particular to provide additional incentives for state and local government action to reduce adverse impacts on the environment and on human and community health.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/environmental-impacts-of-federal-government-projects/	Environmental Impacts of Federal Government Projects	<p>Environmental Impacts of Federal Government Projects National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-10 WHEREAS, the federal government is involved in the construction of facilities and land development in the United States each year through its departments and financing agencies; and WHEREAS, all of these office buildings, warehouses, single-family houses, apartment buildings, laboratories, barns, water treatment facilities, highways, recreation facilities, industrial parks and other developments have direct and indirect impacts on the land, water, and air, as well as on the existing wildlife and plant life in the area; and WHEREAS, these federally-assisted, federally-financed, or federally-owned projects have direct and indirect impacts on the individuals who use these facilities and on those who are in the affected communities; and WHEREAS, to the extent these projects relocate or encourage the movement of families, businesses, farmers, shoppers, commercial developers, heavy industry, and drivers from more populated areas to less populated areas, these projects lead to use and degradation of undeveloped and less-developed areas that are often invaluable in supporting flora and fauna; and WHEREAS, with increases in new residential, commercial, and industrial development there is an inevitable need for new or upgraded electric transmission and distribution facilities; water supply and sewage treatment systems; new or improved roads and bridges; and new or enhanced commercial development to support the increase in human activity; and WHEREAS, these federal lending and building agencies have partial or total control over the location of projects, the size and scope of projects; and WHEREAS, these decisions of location; size; development versus redevelopment; compact, contiguous development vs. sprawl; and support of central business districts vs. destruction of areas of irreplaceable open space; have a significant impact on the affected areas' open space resources and their people and how the two interact; and WHEREAS, sprawl development is fragmenting and destroying essential wildlife habitat and open space at an accelerating rate; and WHEREAS, such sprawl development is economically inefficient in that it requires higher per capita infrastructure costs for roads, utilities and schools; and WHEREAS, sprawl development undermines the economic viability of central business districts of cities, towns, and villages, by relocating services and consumers away from existing facilities; and WHEREAS, sprawl development exacts a heavy social toll on inner city communities by isolating such communities from employment, mass transportation, and recreational and social amenities; and WHEREAS, these decisions on location and construction of federal projects should be made only after the projects and any alternatives are assessed for their long-term social and environmental impacts; and WHEREAS, "Smart Growth" – the incorporation of cumulative environmental considerations in development decisions including open space preservation, development of mass and alternative transportation, redevelopment and improvements of existing communities – has been employed effectively in various areas of the</p>

		<p>nation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, calls upon the United States Government financing agencies to recognize the economic, social, and environmental costs of residential, commercial and industrial development and to incorporate these externalities in their decision making processes and procedures; and calls upon the United States Government departments engaged in the planning and construction of facilities, for their use or for any other use, to account for the cumulative effects of this construction and development on the local environments and communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States Government agencies and departments to employ "Smart Growth" techniques such as those recently introduced by the administration to enhance environmental protection and improve overall quality of life for the nation's residents; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the administration to extend the "Smart Growth" initiatives to development sponsored, approved, subsidized, or otherwise supported by the United States Government.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/community-sustainability/	Community Sustainability	<p>Community Sustainability National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-11 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has consistently promoted trade and investment agreements that work actively to enhance environmental protection and improve the lives of people and their communities (Resolutions 1994, #10; 1992, #5; 1991, #4); and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has also encouraged corporations to conduct themselves in a manner that promotes human and environmental well-being, and maintains the environment upon which all life depends (Resolution 1992, #11); and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has also promoted the idea that ecologically sustainable communities require all of their citizens to respect the needs of one another, as well as the needs of species that cannot speak on behalf of themselves (Resolutions 1997, #3; 1992, #11); and WHEREAS, efforts by communities to play a central role in promoting sustainability are directly affected by national and international investment, trade and conservation policies; and WHEREAS, the recent Ethyl Corporation dispute at the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) demonstrates that individual corporations often use international investment rules to put pressure on local communities to make decisions which are not ecologically sustainable; and WHEREAS, the recent "Shrimp/Turtle" trade and investment dispute at the World Trade Organization (WTO) demonstrates that local and national governments are often forced to put trade and investment policy above conservation protection; and WHEREAS, due to inadequate community involvement in the planning process, a great deal of time and money was wasted when a local community rose up to oppose a joint venture worked out between the State of Hawaii and Oji-Marubeni Paper Company to establish a short rotation pulpwood plantation on the Big Island of Hawaii. Even though there were many positive aspects to this project, local citizens preferred diversified agroforestry which would benefit the local economy by spurring regional investment and creating new jobs without requiring large investments in local tax dollars to support infrastructure improvement for the project; and WHEREAS, these three cases underscore the current trend for "globalization" to increase the scale of human activity without the effective local, national and international safeguards to ensure that increases in trade and investment serve the interests of the communities most directly affected; and WHEREAS, citizens do not enjoy timely access to information, or to key decision makers involved in intergovernmental bodies like the WTO. Without information and access, important democratic procedures are sacrificed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, hereby supports the concept of sustainable communities by: working to assure that all U.S. trade and investment agreements promote rather than hinder strong environmental protection; encouraging communities to provide value added processing locally instead of shipping raw products for foreign processing; promoting maximum use of renewable forms of energy and recycling, including the manufacture of products from recycled materials; encouraging people in other countries to organize themselves to better promote fair and equitable treatment; encouraging affected communities to play a central role in promoting community sustainability through effective public involvement in development projects.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/support-of-protecting-costa-ricas-wild-and-scenic-waters/	Support of Protecting Costa Rica's Wild and Scenic Waters	<p>Support of Protecting Costa Rica's Wild and Scenic Waters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-12 WHEREAS, growing numbers of citizens of the United States are learning that the construction of hydro-electric dams in the country has had a tremendous detrimental impact upon regional economies and the environment; and WHEREAS, the construction of hydro-electric dams has threatened the existence of numerous important species, from the Steelhead Trout and the Sockeye Salmon to the Manatee; and WHEREAS, the construction of dams results in the destruction of important wildlife habitat and wetlands; and WHEREAS, in many parts of the United States, grassroots environmental organizations, including the National Wildlife Federation and many of its affiliates, are leading the effort to remove or bypass existing dams and such efforts have been the subject of Conservation Policy Resolutions of the National Wildlife Federation as recently as 1998; and WHEREAS, the efforts of these organizations led to the first decertification of a dam by the United States Government in 1998; and WHEREAS, the people of Costa Rica have demonstrated exceptional vision in protecting their natural resources through such measures as dedicating 13% of their country to national parks and establishing Forest Reserves (which provide buffers for rainforest) and Protection Zones (which protect the soil and water of important watershed areas); and WHEREAS, the current government in Costa Rica is promoting legislation that would allow the construction of dams in Protection Zones and Forest Reserves and eliminate an existing 20 megawatt limit on the construction of private hydroelectric projects; and WHEREAS, the Costa Rican Electricity Institute ("ICE") has earmarked 44 hydroelectric projects for conservation areas, 15 of which are in Protection Zones and Forest Reserves; and WHEREAS, there are already 24 existing private dams in operation in Costa Rica and 58 more in the planning stages; and WHEREAS, it has been estimated that the number of private dams could double with the removal of the 20 MW limitation imposed upon private dams; and WHEREAS, Costa Rica is presented with an opportunity to avoid repeating the mistakes that have been made in the United States by the construction of environmentally destructive dams on many of its waterways, including some of its most significant rivers; and WHEREAS, the construction of dams in Costa Rica will cause the loss of wildlife and the degradation of habitat that the people of Costa Rica have so carefully attempted to protect; and WHEREAS, tourism, and in particular, eco-tourism, plays an important role in the economy of Costa Rica and the construction of dams will harm this important industry by taming rivers, destroying habitat and reducing wildlife; and WHEREAS, the waters of Costa Rica provide important habitat for an incredible variety of bird life, including migratory species from the United States, and the damming of such waters will have a detrimental impact upon such bird life; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, considers unwise both the current efforts of the Costa Rican government to allow the construction of dams in Forest Reserves and Protection Zones and the removal of the 20 MW limitation imposed upon private dams; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation commends the people of Costa Rica for their historic efforts in</p>

		environmental conservation and urges them to learn from the mistakes of the United States and to prevent the damming of Costa Rica's wild and scenic rivers.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/lake-superior-protecting-pure-waters/	Lake Superior: Protecting Pure Waters	Lake Superior: Protecting Pure Waters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-13 WHEREAS, Lake Superior is one of the world's crown jewels. The lake's ecosystem is the most wild, pristine, undeveloped and unpolluted of the Great Lakes. Lake Superior is one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world, containing three quadrillion gallons of water (ten percent of the world's fresh surface water). Lake Superior's size and purity make it one of the most valuable natural resources in the world; and WHEREAS, Lake Superior contains a wide variety of unique and sensitive wildlife habitats and also provides important recreational and commercial opportunities, such as sport and commercial fishing, hunting, camping, and pleasure boating; and WHEREAS, in spite of its remote location and pristine character, levels of some persistent, bioaccumulative toxins have resulted in fish consumption advisories for fish from Lake Superior. A significant portion of these toxins comes from air emissions both inside and outside of the Lake Superior basin; and WHEREAS, the land surrounding Lake Superior is under significant development pressure; and WHEREAS, last year a Canadian firm proposed selling tankers full of Lake Superior water to Asia. Global water shortages, global climate change, and other factors make it likely for additional threats to divert Lake Superior water in future years; and WHEREAS, the International Joint Commission recommended, and the governments of the United States, Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ontario accepted the challenge of designating Lake Superior as a zero discharge demonstration zone for persistent toxic pollutants by signing the "Binational Program to Restore and Protect the Lake Superior Basin" in 1991; and WHEREAS, eight years have passed and little progress has been made to make Lake Superior a zero discharge demonstration zone and Lake Superior continues to be threatened by toxic pollution; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation's "Waters at Risk: Keeping Clean Waters Clean" report identifies the need for pollution prevention of pristine water bodies. The report cites from a 1992 survey of state government agencies that, "Only one-third of the states reported that they had a system in place to determine if specific surface waters are eligible for outstanding waters protection"; and WHEREAS, Lake Superior presents an excellent opportunity for proving that protection of the most significant water resources and ecosystems is possible; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, calls on governments to protect Lake Superior and to: reform federal and state laws to require the designations of Lake Superior and other eligible waters as "Outstanding National Resource Waters" (ONRW) within a definite and reasonable time frame; and reform federal and state laws to enable citizens to petition for the designation of water bodies as ONRWs; and reform federal and state laws and policies to comprehensively address sources of pollution affecting pure waters (including atmospheric deposition and all other point and non-point sources); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the states, provinces, tribes and the federal governments of the United States and Canada to enact laws or treaties that prohibit out-of-basin diversions or out-of-basin sales of Lake Superior waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the governments to ensure responsible development and implementation of land use laws and policies that will preserve, protect, and restore Lake Superior's ecosystems. Furthermore, the governments must coordinate management of the ecosystems around Lake Superior by different ownerships and agencies to protect entire ecosystems.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/coastal-habitat/	Coastal Habitat	Coastal Habitat National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-14 WHEREAS, protection of coastal and estuarine habitats, and the coastal basins and inland ecosystems they depend on, is essential for the long-term health and sustainability of our nation's fisheries, waterfowl, and the world's oceans; and WHEREAS, sea grass meadows and kelp beds sustain diverse ecosystems which nurture fish, shellfish, migratory and non-migratory birds and other wildlife species; and WHEREAS, coastal marshes support 75% of the nation's commercial fisheries and serve as home to birds and other wildlife and as stop-overs for migratory birds; provide habitat for rare species of fish, birds, plants, animals and insects; buffer the shoreline from storm; protect property from erosion, storm damage, and flooding; clean water by filtering sediments, nutrients, heavy metals and other toxins from upland runoff; and provide people with unique and special places for fishing, hunting, canoeing, walking and educational and other opportunities; and WHEREAS, mudflats, rocky shores, and river deltas are habitat for 30% of wintering waterfowl in the United States and historic fish runs provide habitat for spawning shad, river herring, Atlantic and Pacific salmon, American eel, smelt and sturgeon; and WHEREAS, goals for the Federal Clean Water Act are for the restoration of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the nation's waters; and WHEREAS, coastal development, point and non-point pollution, and other human activities have destroyed significant coastal and estuarine habitat, and the sustainability of remaining habitat is threatened; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, advocates the protection and restoration of coastal and estuarine habitats, so that coastal resources are functional and sustainable, and that our nation's heritage is preserved for present and future generation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a net gain in coastal and estuarine habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports local, state and federal laws, funding, policies, and programs that protect and restore such habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the efforts of affiliates, community groups, municipalities, and state and federal agencies and cities and towns to identify, protect and restore coastal habitats.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/amphibian-malformations-and-declining-amphibia	Amphibian Malformations and Declining Amphibian Populations	Amphibian Malformations and Declining Amphibian Populations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-15 WHEREAS, scientists have documented significant declines in amphibian populations worldwide over the past 15 years; and WHEREAS, in the United States, reported amphibian declines have been greatest in the southern states and California; and WHEREAS, schoolchildren from the New Country School in Minnesota found a significant number of malformed frogs on a field trip in 1995, and thus helped to spur a growing public recognition of amphibian malformations and declines, active monitoring efforts to help determine the extent of the problems, and active research efforts to determine the likely causes of the malformations and declines; and WHEREAS, amphibian malformations have been observed at other sites in the United States, including large numbers of sites in New England, Wisconsin, and the Pacific Northwest; and WHEREAS, the causes of amphibian declines are still being investigated, and the list of scientifically suspected causes includes habitat degradation and fragmentation, increased ultraviolet radiation, acid rain, chemical pollution, and some infections, such as the chytrid fungus; and WHEREAS, increased ultraviolet radiation and chemical pollution may be responsible for the frog malformations observed in the wild; and WHEREAS, a recent Canadian study documented larger numbers of frog malformations in agricultural areas as opposed to control areas in the St. Lawrence River Valley; and WHEREAS, continued use of

n-populations/		<p>chlorofluorocarbons and other ozone-depleting substances will lead to continued annual ozone thinning, and greater ultraviolet radiation damage to terrestrial and aquatic organisms for years to come; and WHEREAS, the agricultural fumigant methyl bromide, which in addition to being potentially harmful to agricultural workers, is also a strong ozone-depleting substance which is due to be phased out completely in industrial countries by the year 2005; and WHEREAS, amphibians can serve as sentinel species, so that problems identified in their populations can indicate threats to the broader ecosystem, including to humans; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation on September 22, 1998, launched, with the U.S. Department of Interior and Martin Kratt and Chris Kratt, the nationwide Frog Force to enable citizens and amateur naturalists to assist the scientific community in better understanding the problem, as well as to assist in seeking solutions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, supports accelerated research into the extent and causes of amphibian malformations and declines, as well as increased federal and state government and private support for coordinated efforts to document and work towards solutions to this widespread problem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the phase-out and elimination of use of any pesticides or other chemicals which scientific evidence supports as causing amphibian malformations and/or declines; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the renewal of Congressional efforts for phasing out the fumigant methyl bromide sooner than the 2005 deadline; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a more concerted effort by the U.S. Government and other countries to control the black market in chlorofluorocarbons, substances which contribute to the thinning of the ozone layer, and thus whose continued use may contribute to greater damage to amphibians and other organisms from ultraviolet radiation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports using the full force and effects of vigorously enforcing the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act to reverse the decline of amphibian populations and to address the problems of amphibian malformation and population decline.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/support-of-safer-plutonium-and-nuclear-waste-shipping-practices/	Support of Safer Plutonium and Nuclear Waste Shipping Practices	<p>Support of Safer Plutonium and Nuclear Waste Shipping Practices National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-16 WHEREAS, the shipment of plutonium and nuclear waste creates an inherent increase in the risks associated with plutonium and such waste to the people and environment along the shipping routes; and WHEREAS, the government of Japan presently ships its nuclear waste to England and France, where it is processed into plutonium and plutonium waste; and WHEREAS, according to a report of the Consulting Engineers Company (UK), this reprocessing increases the amount of waste by approximately 180 times its original volume; and WHEREAS, the reprocessed plutonium and plutonium waste is then shipped back to Japan, where it is placed in storage because it has no commercially viable use; and WHEREAS, the companies involved in these shipments own controlling interests in the company that ships the nuclear waste, plutonium, and plutonium waste; and WHEREAS, the countries involved in these shipments and the shipping company all refuse to release information about the safety of the shipments; and WHEREAS, a study of the shipments by a scientist from Princeton University raises significant questions about the safety of the shipments; and WHEREAS, the countries involved in these shipments and the shipping company refuse to release information about the itineraries for the shipments to countries along the shipping routes, thereby preventing those countries that are potentially affected by such shipments from taking appropriate action to prepare for all contingencies associated with such shipments; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, urges the governments of Japan, England, and France to release all information relating to the safety of the shipments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no such marine shipments of plutonium and nuclear waste should be permitted in United States waters including the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States until such time as (1) a full Environmental Impact Statement relating to the shipments has been prepared and disseminated to the countries affected by such shipments; and (2) the affected countries have had an opportunity to object to such shipments after reviewing the EIS.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/conservation-and-management-of-the-atchafalaya-basin-swamp/	Conservation and Management of the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp	<p>Conservation and Management of the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-17 WHEREAS, the Lower Atchafalaya Basin Floodway located in south central Louisiana is the largest river overflow swamp wetland complex in the country, consisting of over one-half million acres of public and private lands and waters that are a haven for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation; and WHEREAS, the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp is an extraordinarily productive ecosystem: supporting an annual wild crawfish harvest of 20-30 million pounds; hosting the rookeries of tens of thousands of wading birds; serving as migration and nesting habitat for dozens of species of neotropical migratory songbirds and numerous birds of prey, including bald eagles, ospreys and Mississippi and swallow-tailed kites; and sustaining an outstanding recreational fishery and the cultural heritage of Louisiana swamp life; and WHEREAS, historically, the Atchafalaya Basin has been managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and flood control; and WHEREAS, in the late 1960s the Corps was promoting a dredging scheme that would have dewatered much of the swamp, but, thanks to the National Environmental Policy Act and the intervention of the National Wildlife Federation along with a coalition of local conservationists, the Corps was forced to rethink its dredging plan; and WHEREAS, after a long, difficult, but successful struggle, agreement was reached in the "Compromise Land Use and Management Plan" for the Atchafalaya Basin which was adopted by the state in 1982 and later authorized by Congress in 1985-86; and WHEREAS, after more than ten years of quiescence, the State of Louisiana reinvigorated the planning process by developing a state master plan for the Atchafalaya Basin with the participation of eight state and six federal agencies, local governments, and essentially all other public and private interests that have a stake in the use and management of the Basin; and WHEREAS, the master plan includes operation and maintenance of existing public lands and 17,000 additional acres that the Corps of Engineers will purchase for public use and habitat conservation; acquisition by the State of 1,500 acres of lands strategically located for recreational uses; monitoring of timber and other environmental easements acquired by the Corps; operation and maintenance of water management units at Buffalo Cove and East Grand Lake; and development of over a dozen recreational and user enhancements; and WHEREAS, the cost to implement the plan over the next 15 years will be \$250 million from the federal government and \$85 million from the state of Louisiana; and WHEREAS, on October 26, 1998, the State of Louisiana and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers signed a Memorandum of Understanding committing the State to be the local sponsor for the overall project and both the Corps and State to work cooperatively to fully implement the plan; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, supports state and federal efforts to preserve and restore the wet, wild and productive habitat of the Atchafalaya Basin for wildlife and people and the appropriation of funds to implement these efforts.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/copper-river-delta/	Copper River Delta	<p>Copper River Delta National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-18 WHEREAS, the Copper River Delta, located at the confluence of the Copper River and the Gulf of Alaska, is one of the nation's wetland crown jewels, a place of spectacular beauty and uncompromising wildness that encompasses 700,000 acres and is the largest wetlands complex on the Pacific coast of North America; and WHEREAS, the Delta is a critical staging area for over 16 million shorebirds and other species of waterfowl, is one of the most important shorebird habitats in the western hemisphere and has been designated a hemispheric site in the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network; and WHEREAS, the Delta is an emphasis area in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and is the essential and primary breeding ground for the Dusky Canada Goose, a species whose population is significantly below Pacific Flyway objective levels; and WHEREAS, the Delta supports world-renowned salmon runs; is home to grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, mountain goats, moose, mink, wolverines, otters, sea lions, harbor seals, and the world's largest population of beavers; houses the Pacific coast's highest concentrations of sea otters and nesting trumpeter swans; and has been designated a State Critical Habitat Area by the State of Alaska; and WHEREAS, subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping is an integral part of life for the people who live on the Delta, particularly the Eyak natives for whom the Delta is ancestral home; and WHEREAS, commercial fishing, which is dependent upon the salmon runs of the Delta, is the economic mainstay of the Delta community; and WHEREAS, the Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) proposes building a road across the Delta that would cross over 250 streams, including more than 50 salmon streams, to clearcut its inholdings; and WHEREAS, the Delta as a whole is threatened by oil and gas and large-scale tourism projects as well as incremental development of many types; and WHEREAS, the proposed CAC road and other development will result in air and water pollution and increased stream sediment loads, disrupt stream flows and hydrology, destroy habitat, and increase access and human disturbances, and therefore severely impact the fish and wildlife populations of the entire Delta as well as the Delta's tremendous wilderness values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, opposes the construction of a road across any portion of the Copper River Delta, and encourages the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the U.S. Forest Service and conservation organizations to work together to organize the purchase of a conservation easement on CAC's Delta inholdings; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports designation of the Copper River Delta as a wilderness or comparable conservation system unit.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/restoration-management-and-protection-of-the-greater-florida-everglades-ecosystem/	Restoration, Management and Protection of the Greater Florida Everglades Ecosystem	<p>Restoration, Management and Protection of the Greater Florida Everglades Ecosystem National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-19 WHEREAS, the Greater Everglades Ecosystem, which includes the Upper Chain of Lakes, Kissimmee River Drainage Basin, Lake Okeechobee, the Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries and their drainage basins, the historic Everglades, the Big Cypress Watershed, Florida Bay, the Ten Thousand Islands and the Florida Keys, historically represented one of the world's largest and most ecologically significant wetlands and associated habitats; and WHEREAS, the Florida Wildlife Federation (FWF) and National Wildlife Federation (NWF) have a long history of participating in major conservation initiatives in the Everglades ecosystem including: filing joint litigation to protect the water quality of Lake Okeechobee and the entire Everglades; requiring that construction of Interstate 75 across the Everglades provide better hydrological connectivity than the old Alligator Alley which was a strong impediment to flow; requiring wildlife underpasses and fencing along Interstate 75 to reduce the likelihood of wildlife road kills, including the endangered Florida panther; mitigating the loss of wetlands resulting from I-75 construction by adding 5,000 acres of saw grass wetlands to the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area; supporting managed recreational access for the public to replace unlimited access which existed prior to I-75 construction; and WHEREAS, both Federations played a key role in the establishment of the Big Cypress National Preserve safeguarding approximately 750,000 acres from development, protecting the water supply for the Ten Thousand Islands and the western Everglades, and at the same time providing for traditional resource-based recreation, including hunting and fishing subject to regulation by the National Park Service and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; and WHEREAS, significant parts of the Big Cypress Watershed, especially those lands owned by the state and federal government, but now protected and still relatively intact, were negatively impacted by a series of drainage canals and secondary roads built in the 1960s and 1970s; and WHEREAS, the Federations' efforts led to the establishment of the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge in 1957 and continue to this day to protect the endangered Key Deer and other endangered species in the Florida Keys; and WHEREAS, FWF and NWF recognize that there have been attempts to drain the Everglades since the mid 1800s and that the rate and significance of these attempts dramatically increased in 1948 when the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, acting under authorization of the U. S. Congress and the State of Florida, constructed the Central and South Florida Project (C&SF Project); and WHEREAS, the C&SF Project has created large-scale hydrological modifications by the development of a vast network of canals, levees, pumps and dikes which have eliminated approximately half of the historic Everglades with tremendous loss of fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the C&SF Project was a public works project designed to drain vast areas of the Everglades which directly led to dramatic increases in the urban human population along the eastern portions of the Everglades system and resulted in the elimination of almost all of the native habitats along the Atlantic coastal ridge of southeast Florida and over half of the historic Everglades; and WHEREAS, the C&SF Project facilitated the development of large-scale agribusiness, particularly in the Everglades Agricultural Area, the vast majority of which is devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane (approximately 550,000 acres); and WHEREAS, the elimination of hundreds of thousands of acres of native Everglades wetlands for human development purposes and the protection of these areas from both flood and drought continue to negatively impact the remaining state and federally-owned portions of the Everglades ecosystem largely through diminution of water quality and unnatural timing and depths of water; and WHEREAS, native wildlife populations have been adversely impacted in many ways, including the artificial impounding of waters caused by a series of levees and highway berms, which has eliminated shallow water feeding habitat for wading birds and flooded tree islands which provide necessary habitat for wildlife that require higher upland habitats; and WHEREAS, holding water levels too high in Lake Okeechobee has adversely affected its vast littoral marshes; and WHEREAS, unnatural discharges of vast quantities of freshwater into coastal estuaries through canals rather than moving water via sheet flow across broad marshes has had very serious negative impacts on Everglades National Park and the estuarine and marine life in Florida Bay and the Ten Thousand Islands; and WHEREAS, both Federations recognize that the future of the Big Cypress Watershed is closely linked to the Central and South Florida Project Comprehensive Review Restudy (hereafter referred to as the "Restudy"), a project of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District authorized by Congress in 1992 and 1996 to review the C&SF Project; and WHEREAS, the primary goal of the Congressionally authorized Restudy is to enhance the ecological values of the Everglades by: increasing the total spatial extent of natural areas; improving habitat and functional water quality; improving native plant and animal species abundance</p>

		<p>and diversity; and WHEREAS, in addition to the primary goal of enhancing ecological values of the Everglades, further goals of the Restudy are to enhance economic values and social well being by: increasing the availability of fresh water (for agricultural, municipal and industrial use); reducing flood damages (to agricultural and urban areas); providing recreational and navigational opportunities; protecting cultural and archeological resources and values; and WHEREAS, both Federations are actively involved in participating in the Restudy and acknowledge that this process will determine the future of the Everglades; and WHEREAS, Congressional authorization and implementation of the Restudy will determine which restoration projects receive Corps funding and to what degree the Everglades ecosystem will be restored and protected; and WHEREAS, the implementation of the Restudy will take place over 30 years at a cost of billions of dollars of federal and state funds and will require the continued strong endorsement and oversight of both NWF and FWF; and WHEREAS, FWF in conjunction with NWF has participated in the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida addressing a myriad of growth-related issues in the region in a manner that protects and restores the greater Everglades ecosystem to the greatest extent possible; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, promotes and encourages the U.S. Congress, federal agencies, the State of Florida and local governments to restore the Greater Everglades ecosystem specifically through the authorization and implementation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and South Florida Water Management District's Central and South Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation: advocates that both federal and state conservation lands and waters receive waters within the Everglades ecosystem in the proper timing, depth and quality to maintain healthy populations of native flora and fauna; endorses restoration of flowways throughout the ecosystem specifically including provision for much greater hydrological connectivity by levee degradation and removal, bridging and additional culverting of Tamiami Trail to the greatest extent possible across south Florida; advocates the development of a policy which favorably considers Everglades ecosystem health needs during times of hydrological extremes; recognizes and supports sustainable resource-based outdoor recreation, including wildlife observation, fishing, hunting and trapping within the Everglades ecosystem subject to applicable state and federal regulations; supports coordinated and cooperative management by Florida and federal fish and wildlife management land managers and water managers; supports the "polluter pay" concept to address the region's water pollution issues; advocates that future growth and development in south Florida be within existing developed areas rather than promoting sprawl; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a Restudy restoration strategy that: restores Water Conservation Areas 2B and 3A to more natural conditions; approaches the use of aquifer storage and recovery with caution and as experimental; urges the Corps of Engineers and Water Management District to provide significant water storage capacity within the Everglades Agriculture Area and on converted habitats throughout South Florida to provide sources of water, protect groundwater and to buffer adverse impacts to state and federal conservation lands; does not allow existing public conservation lands, including the Holey Land and Rotenberger areas which are important native Everglades wildlife habitat areas also enjoyed for outdoor recreation, to be used for wastewater treatment or water storage; recognizes that water conservation will be an essential strategy to accommodate growth; agrees that the best scientific information available at this time indicates that phosphorous concentrations of waters discharged into the Everglades ecosystem should not exceed 10 parts per billion; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a Restudy strategy that recognizes that the promotion of South Florida's economic values and social well being is accomplished by restoring and enhancing the ecological values of the Everglades.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1999/04/proposed-revision-of-federal-nationwide-wetland-permits/	<p>Proposed Revision of Federal Nationwide Wetland Permits</p>	<p>Proposed Revision of Federal Nationwide Wetland Permits National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1999 Resolutions Number: 1999-20 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long recognized the value of wetlands for critical fish and wildlife habitat, flood control, groundwater recharge, removing pollutants from water and for erosion control; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has worked for and supported wetlands protection and restoration; and WHEREAS, over half of the original wetlands in the United States have been destroyed and the remaining wetlands continue to suffer a loss of over 100,000 acres per year; and WHEREAS, conservationists, wildlife organizations and the Administration have proposed a national target of achieving 100,000 acres of net wetlands gain each year; and WHEREAS, sprawl development, filling and draining, sand and gravel mining and dam construction are ongoing causes of wetland loss and degradation; and WHEREAS, the Section 404 permit program of the Clean Water Act is the chief federal regulatory program that protects wetlands and plays an essential role in meeting the goals of the Act (the restoration and maintenance of the nation's waters); and WHEREAS, Section 404(a) charges the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to review proposed activities that destroy wetlands and other waters of the United States, to seek and consider public comment on such proposals, and to deny such proposals where less-damaging alternative sites or designs exist; and WHEREAS, Section 404(e) allows the Corps of Engineers to issue general permits on the nationwide, regional or local levels to give pre-approval to categories of projects that are similar in nature and that have minimal individual and cumulative impacts on the environment; and WHEREAS, proposals authorized under nationwide wetland permits are not published for public review or given significant scientific review but are essentially approved automatically; and WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers has issued 39 nationwide permits, several of which cover activities that are not similar in nature and have more than minimal impacts; and WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers has failed to collect meaningful data on the wetlands destruction as a result of these nationwide permits or the impacts on wildlife, downstream flooding, water quality, and people; and WHEREAS, on April 31, 1998, a federal judge struck down Nationwide Permit 29 (NWP) on the grounds that the Corps of Engineers had not considered whether the permit could be written to allow much less wetlands destruction; and WHEREAS, on July 1, 1998, the Corps of Engineers proposed six new nationwide permits to replace the destructive Nationwide Permit 26 and six modifications of existing nationwide permits, with little or no data to show that these proposed nationwide permits would allow only minimal environmental destruction; and WHEREAS, despite changes issued by the Corps of Engineers in a supplemental notice on October 14, 1998, the proposal for new and modified nationwide permit would still allow more wetlands to be destroyed without public comment or environmental review than NWP 26 currently allows; and WHEREAS, the proposed new and modified nationwide permits would exempt from scientific review and public comment projects as varied as residential subdivisions, strip malls, golf courses, gravel mines, highways, airport runways, pipelines and hard rock mines; and WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers' proposed new and modified nationwide permits will make it extremely difficult for this country to achieve no net loss of wetlands, let alone a new gain of wetlands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-21, 1999, in Houston, Texas, calls for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to withdraw the proposed new and modified nationwide wetland permits and</p>

		provide that any future proposed permits comply fully with the requirements of the Clean Water Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that the Corps of Engineers: collect meaningful data on wetlands and other aquatic habitats destroyed by projects authorized under existing nationwide permits, including data describing the functions and values those wetlands serve and the wildlife those wetlands support; and make that data available to the public for review; and review and revise existing nationwide permits to ensure that the permits comply fully with the requirements of the Clean Water Act; and improve monitoring and enforcement efforts to ensure better compliance with the requirements of nationwide permits and the Clean Water Act.
	1998	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/habitat-conservation-plans/	Habitat Conservation Plans	Habitat Conservation Plans National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-01 WHEREAS, over 1,100 plant and animal species in the U.S. have been listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and many additional U.S. species are imperiled or likely to become imperiled in the near future in the absence of increased conservation measures; and WHEREAS, more than half of the U.S. species protected by the ESA have at least 81 percent of their habitat on state, private and other non-federal land; and WHEREAS, Habitat Conservation Plans or similar plans(Plans) are an important tool for the recovery of threatened and endangered species on non-federal lands and for the safeguarding of associated species and ecosystems; and WHEREAS, development and implementation of scientifically sound Plans are critical to ensure long-term protection and management of habitat necessary to the recovery of imperiled species; and WHEREAS, a process of independent scientific input and peer review is an effective method of ensuring that Plans are developed using the best available scientific data and expertise; and WHEREAS, because nature is dynamic and unpredictable, an essential feature of Plans is an “adaptive management” strategy that contains at a minimum the following three components: (1) the landowner anticipates changed circumstances and commits to plan modifications in response; (2) the landowner and wildlife agency regularly monitor the Plans’ biological performance; and (3) the parties modify the Plan as necessary to ensure that the plan is operating consistently with species recovery; and WHEREAS, a reliable funding mechanism is needed to ensure that Plans are implemented and modifications will be made when necessary to ensure the recovery of imperiled species; and WHEREAS, citizen participation and enforcement are critical to ensuring that Plans are developed and implemented for the benefit of imperiled species and ecosystems; and WHEREAS, regulatory assurances (i.e., assurances to non- federal landowners that their ESA obligations will not go beyond those stated in their Plans) provide powerful incentives for landowners to develop Plans; and WHEREAS, regulatory assurances, when combined with independent scientific input and peer review, adaptive management, reliable funding for Plan development and implementation, and citizen participation and enforcement, can be used to encourage the development of scientifically sound Plans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22,1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, supports the development and implementation of scientifically sound Habitat Conservation Plans or similar plans (Plans) as a tool for achieving the recovery of periled species and safeguarding associated species and ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal policymakers to incorporate the following essential safeguards into Plan policies: In developing Plans, federal wildlife agencies must solicit and use information and expert advice from independent scientists; and Adaptive management strategies must be incorporated into Plans to ensure that the Plans are modified to incorporate new information and changed conditions; and A reliable funding mechanism must be established to ensure that Plans are implemented and are modified when necessary to ensure the recovery of imperiled species; and Federal wildlife agencies must guarantee meaningful citizen participation in plan development and implementation; and The citizen enforcement provisions of the ESA must be available to ensure Plan compliance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that non-federal landowners should be given regulatory assurances in return for developing scientifically sound Plans that contain essential safeguards for imperiled species.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/federal-aid-for-wildlife-conservation/	Federal Aid for Wildlife Conservation	Federal Aid for Wildlife Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-02 WHEREAS, many states currently are providing free or discounted hunting licenses, fishing licenses, tags, permits, stamps, etc., to certain segments of society such as people over 65 years old, 100 percent social security disabled, military disabled, railroad workers disabled, teachers disabled and other such groups; and WHEREAS, in most cases, this practice has been caused by legislative action in these states; and WHEREAS, every license given away or discounted represents potentially lost revenue for conservation purposes, either directly to the state fish and wildlife agency or from federal aid matching funds; and WHEREAS, this practice is quickly becoming a financial burden upon the financial resources of these states’ fish and game agencies; resulting in diminished public services, education, management of fish and wildlife resources, and enforcement of regulations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22,1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, urges states to evaluate the current and projected financial impact to its fish and wildlife management programs resulting from free and discounted license programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that if states do provide free or discounted hunting and fishing licenses, the states take whatever steps are necessary to replace the lost revenues, including making up revenue from state general funds to state game and fish funds, so that the maximum funding is available for conservation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/federal-land-and-water-conservation-fund/	Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund	Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-03 WHEREAS, the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established in 1965 by Congress to preserve, develop and assure that all Americans have access to quality outdoor recreation to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States; and WHEREAS, the key goals of these funds were to: 1)provide funds to states to assist in planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and recreational facilities and 2) fund federal purchase of land and water areas for recreation and conservation and to develop recreational resources open to all Americans; and WHEREAS, this fund receives approximately \$900 million annually, primarily from fees paid by companies drilling off-shore for oil and gas to accomplish the established goals; and WHEREAS, approximately 40 percent of these funds are to be equally divided among the states with the other 60 percent to be allocated to federal sites; and WHEREAS, it should be recognized that states face increased fragmentation of habitat, loss of potential recreation opportunities, and loss of ability to manage sustainable natural resources; and WHEREAS, many states have minimal federal lands and the LWCF would augment state acquisition funds; and WHEREAS, a large portion of these funds are being diverted from their primary

		purpose; and WHEREAS, in recent years the state-side of the LWCF has received no appropriation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, hereby urges Congress and the President of the United States to appropriate the full amount due the Federal LWCF on an annual basis for its intended purposes, including the states' fair share to benefit all Americans.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/retire-the-four-lower-snake-river-dams/	Retire the Four Lower Snake River Dams	Retire the Four Lower Snake River Dams National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-04 WHEREAS, coho salmon in the Snake River basin were declared extinct in 1988, sockeye salmon in the Snake River basin were listed as an endangered species in 1991, spring and summer chinook salmon were listed as a threatened species in 1992, and steelhead trout in the Snake River basin were listed as a threatened species in 1997; and WHEREAS, only a few thousand salmon per year have been returning to their spawning grounds in the Idaho mountains, and their numbers keep dwindling; and WHEREAS, only 7,000 wild adult steelhead returned to Idaho in 1996 making it the lowest run on record, down from 82,000 in 1968; and WHEREAS, during 1997, Idaho experienced the lowest outmigration of wild salmon and steelhead smolts traveling to the Pacific Ocean since records were kept; and WHEREAS, the construction of eight hydroelectric dams between Lewiston, Idaho and Portland, Oregon block salmon migrating to the ocean and again block each adult returning home to spawn; and WHEREAS, these dams have created 347 miles of continuous warm water reservoirs; and WHEREAS, these dams and their reservoirs cause up to 98 percent mortality of the migrating smolts annually because of disease, stress, predation from warm water fish, turbine blades, and nitrogen supersaturation; and WHEREAS, the dams have increased the smolt migration time from as little as nine days to 90 days during the critical biological process called smoltification where the salmon and steelhead change from a freshwater fish to a saltwater fish; and WHEREAS, the four lower Snake River dams in southeast Washington state were completed between 1961 and 1975 and have been documented to be largely responsible for pushing a healthy population of fish into a downward spiral toward extinction; and WHEREAS, prior to the construction of the four lower Snake River dams, commercial fishing for salmon in Oregon and Washington was healthy, and Idaho still had a sport season on salmon — a huge economic event; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has, for the past 25 years, taken salmon smolts out of the water and put them in barges and trucks to get them around the dams, but this effort has failed miserably; and WHEREAS, aluminum smelters, barge navigation companies, inland ports and grain shippers who benefit from the status quo have pressured the National Marine Fisheries Service and Army Corps of Engineers to continue the barging program as the U.S. Government's solution of choice; and WHEREAS, even though the barging program is currently promoted by the federal agencies and is currently on the table as a long term option to save salmon, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is actively considering retiring, or decommissioning, the four lower Snake River dams to restore salmon and steelhead populations and this decision is scheduled to be made by the end of 1999; and WHEREAS, the retirement of the four lower Snake River dams would be accomplished by carving an earthen section around the dams to let the river run naturally and will accomplish what scientists say is a definitive need to restore the river to more normative or natural river levels; and WHEREAS, this decision to continue the barging program or retire the four lower Snake River dams is scheduled to be made by the end of 1999, but may be postponed because of pressure from industry; and WHEREAS, the Pacific Northwest is currently engaged in this debate and the general public needs to hear the facts about the positive socio-economic and environmental effects of retiring the dams; and WHEREAS, the Bonneville Power Administration pays up to \$400 million/year trying to counter the dams' unwanted effects that kill the fish, but the fish continue to edge closer to extinction; and WHEREAS, the retirement of the dams will help restore the salmon and steelhead to fishable levels and will yield a positive economic impact for the Pacific Northwest and the nation; and WHEREAS, the commodities that are currently shipped via barge on the lower Snake River can be shipped by existing alternative methods, and those impacts that might raise costs to shippers can be part of a salmon restoration mitigation package; and WHEREAS, only 14 irrigators use lower Snake River water to irrigate 35,000 acres of cropland, and their pumps can be modified as part of a mitigation plan if the river is lowered to natural river level; WHEREAS, the power generated by the four lower Snake River dams is only about 1,000 average megawatts, less than 5% of what is generated in the Pacific Northwest, and this power can be saved through conservation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, supports the retirement of the four lower Snake River dams in southeast Washington state as an essential requirement to recover and restore Snake River steelhead trout and spring, summer, and fall chinook salmon stocks; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports educational efforts that inform the public of the economic benefits of retiring the four lower Snake River dams and of the vital role salmon and steelhead play in the cultural heritage of the Pacific Northwest; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a mitigation plan that will help users of the waterway in a transition that will reduce the dependence of the waterway users on taxpayer subsidies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/establishment-of-the-grand-kankakee-marsh-national-wildlife-refuge/	Establishment of the Grand Kankakee Marsh National Wildlife Refuge – Affiliate	Establishment of the Grand Kankakee Marsh National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-05 WHEREAS, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed a 30,000 acre National Wildlife Refuge on the Kankakee River in Indiana and Illinois; and WHEREAS, the Grand Kankakee Marsh was once located in the Kankakee River watershed in Indiana and was one of the largest inland marshes in the world, comprising over 500,000 acres of wetlands and hardwood forest; and WHEREAS, its unique location near Lake Michigan to the north, the tallgrass prairies to the west, and forests to the east once made the Marsh home to countless species, and its vast wetlands acreage made it an attraction for visitors from around the world in the 1800s who sought to hunt, fish, and enjoy other outdoor pursuits until it was converted to agricultural and other uses in the 1900s; and WHEREAS, despite massive habitat loss and fragmentation, the Kankakee River landscape still contains remnants of prairie wetland, tallgrass and mesic prairie, oak savanna, forest lands, riparian woodland corridors, and other important habitat which means more of these associated habitats should be restored; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes states are part of a major international flyway for waterfowl and other birds, yet have sustained statewide wetlands habitat loss of, for example, up to 87 percent in Indiana and 85 percent in Illinois, which means wetlands in this flyway are strongly needed and should be restored; and WHEREAS, the Marsh area is currently home to numerous sensitive species, including a migratory stopover site for up to 100 percent of the eastern population of sandhill cranes, so that restoration of habitat within the Marsh will benefit these and over 220 state-listed endangered, threatened, and list-candidate species that exist in the area and could keep others from being federally listed; and WHEREAS, the restoration of wetlands would provide habitat for numerous species including several on the 1995 List of Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern in the United States, and would further prioritize the management area goals under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan to improve populations of migratory waterfowl; and WHEREAS, restoration would help to reduce flooding, soil erosion, silt deposition and

		water pollution, and because of the area's proximity to Chicago and other urban areas, would attract ecotourism dollars to an area in need of economic stimulation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, supports the establishment of the Grand Kankakee Marsh National Wildlife Refuge.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/consumptive-use-education/	Consumptive-Use Education	Consumptive-Use Education National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-06 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the need for scientific management of our wildlife and associated natural resources; and WHEREAS, use of ballot initiatives as a wildlife management tool is increasing; and WHEREAS, many members of the public, especially the non-hunting and non-fishing public, are not aware of the details of scientific wildlife management; and WHEREAS, the respective state wildlife or natural resource agencies are responsible for maintaining the majority of wildlife resources in the United States; and WHEREAS, the consumptive users of wildlife resources, hunters, trappers and anglers, are the primary sources of income for the various state wildlife departments through excise taxes and license sales; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, urges state fish and wildlife agencies undertake or continue campaigns for educating the public, especially the non-license buying public, of the principles of sound scientific wildlife management and the value of hunting, trapping and angling to the health of wildlife populations and the protection of habitat.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/building-a-sustainable-land-stewardship-ethic-in-america/	Building a Sustainable Land Stewardship Ethic in America	Building a Sustainable Land Stewardship Ethic in America National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-07 WHEREAS, nearly 70 percent of the land in America is in private hands, and half of America's land is owned and managed by farmers, ranchers, and their families; and WHEREAS, more than two-thirds of America's forests are in private hands; and WHEREAS, nearly 75 percent of America's remaining wetland acres are on private land, and represent some of the most critical habitat for fish and wildlife in our country; and WHEREAS, roughly 90 percent of species listed under the Endangered Species Act rely on habitat found on private and other non-federal land; and WHEREAS, other game and non-game species of fish and wildlife rely extensively on habitat found on private lands, and live in ecosystems dominated by privately-held land; and WHEREAS, our natural resources are best protected where individual landowners, imbued with a sustainable land stewardship ethic, have access to adequate financial resources and the knowledge base to enable them to protect the natural resources on their land; and WHEREAS, the ownership of land is a legal right which carries with it a moral responsibility for landowners to protect the land for future generations, and to refrain from uses of the land that would harm their neighbors or damage our air, water, land, wildlife, or other natural resources; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a long and proud tradition of support for efforts which help individuals understand and improve the wildlife habitat on their own land and in their communities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, affirms its support for government and non-government programs that contribute to the strengthening of a sustainable land stewardship ethic in the United States on America's private lands, including incentive-based initiatives like the Conservation Reserve Program, Wetlands Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, Conservation Farm Option, Stewardship Incentive Program, Forest Legacy Program and other USDA farm conservation programs, incentives for landowners to conserve and protect wildlife habitat including habitat for endangered species, and other federal, state, local, and private incentive-based programs. The Federation supports active citizen involvement, funding for the implementation of and equitable distribution of benefits, in implementing such government programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the same sustainable land stewardship ethic should govern the management of our Nation's public lands, lands which belong to all of us as Americans. The Federation reaffirms its support for long-term management of public lands designed to restore and protect these lands, which will provide for well-managed land use that is sustainable over the long term and consistent with the designated purpose, which recognizes and provides for hunting, fishing, trapping, recreation, and other multiple uses where appropriate, and which recognizes the links between management of public land and management of private land.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/national-forest-management/	National Forest Management	National Forest Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-08 WHEREAS, the National Forest Management Act requires the Forest Service to protect soils and watersheds on national forests; and WHEREAS, Forest Service logging practices can alter forest habitat types and affect the composition of forests; and WHEREAS, the General Accounting Office has documented that the Forest Service is losing money on its timber sale program; and WHEREAS, off-budget funds, such as the Knutson-Vandenberg Fund, the Salvage Sale Fund, and the Brush Disposal Fund contain disincentives that encourage timber sales that lose money and cause ecological damage; and WHEREAS, the Forest Service continues to allow logging in roadless areas on federal land; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled on March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, adopts the following principles: National forests should be managed to protect soils, watersheds, fish, wildlife, and recreation. Commodity uses of national forests should be conducted in a manner that protects ecological integrity. Logging practices on national forests should be consistent with principles No. 1 and No. 2, above. National forests should be managed to maintain the native mixture of species. National forests should not conduct timber sales that lose money except to provide sound forest management or restore ecosystems health and diversity; and national forest sales that generate profit should not sacrifice sustainability or ecological integrity. The Government Accounting Office should audit institutional incentives created by off-budget funds, such as Knutson-Vandenberg, Salvage Sale and Brush Disposal; and the Forest Service should ensure that these funds be used consistent with managing for biodiversity. Logging should not be allowed in roadless areas except to restore ecosystems health and diversity.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/game-food-for-the-hungry/	Game Food for the Hungry	Game Food for the Hungry National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-09 WHEREAS, the harvest of game through regulated hunting has provided humans with wholesome recreation as well as a source of quality food; and WHEREAS, throughout the nation, populations of whitetail deer have increased to the point where there are estimated to be over 18 million whitetail deer; and WHEREAS, this growth in the whitetail deer herd has caused many state wildlife agencies to increase the seasons and number of deer taken in order to maintain a healthy balance between wildlife, people and habitat; and WHEREAS, the nutritional and health benefits of eating wild game are a matter of record with various national health organizations; and WHEREAS, millions of Americans, including children and elderly, are without a reliable source of food and nourishment; and WHEREAS, there are food banks in most metropolitan areas of the fifty states that provide food for hungry Americans; and WHEREAS, meat is the rarest and most expensive item in food banks around the country; and WHEREAS, there are national, state and local sporting, hunting and outdoors organizations, associations and clubs working in partnership with area food banks and state fish and wildlife agencies, to obtain and to

		donate legally obtained fresh, processed and frozen wild game and domestic meat that complies with state health standards to feed fellow Americans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, applauds and supports providing healthy and nutritious wild game and domestic meat to Americans in need of food; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages its members and affiliates to participate in and support appropriate programs in their state providing these services.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/global-climate-change-and-conservation/	Global Climate Change and Conservation	Global Climate Change and Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-10 WHEREAS, human-induced climate change, caused by emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, exacerbates the uncertainties associated with preserving endangered species and wetlands, and maintaining public lands, clean water and sustainable communities — areas of special concern to the National Wildlife Federation, and could have catastrophic consequences for mankind and the natural resources we depend upon; and WHEREAS, over 2,600 scientists have endorsed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report which concluded that “the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate,” and that if action is not taken soon, changes in climate patterns could have increasingly severe impacts on wildlife, habitats and human life, health and property; and WHEREAS, over 2,500 economists have signed onto the Economists’ Statement on Climate Change in which they note that the risks and costs of global climate change are immense; also, there appear to be cost effective ways to reduce dramatically the emissions of greenhouse gases that will, according to the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, improve the economic competitiveness of the United States; and WHEREAS, among the species that could be negatively affected by climate change are polar bears, marine mammals, migratory birds, fish, and the many plants and animals of our National Parks, wildlife refuges and backyard habitats; and WHEREAS, the sustainability of human communities could be imperiled by expected changes in weather patterns and consequent drought, blizzards, floods, hurricanes and tornadoes, as well as by rises in sea level due to the melting of polar ice caps and thermal expansion of the oceans; and WHEREAS, in 1993 President Clinton called for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000; and WHEREAS, the world community has come to a consensus, in the Kyoto Protocol of December 1997, that emissions of greenhouse gases should be reduced, and especially that emissions of all greenhouse gases by the United States should be reduced by 7 percent compared to 1990 levels by the years 2008-2012; and WHEREAS, numerous studies show that reductions of greenhouse gas emissions of 20 percent or more are possible without disrupting our economy; and with technology improvements in the next few years, exceeding such reductions could be expected; and WHEREAS, developing countries in many instances have demonstrated an ability and desire to make strong efforts to limit their own greenhouse gas emissions through subsidy reduction and innovative energy resources, and by applying new technologies they will continue to contribute to the global solution as their economies grow; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, as the nation’s leading environmental education organization, has a role and responsibility to educate its members and the general public about the nature of the threat of climate change and its impact on human civilizations and on wildlife, and how we as consumers contribute to the problem and can contribute to its solution in our everyday lives; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, hereby urges governments, corporations and others to respond to the scientific consensus on the threat posed by climate change by achieving and exceeding the reduction target commitments outlined in the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and by continuing bilateral and international efforts to negotiate targets sufficient to stop human induced climate change; and to make the targets effective, enforceable and equitable; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that appropriate domestic policies should be promoted which will enhance scientific research and public education on this issue, as well as activities which will result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases, including: changes in consumption patterns; restructuring of taxation and subsidy policies to provide appropriate incentives and disincentives; provide transition programs for areas experiencing localized economic impacts; improved technological specifications, ratings, labels and efficiency standards for appliances, motors, vehicles, etc; and promotion of more efficient energy sources and transportation systems.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/eco-labeling-environmental-certification-program/	Eco-Labeling & Environmental Certification Programs	Eco-Labeling & Environmental Certification Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-11 WHEREAS, eco-labeling and/or environmental certification programs are an emerging conservation tool, enabling consumers to choose products and services that cause less damage to the environment, and that make a positive statement that identifies such products and services as less harmful to the environment; and WHEREAS, eco-labeling and/or environmental certification programs are recognized by a variety of domestic and international organizations, governments, and business associations; and WHEREAS, eco-labeling programs can provide important information to consumers about the environmental impacts associated with the purchase of a particular product or service and can provide potential market incentives or benefits to the suppliers of such products and services; and WHEREAS, eco-labeling programs are not a substitute for the setting of minimum product standards or requirements, but in many instances can provide a more economically efficient opportunity for securing positive environmental results by rewarding environmental leadership; and WHEREAS, a variety of domestic and international products and services are being marketed under emerging eco-labeling programs including coffee, bananas, forest and agriculture products, computers, and “green” energy; and WHEREAS, eco-labeling systems should be truthful in their claims and should be based on measurable performance standards that are scientifically valid and verifiable in the field or in the production process and truthful in their claims; and WHEREAS, eco-labeling systems and standards should be developed with relevant, non-conflicted business, scientific, environmental and community stakeholders through a transparent process of testing, evaluation, and verification; and WHEREAS, natural resource-based products certified under eco-labeling systems need to be developed with a bio-regional emphasis that recognizes the different ecological, geographical and cultural characteristics of the area where the product, such as bananas or trees, are grown and harvested; and WHEREAS, many eco-labeling and certification systems are not government determined nor mandated, however, governments can have an important and useful role in providing scientific and technical advisory support, developing pilot projects, and funding initial development of certification systems, consumer protection, and procurement policies which recognize environmentally certified products; and WHEREAS, performance-based eco-labeling or environmental certification programs are under attack by business associations that fear their effectiveness, seek to diminish their market success through the promotion of “self-audit” programs or false market claims about the environmental performance of certain products and services (i.e., “greenwashing”), claim that such eco-labeling or certification systems can act as unfair trade barriers, and are thereby advocating for international trade bodies such as the World Trade Organization to prevent or limit their use; and WHEREAS, the lack of rigorous, independent verifiable, performance-based eco-labeling or certification systems will increase the likelihood of false market

		<p>claims, “greenwashing”, and misinformation about the environmental impacts of various products (for both product characteristics and production processes); and WHEREAS, the Office of the President of the United States issued Executive Order #12873 in October of 1993 which stated ...this Administration is determined to strengthen the role of the federal government as an enlightened and environmentally conscious and concerned consumer ... through the procurement of environmentally preferable products ... that have a lesser or reduced effect when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose ...; and WHEREAS, the provisions of this Executive Order have not been adequately implemented, nor is there currently a clear or binding strategy for implementing it; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, affiliate organizations, and like minded groups are participating in the development and implementation of various eco-labeling and environmental certification systems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, calls upon the Administration and Congress to implement Executive Order #12873 in a timely manner, drawing upon the information and experience of various eco-labeling and environmental certification programs, including those created by appropriate government agencies (such as the USDA National Organic Standards Board for food products) and non-governmental agencies (such as the internationally recognized Forest Stewardship Council); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Administration and Congress to support and safeguard the use of credible eco-labeling and/or environmental certification systems before the World Trade Organization and other international trade bodies and in future trade agreements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation and affiliate groups further call upon the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (created under the North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA) to continue funding and assisting in the development of credible, independent eco-labeling and certification systems that do not explicitly or unnecessarily restrict free trade or commerce; and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation will strive to feature products and businesses in its educational programs and merchandising efforts which promote the use of products and services which have been certified under credible, independent, and verifiable environmental certification and/or eco-labeling programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the National Wildlife Federation and affiliate groups call upon the business and corporate community of the United States to constructively and positively participate in the development of credible, independent and verifiable performance-based eco-labeling and environmental certification programs that will provide consumers with better information about the environmental impacts of the products and services they purchase and consume.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/hydro-electric-expansion-on-native-and-wild-lands-in-the-province-of-quebec/	<p>Hydro-electric Expansion on Native and Wild Lands in the Province of Quebec</p>	<p>Hydro-electric Expansion on Native and Wild Lands in the Province of Quebec National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-12 WHEREAS, Hydro-Quebec, the provincial power utility, is competing in the United States power market with current bulk sales of power to utilities in New York and New England and recently received Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval to sell electricity without regulatory oversight to utilities, to the new “power exchanges” now being set up, and to individual industrial, commercial and residential consumers; and WHEREAS, Hydro-Quebec recently announced plans to take advantage of U.S. power market deregulation by expanding its capacity to export electricity to the United States, increasing energy sales and generation 25 percent over the next 10 years; and WHEREAS, Hydro-Quebec’s expansion of hydroelectric facilities, in particular dams and river diversions, has threatened, and in some instances destroyed, traditional hunting and fishing lands of the Cree, Inuit and Innu peoples by flooding vast areas of territory, possibly contaminating the fish and human populations by releasing mercury into the water, and potentially contributing to global warming by releasing methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere; and has been opposed by the indigenous peoples of the Province of Quebec since the mid-1970’s, when leaders of the Cree, Innu and Inuit peoples living in the Province of Quebec resisted the expansion of massive hydroelectric dams on their historic lands; and WHEREAS, in native communities where dams have been built, the traditional way-of-life has been compromised; and WHEREAS, in areas where rivers have been diverted, traditional caribou migration patterns have been affected; and WHEREAS, the Great Whale River, a magnificent free-flowing river emptying into Hudson Bay that was saved from destruction by the determined actions of Cree and Inuit people living in the region, along with Canadian and United States environmentalists, including the National Wildlife Federation (see Resolution #20, 1991), when long-term power contracts with New York State were canceled in 1992, is once again threatened by a capacity expansion project; and WHEREAS, in the St. Lawrence River watershed, Hydro-Quebec plans to divert the Carheil and Pekans Rivers, two headwater streams that flow into the Moise River, one of the most productive Atlantic salmon rivers in North America, in order to increase the water flow through several existing dams; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19 – 22,1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, urges Hydro-Quebec and the Government of Quebec to respect the rights of all peoples, including indigenous people, to determine the future of their natural resources as the province develops its hydroelectric infrastructure; free flowing rivers should remain so, fisheries, waterfowl flyways and critical wildlife habitat should be protected; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon U.S. electric utilities and power transmitters not to buy additional electricity or renew existing contracts or transmit power generated by Hydro-Quebec or any other electric utility that builds destructive new dam or river diversion projects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to insure that imported electric power is subject to the same environmental standards as electricity generated in the United States; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that in order for consumers to make educated choices between competing electricity providers in a deregulated power market, comparative information about the source of electricity generation including the impact on indigenous people, wildlife and waterfowl be widely disseminated to customers along with other environmental impact information.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/1998-year-of-the-oceans/	<p>1998 Year of the Oceans</p>	<p>1998 Year of the Oceans National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-13 WHEREAS, the United Nations declared 1998 as the Year of the Oceans, in recognition of the many challenges and opportunities facing the world’s oceans; and WHEREAS, oceans cover about 70 percent of the earth’s surface and are important and relevant to all Americans because watersheds in which we live eventually drain into oceans and because oceans affect our climate, provide habitat to fish and other sea life, are a major food source for us and the rest of the world, with an annual fish catch of over 80 million tons, and represent an unexplored frontier; and WHEREAS, more than half of the United States’ population lives within 50 miles of the coast, and 40 percent of new development over the last few years has occurred near the coast; and WHEREAS, sea life in our oceans is threatened by many human activities, including polluted runoff, oil spills, dumping of solid wastes and dredge spoils, sewage and overfishing; and WHEREAS, one example of the effects of polluted runoff is the 7,000 square mile “dead zone” of oxygen-depleted waters in the Gulf of Mexico, caused by algae blooms linked to excessive polluted runoff from farms and urban areas upstream along the Mississippi River; and WHEREAS, thousands of marine</p>

		<p>mammals and sea birds die each year after ingesting or being entangled in plastic debris, and additional marine life is killed by routine release of oil from ships; and WHEREAS, native stocks are being threatened by exotic imports such as the lethal virus strains associated with the Asian shrimp; and WHEREAS, levels of heavy metals, hydrocarbons and other toxic compounds detected in marine life tissues are increasing worldwide; and WHEREAS, the abundance of fish off the United States coast, including cod, haddock, pollock, white hake, redfish, Atlantic salmon, red snapper, flounder and billfish species such as blue, black and striped marlin, have declined considerably, principally due to over-fishing; and WHEREAS, nearly two thirds of the fish stocks in the northeast region are over exploited and in low abundance, with groundfish and anadromous stocks each currently at 80 percent of their historic levels; haddock and yellowtail flounder stocks considered “collapsed”; and cod stock is in imminent danger of collapse; and WHEREAS, for the past three years, the Canadian Wildlife Federation has developed educational and celebration-oriented material that describes the ocean ecosystem, threats, protection measures, and activities for students and communities; and WHEREAS, the Year of the Oceans designation represents an opportunity to emphasize the Aldo Leopold land ethic to coastal areas and marine waters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, hereby endorses the United Nations declaration of 1998 as the Year of the Oceans and June 8, 1998 as Oceans Day; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the Year of the Oceans as an important opportunity to work with fellow organizations like the Canadian Wildlife Federation, affiliates, and like-minded organizations to educate the public about the importance of oceans, the urgency to conserve sea life and marine habitat, and the need to prevent pollution from land based and open ocean activities.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/saving-our-watersheds-using-total-maximum-daily-loads/	<p>Saving our Watersheds Using Total Maximum Daily Loads</p>	<p>Saving our Watersheds Using Total Maximum Daily Loads National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-14 WHEREAS, non-point (or diffuse) sources of pollution, such as runoff, airborne sources, contaminated groundwater, and contaminated sediments, have become the nation’s largest water quality problem, causing many of our rivers, lakes, and beaches to be unsafe for swimming, fishing, and wildlife; and WHEREAS, more than half the nation’s 2,000 major watersheds are moderately to severely impaired due to non-point sources of pollution; and WHEREAS, one example of serious water quality problems stemming from non-point source pollution is the recent outbreaks of the microbe, <i>Pfiesteria piscicida</i>, in the mid Atlantic coastal region, which sickened about 30 people in Maryland and caused fish kills of up to 1 billion fish in North Carolina; and WHEREAS, other water quality problems are due to cumulative impacts from a number of pollution sources and the alterations of the physical habitat, such as channel modification and streamflow alteration; and WHEREAS, federal programs in place to address diffuse sources of pollution, such as the Clean Water Act’s Section 319 non-point source program and the 1996 Farm Bill’s conservation programs, are voluntary and not enough to curb the nation’s massive stormwater pollution and runoff problems; and WHEREAS, the Total Maximum Daily Load (or TMDL) provision of the Clean Water Act, found in Section 303(d), is an important tool to restore polluted waters, regardless of the pollution source; and WHEREAS, TMDLs are enforceable, requiring states to take action to deal with their chronic water pollution problems, and are particularly important for non-point source controls because of the absence of other mandatory control mechanisms under federal law; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act’s TMDL provision represents an opportunity for grassroots citizens, civic organizations, watershed groups, and the general public to get involved to restore their watersheds; and WHEREAS, opportunities for public involvement include the biennial development of state TMDL “Impaired Waters” lists, review of TMDLs being proposed in local watersheds, renewal of discharge permits, review of other federal permits for activities that may involve discharges, review of state and federal agreements concerning the implementation of the Clean Water Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, hereby recognizes the important role of TMDLs to restore impaired waters and urges the state governments and federal agencies to assume a leading role in the identification of impaired waters and the development and implementation of TMDLs through enforceable mechanisms to restore those waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the issuance of standards to control pollution from Concentrated Animal Feedlot Operations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to provide adequate agency funding to address these important sources of pollution; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages its supporters, affiliates, like-minded organizations, and the general public to get involved in the effort to restore their waters through the TMDL process.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/risk-assessment-and-regulatory-reform/	<p>Risk Assessment and Regulatory Reform</p>	<p>Risk Assessment and Regulatory Reform National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-15 WHEREAS, state and federal environmental laws have been put in place to protect public health and the quality of our natural environment; and WHEREAS, there is an increasing trend to require formal risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis as a decision making tool in developing and reviewing environmental regulations implementing these laws; and WHEREAS, the requirement of such analyses will hamper the enforcement of laws for their intended purposes by unduly burdening administrative agency personnel with complex, subjective, and time-consuming assessments, tying up the agencies and the courts; and WHEREAS, sound, commonly accepted, and feasible methodologies for accurately assessing direct and indirect economic, health, and environmental costs and benefits do not exist; and WHEREAS, human health and environmental values cannot be translated into dollars and cents alone; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, opposes the use of cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment as controlling factors in government decision-making relating to health, safety or environmental protection; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the use of cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment in government decision-making when these tools will unnecessarily interfere with or unreasonably delay health, safety or environmental protection.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/protection-of-the-arctic-ecosystem/	<p>Protection of the Arctic Ecosystem</p>	<p>Protection of the Arctic Ecosystem National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-16 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is the nation’s largest conservation education organization and is dedicated to protecting our environment and conserving and restoring wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, the mid-continent population of lesser snow geese (<i>Chen caerulescens</i>) is a valuable waterfowl resource of international importance that has increased dramatically in the last ten years; and WHEREAS, the fragile tundra habitat of these geese in large portions of the Arctic ecosystem along and west of Hudson Bay is undergoing widespread devastation caused by overgrazing due to overpopulation of these geese as a result of the abundance of food on winter ranges; and WHEREAS, this largely pristine tundra habitats is important not only to sustainable populations of lesser snow geese, but to many other bird species as well as other plant and animal species; and WHEREAS, scientific research suggests that the alterations</p>

ecosystem/		<p>of plant community composition and structure and increased soil salinity due to the overgrazing by lesser snow geese of their nesting habitat may be irreversible; and WHEREAS, current agricultural practices and hunting regulations on the wintering grounds, along migratory routes and in staging areas of Lesser Snow Geese are perpetuating lesser snow goose populations at levels higher than breeding habitat can endure without destruction of that breeding habitat; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long supported and endorsed the sound scientific management of wildlife and the habitats upon which wildlife depend; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes controlled hunting and native harvests to be the most appropriate scientifically based strategies for reducing the mid-continent population of Lesser Snow Geese; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, reiterates its support for the sound scientific and sustainable management of wildlife and their habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages and advocates the immediate development and implementation of sound, scientifically based strategies to reduce the mid-continental population of lesser snow geese to levels at which their breeding habitat can be maintained; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that priority be given to harvest strategies including more liberal federal regulatory guidelines specifically targeting lesser snow geese hunting methods and native harvests before other control measures are employed, if necessary; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges continued research and the restoration, where possible, of the fragile and critically important subarctic tundra habitat destroyed or degraded by snow goose overgrazing; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages and advocates the development and implementation of long-term strategies relative to land-use practices, including agriculture, harvest methods and regulatory controls on the wintering grounds, along migratory routes, and in the staging areas of the mid-continental population of lesser snow geese to help maintain their population at a level which will conserve their Arctic ecosystem.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/argenta-marsh-restoration/	<p>Argenta Marsh Restoration</p>	<p>Argenta Marsh Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-17 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, operates 348 reservoirs, 58 hydroelectric projects, and more than 300 recreation sites, while holding title for the American people to roughly eight million acres of federal public lands in the 17 western states; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation has defined as its mission “to manage, develop, and protect water related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public,” and has committed itself to “continue to improve its management of water and related resources in a manner that is ecologically sound and that promotes habitat quality, species health and biological diversity of the West”; and WHEREAS, in 1933, Congress appropriated funds to authorize the Humboldt Project on the Humboldt River in Nevada and, at that time, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to build the Rye Patch Dam and purchase 30,000 acres of riparian lands 120 miles upriver from the dam that are adjacent to the town of Battle Mountain, in Lander County, Nevada; and WHEREAS, the 30,000 acres of lands that came into federal public ownership as a part of the Humboldt Project included the Argenta Marsh, which comprised thousands of acres of perennial wetland marsh created and sustained by the natural meandering of the Humboldt River, and additional thousands of acres of naturally irrigated hay meadows and willows, all of which provided habitat for shorebirds, songbirds, waterfowl, furbearers, mule deer, and resident trout, including Lahontan cutthroat trout; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation subsequently drained and ditched the Argenta Marsh, defoliated and continues to defoliate with herbicides the willows and cottonwoods in riparian areas, channelized 15 miles of the Humboldt River, and has since annually entered into contracts with an irrigation district that allow livestock to denude resurgent grasses and woody plants; and WHEREAS, families in Battle Mountain and other northern Nevada communities generally lack nearby waterbodies that they have public access to and can use as a community resource for fishing, hunting, trapping, picnicking, and other water-based recreation; and WHEREAS, there is a high potential for restoring the natural health of the Argenta Marsh by such methods as replanting riparian areas with native woody vegetation, refilling the channels and breaching the dikes that force the Humboldt River into an artificial course, and modifying livestock grazing to make it consistent with full restoration of the wetland marshes and water quality; and WHEREAS, large mines in the Humboldt River drainage are discharging in excess of 100,000 gallons per minute into the river system, which has made it even more feasible to recharge the Argenta Marsh hydrological system; and WHEREAS, the Nevada Division of Wildlife believes that restoration of the Argenta Marsh could allow an extensive native trout fishery to be restored and aid in the recovery of the endangered Lahontan cutthroat trout; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation could showcase restoration of the Argenta Marsh as a significant national demonstration of its intent to operate projects in ways that are naturally sustainable, meet project needs, and benefit local communities and the American people; and WHEREAS, rather than undertaking restoration of the Argenta Marsh, the Bureau of Reclamation has instead recently announced its intent to consider transferring title to the federal public lands that comprised the Argenta Marsh to a private irrigation district, and has begun a public evaluation of the environmental impacts of such a transfer; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, strongly questions any proposal to transfer federal public land and water resources to non-federal interests that fail to result in net benefits to the environment, recreational opportunities or fail to provide a fair price for the resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Bureau of Reclamation to retain in federal public ownership all title and rights to the Argenta Marsh and adjacent public lands that comprise the Humboldt Project, and if the Bureau decides that it will not or cannot retain such ownership, it should transfer title to the Argenta Marsh and adjacent public lands to another federal agency; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Bureau of Reclamation to act to aggressively restore the natural values of the Argenta Marsh and adjacent federal public lands and the trout fishery of the Humboldt River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Bureau of Reclamation to work with citizens in Lander County, Nevada and other nearby communities to establish public access and use of a restored Argenta Marsh and Humboldt River for fishing, hunting, trapping, and picnicking, and water-based recreation.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/opposition-to-mining-near-ofekenokee-swamp/	<h2>Opposition to Mining Near Ofekenokee Swamp</h2>	<p>Opposition to Mining Near Ofekenokee Swamp National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-18 WHEREAS, the citizens of the United States of America are the owners of our federal public lands and, by law, have a say in how our National Wildlife Refuges are managed; and WHEREAS, the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge is one of the great, intact, freshwater wetlands left on the planet, encompassing nearly 400,000 acres, 90% of which are protected as wilderness; and WHEREAS, the Okefenokee is home to more than 1,000 plant and animal species, including the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and wood stork; and the rare keystone species, the gopher tortoise; and WHEREAS, the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and the adjacent Osceola National Forest in Florida constitute one of the largest intact habitats for the Florida black bear, a candidate species for federal listing, and represents potential habitat for the Florida panther and whooping crane; and WHEREAS, the Okefenokee is one of the most popular refuges, attracting more than 400,000 people annually from around the world, who contribute nearly \$60 million to the local economy; and WHEREAS, two important rivers, the Suwannee and the St. Mary's, have their headwaters in the Refuge and provide critical recreational opportunities for both Georgians and Floridians alike; and WHEREAS, DuPont's proposal to mine Trail Ridge, the natural dam which formed the Okefenokee and which runs along its eastern boundary, 24 hours a day, for 50 years, poses the gravest risk ever to the Swamp's survival; and WHEREAS, DuPont's mine would risk the water quality and quantity of the Swamp and St. Mary's River, potentially altering the hydrology of thousands of acres of wetlands and wildlife habitat, including endangered species habitat, and damage the wilderness experience for countless visitors and therefore hurt the local tourist economy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, hereby joins Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, Georgia Governor Zell Miller, and the Georgia Board of Natural Resources in calling on DuPont to permanently abandon their proposed mine next to the Okefenokee Swamp and donate their fee simple ownership in or place a conservation easement on the land to the National Wildlife Refuge, and to support the Trail Ridge system lying just east of Okefenokee Swamp being maintained in conservation land uses, including silviculture, through either conservation purchase or landowner incentives to buffer the Okefenokee ecosystem from possible deleterious development of Trail Ridge; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States Congress to expand Authorized Acquisition Boundary of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge to include Trail Ridge from Georgia State Highway 94 to U.S. Highway 1.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1998/04/ocklawaha-river-restoration/	<h2>Ocklawaha River Restoration</h2>	<p>Ocklawaha River Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1998 Resolutions Number: 1998-19 WHEREAS, the Ocklawaha River is one of the oldest, most biologically diverse and most beautiful rivers in Florida and is the largest tributary of the St. Johns River; and WHEREAS, the Ocklawaha River floodplain forest is among the most structurally complex and species-rich of Florida's swamps, providing habitat for numerous rare and endangered species; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began construction of the ill-fated Cross Florida Barge Canal in 1964, condemned a corridor of land across the Florida peninsula, and constructed Rodman Dam and Reservoir and Buckman Lock, which converted 16 miles of the Ocklawaha River into an impoundment inundating approximately 9,000 acres of floodplain swamp forest and 20 natural artesian springs that once fed the Ocklawaha River; and WHEREAS, in 1976 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers abandoned, and in 1990 the United States Congress legislatively deauthorized, the Cross Florida Barge Canal, and, as a result, the Rodman Dam and Reservoir have no official purpose; and WHEREAS, in 1992 the federal government officially granted all title, rights and interest in former Cross Florida Barge Canal lands to the State of Florida for creation of the Cross Florida Greenway and Recreation Area; and WHEREAS, Rodman Reservoir has become a shallow, nutrient- enriched impoundment choked with invasive, exotic aquatic weeds, and has experienced massive fish kills due to low dissolved oxygen conditions, requiring expensive and extensive management for aquatic weed control; and WHEREAS, Rodman Dam and Reservoir continue to be a significant source of mortality of the endangered Florida manatee killed by the Buckman Lock or Rodman floodgates and continue to block passage of manatees into the upper reaches of the Ocklawaha River, including world-famous Silver Springs; and WHEREAS, Rodman Dam and Buckman Lock substantially block the passage of numerous species of anadromous and other migratory fish, including striped bass, mullet, American eel, shad, sturgeon, and channel catfish, from reaching the upper reaches of the Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs and other springs and tributaries, thereby effectively preventing these anadromous species from reaching important habitat and spawning areas; and WHEREAS, over 1,100 acres of former forested floodplain wetlands constituting a portion of the Ocala National Forest, including Blue Springs, which, in addition to a large spring pool, had a five-mile spring run down to the Ocklawaha River, would be restored and revert back to the management of the United States Forest Service and be made available for public use and recreation; and WHEREAS, Rodman Dam and Reservoir now significantly interrupt and block important fish and wildlife movement corridors along both the Ocklawaha River floodplain and between Ocala National Forest and other adjacent and surrounding undeveloped public lands; and WHEREAS, the Governor and Cabinet of the State of Florida have unanimously voted to drain Rodman Reservoir and dismantle Rodman Dam, and restore the Ocklawaha River; and WHEREAS, no private lands need be purchased for the restoration of the Ocklawaha, and the original channel of the Ocklawaha River lies virtually intact beneath Rodman Reservoir, making the restoration of the Ocklawaha River extremely cost-efficient and less expensive than continuing to maintain Rodman Reservoir in perpetuity; and WHEREAS, floodplain or bottomland habitats have been drastically reduced throughout the United States and Southeastern United States with the loss of significant wildlife habitat and this project will restore over 9,000 acres of this habitat; and WHEREAS, a restored Ocklawaha floodplain will provide public hunting opportunities for species such as deer, turkey and wood duck; and WHEREAS, restoration of the Ocklawaha River would create a 60-mile river corridor completely in public ownership, which would afford the public increased opportunities for canoeing, camping, hunting, trapping, fishing, hiking, swimming, and other recreational activities; and WHEREAS, at least four complete federal environmental impact statements and a two-year state evaluation of restoration alternatives have been completed and support the restoration alternative, and necessary state and federal environmental permit applications have been submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies; and WHEREAS, a restored Ocklawaha River will also continue to function as a productive recreational fishery, as it was historically prior to construction of the Rodman Reservoir; and WHEREAS, restoration of the Ocklawaha River has been endorsed by virtually every environmental organization in the state of Florida, as well as virtually every state and federal regulatory and resource agency in the state of Florida; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in Annual Meeting assembled March 19-22, 1998, in Alexandria, Virginia, urges the Florida Legislature to appropriate funding for the Ocklawaha River Restoration Project as specified in the restoration plan submitted in December 1997 for approval by state and federal regulatory agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States Congress to appropriate funding for a federal share of the cost of removing structures constructed as part of the federal Cross Florida Barge Canal</p>

		project, specifically, the breaching of Rodman Dam and closing of Buckman Lock, and for restoration of the Ocklawaha River Valley and the federal property in the Ocala National Forest; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States Forest Service to become a full partner with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and other state and federal agencies and work to ensure that the Ocklawaha River Restoration Project succeeds in restoring the hydrology of the Ocklawaha River and the forested floodplain forests associated with the Ocala National Forest, including the restoration of Blue Springs and other natural artesian springs located on national forest land.
	1997	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/federal-animal-waste-regulation/	Federal Animal Waste Regulation	Federal Animal Waste Regulation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-09 WHEREAS, pollution from feedlots is now a major pollution problem, polluting one-quarter of rivers and streams impaired by agriculture; and WHEREAS, catastrophic spills from large feedlots have polluted the rivers and streams of states that include North Carolina, Iowa, Minnesota, pothole regions of North and South Dakota, and Missouri, killing hundreds of thousands of fish; and WHEREAS, nitrates, pathogens and salts from animal manure have contaminated groundwater in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin, from sources that include feedlot storage lagoons and over application of manure nutrients onto cropland; and WHEREAS, the human health impacts of drinking or swimming in water or consuming shellfish contaminated by livestock waste include methemoglobinemia from nitrite nitrogen (a potentially fatal condition for infants), diseases from exposure to microorganisms such as crypto sporidium, giardia and pathogenic bacteria; and WHEREAS, the mismanagement of animal waste systems, as experienced in many states, has resulted in the pollution of receiving streams; and WHEREAS, the size threshold for permitting requirements are out of date and do not reflect current agricultural practices. Today many confined animal feedlots may fall below the threshold requiring a permit but still pose potential water pollution problems; and WHEREAS, enforcement against permitted facilities which pollute is lacking in nearly every state and most commonly complaint-driven; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement better the existing Clean Water Act program by strengthening its oversight of delegated water programs, strengthening its own administration in non-delegated states, and vigorously enforcing the Clean Water Act by leveling fines against large or chronic violators; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Congress is urged to strengthen the Clean Water Act to ensure: that permitting, including public notice and comment, be required for all animal waste treatment systems of sufficient size to have significant potential environmental and ecological impacts, that permits require the design, operation and maintenance of waste treatment systems appropriate to the quantity and quality of waste generated, that siting, construction, and monitoring of systems protect wetlands, surface and ground water, that the citizen suit provisions of the Clean Water Act be available to citizens to enforce siting, construction, monitoring, and other feedlot permit standards, and that closure of systems is properly executed and financially assured.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/growth-management-resolution/	Growth Management Resolution	Growth Management Resolution National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-03 WHEREAS, the quality of our ambient environment—particularly our natural landscapes with woodlands, wetlands, ponds, lakes, and free-flowing streams and rivers—is a critical element of our quality of life and continued economic prosperity; and WHEREAS, such natural features comprise essential habitat for the plants and animals that we enjoy for their beauty and educational and recreational values, and that may be important objects of scientific research for medicinal and other economic purposes, and which are genetic entities for future purposes yet undetermined; and WHEREAS, rapid expansion of human population and the demand for housing, shopping, offices, and roadways has led to rampant changes in land use, characterized by unbridled growth and undirected development patterns, with the number of developed acres in the U.S. increasing by 18% versus a population growth of 10% between 1982 and 1992; and WHEREAS, this urban sprawl and land conversion is experienced nationwide and inescapably results in: Increased use of cars, trucks, and other vehicular transportation which contributes to reduced air quality through greater emissions of ozone- and smog-forming compounds, Degraded ground and surface waters due to impairment of recharge and increased storm water runoff caused by an increase in impervious surface, Severe fragmentation of natural landscapes and essential plant and animal habitats; and WHEREAS, the property tax revenues generated by urban sprawl do not meet the required expenditure of public money to provide for the installation and maintenance of the infrastructure (i.e. water, sewer, schools, public safety and roads) required to support the urban sprawl, requiring local governments to borrow more money and to decrease other vital services to the residents of the urbanized area; and WHEREAS, habitat fragmentation further results in extirpations and extinctions of plant and animal species, genetic isolation of animal populations leading to significant weakening of strains, deleterious imbalance in ecological communities, and other diminution of the diversity and numbers of plants and animals appreciated, enjoyed, and valued highly by members of the National Wildlife Federation and the general public; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997, in Tucson, Arizona, calls upon federal, state, county, and local jurisdictions with land use planning responsibility to make a commitment to curtail sprawl and its environmentally destructive consequences by: Eliminating existing financial incentives that promote urban sprawl through legislation, regulation, taxation, and policy and, instead, promote the preservation of existing green open lands and redevelopment of urban/suburban “brownfield” (contaminated) sites, decayed residential areas, and abandoned commercial properties; and Providing incentives for compact development, for example, the “village” or mixed-use concept that incorporates services and places of employment with residential development and green spaces; and Developing urban revitalization programs that honor the spirit of neighborhoods and the health and safety of their citizens, and affirm the need for community involvement in the design of such development; and Instituting programs that employ tools, such as transferable development rights, urban boundaries, and withholding funds for infrastructure development that promote sprawl; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon federal, state, county, and local land use planning entities to: Require that land use and open space plans be coordinated across political boundaries to minimize habitat fragmentation, Incorporate into growth management measures and practices the reconnection of vital plant and animal habitats through, for example, mandatory open space requirements, establishment of greenway connectors, and public-private ecological restoration projects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation affiliate organizations

		and their members will provide leadership for discouraging future sprawl by: Actively supporting and promoting policies in their communities that favor reduced reliance on the individual automobile; and Encouraging (and using) mass transit and biking and walking trails that connect shopping and service facilities with residences and workplaces; and Supporting land use planning efforts that incorporate growth management measures as part of their implementation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/management-of-fish-and-wildlife/	Management of Fish and Wildlife	Management of Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-05 WHEREAS, many Americans and members of the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates enjoy hunting, fishing and trapping and wildlife viewing and desire to protect and preserve their ability to engage in these recreational activities; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long recognized the vital role that sportsmen and sportswomen play in conserving and protecting fish and wildlife habitat upon which they may hunt, fish and trap; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has long endorsed the sound scientific and sustainable management of fish and wildlife and supported legitimate hunting, fishing and trapping as a wildlife management technique; and WHEREAS, in recent years, in many states, various special interest groups have pursued ballot initiatives and referenda and legislation which either intentionally or unintentionally have diminished the ability of the average citizen to hunt, trap and fish; and WHEREAS, in the public debates over these recent ballot initiatives and referenda and legislation, hunters, anglers and trappers and other consumptive users of the fish and wildlife resources have often been pitted against nonconsumptive users and others; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona, reiterates its support for the sound scientific and sustainable management of fish and wildlife by responsible state and federal fish and wildlife professionals and rejects all attempts to politicize fish and wildlife management through unscientific appeals at the ballot box or through legislation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates may support ballot initiatives and referenda and legislation based on scientific and sustainable principles and professional fish and wildlife management techniques that enhance and perpetually maintain fish and wildlife resources and high standards of ethical hunting, fishing and trapping; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reiterates its support of hunting, fishing and trapping as part of our national heritage and as a part of the sound scientific management of fish and wildlife populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all persons engaged in hunting, fishing and trapping and other forms of outdoor recreation to adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct and to conform with all laws and regulations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports educational efforts which inform the public of the scientific principles of fish and wildlife management and the vital role that hunting, fishing and trapping and sportsmen and sportswomen play in preserving and enhancing fish, wildlife and their habitats for all Americans.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/nuclear-waste-storage-proposal-on-u-s-pacific-islands/	Nuclear Waste Storage Proposal on U.S. Pacific Islands	Nuclear Waste Storage Proposal on U.S. Pacific Islands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-08 WHEREAS, a private company has proposed to build a nuclear waste storage facility on Palmyra Island or Wake Island in the Pacific Ocean and seeks federal exemption from environmental and safety regulations, said proposal being titled "The Private Storage Facility Authorization Act of 1996;" and WHEREAS, this proposal would be for 200,000 tons of high-level spent nuclear fuel and plutonium, for 20 years, fully exempted from the Clean Water Act and the National Environmental Policy Act; and WHEREAS, the islands of Palmyra and Wake, as well as Midway, Howland, Baker, Jarvis, Kingman Reef, and Johnston Islands hold value for wildlife preservation as well as other constructive purposes such as well-planned ecotourism, as is the case at Midway Atoll; and WHEREAS, any island is an exceedingly poor site for nuclear waste storage, with respect to their size, isolation, geological instability, hurricane, security vulnerability, and proximity to ocean waters and important fisheries; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona, expresses its opposition to this nuclear storage proposal; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation also urges the State of Hawaii to exercise leadership in protecting the environmental integrity of the following islands: Palmyra, Wake, Midway, Howland, Baker, Jarvis, Johnston, and Kingman Reef.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/international-trade-in-fish-and-wildlife/	International Trade in Fish and Wildlife	International Trade in Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-02 WHEREAS, humankind's increasing incursions into global ecosystems including forests, oceans and waterways is causing unprecedented impact on fish and wildlife populations, species extinction and natural habitat depletion; and WHEREAS, resident people in virtually all developing nations with wild habitat are motivated by their own need for income to engage in the killing or live capture of fish and wildlife for legal or black market commerce in pets or animal products; and WHEREAS, there are very limited dependable scientific studies assessing the status and viability of populations of most fish and wildlife species in many countries; and WHEREAS, studies of the international pet trade indicate that for every live animal that reaches a pet owner in the United States, as many as ten or more animals may perish in the capture, transport and selling process; and WHEREAS, the United States currently provides little or no incentive for importers of fish and wildlife or their parts and products to assure that their taking involves responsible conservation practices; and WHEREAS, there is great economic interest and a very active practice in the importation of fish and wildlife, and their parts or products into the United States; and WHEREAS, simple import bans on endangered species and parts derived from them have contributed little to reducing illegal poaching of those animals, and have done nothing to encourage local conservation measures; and WHEREAS, it is estimated that imports into the United States comprise approximately 45% of the total international commerce in wildlife and wildlife products; and WHEREAS, the United States, as a world leader and major consumer, has an obligation to set the right example by encouraging the conservation of wild species and urging other nations to follow suit; and WHEREAS, the United States has set an example by implementing modern wildlife management to help sustain and recover native fish and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, programs in several countries have demonstrated that fish and wildlife conservation, as well as local community welfare, can be advanced through fish and wildlife management plans which are characterized by the following, among other factors: local stakeholder involvement in the plan, i.e. significant participation by the people who live with the resource in preparing it, and having shared responsibility and authority to manage the resource; management based on the principle of sustainability; basic minimum information available to set initial harvest levels, and use of adaptive management process to adjust as necessary; monitoring system in place; significant percentage of revenues or other benefits go to local people who live with the resource, and substantial portion of this devoted to conservation of the resource and its habitat; and where feasible, a tracking and labeling system for "green labeling" to reward sustainable harvest and allow consumers to exercise their power of choice; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona hereby urges the Congress and the President of the United States to better

		<p>implement existing importation regulations (e.g., those relating to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)) and institute new regulations governing the importation of all fish and wildlife, their parts and products, whether free-ranging or raised in farm breeding conditions, into the United States; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that after a suitable phase-in period, these new regulations would allow the importation of fish and wildlife, their parts and products only from areas managed under conservation plans based on the model described above, as certified by an internationally recognized body with competence to make such determinations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress and the President of the United States, through the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Agency for International Development, to work with governments and international bodies, such as the CITES Secretariat, to make financial and educational resources and scientific expertise available to implement the local conservation plans, and establish programs that financially reward private citizens who report illegal activities, to be paid after arrest and conviction of the perpetrators; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any importation must be consistent with all other applicable laws and regulations, including the Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, and regulations of the Animal, Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the importation of live animals for zoos or for medical and scientific experimentation would also be controlled by these same regulations to assure that conservation of the species was adequately considered in their taking, except where the purpose of importation is preservation of the species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is not intended to affect the legitimate import of food fish that are taken under legal guidelines and responsible conservation practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these regulations would allow the importation of trophy game animals (for personal use) taken by U.S. resident hunters and consistent with all applicable laws during licensed and legitimate sport hunting activities in other nations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the governments of all other nations to implement similar import and export regulations on wild species of animals, parts or products, and further encourages all nations to employ responsible and ethical conservation measures.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/protecting-citizens-against-slapps/	Protecting Citizens against “SLAPPs”	<p>Protecting Citizens against “SLAPPs” National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-10 WHEREAS, constitutional rights to freedom of speech and to petition government for a redress of grievances are critical for allowing citizens to engage in responsible debate about ecological and human health threats in their communities; and WHEREAS, Strategic Litigation Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs) are lawsuits intended to harass or intimidate into silence citizens who speak out against potentially harmful development or practices; and WHEREAS, defending against SLAPPs can cause unquantifiable, but significant financial, social, and emotional stress on SLAPP defendants; and WHEREAS, SLAPP suits against certain citizens or organizations can cause a “chilling effect” on activism by citizens and organizations who are not defendants in a SLAPP suit, but who are active in issues of ecological or social importance in neighboring communities, states, or regions; and WHEREAS, anti-SLAPP legislation has been enacted in California, Delaware, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, and Washington state; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates are critically concerned with protecting the integrity of safeguards for individuals and organizations to engage in responsible debate about issues concerning the conservation of wildlife and other natural resources while protecting the Earth’s environment; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona, supports federal legislative efforts to protect citizens and organizations against SLAPP suits provided that such efforts preserve more stringent, anti-SLAPP suit state legislation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates encourage appropriate state legislation to protect citizens and organizations against SLAPP suits.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/electric-utility-deregulation-and-airwater-pollution/	Electric Utility Deregulation and Air/Water Pollution	<p>Electric Utility Deregulation and Air/Water Pollution National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-07 WHEREAS, the electric utility industry has a major impact on the environment. Burning coal and other fossil fuels for electricity generation is a significant source of atmospheric pollutants, including sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, particulate matter, and toxic heavy metals. Air emissions of mercury from coal-fired power plants have been identified by federal and state agencies as a significant source of human-caused mercury emissions nationwide; and WHEREAS, the deposition of air pollutants and toxics is a significant source of water pollution. As of 1994, there were 37 states with fish consumption limitations based on mercury contamination, including seven states with statewide mercury advisories. Air emissions of mercury are of particular concern throughout the United States; and WHEREAS, the principles of traditional utility regulation have made it possible for electric utilities and governments to pursue environmentally responsible policies, such as energy conservation programs, long-term resource planning and renewable resource research and development. These activities are vital to pollution prevention and sustainable economic development; and WHEREAS, public regulation of the electric utility industry is being restructured at the federal and state levels to move the industry to greater reliance on competition. Changes in markets due to restructuring may threaten environmental health as regulators seek to eliminate or reduce oversight and utilities seek to reduce costs associated with environmental protection; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona, supports state and federal legislation that will: Recognize the importance of the environment, particularly effects on air and water quality, in any plans to restructure the electric utility industry. Changes to the electric industry should maintain or improve the quality of the environment. Ensure that the public benefits of energy efficiency and renewable resource development are maintained through existing or new mechanisms in competitive electric markets, and take steps necessary to inform the public of the advantages of using our natural resources wisely. Require all fossil fuel burning power plants to comply with new source performance standards contained in applicable state and federal air pollution laws. Provide the means for consumers to have needed and useful information to make sound choices between competing electricity providers. All electricity providers and marketers should be required to provide standard and useful disclosure of price, risk, and environmental impact information to permit consumers to easily compare resource mix and environmental characteristics of their electricity purchases; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. EPA to submit its Mercury Study and Utility Study Reports to Congress with no further delay, as required under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/sustainable-national-forest-management/	Sustainable National Forest Management	<p>Sustainable National Forest Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-04 WHEREAS, the United States manages over 170 million acres of National Forests and national grasslands under the U.S. Forest Service; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service should provide leadership nationally and internationally in sustainable forest management; and WHEREAS, the United States made an international commitment in 1994 to achieve sustainable management of U.S. Forests by the year 2000; and WHEREAS, past management of the National Forests in the United States has been dominated by development of timber resources, often at the expense of other resource values; and WHEREAS, National Forests provide outstanding benefits to the American public, including watershed protection, habitat for fish and wildlife populations, recreation opportunities, and other benefits; and WHEREAS, we recognize that human actions can have a significant impact on ecosystem health; and WHEREAS, with increasing demands on our resource base, we must develop management strategies for sustainable ecosystems and sustainable human communities, that recognize the growing importance of forests for maintenance of biological diversity and preservation of wilderness and open space, not just a sustainable yield of timber products from the forests; and WHEREAS, old assumptions about forest management techniques and community stability must be replaced with new ideas and accurate information on the functions and productivity of ecosystems and the relationship between healthy ecosystems and sustainable human communities; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress is considering legislation that would 1) substantially reduce public involvement in National Forest management, 2) put limits on sustainable management of the forests, and 3) allow the states to manage and eventually own National Forests; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled on April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona, that the following principles shall apply to sustainable management of the National Forests of the United States: The National Forests shall be managed to perpetuate a representative and balanced pattern of ecosystems with a variety of different species and structures of forests, including old growth, which can withstand short-term and long-term environmental stresses. National Forest management shall focus on the identification, protection and restoration of flora and fauna and their habitats including climax canopy cover where such cover naturally occurs and recurring natural regeneration of all native species on the site using appropriate silvicultural techniques. Attention and protection must be afforded to the fundamental relationship between the status and quality of soil and water resources and organisms and the long-term ecological productivity of forests. The use of prescribed fire is a viable and often necessary management tool in forests and grasslands where fire suppression has allowed fuel loads to build to catastrophic levels or where other benefits would result, such as improved wildlife habitat or controlling exotic plant species. The National Forests need to provide opportunities for dispersed recreation, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife viewing, and nature study, in such a way that prevents ecological damage, protects ecosystem characteristics, and provides ecosystem-oriented educational opportunities for the public. National Forests have unique combinations of resources that provide environmental, cultural, and commodity services and resources to local communities, which need to be recognized. The Forest Service must take the lead in identifying the range of resource outputs that are biologically and physically possible, given the limits of productivity of the ecosystem. The U.S. Forest Service needs to institute a process to resolve conflicts arising from the provision of dispersed recreational opportunities, involving public land users in that process. The public, which owns, uses and enjoys the National Forests and their resources, must have a role in decisions regarding management and use of the forest resources. The National Forests must be retained in national public ownership and managed by the U.S. Forest Service.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/fish-and-wildlife-law-enforcement/	Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement	<p>Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-01 WHEREAS, at the federal level, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has responsibility for law enforcement relative to all wildlife import violations as well as a wide range of violations of fish, wildlife and game laws within the United States and its territories; and WHEREAS, state departments of fish and wildlife also bear a large share of the burden for wildlife law enforcement; and WHEREAS, illegal wildlife practices seriously harm the legitimate interests of sportsman and other wildlife enthusiasts; and WHEREAS, illegal wildlife importing, poaching and commerce contribute to negative public opinion about legitimate sport hunting and fishing practices; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Enforcement Division has only about 230 law enforcement personnel of which approximately 175 are working in the field on a daily basis; and WHEREAS, it is estimated by the USFWS that poaching and other violations of wildlife regulations are increasing rapidly, including the taking of large numbers of trophy game animals, meat animals and animals with parts of economic value (for illegal sale) from federal and state lands including our national forests and parks, as well as the illegal importation of animals, animal parts and products; and WHEREAS, the resources of state and federal enforcement divisions are being overwhelmed by the sheer volume of illegal poaching, importation and commerce in wild animal products, and that violations far exceed the capacity of the department to monitor, enforce and prosecute such offenses; and WHEREAS, the USFWS currently has virtually no resources assigned to work with other nations in education and cooperative enforcement efforts that address illegal wildlife importation at its source where the effectiveness of prevention efforts may be the greatest; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to conserving fish and wildlife for its own sake as well as for the legitimate enjoyment and use by all honest citizens; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona hereby urges state governments, the Congress of the United States and the President to create and approve additional funding that substantially increases the financial and personnel resources of the USFWS enforcement division and of state wildlife enforcement divisions (without affecting funding of other programs); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that state legislatures and the Congress of the United States enact legislation which includes strict mandatory sentencing guidelines and harsher penalties for violation of fish and wildlife laws, sufficient to actually discourage and reduce illegal activities.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1997/04/environmental-factors-belong-in-the-decision-mix-of-private-sector-lender-and-investors/	<p>Environmental Factors belong in the Decision Mix of Private Sector Lender and Investors</p>	<p>Environmental Factors belong in the Decision Mix of Private Sector Lender and Investors National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1997 Resolutions Number: 1997-06 WHEREAS, the total amount of development funding from all industrialized nations and the multilateral development banks (MDBs) has remained relatively stagnant over the past 15 years, having around \$55 to \$60 billion dollars per year; and WHEREAS, the dollar amount of investments and loans in developing countries and the former Soviet bloc by the private sector of the financial services industry which was minimal during the “debt crisis” of the 1980s, but it has grown during the 1990s so that it now overshadows the official development funds generated by government agencies and MDBs, rising to over \$170 billion in 1995; and WHEREAS, the level of investment in developing and transitional economies by private sector lenders and investors is expected to grow between 10% and 15% over the next five years, while the official funds are expected to stall; and WHEREAS, some observers believe that much of this investment, whether planned for the purpose or not, is evading stronger environmental regulation and enforcement in the industrialized countries; and WHEREAS, the kinds of investments being financed span the full gamut of large scale industry, including mining, timber and other resource extraction, manufacturing, transportation, energy production and chemical processing; and WHEREAS, the environmental impacts of such loans and investments will vary depending upon the types of projects financed and where they are sited, the quality of pre-construction environmental analysis, the care devoted to design and implementation, the degree to which the mitigation measures are carried out, and environmental laws are enforced, and the level of informed local public participation; but many examples of current projects reveal a potential for increased adverse impacts on indigenous and local peoples, to native fish and wildlife populations, forests, coastal and other wetlands, fresh water and many other crucial natural systems; and WHEREAS, undiagnosed and disregarded environmental impacts may threaten the economic viability of projects and other investments, and thus environmental risks should be taken into account, along with all economic and political risks, in the decision making processes of financial institutions; and WHEREAS, on the other hand, there are new opportunities for investments in clean water and sanitation, renewable energy and conservation, pollution reduction technologies and sustainable harvested forest, fish, wildlife, and agricultural products, which are economically profitable as well as environmentally sound; and WHEREAS, since 1983 the National Wildlife Federation has promoted reforms in the lending decisions of the MDBs, especially to ensure that they include analysis of all environmental factors and mitigation of impacts, and to increase the effective participation of local people affected by such loans; and WHEREAS, the same rationale that made it imperative for the MDBs to incorporate environmental factors into their lending decisions also applies to the private sector lenders and investors; and WHEREAS, although decisions on the direction of industrial development and how to handle the resulting environmental impacts are ultimately the responsibility of the governments of each country, nevertheless, the influence on small economies of major investors and lenders, whether foreign or domestic, is persuasive, and this influence can be exercised either to promote more effective environmental management or to impede it; and WHEREAS, the integration of selected environmental issues into the credit decision making process is becoming standard practice at only a handful of private sector financial institutions anywhere in the world, but many of the resources most important to National Wildlife Federation, such as wetlands and endangered species, are still excluded from such consideration; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled April 3-6, 1997 in Tucson, Arizona, hereby calls upon private lenders and investors operating in developing and transitional economies to integrate environmental issues into their core financial decision making processes, including risk ratings; to ensure that environmental impact assessments and other needed studies are prepared and used in such processes and during implementation; and to monitor compliance with local and relevant international environmental laws and regulations by their borrowers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the MDBs to ensure that whenever they co-invest in or provide political risk insurance to private sector projects, the same policies, procedures and other environmental practices will apply to the private sector projects as would apply to their direct loans to governments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon private sector lenders and investors to examine their portfolios and to devote more financial resources to environmentally sound investments and loans.</p>
	<p>1996</p>	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/interpretation-of-fish-and-wildlife-laws/	<p>Interpretation of Fish and Wildlife Laws</p>	<p>Interpretation of Fish and Wildlife Laws National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-13 WHEREAS, the strong enforcement of fish and wildlife laws is an essential component of fish and wildlife conservation; and WHEREAS, the complexity of fish and wildlife laws and the involvement of many agencies in fish and wildlife enforcement can lead to misunderstanding and difficulty for the law-abiding sportspersons to comply with; and WHEREAS, the joint management and enforcement of migratory birds by both federal and state agencies increases this complexity even more; and WHEREAS, sportspersons may be abandoning hunting and fishing activities for fear of unwittingly violating fish and wildlife laws or policy; and WHEREAS, the public has the right to expect that fish and wildlife regulations will be unambiguous, relatively easy to interpret, and applied consistently in all areas of the country; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, urges federal and state agencies charged with the responsibility for conserving, managing, and protecting fish and wildlife resources to develop clear, concise, easily interpreted and uniformly enforceable fish and wildlife regulations within their respective jurisdictions.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/the-congressional-conservation-caucus/	<p>The Congressional Conservation Caucus</p>	<p>The Congressional Conservation Caucus National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-06 WHEREAS, the United States Congress has, for over a hundred years, demonstrated a commitment to conservation, beginning with the designation of Yellowstone as a national park, and continuing through the years with the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, Federal Aid in Fisheries Restoration Act, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and other legislation; and WHEREAS, effective conservation laws are essential for providing a healthy, clean, and safe environment which is the foundation for a productive and prosperous economy; and WHEREAS, special interest groups are pressuring Congress to repeal this proud heritage which has brought the United States tremendous wildlife resources, a world-renowned set of national land conservation systems, cleaner air, and cleaner water; and WHEREAS, national polls show consistent strong public support for conservation; and WHEREAS, existing caucuses do not adequately address nor consistently support the best interests of hunters, anglers, outdoor enthusiasts, and other conservationists who want a stronger voice in Congress; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting</p>

		<p>assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, urges Congress to continue the historical legacy of environmental protection by strengthening, not weakening, environmental laws; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges members of Congress to create a bipartisan "Congressional Conservation Caucus," which would pursue the protection, enhancement, and sustainability of the natural resources integral to the conservation of wildlife and wild places for the people of the nation including hunters, anglers, and other conservationists for whom these values matter so much.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/salmon-steelhead-and-dams-in-the-pacific-northwest/	<p>Salmon, Steelhead, and Dams in the Pacific Northwest</p>	<p>Salmon, Steelhead, and Dams in the Pacific Northwest National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-03 WHEREAS, less than one percent of historic wild salmon and steelhead returned to the Columbia Basin in 1995; and WHEREAS, wild salmon and steelhead are in danger of extinction in the Columbia Basin primarily because of the existence of dams on the lower Snake and Columbia Rivers; and WHEREAS, nearly all scientists and biologists agree that among the eight dams that do the most damage, the four lower Snake River dams in southeast Washington state and John Day dam in Oregon on the Columbia River are the leading causes of mortality among juvenile salmon and steelhead migrating to the ocean; that these dams have turned the Snake and Columbia Rivers into a series of lakes, greatly slowing the water flow and raising the water temperature; and that a very high proportion of these migrating fish die from disease, predators and deadly turbines every year trying to make it to the Pacific Ocean; and WHEREAS, the four lower Snake River dams provide no flood control; and WHEREAS, the four lower Snake River dams provide irrigation water for only 14 irrigators who together irrigate a total of only 35,000 acres; and WHEREAS, barging companies and shippers contribute nothing to the operation and maintenance of the four lower Snake River dams; and WHEREAS, barging companies and shippers contribute nothing to the dredging needs of the four reservoirs behind the four lower Snake River dams and the Columbia River navigation system; and WHEREAS, the total savings for all shippers is only approximately \$20 million annually to transport goods via the waterway as opposed to transporting goods via rail, and yet it is this benefit which has resulted in the near extinction of Snake River salmon and the tremendous decline in Snake River steelhead; and WHEREAS, a restored salmon and steelhead fishery in Idaho and the Pacific Northwest would be worth well over \$400 million annually to communities throughout the region; and WHEREAS, restoration of Snake River salmon and steelhead is biologically necessary, technically feasible, and economically beneficial to the Pacific Northwest and to the citizens of the United States; and WHEREAS, any credible plan must accomplish the goal of restoration with the greatest possible certainty in the shortest span of time; and WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers, in an effort to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and improve migration conditions for Columbia Basin juvenile salmon and steelhead, is currently examining as one potential alternative the possibility of a year-round natural river option for the Lower Snake River reservoirs which includes bypassing the existing Corps of Engineers dams named Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and Ice Harbor located between Lewiston, Idaho and Pasco, Washington; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, supports a thorough economic examination of the subsidies, costs and benefits of the four lower Snake River dams and the Port of Lewiston, Idaho; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a thorough examination of the decommissioning of the four lower Snake River dams in southeast Washington state named Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and Ice Harbor, in order to re-establish Snake River salmon and steelhead in the shortest possible time at the least possible cost to taxpayers of the U.S. and ratepayers of the Bonneville Power Administration.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/population-and-the-environment-2/	<p>Population and the Environment</p>	<p>Population and the Environment National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-10 WHEREAS, failure to stabilize the Earth's human population at reasonable and sustainable levels will have dangerous consequences for people, wildlife and our natural resources; and WHEREAS, "The earth is finite. Its ability to absorb wastes and destructive effluent is finite. Its ability to provide food and energy is finite. Its ability to provide for growing numbers of people is finite"1; and WHEREAS, the world's population is expected to increase from its current level of 5.8 billion to nearly ten billion in the year 2050, and to double before the end of the next century, even if the average family size continues to decline at the same rapid rate that it has done in recent decades; and WHEREAS, the policies and technologies needed to stabilize the human population are well understood, and where applied have been extraordinarily successful; and WHEREAS, policy interventions needed for stabilizing human population are also desirable for other reasons. Examples of policies are: provision of voluntary family planning services and information; ensuring that girls get as many years of schooling as boys; ensuring that women have the same access to economic opportunity as men; and WHEREAS, in 1994 the United States agreed to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held to address international action affecting sustainable development, including population, environmental preservation and overconsumption of natural resources, which Programme calls for gradually increasing U.S. contributions to reach a total of 1.8 billion dollars per annum by the year 2000 for population programs in the developing world, and which represents a total of less than seven dollars per U.S. citizen2 in the year 2000, but would benefit the United States environmentally, economically and politically; and WHEREAS, the U.S., which gives less development assistance per person than a list of twenty industrialized countries, including Portugal, Spain and Ireland has this year elected to reduce its assistance budget by more than a third; and WHEREAS, there are legislative proposals that would eliminate the U.S. Agency for International Development, the government agency charged with delivering long-term assistance for environmental protection and human development, including population assistance overseas; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, hereby calls on all political parties in this election year to affirm their support for effective, humane policies and programs to stabilize global population by the end of the next century at the lowest feasible level; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on all parties to devise and implement a plan for meeting the internationally agreed targets for funding voluntary family planning services provisions, allied education, research and health care in the developing world. Excerpted from the World Scientists' Warning to Humanity, April 1993, a statement signed by over 1670 scientists, including 104 Nobel Laureates in the sciences. Sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists. This figure is calculated based on population estimates from the Population Reference Bureau. U.S. population in 1995 is estimated at 263.2 million. In the year 2010 it is projected to rise to 300.4 million. This translates to an annual average increment of 2.48 million in the intervening fifteen years, which would have the population in the year 2000 at about 275 million.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/shooting-range-protection/	Shooting Range Protection	<p>Shooting Range Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-09 WHEREAS, many of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) affiliates maintain non-governmental shooting ranges throughout the United States; and WHEREAS, the NWF believes that ethical and safe hunting requires practice at ranges to develop proficiency with firearms and bow; that shooting sports are a valid family outdoor recreational activity; and further recognizes the importance these ranges serve as a training area for the state and local police agencies; and that they provide other important public services; and WHEREAS, well-managed, safe and legal shooting ranges serve natural resource conservation by reducing indiscriminate shooting practices and the use of areas that are not managed, which can be unsafe and spread lead and debris through the environment; and WHEREAS, the problems chronically plaguing shooting ranges are due to increased residential development in rural areas which are virtually the same as the problems that led many state legislatures to pass "The Right To Farm Act"; and WHEREAS, many shooting ranges have been in existence for decades and should have an inherent right to function as would any other lawful, legitimate business in spite of residential encroachments; and WHEREAS, in 1994 the State of Michigan passed a model shooting range protection act; and WHEREAS, this Range Protection Act protects sport shooting ranges if the range conforms to recognized operation practices as described by the National Rifle Association through its published and comprehensive range policies; and WHEREAS, the Range Protection Act allows a range that was not in violation of existing law when it was built, to continue to operate even if the operation does not conform to new or amended ordinances; and WHEREAS, the Range Protection Act states that each person participating in sport shooting at a range conforming to accepted practices accepts the obvious and inherent risk associated with the sport; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, encourages appropriate state legislation protecting sport shooting ranges.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/virgin-islands-public-land-protection-and-management/	Virgin Islands Public Land Protection and Management	<p>Virgin Islands Public Land Protection and Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-07 WHEREAS, the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands has asked the federal government to transfer ownership to the Territory of a significant portion of federal lands within the Territory, including undeveloped and environmentally sensitive lands; and WHEREAS, the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands presently possesses significant holdings of environmentally sensitive lands that it purchased or acquired for preservation, park or recreation purposes in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s; and WHEREAS, the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands is in the midst of a severe fiscal crisis; and WHEREAS, the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands has never provided funding for stewardship of the environmentally sensitive lands it presently owns; and WHEREAS, the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands does not presently have the resources or personnel to provide proper stewardship for its existing land holdings; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation considers it imperative that environmentally sensitive lands be properly maintained; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that proper stewardship of land requires a significant, long-term commitment of financial and personnel resources; and WHEREAS, the Government of the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands proposes to seek transfer of certain federally-owned lands to the U.S. Virgin Islands to add to the inventory of environmentally-sensitive lands under the jurisdiction of the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands; and WHEREAS, such a transfer is inconsistent with the ability of the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands properly to manage or protect such additional lands; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, expresses its opposition to any transfer of federally-owned lands to the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the federal government to encourage the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands to establish a Comprehensive Land Protection and Management Plan for all current Territory-owned lands and establish a dedicated source of funding for implementation of such a plan to ensure appropriate stewardship of existing environmentally-sensitive lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation believes that it is important that local citizens participate in the development of any Comprehensive Land Protection and Management Plan for such lands and therefore calls for public hearings and input in development and approval of any such plan.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/the-atmosphere-as-a-source-of-water-pollution/	The Atmosphere as a Source of Water Pollution	<p>The Atmosphere as a Source of Water Pollution National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-02 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound and coastal areas are precious natural and economic resources and are singled out for protection from pollution under the "Great Waters" provisions of the U.S. 1990 Clean Air Act; and WHEREAS, poisonous pollutants and nutrients are put into the air by power plants, waste incinerators, factories, farms, motor vehicles and other sources. These pollutants fall from the sky in rain, snow and dust that contaminate lakes, rivers and marine waters; and WHEREAS, over-enrichment from nitrogen compounds is a serious problem in Chesapeake Bay with atmospheric deposition contributing as much as 40% of the nitrogen compounds entering the Bay. Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from the Chesapeake Bay airshed alone account for nearly 80% of the human-caused nitrogen deposited in the bay watershed; and WHEREAS, the Chesapeake Bay Program has established a goal for reduction of nitrogen compounds and other nutrients by 40% by the year 2000 from 1985 baseline levels. This goal cannot be reached unless atmospheric pollution is controlled; and WHEREAS, the health of the Great Lakes and the people, fish and wildlife that depend on them are threatened by toxic pollutants such as PCBs, mercury, lead and dioxins. These pollutants have been shown to cause birth defects, reproductive failures, cancer and other diseases; and WHEREAS, the single largest source of these pollutants in the Great Lakes is atmospheric deposition. In Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan 95% of the lead and at least 60% of the PCBs enter these lakes from the atmosphere. In Lake Superior, 90% of the mercury enters from the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, air emissions of mercury are of special concern throughout the United States. Health authorities in at least 40 states have issued fish consumption advisories because of bioaccumulation of mercury. Statewide advisories are in effect for mercury in Maine, Michigan and New Jersey. Mercury advisories are in effect in Lake Champlain and hundreds of lakes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ontario; and WHEREAS, the atmosphere is the primary pathway for mercury contamination of North American waterways. Combustion sources — coal burning utilities and waste incinerators —account for 85% of the human-caused sources of mercury. Coal burning utilities release an estimated 48 tons of mercury in the atmosphere each year; and WHEREAS, these emissions can be reduced by pollution prevention, reducing the use of mercury-bearing products and energy conservation. New federal regulations will reduce the mercury emitted from incinerators. Mercury emissions from utilities can be reduced by 50-90% with pollution prevention and affordable technology that would increase costs by less than 5%; and WHEREAS, the "Great Waters" provision of the 1990 amendments to the U.S. Clean Air Act (Section 112 (m)) requires EPA to propose measures, including new regulations, by November 15, 1995 to ensure that the Great Waters and the health of people, fish and wildlife dependent on them are protected. Other provisions of the Act (Section 112 (n)) require EPA to assess and propose solutions to the health risks caused by mercury emissions from power plants, waste incinerators and other sources; and</p>

		<p>WHEREAS, this problem has global implications since many pesticides such as DDT, which have been banned in the United States because they cause cancer and can disrupt the endocrine system of exposed people and wildlife, continue to be used throughout the world and contaminate the U.S. and global environment through long-range transport in the atmosphere. Some human subpopulations are far more susceptible to health effects from atmospheric sources of mercury, dioxins and PCBs. The Inuit of Arctic Quebec have very high levels of PCBs in their blood from eating seals and whales. Inuit children have immune problems and higher than average rates of disease. In Wisconsin, many adult Native Americans have elevated blood levels of mercury that can lead to developmental problems in their offspring; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, calls upon state, federal and regional government agencies to: Develop air pollution prevention and control measures, including, where necessary, new regulations under the “Great Waters” provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act. These measures must result in reduced amounts of nitrogen compounds falling into the Chesapeake Bay and reduced amounts of mercury, PCBs, dioxins, lead, pesticides and other pollutants reaching the Great Lakes and the other Great Waters. The amount of pollutant reduction required by these measures should be sufficient to ensure that water quality standards are achieved and that adverse impacts on health and the environment are prevented. Break down barriers that separate air and water pollution protection programs of government. The U.S. EPA should work with the Great Lakes states to ensure that water quality standards adopted under the U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative are used to trigger air pollution prevention and control measures; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. EPA to use its Clean Air Act and other authorities to develop an action plan, including a nationwide goal and time lines, to reduce atmospheric mercury deposition by 90% by the year 2005. This plan should include specific measures to reduce mercury from burning of coal. This plan should emphasize energy conservation and pollution prevention measures such as conversion from coal burning to wind, solar, and natural gas. This plan should include waste management programs to reduce or eliminate mercury-containing products from municipal waste prior to incineration. The plan should include stack controls requiring power companies to meet reduced mercury emission limits.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/environmental-and-human-rights-abuses-in-nigeria/	<p>Environmental and Human Rights Abuses in Nigeria</p>	<p>Environmental and Human Rights Abuses in Nigeria National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-11 WHEREAS, multinational oil companies, particularly the Shell Petroleum Development Company, have been pumping oil in Nigeria since 1958 (with Shell and Chevron alone having extracted \$30 billion worth of oil) while the local people until recently received no royalties or other compensation; and WHEREAS, the people of the Ogoni region of Nigeria live in a small area of the Niger River Delta atop an estimated 90 percent of Nigeria’s oil reserves; and WHEREAS, persistent leaks (which have often been ignored for months and not repaired even when they are reported, as in the case of the Shell Korokoro flow station number 5, where an oil leak continued for 5 months after it was detected) and spills of oil have polluted the land, rivers and groundwater of the Niger River Delta, ruining both the fields and fisheries of the Ogoni region; and WHEREAS, more than 1,100 million standard cubic feet (scf) of natural gas, often contaminated with oil, is burned off or “flared” each day, causing acid rain, crop destruction, and a thick smoke that deposits soot on villages, and contributes to global warming; and WHEREAS, as a consequence of the decades of pollution, the people of this region have suffered reduced crop harvests, reduced fish catches, contamination of their drinking water, and damage to their health — particularly respiratory diseases; and WHEREAS, on November 10, 1995 after what Human Rights Watch Africa has called “a blatantly unfair trial” without appeals, in a specially-constituted military court, the renowned environmentalist Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Nigerian environmental protesters were executed by the ruling military junta, for opposing the exploitation of the people of the Ogoni region and the pollution of their land and traditional fishing grounds; and WHEREAS, in addition, nineteen other Nigerian activists are being held under threat of a similar trial without procedural safeguards by the military government for similarly protesting the exploitation of the Ogoni area, and other leaders are in hiding; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida: calls upon President Clinton to request Shell Petroleum Development Corporation and all other companies extracting oil in the Niger River Delta to use their influence to urge the military leaders of Nigeria to free the 19 environmental activists they are holding, or at least to postpone the trial and modify the trial’s conditions, including ensuring basic procedural safeguards; and calls upon the Shell Petroleum Development Corporation and all other companies extracting oil in the Niger River Delta: to seek professional mediation assistance to enter into dialogue with the people of the Ogoni region on the subjects of restoration of farmland and fisheries, and appropriate compensation for past damages; to establish non-profit organizations to provide improved education and health care for the betterment of the local communities in the vicinity of their operations; and not to resume operations in the Niger River Delta until these matters are settled; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation hereby calls upon President Clinton to review U.S. policy toward Nigeria in light of the effectiveness of the above, and to consider international sanctions against Nigeria as necessary; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation believes that responsible corporate economic activities will encourage basic democratic values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation declares its belief that the rights of free speech, assembly, petition and fair trial underlie the attainment of sustainable development, and should be ensured for all environmental advocates, and reaffirms its commitment to this fundamental principle of democracy.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/resolution-for-the-encouragement-of-citizens-commission-authority-over-state-and-wildlife-resources/	Resolution for the Encouragement of Citizens' Commission Authority Over State and Wildlife Resources	Resolution for the Encouragement of Citizens' Commission Authority Over State and Wildlife Resources National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-14 WHEREAS, radical, and often temporary, shifts in state political leadership can lead to changes in wildlife policies, based on politics rather than sound professional wildlife management; and WHEREAS, these changes or policies, even if temporary, can lead to rapid, and possibly irreparable, damage to wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, commercial and recreational interests may both be concerned with the same wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, we believe that all wildlife resources should be managed by broad and stable citizen representation and by wildlife professionals rather than by special political interests or political staff appointees; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, votes to encourage all states (not currently doing so) to implement a citizen's fish & wildlife commission structure to manage all wildlife resources for sustainability, recreational use and commercial harvest (where appropriate); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the commission be composed of broad-based volunteer representatives appointed to overlapping 4-6 year terms by the Governor of the state; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the commission be comprised of a balance of eligible persons representing interest groups such as sport fishers, commercial users of wildlife, hunters, private landowners, and environmentalists; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the commission be responsible and authorized to appoint the Director(s) of the State Department of Fish & Wildlife, to approve all commission staff personnel and to approve all budgets for the department(s) of fish and wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/resolution-to-protect-and-preserve-the-hanford-reach-area-of-the-columbia-river-basin/	Resolution to Protect and Preserve the Hanford Reach Area of the Columbia River Basin	Resolution to Protect and Preserve the Hanford Reach Area of the Columbia River Basin National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-05 WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Energy's property along the only remaining free-flowing portion of the Columbia River known as the Hanford Reach consists of 90,000 acres of some of the best shrub-steppe habitat remaining in Washington State; and WHEREAS, the fifty-one miles of the Columbia River comprising the Hanford Reach is home to one of the only naturally spawning runs of endangered fall Chinook salmon remaining in the entire Columbia River Basin; and WHEREAS, the riverine habitat of the Hanford Reach and adjoining native grasslands and sagebrush steppe of the Wahluke Slope have been preserved inadvertently only by being part of the Hanford Site, or by restrictions on development imposed to protect the security of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation; and WHEREAS, with the close of the Cold War, the Hanford Reach and Wahluke Slope are no longer needed as a security and safety buffer zone; and WHEREAS, under normal federal disposition procedures, the Department of Energy will either sell or transfer its holding to another agency or the public; and WHEREAS, local interests are pressuring local and federal government to open the river to destination resort development and to convert adjacent lands to irrigated agriculture; and WHEREAS, the Yakima Indian Nations, confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Nez Perce Tribe will recover treaty rights to fish on ceded lands including the Hanford Reach (until recently, access had been limited due to safety and security reasons); and WHEREAS, recent polls have shown that a majority of local residents favor preservation of the Reach for fish, wildlife and recreation; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service completed a six-year study in 1994 and recommends designating the Reach as a Recreational Wild and Scenic River and the Wahluke Slope a National Wildlife Refuge; and WHEREAS, designating the Reach as a recreational river is the least restrictive designation under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and would allow motorized boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, and wildlife observation to continue; and WHEREAS, if the shoreline of the Reach is sold to private business, these areas could be closed permanently to the public or could be severely damaged; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, calls upon Congress to designate the portion of the Columbia River known as the Hanford Reach as a Wild and Scenic River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to designate a new National Wildlife Refuge in the region within the Hanford Reach and known as the Wahluke Slope, to include all currently administered Federal Lands, all river islands, lands within 1/4 mile of the river on both banks within the Reach and all lands currently within the Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge; and (if appropriate) Wahluke State Wildlife Recreation Area.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/management-of-wild-bison-and-elk-within-the-greater-yellowstone-ecosystem-brucellosis-in-wild-ungulates/	Management of Wild Bison and Elk within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem: Brucellosis in Wild Ungulates	Management of Wild Bison and Elk within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem: Brucellosis in Wild Ungulates National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-08 WHEREAS, both wild bison and wild elk in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) are natural resources of national significance; and WHEREAS, the GYE is comprised of unique areas in northwest Wyoming, northeast Idaho, and southern Montana; and WHEREAS, federal and state attempts to cooperatively manage wild bison and elk herds in the GYE need improvement; and WHEREAS, both wild bison and wild elk in the GYE have a variable rate of infection for brucellosis and that any public policy relating to brucellosis in wildlife must address both bison and elk; and WHEREAS, it is generally accepted that wild ungulates originally contracted brucellosis from domestic cattle in the nineteenth century; and WHEREAS, it is generally accepted that the risk of transmission of brucellosis from wild ungulates to domestic cattle on the range is extremely low and actual transmission of brucellosis from wildlife to domestic livestock in the wild has never been documented; and WHEREAS, all previous efforts to eradicate brucellosis in wildlife within the GYE, through test and slaughter programs, have proven unsuccessful and the eradication of brucellosis in wildlife is not a realistic goal; and WHEREAS, a test and slaughter program may reduce genetic diversity in GYE bison and elk herds; and WHEREAS, winter feed grounds within the GYE harbor and spread brucellosis among wild ungulates, particularly elk; and WHEREAS, the Federal Animal-Plant Health Inspection Service has a stated goal to eradicate brucellosis by the end of 1998 nationwide, which implies eradication in the bison and elk of the GYE; and WHEREAS, brucellosis is not currently a public health hazard in the GYE; and WHEREAS, vaccination for brucellosis of all domestic cattle in the GYE is presently not required by law; and WHEREAS, grazing practices of domestic cattle on public land in the GYE often and unnecessarily place domestic cattle in proximity to wild bison and elk during the calving of wild ungulates; and WHEREAS, there is a need to establish a Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Bison Management Plan (GYEBMP) that 1) includes sound biological principles, complete with herd size and harvest objectives; 2) includes a solution that addresses the groomed snowmobile trails that are unnatural corridors by which the bison leave Yellowstone National Park; and 3) addresses the inappropriate utilization of artificial hindrances that disrupt natural migration patterns such as, but not limited to, fences and cattle guards or hazing wild bison within or across political boundaries separating jurisdictionally different tracts of public lands; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT

		RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, supports free-ranging wild bison and elk herds in the GYE, both within Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, as well as on adjacent public lands outside the park; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a GYEBMP, based on sound wildlife management principles, that will utilize regulated harvest and fair chase public hunts, outside of the national parks, as tools to perpetuate healthy sustainable wild bison herds within the GYE; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation also supports and encourages national and state cooperative efforts and policies that emphasize habitat enhancement, protection and/or acquisition to perpetuate healthy, sustainable populations of wild bison and elk within the GYE.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/environmental-quality-in-1996/	Environmental Quality in 1996	Environmental Quality in 1996 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-01 WHEREAS, this year marks the 60th Anniversary of the National Wildlife Federation—whose members have long been committed to the conservation and good stewardship of natural resources, to the protection of wildlife habitat and to preserving and enhancing public health and the environment; and WHEREAS, significant progress has been made towards these goals during the last 25 years through passage and implementation of major federal environmental laws such as the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Clean Air Act; and WHEREAS, much still remains to be done to conserve natural resources and to ensure clean air, water, and land for humans and wildlife in our country; and Clean Water Act WHEREAS, although significant progress has been made in cleaning up our nation’s waters under the Clean Water Act with over one billion pounds of toxics and over 900 million tons of untreated sewage no longer discharged annually into our waters, about one third of our waters are still not safe for fishing and swimming; and WHEREAS, historically the lower 48 states have lost over one half of their original wetlands, and we continue to lose tens of thousands of acres of wetlands annually; and WHEREAS, wetlands act as natural and very effective filters to protect both surface and ground water from polluted runoff, provide critical habitat to many threatened and endangered species, help control flooding and provide billions of dollars to our economy from commercial fishing and recreation; and Endangered Species Act WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act has helped to prevent the extinction of hundreds of threatened and endangered species, yet approximately 940 species are currently listed and remain in need of protection under the Act and over 500 additional species await listing and are being denied protection due to the current Congressional listing moratorium; and Safe Drinking Water Act WHEREAS, our country has one of the world’s safest drinking water supplies due in large part to the Safe Drinking Water Act, yet experts in infectious and parasitic disease with the Centers for Disease Control estimate that 940,000 people are sickened and 900 die from contaminated tap water in the U.S. each year; and Clean Air Act WHEREAS, the air in our most polluted cities is dramatically improved since the enactment of the Clean Air Act and lead from auto emissions has been virtually eliminated from our air, yet many areas of the country still do not meet the Act’s health-based standards for many pollutants and over 1.6 billion pounds of toxics, such as ammonia, toluene, chlorinated organic compounds, and mercury are still discharged into our air every year; and WHEREAS, some members of the 104th Congress have proposed bills to reauthorize these laws, in independent “takings” and “risk assessment” bills, as well as budget and appropriations bills, all of which would effectively roll back and repeal these laws, seriously undermine programs to implement them, and reverse the progress we have made in this country in protecting public health, wildlife habitat and our environment; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, reaffirms its commitment to the conservation of our nation’s natural heritage and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations and for the wildlife with whom we share this Earth; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF supports proposals to improve, enhance and strengthen our current environmental and natural resources conservation laws and the programs to implement them to deal with the serious remaining environmental and natural resource conservation problems in an effective and cost-efficient manner; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF opposes extremist proposals to roll back and repeal our current environmental and natural resource conservation laws and similar extremist proposals to undermine effective implementation of these laws by underfunding programs to implement them, and that NWF urges the President and Congress to reject any and all such attempts and to adequately fund environmental and natural resource conservation programs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/management-of-furbearers/	Management of Furbearers	Management of Furbearers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-12 WHEREAS, this Nation has a valuable furbearer resource and trapping is an economic asset, socially acceptable, and has cultural and historical values for trappers, farmers, landowners and Native Americans; and WHEREAS, trapping is used to harvest surpluses of wild animals for their pelts and food values and to control overpopulation and control diseases; and WHEREAS, trapping is closely regulated by the appropriate state and federal wildlife agencies; and WHEREAS, trapper education programs, conducted by trained volunteer instructors, have been offered in the United States since the early 1970’s, with some states requiring program completion prior to trapping; and WHEREAS, trapping is a tool of scientific wildlife management for the purpose of preserving habitat, protecting wildlife and to help protect endangered species, and reducing animal populations that endanger public health and safety, causing severe economic hardship, property damage, and/or predation upon domestic animals; and WHEREAS, the use of modern scientifically developed restraining devices is an effective and practical tool for capturing certain species while allowing the catch and release of individual animals in order to monitor population and health status; and WHEREAS, there is an effort to restrict scientific wildlife management by eliminating trapping and modern scientifically developed restraining devices; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, strongly supports regulated trapping as a safe, efficient, and practical means of taking certain species of furbearers and includes the use of modern scientifically developed restraining devices as an important harvesting method; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization feels it is essential that the trapping industry continue to develop and adopt methods which make animal welfare the priority in accordance with modern technology; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the established methods for trapping not be restricted due to emotion or the disregard for scientific and biological data.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1996/04/water-resource-management/	Water Resources Management	Water Resources Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1996 Resolutions Number: 1996-04 WHEREAS, water is essential for all life, and the water necessary to sustain life is a limited resource upon which our nation's economic, social, and environmental well-being depend; and WHEREAS, water management is a complex science that demands high levels of interdisciplinary coordination and professional expertise; and WHEREAS, development and management of water resources is fragmented at the Federal level among a number of Departments and agencies that have continually exhibited difficulty in providing for appropriate levels of coordination in water resource problem-solving, and which has in many instances resulted in significant and unnecessary damage to fish and wildlife resources and declines in environmental quality; and WHEREAS, the functions to be served by water resources development and management have also been dispersed, fragmented, and made overlapping among Federal agencies, often without coordinated policies, goals, or procedures; and WHEREAS, the justification is largely lacking for continued Federal assumption of certain water resources functions, such as the Army Corps of Engineers flood control program, which has demonstrably undercut efforts by state and local governments and other federal agencies to control flood damages through non-structural and less environmentally harmful means, and where through time the nature of projects has changed to projects that provide mostly local benefits, and are of mostly local size and scale; and WHEREAS, there is need for the U.S. Congress to improve how we monitor, preserve, and manage our nation's valuable water resources; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 1-3, 1996 in West Palm Beach, Florida, supports and proposes that the U.S. Congress direct the President to study the economic efficiencies and the environmental and policymaking improvements that could be accomplished through consolidation within the Department of the Interior of the civil functions of the federal water development agencies, including the potential transfer of such civil functions from the Department of the Army.
	1995	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/conservation-priorities-for-the-1995-farm-bill/	Conservation Priorities for the 1995 Farm Bill	Conservation Priorities for the 1995 Farm Bill National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-02 WHEREAS, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act (Farm Bill) is scheduled for reauthorization in 1995; and WHEREAS, the 1995 Farm Bill will have an enormous impact on the quality of our Nation's soil and water resources, abundance and quality of fish and wildlife habitat, and health and safety of food products; and WHEREAS, the 1995 Farm Bill should recognize that America's farmers are among the world's most productive and agricultural policy has brought great environmental impacts; and WHEREAS, responsible stewardship of our Nation's farmlands should be the priority of the 1995 Farm Bill; and WHEREAS, the 1995 Farm Bill should encourage sound farming practices and ensure healthy farms and healthy foods; and WHEREAS, the 1995 Farm Bill should encourage responsible use of pesticides and fertilizers, protect the Nation's drinking water, curtail polluted agricultural run-off, improve food safety, and conserve wildlife and endangered species habitats; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., supports a 1995 Farm Bill consisting of four primary policy objectives: Retain and improve existing Farm Bill conservation provisions and titles, including the Conservation Reserve Program and Wetlands Reserve Program, Swampbuster and Sodbuster; Advance environmentally sound farming by strengthening broad-based conservation and stewardship incentive programs to replace existing subsidy payments; Provide special incentives to family farmers and those now excluded from farm programs to enhance the use of environmentally sound farming practices; Continue to support a water quality incentive program whereby participating farmers adopt site-specific management plans to protect water quality; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the Administration to include these four conservation policy objectives in the reauthorized 1995 Farm Bill.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/pacific-northwest-wild-salmon-and-steelhead/	Pacific Northwest Wild Salmon and Steelhead	Pacific Northwest Wild Salmon and Steelhead National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-03 WHEREAS, wild salmon and steelhead of the Pacific Northwest are the lifeblood of healthful watersheds and the culture of Indian tribes, as well as an important part of the American sports and commercial fishing industries; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has resolved for two decades to advocate the recovery and protection of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia, Snake, Sacramento, Klamath, and other Western river basins; and WHEREAS, 106 stocks of salmon and steelhead are extinct; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Committee of the American Fisheries Society has identified 214 stocks of salmon and steelhead in the Pacific Northwest that are at or have surpassed the biological threshold for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); and WHEREAS, the National Marine Fisheries Service has listed under the ESA three species of salmon in Idaho and one species of salmon in California, and has proposed for listing or is conducting status reviews of several other species of salmon and steelhead; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is a co-petitioner on many petitions to list salmon and steelhead under the ESA; WHEREAS, state and federal fisheries agencies face severe difficulties politically and financially to establish or maintain programs that will adequately recover wild salmon and steelhead; and WHEREAS, salmon and steelhead form a vital economic base of many communities throughout the region and net the economy roughly 60,000 jobs and \$1 billion annually in income; and WHEREAS, increases in the cost of power to save endangered salmon from extinction are estimated to be \$1.20 to \$2.00 a month per ratepayer, which is within the amount surveyed ratepayers are willing to pay to restore salmon runs; and WHEREAS, the vigorous effort of grassroots, state, and national conservation groups are essential to ensure that wild salmon and steelhead remain a viable part of the region's anadromous fish-related recreation, culture, and commerce; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., hereby strengthens its legal, political, and grassroots efforts to recover wild salmon and steelhead; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes federal legislative proposals that would inhibit protecting endangered species, such as moratoria on listings, status reviews, and the designation of critical habitat; or defunding, deauthorizing, or rescinding ESA appropriations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports, as a minimum, the Northwest Power Planning Council's regional Salmon Recovery Plan, which provides for, among other things, drawdowns of lower Snake River Dams, augmented flows, a halt to transporting juvenile salmon by barge, more involvement of regional fish managers in determining fish migration needs, and the operation of the John Day Dam at a minimum operating pool when salmon migrate in the spring and summer.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/partners-in-flight/	Partners in Flight	<p>Partners in Flight National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-10 WHEREAS, many species of breeding birds in North America have experienced consistent population declines during the last 25 years according to results from the Breeding Bird Survey, Breeding Bird Census plots, and independent studies; and WHEREAS, population declines have been especially alarming among neotropical migratory birds, those birds that nest in North America and migrate to the neotropics from October through March; and WHEREAS, population declines are suspected because of widespread habitat loss and degradation on nesting and wintering grounds, as well as loss of important migration stopover habitats; and WHEREAS, Partners in Flight-Aves de las Americas, the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Program, was launched with an initial meeting in 1990, and included the National Wildlife Federation as a co-sponsor; and WHEREAS, the Partners in Flight initiative is a voluntary and cooperative based program that has consistently developed successful partnerships among federal, state and local governments, universities, non-government organizations, the forest products industry, and others for the benefit of bird conservation; and WHEREAS, the Partners in Flight initiative has made significant progress in developing strategies for inventory and monitoring of bird populations, research, information and education, management and international cooperative projects; and WHEREAS, the positive response and active participation in the Partners in Flight initiative from natural resource managers has been tremendous; and WHEREAS, state wildlife agencies are developing a leadership role for implementing management strategies for breeding bird populations that are consistent with traditional land management objectives; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., actively and fully supports the Partners in Flight initiative.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/protecting-alaskas-wetlands-and-section-904-of-the-clean-water-act/	Protecting Alaska's Wetlands and Section 904 of the Clean Water Act	<p>Protecting Alaska's Wetlands and Section 904 of the Clean Water Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-05 WHEREAS, 63%, or 175 million acres, of the nation's remaining wetlands are in Alaska; and WHEREAS, 38% of the nation's total coastline is in Alaska; and WHEREAS, Alaska's wetlands provide essential breeding and feeding habitat for an enormous variety and abundance of migratory birds, shorebirds and waterfowl — including the endangered American Peregrine falcon and the threatened Spectacled eider — that are of national and international significance; and WHEREAS, Alaska's wetlands are vital to the nation's commercial and recreational fishing industries, providing more than 70,000 jobs and generating several billions of dollars annually; and WHEREAS, Alaska's wetlands provide resources essential to the subsistence activities which are the basis of most Alaska native village economies; and WHEREAS, Alaska's wetlands, similar to those in the lower 48 states, include highly productive habitats for fish, wildlife, and freshwater/marine organisms, and important wetlands functions such as groundwater recharge to aquifers providing crucial public water supplies, the capacity to filter and purify surface waters, moderation of stream flow during flooding and low-flow events, erosion control and stability of aquatic habitat shorelines, and opportunities for numerous outdoor recreational and subsistence harvest pursuits; and WHEREAS, approximately 56% of the nation's wetlands in the lower 48 states have been destroyed and the losses continue at several hundred thousand acres each year; and WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Clean Water Act, including Section 404 which is the principal federal regulatory program that protects wetlands and the many benefits they provide, is currently pending before Congress; and WHEREAS, the Alaska congressional delegation, which now controls key environmental committees in both the House and Senate, has pledged to amend Section 404 to significantly decrease protection for Alaska's wetlands and to significantly weaken national wetlands policies and laws; and WHEREAS, the limited scope, absence of vigorous implementation, and inconsistent application of Section 404 by regulatory agencies, particularly the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, both in Alaska and nationwide is also a major factor contributing to loss of the nation's wetlands base and the resources it supports; and WHEREAS, wetlands protection programs are potentially threatened by selective reductions in funding through the appropriation process; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., opposes any special exemptions for Alaska's wetlands from the nation's wetlands protection laws; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) supports thorough and consistent compliance and implementation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF strongly supports the continued implementation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act along with strengthening amendments to: Provide for greater consideration in the Section 404 review and recommendation process for those federal and state resource agencies that have responsibilities for wetlands protection and agency expertise in water quality, fisheries, and wildlife; and Expand U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and EPA jurisdiction to include all activities which alter or destroy wetlands and aquatic habitats; and Ensure changes to wetlands regulatory programs, regardless of state, will be undertaken with full public review and comment, both locally and nationally; and Retain and strengthen federal oversight of state administered programs; and Decrease wetlands losses throughout the nation, including greater consideration of opportunities for avoidance or other mitigation of wetlands impacts, as set out in the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines; and Eliminate inappropriate use of General Permits and require that all actions having more than minimal individual or cumulative impacts on fish and wildlife or their habitats be submitted for individual review; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will oppose all efforts by Congress to amend and weaken the Section 404 program or to reduce wetlands protection through the annual appropriations process.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/u-s-army-corps-of-engineers-mississippi-river-and-tributaries-project/	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mississippi River and Tributaries Project	<p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mississippi River and Tributaries Project National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-12 WHEREAS, the mainline levee portion of the Mississippi River and Tributaries (MR&T) project has resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of acres of bottomland forests in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky; and WHEREAS, The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Vicksburg District, proposes to continue work on the mainline levee that would clear an additional 11,400 acres of forested wetlands in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi; and WHEREAS, this proposed work would destroy valuable fish and wildlife resources, including fish spawning habitat, in the batture lands along the Mississippi River without minimizing environmental impacts or without providing adequate compensation; and WHEREAS, the Corps maintains that they do not have to coordinate with the federal or state agencies as required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) since greater than 60 percent of the project costs were obligated before the FWCA became law; and WHEREAS, the 1976 Environmental Impact Statement for this work is outdated and the last opportunity for public comment was in 1978; and WHEREAS, there are a number of significant issues which need to be addressed, including a range of alternatives, mitigation for loss of bottomland hardwoods, water quality and potential impacts to the federally listed threatened Louisiana black bear; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., opposes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mississippi River and Tributaries Mainline Levee construction Project, as currently proposed; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that the Corps comply with the FWCA supplement and update the 1976 Environmental Impact Study,</p>

		reconsider alternatives, including a no action alternative, that would promote public safety while minimizing adverse impacts on the human and natural environment, provide an additional opportunity for public comment through a new public notice, provide adequate mitigation for any loss of wetlands and compensation for unavoidable fish and wildlife habitat losses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Corps to reinitiate consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to fulfill its obligations under the Endangered Species Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/columbia-river-basin/	Columbia River Basin	Columbia River Basin National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-04 WHEREAS, the Interior Columbia River Basin (the watershed of the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam, east of the Cascade Mountains, comprising portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada), as well as portions of the Klamath River Basin and Great Basin in the state of Oregon, encompass lands and waters of remarkable diversity, important natural resources and spectacular beauty; and WHEREAS, soil, water, air and biological diversity of these lands have been degraded and diminished by activities such as mining, logging, road-building, livestock grazing, fire suppression, urbanization and agricultural development; and WHEREAS, many stocks and populations of salmon, bull trout and other aquatic species have been driven to extinction and others are at risk of extinction; and WHEREAS, some species and populations of terrestrial wildlife have been driven to extinction within portions of the region and others are at risk, particularly those associated with late successional forests and wildlands; and WHEREAS, the federal government is responsible for management of more than half of the nearly 150 million acres of land in the Interior Columbia River Basin; and WHEREAS, the federal land management agencies have legal and moral responsibilities to conserve species and to maintain the productive capacity of lands and waters for present and future generations; and WHEREAS, the federal land management agencies have the responsibility to provide leadership and assistance in the transition to sustainable human communities in the region; and WHEREAS, the federal land-management agencies have undertaken an inter-agency, comprehensive planning process for this region; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., hereby supports the development of coordinated, comprehensive, ecosystem-based plans for federal lands in the Columbia Region that comply with existing laws and are based on the best available scientific information and sound principles of conservation biology and sustainable economic activity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED such plans must conserve biological diversity and long-term productivity of soils and waters and must ensure that current human uses of these lands do not diminish their capacity to provide resources, enjoyment and wonder for future generations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/wildlife-diversity-funding-initiative/	Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative	WHEREAS, Americans have a growing interest in observing and enjoying wildlife in its natural habitat; and WHEREAS, more and more Americans are becoming interested in wildlife conservation, recreation and education; and WHEREAS, we lack critical knowledge about the vast majority of wildlife species and the habitats they depend on for survival; and WHEREAS, there are more than 1,800 species of wildlife in the United States that receive less than five percent of all funding available for wildlife conservation; and WHEREAS, the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts, sometimes referred to as the Dingell-Johnson/Wallop Breaux and Pittman-Robertson Acts, have provided billions of dollars for the conservation of game and sport fish species through a self-imposed surcharge on hunting and fishing equipment purchased by hunters and anglers; and WHEREAS, these Acts have created a highly successful and extremely reliable source of funding for conservation and management of game and sport fish species that make up five percent of wildlife species (though indirectly benefitting non-game species); and WHEREAS, an act could expand the list of equipment so that other wildlife enthusiasts could contribute to the conservation and management of the remaining ninety-five percent of wildlife species (though indirectly benefitting game species), commonly called nongame wildlife, that do not presently receive funding; and WHEREAS, this modest surcharge on some outdoor products could raise \$350 million annually for state wildlife agencies earmarked for use in wildlife conservation, recreation and education projects throughout the nation; and WHEREAS, this act would be titled the Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative and would benefit all species of wildlife that are not hunted, fished, or trapped and would help keep common species common; and WHEREAS, this money would be dedicated to conserving wildlife, providing increased wildlife associated outdoor recreation opportunities for Americans, and educating all citizens, but especially the nation's youth, about the importance of wildlife to our quality of life; and WHEREAS, the passage of the Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative would not only provide Americans with an opportunity to contribute to wildlife conservation, recreation and education but would also keep populations of nongame wildlife species from spiraling down to threatened or endangered status; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., supports the Wildlife Diversity Funding Initiative and urges legislation to provide funding through the user-pay concept of a modest surcharge on outdoor products.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/energy-conservation-and-energy-efficiency/	Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency	Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-01 WHEREAS, the generation of energy uses our natural resources; and WHEREAS, energy production can create adverse effects upon our environment either in the form of pollutants which reach the waters, land, fish and wildlife; or which cause temperature differentials affecting aquatic organisms; hard to dispose of wastes; and increases in carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, energy conservation and energy efficiency methods reduce our reliance on nonrenewable fossil fuels, reduce our need to build new power plants, and reduce pollution; and WHEREAS, the use of demand side management techniques by utility companies, which encourage the use of more efficient lighting, heating, building, equipment and appliance resources by utility customers, has proven to be a successful energy conservation method by minimizing the use of nonrenewable energy sources; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., supports energy conservation and energy efficiency as methods of protecting our natural resources, wildlife and the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the use of demand side management programs by utility companies as a method of decreasing our reliance on new power plants or other detrimental forms of energy production, decreasing the burning of nonrenewable fossil fuels and the creation of pollution, therefore protecting our natural resources, wildlife and the environment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/public-land-trades/	Public Land Trades	Public Land Trades National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-06 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates have been active in the various public land trades which affect wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, public land trades are inherently pursued by large landowners or well financed, often corporate, investors; and WHEREAS, the disposition of public lands often benefit the public, but also may adversely affect local communities which rely on public lands for recreation, solitude, and the enjoyment of wildlife resources; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., urges: That measures be taken to ensure that public land trades, sale or any other

land-trades/		form of disposition, by any branch or agency of the federal government be first offered to local communities, counties, state and/or private non-profit organizations, any of which will guarantee the natural resource values of the parcel be preserved; That measures be taken for regulations to be created for such dispositions to include notice to adjoining landowners as well as to local communities, counties, state, and private non-profit organizations which will guarantee the natural resource values of the parcel be preserved; That legislation be enacted in Congress amending the enabling act which created state school lands to reflect the changes referenced above also apply to these parcels.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/mississippi-river-navigation/	Mississippi River Navigation	Mississippi River Navigation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-09 WHEREAS, the Mississippi River is a national historic and ecological treasure; is home to a diverse array of fish, other wildlife and plants, is a critical migration corridor for millions of birds and serves as a prime vehicle for recreational and economic interests as well; and WHEREAS, this great river basin encompasses a reach from Ohio to Montana and includes such large rivers as the Missouri, Ohio and Arkansas and nearly 40 states, all of which affect the biodiversity and health of the river; and WHEREAS, a bewildering array of local, state and federal programs impact upon this national treasure, often to the detriment of its ecological and economic viability; and WHEREAS, six decades of attempts by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to manage the Mississippi River and its major tributaries for navigation purposes have affected the health and vitality of these waterways, and the human natural resources dependent upon this great resource; and WHEREAS, the Corps' current study to determine the costs of future expansion of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers' navigation system and attempt to develop a water management and navigation plan for the Missouri River, has failed to develop a workable Environmental Plan of study acceptable to the affected states and the Upper Mississippi River Coordinating Committee (UMRCC) and the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA); and WHEREAS, the current conditions of the waterway endanger the ecological and economic health of the region, for example: aggravation of flooding, diminished fisheries and wildlife populations, reduction of water quality, and increased sedimentation; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., requests that the Congress of the United States direct the Corps to contract with an appropriate scientific organization such as the National Science Foundation or the National Academy of Sciences to develop and conduct with all deliberate speed, independently of the Corps, but in cooperation with the Corps, affected states, the UMRCC and UMRBA, an Environmental Plan of Study to assess the impacts of managing these rivers for navigation purposes and its past, current and future affects on the ecological and human resources of the affected region.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/north-cascades-ecosystem/	North Cascades Ecosystem	North Cascades Ecosystem National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-07 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is committed to the protection of viable ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the North Cascades ecosystem extends from the Snoqualmie River in Washington State north to the Fraser River in British Columbia, from the Columbia River in eastern Washington to the Puget Sound; and WHEREAS, the public land within the North Cascades ecosystem is managed by multiple resource agencies in the United States and across the Canadian border, with different management objectives; and, WHEREAS, federal public land within the North Cascades ecosystem on the US side consists of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, administered by the Department of the Interior, the Mt Baker- Snoqualmie, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests, administered by the Department of Agriculture; public land in British Columbia includes Manning and Cathedral Provincial Parks, Skagit and Cascade Provincial Recreation Areas administered by the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and crown lands administered by the Ministry of Forests; and WHEREAS, the Pacific Northwest provides a high quality of life due to its proximity to natural resource-related recreation, making the region along the Puget Sound and Georgia Straits (current population 3.5 million) among the fastest growing areas in North America, thereby placing increasing demands on the North Cascades ecosystem for resource extraction and recreation opportunities; and WHEREAS, the North Cascades ecosystem is home to important animal populations including depleted wild salmon stocks and anadromous trout runs and the most viable lynx population in the lower 48 states; and WHEREAS, growing support for international protection includes 15 grassroots environmental and education organizations in British Columbia and Washington, who have obtained endorsements from a broad constituency including, but not limited to, the Greater Church Council of Seattle (400 congregations), local chapters of the Audubon Society, Interfaith Council of Washington, Washington Environmental Council (over 100 environmental member organizations); and WHEREAS, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, has expressed strong interest in the concept of international protection for the North Cascades ecosystem and in British Columbia a significant expansion of protected areas is currently underway; and WHEREAS, past international cooperation in this region successfully blocked the renegotiation of the proposed High Ross Dam for 80 years which would have flooded thousands of acres of pristine wilderness in the Skagit River Valley on both sides of the border; and WHEREAS, the core of the proposed protected area already exists as National Parks and National Recreation Areas in the US (surrounding Forest Service lands would act as a buffer) and would form the basis for an ecosystem management approach based on the principles of conservation biology; and WHEREAS, no state or private lands, or additional federal, provincial, or crown lands are included in the proposal; and WHEREAS, economics based on resource extraction and related jobs are currently declining due to diminishing resources and the need for alternative sustainable economics is apparent; and WHEREAS, the establishment of international protection (international park and special management area) cooperatively managed by different agencies within the United States and Canada will protect a significant Northwest ecosystem and act as a blueprint for other international protection efforts vital to sustaining transboundary ecosystems; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., calls on the governments of the United States and Canada to recognize the international importance of the North Cascades ecosystem and to protect, and where necessary restore the natural values that sustain the spiritual, recreational, cultural, educational and biological needs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the governments of the United States and Canada to establish a system of coordinated cooperative management of human use of the resources among all public agencies that administer lands within the ecosystem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the concept of a core protected area (International Park or some other appropriate term) within the North Cascades ecosystem, consisting of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, the US side, to remain under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and to cooperate with the governments of Canada to accomplish the same objectives on the British Columbia side of the ecosystem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the concept of a special management area (or some other appropriate term) within the North Cascades ecosystem consisting on the United States side of Forest Service lands to provide a buffer

		<p>around the core park, to remain under the jurisdiction of the US Forest Service, on which recreation including hunting, sport fishing as well as limited resource extraction may occur providing that the overall viability of the ecosystem is maintained, and to cooperate with the governments of Canada to accomplish the same objectives on the British Columbia side of the ecosystem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports additional protection and restoration of the primary river systems, which provide critical salmon and anadromous trout spawning habitat and connect the North Cascades ecosystem with Puget Sound and Georgia Straits; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the government of the United States to provide planning and support for a transition to alternative and sustainable economies in communities in the United States that now depend on resources extracted from the North Cascades ecosystem and to cooperate with the governments of Canada to accomplish the same objectives on the British Columbia side of the ecosystem.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1995/04/northern-forest-lands/	Northern Forest Lands	<p>Northern Forest Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1995 Resolutions Number: 1995-08 WHEREAS, the 26 million acres of forest stretching across Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York is the largest unbroken forest in the eastern United States; and WHEREAS, the United States Congress and the four Northern Forest states have recognized the forest as a resource of national significance; and WHEREAS, change in the form of land conversions, increased timber harvesting, and high property and estate taxes is threatening traditional land uses in the Northern Forest; and WHEREAS, Congress appropriated money for a four-state Northern Forest Lands Council to make recommendations for conserving the Northern Forest, and WHEREAS, at numerous public meetings the public spoke out in favor of land protection, biodiversity, recreational opportunities, a diverse sustainable economy, and improved forest harvesting practices; and WHEREAS, the Northern Forest Lands Council released its final recommendations to the U.S. Congress and the Governors of the Northern Forest states in September 1994; and WHEREAS, the Northern Forest Lands Council's process and recommendations serve as a national model for finding solutions to other regional conservation/economic issues; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation in 1990 called upon Congress to provide funding for the Northern Forest Lands Study and to provide emergency acquisition funds; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in its Annual Meeting assembled March 18-20, 1995 in Washington, D.C., calls upon Congress to embrace the spirit of consensus created by the Northern Forest Lands Council; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to pass legislation implementing the recommendations of the Northern Forest Lands Council which will ensure sustainable uses within the 26 million acre Northern Forest Ecosystem, including ecological reserves, well managed forest lands for timber, recreation and wildlife, biodiversity, and healthy, viable human communities. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to support funding for the Northern Forest lands through existing programs such as, but not limited to: Stewardship Incentive Program, Land & Water Conservation Fund, Forest Legacy, and education through the USDA Extension Service.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/environmental-reform-of-international-trade/	Environmental Reform of International Trade	<p>Environmental Reform of International Trade National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-10 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation embraces the concept of environmentally sustainable development and includes it implicitly in its mission statement; and WHEREAS, domestic and international policies which provide opportunities for enhancing economic growth and environmental protection are necessary to promote environmentally sustainable development; and WHEREAS, international trade is a vital component of domestic and global economic growth, accounting for \$4.6 trillion in the worldwide movement of goods and services in 1992 alone; and WHEREAS, without the proper environmental safeguards, international trade and the rules which govern its activity can act as an impediment to rather than as a component of environmentally sustainable development; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and other environmental organizations succeeded in incorporating, for the first time, environmental provisions into a trade agreement during negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); and WHEREAS, the NAFTA, its environmental provisions, and its accompanying environmental agreement will serve as a baseline for acceptable trade agreements in the future; and WHEREAS, the recently concluded Uruguay Round negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) made minimal progress in integrating environmental safeguards into global trade rules; and WHEREAS, future international trade agreements will likely unfold between the U.S. and regions such as Asia and Latin America and must include environmental provisions in their negotiation and implementation; and WHEREAS, domestic trade law also offers opportunities to insert environmental consideration into U.S. trade policy; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, calls upon trading nations to give high priority to reform of the international trading system so that trade serves to promote and not inhibit sustainable development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the Clinton Administration and the U.S. Congress to continue to pursue environmental issues as a primary pillar of all future U.S. trade negotiations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the governments of Canada, U.S., and Mexico to initiate the work of the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC) in order to assure that trade in North America contributes to environmentally sustainable development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the Contracting Parties to the GATT to agree to an environmental reform program, as outlined by the National Wildlife Federation, and establish a permanent place for environmental issues within the newly formed World Trade Organization (WTO); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon international environmental institutions, including the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), and the IUCN — World Conservation Union, to provide the necessary environmental expertise to guide GATT, NAFTA, and other trade agreements towards policies that support environmentally sustainable development.</p>
	1994	

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/state-authority-to-control-waste-importation/	State Authority to Control Waste Importation	<p>State Authority to Control Waste Importation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-01 WHEREAS, the unrestricted freedom to export waste to other states and nations is a disincentive to waste minimization and environmentally-sound waste management; and WHEREAS, a receiving state/nation normally bears the ultimate responsibility and, therefore, the financial burden of mitigating any problems that may occur due to mismanagement or failure of waste disposal/handling/treatment facilities within its borders; and WHEREAS, the importation of waste can threaten the air and water quality, human health and other natural resources of receiving states/nations and present hazards to resources and communities along transportation routes; and WHEREAS, one state's/nation's citizens, businesses and government can avoid the responsibility of proper waste control and management if their waste can simply be transported to another state/nation; and WHEREAS, citizens and governments of receiving states are unable to restrict the importation of waste from other states/nations because the United States Supreme Court has defined waste as an article of commerce and has determined that states cannot statutorily prohibit the interstate transport of waste because such statutes inhibit the interstate movement of articles of commerce, which is in violation of the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, U.S. Const., Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 3, and Congress has not yet seen fit to enact exceptions for interstate transport of waste; and WHEREAS, the United States Constitution grants to states police powers to protect public health, safety, and welfare; and WHEREAS, waste-generating states should develop capacity assurance plans to share the burden of ensuring that waste generated within their borders is safely and equitably disposed of; and WHEREAS, some states have in good faith adopted capacity assurance plans in accordance with EPA guidance pursuant to the 1986 SARA amendments which required states to assume responsibility for wastes generated within their borders or risk losing federal Superfund money; and WHEREAS, states that have demonstrated their responsibility by adopting capacity assurance plans should have a right to control waste importation; and WHEREAS, such states should also have a right to charge reasonable "out of state" fees on waste importation as long as funds so generated are dedicated to the regulation and long-term monitoring, management and cleanup of the imported wastes; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994, in Austin, Texas, supports federal legislation to provide exceptions to the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution so that states with approved capacity assurance plans that maintain a hierarchy of source reduction, recycling, and reuse can ban, enter into interstate compacts or otherwise restrict the waste that enters their borders and charge reasonable waste importation fees dedicated to the regulation and long-term monitoring, management and cleanup of imported wastes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out the original mandate of the 1986 SARA Amendments, which required states to assume responsibility for waste generated within their borders.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/causes-of-common-loon-mortality/	Causes of Common Loon Mortality	<p>Causes of Common Loon Mortality National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-02 WHEREAS, there are human-induced causes of mortality and other sub-lethal effects for the common loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>), including, but not limited to oil spills, shoreline development, acidification of lakes, entrapment in commercial gill and trap nets, lead poisoning, and other human-induced causes of loon mortality and morbidity; and WHEREAS, there are many natural causes of loon mortality such as botulism and predators; and WHEREAS, there has been considerable discussion recently on the issue of lead-induced loon mortality; and WHEREAS, regulations are being pursued which will impose restrictions on the use of lead for fishing tackle; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, gathered at its annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, recommends a complete investigation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that will identify the causes of loon mortality and sub-lethal effects from human-induced factors and natural factors; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that appropriate agencies and native organizations be requested to address these human-induced impacts on loons.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/alternative-papermaking-fibers/	Alternative Papermaking Fibers	<p>Alternative Papermaking Fibers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-05 WHEREAS, 87% to 95% of Oregon's ancient forests have already been destroyed and at the current rate of destruction, the remainder will be destroyed in ten years; and WHEREAS, Oregon and the balance of the U.S. have and will continue to have a continuing need for pulp and paper products; and WHEREAS, public land agencies are reducing the amount of forested land deemed to be suitable for cutting; and WHEREAS, fast growing tree species can not meet the need for pulp and paper products; and WHEREAS, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization report FO:PAP/79/7 (March 1979) states the "main non-wood fibers used or considered for pulping and papermaking are reviewed under three main headings: agriculture residues from sugar; cereal or fiber crops; grasses and weeds; and bast and hemp plant fibers"; and WHEREAS, paper products of all grades can be made from annual crops with a high cellulose content such as hemp, kenaf and sugar cane and which produce three to five times more than fast growing U.S. tree varieties (The Biomass Users Network Newsletter, May/June 1990); and WHEREAS, dioxin is produced as a by-product of chlorine bleaching of pulp and paper and dioxin is carcinogenic at minute concentrations; and WHEREAS, many alternative fibers can be bleached with hydrogen peroxide, a relatively benign substance; and WHEREAS, cellulose is the plant product that is crucial to the production of pulp and paper and the hemp plant is 77% cellulose and wood is 60% cellulose (Encyclopedia of Textiles, 3rd edition, by editors of American Fabrics and Fashions Magazines); and WHEREAS, paper made from wood products has a life expectancy of 25 to 80 years due to its acid content but paper made from fibers without acid lasts for hundreds of years and acid-free paper made from hemp is being investigated for archival use by many businesses (including Bank of America); and WHEREAS, the student environmental law society at the University of Oregon School of Law (Land, Air and Water) prints its journals on hemp paper and David Brower's Earth Island Journal is in the process of switching to hemp paper; and WHEREAS, paper made from some alternative fibers can be recycled seven times versus only three times for paper made from wood; and WHEREAS, the United Kingdom legalized the cultivation of hemp for industrial purposes including paper product manufacture; and WHEREAS, China uses alternative fibers including hemp for paper products; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, supports the use of alternative (non-wood) fibers in the making of paper products wherever possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports diverse uses of alternative fiber paper, such as acid-free paper for archives; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports legal industrial cultivation of alternative fibers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls on state governments to use paper products made from alternative (non-wood) fibers; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls for all U.S. government purchases of paper products to include 10% alternative fiber content by fiscal year 1996.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/takings-legislation/	<h2>Takings Legislation</h2>	<p>Takings Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-07 WHEREAS, Citizens of the U.S. have a fundamental right to the peaceful enjoyment of their homes, their lands, their neighborhoods, public resource, clean water and fresh air; and WHEREAS, through the course of our nation's history, U.S. citizens have endorsed laws and regulations that protect their basic rights to safe neighborhoods, rights to enjoyment and protection of wildlife resources, and rights to healthy water and air; and WHEREAS, property rights are protected under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which states "No person shall be...deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation"; and WHEREAS, property rights are also protected under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and similar state constitutional provisions; and WHEREAS, the right to use property is not absolute, but is subject to limitations under common and statutory laws which protect the public at large and the property of others; and WHEREAS, Americans have a fundamental right to expect government to protect private property, public resources, and the health and safety of its citizenry by laws and regulations which limit individual and corporate conduct to prevent abuse of public resources or harm to others; and WHEREAS, private property owners often have used such laws and regulations to protect their private property, health, safety, and public resources from upstream, upwind, and neighboring abuses; and WHEREAS, the so-called "wise use" movement is attempting to achieve its agenda of weakening environmental protection and other health, safety, labor, civil rights, and consumer laws, historic and community planning which protect Americans from individuals and corporations who may otherwise use their property in a manner that endangers others by promoting adoption of "takings" bill in the U.S. Congress and state legislatures; and WHEREAS, legislation which would require automatic payment of taxpayers' dollars for implementation of a regulatory program which may reduce the perceived value of property by a certain percentage is contrary to the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and state constitutional provisions and contrary to precedents established by the United States Supreme Court and state courts; and WHEREAS, such automatic payment forces the public to fund a property owner or user of public resources for not causing harm, and would challenge government's ability to implement public health and safety and environmental protection laws by intimidating agencies with an exaggerated "takings" standard; and WHEREAS, the occurrence and extent of "takings" can be determined only on a case by case basis; and WHEREAS, legislation which would require extensive review and analysis of proposed laws and regulations for potential "takings" consequences prior to enactment would create unnecessary and unreasonable expense and bureaucracy, would be impossible to carry out, would elevate one constitutional right over other rights, and would serve only to delay or discourage introduction of reasonable laws and regulations to protect private property owners and the public at large; and WHEREAS, proposed "takings" bills actually undermine private property rights; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, affirms its commitment to the rights outlined in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and similar state constitutional provisions, at the same time that it affirms its commitment of environmental, health and safety protection; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation opposes "takings" bills that undermine private property rights and public health, safety, environmental and other laws; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges local, state and federal legislators to oppose "takings" bills wherever they are introduced.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/expansion-of-the-national-and-territorial-park-system-in-the-virgin-islands/	<h2>Expansion of the National and Territorial Park System in the Virgin Islands</h2>	<p>Expansion of the National and Territorial Park System in the Virgin Islands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-08 WHEREAS, the land and waters of the United States Virgin Islands contain some of the few tropical ecosystems found in the United States, including coral reefs, mangrove areas, moist tropical forest, and tropical rainforest; and WHEREAS, these ecosystems and habitats, some having the highest degree of biodiversity found anywhere on the planet, are home to numerous species of plants and animals that are either threatened or endangered locally (49 plants and 28 animals) and/or federally (2 plants and 8 animals), as well as a stopping site for numerous species of migratory birds and animals; and WHEREAS, the island of St. John and its natural resources are largely protected as part of the National Park Service as the Virgin Islands National Park, the biological, cultural, and historical heritage of St. Croix and St. Thomas are not adequately protected; and WHEREAS, the Salt River National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve at St. Croix USVI (Salt River Park), which was dedicated by the National Park Service on November 14, 1993 is one of the few parks in the National Park System that is to be cooperatively owned and managed by local and federal governments; and WHEREAS, Salt River Park is recognized for its unique history as the only place on what is now United States soil where Columbus is known to have landed; the site of the first known confrontation between Native Americans and Europeans; a site inhabited by pottery-making cultures as early as 50 A.D.; and the site of the only Tainan Indian ceremonial ball court found in the Lesser Antilles; and WHEREAS, Salt River contains a rich and rare ecosystem continuum comprised of headwaters, marsh, mangroves (the largest remaining strand in the Virgin Islands), seagrass beds, coral reefs and a spectacular submarine canyon; and WHEREAS, these integrated and interdependent ecosystems provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna, including 108 different species of birds (17 of which are locally endangered and three are federally endangered); and three species of federally and locally endangered sea turtle; and WHEREAS, Salt River is only one of the finite and unique resources of the U.S. Virgin Islands; and WHEREAS, on November 9, 1993 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$3 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of essential properties and establishment of the Salt River National Park at Salt River on St. Croix (PL 102-247); and WHEREAS, the Government of the Virgin Islands recently purchased seven acres of waterfront property from the West Indian Company, Ltd. (WICO) at Long Bay, St. Thomas; and WHEREAS, both the Salt River ecosystem on St. Croix, and Long Bay, St. Thomas, have significant social, historical, cultural, and environmental resources within their boundaries, and, as such, are areas that are well suited to serve as the foundation of an expansion of the U.S. Virgin Islands' Territorial Park System and National Park System; and WHEREAS, both of these sites face potential development pressure threats; Salt River Park by the proposed development of a 588 unit resort on 25 percent of the Park's land mass; and Long Bay by an approved permit for the development of a resort, shopping center and marina on the site, which is transferrable should the property be sold; and WHEREAS, it has been demonstrated in other, similar tropical, insular areas such as Saba, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Costa Rica, and Dominica, that the use of an effective system of parks and protected areas is a socially, culturally, and environmentally sound means of protecting resources that can at the same time provide means for economic development and economic diversification; and WHEREAS, competition for the very limited and finite resource of land is high among residents, the high transient "second-home" owners, developers, and conservation interests, and therefore, property and land acquisition costs are extremely high (on average \$50,000-75,000 per acre); and WHEREAS, the finite and limited natural resources of these unique areas are threatened by continuous development to accommodate an increasing population and to expand the tourism-based economy of the Territory; and WHEREAS, the</p>

		<p>government of the Virgin Islands does have existing legislation allowing for the development of Territorial Parks within the Department of Housing Parks and Recreation (32 VI Code Section 21, and 12 VI Code Section 97), and Marine Reserves to be administered by the Virgin Islands' Department of Planning and Natural Resources; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, urges the U.S. government and the Government of the Virgin Islands to work together, in cooperation with the appropriate public and private sector agencies and organizations, to establish, as quickly as possible, a functioning territorial park system, and to expand the national park system in St. Croix and St. Thomas, including cooperatively managed sites, such as Salt River Park, that consist of both terrestrial and marine parks and protected areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the United States National Park Service and the Government of the Virgin Islands to jointly expand the National and Territorial Park System through the allocation and appropriation of funds to acquire appropriate sites in the USVI. National Wildlife Federation recommends the U.S. Congress and the Department of the Interior utilize available funds and resources to expand the National Park Service in the USVI to ensure that the unique habitats and ecosystems, and cultural and historical resources of the Virgin Islands are not entirely destroyed by development pressures and are protected and utilized for the long term benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Government of the Virgin Islands, in cooperation with the U.S. Congress and DOI to acquire, where appropriate, privately and publicly-owned properties that are suitable for development as Parks or Protected Areas, as well; to this end, the National Wildlife Federation encourages the Government of the Virgin Islands to explore and utilize a variety of options available for the acquisitions of such lands; and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to appropriate funds for acquisition, development, and management of Salt River Park as a conservation area and also urges the National Park Service and the Government of the Virgin Islands, to take the necessary steps to maintain the integrity of the Park's resources as it develops into a fully operational Park; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation support the protection of Long Bay, St. Thomas, as part of the national and/or Territorial Park System in the USVI, due to its many significant ecological, cultural, and historic resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. DOI, in cooperation with the Government of the Virgin Islands, to designate various sites within the Territorial Park System by a system of categories or classes of use (ranging from strict preservation to recreational, multiple-use areas), following the guidance provided by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries act of 1972 (MPRSA), or other applicable multiple-use resource management strategies that have proven effective; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the Territorial Park System and urges its adequate future funding. Cooperation between the National Park Service and Territorial Park System is meant to strengthen resource protection through cooperative management of the Parks and Protected Areas.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/environmentally-sustainable-development-national-goal/	<p>Environmentally Sustainable Development: A National Goal</p>	<p>Environmentally Sustainable Development: A National Goal National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-11 WHEREAS, the concept of environmentally sustainable development, based on the premise that the present generation of humans should meet its needs in ways that do not deprive future generations of the ability to meet their own needs, is gaining widespread understanding and acceptance; and WHEREAS, this fundamental obligation has been recognized by virtually every nation on earth, as reflected in mutual commitments made at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June, 1992, and is now being embraced by communities throughout the United States; and WHEREAS, within the United States, articulating the principles of environmentally sustainable development and recommending their application to U.S. domestic policies are now the object of the President's Council on Sustainable Development (on which the National Wildlife Federation is represented), with strong and active support from the Administration; and WHEREAS, the philosophy of environmentally sustainable development has become established over the years in the National Wildlife Federation and is implicit in its mission statement; and WHEREAS, it is increasingly evident that many of the policies and practices of the U.S. are unsustainable and if left unaddressed will lead inevitably to a lessened quality of life for every citizen; and WHEREAS, it is obvious that achieving environmentally sustainable development on a national scale is going to be one of the greatest challenges ever faced by U.S. environmental, business, and social interests, and governments at every level; and WHEREAS, national efforts within the U.S. could be undermined if sustainable development is not pursued on a global level; and WHEREAS, the end of the Cold War has presented the U.S. with an unprecedented opportunity to resume a position of world leadership in protecting the Earth's environment upon which future generations depend; and WHEREAS, the Clinton Administration has already proposed reprioritizing U.S. foreign policy operations in H.R. 3765, the Peace, Prosperity and Democracy Act of 1994, which promotes sustainable development in developing countries by protecting the environment, ending poverty, stabilizing populations, and building democracy; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, other major U.S. environmental groups and the United Nations strongly support this vision of human-centered development around the world, which enables people and nations to meet their basic needs and maintain a decent quality of life without sacrificing future generations' ability to do so; and WHEREAS, implementing this new approach to overseas assistance will be effective only if it is done in coordination with other components of U.S. foreign policy, such as export trade promotion; and WHEREAS, small, strategically-invested amounts of sustainable development assistance prevent the need for a costly U.S. response to the kind of human misery, environmental destruction, and political instability witnessed in recent events in Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994, in Austin, Texas, hereby reaffirms its commitment to the principles of environmentally sustainable development, and calls upon the Administration and the Congress to make environmentally sustainable development a central theme of not only national environmental and economic policy, but also all aspects of U.S. foreign policy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon President Clinton to commit the U.S. to fully fund in Fiscal Years 1995 through 2000 those international assistance programs which promote sustainable development through protection of the environment, alleviation of poverty, stabilization of global population, and fostering of democratic institutions.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/stable-non-game-program-funding/	Stable Non-Game Program Funding	Stable Non-Game Program Funding National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-13 WHEREAS, watchable fish and wildlife programs can play a valuable role in efforts by state conservation agencies to maintain biological diversity through research, preserve endangered species, manage habitat, restore wildlife and educate the public which enjoys outdoor recreations; and WHEREAS, surveys demonstrate that 76.1 million adults in the U.S. are actively involved in some sort of nonconsumptive recreational activity which is enhanced by the many species of watchable fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, most funding for these much-demanded watchable fish and wildlife programs comes through severely underfunded and unpredictable sources, such as income tax checkoffs and other voluntary contributions; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, in its 1988 position paper, "Funding State Nongame Programs: How Much is Enough?," demonstrated need for increased funding in the range of \$88,000,000 per year to meet watchable fish and wildlife work program goals of the 50 states; and WHEREAS, Congress recognized, but has yet to satisfactorily address, this shortfall of reliable watchable fish and wildlife funding when it passed the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (The Nongame Act), but has yet to fund it; and WHEREAS, the just-released National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation points out that nonconsumptive recreationists in the U.S. spend over \$18 billion annually to pursue those activities; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, encourages establishment of a federal Aid to Watchable Fish and Wildlife Resource Fund. Such a fund could utilize an excise tax on nonconsumptive equipment and supplies in the same manner as those supported by hunters, anglers and other consumptive outdoor recreationists; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that funds from such a system be equitably returned to the states, to be utilized for education, research, and enhancement of watchable fish and wildlife resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/continuation-and-expansion-of-the-conservation-reserve-program/	Continuation and Expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program	Continuation and Expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-04 WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program was authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 with the objective to reduce soil erosion by wind and water, reduce sedimentation and improve water quality, reduce excess production, protect long-term food producing capability, create and improve wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program has resulted in the protection of soil and water resources through the reduction of wind and water erosion on highly erodible lands; and WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program has resulted in the improved quality of water for human consumption and use, agricultural production, wildlife habitat and recreation through reduced sedimentation; and WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program has resulted in the preservation of this Nation's long-term food producing capability through the reduction of millions of tons of soil erosion annually; and WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program has resulted in significant wildlife population improvements and increased outdoor recreational opportunities through the establishment of millions of acres of wildlife habitat; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, supports the continuation of the Conservation Reserve Program at its current or an expanded enrollment level in the 1995 Farm Bill; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the expansion in scope of the Conservation Reserve Program to target all environmentally sensitive lands including, but not limited to, highly erodible lands, wetlands, riparian areas, and other critical habitats.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/pittman-robertson/	Pittman-Robertson	Pittman-Robertson National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-14 WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States of America did, in 1937, pass a bill entitled Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson); and WHEREAS, this Act was originally conceived, supported, and promoted by a coalition of sportspersons, sporting arms manufacturers, and fish and wildlife agencies; and WHEREAS, the principal purpose of this Act was to place an excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and certain other equipment; and WHEREAS, the funds generated from the payment of this tax were and are dedicated to the restoration and conservation of the wildlife resources of this nation; and WHEREAS, these funds are provided to state wildlife agencies for wildlife conservation and hunter education programs in each state; and WHEREAS, this landmark user pay-public benefit program has restored and protected previously threatened huntable wildlife species to healthy and viable populations; and WHEREAS, current tax and fee proposals would reduce many conservation, game and habitat management and environmental benefits derived from Pittman-Robertson funds; and WHEREAS, the effect of more ammunition taxes may curtail hunting and the possession of firearms by law-abiding citizens by pricing firearms out of the reach of the average citizen thus reducing revenues for conservation; and WHEREAS, significant increase in license application fees for dealers in firearms would cause small dealers — especially in rural areas to give up their licenses thus severely inconveniencing the law-abiding hunter and shooter and further reducing revenues for conservation; and WHEREAS, redirecting Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) funds represents a break in trust to the law-abiding American sportsperson, and threatens wildlife management programs and environmental benefits in all 50 states; and WHEREAS, there are at least two proposals now pending in the U.S. Congress that, by diverting approximately 40% of the funds now received by the 50 states from wildlife restoration to other purposes, would inflict a disastrous impact upon this remarkable program; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, along with its state affiliate member organizations, calls upon the Congress of the United States of America to reject these proposals, in fact and in concept and to retain the integrity of the current dedication of the firearm and ammunitions excise tax for wildlife conservation purposes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation opposes additional taxes that would have an adverse effect on the generation of funds for the Federal Aid to Wildlife (Pittman-Robertson) fund; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation renews its strong support for the process and the cooperative wildlife conservation programs conducted under the authority of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/sea-lamprey-control-funding/	Sea Lamprey Control Funding	Sea Lamprey Control Funding National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-03 WHEREAS, populations of the sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>) have been increasing for many years in the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, annual federal allocations to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission have fallen well short of the levels needed to effectively administer a control program; and WHEREAS, this annual shortfall in funding has resulted in lamprey populations reaching critical levels in the Great Lakes, thereby jeopardizing a sport fishery worth billions of dollars to the Great Lakes Basin; and WHEREAS, additional research, which cannot continue nor expand without additional monies, is necessary to reduce or eliminate our dependence on chemical control; and WHEREAS, a Congressional commitment is needed to identify and utilize an alternative funding source to adequately fund sea lamprey control on a long-term basis; and WHEREAS, efforts over the past decade by state and national sportfishing groups to increase federal allocations have been largely unsuccessful in meeting target levels; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting

		<p>assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, urges the Congress of the United States to adequately and fully fund sea lamprey control on a long-term basis, including continuing research on non-chemical procedures.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/1994-international-conference-on-population-and-development/	<p>1994 International Conference on Population and Development</p>	<p>1994 International Conference on Population and Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-09 WHEREAS, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), to take place in Cairo, Egypt in September, 1994, will be the first major United Nations conference since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") to address international action affecting sustainable development, including population, environmental preservation and overconsumption of natural resources; and WHEREAS, the ICPD will develop and issue principles and an action agenda for all governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individuals to address population trends for the next decade; and WHEREAS, the ICPD will recommend policies to deal with the interrelationships between population growth, sustainable development, urbanization and migration, empowerment of women, and family planning and reproductive health; and WHEREAS, the world's response during the next decade will determine whether global population doubles to 11 billion or triples to 18 billion over the next century, and the outcome of the global reaction will be determined by the financial resources mobilized by governments; and WHEREAS, support of population efforts by former U.S. Administrations and Congress over the years has fluctuated; the current Administration is attempting to regain a leadership position in international population policy; and WHEREAS, increased financial resources must be committed by the U.S. in order to stabilize global population in a responsible and timely manner, and for family planning alone, \$1.2 billion is needed by the year 2000 as the U.S. fair share of global contributions; and WHEREAS, women worldwide are often economically and politically at a disadvantage and limited in their leadership opportunities, factors which are frequently correlated with higher fertility rates; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has been a leader among environmental organizations in developing increased support among the U.S. public and lawmakers for dealing with the critical problems of population; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994, in Austin, Texas, urges the U.S. delegation to the ICPD to 1) increase and improve voluntary family planning and related health services as well as efforts to elevate the overall status of women and children, 2) integrate population considerations and programs in environmental and development planning, 3) ensure that natural resources conservation and consumption issues are paramount on the list of United States priorities for the ICPD, and 4) strengthen the roles of women in leadership and economic development worldwide; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Administration and the Congress to commit our nation's fair share of financial resources needed to provide: 1) voluntary family planning; 2) maternal and child health care; 3) education and economic opportunities for girls and women, all of which are necessary to stabilize global population through human rights-based and women-oriented programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation urges President Clinton and/or Vice President Gore to attend the ICPD and demonstrate renewed U.S. leadership in the population arena.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/adverse-environmental-impacts-of-the-estate-tax-laws-on-sustainable-forest-management-of-private-forest-lands/	<p>Adverse Environmental Impacts of the Estate Tax Laws on Sustainable Forest Management of Private Forest Lands</p>	<p>Adverse Environmental Impacts of the Estate Tax Laws on Sustainable Forest Management of Private Forest Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-06 WHEREAS, nearly one-fourth of timberland in the United States is in non-industrial private holdings larger than 100 acres; and WHEREAS, the use of economic incentives to motivate private parties to conserve important habitat on private lands is especially compelling when land ownership patterns and the distribution of endangered species in the United States are considered; and WHEREAS, nearly 80% of U.S. lands (excluding Alaska) are privately owned or held by non-federal government entities and, roughly 95% of these lands are classified as rural and non-developed, some portion of which support habitat for biological resources at risk; and WHEREAS, of the 728 currently listed federal endangered and threatened species, approximately 50% are found only on private lands and another 20% of these species have at least half of their known occurrences on private lands; and WHEREAS, many family-owned forests are conservatively managed on long-term timber rotations with light and/or infrequent harvests, thus preserving desirable and valuable diverse late-succession habitat beneficial to wildlife; and WHEREAS, the average age of private, nonindustrial forest landowners is approximately 60 years, and estate taxes must be paid, on average, once every 25 years; and WHEREAS, the decedent's forest land is often the major estate asset and must bear the brunt of an estate tax which can be more than fifty percent of the value of the estate; and WHEREAS, in order to pay the estate tax, the heirs must often either heavily cut the timber or sell all or a portion of the land incurring capital gains tax liability without the possibility of averaging their income even though they were forced to receive a lifetime's gain on their timber in one year; and WHEREAS, sale of a portion or all of a managed forest tract often causes fragmentation of a larger forested area diminishing both the ability to manage the forest, and the value of wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, forced sales are not an optimal forest management practice and often result in lower income depending on timber prices, which can vary dramatically; and WHEREAS, the company or individual which purchases the forest land from the heirs often heavily cut the timber in order to obtain a substantial and immediate return on the investment; and WHEREAS, the actions taken by the heirs to pay the estate tax often disrupt the prior owners management plan; and WHEREAS, the current estate tax laws are in conflict with wise forest management planning for a non-industrial, privately owned forest; and WHEREAS, individuals or families who own forest lands are at an unfair disadvantage in relation to corporate forest owners because corporations are not forced to pay estate taxes; and WHEREAS, uninterrupted forest management plans based on environmentally responsible principals instead of "crisis" management brought on by a death of the landowner will result in a more diverse, productive and valuable resource for the nation; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, calls upon the U.S. Congress to reform the estate tax laws to eliminate this disincentive to responsible forest land management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Congress to revise the estate tax laws to eliminate or minimize the negative environmental consequences on privately owned property; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation supports a change in the estate tax law to provide landowners or heirs, post mortem, who donate conservation easements on some or all of the lands subject to federal estate tax, to receive a reduction in estate taxes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges that a conservation plan to assure long-term sustainability of the forest resource be a part of any modification of the estate tax laws which would result in tax benefits to the heirs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges that, consistent with other sustainable conservation programs, heirs who receive estate tax benefits for conservation of private forest lands must remain in conformance with the required conservation obligations or be subject to loss of benefits and penalties; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges that revision to estate tax laws be linked, as appropriate, to the conservation of private forest lands to promote long-term sustainable forest management.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1994/04/50th-anniversary-of-the-bretton-woods-institutions/	50th Anniversary of the Bretton Woods Institutions	<p>50th Anniversary of the Bretton Woods Institutions National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1994 Resolutions Number: 1994-12 WHEREAS, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were founded at an international conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in July 1944, and are thus known as the “Bretton Woods Institutions”; and WHEREAS, 1994 is the fiftieth anniversary of their founding, and it is therefore appropriate to recall the purposes for which they were founded and to examine how they have evolved over the years, and to consider whether their operations are useful or relevant to the world situation at the end of the twentieth century; and WHEREAS, at its 48th Annual Meeting in 1984, the National Wildlife Federation noted that loans and economic advice from institutions such as the World Bank have played a major role in the development process in Third World countries; that natural resources conservation and environmental protection are essential to and compatible with sustainable economic development; that the World Bank, along with the other multi-lateral lending institutions (the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank) had pledged as long ago as 1980 to ensure the environmental soundness of their loans and projects; but that none of those banks was, in fact, complying with its promises and indeed none of them had the adequately trained staff, or policies and procedures in place, to enable them to do so; and WHEREAS, experts have documented scores of cases of severe adverse environmental and social impacts, stemming from World Bank-financed operations, mostly affecting the poor in developing countries and the natural resources that they need to survive; some of the cases from Brazil, India, Botswana and Indonesia were covered in major newspapers and on TV all over the world, showing that ecosystems such as coastal wetlands and tropical rainforests were needlessly destroyed, and people already poor were made destitute in the name of development; and WHEREAS, many of the projects with the worst environmental and social impacts have been economic failures as well, increasing the foreign debt of the countries involved but reducing their long-term productive potential; and WHEREAS, the IMF has been similarly criticized for requiring developing country governments to undertake a prescribed set of drastic economic restructuring plans, with no understanding of, or provisions for, the resulting adverse impacts on the poor and the environment; and WHEREAS, in combination with the mismanagement by many of the governments of the Third World, the IMF’s so-called Structural Adjustment Loans have contributed to prolonged depressions in many countries, to increased poverty and a growing gap between rich and poor, to burgeoning city slums without water or sewer services, to the degradation of health and education, and skyrocketing unemployment; and at the same time, to earn foreign currency to pay their debts, the IMF has encouraged countries to maximize exports by converting vast forests, wetlands and other eco-systems to government – or corporate-owned agribusiness plantations, or shrimp and timber operations, using unsustainable chemical-intensive and monoculture techniques; and WHEREAS, in response to the public exposure of the impacts of their operations, and pressure from the United States government, both the World Bank and the IMF have adopted some reforms (for example, the World Bank has hired and/or retrained over 100 environmental experts, anthropologists and sociologists; revamped its policies on tropical forests, water resources and energy funding; established a Department of Sustainable Development; opened more documents to local public review; established an independent body to which affected people can bring complaints about impacts of projects; the IMF, by contrast, only recently has admitted that its policies have adverse impacts on the poor and the environment, has undertaken studies of how to reduce them, and has begun to require that its programs include social safety nets for the poor); and WHEREAS, in June 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, known as the Earth Summit, was held in Rio de Janeiro and there all participants, including the Bretton Woods Institutions, agreed to an action plan to achieve environmentally sustainable economic development, called Agenda 21; and WHEREAS, as a result of the Earth Summit, nation states and international bodies such as the Bretton Woods Institutions have an obligation to begin to implement Agenda 21 in the context of their day-to-day operations; and WHEREAS, Agenda 21 implies that the purposes and methods of institutions should be reexamined to ensure that they are promoting development that is ecologically sustainable and socially equitable, not just economically viable, especially in light of the end of the Cold War, and the rising demand for democratic public participation in many parts of the world; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 4-6, 1994 in Austin, Texas, calls upon the Bretton Woods Institutions during their 50th anniversary year to review their purposes and operations so that they can fulfill their responsibilities under Agenda 21; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the governments of the donor nations that control the Boards of Governors of the Bretton Woods Institutions, to review within the year 1994 their own participation in these institutions, and to determine how they can use their voices and votes on the Boards to ensure that the Bank and the Fund promote sustainable development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States Government, as represented by the Departments of the Treasury and State, to adopt and implement a plan to make the Bretton Woods Institutions accountable to the people of both the donor and borrowing nations, and to have these institutions concentrate on poverty alleviation, environmental protection, women’s empowerment, population stabilization, equity and public participation as specific goals of a new emphasis on sustainable development; this plan would start with developing an international consensus on the need for such reforms.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/superfund-reauthorization/	1993 Superfund Reauthorization	<p>Superfund Reauthorization National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-01 WHEREAS, Congress enacted the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to clean up the numerous uncontrolled and abandoned hazardous waste sites throughout the country which are contaminating the environment and threatening human health and wildlife; and WHEREAS, more than 30,000 inactive and uncontrolled sites have been identified in the United States; over 1,200 sites have been placed on the National Priority List for immediate cleanup using money from the Superfund trust and at least 2,000 more sites are likely candidates for Superfund cleanup; and WHEREAS, presently available government resources fall far short of being able to clean up more than a small fraction of these sites in the immediate future and the current rate of site cleanups has been exceedingly slow; and WHEREAS, private industry should be encouraged to clean up uncontrolled abandoned waste sites for which it bears responsibility and should actively meet this responsibility; and WHEREAS, public concern that the spiraling cleanup costs at hazardous waste sites have not achieved prompt cleanups or achieved commensurate health or environmental benefits; and WHEREAS, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites can cause substantial damage to natural resources as well as seriously harm fish, wildlife, and ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that people of color and economically disadvantaged</p>

		<p>communities are exposed to a disproportionate number of hazardous waste sites; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, calls upon Congress to enact and the President to support a reauthorized and strengthened Superfund law which furthers the original intent of CERCLA: to expeditiously clean up America's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites which threaten human health and the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to incorporate into the Superfund legislation the following elements: Recognition that cleanup standards should consider a system of differential treatment based on future land use and technological feasibility; Expanded public participation in defining cleanup and remedial objectives for hazardous waste sites in affected communities ensuring that stakeholders are equal participants in determining levels of cleanup; Retention of the imposition of joint and several liability standard on all contributors to hazardous waste sites but provide greater incentives for use of settlement options such as binding arbitration, mixed funding and de minimus cash-outs; Requirements that any "hazardous ranking system" used to rate Superfund sites for inclusion on the National Priorities List give appropriate consideration to food chain contamination impacts and the potential for other types of ecosystem damage; Authorization for natural resource damage trustees to use money from the Superfund trust to conduct ecological damage assessments when necessary; Site evaluations that include assessments of the environmental, economic and social benefits of the site to encourage the redevelopment or reuse of the site as an economic base; and, adequate public and environmental health assessments to evaluate the short and long term risks of site development; and Assurance that the Superfund laws are administered fairly in all communities affected by hazardous waste site contamination; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation welcomes and encourages the greatest possible commitment by responsible private industry to voluntarily clean up and remedy uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, under appropriate governmental and private supervision, and subject to suitable sanctions, safeguards and inducements.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/protecting-wildlife-and-the-environment-from-the-hazards-of-pesticide-s/	<h3>Protecting Wildlife and the Environment from the Hazards of Pesticides</h3>	<p>Protecting Wildlife and the Environment from the Hazards of Pesticides National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-05 WHEREAS, the proliferation of pesticides in the environment has far-reaching effects on all aspects of environmental quality, including soils, surface and ground waters, non-target organisms, wildlife habitats, food chains, and biological diversity; and WHEREAS, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the registration and regulation of pesticides, to protect wildlife and aquatic organisms from risks associated with the manufacture, use and storage of these products; and WHEREAS, such protection is predicated on an awareness and an understanding of the hazards pesticides pose to the environment; and WHEREAS, the EPA has announced its intention to reduce certain environmental risk evaluations (i.e., avian and aquatic toxicity) as part of the registration and re-registration of pesticides; and WHEREAS, the EPA has failed to take decisive action banning or restricting the use of products, such as diazinon and carbofuran, where environmental risks are well documented; and WHEREAS, the federal government has no comprehensive program for monitoring, documenting and evaluating the effect of pesticides on wildlife and aquatic organisms, thus preventing the collection of evidence of the responses to environmental hazards of pesticides; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, hereby calls upon the EPA to fully evaluate risks to wildlife and aquatic organisms in the registration and re-registration of pesticides; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the EPA, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and other relevant agencies and organizations to develop and implement a comprehensive program to document, evaluate and respond to the effects of pesticides on wildlife and aquatic organisms; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States Congress to reauthorize and strengthen FIFRA to provide EPA with the authority and mandate to protect human health and the environment from the hazards of pesticides.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/pollution-from-lead-fishing-sinkers/	<h3>Pollution From Lead Fishing Sinkers</h3>	<p>Pollution From Lead Fishing Sinkers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-03 WHEREAS, it is widely recognized that lead is a toxicant which adversely affects humans, wildlife and the environment and that considerable regulatory action has been taken to minimize or eliminate exposure to lead; and WHEREAS, less toxic alternatives to lead fishing sinkers and lures are becoming more available in the U.S. through several major tackle manufacturers and distributors; and WHEREAS, when they have been informed of a problem, sport anglers have historically assumed an ethical responsibility to ensure that sport angling activities do not pose a threat to the fishery or the environment and, in fact, on many occasions have been in the forefront of such efforts. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11 – 14, 1993 in Crystal City, Virginia, calls on all anglers to voluntarily cease using lead fishing sinkers, to switch to less toxic alternatives and to dispose of their lead sinkers in a safe manner; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the fishing tackle industry to make widely available less toxic alternatives, to continue research into the effects of lead on wildlife and the environment, and to educate the public on the threats to wildlife and the environment from lead; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges federal and state fisheries agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to conduct additional research into the effects of lead on wildlife and the environment posed by lead sinkers, to educate anglers on the threats posed by lead sinkers and to promote the use of less toxic alternatives.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/mass-transit-environmental-quality-and-energy-conservation-in-urban/suburban-areas/	Mass Transit, Environmental Quality and Energy Conservation in Urban/Suburban Areas	<p>Mass Transit, Environmental Quality and Energy Conservation in Urban/Suburban Areas National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-07 WHEREAS, the use of the automobile for the transportation of a single occupant is detrimental to the environmental quality of urban/suburban air, wildlife, open space and water and is a costly and inefficient use of non-renewable energy resources; and WHEREAS, urban person-trips made by automobile are 85%, and the proportion of total urban smog caused by automobiles is 40-60%, and motor vehicles account for 40-60% of the hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen which are precursors of ozone; and WHEREAS, non-point runoff from impervious surfaces such as existing roads and parking lots contribute to the deterioration of the quality of wetlands, rivers, streams, public water supplies and the coastal waters of urban/suburban areas; and WHEREAS, highways cause fragmentation of wildlife habitat, and severely limit the movement of wildlife from one area to another; and WHEREAS, highway systems take a disproportionate amount of land in relation to that of other forms of transportation; and WHEREAS, the cost of one land-mile of a new major highway is considerably higher than the cost of one land-mile of new light rail; WHEREAS, further delay in issuing regulations implementing the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 may frustrate the achievement of the goals of that Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, urges that the Secretary of Transportation shall not certify any highway project, or expansion of any highway or highway related facility until the viability of such a project is weighed against the long term energy use, associated and actual user costs, short and long term effects on environmental quality and land use, and that each highway project request must prove that there is no feasible and prudent transportation alternative to the proposed project. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States Department of Transportation to immediately promulgate regulations implementing the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 consistent with its intent, and to effectively: 1. Require that transportation projects reduce air pollution in metropolitan and rural areas; 2. Fund transportation enhancements such as bicycle and pedestrian facilities, scenic and historic easements, and mitigation of water pollution; and 3. Meet requirements for public participation in transportation planning.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/reform-of-the-united-states-department-of-agriculture-re-animal-damage-control-program/	Reform of the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal Damage Control Program	<p>Reform of the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal Damage Control Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-08 WHEREAS, pursuant to the Animal Damage Control Act of 1931, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to control predators and the damage they cause; and WHEREAS, public support for the Animal Damage Control (ADC) program has waned significantly, due to its apparent insensitivity to changing public and scientific opinion which views predators as an important and valued resource and an integral element of healthy ecosystems; its continued inadequately monitored practice of killing non-targeted, as well as targeted wildlife, including some threatened and endangered species listed and protected under the Endangered Species Act; its continuing emphasis on elimination of predators rather than managing prescriptively for only those depredating animals; its continued reliance on lethal control techniques, even in the light of new research on non-lethal methods that are demonstrating effectiveness, and its discharge of responsibilities that amount to a multi-million dollar subsidy to farming and ranching interests during a period of fiscal austerity and a burgeoning federal deficit; and WHEREAS, because a 1990 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on the ADC program has never been finalized, the ADC continues to operate under an inadequate and outdated 1979 Environmental Impact Statement; and WHEREAS, the ADC program attempts to operate independently of direct interaction with other federal natural resource agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); and WHEREAS, the ADC program employs approximately 900 people and has an annual appropriation of approximately \$30 million; and WHEREAS, because more than four-fifths of these monies is spent in the West in control of predators as a result of pressure from the ranching and farming community; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, calls on the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to immediately review and reform the Agriculture Department's ADC program during the next two years, with specific emphasis on: 1. Establishing policy to evaluate the use of non-lethal rather than lethal measures to control predators when such measures can be applied effectively and efficiently; 2. Revising and completing the 1990 Draft EIS; 3. Installing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the managing authority for the ADC program to ensure that management decisions are based on the best scientific expertise available; 4. Providing for greater public involvement and participation in all of ADC's decision making processes; and 5. Reviewing and revising the ADC's original 1931 statutory charter to make it consistent with prevailing public and scientific opinion; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Office of Management and Budget review the expenditures under this program and assess the justification for continuing the ADC program; and, if the program is continued, making it financially self supporting through collection of fees from those who benefit from the program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges prompt Congressional oversight of the ADC program and revision of the law if administrative reform is not accomplished within two years.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/sunsetting-persistent-bioaccumulative-toxic-chemicals/	Sunsetting Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemicals	<p>Sunsetting Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemicals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-02 WHEREAS, people, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife that eat aquatic organisms from North American waters face a wide range of health risks from toxic pollutants, especially those chemicals that are persistent and that bioaccumulate in the food chain; and WHEREAS, many of the most significant bioaccumulation cases have occurred in aquatic based food chains and the EPA presently regulates release of toxic substances into water through the Clean Water Act; and WHEREAS, some of these pollutants singly or combined with other pollutants produce allergies, cancer, behavioral dysfunction, reproductive and developmental dysfunctions, immune deficiencies, endocrine disruption and other mental and physical disorders, in the individuals that are exposed to them; and WHEREAS, human populations that are especially at risk from these toxic chemicals in North America include children, women of childbearing age, Native Americans and other groups who frequently eat fish for subsistence or cultural reasons, and sport anglers who frequently eat their catch. Also at risk are wildlife populations, including birds and predatory fish; and, new research shows that the greatest health risks may be to the offspring of exposed individuals; and WHEREAS, state and federal laws to regulate toxic chemicals have met with limited success, and despite reduced concentrations of compounds in some regions, current levels of many compounds in air, water, and the tissue of people and fish remain high enough to damage long term human and ecosystem health; and WHEREAS, scientists and government agencies have documented the following problems from toxic chemicals found in the environment: A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) database indicates that health warnings or bans on eating fish are in place on over 4,000 bodies of water in 46 of the 50 states; Populations of bald eagles, mink, otter, turtles, cormorants, herring gulls, ring-billed gulls, common terns, Forster's terns and other species which are ecologically linked to polluted waters in North America may suffer from one or more of the following</p>

		<p>problems: mortality, egg-shell thinning, twisted beaks and other deformities, and behavioral problems; Certain chemicals are known to interrupt the endocrine system in people and wildlife by mimicking estrogen and testosterone, or by blocking these hormones from performing their normal functions in the body. As a result, male herring gulls in Lake Ontario colonies may behave like females, and female herring gulls may attempt to pair with females. Some mink from other parts of the Great Lakes are born with both male and female sexual organs; and Children born to women who ate moderate to high amounts of contaminated Lake Michigan fish perform significantly worse on tests of their visual and verbal memory skills; and WHEREAS, the chemicals responsible for these problems including PCBs, mercury, dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD), DDT, Aldrin, Toxaphene and Myrex are all highly toxic and have a high potential to accumulate in the tissue of living organisms; and WHEREAS, U.S. laws and regulations to control these chemicals are of limited effectiveness because they allow continued discharges; they attempt to capture and treat residual levels of pollutants after the wastes have been created instead of preventing pollution; and, they often result in shifting of pollutant discharges from one medium such as water, to another medium, such as air or land; and WHEREAS, the President's Council on Environmental Quality concluded in 1990 that the only government programs in the Great Lakes region that have been truly successful are those where chemical production and use was banned outright or severely restricted; and WHEREAS, the International Joint Commission has recommended for the most dangerous chemicals adherence to the policy of "zero discharge," which can be accomplished through "sunsetting" or phasing out uses, according to a timetable; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, recommends that government laws and programs to control toxic pollution be reformed to emphasize pollution prevention, toxic use reduction, and life cycle analysis for all toxic substances and the sunsetting of those which have the greatest potential to harm human and ecosystem health; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that the Clean Water Act be amended to authorize and require the EPA to establish timetables to eliminate the discharge of PCBs, mercury, dioxin and other chemicals that are highly toxic or have a high potential to accumulate in the food chain; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation challenges North American companies that use or manufacture toxic chemicals to voluntarily reduce chemical use, sunset the most dangerous chemicals they manufacture and share their pollution prevention strategies and chemical substitution techniques with customers, suppliers and other companies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages governments to conduct an education program to inform citizens, industries and other users of toxic chemicals of the unique health risks posed by persistent chemicals that accumulate in the food chain and the need to phaseout, or sunset, uses of the most dangerous compounds. This program should promote the use of alternatives to highly toxic and interactive chemicals like mercury in paint and batteries, and chlorine in the pulping and bleaching of paper.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/great-lakes-water-quality/	Great Lakes Water Quality	<p>Great Lakes Water Quality National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-04 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are of major environmental and economic importance to the citizens of the U.S.; and WHEREAS, pollution of the Great Lakes, especially by persistent toxic chemicals, has had a detrimental effect on the Great Lakes ecosystem; and WHEREAS, historically, each of the Great Lakes states have set their own pollution standards for their waters of the Lakes, which are sometimes inconsistent and do not adequately protect people, wildlife and fish exposed to toxic pollution; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), all eight Great Lakes states, environmentalists, academics and industry representatives have cooperated in the development of the "Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative" and a "Great Lakes Guidance" which delineates pollution control requirements applicable to all U.S. waters of the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Guidance has been delayed by EPA and the Office of Management and Budget and has not yet been published for public review and comment as required by the Clean Water Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, urges EPA to publish immediately the draft Great Lakes Guidance for public review and comment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA and the States to promulgate and implement as quickly as possible final Great Lakes Guidance that: Eliminates the discharge of the most dangerous toxic chemicals; Phases out mixing zones and other dilution approaches to pollution control by the year 2004; Protects people and wildlife from toxics that bioaccumulate in the food chain; Protects high quality waters from degradation; and Controls toxic pollution from point sources, such as municipal and industrial discharges, and non-point sources, such as polluted runoff from urban and rural areas, leaking dumpsites, contaminated sediments and atmospheric deposition.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1993/04/infrastructure-policy/	Infrastructure Policy	<p>Infrastructure Policy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1993 Resolutions Number: 1993-06 WHEREAS, billions of dollars of public monies will continue to be spent on roads, bridges, sewers, drinking water facilities and other infrastructure projects; and WHEREAS, infrastructure construction can and has had immense environmental impacts on wildlife and fisheries habitat, air and water quality, farmland and open space; and WHEREAS, infrastructure placement has contributed to urban sprawl and the deterioration of many urban centers; and WHEREAS, limited available public monies make infrastructure projects and other spending decisions critical because of their immense construction and maintenance costs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 11-14, 1993, in Crystal City, Virginia, urges that such policies be focused on: (1) maintaining and revitalizing existing urban centers rather than facilitating sprawl; (2) recycling vacant factory buildings and land inside developed areas; (3) favoring mass transit rather than new roads; (4) upgrading current wastewater plants and sewers rather than building new plants and sewer extensions; and (5) other policies that minimize environmental impacts of infrastructure projects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that infrastructure policies emphasize the following priorities: Funding for transportation be used to promote energy conservation, reduce traffic congestion and repair and maintain existing roads and bridges, instead of building new roads; Funding for water supply be directed at correcting lead-contaminated supply lines and fixtures; Funding for wastewater treatment be used to supplement the State Revolving Loan Fund to finance correction of combined sewer overflow problems and upgrading from primary to secondary treatment. Such expenditures should be based on the States' priority lists; A portion of funding for wastewater treatment and public water supply systems be targeted at rural, low income communities; Funding for wastewater treatment promote water conservation as a means of reducing communities' water treatment and supply costs; Funding for housing and buildings be used to conserve energy and reduce exposure to lead-contaminated paint through programs such as replacing old windows.</p>
	1992	

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/fisheries-in-1992/	Fisheries in 1992	Fisheries in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-02 WHEREAS, the serious problem of unregulated incidental catch of non-target fish, birds, marine mammals, and other forms of marine life by Asian nation large scale high seas driftnet fleets continues in the North and Central Pacific; and WHEREAS, in 1990 the United Nations passed Resolution 44-255 which bans the use of large scale high seas driftnets by all nations by the end of 1992; and WHEREAS, pressure from the U.S. Congress, the Bush Administration, the United Nations and worldwide condemnation from conservationists, has begun to yield positive results as Japan has reduced its high seas driftnet fishery and has promised to cease driftnetting by the end of 1992, and Taiwan and South Korea have entered into negotiations with the U.S. and other governments designed to set timetables for ending their high seas driftnet fisheries; and WHEREAS there is a strong possibility that driftnet fishing nations may not abide by the U.N. resolution; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992 in Portland, Oregon, urges the President of the United States and the United Nations to impose all available sanctions, including the barring of imports from those nations to U.S. markets as available to him under the Magnuson Act and under provisions of national and international law, at the end of 1992 if such high seas driftnet fishing is not totally eliminated.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/corporations-must-take-the-lead-in-promoting-environmentally-sustainable-economic-development-worldwide/	Corporations Must Take the Lead in Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development Worldwide	Corporations Must Take the Lead in Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development Worldwide National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-11 WHEREAS, social, economic and environmental pressures continue to increase worldwide; and WHEREAS, these pressures range from species extinction, deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, wetlands loss, ozone depletion and global climate change, to growing human deprivation brought about by overpopulation, poverty, illiteracy, hunger, homelessness, disease and unsanitary conditions; and WHEREAS, the concept of sustainable development provides a long-term strategy for addressing these problems by improving human well-being and maintaining the environment upon which life—and economies—depend, both now and in the future; and WHEREAS, sustainable development implies a preference for respecting the earth's capacity to regenerate resources and assimilate waste, and equity among and between generations; and WHEREAS, the corporate world has a great stake in achieving sustainable development and must play a vital and active role in moving toward this ideal; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation's Corporate Conservation Council has successfully generated great interest in the business community for pursuing sustainable development strategies, largely through a landmark conference, entitled, Building the Sustainable Corporation: Creating Environmental Sustainability and Corporate Advantage; and WHEREAS, the Corporate Conservation Council, as a successful bridge between the traditionally adversarial corporate and environmental communities has a great opportunity and obligation to educate and encourage its membership and other businesses to adopt environmentally-sustainable practices; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, commends the Corporate Council for their progress thus far and encourages them to continue their work to urge corporate leaders to adopt sustainable development policies and practices within their organizations worldwide and the corporate community globally.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/energy-in-1992/	Energy in 1992	Energy in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-08 WHEREAS, the Administration has consistently failed to develop and implement a national energy policy based upon the efficient use of energy and the development of safe and renewable sources of energy and stymied all attempts to adopt such an energy policy; and WHEREAS, under the guise of national security and absent the adoption of a credible energy policy, the Administration and others in the private and public sectors have proposed to exploit oil and gas resources in environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Outer Continental Shelf and the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt; and WHEREAS, the continued reliance on the combustion of fossil fuels is a primary cause of global warming, acid rain and the emission of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, the continuation of subsidized rates for hydroelectric power generated at federal dams has undercut energy conservation efforts and threatens riparian and recreational resources; and WHEREAS, the development of environmentally safe alternative fuels could reduce reliance on foreign and domestic oil, provide additional market opportunities for U.S. farmers and producers and contribute to our nation's energy security; and WHEREAS, improving the energy efficiency of our residential and commercial buildings, encouraging the use of efficient modes of transport, and raising gas mileage standards for automobiles and light duty trucks will mean substantial energy savings, including a marked reduction in our use of domestic and imported oil, as well as significant pollution reduction; and WHEREAS, a growing number of states are successfully employing least-cost planning methods for electric and gas utilities, obviating the need for new power plant construction and resulting in savings for energy consumers; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992 in Portland, Oregon, urges the Administration and Congress to formulate a national energy policy based on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources that is designed to reduce our dependence on domestic and imported oil, reduce harmful emissions, and to provide a sustainable future for generations to come; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a substantial increase in corporate average fuel economy standards for all automobile and light duty truck fleets sold in the U.S.; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation asks all citizens to be mindful of their use of energy, and to take steps to use energy wisely and efficiently.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/land-and-minerals-in-1992/	Land and Minerals in 1992	Land and Minerals in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-06 WHEREAS, the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) contain a host of important wildlife, environmental, ecological, archeological, recreational and aesthetic resources, in addition to a wealth of minerals and other commodity resources; and WHEREAS, the BLM's management practices favor the commercial exploitation of natural resources, such as timber, forage and minerals, often in a manner that is detrimental to the ecological and environmental values of the public lands, and in a manner that deprives the public of fair market value for these resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, calls upon the BLM to rectify the imbalance in its management practices by recognizing its public trust responsibilities as enunciated in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to "protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmosphere, water resource and archeological values...and...provide food and habitat for

		<p>fish and wildlife...”; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the BLM to assure that fish, wildlife and other environmental values are fully protected from the adverse impacts of mining, grazing, timber harvesting, oil and gas exploration and development activities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Director of the BLM to take steps to assure that the BLM’s goal of restoring at least 75 percent of all riparian areas on the public lands to proper functioning condition is accomplished by 1997; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to exercise vigorous oversight of the BLM’s management of the public lands and resources and to pass legislation to assure better protection of ecological value on BLM lands and the establishment of fair market value grazing fees; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress pass legislation assuring that hard rock mining activities on public lands are carried out in a manner that protects ecological and environmental values, keeps public lands in public ownership, and assures a fair return to the public for minerals extracted.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/environmental-quality-in-1992-elevating-epa-to-cabinet-status/	Environmental Quality in 1992 Elevating EPA to Cabinet Status	<p>Environmental Quality in 1992 Elevating EPA to Cabinet Status National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-01 WHEREAS, EPA is responsible for implementing 14 major environmental statutes, including those passed to protect this nation’s air, land and waters; and WHEREAS, protection of the environment is critical to ensure this nation’s economic prosperity and quality of life, as well as the vitality of the global environment; and WHEREAS, the United States is the only industrialized nation without a Cabinet level ministry for the environment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges the Congress to enact and the President to sign legislation that will create a Cabinet level Department of the Environment. Solid and Hazardous Waste WHEREAS, EPA has failed to adopt a comprehensive and effective plan to manage and minimize production of solid and hazardous waste in this nation; and WHEREAS, U.S. sources are exporting waste to developing countries creating environmental problems that these nations are not equipped to regulate or correct; and WHEREAS, Congress is expected to reauthorize the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act during the 102nd Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, calls upon Congress to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to mandate creation of a national pollution prevention program that reduces the volume and toxicity of this nation’s solid and hazardous waste by establishing as the highest priority reduction, reuse, recycling and source substitution, and termination of exportation of hazardous waste by U.S. sources for disposal in developing nations. Clean Water WHEREAS, the need continues for protection of this nation’s critical surface and groundwater resources; and WHEREAS, the nation’s clean water program implemented at the federal and state levels should guarantee that clean waters will be kept clean; and WHEREAS, EPA should issue standards that protect human health, wildlife and the environment and prevent food chain contamination; and WHEREAS, Congress is expected to reauthorize the Clean Water Act during the 102nd Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges Congress to amend the Clean Water Act to require aggressive action to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation’s waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to amend the Clean Water Act to require aggressive action to protect and enhance high quality waters that have not been degraded by industrial, municipal and nonpoint source discharges, and to require implementation of the Act’s zero discharge mandate by eliminating the use of dilution as a method to meet discharge limits, and by prohibiting discharges of the most harmful toxic pollutants.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/united-nations-conference-on-environment-and-development/	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	<p>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-15 WHEREAS, the U.S. delegation to UNCED, in contrast to the attitude of cooperation by the other industrialized countries, continues to resist any effort to reach meaningful agreements in the negotiations for UNCED and the treaty on climate change, on issues such as the reduction of CO2 emissions, and the elimination of toxic waste exports, citing an unwillingness to sacrifice the “American lifestyle”; and WHEREAS, the U.S. delegation has obstructed agreement on a code of conduct for biotechnology research and use; and WHEREAS, the U.S. delegation’s non-committal posture on these and other UNCED issues constitutes a major barrier to gaining concessions by other countries on certain issues, such as public participation and forest conservation, which the U.S. delegation professes to support; and WHEREAS, according to the Inter-American Development Bank, sustainable development “distributes the benefits of economic progress more equitably, protects local and global environments for future generations and truly improves the quality of life”, and is in the interest of both developing and industrialized countries; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and other environmental groups have long believed that sustainable development can be accomplished only through the democratization of environment and development policy-making which allows local groups to participate in the decision-making processes that affect their lives and their regions; and WHEREAS, most of the funding needed to implement the new commitments which should arise from UNCED will have to come from the industrialized countries; and WHEREAS, environmental groups from around the world have demanded that any post-UNCED funds be channeled through agencies which provide public access to planning documents, and assure local public participation in decision-making processes regarding development goals and individual projects; and WHEREAS, the World Bank’s Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is being considered by the U.S. as the main channel to handle these funds, yet neither the World Bank or the GEF are currently qualified under the above criteria; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges President Bush to attend the UNCED conference, to instruct his UNCED negotiating team to cease its “damage control” approach to the negotiations, and instead to take a leadership role in pushing forward tougher and stronger agreements on all the UNCED issues including energy use reductions, toxic waste trade elimination, the establishment of a code of conduct for biotechnology research and use; and that it work cooperatively towards the creation of an Earth Charter, and commit to attainment, in the decades to come, of sustainable patterns of industrial and agricultural production and natural resource consumption; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the President to commit to reduce CO2 emissions from the United States to 20 percent below 1988 levels by the year 2000; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that since the U.S. is the largest contributor to the World Bank, the National Wildlife Federation asks the Congress and the Treasury Department to delay all contributions to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) until: there is full public access to documentation and opportunity to comment on all GEF and World Bank projects; the GEF adopts formal procedures for discussing proposed projects with the affected public in recipient countries; outside independent monitoring and evaluation procedures are established.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/deauthorization-of-quachita-black-river-navigation-project-about-sterlington-louisiana/	Deauthorization of Quachita-Black River Navigation Project about Sterlington, Louisiana	Deauthorization of Quachita-Black River Navigation Project about Sterlington, Louisiana National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-18 WHEREAS, the Ouachita and Black Rivers Navigation Project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of May 1950 and July 1960; and WHEREAS, the authorized project is about 92 percent complete, at a cost of approximately \$250,000,000; and WHEREAS, the completion of the project will require the cut-off of 24 river bends and will widen an additional 14 bends in North Louisiana and South Arkansas at an additional cost of approximately 25 million dollars; and WHEREAS, damage or loss of 38 bends will destroy almost every recreational area on the river; and WHEREAS, an average of 162,000 cubic yards of fill material from each bend cut and widening will be pumped onto bottomland hardwood forests and wetlands, destroying 1,120 acres; and WHEREAS, the navigation project's existing water control plan is adversely affecting thousands of acres of bottomland hardwoods in Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge and expansion of the navigation project will cause further degradation of the area; and WHEREAS, the purpose of the additional bend cuts and widenings is to increase the capability of navigation from a two-barge tow to Crossett, Arkansas, to a four-barge tow and an existing one-barge tow to Camden, Arkansas, to a two-barge tow; and WHEREAS, proponents of the navigation project have used unrealistic shipping projections in an effort to persuade elected officials and the public that the project could be justified economically; and WHEREAS, during the past six years, since the navigation project was capable of handling two-barge tows to Crossett and one-barge tows to Camden, only one barge has traveled to Crossett and virtually none has gone to Camden; and WHEREAS, more than 8,000 petition signatures have been obtained from citizens who oppose the project in South Arkansas and North Louisiana; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges Congress to deauthorize the unfinished originally authorized for the Ouachita-Black River Navigation Project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress and/or the Federal Executive Branch agencies establish a multiple-use policy for the Lower Ouachita River.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/wetlands-manual/	Wetlands Manual	Wetlands Manual National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-12 WHEREAS, the goal of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is to "maintain and restore the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters"; and WHEREAS, wetlands are valuable resources which serve man and wildlife by providing important habitat, flood control and water quality functions; and WHEREAS, over 50 percent of the nation's wetlands have been destroyed and these losses continue today at a rate of approximately 300,000 acres per year; and WHEREAS, wetlands are critical in contributing to and attaining the goals of the CWA; and WHEREAS, in enacting Section 404 of the CWA, Congress intended wetlands to be considered waters of the United States; and WHEREAS, many activities that destroy wetlands, such as drainage, inundation and excavation are not regulated under Section 404 of the CWA; and WHEREAS, in 1989 four federal agencies, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, jointly developed and issued the scientifically based Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands that was to be used in delineating wetlands subject to Section 404 of the CWA; and WHEREAS, in August 1991 the Bush Administration proposed major revisions to the 1989 Manual for the purpose of excluding many wetlands from Section 404 regulation; and WHEREAS, the scientific community and the Bush Administration's own wetlands experts have concluded that the proposed changes are scientifically flawed, technically deficient, difficult to use, and would remove at least 50 percent of the nation's wetlands from the Section 404 program; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges that an independent body, such as the National Academy of Sciences, be commissioned to conduct a study to develop a scientific definition of wetlands and a scientifically-based wetlands delineation methodology that considers regional approaches to wetlands delineation and currently unprotected wetlands including riparian areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Administration's August 1991 proposed revisions to the Manual not be adopted until after completion of said study; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, in reauthorizing the CWA, Congress strengthen and improve the Section 404 wetlands regulatory program to ensure that all wetlands which contribute to the attainment of the CWA goals are better protected.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/tallgrass-prairie-national-wildlife-refuge/	Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-20 WHEREAS, in 1991 Congress established the Walnut Creek National Wildlife Refuge near Prairie City, Iowa; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is now in the advanced planning stages for the refuge; and WHEREAS, Walnut Creek watershed, in which the refuge would be established, is suitable for restoration and enhancement of native prairie vegetation, savannahs and streamside woodlands characteristic of the region's landscape prior to its settlement by Europeans; and WHEREAS, the refuge is within a few minutes drive of the largest metropolitan center in Iowa and will afford thousands of citizens the opportunity to learn more about the region's natural history prior to its settlement by Europeans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, supports the FWS's ongoing planning efforts for the Walnut Creek National Wildlife Refuge near Prairie City, Iowa; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that natural history education, scientific research, reconstruction of native plant and animal communities and management of biological diversity be central components of the final plan adopted by the FWS.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/biological-diversity/	Biological Diversity	Biological Diversity National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-22 WHEREAS, the term biological diversity describes the variety and complexity of living things at all levels of integration, including genetic, species, ecological communities and landscapes; and WHEREAS, these elements of biological diversity and the interactions among them are essential to the productive functioning of the earth's ecosystem; and WHEREAS, the loss of biological diversity through extinction is irreversible; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act only protects threatened and endangered species from extinction and was not intended to provide comprehensive protection of other levels of biological diversity; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, Supports systematic conservation, which is the maintenance of the full range of natural diversity including species, communities, and ecosystems on representative and self-sustaining bases; Supports living resource conservation, which is the interaction of conservation and development and includes: maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems; preserving genetic diversity; ensuring that the utilization of species and ecosystems is sustainable; Encourages ecosystem evaluation and use of those evaluations to influence long-term environmental planning from the earliest possible date; and Supports efforts to develop and enact federal legislation that will provide for the protection of biological diversity.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/mowing-and-haying-of-conservation-reserve-lands/	Mowing and Haying of Conservation Reserve Program Lands	Mowing and Haying of Conservation Reserve Program Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-21 WHEREAS, conservationists across the country have worked closely with farmers under the Conservation Reserve Program of the 1985 and 1990 Farm Bills (CRP) to establish and maintain vegetative cover to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality and benefit wildlife; and WHEREAS, current law authorizes farmers to graze and hay CRP acres during drought emergencies; and WHEREAS, the impacts to wildlife and water quality and the attendant soil erosion that result from haying and grazing CRP acres during drought emergencies can be significant; and WHEREAS, many areas declared drought emergencies are already intensively farmed, environmentally stressed and are limited in wildlife cover; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges Congress to evaluate the impacts that CRP drought emergency haying and grazing practices are having on the nation's fish and wildlife resources, soils and water quality; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this evaluation address how CRP drought emergency practices contribute to, or detract from, attaining the goals of soil erosion reduction pursuant to the 1990 Farm Bill; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this study provide the basis for reforming CRP drought emergency haying and grazing policies should these practices be found to contravene and undermine the overall goals and objectives of the CRP program.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/lake-superior-and-other-high-quality-waters/	Lake Superior and Other High Quality Waters	Lake Superior and Other High Quality Waters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-10 WHEREAS, Lake Superior is one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world and remains relatively pristine and unpolluted; and WHEREAS, Lake Superior contains a wide variety of unique and sensitive wildlife habitats and also provides important recreational opportunities such as sport fishing and pleasure boating; and WHEREAS, Lake Superior represents a significant pollution prevention challenge to implement protective measures before it becomes significantly degraded; and WHEREAS, as part of their Fifth Biennial Report, the International Joint Commission (IJC) recommended that Lake Superior be designated a zero discharge demonstration zone for persistent toxic pollutants; and WHEREAS, the governments of the United States, Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ontario, at the sixth IJC Biennial Meeting, announced a binational program to protect Lake Superior, which includes a zero discharge demonstration; and WHEREAS, there are many high quality waters and ecosystems around the country deserving of special attention and protection from pollution; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992 in Portland, Oregon, calls on the governments to protect Lake Superior by: Designating Lake Superior and its entire watershed as "Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) for persistent toxic pollutants," which is the highest protective status given to water bodies under the U.S. Clean Water Act, to prohibit new or increased discharge of persistent toxic pollutants, and simultaneously making a similar designation in Canadian waters; Expanding the governments' list of pollutants of concern to include those chemicals that have been identified as the most persistent and bioaccumulative pollutants in the Great Lakes basin; Phasing out the use, generation and discharge of persistent toxic pollutants from existing facilities according to a specified timetable; Strictly enforcing all existing laws, regulations and permits against pollution sources in or affecting Lake Superior; and Coordinating management of the forest and shoreline ecosystems around Lake Superior by different ownerships and agencies to protect entire ecosystems and to assure that the "working lands" of the basin—those used for natural resource development—are managed on an ecologically sustainable basis. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to amend the Clean Water Act to require aggressive action to identify other high quality waters and to also protect them from being degraded by new or increased pollution sources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/hydropower-project-licensing-and-re-licensing/	Hydropower Project Licensing and Re-Licensing	Hydropower Project Licensing and Re-Licensing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-19 WHEREAS, the construction and operation of hydroelectric power projects has damaged fisheries, wildlife and recreational resources of many of the nation's rivers and streams, especially at projects that block or hinder the passage of fish and other aquatic species; and WHEREAS, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is now engaged in the relicensing of many of the nation's oldest hydroelectric power developments that were originally subject to inadequate or limited environmental reviews and conditioning, including the relicensing of approximately 170 projects affecting some 231 dams in 24 states that expire at the end of 1993, affording major opportunities for mitigation of impacts and environmental improvements associated with these projects; and WHEREAS, relicensing of these projects extends for periods of 30 to 50 years; and WHEREAS, FERC is also engaged in numerous other original license proceedings, such as the hydroelectric facility for Lock and Dam 14 on the upper Mississippi River proposed to be built by the City of LeClaire, Iowa, that have the potential for adverse impacts to fish passage and the health of aquatic and related ecosystems; and WHEREAS, despite longstanding federal law and policy that vests exclusive responsibility in the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe fishways needed for fish passage at licensed hydroelectric facilities, in November, 1991, FERC issued final regulations that limit the Secretaries' prescription authorities, thus substantially limiting potential for protection, restoration, and enhancement of fishery resources through licensing and relicensing proceedings; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, calls on FERC to respect and abide by the statutory division of responsibilities for management of fisheries, wildlife and other natural resource values as defined in Sections 10 and 18 of the Federal Power Act and other environmental laws, and to adopt a responsible working partnership with state and federal natural resource and fisheries management agencies in carrying out the licensing of hydroelectric power projects.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/wetlands-in-1992/	Wetlands in 1992	Wetlands in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-03 WHEREAS, wetlands provide society a number of important economic and ecological services, such as floodflow alteration, food chain support and wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge and purification, and sediment removal; and WHEREAS, wetlands are the cradle of the nation's commercial and recreational seafood industry which, conservatively, is estimated to generate in excess of \$10 billion annually; and WHEREAS, wetlands are essential to attaining the goals of the Clean Water Act to "maintain and restore the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters"; and WHEREAS, a strong and effective Clean Water Act Section 404 program is integral to protecting the nation's wetlands and its waters; and WHEREAS, federal wetlands protection programs have come under intense attack by the Bush Administration which, among other things, seeks to dramatically reduce the number and acreage of wetlands by approximately 50 percent (as identified under the 1989 Wetlands Delineation Manual) that are presently protected by Section 404; and WHEREAS, federal wetlands protection programs have also come under attack by members of Congress who seek to weaken and virtually eliminate the Clean Water Act Section 404 program during its reauthorization this Congress; and WHEREAS, these efforts to destroy the nation's wetlands protection programs are, in large part, being led by special interest groups, such as the industry-financed National Wetlands Coalition, the American Farm

		Bureau Federation, the National Association of Realtors and the National Association of Homebuilders; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992 in Portland, Oregon, will work to protect the Clean Water Act Section 404 wetlands protection program during reauthorization and to strengthen the Act by seeking to amend the law to: Expand the program to cover unregulated activities causing significant losses of wetlands; Strengthen the wetlands protection provisions of the general permit program; Improve and increase the efficiency of the permitting program; and 4. Require an independent study of wetlands delineation by the National Academy of Sciences before adoption of any revisions to the 1989 Wetlands Delineation Manual.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/population-and-the-environment-3/	Population and the Environment	Population and the Environment National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-14 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that most environmental issues are increasingly global in scope, and that human demand for and use of natural resources relates to environmental deterioration worldwide; and WHEREAS, increasingly excessive demands for resources, and their mismanagement and abuse by industrialized countries, including the United States, are primary causes of resource degradation and depletion; and WHEREAS, population pressures are a combination of both high fertility rates and migration, and where concentrations of people are higher, there is a greater stress on the environment; and WHEREAS, within a few years 50 percent of all people will be in urban areas (where concentration of pollution often leads to health hazards), and in coastal regions (where new development destroys wetlands); and WHEREAS, current world population of 5.4 billion is growing at a rate at which human population will double to over 10 billion by the year 2025 (90 percent of this growth will be in developing regions of Africa, Latin America and Asia), a current trend in human population growth which is unprecedented in history; and WHEREAS, based on the idea that a practical carrying capacity ensures a reasonable life for all species, including humans, many scientists believe the carrying capacity of the Earth has been exceeded, and that population pressures are and will continue to contribute to environmental deterioration and loss of natural and recreational areas; and WHEREAS, studies have shown that improving the status of women—which involves increasing their access to health care, education, employment, financial and leadership opportunities, and self-determination—directly influences their decisions about family size and well-being; and WHEREAS, the family planning programs which have been demonstrated to be the most successful are those which: Are voluntary and non-coercive; Are sensitive to local culture and religions, are designed and implemented with local personnel, and are carried out by non-governmental organizations having a long-term commitment to community outreach; Include family planning as part of comprehensive health care for women and children; Encourage family management education for women and men; Support programs and efforts to improve the status of women; and WHEREAS, the 1989 United Nations International Forum on Population in the 21st Century cited the need to increase significantly the worldwide budget for population assistance in order to meet the demand for family planning services and education (including the need to support research for new, safe and effective contraceptives) and stabilize population into the next century; and WHEREAS, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, maternal and child health care, working in more countries than does the U.S., is an appropriate vehicle for U.S. population assistance; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, recognizes that population growth and movement is one of many critical factors affecting the global environment and that it is related to, and compounded by, other important environmental concerns, which the Federation already addresses, such as rates of consumption and waste of natural resources, unsustainable economic development plans promoted by international banks and aid agencies, and extremes of poverty and debt in many developing countries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation affirms its decision to proceed with international programs designed to address population as an environmental issue, seeking better understanding of the causes of population growth and equitable solutions to stabilizing population; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Congress and government agencies to increase and improve U.S. foreign assistance programs for health services that include voluntary family planning and education, and will work to ensure that such program funds are used effectively, appropriately and with due consideration of peoples' rights.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/water-resources-conservation-in-1992/	Water Resources Conservation in 1992	Water Resources Conservation in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-07 WHEREAS, the construction and operation of water resources development projects, including dams, levees, canals, drainage channels, navigation works, hydroelectric power facilities and coastal engineering structures, have a profound effect on fish and wildlife populations and habitat; and WHEREAS, rising construction costs, reduced availability of federal funds, technological advances and improved analytical tools have contributed to a growing body of experience with predominantly non-structural measures for managing traditional water resource problems such as flood control, beach erosion and water supply; and WHEREAS, the operation of existing federal water resources projects by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, and the review of federally-licensed projects by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission presents opportunities to improve the performance of such projects and to reduce adverse impacts on fish and wildlife populations and habitat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992 in Portland, Oregon, calls upon the Administration, Congress and the states to maintain and strengthen policies that reduce unnecessary subsidies for water resources projects, encourage innovative and predominantly non-structural approaches to water resources management and sustain biological diversity in riparian, aquatic and marine environments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in furtherance of these objectives, Congress should amend the National Flood Insurance Program to encourage the development and implementation of nonstructural plans to reduce flood damages and to protect the natural and beneficial values of the nation's floodplains; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress should amend the Clean Water Act to require the conservation of water to assist in the improvement and maintenance of water quality, quantity and streamflow conditions necessary to support fish, wildlife, recreation and other public benefits, and to meet "swimmable" and "fishable" water quality goals, while achieving more efficient use of limited federal funds; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the operation of existing federal and federally-licensed water projects, — for example, the Central Valley Project in California, Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River, Kingsley Dam on the North Platte River in Nebraska, and the numerous federal and non-federal facilities in the Columbia River Basin — be reevaluated to reduce adverse impacts on fish and wildlife populations and habitat and to assist in the recovery of threatened and endangered species.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/wildlife-in-1992/	Wildlife in 1992	<p>Wildlife in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-09 WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act is among the nation’s strongest and foremost wildlife conservation laws and a vital tool for habitat protection and has been shown to work effectively for the last eighteen years; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act has come under intense attack by a number of well-financed special interest groups, such as the National Endangered Species Act Reform Coalition, whose sole objective is to weaken and debilitate the Act during its reauthorization; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s 1992 Wildlife Week theme is endangered species and reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act is among the National Wildlife Federation’s top priorities in 1992; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges Congress to strengthen the Endangered Species Act by seeking to amend the law to: 1. Streamline the listing process to expedite protection of species 2. Improve implementation of the Act’s requirement that critical habitat be designated for listed species; 3. Provide for greater ecosystem protection by enhancing planning for recovering listed species; 4. Ensure adequate funding for conservation activities authorized by the Act; 5. Strengthen the enforcement provisions of the Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to adequately fund federal natural resource agencies charged with protecting and enhancing the nation’s fish and wildlife resources, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, and that efforts to divert sportsmen’s dollars from the Pittman-Robertson, Dingell-Johnson and Wallop-Breaux programs be rejected.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/international-trade-in-1992/	International Trade in 1992	<p>International Trade in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-05 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that most environmental issues are increasingly global in scope, and that human demand for and use of natural resources relates to environmental deterioration worldwide; and WHEREAS, international trade agreements, such as the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), together have the potential to regulate over three trillion dollars annually in world trade; and WHEREAS, these agreements can and will have a significant impact on environmental protection and on the management of natural resources in developing and industrialized countries; and WHEREAS, unfettered or unregulated international trade can have a negative effect on the sound management of natural resources through: increased pressure for unsustainable harvest and export of these resources; increased energy use and the possibility of environmentally damaging accidents associated with the transportation of goods and services; increased pressure to lower U.S. environmental standards; agricultural quarantines; and weakening of international environmental agreements in order to satisfy “free trade” objectives; and WHEREAS, trade agreements entered into by the United States can affect a wide range of domestic and international programs undertaken by the National Wildlife Federation ranging from protection of global biological diversity and tropical forests, to protection of the Great Lakes, and preventing deforestation in our own temperate and tropical forests; and WHEREAS, public participation in the development, negotiation and implementation of U.S. trade policy and trade agreements is necessary to assure that environmental concerns related to trade are addressed; and WHEREAS, the openness and provision of adequate information necessary to fully involve the public in the development of U.S. trade policy, and the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements, has not occurred with respect to environmental concerns; and WHEREAS, the liberalization of world trade through trade agreements can be an important step toward the promotion of environmentally and economically sustainable development if consideration for environmental concerns is integrated into the agreements themselves; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992 in Portland, Oregon, recognizes that the integration of environmental concerns into U.S. trade policy, and into trade agreements negotiated by the United States, is necessary to assure the protection of hard-won environmental standards in our country, and to pursue sustainable development on a global scale; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon the Bush Administration to integrate environmental concerns into the trade agreements that it is now negotiating, as well as subsequent agreements, and make it clear both to the American public and current and future trading partners, that U.S. trade policy is based on the principles of sustainable development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF calls upon Congress, and other multilateral bodies such as the United Nations agencies, Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Inter-American Development Bank, all of which play a central role in determining national, regional and global trade policies, to define and promote the inclusion of environmental protection and the promotion of sustainable development as critical objectives in trade policies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF intends to focus its emerging interest in this area so as to assure that trade agreements now being negotiated by the United States, particularly the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), as well as subsequent agreements, include environmental concerns.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/mining-law-reform/	Mining Law Reform	<p>Mining Law Reform National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-16 WHEREAS, open pit cyanide heap leach mining for gold and other minerals is one of the most widely used forms of mining on our public lands, and also one of the most environmentally destructive forms of mineral extraction, involving massive earth movement and potential discharge of hazardous chemicals into the environment; and WHEREAS, open pit cyanide heap leach mining causes major environmental harm by leaving open pits and roads in remote areas, loss of wildlife habitat, acid mine drainage in some areas, and groundwater quality degradation; and WHEREAS, most cyanide heap leach mining activities are ineffective in controlling the contamination of soils and groundwater from hazardous materials and mine waste produced by the mineral extraction and processing, and cyanide heap leach mining impacts are inadequately regulated under state or federal law; and WHEREAS, reclamation of lands and water affected by open pit cyanide heap leach mining to a productive capacity is not achieved under current federal environmental regulations; and WHEREAS, the Mining Law of 1872 and other current federal laws are inadequate to protect the environment from degradation from open pit heap leach mining activities on public lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, supports strong reform of the 1872 Mining Law to address the environmental problems created by cyanide heap leach mining and other problems, including: elimination of patenting; requiring reclamation bonds sufficient to cover all required short and long term reclamation activities; inspection and enforcement provisions; public participation in mine siting and permitting decisions; citizen suits; the establishment of an abandoned mined lands fund; fair market value royalties; complete reclamation of permit areas to include backfilling to original contour where feasible, stabilization, and revegetation; the application of the National Environmental Policy Act to all areas disturbed by hard rock mining and exploration activities; the banning of scowflaw violators of environmental laws from engaging in mining activities on federal lands; protection of fish and wildlife habitats and other environmental values; prohibition on offsite migration of hazardous or toxic substances from mining sites; the neutralization of leach pads; and the integration of hard rock mining decisions into the land use planning process.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/livestock-grazing-on-public-lands/	Livestock Grazing on Public Lands	Livestock Grazing on Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-17 WHEREAS, the continuing degraded conditions of tens of million of acres of our western public rangelands and thousands of stream miles of riparian habitat as a consequence of abusive livestock grazing practices is evidence of the failure of current federal range management practices; and WHEREAS, the goal of public rangeland management programs should be the establishment and maintenance of healthy range and riparian ecosystems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, calls upon Congress to enact legislation to: (a) require the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and other federal public land management agencies to deny grazing permits on allotments which are in "declining trend" or less than satisfactory ecological condition; (b) require the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and other federal public land management agencies to inventory all lands which are susceptible to damage from livestock grazing; (c) prohibit or restrict livestock grazing on areas upon which livestock grazing is not ecologically sustainable or which are better suited (as determined by independent scientists) for the dominant purposes of fish and wildlife habitat and/or recreational activities; (d) require allotment management plans to be developed for uses other than livestock grazing; (e) mandate that the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and other federal land agencies achieve goals of having at least 75 percent of riparian areas on public lands in proper functioning condition by 1997; (f) redirect the state share of grazing fee receipts to state fish and wildlife management agencies for riparian management programs on federal public lands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/regulatory-intervention-and-stock-management-plan-for-weakfish/	Regulatory Intervention and Stock Management Plan for Weakfish	Regulatory Intervention and Stock Management Plan for Weakfish National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-13 WHEREAS, weakfish (<i>Cynoscion regalis</i>), an Atlantic coast migratory marine finfish, whose population is dependent upon the estuaries and bays from Massachusetts to Florida as spawning and nursery grounds, comprises an economically important fishery; and WHEREAS, long-term declines in total commercial weight landed and average size in the recreational fishery are considered indicative of an overall serious decline in the Atlantic weakfish stock; and WHEREAS, implementation of a coastwide weakfish management plan adopted in 1991 by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Council (ASMFC), is intended to reduce annual weakfish exploitation by 15 to 25 percent; and WHEREAS, a constant minimum size limit of 12 inches total length would be required by 1994, as well as establishment of creel limits, net mesh restrictions, and season and area closures to reduce catch of weakfish less than one year and across all age classes; and WHEREAS, the exercise of regulatory prerogatives by only a few mid-Atlantic states has had little effect on the continued decline of the overall stock, and the need for comprehensive measures addressing the management of the fishery, protection and enhancement of habitat and water quality, improvement of industrial cooling systems, as well as a minimization of bycatch in non-directed fisheries, especially the shrimp trawl fishery of the south Atlantic states, is essential; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, urges the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to: Actively cooperate in vigorously implementing or exceeding the new 1991 ASMFC coastwide interjurisdictional management plan for weakfish; Cooperate with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to implement proposed NMFS regulations mandating use of Bycatch Excluder Devices (BEDs) to reduce finfish bycatch, as well as implementing state bycatch reduction programs; and 3. Further measures to elucidate critical life history parameters for the weakfish stock, particularly through consistent catch reporting techniques.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1992/04/forests-and-soils-in-1992/	Forests and Soils in 1992	Forests and Soils in 1992 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1992 Resolutions Number: 1992-04 WHEREAS, the ecologically balanced and sustainable management of our nation's forests is a high priority for the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates; and WHEREAS, very little of our nation's forests remain in an old growth or ancient forest condition, some 90 percent of the ancient forest ecosystem in the Pacific Northwest having already been eliminated and only small remnants of old growth forests remain elsewhere in the continental United States; and WHEREAS, ancient and old growth forests provide unique, irreplaceable and often very threatened habitat for many thousands of plant and animal species, some classified as rare, threatened or endangered; and WHEREAS, ancient forest destruction in the Pacific Northwest has resulted in ecological declines as well as economic losses from damage to fisheries, recreation resources and water resources; and WHEREAS, the National Forest System is a biologically diverse national resource capable of providing numerous benefits which private forest lands cannot or likely will not provide, including dispersed recreation, wilderness, and mature and old growth forest habitat; and WHEREAS, a growing number of Americans are placing increasing importance on ancient forests, endangered species and non-commodity National Forest values; and WHEREAS, the American public is increasingly concerned about unsustainable logging, including excessive clear cutting, of our National Forests; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1992, in Portland, Oregon, renews its call upon the Administration and the Congress to protect the ancient forest ecosystem of the Pacific Northwest, to protect old growth forest ecosystems in the rest of the United States and to conserve the fish, wildlife, plant and other species that inhabit these irreplaceable ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the Forest Service and the Congress to respond to the evolving needs of the American public by protecting the long-term health and productivity of the ecosystems within the National Forest System and restoring wildlife habitat and other resources degraded by unsustainable logging or other damaging uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the continued reduction of the commodity emphasis of National Forest management by continued decreases in logging volumes and road construction to ecologically sound and sustainable levels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Forest Service to restrict the use of clear cutting to only those areas where it can be demonstrated to be the optimal method for protecting the health and productivity of the forest ecosystem and its associated values, including water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, soil conservation and timber production.
	1991	

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/implementation-of-the-%c2%a7404-clean-water-act-wetlands-mitigation-memorandum-of-agreement/	Implementation of the §404 Clean Water Act Wetlands Mitigation Memorandum of Agreement	<p>Implementation of the §404 Clean Water Act Wetlands Mitigation Memorandum of Agreement National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-11 WHEREAS, the wetland habitats of the United States provide critical biological functions; and WHEREAS, continued loss of wetlands and their productivity through activities such as dredging, draining, filling, pollution and other forms of environmental degradation threaten those functions; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) have developed and signed a “no-net-loss” Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to clarify their long standing applications of the existing provisions of §404; and WHEREAS, existing §404 regulations are intended to assure that losses of wetlands, when they occur due to permitted activities, are compensated by mitigation measures by the permittee so as to assure that there is no overall net loss in the functions provided, and the MOA is designed to identify a process by which the Corps and EPA evaluate permits under §404 and identify and provide for no-net-loss of wetland functions; and WHEREAS, while Alaska is fortunate among the United States for still having most of its wetlands intact, there have been significant losses in its coastal wetlands from community development. While oil is unquestionably Alaska’s major revenue source at this time, economic data indicate that it is the fisheries and other wildlife dependent upon Alaska’s wetlands that hold the future to a sustainable economy; and WHEREAS, these fish and wildlife resources are also the mainstay for Alaska’s rich Native and subsistence cultures; and WHEREAS, the economic production from wetlands in Alaska has been documented to be worth nearly two billion dollars annually when the production of commercial fishing and wetland-dependent recreation and tourism, such as recreational fishing, are combined; and WHEREAS, Alaska wetlands share many of the attributes of temperate wetlands, and the differences between individual types of Alaska wetlands are as great as the differences between temperate and Alaska wetlands; and WHEREAS, most Alaska wildlife species are ultimately Resolution No. 11 1991 controlled by the availability of their habitats in the same way that wildlife species are controlled in other regions of the globe; and WHEREAS, wetlands habitat protection is a cost-effective means for maintaining fish and wildlife populations and the economic, social and biological functions dependent on wetlands; and WHEREAS, such production can continue and increase in value indefinitely if wetlands are managed to conserve their diverse biological functions; and WHEREAS, such production is of greater long-term benefit to the economy, health and welfare of Alaska and the United States than the transient benefits of extractive industries such as the oil and gas industry; and WHEREAS, the oil and gas industry in the State of Alaska, the Alaska delegation in the U. S. Congress and the Alaska Legislature have advocated exclusion of Alaska from the Corps’ and EPA’s MOA and the President’s proposed national “no-net-loss of wetlands” policy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, strongly endorses equal inclusion of Alaska with the remainder of the U. S. in the MOA and the President’s proposed no-net-loss of wetlands policy.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/international-activities-in-1991/	International Activities in 1991	<p>International Activities in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-04 WHEREAS, environment and development are inextricably linked and in recognition of the fact that the protection of the global environment demands much more than the establishment of protected areas or regulation of industry and requires environmental reform of international economic policy and corresponding changes in multilateral economic institutions; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation’s International Department has already achieved a great deal of success in these efforts; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, strengthen its efforts to seek environmental reform within multilateral economic institutions such as the World Bank, that it continue its work to seek environmental reform within bilateral aid programs, particularly Japanese and U. S. aid programs, and that it continue to expand its efforts to integrate environmental concerns into multilateral and bilateral negotiations on debt, trade and agricultural and forest policy.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/resource-conservation-and-recovery-act-in-1991/	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 1991	<p>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-10 WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is currently pending before Congress; and WHEREAS, there are growing constraints on landfill capacity and the nation is turning to incineration as a convenient alternative to handle disposal of solid and hazardous waste; and WHEREAS, this nation has failed to mandate and implement policies which address generation of waste; and WHEREAS, sufficient monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for incinerators to ensure public health protection are not in place; and WHEREAS, in 1988, 180 million tons, or 4.0 pounds per person per day of municipal solid waste were generated, and unless serious waste reduction is implemented annual waste generation is anticipated to swell to 216 million tons by the end of the century; and WHEREAS, in 1988, 25 million tons or 14 percent of municipal solid waste was incinerated, and, unless serious waste reduction is implemented, 55 million tons of waste is anticipated to be incinerated by the end of the century; and WHEREAS, municipal waste includes items containing toxic chemicals and precursors to toxic combustion products, such as batteries, paints, pesticides and plastics; and WHEREAS, in 1988, more than 3.6 billion pounds of hazardous waste were burned in industrial burners, furnaces and incinerators; and WHEREAS, incineration of solid and hazardous waste items may emit persistent and bioaccumulative toxic chemicals, such as halogenated dibenzofurans and dioxins, mercury and lead; and WHEREAS, incinerator ash can contain toxic elements such as cadmium, lead and mercury, and incinerator ash disposal can threaten human health and the environment through exposure to fugitive dusts and contaminated groundwater; and WHEREAS, incinerator ash is being used as a material for the construction industry; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon Congress and the President to mandate an aggressive national program to reduce the volume, weight and toxic content of industrial, consumer and commercial waste primarily through source reduction and the development of safe, reusable products; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress and the President should institute a moratorium on the construction, whether planned or proposed, and expansion of hazardous and municipal incinerators through reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act until this national program is implemented; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress seek to eliminate chemicals, processes and products that contribute to the toxicity of incinerator gases, fumes and ashes and regulate fly and bottom ash from existing incinerators as hazardous waste, and ban their use as a construction material.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/market-incentive-s-for-reusable-and-recyclable-materials/	<p>Market Incentives for Reusable and Recyclable Materials</p>	<p>Market Incentives for Reusable and Recyclable Materials National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-14 WHEREAS, Americans are generating more waste than ever before and at an alarming rate; and WHEREAS, siting new landfills and finding other means of disposal is becoming increasingly more difficult; and WHEREAS, in some cases there are economic incentives to use virgin materials instead of promoting the reuse or recycling of disposed materials; and WHEREAS, curbside sorting programs and recycling centers have demonstrated a willingness and enthusiasm among U. S. citizens to sort and recycle waste in efforts that have doubled since 1960; and WHEREAS, many of the sorted items have ended up in landfills because there is no profitable market for them; and WHEREAS, the most prevalent items in our waste stream are reusable or recyclable, with paper products constituting more than 71 million tons or 40% by weight of all municipal solid waste; and WHEREAS, state and federal governments are the largest consumers of paper products to date, and in many instances, consume virgin paper products; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, supports discontinuance of economic incentives that promote the use of virgin materials and instead encourages, with these economic incentives, the expansion of markets for and industry's use of recycled materials; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that federal policy should require all branches of government to adopt the practice of consuming previously-used, recycled paper for all publications, correspondence, and office operations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/fisheries-in-1991/	<p>Fisheries in 1991</p>	<p>Fisheries in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-02 WHEREAS, over the past decade Congress has continued to add important fisheries conservation programs to the responsibilities of the four primary federal fisheries management agencies, National Marine Fisheries Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, without commensurate increases in funding to implement these programs adequately; and WHEREAS, in the past year the Fish and Wildlife Service alone has been required by Congress to conduct new programs under the Chehalis River (Washington) Fisheries Restoration Act, the Great Lakes Fisheries Restoration Act, and the New England Rivers Fisheries Restoration Act; and WHEREAS, the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Enhancement Act (Wallop-Breaux), which supplies the state fisheries and boating agencies with over \$200 million each year to enable the states to address their own growing management responsibilities, is likely to be threatened by Congressional proposals for diverting these funds to programs not contemplated by the Act; and WHEREAS, the need continues unabated for a massive restoration effort to address the continuing decline of wetlands and fish and wildlife populations nationally, for example in California's Central Valley and the Great Lakes Region, due to ecologically unsound water management programs; and WHEREAS, by June 1991 the National Marine Fisheries Service must make listing determinations on five populations of Pacific salmon found in the Columbia River basin while facing tremendous political pressure not to list these species as threatened or endangered; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon Congress to appropriate additional monies, commensurate with the funding needs of their growing fisheries program responsibilities, to the agencies primarily responsible for federal fisheries management, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to maintain the integrity of the Sport Fisheries Restoration and Boating Safety Enhancement Act by resisting proposals to divert Wallop-Breaux funds to programs that are inconsistent with the goals and objectives of the Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to address fisheries restoration needs by enacting and beginning implementation of legislation that requires a comprehensive national wetlands, fish and wildlife restoration program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the National Marine Fisheries Service to implement its listing decision responsibilities for the Columbia River salmon listing petitions in a scientifically-sound manner that is fully consistent with the policies and standards of the Endangered Species Act.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/transportation/	<p>Transportation</p>	<p>Transportation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-19 WHEREAS, our national transportation system has focused on our highways for the past 40 years; and WHEREAS, the continued reliance of that transportation system on low occupancy, fossil-fueled automobiles threatens the viability of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems on a global scale due to its contribution to global warming, acid rain, energy consumption and toxic and solid waste; and WHEREAS, motor vehicles are a leading cause of unhealthful air and, even in rural states like Vermont, air pollution is rapidly increasing as a serious threat to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and a serious threat to human health; and WHEREAS, this transportation system continues to damage the natural landscape by polluting and displacing valuable wetlands, wildlife habitats, agricultural and forest lands and historic settlements; and WHEREAS, America's visual environment is being despoiled by the proliferation of billboards, whose existence is, for all practical purposes, federally protected from local communities' desire and action to control and remove unwanted billboards, and whose existence along America's roadways is encouraged by federal law; and WHEREAS, energy experts agree that future energy supplies will be even more costly than at present; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon Congress to seize the opportunity during the reauthorization of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act to shift our national transportation policy away from the expansion and construction of highways, to a policy of maintenance of the road network while promoting and providing alternative modes of transportation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to increase the integration of land use and transportation planning, focusing on both regional and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, to ensure greater protection of the natural landscape elements, especially its wetlands and other wildlife habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to incorporate long-term, least-cost strategies as a condition of project and program financing and to give preference to transportation systems management techniques over increases in highway capacity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to include in the 1991 Surface Transportation Act a ban on new billboard construction along Interstates and Federal Aid Primary Highways, an allowance for local communities the option to take down unwanted billboards using their own zoning authority, and a ban on the practice of destroying trees on federal right-of-way solely to make a billboard more visible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to protect and expand requirements for environmental review and protection and for citizen participation in both transportation and land use planning and judicial review; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to enact the 1991 Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act (CAFE bill) to increase our national energy security and dramatically decrease the use of fossil fuels by requiring more fuel-efficient automobiles and light trucks; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to bring the true costs of</p>

		<p>automobile use closer to the consumer (by raising the cost of gasoline and/or registration fees, and/or raising tolls and parking fees) while using the revenues generated to plan and provide for safe, more efficient transportation.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/forest-practices-old-growth-and-the-spotted-owl/	Forest Practices, Old Growth and the Spotted Owl	<p>Forest Practices, Old Growth and the Spotted Owl National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-16 WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Forest Service, the United States Department of Interior-Bureau of Land Management and the USDA-Fish and Wildlife Service are responsible for multiple use management of forest resources and the threatened and endangered wildlife residing within the federal forests in the Pacific Northwest; and WHEREAS, the federal old growth forests belong to the citizens of this nation and are managed in the public trust by these federal agencies; and WHEREAS, the old growth forests are severely restricted in distribution due to accelerated logging to meet the unsustainable cutting levels imposed by the Congress and Executive Branch of the U. S. Government; and WHEREAS, the old growth forests provide crucial habitat for the threatened spotted owl listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act by the Fish and Wildlife Service on June 22, 1990, as well as other important species; and WHEREAS, a special team of scientists, the Interagency Spotted Owl Committee (ISC), was appointed by the Forest Service and other agencies and has recommended a minimal plan to provide for the continued viability of the spotted owl; and WHEREAS, federal courts have subsequently ruled that both the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service must fully comply with NFMA and the ESA to optimally insure the continued existence of the spotted owl and its critical habitats, and WHEREAS, the forest lands identified for protection by the ISC are lands owned by the people of the United States who support the National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act and desire to have these laws fully enforced by the Executive Branch; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, acknowledges and supports the recent rulings of the Federal Courts with regard to ISC and NFMA, and supports the preservation and protection of remaining old growth forest habitats essential to the assured survival of the Spotted Owl;and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the weakening of the Endangered Species Act.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/water-resource-s-conservation-in-1991/	Water Resources Conservation in 1991	<p>Water Resources Conservation in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-07 WHEREAS, drought conditions persist in California, Utah, Florida and other areas, highlighting the need to improve the management of the nation's water resources; and WHEREAS, water management and use based on conservation principles instills the ethic of proper allocation of our resources rather than continued expansion and exploitation; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation continues to provide heavily subsidized irrigation water to approximately one-third of the irrigated lands in the West, including lands producing surplus crops and lands farmed by large operators, for whom federal water subsidies serve no discernible national social purpose; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation has continued to renew contracts for the delivery of irrigation water from the Central Valley Project in California, without first preparing an environmental impact statement, asserting that it may not alter the amounts of water delivered under such renewed contracts; and WHEREAS, the 1986 Water Resources Development Act authorized the implementation of fish and wildlife mitigation plans for past environmental damage caused by large Corps of Engineers navigation projects on the Missouri, Tennessee-Tombigbee, Mississippi, White and Red Rivers and others, and the implementation of these plans has been subject to unnecessary delays; and WHEREAS, over 170 applications for relicensing of federally-licensed hydroelectric projects will be submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) by December 31, 1991, creating an opportunity for modifications to the operation of over 200 non-federal dams when the licenses for these projects expire on December 31, 1993; and WHEREAS, in the 1980's FERC has averaged less than two environmental impact statements annually, while licensing more than 60 hydroelectric development projects each year and relying on frequently inadequate environmental assessments; and WHEREAS, the funding of environmental reviews for current hydroelectric applications pending before FERC, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service and other state and federal resource agencies, has been woefully inadequate, and the unprecedented surge of relicensing applications threatens to overwhelm the agencies' review capabilities with the likely result of poor decision making, litigation and costly delays; and WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program has largely failed to accomplish its original objective of reducing flood losses by guiding new development away from areas with flood hazards; and WHEREAS, coastal area floodplains and related beach, wetland and other low-lying areas that provide important fish and wildlife habitat are experiencing high rates of building and development, causing enormous habitat losses and subjecting growing populations to risks of flooding and potentially catastrophic losses in lives and property; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon the states, communities and the federal government to eliminate unnecessary subsidies for water use and to undertake such measures as are cost-effective and environmentally sound to increase the efficiency of our nation's water use; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government should suspend all long-term water contract renewals for the Central Valley Project until it has completed a full environmental impact statement analyzing the cumulative impact of water development in the Central Valley of California and the possibility of reducing water deliveries from the Central Valley Project under renewed contracts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all new or renewed long-term contracts for water from the Central Valley Project be conditioned upon the implementation of rigorous water conservation programs and the achievement of reasonable goals for the restoration of fish and wildlife populations in the Central Valley and the protection of wetlands necessary for the achievement of the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should provide funding and direction to the Corps of Engineers to proceed in an expeditious fashion to implement the fish and wildlife mitigation plans authorized in the 1986 Water Resources Development Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress and the states should anticipate and adequately fund the environmental review costs of FERC's hydroelectric relicensing, and that relicensing applicants and state and federal regulatory agencies should fully capitalize upon this opportunity to modify operations at existing hydroelectric facilities in order to restore, protect, enhance and mitigate damage to fish and wildlife habitats and public recreation opportunities affected by these facilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should expand the National Flood Insurance Program to encourage states and local jurisdictions to halt and discourage unwise development of flood-prone areas, including eroding coastlines and areas subject to damage from hurricanes and major storms and sea level rise, and to encourage the development and implementation of nonstructural plans to reduce flood damages and to protect the natural and beneficial values of floodplain areas.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/the-clean-water-act-in-1991/	<h2>The Clean Water Act in 1991</h2>	<p>The Clean Water Act in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-09 WHEREAS, clean water is critical to maintaining vital ecosystems and preserving the quality of life; and WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Clean Water Act is currently pending before Congress; and WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Clean Water Act presents an opportunity to enact toxics use reduction and pollution prevention principles which will enhance effectiveness of the Clean Water Act in controlling and, ultimately, eliminating non-point source and point source pollution; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and many states allow polluters to dilute their effluents instead of treating and removing the pollutants they discharge; and WHEREAS, discharges of toxics and contaminants are currently degrading high-quality waters and the existing water pollution control program does not ensure prohibitions against future degradation; and WHEREAS, diffuse, non-point sources of water pollutants such as contaminated runoff from the nation's highways and from both rural and urban lands is responsible for over half of the pollutants found in the nation's waters; and WHEREAS, one-fourth of this nation's surface waters are derived from groundwater and these resources are not protected by an integrated and comprehensive pollution prevention program; and WHEREAS, excessive water use contributes unnecessary inflows to overtaxed sewage treatment plants, depletes natural flows of rivers and streams, and leads to the construction of new and unnecessary dams and diversion of the nation's waterways; and WHEREAS, many sewage treatment systems accept storm water from combined sewers which results in massive dumping of untreated sewage, during and after heavy rainfall, into the waterways; and WHEREAS, judicial confusion over the interpretation of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act has inappropriately limited the ability of state water quality agencies to ensure that state water quality standards will be maintained; and WHEREAS, more than 50% of this nation's original wetlands have been destroyed and several hundred thousand acres of wetlands are being lost each year, causing severe loss of public values such as fish and wildlife production, flood control, groundwater recharge and water quality improvement; and WHEREAS, the limited scope and absence of vigorous implementation of the nation's sole wetlands regulatory program, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, contributes to the nation's failure to stem this tide of wetlands loss and to achieve a goal of no-net-loss of wetlands; and WHEREAS, a number of special interest groups advocate exempting certain states, such as Alaska, from the Clean Water Act §404 program based on factors such as "abundant" and "low value" wetlands; and WHEREAS, failure of §404 implementing agencies to strictly adhere to the §404(b)(1) mitigation guidelines, especially the water dependency and reasonable prudent alternative tests, continues to cause a loss of wetlands by non-water dependent activities, such as golf course construction, for which upland alternatives are available; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges the United States Congress to promptly reauthorize the Clean Water Act and to prevent contamination and ensure conservation of this nation's water resources, and maintain vital ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clean Water Act's zero discharge mandate should be reaffirmed and implemented by integrating toxics use reduction and pollution prevention, prohibiting pollution dilution as a substitute for treatment, immediately prohibiting discharges of highly toxic and persistent bioaccumulative pollutants and eliminating other barriers to achieving the highest water quality; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to require the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to forcefully implement an anti-degradation policy which would strengthen existing pollution control requirements where minimum water quality standards exist or have been achieved, maintain and protect existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect these existing uses and to prohibit degradation of any waters, particularly, outstanding national resource waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress mandate full and adequate treatment of all combined sewage overflows; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress clarify the authority of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Water Act to protect groundwater and require implementation of a federal groundwater protection program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress adopt new measures to promote and require water conservation measures at national, state and local levels to achieve beneficial reductions in water use; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress clarify the authority of state water quality agencies under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act to deny or condition state certification of federal licenses and permits that may affect the chemical, physical or biological integrity of state waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress address the unacceptably high level of wetlands loss in this nation and amend and strengthen Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to : (1) establish an explicit goal of no-net-loss of wetlands; (2) expand the list of regulated activities which destroy wetlands to include activities such as drainage, excavation and inundation; (3) provide the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency with lead responsibility for administering the Section 404 program; (4) reform general permit procedures to enhance wetlands protection; (5) apply fully to all 50 states and all U. S. territories and commonwealths and be based on the values and functions of wetlands ; and (6) require mitigation sequencing, especially for non-water dependent activities, such as golf course construction, which sets the highest priority on avoiding wetlands loss.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/james-bay-project/	<h2>James Bay Project</h2>	<p>James Bay Project National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-20 WHEREAS, Hydro-Quebec has developed over 10,000 megawatts of capacity and is planning another 15,000 megawatts of new hydroelectric generating capacity, through construction of thirty-five dams, substantially altering ten major rivers flowing into James Bay and Hudson's Bay; and WHEREAS, the majority of this power is intended for sale in the northeastern United States; and WHEREAS, northern Quebec is one of the few remaining vast wilderness areas on the North American continent; and WHEREAS, the people of the Cree and Inuit tribes in the northern Quebec region depend on the fish and wildlife resources of that region to continue traditional economies that have been their livelihood for over two thousand years; and WHEREAS, the development of the James Bay Project has destroyed and will continue to destroy prime wildlife habitat, generate the toxic bioaccumulation of mercury, and limit the ability of the land to support the indigenous human economy; and WHEREAS, the ecological integrity of the land, the rivers, the wildlife and the people of the northern Quebec region is threatened by further expansion of the James Bay Hydroelectric projects; and WHEREAS, Phase II of the projects will be planned, designed and operated without the prior environmental analysis that would be required if the powerplants were to be located in the United States, and cumulative impacts—those environmental impacts considered external to immediate project impacts—are being ignored; and WHEREAS, Hydro-Quebec, the project sponsor, has not explored all reasonable alternatives to expansion of the James Bay Projects, as would be required under the U. S. National Environmental Policy Act, including least-cost energy planning, conservation, solar, wind, biomass and other demand management and low-impact renewable energy sources, for both the United States and Canada; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon the Province of Quebec and the Canadian nation to require thorough independent review of ecological and human impacts of existing and proposed elements of the James Bay Hydroelectric Project, prior to any new construction or expansion</p>

		beyond the existing project or related infrastructure; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the legislative bodies and energy review boards of the states of the northeastern United States, as they consider the importation of electricity from the James Bay Project, to give careful consideration to all of the ecological and human impacts of the Project, to evaluate the potential for alternative sources and conservation, and to require maximum economical investment in demand side management as a prerequisite for the importation of power from the James Bay Project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the electric utilities of the United States and Canada to pursue policies of committed investment in energy conservation and low-impact energy sources as the first step in a long-term, ecologically sound energy development strategy.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/wildlife-in-1991/	Wildlife in 1991	Wildlife in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-08 WHEREAS, although more than two years ago President Bush committed to a “no-net-loss of wetlands” policy, the Administration has yet to issue a final –let alone interim or draft– statement of that policy; and WHEREAS, passage of the 1990 Farm Bill provides new opportunities for improved and expanded fish and wildlife habitat protection, especially wetlands; and WHEREAS, passage of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act also provide new opportunities for increased protection of the nation’s wetlands; and WHEREAS, passage of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act without a permanent and stable funding source continues to cripple efforts by states to develop and implement comprehensive wildlife plans and programs; and WHEREAS, Congress will soon begin work to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act which will expire in 1992 and will be under intense attack by a variety of special interest groups; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges the Administration to aggressively and expeditiously articulate and implement a strong and effective no-net-loss of wetlands policy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the Administration to timely promulgate regulations and take all appropriate steps to maximize conservation benefits pursuant to the 1990 Farm Bill, the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to work with the conservation community, industry and others to identify and establish a permanent and stable funding source during reauthorization of the 1980 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress to reauthorize a strengthened and revitalized Endangered Species Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/chlorine-use-in-pulp-and-paper-mills/	Chlorine Use in Pulp and Paper Mills	Chlorine Use in Pulp and Paper Mills National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-12 WHEREAS, there is widespread use of white, bleached paper products; and WHEREAS, unbleached paper provides an effective alternative to bleached paper products; and WHEREAS, the use of chlorine in the paper-making process inevitably results in the incidental chlorination of hundreds of organic compounds; and WHEREAS, several of these chlorinated compounds, especially 2, 3, 7, 8 – TCDD, are toxic to humans, wildlife and fish; and WHEREAS, new technologies have been developed to: 1) eliminate the use of chlorine in the pulp and paper-making process; or 2) eliminate the emission of any chlorinated organic compounds; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges all government agencies to use available authorities to eliminate the use of chlorine in this industry by prohibiting the construction of new chlorine-using pulp and paper mills, prohibiting the expansion of existing chlorine-using mills and requiring the fastest possible elimination of chlorine use by existing mills; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges consumers to adopt the use of unbleached paper wherever practical and to voluntarily recycle waste paper; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the paper-making industry is urged to employ new methods of making paper products that do not require the use of chlorine or any substitutes that may threaten public health or the environment and, in the meantime, find a way to eliminate the incidentally chlorinated hydrocarbons.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/role-of-the-u-s-environmental-protection-agency-in-the-u-s-virgin-islands/	Role of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the U.S. Virgin Islands	Role of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the U.S. Virgin Islands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-13 WHEREAS, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) statutory mandates generally require EPA to administer and enforce federal environmental laws in all U. S. territories, as well as in the fifty states; and WHEREAS, in many U. S. territories, such as the Virgin Islands, the people and the environment suffer from virtually unchecked pollution of air, water and land resources and, generally, territorial authorities have financial resources and personnel insufficient to adequately implement and enforce territorial and federal environmental laws; and WHEREAS, the U. S. EPA ignores or is unresponsive to requests from citizens in U. S. territories, such as the Virgin Islands, for input into regulatory or permitting decisions, for public hearings, and for monitoring regarding specific territorial environmental issues; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges the U. S. EPA to exert greater oversight responsibility in protecting natural resources and public health in the U. S. Virgin Islands and other U. S. territories through full implementation and enforcement of federal environmental laws.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/energy-in-1991/	Energy in 1991	Energy in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-06 WHEREAS, the Administration has failed to develop and implement a national energy policy based upon the efficient use of energy and the development of environmentally safe alternative energy technologies; and WHEREAS, in the name of “national security” the Administration and others have proposed to exploit oil and gas resources in environmentally fragile areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Outer Continental Shelf and the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt; and WHEREAS, the continued reliance on the combustion of fossil fuels is a primary cause of global warming, acid rain and the emission of harmful pollutants into the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, the continuation of subsidized rates for hydroelectric power generated at Federal dams has undercut energy conservation efforts and threatens riparian and recreational resources; and WHEREAS, the development of environmentally safe alternative fuels could reduce reliance on foreign oil, provide additional market opportunities for U. S. farmers and producers, and contribute to our nation’s energy security; and WHEREAS, improving the efficiency of our energy use has proven to have a multitude of benefits to American society, including the reduction of our reliance on fossil fuels and the saving of billions of dollars; and WHEREAS, substantial energy savings and environmental benefits will

		result from the imposition of higher and technologically feasible gas mileage standards for America's automobile and light truck fleets; and WHEREAS, the use of "least-cost" methods of meeting our nation's energy needs has proven effective in many sectors of the electric utility industry in reducing the need for constructing new power plants and saving money for electric consumers; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges the Administration and Congress to formulate a national energy policy that has as its cornerstone the development of "least-cost" and environmentally sound initiatives and incentives to increase the efficiency of our nation's energy use, while encouraging the development of environmentally safe alternative energy technologies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports a substantial increase in corporate average fuel economy standards for all automobile and light truck fleets sold in the U.S.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/cooperation-with-agricultural-interests/	Cooperation with Agricultural Interests	Cooperation with Agricultural Interests National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-17 WHEREAS, agriculture is one of the largest industries in the world, and in the U. S.; and WHEREAS, agricultural practices significantly affect the natural resources of our nation, especially its soil, water, air, wetlands and wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, the nation's public could benefit by increasing the number of farmers deeply concerned for the welfare of our natural resources and who practice good land stewardship; and WHEREAS, many farmers are good stewards of the land, farmers lacking conservation ethics and who disregard the nation's finite natural resources tend to overshadow those who practice good land stewardship; and WHEREAS, farmers with an environmental ethic need to be more widely publicized and their work given greater recognition; and WHEREAS, historically, communications between the agricultural and the environmental communities have been lacking; and WHEREAS, the increased number of environmental laws and regulations that are now part of the nation's farm policy heighten the need for increased communication between the agricultural and the environmental communities to reduce future conflicts and misunderstandings; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges greater cooperation and communication through education and other avenues between the agricultural and the environmental communities, by National Wildlife Federation and each of its affiliates.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/land-and-minerals-in-1991/	Land and Minerals in 1991	Land and Minerals in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-05 WHEREAS, the public lands of the United States administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) contain a host of important wildlife, environmental, ecological, archeological, recreational and aesthetic values, in addition to a wealth of minerals and other commodity values; and WHEREAS, during the past decade BLM's management policies have favored the commercial exploitation of resources on public lands, often in a manner that is detrimental to their ecological values, and in a manner that deprives the public of fair market value for these resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon the BLM to rectify the imbalance in its management priorities by recognizing its public trust responsibilities to "protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource and archeological values...and will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife..." as mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to exercise vigorous oversight of the BLM's management of the public lands and resources, to pass legislation strengthening the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to assure better management of the ecological values on BLM lands and to reform the Mining Law of 1872 to ensure that mining activities on public lands are carried out in a manner that protects the environment and preserves other multiple-uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation is encouraged by the BLM Director's announced intention to give a high priority to restoring and properly managing riparian areas on the public lands and urges the Director to vigorously implement an effective program to protect and revitalize these important areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the BLM to assure that wildlife and other important environmental values are fully protected from the adverse impacts of oil and gas exploration and development activities prior to committing federal onshore oil and gas reserves to leasing and development.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/large-scale-pelagic-drift-net-fishing/	Large-Scale Pelagic Drift Net Fishing	Large-Scale Pelagic Drift Net Fishing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-15 WHEREAS, large-scale pelagic drift net fishing is a method of fishing with a net or combination of nets intended to be held in a vertical position by floats and weights, whose purpose is to entmesh squid and fish by drifting on the surface of or in the water, and is a highly indiscriminate and wasteful method of fishing; and WHEREAS, in addition to the targeted species of fish, non-targeted species of fish, seabirds and marine mammals, along with other marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, become entangled and die in large-scale pelagic drift nets, either by those in active use or by those that have been lost or discarded; and WHEREAS, there are more than one thousand fishing vessels, primarily from Japan, Korea and Taiwan, using this type of large-scale drift net in the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean and other areas of the high seas; and WHEREAS, this style of net is fished at various depths and may reach or exceed 30 miles in length; and WHEREAS, scientific data is now available from the National Marine Fisheries Service which was collected by a joint U. S., Canadian and Japanese observer program, resulting from three bilateral agreements the U. S. successfully negotiated in 1989 in accordance with the "Driftnet Monitoring and Control Act" passed in 1987 regarding the collection of data from high seas drift net fishing; and WHEREAS, the data collected produced statistically reliable estimates of incidentally killed fish, seabirds and marine mammals, supporting the world-wide concern for the severe impacts of large-scale drift net fishing on the world's ocean resources; and WHEREAS, with such alarming waste, the number of marine animals that are destroyed using this type of fishing methodology reaches into the millions; and WHEREAS, in accordance with the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, there is a responsibility of all members of the international community to ensure the conservation and management of the living marine resources along with the protection and preservation of the biodiversity existing within the marine systems of their exclusive economic zones; and WHEREAS, there is serious concern, particularly of coastal states with high fishing interests, that when living marine resources are overexploited in the high seas adjacent to the exclusive economic zones of the coastal states, it is likely to have adverse impacts on the same resources within such zones, and in this regard, there must be responsibility for cooperation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea; and WHEREAS, even though many countries in the South Pacific have already implemented a stop to large-scale drift net fishing and developed effective management programs, the North Pacific is now one of the major focal points for the fishing effort; and WHEREAS, the U. S. has been the major supporter behind the U.N. resolution 44-255 banning the use of large-scale pelagic drift net fishing by 1992; and WHEREAS, even though the U. S. Government, through recent passage of the drift net provisions of the Magnuson Fishery

		<p>Conservation and Management Act, is supportive of a ban on this type of fishing, there has not been an effective effort made from the State Department to act on the urgency of this issue; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges the United States, acting through the Secretary of State, to press for an immediate moratorium on the world-wide practice of large-scale, high seas, pelagic drift net fishing; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Secretary of State to prioritize this issue and develop an international strategy that will be strong and effective in eliminating the practice of this method of fishing world-wide; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges advocacy efforts world-wide to unify and strengthen the call for the global ban on this fishing practice.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/establishment-of-a-wetland-wildlife-reserve-in-the-cuyahoga-valley-national-recreation-area/	<p>Establishment of a Wetland Wildlife Reserve in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area</p>	<p>Establishment of a Wetland Wildlife Reserve in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-22 WHEREAS, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established by Congress in 1974 for the enjoyment of many types of outdoor recreation; and WHEREAS, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area would be significantly enhanced by the development and management of approximately 3,000 acres of marsh and other wetlands habitats for migratory birds and other wetland-dependent species; and WHEREAS, development of these wetlands would also benefit water quality of Cuyahoga River and Lake Erie as well as help alleviate the flooding of populated areas adjacent to the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service refuses to undertake such efforts because such designation would purportedly foster difficulties and complication related to the management of the entire area; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges the Department of Interior's National Park Service to cooperate with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in modifying its master plan for the Cuyahoga River National Recreation Area to include development and maintenance of approximately 3,000 acres of wetlands as a Wetlands Wildlife Reserve.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/environmental-quality-in-1991/	<p>Environmental Quality in 1991</p>	<p>Environmental Quality in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-01 WHEREAS, EPA has failed to issue many drinking water regulations which are required pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act in order to protect public health, and has failed to implement the Act fully and effectively; and WHEREAS, funding at levels sufficient to enable public water systems to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and to enable the states and EPA to fully implement and enforce the Act is urgently needed; and WHEREAS, Congress is expected to reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act during the 102nd Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, urges Congress to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require full implementation and enforcement the Act, to provide funds and technical assistance to needy public water systems in order to achieve compliance with the Act, and to provide adequate funds to the states and EPA for implementation and enforcement of the drinking water program. Environmental Warfare WHEREAS, events in the Persian Gulf have clearly demonstrated the potential role of environmental destruction as a weapon of modern warfare intended to inflict serious and indiscriminate damage to the nation at which it is directed; and WHEREAS, an immediate effect of the oil release was wide-spread pollution, the creation of serious jeopardy to fish and wildlife resources in the area, some of which occur in no other parts of the world, and a potential for long-lasting environmental damage of as yet unknown dimensions; and WHEREAS, the release of oil and the wide-spread air and water pollution represents a method of warfare which in these circumstances is inhumane and a specific violation of accepted rules of the conduct of war (Geneva Convention, Protocol I, Article 54.2, which precludes a warring party from interfering with the domestic water supplies relied upon by the civilian populace of another combatant nation, as well as Protocol I, Article 55, which demands care to be taken in warfare to avoid damage to the natural environment which would prejudice the health or survival of the [human] population); and WHEREAS a worldwide and growing concern about the environment and the importance of functioning natural systems, as well as the survival of human beings and their activities, combines with an increased capability, and evident inclination, to employ environmental damage as an instrument of war to reinforce our conviction that activities intended specifically to damage or alter the natural environment as a means of conducting hostilities must be banned in their entirety, as have other methods of war-making which societies have decreed to be beyond the bounds of civilized behavior; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon the United States Government, through its treaty-making processes, to seek amendment to the Geneva Convention to make explicit the recognition of the vital importance natural systems and their inhabitants have for humankind everywhere, and thereby reinforce the concept that the use of environmental pollution, degradation or destruction must be banned as a method of warfare, and would constitute a war crime.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/big-trophy-game-ranching/	<p>Big & Trophy Game Ranching</p>	<p>Big & Trophy Game Ranching National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-23 WHEREAS, there are currently many state legislative proposals and requests for changes to state wildlife agency regulations that would permit the private ownership of big and trophy game species for commercial purposes; and WHEREAS, our nation's wildlife belongs to its citizens and is held for them, in trust, by the state and federal governments; and WHEREAS, many big and trophy game herds seasonally occupy lands administered by state and federal land management agencies, especially in the western states, as well as privately held lands; and WHEREAS, the ability to migrate to and from winter, summer and parturition (birthing) ranges is essential to the long-term health and well-being of big and trophy game wildlife; and WHEREAS, the privatization and commercialization of big and trophy game species greatly increases the opportunities and incentives for illegal activities, increases the risk of wildlife disease transmission, increases the construction of game-proof fences which restrict movement of free-ranging wildlife, increases the economic burden on state wildlife management agencies, and increases the problems of public access to public lands; and WHEREAS, the privatization and commercialization of big and trophy game species abrogates the longstanding authority of state and federal agencies to hold and manage these resources in the public trust;</p>

		NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, is opposed to the private ownership and commercialization of free-roaming, big and trophy game animals.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/livestock-grazing-on-public-lands-2/	Livestock Grazing on Public Lands	Livestock Grazing on Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-18 WHEREAS, the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of Land Management have documented the degraded condition of tens of thousands of stream miles of riparian habitat on public lands and national forests due to abusive livestock grazing practices; and WHEREAS, data on range condition in the western U. S. indicates that tens of millions of acres of our public rangelands are in a severely degraded condition as a consequence of abusive livestock grazing practices; and WHEREAS, taxpayers subsidize the continuing degradation of public rangelands because the fees charged by the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service for the privilege of livestock grazing are far below market value; and WHEREAS, the restoration and proper management of degraded public rangelands will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, costs which should be borne by those who financially benefit from the use of public rangelands; WHEREAS, less than 2% of American livestock producers benefit from grazing privileges on public lands; and WHEREAS, livestock grazing, where suitable and properly managed, is an appropriate use of public rangelands, so long as other natural resource values, such as fish and wildlife habitats, are not impaired by it; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, does not oppose livestock grazing on public lands and national forests: where such lands are monitored to ensure suitability for livestock grazing; where such lands are in good ecological condition; where livestock grazing does not impair other natural resource values, especially fish and wildlife populations and their habitat; where livestock grazing is consistent with the management purposes of the public lands subject to grazing; and where wildlife receive an equal or greater percentage of allocated or available animal unit months or forage. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes all grazing practices on federal lands that cause the degradation of fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources such as soil, water and vegetative communities, and further, that livestock grazing should be precluded from all federal public lands now in less than "satisfactory" ecological condition, and that such lands be evaluated before grazing is resumed, and further, that after regaining "satisfactory" ecological status any resumed livestock grazing will be precluded if the land is degraded to a less than "satisfactory" ecological condition; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports legislation that ensures protection and conservation of America's public lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reaffirms its support for federal livestock grazing fees set at fair market value; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that deposits of grazing fee receipts into the "Range Betterment Fund" of the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Forest Service be abolished, and that all livestock grazing fee receipts instead be deposited in the U. S. Treasury, and made available for appropriation by Congress for the restoration and proper management of BLM and national forest rangelands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/forests-and-soils-in-1991/	Forests and Soils in 1991	Forests and Soils in 1991 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-03 WHEREAS, the ecologically balanced and sustainable management of our nation's forests is a high priority for the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates; and WHEREAS, 1991 marks the 100th Anniversary of the origin of the National Forest System and the initiation of the new Forest Legacy Program established by the 1990 Farm Bill; and WHEREAS, the 191-million-acre National Forest System is a biologically diverse national resource capable of providing multiple benefits to the American public; and WHEREAS, the National Forest System is subject to growing public concern over its management due to changing lifestyles, economic factors, public awareness and development pressures; and WHEREAS, increasing importance is being placed on non-commodity forest values by a growing number of Americans, yet in many respects the Forest Service management priorities, guided in part by Congressional appropriations, have been slow to shift away from a dominance by commodity production; and WHEREAS, the National Forest System is uniquely capable of providing numerous forest benefits which private forest lands cannot or likely will not provide, including dispersed recreation, wilderness, critical fish and wildlife habitat, mature and old growth forests; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, calls upon the Administration and the Congress to protect the ancient forest ecosystem of the Pacific Northwest and to conserve the fish, wildlife, plant and other species that inhabit this irreplaceable ecosystem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation celebrates the Centennial of the National Forest System and calls upon the Administration and the Congress to guide the next century of forest management to meet the evolving needs of the American public by recognizing the unique values of all National Forests and by restoring and sustaining forest ecosystem health and productivity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the Forest Service and the Congress to respond to public concern by protecting long-term ecological interests in balance with other commodity activities on National Forests and to encourage an aggressive management approach for restoring and maintaining the health and productivity of forest ecosystems, to aid fish and wildlife habitat and to promote other non-commodity forest benefits including a diverse set of recreational opportunities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Congress and the Administration to provide U. S. Forest Service funding for aggressive implementation of the new Forest Legacy Program to protect otherwise valuable, unprotected forest lands and ecosystems.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1991/04/fish-and-wildlife-management/	Fish and Wildlife Management	Fish and Wildlife Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1991 Resolutions Number: 1991-21 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is the nation's largest conservation/education organization and is dedicated to protecting our environment and conserving and restoring fish and wildlife species; and WHEREAS, members of the National Wildlife Federation have broad and diverse opinions on the consumptive use of fish and wildlife, yet are united in their dedication to the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitats; and WHEREAS, hunting, fishing and trapping have long been recognized by the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates as legitimate recreational pursuits and important to the conservation and management of our nation's fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, properly regulated hunting, fishing and trapping have never caused the extinction of a species or caused any species to become threatened or endangered; and WHEREAS, hunters, anglers and trappers make significant contributions to the protection, habitat improvement, restoration and management of fish and wildlife through the payment of license fees, excise taxes on certain outdoor equipment, conservation stamps, private contributions and cooperation with law enforcement agencies; and WHEREAS, efforts to curtail and/or eliminate scientifically-regulated hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Park Service continue to be promoted by a number of animal welfare and other organizations; and WHEREAS, certain anti-hunting, anti-trapping and anti-fishing groups have engaged and continue to engage in activities that disrupt hunters, anglers and trappers from engaging in legally-sanctioned hunting, fishing and trapping which, in turn, limit the ability of natural resource agencies to

		effectively manage fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, certain anti-hunting, anti-trapping and anti-fishing groups have mounted nationwide publicity campaigns which inaccurately depict activities regarding the consumptive use of wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 21-24, 1991, in Memphis, Tennessee, reiterates its dedication to the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitats; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports hunting, fishing and trapping on lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Park Service when such activities are scientifically-regulated and are shown to be compatible with the primary purpose of these lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reiterates its support of all interested citizens to lawfully engage in hunting, trapping, fishing and other outdoor activities without unlawful interference from anti-hunting, anti-trapping and anti-fishing groups; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation endorses adoption of appropriate statutes and/or regulations which establish penalties for any person or persons who unlawfully impede or attempt to impede any persons from lawfully engaging in hunting, trapping and fishing; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will play a greater role in providing educational programs to inform the general public about the importance of professional wildlife management, the sound scientific basis for properly managed consumptive use of fish and wildlife, and the important role of hunters, anglers and trappers in the restoration, maintenance and well-being of the nation's fish and wildlife resources and to encourage greater general public support for wildlife management activities.
	1990	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/the-national-environmental-education-act/	The National Environmental Education Act	The National Environmental Education Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-19 WHEREAS, America and the world are faced with a number of natural resource utilization and environmental quality problems which threaten the lives and well-being of all humans, wildlife and our shared habitat; and WHEREAS, most of these problems are caused or aggravated by unwise human intervention in the natural ecosystems of the world; and WHEREAS, many of these problems can be solved, their impacts lessened, or avoided entirely, through informed and responsible human actions; and WHEREAS, such restorative and preventative actions are very much dependent on the decisions people make—individually, within family units, communities and nations; and WHEREAS, wise and informed environmental decision-making is based on the knowledge, skills and commitment gained through effective instructional programs provided at all levels of the educational system; and WHEREAS, it is absolutely essential that such programs be provided IN the schools of the nation, and that technical personnel be trained to perform the various environmental management tasks efficiently as well; and WHEREAS, a national commitment to environmental education and technical training coupled with active leadership and effective program support is essential to developing an environmental literacy and a commitment to work for the highest possible levels of environmental quality; and WHEREAS, the Environmental Education and Technical Training Act would (1) declare environmental education and technical training to be an important national priority, (2) establish in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency an office to administer a federal program to encourage and assist effective programs at all levels utilizing monies raised through fines collected for violation of environmental quality regulations; and WHEREAS, passage of this legislation, and vigorous implementation by the Administration would dramatically upgrade the quantity and quality of environmental education and technical training in the nation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges Congress to adopt the Environmental Education & Technical Training Act and the President to sign it.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/northern-forest-lands-2/	Northern Forest Lands	Northern Forest Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-18 WHEREAS, change is threatening traditional land uses in the northern forest lands of New England and New York, and traditional state-based jurisdictions cannot alone adequately protect and conserve these precious resources; and WHEREAS, some 25,000,000 acres of forest land in public and private ownership in the States of Vermont, Maine, New York and New Hampshire were designated in 1988 as the Northern Forest Lands Study Area; and WHEREAS, the Governors of Vermont, Maine, New York and New Hampshire appointed a special Task Force to assess the situation and recommend action to their respective Governors; and WHEREAS, Congressional funds were appropriated to the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a major study, under the Direction of the Governor's Task Force; and WHEREAS, the Draft Report of the Northern Forest Lands Study was completed in October 1989; and WHEREAS, public hearings are now in progress to gather citizen input; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, calls upon Congress to provide funding to continue the Northern Forest Lands Study; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to set aside emergency funds for public acquisition of critical parcels of northern forest lands that willing sellers may place on the market; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the state governments of Vermont, Maine, New York and New Hampshire each to set aside emergency funds for public acquisition of critical parcels of northern forest lands that willing sellers may place on the market.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/combined-sewer-overflow-s/	Combined Sewer Overflows	Combined Sewer Overflows National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-09 WHEREAS, many communities nationwide have combined sanitary and storm sewer overflows – resulting in the discharge of untreated wastewater during wet weather; and WHEREAS, these combined sewer overflows degrade water quality and reduce or prohibit the beneficial uses of the receiving waters; and WHEREAS, combined sewer overflows pose significant public health problems; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act as well as other federal and state laws and regulations prohibit the pollution of this nation's waters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges appropriate federal and state agencies to expedite combined sewer overflow corrective plans on all municipalities that currently have combined sewer problems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the use of water conservation measures as a part of combined sewer overflow control strategy to ease the problem, and save consumers and wastewater authorities money; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urge mandatory reporting to the public of combined sewer overflows to heighten awareness of this serious water quality problem.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/purple-loose-strife/	<h2>Purple Loose Strife</h2>	<p>Purple Loose Strife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-20 WHEREAS, purple LOOSE STRIFE (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) is an exotic plant imported from northern Europe and widely sold as a garden ornamental; and WHEREAS, by abundant seed production and effective seed dispersal purple LOOSE STRIFE invades wetlands IN the United States and quickly dominates and can eventually eliminate native plants; and WHEREAS, purple LOOSE STRIFE is of little value as a food or cover plant for native wildlife; and WHEREAS, purple LOOSE STRIFE, once established, is extremely difficult to eradicate; and WHEREAS, purple LOOSE STRIFE has already invaded wetlands throughout significant portions of North America to the detriment of native plant, fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a long history of wetland protection and preservation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the federal government to take all actions as may be necessary to ban purple LOOSE STRIFE from interstate commerce; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the federal government to research and develop environmentally safe biological methods to control purple LOOSE STRIFE in wetlands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that chemicals be used only as an interim control method, and then only in concert with environmental monitoring, and after rigorous testing, including field testing, has demonstrated the chemical to be environmentally safe without impacts to non-target species; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide educational and technical assistance to private landowners and local, state and federal agencies for the control of purple LOOSE STRIFE on their respective lands.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/platte-river/	<h2>Platte River</h2>	<p>Platte River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-22 WHEREAS, the Platte River is a vital symbol of the West's proud heritage and a treasure shared by all Americans; and WHEREAS, the Platte Valley is located in the hourglass of the Central Flyway, offering exceptional habitat to as many as nine million ducks and geese and a fantastic array of other bird species; and WHEREAS, each March in a wildlife spectacle unparalleled on the continent, the Big Bend reach of the Platte River is transformed into a staging area for a half million sandhill cranes—four-fifths of the world population; and WHEREAS, the Big Bend of the Platte River provides critical stopover habitat for the world's only native flock of whooping cranes, important wintering habitat for the bald eagle, and essential nesting habitat for the endangered least tern and threatened piping plover; and WHEREAS, the South Platte River in Colorado flows through Cheesman Canyon, site of the proposed Two Forks Dam and location of what many consider the most productive trout fishery in the West; and WHEREAS, stretches of the North Platte River in Wyoming that have been managed in conjunction with wildlife values provide outstanding fish and wildlife habitat, attracting anglers and hunters from across the West; and WHEREAS, the North and South Platte Rivers already are obstructed by sixteen major impoundments, over seventy percent of the natural flows of the Platte drainage are consumed by human development, and much of the river's diverse, historic wildlife habitats in Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming are severely altered or degraded; and WHEREAS, new water development projects, as well as expansions, modifications and relicensing of existing projects, are proposed throughout the Platte River Basin; and WHEREAS, the economic health of Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming is vitally linked to the health of the Platte River ecosystem and the unique recreational opportunities it affords tourists and residents alike; and WHEREAS, despite the widespread habitat destruction wrought by water projects on the Platte River in Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, great opportunities lie ahead for improving the flow regime and reversing the decline in suitable habitat; and WHEREAS, if properly managed, the Platte River may continue to meet the needs of the people of Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming—without sacrificing wildlife values; and WHEREAS, the federal government, which regulates Kingsley Dam in Nebraska, the series of Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs in Wyoming, and non-federal projects in Colorado, has an obligation under the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Power Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Reclamation Law and other laws to operate these projects so as not to perpetuate the destruction of vital habitat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, hereby calls upon the federal government, the States of Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, agricultural interests, electric utilities, municipalities, conservationists and all other interested parties, to work together to develop and implement sound management plans for operation of existing reservoirs in the Platte River Basin in order to maximize wildlife values in conjunction with other uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the federal government and the states to limit further depletions of water from the Platte River Basin unless consistent with a comprehensive plan for basin management designed to ensure the protection of wildlife habitat throughout the basin; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Congress to recognize the Platte as an "Endangered River" and provide financial, scientific, managerial, educational and regulatory assistance to aid in its recovery.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/conservation-of-urban-wildlife-habitat-and-the-protection-and-enhancement-of-the-rocky-mountain-arsenals-unique-wildlife-resources/	<p>Conservation of Urban Wildlife Habitat and the Protection and Enhancement of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal's Unique Wildlife Resources</p>	<p>Conservation of Urban Wildlife Habitat and the Protection and Enhancement of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal's Unique Wildlife Resources National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-27 WHEREAS, wildlife habitat located in and near urban areas is of pivotal importance because it offers sanctuary for numerous wildlife species and provides many persons who may not otherwise have an opportunity to discover wildlife an opportunity to observe, conserve and learn about America's wildlife legacy; and WHEREAS, much of the suitable wildlife habitat in and near urban areas has deteriorated and dwindled because of human development and pollution; and WHEREAS, given the continued population growth and enduring pollution in and near many metropolitan areas, urban wildlife is often extirpated and rarely enhanced; and WHEREAS, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal—located next to Denver, Colorado—is a spectacular and unique example of wildlife habitat immediately adjacent to a major urban area; and WHEREAS, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal is a distinctive example of urban wildlife habitat because of the amount of unused buffer land which surrounded its former chemical plants, the complete abandonment and decommissioning of those facilities, and the excellent habitat it provides for substantial wildlife populations, including endangered species; and WHEREAS, many urban wildlife habitats, including the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, face continuing pressure for development, which would reduce or terminate their ability to support urban wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, calls for federal, state and local governments to increase their efforts to save and enhance urban areas that currently support or could be restored to accommodate wildlife, and that the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, as a leading example of spectacular urban wildlife habitat, be protected, improved (including the cleanup of contaminants so the Arsenal is safe for wildlife and its human neighbors) and managed for the benefit of its wildlife, so that citizens of Denver and the nation can more readily observe, nurture, study and enjoy nature, plants and wild creatures. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and other appropriate federal and state agencies and universities conduct a thorough analysis and management program addressing the bio-accumulation of toxic compounds, and metals such as mercury, in the Everglades fish and wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the ultimate objective of special designation of the Everglades ecosystem in the Clean Water Act is the long-term management, protection and restoration of the Everglades ecosystem for its wetlands, fish and wildlife, and recreational values to the United States and the world.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/military-land-withdrawals/	<p>Military Land Withdrawals</p>	<p>Military Land Withdrawals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-21 WHEREAS, some 13 million acres of public domain lands in the West had been withdrawn from public use for military purposes by 1984; and WHEREAS, the Department of Defense had under its jurisdiction as of 1984 an additional 15 million acres of land in the U.S.; and WHEREAS, current proposals for additional acreage for military training purposes, plus additional acquisitions since 1984, add up to more than 10 million acres; and WHEREAS, military training activities involving heavy tanks and low-level supersonic flights are not compatible with other public land values, such as wildlife, livestock grazing and recreation; and WHEREAS, impacts of tank maneuvers, artillery exercises, bombing, aerial gunnery and low-level supersonic flights cause serious adverse impacts to many wildlife species; and WHEREAS, loss of public land use to such training activities will have severe economic and social impacts on thousands of farm and ranching operations, on the recreational opportunities of sportsmen and other outdoor enthusiasts and create tax hardships on many western communities, counties and school districts; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urge the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Defense to prepare a comprehensive programmatic environmental impact statement to: Determine if there is unnecessary duplication in the land acquisition proposals of the State National Guards and other Department of Defense military departments so that costs to the taxpayers can be determined and priorities established in keeping with the training needs of the nation's military organizations; and Determine all environmental, social and economic impacts of each proposed military land acquisition and de facto withdrawal and propose mitigation measures to be carried out; and Determine the existing impacts on public lands and national forests from military training exercises; and Require that all Department of Defense military departments, including the State National Guards, fully comply with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Endangered Species Act and all other applicable federal and state environmental protection statutes and relevant agency regulations implementing such statutes. This includes full public disclosure plus appropriate provisions for public participation in reaching all decisions on these proposals; and Make recommendations regarding how best to meet the training needs of the various military departments with minimum adverse environmental impacts to our public lands and national forests, and with minimum duplication and maximum consolidation of facilities among military departments; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all affected federal land management agencies and military departments desist from any activities relative to further public land acquisitions for military training purposes pending completion of the above programmatic environmental impact statement.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/forests-and-soils-in-1990/	<p>Forests and Soils in 1990</p>	<p>Forests and Soils in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-03 WHEREAS, the protection of the long-term health and productivity of our nation's forests is a high priority for the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates; and WHEREAS, ongoing management and planning activities of the U.S. Forest Service directly influence biological diversity and the health of forest ecosystems; and WHEREAS, increasing importance is being placed on non-commodity forest values, the protection of natural ecosystems, and biological diversity by a growing number of Americans, yet the budget and policy priorities established by and for the Forest Service continue to favor the production of commodity resources; and WHEREAS, the Forest Service's national road building and timber sale policies often provide access to economically unsound timber sales and other extractive activities and thereby threaten environmentally sensitive and unroaded areas; and WHEREAS, the Food Security Act of 1985 established landmark conservation measures in agriculture which encouraged agricultural producers to reduce soil erosion, avoid "sodbusting" fragile lands, and to avoid converting wetlands to agriculture; and WHEREAS, the implementation of these conservation measures by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and specifically the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has not been fully</p>

		<p>effective; and WHEREAS, wetlands continue to be converted to agricultural land despite these conservation measures; and WHEREAS, sedimentation from soil erosion and contamination from agricultural fertilizers and pesticides despoils our nation's ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and groundwater — killing fish, destroying habitat, and contaminating our drinking water; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the Forest Service and private industry to provide leadership in forest conservation and balanced management by giving greater emphasis to the protection of forest ecosystems, biological diversity, and other non-consumptive forest resources and values in budget and policy decisions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all agencies within the Department of Agriculture to aggressively implement the Conservation Title of the 1985 Food Security Act in order to protect our soils, our water, and our wildlife habitat, and petitions the Congress to enact stronger conservation provisions in the 1990 Farm Bill to address each of these areas of concern.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/environmental-effect-of-the-sugar-program/	<p>Environmental Effect of the Sugar Program</p>	<p>Environmental Effect of the Sugar Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-23 WHEREAS, agricultural programs that distort the free market system can have serious environmental impacts; and WHEREAS, the sugar import quotas stimulate sugar production on and adjacent to environmentally sensitive lands; and WHEREAS, the Council of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an international trade organization to which the United States is bound by treaty, ruled that the U.S. sugar import restrictions violate international trade agreements and ordered that such restrictions be ended or changed to conform to GATT rules; and WHEREAS, agricultural practices associated with sugar cane production on 450,000 acres in the Everglades Agricultural Area are the major cause of environmental damage to large areas of the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Everglades National Park and state wildlife management areas; and WHEREAS, drainage of marsh lands in the south Florida Everglades exposes organic soils to oxidative loss with concomitant release of large quantities of nitrogen and phosphorus into drainage water leading to eutrophication of the Everglades ecosystem; and WHEREAS, sugar cane producers consistently have refused to provide on-site treatment for their polluted drainage water, claiming a right to discharge waters that fail to meet state water quality standards onto publicly-owned lands; and WHEREAS, the Everglades Agricultural Area sugar producers are protected from competition and subsidized by consumers through import quotas, and are also provided with free irrigation water from a federal project, and provided with a publicly- constructed and -operated pumped drainage system below cost; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, requests that the states require farmers to implement agricultural practices necessary to meet water quality standards for runoff; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust U.S. sugar import quotas to conform with GATT; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service be authorized and directed, consistent with their recently adopted Wetlands Habitat Priority Conservation Plan, to purchase sugar cane production land within the Everglades Agricultural Area and manage the land for fish, wildlife and water quality protection.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/energy-in-1990/	<p>Energy in 1990</p>	<p>Energy in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-06 WHEREAS, the Department of Energy is developing a “National Energy Strategy” after a decade of neglecting this important issue; and WHEREAS, in the name of “national security” some have proposed to exploit oil and gas resources in environmentally fragile areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the Outer Continental Shelf and the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt; and WHEREAS, the continued reliance on the combustion of fossil fuels is a primary cause of global warming, acid rain, and the emission of harmful pollutants into our atmosphere; and WHEREAS, improving the efficiency of our energy use has proven to have a multitude of benefits to American society, including the reduction of our reliance on fossil fuels and the saving of billions of dollars; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the Department of Energy to formulate a National Energy Strategy that has as its cornerstone the development of initiatives and incentives to increase the efficiency of our nation’s energy use, while encouraging the development of environmentally-benign alternative energy technologies.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/consumptive-utilization-of-wildlife/	<p>Consumptive Utilization of Wildlife</p>	<p>Consumptive Utilization of Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-26 WHEREAS, hunting, fishing and trapping have long been recognized by the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates as legitimate recreational pursuits and useful wildlife management tools; and WHEREAS, hunting, fishing, and trapping are integral parts of the very fabric of our national heritage; and WHEREAS, legislation, which created certain kinds of national monuments, lakeshores, refuges, wilderness areas, parks, etc., provided for state management of resident fishery and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, the federal government in some instances has arbitrarily preempted established state management prerogatives; and WHEREAS, it has become necessary to litigate and/or seek legislation to restore the right of the people to their lawful pursuit and taking of fish and wildlife and to the right of the several states to manage these populations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, reaffirm hunting, fishing, and trapping to be legitimate recreational pursuits and useful wildlife management practices as generally carried on in the several states; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reaffirms that these pursuits should continue to be enjoyed by the citizenry whenever and wherever sufficient populations make these activities biologically acceptable and these pursuits not be affected by arbitrary and unreviewed policy changes.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/ratification-and-implementation-of-the-apia-convention-by-the-united-states/	Ratification and Implementation of the “APIA Convention” by the United States	<p>Ratification and Implementation of the “APIA Convention” by the United States National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-16 WHEREAS, the Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific, commonly called the “APIA Convention”, was signed by various governments on June 12, 1976; and WHEREAS, the participants of the convention had in mind the Principles set out in the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm in June, 1972; and WHEREAS, the participants were convinced of the urgency for action inspired by these Principles, especially in relation to the maintenance of the capacity of the earth to produce essential renewable resources, the safeguarding of representative samples of natural ecosystems, and the safeguarding of the heritage of wildlife and its habitat; and WHEREAS, the participants were conscious of the importance of natural resources from a nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic point of view; and WHEREAS, the participants were also conscious of the dangers threatening these irreplaceable resources; and WHEREAS, the participants recognized the special importance IN the South Pacific of indigenous customs and traditional cultural practices and the need to give due consideration to such matters; and WHEREAS, the participants desired to take action for the conservation, utilization and development of these resources through careful planning and management for the benefit of present and future generations; and WHEREAS, the convention calls for each signee to the extent that it is itself involved, to encourage the creation, wise management and appropriate use of protected areas which together with existing protected areas will safeguard representative samples of natural ecosystems occurring therein (particular attention being given to endangered species), as well as superlative scenery, striking geological formations, and regions and objects of aesthetic interest or historic, cultural or scientific value; and WHEREAS, the United States of America has not yet ratified the “APIA Convention”; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the U.S. Senate to exercise its authority to ratify the Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (the “APIA Convention”); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Administration to implement the provisions of the Convention on Conservation in the South Pacific (the “APIA Convention”) to the maximum extent possible.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/state-power-to-enact-laws-and-regulations-more-stringent-than-federal-law/	State Power to Enact Laws and Regulations More Stringent than Federal Law	<p>State Power to Enact Laws and Regulations More Stringent than Federal Law National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-13 WHEREAS, the nation continues to face a wide range of serious environmental problems, such as air and water pollution, toxic waste, acid rain, global warming, the loss of endangered species and habitat destruction; and WHEREAS, while minimum federal environmental requirements frequently are necessary to deal with such problems, state governments and their local jurisdictions often have assessed and responded to serious environmental threats more swiftly and adequately than the federal government; and WHEREAS, as “laboratories of Democracy”, state governments and their local jurisdictions have often taken a leadership role in developing solutions to the most serious environmental problems, such as strip mining impacts, hazardous waste disposal and treatment, acid rain, smog and wildlife habitat destruction; and WHEREAS, many federal environmental laws specifically reserve to the states the authority to adopt environmental laws and regulations more stringent than those mandated by federal law; and WHEREAS, these laws include, but are not limited to, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act; and WHEREAS, there have been continuing efforts to amend those laws and to pass new laws to allow the federal government to preempt the power of states and local jurisdictions to adopt environmental requirements more stringent than those mandated by federal law; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the President, Congress and federal agencies to continue to enact and support environmental laws and regulations that reserve to the States and their local jurisdictions the authority to adopt environmental requirements more stringent than those mandated by federal law; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges states to set the appropriate stringent standards necessary to protect local and state environments.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/pollution-race-and-economic-status/	Pollution, Race, and Economic Status	<p>Pollution, Race, and Economic Status National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-24 WHEREAS, a study conducted by the U.S. General Accounting Office entitled “Siting of Hazardous Waste Landfills and Their Correlation With Racial and Economic Status of Surrounding Communities” has concluded that in the eight southeastern states studied, “Blacks make up the majority of the population in three of the four communities where [commercial hazardous waste] landfills are located. At least 26 percent of the population in all four communities have income below the poverty level and most of this population is Black”; and WHEREAS, a detailed nationwide study completed by the Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ similarly concluded that “It is significant that race was consistently a more prominent factor in the location of commercial hazardous waste facilities than any other factor examined. This clearly was the case with respect to socio-economic status”; and WHEREAS, the findings of that Commission’s study also “suggest an inordinate concentration of uncontrolled toxic waste sites in Black and Hispanic communities, particularly in urban areas”; and WHEREAS, the Committee on Government Operations of the U.S. House of Representatives has concluded that “Environmental problems have disproportionately affected low-income and minority communities across the country as a result of exposure to environmental contaminants in food, drinking water, indoor and ambient air, and occupational and housing settings”; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the need to reach out to leaders of economically disadvantaged and/or minority people to seek out their views, build trust and coalitions, and work together on issues of mutual concern; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, declares its opposition to siting dangerous or polluting facilities in minority communities or in economically disadvantaged communities merely because these areas may be viewed as sites of least political resistance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that to redress the discriminatory impact of past waste disposal practices, the Federation recommends that the cleanup of uncontrolled toxic waste sites in minority communities and IN economically disadvantaged communities be given high priority; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that government programs should offer special assistance to these communities to evaluate and resolve environmental problems, such as assistance to small drinking water systems, and technical assistance for studying pollution problems and solutions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Academy of Sciences and other agencies and academic institutions to undertake full-scale health studies to evaluate the potential and actual impacts on health and the environment by toxic substance exposure in polluted economically disadvantaged and/or minority communities.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/water-resource-conservation-in-1990/	Water Resources Conservation in 1990	<p>Water Resources Conservation in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-07 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation was established as an agency of the Department of the Interior in 1902 to promote the settlement of the arid West by providing federally-assisted irrigation to family farms; and WHEREAS, in 1987 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science announced that the Bureau had accomplished its original mission; and WHEREAS, the Bureau proposed a change in mission to take into account current needs and environmental sensitivities, including improved reservoir management, water conservation, toxic waste cleanup and groundwater management; and WHEREAS, the Bureau also sought to continue the funding and construction of several traditional water resource development projects currently underway, such as the Central Utah Project, while making little commitment to its proposed new missions; and WHEREAS, the Bureau has signed new 40-year contracts for the delivery of water from the Friant Unit of the Central Valley Project, continuing to dewater the San Joaquin River for many miles, without first preparing an environmental impact statement; and WHEREAS, the Bureau is continuing to operate Glen Canyon Dam in a manner that has been found to inflict substantial damage to the natural and recreational resources of Grand Canyon National Park downstream; and WHEREAS, the Bureau has recently recommended a new project to divert 300,000 acre-feet of water from the Columbia River to irrigate 87,000 acres of land for the benefit of fewer than 44 landowners at a cost of \$300 million, and disrupting fish and wildlife restoration measures in the Columbia Basin; and WHEREAS, the Bureau's repeated misallocations of project costs and lax interpretations of law have resulted in the underpricing of irrigation water, leading to increased demand and wasteful use of water and resulting in widespread environmental damage from water diversions and contaminated irrigation runoff, including rising salinity levels, groundwater depletion and degradation, water pollution, loss of fish and wildlife habitat, loss of recreational opportunities, threats to endangered species and wholesale alteration of many watercourses; and WHEREAS, some 40% of the lands provided with subsidized irrigation water by the Bureau regularly produce crops determined to be in surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has repeatedly called for the reform of the federal water resources development programs, including: greater financial contributions from beneficiaries of new projects; elimination of federal subsidies for irrigation and drainage; improved management of existing reservoirs to meet environmental needs; improved planning and evaluation procedures for new projects; and concurrent and proportionate mitigation for the damages to wildlife habitat resulting from water project construction and operation; and WHEREAS, while notable progress has been made by the Corps of Engineers in several of these areas, the Bureau has lagged far behind; and WHEREAS, with the passage of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (RRA), Congress sought to remedy certain abuses in the administration of the Reclamation program that lead to excessive use of subsidized water by large corporate farms; and WHEREAS, the Bureau has failed to implement the RRA as intended, allowing huge corporate farming operations to continue to receive subsidized irrigation water, and failing to exercise its full authority to achieve greater water conservation throughout the Reclamation program; and WHEREAS, this continuing pattern of mistaken policies and misallocation of resources reflects an institutional failing which may be remedied by the transfer of the Bureau's functions to an entity or entities less subject to manipulation by water development interests; and WHEREAS, "Blueprint for the Environment", prepared by 18 national conservation organizations during 1988, recommended a Presidential Commission to review the status of the Bureau of Reclamation to identify contemporary missions, if any, for which the Bureau is uniquely suited, and to evaluate the potential transfer of Bureau projects and responsibilities to the states, local sponsors and other federal agencies; and WHEREAS, no action has been taken by the Administration to implement this recommendation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges Congress to consider legislation providing for the orderly termination of the Bureau of Reclamation, including provision for responsible management of existing structures, equitable repayment of costs to the Treasury and full compliance with all environmental statutes and existing environmental agreements.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/wildlife-in-1990/	Wildlife in 1990	<p>Wildlife in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-08 WHEREAS, although more than a year ago President Bush committed to a "no net loss of wetlands" policy, it remains to be seen how and when the President's no net loss policy is to be formulated, finalized and implemented; and WHEREAS, despite passage of the federal "Nongame Act" a decade ago, it has yet to receive a single dollar appropriated for implementation and will expire at the end of this year; and WHEREAS, Congress will begin debating the 1990 Farm Bill, including "Title XII" (the "Conservation Title"), which — through its Swampbuster, Sodbuster, Conservation Reserve and Conservation Compliance provisions that condition receipt of most benefits (commodity price supports, agricultural credit and crop insurance) upon appropriate land stewardship practices by agricultural producers — presents tremendous opportunities to protect, restore and enhance wildlife habitats nationwide; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the Administration to aggressively and expeditiously implement an effective no net loss of wetlands policy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on Congress and the Fish and Wildlife Service to work with the conservation community in securing a stable funding source for the Nongame Act and that Congress in the interim appropriate the full \$5 million authorized under the Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress protect, strengthen and expand the Swampbuster, Sodbuster, Conservation Reserve and Conservation Compliance provisions of the Conservation Title, as well as other relevant provisions of the 1990 Farm Bill.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/toxic-contamination-of-inland-waterways/	Toxic Contamination of Inland Waterways	<p>Toxic Contamination of Inland Waterways National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-11 WHEREAS, inland waterways provide direct sources of drinking water to municipalities, and recharge aquifers that serve as drinking water sources for many other areas; and WHEREAS, our inland waterways provide essential wildlife habitat, breeding areas, migration routes and food sources for land and aquatic animals; and WHEREAS, our inland waterways provide a vital transportation link for commodities such as grain, coal, chemicals, and petroleum, from our interior land mass to coastal and world markets; and WHEREAS, our inland waterways provide numerous sport and recreational opportunities and uses for millions of users; and WHEREAS, a recent vessel oil spill of 150 gallons on the upper Mississippi River contaminated the river system and affected 250 ducks, and the next catastrophic spill like the January, 1988, Ashland Oil spill on the Monongahela River, or the March, 1989, Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska, is waiting to happen; and WHEREAS, between 1980 and 1987, 244 vessel spills and 218 facility spills were reported on the Upper Mississippi River, and it has been predicted that 75 vessel spills and 71 facility spills will occur in 1990; and WHEREAS, oil spills and toxic releases, of which approximately 80% occur on land and drain into our waterways, are not adequately prevented, cleaned up, or mitigated under current local, state or federal programs, and the existing regulations addressing these problems are rarely enforced; and WHEREAS, regulated materials such as petroleum products, fertilizers, organic chemicals, industrial chemicals and lime, which are all classified as hazardous materials,</p>

		<p>totalled 12% of the approximately 900,000 barges passing through locks in the Mississippi River in 1984; and WHEREAS, insufficient monitoring of inland waterway activities and poor preparation for mishaps results in inadequate response to toxic releases and environmental contamination; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have inadequate resources, manpower and equipment to quickly contain and clean up major spills in order to minimize the threat of human health and environmental damage; and WHEREAS, the failure to reduce risks to drinking water supplies, rivers, waterways, and ecosystems from toxic chemical spills may also be attributed to a failure to prepare, fund, implement and test oil and chemical emergency plans; and WHEREAS, Congress has established a goal to adopt comprehensive oil spill prevention and liability legislation by March 24, 1990, the first anniversary of the Exxon Valdez spill; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges Congressional action requiring the regulation of inland and other waterways by federal and state authority to adequately protect the nation's drinking water supplies, wildlife habitats, transportation efficiency and recreational opportunities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress and the President to enact, by the first anniversary of the Exxon Valdez spill, a strong oil spill law that allows states to be stricter than federal authorities, and that deals with issues of oil spill liability, compensation, contingency planning, taxes, clean-up, enforcement, tanker safety, areas of critical concern, and fish and wildlife response plans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges adequate funding by local, state and federal agencies to allow appropriate emergency planning and full public knowledge of hazardous materials used within or near communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports recent action by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to prohibit the transport of hazardous cargo in single-hulled barges within the Upper Mississippi River Refuge Complex, to minimize the possibility of a hazardous material spill, but urges that such safety measures be more widely required; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends development of hazardous material response plans and resource information, which may include maps, spill notification contacts, location and type of containment equipment, potential spill sources and rapid communication methods, for all local, state, regional and federal agencies involved with or responsible for inland waterways management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the inclusion of environmental criteria when categorizing materials hauled on inland waterways; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports sharply increased penalties for spillers, violators of safety and environmental rules, and those who fail to immediately notify authorities about spills; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges comprehensive information and education programs to increase public awareness of individual responsibility for commercial and private uses of inland waterways.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/designation-of-the-everglades-as-a-national-priority-in-the-federal-clean-water-act/	<p>Designation of the Everglades as a National Priority in the Federal Clean Water Act</p>	<p>Designation of the Everglades as a National Priority in the Federal Clean Water Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-25 WHEREAS, the Everglades ecosystem is one of the world's largest wetland ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the Everglades region beginning with central Florida's Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, Kissimmee River Valley, Lake Okeechobee, Fisheating Creek, Taylor Creek-Nubbin Slough, Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Water Conservation Areas, Holey Land-Rotenberger and Brown's Farm Wildlife Management Areas, the East Everglades, Everglades National Park, the waters of Florida Bay and adjacent wetlands systems contain diverse wetlands of high value providing productive habitat for a wide variety of fish and wildlife including a number of federal and state endangered species; and WHEREAS, these areas provide the public with tremendous recreational opportunities including both freshwater and saltwater fishing, hunting and wildlife observation; and WHEREAS, the ecosystem also supports a highly productive commercial saltwater fishery for both finfish and shellfish; and WHEREAS, southern Florida has experienced tremendous growth in human populations in recent years; and WHEREAS, extensive wetlands areas have been filled and converted for development and agricultural purposes in the region; and WHEREAS, extensive agricultural conversions of south Florida wetlands for sugar and citrus are occurring; and WHEREAS, agricultural and urban demands for water in the region are increasing; and WHEREAS, wildlife, including endangered species such as the federally-endangered snail kite, are directly threatened by water losses from areas containing vital nesting habitat (such as Water Conservation Area 3a, which constitutes 93 percent of this bird's nesting habitat); and WHEREAS, wading bird populations in the Everglades have experienced drastic declines; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife in the Everglades and the Water Conservation Areas are contaminated with high concentrations of mercury, including contamination of the endangered Florida panther; and WHEREAS, the muck soil in those regions of the Everglades that are subject to sugar and vegetable cultivation is experiencing rapid subsidence and oxidation resulting in loss of this non-renewable resource; and WHEREAS, the agricultural industry has discharged nutrient- enriched waters onto public lands and waters contributing to the rapid and extensive invasion of cattails into the native saw grass-dominated wetlands throughout the region; and WHEREAS, resource degradation on public lands has reached such an extreme level that the federal government joined by conservation organizations including the National Wildlife Federation and the Florida Wildlife Federation have been forced into taking legal action against the State of Florida for failing to protect federal properties from water quality degradation caused by the sugar industry; and WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency currently has no wetlands field staff in southern Florida to address water quality impacts; and WHEREAS, the Everglades ecosystem is an International Biosphere Preserve which the United States is obligated by international treaty to conserve for posterity; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the United States Congress to recognize the Everglades Ecosystem as a national priority ecosystem in the Clean Water Act (as it has the Chesapeake Bay); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Environmental Protection Agency be directed to develop and direct an interagency task force with the objective of protecting Everglades wetlands from dredge and fill activities; preventing agricultural conversions of wetlands; and restoring hydrological functions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in conjunction with the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission develop a water allocation schedule to benefit native wildlife including endangered species, wading birds, game and non-game species; and</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/support-of-satellite-tracking-for-the-prevention-of-oil-and-other-hazardous-materials-spills/	Support of Satellite Tracking for the Prevention of Oil and Other Hazardous Materials Spills	<p>Support of Satellite Tracking for the Prevention of Oil and Other Hazardous Materials Spills National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-15 WHEREAS, the prevention of oil spills is environmentally and economically more sensible than any resulting clean-up can be, the most reliable and accurate system should be implemented; and WHEREAS, the oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska, devastated the environment and cost billions of dollars in damages and economic loss to the citizens of Alaska; and WHEREAS, the World Prodigy oil spill in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and other spills in Delaware, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and California also demonstrate that navigable waterways used for transportation of oil and other hazardous materials are possible sites for future devastation; and WHEREAS, technology exists today to allow timely tracking of vessels so as to prevent such spills in the future in the form of the Differential Global Positioning System known as “satellite tracking”; and WHEREAS, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) is presently in the process of starting a pilot study of this system in the Prince William Sound of Alaska in April of this year; and WHEREAS, the USCG has the authority to control American vessels and require them to be outfitted with specific safety equipment and this system in its simplest form can be carried on board a vessel and installed by a pilot prior to entering a harbor or bay area; and WHEREAS, the cost of this system is far less than that of traditional radar systems and is more reliable and accurate than any combination of systems available and whose accuracy is within 8 meters in the enhanced mode; and WHEREAS, this system will be fully operational within 12 to 15 months with 24-hour satellite coverage across the United States; and WHEREAS, the safe and dependable transportation of fuel supplies affects all areas of the country and is heavily reliant on the movement of such fuels over our navigable waters and the most reliable system for the prevention of spills should be implemented; and WHEREAS, the implementation of satellite tracking of foreign vessels transporting oil and other hazardous materials will require international cooperation and coordination for charting and regulations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges the United States Coast Guard to require satellite tracking equipment to be mandated on all U.S. vessels once total coverage is possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to maintain a line budget item for satellite tracking in the USCG’s annual appropriation for at least three more years; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation move for international acceptance of the required satellite tracking systems on all vessels transporting oil and other hazardous materials.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/lake-champlain/	Lake Champlain	<p>Lake Champlain National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-12 WHEREAS, Lake Champlain is one of the largest freshwater lakes IN the United States; and WHEREAS, Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks have recently been designated an International Biosphere Reserve; and WHEREAS, Lake Champlain, and its environmental quality, which includes its aquatic ecosystem and fisheries, together with adjacent wetlands, wildlife habitat and recreation areas are threatened with serious pollution similar to that in other parts of the Great Lakes Region; and WHEREAS, Lake Champlain and its drainage basin extend across the several jurisdictions of Vermont and New York States, as well as the Province of Quebec in Canada; and WHEREAS, Lake Champlain is connected by the Richelieu River to the St. Lawrence Seaway of the Great Lakes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, calls upon Congress to protect the Lake and strengthen the management of this precious resource; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the legislative bodies of New York and Vermont to establish an Interstate Compact for the protection of Lake Champlain; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States and Canada to make an International Compact for the protection and conservation of Lake Champlain and its basin.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/coral-reefs/	Coral Reefs	<p>Coral Reefs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-14 WHEREAS, coral reefs are among the world’s most diverse and significantly productive natural resources providing habitat for marine fish and invertebrates and a host of other aquatic life; and WHEREAS, coral reefs are biologically- and structurally- sensitive systems which are slow-growing and require hundreds of years to develop; and WHEREAS, along the North American coast, coral reefs are found along the east coast of Florida from the Dry Tortugas to just south of Miami at Fowey Rocks, but also occur in warm and tropical seas worldwide including the waters of the Florida Keys, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and other U.S. territories in the Pacific; and WHEREAS, coral reefs provide significant recreational, commercial and scientific benefits; and WHEREAS, activities of man create chronic and acute threats to the health of coral reefs, thereby jeopardizing their survival; and WHEREAS, coral reefs are sensitive to a variety of human perturbations including the effects of oil and chemical spills, discharge of human wastes or other nutrient sources, siltation, storm water discharges from developed adjacent upland areas, and destruction of associated biological communities (such as sea grass beds, mangrove wetlands, tropical coastal forests and hardwood hammocks); and WHEREAS, the harmful activities that damage reefs include recreational and commercial boat groundings and anchorage, beach renourishment projects, direct and indirect damage from dredge and fill operations, discharge of fresh water from upland point sources, discharge of chemically polluted urban and agricultural run-off, commercial mining of live bottom, off-shore oil drilling and associated activities, aerial mosquito spraying, poor fisheries management practices, coral collecting and improperly managed recreational activities; and WHEREAS, live rock collection is now permitted by the Army Corps of Engineers in federal waters; and WHEREAS, as direct physical contact with the reef, from walking or diving activity, can result in coral death and other physical damage; and WHEREAS, federal subsidies encourage onshore coastal development which negatively impacts coral reefs, but these subsidies are prohibited in the areas included within the Coastal Barrier Resources System; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, Urges the Secretary of Commerce to establish formal communications with countries with coral reef ecosystems for the purpose of establishing cooperative global initiatives for the safeguarding of coral reef ecosystems worldwide; Urges Congress to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish and implement a National Coral Reef Ecosystem Conservation and Protection Plan, which should include a prohibition on live rock harvest except for permitted research purposes, in cooperation with all relevant state, federal and territorial agencies and the interested public; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a status review of coral species and associated organisms for the purpose of possible listing under the Endangered Species Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to pass legislation to protect coral reefs from potential negative impacts due to coastal shipping including oil transport, to the maximum extent possible, by moving coastal shipping lanes farther offshore; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to pass legislation to include the eligible coastal barriers of the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands within the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and to map the areas in Hawaii and American Samoa qualifying for inclusion.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/japan-and-global-environmental-conservation/	Japan and Global Environmental Conservation	Japan and Global Environmental Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-17 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and other U.S. conservation groups are aware of the increasingly interrelated and international character of many serious environmental problems, and of the need for international action and cooperation to solve them; and WHEREAS, Japan has become one of the most important nations in terms of its influence on the environment and potential for solving or exacerbating various environmental problems, having one of the world's largest and strongest economies, and public and private sector activities influencing the development and use of all manner of technologies, consumer products, natural resources, energy sources, financial mechanisms, etc.; and WHEREAS, various Japanese governmental and corporate activities, including over fishing and use of marine resource-depleting driftnets; exploitation of and trade in endangered or rare species of flora and fauna; destruction of primary forests through consumption of timber, financing of logging and other activities, all have adverse impacts on the environment of other nations; and WHEREAS, Japan is now the largest single provider of foreign aid, loans and foreign investment, which at times have funded projects harmful to the environment and livelihoods of people living IN the affected areas; and WHEREAS, Japanese organizations involved in development programs often lack sufficient training, experience and expertise IN formulating or implementing environmentally benign and sustainable development projects and policies, even within Japan itself, and Japanese-controlled corporations and the government of Japan have expressed little interest in reforming their activities significantly in order to address adequately Japan's environmental influence outside its borders; and WHEREAS, the relationship between the United States and Japan is of particular importance, often referred to as "the most important bilateral relationship in the world"; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, hereby pledges to work with its affiliates, members, other conservation groups and Japanese conservation groups, corporations and government to promote common solutions to environmental threats and encourage environmentally responsible government and corporate activities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the government of the United States, including but not limited to the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency, to analyze the various environmental influences of activities by Japan's government and corporations, and promote cooperative efforts to solve regional and global environmental issues in the summits of the industrialized nations, meetings of the World Bank and other multilateral development institutions, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Tropical Timber Organization, and other bilateral and multilateral forums.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/international-activities-in-1990/	International Activities in 1990	International Activities in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-04 WHEREAS, most environmental problems are increasingly global in scope and the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates recognize that we must prepare ourselves to deal with them on an international basis; and WHEREAS, the pace of degradation of the earth's atmosphere, water and land is accelerating in most countries, due to increasing human populations and the higher consumption desires of the larger populations; and WHEREAS, the carrying capacity of many areas of the world has already been exceeded and the Federation's other environmental initiatives such as wetlands protection and energy conservation have little chance of success unless population growth is slowed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, affirms our goal to proceed with international programs designed to help our counterpart environmental groups in other countries to build active constituencies for conservation and wise management of natural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation confirms our commitment to address the problem of population growth as an environmental issue which affects the well-being of all inhabitants of the planet, and emphasizes the importance of worldwide population stability.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/land-and-minerals-in-1990/	Land and Minerals in 1990	Land and Minerals in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-05 WHEREAS, the public lands of the United States administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) contain a host of important wildlife, environmental, ecological, archeological, recreational and aesthetic values, in addition to a wealth of minerals and other commodity values; and WHEREAS, during the past decade BLM's management policies have favored the commercial exploitation of public lands, often IN a manner that is detrimental to their non-commodity values, and IN a manner that deprives the public of fair market value for these resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, calls upon the BLM to rectify the imbalance in its management priorities by recognizing its public trust responsibilities to "protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource and archeological values...and will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife...", as mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to exercise vigorous oversight of the BLM's management of the public lands and resources, to pass legislation strengthening the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to assure better management of the non-commodity values on BLM lands and to reform the Mining Law of 1872 to ensure that mining activities on public lands are carried out in a manner that protects the environment and preserves other multiple-uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation is encouraged by the BLM Director's announced intention to give a high priority to restoring and properly managing riparian areas on the public lands and urges the Director to vigorously implement an effective program to protect and revitalize these important areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the BLM to assure that wildlife and other important environmental values are fully protected from the adverse impacts of oil and gas exploration and development activities prior to committing federal onshore oil and gas reserves to leasing and development.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/full-funding-for-nonpoint-pollution-control-	Full Funding for Nonpoint Pollution Control	Full Funding for Nonpoint Pollution Control National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-10 WHEREAS, diffuse, nonpoint sources of water pollutants such as contaminated runoff from urban and rural lands is responsible for over half of the pollutants found in the nation's waters today; and WHEREAS, the Water Quality Act of 1987 created Section 319 of the Clean Water Act authorizing a program to address nonpoint source (NPS) pollution; and WHEREAS, Section 319 requires States and Territories to develop and implement programs to control nonpoint sources of pollutants; and WHEREAS, Section 319 requires States and Territories to submit NPS Management Plans by August 1988; and WHEREAS, all eligible States and Territories have submitted NPS Management Plans; and WHEREAS, Section 319 authorizes 400 million dollars in federal funds over a four-year period for nonpoint activities; and WHEREAS, during the first two years of the four-year program the Administration has not requested any of the federal funds authorized by Section 319; and WHEREAS, in the recent year Congress appropriated only 40 million dollars for the implementation of Section 319; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver,

pollution -control/		Colorado, urges Congress to fully fund Clean Water Act Section 319 for nonpoint source pollution control; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that funding for Section 319 not be supported at the expense of further progress in point source control. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Section 319 funding for state and territorial activities be based upon approved NPS management plans that contain legally enforceable control measures to assure achievement of specific, local water quality standards including groundwater protection.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/environmental-quality-in-1990/	Environmental Quality in 1990	<p>Environmental Quality in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-01 WHEREAS, this year marks the 20th Anniversary of Earth Day—a date on which millions of people committed themselves to solving our world’s environmental problems; and WHEREAS, significant progress has been made IN responding to some environmental problems, yet the nation and the world have failed to address adequately such issues as global climate change, toxic chemical contamination of the food chain, groundwater pollution, air pollution and waste disposal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, calls upon the citizens and governments of the world to increase their commitment to solving our common environmental concerns. Oil Spills WHEREAS, IN the last year the number of major oil spills has increased dramatically, bringing incredible destruction to the coast and wildlife of Alaska and other states; and WHEREAS, the spill of the Khark 5 off the coast of Morocco compels us to address the needs of the aging oil tanker fleets of the world; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, IN Denver, Colorado, urges the Congress to pass and the President to sign a Comprehensive Oil Spill Liability and Compensation Act as soon as possible, requiring especially the use of double hulls and segregated tanks on all new oil tankers. Clean Air and Global Climate Change WHEREAS, the nation faces serious air pollution problems, including acid rain, toxic air pollution and carbon monoxide and ozone pollution of our cities; and WHEREAS, the world’s climate and environment could be radically altered by global warming and stratospheric ozone depletion if aggressive steps are not taken to prevent the release of carbon dioxide, CFCs and various other chemicals into the air; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, IN Denver, Colorado, calls upon the Congress to enact and the President to sign this year, a stronger Clean Air Act that addresses acid rain, toxics, urban and interstate air pollution; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge the President to develop a national climate policy, take further aggressive steps to reduce CFC emissions, and take a leadership role IN negotiating an international agreement to reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Toxic and Municipal Waste WHEREAS, according to the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Toxic Release Inventory, U.S. industry released over 21 billion pounds of toxic chemicals IN 1987; and WHEREAS, the nation is on the verge of a municipal waste crisis: according to EPA, the total municipal solid waste generation IN the United States is over 160 million tons and has been rising at the rate of more than one percent per year, by the middle of the next decade the majority of the existing landfills will be full, waste continues to be dumped into oceans, and numerous concerns have been expressed over the potential problems of waste incinerators; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, IN Denver, Colorado, calls upon EPA and other branches of the federal government to reduce the use of toxic chemicals and to promote the reduction of hazardous waste at its source IN industrial processes by establishing a national goal for waste reduction; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to address our municipal waste crisis by developing an aggressive national program to reduce the weight and volume of consumer and commercial waste primarily through production and consumption of reusable consumer products and rejection of throw-away products and packages, and secondarily through recycling. Pesticides, Endangered Species, Other Fish and Wildlife, and Genetically Engineered Foods WHEREAS, certain pesticide applications pose significant and unacceptable threats to endangered species and other fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, biotechnology companies are nearing commercialization of genetically engineered species for food; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, IN Denver, Colorado, urges the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement a rigorous program to protect endangered species and other fish and wildlife from pesticides; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Food and Drug Administration to develop regulations ensuring the safety of genetically engineered fish, plants, and animals used for food. Ground, Surface and Drinking Water WHEREAS, surface waters continue to be polluted by point and non-point sources, and groundwater, a major source of drinking water, has been seriously polluted IN at least some areas of all U.S. states and territories; and WHEREAS, there continues to be a nationwide breakdown in compliance with and enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act, a breakdown affecting about 38 million U.S. citizens each year; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, urges Congress to adopt comprehensive federal legislation to protect groundwater from all significant sources of contamination, and that the states and U.S. territories do the same. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA to more effectively oversee state water pollution control and drinking water programs, notify people who are drinking water supplied by a public water system that is violating the law, and enforce the drinking water laws when states do not do so. The Great Lakes WHEREAS, several studies over the past year have highlighted the adverse effects of toxic pollutants on wildlife and people who eat fish from the Great Lakes, including studies by the National Wildlife Federation, the Conservation Foundation and the International Joint Commission’s Science Advisory Board; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the U.S. and Canada provides a detailed program for controlling the continuing sources of toxic pollutants and for cleaning up contaminated areas, but these programs have not been implemented by the responsible government agencies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation IN annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, reaffirms its support for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and calls upon the U.S. and Canada to implement fully the provisions of that agreement.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1990/04/fisheries-in-1990/	Fisheries in 1990	<p>Fisheries in 1990 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1990 Resolutions Number: 1990-02 WHEREAS, Congress will continue its work to reauthorize the Magnuson Act to include, for the first time ever, an amendment authorizing management and protection of tuna stocks; and WHEREAS, continued implementation and defense of turtle excluder device (TED) regulations to protect endangered sea turtles from drowning IN shrimp nets is necessary; and WHEREAS, there will be increased efforts by the National Wildlife Federation to reduce “by catch discard”, a wanton waste of valuable marine nontarget shellfish and finfish taken incidental to commercial fishing operations, that are thrown overboard dead and dying, and that threatens the health of marine ecosystems and reduces fisheries stocks available to recreational and commercial fishermen; and WHEREAS, Congress will continue efforts to restore anadromous fisheries in the Sacramento River Basin of California; and WHEREAS, the anadromous fisheries of the San Joaquin River system are an integral part of</p>

		the Sacramento River and delta systems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1990, in Denver, Colorado, calls upon Congress to reauthorize a strong Magnuson Act that includes provisions for the conservation of tuna stocks; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the National Marine Fisheries Service to steadfastly uphold its TEDs regulations and for Congress to reject efforts to weaken or eliminate sea turtle protection provided by TEDs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Marine Fisheries Service, working in close cooperation with conservation organizations, recreational fishermen, commercial fishermen and others, aggressively monitor, research and develop ways to reduce by catch discard; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to enact legislation to enhance anadromous fisheries restoration efforts IN the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins of California.
	1989	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/environmental-consequences-of-military-use-of-airspace-over-protected-areas/	Environmental Consequences of Military Use of Airspace Over Protected Areas	Environmental Consequences of Military Use of Airspace Over Protected Areas National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-04 WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Defense has increasingly sought to use airspace for training over or near protected areas such as National and State Parks, Forests and Wilderness areas; and WHEREAS, low altitude aircraft operations have been proposed or are taking place over the Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras National Seashores in North Carolina, the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Lake Superior, and many other environmentally sensitive areas nationwide; and WHEREAS, low altitude aircraft operations can have significant adverse environmental effects, including possible impacts on wildlife, damage to historic and other structures, disruption of management activities including the use of aircraft by land management officials, and interference with the recreational use of protected areas; and WHEREAS, military use of airspace may be inconsistent with the designated surface uses of nearby protected areas; and WHEREAS, the Department of Defense has not routinely issued adequate environmental impact statements on the effects of low level aircraft operations on protected areas or minimized the impacts of those operations on protected areas; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has previously supported legislation to restrict aircraft usage of airspace over designated parks and all wilderness areas (Resolution No. 26, 1986); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls upon the Congress and the Department of Defense to minimize operations over protected areas to the maximum extent possible and enact and implement laws and regulations that authorize low level aircraft operations over a protected area only if: an adequate environmental impact statement has been completed that fully analyzes all potential impacts on the environment, including impacts on people, wildlife and buildings; and consultation has occurred with the land managers of the protected area (such as the park superintendent in the case of a unit of the National Park Service), local citizens and citizens organizations, and other affected persons; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Defense assure that its aircraft operations over protected areas are designed to minimize the potential adverse environmental and recreational effects of those operations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/expanded-international-activities/	Expanded International Activities	Expanded International Activities National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-02 WHEREAS, environmental degradation of intercontinental magnitude is increasingly documented; and WHEREAS, the issues range from airborne toxics to the question of overall global warming, with consequences including major habitat degradation, increased desertification, and damage to the function of important natural systems; and WHEREAS, many of these problems transcend national borders and no nation can insulate itself from them; and WHEREAS, the range of concerns has as a common thread a major impact on the global community, including the interlocked elements of economy, environment, and social and political stability, all of which are subject to profound alteration due to potentially devastating worldwide environmental change; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has engaged successfully in international environmental activities for many years and has employed successfully its unique array of scientific, technical, and educational skills in international conservation; and WHEREAS, in March 1980, the Board of the National Wildlife Federation authorized the formation of an International Wildlife Federation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia, urges and supports the design and execution of a plan to enlarge and enhance the National Wildlife Federation's capability to address international as well as domestic environmental problems so that future generations may enjoy the natural resources of the world as beneficiaries of sustainable economic development and free of the consequences of present-day environmental deterioration.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/forest-riparian-area-protection-program/	Forest Riparian Area Protection Program	Forest Riparian Area Protection Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-12 WHEREAS, forest riparian ecosystems are extremely productive, have diverse habitat values for fish and wildlife, and support a greater diversity of wildlife than adjacent upland forestlands; and WHEREAS, forest riparian zones serve a variety of functions including water purification, absorption of floodwaters, erosion control and aquifer recharge; and WHEREAS, forest riparian zones provide shade and cover, and are used as critical habitat by spawning and rearing anadromous and resident fish; and WHEREAS, forest riparian habitat provides critical habitat for a variety of birds and mammals; and WHEREAS, much of the valuable timber on private lands in the United States includes forest riparian ecosystems; and WHEREAS, current logging practices on many private lands have resulted in significant soil erosion, the deposition of excessive organic debris in streams, barriers to fish passage, thermal stream pollution, and loss of important fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, environmental regulatory controls of logging and timber management vary widely and are often ineffectual, especially on private lands; and WHEREAS, current economic conditions and Federal tax laws have encouraged accelerated logging which has resulted in the degradation of riparian habitats; and WHEREAS, there are very limited economic incentives for landowners or leaseholders to preserve buffer strips to protect forest riparian ecosystems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls upon the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to establish incentives for private forestland owners to set aside forest riparian areas for conservation benefits. Additionally, the Federation supports state efforts to implement stream buffer protection programs.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/alternative-to-proposed-landfill-at-quindaro-bend-on-missouri-river/	<p>Alternative to Proposed Landfill at Quindaro Bend on Missouri River</p>	<p>Alternative to Proposed Landfill at Quindaro Bend on Missouri River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-05 WHEREAS, the Missouri River has historically been regarded as one of the most significant natural resources in these United States; and WHEREAS, Browning-Ferris Industries Inc., has applied for permits to place a sanitary landfill at the Old Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas; and WHEREAS, this landfill would be only 200 to 400 feet from the major drinking water resource of the State of Missouri – The Missouri River; and WHEREAS, the landfill location is 16 blocks upstream of the Kansas City, Kansas drinking water in-take and 2.1 miles above the water in-take for Kansas City, Missouri; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has said in the Federal Register (August 1988) that “All landfills and leachate collection systems eventually fail”; and WHEREAS, if the landfill were allowed, hazardous cancer-causing chemicals would leak into the surrounding land and water or would be carried in run-off to the river even though the company plans to use “state-of-the-art technology”; and WHEREAS, if the landfill as planned was allowed, an undetermined amount of persistent hazardous chemicals would contaminate the Missouri River and accumulate in its sediments and biota; and WHEREAS, extraordinary engineering safety features should be applied to landfills, including at a minimum features such as multiple liners, specific leachate collection and treatment systems, specific leak detection systems, and input restrictions; and WHEREAS, Kansas and Missouri health and environment officials have said “if the landfill leaks and contaminates the Missouri River, the consequences would be serious”; and WHEREAS, alternative sites exist that are more acceptable and not within the floodplain of any river or stream; and WHEREAS, the placement of a landfill so close to the Missouri River simply does not make good sense; and WHEREAS, this problem has broader implications for siting of similar landfills in floodplains; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia hereby opposes the placement of a landfill at the proposed Quindaro Bend site on the Missouri River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we hereby recommend that Congress and EPA adopt a national policy that prohibits wherever possible the siting of solid and hazardous waste landfills within floodplains or hydrogeologically vulnerable areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we hereby recommend that all solid and hazardous waste landfills incorporate additional engineering safety features beyond those required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, including at a minimum multiple liners, specific leachate collection and treatment systems, specific leak detection systems and input restrictions.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/environmental-quality-in-1989/	<p>Environmental Quality in 1989</p>	<p>Environmental Quality in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-01 WHEREAS, the dramatic events of the past year remind us that our nation’s environmental quality programs are incomplete and inadequate; and WHEREAS, medical waste and sewage on our beaches, severe drought, holes in the stratospheric ozone layer, and unprecedented levels of smog in our cities should serve as a warning that our environment is close to the breaking point; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls upon the new President, Congress, government agencies, and private organizations at all levels to renew our nation’s commitment to strong programs for protecting the environment. The Atmosphere WHEREAS, Congress continues to fail to enact a strong clean air act; and WHEREAS, there is increasing concern among scientists that carbon dioxide and other “greenhouse” gases being emitted into the atmosphere are warming the earth, perhaps by as much as an average 5 degrees celsius (9 F) by 2050; and WHEREAS, the predicted average global temperature increases could dwarf all environmental issues by flooding coastal wetlands, producing droughts and stronger hurricanes, causing massive forest dieback, increasing the loss of endangered species, and otherwise causing numerous unexpected ecological changes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls on Congress to enact a clean air law that controls acid rain, reduces toxic air pollution, prevents chemical accidents, and deals with the nation’s serious smog and carbon monoxide pollution problem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on government officials from all nations to begin immediately to develop programs for significantly reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that an international summit be convened to discuss global climate issues. Pesticides, Groundwater, and Herbicide-tolerant Plants WHEREAS, precious groundwater resources continue to be polluted by pesticides and other wastes; and WHEREAS, some chemical companies are developing herbicide-tolerant crops that as an indirect effect will prolong or perhaps even increase our dependence on herbicides; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges Congress to enact comprehensive Federal legislation to protect our country’s groundwater from pesticides and other contaminants; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to enact legislation addressing the unwanted environmental consequences of herbicide-tolerant crops. Enforcement and Institutional Structure WHEREAS, the increased environmental threats facing our nation demand stronger institutional structures and greater resources for responding to those threats; and WHEREAS, although the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for implementing and enforcing 13 major laws and his decisions affect every American, he does not sit at the cabinet table when the President seeks advice on critical national policies; and WHEREAS, there have been dramatic enforcement breakdowns under Superfund and the Safe Drinking Water Act; and WHEREAS, there were over 100,000 violations of the drinking water law in FY 1987 affecting over 37 million Americans, in the face of which state governments took only 2,544 enforcement actions and EPA only 50; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls upon the President of the United States to promptly and vigorously support and Congress to approve a law elevating the EPA to a cabinet department of the Federal government; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon EPA and state officials to begin aggressive enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act, Superfund, and other major environmental laws and regulations, where necessary requesting additional funds but also considering new approaches to funding enforcement efforts. Toxic and Municipal Waste WHEREAS, more efforts must be devoted to reducing the quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste being generated by industry; and WHEREAS, of the 1,175 sites on EPA’s National Priorities List of Superfund sites, actual cleanups have been begun at about 20% of the sites and completed at only 43; and WHEREAS, citizens have a right to know what hazardous chemicals are stored and released in their neighborhoods; and WHEREAS, the nation is on the verge of a municipal waste crisis; and WHEREAS, by the middle of the next decade, it is predicted that the majority of the existing landfills will be full; and WHEREAS, waste continues to be dumped into oceans; and WHEREAS, numerous concerns have been expressed over the potential problems of waste incinerators; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls upon the EPA to devise a new strategy for implementing the Superfund law aimed at accelerating the pace of site cleanups, bringing additional</p>

		private funds to bear on the problem, and improving the quality of site cleanups; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon EPA to require those who release oil or hazardous chemicals into the environment to pay for the full costs of cleanup, including damage done to fish and wildlife and other natural resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA to insist that the “Citizen’s Right To Know” provisions of Superfund be fully and fairly implemented and that EPA improve its efforts to prevent and respond to chemical emergencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to develop an aggressive national program for coping with our municipal waste crisis, which should have as its cornerstone vastly expanded programs for source reduction in the volume and recycling and reuse of consumer and commercial waste.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/fisheries-conservation-in-1989/	Fisheries Conservation in 1989	Fisheries Conservation in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-06 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to be an active and influential voice on a variety of national fisheries resource issues; and WHEREAS, habitat protection is necessary to sustain productive fish stocks that undergird our Nation’s commercial and recreational fisheries; and WHEREAS, sustained Federal funding is critical to fisheries management; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation remains vigorously opposed to proposals to use funds of the Wallop-Breaux program, financed by American anglers and boaters, to offset the Federal deficit; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls on Congress to maintain the funding established in FY 89 for the U.S. Forest Service’s Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program and to substantially increase funding for the resource management programs of the National Marine Fisheries Service; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to reject efforts to cap and/or divert funds from the Wallop-Breaux program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to reauthorize the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act, the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, and the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Conservation Act, strengthening habitat protection provisions and considering alternatives for reducing harvest pressure for depleted fish species.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/funding-great-lakes-sea-lamprey-control-programs/	Funding Great Lakes Sea Lamprey Control Programs	Funding Great Lakes Sea Lamprey Control Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-27 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Fishery Commission maintains chemical control of sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes and supports research into alternate control methods, but static appropriation of Commission funds and escalating operational costs have resulted in a critical funding shortfall; and WHEREAS, according to the Commission, the result of this funding problem will mean a reduction in research into alternate methods of sea lamprey control and that the sea lamprey control effort will be reduced effective fiscal year 1990, resulting in elimination of all control for Lake Erie and a forty percent reduction in control efforts in Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Ontario; and WHEREAS, according to the Commission, by the year 2000 this reduction in control effort will result in a doubling of the population of sea lamprey, in a 50% decline in trout and salmon abundance, and in a substantial reduction in other fish stocks; and WHEREAS, according to the Commission, this would result in a reduction in sport fishing expenditures of approximately \$525 million and a loss to the commercial fishery of approximately \$135 million, resulting in economic dislocation in communities dependent on these fisheries; and WHEREAS, the Commission has estimated the total funding needs for the United States and Canada to maintain existing lamprey control and research activities to be approximately \$15.5 million for fiscal year 1990; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia, urges the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament to appropriate full funding of Great Lakes sea lamprey control and research programs as specified within the terms and authority of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/national-system-of-scenic-roadways/	National System of Scenic Roadways	National System of Scenic Roadways National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-15 WHEREAS, the United States of America offers us numerous regions where its citizens can drive and bicycle for the pleasure of viewing landscapes of unusual scenic, historic, cultural and environmental significance; and WHEREAS, an alarming number of scenic roadways that traverse these regions are being desecrated by a proliferation of billboards, unbridled development and roadside scenic deterioration; and WHEREAS, there exists no coordinated national effort to save the scenic qualities of these beautiful and unforgettable routes for present and future generations of Americans; and WHEREAS, an effective program is needed now to preserve these roadways, to enable Americans to enjoy America’s landscape, environment, history and culture; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia supports the establishment of a national system of scenic roadways that will: protect the scenic, cultural, environmental and historic qualities of roadways within the system; prohibit billboards, the development of commercial and high density strips, and any other actions that would detract from the scenic qualities of such designated roadways; and encourage localities to nominate and strive to maintain scenic roadways as a way to preserve their natural resources and scenic heritage.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/forest-conservation-in-1989/	Forest Conservation in 1989	Forest Conservation in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-09 WHEREAS, working to ensure the sound management of our Nation’s forests is a high priority for the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates; and WHEREAS, ongoing management and planning activities of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) influence the long-term health and productivity of our National Forests; and WHEREAS, the rangelands of the National Forest System are subject to growing public awareness and concern over their management due to changing lifestyles, economic factors and environmental pressures; and WHEREAS, the USFS has, in response to these changing times, concerns and pressures evaluated new measures to manage rangelands whereby livestock grazing will become a tool for improving vegetation and the promotion of ecological diversity; and WHEREAS, increasing importance is being placed on non-commodity forest values by a growing number of Americans, yet the USFS’s budget and management priorities clearly have favored timber harvesting and non-renewable resource extraction; and WHEREAS, maintenance of biological diversity is critical to ecological health of our National Forests; and WHEREAS, the USFS’s practice of building roads into unroaded and sensitive areas to access economically and environmentally unsound timber sales and other extractive activities is bad policy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges the USFS to emphasize the protection of fish and wildlife habitats, and the conservation of soil, water, trees, and plants in budget and policy decisions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the USFS to acquire, where appropriate, additional lands to protect their forest resource values by inclusion in the National Forest System; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the USFS to protect biological diversity by managing the remaining ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest — a unique and diminishing resource — to protect their irreplaceable ecosystem values and preventing the conversion of

		diverse ecological communities on National Forest lands to single-species tree farms; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the Forest Service's "Change on the Range" initiative.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/arctic-national-wildlife-refuge/	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-16 WHEREAS, the Arctic National Wildlife Range was established in 1960 for the purpose of preserving unique wildlife, wilderness, and recreational values; and WHEREAS, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Arctic Refuge) was established in 1980, encompassing the original 8.9 million-acre wildlife range and approximately 10 million additional acres to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, the Porcupine caribou herd, polar bears, muskoxen, snow geese, and other migratory birds, and Arctic char and grayling; and WHEREAS, certain critical fish and wildlife habitats on the coastal plain, especially for caribou, snow geese and overwintering fish, are unique and may be irreplaceable and should not be disturbed or altered; and WHEREAS, the Arctic Refuge coastal plain is the only portion of the entire Arctic coast of the United States which is presently closed to oil and gas exploration and development and which is congressionally designated for protection of its natural values; and WHEREAS, critical questions remain unanswered regarding the habitat requirements of important fish and wildlife species on the Arctic Refuge coastal plain and the impacts of oil and gas development of these species; and WHEREAS, oil and gas activities in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain could have significant adverse impacts on some unique and irreplaceable wildlife resources and habitats and would be incompatible with the purposes for which the Arctic Refuge was established; and WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States is presently considering the question of whether oil and gas exploration and development will be permitted in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain; and WHEREAS, the United States already consumes more energy per capita than any other industrialized nation and needs to develop a National Energy Policy designed to reduce dependence on fossil fuels; and WHEREAS, the lack of a National Energy Policy makes it impossible for the Secretary of the Interior, Congress, and the public to make a reasoned determination on how oil and gas development on the Arctic Refuge coastal plain should contribute to domestic needs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia, opposes any decision regarding oil and gas exploration and development in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain until Congress adopts a comprehensive National Energy Policy addressing reduction of dependence on fossil fuels and which will provide a basis for evaluating the need for oil and gas resources which may be present in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes any decision regarding oil and gas exploration and development in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain until such time as appropriate research has been completed to determine the habitat requirements and potential impacts to important fish and wildlife species on the Arctic Refuge coastal plain, and effective mitigation measures which address these impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes any decision authorizing oil and gas exploration and development in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain until such time as Congress establishes a program to ensure adequate support for regulatory oversight and to restore and rehabilitate habitats disturbed by oil and gas activities within the Arctic Refuge coastal plain; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation is opposed to oil and gas exploration and development within those portions of the Arctic Refuge coastal plain containing the unique and irreplaceable habitats of the Porcupine caribou herd, including their core calving area and coastal insect relief areas; fall staging areas for snow geese; overwintering areas for fish at Sadlerochit Springs and within the Sadlerochit and Hulahula Rivers; and such other critical areas further research may disclose; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation is opposed to any disposals of public lands, rights, or interests, including oil and gas interests, in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain, through trades or other means, which circumvent full public scrutiny or the National Environmental Policy Act process, or which would remove unique and irreplaceable habitats, from Arctic National Wildlife Refuge status; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation firmly rejects any arguments that the Arctic Refuge coastal plain should be opened to oil and gas development due to possible conservation benefits that may accrue outside the Arctic Refuge, and that if the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge is ever opened to oil and gas exploration and development, then the National Wildlife Federation supports, as the first priority, dedication of revenues from oil and gas development in the Arctic Refuge coastal plain to ensure adequate support for regulatory oversight and to restore and rehabilitate habitats to an equivalent condition and function as that which existed prior to disturbance by oil and gas development within the Arctic Refuge.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/environmental-education-in-mba-schools-in-1989/	Environmental Education in MBA Schools in 1989	Environmental Education in MBA Schools in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-07 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation established the Corporate Conservation Council in 1982 as a forum for discussion between senior corporate executives and Federation leadership on natural resource issues of mutual concern; and WHEREAS, the Council has initiated an outreach program towards schools of business administration to encourage an awareness among the managers of the future—the business school students—of the responsible use and management of our natural resources; and WHEREAS, this program will help students gain an understanding that proper environmental management is sound decision-making which, like other business decisions, can produce tangible benefits for the corporation and for society; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges schools of business administration to include environmental education in their curriculum.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/energy-conservation-in-1989/	Energy Conservation in 1989	Energy Conservation in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-17 WHEREAS, the Federal government has abandoned its role of leading the nation toward more efficient use of our energy supplies because of low oil prices and an international glut of oil supplies; and WHEREAS, in the name of "national security", the government and others have proposed to exploit energy resources in environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt; and WHEREAS, the continued reliance on the combustion of fossil fuels is a primary cause of global warming, acid rain, and the emission of harmful pollutants into our atmosphere; and WHEREAS, making energy efficiency the cornerstone of our National Energy Policy will not only have benefits for the environment, but will save Americans the added financial costs of consuming wasted energy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal government to cooperatively formulate and implement a National Energy Policy that has as its cornerstone the increased efficiency of energy use in automobiles, homes, businesses, and industry.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/in-support-of-full-appropriations-for-the-national-wildlife-refuge-fund/	<p>In Support of Full Appropriations for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund</p>	<p>In Support of Full Appropriations for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-24 WHEREAS, lands acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for the National Wildlife Refuge System are removed from county tax rolls; and WHEREAS, the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act of 1935 (U.S.C. 715a, as amended by P.L. 95-469 of 1978) authorizes Congress to make payments, through FWS, to counties in which National Wildlife Refuges and other FWS properties are located to fully compensate counties for loss of tax revenues; and WHEREAS, since 1980, Congress has not appropriated sufficient funds to fully (100%) compensate counties for National Wildlife Refuges and other FWS properties occurring within county borders; and WHEREAS, the shortfall between full compensation and the amount appropriated by Congress has increased since 1980, with payments from the Fund covering only about 55% of the counties' Fiscal Year 1988 requirements; and WHEREAS, this growing shortfall has hindered efforts by the FWS to acquire key parcels of land because county governments in several states, particularly Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and North Carolina, have opposed such acquisitions without full compensation; and WHEREAS, acquisition of wetlands and other important fish and wildlife habitats are vital to the future of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby urges Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to the National Wildlife Refuge Fund for Fiscal Year 1990 to enable the FWS to fully compensate counties for loss of tax revenues; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress immediately review the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act and other pertinent legislation to establish a mechanism to provide for automatic appropriations sufficient to compensate fully (100%) for future shortfalls when they occur.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/decade-of-the-environment/	<p>Decade of the Environment</p>	<p>Decade of the Environment National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-08 WHEREAS, the world environment has become so threatened by a complex combination of problems, such as, global warming, ozone depletion, overpopulation, soil loss, acid deposition, solid and hazardous waste disposal, deforestation, and loss of biological diversity that concrete action is required by the year 2000 to ensure viability for future generations on this planet; and WHEREAS, success in creating and implementing achievable solutions for these critical, life-threatening problems will depend on the commitment, cooperation and action of world political, community and environmental leaders; and WHEREAS, the first Earth Day celebration in 1970 provided the impetus for creation of the modern environmental movement in the U.S., public demand for environmental protection in the 1990's will be the basis for political action worldwide; and WHEREAS, the public in this country is becoming aware of some of the global issues because news organizations have begun the crucial task of increasing public understanding by highlighting the environmental crisis in productions, such as, ABC's Poisoning of America and Time magazine's "Planet of the Year" issue; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is uniquely able to communicate the urgency of the environmental crisis to a large and broad-based group of citizens; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia proclaims the 1990's as the Decade of the Environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for national and international efforts aimed at creating a sustainable world environment, and public participation in the 20th anniversary of Earth Day on April 22, 1990, as the beginning of a decade-long period of citizen action for our common future.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/public-lands-conservation-in-1989/	<p>Public Lands Conservation in 1989</p>	<p>Public Lands Conservation in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-14 WHEREAS, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) 333 million acres of public lands to be managed "in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use..."; and WHEREAS, in recent years, BLM's management policies have favored commercial exploitation of public lands, often in a manner that deprives the public of fair market value for these resources, and to the detriment of their non-commodity values; and WHEREAS, BLM has a public trust responsibility in managing the public lands, and too often that public trust responsibility has been ignored while certain commercial interests have been favored; and WHEREAS, the BLM has failed to quantify and protect the social, non-commodity economic values, and wildlife values of BLM roadless, wilderness or wilderness study areas and has made decisions detrimental to these public lands; and WHEREAS, Congressional investigations and General Accounting Office reports and other evaluations continue to find that the BLM as presently constituted fails to meet its multiple-use mandate; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls upon the BLM to rectify this imbalance by recognizing its public trust responsibilities, and by adhering to the multiple-use mandate set forth in its Organic Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to exercise more vigorous oversight of BLM's management programs, and to consider restructuring the Bureau if necessary to assure that land management decisions are based on the judgment of professional land managers in accordance with the law and regarding resource needs, rather than a upon political expediency, and to adequately fund BLM programs, to assure that its public trust responsibilities are fulfilled; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to take steps to reform the Mining Law of 1872 to ensure that mining activities on public lands are carried out in a manner that balances mining with the need to protect the environment and assuring other multiple-uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the BLM to recognize the important multiple-use resource values of riparian areas on the lands it manages, and to develop and vigorously implement an effective program for riparian area restoration and management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the BLM to quantify and protect the social, non-commodity economic values, and wildlife values on roadless areas, wilderness areas, and wilderness study areas.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/inter-basin-transfer-of-water-from-atlantic-and-gulf-coast-rivers/	Inter-Basin Transfer of Water from Atlantic and Gulf Coast Rivers	<p>Inter-Basin Transfer of Water from Atlantic and Gulf Coast Rivers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-21 WHEREAS, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are drained by scores of discrete river systems, rather than a few large rivers; and WHEREAS, the configuration of these watersheds has drawn interest to possible inter-basin transfers of water; and WHEREAS, rates of population growth and economic development in several of these watersheds have been among the highest in the nation; and WHEREAS, transbasin diversion of water from several of these rivers is occurring or is proposed, such as the proposal by the city of Virginia Beach, Virginia, to divert 60 million gallons per day from the Roanoke River Basin; and WHEREAS, many of these rivers flow into estuaries of great natural, scenic, and recreational importance; and WHEREAS, diversion of water from a basin reduces the instream flows in the basin of origin by the amount exported, in contrast to uses within the basin, and may be damaging to the water regimes in the receiving basins; and WHEREAS, reports by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee have documented the serious decline in water quality and biological productivity of shallow coastal waters; and WHEREAS, the complex problems resulting from existing diversions often remain unresolved for decades; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia strongly recommends that before any new or enlarged transbasin diversion from any coastal river of the Atlantic or Gulf Coast takes place, a full Environmental Impact Statement be prepared and presented, documenting a range of water management options and alternatives to diversion, and their associated environmental effects; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that any such inter-basin transfers as may subsequently be approved shall be contingent upon and subordinate to the satisfaction of such requirements as are necessary to achieve and maintain productive estuaries, indigenous riparian habitat, and recreational opportunity in the basin of origin; and to assure the prudent management of supply and demand for water, and the avoidance of waste, in the receiving basin.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/tehama-colusa-canal-situation/	Tehama-Colusa Canal Situation	<p>Tehama-Colusa Canal Situation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-20 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation has announced an agreement to transfer operation of the Tehama-Colusa Canal Facilities to the Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority; and WHEREAS, the facilities include systems to mitigate for loss of salmon and steelhead related to Red Bluff Diversion Dam construction and operation, and enhancement of salmon stocks in the dual purpose canal; and WHEREAS, these fish protection systems have not functioned satisfactorily, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game have been attempting to improve this situation in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation; and WHEREAS, the agreement does not refer to Bureau commitments to mitigate and enhance salmon and steelhead stocks; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges that the Bureau of Reclamation institute measures that will ensure the mitigation of loss of salmon stocks and the enhancement of salmon habitat in the dual purpose canal as originally agreed.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/enforcement-of-swampbuster/	Enforcement of Swampbuster	<p>Enforcement of Swampbuster National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-11 WHEREAS, the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 ("Swampbuster provisions") remove certain incentives for persons to produce agricultural commodities on converted wetlands; and WHEREAS, wetlands are of immense value to the economic and environmental health of the Nation; and WHEREAS, protecting the Nation's wetlands is a priority of the new Administration and is a longstanding priority of the conservation community; and WHEREAS, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) has the principal responsibility for implementing the Swampbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985; and WHEREAS, the ASCS has traditionally worked closely with the agricultural community and is, therefore, frequently reluctant to enforce Swampbuster; and WHEREAS, Swampbuster implementation to date by the ASCS has been inadequate; and WHEREAS, Swampbuster's effectiveness has been further diminished by the requirement that a producer plant a converted wetland before he can be found in violation of the legislation; and WHEREAS, present administrative procedures deny non-producers the right to appeal erroneous Swampbuster decisions administratively; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges the U.S. Congress to exercise its authority to amend the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 to: Transfer the principal responsibility for enforcing Swampbuster to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Withhold farm subsidies from producers who convert wetlands, regardless of whether commodity crops are subsequently planted. Facilitate the participation of environmental organizations and concerned citizens through a formal citizen appeals process for non-producers and a uniform method of reporting potential Swampbuster violations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the ASCS to act immediately to correct erroneous Swampbuster decisions, to identify those states and counties which are not fulfilling the requirements of the Swampbuster provisions of the Act, and to direct those states and counties to properly implement Swampbuster; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Federal government to institute immediately an independent nationwide Swampbuster compliance monitoring system and insure that the results of such monitoring are made immediately and freely available to the public.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/international-conservation-economic-development-and-the-late-brazilian-environmentalist-chico-mendes/	International Conservation, Economic Development, and the Late Brazilian Environmentalist Chico Mendes	<p>International Conservation, Economic Development, and the Late Brazilian Environmentalist Chico Mendes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-03 WHEREAS, there is an increasing awareness of the global implications of environmental degradation in the developing countries; and WHEREAS, environmental degradation is directly linked to the type of economic development undertaken in these countries; and WHEREAS, action to reverse this degradation, and encourage a sustainable and wise use of natural resources in developing countries, and particularly in Latin America, involves support for debt relief measures that are conditioned on a country's willingness to invest in conservation activities; and WHEREAS, increased public participation in governmental decision-making is essential to promoting sustainable development; and WHEREAS, economic development alternatives that promote a sustainable use of natural resources, and a respect for public participation in development, are two critical elements of a Congressional resolution that commemorates Brazilian environmental leader Francisco (Chico) Mendes Filho assassinated on December 22, 1988; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges Congress to support the "Chico" Mendes resolution and foreign aid legislation, including debt relief provisions that promote a more sustainable use of natural resources in the developing countries of the world.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/water-resources-conservation-in-1989/	Water Resources Conservation in 1989	<p>Water Resources Conservation in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-18 WHEREAS, drought conditions in 1988 caused portions of more than 40 states to be declared eligible for Federal disaster assistance, highlighting the need to improve the management of the Nation's water resources; and WHEREAS, strains in water supply systems were particularly evident in rural areas, which face problems of quality as well as quantity; and WHEREAS, new initiatives may be necessary at the State and Federal level to assist rural systems to conserve supplies, manage demand, upgrade treatment, and expand distribution; and WHEREAS, some existing dams and reservoirs can be managed to restore damaged habitat and improve recreational opportunity; and WHEREAS, the terms and conditions under which some 300 existing hydropower dams will be operated in the future will be considered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) during the next 5 years; and WHEREAS, in 1986, Congress amended the Federal Power Act to require FERC to consider environmental issues when licensing or relicensing hydropower plants; and WHEREAS, FERC has not yet adopted final regulations for relicensing; and WHEREAS, in most cases, past mismanagement of flows from existing dams can be remedied by flow regimes that will restore environmental, recreational, and economic values downstream, with little, if any sacrifice in hydroelectric power production; and WHEREAS, the Federal Flood Insurance Program provides approximately \$160 billion worth of insurance to owners of flood-prone property and has been criticized for encouraging development in environmentally sensitive and valuable flood plains; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges a careful review of the ability of rural water systems to meet potable water needs in an environmentally sensitive and cost-effective way, with water conservation as an integral part of any new Federal assistance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the states to act promptly to seek environmentally beneficial modifications in the operation of existing dams; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges FERC to interpret and implement its environmental responsibilities in a manner that will provide for maximum habitat restoration and protection; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to review the Federal Flood Insurance Program and consider amendments to strengthen its effectiveness as a tool for flood plain management and protection. Specifically: All insurance premiums should be established at full actuarial rates; Premiums should also account for the effects and risks posed by rising sea levels and long-term erosion; Enforcement of community flood plain regulations should be increased; and New policies should no longer be issued in hazardous areas, including the coastal high hazard zone, the 60-year erosion zone, and the undeveloped coastal barriers identified for inclusion within the Coastal Barrier Resources System; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to enhance the protection of environmental values in flood-prone areas by barring mortgage lending or commercial financing by Federally-insured banks, savings and loans, and credit unions for new development in undeveloped portions of the 100-year flood plain.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/redirecting-the-corps-of-engineers/	Redirecting the Corps of Engineers	<p>Redirecting the Corps of Engineers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-26 WHEREAS, the League of Ohio Sportsmen in its annual convention on February 25, 1989, approved a resolution urging the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to take action to remedy the longstanding problem of toxic sediments from the Ashtabula River in Ashtabula, Ohio; and, WHEREAS, the historic mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has included the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of a variety of civil engineering structures, including navigation locks and channels, multipurpose dams, and flood control levees, as well as the supervision of large numbers of contracts necessary to administer the Army Civil Works program; and, WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers also has substantial authority and responsibility for public recreation, the enhancement of environmental quality, and the mitigation of damages to fish and Wildlife habitat associated with Federal water resource development activity, and in many cases these responsibilities and opportunities go unfulfilled; and, WHEREAS, several recent studies have highlighted critical problems with the Superfund cleanup program, including inadequate enforcement; over-reliance on contractors and a resulting lack of in-house biological, technical, and other expertise at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); a strong tendency to approve temporary "containment" remedies at Superfund sites rather than permanent cleanups; and a general failure to assure that injured natural resources are restored; and, WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers has responsibility in civil engineering and contract administration that could be used to assist EPA in the cleanup of many of America's polluted waterways and Superfund sites; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife</p>

		Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989 in Arlington, Virginia, calls for a redirection of the Corps of Engineers' mission to include providing EPA with technical assistance in the planning and design of permanent and safe cleanup of Superfund sites using the best available technology, and with assistance in contract administration; and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that the Corps of Engineers make fuller use of its existing authorities for public recreation, enhancement of environmental quality, and mitigation of damages to fish and wildlife habitat in areas affected by the construction and operation of Corps projects; and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that the Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with EPA, give the necessary priority to implementation of environmentally sound plans, using the best available technology, for the removal and disposal of contaminated sediments from rivers and harbors and the permanent cleanup of such areas, including the Ashtabula River toxic sediment area in Ohio; and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reaffirms its view that responsible parties should ultimately pay the cost of toxic cleanup and related damages to natural resources, whether such costs are initially incurred through the Army Civil Works program or through the Superfund program.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/grand-island/	Grand Island	Grand Island National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-13 WHEREAS Grand Island is the largest island along the southern shore of Lake Superior with some 13,500 acres; and WHEREAS Grand Island is an outstanding historical, recreational, scenic, and wildlife resource; and WHEREAS many traditional uses and future opportunities would be lost if the current landowner sells the island to a private entity for exclusive use; and WHEREAS the current owner, Cleveland Cliffs, Inc., is actively attempting to sell Grand Island; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia supports the public acquisition of Grand Island for the benefit and use of the public under a plan that will enhance public recreation including hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, sightseeing, and other uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation endorses the United States Forest Service as the appropriate Federal agency to manage Grand Island for multiple use including recreation, wildlife and related activities, and protection of the scenic shorelines; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports full multiple use of the island through the management plan process.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/central-valley-project-ca-water-contracts-2/	Central Valley Project (CA) Water Contracts	Central Valley Project (CA) Water Contracts National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-19 WHEREAS, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has commenced renegotiating the contracts for Central Valley Project (CVP) water, beginning with the Friant Unit; and WHEREAS, the Central Valley of California provides some 60% of the Pacific Flyway's waterfowl wintering habitat; and WHEREAS, this habitat is provided by fewer than 300,000 acres of wetlands which remain today—down from over 4,000,000 acres of wetlands that historically existed in the Central Valley; and WHEREAS, some species dependent on the California wetlands, including the Pacific white-fronted goose and cackling Canada goose, have suffered aggravated population losses from disease, lead poisoning, and habitat destruction and degradation; and WHEREAS, the United States has signed the North American Waterfowl Management Plan with Canada whereby both countries agree to take actions between now and the year 2000 to assure the continued survival of abundant populations of ducks, geese, and swans; and WHEREAS, the stocks of many anadromous fish species, such as chinook salmon, steelhead, and striped bass, and wildlife populations have suffered severe depletion from water resources development and associated agricultural activity resulting in economic losses of several hundred million dollars annually; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation has provided little mitigation for the fish and wildlife losses from its water resources development projects and no fishery mitigation whatsoever for the Friant Unit of the CVP; and WHEREAS, the process followed and conditions agreed to for renewal of the contracts for water from the Friant Unit will set a precedent for reallocating millions of acre-feet of Reclamation water and the terms and conditions for the hundreds of contracts that will expire between now and the year 2005; and WHEREAS, in addition to water committed in existing contracts subject to renewal, the Bureau is proposing to enter into long-term contracts to deliver approximately 1.5 million acre-feet per year of water it claims is uncommitted from the CVP; and WHEREAS, most of the initial contracts for delivery of Reclamation water were agreed to before the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act; basic conditions used to allocate subsidized water have changed; and the public's knowledge of and concern for the environmental attributes and values of water resources have increased during the past 40 years; and WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior has ruled recently that the renewal of water contracts for the CVP water stored behind Friant Dam will not require any environmental review; and WHEREAS, the expiration of contracts for the delivery of Federal water presents an opportunity to obtain more timely repayment of the Federal investment, to tighten eligibility requirements, and to undertake other reforms to make water available for fisheries, wetlands, water quality, and other high-valued uses; and WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior has broad discretion to alter the allocation, pricing, and other requirements and conditions of expiring contracts, and each of these options could result in different environmental impacts; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges the Secretary of the Interior to defer renewal of the Friant Unit and other contracts until after preparation of a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement to evaluate the cumulative impacts of all reasonable alternatives, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to schedule oversight hearings to ascertain the impacts to California's fisheries and fish habitat that have resulted, or could result, from the construction, operation, and water marketing of the Central Valley Project and to consider directing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on such impacts.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/bighorn-sheep-in-california/	Bighorn Sheep in California	Bighorn Sheep in California National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-23 WHEREAS, California once had many bands of bighorn sheep along the crest of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and bighorn sheep were an important component of these pristine ecosystems; and WHEREAS, bighorn sheep in the Sierra Nevada mountains are now extirpated from significant portions of their historic range and tread a fragile line between extinction and survival; and WHEREAS, human impacts, such as introduction of disease, overgrazing on Federal lands, over-harvest, and destruction of critical habitat, have caused these populations to decline; and WHEREAS, diseases transmitted from domestic sheep have often been the documented cause of bighorn sheep die-offs; and WHEREAS, efforts to reintroduce bighorn sheep by the California Department of Fish and Game at Lava Beds National Monument and in the Warner Mountains are believed to have failed due to the transmission of disease from domestic sheep; and WHEREAS, successful management programs for bighorn sheep elsewhere, include elimination of domestic sheep from adjoining grazing allotments; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia urges the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, to continue

		<p>planning and implementation efforts to re-establish bighorn sheep populations in their historic range; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these efforts include modification of grazing allotments to minimize bighorn sheep and domestic sheep conflicts, regulation of sport hunting, and acquisition and management of habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges further research to assess methods of minimizing conflicts arising from transmission of disease from domestic livestock to bighorn sheep.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/land-acquisition-within-a-portion-of-the-toiyabe-national-forest/	<p>Land Acquisition within a Portion of the Toiyabe National Forest</p>	<p>Land Acquisition within a Portion of the Toiyabe National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-10 WHEREAS, population growth in the western United States is causing increased interest in and use of public lands in the region; and WHEREAS, the Toiyabe National Forest administers land in Nevada and eastern California; and WHEREAS, there are private lands within the California forest area which are now under purchase option by the Trust For Public Land (TPL); and WHEREAS, the options cover some 20,000 acres of High Sierra Slopes, meadows, wilderness inholdings, irreplaceable elk and deer habitat, riparian and river recreation lands near and south of Lake Tahoe; and WHEREAS, the California Department of Fish and Game is actively pursuing acquisition of some of the optioned lands; and WHEREAS, the Toiyabe National Forest has given high priority in its land management planning to acquire the balance of the optioned lands; and WHEREAS, the owners of the private lands are willing sellers; and WHEREAS, moving these lands of Hope Valley, Carson-Iceberg Wilderness and the Walker River areas into public ownership will protect them for future generations' use and enjoyment; and WHEREAS, the terms of the options require timely action; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia endorses the acquisition of the optioned private inholdings and supports the inclusion of adequate funding in the U.S. Forest Service budget to acquire those portions of the lands under TPL option not being acquired by the State of California; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the appropriate affiliate organizations consider encouraging the funding support of their congressional delegations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/tennessee-tombigbee-waterway-mitigation/	<p>Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Mitigation</p>	<p>Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Mitigation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-25 WHEREAS, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway was constructed at great cost to fish, wildlife, and waterfowl habitat; and WHEREAS, this impact has been acknowledged by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in project documents; and WHEREAS, the impact upon bottomland hardwood habitat has added significantly to the great loss of this critical ecological component; and WHEREAS, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, which authorized the implementation of fish and wildlife mitigation plans for the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway and other Corps of Engineers projects, including the Red River waterway and other Corps of Engineers projects, including the Red River Waterway, the Missouri River Navigation Project, and the Yazoo Backwater Area, made specific provision for the deauthorization of any project for which funds are not obligated within five years; and WHEREAS, commitments were made to mitigate the acknowledged losses by providing funds for acquisition and management of suitable habitat, according to an acceptable plan; and WHEREAS, the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway is now in operation and producing revenues, still no mitigation funds have been provided; and WHEREAS, the mitigation obligation is due and payable to the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and the Nation; and WHEREAS, repeated requests that mitigation funds be budgeted and appropriated have gone without positive response; and WHEREAS, opportunities to obtain appropriate habitat to satisfy the mitigation obligation of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway have existed for some time now, but may not continue to be available on a willing seller basis; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby calls upon the Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Army, and the U.S. Congress to honor the mitigation commitment by moving promptly to implement the fish and wildlife mitigation plans for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway and other projects authorized in 1986 prior to the expiration of this authority in 1991.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1989/04/wildlife-conservation-in-1989/	<p>Wildlife Conservation in 1989</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation in 1989 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1989 Resolutions Number: 1989-22 WHEREAS, there will be major challenges in 1989 to promote and protect the wildlife resources of the Nation and the habitats on which they depend; and WHEREAS, waterfowl populations continue to decline, ever-increasing numbers of species become listed as threatened and endangered, and 350,000 acres a year of coastal and freshwater wetlands are lost; and WHEREAS, Federal wildlife programs again face budget cuts; and WHEREAS, Federal wildlife programs are sound and necessary investments for the Nation's renewable natural resources, infusing millions of dollars into the national economy and providing citizens from all walks of life valuable recreational opportunities; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation remains vigorously opposed to "raids" on programs, such as Pittman-Robertson, financed by America's sporting community, to offset the Federal deficit; and WHEREAS, in 1989, the National Wildlife Federation will undertake one of its most aggressive efforts ever to advance wetlands protection; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is embarking on a major campaign to educate citizens as to the importance and value of wetlands and how they—individual Americans—can make a difference in protecting these vital resources; and WHEREAS, wildlife conservation in 1989 will require strengthening and expanding conservation provisions of the 1990 Farm Bill, elevating and advancing State and Federal "Watchable Wildlife" (Nongame) programs and improving the legislative framework for management of the National Wildlife Refuge System; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1989, in Arlington, Virginia calls on Congress to give high priority to funding Federal wildlife programs adequately, including its wetlands conservation programs, such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to reject efforts made by the Administration to cap and/or divert funds from the Pittman-Robertson program; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Administration to fulfill its promise of a national "no-net-loss" wetlands policy by requiring all Federal agencies to adopt and implement such policy; urges the EPA and the Corps of Engineers to strictly implement Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to meet the national no-net-loss goal; urges Congress to enact new and comprehensive legislation articulating the no-net-loss goal and expanding and strengthening current Federal wetlands protection legislation; and calls upon Congress to secure substantive 20 increases in appropriations for programs—regulatory and non-regulatory—protecting wetlands.</p>
	<p>1988</p>	

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/national-environmental-education/	National Environmental Education	<p>National Environmental Education National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-14 WHEREAS, America and the world are facing a variety of environmental and resource-use problems, including but not limited to air and water pollution, wildlife habitat destruction, soil erosion; and WHEREAS, these problems are often created by poorly informed individual and societal decisions by various levels of government, business and industry, citizen groups, and citizens in general; and WHEREAS, individual and societal decisions are often the result of a lack of understanding of the consequences of such decisions or a failure to recognize effects on current and future generations; and WHEREAS, an educational process known as environmental education (which includes emphasis on conservation or the wise use of natural resources) is aimed at creating a public literacy with respect to environmental concerns and which has two major thrusts, formal (school) and informal (public) education programs, and has been demonstrated to have a beneficial effect in helping to prepare individuals to make sound environmental and resource-use decisions; and WHEREAS, to be effective, environmental education programs must have the support and encouragement of all levels of society and government including both State and Federal governments; and WHEREAS, some but not all States have an official policy relating to environmental education, and an allocation of resources to create and maintain effective programs in this area; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress in 1970 created an Environmental Education Act which stated: (1) that environmental education is important and that the Federal government should encourage the development and implementation of effective formal (school) and informal (public) education programs in this area, and (2) that the Federal government should provide some local assistance funding to facilitate the process; and WHEREAS, the Environmental Education Act of 1970 expired in 1982 with the result that there is no Federal policy endorsing environmental education or local assistance program funding; and WHEREAS, national recognition of the need for effective environmental education at all education levels throughout the nation's school systems is essential if such programs are to be developed; and WHEREAS, the cooperation and support of the various State and Federal agencies concerned with environmental issues and education including but not limited to State Departments of Natural Resources and Education, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Department of the Interior, the Department of Education, and the National Science Foundation, are essential to the creation and maintenance of effective environmental education programs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988 in New Orleans, Louisiana recommends that the U.S. Congress take appropriate action and instruct the U.S. Department of Education to carry out the following initiatives: 1. Establish a national policy statement that will define environmental education, endorse this subject as an important national priority, and recommend appropriate local, regional and national programs by, but not limited to, governmental organizations at all levels, local and national citizen and professional organizations, the education community from preschool to graduate levels, and business and industry. 2. Authorize all appropriate Federal agencies to provide services, materials, and assistance to various public and private agencies to facilitate the development and implementation of local environmental education programs, and to cooperate with each other to maximize the impact of such services. 3. Allocate funds specifically for development and implementation of effective environmental education guidelines at all grade levels. Such funds should be made available but not limited to local, State and regional governmental organizations: citizens and professional organizations and educational institutions at all levels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state legislatures and/or educational policy making bodies or officials be urged to take all steps necessary to assure that adequate instruction in the conservation of natural resources and the protection of environmental quality be provided in all schools of the state. Such action might include: Mandating instruction in all appropriate grade levels and subject matter fields as a part of the regular school program; Providing for pre- and in-service training in environmental education for teachers; Development and/or acquisition of curriculum and study materials, equipment, sites and facilities; Monitoring and evaluating the program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to appropriate offices and individuals of the U.S. Congress, the Executive Branch, and other appropriate agencies and individuals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be widely distributed to, but not limited to, local, State and regional governmental agencies, educational agencies and institutions, professional and citizen conservation organizations, and business and industry.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/the-national-flood-insurance-program/	The National Flood Insurance Program	<p>The National Flood Insurance Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-03 WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program was created to reduce Federal expenditures for flood emergencies and prevent future loss of property and human life by guiding development away from flood-prone areas and distributing the costs of the program to its beneficiaries; and WHEREAS, these goals have not been achieved in large part because such subsidized insurance provides a financial safety-net for development in high hazard coastal and riverine areas, encourages rebuilding, and consequent recurrent losses, and discourages relocation out of hazardous zones; and WHEREAS, damages to coastal properties due to storms and floods are expected to cost between \$6 and \$8.7 billion annually by the year 2000; and WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program currently has a total liability of \$168 billion, making it the largest liability of the United States government after Social Security, with average annual losses of \$76.9 million; and WHEREAS, structures in high hazard coastal and riverine areas may endanger the lives and property of residents, threaten adjacent properties, interfere with the beneficial natural processes of coastal and riverine ecosystems, and damage natural resources; and WHEREAS, those who knowingly locate in high hazard and flood-prone areas should assume the full financial risk to property for locating there; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana that Congressional action be urged to restructure the National Flood Insurance Program. This restructuring should discontinue subsidization of development in flood-prone areas. The National Flood Insurance Program should be based on true actuarial rates for insurance. In addition, there should be a surcharge for repeated claims, and disincentives for reconstruction in hazardous zones.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/patoka-national-wildlife-refuge/	Patoka National Wildlife Refuge	<p>Patoka National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-06 WHEREAS, some of the last hardwood wetland bottoms in the Midwest are along the Patoka River in southwestern Indiana; and WHEREAS, this area has extensive forest stands that include sweet gum, red maple, green ash, pin oak, river birch, swamp white oak, cherry bark oak, bald cypress, red elm and American elm; and WHEREAS, the Patoka River bottom lands provide some of the finest habitat for over 200 species of birds from warblers to waterfowl as well as the American bald eagle, the osprey and the yellow-crowned night heron; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has studied 24,000 acres in the area and in its Environmental Assessment has proposed a National Wildlife Refuge to consist of 17,500 acres, more or less; and WHEREAS, critics have said the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not make public its intent to study the area; and WHEREAS, there is documented evidence that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did communicate with State and local officials as well as local residents about their feasibility study; and WHEREAS, many state-wide and refuge area residents</p>

		do support the creation of the Patoka National Wildlife Refuge; and WHEREAS, this area deserves the protected status of a National Wildlife Refuge to preserve the wildlife habitat and to ensure the opportunities for the use and the appreciation of the area by all; and WHEREAS, refuge opponents have claimed that a refuge would increase the number of waterfowl in the area and, thereby, increase the risk of Avian Influenza to local, domestic poultry operations beyond acceptable limits; and WHEREAS, the Avian Influenza Task Force findings state the risk of Avian Influenza to be minimal to domestic poultry operations located near the proposed refuge site; and WHEREAS, waterfowl populations will continue to use the area with or without the establishment of a refuge; and WHEREAS, Avian Influenza poses no more threat to poultry operations along the Patoka River than it does to any other poultry operations located near refuges such as those along the East Coast in the Chesapeake Bay area and the central valley of California; and WHEREAS, the Avian Influenza Task Force suggests that the threat of Avian Influenza would likely be lessened if the Patoka River bottoms were managed by one protective agency or landowner such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and WHEREAS, the Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge is the only other National Wildlife Refuge in the state of Indiana; and WHEREAS, the proposed Patoka Refuge Area could potentially be ditched, dredged, drained, logged, cleared and farmed at some time in the future, thereby destroying its local, regional, and national significance for wildlife and related habitat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana supports the establishment of a Patoka National Wildlife Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service along the Patoka River in southwestern Indiana.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/protection-of-natural-resources-from-toxic-pollution-threats/	Protection of Natural Resources from Toxic Pollution Threats	Protection of Natural Resources from Toxic Pollution Threats National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-12 WHEREAS, numerous hazardous waste sites, mines, oil spills, and other sources of toxics threaten the environment, contaminate the food chain upon which man and animal rely for survival, and injure precious natural resources; and WHEREAS, Superfund and related laws provide the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), other Federal agencies, and State agencies with authority to protect, restore and assess damage to natural resources threatened or injured by toxic substances; and WHEREAS, in most instances, the EPA, the Department of the Interior, and State and Federal agencies have been slow to use these authorities, neglecting their duties to assess toxic pollution damage, and to restore or protect the injured natural resources for current and future generations; and WHEREAS, EPA's rules for determining Superfund cleanup methods and priorities, and the Interior Department's rules for assessing natural resource damage from toxic pollution, do not assure that natural resources endangered or injured by toxic pollutants are protected and restored adequately; and WHEREAS, Congress has failed to provide adequate funds under Superfund and related laws to assess natural resource damage caused by toxic pollution, or to protect, restore, or replace injured resources when responsible parties have not been held liable; and WHEREAS, even in instances where toxic pollution poses a clear threat to natural resources of significant national importance, for example where toxic discharges from the unsealed Iron Mountain Mine in the Upper Sacramento River basin in California threaten the chinook salmon fishery and other important resources, EPA and other Federal agencies have failed to act expeditiously; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana calls upon the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of the Interior, and all other responsible State and Federal agencies to carry out their duties faithfully to protect the environment from toxic releases, and to assess and correct damage to natural resources from toxic pollutants; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these agencies should clean up mines, abandoned mines, waste sites, and other potential sources of toxic pollution expeditiously; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that EPA's Superfund cleanup rules, and the Interior Department's natural resource damage rules, should be revised to assure that the food chain and all natural resources are protected and restored adequately; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if the parties responsible for the release of toxic pollutants are known, they should pay for cleanup, damage assessment, natural resource restoration or replacement, and other demonstrated damages; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should assure that adequate funds are available, through Superfund and other provisions of law, to pay State and Federal agencies to assess natural resource damage caused by toxics, to pay for restoration or replacement of injured resources where responsible parties cannot be held liable, and to clean up sources of such toxic pollution.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/control-of-the-brown-tree-snake/	Control of the Brown Tree Snake	Control of the Brown Tree Snake National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-05 WHEREAS, the brown tree snake (<i>Boiga irregularis</i>) is an aggressive, venomous snake native to Papua, New Guinea and northern Melanesia, which was accidentally introduced to Guam in the late 1940s; and WHEREAS, brown tree snakes are particularly successful in island environments where they have no natural enemies and where birds have evolved without having to avoid predatory snakes; and WHEREAS, the brown tree snake has reached high population levels, and has become a harmful introduced pest in Guam and has virtually eliminated the native bird fauna; and WHEREAS, these snakes are also capable of destroying wildlife species other than native birds; and WHEREAS, these snakes have been found in Pohnpei, in shipping crates and lumber, with their origin suspected of being Guam; and WHEREAS, the current state of limited surveillance for these snakes at airport terminals and docks, both private and government controlled, is conducive to their entry into Hawaii, other states, and other islands; and WHEREAS, Hawaii has 46 species and subspecies of land birds found nowhere else in the world, of which 30 are already considered in danger of becoming extinct; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana requests the Federal, State, and Territorial governments work cooperatively to develop and implement a comprehensive management plan which will: prevent the immigration of the brown tree snake from Guam to other islands and states in the Pacific region, including Hawaii; eradicate the brown tree snake as soon as practicable on any island or state where, despite all preventive efforts it is introduced and found alive; and control or eradicate the snake in Guam.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/major-conservation-issues-1988	Major Conservation Issues 1988	Major Conservation Issues 1988 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-01 The National Wildlife Federation pledges to promote stewardship of the world's natural resources. The necessities of clean air, productive soil, pure water, mineral wealth, and diverse, abundant plant and animal life depend on vigilant, informed and dedicated citizens. An association of independent State organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation is working to protect the environment. We believe it is essential that strong environmental laws be adopted and enforced and adequate funds appropriated. Conservation of our natural resources will sustain our Nation's spirit and ensure our economic well-being. The National Wildlife Federation is convinced that conservation must be an integral component of public school curriculums, emphasizing the science of ecology, concepts of wise use and management of natural resources, and the interrelationships of resource usage. We call upon

<p>issues-1988/</p>	<p>conservationists throughout the country to be watchful, vigorous and united in efforts to protect our natural resources. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana invites the attention of all Americans to act on the major conservation issues of 1988: Forests: The management of our Nation's forests is a high priority for the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates. Reflecting our concern, the Federation has chosen "Forests Are More Than Trees" as the theme for National Wildlife Week 1988. This focus is timely because the U.S. Forest Service, many state agencies, and private forest land owners are in the midst of making management decisions which will influence forest management for many years to come. As these decisions are made, we urge federal and state forestry agencies to emphasize the protection of fish and wildlife habitats, and the conservation of soil, water, trees, and plants to reflect the increasing importance of non-commodity forest values to a growing number of Americans. We call upon the U.S. Forest Service to manage the remaining "old growth" forests of the Pacific Northwest—a unique and increasingly rare resource—for their irreplaceable ecosystem values. As a part of its efforts to maintain biological diversity, the National Wildlife Federation urges the public agencies and forest products industries to stop the conversion of forest lands from diverse ecological communities to monocultural tree farms. Furthermore, we continue our commitment to stopping the aggressive and expensive practice of building roads into currently unroaded national and other public forest areas based on speculative timber sales or other resource extraction, which result in jeopardizing environmentally sensitive areas. The conservation of fish and wildlife resources on our Nation's forests continues to be a primary concern of the National Wildlife Federation. The U.S. Forest Service, to its credit, has developed and is implementing a comprehensive action plan, called "Rise to the Future", to protect and restore valuable fisheries habitat throughout the National Forest System. We urge the Forest Service and Congress to devote staffing and funding resources sufficient to implement this fisheries initiative fully. Public Lands: The Nation's public lands hold an immense wealth of wildlife and other natural resources. Under present law, these resources are required to be managed under principles of multiple-use and sustained yield—and in a manner that will protect fish and wildlife habitat and the quality of the environment. In recent years, however, the Bureau of Land Management has pursued an aggressive policy of emphasizing resource extraction and commercial development activities on these lands, often at the expense of wildlife and the environment. We call upon the Bureau of Land Management to restore to its management of public lands, an appropriate balance between resource extraction and environmental protection and we urge Congress to provide continued but stronger oversight to assure that the agency adheres to Congressional direction. We reaffirm the necessity for reform of the 1872 Mining Law for assurance that mining and exploration activities are only carried out on public lands and in national forests when the environment can be fully protected, and only when those activities provide for a fair return to the public for its mineral resources. Land Use: With respect to the management of non-federal lands, we support the enactment, fair administration, and vigorous enforcement of local government land use controls and comprehensive planning to require the conservation of fish and wildlife habitat, and to ensure appropriate uses of land, water, and other natural resources. Energy: With oil prices at their lowest levels in a decade, and an international glut of oil supplies, the Federal government is abandoning its dedication to a national energy policy. At the same time, in the name of national security, there have been proposals to develop oil and gas resources in areas with sensitive and unique natural resources and delicate ecosystems. The National Wildlife Federation believes that extraction of the Nation's oil and gas resources from new sources or biologically fragile areas should not be undertaken in the absence of a coherent and responsible national energy policy. Today's oil glut may be short-lived, and in a few years we again may face energy crises similar to the 1970's. Therefore, the National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress and the Administration to recommit the nation to the efficient use of energy and renewable energy production along with feasible public incentive programs, and to recognize that finite, non-renewable resources need to be managed with stewardship. The National Wildlife Federation is continuing its efforts to change the practices that have made coal strip mining a national disgrace. We call upon the Administration to reverse its efforts to weaken the national regulations that Congress intended to provide protection against the destruction of natural resources and personal property caused by irresponsible mining. Furthermore, we call upon Congress and the Administration to eliminate loopholes permitting evasion of the Federal surface mining law and to take strong enforcement action against illegal mining operations. International Conservation: Natural resource use in the Third World is related directly to the pattern of economic activity taking place in each country. Most developing countries are now heavily in debt, and it is clear that pressure caused by indebtedness has resulted in overexploitation and degradation of their natural resources. This degradation undermines the future economic growth of these nations, and has the potential of affecting the environment worldwide. These twin problems of debt and resource degradation can be alleviated, though not resolved, by "debt-for-nature swaps." During 1987, legislation was enacted to encourage inclusion of environmental considerations in negotiations on the current debt crisis. The U.S. Department of the Treasury now is charged by Congress to analyze several options for allowing countries to pay back part of their debt through investments in wetlands and tropical forest conservation. The Federation calls on the U.S. Dept. of the Treasury to promote programs of debt-for-nature conversions. Further, the Federation calls on private banks, and the United States government, to include provisions for natural resources conservation as part of foreign loan write-off schemes which are now more frequently necessary. Because of a failure to understand how natural resources degradation can lead to increased poverty and political unrest in developing countries, the amount of foreign aid devoted to conservation has always been small in comparison to the need, and, has been allocated without regard for the potential national security gains that could be achieved. The Federation urges the Department of State, as now required by law, to evaluate and report to Congress on how U.S. foreign assistance can better address natural resource problems overseas. The analysis should include assistance provided through multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, as well as direct U.S. loans, guarantees, and grants to developing countries. The Federation also urges that interested U.S. citizens be consulted in this analysis through a formal public participation process. The Multilateral Development Banks: Efforts to reform the Multilateral Development Banks have made progress in the last year. The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have announced internal reforms to assure consideration of natural resource issues. To build on these first steps, the MDBs must add staff trained in environmental and social sciences; change the mix of projects they fund to emphasize sustainable development, and involve local people in the planning and implementation of projects. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon the MDBs to fulfill the promises of their own announced environmental policies, and urges Congress to monitor their progress. Toxic Pollutants in the Environment: A number of recent accidents, including the spill of oil into the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and the release of toxic hydrogen fluoride in Texas City, Texas reminds us of our vulnerability to chemical contamination of the environment. Although Congress has adopted several important laws to protect the environment and public health</p>
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Moreover, we call upon government officials to do a better job of informing citizens of the risks of toxic chemicals, to involve citizens in the development of plans for responding to chemical emergencies, and to involve them fully in decision making about toxic cleanups. We support strict enforcement of the present legislation with proper funding of appropriate agencies for manpower and litigation. State and Federal authorities are urged to give higher priority to achieving reductions in the amount of hazardous waste generated. Reduction of the volume and toxicity of chemical wastes at their source often is cheaper and more effective than cleaning up these wastes after they have been produced. The Federation reaffirms its commitment to ultimately eliminate the practice of ocean dumping, as embodied in Resolution No. 5, 1974. Environmental Legislation: The National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to pass a stronger clean air law in 1988 which addresses, among other things, the problems of acid rain, toxic air pollution and the failure of over 60 urban areas to meet the air quality standards for ozone and carbon monoxide. The Federation calls upon Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to give higher priority to solving the problems of indoor air pollution and long-term climatic change induced by air pollution. Stronger steps must be taken to address concerns over global warming from increases in carbon dioxide and other chemicals and the loss of the earth's protective ozone shield. Groundwater supplies half of the United States population with its drinking water and is the origin of nearly one-third of the nation's surface water flow in streams, rivers, and wetlands. Some groundwater is polluted in every State in the nation. We urge Congress to adopt a comprehensive Federal law protecting groundwater from all sources of contamination. We call upon State and local governments to act to protect this precious resource from contamination and overuse. The decade-long deadlock in Congress over comprehensive oil spill legislation must be broken. We call upon Congress to pass a strong, environmentally-protective oil spill law requiring Federal agencies and the States to take all actions necessary to assure adequate environmental protection. We urge Congress to reauthorize the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act to assure that protection of public health and the environment are the highest priorities in regulating the use of chemicals and that chemical pest control methods are chosen with proper consideration of multimedia interactions. The Federation strongly urges Congress and the EPA to take action to alleviate the solid waste management crisis currently facing the nation. Such action should include mandatory programs to assure significant source reduction, especially for large commercial and industrial facilities; strict schedules for states to implement plans for mandatory recycling; and standards requiring state of the art technology in solid waste management operations, including requirements for more comprehensive emission standards to insure that any incineration is done safely. Biotechnology: The rapidly growing biotechnology industry promises a host of beneficial new products, but poses risks to public health and the environment. The National Wildlife Federation urges its members and the American public to examine the impact of this powerful new technology on our environment, agriculture, and economy. We urge cautious use of the technology and strong regulation to avoid its unwanted effects both in the United States and elsewhere. Specifically, we call upon Congress to pass comprehensive legislation regulating the introduction of genetically engineered organisms into the environment. Until such legislation is in place, we urge the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration to implement existing laws and regulations to identify and assess the risks of engineered organisms and to protect public health and the environment when risk warrants. Laws and regulations should discourage companies seeking U.S. approvals from testing genetically engineered organisms outside the U.S. Finally, in 1987 the patent law was applied to animals. The availability of patent protection would provide an enormous economic stimulus for the genetic engineering of animals. Little consideration has been given to the ramifications of engineering and releasing modified organisms ranging from oysters to fish to sheep. We urge a Congressional moratorium on the issuance of patents on animal inventions pending such consideration. Fisheries and Wildlife: The National Wildlife Federation will actively engage in a number of major issues affecting the fisheries and wildlife resources of the country in 1988. Many of these—such as wetlands, nongame wildlife, federal budgets, and endangered species—will continue or build on efforts begun in previous years. However, other issues—such as implementing solutions to the problem of plastic pollution in the marine environment and working to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan—are new and will present their own challenges. As always, the principal threat to the nation's fish and wildlife resources is habitat alteration, degradation, and destruction and this is where the Federation's efforts will continue to be directed. There will be renewed efforts to reduce the federal deficit through cuts and diversion of funds from Federal fish and wildlife programs, such as zero-budgeting cooperative grants-to-states for endangered species and the attempt by the Administration last year to divert \$25 million from the Sport Fishing Restoration Account to the general operating account of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to stop these "raids," and to maintain or increase funding levels for all fish and wildlife programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. A number of legislative advances to protect wetlands have been made in recent years, including passage of the "Swampbuster" provision of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. Swampbuster is now under attack by farm groups and little has been done to implement the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act. We urge the administration to make greater efforts to implement these Acts, and we urge Congress to oppose all efforts to weaken or eliminate these important wetland laws. Despite these legislative gains, a number of important legal victories, and growing public support for wetlands protection, the nation continues to lose more than 350,000 acres of wetlands each year. Clearly, current Federal regulatory and non-regulatory programs designed to protect wetlands are woefully inadequate. Therefore, the Federation urges Congress to improve and expand federal legislation to protect, restore, and—where possible—increase the wetlands base of the country. The Federation will devote considerable attention in 1988 to migratory birds. Many waterfowl populations remain at, or near, record lows. The same is true for woodcock, which have been in declining numbers for years. These declines have prompted reduced—and in some instances—closed sport hunting seasons on these important game birds. Therefore, the National Wildlife Federation resolves to give increased attention to programs, such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, to protect and manage habitat to restore these and other important migratory bird species. Additionally, there has been an historic lack of research and management emphasis on nongame</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/deer-and-panther-habitat-management-in-the-big-cypress-national-preserve/	<p>Deer and Panther Habitat Management in the Big Cypress National Preserve</p>	<p>Deer and Panther Habitat Management in the Big Cypress National Preserve National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-20 WHEREAS, the Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP) represents one of two principal holdings of Federal land in south Florida; and WHEREAS, the BCNP was purchased from Florida landowners specifically to aid in the maintenance and restoration of the Everglades ecosystem; and WHEREAS, outdoor recreation such as camping, hunting and fishing within the BCNP are authorized by law and remain important to residents of Florida and the nation; and WHEREAS, the endangered Florida panther is an important component of the south Florida ecosystem; and WHEREAS, with proper habitat management, populations of prey species on which the Florida panther depends can be increased to benefit the panther; and WHEREAS, buffering and protecting the Everglades National Park, preserving land uses of the area, and protecting the Florida panther requires multiple use management of the BCNP; and WHEREAS, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is duly constituted as Florida's wildlife management agency and has a shared responsibility with the National Park Service for the management and protection of wildlife resources in the Big Cypress National Preserve; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges (1) scientifically-based multiple use management of the Big Cypress National Preserve, (2) the Big Cypress National Preserve comprehensive management plan being developed by the National Park Service include management objectives for whitetail deer and other prey of the Florida panther, and (3) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's final Florida Panther Recovery Plan be modified so as to require the National Park Service to manage the Big Cypress National Preserve ecosystem with special consideration for the Florida panther; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Park Service and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission fully cooperate and coordinate in all matters relating to the proper management of wildlife, including utilization of wildlife resources, law enforcement, and habitat management and research in the Big Cypress National Preserve.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/disposal-of-dredging-spoils/	<p>Disposal of Dredging Spoils</p>	<p>Disposal of Dredging Spoils National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-08 WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issues permits for the ongoing disposal of dredging spoils within the San Francisco Bay estuary, in the vicinity of Alcatraz Island; and WHEREAS, the Federal Water Resources Development Act of 1986 includes new authority for the Corps of Engineers to restore previously damaged fish and wildlife habitat and make improvements at existing projects to improve their environmental performance; and WHEREAS, the negative impacts of increased turbidity to aquatic habitat of the Bay (e.g. dissolved oxygen, sulfides, etc. levels) resulting from removal and deposition of sediment at the Alcatraz site have not been addressed adequately in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) or Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS); and WHEREAS, the negative impacts on biological productivity of the Bay from disposal of these dredging spoils in the vicinity of Alcatraz Island have not been addressed adequately—particularly, impacts on primary productivity, shellfish, and finfish production from increased turbidity levels have been insufficiently evaluated; and WHEREAS, although impacts to the commercial fishing industry received some attention in the DSEIS, negative impacts to recreational fishing participation and subsequent losses to the area's important recreation fisheries industry have received inadequate assessment; and WHEREAS, the Army Corps of Engineers has not considered adequately all practical alternatives to the proposed discharge which might have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem including disposing of the sediments in the deep ocean or deferring, postponing, reducing or eliminating proposed new dredging activities; and WHEREAS, the sediments being dredged contain toxic chemicals which are being released into the water column as the result of the dredging operations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges the discontinuation of the disposal of dredging spoils within the San Francisco Bay estuary as soon as possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Corps of Engineers to conduct adequate study of all practical alternatives to the proposed discharge which might have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem including the location and manner of deep water ocean disposal of these dredging spoils to assure that such ocean disposal does not significantly damage the ocean environment. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any such deep-water disposal of dredging spoils from the San Francisco Bay be viewed as a short-term emergency measure to deal with a bona fide crisis and that such disposal not be viewed as a precedent for other situations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon relevant government agencies, including the</p>

		Corps of Engineers, to seek long-term solutions to the problems associated with the disposal of dredging spoils and reiterates our Resolution No. 14 enacted in 1986, which provides, among other things, that “NWF urges involved government agencies to identify, evaluate, and require reasonable alternative dredging techniques and disposal options, including land disposal, to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of dredging and disposal activities and NWF urges involved government agencies stringently to apply all relevant environmental statutes and requirements to dredging activities.”
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/the-platte-river-a-national-treasure/	The Platte River: A National Treasure	The Platte River: A National Treasure National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-16 WHEREAS, as a major part of the Missouri River Basin, the Platte River and its tributaries provide critical habitat for endangered and threatened species and supply water resources essential for municipal and agricultural uses, including the recharge of underground aquifers; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation, the cities of Denver, Colorado, and Casper, Wyoming, and irrigation interests in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, have proposed and are planning the following water projects: The Deer Creek Project, Wyoming; The Two Forks Project, Colorado; The Prairie Bend Project, Nebraska; The Narrows Project, Colorado; The Catherland Project, Nebraska; Re-licensing of Kingsley Dam, Nebraska; Other projects in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming; and WHEREAS, studies have shown that further reduction of river flows and sediment would render the Platte Valley unable to properly sustain endangered species and migratory waterfowl; and WHEREAS, governmental studies have shown that the above projects would have a harmful effect on critical habitat essential to endangered species and migratory waterfowl and would deplete flows and sediment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana recognizes the Platte River as a unique regional and national resource and opposes additional State and Federal approvals, appropriations and expenditures for any new water or hydroelectric projects that would result in further depletion of water or sediment along the Platte River and its tributaries in Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to develop terms and conditions for the operation of Kingsley Dam promptly, to carry out the wildlife protection provisions of the Electric Consumers Protection Act of 1986 and the Endangered Species Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on federal and state officials to undertake coordinated operation of the six federal reservoirs on the North Platte River. A detailed evaluation is needed to better accommodate current water users, as well as instream releases needed to protect and maintain habitat in the Platte River basin used by endangered, as well as non-endangered birds. Such a study should enable state and federal officials to require appropriate modifications in these and other projects in order to comply with the federal Endangered Species Act, the Federal Power Act, NEPA, the Public Trust, and other applicable law. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the designation of the upper reach of the South Platte River, where the Two Forks Dam has been proposed, as a National Wild and Scenic River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the State and Federal governments to evaluate the restoration of the Big Bend reach and other outstanding reaches of the Platte River to a status deserving of protection under the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers program.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/gulf-of-mexico-anadromous-fish-restoration/	Gulf of Mexico Anadromous Fish Restoration	Gulf of Mexico Anadromous Fish Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-18 WHEREAS, the Gulf race of striped bass and the Gulf of Mexico sturgeon once were common in coastal river systems from Louisiana to Florida; and WHEREAS, dams, poor water quality, habitat loss, pesticides, and overexploitation have been important factors contributing to the near extinction of Gulf race striped bass and Gulf of Mexico sturgeon; and WHEREAS, only a remnant population of the Gulf striped bass exists in the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint (ACF) River Systems; and WHEREAS, in 1978, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that the Gulf race striped bass was threatened with extinction and considered listing it under the Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, the Gulf States opposed this action and controversy was resolved by a cooperative restoration agreement between the States of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and WHEREAS, cooperative efforts following this agreement resulted in stocking of hatchery-produced Gulf race striped bass into the ACF system beginning in 1980; and WHEREAS, these efforts have helped to stabilize only the native striped bass population in the ACF, while the sturgeon population continues to decline at an alarming rate; and WHEREAS, existing hatchery facilities are not capable of producing sturgeon or supplying other coastal river systems with striped bass for restoration efforts; and WHEREAS, re-establishment of the stocks of Gulf race striped bass and Gulf of Mexico sturgeon in major river systems in the Gulf would help preserve these genetically important fish as well as re-establish important sport fisheries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges development of a regional Federal/State hatchery program and cooperative habitat restoration effort to restore to Gulf rivers and coastal waters populations of the Gulf race of striped bass and Gulf of Mexico sturgeon; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, if efforts to develop a viable restoration program for the Gulf of Mexico sturgeon are unsuccessful, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with other relevant State and Federal agencies and organizations, act to list the species as endangered under provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/local-government-land-use-regulations-to- conserve-fish-and-wildlife-habitat-and-other-natural-resources/	Local Government Land Use Regulations to Conserve Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Other Natural Resources	<p>Local Government Land Use Regulations to Conserve Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Other Natural Resources National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-19 WHEREAS, a primary threat to fish and wildlife is loss of habitat due to inappropriate commercial, residential, and agricultural development; and WHEREAS, the lack of comprehensive planning for future development can result in cumulative adverse impacts from unrelated development projects which can fragment otherwise contiguous wildlands, disrupt the functioning of wetland systems and watersheds, and endanger or destroy entire ecosystem types; and WHEREAS, important land use decisions are made at the local government level; and WHEREAS, many States have adopted statutes and regulations which allow, encourage, or mandate local governments to exercise their powers to control land uses and to plan comprehensively for the most appropriate uses of land, water and other natural resources; and WHEREAS, the State of Florida provides examples of the problems of explosive population growth and resulting detrimental impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources, as well as the possible solution; and WHEREAS, development associated with Florida's rapidly increasing population, estimated at approximately 900 new residents every day, is causing serious adverse impacts on Florida's forested, coastal, and wetland habitats and the fish and wildlife populations dependent on these systems; and WHEREAS, Florida has adopted a local government comprehensive planning statute which mandates that local governments develop plans for the most appropriate uses of land, water, and other natural resources, including fish and wildlife habitat, in order to address problems associated with population growth; and WHEREAS, comprehensive planning to conserve fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources can be effective only if controls are developed properly with public participation, administered conscientiously and fairly, and enforced vigorously; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana endorses the development, fair administration, and vigorous enforcement by local government of land use regulations and comprehensive planning which requires the conservation of fish and wildlife habitat and, in general, ensures appropriate uses of land, water, and other natural resources.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/hetch-hetchy/	Hetch Hetchy	<p>Hetch Hetchy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-11 WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior has proposed removal of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park and the restoration of Hetch Hetchy Valley; and WHEREAS, Yosemite National Park was established in 1890 in order to preserve its remarkable beauty for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations of Americans; and WHEREAS, under the Raker Act of 1913, the city of San Francisco was allowed to construct dams and reservoirs in two river valleys in Yosemite National Park, an action which is inconsistent with the underlying purposes of the National Park System; and WHEREAS, Eleanor Creek was dammed in 1918 and now provides water that is sold by San Francisco to the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts; and WHEREAS, before the Tuolumne River was impounded behind O'Shaughnessy Dam in 1923, Hetch Hetchy Valley was frequently compared to Yosemite Valley in its scenic grandeur; and WHEREAS, the water supply storage provided by Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is less than 1% of the reservoir storage currently available to the state of California; and WHEREAS, there are numerous opportunities for conservation and efficiency improvements in the water and power systems presently serving California; and WHEREAS, the State of California has commissioned a \$100,000 study of the economic and environmental effects of removing Hetch Hetchy Reservoir; and WHEREAS, the long-range needs of the National Park System might benefit from such action; and WHEREAS, water is a limited resource in California and localized changes in water use have broad regional consequences; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges that the ramifications of such a decision should be given prompt and serious consideration, including consideration of the impacts of this decision on other water management decisions in California.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/richard-b-russell-dam-pumped-storage/	Richard B. Russell Dam Pumped Storage	<p>Richard B. Russell Dam Pumped Storage National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-04 WHEREAS, pumped storage facilities at the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project were prohibited in the original authorization for the project, and such prohibition was removed in 1976; and WHEREAS, the 1979 Corps of Engineers' Final Feasibility Report on the inclusion of pumped storage stated that "the installation of pump turbines at the Russell project requires Congressional authorization based on detailed studies"; and WHEREAS, neither have these detailed studies been completed, nor has Congress specifically authorized pumped storage based on such studies; and WHEREAS, considerable data on the adverse impacts of pumped storage operations have become available since the Corps informed Congress that it was proceeding with this activity; and WHEREAS, experience at other pump-back facilities, including the Truman Dam in Missouri, has shown that there is serious fish entrainment, a biologically effective and economically feasible mechanism to protect fish has yet to be developed, and pump-back facilities in place cannot, therefore, be operated without fish loss; and WHEREAS, fishery data collected at the Richard B. Russell project during the first year of study indicate large densities of fish in the Russell tailrace; and WHEREAS, there is currently little economic value or immediate need for additional peaking capacity at Richard B. Russell Dam, because the region served has surplus electric generating capacity; and WHEREAS, increased conservation efforts and peak period pricing schedules could substitute effectively for the peaking capacity that would be provided by the addition of pumped-storage turbines at Richard B. Russell Dam; and WHEREAS, while approximately \$2.4 million has been spent to date on pump-back facilities at Russell, \$17.7 million and \$29.8 million in expenditures are anticipated for FY 88 and 89, respectively, with a total projected expenditure of \$64.6 million by the time pumped storage operation begins in fall 1990; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana opposes further commitment of funds to construct pumped storage turbines or to install such turbines at the Richard B. Russell Dam until the appropriate studies are conducted and the environmental acceptability of the project and its overall feasibility, including developing a means to protect fish, have been determined; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such studies be conducted in full consultation and cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/leone-bay-harbor-development-and-the-environment-in-american-samoa/	<h2>Leone Bay Harbor Development and the Environment in American Samoa</h2>	<p>Leone Bay Harbor Development and the Environment in American Samoa National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-24 WHEREAS, Leone Bay contains the last remaining climax community for Acropora coral on the Island of Tutuila, American Samoa, and this coral is important in growing Acropora throughout the island following a damaging crown-of-thorns starfish infestation; and WHEREAS, Leone Bay is a wintering and calving area for the endangered humpback whale; and WHEREAS, this area is an important public recreation and fishing area and is recognized as such by the American Samoa Coastal Zone Management Office; and WHEREAS, the territorial government proposes to dredge, blast and fill a major portion of Leone Bay in order to build a commercial boat harbor, using funds to be obtained via the Department of the Interior agency on territories; and WHEREAS, the proposed commercial boat harbor is of questionable economic value, since previous Corps of Engineers analyses showed that costs greatly exceed benefits; and WHEREAS, the environmental impact assessment was found by numerous agencies and individuals to inadequately address effects on the ecosystem and encompassing the village of Leone; and WHEREAS, the effects of construction would likely destroy the Acropora coral community and discourage humpback whale calving and destroy a bay of great scenic beauty; and WHEREAS, the proposal has generated a significant controversy among local residents, natural resources agencies, citizen conservation groups and the media; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana requests that a complete detailed Environmental Impact Statement be prepared before any permits are issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and any work is initiated for a new harbor in American Samoa.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/oil-spills-and-toxic-releases/	<h2>Oil Spills and Toxic Releases</h2>	<p>Oil Spills and Toxic Releases National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-21 WHEREAS, the recent petroleum spill in Pennsylvania has demonstrated dramatically the significant hazard to the drinking water, rivers, and waterways of our country caused by the location of large petroleum tanks and other liquid storage facilities near our rivers and waterways; and WHEREAS, it is clear there are inadequate laws and regulations for the integrity of oil and liquid containment structures, and there is inadequate enforcement of the existing patchwork of local, State, and Federal controls on such structures; and WHEREAS, there has been inadequate research on and development of devices to remove large spills from the nation's rivers and waterways, and that the efforts to contain and clean up spills have been primitive at best; and WHEREAS, the nation's drinking water, rivers and other waterways are at serious risk to large petroleum, chemical, or other spills; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have inadequate resources, manpower, and equipment to contain promptly and clean up major spills in order to minimize the threat to man and the environment; and WHEREAS, the failure to reduce risks to drinking water supplies, rivers and waterways from toxic chemical spills also can be attributed in part to a failure to prepare, fund, implement and test chemical emergency plans; and WHEREAS, Congress has struggled for more than a decade to adopt comprehensive oil spill liability legislation, but has failed to adopt such a law; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana calls upon the Federal and State governments to join in enacting and enforcing laws and regulations which will safeguard adequately the nation's drinking water supplies, rivers, and waterways from large spills such as the one that recently occurred in Pennsylvania; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that laws and regulations should be adopted which provide that spill containment devices must be more than adequate to contain spills from multi-tank failures, and from barge failures; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that research on and development of mobile devices that can contain and clean up spilled materials from the nation's rivers adequately should be made a high priority, and that local, State and Federal governments should allocate sufficient resources to place such equipment and trained personnel in areas around the country so that they will be available in the event of any significant spill or release into the nation's waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that communities should develop detailed community emergency plans including, among other provisions, hazard analyses of potential oil spills and other chemical accidents; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that local, State, and Federal governments should provide adequate funding to insure the full participation by the public in the emergency planning process, assuring maximum access to information on the amount, location of chemicals and dangers used in their communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should make the passage of strong, comprehensive oil and other chemical spill liability legislation a top priority, and should resist efforts to preempt State requirements that are stronger than the Federal requirements.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/unregulated-fishing-in-the-bering-sea-by-foreign-commercial-fleets/	<h2>Unregulated Fishing in the Bering Sea by Foreign Commercial Fleets</h2>	<p>Unregulated Fishing in the Bering Sea by Foreign Commercial Fleets National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-25 WHEREAS, the activities of commercial fishermen and processors in the United States harvesting vast groundfish, salmon and herring resources are regulated in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by current laws of the United States; and WHEREAS, the area of the Bering Sea outside the EEZ of the United States and outside the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union is not managed by any country or international organization; and WHEREAS, the fish stocks in the EEZ circulate beyond the 200-mile boundary, where they are subject to unlimited and uncontrolled harvesting estimated to exceed 1 million metric tons a year; and WHEREAS, the area is used as a staging area for illegal fishing within the United States EEZ by foreign vessels; and WHEREAS, the unregulated harvest in the international water and the illegal harvest in the EEZ by the same vessels is in excess of limits set for fisheries conservation; and WHEREAS, the cumulative effect of this harvest can have significant impacts on fish stocks of both economic and recreational importance; and WHEREAS, unregulated foreign fishing in the international waters of the Bering Sea adversely affects the Bering Sea ecosystem, causing direct mortality of marine birds and mammals and reductions in their prey base; and WHEREAS, the lack of a uniform observer program and the lack of accurate data on fisheries resources and harvest levels in the waters of the Bering Sea significantly hinder decision-making in management of fisheries and wildlife resources in the United States EEZ; and WHEREAS, prompt action is necessary to protect the fisheries and wildlife resources of the United States that migrate into international water and to protect the integrity of the Bering Sea ecosystem; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges the President of the United States to seek negotiations with the Soviet Union to establish a system of joint resource management for the international waters of the Bering Sea; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President should seek agreements with foreign nations whose vessels fish in international waters of the Bering Sea that would provide for annual reporting of fishing activities in that area; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Secretary of Commerce should direct that, in accordance with the permit conditions established by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, the United States observer program be expanded to include foreign fishing vessels operating in the international waters of the Bering Sea and a consistent observer program for domestic vessels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President direct, and the U.S. Congress provide funding for, the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard to increase patrols for enforcement of U.S. laws governing commercial fishing activities in the Bering Sea, and other entities</p>

		of the federal government to cooperated in developing a joint surveillance and enforcement program to cover fishing vessels operating in the Bering Sea.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/virgin-islands-national-park-land-exchange-study/	Virgin Islands National Park Land Exchange Study	Virgin Islands National Park Land Exchange Study National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-02 WHEREAS, the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, encompasses more than 60% of the terrestrial and marine resources of the island; and WHEREAS, the Territorial government of the U.S. Virgin Islands holds title to several small, offshore cays which are considered conservation or wildlife sanctuaries and which are valuable as seabird nesting sites; and WHEREAS, the Territorial government of the Virgin Islands has limited financial and personnel capabilities to administer and monitor these offshore cays; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service has demonstrated an expertise for administering and monitoring the status of natural resources and has demonstrated expertise in properly managing unique and endangered flora and fauna of the Virgin Islands, and has the capability of properly managing the offshore cays currently owned by the Territorial government; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service is mandated through its enabling legislation to acquire representative areas for cultural and natural history preservation for the benefit of all the citizens of the United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana requests the National Park Service to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of (1) the land use needs of the Virgin Islands National Park, (2) the status of important but unprotected unique natural resources of St. John as well as outlying cays and islands which are currently not encompassed within the Park and (3) the advisability of exchanging lands within Virgin Islands National Park for lands with critical environmental resources within the jurisdiction of the Virgin Islands Territorial government.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/wolf-recovery-in-the-northern-rocky-mountains/	Wolf Recovery in the Northern Rocky Mountains	Wolf Recovery in the Northern Rocky Mountains National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-17 WHEREAS, wolves were an integral part of the Northern Rocky Mountain ecosystem prior to virtual elimination of that species in the United States during the early 20th Century; and WHEREAS, the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf (<i>Canis lupus irremodus</i>) has been listed as an endangered species in the lower 48 states since passage of the Federal Endangered Species Act in 1973; and WHEREAS, a wolf recovery plan has been completed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for three areas of the Northern Rocky Mountains, including the Yellowstone ecosystem; and WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior, as the agency responsible for this program, has delayed indefinitely the Environmental Impact Statement process which will allow the preparation of alternative plans for reintroduction and management of the wolf, subject to public review and comment; and WHEREAS, the orderly process of public consideration of wolf recovery is being hampered by emotional rhetoric from wolf recovery supporters and opponents which serves no useful purpose; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges the Department of the Interior to begin immediate preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement on wolf recovery in the Northern Rockies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Environmental Impact Statement deal realistically with the need for prompt delisting of a wolf population in any of the three recovery areas when the proposed recovery level in that area has been reached; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any such recovery program developed for wolves in the Northern Rocky Mountains include full partnership between the involved Federal agencies and the State agencies of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana in the ongoing wolf recovery and management program, including determination of control methods on wolves outside the three recovery areas.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/diversion-of-state-fish-and-wildlife-agency-funds/	Diversion of State Fish and Wildlife Agency Funds	Diversion of State Fish and Wildlife Agency Funds National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-22 WHEREAS, due to increased fiscal responsibility placed on states because of reduced federal participation, it has become increasingly common for state legislatures or governors to divert portions of state fish and wildlife agency funds for uses other than state fish and wildlife programs; and WHEREAS, this is a result of relaxed and lenient interpretation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the rules and regulations for the federal aid in sport fish and wildlife restoration programs (50 CFR 80); specifically section 80.4 — Diversion of License Fees which, according to regulation, include, capital assets or income therefrom (such as interest, camping fees, rental income); and WHEREAS, if U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials would interpret the section 80.4 regulations as they were originally intended, it is unlikely that legislatures or governors would attempt to divert any funds in the future knowing that if they did, their state would lose federal funds; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana oppose the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's current broad, lenient, and relaxed interpretation of these regulations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if strict interpretation of 50 CFR 80.4 does not prevent the aforementioned diversion of funds that the National Wildlife Federation seek wording that would mandate loss of federal funds for fish and wildlife restoration programs if any state fish and wildlife agency funds are diverted or transferred.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/need-for-better-protection-of-drinking-water/	Need for Better Protection of Drinking Water	Need for Better Protection of Drinking Water National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-07 WHEREAS, the nation's current and potential drinking water is a valuable natural resource that deserves a high level of protection; and WHEREAS, if contaminated, drinking water should be cleaned up or treated adequately to protect public health and welfare; and WHEREAS, drinking water in many areas of the nation is polluted by health threatening chemicals and pathogens, including toxic and potential cancer-causing organic chemicals, lead and other heavy metals, viruses, bacteria, and disinfection byproducts; and WHEREAS, Congress adopted the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974, requiring the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish health and welfare-based standards for drinking water, and to oversee State drinking water protection programs; and WHEREAS, EPA's progress in establishing health standards and in implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act unjustifiably has been weak and slow, so that many dangerous contaminants in drinking water still are not regulated by health standards or prohibited; and WHEREAS, thousands of violations of the health standards for drinking water occur each year, but enforcement actions often are never brought against the suppliers of polluted drinking water; and WHEREAS, because of EPA's failure to implement the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1986 Congress found it necessary to amend the Act to put EPA on a schedule to issue over 100 standards, and to make it mandatory that EPA enforce the law where states have failed to do so; and WHEREAS, despite the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments requiring mandatory enforcement of the Act, EPA still has failed to monitor water suppliers that are violating the law, or to enforce against them adequately; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana calls upon the President of the United States, the EPA Administrator, and State authorities to make the protection and safety of the nation's drinking water a top priority; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President, the EPA, and the States should

		work quickly to improve the nation's drinking water programs, to staff and fund those programs adequately, and to take enforcement actions against all water suppliers and others who are violating the law, as required by the amended Safe Drinking Water Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/warm-water-fisheries/	Warm Water Fisheries	Warm Water Fisheries National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-10 WHEREAS, warm water fisheries are an increasingly important recreational resource in many reservoirs nationwide; and WHEREAS, the warm water fish habitats are being degraded by activities such as irrigation, hydropower, navigation, and flood control; and WHEREAS, the State, local and Federal agencies responsible for the management of reservoirs and the State and Federal fisheries management agencies have not developed adequate management plans to assure protection and conservation of these warm water fisheries and their habitats; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges that State, local and Federal agencies responsible for the management of these reservoirs work with State and Federal fisheries management agencies to develop reservoir management plans to protect and restore reservoir and downstream habitats to properly conserve these valuable warm water fishery resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Congress adequately fund the Federal share of these important reservoir fishery management programs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/salt-river-bay-st-croix-virgin-islands/	Salt River Bay, St. Croix, Virgin Islands	Salt River Bay, St. Croix, Virgin Islands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-23 WHEREAS, Salt River Bay, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, contains unique and irreplaceable mangrove forests and marine life; and WHEREAS, Salt River Bay has unique archaeological, cultural, and historical significance as the only known landing site of Columbus' second voyage to the new world; and WHEREAS, artifacts still remain from an encounter between Columbus and the indigenous Indians; and WHEREAS, Salt River Bay is the site of the Christopher Columbus Jubilee Celebration, part of the Quintcentennial Celebration; and WHEREAS, Salt River Bay has been designated an APC (Area of Particular Concern) by the V.I. government, and has been designated a Natural National Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior; and WHEREAS, the National Parks and Conservation Association has included Salt River Bay to its proposed list of new national parks; and WHEREAS, Salt River Bay is a valuable site for research by NOAA scientists, conducted at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Underwater Research Laboratory; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana supports the inclusion of Salt River Bay and its adjacent shores in the National Park System, and appropriate action by the USNPS to protect the integrity of the site.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/adequate-funding-for-the-national-fish-hatchery-system-program-which-supports-anadromous-fish-restoration/	Adequate Funding for the National Fish Hatchery System Program which Supports Anadromous Fish Restoration	Adequate Funding for the National Fish Hatchery System Program which Supports Anadromous Fish Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-13 WHEREAS, the National Fish Hatchery System supplies fish critical for ongoing restoration and mitigation projects for nationally important anadromous fish stocks around the United States; and WHEREAS, a number of the anadromous fish stocks supported by the National Fish Hatchery System are at exceedingly low population levels relative to their historical abundance; and WHEREAS, the Coleman Hatchery (California) providing Sacramento River winter run chinook salmon, the Craig Brook Hatchery (Maine) providing Atlantic salmon, and the Harrison Lake Hatchery (Virginia) providing striped bass, are prime examples of National Fish Hatchery System facilities that continue to have substantial rehabilitation needs to address the challenges associated with these restoration efforts; and WHEREAS, despite the priorities to restore degraded habitat to ensure these and other anadromous fish stocks can achieve sustainable, naturally-reproducing populations, the National Fish Hatchery System will continue into the foreseeable future to be a vital element of anadromous fish restoration efforts; and WHEREAS, the Nation can realize significant biological, social, recreational, and economic benefits from the success of these programs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges the United States Congress to provide adequate funding for operating, maintaining and, where necessary, upgrading facilities of the National Fish Hatchery System Program which supports anadromous fish restoration.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/reauthorization-of-the-marine-mammal-protection-act/	Reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act	Reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-15 WHEREAS, protection of marine mammals continues to have widespread support of the American public; and WHEREAS, the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), one of the Nation's foremost wildlife conservation laws, has been largely responsible for the current health and abundance of most marine mammal populations in waters of the United States; and WHEREAS, problems related to marine mammals may vary greatly among coastal states; and WHEREAS, declines in some marine mammal populations in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska are a result in part of increased direct mortality of marine mammals and reductions in their prey base from interactions with commercial fishing fleets; and WHEREAS, there are presently no management plans for marine mammal species that inhabit waters of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest; and WHEREAS, the abundance of some marine mammal populations is of increasing concern among commercial and recreational fishermen in the Pacific Northwest because of increased interactions between marine mammals and regional fisheries; and WHEREAS, scientifically managed marine mammal populations and commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries are vital to the biological stability, economic health and cultural integrity of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska; and WHEREAS, responsibility for management of marine mammals is presently divided between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Commerce and there is a need for more coordination and consistency between these agencies and with coastal states and resource users; and WHEREAS, the guiding objective of the MMPA is to maintain and enhance marine ecosystems and the living resources they support; and WHEREAS, the MMPA expires on September 30, 1988, and hearings on MMPA reauthorization are likely to be held this year; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges the United States Congress to carefully examine and analyze issues involving marine mammal management, including marine mammal – fisheries interactions, and to direct federal resource agencies to develop functional recovery

		plans for threatened and endangered marine mammals, and species management plans for protection and conservation of other marine mammals such as: sea lions, sea otters, and walruses consistent with the guiding objective of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and international treaties and agreements, in cooperation with state conservation agencies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1988/04/water-management-and-habitat-protection-in-california/	Water Management and Habitat Protection in California	Water Management and Habitat Protection in California National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1988 Resolutions Number: 1988-09 WHEREAS, the Central Valley of California provides some 60% of the Pacific Flyway's waterfowl wintering habitat; and WHEREAS, this habitat is provided by less than 300,000 acres of wetlands which remain today—down from over four million acres of wetlands that historically existed in the Central Valley; and WHEREAS, the majority of this acreage is served by water supplies that are deficient in quantity, quality, dependability and/or timeliness; and WHEREAS, some species dependent on the California wetlands, including the severely depressed cackling Canada goose and Pacific white-fronted goose populations, have suffered aggravated population losses from disease, lead poisoning and habitat destruction and degradation; and WHEREAS, San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta, which have been nominated as a National Estuary, maintain a salt water to fresh water gradient that is important to the annual migration of significant commercial and sport fish stocks; and WHEREAS, the stocks of many anadromous fish species, such as chinook salmon, steelhead, and striped bass, and wildlife populations have suffered severe depletion from water resources development and associated agricultural activity, such as the Anderson-Cottonwood Dam, resulting in economic losses of several hundred million dollars annually; and WHEREAS, the California State Water Resources Control Board is presently conducting a series of hearings to revise current water quality standards for the Bay and Delta, standards that will affect water management decisions throughout the state; and WHEREAS, the United States Bureau of Reclamation is currently attempting to sell additional water from the Central Valley Project (CVP) at prices below actual cost; and WHEREAS, the pricing of water from Reclamation projects at artificially low rates promotes excess use of water and depletion of flows necessary to maintain water quality and support fish and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, 45% of the irrigated acreage served by the CVP produces crops that are chronically in surplus; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation regulations recently adopted to implement the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 allow continued sales of subsidized water to large farms, a policy that is contrary to Congressional intent and without a valid public purpose; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1988, in New Orleans, Louisiana urges the Bureau of Reclamation and the State of California to manage Federal and State water projects to protect, mitigate, and enhance the nationally important habitat of the San Francisco Bay and Delta and the rivers and wetlands of the Central Valley of California; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the California State Water Resources Control Board should establish standards of water quality for the Bay and Delta that will support historic survival rates of fish and wildlife populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Bureau of Reclamation should act in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act to implement a new rate-setting policy that will remove unwarranted water subsidies and encourage water conservation at every opportunity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Bureau of Reclamation should enforce vigorously the 1982 Reclamation Reform Act, including its water conservation planning requirements and limitations on deliveries of subsidized water and, in the absence of such enforcement, that the Congress should take such further action as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the intent of the Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Congress should enact legislation to strengthen and clarify the Bureau's authority to mitigate damages to fish and wildlife habitat resulting from the construction and operation of the Central Valley Project, with the cost of fish and wildlife protection along with mitigation features needed for individual facilities to be borne by the water users benefiting from such facilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the State of California and other states in similar circumstances should require full financial responsibility for fish and wildlife mitigation measures to be borne by water users, whether the dam or diversion facility requiring mitigation is publicly or privately built and regardless of the type or seniority of water right under which the facility is operated.
	1987	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/ocean-garbage-and-refuse-dumping/	Ocean Garbage and Refuse Dumping	Ocean Garbage and Refuse Dumping National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-26 WHEREAS, the United States is blessed with thousands of miles of beaches important to recreation and tourism and which provide habitat critical to aquatic life; and WHEREAS, the general condition of those beaches is degraded by litter, refuse, and garbage deposited by beach visitors and washed ashore from the adjacent oceans; and WHEREAS, any long-term solution to the beach refuse and garbage problem requires identification and elimination of the sources of marine garbage and refuse; and WHEREAS, studies indicate that the majority of such beach garbage and refuse originates from offshore sources such as ships and offshore oil and gas platforms; and WHEREAS, the International Maritime Organization has proposed Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78) which would regulate ocean dumping of garbage and refuse from ships; and WHEREAS, Annex V of MARPOL 73/78 has been sent to the United States Senate for ratification; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada strongly urges the United States Senate to ratify Annex V of MARPOL 73/78 at the earliest possible date; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Congress of the United States to approve implementation legislation required for Annex V at the earliest possible date; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the International Maritime Organization to designate shallow closed basins such as the Gulf of Mexico as "special areas" in which no ocean dumping from ships would be allowed.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/the-need-for-comprehensive-groundwater-legislation/	The Need for Comprehensive Groundwater Legislation	The Need for Comprehensive Groundwater Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-18 WHEREAS, groundwater is a valuable natural resources that supplies approximately half of the drinking water in the United States and a large percentage of the nation's water used for other domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses; and WHEREAS, groundwater supplies nearly one-third of the flow in the nation's streams, and much of the nation's other surface water, so that contaminated groundwater can pollute interconnected surface water and affect sensitive aquatic ecosystems, harming fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, serious groundwater contamination occurs in every state in the nation, including contamination above safe health levels in many states by synthetic organic chemicals, petroleum products, nitrates, bacteria, viruses, and pathogens, and many other organic and inorganic contaminants; and WHEREAS, according to a recent study, contaminated groundwater used as drinking water was the cause of over 34,000 documented cases of illness in the United States from 1971 to 1982; and WHEREAS, groundwater contamination from man-made sources, including hazardous waste dumps, industrial and municipal landfills, hazardous material handling, storage, and transfer, underground injection wells, excessive or inappropriate application of fertilizer and pesticides, intensive animal husbandry, leaking storage tanks above and underground, faulty septic systems, road salt storage and use, and many other sources, occurs across the country; and WHEREAS, aquifers polluted by man's activity often cross local and state boundaries and, therefore, this pollution will not respect these political boundaries; and WHEREAS, states competing to attract or keep industries that may cause groundwater pollution may have the incentive to adopt lax groundwater protection rules in the absence of minimum national groundwater protection requirements; and WHEREAS, the existing patchwork of state, territorial, local, and federal laws fail to adequately control groundwater pollution from many sources, and are implemented in an uncoordinated and potentially conflicting manner; and WHEREAS, this existing patchwork of laws has not, and probably cannot, adequately protect public health and the environment from groundwater contamination; and WHEREAS, government, private industry, and conservation organizations have a responsibility to act as stewards of the nation's groundwater resources, protecting them for use by future generations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, calls upon the Congress of the United States to adopt comprehensive groundwater legislation that will protect human health and the environment from significant sources of groundwater pollution; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such comprehensive legislation should provide for groundwater control programs in each state and establish a regulatory partnership between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the individual state governments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state governments should be encouraged, where feasible, to assume primary responsibility for managing their state's groundwater control program in compliance with minimum federal standards and subject to ongoing federal approval, oversight, and enforcement.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/federal-aid-in-wildlife-restoration/	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-04 WHEREAS, the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson Act) was passed in 1937 and was the model for the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act) passed in 1950; and WHEREAS, the original Pittman-Robertson Act imposed a 10 percent excise tax on rifles, shotguns, and ammunition and was amended to increase the tax to 11 percent in 1941, to include pistols and revolvers in 1970, and bows and arrows in 1975; and WHEREAS, the amount of Pittman-Robertson Act money apportioned for wildlife restoration peaked in 1982 at \$116,960,000 and has since then been significantly lower; and WHEREAS, the Wallop-Breaux amendment to the Dingell-Johnson Act increased by \$73,880,400 the federal funds apportioned in 1986 for fisheries restoration; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada urges that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service complete an assessment of current and future funding needs for wildlife restoration. This review is to include an evaluation of increasing the federal excise tax in the existing Pittman-Robertson Act and expanding the coverage of the Pittman-Robertson Act to include "component parts" of ammunition, traps and scent lures.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/upper-mississippi-river-hydroelectric-development/	Upper Mississippi River Hydroelectric Development	Upper Mississippi River Hydroelectric Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-22 WHEREAS, there are pending presently before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) numerous license applications to develop hydroelectric facilities on many of the existing dams located on the Upper Mississippi River; and WHEREAS, there have been efforts to secure FERC approval of these applications without prior environmental impact studies; and WHEREAS, there is already significant evidence that these facilities may impact severely local riparian habitat and possibly the entire Upper Mississippi River system; and WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and various interested conservation groups and individuals have requested that FERC prepare complete Environmental Impact Statements for each project as well as an assessment of the possible cumulative effects on the entire Upper Mississippi River ecological system; and WHEREAS, FERC may only license those projects that are best adapted to a comprehensive plan that provides for the adequate protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife and addresses other beneficial public uses of the waterway, including recreation; and WHEREAS, it is critical that all environmental studies be made before the license is issued while the public has an opportunity to comment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby formally requests that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for each hydroelectric license application on the Upper Mississippi River and make an assessment of the cumulative effects on the entire Upper Mississippi River system before any project is licensed for construction and that FERC prepare a comprehensive plan and deny license applications when studies show one or more of the proposed projects should not be constructed.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/protection-of-the-caribbean-national-forest/	Protection of the Caribbean National Forest	Protection of the Caribbean National Forest National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-10 WHEREAS, the Caribbean National Forest, a 28,000-acre area in Puerto Rico, is the nation's only tropical National Forest and contains a rich biota, with many rare species and some in danger of extinction; and WHEREAS, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the agency that manages the National Forest, is in the process of revising a Land and Resource Management Plan for the National Forest in response to public concern for the protection of these unique and fragile resources; and WHEREAS, the Puerto Rican parrot is the only parrot indigenous to the United States and is currently endangered; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is simultaneously preparing a recovery plan for the endangered Puerto Rican parrot (Amazona vittata); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby expresses its concern for the diverse and nationally unique life forms within this National Forest and supports coordinated planning to assure the integrity and conservation of this habitat and all its associated fish and wildlife species.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/uniform-fish-consumption-advisories/	Uniform Fish Consumption Advisories	<p>Uniform Fish Consumption Advisories National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-20 WHEREAS, in several areas of the United States, sport fish are contaminated with toxic substances which may make them unfit for unlimited human consumption; and WHEREAS, public health and natural resources agencies in these areas often issue sport fish consumption advisories to provide anglers with information about the health risks of eating contaminated sport fish; and WHEREAS, for interstate waters the fish consumption advisories issued by the bordering states often give anglers inconsistent or conflicting advice; and WHEREAS, these inconsistencies often result from the use of different methodologies for evaluating the human health significance of consuming contaminated sport fish; and WHEREAS, fish consumption advisories for interstate and intrastate waters usually do not reflect the amount of fish consumed by anglers and do not consider the cumulative effects of contaminants present in sport fish; and WHEREAS, inconsistent sport fish consumption advisories undermine the credibility of the advisories and do not provide anglers with the information needed to decide whether to eat their catch; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, urges public health agencies and natural resource agencies to coordinate the development and issuance of sound, consistent fish consumption advisories for interstate waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges agencies responsible for fish consumption advisories in interstate waters to agree upon a common methodology for evaluating the health risks of consuming contaminated sport fish and for developing accurate estimates of the amount of fish consumed by anglers. These methodologies should include the appropriate use of risk assessment techniques and reasonable assumptions of pollutant interactions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges state and federal pollution control agencies to base pollution controls, in part, on the potential effects of pollution on humans consuming fish which inhabit the polluted waters.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/katy-missouri-river-trail/	Katy-Missouri River Trail	<p>Katy-Missouri River Trail National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-02 WHEREAS, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company (The Katy) has filed to abandon its line from Machens, Missouri (St. Louis Metro Area) to Sedalia, Missouri, a distance of 200 miles, mostly along the Missouri River; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is on record in support of utilizing abandoned railroad rights-of-way for public recreational uses and for the benefit of wildlife; and WHEREAS, abandoned railroad rights-of-way can readily be managed for hiking, nature walks, running, cross-country skiing, birding, and bicycling, and may provide access to public lands and quality recreation on very little land; and WHEREAS, assembling such a corridor would be otherwise impossible; and WHEREAS, railroad rights-of-way provide excellent wildlife habitat, serve to reduce soil erosion and often contain remnants of original ecosystems; and WHEREAS, Congress has directed the Interstate Commerce Commission, the U.S. Department of Transportation and the U.S. Department of the Interior to encourage the conversion of unused rail lines to trails; and WHEREAS, a trail along the Missouri River, one of our country's most significant natural, cultural, and historic resources, would create wide-ranging opportunities for trail-related recreation, and would "preserve" the corridor for possible future rail use; and WHEREAS, this particular rail line abandonment follows what is perhaps the Midwest's most scenic and historic natural corridor, the route of Lewis and Clark, and could truly become a trail of national significance; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada supports the conversion of the KATY line to a hiking and bicycling trail, and requests Missouri Governor John Ashcroft, state legislators, KATY officials and the Interstate Commerce Commission to do everything necessary to secure the KATY line for trail use.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/columbia-river-basin-wildlife-mitigation/	Columbia River Basin Wildlife Mitigation	<p>Columbia River Basin Wildlife Mitigation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-14 WHEREAS, the development of the hydroelectric power system in the Columbia River Basin (including parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Canada) which supplies electricity throughout the Western United States, has had significant adverse impacts on many species of wildlife and on wildlife management through construction, land inundation, water level fluctuations, public access, and power line transmission corridors; and WHEREAS, federal agencies and private utilities have provided little or no mitigation to compensate the public for losses of wildlife habitat for a significant portion of the hydroelectric power system already constructed; and WHEREAS, on December 20, 1980, Congress passed the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (herein called the Power Act) which, in Section 4(h) requires protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife affected by the hydroelectric system; and WHEREAS, the Power Act established a unique federal/state process resulting in the adoption of the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program designed to mitigate fish and wildlife losses within the Columbia River Basin; and WHEREAS, the Power Act specifies that the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) shall use its power revenue fund to implement the Fish and Wildlife Program; and WHEREAS, the BPA has refused to fund certain status reviews, loss assessments, and mitigation planning as needed at private facilities and has delayed implementation of other aspects of the wildlife mitigation program; and WHEREAS, the wildlife element of the Fish and Wildlife Program lags significantly behind efforts to mitigate impacts upon anadromous fish; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, calls for full mitigation of wildlife losses occurring as a result of construction and operation of hydroelectric projects in the Columbia River Basin as required by the Power Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges the Congress with input from state and federal fish and wildlife agencies and appropriate Indian tribes to exercise its oversight responsibility to ensure implementation of the Power Act through the Fish and Wildlife Program.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/american-samoa-national-park-needed-to-protect-rainforest/	An American Samoa National Park Needed to Protect Rainforest	An American Samoa National Park Needed to Protect Rainforest National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-29 WHEREAS, American Samoa has a large area of the tropical rainforest remaining under United States jurisdiction; and WHEREAS, over half of the rainforest trees are directly dependent upon the endangered Samoan Fruit Bat for seed dispersal and pollination; and WHEREAS, tropical rainforests are rapidly being depleted worldwide by as much as ten percent per year, and examples of conservation and preservation of the tropical rainforest need to be set; and WHEREAS, the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Parks and Wildlife has requested the National Park Service to draft a plan for the establishment of an American Samoa National Park to protect natural areas of this distinctive tropical rainforest; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987 in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby supports the planning and establishment of a national park in American Samoa to protect unique areas of tropical rainforest and the Samoan Fruit Bat populations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/urgent-amendments-to-the-1872-mining-law-and-agency-regulatory-processes/	Urgent Amendments to the 1872 Mining Law and Agency Regulatory Processes	Urgent Amendments to the 1872 Mining Law and Agency Regulatory Processes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-23 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to support the principles for modernization of the Mining Laws set forth in Resolution #4 of its 27th Annual Meeting; and WHEREAS, the 1872 Mining Law is a non-discretionary land law, which grants anyone the right to enter those public lands not closed to its operation, for the purpose of exploring for and extracting hard rock minerals; and WHEREAS, the 1872 Mining Law is an archaic statute which interferes with the principles of stewardship of public lands and resources demanded by present day needs and uses; and WHEREAS, mining claims under the 1872 Mining Law have placed at risk millions of acres of public lands in the Western United States; and WHEREAS, 300,000 acres of public lands in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah with significant wildlife, recreational, and other resource values face imminent disposal under this archaic law; and WHEREAS, millions of unpatented mining claims cloud the title to tens of millions of acres of public lands throughout the western states, making multiple-use management decisions for those lands virtually impossible, and creating conflicts with the protection of fish and wildlife values and public use; and WHEREAS, there is a need to consider alternatives to the annual assessment work required by the 1872 Mining Law; and WHEREAS, there is a need for more effective agency regulation and control over mining activities and a need for stringent reclamation bonding at all levels of mining activity to assure that physical hazards, health hazards and site restorations do not become public expenses or are neglected; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, at Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby expresses its opposition to the continued disposal of public lands under the 1872 Mining Law and urges immediate action by the Congress of the United States to prevent such continued abuse; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress is urged to evaluate and consider alternatives to the requirement of annual assessment work embodied in the 1872 Mining Law and agency regulatory practices governing mining.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/a-national-public-lands-recreation-user-fee/	A National Public Lands Recreation User Fee	A National Public Lands Recreation User Fee National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-09 WHEREAS, the growing national deficit has reduced the level of federal funds for the proper management and maintenance of the fish and wildlife resources on our nation's public lands; and WHEREAS, recreational user fees may be a means by which funding levels for critical needs of public lands resource protection and opportunity perpetuation can be stabilized and enhanced; and WHEREAS, recreational user fees, if dedicated to the lands on which they are collected, may be an effective means to offset impacts to the fish and wildlife resources of these lands; and WHEREAS, such user fees can be charged for a number of recreational activities on federal lands, including, but not limited to, camping, hiking, hunting, trapping, and fishing; and WHEREAS, such user fees already have been initiated in at least one state and, therefore, would not be precedent-setting; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, participate in any assessment of the cost-effectiveness, practicality, and feasibility of establishing a national public lands recreational user fee; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any such fees should not supplant or in any way replace the need for annual appropriations for federal agencies charged with fish and wildlife resource management on public lands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/columbia-dam-tennessee/	Columbia Dam, Tennessee	Columbia Dam, Tennessee National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-03 WHEREAS, construction of the Columbia Dam Project by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has been halted for about six years by various economic and environmental problems, including threats to endangered mussels; and WHEREAS, the TVA recently has released a report on the economics of the project, which showed that each additional dollar spent to complete the project would return only 40 cents to the United States economy in benefits, assuming a discount rate of 8 5/8%; and WHEREAS, a careful technical examination of the report reveals that it is fairly well balanced between optimistic and conservative assumptions, and that it follows both the current U.S. Principles and Guidelines for Benefit/Cost (B/C) Analysis and accepted economic practices; and WHEREAS, the federal budget deficit is still almost \$200 billion per year, threatening the economic strength of the country and leading to legislation forcing mandatory cuts in many worthwhile and necessary federal programs; and WHEREAS, we do not believe it is in the best interest of the country to spend \$159 million to complete a project with a B/C ratio of 0.4 and in which 72% of the benefits are attributed to recreation, while recreation and other programs of greater benefit to far more people are cut or eliminated because of lack of funds; and WHEREAS, sportsmen and other outdoor recreationists are having increasing difficulty obtaining access to private lands, and many private lands once open to public recreation are being developed; and WHEREAS, the rising prices of undeveloped land and the increasing reluctance of governments to spend scarce public dollars for land acquisition makes it important that all existing public lands amenable to recreational use be retained and made available for outdoor recreation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada that the TVA be commended on its thorough and balanced report on the Columbia Dam Project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Congress and the TVA Board be requested to proceed with the orderly phase-out of activities and the return of the land acquired for the project to productive and conservation use, through a national demonstration project showing how to salvage the resources already invested in a project before it was halted; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the TVA be urged to consider strongly the use of the land and water resources already acquired for the

		project for scenic river designation (with easements donated to the State of Tennessee), outdoor recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, camping, canoeing, and other activities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/control-of-non-vital-uses-of-chlorofluorocarbons/	Control of Non-Vital Uses of Chlorofluorocarbons	Control of Non-Vital Uses of Chlorofluorocarbons National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-19 WHEREAS, the United States and many other industrialized countries continue to use chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other long-lived chemical compounds containing chlorine or bromine; and WHEREAS, there now exist substitutes for most uses of these products, and manufacturers state that alternatives can be developed for other uses; and WHEREAS, these gases are emitted into the atmosphere from industrial processes and from manufactured products containing CFCs; and WHEREAS, these gases have the capacity to contribute to global warming (also called the "greenhouse effect"); and WHEREAS, these gases can catalytically destroy ozone molecules and thus deplete the stratospheric ozone layer miles above the earth's surface; and WHEREAS, recent evidence reveals dramatic, seasonal depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer above Antarctica; and WHEREAS, many atmospheric scientists believe that CFCs are a likely cause of the observed ozone diminution; and WHEREAS, the stratospheric ozone layer protects human and other life forms by absorbing ultraviolet (UV) radiation; and WHEREAS, a depletion of stratospheric ozone and the consequent increase in UV radiation reaching the earth's surface will increase the incidence of human skin cancers (20% of which are fatal), increase the occurrence of cataracts in many animal species, decrease plant growth, destroy habitat, and diminish the productivity of our marine resources by killing plankton and other important links in the ocean's food webs; and WHEREAS, an increase in UV radiation will exacerbate the photochemical smog now present at unhealthy levels in most urban areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to endorse, and to work within the United Nations Environment Program, to achieve an international environmental accord to ensure an immediate reduction in the worldwide production of CFCs and an expeditious elimination of all non-vital CFC uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to adopt legislation to ensure national reductions and phase-outs necessary to implement the international accord.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/sea-turtles/	Sea Turtles	Sea Turtles National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-11 WHEREAS, sea turtles in the Caribbean Sea are on the United States' list of threatened and endangered species; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Federation policy supports strong efforts to protect, enhance and recover populations of endangered species, nationally and internationally; and WHEREAS, there has been established the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Recovery Team and Conservation Network, a multinational voluntary organization of scientists and conservationists dedicated to the prevention of extinction and the conservation of the sea turtles of the Caribbean Sea; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, supports the efforts of the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Recovery Team and Conservation Network and shall seek such opportunities as may be advisable and appropriate to contribute to, and participate in its activities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/acid-rain-a-joint-us-canadian-problem/	Acid Rain: A Joint U.S. Canadian Problem	Acid Rain: A Joint U.S. Canadian Problem National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-13 WHEREAS, the United States annually emits over 24 million tons of sulfur dioxide and 20 million tons of nitrogen oxides and Canada emits over 4.7 million tons of sulfur oxides and 1.8 million tons of nitrogen oxides according to 1980 estimates; and WHEREAS, these sulfur and nitrogen oxides are transformed into acids and fall to the earth as acid rain or other wet or dry deposition; and WHEREAS, upwards of 50 percent of the acid rain that falls in Canada comes from United States sources and over 10 percent of the acid rain that falls in the northeastern United States comes from Canadian sources; and WHEREAS, acid rain and its precursors have destroyed or are endangering numerous lakes and rivers in the United States and Canada, cause significant adverse impacts to buildings, statues and monuments, present risks to human health, and are prime suspects in extensive forest and agricultural damage; and WHEREAS, the significant adverse environmental and economic impacts of acid rain occur both within the United States and Canada; and WHEREAS, the failure to reduce sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxides emissions has jeopardized severely the historically close relationship between the governments of the United States and Canada; and WHEREAS, in January 1986, special envoys from both countries issued a report which acknowledged the seriousness of the acid rain problem and suggested an extensive research program but failed to provide concrete recommendations for controlling acid rain; and WHEREAS, both President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney met in March 1986, and endorsed the report of their envoys but reached no further agreement on concrete steps for controlling acid rain; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation and the Canadian Wildlife Federation in joint annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, that the governments of both the United States and Canada should take immediate action to reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions over the shortest possible time period; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the government of the United States should mandate controls on utility power plants, industrial sources and automobiles to assure at least a 12-million-ton reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions and a 4-million-ton reduction in nitrogen oxides emissions within the next nine years; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the government of Canada should aggressively implement its ongoing program to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in eastern Canada by 50% before 1994.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/major-conservation-issues-1987/	Major Conservation Issues, 1987	Major Conservation Issues, 1987 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-01 Concerned that scientific management of natural resources is being relegated to an importance secondary to that of production and development, during a critical time of economic stress, unemployment, increasing energy development, and international crises, the National Wildlife Federation calls for conservationists throughout the country to remain vigilant, vigorous, and dedicated in united efforts to protect the environment. An association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Therefore, this organization is convinced that conservation practices must be taught as an integral part of public education, emphasizing the science of ecology, wise use and management of natural resources, and the interrelationship of resource usage. The Federation also believes that all citizens should participate in the governmental processes which help determine resource policies. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is essential that suitable regulations be vigorously enforced to protect the environment, and that adequate federal funds be appropriated to implement our environmental laws. This organization is firm in its conviction that pollution abatement creates job opportunities, rather than reduces them, and is a legitimate expense of "doing business." Further, natural resource conservation programs merit adequate federal funding. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major issues of 1987: Toxics in the Environment: The National Wildlife Federation again

		<p>expresses our concern that toxic chemical contamination is one of the nation's most significant problems—causing widespread harm to both human health and ecosystems. With the passage last year of the improved Superfund law, the Federal Government now has the authority, resources, and duty to clean up some of our most serious hazardous waste sites. We urge the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement that new law aggressively, paying particular attention to the law's provisions for involving citizens in the decision making process. In addition, we urge EPA, the U.S. Department of the Interior and all federal, state and local trustees of natural resources to work vigorously to assure that natural resources are restored or replaced when damaged by toxic leaks or spills. At the same time, we urge stronger steps be taken to prevent the creation of new Superfund sites. Both industry and government need to take steps to reduce the generation of hazardous waste through new processes, recycling and reuse of chemicals. We strongly urge Congress to strengthen the government's ability to control pesticides by enacting an improved Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. We also urge passage of a more effective and comprehensive Toxic Substances Control Act. Finally, we call upon Congress and state governments to address the growing problem of groundwater contamination.</p> <p>Clean Air: Since 1981, Congress has been deadlocked over the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. This deadlock has persisted despite several pressing air pollution problems. Millions of people live in areas which do not meet the existing standards for total suspended particulates, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, or ozone. Evidence continues to mount that acid rain is causing extensive harm. Toxic air pollution remains largely uncontrolled. And, in the western United States, air pollution is doing considerable harm to our National Parks and other areas of national treasure. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress to give top priority to passing a strengthened Clean Air Act—one that addresses these and other pressing air pollution problems.</p> <p>Environmental Decisionmaking: The Federation expresses our deep concern with regard to two aspects of environmental decisionmaking in the Federal Government. First, political officials—most notably appointed officials in the Office of Management and Budget—are continuing to make substantive regulatory and other technical decisions which are best left to expert bodies such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Second, the Council on Environmental Quality, in 1986, repealed the requirement that government agencies prepare a worst case analysis of their actions where major gaps exist in the data on possible environmental impacts. Both of these actions reduce the quality of environmental decision making. The National Wildlife Federation urges that expert agencies have the primary responsibility for natural resource and environmental management. We further urge that federal agencies continue their practice of requiring worst case analyses of environmental impacts where significant gaps exist in relevant data.</p> <p>Third World Debt And Natural Resources Conservation: The continued deterioration of the economies of many developing countries is posing increasing threats to tropical forests, arable soils, wetlands, fisheries, and other renewable resources, because of the desperate need to generate dollars. Under these circumstances, projects to earn cash with which to make interest payments on foreign debt take precedence over critical programs to protect the natural resources necessary for sustainable development. For example, funding for environmental protection and resource management agencies in Latin America have been slashed drastically, undermining their basic operations. Over the last year, the United States and international financial institutions have recognized the need for new and flexible arrangements which will reduce the debt of many countries and enable them to resume economic development. A significant evolution of thought is occurring among the Treasury Department, the World Bank, and even some commercial banks. New ideas generated by thoughtful members of the United States Congress are assisting this process. But most of the solutions being discussed so far are aimed only at spurring faster economic growth, without an emphasis on sound management of the natural resource base. Such unsound growth would have significant adverse effects on the quality of life and the environment in the future, and would reduce the economic benefits of renewed development activity. Instead it is essential to establish debt repayment plans to encourage debtor countries to improve their policies and programs for long-term natural resources management and enhancement. The Federation calls upon Congress, the Administration, and banking institutions to adopt strategies for dealing with the debt crisis which enhance conservation of natural resources for sustainable development.</p> <p>Public Lands: The nation's public lands hold an immense wealth of wildlife and other natural resources. Under present law, these resources are required to be managed under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield — and in a manner that will protect fish and wildlife habitat and the quality of the environment. In recent years, however, the Bureau of Land Management has pursued an aggressive policy of emphasizing resource extraction and commercial development activities on the public lands, often at the expense of wildlife and recreational users. An appropriate balance between resource exploitation and environmental protection must be restored. The U.S. Forest Service is in the midst of making management decisions which will influence National Forest management for many years to come. These decisions should emphasize the protection of fish and wildlife habitats, and the conservation of soil, water, trees, and plants. The increasing importance that non-commodity forest values have for a growing number of Americans must be recognized and accommodated in these new forest plans. As a part of these management efforts, the U.S. Forest Service should manage the remaining "old growth" forests of the Pacific Northwest — a unique and increasingly rare resource — for their irreplaceable ecosystem values. The U.S. Forest Service should also discontinue its aggressive and expensive practice of building roads into currently unroaded areas based on speculative timber sales or other resource extraction, or that jeopardize environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>Energy: With oil prices at their lowest level in a decade, our nation's energy policy has not been an issue which has received appropriate attention from most of the public and government policy makers. However, the abandonment of energy conservation and renewable energy efforts, the collapse of the domestic energy industry, and a resurgence of dependence upon foreign oil imports are making a future energy crisis inevitable. Therefore, the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Congress and the Administration to increase energy conservation and renewable energy efforts, and to promote and support a stable domestic energy production and conservation industry. In addition, policy makers should recognize that the finite, non renewable domestic oil and gas resources need to be managed with stewardship — our search for reduced dependence on foreign oil imports must be answered by greater energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress and the Administration to address the continuing failure of the Department of the Interior and some state governments to enforce this landmark environmental statute.</p> <p>Water Resources Management: Great strides have been made toward improving the management of the nation's water resources with the recent enactment of two landmark statutes. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 contains significant new requirements for greater non-federal participation in the financing of most types of new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects. These new requirements will save the Treasury money, and they will avoid environmental damage that would result from the construction of unneeded or oversized projects. The Act also includes new authority for the Corps of Engineers to restore previously damaged fish and</p>
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		<p>wildlife habitat, make improvements at existing projects to improve their environmental performance, and protect wetlands in the Lower Mississippi Valley. New amendments to the Federal Power Act will reform the procedures for issuing and renewing licenses for hydroelectric power projects. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission now is required to give “equal consideration” to recreation, energy conservation, and fish and wildlife. Greater weight must be given to the recommendations of state and federal fish and wildlife agencies, as well. We urge the Secretary of the Army to make full use of his new authorities to mitigate losses of fish and wildlife habitat and to enhance environmental quality. We urge the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to incorporate all terms and conditions recommended by state and federal fish and wildlife agencies as binding requirements in all new hydropower licenses. The progress that has been made to date with these two significant federal programs underscores the need for the modernization and reform of the water resources activities of other federal agencies, most notably the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, and the various power marketing administrations within the Department of Energy with the responsibility for the sale of federally-generated hydroelectric power. Central to the reform of these agencies is the belief that water and power should be more rationally priced to encourage more efficient use. Federal subsidies for water resources development should be eliminated unless clearly and efficiently linked to the achievement of bona fide social objectives that are nationally recognized. We therefore urge that these remaining federal water resources programs be modified to achieve (a) up front financial contributions from the beneficiaries of all new federal water projects; (b) elimination of federal subsidies for irrigation, agricultural drainage, and groundwater pumping; (c) flexible rules for reallocating flows of water from existing reservoirs to meet contemporary needs, including habitat restoration and instream flows; (d) improved planning and evaluation procedures for all federal water projects; and (e) concurrent and proportionate mitigation for the damages to wildlife habitat resulting from water project construction. Fisheries: 1987 will present several challenges to fisheries managers in the United States. As always, adequate funding levels for federal and state agencies and their programs must be ensured. As the Administration and Congress seek new and creative ways to reduce the burgeoning federal deficit, conservationists must be prepared to deflect efforts to raid dedicated funds generated by user-groups, such as the Dingell-Johnson and Wallop-Breaux programs. Other fisheries issues likely to continue or emerge in 1987 include the U.S. Forest Service’s and other land management agencies’ management practices that degrade stream habitat in the United States and lack of fishery biologists on National Forests, the impacts of small hydro-power projects on anadromous fisheries, declining stocks of recreationally- and commercially-important coastal fisheries nationwide, and federal legislation to establish a federal marine salt water fishing license and to protect Atlantic stocks of striped bass. Wildlife: Many wildlife issues will be debated during 1987. Central to these discussions will be funding levels for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the other federal agencies charged with managing the nation’s wildlife resources. Of pressing importance will be finding ways to fund the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation (Nongame) Act. Although the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 provides new sources of revenues for wetlands protection, conservationists must redouble their efforts to ensure that these funds are made available and are expended. Against this backdrop of funding issues will be release of the report from the President’s Commission on Americans Outdoors and the expiration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, all of which have significant implications for funding federal fish and wildlife programs. Other wildlife conservation issues likely to receive attention in 1987 include implementation of the Conservation Reserve and Swampbuster provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill, wetlands protection and acquisition, reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act and related endangered species issues, contaminants in wildlife, declining populations of migratory and game birds and Arctic geese, and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/reform-of-on-shore-oil-and-gas-leasing/	Reform of On-Shore Oil and Gas Leasing	<p>Reform of On-Shore Oil and Gas Leasing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-06 WHEREAS, the leasing of federal oil and gas rights through the lottery and the over-the-counter leasing systems have contributed to fraud and abuse and deprived the public of fair market value for its resources; and WHEREAS, the inability of the U.S. Department of the Interior to determine “known geologic structures” has resulted in only a small fraction of valuable oil and gas lands being leased competitively; and WHEREAS, the speculation in oil and gas leases has been a primary cause of the overleasing of federal lands, far in excess of needs for exploration and development; and WHEREAS, the widespread leasing of federal lands has made planning for, and management of, the impacts of oil and gas development upon wildlife and the environment extremely difficult; and WHEREAS, the cumulative impacts from the development of oil and gas fields pose significant threats to the viability of big game populations, the recovery of threatened and endangered species, and other wildlife values of the public lands; and WHEREAS, on-shore oil and gas leases are issued for lands with significant natural resources despite the fact that the land management agency has concluded that development and production of the oil and gas is incompatible with the continued viability of such natural resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby declares that there is an urgent need for reform of the Federal Government’s on-shore oil and gas leasing system; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation believes that the following principles should be incorporated into any reform and revision of the laws and policies relating to the leasing of public land oil and gas resources: On-shore oil and gas leases should be issued competitively to ensure the receipt of fair market value, to curb fraud and abuse, and to discourage excessive speculation; On-shore oil and gas leasing should be conducted after the federal land management agencies have examined, consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable laws, the potential adverse impacts from field development on wildlife and the environment, including cumulative impacts, and have reasonably determined how to prevent and mitigate such impacts; Increased revenues from obtaining fair market value for federal leases should be used to enhance wildlife and recreational resources, with a priority placed upon those facing the most significant impacts from development; and On-shore oil and gas leases should not be issued for wilderness study areas, campgrounds and recreation areas, crucial wildlife habitat, and other lands with significant natural resources when this non-commodity use is incompatible with eventual oil and gas development and production, unless off-site directional drilling is possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any reform of federal on-shore oil and gas leasing laws and policies should require implementation expeditiously and in a manner which balances the Nation’s need for domestic energy supplies with the need to protect the wildlife, recreational and natural resource values of the public lands.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/protection-of-the-roseate-term-in-the-virgin-islands-and-puerto-rico/	Protection of the Roseate Term in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico	Protection of the Roseate Term in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-27 WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to list the population of Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>) that nests in northeastern North America as endangered and to determine the Caribbean populations, including those of the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico as threatened; and WHEREAS, the Roseate Tern population of the Puerto Rico Bank, including those of the British Virgin Islands, is the largest in the Caribbean; and WHEREAS, the trapping, netting and taking of eggs for human food in South America and the Caribbean is a major cause of the recent population decline; and WHEREAS, the illegal harvest of eggs in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico for food is common on the small offshore islands surrounding Culebra, St. Thomas, and St. John's in the United States Territories; and WHEREAS, federally funded local agencies lack sufficient fiscal and personnel resources to protect these colonies from the illegal taking of eggs and harassment of brooding adults; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, encourages the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior to increase efforts to protect the Roseate Tern and its habitat in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by (1) listing the Roseate Tern as a threatened species and designating its critical habitat in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, (2) providing increased funds for law enforcement and monitoring of nesting habitat, and (3) taking whatever additional steps are deemed necessary to protect the species.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/delaware-river-basin/	Delaware River Basin	Delaware River Basin National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-16 WHEREAS, the Delaware River provides water to some 24 million people, roughly 10 percent of the population of the Nation; and WHEREAS, the Delaware River Basin includes the Upper and Middle Delaware Scenic and Recreational Rivers, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, several national wildlife refuges, and other environmental values of national importance; and WHEREAS, the Delaware River Basin is managed by an interstate compact commission, approved by an Act of Congress and the state legislatures of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; and WHEREAS, adequate instream flows are necessary for fish and shellfish, recreation, water quality maintenance, salinity control, and other beneficial purposes; and WHEREAS, the Delaware River has been stressed frequently during periods of low flow and drought by major diversions out of the basin to New York City, by depletive use within the basin, and by enormous pollution loading; and WHEREAS, such stress on the Delaware could be alleviated substantially by greater reliance on the Hudson River watershed by New York City, and by greater attention to water conservation and demand management by all major users of Delaware River water; and WHEREAS, the management of the basin is at a critical juncture, where additional financial and natural resources must be committed to the construction of new water storage projects, or other measures must be identified and implemented to bring supply and demand for water into balance during periods of low flow; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, urges that the Comprehensive Plan for the Delaware River Basin be modified to provide for greater recognition and protection of instream flows; consistency between commission actions and fish restoration plans and habitat maintenance programs; and significantly greater emphasis on water conservation to manage supply and demand for the waters of the Delaware Basin; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress to enact legislation to prohibit diversions of water outside the Delaware Basin beyond levels currently allowed; to facilitate investment in water conservation measures and programs; to require water users to repay the costs of new water supply projects in accordance with the benefits received; to ensure greater public participation in the important decisions to be made by the commission; and to deauthorize Tocks Island Dam, the construction of which would be contrary to sound natural resource management.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/the-future-of-our-national-forests/	The Future of Our National Forests	The Future of Our National Forests National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-05 WHEREAS, our National Forests are an enduring heritage for all Americans; and WHEREAS, the 191 million acres of our National Forest System provide important and critical habitats for our nation's big game species, fish, dozens of threatened and endangered plants and animals, numerous non-game avian and terrestrial wildlife species, and a wealth of plant species; and WHEREAS, a significant amount of America's remnant wild lands are found within the National Forest System; and WHEREAS, a great variety of North America's ecosystems are represented in our National Forest System; and WHEREAS, our national forests are increasingly important for their recreational values, receiving over 200 million visitors per year; and WHEREAS, our national forests provide vital watershed, wetland, and riparian area protection, which enhances water quality and supply; and WHEREAS, timber harvesting and other commodity uses such as livestock grazing and energy and mineral development are appropriate if done in a manner consistent with the protection of the non-commodity values of our forests; and WHEREAS, the National Forests are required by law to be managed for the multiple use and sustained yield of many resources including watershed, wildlife, fish, recreation, minerals, timber and range; and WHEREAS, current and proposed management direction, as set forth in the 1985 updated Renewable Resources Program (RPA), emphasizes the management of our National Forests for the extraction of commodity resources at direct cost to non-commodity values, and often at a substantial cost to the taxpayer; and WHEREAS, such management direction is resulting in timber "mining", conversion of wetlands, conversion of hardwoods to softwoods, stream siltation with impacts on valuable fishery resources, excessive road construction, the resulting increase in poaching of wildlife, and other actions that damage wildlife or important wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, our National Forests must endure as a resource for future Americans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada urges that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Forest Service direct management policies away from an emphasis on the commodities that can be exploited from our National Forests, toward policies that place equal emphasis on conservation of fish and wildlife, soil, water, trees and plants, and that recognize the increasing importance non-commodity values have for a growing number of Americans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Forest Service redirect its management approach to establish as a high priority the protection and maintenance of healthy forest ecosystems for future generations of Americans to cherish and enjoy.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/re-establishment-of-native-scavenging-and-predatory-animal-populations/	Re-Establishment of Native Scavenging and Predatory Animal Populations	Re-Establishment of Native Scavenging and Predatory Animal Populations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-08 WHEREAS, scavenging and predatory species are an integral and important component of healthy, functioning ecosystems; and WHEREAS, some of these species, such as the Red Wolf, the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf, the Mexican Wolf, the Black-Footed Ferret, and the California Condor have been so depleted as to be listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened or endangered; and WHEREAS, effective and timely action must be taken to restore these species, especially those endangered, to their historic ranges and population levels; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, supports a national policy to reintroduce scavenging and predatory species to appropriate historic ranges and population levels where such reintroductions will not create irresolvable conflicts between present resource and public land uses, including hunting and trapping; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all responsible state and federal agencies to implement such recovery efforts.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/endorsement-of-the-status-of-the-caribbean-national-forest/	Endorsement of the Status of the Caribbean National Forest	Endorsement of the Status of the Caribbean National Forest National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-12 WHEREAS, officials of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have proposed that the Caribbean National Forest on that island be transferred from the Federal Government to the Government of that island; and WHEREAS, administration of the Caribbean National Forest during the past 70 years by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has more than doubled its size, reforested it totally, and developed facilities for 2,000,000 visitors per year while conserving its natural resources; and WHEREAS, present long-range plans of the U.S. Forest Service for the National Forest contemplate continuing investments of funds and professional services at levels heretofore unequalled for similar purposes by the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, visibly taxed as it has been, to acquire and conserve its other forest lands on the island and the resources of the coastal zone and adjacent lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby endorses the continued administration and management of the Caribbean National Forest by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/clean-water-act/	Clean Water Act	Clean Water Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-28 WHEREAS, the federal Clean Water Act requires each state to develop water quality standards which specify the minimum acceptable water quality conditions for the Nation's lakes and streams and to review and revise those standards if necessary every three years; and WHEREAS, state water quality standards play an important role in controlling water pollution, including the development of controls on wastewater dischargers, the development of controls on non-point pollution sources, and the identification of lakes and streams needing site-specific toxic water pollution strategies; and WHEREAS, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must review the state water quality standards at least every three years or whenever states propose new standards, and must disapprove any inadequate state standards within 90 days of their submittal; and WHEREAS, in several instances, including the North Canadian River in Oklahoma and Lake Michigan, states have failed to adopt or revise water quality standards as necessary to protect and enhance water quality, yet EPA has either failed to disapprove those inadequate standards, or has unreasonably delayed and failed to promulgate federal standards in place of the inadequate state standards; and WHEREAS, in those instances in which EPA has failed to assure that adequate water quality standards are applicable, water pollution may not be adequately controlled to protect human health and the environment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, calls on the EPA to review vigorously state water quality standards, disapprove them when necessary, and promptly promulgate federal standards based upon reliable data in their place.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/in-support-of-appropriate-federal-funding-for-fish-and-wildlife-programs/	In Support of Appropriate Federal Funding for Fish and Wildlife Programs	In Support of Appropriate Federal Funding for Fish and Wildlife Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-24 WHEREAS, many important wildlife resource programs are funded wholly or in part through appropriations to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Department of Defense, and other federal agencies; and WHEREAS, the loss of federal funding to these agencies could jeopardize completion of such major projects as waterfowl and migratory bird mortality studies, habitat evaluation procedures including the development and verification of suitability models, reintroduction and recovery of endangered and threatened species, and assessing the impact of contaminants on fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, a myriad of other federal programs central to fish and wildlife management, such as the Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Units, research facilities housed at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, National Wildlife Health Laboratory, Columbia National Fishery Research Center, Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory, and others, can function only when adequate federal funding is provided; and WHEREAS, appropriations to the various agencies responsible for managing and protecting the fish and wildlife resources of this nation should properly reflect their recreational, economic, and other values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, at Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, urges the funding for federal fish and wildlife programs in the various natural resource management agencies be maintained at levels no less than those approved by Congress for FY 1987; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all appropriate members of Congress; the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense, and to the Directors and/or Chiefs of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Agricultural Plant Health Inspection Service, and the National Park Service.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/billboard-reform-needed/	Billboard Reform Needed	Billboard Reform Needed National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-25 WHEREAS, the federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965 was adopted to control outdoor advertising along federally-funded interstate and primary highways in order to protect the public investment in such highways, to promote the safety and recreational value of public travel, and to preserve natural beauty; and WHEREAS, the General Accounting Office has reported that 13,522 new billboards have been erected since the 1965 Act was passed; and WHEREAS, amendments to the Act made in 1978 require that cash payments be paid whenever a non-conforming sign is removed along federal highways, in lieu of the previous method of local zoning and payment through amortization; and WHEREAS, this restriction impedes the ability of states to achieve highway beautification objectives by hampering removal programs, creating project delays, and increasing costs to the states; and WHEREAS, the 100th Congress will have before it amendments for the much-needed reform of the Highway Beautification Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby supports the protection of scenic beauty along the nation's roadways and endorses legislation to achieve the goals for highway beautification as originally set forth in the 1965 Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/acid-rain-and-political-concessions/	Acid Rain and Political Concessions	Acid Rain and Political Concessions National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-30 WHEREAS, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from Canada and the United States (6.5 and 44 million tons respectively) are the major cause of acid rain in both countries; and WHEREAS, acid rain drastically reduces the ability of water bodies to sustain life, including plants and animals, and adversely affects the quality of life for all living things; and WHEREAS, clean air is not a privilege, but a right; and WHEREAS, the government of Canada is committed to reducing its emissions by 50% by 1994, and the government of the United States remains unwilling to implement reductions in sulfur and nitrogen emissions, or set target dates for emission reductions; and WHEREAS, the Canadian Wildlife Federation has expressed fears that the government of the United States may be willing to decrease emissions in return for Canadian government concessions in unrelated political issues; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada vigorously opposes any attempt by the Canadian and United States governments to link the acid rain with unrelated political issues, and opposes any attempt to class clean air as a commodity to be traded or compromised.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/international-porcupine-caribou-agreement/	International Porcupine Caribou Agreement	International Porcupine Caribou Agreement National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-17 WHEREAS, the Porcupine caribou herd, which regularly migrates across the international boundary dividing the State of Alaska from the Yukon Territory, is a unique and irreplaceable natural resource of great value that should be maintained and conserved for the benefit of future generations; and WHEREAS, the governments of Canada and the United States of America have developed a draft agreement (hereinafter Agreement) for conservation of the Porcupine caribou herd, which was initialed by chief negotiators in Seattle, Washington on December 3, 1986, and is being reviewed by both governments prior to signature; and WHEREAS, the Agreement provides for the joint protection and management of the Porcupine caribou herd; and WHEREAS, the Agreement is supported by the Wildlife Federation of Alaska, a formal participant in the negotiations; and WHEREAS, the Agreement omits earlier draft language specifying the protection of habitat occupied by the Porcupine caribou herd; and WHEREAS, the habitat occupied by these caribou is unique and critical to the existence of the Porcupine caribou herd; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and Canadian Wildlife Federation in joint annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, strongly urge that the Agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States be concluded as soon as possible, and be implemented in a manner that will ensure the effective conservation of the herd's habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Porcupine Caribou Board, to be established pursuant to the Agreement, develop detailed recommendations to be presented to the governments of Canada and the United States, providing for the protection of the Porcupine caribou herd and its habitat, as soon as possible after the signing of the Agreement.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/international-efforts-to-protect-great-lakes-water-quality/	International Efforts to Protect Great Lakes Water Quality	International Efforts to Protect Great Lakes Water Quality National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-21 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes contain 6 quadrillion gallons of freshwater—over one-fifth of the world's surface freshwater; and WHEREAS, 24 million people drink Great Lakes water and one-fifth of the United States population (40 million people) and three-fifths of the Canadian population (15 million people) live in the Great Lakes region; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are an important economic resource, as well as a critical natural resource, attracting over five million anglers every year and generating an annual regional economic benefit of over \$2.2 billion in the sport and commercial fisheries; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes ecosystem is threatened by toxic chemical pollution with over 450 priority organic and heavy metal contaminants identified in the Great Lakes ecosystem; and WHEREAS, these toxic pollutants threatening the Great Lakes derive from various sources including industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, urban and rural runoff, atmospheric emissions from industries and municipal incinerators, agricultural practices, volatilization of organic pollutants from municipal wastewater treatment plants and hazardous waste disposal sites, contaminated groundwater, and contaminated river and harbor sediments; and WHEREAS, Canada, the United States, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York share the benefits from the Great Lakes and the responsibility for protecting and enhancing water quality; and WHEREAS, Canada and the United States have recognized their shared responsibilities for protecting the Great Lakes in the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Great Lakes states have recognized their shared responsibilities in the 1986 Great Lakes Toxics Substances Control Agreement; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation and the Canadian Wildlife Federation in joint annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada that Canada and the United States should renew their commitment to protect and enhance Great Lakes water quality in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and take all necessary legislative action to confirm the provisions of the existing Agreement as enforceable domestic law in each nation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Ontario and Quebec should sign the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement of 1986 and that states and provinces should take all legislative and administrative actions necessary to implement this Agreement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all new atmospheric sources of toxic pollutants in the Great Lakes Region should be required to install the best available control technologies to minimize emissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the jurisdictions cooperate in developing and then adopting adequate uniform standards of water quality, and methods for controlling loadings of toxic pollutants into the Great Lakes ecosystem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States and Canada should provide increased funding for research into the sources, fate and effects of toxic pollutants found in the Great Lakes ecosystem and for the development of needed control programs; and BE IT

		FURTHER RESOLVED that the jurisdictions require reductions in current toxic pollutant loadings, and prohibit new or increased loadings as necessary to achieve uniform standards or to preserve existing high quality water, and that they require remedial action in localities where contamination of Great Lakes water by toxic chemicals is of urgent concern.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/environmental-bill-of-rights/	Environmental Bill of Rights	Environmental Bill of Rights National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-07 WHEREAS, the United States Constitution seeks to assure every individual of essential rights and liberties; and WHEREAS, these rights and liberties depend upon protection of the environment and of the values of our natural resources; and WHEREAS, subsequent to the adoption of this great document, environmental pollution has increased to the point of jeopardizing those basic rights; and WHEREAS, it is consistent with the principles of the United States Constitution to enumerate and establish the citizenry's inalienable rights to a clean and healthy environment; and WHEREAS, all Americans and their descendants are entitled to the enjoyment of clean and healthy air and water, abundant fish and wildlife resources, conservation of our productive soils, and vigilant stewardship of our public lands; and WHEREAS, it is the indispensable duty of the National Wildlife Federation by a loyal and dutiful address to the American people, the President, and the United States Congress to secure an Environmental Bill of Rights; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, hereby supports the following principle: "The people have a right to clean air, pure water, productive soils, and to the conservation of the natural, scenic, historic, recreational, esthetic, and economic values of the environment. America's natural resources are the common property of all the people, including generations yet to come. As trustee of these resources, the United States Government shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all people"; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Constitution should be amended to include an Environmental Bill of Rights.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1987/04/transboundary-souris-river-basin/	Transboundary Souris River Basin	Transboundary Souris River Basin National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1987 Resolutions Number: 1987-15 WHEREAS, the Souris River is an important transboundary natural resource, rising in Saskatchewan, flowing for 358 miles in North Dakota, and then turning northward into Manitoba; and WHEREAS, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation plans to build Alameda Dam on Moose Mountain Creek and Rafferty Dam on the Souris River to provide cooling water for its proposed Shand Thermal electric generating station; and WHEREAS, the United States Government, the State of North Dakota, and the City of Minot, North Dakota have been asked to contribute \$41 million (U.S.) of the cost of the Canadian dams because they are expected to reduce downstream flood damages; and WHEREAS, the Rafferty Dam would flood 18 sections of farm and grazing land, Dr. Main Prize Regional Park, the home of 1200 white-tailed deer, other camping and recreational facilities, and the Lutheran Bible Camp, and would encourage drainage of wetlands in Saskatchewan; and WHEREAS, the expected 25% evaporation rate from the Rafferty reservoir would alter water deliveries to the Upper Souris and J. C. Salyer National Wildlife Refuges in North Dakota and reduce water flows in the Souris River to both North Dakota and Manitoba below those required by international agreement in 1952; and WHEREAS, the region has a surplus of electric generating capacity, especially in North Dakota and Manitoba; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and the Canadian Wildlife Federation in joint annual meeting assembled March 19-22, 1987, in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, recommend that the three environmental impact studies now being prepared by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, the Souris Basin Development Authority, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers be combined; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the terms of reference of the combined study be expanded to include the total economic and environmental effects of the proposed power plant and dams upon the entire Souris River Basin, and that this combined study formulate and evaluate all reasonable alternatives to reduce flooding, provide electric energy, and enhance the fish and wildlife resources and the diversity of habitat.
	1986	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/11/soil-recycling-decomposable-waste/	Soil – Recycling Decomposable Waste	Soil – Recycling Decomposable Waste National Wildlife Federation November 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-04 WHEREAS, the theme "soil, we cannot live without it" accurately describes the role of soil in maintaining the highest quality of life for mankind and wildlife; and WHEREAS, agriculture is suffering tremendous economic trauma and needs assistance; and WHEREAS, decomposable wastes from villages, towns, cities and metropolitan areas are most often disposed of in landfills or by ocean dumping at extreme cost to our environment and economy; and WHEREAS, to find new locations for landfill operations is a very distasteful and expensive task and nearly always creates animosity among citizens; and WHEREAS, the composting of environmentally and economically suitable materials can cut fertilization costs, help build high quality soils for erosion control and higher quality crops, and reduce the need for expensive land filling operations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges that a national policy for recycling decomposable wastes be established that will utilize recent technology to compost these wastes throughout the United States; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that federal and state governments take steps to increase the composting of environmentally and economically suitable materials, and expedite the transportation of that compost to rural farmers.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/nebraska-wildlife-reserves/	Nebraska Wildlife Reserves	Nebraska Wildlife Reserves National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-03 WHEREAS, the agricultural economy of Nebraska is in disarray and depression, with rapidly declining farm land values, farm bankruptcies and a declining business structure in rural areas; and WHEREAS, Nebraska has millions of acres of unique geological features which could be protected as large reserves; and WHEREAS, one of the world's largest concentrations of waterfowl, which uses the U.S. Central Flyway for annual migrations and largely depend on these unique geological features and offer some of the world's finest opportunities for hunting and viewing waterfowl; and WHEREAS, Nebraska has fascinating Old West history and attractions which, in conjunction with the annual waterfowl migrations and other opportunities to view wildlife, would attract tourists, thereby creating new businesses and jobs; and WHEREAS, the creation of natural wildlife reserves in Nebraska would help stimulate this process; and WHEREAS, farmers and ranchers selling their lands to create such large reserves could retain their homesteads, buildings, equipment and livestock to help them create new businesses to serve tourists and allow them to remain on the land; and WHEREAS, the purchase of several million acres of farm and ranch land, from willing sellers, would slow the downward spiral of land values, place a floor on agricultural land prices and thereby help restore the agricultural economy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled

		<p>March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges the Nebraska state legislature to establish quasi-independent, non-profit corporations to serve as authorities to issue bonds, buy, sell and trade land, acquire easements and enter joint ventures with private industry and private non-profit organizations to create natural wildlife reserves and to protect unique geological features while simultaneously helping to tap the tourism potential of these areas for creating new jobs and businesses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the land acquired would serve as security for long-term bonds and repayment of the bonds would come from: Grazing fees and other rental fees of land deemed usable for certain farming practices within the guidelines of good range management for wildlife on the reserves; User fees from visitors to attractions, parks, recreation areas and other areas within the reserve; License fees for concessions allowed within the reserves; Private donations from state and national groups, corporations and individuals to be used especially to build the infrastructure of wildlife viewing facilities and recreational support equipment; Special hunting, trapping and fishing licenses created for the reserve, in conjunction with good game management practices; and Future sale of non-essential land, as land values appreciate; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, since there is an urgent need for this program and reserves should be created as soon as possible, private non-profit authorities be established outside state government to accomplish the above goals, should the state legislature not take appropriate action in 1986.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/reintroduction-of-native-flora-and-fauna-to-national-park-service-land-of-the-u-s-virgin-islands/	Reintroduction of Native Flora and Fauna to National Park Service Land of the U.S. Virgin Islands	<p>Reintroduction of Native Flora and Fauna to National Park Service Land of the U.S. Virgin Islands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-06 WHEREAS, the Virgin Islands National Park was created by Congress "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein..." in order to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations; and WHEREAS, there are over 20 species of terrestrial reptiles, amphibians and birds either endemic or indigenous to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico that have been extirpated, severely reduced in numbers, or threatened with extinction from habitat destruction, overhunting or predation from introduced, exotic mammals; and WHEREAS, the native flora of these islands, which includes federally listed endangered species, has been greatly reduced and continues to be threatened; and WHEREAS, those Park lands, which are designated an International Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO, are a valuable refuge for remnant native species recognized as internationally significant; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service's Natural Resources Management Plan calls for protection, interpretation and preservation of the natural settings; and WHEREAS, the Virgin Islands National Park Natural Resources Management Plan is based on policies which include the control or eradication of introduced predators in the Virgin Islands National Park; and WHEREAS, preservation of the natural resources of Virgin Islands National Park is mandated by the Park's enabling legislation and pertinent to the administration of the Park under the 1916 Organic Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, encourages the U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, to take immediate action to reintroduce native flora and fauna to National Park Service lands in the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/wildlife-habitat-and-ski-area-development/	Wildlife Habitat and Ski Area Development	<p>Wildlife Habitat and Ski Area Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-10 WHEREAS, ski area development has become an increasing problem to conservation of wildlife habitat and other environmental qualities in the Rocky Mountain West and other parts of the country, with accompanying, subsequent threat to wildlife and to the enjoyment of hunting, fishing, and animal watching public; and WHEREAS, the tourism industries of the various states are promoting the continued development of skiing and subsequent ski area development; and WHEREAS, state agencies are also promoting this skiing image often in conflict with state wildlife agencies and organizations; and WHEREAS, most of the actual skiing slopes in the Rocky Mountain West are located on National Forest Land; and WHEREAS, each and every skiing proposal coming forth has certain irretrievable effects on wildlife, usually through the destruction of winter range, the loss of accessibility for the animals to these ranges, and the loss of wildlife-related public use activities within ski area sites and locations as well as the secondary impacts of associated development and population growth; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, that it urges the United States Forest Service to fulfill its obligation under the National Environmental Policy Act including: (1) implementation of long overdue assessments of the cumulative impact of current and proposed ski area development on wildlife, as well as on environmental and social qualities of the states, and (2) participation in cooperative studies with State Wildlife Agencies concerning ski area development; and that the Forest Service take appropriate action where warranted to ensure that wildlife is protected.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/third-world-debt-and-natural-resources-conservation/	Third World Debt and Natural Resources Conservation	<p>Third World Debt and Natural Resources Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-07 WHEREAS, over 50 Third World nations owe debts of unprecedented size to banks, governments and private parties in industrialized countries; and WHEREAS, the size of external debt of seven of these countries is such that failure or refusal to pay interest due could threaten stability of the international financial system; and WHEREAS, some developing countries are accelerating the destruction of valuable tropical forests, and encouraging expansion of unhealthy cash crop monocultures, in order to sell their produce to generate short-term earnings to pay debt interest; and WHEREAS, these policies are undermining the potential for renewable resource management and thus also sustainable economic development; and WHEREAS, conservation expenditures such as soil, water, fisheries and forest management, natural area designation, endangered species protection, water and air cleanup, often must be postponed because the first priority for funds is to service the foreign debt; and WHEREAS, it is likely that many countries might implement programs for natural resource conservation if, through a system of conservation credits or otherwise, their external debt could be reduced or stretched out in return; and WHEREAS, such programs could prove crucial to the conservation of endangered species habitat, including large expanses of tropical forests, and the biological diversity harbored therein; and WHEREAS, those efforts would be in the best interests of the industrializing and industrialized nations, including the U.S.; and WHEREAS, the current debt crisis is undermining all other efforts by conservationists to assist natural resource agencies in developing countries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, hereby urges national conservation groups, the Administration and Members of Congress to integrate conservation programs into all strategies for addressing the Third World debt crisis by adopting such concepts as conditional lending to foster resource conservation, conservation credits, and a</p>

		conservation bank; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the Treasury Department and the United States Executive Director of the World Bank to address these issues as part of the agenda of the next annual meeting of the World Bank to be held in Washington, D.C. in September 1986.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/cooperative-extension-funding/	Cooperative Extension Funding	April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-25 WHEREAS, the nation's welfare is influenced by the amount of high-quality renewable natural resources it can sustain for economic, social and environmental benefits; and WHEREAS, approximately two-thirds of the nation's forest, range and farm lands are in private ownership and represent the greatest opportunity to meet the increasing demand for timber, water, forage, fish, wildlife and recreation; and WHEREAS, the President's proposed 1987 budget seeks a drastic 47% reduction in Cooperative Extension Service funding; and WHEREAS, the Cooperative Extension Service is a unique educational system, carried out cooperatively at the federal, state and local levels with the point of delivery to the citizens primarily at the county level; and WHEREAS, the basic mission of Extension programs is to educate and inform adults and youth, stressing the application of existing knowledge and new technology resulting from research; and WHEREAS, education is critical to the proper management of renewable natural resources, and Public Law 95-306 (The Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978) authorized comprehensive educational programs in the area of natural resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, express its opposition to the total elimination of funding for the Renewable Resources Extension Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/protection-of-the-hells-canyon-national-recreation-area/	Protection of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area	Protection of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-20 WHEREAS, the Hells Canyon area has long been recognized for its unparalleled fish and wildlife habitat and resources, recreational opportunities and scenic wonders; and WHEREAS, in 1975 the Congress of the United States recognized those values by establishing the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA) in order to protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitat, maintain the free flowing nature of the rivers, and conserve the scenic, recreational, wilderness, cultural, scientific and other values; and WHEREAS, Congress specified in the Act that timber harvest would be by selective cutting only, and that it would join mining, grazing and the continuation of existing uses in being allowed only as they are compatible with the purposes of the Act; and WHEREAS, the Forest Service's management plan for the HCNRA allows shelterwood cutting, clearcutting, overgrazing and the development of roads that threaten elk calving grounds and other wildlife habitats; and WHEREAS, the Congress also directed the Forest Service to do wilderness studies, and the Park Service to do a Wild and Scenic River study for the lower 33 miles of the Snake River, and those studies have been completed and submitted to the Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, adopt the following policy in support of amendments to the HCNRA: the designation of additions to the Hells Canyon Wilderness, the addition of the lower 33 miles to the Snake Wild and Scenic River, the clarification by Congress of timber practices that will be allowed within the HCNRA so that said timber practices further the purposes for which the HCNRA was established, and a maximum annual limit on timber harvest of one million board feet or less limited to areas available for timber harvest and allocated for harvest in the current land use plan.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/protecting-coastal-barrier-resources-on-all-coasts/	Protecting Coastal Barrier Resources on All Coasts	Protecting Coastal Barrier Resources on All Coasts National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-19 WHEREAS, winds, waves and storms affect all United States shorelines; and WHEREAS, coastal barrier landforms exist on all U.S. shorelines protecting important landward aquatic habitats and the mainland from the impacts of major storms; and WHEREAS, the unconsolidated sediments of coastal barriers are unstable; and WHEREAS, coastal barriers contain high fish and wildlife values; and WHEREAS, development pressure on our coasts continues to increase faster than for other lands, making undeveloped coastal barriers a diminishing resource; and WHEREAS, coastal barriers can best function to protect fish and wildlife resources and landward development when they are left undeveloped; and WHEREAS, coastal storms cost the nation billions of dollars annually for disaster relief, flood insurance and reconstruction; and WHEREAS, the withdrawal of federal subsidies from these areas will further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to limit non water dependent development; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges Congress to expand the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to include undeveloped coastal barriers on all coasts and shorelines and to strengthen the protection of these areas and the Coastal Barrier Resources System.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/public-land-grazing-fees/	Public Land Grazing Fees	Public Land Grazing Fees National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-11 WHEREAS, the grazing fees charged for the privilege of grazing domestic livestock on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Forest Service have been set since 1978 by statutory formula established in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA); and WHEREAS, that formula expired at the end of 1985, necessitating the adoption of a new fee for 1986 and the years thereafter; and WHEREAS, Congress required the BLM and Forest Service to prepare a grazing fee study to determine the equitability of the fees set by the current formula and recommend an appropriate fee system; and WHEREAS, that study has been completed and demonstrates the gross inequities between the rates charged by private landowners and the formula established in PRIA (the public land rate being a fraction of the rates charged for comparable private lands); and WHEREAS, the fees charged under the PRIA formula fail to cover the costs of administering the grazing programs and the costs of managing and restoring deteriorated public rangelands; and WHEREAS, the enormity of this inequity is evidenced by numerous instances of permittees violating their permits by subleasing their public land grazing permits for several times the amount paid by them; and WHEREAS, the public has made insistent input that the United States government receive fair compensation for livestock grazing on the public lands of the United States; and WHEREAS, some recent legislative proposals would continue the current fee structure to the detriment of the U.S. Treasury and the people of the United States, while granting unfair subsidies in grazing fees to the small minority of western livestock operators who have access to public lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, expresses its opposition to legislation which seeks to continue unmerited grazing fee subsidies, and urges Congress and the Administration to establish fair and reasonable grazing fees for 1986 and thereafter that conform to a fair market value as documented in the grazing fee study.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/removal-of-shipwreck-from-mona-reef/	Removal of Shipwreck from Mona Reef	Removal of Shipwreck from Mona Reef National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-09 WHEREAS, Mona Island, off the east coast of Puerto Rico, is a complex of tropical terrestrial and marine ecosystems unique under the U.S. flag; and WHEREAS, particularly valuable on Mona are the fringing reefs and the beaches, which provide the largest known nesting area for endangered hawksbill turtles in the entire Caribbean; and WHEREAS, in February, 1985 a 300-foot passenger ship the A. Regina ran aground on a reef on the east coast of Mona and has since been a continuous source of sediment and pollution endangering the reef and the other natural resources dependent on the reef and the adjacent beach; and WHEREAS, local authorities have so far been unsuccessful in having the ship removed; and WHEREAS, continued deterioration of the ship threatens to release additional pollutants and to greatly complicate its removal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, recognizes the urgent need to promptly remove the A. Regina from Mona Island and therefore requests appropriate federal authorities to assist the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the necessary legal, physical and financial resources to meet this problem.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/ecosystem-management/	Ecosystem Management	Ecosystem Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-21 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation places high priority on the necessity of conserving, protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, NWF recognizes the importance of protecting the integrity of the ecosystems of which all living communities are a part; and WHEREAS, the geographic and political boundaries of most of our National Parks, National Forests and National Wildlife Refuges, and state and federal jurisdictions over important natural resource areas are drawn in ways which do not recognize complete natural ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the boundaries of many of these resource areas extend geographically into several state and federal management responsibilities beyond their assigned legal boundaries; and WHEREAS, persistent management conflicts are occurring between the exploitation of natural resources for human uses and the need to protect the integrity of ecosystems within these national interest lands and resources; and WHEREAS, areas such as Yellowstone National Park, the Chesapeake Bay, the Everglades, the Grand Canyon and the ecosystems of which these and other areas are a part, are experiencing great pressures from resource development and human populations; and WHEREAS, these geographic and political divisions result in a lack of coordination between various federal, state and local government agencies, natural resource management decisions are often fragmented, and fail to take into account their effect on the overall ecosystem; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, will encourage and support in the Congress, state legislatures, wildlife agencies, and federal and state land and resource management agencies policies that respect the ecological integrity of wildlife habitats and that will implement management policies which apply to whole ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we recommend that Congress not provide financial assistance or expenditures on federally managed lands for activities that are inconsistent with the proper management of fish and wildlife on those lands unless full mitigation of any losses is provided.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/firearm-owners-protection/	Firearm Owners Protection	Firearm Owners Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-12 WHEREAS, The Gun Control Act of 1968 was enacted in a period of national concern with the expectation of its reducing crime in the nation; and WHEREAS, in the 17 ensuing years, the Act has not only proved to be an unfortunate failure in that respect, but it has permitted abuse and persecution of law-abiding firearm dealers and citizens due to its ambiguous and vague language; and WHEREAS, for the past six years the U.S. Senate has held extensive hearings on proposed revisions of that Act to correct the problems it has created with the result that the Senate this year adopted by a 79-15 vote S. 49, The Firearm Owners Protection Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges all members of Congress to support passage of a Firearm Owners Protection Act which embodies these principles: Requiring that the government prove criminal intent before a person can be convicted of an offense; Permitting a person to transport his/her firearms through restrictive firearm jurisdictions; Permitting a person to purchase a firearm in a state other than his residence so long as the legal requirements of both the state of residence and the state of purchase are met; Eliminating the requirement for maintaining records of an individual's ammunition purchases; Establishing the mechanism for the return of confiscated firearms in the event the government fails to prosecute or the owner is acquitted of charges; and Prohibiting the government from inflicting any gun registration scheme upon firearm owners, since only law-abiding citizens are affected by such systems. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF continue to seek legislation for mandatory penalties for anyone convicted of a felony offense involving the use of a handgun.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/reexamining-americas-outdoor-recreation-needs/	Reexamining America's Outdoor Recreation Needs	Reexamining America's Outdoor Recreation Needs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-24 WHEREAS, more than twenty years ago a Presidential Commission, the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission, conducted a comprehensive study of the nation's outdoor recreation resources and needs; and WHEREAS, as an outgrowth of that Commission a Land and Water Conservation Fund was established to purchase recreational lands, including city, county, regional and state parks, national parks and national wildlife refuges; and WHEREAS, in recognition of a need to reexamine the contemporary needs of the nation in terms of outdoor recreation, including opportunities for hunting and fishing, the President has established a 15-member Commission called the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, with a charge to determine the current needs of the nation for improved or enlarged outdoor recreational opportunity, including needs unmet by present legislation and requirements now evident but not identified in the earlier outdoor recreation review; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has for the past fifty years supported and encouraged opportunities for outdoor recreation, with emphasis on wildlife related outdoor activities, and sees a present and pressing need to re-emphasize the place of wildlife related activities in the array of outdoor recreation activities available to all citizens of the United States, and recognizes an increasing need to address problems related to the use and management of lands, the need for encouraging increased appropriate public use of private lands, as well as the underlying principle that outdoor recreation contributes to the well-being of a nation's citizens and therefore to the nation itself; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, commends the President of the United States for his action, expresses its support of the general aims of the presently constituted Commission, urges innovative development of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and urges its affiliated organizations to participate as fully as possible in the public hearings and other methods available for communicating their views on current outdoor recreation needs to the Commission.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/controling-multiple-sources-and-exposures-to-toxic-substances/	Controlling Multiple Sources and Exposures to Toxic Substances	<p>Controlling Multiple Sources and Exposures to Toxic Substances National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-15 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and many other ecosystems are contaminated with many different toxic substances from a wide variety of sources including wastewater discharges, agricultural and urban runoff, groundwater, the atmosphere, and contaminated sediments; and WHEREAS, combinations of toxic substances contaminating the environment may act in additive, synergistic, antagonistic or other ways on the health of aquatic life, wildlife and humans, and on the environment; and WHEREAS, government agencies presently consider the effects of toxic substances on the health of aquatic life, wildlife and humans, and on the environment only on an individual chemical basis; and WHEREAS, existing toxics control programs generally develop controls on a source-by-source basis and do not consider the total impact of all sources on ecosystems; and WHEREAS, the Toxic Substances Control Act, which authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to consider the combined impacts of many sources of toxic substances contaminating the Great Lakes and other ecosystems, has not been used by EPA to address these problems; and WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Toxic Substances Control Act is currently pending in the U.S. Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges the U.S. Congress promptly to reauthorize the Toxic Substances Control Act and to clarify EPA's authority and responsibility to use this Act to control the combined impacts of toxic substances and their many sources contaminating the Great Lakes and other ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the EPA to use its authority under the Toxic Substances Control Act to develop creative programs to control the combined impacts of toxic substances and their many sources contaminating the Great Lakes and other ecosystems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges all international, federal, state and local pollution control agencies to develop and implement creative programs to evaluate and control the combined impacts of toxic substances and their many sources contaminating the Great Lakes and other ecosystems.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/alaska-nesting-goose/	Alaska Nesting Goose	<p>Alaska Nesting Goose National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-27 WHEREAS, four species of geese that nest in coastal habitats of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta of western Alaska, the cackling Canada goose, Pacific white-fronted goose, brant, and emperor goose, have experienced serious population declines; and WHEREAS, further declines in population could threaten the survival of these four species of geese and thereby reduce the diversity of nature and eliminate the many human benefits derived from the birds; and WHEREAS, a variety of mortality factors including excessive harvest are principle causes of the population declines; and WHEREAS, a balanced comprehensive flyway-wide conservation plan involving research, education, habitat acquisition, management and law enforcement has yet to be developed to restore and maintain these geese at optimum sustainable populations levels; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, strongly supports cooperative efforts currently underway to restore the geese to optimum sustainable population levels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will work with all parties involved in this issue to develop a comprehensive flyway-wide conservation plan for these geese, to ensure that this waterfowl resource is conserved for all its human benefits consistent with scientific management principles.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/requiring-the-use-of-trawling-efficiency-devices-ted/	Requiring the Use of Trawling Efficiency Devices (TED)	<p>Requiring the Use of Trawling Efficiency Devices (TED) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-02 WHEREAS, about 45,000 sea turtles are caught each year by the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico shrimp trawl fishery; and WHEREAS, about 12,600 of these turtles drown, including the threatened loggerhead and green sea turtle and the critically endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle; and WHEREAS, the Kemp's ridley sea turtle has only some 500 turtles nesting annually, making loss of a single mature animal significant to the survival of the species; and WHEREAS, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has developed a Trawling Efficiency Device (TED) which can reduce sea turtle captures by 97% while maintaining shrimp catches equal to standard rigged trawls; and WHEREAS, the TED can also eliminate other by-catch including jellyfish, horseshoe crabs, rays, sharks, and finfish thereby reducing sorting time, increasing trawl times, and increasing trawl efficiency; and WHEREAS, recent modifications to the TED have resulted in its safe and easy handling and operation including a device to exclude smaller finfish; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges appropriate Gulf and Atlantic state fisheries agencies on the state level and the National Marine Fisheries Service on the federal level to (1) conduct an aggressive program to educate shrimp fishermen on the use, construction, and value to fishery and turtle conservation of TEDs, including providing TEDs at low cost to fishermen for demonstration purposes, and (2) require the use of the TED on all medium and large shrimp trawlers to (a) protect endangered species, (b) reduce the mortality of sea turtles, (c) conserve the finfish resource currently being discarded in coastal and offshore waters, and (d) promote efficiency in the shrimp trawling industry in an environmentally beneficial manner.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/major-conservation-issues-1986/	Major Conservation Issues, 1986	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1986 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-01 Concerned that scientific management of natural resources is being relegated to an importance secondary to that of production and development, the National Wildlife Federation calls for conservationists throughout the country to remain vigilant, vigorous, and dedicated in united efforts to protect the environment. An association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Therefore, conservation practices must be taught as an integral part of public education, emphasizing the science of ecology, wise use and management of natural resources, and the interdependence of all life. The Federation also believes that all citizens should participate in the governmental processes which help determine resource policies. The National Wildlife Federation believes that suitable regulations must be vigorously enforced to protect the environment, and that adequate federal funds be appropriated to implement our environmental laws. Studies show that pollution abatement creates job opportunities, rather than reduces them. Further, natural resource conservation programs merit adequate federal funding. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major issues of 1986: Natural Resource Budgets under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Legislation. Under new budget-cutting legislation, funding for natural resource programs is more vulnerable than ever to severe contractions. Congress and the President must agree on a budget before October 15, 1986 or there could be cuts in expenditures of 25% or more. Thus the Environmental Protection Agency budget would be reduced from \$1.3 billion to less than \$1 billion resulting in less enforcement of clean air and water laws, few Superfund site cleanups and less research on critical problems like acid rain. For the Interior Department, across-the-board cuts will mean less protection and management for wildlife habitat, further reductions in strip mining enforcement, and fewer endangered species listed and protected. Fisheries programs by the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries</p>

		<p>Service could be crippled. The Federation urges Congress and the President to work together to pass a budget which maintains vital conservation programs and eliminates subsidies for such activities as timber harvesting, public land grazing and unnecessary water projects and highways. Loss and Degradation of Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Habitat destruction is the most serious problem facing fish and wildlife populations due in part to human population increases and commensurate demand on resources. Such loss is compounded by poorly-planned government-sponsored projects, inappropriate government incentives to the private sector, and poor land use planning and practices. Wetlands, which are a particularly important habitat type, continue to be drained, filled or eroded at unacceptable rates. The majority of endangered species problems are due to the loss or degradation of habitat. The National Wildlife Federation believes that most habitat problems can be prevented or mitigated. All segments of our society have a responsibility to protect and enhance the environment, and maintain a wide diversity of habitats. It is important that in responding to national budgetary problems Congress should seek first to curtail government projects and incentives to the private sector which increase habitat loss. Congress should provide adequate funding for natural resource programs to stop or forestall further habitat loss. Water Resources Management. Reduced federal funds for new water resource development will require greater emphasis on improved management of existing water supplies and innovative approaches toward meeting future needs. Subsidized construction of impoundments and other water resources development projects, and underpricing of water and water-related services, have contributed to a growing imbalance between supply and demand. With the 99th Congress expected to enact the Omnibus Water Resources Bill and hydropower licensing legislation, there is an unprecedented opportunity to reform and improve the management of the nation's water resources via adoption of (a) cost sharing with beneficiaries for all new federal water projects; (b) user fees for existing and future federal navigation projects; (c) flexible rules for reallocating flows of water from existing reservoirs to meet contemporary needs, including habitat restoration and instream flows; (d) improved planning and evaluation procedures for all federal water projects; and (e) concurrent and proportionate mitigation for the damages to wildlife habitat resulting from water project construction. Energy. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon Congress and the Administration to protect the environment from the adverse impacts of energy development. Both must urgently address the failure of the Office of Surface Mining to enforce the Surface Mining Act, end the continuing damage to the environment which results from the growing number of unreclaimed mines, and ensure the existence of an effective abandoned mine reclamation program in every state. The public land management agencies should end their persistent pursuit of maximizing lands leased for energy development, which puts irreplaceable resources needlessly at risk. The Congress, and the agencies, must restore balance to our search for energy. Energy leasing and development policies must ensure the protection of critical fisheries, wildlife habitat, and other sensitive natural resources. While federal agencies have aggressively pursued the leasing of our nation's oil and gas deposits, the Congress and the Administration have shown no similar sense of urgency in pursuing increased energy efficiency or the development of renewable energy resources. The Federation continues to support the development of safe and renewable energy resources, and calls upon Congress and the Administration to reverse the systematic dismantling of energy conservation and renewable energy programs which has occurred over the past several years. In an effort to restore balance to our nation's energy policies in this time of fiscal austerity, the Federation calls upon Congress to abolish subsidies for the development and use of conventional fossil fuels. Public Lands. The nation's public lands hold an immense wealth of wildlife and other natural resources. The Congress has repeatedly emphasized the need to manage these resources under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. In recent years, the administration of these lands by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service has emphasized commercial development over multiple-use management. Both agencies must restore a balance between resource exploitation and environmental protection in their planning and management of the nation's public lands. As a first step towards restoring balanced management, the Bureau of Land Management should comply with the Congressional directive to place a high priority on the designation and protection of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. It should also begin, in earnest, to meet its obligations under the law to develop, with public involvement, quality land-use plans. The Forest Service should initiate efforts to restore balanced management by recognizing the unique value of old growth forests. The nation's remnant old growth forests are important habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife species, and are under increasing pressure from logging activities. The Forest Service should manage the remaining old growth forests for their irreplaceable fish and wildlife habitat values, implement management practices to restore old growth forest stands and enhance their essential role in maintaining the health of the forest ecosystem. The Forest Service should also discontinue its aggressive policy of timber road construction into environmentally sensitive areas. Both the Forest Service and the BLM need to evaluate carefully the condition of public lands and prevent and remedy livestock overgrazing. Toxic Pollution of the Environment. Toxic chemical contamination continues to be one of the major environmental problems facing the nation. Toxic pollution threatens our food, air, water, and fish and wildlife habitat. Unfortunately, key legislation to deal with this problem remains stalled in Congress. The National Wildlife Federation urges the Administration and Congress to break the current series of deadlocks and enact reauthorized and improved legislation in this area. Specifically, we urge prompt action on the Superfund legislation, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Clean Water Act, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. In addition, we urge both increased Congressional and state government attention to the growing problem of groundwater contamination. In light of the tragic leak of poison gas in Bhopal, India in 1984, and similar — although less catastrophic chemical leaks in the United States — the Federation remains extremely concerned about the ability of government officials to respond to large scale toxic chemical emergencies. The Federation strongly urges the federal Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant federal, state, and local officials to continue efforts to develop effective plans for dealing with the emergency release of acutely toxic materials into the environment. Clean Air Act. Since 1981 Congress has debated but has failed to reauthorize the Clean Air Act. The National Wildlife Federation urges that top priority be given to passing improved and expanded Clean Air legislation. Such legislation should include an effective acid rain control program with a goal of reducing sulfur dioxide emissions by at least 12 million tons within 10 years. Such legislation should also seek significant reductions in nitrogen oxide emissions. It should include strong and effective provisions to accelerate and improve the listing, monitoring, and regulation of hazardous air pollutants. New clean air legislation should also improve the protection afforded National Parks and other national treasure areas, increase the pollution controls required in those areas not yet in compliance with applicable standards, and strengthen the standards governing automotive and truck sources of air pollution.</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/ocean-incineration-of-hazardous-wastes/	<p>Ocean Incineration of Hazardous Wastes</p>	<p>Ocean Incineration of Hazardous Wastes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-22 WHEREAS, the nation has a pressing need to dispose of hundreds of millions of tons of hazardous wastes each year; and WHEREAS, given the limits of current technology, incineration may be the most efficient manner of disposing of certain hazardous wastes; and WHEREAS, incineration at sea has already been tested in the Gulf of Mexico near the coasts of Texas and Louisiana and additional coastal ocean incineration burn sites have been proposed; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has previously indicated its opposition to a blanket ban on ocean incineration, believing that it can be an environmentally sound waste management technology when applied to suitable wastes, subject to adequate safeguards, and in appropriate storage, collection, and incineration locations; and WHEREAS, significant questions have been raised concerning the safety of specific ocean incineration proposals; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, reiterates its concern that ocean incineration should be allowed only following the promulgation by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of stringent formal ocean incineration regulations, incorporating the best available incineration and monitoring requirements, with strict supervision to protect human health and the environment, and insure full compliance with all applicable laws; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no commercial ocean incineration permit issuance should occur until EPA and other responsible federal, state and local officials have completed a full scientific evaluation of the potential environmental risks and have taken steps to eliminate where possible or to minimize risks associated with transportation of the waste to the relevant port and its subsequent storage at that port; transfer of the waste to the vessel; possible ocean or estuarian spills of hazardous wastes; incomplete combustion of the waste; the scientific uncertainties regarding reliability of sensitive testing and monitoring equipment in an ocean environment; and release of any new toxic compounds formed during the combustion process; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any test or “pilot” ocean incineration of hazardous waste should be kept to the minimum size needed to collect the required data; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no permit for the test or “pilot” ocean incineration of hazardous waste should be issued until EPA has determined that such incineration is based on adequate scientific protocols, is adequately funded and staffed, and presents no significant risk to the public or the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the EPA should take all possible steps to reduce the need for ocean incineration, including efforts to encourage reduced generation and increased recovery and recycling of hazardous wastes, and increased research into environmentally safe systems to detoxify persistent and hazardous chemicals that would help eliminate the need and associated risks involved with transporting hazardous and toxic wastes.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/yazoo-backwater-pumping-plant/	<p>Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant</p>	<p>Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-16 WHEREAS, the loss of wetlands and bottomland hardwoods has become a national concern; and WHEREAS, the lower Mississippi Valley has sustained significant losses of these resources; and WHEREAS, the Yazoo Delta comprises approximately 4.5 million acres of alluvial floodplain lands that originally were totally covered with magnificent wetlands and high-quality bottomland hardwood forest; and WHEREAS, agricultural expansion, aided in large part by numerous Corps of Engineers projects, has brought about the loss of almost four million acres of these wetlands and bottomland hardwood forests; and WHEREAS, only remnants of these wetlands and forests now remain, comprising approximately 11 percent of the land area of the Yazoo Delta; and WHEREAS, the agricultural economy of this Nation, and of the lower Mississippi Valley, has experienced dramatic losses, and long-range forecasts point toward continued agricultural economic problems; and WHEREAS, the recently-passed Farm Bill, existing Executive Orders, and current legislative mandates call for the protection of wetlands and bottomland hardwood forests and a halt to agricultural expansion on fragile lands such as wetlands, and a further retirement from agriculture on marginal croplands; and WHEREAS, the Army Corps of Engineers has prepared, and Congress has provided initial construction funds for, an enormous pumping plant to drain seasonal high water from remaining bottomlands at the rate of 17,500 cubic feet per second; and WHEREAS, a large portion of the lands included in the area to be drained by the Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant is comprised of marginal croplands, subject to flooding and poor drainage; and WHEREAS, this project entails construction costs of \$180 million and will benefit few landowners; and WHEREAS, substantial amounts of electric energy will be consumed to operate these pumps; and WHEREAS, the project is proposed to be built with 100% federal funding, unlike flood control projects in other regions where local interests must share the costs; and WHEREAS, the loss of wetlands and bottomland hardwoods, the cost of the project, and the small number of benefited landowners provide ample reason for the project’s termination; and WHEREAS, the Mississippi Wildlife Federation has been on record since the early planning efforts of this project as opposing it in theory and principle; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates have consistently opposed environmentally damaging and economically unjustifiable water resources projects; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, opposes the Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant and requests that all planning for this project be halted and that the project be deauthorized; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all drainage and channelization projects of the Corps of Engineers in the lower Mississippi River Valley be subject to the same requirements for non-federal cost-sharing as apply to flood control projects throughout the country.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/release-of-genetically-engineered-organisms-into-the-environment/	<p>Release of Genetically Engineered Organisms into the Environment</p>	<p>Release of Genetically Engineered Organisms into the Environment National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-23 WHEREAS, there are important health, economic and environmental benefits to be derived from the use of genetically-engineered organisms; and WHEREAS, these benefits include the use of genetically-engineered organisms in agriculture, health, mineral development, waste treatment and other fields; and WHEREAS, the use of genetically-engineered organisms may result in food crop enhancement, decreased reliance on pesticides, and more conservative use of natural resources; and WHEREAS, human health and environmental harm may occur from the release of genetically-engineered organisms into the environment through uncontrolled reproduction or growth, competition with native organisms, plant or animal toxicity, or through many secondary or indirect effects; and WHEREAS, present regulations and protocols are not consistent, thorough, or comprehensive for testing, evaluation or control of genetically engineered organisms that may be released into the environment; and WHEREAS, there appears to be inadequate enforcement of existing guidelines; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, recommends that a comprehensive, consistent policy be established that controls the national and international testing, release, monitoring and ultimate fate of genetically-engineered organisms that may be released into the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this policy should include sound pre-release testing procedures for all genetically-engineered organisms that may be released into the environment; that pre-release testing include a holistic assessment which gives consideration to the roles and functions of organisms that will be replaced by genetically- engineered organisms, and that</p>

		any pre-release assessment provide quantitative information about the potential for negative effects of genetically-engineered organisms; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a mechanism of recall or control be established for genetically-engineered organisms and that the use of scientific experience of ecologists and evolutionary biologists be combined with that of geneticists, microbiologists and other experts to evaluate all potential impacts of the release of genetically- engineered organisms into the environment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/expansion-of-landowner-recognition-program/s/	Expansion of Landowner Recognition Programs	Expansion of Landowner Recognition Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-13 WHEREAS, the Landowner Recognition program as developed in Colorado in 1982 through action of the Colorado Wildlife Commission, Division of Wildlife and other agencies, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, organizations and agencies in that state, has provided an action program which is providing multiple benefits in the form of habitat improvement for wildlife, improved landowner-sportsmen relations and better wildlife management programs; and WHEREAS, specific benefits from more harmonious relations between landowner, sportsmen and others include better habitat, improved consideration and compensation to landowners, access to private lands and millions of hours of recreational enjoyment through consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife on these lands; and WHEREAS, even though an increasing number of states have developed, or are developing, landowner recognition programs, such cooperative approaches between landowners, state wildlife agencies, sportsmen and others should be extended so that benefits from this program can be enjoyed universally; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, encourages each state as well as foreign countries, to develop an aggressive program which recognizes the important role landowners play in wildlife protection and management which, in theory, will provide benefits to the landowner, wildlife and users of wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/rails-to-trails/	Rails-To-Trails	Rails-To-Trails National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-05 WHEREAS, abandoned railroad rights-of-way provide significant benefits to sportsmen, including conservation of wildlife habitat and access to hunting and fishing locations; and WHEREAS, such railroad rights-of-way represent a significant percentage of the remaining natural habitat outside of government preserves; and WHEREAS, railroad rights-of-way also provide recreational opportunities for jogging, hiking, hunting, bicycling, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, wildlife observation, and other motorized and nonmotorized forms of recreation; and WHEREAS, Congress has expressed its intent and desire that railroad rights-of-way, where suitable for alternative public uses, be conserved for such uses; and WHEREAS, despite this statement of Congressional intent, railroad rights-of-way are being authorized for abandonment by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) at the rate of several thousand miles a year; and WHEREAS, such authorizations for abandonment often do not provide for assignment of the right-of-way to public agencies or eligible conservation organizations for management as public recreational facilities; and WHEREAS, retention of abandoned railroad rights-of-way in public use or ownership can provide significant economic benefits to surrounding communities and provide a corridor for rapid transit service or renewed rail service should such service become economically feasible; and WHEREAS, abandoned railroad rights-of-way often serve as wind breaks and shelterbelts for surrounding agricultural lands, preventing soil loss, creating edge, and preserving the biological diversity of such areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, hereby resolves that abandoned railroad rights-of-way, whenever suitable for alternative public uses, be retained for such uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the ICC, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Interior, and all managing state and federal agencies be requested to retain such suitable abandoned railroad rights-of-way in public use and ownership to the maximum extent possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports all reasonable measures necessary to create, conserve, and maintain a nationwide system of abandoned railroad rights-of-way for public recreational uses.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/irrigation-wastewater-management/	Irrigation Wastewater Management	Irrigation Wastewater Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-18 WHEREAS, irrigation of agricultural land clearly is important to the production of world food supply and to the economy of the nation; and WHEREAS, several irrigated areas have acute drainage and salt management problems and other potential drainage problem areas are likely to exist; and WHEREAS, chemicals and toxic trace elements, including selenium and salts contained in irrigation runoff, damage fish and wildlife habitat, soils, and the water quality of lakes, streams, estuaries, and groundwater, and threaten public health; and WHEREAS, the underpricing of federally-subsidized irrigation water and pumping power encourages the overuse of water; and WHEREAS, irrigation water runoff is specifically exempted from the requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges federal and state agencies and irrigation operators to implement such measures as are necessary to safely dispose of irrigation water runoff; change cropping patterns to reduce runoff of harmful substances; phase out federal subsidies to water and power users that encourage excessive application of irrigation water; devise appropriate regulatory mechanisms to ensure the prompt reduction of harmful discharges; reduce acreage to be irrigated where waste disposal solutions are inadequate or otherwise unobtainable; and continue research on the problem.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/dredging-and-disposal-of-contaminated-sediment/s/	Dredging and Disposal of Contaminated Sediments	Dredging and Disposal of Contaminated Sediments National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-14 WHEREAS, the dredging and disposal of sediments contaminated with toxic substances can adversely affect water quality, aquatic environments, and human use of aquatic environments; and WHEREAS, regular dredging of contaminated sediments from harbors and river mouths is routinely approved by the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other federal and state agencies and these contaminated sediments are sometimes disposed of by building a sedimentation basin in near-shore waters out of sheetpiling or deposited fill and pumping the contaminated sediments into it; rather than building the basin on land where the contaminated sediments would be less susceptible to dispersion by waves and weather; and WHEREAS, the potential environmental impacts of such dredging and disposal techniques and alternatives to such dredging and disposal are often inadequately assessed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges government agencies involved in approving dredging and disposal projects, including the United States Congress, to ensure that the continuing sources of sediments are identified and that programs to control these sources are evaluated as an alternative to future, regular dredging activities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges involved governmental agencies to identify, evaluate and require reasonable alternative dredging techniques and disposal options, including land disposal, to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of dredging and disposal activities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges involved government agencies stringently to apply all relevant

		environmental statutes and requirements to dredging and disposal activities, including antidegradation requirements under the federal Clean Water Act and state law.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/helicopters-and-other-aircraft-intrusion-into-parks-and-wilderness-areas/	Helicopters and Other Aircraft Intrusion Into Parks and Wilderness Areas	Helicopters and Other Aircraft Intrusion Into Parks and Wilderness Areas National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-26 WHEREAS, parks and wilderness are valued at least in part for solitude and serenity; and WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 requires fixed-wing aircraft to maintain certain minimum altitudes, but exempts helicopters; and WHEREAS, sightseeing by helicopter is a relatively new industry that has experienced rapid growth; and WHEREAS, the noise generated by these sightseeing flights destroys opportunities for solitude and serenity in park and wilderness areas; and WHEREAS, numerous and longstanding complaints testify to the invasion of privacy, high noise levels, and intrusion upon and destruction of wilderness values caused by these flights; and WHEREAS, the Wilderness Act of 1964 requires the preservation of primeval conditions in designated wilderness areas; and WHEREAS, areas of Grand Canyon National Park, and Haleakala National Park and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, among others, are already experiencing significant adverse impacts from helicopters and fixed wing aircraft; and WHEREAS, wildlife researchers have proven that foraging efficiency is reduced in desert bighorn sheep in the Grand Canyon due to aircraft operations, which ultimately lowers reproductive fitness of the species; and WHEREAS, the Noise Control Act of 1972 gives primary responsibility for control of aircraft noise to the Federal Aviation Administration; and WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration does not have any specific regulations for helicopter operations, with the exception of rules and regulations governing approach and landing at major air carrier facilities; and WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration's "Fly Neighborly" program, implemented by the Helicopter Association International in 1981, has proven ineffective in dealing with the aforementioned problems and requires an inordinate amount of citizen policing; and WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration has shown continued reluctance to set up and enforce rules and regulations concerning minimum altitudes, flight paths, and time schedules for helicopter use; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled, March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, urges the Federal government to enact legislation or promulgate rules that will: provide specific noise and safety related flight regulations for helicopters; and require the FAA to work with local governments, affected land management agencies, and citizen groups to develop an altitude and flight path system for helicopter operations throughout the nation which is consistent with designated land uses and which recognizes the rights of citizens to enjoy residential and recreational activities without undue intrusion from the air and protects wildlife from harassment from the air; and restrict aircraft usage of airspace over designated parks and all wilderness areas.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/new-wildlife-refuges-in-puerto-rico/	New Wildlife Refuges in Puerto Rico	New Wildlife Refuges in Puerto Rico National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-08 WHEREAS, Cartagena and Tortuguero Lagoons include the best habitat for migratory waterfowl and the richest diversity of flora in Puerto Rico; and WHEREAS, the quality of the habitat of both areas is deteriorating and will continue to do so due to a lack of protection and management; and WHEREAS, after years of fruitless efforts by conservationists in Puerto Rico to finance the preservation of these areas with local funds, in 1984 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 and instructed the Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire first Cartagena and then Tortuguero and the immediately surrounding lands and incorporate them into the National Wildlife Refuge System; and WHEREAS, the Fish and Wildlife Service has not complied with the directive of Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, recognizes the vital importance of adding these two areas to the National Wildlife Refuge System and requests the Fish and Wildlife Service to proceed immediately with their acquisition, protection, and management as part of the System.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1986/04/riparian-habitat-protection-and-restoration/	Riparian Habitat Protection and Restoration	Riparian Habitat Protection and Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1986 Resolutions Number: 1986-17 WHEREAS, riparian communities are those natural associations of soil, flora and fauna existing within the 100-year floodplain of a river or lake and dependent for their survival upon high water tables and/or periodic flooding; and WHEREAS, riparian forests and wetlands are extremely productive, have diverse habitat values for fish and wildlife, and support a greater diversity of wildlife than nearly all non-water-related habitats; and WHEREAS, riparian ecosystems serve a variety of purposes including water purification, absorption of floodwaters, and aquifer recharge or discharge; and WHEREAS, riparian ecosystems provide recreational, scientific, and aesthetic benefits to society; and WHEREAS, by 1979 elm-ash forest, northern floodplain forest, and southern floodplain forest declined by 88, 69, and 63 percent, respectively, from their estimated original acreage; and WHEREAS, riparian ecosystems in the arid West have declined in size and value to wildlife as a result of channelization, inundation by reservoirs, and overutilization by livestock, along with other factors; and WHEREAS, riparian forests along the Colorado and Sacramento Rivers by 1977 had declined 44 and 98 percent, respectively, from their original acreage, resulting in extirpation of several bird species from those forests; and WHEREAS, bottomland hardwoods in the alluvial floodplain of the lower Mississippi River declined 79% between the 1700's and 1979, resulting in huge decreases in wildlife populations and the extinction of the ivory-billed woodpecker; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1986, in Seattle, Washington, supports increased efforts of federal and state agencies and private individuals and institutions to clearly identify and protect riparian habitat; to research the potential for restoration and recreation of riparian forest and wetlands; to create and restore riparian ecosystems; and to monitor and maintain riparian ecosystems that have been preserved or restored.
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/rural-electric-power-plant-subsidies/	Rural Electric Power Plant Subsidies	Rural Electric Power Plant Subsidies National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-03 WHEREAS, the Rural Electrification Act has brought the benefits of affordable electric power to the millions of rural families in need of such services; and WHEREAS, the activities of many rural electric cooperatives now extend far beyond the distribution of electric power in rural areas, and include major investment in coal, nuclear, hydroelectric power plants, and high voltage transmission lines, with resulting significant environmental impacts; and WHEREAS, the investment of rural electric cooperatives in environmentally damaging power plants and transmission lines has been encouraged by the availability of Federal loans, bearing an interest rate of 5%, and loan guarantees; and WHEREAS, continued subsidized investment in new electric power plants undercuts energy conservation efforts; and WHEREAS, the rural electrification revolving fund is deteriorating because it loans money at low interest rates during this period of high market interest

subsidies /		rates; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, supports an orderly termination of Federal subsidies for new power plants and high voltage transmission lines through the rural electrification program, by means of: the timely repayment of all currently outstanding loans owed to the Treasury; the elimination of interest rate subsidies for new power plant construction; greater reliance on the private sector to share the costs and risks of financing future construction projects; and targeting new less-than-market interest rate loans to distribution system improvements necessary to maintain rural electric service and to energy conservation plans and programs of rural electric cooperatives.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/grand-teton-national-park-elk-hunt/	Grand Teton National Park Elk Hunt	Grand Teton National Park Elk Hunt National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-11 WHEREAS, modern wildlife management methods include hunting as a necessary and many times vital tool in proper wildlife management; and WHEREAS, the United States Congress in 1950, after a thorough series of public and Congressional hearings over a period of years, passed the act of September 19, 1950, Section 6 (64 Stat. 851) which expanded Grand Teton National Park and included a provision to allow hunting of elk to reestablish the traditional migration routes in Grand Teton National Park; and WHEREAS, the purpose of this provision is to provide necessary management by the State and the Park Service of a substantial segment of the total Jackson Hole herd that summer and migrate in and from Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks to the National Elk Refuge; and WHEREAS, because of land ownership patterns there is no other viable opportunity for the necessary herd reductions without which there would be overpopulation; and WHEREAS, because the carrying capacity of the winter range is limited (over 1900 sq. miles summer, 200 sq. miles winter) the elk population must be maintained at a level commensurate with available winter forage and the logistical constraints of supplemental feeding; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the critical status of habitat and its relationship to maintenance of a healthy elk herd in the winter range of the Grand Teton National Park elk and further recognizes that regulated hunting is the most viable method of maintaining herd segment balance and supports such action; and WHEREAS, the law mandates that the State Game and Fish Department and the Park Service meet annually to review and recommend management plans that then must be approved by the Governor and U.S. Secretary of the Interior, before a hunt can take place; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, supports the harvesting of elk on Grand Teton National Park as stipulated in Public Law; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation applauds this interagency approach which underscores the fact that national parks cannot be managed in isolation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/consolidation-of-public-land-holdings/	Consolidation of Public Land Holdings	Consolidation of Public Land Holdings National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-02 WHEREAS, Federal and state owned lands have been acquired and managed in accordance with a variety of public laws and policies which have ranged from Government retention and development to giveaway programs to encourage private development; and WHEREAS, these laws and policies have resulted in some public lands being scattered holdings or intermixed Federal, state and private lands (checkerboarding); and WHEREAS, designated sections of lands, which were not contiguous, were awarded to the several western states; and WHEREAS, these states' constitutions require that these sections be managed for maximum revenue to support the public schools, generally disregarding sound land and wildlife management practices; and WHEREAS, Federally owned land is managed under the multiple use concept which often conflicts with the management requirements of state owned land; and WHEREAS, these conflicting management programs and intermixed land ownership patterns can result in less than optimum management, conflict between management agencies and adjacent private owners, denial of access to public lands, and excessive management costs; and WHEREAS, the exchange of Federal for state lands as a means of blocking up lands into consolidated management units may be appropriate if public access, fish and wildlife, and recreational values are protected and enhanced by such exchanges; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, urges that legislation be formulated and enacted which amends state enabling acts to allow management of state lands under the multiple use/sustained yield concept and long term return on school lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that land exchanges which are developed by government agencies be reviewed at the state level by nonpartisan oversight commissions and subjected to the public review process.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/impact-of-closing-land-between-the-lakes-lbl/	Impact of Closing Land between the Lakes (LBL)	Impact of Closing Land between the Lakes (LBL) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-26 WHEREAS, Land Between the Lakes (LBL) is the second largest contiguous Federal ownership (the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is number one) east of the Mississippi River where public lands are at a premium. TVA is managing and developing LBL as a national demonstration in outdoor recreation, environmental education, and resource management; and WHEREAS, LBL serves as the focal point for a \$150 million annual tourism industry. A study conducted by Murray State University found that the total dollar impact of the LBL's existence in Fiscal Year (FY) 1981 was approximately \$44.7 million. The impact in 1984 would be greater because annual visitation at LBL has increased from 1,641,296 in FY 1981 to 2,078,984 in 1984, a 26.7 percent gain; and WHEREAS, over 300 employees would be affected and approximately 1,800 regional jobs in many, many businesses would be adversely impacted if LBL were closed; and WHEREAS, more than 6,200 programs to the general public and resident groups in FY 1984 have been provided; and WHEREAS, an estimated 250,000 people participated in education/recreation related programs during FY 1984; and WHEREAS, visitors represented all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and twenty foreign countries; and WHEREAS, camping in family campgrounds and group camps exceeded 200,000 visits in 1984; and WHEREAS, another 450,000 visits were recorded at LBL's informal use areas; and WHEREAS, resource stewardship activities are conserving and improving the forests and fields, wildlife and fisheries populations on the 275 square miles of LBL; and WHEREAS, about 225,000 hunter visits were recorded in 1984; and WHEREAS, deer hunters alone spent over \$1.5 million within 25 miles of LBL; and WHEREAS, about 250,000 visits associated with wildlife viewing, nature photography, and other nonconsumptive wildlife uses generated \$2.8 million last year; and WHEREAS, fishermen coming to LBL numbered 264,000 in 1984, spending \$5.3 million in the immediate area. Another 410,000 came across the lake to fish LBL's secluded embayments; and WHEREAS, the cooperative farming program is worth more than \$1 million annually to area farmers; and WHEREAS, the timber harvest program accounts for about 100 full time jobs and adds over \$1 million annually to the regional economy; and WHEREAS, President John F. Kennedy, in 1963, in agreeing with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, charged TVA to develop and manage LBL as a demonstration of "how an area with limited timber, agricultural and industrial resources can be converted into a recreation asset that will stimulate economic growth of the region." The major goal, then and now, is to develop the area into a recreation complex under a multiple-use philosophy that would attract millions of visitors annually; and WHEREAS, various programs that currently exist under TVA would be reduced or eliminated if LBL were transferred to another agency. The major fallacy of transferring LBL to another public agency, however, is that other agencies,

		like TVA, would require congressional, State, or local appropriations to operate the area; there would be no real savings to the public. A transfer to the private sector would require a complete change in LBL's character — allowing development, commercial concerns and eliminating educational and free use to the public; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, strongly urges Congress to continue funding of TVA natural resource management programs at least to the 1984-85 level and that no land transfers take place either between agencies or to the private sector.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/containment-of-the-growing-wildlife-damage-payment-program/	Containment of the Growing Wildlife Damage Payment Program	Containment of the Growing Wildlife Damage Payment Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-14 WHEREAS, some State wildlife management agencies have been assigned, by legislative dictate, the liability for payment of damage done to private property by wild animals (such as damage done to harvested crops, growing crops, livestock forage, orchards, nurseries, fences, loss of livestock, etc.); and WHEREAS, the current trend is to increase by legislative action, the liability of more States in such programs; increasing the kinds of liability; and/or increasing the number of species involved; and WHEREAS, the costs of the prevention of damage by wild animals and the payment of claims for the damage they do is escalating dramatically and is being paid from funds derived from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses; and WHEREAS, the extent of damage claim payments and damage prevention is already detrimentally affecting other aspects of wildlife management in some States without improvement in landowner-sportsman relationships; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, urges its affiliate State organizations, with the Federation's assistance, to support a nationwide effort to end the States' wildlife damage liability in association with the following: Evaluating any new legislation intended to impose or expand existing State liabilities for wildlife damage and to work to defeat that which is not economically or environmentally sound; Preventing the inclusion of native forage as a consideration of payment of damage claims; Preventing the inclusion of orchards and nurseries established since 1980 on historic wildlife winter ranges or migration routes as a criterion for payment of wildlife damage claims; Precluding the establishment of less-than-equitable allocations of grazing between big game animals and livestock on public lands; Making efforts to end, by law, funding expended on wildlife damage to private property; and Promoting public understanding of the land use management aspects of wildlife damage in the relation between wildlife management and other uses of the land, including the emphasis on improving or maintaining wildlife habitat where this will help to alleviate wildlife damage.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/acid-rain-a-u-s-and-canadian-opportunity-for-progress/	Acid Rain: A U.S. and Canadian Opportunity for Progress	Acid Rain: A U.S. and Canadian Opportunity for Progress National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-22 WHEREAS, the need for a U.S./Canadian agreement on the issue of acid rain control has been expressed in U.S. reauthorization legislation (the Foreign Relations and the Department of State Authorization Acts, respectively) in 1978 and in 1983, and in a Memorandum of Intent between Canada and the U.S. signed August 5, 1980, as well as in official pronouncements made by officials of the two nations; and WHEREAS, acid rain is a transboundary problem affecting both nations and their natural resources; and WHEREAS, the Government of Canada has committed itself to a program reducing acid rain-causing sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions in the seven eastern provinces by 50% by 1994; and WHEREAS, there were indications from the White House on March 13, 1985, that the United States has offered to the Canadian Government a proposal to conduct a "joint effort" to examine the acid rain problem for at least one more year before considering remedial measures; and WHEREAS, the Canadian Government has indicated its receptiveness to such a joint study proposal; and WHEREAS, overwhelming evidence is at hand as to the nature and extent of the acid rain problem, as well as practical and workable approaches to solutions; and WHEREAS, President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney are to meet in Quebec City, Canada, on March 17 and 18, 1985, at which time the question of "joint effort" is to be discussed. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, and in association with the Canadian Wildlife Federation, hereby declare their dissatisfaction with the joint study effort under consideration by the two countries, and respectfully urge the President and Prime Minister to reconsider their proposed study program in favor of a plan which will result in an overall 50% reduction of pollutants that result in acid precipitation in both nations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/siting-of-nuclear-waste-repositories/	Siting of Nuclear Waste Repositories	Siting of Nuclear Waste Repositories National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-19 WHEREAS, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (NWPAA), enacted January 7, 1983, confirmed the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for management of high level radioactive waste and directed DOE to provide safe facilities for isolation of high level radioactive waste from the environment in Federally owned and Federally licensed repositories; and WHEREAS, a technical program is being developed to meet all relevant radiological protection criteria and other requirements established by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and all other provisions of the NWPAA; and WHEREAS, by March 1987 NWPAA requires DOE to recommend to the President a single site, chosen from at least five nominated sites, for construction of the first repository; and WHEREAS, NWPAA also requires DOE to select at least three candidate sites, chosen from at least five nominated sites to be recommended to the President by July, 1989, as possible locations for the second repository; and WHEREAS, serious concern has been expressed about the siting of a high level nuclear waste repository in, or adjacent to, the New York State Adirondack Park, Canyonlands National Park, the Great Lakes Watershed and other such areas; and WHEREAS, it contradicts the public trust to locate high level nuclear waste repositories in areas where they might significantly impair state, regional, or national recreation areas, significant wildlife habitat, or other natural resources; and WHEREAS, final guidelines do not fully assure the protection of state and Federal protected lands in that, among other things, the final guidelines: (1) would protect state parks only where it was found that such parks were "comparably significant" to Federal parks and where the proposed repository would "conflict irreconcilably" with the park, (2) do not apply to parks, wildlife refuges and other sensitive areas created after January 7, 1983, and (3) do not unequivocally ban repositories located immediately adjacent to protected areas such as National Parks; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985 in Arlington, Virginia, expresses its concern that the issue of nuclear waste disposal is an urgent national problem; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the U.S. Department of Energy to revise its final siting guidelines to provide for the disqualification of any potential waste disposal site which might significantly impair state, regional, or national recreation areas, significant wildlife habitat, or other natural resources.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/west-branch-of-the-penobscot-river/	West Branch of the Penobscot River	<p>West Branch of the Penobscot River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-15 WHEREAS, Great Northern Paper Company has filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regarding the construction of a dam on the West Branch of the Penobscot River, Penobscot County, Maine, for the generation of hydroelectric power, the project being known as the "Big A" Hydroelectric Project; and WHEREAS, the West Branch of the Penobscot River, in its natural free-flowing state, provides easily accessible, outstanding recreational opportunities, including a riverine landlocked salmon fishery site unparalleled in the United States and the longest high quality white water boating season in the Eastern United States; and WHEREAS, Ripogenus Gorge is a unique geologic feature of national significance, and has been found eligible for designation as a National Natural Landmark; and WHEREAS, the West Branch of the Penobscot River, in its natural, free-flowing state, has been studied by the National Park Service and been found eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and WHEREAS, Great Northern Paper Company has thirteen storage dams and six power production dams on the Penobscot River that produce 705,000 megawatt hours of electricity annually, which electric power production has been generated for Great Northern Paper Company's corporate benefit by the diversion of a public resource; and WHEREAS, Great Northern Paper Company has a viable, low cost energy alternative in biomass to lower its energy costs; and WHEREAS, the West Branch of the Penobscot River is a nationally significant resource and is currently considered the premier river preservation battle in the nation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, declares that the West Branch of the Penobscot River has outstanding regional and national resource values that should be protected for the public's enjoyment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will work in full cooperation with conservation and sportsmen's groups and small businesses in opposing Great Northern Paper Company's destructive project.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/administration-efforts-to-reduce-soil-conservation-program/s/	Administration Efforts to Reduce Soil Conservation Programs	<p>Administration Efforts to Reduce Soil Conservation Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-23 WHEREAS, the national soil loss from erosion is estimated at 6.4 billion tons per year, occurring from many sources such as farm lands, stream banks, construction sites, forest and range lands, reducing the productivity of these lands for all uses, including wildlife; and WHEREAS, sedimentation from soil erosion fills and despoils our nation's ponds, lakes, streams, rivers and wetlands, killing fish, destroying habitat and carrying chemicals into our drinking water; and WHEREAS, 96 million acres of productive farmlands are eroding at rates exceeding the tolerable level of 5 tons of soil loss per acre per year; and WHEREAS, it is recognized that no nation can remain strong that allows its basic natural resource, the soil, to be lost; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service is the principal agency that has been working to reduce loss of topsoil since 1935, and the primary mission is not duplicated by other efforts or agencies; and WHEREAS, this agency carries out its mission through local Soil Conservation Districts working with cooperating private landowners; and WHEREAS, the Soil Conservation Service addresses many resources such as forests, grasslands, wildlife, and fish, dependent upon soil productivity, and promotes the conservation ethic through conservation education activities; and WHEREAS, the current Administration's budget proposal would virtually eliminate the Soil Conservation Service as an effective conservation agency; and WHEREAS, the employed professional conservationists would be reduced from 14,156 to 5,000 by October 1, 1986; and WHEREAS, if this conservation agency's effectiveness in carrying out its primary mission is severely restricted, there will be immediate and long-term losses to our natural resources; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates have long recognized the integral relationship between soil and all other natural resources, including fish and wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, supports the soil protection and erosion control efforts of the Soil Conservation Service and petitions Congress not to reduce necessary funding to carry out these programs, thereby continuing to protect our nation's soil and other natural resources.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/bureau-of-land-management-and-forest-service-advisory-councils/	Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service Advisory Councils	<p>Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service Advisory Councils National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-09 WHEREAS, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) authorizes the expiration of Grazing Advisory Boards at the end of 1985; and WHEREAS, Grazing Advisory Boards advise the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service on the use of range betterment funds and the development of Allotment Management Plans; and WHEREAS, the Grazing Advisory Boards are "single-use" institutions, representing and made up exclusively of livestock grazing permittees; and WHEREAS, the public lands should be managed for a combination of uses, including wildlife habitat, environmental protection, and outdoor recreation; and WHEREAS, BLM District Multiple-Use Advisory Councils exist to represent a wide array of public land interests and to advise the BLM on a variety of public land management issues; and WHEREAS, establishment of multiple use advisory councils for each National Forest would serve a comparable purpose to the multiple use councils for the BLM; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby recommends the abolishment of the BLM District and National Forest Grazing Advisory Boards; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the provision for the establishment of multiple use advisory councils for each National Forest be enacted by Congress; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Multiple Use Advisory Councils be authorized to assume responsibility for advising the BLM and the Forest Service on the use of range betterment funds and the development of allotment management plans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the criteria for representation on the Multiple Use Advisory Councils be established to assure that all public land interests are adequately represented including wildlife, state wildlife management agencies, outdoor recreation, environmental protection, soil and water conservation, as well as livestock, timber, minerals, and energy interests. Representatives on such Councils shall be appointed by the appropriate Regional Forester or State BLM Director after consultation with the appropriate Forest Supervisors or BLM District Managers, respectively, following public notice and comment.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/funding-of-independent-research-on-agricultural-chemicals/	Funding of Independent Research on Agricultural Chemicals	Funding of Independent Research on Agricultural Chemicals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-16 WHEREAS, the maintenance of high levels of crop production and a healthy agricultural community are important to the continued well-being of the nation and the world; and WHEREAS, increased reliance on agricultural chemicals is expected to continue; and WHEREAS, the long-term impacts of these chemicals upon the land and water and their side effects on exposed fish and wildlife are often poorly understood; and WHEREAS, toxicological studies of agricultural chemicals conducted by the manufacturers, USDA, and EPA are often incomplete and inadequate, and do not examine synergistic effects, and such chemicals are often applied at excessive rates and under inappropriate conditions; and WHEREAS, the main sources of information on health impacts, usage conditions and application rates for these chemicals are their suppliers; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, will promote and support state and Federal legislation that will provide adequate funding support to qualified, independent research institutions for the following purposes: To study the short- and long-term effects on the environment of agricultural chemicals (including long-term effects of excessive use of persistent chemicals, individually and in combination, and the leaching of chemicals into soils and groundwater supplies) and propose proper rules for their safe and appropriate application and use; and To develop a program to reduce excessive chemical use in favor of integrated pest management and other available control practices, including the development of educational programs aimed at maintaining efficient operations while providing adequate protection of the environment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/habitat-amendments-to-the-fishery-conservation-and-management-act/	Habitat Amendments to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act	Habitat Amendments to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-07 WHEREAS, the protection and enhancement of habitat is essential to sustain productivity of marine and anadromous fishery resources; and WHEREAS, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) does not provide Federal fishery management councils responsibility for addressing habitat considerations in fishery management plans; and WHEREAS, provisions of federally-adopted fishery management plans normally need not be considered in the development or permit-granting activities of Federal agencies affecting fisheries habitat, even if such activities adversely affect Federal management of fisheries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby supports amending the FCMA to require fishery management councils to address habitat needs for production of a fishery and its food base in fishery management plans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that FCMA be amended to require all Federal agencies to mitigate the effects of their activities in habitat identified as important to federally-managed fisheries where such activities would adversely affect production of the fishery or its food base.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/project-wild/	Project Wild	Project Wild National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-21 WHEREAS, conservation of our natural resources and the protection of environmental quality are major public concerns; and WHEREAS, an informed citizenry which has the skills, knowledge, and commitment to make wise personal and social decisions concerning utilization of natural resources and environmental quality protection is essential to meeting these concerns; and WHEREAS, the schools of the nation have an important obligation to provide students at all levels with appropriate instruction which will help them develop an informed conservation ethic; and WHEREAS, the Western Regional Environmental Education Council, in cooperation with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and with the support of a number of conservation associations including the National Wildlife Federation, has produced an excellent supplementary curriculum guide and teacher training program titled Project WILD emphasizing wildlife conservation; and WHEREAS, Project WILD has been endorsed by a number of professional education societies, and is now used effectively in 33 states; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby: endorses Project WILD as one of the most comprehensive, and effective conservation education programs in the nation; commends the Western Regional Environmental Education Council and the Project WILD Steering Committee for the high degree of professional integrity they have demonstrated in continuously evaluating the program, accepting reasonable and intelligent recommendations for modification, and acting on them promptly when warranted; urges responsible conservationists and conservation organizations to indicate publicly their support for Project WILD; urges teachers, school administrators and other appropriate agencies and individuals to continue using the materials, attending workshops, and expanding the coverage of Project WILD. It is further recommended that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governors and chief state school officers of all 50 states.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/research-on-impacts-of-dredged-material-disposal/	Research on Impacts of Dredged Material Disposal	Research on Impacts of Dredged Material Disposal National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-17 WHEREAS, the open water disposal of dredged material — and particularly contaminated dredged material — can be detrimental to the aquatic environment and in some cases even threaten the health of humans; and WHEREAS, the deposition of even “clean” sand, silt, or clay in deep underwater holes or depressions can, in some circumstances, have a devastating impact on certain fish species which depend on such habitat for critical stages of their life history; and WHEREAS, adequate low-cost techniques for properly characterizing the contamination status of dredged material are not currently available, and biologists can only imperfectly differentiate between holes which constitute valuable habitat and those which do not; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, urges appropriate governmental and private entities at the national and state level to undertake an expanded and accelerated program of research into more effective low-cost methods of testing and analyzing dredged material to permit the more accurate and certain identification of contaminated dredged material; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF encourages the same entities to undertake expanded studies of the habitat values of subaqueous holes, depressions, and other sensitive environments.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/unlawful-enclosure-of-public-lands/	Unlawful Enclosure of Public Lands	<p>Unlawful Enclosure of Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-13 WHEREAS, public land in the United States is often unavailable to the public because of restricted access or fenced enclosures; and WHEREAS, large areas of public land in the western United States are in a “checkerboard” pattern of land ownership (alternating areas of public and private ownership) which allows vast tracts of public land to be enclosed by private lands; and WHEREAS, some private landowners either individually or collectively, illegally restrict the access of wildlife and/or the public or charge access fees to reach public land enclosed by their lands; and WHEREAS, some private landowners are illegally capitalizing on the hunting and fishing on public land by forming hunting clubs and only allowing access to selected paying clients and are able to do this by virtue of their control of access or by fencing; and WHEREAS, enclosure of public lands many times interferes with normal migration of wildlife and can be in conflict with proper game and fish management practices; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes and fully appreciates the importance and contributions of private landowners to wildlife conservation in the United States; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation respects and upholds the rights of a private landowner on his private land; and WHEREAS, the Unlawful Enclosure of Public Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1061, expressly forbids the enclosure of public lands by fences or other means; and WHEREAS, this Act declared the denial of public access to any such enclosed lands to be illegal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, opposes the practice of a private landowner to purposely and illegally prohibit or restrict access of wildlife or the public to public lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges government agencies, sportsmen and concerned citizens to address clear violations of the Unlawful Enclosure of Public Lands Act, and recommend that government land management agencies use all legal authorities at their disposal to guarantee the public’s right of access to public lands.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/restriction-on-the-use-of-gillnets/	Restriction on the Use of Gillnets	<p>Restriction on the Use of Gillnets National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-06 WHEREAS, increasing use of gillnets by individuals not identified or licensed as commercial fishermen, yet who sell their catch, has resulted in fishery management problems such as decreased ability for managers to accurately monitor catch, allocate available fish among user groups, prevent overharvest, and enforce fishing regulations, and, in addition, sale of fish so caught has depressed market values of some fish to the economic detriment of legitimate commercial fishermen; and WHEREAS, in addition to commercially valuable finfish, other species of fish, including recreationally valuable species, birds, and marine mammals often become entangled in gillnets resulting in the death or injury of significant numbers of non-target species; and WHEREAS, release of fish and wildlife alive or uninjured which have become entangled in gillnets is almost impossible unless nets are closely monitored; and WHEREAS, lost or abandoned gillnets pose hazards to navigation, entangle other fishing gear, and continue to “ghost fish” and thus destroy unknown numbers of valuable fish and wildlife for an indefinite period; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, recommends that the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Regional Fishery Management Councils established under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and State fishery management agencies ensure that all fishermen using gillnets be authorized or licensed for use of such gear by the fishery regulatory agency having authority for the fishermen’s target fishery, and that such authorization or license be issued only to individuals or boat captains also licensed as commercial fishermen; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all set gillnets be marked with the license number of the owners, be buoyed so that their location may be determined readily by other users of the fishery resource and boaters, be tended while in use, between the period from one-half hour after sunrise until one-half hour before sunset; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that commercial fishing licenses be renewable yearly at a significant dollar value and that penalties be levied against individuals who 1) fish with unmarked gillnets, 2) fail to attend marked gillnets during the specified period, 3) sell fish taken in gillnets by fishermen not authorized or licensed to fish gillnets, or 4) knowingly purchase fish taken by unlicensed or unauthorized fishermen. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution applies only to marine and estuarine waters.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/land-exchanges-between-the-bureau-of-land-management-and-the-u-s-forest-service/	Land Exchanges Between the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service	<p>Land Exchanges Between the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-25 WHEREAS, the Administration through the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Chief of the Forest Service has initiated a program to implement exchanges of responsibility for massive acreages of land between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service; and WHEREAS, this massive program was initiated and is being implemented by administrative fiat without proper public involvement or environmental impact analysis; and WHEREAS, there are obvious differences of land management and land use philosophy and perspective between the two agencies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, urges the Administration to cease implementation of the proposed BLM/Forest Service “interchange program”; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that for the reasons outlined above, Congress should take prompt action to ensure that the Administration not proceed with the proposed BLM/Forest Service “interchange program”; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any exchange consideration occur only following complete public review and appropriate Congressional action.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/cheyenne-bottoms-wildlife-area/	Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area	<p>Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-08 WHEREAS, Cheyenne Bottoms has been a major wetland and waterfowl area; and WHEREAS, the Bottoms provides invaluable wetland habitat in Kansas and is critical for maintaining waterfowl populations in the Central Flyway; and WHEREAS, two-thirds of all Kansas bird species have been sighted at Cheyenne Bottoms; and WHEREAS, the Bottoms is classified as critical habitat for the endangered whooping crane; and WHEREAS, Cheyenne Bottoms is a major waterfowl and migratory bird hunting area annually providing thousands of man-days of hunting recreation; and WHEREAS, the Bottoms additionally provides substantial recreational and educational opportunity for wildlife observation, nature studies, school field trips, and family outings, and at times provides fishing opportunity; and WHEREAS, Cheyenne Bottoms is of significant importance to the local and state economies; and WHEREAS, Cheyenne Bottoms no longer receives an</p>

		adequate or timely supply of water for proper wetland management; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby supports all feasible local, state, and Federal efforts to secure sufficient water from within the Arkansas River Basin to restore and preserve Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area, Barton County, Kansas, as a manageable wetland.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/impact-mitigation-for-peacekeeper-mx-missile-system/	Impact Mitigation for “Peacekeeper” MX Missile System	Impact Mitigation for “Peacekeeper” MX Missile System National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-10 WHEREAS, the installation in Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado of the Peacekeeper missile system is of significant potential consequence to wildlife, water supplies, and natural resources, access to public lands, rangelands and farmlands, the agricultural economy, and the traditional economic and recreational pursuits of the residents of the area; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes that the project, if constructed, should be developed with adequate mitigation for America’s hunters, fishermen, and outdoor enthusiasts; with sound environmental stewardship; and with minimal disruption to habitat, wildlife, and agricultural activities; and WHEREAS, these concerns have not been adequately addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Peacekeeper Missiles in Minuteman Silos; and WHEREAS, the environmental impact statement requires that state and local governments, i.e., outdoor enthusiasts and other taxpayers within the deployment area, absorb most of the financial costs for water development, roads, recreation, schools, law enforcement, etc., for a significant national project; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, endorses a reassessment of the United States Air Force’s Final Environmental Impact Statement for Peacekeeper Missiles in Minuteman Silos, to rectify its numerous shortcomings, inconsistencies, and omissions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, in the event the Peacekeeper project is deployed in the Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado area, the National Wildlife Federation requests that mitigation plans, procedures, and monies be underwritten and funded expeditiously by the United States Congress, the United States Air Force, and relevant Federal agencies in order to minimize the potential adverse impacts of this project.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/enact-major-changes-in-section-404-of-the-clean-water-act-to-provide-effective-protection-for-wetlands/	Enact Major Changes in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to Provide Effective Protection for Wetlands	Enact Major Changes in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to Provide Effective Protection for Wetlands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-05 WHEREAS, the survival of numerous species of wildlife, fish, and shellfish depends on healthy, productive wetland ecosystems; and WHEREAS, wetlands improve water quality by filtering surface runoff before it reaches other water bodies, perform millions of dollars’ worth of waste treatment, reduce effects of floods and storms, and recharge groundwater in aquifers providing public water supplies; and WHEREAS, approximately 56 percent of our original wetlands in the 48 coterminous states have been destroyed; and WHEREAS, the Section 404 permit program mandated by the Clean Water Act of 1972 is the principal Federal regulatory program that protects wetlands and plays an essential role in meeting the Act’s goals to restore and maintain this nation’s waters; and WHEREAS, the Section 404 permit program, as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1980-1981, was only saving an estimated 50,000 acres per year; and WHEREAS, vegetated wetlands are currently being destroyed at the rate of 300,000 acres per year; and WHEREAS, more than 80 percent of the destruction of this nation’s vegetated freshwater wetlands results from agricultural development involving drainage, which is not currently being regulated under Section 404; and WHEREAS, notwithstanding the settlement in NWF et al. v. Marsh, since 1981 the Department of the Army has implemented numerous regulatory changes that have undermined greatly the wetland protection provided by the Section 404 permit program, including expanded use of nationwide general permits, creation of state program general permits, veto of requests by other Federal agencies for additional permit review, and challenges to state denials of water quality certification for environmentally destructive nationwide general permits; and WHEREAS, additional regulatory changes that would weaken wetlands protection under Section 404, first proposed on May 12, 1983, are expected to be completed in 1985; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has issued two reports that indicate a nearly total failure of the Section 404 program to provide protection for bottomland hardwood wetlands in the lower Mississippi River Valley and wetlands in northern New Jersey; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, strongly urges restructuring the Section 404 program to: 1. Expand the activities regulated under the Section 404 permitting program beyond the discharge of dredged or fill material to include channelization, excavation, drainage, clearing, flooding, and dredging of wetlands and other waters of the United States; 2. Shift responsibility for the Section 404 permitting program from the Department of the Army and Corps of Engineers to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and/or EPA or a Federal agency with greater concern in wetlands protection and expertise in evaluating impacts on water quality, fisheries and wildlife; 3. Provide for meaningful review and veto of permits by other Federal agencies with responsibilities for water quality, fisheries, or wildlife; 4. Allow the Secretary of the Army to retain authority to veto permits proposed for issuance by another Federal agency in traditionally navigable waters on the basis of navigability concerns; and 5. Provide authority and funding for delegation of the Section 404 permitting program to the states, with effective Federal oversight to assure environmental protection and public participation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/major-conservation-issues-1985/	Major Conservation Issues, 1985	Major Conservation Issues, 1985 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-01 Concerned that scientific management of natural resources is being relegated to an importance secondary to that of production and development during a critical time of economic stress, unemployment, increasing energy development, and international crises, the National Wildlife Federation calls for conservationists throughout the country to remain vigilant, vigorous, and dedicated in united efforts to protect the environment. An association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Therefore, this organization is convinced that conservation practices must be taught as an integral part of public education, emphasizing the science of ecology, wise use and management of natural resources, and the interrelationship of resource usage. The Federation also believes that all citizens should participate in the governmental processes which help determine resource policies. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is essential that suitable regulations be vigorously enforced to protect the environment, and that adequate Federal funds be appropriated to implement our environmental laws. This organization is firm in its conviction that pollution abatement creates job opportunities, rather than reduces them, and is a legitimate expense of “doing business.” Further, natural resource conservation programs merit adequate Federal funding. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major issues of 1985: Fish and Wildlife and their Habitats. Habitat destruction remains the greatest problem for fish and wildlife. Habitat loss, a result of human population increase, is exacerbated by poorly planned government-

		<p>sponsored projects, inappropriate government incentives to the private sector, and poor land-use planning and practices. Wetlands, a particularly important habitat type, continue to be degraded and drained. The majority of endangered species problems are due to the loss and degradation of habitat. The National Wildlife Federation believes that most habitat problems can be prevented or mitigated. All segments of our society have a responsibility to protect and enhance the environment, including a wide diversity of habitats. It is important that the U.S. continue to provide adequate funding for natural resource programs and to provide protection and adequate habitat for endangered species, migratory birds, nongame wildlife, and the wide diversity of our nation's flora and fauna. During reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act the Federation urges Congress to strengthen the conservation of threatened and endangered species and their habitats. Water Resources Management. Spot shortages, rising costs, and mounting evidence of contamination have led to predictions of devastating water shortages. The National Wildlife Federation believes that current and projected water resources problems more aptly constitute a water management crisis. America's abundant supplies of fresh water continue to be mismanaged and polluted. Subsidized construction of impoundments and other water resources development projects, underpricing of water and water-related services, drainage of wetlands, and low regard for instream flows and the value of riparian habitat have all contributed to a growing imbalance between supply and demand. With the 99th Congress scheduled to act upon such critical water legislation as the Omnibus Water Resources Bill and hydropower legislation, there is an unprecedented opportunity to reform and improve the management of the nation's water resources via adoption of (a) cost sharing with beneficiaries for all new Federal water projects; (b) user fees for existing and future Federal navigation projects; (c) improved planning and evaluation procedures for all Federal water projects; and (d) concurrent and proportionate mitigation for the damages to wildlife habitat resulting from water project construction. Soil Erosion. Soil erosion continues to plague our nation. It reduces the productivity of the land. It strangles our rivers and harbors. It is the primary cause of the nation's greatest water quality problem — nonpoint or runoff pollution. Too often Federal farm policies have encouraged practices which increase erosion: inappropriate summer fallow programs, conversion of fragile grasslands to croplands, fence row to fence row planting, elimination of crop rotation, and cultivation of steep slopes. The 1985 Farm Bill presents an opportunity to link farm subsidies with the use of soil conservation practices and the protection of wildlife habitat. In addition, the Federation urges Congress to establish a Federal program to address both nonpoint pollution and the impacts of soil erosion on water quality. Finally, better coordination between the Department of Agriculture, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency should be sought to reduce soil erosion and the need for dredging, and to develop better methods of recycling and reusing dredged material. Public Lands. Our public land laws require balanced solutions to conflicting goals in natural resource development and environmental protection on the nation's 700 million acres of public lands. In recent years that balance has been upset as government policies have favored resource extraction and development while diminishing environmental protection. The Bureau of Land Management has ignored a Congressional directive to give a high priority to the designation and protection of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, while the "withdrawal review program" has opened up millions of acres of public lands for development without appropriate environmental safeguards. Federal livestock grazing fees have remained unreasonably low, while decisions regarding the management of Federal rangelands have been turned over to livestock permittees. Without protest from the Federal government, the public has often found itself "locked out" of public lands by these permittees and other landowners who denied the public access to public land. The U.S. Forest Service has pursued an aggressive policy of timber road construction in environmentally sensitive unroaded areas of marginal timber productivity. It has caused the loss of millions of dollars in the form of "below cost" timber sales often at the expense of important fish and wildlife habitat and recreational values. In order to end such abuses, citizens should use the agency's forest planning process to ensure strict compliance with the laws governing Forest Service activities. A return to more balanced stewardship of public lands and forests by adopting policies which provide more emphasis on the conservation of fish and wildlife, soil, water, forest, and rangeland resources is needed. Energy. The National Wildlife Federation remains strongly committed to a national energy policy that protects the environment, encourages the efficient use of energy, and promotes the development of safe and renewable energy resources. While the Federation recognizes the need to develop domestic coal, oil, and gas, it believes they should be developed with prudence and a commitment to protection of the environment. Recent national energy policies have virtually abandoned the promotion of energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy resources, favoring instead the construction of hundreds of new electric power plants. Leasing of new reserves has accelerated and progressed into especially sensitive areas without adequate regard for the protection of wildlife habitat, fisheries, and air and water quality. The environment must not be placed at risk in order to build industry's inventories of undeveloped leases. The Federation urges Federal and state governments to improve their efforts to control and mitigate the impact of energy development and production. Where significant conflicts with environmental values cannot be mitigated, development should be prohibited. With respect to the efficient use of energy, the Federation urges the Federal government to establish appliance efficiency standards as called for by statute; to require the conservation of hydroelectric power produced at Federal dams; to promote greater efficiency and renewable energy use in the nation's homes, offices, and factories; and to support the continued improvement of automobile fuel economy. Toxic Pollution of the Environment. Toxic chemicals continue to contaminate the food we eat, the water we drink, the air we breathe, and the habitat on which all living things depend for their survival. Accordingly, the National Wildlife Federation again urges the Administration to support and the Congress to enact reauthorized and improved legislation to expedite the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste dumps (the Superfund law); strengthen and expedite the regulation of toxic chemicals in drinking water and develop new programs for protection of the quality of groundwater (Safe Drinking Water Act); accelerate and improve the listing, monitoring, and regulation of hazardous air pollutants (the Clean Air Act); require expanded safety testing of new and existing pesticides and other chemical products (the Federal Pesticide Law and the Toxic Substances Control Act); and strengthen regulation of ocean disposal of harmful sludges, effluents, and other wastes (the Ocean Dumping Law and the Clean Water Act). Transboundary Air Pollution/Acid Rain. Although information on the causes, effects, and cures of acid rain is great and growing, the Administration remains unwilling to initiate or support even a limited program to control the emissions that form acid rain. In addition, evidence mounts that acid rain precursor pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, in their own right, cause or contribute to serious health and environmental damage and that other potentially harmful toxic air pollutants which cross state and national boundaries are evading effective control. The Federation urges Congress and the Administration to address the problem of acid rain control both nationally and internationally with an effective and implementable program, knowing that society will receive a broad range of benefits from abating emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides and other long-range transport air pollutants. Natural</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/inclusion-of-puerto-rico-guam-american-samoa-northern-mariana-and-the-u-s-virgin-islands-in-the-hunter-safety-program/	<p>Inclusion of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the Hunter Safety Program</p>	<p>Inclusion of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the Hunter Safety Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-04 WHEREAS, the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Act) of 1937 (16 U.S.C. §§669-669i) was amended in 1970 by Public Law 91-503 and again in 1972 by Public Law 92-558 to provide grant-in-aid funds to the States for Hunter Education and Safety programs; and WHEREAS, Hunter Education and Safety programs are developed to meet certain goals including the following: to reduce hunting-related accidents, to enhance understanding and enjoyment of our wildlife resources, to create awareness among hunters of their responsibilities while hunting, to instill a respect for private and public property and a respect for the rights of others, and to improve skill and proficiency in the use of hunting equipment to ultimately produce more responsible hunters; and WHEREAS, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive minimal Wildlife Restoration appropriations comparable to allocations received by small States which also receive Hunter Education and Safety funds; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is sympathetic to establishing this vital program in these areas; and WHEREAS, the Island Territories and Commonwealths are decades behind States in fostering responsible sportsmanship programs; and WHEREAS, Section 8A of the Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. §§669g-l) does not expressly provide for Hunter Education and Safety funds to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands under Section 8 of the Act, as amended, and an amendment to Section 8A would provide such funds; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, encourages the U.S. Department of the Interior, Congressional Appropriations Committees and the Honorable Delegates to Congress from Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands to take immediate action to include these offshore areas in Hunter Education and Safety funding.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/hazardous-chemicals/	<p>Hazardous Chemicals</p>	<p>Hazardous Chemicals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-18 WHEREAS, the tragic leak of poison gas in Bhopal, India, on December 3, 1984, killed over 2,500 people and injured tens of thousands more and has had an as-yet-undetermined effect on wildlife in the region; and WHEREAS, this incident was apparently exacerbated by the nature of the chemical involved, lack of state-of-the-art safety equipment, failure of the company to follow safety rules, failure of the appropriate authorities in India to prosecute known safety violators, and lack of adequate warning and emergency response procedures to protect the nearby population from the sudden and drastic consequences of an accident; and WHEREAS, although the United States has been a world leader in promoting environmental health and safety in the past, the Bhopal tragedy combined with recent actions of the U.S. Government to discourage making information available abroad about hazardous chemicals, calls into question the U.S. commitment to environmental protection; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, calls upon each member of the chemicals industry doing business in the United States to comply in all its plants around the world with the strictest health and safety regulations it must meet in any country in which it operates, but in any case no less protective than is required in the U.S.; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon all appropriate agencies of the United States Government, in cooperation with members of the chemicals industry, to make available, upon request of any government, technical assistance for an immediate safety audit of any chemical plant to ascertain what safety hazard it may pose to workers, the community, and the environment, training for government officials in monitoring and regulating the manufacture, transportation, and use of hazardous chemicals, the development and testing, in cooperation with local authorities, of appropriate</p>

		emergency plans, warning systems, and cleanup response teams, and improved and expanded United Nations Environment Programme advisory and training programs for hazardous chemicals.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/pretreatment-program/	Pretreatment Program	Pretreatment Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-20 WHEREAS, the discharge of toxic water pollutants into our nation's waterways threatens the quality of those waters and the health of wildlife and humans that drink contaminated water or consume contaminated aquatic organisms; and WHEREAS, more than half the industrial dischargers of toxic water pollutants with an average daily volume of approximately 44 billion gallons of wastewater discharge their wastes into municipal sewer systems and publicly-owned treatment works (POTW's); and WHEREAS, many toxic pollutants are inadequately treated by POTW's and as a result, pass through the POTW's contaminate the nation's waterways, interfere with POTW operations, or to contaminate the sludge produced by POTW operations so as to preclude its beneficial use; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act requires POTW's which receive industrial toxic pollutants to develop and implement "pretreatment programs," which require the treatment of toxic pollutants by industries prior to their discharge into municipal sewer systems; and WHEREAS, the deadline for developing pretreatment programs was July 1, 1983, and many POTW's failed to meet this deadline; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act also requires that states which administer the Federal National Pollution Elimination Discharge System program must also assume responsibility for supervising the implementation of the pretreatment program; and WHEREAS, the deadline for the development of such state programs was March 27, 1980, and many states failed to meet this deadline; and WHEREAS, proposals have been made to amend the Clean Water Act to permit development of alternative pretreatment programs which would allow communities to "opt out" of the Federal requirements; and WHEREAS, a uniform, national pretreatment program is necessary to adequately reduce toxic chemicals in the nation's waters and sludge and to prevent "pollution shopping" by industry for weak regulations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, hereby calls upon the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to vigorously enforce the requirements of the Clean Water Act and the implementing regulations to ensure that POTW's expeditiously develop and implement pretreatment programs which: prevent the discharge of toxic pollutants into and through POTW's to the detriment of water quality and of human and wildlife use of those waters, and prevent interference with POTW operations, and ensure that sewage sludge produced by POTW operations is not contaminated by toxic pollutants so as to prevent its beneficial use; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. EPA to vigorously enforce the requirement of the Clean Water Act and the implementing regulations to ensure that states required to assume responsibility for supervising POTW pretreatment programs expeditiously develop such supervisory programs and submit them to EPA for review; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that states which are required to develop supervisory programs expeditiously develop such programs and submit them to EPA for review; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges Congress to maintain a uniform pretreatment program for the nation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/aquatic-resources-trust-fund-dingell-johnson-funds-including-the-wallop-breaux-amendment/	Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (Dingell-Johnson Funds Including the Wallop-Breaux Amendment)	Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (Dingell-Johnson Funds Including the Wallop-Breaux Amendment) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-24 WHEREAS, sport fishing is an outdoor recreation activity enjoyed by more than 54 million Americans; and WHEREAS, these millions of Americans have voluntarily initiated and enthusiastically encouraged and supported the concept of specialized taxation on sport fishing equipment and certain associated items to provide a direct fund for better management of the nation's sport fisheries; and WHEREAS, Congress has continued to recognize the need for this better management and development of the sport fisheries resource by amending the Dingell-Johnson Act of 1950 to create the "Wallop-Breaux" addition to the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund, thereby almost tripling the Federal aid funds available to the States for sports fisheries projects; and WHEREAS, the President's fiscal year 1986 budget proposal would jeopardize the permanent appropriation authorization for these funds to the States (through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and also reduce the amount available in fiscal year 1986 by \$77,000,000 and possibly impound and divert these voluntarily initiated tax dollars forever; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, urges Congress, in acting upon the President's proposed 1986 budget, to strike all language that in any way affects the permanent appropriation authorization of the earned Aquatic Resources Trust Fund to the states and/or reduces the amount of said earned funds available to the States.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1985/04/bureau-of-land-management-land-use-planning/	Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning	Bureau of Land Management Land Use Planning National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1985 Resolutions Number: 1985-12 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the management of over 270 million acres of wildlife habitat, which is more than any other single Federal or state government agency; and WHEREAS, these lands contain an abundance of big game and non-game animal species, including deer, antelope, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, grizzly, black bear, fox, cougar, bobcat, and a wide variety of birds and waterfowl; and WHEREAS, the BLM is responsible for the management of hundreds of thousands of miles of riparian habitat containing important sport and commercial fisheries; and WHEREAS, the BLM is responsible for the management of at least 58 animal species and 21 plant species which are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened or endangered; and WHEREAS, the BLM is in the process of preparing approximately 120 land use plans that will govern how BLM's Federal lands are used for decades to come, including how fish and wildlife are managed; and WHEREAS, the BLM's land use plans and management have given favored treatment to commodity use for the public lands such as energy production, mining, and grazing over non-commodity uses such as outdoor recreational activities including hunting and fishing; and WHEREAS, the BLM has not fully implemented the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that BLM manage the public lands "in a manner that will protect ... habitat for fish and wildlife" nor has the BLM managed the public lands in accord with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-17, 1985, in Arlington, Virginia, calls upon the

		BLM to undertake significant land use decisions only after completion of Resource Management Plans prepared in full accord with the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the BLM redirect its land use planning efforts to adequately protect fish and wildlife resources and environmental values and assure more balanced treatment of other non-economic uses of the public lands.
	1984	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/cancerous-tumors-in-fish/	Cancerous Tumors in Fish	Cancerous Tumors in Fish National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-13 WHEREAS, it has recently been discovered that six species of fish from five locations in the United States (i.e., 1 each in Michigan, Ohio, and Washington; 2 in New York) have an exceedingly high incidence of cancerous tumors, and that the types of cancers observed are inducible by man-made chemicals; and WHEREAS, these discoveries may well portend the existence of similar fish cancer “hotspots” in other lakes and rivers; and WHEREAS, the accumulation of cancer-causing chemicals in the tissues of fish may result in human consumers being exposed to the same chemicals; and WHEREAS, pollution-induced disease in fish and shellfish is often the first signs of serious environmental degradation; and WHEREAS, deficiencies are widespread in governmental approaches toward monitoring, standard-setting, notification of fishermen and other consumers, and source control with respect to cancer-causing and other toxic pollutants that contaminate U.S. surface waters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges that Federal and State governments, and duly constituted interstate and international bodies, as appropriate, initiate early warning monitoring programs and cooperative tumor registries to determine the incidence and extent of cancerous tumors in fish and of tumor-causing pollutants in the environment, throughout the United States; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that State and Federal governments and interstate and international bodies, greatly expand their efforts to curtail the pollution of the Nation’s lakes, rivers and coastal waters by cancer-causing and other toxic chemicals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish maximum safe levels (“action levels” and tolerances) for known or suspected carcinogens in fish and shellfish; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress amend the FDA’s existing statutory authority to require the FDA, when establishing “action levels” and tolerances for fish and shellfish contaminants, to tailor these limits to specific geographic areas and subpopulations, so as to better reflect variations in rates of fish and shellfish consumption within the overall population; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the various jurisdictions should establish uniform and comprehensive alert and notice systems for advising fishermen and other fish and shellfish consumers of the presence of deleterious pollutant levels and/or tumors in fish and shellfish found in their waters.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/wildlife-and-conservation-education-on-national-wildlife-refuges/	Wildlife and Conservation Education on National Wildlife Refuges	Wildlife and Conservation Education on National Wildlife Refuges National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-22 WHEREAS, National Wildlife Refuges contain approximately 88,839,000 acres of land and water managed to benefit wildlife as primary resource; and WHEREAS, refuges have been instrumental in wildlife restoration in the United States; and WHEREAS, many refuges are located near human centers and have provided approximately 20 million hours of fish and wildlife recreational activities per year; and WHEREAS, National Wildlife Refuges provide examples of wildlife management that are of interpretive value to other land managers, schools, 4-H, Scouts, clubs, federations and individuals; and WHEREAS, the role of refuges sometimes has been controversial due to use of water for wildlife, harboring of plants and animals considered to be pests, removal of land from existing agricultural use, and urban development; and WHEREAS, refuges provide ideal outdoor classrooms for promoting understanding within the community and beyond about natural and managed processes in nature; and WHEREAS, existing facilities and personnel on refuges could assist with education in addition to management; and WHEREAS, most education programs on refuges are poorly funded and not adequately managed relying mostly upon passive brochures and exhibits rather than proactive learning opportunities; and WHEREAS, well-informed and involved adults and youth will refrain from poaching, vandalism and many other management problems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby urges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to more aggressively promote their existing management, facilities, and expertise within a planned education program including use of facilities and grounds by schools, clubs, organizations and individuals where such activities are compatible with the wildlife objectives for which the refuge was established; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that appropriations be provided and long-term plans be developed and implemented to provide quality conservation education opportunities at refuges where compatible, including useful facilities for learning, trained staff, learning aids and training of leaders in the community to use the facilities, grounds, resource persons and materials for their educational needs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/restoration-of-chesapeake-bay/	Restoration of Chesapeake Bay	Restoration of Chesapeake Bay National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-24 WHEREAS, the Chesapeake Bay is the largest and most productive estuary in the United States, and one of the foremost estuaries in the world, producing finfish and shellfish in quantity and variety, recreation for millions of people, and providing for seagoing commerce, all of which are of great economic value to the Nation; and WHEREAS, the biological productivity of the Chesapeake Bay has been declining at an increasing rate during the last half century; and WHEREAS, a recent study of the Chesapeake Bay, conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has revealed that the decline in productivity of the Bay is the result of a complex combination of factors, including over-enrichment of the Bay waters, the presence of chemical pollutants, and damaging sedimentation, all of which originate primarily as a result of human activities in the drainage basin of the Bay; and WHEREAS, if the impacts identified in the EPA studies remain unchecked, the quality of the Bay will continue to decline and will result in the loss of many of the values of the Bay, including an associated impact on the fisheries resources of the Atlantic Ocean, since many oceanic fish species depend upon this Bay during some part of their life cycle; and WHEREAS, because the declining quality of the Bay is attributable directly to the effect of human activity, it is morally imperative that efforts be made to reverse this trend and to restore the Bay to a quality that will enhance and sustain its many resources in order that they will continue to provide a variety of benefits to humankind; and WHEREAS, the success of such an effort will serve as a model to be applied to other estuaries that now or in the future may be subjected to the same or similar problems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby declares the quality and productivity of the Chesapeake Bay to be a matter of major and continuing concern to

		<p>the National Wildlife Federation because of the estuary's national and international importance; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Government, including the Congress of the United States, to support funding and provision of other resources necessary to assist in the cleanup of the Bay, and to assure the development and conduct of management efforts as may be necessary to enhance and protect the quality of the Bay and its resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that the legislatures and officials of the States of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia recognize that activities in those states affect the quality of the Bay, and that they take actions, through establishment of policy, legislation, regulation, appropriation of funds, enforcement, and public education that will lead to improvements in water and air quality, living resources management and citizen understanding of the values of this vital national resource, to help assure its improvement and protection for the benefit of future generations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/major-conservation-issues-1984/	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1984</p>	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1984 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-01 Concerned that scientific management of natural resources is being relegated to an importance secondary to production and development during a critical time of economic stress, unemployment, increasing energy development, and international crises, the National Wildlife Federation calls for conservationists throughout the country to remain vigilant, vigorous, and dedicated in united efforts to protect the environment. An association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Therefore, this organization is convinced that conservation practices must be taught as an integral part of public education, emphasizing the science of ecology, wise use management of natural resources, and the interrelationship of resource usage. The Federation also believes that all citizens should participate in the governmental processes which help determine resource policies. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is essential that suitable regulations be vigorously enforced to protect the environment, and that adequate federal funds be appropriated to implement our environmental laws. This organization is firm in its conviction that pollution abatement creates job opportunities, rather than reducing them, and is a legitimate expense of "doing business." Further natural resource conservation programs merit adequate Federal funding. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major issues of 1984: Wetlands: Wetlands are one of the nation's most important natural resources. Wetlands provide habitat for many species of fish and wildlife and they provide numerous ecosystem functions, such as cleansing of water and flood control, that directly benefit man. Wetlands are being destroyed, primarily through agricultural activities, at a rapid pace. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is critical that the Congress maintain and strengthen regulatory protection for wetlands, develop new funding sources for state and federal acquisition of wetlands, remove governmental incentives to destroy wetlands, and provide strong incentives to private landowners to maintain and enhance wetlands. Conservation Budgets: Over the last several years conservation budgets within Federal agencies have been reduced, development-oriented budgets have increased and some appropriated funds have not been spent in a timely fashion. Cuts and proposed cuts have been especially severe in 1984 land acquisition, fish and wildlife research, endangered species, state-oriented programs, environmental monitoring, fisheries management, fish hatcheries, range resource management, state and private forestry, fish and wildlife management on federal lands, energy conservation, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Maintaining adequate funding to properly manage the nation's natural resources is a high priority of the National Wildlife Federation. Federal purchase of land for National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, and wetland conservation tracts must be continued. We believe that proper funding for natural resources programs and continuing research is an investment in the future that should not be foregone. Fish and Wildlife Habitat: Fish and wildlife habitats of all types continue to be lost or degraded by a wide variety of factors. No single category of impact on natural resources is more damaging or more widespread than the worldwide loss of habitat. The loss of habitat is a direct result of human population increase, government programs, and poor planning of economic development. Habitat degradation is a result of faulty environmental regulations, chemical contamination, man-induced changes in species composition, and a wide variety of other factors. The majority of our endangered species problems are due to the loss of habitat quantity and quality. The National Wildlife Federation believes that much habitat loss and degradation could be prevented or mitigated through proper economic development planning, greater consideration for natural resource values in all government programs, and development and enforcement of appropriate regulations. All levels of government, both in the U.S. and the rest of the world, have a responsibility to protect and enhance the extensive economic and social benefits provided now and in the future by a healthy environment that includes a wide diversity of habitats. Topsoil Loss: The loss of topsoil to wind and water erosion is considered by many to be the most serious resource problem in the U.S. The nation's croplands suffer an average annual erosion rate of at least seven tons per acre and in some cases as much as 40 tons. About one-half of the nation's topsoil has already been lost. The loss of soil and productivity affects all citizens, so it must be considered a problem for all segments of society. Encroachment of urban growth into prime farmland, government programs that encourage the drainage of wetlands through financial incentives, ill-advised irrigation projects, and agricultural subsidies that encourage the use of marginal lands for crop production all contribute to topsoil loss. The National Wildlife Federation believes that the Federal government must take affirmative steps to correct these problems by: 1) eliminating government subsidies that result in increased erosion, 2) linking agricultural commodity programs with conservation objectives, 3) increasing technical assistance to farmers and other landowners to install erosion control practices, 4) educating all people to the need of soil conservation, 5) directing Federal cost sharing for conservation measures, primarily toward the more highly erosive soils, and 6) eventually developing programs of mandatory controls over topsoil loss for areas where other measures are inadequate. Where public funds are used to help control soil erosion every effort should be made to improve wildlife habitat quality or at least hold wildlife habitat losses to a bare minimum. Water Resources Development Policy: Much of what is wrought by the government's dam and waterway building agencies — the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, for example — degrades water, disturbs habitat, and wastes resources. The National Wildlife Federation supports water resources development plans that have been fully evaluated and are shown to be economically and environmentally sound. During the planning process, opportunities should be sought for net enhancement of environmental values as a co-equal, not a subordinate, objective of Federal water resources management and development. The large subsidies inherent in Federal water resources projects in the past have served to distort choices among competing demands for water. We support more efficient use of water as a cost effective and environmentally sound alternative to new development. The Federation favors the sharing of costs of Federal water projects by states and beneficiaries. The allocation of both fiscal and natural resources is enhanced when beneficiaries pay in accordance with the costs</p>

		<p>they impose and the benefits they receive. International: Just as in the domestic arena, scientific management of natural resources is the underpinning of sound economic development around the world. This fundamental premise should not be superceded or ignored due to other world crises. Some of the very international crises that might overshadow natural resource issues are in fact generated by the failure to promote conservation and wise use of natural resources as an important international concern. For example, El Salvador is one of the most crowded and deforested countries in the world. Haiti has lost a significant portion of its agricultural base due to devastating deforestation and erosion. And we are likely to see more and more desperate economic refugees trying to reach our shores as these problems get worse, especially if human population continues to rise at present rates. Thus, the Federation believes that the problems of resources, environment and population must be addressed in the developing countries to alleviate the problems there. Development assistance in the Third World must be shaped to take account of natural resources conservation, and to emphasize appropriate technology, family planning, and ecological sustainability. Public Lands: The Federal government owns and manages over 700 million acres of public lands, containing vital wildlife habitat and recreation facilities, as well as extensive reserves of timber, minerals, and energy resources. Despite legislative mandates to the contrary, the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are currently operating under policies biased toward commodity production and the transfer of public resources to private ownership. Grazing fees are unrealistically low, regulatory responsibility over public lands is being delegated to land permittees, large areas of Federal land have been proposed for sale, public water rights are recklessly being relinquished to the private sector, and Federal energy and mineral resources are being leased or exchanged at less than their fair market value. These policies have too often resulted in overgrazing of public rangeland, over-harvesting of timber, and commercial development that fails to consider wildlife and other environmental and recreational values. The impact of this trend toward increased private commercial use of public lands has been reduced opportunities for the public to enjoy hunting, fishing, and other outdoor activities on their lands. In addition, the public is increasingly being "locked out" of public lands by public and private action. The National Wildlife Federation urges government land management agencies to adopt more balanced multiple use policies for managing public lands — policies which give increased emphasis to the conservation of non-commercial public values such as wildlife, soil, water, and recreation. Energy: The Federation retains its strong commitment to a national energy policy that protects the environment, encourages the efficient use of resources, and promotes the development of clean, renewable energy sources. We are particularly concerned with the current reckless pace of Federal energy leasing programs. In a rush to privatize public energy resources, wildlife habitat, water, and other important resources have been needlessly placed in jeopardy, and fair market value has not always been obtained. These efforts should be conducted with care and prudence. The Administration should scale back its leasing programs to more reasonable levels — levels keyed to national energy needs. The Administration should also increase its efforts to identify and avoid potential conflicts with wildlife and the environment. At the same time, the Federal government should increase its efforts toward controlling the adverse environmental impacts of energy production. In particular, the Interior Department should aggressively enforce the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. We also call upon the Administration to re-establish strong national energy programs to promote increased energy efficiency and renewable energy use. Biological Consequences of Nuclear Conflict: Recent research has revealed that a full scale nuclear weapons exchange (5,000-10,000 megatons) would trigger not only devastating explosions, fires and radiation but equally or more damaging atmospheric and biological effects. The dust and soot injected into the atmosphere would plunge the northern hemisphere, and much of the southern, into darkness and extreme cold for several months to a few years. Severity would depend on the time of year, but photosynthesis would be interrupted, crops destroyed, drinking water frozen, and most farm animals and wildlife would die of starvation or thirst. Marine life would be less affected by cold; but reduction of plants to sustain the food chain, combined with severe toxic contamination from fuel and other chemical tank ruptures, would drastically deplete nearshore fisheries. The period of cold and dark could be widespread in tropical areas in both the northern and southern hemispheres. Major reservoirs of genetic diversity, perhaps the majority of species on earth, would be threatened. Evidence also suggests that many of these effects could occur after much smaller nuclear exchanges over cities. It appears that such drastic destruction of human life and the earth's ecosystems would befall all nations. The Federation urges the President of the United States to join with other world leaders to bring about verifiable treaties to totally eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this decade. Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances: Man-made toxic pollutants continue to enter and degrade the environment, both as the result of careless waste management practices of the past and present and as a by-product of the generation and use of pesticides and other chemicals. Accordingly, the National Wildlife Federation favors the reauthorization of a strong and effective Superfund law (at a greatly augmented funding level), as well as vigorous private and governmental efforts to clean up and remediate uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. We also support amendments to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to fill loopholes in the existing coverage of chemicals proposed to be introduced into the marketplace for the first time, and to compel the Environmental Protection Agency to more aggressively implement its existing TSCA and FIFRA authority. Surface Water Contamination: Toxic chemicals continue to contaminate surface waters throughout the U.S. and the world. Recent examinations of bottom fish from widely separated U.S. and Canadian surface waters have revealed alarming incidences of cancerous tumors attributable to environmental contamination. Therefore, the National Wildlife Federation urges responsible governmental authorities to establish and implement adequate sediment and fish contamination standards, appropriate early-warning monitoring protocols and procedures, and suitable official mechanisms for alerting fishermen and other consumers of potentially hazardous fish products to address the fish contamination problem. Acid Rain: The problem of acid rain remains unabated. The National Wildlife Federation deplores both the Administration's failure to support a responsible acid rain reduction program and the continued unwillingness of a few influential members of Congress to endorse such a program, despite the clear need for action recognized by both a large preponderance of acid rain scientists and by the vast majority of the American and Canadian public.</p>
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/funding-for-recreational-boating-locks-and-dams/	Funding for Recreational Boating Locks and Dams	Funding for Recreational Boating Locks and Dams National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-06 WHEREAS, the U.S. Corps of Engineers has been forced to close recreational boating locks throughout the United States by lack of funding from the Reagan Administration; and WHEREAS, the recreational boating locks are enjoyed by thousands of people each year; and WHEREAS, many of these recreational boating lock systems are of great historical value, being in some instances over 100 years old; and WHEREAS, many of the individual states and private companies have spent millions of dollars improving the water quality of the rivers involved; and WHEREAS, recreational boating is presently enjoying great popularity; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, that the Federal Government be urged to continue funding of these recreational locks and dams until such time as local and/or state governments can take them over; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federal Government continue to pay 25% of the maintenance costs of the locks that have been designated as National Historical Sites.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/nvada-wetlands-and-water-conservation/	Nevada Wetlands and Water Conservation	Nevada Wetlands and Water Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-30 WHEREAS, The U.S. Department of Agriculture's proposal to try to eradicate three species of fruit fly (called the Tri-Fly Complex) from Hawaii represents a major perturbation to Hawaii's native species bees and other beneficial organisms; and WHEREAS, certain components of the proposed eradication project, especially aerial application to native forests of malathion bait sprays and malathion impregnated filter tip lures, will detrimentally impact non-target native invertebrates and their dependent plants and insectivorous birds; and WHEREAS, negative impacts on arthropod predators and parasites will upset biocontrol and natural controls of arthropods, including those beneficial species important in controlling crop pests, and secondary pest outbreaks from less vulnerable scale and mealybug species can be expected to occur; and WHEREAS, Hawaii is the "Endangered Species Capitol" of the U.S., if not of the world; and WHEREAS, proponents of USDA Tri-Fly eradication recognize only those Threatened or Endangered species that are now on the official U.S. lists, but ignore the other hundreds of rare species currently under dilatory review by the Federal government for official listing; and WHEREAS, the main pressures for this program come from mainland agricultural interests, especially California; and WHEREAS, California now has a stronger monitoring program and effective containment plans for these and other fruit flies from all regions; and WHEREAS, the eradication of small, initial populations of fruit flies in California and Florida have been successful because pest numbers were very low and the topography was favorable compared to Hawaii, and the feasibility of eradicating the flies by available methods is gravely in doubt; and WHEREAS, the Tri-Fly eradication proposal would be using Hawaii for an experimental program, using materials and methods with a number of harmful impacts, without likelihood of success; and WHEREAS, the USDA estimates that the cost of the proposed eradication ranges from \$141 to \$493 million, with direct agricultural benefits to Hawaii amounting to only \$1.5 million per year, which would require 100 to 300+ years to recover the cost of eradication; and WHEREAS, the costs and consequences of the program now are under evaluation, and the chances of interrupting the project after an eradication program is instituted appear remote; and WHEREAS, the probability of a successful future project increases in proportion to the measures taken to reduce harmful impacts on people and on the natural environment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, calls for the suspension of the Tri-Fly Eradication Project in Hawaii pending the development of safe, socially acceptable and economically feasible methods which should be sought intensively by USDA research on genetic engineering using male-producing or lethal genes of fruit flies to assure their self-destruction.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/contracting-natural-resources-management-by-the-federal-government/	Contracting Natural Resources Management by the Federal Government	Contracting Natural Resources Management by the Federal Government National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-10 WHEREAS, the Office of Management and Budget has implemented procedures designed to greatly increase the role of the private sector in the performance of government functions through low bid service contracting; and WHEREAS, natural resources management on public lands has been identified as a contractable item by certain government agencies, particularly within the Department of the Army; and WHEREAS, unless a clearly defined policy is prepared which includes all natural resources management as inherent in-house government functions, and therefore exempt from contracting activities, it is likely additional natural resources management functions will be assumed by private contractors; and WHEREAS, many of the private contractors have no demonstrated interest in professional natural resources management and function primarily with a profit motive over a short term contract period; and WHEREAS, the Nation's public natural resources must be managed on a professional long-term basis by individuals directly employed by the government in the same manner as other inherent in-house government functions which involve planning, technical or specialized management, administration and fiscal matters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby expresses its support for the retention of natural resources management on public lands as an inherent government function with government employees; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on all government agencies to retain the management of public natural resources as functions to be accomplished with government professional employees; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports any Congressional action consistent with the resolution.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/uncontrolled-hazardous-waste-sites/	Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites	Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-16 WHEREAS, more than 16,000 inactive and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites have been identified in the U.S. and require evaluation (and this number could grow to 22,000 sites or more), with some 5,000 of these sites ultimately requiring some degree of cleanup; and WHEREAS, present and realistically available governmental resources fall far short of being able to clean up more than a small fraction of these sites in the near future; and WHEREAS, private industry has the opportunity and the ability to clean up many uncontrolled hazardous waste sites for which it bears responsibility, and should be encouraged to actively meet this responsibility; and WHEREAS, people who live, work, and recreate in the vicinity of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites have a strong and legitimate interest in ensuring that such sites are rapidly and effectively cleaned up and detoxified; and WHEREAS, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites can seriously harm fish, wildlife, and other natural resource values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges the Congress of the United States to enact on a basis of urgency a reauthorized and strengthened Superfund law which includes the following elements: An extended and greatly enlarged trust fund; A taxing mechanism designed in part to discourage undesirable waste disposal practices (and thereby minimize the production of future uncontrolled disposal sites, but

		only to the extent this can be done without compromising the ability to preserve a stable Superfund funding base); Expanded citizen participation and citizen suit opportunities; Increased federal agency accountability for uncontrolled hazardous waste sites under the ownership or control of federal facilities; The requirement that any "hazard ranking system" used to rate Superfund sites for inclusion on the National Priorities List give appropriate consideration to food chain contamination impacts and the potential for other types of natural resource damage; Extension of the statute of limitations for taking action to recover for natural resource damages resulting from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites; Accelerated promulgation of natural resource damage assessment regulations by the Department of the Interior; A requirement that all federal land-managing and owning agencies systematically assess the extent of natural resource damage resulting from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites on lands under their jurisdiction or control; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation welcomes and encourages the greatest possible effort and commitment by responsible private industry to voluntarily clean up and remedy uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, under appropriate governmental and private supervision, and subject to suitable sanctions, safeguards, and inducements.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/federal-farm-program-provisions-to-benefit-wildlife/	Federal Farm Program: Provisions to Benefit Wildlife	Federal Farm Program: Provisions to Benefit Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-21 WHEREAS, the quality of wildlife habitat in areas devoted to intensive agriculture has been seriously depleted by land use decisions favoring food and fiber production; and WHEREAS, such land use is accelerating soil erosion, reducing natural soil fertility, complicating efforts to improve the quality of public waters, depressing fish and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, the majority of U.S. citizens demand a healthy environment and would support use of their tax funds in bringing about a long-term ecologically balanced farm program which would be economically sound for farmers, protect the soil resource, improve water quality, provide visually pleasing landscapes and perpetuate fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife habitat management practices serve dual roles of controlling soil erosion, promoting water conservation and generally enhancing environmental quality; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, and members of Congress to develop provisions in the 1985 Farm Bill to establish minimum criteria for soil and water protection including fish and wildlife habitat in the intensively farmed regions of the United States; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the new farm bill include provisions that reduce agricultural overproduction through land retirement programs and provide strong incentives for landowners to better protect their land and soil resources. These incentives should include, but not be limited to: Provisions for enforceable multiple-year set-aside agreements and/or land retirement programs, and that adequate funding be provided to establish cover on these set-aside and retired acres; Levels of cost-sharing for approved soil and water conservation and wildlife habitat practices that will encourage landowner participation; Reduced loan rates to landowners when their land meets minimum soil conservation and wildlife habitat criteria; Reduction or elimination of crop support payments, commodity loans, and storage payments for crops produced on lands that fail to meet minimum soil conservation and wildlife habitat criteria; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress establish Federal tax incentives and deductions that benefit landowners who meet minimum soil and water conservation measures, and penalize those landowners who convert non-crop areas, such as wetlands, forestlands, riparian areas, and grasslands to croplands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/sale-and-exchange-of-public-lands/	Sale and Exchange of Public Lands	Sale and Exchange of Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-28 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service and various other federal agencies have responsibilities affecting millions of acres of federal lands which represent a birthright of the American people and have highly significant public values of watershed protection, wildlife habitat, erosion control, public recreation and scenic and cultural attributes; and WHEREAS, the land disposal program of the Administration has shifted from outright land sales to land exchanges for the announced purpose of "blocking up" public land holdings to achieve lower administrative costs; and WHEREAS, Western States with substantial amounts of public land have or may have proposals to present to Congress to move large amounts of public land into state ownership for various purposes including selling the land to private interests; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation supports the existing Congressional policy of retention of public lands and the procedures of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for disposal and exchange of public lands; and WHEREAS, the sale or exchange of public lands without due regard for public access, fish and wildlife and recreational values constitutes an irretrievable loss to all citizens of this nation as part of their national heritage; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, opposes the sale or exchange of federally managed public lands by the Bureau of Land Management or the U.S. Forest Service without full consideration of public access, fish and wildlife, and recreational values; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, to the fullest extent practicable, the sale or exchange of federal lands having significant public access, fish and wildlife and recreational values to a state should take place only where it can be assured that those values will be maintained and that those federal lands will not be subsequently conveyed by the state to private parties for private purposes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal lands with a key or unique fish and wildlife or recreational values should be exchanged only if, as a result of the exchange, there will be a net gain in those values to the public; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the sale or exchange of public lands except where the sale or exchange takes place after full and adequate public notice, review and comment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/hybridization-and-sale-of-captive-bred-raptors/	Hybridization and Sale of Captive-Bred Raptors	Hybridization and Sale of Captive-Bred Raptors National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-23 WHEREAS, raptors are a highly important segment of the wildlife resource of the United States and provide a rich heritage which should be protected and perpetuated for the enjoyment and use by citizens of our country; and WHEREAS, recent changes in federal regulations provide a broad framework relating to hybridization and sale of captive bred raptors; and WHEREAS, hybridization and sale of captive bred raptors may result in harm to the resource and less than maximum benefits to its users unless carefully regulated; and WHEREAS, federal laws provide states with the right to enact additional restrictions to the existing federal regulations; WHEREAS, threatened or endangered raptors in possession on or before November 10, 1978, or the progeny of such raptors are exempt from the prohibitions outlined in the Endangered Species Act of 1978; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, in recognition of the contribution raptor propagators have made to the restoration of populations of endangered birds of prey, favors legislation that allows raptor propagators to recoup some of their expenses. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, opposes the sale and commercialization of raptors, but because of recent federal regulations which allows for the sale of raptors hereby urges those states that choose to adopt laws to permit the hybridization

		<p>and sale of captive-produced raptors within the framework of the federal regulations incorporate language into such laws that would: Allow hybridization only in accordance with current federal law except that hybridization involving a threatened or endangered subspecies for other than conservation purposes be prohibited; and Permit purchase, barter, and sale of captive bred raptors only in accordance with current federal regulations, including the provision that only those birds banded before two (2) weeks of age with a numbered, seamless marker provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service be eligible for purchase, barter, or sale; and Require that any subspecies cross or hybrid Falconiformes and Strigiformes or any non-native Falconiform, be fitted with an owner identification tag, and for peregrine falcons a functioning radio telemetry transmitter should be worn whenever flown; and Require propagators, in order to be able to sell a bird of a specific species, to provide evidence that production of viable young of that species has resulted from his/her breeding flock for at least one (1) year prior to the year of sale; and Allow an individual bird to be sold only once and then only by the propagator of the bird; and Allow propagators with appropriate state and federal propagation permits to sell or barter their captive bred raptors to individuals with appropriate state falconry permits and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service propagation permits, and to state and federal wildlife agencies; and Limit the sale of any threatened or endangered bird or their progeny, with one threatened or endangered parent designating the progeny as ineligible for private sale or barter, to state and federal wildlife agencies; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation send this resolution and accompanying background information to the Directors of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and all State Wildlife Agencies and to the Presidents of International and Regional Associations of Fish and Wildlife agencies to promote constructive discussion and further the purpose of this resolution.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/the-damage-cost-and-feasibility-of-fruit-fly-eradication-in-hawaii/	<p>The Damage, Cost, and Feasibility of Fruit Fly Eradication in Hawaii</p>	<p>The Damage, Cost, and Feasibility of Fruit Fly Eradication in Hawaii National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-29 WHEREAS, The U.S. Department of Agriculture's proposal to try to eradicate three species of fruit fly (called the Tri-Fly Complex) from Hawaii represents a major perturbation to Hawaii's native species bees and other beneficial organisms; and WHEREAS, certain components of the proposed eradication project, especially aerial application to native forests of malathion bait sprays and malathion impregnated filter tip lures, will detrimentally impact non-target native invertebrates and their dependent plants and insectivorous birds; and WHEREAS, negative impacts on arthropod predators and parasites will upset biocontrol and natural controls of arthropods, including those beneficial species important in controlling crop pests, and secondary pest outbreaks from less vulnerable scale and mealybug species can be expected to occur; and WHEREAS, Hawaii is the "Endangered Species Capitol" of the U.S., if not of the world; and WHEREAS, proponents of USDA Tri-Fly eradication recognize only those Threatened or Endangered species that are now on the official U.S. lists, but ignore the other hundreds of rare species currently under dilatory review by the Federal government for official listing; and WHEREAS, the main pressures for this program come from mainland agricultural interests, especially California; and WHEREAS, California now has a stronger monitoring program and effective containment plans for these and other fruit flies from all regions; and WHEREAS, the eradication of small, initial populations of fruit flies in California and Florida have been successful because pest numbers were very low and the topography was favorable compared to Hawaii, and the feasibility of eradicating the flies by available methods is gravely in doubt; and WHEREAS, the Tri-Fly eradication proposal would be using Hawaii for an experimental program, using materials and methods with a number of harmful impacts, without likelihood of success; and WHEREAS, the USDA estimates that the cost of the proposed eradication ranges from \$141 to \$493 million, with direct agricultural benefits to Hawaii amounting to only \$1.5 million per year, which would require 100 to 300+ years to recover the cost of eradication; and WHEREAS, the costs and consequences of the program now are under evaluation, and the chances of interrupting the project after an eradication program is instituted appear remote; and WHEREAS, the probability of a successful future project increases in proportion to the measures taken to reduce harmful impacts on people and on the natural environment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, calls for the suspension of the Tri-Fly Eradication Project in Hawaii pending the development of safe, socially acceptable and economically feasible methods which should be sought intensively by USDA research on genetic engineering using male-producing or lethal genes of fruit flies to assure their self-destruction.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/multi-lateral-development-banks-and-natural-resources-conservation/	<p>Multi-Lateral Development Banks and Natural Resources Conservation</p>	<p>Multi-Lateral Development Banks and Natural Resources Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-17 WHEREAS, the United States is the single most important donor to such international institutions as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank (known as multi-lateral development banks [MDBs]); and WHEREAS, one of the main purposes of these banks is to assist the economic betterment of less developed countries and help to raise the standard of living of their peoples by such projects as road and dam building, clearing of tropical rain forest for mono-cultures and farm developments; and WHEREAS, conservation and sound management of natural resources are vital to long-term sustainable economic development, in such areas as soil, watershed and fisheries management and prevention of deforestation and desertification, public health and conservation of genetic resources; and WHEREAS, the chief executives of each of the multi-lateral development banks declared that "in the long run environmental protection and economic and social development are not only compatible but interdependent and mutually reinforcing" and that "international development assistance institutions have ... a responsibility to ensure the sustainability of the economic development activities financed by them;" and WHEREAS, each of these banks pledged in the United Nations "New York Declaration" of February, 1980, to: "ensure integration of appropriate environmental measures in the design and implementation of economic development activities;" support natural resources conservation and management projects; support training of both bank and borrowing-country personnel in environmental areas; and to systematically examine all development activities to ensure compliance with the conservation principles and recommendations of the United Nation's Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972); and WHEREAS, although the World Bank has been a leader in beginning to implement this pledge, nevertheless, none of the MDBs has made the adequate staffing, policy and procedural commitment necessary to fulfill its obligations under the New York Declaration; and WHEREAS, the actual progress of the MDBs in meeting the goals of the New York Declaration has been the subject of special Congressional oversight hearings and of an investigation by the U.S. Treasury Department; and WHEREAS, improvement in living standards of many developing countries, through ecologically sustainable programs, for example in Central America, has implications for the national security of the United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, calls upon the multi-lateral development banks to fulfill the pledge they made in the New York Declaration; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States Government, through the Treasury Department, to use its voice and vote, on the Board of Directors of each bank, to</p>

		vigorously promote: 1) sound natural resources management policies and projects to complement long-term economic goals; and 2) internal changes within the banks concerning lending procedures, shaping of economic development strategy, and appropriate staffing levels, to enable the banks to carry out the pledge of the New York Declaration.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/ocean-incineration-of-hazardous-wastes-2/	Ocean Incineration of Hazardous Wastes	Ocean Incineration of Hazardous Wastes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-07 WHEREAS, some 300 million tons of “hazardous wastes” are generated each year in the United States and a large proportion of these wastes are being disposed of in environmentally unsound ways (such as landfills, surface impoundments, underground injection wells, and discharges into sewer systems); and WHEREAS, certain hazardous wastes are best managed through destruction by thermal means, such as incineration; and WHEREAS, efficient (i.e., better than 99.99%) destruction of certain hazardous wastes can be achieved through incineration both on land and on specially designed incinerator ships; and WHEREAS, every possible precaution must be taken to minimize both operational and uncontrolled releases into the environment of highly toxic substances; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, is opposed to a blanket ban on incineration at sea, believing that it can be an environmentally sound waste management technology when applied to suitable wastes, subject to adequate safeguards, and in appropriate storage, collection, and incineration locations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that commercial ocean incineration permits should be issued only following the promulgation by the EPA of formal ocean incineration regulations, incorporating best applicable incineration and monitoring practices, and reflecting full compliance with all applicable legal requirements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that ocean incineration should be deemed an acceptable technology only until and unless “clearly better” land-based alternatives become generally available; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard, to conduct a comprehensive, comparative risk assessment to determine the incremental risk of collision posed by new incinerator ships, in relation to the existing risk of collision and spillage associated with cargo and tanker ships which currently transport massive quantities of highly toxic chemical cargoes through our inland and coastal waters.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/exotic-species/	Exotic Species	Exotic Species National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-15 WHEREAS, exotic species of fish and wildlife are those species of domestic or foreign origin imported to locations outside their historic range; and WHEREAS, exotic species have the potential to enhance economic and recreational activities and species diversity; and WHEREAS, introduction of exotic species through planned release or escape in some instances has endangered endemic species, spread disease, caused environmental damage, adversely affected commercial and recreational use of fish and wildlife, and caused natural resource management problems; and WHEREAS, naturally isolated islands and other environments, especially the Hawaiian and Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, now have a major proportion of the nation’s endangered birds and plant life due to competition and predation from alien species; and WHEREAS, professional fish and wildlife managers can determine potential effects of a species prior to importation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, recommends that the U.S. Congress require the conduct of intensive research on the potential consequences to the environment as prerequisite to introduction/importation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that those states, Canada, and Mexico, potentially affected by introduction of an exotic species be party to any decisions regarding the species’ release to the environment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/controlling-nonpoint-pollution/	Controlling Nonpoint Pollution	Controlling Nonpoint Pollution National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-09 WHEREAS, over half the pollution entering the nation’s waterways comes from diffuse, nonpoint sources such as runoff from farms, city streets, construction sites and logging operations; and WHEREAS, nonpoint sources of water pollution are contaminating drinking water supplies, accelerating the sedimentation of lakes, reservoirs, and harbors and destroying fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, it costs the nation \$3 billion annually to correct the problems caused by nonpoint pollution; and WHEREAS, simple, cost-effective best management practices such as conservation tillage and strip cropping, hay bales around construction sites, and more frequent street sweeping, have been developed to reduce nonpoint pollution; and WHEREAS, federal funding for state and territorial nonpoint pollution activities under the Clean Water Act has been eliminated; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found that the lack of progress in cleaning up nonpoint pollution is due to the voluntary nature of the programs; and WHEREAS, nonpoint source pollution remains the major uncontrolled source of water pollution and is unaddressed in the Clean Water Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges Congress to amend the Clean Water Act: to require states and territories to develop and implement programs to control nonpoint pollution; to set a reasonable deadline by which states and territories must achieve implementation of best management practices; to establish an enforcement mechanism, such as citizen suits or EPA implementation of a plan if a state or territory fails to act, to ensure implementation of such a program; and to establish federal incentives, including grants to states and territories to promote implementation of such programs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/un-decade-of-disabled-persons/	UN Decade of Disabled Persons	UN Decade of Disabled Persons National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-25 WHEREAS, the United Nations has officially proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the Decade of Disabled Persons and has urged all nations and organizations to improve the quality of life for the world’s half billion persons with disabilities and to prevent disabling conditions; and WHEREAS, the National Year of the Disabled Persons in 1982 led to widespread commitment and action furthering the full participation of America’s 35 million persons with disabilities in all aspects of community and national life; and WHEREAS, the President has proclaimed and the Congress has resolved that this period should be observed as the Decade of Disabled Persons in the United States; and WHEREAS, these disabled persons seek the same opportunity as other Americans to enjoy our nation’s natural beauty in a manner compatible with the natural ecosystems and the legislated purposes of public lands; and WHEREAS, through its conservation education programs the National Wildlife Federation can promote the furtherance of the following goals: Expanded environmental educational opportunities, Improved access to natural interpretive facilities, Expanded availability of multi-sensory interpretative programs, Development of conservation education materials for the disabled; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, joins with the National Organization on Disability in helping to attain the above four goals for Americans with disabilities.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/reauthorization-of-the-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/	Reauthorization of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)	Reauthorization of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-12 WHEREAS, there is ample evidence that the threat to human health and the environment from exposure to man-made toxic chemicals is on the increase; and WHEREAS, Congress enacted the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in 1976 to address important aspects of this problem; and WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not utilized many of TSCA's broad pollution abatement powers, and consequently a number of serious environmental hazards are not being adequately addressed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to utilize more aggressively its existing authorities under TSCA to control hazards to the environment caused by exposure to toxic substances; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges EPA to aggressively seek reinstatement of the huge reductions in budget and manpower that have seriously undermined the effectiveness of EPA's Office of Toxic Substances over the past three years; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Congress should amend TSCA to fill loopholes in the pre-market screening process and other gaps in the existing Act, and to compel EPA to implement more aggressively its existing TSCA authority.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/a-resolution-to-control-logging-and-roads-within-the-national-forest-system/	A Resolution to Control Logging and Roads Within the National Forest System	A Resolution to Control Logging and Roads Within the National Forest System National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-31 WHEREAS, the National Forests are required by law to be managed for multiple use and sustained yield of many resources including watershed, wildlife, fish, recreation, minerals, timber and range; and WHEREAS, logging and roading are, through current Administrative policy, becoming the dominant use of the National Forest System; and WHEREAS, roading is often subsidized by the federal government and further obligates future expenditures for maintenance and repair of roads and for road closures; and WHEREAS, logging and roading on some forests in some areas damage important wildlife habitat, increase flooding and sedimentation of streams to the detriment of fisheries, and reduce opportunities for roadless recreation; and WHEREAS, wildlife, fisheries, and recreation are largely self-sustaining resources and are also the basis of a profitable tourist industry for many local and regional businesses; and WHEREAS, road construction into presently roadless National Forest areas (Rare II Areas) may be in direct violation of a recent Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision (California v. Block); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, recommends: that roads and logging be curtailed in those areas of the National Forest System where the cost of road construction and maintenance will exceed timber revenues; that roads and logging be curtailed in National Forest areas where significant damage to other valuable resources such as watershed, wildlife, and fisheries is likely to occur; that no presently roadless National Forest areas (Rare II Areas) be roaded until the future of these areas is decided by Congress; that the Forest Service be required to prepare programmatic environmental impact statements to examine environmental consequences of roads and logging on fisheries, wildlife, wilderness, recreation, and watershed values on National Forests as a whole; and that less damaging methods of timber removal be initiated on fragile and sensitive National Forest areas where practical.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/national-birds-of-prey-conservation-work/	National Birds of Prey Conservation Work	National Birds of Prey Conservation Work National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-11 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation through its Raptor Information Center is dedicated to the encouragement of the maintenance of raptor (birds of prey) species diversity in North America through the promotion of effective raptor management; and WHEREAS, eagles and other birds of prey are vital ecological components of the wildlife communities and ecosystems in which they live and are important environmental indicators of ecosystem quality; and WHEREAS, 40 of 53 (75%) species of birds of prey that occur regularly in the United States were listed by one or more state conservation agencies in 1982 as endangered, extirpated, threatened, or of concern; and WHEREAS, public attitudes regarding birds of prey are changing to one of appreciation and understanding; and WHEREAS, over a million Americans are birdwatchers who regularly observe eagles and other birds of prey every autumn at migration outlooks located on major raptor flyways from California to Maine and from Minnesota to Florida and Texas; and WHEREAS, the creation of a national observance of a week dedicated to the conservation of birds of prey would focus public attention on the value of birds of prey in wildlife communities and would stimulate support for raptor management and for the establishment of sanctuaries at important raptor migration lookouts; and WHEREAS, the states of Connecticut, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have recognized the importance of birds of prey and so adopted proclamations in 1983 which declared the week of October 2 through October 8 in 1983 as "Hawk Watching Week"; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, designates the week commencing with the first Sunday in October of each year as "National Birds of Prey Conservation Week"; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to designate the week commencing with the first Sunday in October of each year as "National Birds of Prey Conservation Week," and urges the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling upon individuals to observe such week by taking the opportunity to observe the beauty of raptors in flight and by considering the importance of birds of prey in wildlife communities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/re-establishment-of-northern-rocky-mountain-wolf-populations/	Re-Establishment of Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Populations	Re-Establishment of Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Populations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-27 WHEREAS, the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf (Canis lupus irremotus) is a symbol of wild, undeveloped country and once was an integral part of the natural ecosystems of the West; and WHEREAS, populations of the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf have been all but eradicated as a result of intensive human settlement, direct conflict with domestic livestock, a lack of understanding the animal's ecology and habits, fears and superstitions about wolves, and predator control programs; and WHEREAS, because of these factors the range of the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf has been reduced to scattered sightings centered in central Idaho, northwestern Wyoming, and western Montana; and WHEREAS, the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf was listed in 1973 as an endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan, approved May, 1980, has as its objective the re-establishment and maintenance of viable Northern Rocky Mountain wolf populations where feasible in portions of its former range; and WHEREAS, the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Team, appointed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has identified northwestern Montana, central Idaho, and the Yellowstone National Park area as locations where Northern Rocky Mountain wolves can co-exist with human activities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby strongly supports the re-establishment and maintenance of viable Northern Rocky Mountain wolf populations in the three suitable areas identified by the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Team; and BE IT

		FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges all involved State and Federal agencies to implement such a recovery effort.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/groundwater-protection-2/	Groundwater Protection	Groundwater Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-14 WHEREAS, groundwater is one of our most valuable natural resources, supplying almost half of the Nation's drinking water and 40% of its irrigation water; and WHEREAS, the waters of many streams, rivers and other valuable habitats, such as the New Jersey Pine Barrens, are fed by groundwater aquifers; and WHEREAS, the groundwaters of the U.S. and its territories harbor a spectacular and diverse assemblage of subterranean wildlife, including blind fish, salamanders and shrimp, some of which are adapted to single aquifers; and WHEREAS, these species are an important scientific resource, being the object of studies in biogeography, evolution, ecology; and WHEREAS, groundwater contamination by a variety of man-made pollution sources — including toxic waste dumps, waste injection wells, oil and gas wells, the leaching of agricultural chemicals through soils, leaking underground storage tanks, and non-point pollution sources — threatens aquifers in virtually every state in the Nation; and WHEREAS, many hazardous chemicals thought not to migrate through the soil such as EDB, TCP, atrazine, and DBCP are now appearing in significant amounts in groundwaters of the U.S.; and WHEREAS, these examples are only the tip of the iceberg for a major problem that is largely out-of-sight and out-of-mind for administrators and the public; and WHEREAS, once groundwater becomes contaminated it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to clean up; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges Federal, State, and territorial government agencies to utilize their existing statutory authorities to the maximum extent possible to identify and control the major sources of groundwater pollution; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federal, State, and territorial governments act immediately to identify for special protection those major groundwater aquifers that are now, or may eventually be, utilized for drinking water; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Congress and State legislatures act immediately to fill gaps in existing laws that allow the unregulated contamination of groundwater from such sources as surface impoundments, leaking underground storage tanks, small hazardous waste facilities, and septic systems; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Federal and State governments establish a nationwide groundwater monitoring system and assure that the results of such monitoring are made immediately and freely available to the public.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/urban-fishing/	Urban Fishing	Urban Fishing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-03 WHEREAS, over half of all Americans live in urban areas where recreational fishing opportunities often are limited; and WHEREAS, national efforts under the Clean Water Act have made many once-polluted urban waters fishable; and WHEREAS, lakes, rivers, bays, oceans and associated shoreline in and near urban areas offer tremendous potential for recreational fishing; and WHEREAS, urban fishing represents energy conservation practices and also serves to protect rural resources from overexploitation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, recognizes the potential economic, social, educational, and recreational benefits of urban fishing and urges local, State, and national governmental bodies, public agencies, industry, business, and organizations to join together to develop public access, facilities, publicity, and management programs for urban fishing.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/retention-of-santa-fe-national-forest-lands/	Retention of Santa Fe National Forest Lands	Retention of Santa Fe National Forest Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-32 WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz Spring tract of 25,000 acres was acquired by the United States in 1848 under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo following the Mexican War; and WHEREAS, the federal government subsequently purchased the acreage in 1934 and 1935 under emergency relief acts that authorized the Department of Agriculture to buy private land during the depression to save the owners from bankruptcy; and WHEREAS, the land was initially supervised by the Soil Conservation Service to restore worn out soils and depleted vegetation that had resulted from overgrazing by livestock; and WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz Spring tract was assigned to the Forest Service in 1953 and made part of the Santa Fe National Forest by law in 1972; and WHEREAS, the Pueblo de Cochiti Indian tribe in New Mexico has filed a claim on this tract alleging fraud and duress as reported on an 1818 Spanish Colonial Court finding at a time before the U.S. had sovereignty over the area; and WHEREAS, the validity of this claim has not been adjudicated; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, opposes the transfer of the 25,000 acres of the Santa Cruz Spring tract embodied in H.R. 3259 to the Pueblo de Cochiti; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that public lands in the United States must be protected against land claims that circumvent legitimate adjudications and land titles.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/retention-of-fragile-public-lands-acquired-under-bankhead-jones-act-and-opposition-to-government-subsidies/	Retention of Fragile Public Lands Acquired Under Bankhead-Jones Act and Opposition to Government Subsidies...	Retention of Fragile Public Lands Acquired Under Bankhead-Jones Act and Opposition to Government Subsidies... National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-26 RETENTION OF FRAGILE PUBLIC LANDS ACQUIRED UNDER BANKHEAD-JONES ACT AND OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR "SODBUSTING" WHEREAS, one of the great American tragedies of the 20th Century occurred during the 1930's, in which land abuse and improper land stewardship had far reaching social, economic and environmental effects on this Nation; and WHEREAS, land abuses which contributed heavily to the drought and depression years of the 1930's were the focus of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1937 in which Congress sought to prevent a repetition of the Dust Bowl years by removing millions of acres of fragile lands from any future cultivation to prevent water and wind erosion which could further damage the public values of the lands; and WHEREAS, the Federal Government is proposing to sell and/or exchange Bankhead-Jones Act lands of classes V, VI, and VII; and WHEREAS current Department of Agriculture policies and programs provide incentives to speculators to purchase land suitable only for grazing, plow and plant those fragile lands to crops, collect federal incentive payments, and sell these "sodbusted" lands at a substantial profit; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, support passage of federal legislation which would remove all federal subsidies from such land abuse practices, including government crop insurance, storage loans, price support payments, and other incentives which foster "sodbusting" of unsuitable croplands (primarily Soil Conservation Service soil Classes V, VI and VII); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly opposes the offering of Bankhead-Jones lands (classes V, VI, and VII) for sale or exchange, except where those lands can be exchanged to an appropriate state or federal agency where they will remain in public ownership and its public values protected.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/retention-of-connecticut-hill-wildlife-management-area/	Retention of Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area	Retention of Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-19 WHEREAS, high quality habitat is critical to the continued maintenance of our fish and wildlife populations; and WHEREAS, the 11,645 acre Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area, located in Schuyler and Tompkins Counties, provides such high quality habitat for wild turkey, white-tailed deer, at least 12 mammalian species, and approximately 159 avian species; and WHEREAS, the Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area is considered a national treasure for the prominent role it has played in ruffed grouse research and management as the result of studies conducted there by the N.Y. State Department of Environmental Conservation and Cornell University; and WHEREAS, in October of 1976 the Ruffed Grouse Society of North America conducted a seminar for its membership on the area at which time the Society leadership described the area as one of the historic and current focal points of grouse research and management in the United States; and WHEREAS, the studies conducted on the area have resulted in valuable baseline data that wildlife biologists use nationwide in the management of ruffed grouse; and WHEREAS, officials of the U.S. Government and State of New York are considering transfer of the Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area from public ownership to the Cayuga Indian Nation as a partial means of settling a land claim by the Nation against the State of New York, the U.S. Government and approximately 7,000 property owners in Seneca and Cayuga Counties of New York; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby urges the full and fair settlement of the Cayuga Indian Nation land claim on a basis which will not require the transfer of the Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area or other unique and valuable state or public lands into other ownership.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/hydropower-expansion-at-federal-dams/	Hydropower Expansion at Federal Dams	Hydropower Expansion at Federal Dams National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-02 WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have proposed to modify hydropower facilities at several existing large dams including Lewis and Clark Lake, Nebraska and South Dakota; Libby Dam, Montana; Hoover Dam, Nevada; Fort Gibson Lake, Oklahoma; McNary Lock and Dam, Oregon and Washington; Palisades, Idaho; and Buffalo Bill, Wyoming; and WHEREAS, when the height of a dam is raised, thousands of additional acres may be flooded resulting in possible adverse impacts including loss of wetlands and free flowing streams, disruption of breeding and foraging activities of wildlife, reduced quality of aquatic habitat, displacement of farms and houses, and loss of recreation areas; and WHEREAS, if the peaking capacity of the hydropower facility is increased, extreme fluctuations in flows can produce significant adverse impacts on downstream resources — aquatic and terrestrial plant life, wetlands, fish, wildlife, aesthetics, and recreation; and cause severe stream bank erosion; and WHEREAS, surplus electric capacity and energy exists in most regions of the nation, and additional Federal hydroelectric generating capacity may not be needed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby strongly urges that Federal agencies carefully reconsider proposals to modify existing large dams and related hydropower facilities in order to avoid adverse environmental impacts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation favors run-of-the-river hydropower operation over daily peaking operations; fish passage structures and intake screening for fish; developing and maintaining a flow regime that protects fish habitat; changing the flows of the rivers at gradual rates to protect fish and recreators (a biologically suitable ramp rate); timing of construction activities to minimize adverse impacts; peak-load pricing of power to reduce peak period demands; system analysis to determine the need for additional generating capacity; and full and timely cost recovery from power users of any Federal investment in hydroelectric power.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/lead-shot-poisoning-in-waterfowl-bald-eagles-and-other-wildlife/	Lead Shot Poisoning in Waterfowl, Bald Eagles, and Other Wildlife	<p>Lead Shot Poisoning in Waterfowl, Bald Eagles, and Other Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-04 WHEREAS, lead shot poisoning has been documented in waterfowl for more than a century; and WHEREAS, an estimated two to three million waterfowl die annually from lead shot poisoning; and WHEREAS, lead shot poisoning has been documented in a number of other wildlife species including loons, rails, godwits, California gulls, coots, gallinules, scaled and bobwhite quail, ring-necked pheasants, mourning doves, prairie falcons, kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and Andean condors; and WHEREAS, lead shot poisoning has also been documented in our national symbol, the endangered bald eagle; and WHEREAS, conversion to nontoxic shot for migratory bird hunting will eliminate the continued and unnecessary loss of waterfowl and other wildlife, including bald eagles, and other endangered species, to lead shot poisoning; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, by resolutions adopted in 1971, 1975, and 1979, supports the conversion from lead shot to nontoxic shot; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, urges that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State fish and wildlife agencies take all necessary steps to eliminate lead shot poisoning in waterfowl, bald eagles, and other wildlife including, but not limited to, implementing nontoxic shot hunting zones in any area where lead deposition poses a significant threat to wildlife populations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/atlantic-salmon-crisis/	Atlantic Salmon Crisis	<p>Atlantic Salmon Crisis National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-18 WHEREAS, the abundance of Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) has declined throughout most of the species' range, including that of stocks of North American origin that range throughout waters of the western North Atlantic; and WHEREAS, extensive and ongoing efforts to restore spawning runs of Atlantic salmon to New England's rivers may be in jeopardy by over-exploitation of Atlantic salmon on the high seas, and in territorial coastal, estuarine, and inland waters; and WHEREAS, the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) recently was formed among nations producing and harvesting Atlantic salmon to implement conservation and management programs to restore and enhance stocks of Atlantic salmon; and WHEREAS, reasons for the Atlantic salmon's decline are not fully known and may include factors such as acid rain, which cannot immediately be solved; and WHEREAS, harvest can be controlled immediately, although management of Atlantic salmon harvest is a complex biological and political process; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, requests that the United States and Canadian Commissioners to the NASCO and state and provincial government agencies responsible for management of Atlantic ocean stocks of Atlantic salmon take the following actions to protect and enhance Atlantic salmon stocks and their habitats: implement management measures that drastically reduce harvest of Atlantic salmon equitably among traditional users, not to exclude possible implementation of a complete moratorium on the high seas fisheries for 5 years; establish research programs to investigate the causes of the Atlantic salmon's decline; establish Atlantic salmon habitat management and enhancement programs in all present and historic Atlantic salmon streams; ensure that the number of male and female adult Atlantic salmon reaching spawning grounds in each river is sufficient to provide optimum utilization of juvenile nursery areas by their young and that Atlantic salmon smolt can emigrate to the sea unimpeded; develop and implement comprehensive and coordinated plans to manage Atlantic salmon and their habitat; urge the adoption of a system similar to that now in force in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maine to tag the bodies of all Atlantic salmon harvested by recreational and commercial fishermen to help prevent illegal harvest and sale of the species and to monitor all catches; and closely regulate, through implementation of a vigorous system to monitor each transaction, the commerce of commercially-reared and harvested Atlantic salmon to ensure that no illegal harvest or commercial transactions occur and encourage the aquaculture industry for Atlantic salmon to meet the commercial market demands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Government to organize an Advisory Committee to assist the U.S. Commissioners to NASCO in developing U.S. policy on Atlantic salmon, the group to consist of representatives of conservation and sport and commercial fisheries organizations, academic or research interests, agencies responsible for Atlantic salmon management in each of the six New England states, and a representative each from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1984/04/restoration-and-protection-of-fish-habitat-in-the-st-marys-rivers/	Restoration and Protection of Fish Habitat in the St. Marys Rivers	<p>Restoration and Protection of Fish Habitat in the St. Marys Rivers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1984 Resolutions Number: 1984-08 WHEREAS, the remaining St. Marys River rapids area below the outflow of Lake Superior provides unique and valuable fisheries habitat within the Great Lakes system in U.S. and Canadian waters; and WHEREAS, land use for hydropower and navigation development has severely diminished the physical area of the rapids, thus reducing fish reproduction, nursery areas, and fish food production space; and WHEREAS, past water demands for hydropower have resulted in extreme low flows over the rapids during periods of low discharge from Lake Superior, further impacting fisheries production and utilization; and WHEREAS, United States and Canadian power interests have petitioned the International Joint Commission (IJC) for additional water for power generation, thus requesting an amendment to existing IJC Supplementary Orders regulating flows; and WHEREAS, additional allocation of water for power production during periods of low discharge from Lake Superior would result in more frequent dewatered conditions in approximately half the habitat of the Canadian rapids, causing loss of fish food organisms, nursery areas, and spawning habitat; and WHEREAS, the fish and fishery uses are prior protected uses of the rapids under terms of Article VIII of the Boundary Waters Treaty, and additional diversion would result in further violation of these terms; and WHEREAS, Subsection 20(10) of the Canadian Fisheries Act states that "water shall be discharged in an amount sufficient for the safety of fish"; and WHEREAS, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission have all expressed concern and are working for restoration and protection of the fishery resources of the St. Marys River rapids; and WHEREAS, representatives of the above agencies, the power interests and other interested parties have held informal discussions and working meetings which have resulted in a consensus of remedial measures required; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 15-18, 1984, in Atlanta, Georgia, hereby supports the above agencies in their efforts to restore and protect the St. Marys River fishery resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges that a combination of minimum flows and remedial works be developed, to assure continued watering of the St. Marys River rapids, including the littoral zone of Whitefish Island and Whitefish Channel.</p>

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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/expressions-of-congratulations-to-the-bombay-natural-history-society/	Expression of Congratulations to the Bombay Natural History Society	Expression of Congratulations to the Bombay Natural History Society National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-23 WHEREAS, the Bombay Natural History Society is one of the most important and influential wildlife and conservation education and research organizations in India and South Asia; and WHEREAS, through its membership publications and education activities, it has helped shape a conservation ethic for the Indian subcontinent; and WHEREAS, it has made many original contributions to the knowledge base of Indian and South Asian wildlife through its many scientific research projects; and WHEREAS, the Society has served the interest of wildlife science and natural history in India for one hundred years; and WHEREAS, the Society will be celebrating its Centenary on September 15, 1983; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, recognizes and congratulates Bombay Natural History Society on its 100th anniversary; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation wishes the Bombay Natural History Society continued integrity, strength, and success in its conservation mission as it enters its second century of service.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/conservation-education/	Conservation Education	Conservation Education National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-08 WHEREAS, a quality environment is essential for leading a full, productive, happy life; and WHEREAS, informed, educated citizens, committed to the wise stewardship of the land and its resources, are key to maintaining environmental quality; and WHEREAS, conservation education in our schools, integrated throughout the curriculum, is the major long-term means for establishing citizen awareness and understanding of the importance of a quality environment; and WHEREAS, for conservation education to become a meaningful part of the curriculum of our nation's schools its importance must be emphasized at the State Department of Education level; and WHEREAS, to ensure the establishment and continuation of conservation education in our schools there must be state policy level commitments of resources to instructional programs; and WHEREAS, many states have established or are establishing effective conservation education programs in their schools; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby recommends that each state establish a minimum commitment to conservation education which will support the following: A legislative or appropriate administrative requirement mandating instruction in the wise use of our natural resources and protection of environmental quality in all appropriate grades of subject areas, kindergarten through grade 12. A designated, full-time staff person in the State Department of Education to provide conservation education leadership and services to local education agencies and jurisdictions. A commitment of resources necessary to conduct effective state and local level programs in conservation education. A commitment to setting up lines of communication which will ensure widespread public and professional support for such programs. Agencies or groups to be involved should include, but not be limited to, Federation affiliates, state and federal resource management agencies, representatives of higher education, business and industry, and citizen conservation organizations in order to establish more effective conservation programs for students. A commitment at the state level to adequately train undergraduate and in-service teachers to meet their responsibilities for providing effective conservation education programs for their students; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that appropriate state elected or appointed officials and/or legislative bodies take action as may be necessary to meet these minimum standards where need exists.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/the-black-duck/	The Black Duck	The Black Duck National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-20 WHEREAS, the Black Duck has traditionally been one of the principal waterfowl species taken by hunters in the Atlantic Flyway; and WHEREAS, continental Black Duck populations have gradually declined over the past 20 years; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, as an organization of conservation-minded sportsmen, supports the goal of returning Black Duck populations to higher levels; and WHEREAS, biologists are unable to identify a specific cause for this decline but consider that hunting, inter-specific competition and hybridization with mallards, degradation and loss of breeding, migration, and wintering habitat, acid rain, lead shot poisoning, pesticide use, and loss of breeding females to predation may all contribute to the population decline; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has addressed many of these factors through activity on environmental and conservation issues in the Black Duck's range; and WHEREAS, restrictions on hunting have been considered effective in reversing declines in some waterfowl populations and such restrictions are considered by wildlife biologists as the only quick and effective means to alter the declining Black Duck population trend with the goal of returning populations to higher levels; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's five year stabilized hunting regulation program for Black Ducks concluded with the 1982-83 season; and WHEREAS, Black Ducks are an international resource and to be effectively managed require cooperation between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, calls on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with the Atlantic Flyway Council and the state fish and wildlife agencies to take immediate affirmative steps to address the Black Duck population decline including expeditious analysis and publication of results of the five year stabilized hunting regulations for Black Ducks, developing a program to implement such hunting restrictions on Black Ducks beginning in the 1983-84 hunting season as may be necessary and desirable, and urging the negotiation of similar and appropriate restrictions in Canada; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service to take the following steps and others that may be necessary to initiate a more comprehensive approach to the Black Duck population decline problem: Develop more reliable inventory techniques; Implement such regulations establishing non-toxic shot use zones as are necessary to reduce lead shot ingestion rates for Black Ducks in the U.S. and Canada; Define declines in habitat quality and quantity and initiate habitat preservation and management activities to benefit Black Ducks in the U.S. and Canada; Develop an information program about the Black Duck situation, possible restrictions to be initiated in 1983, and the need for those restrictions; Initiate an extensive study of the impact of commonly used pesticides on the Black Duck.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/payment-in-kind-program/	Payment-In-Kind Program	Payment-In-Kind Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-26 WHEREAS, the Reagan Administration has established the Payment-In-Kind (PIK) program to reduce acreages of certain crops now in surplus for 1983, and WHEREAS, the PIK program may continue for several years, and WHEREAS, the former federal soil bank program, which required permanent vegetative cover plantings, provided significant conservation benefits, such as increased wildlife populations and the rebuilding of soil, and WHEREAS, the establishment of vegetative cover for PIK acres would have significant wildlife and soil benefits, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, requests the federal government urge that all acres set aside as part of the PIK program be planted in vegetative cover and that these acres be managed for conservation benefits, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state and local ASCS committees should make every effort to see that this program provides such conservation benefits as wildlife habitat, sediment retention, and erosion and water control.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/amendments-to-the-alaska-lands-act/	Amendments to the Alaska Lands Act	Amendments to the Alaska Lands Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-10 WHEREAS, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was signed into law in December, 1980; WHEREAS, this bill designated approximately 107 million acres of Federal land as National Conservation Units; WHEREAS, 24 million of those acres were designated as National Parks, and were thus closed to sport hunting; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby reaffirms its support for the principle that the maximum amount of acreage in Alaska, with high-quality hunting opportunities, be open to sport hunting, fishing, and trapping, in conjunction with provisions that ensure strong protection for Alaska's valuable wildlife habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will oppose other amendments that sacrifice provisions in ANILCA which provide for sound resource management and protection for wildlife habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reaffirms its conviction that any legislation dealing with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act be consistent with the principles outlined in previous National Wildlife Federation resolutions dealing with this subject.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/ludington-pumped-storage-power-plant/	Ludington Pumped Storage Power Plant	Ludington Pumped Storage Power Plant National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-15 WHEREAS, the Ludington Pumped Storage Plant on Lake Michigan, operated jointly at Ludington, Michigan by Consumers Power Company and Detroit Edison Company, is the world's largest such plant and kills more fish than any other power plant on the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, the power plant generates 1,872 megawatts of electrical power during the day when demand is highest, but at an overall net loss of energy by pumping water uphill at night at a rate of up to 66,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) into a 2.5-mile-long reservoir with a maximum water elevation 362 feet above Lake Michigan, then discharging the water downhill during the day through turbines at a rate of up to 75,950 cfs; and WHEREAS, the artificial "river" (roughly equivalent to the water flow over Horseshoe Falls, Niagara River) attracts fish during the day, then when the flow is reversed at night fish are drawn through the pumps into the reservoir, including an estimated: 50,000 adult salmon and trout; 410,000 juvenile chinook salmon (in 1980), which is 14.4 percent of all the stocking of chinook salmon by the state of Michigan into Lake Michigan; 126 million alewife and smelt, plus larval alewife and smelt equivalent to an additional 22 million to 69 million adults (depending on assumptions used in estimating survivorship); yellow perch larvae equivalent to 84,000 adult perch; total fish biomass losses of five million pounds; and WHEREAS, preliminary estimates by National Wildlife Federation staff of the annual value of the lost fish are \$13 million to \$20 million; and WHEREAS, technology to significantly reduce these losses has not been installed, and no compensation or mitigation for these losses is being provided the public after eleven years of plant operation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, supports resolution of the unacceptable fish losses at the Ludington Pumped Storage Power Plant on Lake Michigan through the application of existing technology and the development of new technology if necessary to reduce losses and through adequate compensation or mitigation for unavoidable losses to aquatic life.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/improper-conversion-of-grasslands-to-cropland/	Improper Conversion of Grasslands to Cropland	Improper Conversion of Grasslands to Cropland National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-24 WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of acres of shortgrass rangelands are being plowed in the Great Plains for conversion to unsuitable cropland; and WHEREAS, much of the rangeland being plowed is not suitable for cultivation (primarily land capability class VI and VII, with none better than class IV); and WHEREAS, this plowout of grasslands has caused serious wind and water erosion which is a result of the naturally low precipitation, high evaporation, strong winds, moderately shallow soils, and steep slopes of the area; and WHEREAS, the change in land use will drastically alter nesting habitat for prairie birds, fawning areas for mule deer and pronghorn antelope and, in general, seriously impact both game and non-game species of wildlife; and WHEREAS, the plowing of native grasslands usually results in an increase in animal species considered agricultural pests, and "go-back" vegetation would be different than the native grasslands resulting in different wildlife species; and WHEREAS, subsequent erosion from these converted lands will increase the sediment load in streams and reservoirs, increase water temperature and destroy the fragile aquatic ecosystem, and cover fish spawning grounds with sediment; and WHEREAS, this conversion results in severe consequences to the area's residents, especially the neighboring ranchers, and thus the quality of life is reduced; public facilities (roads, culverts, bridges, water supplies, etc.) require costly maintenance and replacement; flood hazards are increased; the area's economic base is weakened; management of the remaining grasslands is severely hampered by the covering and loss of forage by dust and mud; livestock ponds are filled with sediment; fences are lost by overtopping with blown soil, flattened by winds when covered with cropland weeds, or destroyed by flooding; and WHEREAS, the restoration of plowed land to grassland is extremely difficult with successful establishment of grass occurring only one year out of many, depending upon precipitation; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to conservation, management, and wise sustained use of grasslands and discourages conversions of grasslands to other uses where such conversion is likely to lead to long-term resource degradation or damage; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, deplores the massive conversion of grasslands to cropland in the nation's western Great Plains; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls on all responsible federal and state agencies, especially the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the state Cooperative Extension Services in each of the 10 Great Plains states, to initiate aggressive educational programs and any necessary changes in agency policies to slow or prevent such conversion; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation asks the U.S. Congress to conduct a full review of agency policies, tax and other monetary incentives, and other factors that may be encouraging or fostering such conversion and that legislation be introduced to seek necessary corrective action to halt such conversion.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/phosphate-ban-in-the-great-lakes-basin/	Phosphate Ban in the Great Lakes Basin	Phosphate Ban in the Great Lakes Basin National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-13 WHEREAS, the ban on phosphates in home laundry detergents expired in the state of Wisconsin in 1982 and was not renewed; and WHEREAS, independent research bodies, including the International Joint Commission, have urged that such bans be adopted by all jurisdictions within the Great Lakes Basin to protect waters of the Great Lakes from eutrophication; and WHEREAS, the action by the state of Wisconsin is a step backwards in efforts to clean up the Great Lakes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, urges the state of Wisconsin to reinstate its ban on phosphates in home laundry detergents and urges the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania to adopt such restrictions to protect the waters of the Great Lakes Basin
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/toxic-rain-polluting-great-lakes/	“Toxic Rain” Polluting Great Lakes	“Toxic Rain” Polluting Great Lakes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-14 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are one of the great natural resource wonders of the world, constituting one-fifth of all fresh water on the face of the earth; and WHEREAS, the majority of many chemical pollutants such as PCBs enter the Great Lakes from the atmosphere; and WHEREAS, newly discovered evidence of high mercury levels in rain in northeastern Minnesota demonstrates that the phenomenon of “toxic rain” in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem is poorly understood; and WHEREAS, in 1982 the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission reported under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 that “enough is known already about the atmospheric input of toxic and hazardous substances to the Great Lakes System to warrant considerable concern,” and recommended implementation of “specific remedial programs;” and WHEREAS, the U.S.-Canadian Memorandum of Intent on Transboundary Air Pollution by-passed the International Joint Commission and includes no reference to airborne contaminants other than acid rain; and WHEREAS, there are now no mechanisms or remedial programs by which the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem can be protected from adverse impacts from airborne pollutants; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, calls upon the governments of the United States and Canada to direct a formal Reference to the International Joint Commission, pursuant to Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and Article VII of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, to thoroughly study the impacts of airborne pollutants on waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem and to make recommendations to the governments for a comprehensive management strategy to remedy problems identified by the Commission.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/science-education-crisis/	Science Education Crisis	Science Education Crisis National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-09 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to the promotion of natural science education and the scientific management of our natural resources; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and WHEREAS, the American Association for the Advancement of Science in its annual report, entitled “Education in the Sciences: A Developing Crisis,” reports a growing evidence of a decline in support and commitment to pre-college science education in the United States; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes that science education is necessary to informed citizen participation in a democratic society; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes that the full value of the technological and scientific disciplines can best be realized if students are taught to apply what they learn to real-life problems, especially those problems pertaining to making informal decisions concerning the wise use of our natural resources and the protection of environmental quality; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby urges that all public and private schools in the United States provide, within a balanced curriculum, a strong and uninterrupted program of science education and career counseling, including the science of ecology, for all pupils from kindergarten through grade 12 — such programs to be taught by well-trained teachers, using adequate instructional materials; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation strongly supports integrating conservation education into schools from kindergarten through grade 12 as one of the best means of demonstrating to students the relationship between science education and the real world, and helping students to develop a sense of stewardship toward the natural world on which we all depend.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/request-for-congress-to-review-the-impact-of-the-federal-subsistence-law/	Request for Congress to Review the Impact of the Federal Subsistence Law	Request for Congress to Review the Impact of the Federal Subsistence Law National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-11 WHEREAS, public concern over the impact of Federal subsistence provisions in the Alaska Lands Act still exists; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has recognized that a subsistence priority hinders sound wildlife management practices; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, urges the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the U.S. House of Representatives to review the impact of the Alaska Lands Act on fish and wildlife resources in Alaska; and further to entertain remedial legislation should such be deemed desirable.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/enact-a-national-wetlands-protection-and-management-act/	<p>Enact a National Wetlands Protection and Management Act</p>	<p>Enact a National Wetlands Protection and Management Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-19 WHEREAS, this nation's wetlands provide productive habitat for fish and wildlife, and contain biologically rich ecosystems, support numerous recreational activities, provide commercial fishery and fur resources, reduce flooding, recharge groundwater, trap pollutants and sediments, and control erosion; and WHEREAS, about 50 percent of this nation's original wetlands have been destroyed and about 450,000 acres of wetlands are lost each year; and WHEREAS, some federal policies encourage wetlands drainage by providing tax incentives, information on wetlands drainage to some landowners, or subsidy programs; and WHEREAS, comprehensive national wetlands legislation is needed to reverse the dangerous trend of wetland loss; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, calls on Congress to enact a National Wetlands Protection and Management Act that regulates all activities affecting wetlands, increases wetland acquisition, ends federal incentives and subsidies, which contribute to the degradation of wetlands, and includes the following: protection for all wetlands that provide benefits to the public; extension of the Wetlands Loan Act to the year 2000, expansion of the total authorization level by at least 50 percent, and deletion of the provision that provides for repayment of advances; a requirement that Land and Water Conservation Fund money be allocated to the migratory bird conservation fund annually on at least a matching basis with duck stamp funds collected the previous year; appropriation of Land and Water Conservation Fund money to provide grants to states for wetlands conservation purposes, on the ratio of three federal dollars for each state dollar spent; a requirement that duties on imported arms and ammunition be paid into the migratory bird conservation fund; authorization for the collection of fees from non-consumptive users for entry into designated, heavily used areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System, with the collected funds to be allocated to the migratory bird conservation bird; an increase in the level of appropriations to the Department of Agriculture Waterbank Program to ensure the maintenance and management of existing contracts and to increase the number of acres under easement and furthermore that this program be extended to other states where wetlands losses are occurring; elimination of all direct and indirect incentives and subsidies, including tax deductions and crop payments on converted wetlands, that encourage wetlands clearing, draining, or filling; a prohibition on new federal expenditures, and financial or technical assistance that encourage wetlands destruction; incentives for the conservation of wetlands through increased income, estate, gift, or capital gains tax benefits to allow the sale of conservation easements of wetland property to federal or state conservation agencies or qualified conservation organizations; and completion of the National Wetlands Inventory as soon as possible.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/privatization-of-federally-owned-lands/	<p>Privatization of Federally Owned Lands</p>	<p>Privatization of Federally Owned Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-22 WHEREAS, the Reagan Administration has announced a plan to sell public lands to private interests with its first target goal to raise \$4 billion in revenue in 1984 to help reduce the national debt; and WHEREAS, the President of the United States has announced the appointment of a Real Property Review Board and an Assets Management Program to expedite such land disposal; and WHEREAS, federal agencies were ordered to inventory lands under their jurisdiction and suggest areas for disposal to the Board; and WHEREAS, over 100 million acres of National Forests is being considered for disposal; and WHEREAS, four million acres of Bureau of Land Management land has already been identified for disposal; and WHEREAS, other federal agencies administering land for conservation and recreation purposes (e.g., Federal Research Stations) have also been directed to inventory and expedite land and facility disposals; and WHEREAS, conveyances to state and local governments for park and recreation purposes have been sharply reduced; and WHEREAS, legislation is being sought by the Administration to legalize privatization by amending a broad range of public land and conservation law; and WHEREAS, the aforementioned actions violate the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1976) by failing to study the environmental impact of such sales and violate NEPA's mandate that the government act as trustee of our natural resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, goes on record in support of existing Congressional policy of retention of public lands and the existing procedures which allow for disposal of individual parcels of land which, through land use planning and public input, are found not to be in the national interest to retain; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation vigorously opposes the secret and accelerated inventory now being conducted by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and other government agencies which is intended to meet budgetary targets of the Administration and does not adequately consider public benefits of public land ownership; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation stands unequivocally opposed to changes in existing laws which allow short-term monetary gain to override public stewardship of public resources for the long-term benefit of society and future generations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/management-of-municipal-sewage-sludge/	<p>Management of Municipal Sewage Sludge</p>	<p>Management of Municipal Sewage Sludge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-02 WHEREAS, enormous quantities of sewage sludge are produced in the United States as a by-product of sewage treatment; production levels are increasing dramatically; such sludges are often highly contaminated with industrial chemicals; and the environmentally sound disposition of these sludges is becoming an increasingly difficult problem throughout the nation; and WHEREAS, economic and political pressures are growing to dispose of contaminated sewage sludge in the oceans—as a free and easy, “out-of-sight-out-of-mind” dumping ground—and the federal government has failed to adequately enforce existing restriction on such disposal under U.S. and International Law; and WHEREAS, pretreatment of industrial discharges into publicly-owned treatment works can often result in greatly reduced contaminant levels in sewage sludges and is thereby the key to safe sludge management, regardless of the disposal or use alternative chosen; and WHEREAS, state-of-the-art thermal reduction techniques (including incineration and pyrolysis) for sewage sludge, coupled with adequate air pollution controls and industrial pretreatment, provide a safe means of destroying or reducing even highly contaminated sludges, often with the production of useful energy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, strongly urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) to expeditiously promulgate regulations, as required by Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, establishing guidelines for the safe multimedia management of sewage sludge; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA, in revising its regulations under the Ocean Dumping Act and in promulgating its sludge management regulations, to give appropriate recognition to the special economic and political vulnerability of the ocean and, consequently, to discourage use of the ocean as a first-choice sludge disposal alternative for coastal municipalities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA and the Congress of the United States to support a policy of discontinuing the ongoing ocean disposal of highly contaminated sewage sludge and of prohibiting the initiation of such disposal by new sources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA to expeditiously promulgate regulations governing the marketing and distribution of sewage sludge as a fertilizer or soil conditioner,</p>

		and that such regulations: (a) provide adequate safeguards (including labeling requirements) against the misuse of such sludges in home gardens and on cropland, and (b) do not unduly restrict such marketing and distribution of composted or treated sludge; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges EPA and state governments to promote the development and use of state-of-the-art thermal reduction processes (with energy recovery where possible) for treatment and disposal of contaminated sludges that are not suitable for direct land application; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation recognizing that removing industrial contaminants at the source is the key to safe sludge management, urges EPA and state and local governments to immediately formulate, implement, and enforce total industrial pretreatment programs to avoid interference with sewage treatment and sludge management programs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/project-wild-and-the-class-project/	Project Wild and the Class Project	Project Wild and the Class Project National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-07 WHEREAS, conservation education, integrated throughout our nation's school curricula, is the principal long-term means for developing citizen awareness and understanding of the importance of a quality environment for all living things; and WHEREAS, teachers at all grade levels are key to making conservation education a meaningful reality in our schools; and WHEREAS, there exists a critical need for objective, high-quality conservation education materials which can be utilized in a variety of subject areas within the curriculum; and WHEREAS, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Western Environmental Education Council, with support from the National Wildlife Federation, have joined forces in the development of Project WILD, an interdisciplinary, supplementary conservation education program emphasizing wildlife for grades Kindergarten-12, which will be available in the Fall of 1983; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation, through a grant from the National Science Foundation, has completed and is making available to educators The CLASS Project, a conservation education program emphasizing a series of environmental investigations designed to help students in grades 6-9 gain the skills and knowledge important in carrying out a community environmental project; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby recommends that professional educators and citizens interested in good conservation education review Project WILD and The Class Project and, if appropriate, take action to help introduce these programs into their local schools.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/critical-habitat-for-the-virgin-islands-tree-boa-epicrates-monensis-granti/	Critical Habitat for the Virgin Islands Tree Boa (Epicrates Monensis Granti)	Critical Habitat for the Virgin Islands Tree Boa (Epicrates Monensis Granti) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-17 WHEREAS, islands and other isolated ecosystems containing unique endemic species, the products of thousands of years of secluded evolution, are extremely vulnerable to anthropogenic disturbance and their biotas have been and continue to be severely decimated by colonization efforts and introduction of exotic species; and WHEREAS, thirty-five vertebrate species have become extinct on one or more of the islands of the Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Bank and another sixty-five vertebrate species are considered threatened with extinction from this area; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 listed the tree boa as endangered in 1974, 1980; and WHEREAS, no comprehensive life history study has been conducted on the tree boa, less than twelve specimens have been examined, and since the nocturnal boa has only been known to science from 1932; and WHEREAS, eleven of the known specimens of the tree boa have been located east of the 64 52'W meridian on St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, within an area of 7.7 square kilometers where human development continues at a rapid rate; and WHEREAS, the country with the greatest opportunity to set aside undisturbed areas of high ecological value and biological diversity is the country which initiated endangered species protection as an example in the Caribbean; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, strongly urges the United States Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Office of Endangered Species to take immediate action to designate critical habitat and a management plan for the continued survival of the Virgin Island Tree Boa.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/protection-of-federal-reserves/	Protection of Federal Reserves	Protection of Federal Reserves National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-21 WHEREAS, throughout history U.S. Presidents and the Congress have wisely provided for establishing Federal Research Stations, Experimental Ranges, Experimental Forests, Wildlife Refuges, and other Federal research and natural areas; and WHEREAS, these stations provide long-term animal and vegetation research areas representative of a large number of differing native ecosystems; and WHEREAS, these federal lands provide field laboratories for conducting fundamental and applied research to answer questions about our ecosystems and establishing practices which aid in enhancing the environmental quality of our renewable natural resources; and WHEREAS, the work of these facilities has substantially improved the standard of living and quality of life in the United States; and WHEREAS, disposal, encroachment, or other activities which would alter or divert these experimental areas for other purposes poses a continual threat to their existence and functions; and WHEREAS, several federal reserves under management of the United States Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Service and Forest Service—and the United States Department of the Interior—Fish and Wildlife Service—are threatened with severe disruption through mineral and petroleum exploration, production and the ancillary activities (e.g., pipelines, railroad); and WHEREAS, these federal reserves conserve native ecosystems with unique species of vegetation and wildlife which if altered through surface or subsurface disturbances would be irreplaceable changed from their intended use and ecological integrity; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, urges the Congress of the United States to take immediate affirmative action to preserve the physical and biological integrity of these federal properties that are so vital to our Nation's renewable natural resources; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges congressional action to except these lands from mineral and petroleum exploration, production, or the ancillary activities associated therewith, or any surface disturbance which would alter the intended use.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/reauthorization-of-the-federal-pesticide-law/	Reauthorization of the Federal Pesticide Law	Reauthorization of the Federal Pesticide Law National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-03 WHEREAS, drastic cutbacks in EPA staff and budget resources continue to hamper adequate EPA review of pesticide registration applications; and WHEREAS, examples have surfaced in recent years of pesticide registrations having been granted on the basis of inadequate or even falsified data; and WHEREAS, full disclosure of pesticide health and safety data is needed so that independent environmental, conservation, and consumer groups, and scientists, can double-check the adequacy of EPA's health and safety evaluation of pesticides proposed for registration; and WHEREAS, the several states have a strong and legitimate interest in regulating pesticide use, above and beyond minimum federal standards, so as to meet the unique needs of their citizenry; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby urges the United States Congress to reauthorize a strong Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), which among other things

pesticide-law/		preserves the right under current law: of public access to pesticide health and environmental data (including methods, test results, and conclusions) on pesticide products registered (or sought to be registered) with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; and of states to regulate pesticide uses within their borders beyond federal minimum standards.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/closures-of-national-fish-hatcheries-that-were-constructed-for-mitigation-and-other-purposes/	Closures of National Fish Hatcheries That Were Constructed for Mitigation and Other Purposes	Closures of National Fish Hatcheries That Were Constructed for Mitigation and Other Purposes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-25 WHEREAS, the Attorney General for the State of New Mexico filed suit on March 9, 1983, against Secretary of Interior James Watt concerning the closure and transfer to another agency of the Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery in Utah which was constructed by the Department for mitigation; and WHEREAS, this hatchery was built with funds from the Bureau of Reclamation to supply rainbow trout for water authorized under the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) Act of 1956 for mitigation; and WHEREAS, Congress has provided annual funds to the Department of Interior to operate not only Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery since its construction in 1970 but also other operational funds needed for authorized CRSP facilities; and WHEREAS, water authorized under the CRSP Act located in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico will have rainbow trout plants reduced by two-thirds because of the closure of the Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife benefits were recognized project features of CRSP developments and if the rainbow trout stocking is reduced by two-thirds, the fish and wildlife benefits will also be greatly reduced and the states will suffer substantial economic losses; and WHEREAS, the Department of Interior is attempting to close or transfer numerous other National Fish Hatcheries that presently provide fish for mitigation purposes or produce anadromous fish; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby urges that Congress immediately provide and the Department of Interior use funds in sufficient amounts to assure that rainbow trout production from the Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery continues at or above its current level and the production be made available to qualifying CRSP waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress recognize the need for continued funding for all existing national fish hatcheries that were established for the purposes of mitigation, the production of fish for mitigation, and the production of anadromous fish.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/denounces-the-dismantling-of-the-section-404-permit-program/	Denounces the Dismantling of the Section 404 Permit Program	Denounces the Dismantling of the Section 404 Permit Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-18 WHEREAS, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act has been an effective federal program for reducing wetland destruction and mitigating unavoidable wetland losses; and WHEREAS, the program has saved an estimated 300,000 acres of wetlands each year since it was implemented; and WHEREAS, recent administrative revisions to Section 404, including the granting of 26 nationwide permits that eliminate federal jurisdiction over most of the nation's wetlands, have weakened the permit program; and WHEREAS, administrative proposals to change the definition of the word "wetlands" will harm the effectiveness of the Section 404 program in its goal to maintain the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of the nation's waters, and will reduce the program's ability to protect this nation's valuable wetland resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby denounces the dismantling of the Section 404 permit program as both unlawful and contrary to the goals and objectives of the Clean Water Act, and counter to the public interest in wetland protection; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation asks Congress to enact legislation that reverses these administrative revisions and strengthens the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/columbia-gorge-protection/	Columbia Gorge Protection	Columbia Gorge Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-16 WHEREAS, the Columbia River Gorge is a unique geological area deserving of protection from unwise development; and WHEREAS, the multitude of city, county, state and federal jurisdictions involved in the current management of the area often cannot agree, and fail to provide any assurance as to how the area will be managed in the future; and WHEREAS, there have been several efforts by developers in recent months to subdivide property on both sides of the Columbia River in the gorge area; and WHEREAS, Senators Packwood and Hatfield and Congressmen AuCoin, Weaver and Wyden have introduced bills which provide adequate management safeguards, establish a Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area and place the area under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and a regional commission; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby endorses and actively supports federal legislation to establish the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/state-water-management-program/	State Water Management Programs	State Water Management Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-06 WHEREAS, management of water resources has traditionally been the province of state government; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court recently held in the case of Sporhase v. Nebraska that blanket prohibitions on the export of water out of a state are unconstitutional; and WHEREAS, the Court declared that states may constitutionally restrict the use and transport of water only so long as the restrictions are evenhanded and narrowly tailored to a conservation purpose; and WHEREAS, existing water laws in each of the seventeen western states may be affected by the Supreme Court ruling; and WHEREAS, the decision left fully intact the authority of the states to enforce restrictions on water export when accomplished within the framework of a comprehensive water management statute; and WHEREAS, the decision fully recognizes the authority and responsibility of the states to enter into interstate compacts to ensure a fair allocation of water resources among the western states; and WHEREAS, the states now have — without the need for any new federal legislation — an excellent opportunity to adopt modern conservation measures; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby expresses its support for efforts by state governments to enact new water conservation laws aimed at attaining efficient use of water by both in-state and out-of-state users and at ensuring more efficient pricing, planning, and management of this precious resource; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports efforts by the states to enter into interstate discussions, agreements, and compacts aimed at fairly and thoughtfully resolving the pressing natural resource policy issues involved in interbasin and interstate transfers of water.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/to-establish-the-canaan-valley-national-wildlife-refuge/	To Establish the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge	<p>To Establish the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-12 WHEREAS, Canaan Valley contains more than 6,000 acres of unimproved wetlands that represent 40 percent of the total wetland acreage in West Virginia; and WHEREAS, Canaan Valley provides habitat for over 590 different plant species, 40 of which are listed by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources as rare or endangered; and WHEREAS, Canaan Valley provides habitat for at least 162 bird species and at least 55 mammal species, including the state's only known nesting sites for Northern Goshawks and American Bitterns, the state's largest Beaver populations, the state's largest breeding population of Woodcock, and abundant populations of Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey, and White-tailed Deer; and WHEREAS, Canaan Valley provides some of the state's finest hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, bird-watching, and other wildlife-related recreational opportunities; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommended in 1979 to establish the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge by acquiring 28,000 acres of unimproved wetlands and uplands in Canaan Valley; and WHEREAS, Canaan Valley continues to be threatened by Davis Power Project, a proposed pump-storage hydroelectric facility that would inundate the valley floor; and WHEREAS, Canaan Valley is also threatened by accelerated oil and gas, residential, and recreational development in and around the valley; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, continues to oppose construction of the Davis Power Project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports federal legislation to incorporate Canaan Valley into the National Wildlife Refuge System.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/export-of-banned-or-unregistered-pesticide/s/	Export of Banned or Unregistered Pesticides	<p>Export of Banned or Unregistered Pesticides National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-05 WHEREAS, pesticides that have been banned in the U.S. continue to be produced in this country for export to developing countries; and WHEREAS, the governments of the importing countries often have poorly developed institutions to gather and disseminate authoritative information about the hazards posed by pesticides to humans and to fish and wildlife, and monitor their long-term ecological impacts; and WHEREAS, farm workers involved in the application of pesticides as well as the general public in these developing countries are usually unaware of the dangers posed by pesticides and thus often apply excessive amounts of chemicals taking few precautions; and WHEREAS, each year, thousands of human beings are poisoned, many fatally, by improperly labelled or incorrectly applied pesticides; and WHEREAS, U.S. consumers are being exposed to banned or unregistered pesticides, returning as residues in or on imported foods such as coffee, bananas, tea and beef; and WHEREAS, persistent and broad spectrum pesticides are causing the same widespread harm, such as eliminating non-target species, killing of fish, causing thin egg shells and poor breeding success in many species of birds, that caused them to be banned in the United States; and WHEREAS, the populations of many waterfowl, doves and other North American bird species that overwinter in Latin America could be adversely affected by pesticide contamination of their wintering habitats; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby urges the U.S. Government to prohibit the export of pesticides that have been banned or that are not registered for use in this country, except where public health emergencies may require their use and where the importing government gives its informed consent; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Government to provide to developing countries information on medical and biological research conducted in this country, and, when asked, to assist them in the design of training programs, rules, regulations and standards for the use of pesticides; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Government to reassume its leadership role in the design of agreements among developed nations on guidelines for the testing, export and sale of pesticides; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the efforts of other national and international organizations to promote the safe use of pesticides in conjunction with integrated pest management in developing countries.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/conserving-biological-diversity-worldwide/	Conserving Biological Diversity Worldwide	<p>Conserving Biological Diversity Worldwide National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-04 WHEREAS, in the United States and in the rest of the world terrestrial ecosystems continue to be modified among other things for agriculture, forestry, mining and water resource development; and WHEREAS, in the United States and the rest of the world, islands, rivers, lakes, marshes, lagoons and wetlands continue to be physically and chemically altered to accommodate modern man's activities; and WHEREAS, man's ever-expanding infringement on natural areas has led to a continual simplification of biological systems, which is causing great losses of plant and animal genetic resources; and WHEREAS, it is estimated that by the year 2000 as many as half a million to two million species (15 to 20 percent of all species on earth) might become extinct primarily because of habitat losses, and that thereafter extinctions would continue at an accelerating rate; and WHEREAS, islands and other island-like ecosystems containing unique endemic species, the products of thousands of years of secluded evolution, are extremely vulnerable to anthropogenic disturbances; and WHEREAS, the biotas of oceanic and continental islands have been and continue to be severely decimated by the introduction of exotic animals and plants; and WHEREAS, the unstudied and sometimes unclassified species of wild plants and animals that will disappear, if present trends continue, may have immense potential value as new sources of food, medicines and industrial raw materials; and WHEREAS, wild and little known strains of our domesticated plants and animals, also threatened by unrestrained development, are an invaluable genetic resource which through interbreeding and genetic engineering can be used to produce higher yielding, faster growing, pest and disease resistant varieties; and WHEREAS, setting aside large, biologically self-sustainable, blocks of terrestrial and marine ecosystems as biosphere reserves is of high priority to prevent the unwitting destruction of valuable genetic material before its value can be assessed; and WHEREAS, ongoing research to determine the minimum critical size of such reserves, and to identify the crucial centers of greatest biological diversity needs continued and increasing financial support; and WHEREAS, the countries with the greatest opportunity to set aside vast undisturbed areas of high ecological value are the countries of the tropics which can least afford it; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby urges the U.S. Government to pursue its initial effort to develop a U.S. policy for the conservation of biological diversity (the U.S. Strategy Conference on Biological Diversity, November 1981) with concrete action such as the establishment of an inter-agency task force to formulate U.S. strategy in this area; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Government to maintain and increase its financial and other support for research and conservation programs which focus on the maintenance of biological diversity, such as the Man and the Biosphere Program and the international programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges both the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. Government, and non-governmental organizations, to investigate, formulate and adopt novel funding mechanisms by which developed countries, which have vital stake in conservation of biological diversity worldwide, can amass the considerable</p>

		financial resources required to make such conservation possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U.S. Government to review the actions and policies of U.S. AID, Peace Corps and other federally supported domestic and international programs to ensure that U.S. efforts are directed toward long-term conservation of biological diversity.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1983/04/major-conservation-issues-1983/	Major Conservation Issues, 1983	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1983 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1983 Resolutions Number: 1983-01 The National Wildlife Federation is increasingly concerned that in a time of high unemployment, inflation and international crises wise management of natural resources is being accorded only secondary importance. The Federation thus calls upon conservationists to remain vigilant, vigorous, and united in efforts to protect the environment. As an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education, therefore, is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based. More conservation must be taught in the schools, emphasizing the science of ecology and the wise use and management of natural resources. The Federation is firm in its conviction that contamination of the environment is among the paramount problems facing the nation. Society's reliance on toxic chemicals used in the production of manufactured goods is continuing to increase, resulting in an ever-growing stream of hazardous wastes. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon industry and government to place new emphasis on reducing our collective reliance on toxic chemicals and minimizing our output of waste materials. The sound management of our natural resources demands that we curb the proliferation of practices and activities that inevitably will overtax the ability of our environment to sustain and renew itself. The Federation also expresses concern over the increased problems associated with the disposal of waste. In light of already intense, and probably increasing, public opposition to the siting of waste management facilities of any kind in the vicinity of residences and workplaces, the already strong pressures to make increased use of the ocean for waste disposal can be expected to continue and grow. Because the coastal and ocean environments are vital to the ecological well-being of our planet, conservationists must continue to discourage use of the ocean as an "out-of-sight, out-of-mind" first-resort option for disposal of society's unwanted toxic byproducts. The National Wildlife Federation continues to view protective management of farmlands through sound land use practices and planning; the preservation of natural areas such as parks, wildlife refuges, and wildernesses; the conservation of wildlife, especially endangered species; the encouragement of world population control; and the adequate funding of conservation programs to be primary objectives. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year 1983: Air and Water Pollution. The National Wildlife Federation reaffirms its support for strong Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. While the Federation opposes the imposition on industry of needless procedures and paperwork, it believes that examples of such excesses in these statutes are limited. Furthermore, while the Federation favors the establishment of scientifically valid and defensible standards and regulations, it recognizes that absolute certainty is an unattainable goal and that demands for more research are sometimes made as a ploy to defer meaningful regulatory controls. We, therefore, affirm our support for a precautionary, preventive approach to environmental regulation that reflects adequate margins of safety and does not give toxic chemicals a presumption of innocence at the expense of human and environmental victims. The Federation also supports a modest number of strengthening amendments to these statutes, directed principally at reducing environmental threats associated with toxic air and water pollutants. Hazardous Materials. Each year billions of tons of virgin materials are extracted from mines, forests, and croplands, along with some 2.5 billion tons of solid wastes (in the form of mine tailings and spoils, forest residuals, and crop wastes). The refining and fabricating processes of these materials generate an estimated 250 million tons of solid wastes each year. About 10 percent of these industrial wastes pose a possible threat to human health or living organisms, with a large proportion ending up in our land, air, and water. The National Wildlife Federation considers it essential that government and industry identify and pursue all feasible steps to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes, recognizing the environment's finite capacity to safely assimilate these waste products. This organization is convinced that broader acceptance of the conservation ethic can solve this problem without significantly diminishing our standard of living. The Federation supports resource conservation and recovery, and reduction of hazardous waste streams at their source. To the extent existing environmental laws focus on "waste disposal," a revamping to emphasize source controls would be appropriate and desirable. Moreover, those laws, such as the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act, which purport to screen toxic chemicals before they enter the marketplace should be strengthened to ensure adequate pre-market testing and adequate quality control of testing data. Population. The mounting demands from an increasing human population are aggravating resource conservation difficulties in both developing and developed nations. This organization, therefore, continues to believe that governmental agencies should encourage family planning, through education, economic incentives, and development assistance where needed, to stabilize populations in every country. It is essential that the work of the appropriate federal agencies and the private sector be coordinated for the purpose of developing an effective and efficient global foresight capability. The National Wildlife Federation also supports studies to develop U.S. immigration policies. Loss of Wildlife Habitat. The loss of wildlife habitat continues to be a primary interest of the National Wildlife Federation. The loss of habitat is a fundamental problem that is pervasive and worldwide and directly affects all wildlife species. Loss of habitat leads to reductions of species diversity and abundance, endangerment of uncommon species, lowering of ecosystem stability, conflicts among wildlife users, and significant losses of renewable economic values. The problem is particularly acute for wetlands habitats, old growth forest lands, natural prairies, tropical forests, and other key wildlife habitats. The National Wildlife Federation believes that all levels of government have a responsibility to enhance, retain, and restore wildlife habitats for all the associated economic and social benefits. It is especially important that funding for land acquisition, permit review, operation and maintenance of National Wildlife Refuges, and other direct habitat programs be maintained. Acid Rain. Acid rain is an environmental disaster. The National Wildlife Federation remains persuaded that the only effective way of abating this problem is to control at their sources the emissions that form acid rain. While the Federation continues to aggressively support legislation, in conjunction with reauthorization of the Clean Air Act, to control acid rain sources, we remain open to the possibility of employing non-regulatory means (such as imposition of a fee based on tonnage of sulfur oxides emitted, tax and/or regulatory incentives to stimulate replacement of high-polluting older plants with less-polluting new facilities, and incentives to promote investigation and demonstration of innovative, less-polluting technologies) to achieve all or part of the desired end result. We remain fully committed to the objective, however, of cutting in half or more total sulfate deposition in acid rain-sensitive areas. We are convinced that the overwhelming weight of informed scientific opinion supports the need for near-term controls on emissions of acid rain precursors from sources in North America. While more research can and should be done as quickly as possible, effective control</p>

		<p>action cannot be responsibly deferred until all desired research results become available. Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Reduction. The continuing erosion of topsoil in unprecedented quantities threatens the long term maintenance of agricultural productivity and undermines our nation's massive investment in water pollution control facilities. The National Wildlife Federation believes that government programs aimed at maintaining farm income, managing commodity production, and promoting farm exports should take full account of the pressures and impacts of these programs on our most fragile soil resources. The Federation further believes that the limited funds available for watershed management should be directed toward those projects and plans which emphasize soil erosion control and sedimentation reduction, in contrast with the current emphasis of flood control and drainage. Energy Conservation. In the decade since the 1973 Arab oil embargo, Americans, including both private citizens and industry, have become more efficient and frugal in their use of a finite resource—fossil fuels. Currently, the nation is experiencing an “oil glut” as a result of the combination of energy conservation and world economic conditions. The falling petroleum prices and the disappearance of lines at the gas stations may lull the nation into returning to its pre-OPEC wasteful ways. Unfortunately, the Reagan Administration is presently abdicating the essential federal role in promoting energy conservation. The National Wildlife Federation urges the citizens of this country to sustain and advance their growing energy conservation awareness and commitment. In addition, this organization urges the President and the Congress to reestablish federal leadership in advocating and funding research, development, and implementation of energy conserving technologies and public policies. Consumptive Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources. The National Wildlife Federation is deeply concerned about the growing debate over the consumptive use of fish and wildlife resources and believes that the consumptive use of renewable natural resources including hunting, fishing, and trapping is important to the rational utilization of our natural resources and to the future of these resources. The Federation encourages all people interested in the wise use of our renewable natural resources to join together in common effort to protect our common interest in fish and wildlife resources.</p>
	1982	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/diversion-of-water-from-the-great-lakes-watershed/	<div> <div>Diversion of Water from the Great Lakes Watershed</div> </div>	<p>Diversion of Water from the Great Lakes Watershed National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-11 WHEREAS, twenty percent of the earth's fresh water is in those five inland seas known collectively as the Great Lakes; and WHEREAS, approximately thirty percent of the population of the United States and fifty percent of the population of Canada live in the Great Lakes basin; and WHEREAS, a major portion of the industry and manufacturing capacity of both the United States and Canada is located in the Great Lakes basin; and WHEREAS, there is an increasing demand for water to meet agricultural, industrial, and municipal water requirements in the Great Lakes watershed; and WHEREAS, the waters of the Great Lakes are a major source of fish for food and a major provider of outdoor recreation on this continent; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are a major surface transportation waterway benefiting the national economy; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes watershed provides water to generate a substantial amount of the electrical power now used by the populace and industry of the United States and Canada; and WHEREAS, there are reports of new plans to divert substantial quantities of water from the Great Lakes watershed to western water-sheds, these diversions being additional to water now going to the Illinois River system via the Chicago River, the Sanitary Ship Channel, and the Cal Sag Channel; and WHEREAS, the level of the Great Lakes is subject to significant natural fluctuations which may be affected by diversion of water with detrimental and unpredictable ecological consequences; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is opposed to any plan to divert additional water from the Great Lakes watershed to points outside the Great Lakes basin for any purpose.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/federal-pesticide-subsidies/	<div> <div>Federal Pesticide Subsidies</div> </div>	<p>Federal Pesticide Subsidies National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-12 WHEREAS, the United States government provides millions of dollars each year to subsidize the spraying of pesticides on privately owned land; and WHEREAS, pesticides have many significant adverse environmental effects, including mortality to fish and aquatic organisms on which fish depend for food; and WHEREAS, most pests, including the gypsy moth and the eastern spruce budworm, against which federally subsidized pest control programs have been launched in recent years, cannot be eradicated, but a number of pests can be controlled by a variety of environmentally acceptable means; and WHEREAS, federal subsidies reduce the cost of chemical pest control measures compared with other less environmentally damaging controls; and WHEREAS, the availability of federal subsidies and the influence of federal guidelines have resulted in expanded chemical pesticide use against pests in the Northeastern United States instead of encouraging other control means; and WHEREAS, there are higher priorities for expenditures of federal funds; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby opposes all subsidies for chemical pesticide use on private lands unless a pest problem has been designated a national emergency by the President.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/upper-mississippi-river/	<div> <div>Upper Mississippi River</div> </div>	<p>Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-24 WHEREAS, a “Comprehensive Master Plan for the Management of the Upper Mississippi River System” has recently been completed which shows a distinct bias toward commercial use of the river for barge traffic; and WHEREAS, such “master plan” recommends the construction of a second, 600-foot lock at Alton, Illinois, in addition to the new 1,200-foot lock now under construction, and that such second lock be exempt from review under the National Environmental Policy Act; and WHEREAS, much of the Upper Mississippi River is a National Wildlife Refuge; and WHEREAS, increased barge traffic will curtail recreational use of the river and cause turbulence and sedimentation damaging to commercial and recreational fishing to backwaters and sloughs along the river; and WHEREAS, the President has proposed that waterway user fees be set at levels that will recover the full costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the inland waterway system; and WHEREAS, the recent study completed by the Secretary of Transportation as required by Section 205 of the Inland Waterway Revenue Act of 1978 found that inland waterway traffic will increase substantially by the year 2000, with or without waterway user fees; and WHEREAS, the environmental degradation associated with the construction and operation of new inland waterway projects, on the Upper Mississippi River and elsewhere, would be limited if only those projects which are economically justified and for which users are willing to repay the costs through user fees are constructed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, urges that the Upper Mississippi River should be managed and developed to achieve the dual objectives of national economic development and environmental quality on a co-equal basis; and BE IT FURTHER</p>

		RESOLVED that necessary remedial work for the restoration and long term protection of sloughs and backwaters of the Upper Mississippi River be undertaken as quickly as possible, with costs being allocated to navigation as appropriate; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no additional lockage capacity be authorized or constructed at Alton, Illinois, in the absence of full cost recovery from users, a timely and comprehensive environmental impact statement, and the prior or concurrent enactment and development of necessary features for the restoration and protection of sloughs and backwaters and the improvement of recreational opportunity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the full recovery of federal costs of construction, operation, maintenance, and fish and wildlife mitigation, for the inland waterway system through user fees.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/restoration-of-the-kissimmee-river/	Restoration of the Kissimmee River	Restoration of the Kissimmee River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-16 WHEREAS, the restoration of a meandering river with seasonally-flooded marshes in the lower Kissimmee River Valley will: Conserve both surface and ground fresh water supplies; Improve the quality of the water of the Kissimmee River and in Lake Okeechobee; Greatly increase highly-valued fish and wildlife populations; Convert waste nutrient materials to peat and muck soils and to wetland plants of great value to ranchers for winter forage; Conserve fossil fuel supplies by utilizing the natural energies of the river system to accomplish these purposes; and Provide a resource having great recreational, cultural and aesthetic values to present and future generations of Floridians and their visitors; and WHEREAS, Lake Okeechobee has been called the liquid heart of South Florida and is the critical element of the urban and agricultural water supply of the region; and WHEREAS, the restoration is highly desirable for the maintenance of the water, land and biological resources of South Florida, which are of national significance; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby endorses the methods, purposes and goals of the Kissimmee River Restoration, and supports the prompt dechannelization and restoration of the natural river function to achieve these objectives.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/preservation-of-old-growth-forests/	Preservation of Old Growth Forests	Preservation of Old Growth Forests National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-18 WHEREAS, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act has been an effective federal program for reducing wetland destruction and mitigating unavoidable wetland losses; and WHEREAS, the program has saved an estimated 300,000 acres of wetlands each year since it was implemented; and WHEREAS, recent administrative revisions to Section 404, including the granting of 26 nationwide permits that eliminate federal jurisdiction over most of the nation's wetlands, have weakened the permit program; and WHEREAS, administrative proposals to change the definition of the word "wetlands" will harm the effectiveness of the Section 404 program in its goal to maintain the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of the nation's waters, and will reduce the program's ability to protect this nation's valuable wetland resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby denounces the dismantling of the Section 404 permit program as both unlawful and contrary to the goals and objectives of the Clean Water Act, and counter to the public interest in wetland protection; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation asks Congress to enact legislation that reverses these administrative revisions and strengthens the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/relative-to-mississippi-valley-goose-plan/	Relative to Mississippi Valley Goose Plan	Relative to Mississippi Valley Goose Plan National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-25 WHEREAS, the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan entered a cooperative plan of management for the Mississippi Valley Population of Canada Geese in 1979; and WHEREAS, this plan was also agreed to by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and approved by the Mississippi Flyway Council; and WHEREAS, a spirit of cooperation existed in the initial phases of this plan which could have assured the accomplishment of the goals and objectives; and WHEREAS, the people of most of the involved states have lived up to all commitments they made when entering the plan, including a complete closure of Canada goose hunting for three years in some states; and WHEREAS, the State of Illinois has seen fit to violate the cooperative spirit of the MVP plan by re-initiating a feeding program on areas under their control; and WHEREAS, this violation is contrary to the agreed upon plan endorsed by all agencies involved and in so doing is depriving the general public in Southern latitudes of this continental resource; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in Annual Meeting assembled, March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby urges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mississippi Flyway Council, and the cooperating states to implement actions which will achieve the objectives of the MVP plan within the time frame agreed upon; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that failing other practical means of attaining these objectives, consideration be given to closing the season for the hunting of Canada Geese in Illinois until such time as population objectives specified within the plan are attained.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/energy-and-mineral-exploration-and-development-in-wilderness/	Energy and Mineral Exploration and Development in Wilderness	Energy and Mineral Exploration and Development in Wilderness National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-19 WHEREAS, currently existing wildernesses, wilderness study areas, recommended areas for wilderness, and lands identified for further study by Roadless Area Review II (RARE II) are often considered some of the best remaining wildlife habitat on public lands; and WHEREAS, the energy and mineral industry have increased pressure for exploration and development on these lands; and WHEREAS, there is growing reticence within the U.S. Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to recognize the significant environmental impacts this exploration and development could have; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, supports legislation that would prohibit energy and mineral exploration and development on public lands currently in existing wildernesses, wilderness study areas, areas recommended for wilderness, and lands identified for further study by RARE II.

<https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/major-conservation-issues-1982/>

Major Conservation Issues, 1982

Major Conservation Issues, 1982 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-01 Concerned that scientific management of natural resources is being relegated to an importance secondary to production and development during a critical time of inflation, unemployment, energy shortages, and international crises, the National Wildlife Federation calls for conservationists throughout the country to remain vigilant, vigorous, and dedicated in united efforts to protect the environment. An association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. This organization, therefore, is convinced that conservation practices must be taught as an integral part of public education, emphasizing the science of ecology and wise use management of natural resources. It is imperative that young people and adults alike appreciate the interrelationship of resource usages. Energy shortages aggravate hunger, inflation, and unemployment. A steadily-increasing human population accentuates demands for energy, food, soil-and-water resources, and wetlands, impacting upon fish and wildlife, including endangered species. These demands result in increased air and water pollution and unfortunate and ill-advised disposals of hazardous wastes. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is essential that suitable regulations be vigorously enforced to protect the environment, and that adequate federal funds be appropriated to implement our environmental laws. This organization is firm in its conviction that pollution abatement creates job opportunities, rather than reducing them, and is a legitimate expense of "doing business." Further, natural resource conservation programs merit adequate federal funding. In view of the foregoing background, the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major issues of 1982: Environmental Regulations. The control of air and water pollution and disposition of toxic wastes, controls on strip mining, and the proper registration of pesticide poisons, because of their interstate and national impacts, is a proper function of the Federal Government, working in concert with state and local authorities. The National Wildlife Federation favors equitable and reasonably-imposed federal regulations but fears that effective administration of environmental laws is threatened by inadequate appropriations for regulatory agencies, particularly the Environmental Protection Agency. Further, this organization opposes amendments which would weaken environmental laws. Population Control. The mounting demands from an increasing human population are aggravating resource conservation difficulties. This organization, therefore, continues to believe that governmental agencies should seek to stabilize populations in every country at replacement levels by promoting sound, immigration policies and encouraging family planning, through education and economic incentives. It is essential that the U.S. coordinate work of its various federal agencies for the purpose of developing an effective and efficient global foresight capability. Energy. The National Wildlife Federation re-emphasizes its support of a strong national energy policy which provides for reasonable economic growth while protecting environmental resources. The emphasis of our national energy policy should be placed upon the more efficient use of conventional fuels and the development of clean alternative, renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass conversion. This organization views as essential a federal commitment to support the research and development of renewable energy sources and energy efficient buildings, industrial processes, and transportation systems. We continue to support a strong national program to promote the conservation and more efficient use of energy and the use of renewable energy resources. To that end, the federal government should bring about a more reasonable balance in its support for all energy sources and conservation strategies, by curbing the billions of dollars which every year subsidize conventional energy sources. At the same time, we oppose attempts to weaken existing programs for controlling the environmental impacts of conventional energy production, such as the present efforts to weaken federal strip mining regulations. We also continue to oppose increasing our reliance upon nuclear power until the radioactive waste disposal problems are resolved. Endangered Species. The National Wildlife Federation continues to emphasize its conviction that civilized persons have a basic responsibility to prevent, insofar as possible, threatened or endangered species from becoming extinct, because of their own intrinsic values and because of their importance to people. This organization, therefore, calls upon wildlife conservationists to support reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, confident that it does not unduly restrict or delay needed development. Further, the U.S. should exert a vigorous worldwide leadership for reducing the illegal trade which may result in further losses of endangered wildlife. Habitat of millions of species of plants and animals is being lost at an alarming rate. This has global significance for loss of genetic diversity, migratory species habitat, environmental degradation, climatic impact and increasing human misery in conflict with the conservation of tropical rain forest. The previous Administration recognized this as a major global resource management problem. The National Wildlife Federation urges continuation of high priority attention to this ongoing calamity. Acid Rain. It is essential that acid precipitation which threatens public health and property and endangers fish and wildlife, often far from the point of origin, be curbed. This organization supports tough clean air standards on discharges from coal-burning plants, smelters, and auto emissions. This organization believes that Congress should require that utilities reduce sulfur emissions that form acid rain, even if this action means raising electric rates. Wetlands. Wetlands shelter wildlife, serve as nurseries for fish and shellfish, cleanse pollutants, control floods, serve to recharge groundwater supplies and provide recreational opportunities. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, now under attack by developers, protects wetlands by requiring permits for dredging and filling. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is critical that the Congress reaffirm and reauthorize laws restricting developments which threaten wetlands. Agriculture. Concerned about the ability of the U.S. to feed itself and many other peoples as well, the National Wildlife Federation believes that tougher laws and financial incentives should protect prime farmlands from conversion to other uses and from erosion. The application of sound soil-and-water practices, including those providing fish and wildlife habitat, should be encouraged. Toxics. The exponential increase of toxic chemicals, pesticides, air pollutants, wastewater effluents and wastes threaten all living things. The National Wildlife Federation supports implementation of the laws enacted to control the introduction, use, transportation, and disposal of these toxic byproducts in our environment. Environmental Message. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon the present Administration to strengthen rather than weaken our national environmental laws, to establish an ongoing dialogue with national environmental leaders, and to issue a Presidential message on the environment.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/water-rights-for-instream-flow-protection/	Water Rights for Instream Flow Protection	<p>Water Rights for Instream Flow Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-09 WHEREAS, riparian habitat and their dependent species are critically dependent upon the maintenance of minimum instream flows and stable groundwater levels; and WHEREAS, diadromous and anadromous species require instream flow protection and maintenance for accessibility to and from the oceans and lakes; and WHEREAS, consumptive uses of water often receive favored treatment under state law, thereby frustrating efforts to maintain instream and underground water supplies for conservation purposes; and WHEREAS, the federal government has a public trust responsibility to manage the valuable water resources located on federal lands; and WHEREAS, the conflict among competing users of water supplies may be minimized if federal water rights are quantified and asserted; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby expresses its support for quantification and assertion of federal water rights in instream flows and for other conservation purposes on federal lands, including parks, forests, refuges, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness areas and public lands except where conservation purposes are adequately protected by riparian law; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon the states through their courts and legislatures to recognize and protect under state law water rights to surface and ground water for conservation purposes on an equal basis with consumptive uses of water.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/peat-mining/	Peat Mining	<p>Peat Mining National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-15 WHEREAS, large-scale mining of peat is becoming more prominent in many parts of the Nation as prices of other fuels increase; and WHEREAS, peat mining operations in some regions alter soil-holding capabilities and concentrate mineral contents of water systems; and WHEREAS, national studies of the effects of peat mining are not yet completed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby opposes large-scale peat mining operations until the full environmental effects can be determined and evaluated.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/protection-of-wetlands-section-404-of-clean-water-act/	Protection of Wetlands: Section 404 of Clean Water Act	<p>Protection of Wetlands: Section 404 of Clean Water Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-06 WHEREAS, this nation's wetlands are valuable resources that provide highly productive habitat for fish and wildlife, support numerous recreational activities, reduce flooding, recharge groundwater, purify surface water, and control erosion; and WHEREAS, approximately 50% of this nation's original wetlands have been destroyed and several hundred thousand acres of wetlands are being lost each year; and WHEREAS, the federal government finances numerous programs and construction projects that harm wetlands; and WHEREAS, the Section 404 permit program of the Clean Water Act is the a regulatory program that protects wetlands and plays an essential role in meeting the goals of that Act: the restoration and maintenance of this nation's waters; and WHEREAS, public participation in the Section 404 permit issuance process is essential to the protection of wetlands; and WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act, including Section 404, must be reauthorized in 1982; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, strongly supports the reauthorization of Section 404 consistent with the following objectives: Section 404 must continue to apply to all "waters of the U.S.," particularly wetlands. Section 404 must continue to provide for thorough federal and state interagency review of permit applications under that Section. Permit applications under Section 404 should be reviewed on the basis of the Section 404(b) environmental guidelines developed by EPA and the Section 101(a) goals and objectives of the Act and other applicable laws. General permits issued under Section 404 must be limited to activities that are similar in nature, that cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when performed separately, and that have only minimal cumulative adverse effects on the environment. Greater emphasis should be placed on the advance designation of acceptable disposal sites and the identification of nationally important wetlands and waters that cannot be used as disposal sites, as required by 404(c). The requirements of Section 404 must apply to all federal agencies to the same extent that they apply to state and non-governmental entities. The exceptions of Section 404(f) for normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities should not be expanded. Section 505 of the Act should be clarified so that all aspects of Section 404 are subject to the citizen suit provisions of Section 505 of the Act. Section 404 should apply to all activities that adversely affect wetlands and water courses, including the channelization and drainage of wetlands, and must not be limited to activities traditionally viewed by the Corps of Engineers as discharges of dredged and fill material. The states should be encouraged to administer the Section 404 program subject to acceptable performance criteria and should be adequately funded to develop and conduct that program. State administration must be contingent upon financial abilities of the states, either through federal funding or other sources, to provide equivalent or superior public participation through the public notice process. The Corps of Engineers should seek ways to minimize delays in permit decisions through improved coordination between and among state and federal agencies. However, Section 404 must continue to provide for meaningful public participation in the permit issuance process, including a 30-day public notice period.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/project-wild-2/	"Project Wild"	<p>"Project Wild" National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-21 WHEREAS, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Western Regional Environmental Education Council, assisted by the American Humane Association, is developing "PROJECT WILD"; and WHEREAS, "PROJECT WILD" is a kindergarten through high school interdisciplinary, supplemental environmental and conservation education program emphasizing wildlife which includes instructional activities for teacher use in all major subject and skill areas; and WHEREAS, program materials are being written cooperatively by classroom teachers and other educators, resource agency personnel, representatives of private conservation groups such as the National Wildlife Federation, and others; and WHEREAS, these materials offer suitable instruction on scientific principles of wildlife management as well as stimulate a strong commitment to wildlife conservation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby congratulates the cooperating agencies for this innovative approach to conservation education, and recommends that conservation organizations and concerned individuals encourage administrators of appropriate educational systems to provide all possible assistance during the field testing phase now underway; to review and comment on PROJECT WILD and to consider its materials for use in their classrooms when completed.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/access-to-public-lands/	Access to Public Lands	Access to Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-02 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is a resolute and tenacious advocate of multiple use of public lands; and WHEREAS, public access is critical to multiple use; and WHEREAS, while some road closures are recognized as being essential to wildlife management, erosion control, flora protection and maintenance of wilderness integrity, some such prohibitions deny public access to public lands for the economic benefit or convenience of local individual landholders; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby petitions and encourages local, state, and federal governmental agencies to assure public access to public lands, unless it or would degrade general environmental or wildlife habitat quality, by retaining access where it now exists and obtaining easements or other provisions for entry where access is denied.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/outer-continental-shelf-oil-and-gas-exploration-and-development/	Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Exploration and Development	Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Exploration and Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-05 WHEREAS, the demand for energy is creating ever-greater pressure to develop outer continental shelf oil and gas resources; and WHEREAS, the ocean contains immense renewable resources of fish and wildlife which may be impacted by oil and gas exploration and development; and WHEREAS, conflicts between the exploration, development, and production of oil and natural gas, and the recovery and enjoyment of other resources such as fish and wildlife should be eliminated or minimized to achieve balance between energy development and environmental protection; and WHEREAS, the 1982-86 Five Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program will offer for lease one billion acres, virtually all of the outer continental shelf, regardless of conflicts and potential impacts; and WHEREAS, the Department of Interior has requested and is receiving fewer monies to carry out environmental studies on a much larger program; and WHEREAS, these studies are needed to determine the potential impacts of OCS activities and needed mitigation measures for areas of high biological productivity and enormous fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, some areas are to be re-offered for lease before the impacts of initial leasing are known; and WHEREAS, areas of identifiable sport and commercial fisheries concentration are being leased without adequate concern for their continued productivity; and WHEREAS, streamlining procedures such as broad, large-acreage analysis and the elimination of specific tract selection are being implemented that preclude the Department of Interior from determining hydrocarbon potential to ensure fair market return from leases and avoiding geologically hazardous areas and areas of fish and wildlife concentration; and WHEREAS, Secretary Watt's accelerated leasing program includes areas with extreme water depths and hostile weather conditions which require new, unproven technology and increases the risk of accidents and spills; and WHEREAS, the Department of Interior is granting 10-year leases contrary to the public interest in obtaining timely development of oil and gas resources at fair market value; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby opposes leasing that fails to balance orderly energy resource development with the protection of the human, marine and coastal environments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that adequate environmental information should be available before leasing in especially sensitive areas and that monitoring studies be completed prior to re-offering for lease such fishery-rich areas as Georges Bank.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/abating-louisiana-coastal-wetland-loss/	Abating Louisiana Coastal Wetland Loss	Abating Louisiana Coastal Wetland Loss National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-10 WHEREAS, the coastal wetlands of the state of Louisiana are a nationally important resource, they support 25 percent of the total U.S. commercial fisheries harvest, they provide wintering habitat for more than two-thirds of the migratory waterfowl in the Mississippi Flyway, and they support a commercial fur harvest worth more than \$16 million per year; and WHEREAS, due to a variety of causes, the coastal wetlands of Louisiana are disappearing at an alarming rate of over 45 square miles per year; and WHEREAS, the combined influence of man-made levees on the Mississippi River which prevent the influx of fresh water, silt, and nutrients into the coastal wetland system, and the dredging of canals primarily for navigation and the development of oil and gas resources throughout the Louisiana coastal zone greatly accelerate saltwater intrusion and wetland deterioration; and WHEREAS, diversion of freshwater from the Mississippi River into the adjacent wetlands as proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the state of Louisiana would cause the growth of sub-deltas, combat saltwater intrusion and create conditions more favorable to the growth of fresh and intermediate marshes; and WHEREAS, non-structural stabilization of offshore islands will help maintain the salinity balance of nearshore estuaries without disrupting the natural littoral drift from one island to the next; and WHEREAS, the the state of Louisiana has passed legislation and appropriated funds for a program to reduce the loss of coastal wetlands and control saltwater intrusion; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, strongly supports the diversion of freshwater from the Mississippi River to help maintain and nourish coastal marshes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF strongly supports non-structural alternatives for stabilizing offshore barrier islands to retard saltwater intrusion. Structural alternatives for island and wetland protection are acceptable where clearly demonstrated threats to wildlife and fish habitat exists; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these land loss abatement measures be financed through equitable payments from those who have benefited and will benefit from the physical alterations which precipitated the wetland loss problem. Specifically, the National Wildlife Federation supports the financing of freshwater diversions with navigation user fees on the Mississippi River, and with appropriate federal cost-sharing as an integral mitigation feature of the ongoing Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, and the financing of state wetlands loss abatement measures with state revenues derived from oil and gas production as well as other available state revenue sources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/west-big-hole-river-and-east-pioneer-mountains/	West Big Hole River and East Pioneer Mountains	West Big Hole River and East West Pioneer Mountains National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-20 WHEREAS, the West Big Hole area and the East and West Pioneer Mountains of the Big Hole Watershed offer some of the best wildlife habitat and fishing, hunting and outdoor recreation opportunities anywhere in the U.S.; and WHEREAS, the West Pioneer Mountains with its elk herd of approximately 1,000 animals is one of the few places left in Montana where large six point bull elk can still be hunted; and WHEREAS, these three areas and their wildlife habitat and hunting and fishing opportunities are threatened by massive logging development, including over 200 miles of new logging roads; and WHEREAS, these three areas are critical watershed areas for the nationally famous Big Hole River and massive logging within them could seriously impact both the quality and quantity of water in the stream which already suffers from serious problems; and WHEREAS, there are approximately 1,700,000 acres of land in the Beaverhead National Forest now available to the timber industry while the three areas mentioned above contain some of the most non-productive timber lands in Montana; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby urges the Forest Service and the Montana Congressional Delegation to act quickly to protect fish and wildlife habitat and hunting and fishing values within the West Big Hole and East and West Pioneer

mountains/		Mountain areas by designating these areas either as wilderness or as special wildlife management areas (in which wildlife management would be the dominant use); and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the introduction into Congress of any legislation releasing the West Pioneers from its present wilderness study status until we are assured that the area's watershed and wildlife values will be protected by the area's designation as wilderness or as a special wildlife management area.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/stronger-management-efforts-for-marine-striped-bass-populations/	Stronger Management Efforts for Marine Striped Bass Populations	Stronger Management Efforts for Marine Striped Bass Populations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-14 WHEREAS, pressures on this limited resource are strong and increasing due to the high market value of marine striped bass and growth of recreational and commercial fishing industry, despite a decline in population levels; WHEREAS, the major Chesapeake Bay spawning areas have not produced a dominant year class of the species since 1970; and WHEREAS, the species and its fishery occur predominantly within three (3) miles of the coast from Maine to North Carolina, management jurisdiction for marine striped bass resides with the states rather than the Federal Government; and WHEREAS, this coastal migratory stock is subject to varying laws and regulations of twelve (12) states and two (2) interstate commissions with a lack of coordination or cooperation; and WHEREAS, many attempts have been made to manage this fishery in the past, but these attempts thus far have been unsuccessful. The present magnitude and efficiency of both commercial and recreational fisheries may deplete the resource levels from which recovery is slow or impossible; and WHEREAS, funding for research is too limited and uncoordinated; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby recognizes that the migratory marine striped bass which ranges from Maine to North Carolina is a species in need of stronger management efforts, including greater cooperation among the states and commissions responsible for its welfare; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization stresses the vital and urgent need for continued funding under present legislation to satisfactorily conclude the mandate encompassed in the Chafee amendment to Public Law 89-304.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/pacific-northwest-electric-power-planning-and-conservation-act-section-4-h-fish-and-wildlife-program/	Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Section 4 (h) – (Fish and Wildlife Program)	Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Section 4 (h) – (Fish and Wildlife Program) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-23 WHEREAS, construction and operation of hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries has imposed severe detrimental impacts upon migratory fish of the Columbia River System; and WHEREAS, construction and operation of hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries has restricted, impaired or destroyed significant portions of habitat essential to the survival, maintenance or enhancement of many game and non-game species, and has adversely affected resident fish; and WHEREAS, the residents and nonresidents of the Pacific Northwest region have and do use and enjoy the Columbia River System's fish and wildlife resources for recreational, aesthetic and economic pursuits; and WHEREAS, the use and enjoyment of the Columbia River System's fish and wildlife resources has historically formed an integral part of the social and economic environment, and the way of life, in the Pacific Northwest; that way of life is now threatened by the impacts of hydroelectric facilities; and WHEREAS, the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Section 4(h) does establish criteria and procedures wherein fish and wildlife needs must be integrated into hydroelectric power planning and river operations on an equal basis with power; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual convention assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, does embrace the Congressional mandate as set forth in the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Section 4(h) to resolve fish and wildlife/energy issues. To this end, the National Wildlife Federation concurs in the following recommendations made by various state and federal fish and wildlife agencies and appropriate Indian tribes as necessary to achieve this mandate: restore natural migratory fish spawning and rearing habitat(s); provide fish passage facilities to accommodate migratory fish migration; establish instream flows sufficient to sustain migratory fish spawning, rearing, and migration requirements; provide careful hatchery development to compensate for fish losses that cannot be prevented; protect, mitigate and enhance game and non-game wildlife and their habitat and resident fishery habitat in the Columbia River basin; and restructure the water and power decision-making to integrate fish and wildlife as a fully equal partner with the other purposes of the hydroelectric system of the Columbia River and its tributaries; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Council to adopt a comprehensive fish and wildlife program for the Columbia River Basin building upon the recommendations submitted to it by the fish and wildlife agencies and appropriate Indian tribes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation requests that the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Council provide means to acquaint the public with the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and, in particular, its fish and wildlife programs, and seek full public participation in the formulation of the fish and wildlife program to be implemented pursuant to said Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/acid-rain-control-legislation/	Acid Rain Control Legislation	Acid Rain Control Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-07 WHEREAS, acid precipitation (acid rain) falls on both land and water causing the acidification of soils, lakes and streams, loss of aquatic life, crop damage, forest die-back, corrosion of building materials, potential health hazards, leaching of toxic metallic ions into surface and groundwaters, and visibility impairment; and WHEREAS, all of the 31 states east of and adjacent to the Mississippi River must be regarded as "extremely vulnerable" and another 10 as "moderately vulnerable" to acid rain; and WHEREAS, the majority of acid rain in the 31-state eastern region is attributable to sulfur dioxide emissions from fossil fuel-burning electric utilities; and WHEREAS, a National Academy of Sciences report has concluded that: the number of acidified lakes can be expected to more than double by 1990 unless current rates of emission of sulfur and nitrogen oxides are substantially reduced; deposited hydrogen ions must be reduced by at least 50 percent to protect sensitive freshwater ecosystems; and the acid rain problem can be solved only through substantial reductions in emissions of oxides of sulfur and nitrogen to the atmosphere from both existing and new sources; and WHEREAS, the best available projections of the economic impacts of requiring a 10 million ton (40 percent) reduction by 1990 in sulfur dioxide emissions by eastern state utilities indicate that average utility rates in the region would increase by less than 2 percent, with the highest rate increases (in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri) being no more than 8 percent (the states subject to the largest rate increases are among today's largest emitters; even after these increases, rates in these states would still be less than those in the mid-Atlantic and New England states); and WHEREAS, the annual costs of acid deposition damage in the eastern United States are in the billions of dollars; and WHEREAS, abnormally-acid rainfall and signs of acid rain damage are appearing in at least 11 states west of the Mississippi River; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, endorses and supports acid rain control legislation which: encompasses the 31 eastern states, freezes current levels of acid rain precursors in these states, and requires a significant reduction (e.g., 10 million tons) in sulfur dioxide emissions in these states

		within the next 10 years; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports an immediate acid rain control program which allocates sulfur dioxide emission reduction obligations among the eastern states on the basis of each state's contribution of utility emissions in excess of a specified level (e.g., 1.2 pounds of SO ₂ per million Btu's) calculated (with reference to an appropriate "base year") to achieve an overall 10 million ton reduction in the indicated region and time-frame; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports additional study of acid rain, its causes, and its effects in the western United States, with the adoption of suitable control measures in this region to the extent necessary and appropriate.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/extension-of-wetlands-loan-act/	Extension of Wetlands Loan Act	Extension of Wetlands Loan Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-03 WHEREAS, in the 1950's, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies jointly determined that 12.5 million acres of waterfowl habitat should be preserved and managed under state and federal ownership in the interest of waterfowl; and WHEREAS, in 1961, the Wetland Loan Act was passed by Congress to offset and prevent the serious loss of important waterfowl habitat through the acquisition of 2.5 million acres; and WHEREAS, a \$105 million interest-free loan advance to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund was authorized to be used jointly with migratory waterfowl stamp receipts for land acquisition purposes, an amount later increased to \$200 million; and WHEREAS, the loan advance is destined to expire September 30, 1983, unless extended, with \$54,800,000 still unobligated; and 1,652,532 acres still remain to be protected by federal acquisition; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby again urges that the Wetlands Loan Act be extended until the year 2000 with the intent of securing the appropriation of sufficient funds to achieve wetland preservation goals; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp (Duck Stamp) fees be increased to provide for the timely repayment of the loan while federal acquisitions continue; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress authorize and appropriate money to accelerate wetland acquisition in the United States.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/integrated-flood-management/	Integrated Flood Management	Integrated Flood Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-08 WHEREAS, a quality environment is essential for leading a full, productive, happy life; and WHEREAS, informed, educated citizens, committed to the wise stewardship of the land and its resources, are key to maintaining environmental quality; and WHEREAS, conservation education in our schools, integrated throughout the curriculum, is the major long-term means for establishing citizen awareness and understanding of the importance of a quality environment; and WHEREAS, for conservation education to become a meaningful part of the curriculum of our nation's schools its importance must be emphasized at the State Department of Education level; and WHEREAS, to ensure the establishment and continuation of conservation education in our schools there must be state policy level commitments of resources to instructional programs; and WHEREAS, many states have established or are establishing effective conservation education programs in their schools; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 17-20, 1983, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hereby recommends that each state establish a minimum commitment to conservation education which will support the following: A legislative or appropriate administrative requirement mandating instruction in the wise use of our natural resources and protection of environmental quality in all appropriate grades of subject areas, kindergarten through grade 12. A designated, full-time staff person in the State Department of Education to provide conservation education leadership and services to local education agencies and jurisdictions. A commitment of resources necessary to conduct effective state and local level programs in conservation education. A commitment to setting up lines of communication which will ensure widespread public and professional support for such programs. Agencies or groups to be involved should include, but not be limited to, Federation affiliates, state and federal resource management agencies, representatives of higher education, business and industry, and citizen conservation organizations in order to establish more effective conservation programs for students. A commitment at the state level to adequately train undergraduate and in-service teachers to meet their responsibilities for providing effective conservation education programs for their students; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recommends that appropriate state elected or appointed officials and/or legislative bodies take action as may be necessary to meet these minimum standards where need exists.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/proclamation-of-national-agriculture-week/	Proclamation of National Agriculture Week	Proclamation of National Agriculture Week National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-26 WHEREAS, the agricultural industry is the foundation of our great country, the United States of America; and WHEREAS, the American agricultural industry continues to be the strongest and most productive food and fiber system in the world; and WHEREAS, Agriculture is (1) our nation's #1 industry with a value of 1.1 trillion dollars; (2) our nation's #1 employer with over 23 million employees in our food and fiber system, and (3) our nation's #1 exporter having produced exported agricultural products worth over 44 million dollars in 1981; and WHEREAS, our American agricultural industry has reached the present level where each American farmer produces enough food each year to feed 78 other people; and WHEREAS, American agriculture, in the interest of protecting its strength and future, has in many instances sponsored and initiated practices to conserve our natural resources, including many practices and programs which are basic and beneficial to the propagation and management of our fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation agrees with the 1982 national slogan, "Agriculture—your heartbeat, America!"; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation does hereby recognize and pay tribute to the agricultural industry of the United States of America for its excellent achievements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation is proud to recognize the proclamation designating National Agriculture Day on March 18, 1982 and National Agriculture Week, March 18-25, 1982.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/reauthorization-of-the-endangered-species-act-of-1973-as-amended/	Reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended	Reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-22 WHEREAS, several recent public opinion polls, including one of the National Wildlife Federation's members, demonstrate strong public support for endangered species; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation first demonstrated its support for endangered species more than 26 years ago by selecting the 1956 Wildlife Week theme as "Save Endangered Species"; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has adopted 14 resolutions, litigated numerous lawsuits, developed extensive educational materials, and established the Institute for Wildlife Research in order to protect and conserve endangered species; and WHEREAS, ten percent of the world's species may now be endangered and in need of protection, with an estimated loss of one species per day; and WHEREAS, the rate at which endangered species are lost continues to accelerate as a result of habitat destruction, poor land management, introduction of non-native species, environmental contamination, and commercial exploitation and exceptions for American Indians and native peoples; and WHEREAS, the extinction of a species represents an irreplaceable loss of genetic material; and WHEREAS, the Department of Interior has cut the budget of the Office of Endangered Species by more than 20%, has completely eliminated state cooperative grants, has not

1973-amended/		<p>proposed a single new species listing in the last year, and has proposed that species listings be based on their taxonomic position; and WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior has unnecessarily delayed new listings and has issued opinions that significantly reduce protection afforded to plants and animals under the Endangered Species Act, including the redefinition of "harm," consideration of the cumulative impacts of projects, and exemption of federal actions in foreign countries; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act is the essential piece of federal legislation that provides for the protection and conservation of threatened and endangered species; and WHEREAS, Congress must reauthorize the Endangered Species Act by September 30, 1982; and WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act is under heavy attack by industry that has proposed a number of amendments that would seriously erode the Act; and WHEREAS, the protection of all species threatened with extinction requires both the reauthorization and implementation of a strong and effective Endangered Species Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby urges the current Administration to effectively implement and enforce the Endangered Species Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports reauthorization of a strong Endangered Species Act, consistent with the following objectives: The Act must continue to protect all animals and plants that are threatened or endangered for any reason by providing an efficient means of listing based on the best available scientific and commercial data, by prohibiting federally-approved or undertaken actions that might jeopardize listed species, and by prohibiting all activities that would result in a taking of any listed species, except as provided in Section 10. The Act must continue to provide for international cooperation in the conservation of endangered and threatened species, as currently provided in Section 8, as well as for the implementation of international conservation agreements, with the exception of the bobcat currently listed in the CITES treaty and that it be removed as requested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Act must continue to authorize the acquisition of habitat for threatened and endangered species. The Act must continue to require all federal agencies to carry out programs for the conservation of listed species, using all measures necessary to bring these species to the point at which the protection of the Act is no longer needed. The procedures and requirements of Section 7 relating to federal agency actions must be retained or strengthened. Biological opinions must continue to be the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service and must be based strictly on biological considerations. Exceptions to the requirements of Section 7 should be granted only if there has been a good faith effort, through consultation, to avoid endangered species conflicts in actions for which there is clearly demonstrated regional or national economic necessity and the absence of reasonable alternatives, and provided that measures to mitigate the effects of such actions are required to be undertaken. The opportunity for meaningful public participation in the implementation of the Act through petitions for the listing of particular species and the initiation of citizen lawsuits must be preserved. The Act must be adequately funded to ensure that its purposes are effectively carried out and that it is rigorously enforced. This includes funding grants-in-aid to states for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and recognizing the right of states to enact and enforce laws more restrictive than the Act itself. The criminal penalty provisions of the Act must be strengthened to make them comparable to those of the Lacey Act, as amended in November, 1981. In general, the Act must be reauthorized and strengthened as much as possible.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/hydropower-development-and-rivers-protection/	Hydropower Development and Rivers Protection	<p>Hydropower Development and Rivers Protection National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-13 WHEREAS, the nation's free flowing rivers are a resource of great significance for a variety of purposes including fisheries, recreational boating, hydropower and other uses which are frequently in conflict; and WHEREAS, Federal statutes have been enacted or amended in recent years to give hydropower development favorable tax treatment and purchase guarantees, resulting in a dramatic increase in applications for hydropower projects, including many undeveloped sites; and WHEREAS, the history of federal licensing of hydropower projects clearly demonstrates that, under the present laws, hydro projects are almost always licensed regardless of environmental impacts; and WHEREAS, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has legal authority to override state rivers conservation programs by licensing projects on protected rivers; and WHEREAS, FERC grants power of eminent domain to hydro power developers to take potential sites away from owners with interest in conservation of river sections; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby supports changes to the Federal Power Act and the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to bring a balance of interests to licensing decisions, including provisions to eliminate federal preemption authority over state river conservation programs and to eliminate the power of eminent domain over undeveloped hydro dam sites; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Federally mandated incentives and benefits be directed toward the development of hydroelectric power at appropriate existing small-scale dams operating on a run-of-the-river basis.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/coal-slurry-pipelines/	Coal Slurry Pipelines	<p>Coal Slurry Pipelines National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-04 WHEREAS, there are several proposals for coal to be transported by slurry pipeline within the nation; and WHEREAS, such transportation will be a consumptive use of both surface and underground water; and WHEREAS, the waste waters from the slurry will affect the receiving body of water; and WHEREAS, both the use (including accidental spills) and the disposal of water used for transporting coal by slurry pipeline could have adverse effects upon fish and wildlife habitat and other values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby recommends that the States, concerned Federal agencies, and the U.S. Congress carefully analyze the environmental and economic benefits and costs of the use of water for coal slurry transportation on a case-by-case basis, and balance these against the best alternative uses of the water and the comparative effects on the environment of competing uses before granting permits and other necessary approvals.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1982/04/national-agricultural-lands-study/	National Agricultural Lands Study	<p>National Agricultural Lands Study National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1982 Resolutions Number: 1982-17 WHEREAS, U.S. agriculture feeds millions worldwide and is the single most important contributor to the Nation's balance of trade; and WHEREAS, domestic food and fiber demand continues to rise as the U.S. population increases; and WHEREAS, the continued loss of even modest amounts of productive agricultural land could have significant consequences for the Nation, including but not limited to the cost of food, the cost of government, energy development, economic stability, water policy, and the wildlife resource; and WHEREAS, the U.S. has been converting agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes at the rate of about three million acres per year; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 18-21, 1982, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, supports the following approaches used in protecting agricultural land as discussed in the National Agricultural Lands Study: Comprehensive planning Agricultural zoning Purchase of development rights Agriculture districts Purchase and resale of lease with restriction Transfer of development rights Differential assessment Development permit system Right to farm laws</p>

	1981	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/fish-traps/	Fish Traps	Fish Traps National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-04 WHEREAS, fish traps are a method gaining in popularity for the harvest of reef fishes in waters bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic ocean; and WHEREAS, little biological data exist on the effects of traps on fish populations and limited studies indicate that traps are highly effective but indiscriminate method of taking fish, one with the potential of severely depleting fishery resources; and WHEREAS, territorial sea reef fisheries have been seriously overharvested, and studies indicate that as catch per unit of effort decreases the fish trap fishermen will move their operations and wreak the same havoc on offshore reef population; and WHEREAS, the Florida legislature has banned the possession and use of fish traps in waters under jurisdiction of the State; and WHEREAS, regional fisheries management councils, dominated by commercial fishing interests, have recommended that no restrictions be imposed on the use of traps in depths of 100 feet or deeper, thus allowing unlimited numbers of traps and no limit on sizes of the traps; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby supports a ban on the use of fish traps in both state and federal waters until reliable and unbiased studies can document the effects of fish traps, particularly on reef populations and on the reefs themselves.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/access-to-public-waters/	Access to Public Waters	Access to Public Waters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-05 WHEREAS, lakes and streams in which the public has trust, title, or equity are often closed to the public because of lack of public access; and WHEREAS, lack of public access denies the use of these publicly-owned waters for such desirable recreational activities as fishing, boating, and swimming; and WHEREAS, there is a great need for the various states to make such public waters accessible to the general public; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges the various states to initiate a program of acquiring public access to public waters where no such program exists, or to aggressively pursue such programs where they have been authorized by state law.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/mount-saint-helens/	Mount Saint Helens	Mount Saint Helens National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-34 WHEREAS, Mt. Saint Helens in Southwestern Washington, in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, was once a most beautiful volcano cone, but on May 18, 1980, there was a tremendous volcanic eruption which changed the mountain's total appearance; and WHEREAS, there was an unbelievable amount of destruction to forests, wildlife, streams, scenery, recreation, and, probably, volcanic activity will continue for an indefinite period of time; and WHEREAS, land in the immediate area affected by the volcanic blast belongs to private landowners, industry, the State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, U. S. Forest Service; and WHEREAS, it will be an awesome task for many years to properly manage the affected Mt. Saint Helens area, and it will take a highly skilled resource-oriented land management agency to cope with the many land management problems, including wildlife, forests, water, soil, recreation, timber salvage, and fire control; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, that the Congress of the United States be requested to establish a "MT. SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA" and this area continue to be managed by the U. S. Forest Service.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/extraction-of-minerals-from-waterways/	Extraction of Minerals from Waterways	Extraction of Minerals from Waterways National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-03 WHEREAS, recent increases in the values of minerals commonly found within and/or adjacent to many natural waterways have generated significant interest in various mining activities; and WHEREAS, the extraction of minerals has historically been detrimental to fisheries and wildlife resources, stream aesthetics, and public recreation values as well as to the riparian habitat; and WHEREAS, state and federal governmental agencies hold the responsibility and capacity for protecting these resources in the best interests of the public, utilizing their authorities in various laws, rules, and regulations, including the Surface Mining Act; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and its State Affiliates in all states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are dedicated to ensuring that natural resources are properly protected and managed for the benefit of all the people; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby expresses its opposition to the issuance of any leases or permits for dredging or other methods of mining for minerals within or adjacent to public waterways unless, after proper public notice for solicitation and consideration of public views, the applicants can demonstrate that the proposed activity and/or operation is fully in the public's best interest and any environmental damage can and will be mitigated.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/california-condor/	California Condor	California Condor National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-36 WHEREAS, the California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>) has declined to a precariously low number, estimated 30 to 40 individuals, and all evidence suggests that the decline is continuing; and WHEREAS, the basic biology of the California condor, useful for effective management, remains largely unknown; and WHEREAS, the recent death of a nestling condor, although a tragic event, does not negate the need for the long-term recovery program; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has an approved California Condor Recovery Plan, including Contingency Plans; THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby firmly supports the California Condor Recovery Plan as the best way to preserve a viable wild population of California condors, and urges that the State of California become actively involved by providing a biologist and financial support, and urges the State to approve the necessary endangered species permit applications.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/culebrita-island/	Culebrita Island	Culebrita Island National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-06 WHEREAS, the Island of Culebrita (1) is one of the very few nesting areas of the endangered hawksbill turtle in the entire West Indies, (2) is a nesting area for the endangered loggerhead turtle, and (3) possesses extensive reefs heavily used by endangered turtle species for feeding; and WHEREAS, in accordance with an unapproved "plan" submitted to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (now the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources) the Department of the Interior is in the process of excluding Culebrita from the National Wildlife Refuge System after a period of 70 years and under provisions of Section 204(c) of P.L. 93-166, which would predestine Culebrita for recreational use; and WHEREAS, experts in the employ of the same Department of the Interior, after study, have reported conclusions that "lands developed for recreational purposes would be lost as potential wildlife habitat;" NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National

		Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby opposes the exclusion of Culebrita from the National Wildlife Refuge System as an act that would significantly deteriorate the human environment.”
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/hazardous-waste-management/	Hazardous Waste Management	Hazardous Waste Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-11 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has adopted a number of resolutions over the past several decades relating to air, land, and water pollution; hazardous waste dumping; and toxic waste disposal, including chemical and radioactive materials; and WHEREAS, the federal, state, and local governments have passed numerous laws, acts, and ordinances related to hazardous and toxic chemical and nuclear wastes; and WHEREAS, many of these presently still are disposed of in a manner which jeopardizes the health and welfare of the people and wildlife of the United States of America; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, respectfully calls upon the executive and legislative branches of Federal, state, and local governments to work more strongly to develop meaningful and effective approaches to implement and to enforce hazardous and nuclear waste management and transportation techniques; and to work in concert with the spirit, intent, and meaning of all of the National Wildlife Federal resolutions, covering these matters, which have been adopted at its meetings assembled during the past two decades.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/synthetic-fuel-development/	Synthetic Fuel Development	Synthetic Fuel Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-25 WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has established a crash program to produce synthetic fuels by creating the U. S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation; and WHEREAS, this program will be the most ambitious single industrial development program in the nation’s history, involving the expenditure of more money in a shorter period of time than was spent in the space program, nuclear power or offshore oil production; and WHEREAS, there are presently no operating commercial size synthetic fuel plants in the U. S. and, consequently, no actual experience with the design, construction, or operation of these plants or the control of their environmental impacts; and WHEREAS, synthetic fuel plants have the potential of producing severe harm to the environment inasmuch as the plants: will emit toxic, and carcinogenic substances; may contaminate underground water supplies through spills of hazardous materials, leaching from waste disposal sites, and the discharge of process waste; will consume large quantities of water; will use significant amounts of land including, in some instances valuable wetlands; will destroy wildlife habitat, and will produce significant adverse social and economic impacts in nearby communities; and WHEREAS, EPA has identified over 150 planned oil shale, coal liquefaction and coal gasification plants in the U. S.; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-19, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, urges the President and the Congress to undertake an intensive research effort directed toward minimizing the adverse environmental impacts of synthetic fuels development; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U. S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation and the Environmental Protection Agency to analyze fully potential adverse environmental effects of proposed plants and to take all possible steps to minimize them.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/federal-facility-pollution-control/	Federal Facility Pollution Control	Federal Facility Pollution Control National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-21 WHEREAS, numerous military and civilian Federal facilities throughout the United States are significant sources of air, water and hazardous waste pollution, and many of these facilities are out of compliance with Federal and State pollution control requirements; and WHEREAS, many Department of Defense facilities have sought to categorically exempt themselves (for reasons other than national security) from toxic wastewater controls applicable to private industry; and WHEREAS, the Federal Government has refused to take legal action where necessary against Federal facilities which are recalcitrant violators of pollution control laws; and WHEREAS, all of the major Federal pollution control laws, and Executive order 12088, specifically require Federal facilities to adhere to all procedural and substantive requirements applicable to private industry; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled, March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, urges the President of the United States to revise Executive Order 12088 to make clear that Federal facilities will be prosecuted to the same degree as private industry when they violate applicable pollution control laws and regulations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the individual military services to direct their facility commanders and personnel to adhere scrupulously to Federal and State pollution control requirements and to seek exemptions from these requirements only to the minimum extent necessary to satisfy legitimate and compelling national security needs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Office of Management and Budget, the General Services Administration, and the oversight and Appropriations committees of the United States Congress, to assure the availability of sufficient funding to enable Federal facilities to take a leadership role in complying fully and expeditiously with applicable pollution control requirements.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/wildlife-law-enforcement/	Wildlife Law Enforcement	Wildlife Law Enforcement National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-09 WHEREAS, markets engaged in the export of antlers from certain species of big game have reported significant increases resulting from an expanded interest in the manufacture of aphrodisiacs in foreign countries; and WHEREAS, such markets require so-called “green” or velveted antlers occurring in certain wildlife species at times earlier and other than regulated hunting seasons; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, calls upon state wildlife agencies, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and the U. S. Customs Service to increase the enforcement of existing legislation governing the taking of horned and antlered species of wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/state-waterfowl-stamps/	State Waterfowl Stamps	State Waterfowl Stamps National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-41 WHEREAS, migratory birds of North America are besieged with problems: loss of nesting habitat as well as pollution, lead shot poisoning, and shrinking wintering areas; and WHEREAS, these problems weaken and decimate North America’s ducks and geese as they migrate up and down the continent; and WHEREAS, these problems are not limited to the spring nesting season; the well-being of waterfowl requiring both commitment and concern twelve months each year; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, urges continued generous voluntary support of private conservation organizations doing vital waterfowl work in Canada and Mexico; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation support the passage of state waterfowl stamps where local waterfowlers support such effort; and all the funds so generated be earmarked for waterfowl conservation within that state; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation offer its full support to the

		Sportsmen's Clubs of Texas in its efforts to assure that state's proposed waterfowl stamp revenue be retained in Texas for the management of waterfowl, especially the preservation of critical winter habitat.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/wild-horse-and-burro-population-control/	Wild Horse and Burro Population Control	Wild Horse and Burro Population Control National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-08 WHEREAS, Public law 92-195, The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act and subsequent amendments has been operative since December, 1971; and WHEREAS, the ability to properly manage populations of free-roaming horses and burros under this Act and its several amendments has been hampered by several shortcomings, namely: failure to provide an acceptable method of animal removal in sufficient numbers beyond that of the "Adopt-a-Horse" program; the lack of hard scientific data on horse and burro population dynamics; inflationary and unrealistic administrative expenses in attempting to comply with provisions of the Act; and the lack of adequate funding for the administering agencies; and WHEREAS, these shortcomings have not enabled horse and burro populations to be retained within the carrying capacity of the ranges they occupy; and WHEREAS, excessive populations of horses and burros in the western states are causing range deterioration through overgrazing and trampling of vegetation in arid and semi-arid environments creating the need for expensive range management and rehabilitation programs; and WHEREAS, domestic livestock and indigenous wildlife species are being crowded off their traditional ranges by increasing numbers of uncontrolled wild horses and burros; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, strongly urges Congress to amend Public Law 92-195 to authorize Federal Public Land Management agencies to dispose of surplus wild horses and burros through existing commercial outlets with proceeds to be returned to the federal treasury to help offset the administrative costs of the wild horses and burro management program, and to allow for the immediate transfer of title for such animals within the framework of the disposal program and the Adopt-a-Horse program, and to encourage these agencies to manage wild horse and burro populations in a humane and scientifically based manner as may be suggested by studies conducted through the National Academy of Science.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/pinelands-comprehensive-management-plan/	Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan	Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-14 WHEREAS, the Pinelands area of New Jersey comprises pine-oak forests, cedar swamps, and extensive surface and ground water resources of high quality which provide a unique habitat for a wide diversity of rare, threatened and endangered plant and animal species and contains many other significant and unique natural, ecological, agricultural, scenic, cultural and recreational resources; and WHEREAS, Section 502 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 states that its purpose is to assist the State of New Jersey and units of local government to develop a comprehensive plan for the Pinelands; and WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey enacted the Pinelands Protection Act of 1979 providing for state and local cooperation in carrying out the national legislation; and WHEREAS, the New Jersey Pinelands Commission is responsible for preparing a Comprehensive Management Plan to accomplish the legislative goals and shares responsibility with local, state and federal agencies for implementing the Plan; and WHEREAS, the Commission has submitted a Comprehensive Management plan to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval pursuant to Section 502 of the National Parks and Recreation Act; and WHEREAS, Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus on January 16, 1980, approved the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan; and WHEREAS, the Plan as approved acknowledges the need for protecting fragile natural resources while providing for suitable development in the areas that can most easily accommodate growth; and WHEREAS, the Plan as approved is the product of input from all sectors of the New Jersey citizenry through an extensive public hearing process and much compromise negotiation; and WHEREAS, the Plan delineates land use categories and specifies management programs, development standards and methods of preserving the essential character of the Pinelands; and WHEREAS, provisions in the Plan allow the full management of the fish and wildlife resources of the Pinelands; and WHEREAS, the Pinelands planning effort is an outstanding example of coordinated state-local-federal actions designed to comprehensively plan for the highest and best use of the land and is consistent with previous NWF resolutions regarding land use planning (Resolution #1, March 1977); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby asserts its support for the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan as approved by the Secretary of the Interior and opposes any modifications of the Plan which would jeopardize the unique natural features of the Pinelands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/antarctica/	Antarctica	Antarctica National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-02 WHEREAS, the Antarctic Continent is one of the last unspoiled natural environments in the world, offering an area of unparalleled importance for baseline and other scientific studies; and WHEREAS, the highly simplified ecosystems of Antarctica are extremely fragile and slow to recover from any disturbance; and WHEREAS, while a huge continent, Antarctica has only a small ice-free coastline and it is extremely important to living resources of the region; and WHEREAS, oil companies from several countries appear willing to begin exploration activities in Antarctica; and WHEREAS, onshore developments will have major impacts on seals, birds and other living resources; and WHEREAS, oil drilling in offshore shelf areas will be extremely hazardous due to the presence of enormous ice masses which move about in high winds; and WHEREAS, oil spills might result in damage to krill, the basis for the entire marine ecosystem and an important food source, as well as to whales, including several endangered species; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby expresses its support of the following principles: That the United States should support early ratification of the Convention of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, which embodies an important ecosystem conservation standard; That governments signatory to the Convention should: immediately begin research to determine whether krill fishing will harm the recovery of endangered whale species; design and fund at adequate levels the types of cooperative, long-term biological research needed to implement the ecosystem standard; ban krill fishing in feeding zones of blue and humpback whales until research determines safe limits of krill harvest; protect endangered whales from krill fishing and oil exploration activities; and protect Antarctica and its surrounding oceans from oil exploration and development unless these activities are performed in closely regulated and environmentally-acceptable manners monitored by an international organization with enforcement capabilities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/navigable-waters/	Navigable Waters	Navigable Waters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-38 WHEREAS, the Alaska State Constitution states, Article VIII, Section 3, Common Use: "Wherever occurring in their natural state fish, wildlife and waters are reserved to the people for common use"; and WHEREAS, the Alaska State Constitution states, Article VIII, Section 14, Access to Navigable Waters: "Free access to navigable or public waters of the State, as defined by the Legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the State, except that the Legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial use or public purpose"; and WHEREAS, the Alaska Statehood Act (P.L.85-509) granted to the State of Alaska: 1. All lands permanently or periodically

		covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high tide; all lands which are covered by non-tidal waters that were navigable under the laws of the United States at the time the State became a member of the Union, up to the ordinary high water mark as heretofore or hereafter modified by accretion, erosion, and reliction; and WHEREAS, historically the waterways and lakes of Alaska have been and will continue to be the only primary means of access throughout the State; and WHEREAS, all fresh waters of Alaska are considered non-navigable by the Department of the Interior until found to be navigable by administrative action; and WHEREAS, to administratively examine each of these thousands of waterways and lakes is time-consuming, costly and realistically impossible; and WHEREAS, much dispute and litigation has and is occurring concerning the navigability of Alaskan water ways; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby requests that the Secretary of the Interior and other federal agencies with authority over these waters declare to the maximum extent of their authority that all Alaskan waters are navigable until proven otherwise; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Interior and other federal agencies be requested to work closely with the State of Alaska and others to resolve any disputes over the non-navigability of Alaska waters.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/snake-river-birds-of-prey-conservation-area/	Snake River Birds of Prey Conservation Area	Snake River Birds of Prey Conservation Area National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-13 WHEREAS, the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area established in 1971, protects 26,000 acres of breeding habitat for a concentration and a diversity of birds of prey unique in the United States; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Bureau of Land Management through intensive research has identified a total of 515,260 acres of public land within and adjacent to the Snake River Canyon which are necessary to sustain the birds of prey ecosystem; and WHEREAS, the Secretary of Interior, pursuant to his authority under the Federal Land Management and Policy Act, on November 24, 1980, withdrew approximately 482,000 acres within the identified area from further disposal under the Desert Land Act, the Carey Act and the Idaho Statehood Admissions Act in order to give Congress an opportunity to consider proposed legislation to permanently protect the area; and WHEREAS, livestock grazing, mineral development, existing farming, outdoor recreation, National Guard training, hunting, fishing and other traditional uses will be allowed to continue except for further conversion of raptor prey habitat to cropland; and WHEREAS, conversion to cropland would eliminate the primary food source for many of the raptors; and WHEREAS, the Birds of Prey Conservation Area established by Secretarial order represents an excellent example of multiple use of the public lands consistent with natural resource protection, a concept which NWF fully supports; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981 in Norfolk, Virginia, fully endorses the establishment of the Snake River Birds of Prey Conservation Area in Idaho by Executive Withdrawal by the Secretary of the Interior and urges the U.S. Congress to enact legislation to permanently protect the area covered by the Secretary's withdrawal and the reminder of the original 515,260 acres of public lands, as was identified through intensive research as necessary to sustain the Birds of Prey Ecosystem.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/uranium-mining-and-milling/	Uranium Mining and Milling	Uranium Mining and Milling National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-30 WHEREAS, production of energy in any form entails various risks to employees, the general public, and the environment, and while such risks can never be eliminated, they should, where feasible, be minimized; and WHEREAS, control of radioactive and toxic wastes from the mining and milling of uranium has been inadequate, exposing employees, the public, and the general environment to unnecessary and avoidable hazards; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, urges responsible state and federal agencies to act, consistent with existing law, to abate these specific hazards and ensure safe future disposal of such wastes.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/solvent-refined-coal-plants/	Solvent Refined Coal Plants	Solvent Refined Coal Plants National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-24 WHEREAS, the proposed Solvent Refined Coal-II (SRC-II) plant to be built at Morgantown, West Virginia, and the Solvent Refined Coal-I (SRC-I) plant to be built at Newman, Kentucky, have the potential to adversely affect fish, wildlife, air and water quality, and public health, safety and welfare; and WHEREAS, the Department of Energy's environmental impact statements on those projects do not adequately consider the potential impacts of the projects, as detailed in the comments on those statements prepared by the National Wildlife Federation, and various state and federal government agencies; and WHEREAS, scientific evidence indicates that the liquid fuels produced by the direct liquefaction process to be employed at the SRC plants may be more likely to cause cancer than those produced from other synthetic fuel technologies; and WHEREAS, there have been a number of serious spills at the experimental SRC pilot plant in Fort Lewis, Washington, that threatened to contaminate a Salmon spawning area and a secondary drinking water aquifer; and WHEREAS, the Department of Energy did not include fish or wildlife populations or habitats (beyond endangered species) among the environmental parameters used to compare alternative sites for the two plants; and WHEREAS, the SRC-I plant will result in the destruction of prime agricultural lands and the SRC-II plant will result in the destruction of valuable spawning and feeding habitat for some fish species; and WHEREAS, Congress has created a U.S. Synthetic Fuel Corporation and authorized the expenditure of up to \$20 billion to subsidize the construction of synthetic fuel plants; and WHEREAS, these two synthetic fuel plants will be among the first constructed in the United States and thereby will set the precedent for the many synthetic fuel plants to follow; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, urges that no final decision regarding the design or construction of the SRC plants should be made until (1) the Department of Energy (DOE) has considered the need for, the impacts of, and the reasonable alternatives to the two plants; (2) adequate final environmental impact statements on the projects have been completed; (3) DOE has consulted with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and relevant state wildlife agencies regarding measures to mitigate fish and wildlife impacts; and (4) the public health concerns regarding the plants have been resolved.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/major-conservation-issues/	Major Conservation Issues	Major Conservation Issues National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-01 The National Wildlife Federation looks to the future with increasing concern because the Nation is beset with inflation, unemployment, energy shortages, and international crises. This organization fears that wise management for natural resources will be accorded only secondary importance to production and development, and hereby calls for conservationists to remain vigilant, vigorous, and dedicated in united efforts to protect the environment. As an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, the National Wildlife Federation is confident that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Conservation practices, therefore, must be based upon a solid foundation of public education, with more conservation being taught in

tion-issues/		<p>the schools and emphasizing the science of ecology and wise use and management of natural resources. Energy shortages aggravate hunger, inflation, and unemployment and exert adverse impacts upon natural resources through the world. These shortages are accentuated by demands from a steadily-increasing human population. The National Wildlife Federation, therefore, continues to be of the firm conviction that high national and international priority must be given to reaching solutions to energy shortages and population increases, as being among the most serious difficulties facing the United States and the world. The National Wildlife Federation, convinced that pollution abatement creates job opportunities rather than costing them, remains dedicated to fighting environmental contamination by cleaning up public waters, reducing air pollution, controlling the disposition of hazardous substances, and curtailing waste of finite resources. Even though many people complain about new federal laws controlling air and water pollution and toxic waste dumps, the National Wildlife Federation does not feel that we have too much environmental regulation. This organization strongly believes that natural resources programs merit federal funding, and shall vigorously seek suitable appropriations for essential projects. In light of the foregoing background, the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major issues of 1981: Energy. The National Wildlife Federation continues to support a national energy policy which balances economic growth and standards of living while protecting environmental resources. Major allocations of federal funds must be dedicated to research and development of clean alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind, geothermal, and tidal power, biomass conversion and other renewable fuels. The efficiency with which we use energy must be improved by providing adequate consumer information, cutting gasoline consumption, enforcing tougher rules on thermostat settings, insisting upon home insulation and weatherizing, and encouraging the development and application of energy efficient industrial processes. A lower per capita energy consumption rate and more efficient use of all natural resources are encouraged. Until radioactive waste disposal safety problems are resolved, we should not increase our dependence upon nuclear power. Environmental contamination. Contamination of air and water resources by a variety of pollutants threatens the public health, fish and wildlife, impairs outdoor recreational pursuits, and inflicts damage on public facilities. The harmful effects often are imposed far from the sources of pollution. The National Wildlife Federation supports tough clean air standards on auto emissions, discharges from coal-burning plants, and industrial pollution. This organization also recognizes the values of clean and abundant water supplies and believes it is essential to crack down on polluters (including offending federal facilities), instituting more efficient municipal and industrial waste treatment methods and operations. Agricultural lands. Prime, food-producing farmland is being converted to urban, industrial, transportation, and water uses at the rate of one million acres per year. The National Wildlife Federation, concerned about our ability to feed ourselves and many other peoples as well, believes tougher laws and financial incentives should be used to protect prime farmlands with housing and industrial growth limited to other than productive agricultural lands. Further, we must reduce soil erosion through sound soil-and-water practices, including those which provide fish and wildlife habitat, and preserve wetlands through protective zoning and land use laws. Population stabilization. In only 20 years, the world population likely will jump from 4.4 billion to more than 6 billion, exerting additional pressures on natural resources and the environment. This organization, therefore, continues to encourage governmental agencies to promote family planning through education and economic incentives to stabilize populations in every country at replacement levels, and calls for studies to align U.S. immigration policies within the carrying capacity of the land. The Federation reiterates its long-standing conviction that humans deserve the opportunity to lead pleasant and productive lives in healthful and stimulating environments rather than merely struggling for survival. Fish and Wildlife. The National Wildlife Federation re-emphasizes its belief that habitat for wild creatures must be ensured and safeguarded even in competition for land and water areas with other uses. It is viewed as essential that adequate funding be provided for research projects, operation and maintenance of wildlife refuges, and protection of endangered species. Modest taxes should be imposed upon certain items of camping, hiking, birdwatching and bird-feeding equipment, and fishing and boating gear to support non-game and fisheries programs. The U. S. should exercise a vigorous worldwide leadership for reducing the illegal trade in wildlife which may result in further losses of endangered species. Public lands. The federal government owns and manages about 700 million acres of publicly-owned land. These vast areas provide extensive habitat for wildlife and livestock, and may contain immense reserves of oil, minerals, and timber. They also have great recreational and aesthetic values. The National Wildlife Federation feels that a rational balance of resource uses must be achieved and any losses of wildlife habitat and other recreational values to economic or other development must be fully mitigated. The National Wildlife Federation continues to oppose the transfer of federal lands other than those heretofore authorized by the Congress to the states and private enterprise. Natural resource values must be given full consideration and protection in planning for an MX missile defense system based on public lands. Transportation. Federal highways are America's largest publicly-funded project; highway travel also is our largest single consumer of petroleum reserves, and is a major source of air pollution. The National Wildlife Federation believes where substantial environmental damage would result it is wiser to invest the annual \$3 billion federal highway construction budget in adequate maintenance of existing highway transportation systems and in alternative transportation projects such as mass transit.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/coastal-oil-refinery-siting/	Coastal Oil Refinery Siting	<p>Coastal Oil Refinery Siting National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-28 WHEREAS, the estuaries and coastal areas of the nation provide important fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, in recent years these coastal resources have been threatened by the poorly planned development of numerous oil refineries in highly sensitive areas such as the proposed refineries at Portsmouth, Virginia; Eastport, Maine; Carteret and Brunswick counties; North Carolina; and Georgetown, South Carolina; and WHEREAS, the damage caused by oil refineries can be minimized by siting them in less environmentally sensitive areas; and WHEREAS, numerous environmentally preferable alternative sites exist to those refinery locations already proposed; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the importance of conserving our coastal resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby calls for a moratorium on the construction of coastal oil refineries until a joint federal-state comprehensive survey of environmentally acceptable refinery sites is completed, including off-shore mooring systems.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/s	Strip Mining	<p>Strip Mining National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-23 WHEREAS, the Congress passed a comprehensive Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in 1977 which established environmental regulations for strip mines and gave the states the opportunity to assume jurisdiction over their reclamation programs; and WHEREAS, this Act is a carefully designed response to the enormous environmental damage and the destruction of wildlife habitat caused by strip-mined over the past half century; and WHEREAS, strong Federal legislation is necessary to ensure that restoration of strip-mined lands will occur in ways that prevent</p>

trip-mining/		environmental damage resulting from erosion, toxic runoff into streams and watersheds and the loss of productive forest and agriculture land and valuable habitat; and WHEREAS, coal production is expected to roughly double in 10 years and triple in 20 years and more than half of this will be supplied by surface-mined coal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby opposes any amendment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and/or regulations which dilute the environmental safeguards in the legislation and which relaxes mandates to restore mined areas to agricultural productivity or wildlife habitat.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/canyon-ferry-dam/	Canyon Ferry Dam	Canyon Ferry Dam National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-33 WHEREAS, the Upper Missouri River in Montana is nationally-recognized for its high quality fishing and recreation; and WHEREAS, several dams have been built on the Upper Missouri River, including Canyon Ferry dam near Helena, which have created reservoirs that are very popular for outdoor recreation; and WHEREAS, these dams which are now being used for “base” electrical power generation are being considered by Congress for conversion to produce “peaking” electrical power generation; and WHEREAS, conversion to “peaking” power would greatly diminish the high quality fisheries and recreation now present on the Upper Missouri River and its reservoirs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby opposes the conversion of Canyon Ferry and other dams on the Upper Missouri River to peaking power facilities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/mute-swans/	Mute Swans	Mute Swans National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-17 WHEREAS, the mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>) is not a native species of North America and was imported from Eurasia in 1910 as a New York pond ornament; and WHEREAS, the species competes directly with native North American wildlife, particularly waterfowl, for food and nesting sites; and WHEREAS, the mute swan continues to extend its range both inland and further south, with insufficient data to determine what impact this exotic will have on local ecosystems; and WHEREAS, mute swan populations continue to expand, with an estimated 2,000 birds now populating the Atlantic flyway, with 800 on the Chesapeake Bay plus an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 in the Upper Mississippi Flyway; and WHEREAS, the species is non-migratory and therefore a responsibility of the individual state wildlife agencies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia hereby endorses and supports the efforts of state wildlife agencies to control the continued expansion of local mute swan populations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/replenishment-of-groundwater-supplies/	Replenishment of Groundwater Supplies	Replenishment of Groundwater Supplies National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-39 WHEREAS, groundwater supplies represent an important source of water for human use, especially for drinking water and maintenance of wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, water which has been removed from the ground is seldom returned to the ground, but is usually used once and drained into the nearest body of moving water; and WHEREAS, the use of fresh ground water for secondary and tertiary oil production often removes that water from the hydrologic cycle; and WHEREAS, little attention is usually paid to means of returning used groundwater to the ground, and construction and paving annually render thousands more acres unfit to absorb precipitation and thus add to the groundwater supply; and WHEREAS, groundwater levels generally are declining in several areas of the nation, often at an alarming rate resulting in salt water intrusion in some areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby expresses its urgent concern about the declining levels of the nation’s groundwater supplies and requests the following at the state, regional, and national levels: Publicizing the extent and magnitude and environmental consequences of the decline; Recommendations which will indicate ways both to conserve and to replenish groundwater including reforms in water pricing; Implementation of these recommendations by the public and private sectors at all levels; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes those uses of fresh groundwater in oil production processes which remove those waters from the hydrologic cycle or which cause long-term pollution of those waters.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/hazardous-waste-facility-siting/	Hazardous Waste Facility Siting	Hazardous Waste Facility Siting National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-20 WHEREAS, some 57 million tons of hazardous wastes are generated in the United States each year and the quantities are increasing; and WHEREAS, the improper transportation and disposal of these wastes can cause significant damage to the environment, public health, and fish and wildlife habitat and resources; and WHEREAS, it is illegal to dispose of hazardous wastes anywhere but in licensed and regulated facilities, and there is a severe shortage of such facilities; and WHEREAS, public opposition based upon legitimate fear and distrust of industry and the Government from past incidents and hazardous waste disposal poses a major obstacle to the siting of safe and environmentally sound hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, urges each State to promptly design and implement a hazardous waste treatment and disposal siting process which includes: adequate regulatory, safe transportation, and enforcement capability to protect the environment, public health, and wildlife resources; and a preference for waste reduction, recycling, waste exchange, detoxification, and incineration, over land disposal; and provision of opportunities for full and informed public participation from the earliest point of site selection and at every significant planning and decision making stage; and provision for independent expert analysis of proposed facilities at the request of local residents; including impacts on affected communities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that hazardous waste management methods and site selection should be based on minimization of risks to health and the environment and not on the basis of local veto or political expediency; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers should make its resources available to assist the Environmental Protection Agency and the states in the engineering design of hazardous waste management facilities in the remediation of contaminant release problems at existing and abandoned disposal sites.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/moratorium-on-the-takings-of-bowhead-whales-by-alaska-natives/	Moratorium on the Takings of Bowhead Whales by Alaska Natives	Moratorium on the Takings of Bowhead Whales by Alaska Natives National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-15 WHEREAS, the bowhead (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>) is one of the most endangered great whales; and WHEREAS, the data base presently available is insufficient to scientifically manage the species, with uncertainties remaining about the whale's average and maximum life expectancy, spatial and temporal distribution, natural mortality, natality, net recruitment, sex ratios, pregnancy rates, aging techniques, effects of natural environmental perturbations, and the minimal critical size of the Beaufort sea stock; and WHEREAS, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has stated that even in the absence of a harvest the population will still evidence a long-term decline; and WHEREAS, the International Whaling Commission's Scientific Committee has unanimously recommended no take for the last two years, and the U. S. reservation has seriously weakened our credibility on International Conservation issues; and WHEREAS, the bowhead whale population has been determined to be depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act since November 1977; and WHEREAS, the federal government continues to allow the yearly take of bowhead whales by natives of Alaska; and WHEREAS, the natives lose more than one whale for each one successfully landed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby calls for a moratorium on the taking of bowhead whales by Alaskan natives pending the results of studies which will provide adequate information to scientifically manage the species to ensure its perpetuation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/moratorium-on-the-takings-of-bowhead-whales-by-alaska-natives/	Moratorium on the Takings of Bowhead Whales by Alaska Natives	Moratorium on the Takings of Bowhead Whales by Alaska Natives National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-15 WHEREAS, the bowhead (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>) is one of the most endangered great whales; and WHEREAS, the data base presently available is insufficient to scientifically manage the species, with uncertainties remaining about the whale's average and maximum life expectancy, spatial and temporal distribution, natural mortality, natality, net recruitment, sex ratios, pregnancy rates, aging techniques, effects of natural environmental perturbations, and the minimal critical size of the Beaufort sea stock; and WHEREAS, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has stated that even in the absence of a harvest the population will still evidence a long-term decline; and WHEREAS, the International Whaling Commission's Scientific Committee has unanimously recommended no take for the last two years, and the U. S. reservation has seriously weakened our credibility on International Conservation issues; and WHEREAS, the bowhead whale population has been determined to be depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act since November 1977; and WHEREAS, the federal government continues to allow the yearly take of bowhead whales by natives of Alaska; and WHEREAS, the natives lose more than one whale for each one successfully landed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby calls for a moratorium on the taking of bowhead whales by Alaskan natives pending the results of studies which will provide adequate information to scientifically manage the species to ensure its perpetuation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/port-development/	Port Development	Port Development National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-29 WHEREAS, there is a national interest in maintaining the nation's deepwater ports for economic and efficient import and export; and WHEREAS, there is a perceived demand for deep draft capacity at U. S. ports for increasing coal exports; and WHEREAS, without a national policy on port expansion, it is likely that all East, Gulf, West Coast, and Great Lakes ports will vie for federally-financed port facilities; and WHEREAS, port development and expansion involves extensive dredging with the associated problems of upland, wetland, and ocean dredge spoil disposal; and WHEREAS, dredging can significantly degrade water quality due to resuspension of bottom sediments containing an accumulation of toxics and contaminants; and WHEREAS, the environmental degradation associated with port expansion would be limited if only those ports which are economically justified and for which the states are willing to share in the costs of project construction, and for which users are willing to repay the costs through user fees, are constructed; and WHEREAS, certain established minimum guidelines for the maintenance of environmental quality and habitat conservation should be observed in any proposed port expansion proposal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby opposes unbounded authority for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to expand the Nation's port capacity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation does support rational port development which demonstrably meets national needs with due consideration for wildlife and wildlife habitat, particularly wetlands and estuaries, in planning, construction and operation; which maintains water quality; which requires states to share in the costs of construction; and which requires the recovery of federal costs through user fees over the life of the project; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the formulation of a national policy for rational port development which takes into account the natural amenities of the coastal zones, and sets priorities for the allocation of scarce financial resources in the development of port facilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that alternative nonpolluting transportation methods for offshore loading be explored and used where possible.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/clean-water-act-reauthorization/	Clean Water Act Reauthorization	Clean Water Act Reauthorization National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-22 WHEREAS, the quality of the nation's water is vital to the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, human health and welfare, and the nation's economic well-being; and WHEREAS, an effective nationwide system is necessary for the treatment of sewage and for the pretreatment of industrial contaminants of sewage in order to minimize fish kills and aquatic habitat degradation, and generally to safeguard the Nation's waters; and WHEREAS, the effective control of toxic wastewater discharges requires the application of the best available treatment technology coupled with toxicity testing, and cannot be achieved solely through compliance with water quality standards (which cannot be readily related to effluent concentrations, are often based on limited data, and fail to address the adverse effects of contaminants absorbed to suspended particles and bottom sediments); and WHEREAS, the biological integrity of the Nation's waters and the survival of its water-dependent wildlife require a comprehensive nation-wide program for the regulation of dredged and fill material disposal in wetlands and other waters of the United States; and WHEREAS, the national interest is served by the fullest and most effective possible public participation in Federal and State decision making under the Clean Water Act; and WHEREAS, efforts will be made in the Ninety-Seventh Congress to weaken or eliminate these programs and objectives; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges the Congress of the United States to: Preserve an environmentally effective and cost-efficient Federal sewage treatment construction grants program which maximizes aquatic habitat improvement benefits while minimizing State and local dependence on Federal grant assistance; Maintain a strong industrial pretreatment program and a technology-based effluent control system (supplemented by toxicity testing and biomonitoring) to safeguard the Nation's waters against toxic chemicals; Continue comprehensive nationwide controls against unrestricted destruction of

		wetlands and other waters of the United States through dredged and fill material disposal; Support the fullest possible public participation in Federal and State decision making under the Clean Water Act; and
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/fish-and-wildlife-resource-research-act/	Fish and Wildlife Resources Research Act	Fish and Wildlife Resources Research Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-16 WHEREAS, fish and wildlife resources are of inestimable cultural, ecological, educational, esthetic, recreational, and scientific value to the people of the United States of America; and WHEREAS, increased public awareness and the imperatives of environmental legislation have intensified the demands on federal and state fish and wildlife agencies to assess future consequences of a wide range of public and private development activities on fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, limitations on available resources have, in many instances, prevented federal and state fish and wildlife agencies from creating adequate data bases and assessment systems for implementation of acceptable resource management programs, which has thereby caused the abandonment or curtailment of many socially beneficial resource developments; and WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of this Nation to systematically increase its knowledge of fish and wildlife resources so as to enhance the ability of fish and wildlife administrators to make public policy recommendations that provide for the optimum protection of these important natural resources; and WHEREAS, accumulation of information required for the development and implementation of effective programs for the conservation of fish and wildlife resources is dependent on long-term research studies; and WHEREAS, academic institutions, with their large array of scientific disciplines and research professionals, are uniquely qualified to conduct long-term research studies on fish and wildlife resources and should be encouraged and assisted by federal and state governments to optimally discharge that obligation; and WHEREAS, academic institutions are the only major public-service institutions with a mandated research mission that do not have a sustained funding base in direct support of fish and wildlife-related research; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges the allocation of federal funds to educational institutions in each state to undertake long-term fish and wildlife and habitat research in order to more rapidly expand data bases and improve the management of the nation's fish and wildlife resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/mineral-leasing-and-mining-on-public-lands/	Mineral Leasing and Mining on Public Lands	Mineral Leasing and Mining on Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-10 WHEREAS, the existing energy and minerals shortage has increased pressure for extracting energy and minerals from public lands; and WHEREAS, extraction of energy and mineral resources often results in destruction of wildlife habitat by water pollution, human encroachment, air pollution, disposal of toxic materials, and timber removal; and WHEREAS, some U. S. laws permit the extraction of minerals and energy without regard to the consequences of such extraction; and WHEREAS, some proposed laws and regulations apparently in haste to extract energy and minerals from the public lands, further abridge necessary resources protection; and WHEREAS, many of the public lands on which energy and mineral extraction is proposed offer important wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges the federal government to prudently approach energy and mineral extraction to ensure that wildlife and recreation will not be unnecessarily sacrificed in a rush to extract energy and minerals from the public lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls for and supports legislation that would provide for a portion of the mineral values extracted from public lands be assigned to aid in the restoration of the wildlife and fish resources, including their habitats, that is compromised through the location or extraction of minerals from public lands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/citizen-participation/	Citizen Participation	Citizen Participation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-26 WHEREAS, the DLM Coal Corporation recently sued two West Virginia environmental organizations and their coordinator for an article published in their newsletter alleging that acid pollution from strip mines in Upshur County, West Virginia, had destroyed seven miles of brook trout inhabited water in the Buckhannon River; and WHEREAS, THE DLM Coal Corporation also sued those two organizations and their coordinator for damages the company allegedly suffered as the result of complaints of the organization made to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Office of Surface Mining of the U. S. Department of the Interior, and WHEREAS, public participation by citizens before government agencies is an important and necessary element of the enforcement of the various laws and policies aimed at protecting the environment; and WHEREAS, free and open debate on conservation issues in newsletters and elsewhere is the lifeblood of the National Wildlife Federation and its affiliates and is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and WHEREAS, lawsuits of the type filed by the DLM Coal Corporation will, because of the high cost of litigation, discourage conservation groups and citizens from speaking out on issues affecting environmental quality and will further discourage citizens and organizations from assisting government officials in the enforcement of environmental laws and policies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, deplores the use of the Courts by private corporations to discourage citizens from enforcing environmental laws and speaking out on public issues; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges its affiliates and other organizations to join together in opposing efforts, such as that of the DLM Coal Corporation, to discourage citizen participation and free speech.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/clean-air-act-reauthorization/	Clean Air Act Reauthorization	Clean Air Act Reauthorization National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-35 WHEREAS, the quality of the Nation's air is vital to the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, human health and welfare, and the Nation's economic well-being; and WHEREAS, there exists strong evidence that air pollution contributes to the three major types of chronic disease that kill millions of people: heart disease, lung disease and cancer; and WHEREAS, there exists strong evidence that acid rain produced by emissions of nitrogen and sulfur oxides has devastated aquatic life in many hundreds of freshwater lakes in the Northeastern and Midwestern parts of the United States, Canada, and across the world; but there exists no federal or state program to control this acid rain; and WHEREAS, in 1979, 538 counties violated the federal health standard for ozone, 395 counties violated the health standard for particulate matter, and 161 counties violated the health standard for carbon monoxide; and WHEREAS, numerous dangerous air pollutants have yet to be regulated by the federal or state government; including fine particulates and dozens of "hazardous air pollutants;" and WHEREAS, the 97th Congress will have under review all of the major regulatory provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, and will be under strong pressure to significantly relax measures aimed at protecting air quality; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges the Congress of the United States to reauthorize a strong and effective Clean Air Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to maintain provisions of the Clean Air Act aimed at establishing ambient air quality standards based on levels

		necessary to protect human health, and preventing the significant deterioration of air quality particularly in national parks and wilderness areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Congress of the United States to: (1) establish a strong program for the elimination of acid rain and other interstate and transboundary air pollution including retrofitting existing power plants for sulfur oxide control where appropriate; (2) improve the program for bringing toxic air pollutants under control; (3) set a schedule for the prompt regulation of fine particulate and hazardous air pollutants; and (4) set an expeditious schedule for reducing emissions from uncontrolled existing stationary sources of pollution.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/small-scale-hydroelectric-power-generation/	Small-Scale Hydroelectric Power Generation	Small-Scale Hydroelectric Power Generation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-27 WHEREAS, there are more than 5,400 existing dams and other impoundments in the nation which may be suitable for the production of electric power, including more than 4,800 small-scale dams with a generating capacity of 15 megawatts or less; and WHEREAS, the rehabilitation of existing small-scale, low-head dams for power generation, when developed with due regard for other natural resource values, can cause minimal adverse effects to fish and wildlife, compared with alternative energy development; and WHEREAS, the construction of new dams at currently undeveloped sites can cause the degradation downstream habitat, the alteration of instinctive migration patterns in fish, the elimination of significant benthic communities, and the destruction of valuable riparian habitat for wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby supports the development of hydroelectric power at appropriate existing small-scale dams, with adequate environmental safeguards for run-of-river operation and effective upstream and downstream fish passage facilities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization is of the opinion that appropriate existing dams should be rehabilitated for electric power production in lieu of the development of new dam sites for this purpose.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/scientific-management-of-north-pacific-fur-seals/	Scientific Management of North Pacific Fur Seals	Scientific Management of North Pacific Fur Seals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-18 WHEREAS, the United States, recognizing the importance of protecting stocks of North Pacific fur seals from being exploited to the point of extinction, is a party to the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals along with Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union; and WHEREAS, this Convention prohibits the pelagic taking of fur seals, such protection largely being responsible for the increase in fur seal numbers from dangerously low levels in the 19th and early 20th Centuries; and WHEREAS, this Convention facilitates the sound, scientific management of fur seals, including a closely regulated harvest of excess immature males; and WHEREAS, certain factions, falsely claiming fur seals to be declining or endangered, or harvest techniques to be inhumane, have caused the introduction of federal legislation to terminate the Convention; and WHEREAS, research currently underway to assess the impact of a cessation of harvest on fur seal populations is incomplete and inconclusive; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, endorses U.S. participation in the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals and the program of scientific wildlife management of fur seals conducted in furtherance of the Convention; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the efficient and non-wasteful utilization of all by-products of the annual harvest of immature males.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/mass-transit-and-new-highway-construction/	Mass Transit and New Highway Construction	Mass Transit and New Highway Construction National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-31 WHEREAS, it is a stated goal of the National Wildlife Federation that national transportation policy should facilitate mobility while minimizing energy consumption and destruction of terrestrial habitat, including agricultural land and open space; and WHEREAS, Federal-Aid Highway Funds continue to be used almost exclusively for construction of additional highways rather than for rehabilitation, reconstruction, resurfacing, and revitalization of existing highway systems; and WHEREAS, the cost to complete the last four percent of the interstate system is presently estimated to exceed \$50 billion, while the annual cost for rehabilitation of the existing interstate system is presently estimated at \$2 billion; and WHEREAS, the cost to repair substandard bridges is presently estimated at \$33 billion; and WHEREAS, federal capital and operating assistance to mass transit promotes compact development, reduces energy consumption, protects terrestrial habitat, and improves air quality; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby supports orderly termination of selected non-essential Interstate Highway Program segments and dedication of Federal-Aid Highway funds to the rehabilitation and resurfacing of the existing system; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the goal of a substantial increase in mass transit ridership in the 1980s, as well as continued federal capital and operating assistance to rail, bus, and other mass transit systems.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/study-for-the-lincoln-school-dam/	Study for the Lincoln School Dam	Study for the Lincoln School Dam National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-40 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has opposed the Dickey-Lincoln project on the upper St. John River in Maine because the project would be economically unsound, environmentally destructive, and socially disruptive; and WHEREAS, the project has met with increasing resistance to the point where even the project's proponents admit that Dickey-Lincoln will not be funded for construction in the near future; and WHEREAS, the possibility exists that the Lincoln School Dam by itself might supply a substantial amount of hydroelectric power without most of the deleterious effects of Dickey-Lincoln; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981 in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby expresses its continued opposition to the Dickey-Lincoln project and supports final deauthorization of the Dickey Dam as soon as possible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in order to insure that action preserving the option of a dam at Lincoln School does not serve as phase I of the Dickey-Lincoln project, hereby supports a one-year feasibility study and economic analysis of the Lincoln School dam site only if the following conditions are met: Deauthorization of the Dickey Dam; A benefit/cost analysis using the current federal water project interest rate (7-3/8% in 1981), as well as benefit/cost analyses performed for comparison at rates of 12% and 15%; Evaluation of the Lincoln School dam site not only for the present 90 foot design height, but also at a lower elevation which would preserve the village of Allagash. This should be an integral part of the study; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the following actions by Congress: Authorization for a study of the St. John River upstream of the bridge at Dickey for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and A moratorium on all studies for hydrodevelopment on the St. John River above the bridge at Dickey by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for a period of three years.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/chemical-contamination-of-food/	Chemical Contamination of Food	<p>Chemical Contamination of Food National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-19 WHEREAS, persistent environmental contaminants, such as Kepone, PCBs, DDT, and PBBs, have caused widespread contamination of seafood and other components of the human food chain; and WHEREAS, 18 state governments and the Federal Government have had to take regulatory action in connection with at least 88 food contamination episodes during the 1968-78 period; and WHEREAS, neither the Federal Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") nor state health departments have established mechanisms for systematically screening seafood products and other food materials for the presence of chemical contaminants in harmful amounts; and WHEREAS, "action levels" and "tolerances" have not been established at all for many significant contaminants, such as cadmium and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons; and WHEREAS, those "action levels" and "tolerances" which have been set by the FDA often fail to adequately protect important sub-populations with above average seafood intakes or of above average sensitivity to contaminants, such as fishermen and pregnant women, respectively; and WHEREAS, an "early warning" system for detection of chemical contamination of the food chain is necessary to safeguard the health and welfare of humans and other predators; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges the FDA, legislatures, and State Departments of Health, and, if necessary, the Congress of the United States and state legislatures to expeditiously adopt and implement the following measures within their respective jurisdictions: The establishment of a comprehensive "early warning" screening system for detection of chemical contamination of seafood and other components of the human food chain, in a manner which will allow detection and elimination of the contamination source(s) and will avoid the need to ban the consumption of the food resources on a widespread basis; and The development and adoption of "action levels" and "tolerances" for human foods for all chemical contaminants found to be present in measurable amounts in human body tissues and in the food supply, specifically including cadmium and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons; and The modification of standard-setting procedures for food contaminants to ensure greater protection of sub-populations subject to increased exposure or enhanced sensitivity to such contaminants.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/subsistence-management/	Subsistence Management	<p>Subsistence Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-37 WHEREAS, President Jimmy Carter signed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act into law (Public Law 96-487) on December 2, 1980; and; WHEREAS, this legislation contains a new Federal wildlife management program of Title VIII, Subsistence Management and Use; and WHEREAS, Title VIII, Sec. 802(2) states: "Nonwasteful subsistence use of fish and wildlife and other renewable resources shall be the priority consumptive uses of all such resources on the public lands of Alaska"; and WHEREAS, the public lands of Alaska are defined by Sec. 102(3): "The term public lands means land situated in Alaska which, after the date of enactment of this act, are Federal lands except (A) land selections of Alaska--; and (B) land selections of a native Corporation; and--; (C) lands referred to--Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act"; and WHEREAS, federal lands are defined by Sec. 102(2): "The term Federal lands means lands the title to which is in the United States after the date of enactment of this Act;" and WHEREAS, Sec. 801 states: "The Congress finds and declares that (1) the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents of Alaska, including both natives and non-natives, on the public lands and by Alaska natives on native lands is essential to native physical, economic, traditional, and cultural existence and to non-native physical, economic, traditional and social existence; and WHEREAS, Sec. 803 states: "As used in this Act, the term subsistence uses means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade"; and WHEREAS, Sec. 804 states: "Except as otherwise provided in this Act and other federal laws, the taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded priority over the taking on such lands of fish and wildlife for other purposes"; and WHEREAS, Sec. 203 states: "Subsistence uses by local residents shall be allowed in national preserves and, where specifically permitted by this Act, in national monuments and parks"; and WHEREAS, Sec. 201 allows subsistence uses by local residents in accordance with Title VIII in Aniakchak National Monument, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Denali National Park, Gates of the Arctic National Park, Kobuk Valley National Park, Lake Clark National Park, and Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park; and WHEREAS, the traditional management of national parks is to allow wildlife and other renewable resources to exist in their natural state without manipulation or consumptive use by man; and WHEREAS, the State of Alaska's 1978 Legislature passed into law house Bill 960 which established subsistence use as a priority use of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, recent judicial decisions--Native Village of Tyonek vs. the Alaska Board of Fisheries, Case No. 80-3073, and State of Alaska vs. Danny Ewan, Case No. 3GL80 S21--clearly indicate that Alaska's fish and game resources are to be managed on a cultural basis and may be taken for subsistence when needed without restriction of season or bag limit; and WHEREAS, the sportsmen of Alaska have found this concept of management for cultural purposes (no season or bag limit) as an unacceptable method of wildlife management and are placing an Initiative before the voters of Alaska to remove the subsistence laws from Alaska statutes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled in Norfolk, Va., March 26-29, 1981, hereby requests the Secretary of the Interior to declare that non-consumptive use is the first priority use of new national parks as established by Public Law 96-487, excluding new national preserve areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation continue its opposition to special cultural allowances for Alaskan and other native peoples; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation hereby supports the efforts of Alaskan sportsmen to remove subsistence priorities from Alaska law.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/access-to-public-lands-2/	Access to Public Lands	<p>Access to Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-32 WHEREAS, public access to public land for recreational purposes of fishing, hunting, hiking, birding, or other activity is becoming increasingly more difficult; and WHEREAS, public land disposal through sale, exchange, or other means is often accomplished without due consideration of public access needs and/or requirements; and WHEREAS, public access to public lands is often denied through strategically located privately owned or controlled lands; and WHEREAS, this disposal of public lands and denial of public access creates inequity in the public enjoyment and use of public lands and waters and their inherent resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, requests all federal and state agencies to abide by existing applicable law governing disposal of public lands, such as the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and appropriate State law, to assure that public lands are not disposed where public access is or can become an immediate problem in the near- and long-term to the public use and enjoyment of such public lands and waters and their inherent resources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation seek the cooperative and coordinated effort of Federal, state, and private agency and interest to keep and/or restore public</p>

		access across privately owned or controlled lands through conservation easement or other negotiation and consent to assure public use and enjoyment of the public lands and waters and their inherent resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/private-forestry/	Private Forestry	Private Forestry National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-12 WHEREAS, increased demand for fiber and/or timber to meet consumer needs is predicted by the U. S. Forest Service; and WHEREAS, to meet this demand for fiber/timber there will be increased production on private woodlands that currently represent 70 percent of the U. S. commercial forest land; and WHEREAS, private woodland owners should recognize the benefits of forest multiple use; and WHEREAS, forest multiple use includes the management objectives for timber, soil, water, wildlife, education, and recreation; and WHEREAS, the Congress and most state legislatures have endorsed voluntary forestry practice guidelines which include wildlife management criteria; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges private woodland owners, to practice multiple-use forestry with a goal of restoring, protecting and enhancing associated amenities of forests, including wildlife benefits; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation will work to educate and assist forest and wildlife extension specialists and private woodland owners; and to promote the benefits of multiple-use in forest management.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1981/04/sandhills-wetlands-preservation/	Sandhills Wetlands Preservation	Sandhills Wetlands Preservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1981 Resolutions Number: 1981-07 WHEREAS, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has conservation and management responsibilities for migratory wildlife and wetlands resources; and WHEREAS, recent land-use trends in the Nebraska Sandhills are causing concern for that region's wetlands and associated wet meadows; and WHEREAS, the Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed a wetlands preservation program for the Sandhills similar to measures begun in the Prairie Pothole region in the early 1960's; and WHEREAS, such a program would be based upon long-term easements and fee title acquisitions, obtained only from willing sellers, which would afford protection for the wetlands and their characteristic plant and animal resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, hereby urges that a voluntary program of wetlands preservation, administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, be made available in the Sandhills region.
	1980	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/major-conservation-issues-1980/	Major Conservation Issues, 1980	Major Conservation Issues, 1980 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-01 Recognizing that consideration for the environment reached a peak in the past decade, the National Wildlife Federation looks ahead to the Eighties with increasing concern. The Nation appears preoccupied with inflation, unemployment, energy shortages, and international crises. This organization fears that protection for natural resources will be given only secondary importance to production and development unless conservationists remain united, vigorous, and dedicated as we move into a new era. The National Wildlife Federation, as an association of independent, state organizations and their affiliated local groups and individuals, believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Therefore, conservation practices must be based upon a solid foundation of public education. This requires that more conservation be taught in the schools, emphasizing the science of ecology and wise use and management of natural resources. Contamination of the environment, related to a major degree with the production of energy, is among the most serious problems facing the United States and the world. The National Wildlife Federation, convinced that pollution abatement creates jobs rather than costing them, therefore, is dedicated to fighting environmental contamination by cleaning up public waters, reducing air pollution, curbing pollution by toxic substances, and curtailing waste of finite resources. Energy shortages are making environmental goals more difficult to achieve. These shortages, accompanied by price increases, are aggravating problems of inflation and unemployment. They result in imbalances of international trade, adversely affect production of food and fiber and manufactured goods, and cause severe difficulties relating to transportation in addition to impacting upon American lifestyles. The National Wildlife Federation, consequently, is firm in its conviction that high priority must be given to reaching solutions to the short-term, intermediate, and long-range energy shortages. Other primary objectives of this decade are: protective management of farmlands through sound agricultural practices and planning; the preservation of parks, wildlife refuges, wildernesses and other natural areas; wise management of wildlife, including endangered species; the encouragement of world population control; and stimulation of simpler lifestyles. It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of 1980: Fish and Wildlife. This organization continues to believe that habitat for fish and wildlife must be safeguarded, even if it means fewer roads, dams, and other forms of development such as housing and industrial areas. Conservationists must ensure funding for fisheries and wildlife research, for wildlife refuges, and for endangered species programs, spending more federal and state money for management rather than pursuing a hands-off, "let-nature-take-its course" policy. It is recognized that many animals and plants are in danger or are threatened with extinction, and the Federation believes that persons living in this age have responsibilities to future generations to ensure that as few a number of species as possible go out of existence. The United States should exert a vigorous worldwide leadership for reducing the illegal trade in wildlife which may result in further losses of endangered species. Energy. The National Wildlife Federation continues to call for a strong national energy policy, one providing for reasonable economic growth and adequate standards of living while protecting environmental resources. More emphasis must be placed on research and development of clean alternative energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, and tidal power, biomass conversion and other renewable energy resources. It is essential that we improve the efficiency with which we use energy by such means as cutting gasoline consumption, enforcing tougher rules on thermostat settings, insisting upon home insulation and weatherizing, and encouraging the development and application of energy efficient industrial processes. This organization continues to encourage the adoption of a lower per capita energy consumption rate and more efficient use of all natural resources. Conserving Water. Clean and abundant water supplies are becoming increasingly important for a variety of beneficial uses. Therefore, the National Wildlife Federation believes it is essential that we crack down on polluters, subsidize more municipal waste treatment plants, and provide incentives for more efficient water use. At the same time, it is necessary that the Federal Government adopt and implement principles of a sound water policy, opposing projects which fail to meet minimum economic, environmental, and safety criteria. Land Use. The protection of prime

		<p>agricultural land is essential if the United States is to help feed the world as well as our own people. Therefore, we must check urban sprawl and loss of open space, and protect soil from wasteful erosion and preserve wetlands through stringent zoning and land use laws. The Nation must protect its productive farm lands through sound soil and water practices, including those which provide fish and wildlife habitat. Pressures exerted on farmers to produce are resulting in clean farming practices which leave less habitat for wild birds and mammals. This organization supports the development of remedies, especially soil conservation practices, that will reverse this trend and improve habitat for wildlife. Population Control. An ever-increasing human population is a basic problem gravely influencing demands upon natural resources. This organization, therefore, encourages family planning through education and economic incentives to lower birthrates in every country around the world. The Federation repeats its conviction that humans deserve pleasant and productive lives spent in healthful and stimulating environments rather than merely struggling for survival. Air Pollution. Air pollution is a vexing problem, particularly because the harmful effects often are transmitted far from the source. The National Wildlife Federation calls upon the United States to stand tough on auto emission standards and urban growth patterns which perpetuate dependence upon automobiles. We should not bend rules on burning "dirty" coal. The continental effects of acid precipitation must be recognized. We must enforce strict controls on pollutants emitted by industry. Conservationists and environmentalists everywhere should join in efforts to improve lax pollution standards, and resist weakening amendments and/or regulations. Natural Areas. It is essential that outstanding natural areas be identified and set aside as soon as possible as wildlife refuges, forests, parks, recreation areas, and wildernesses. In this manner, the public interest in fish and wildlife resources and scenic and recreational values may be protected and perpetuated.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/biscayne-aquifer/	Biscayne Aquifer	<p>April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-53 WHEREAS, the Biscayne Aquifer is a vital water supply for man and wildlife in South Florida; and WHEREAS, the Biscayne Aquifer has been designated a "sole source" of drinking water for over three million people in Southeast Florida under the Safe Drinking Water Act, providing it significant protection from pollution and degradation; and WHEREAS, the Biscayne Aquifer is among the first half-dozen water supplies in America to be so designated, giving the designation national significance; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby strongly supports the designation of the Biscayne Aquifer as a "sole source" aquifer, and urges state and federal agencies, legislative bodies, and private citizens to resist attempts to undo or weaken this designation and its protections.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/transfers-of-federal-lands-to-the-states/	Transfers of Federal Lands to the States	<p>Transfers of Federal Lands to the States National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-34 WHEREAS, legislation introduced in the U.S. Congress would transfer ownership of certain categories of federal lands in the West to the states; and WHEREAS, some states have enacted similar legislation or have it under consideration; and WHEREAS, these lands are highly valuable resources which merit scientific management of a scope and quality currently beyond the capabilities of the state governments; and WHEREAS, the expenditure of federal funds for roads and trails, fire suppression and presuppression, and range, watershed and wildlife management on these lands far exceeds the revenues from them and would become financial burdens for the states if the ownerships were transferred; and WHEREAS, the states would lose significant incomes from payments in lieu of taxes, forest receipts, and mineral royalties; and WHEREAS, existing laws provide for these lands to be retained in federal ownership for multiple use management for the benefit of the largest number of citizens rather than special interest groups; and WHEREAS, the so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion" is supported principally by individuals, organizations, and public officials within the states who are seeking to gain control of the lands for purposes of commercial exploitation; and WHEREAS, if transferred to the states, many lands would pass into private ownership to the detriment of fish and wildlife and other natural resources and to the exclusion of those who use them for a variety of outdoor recreational activities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its firm opposition to the large-scale transfer of western federal lands to the States others than those lands authorized to be conveyed to the States in their statehood acts; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization deplores the pressures being exerted upon federal agencies by some users motivated by single interest benefits or personal profits to prevent the application of sound resource management principles to the publicly-owned federal lands.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/synfuels/	Synfuels	<p>Synfuels National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-06 WHEREAS, the nation faces serious problems due to its high dependence on insecure foreign sources of oil, and; WHEREAS, there are several options for reducing that dependence in an economic and environmentally responsible manner, including energy conservation, switching to greater dependence on such renewable resources as solar energy and developing the nation's abundant unconventional natural gas and heavy crude oil resources, and; WHEREAS, synthetic fuels, while they can also reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil, have a number of serious environmental problems associated with their production and use, and; WHEREAS, many policy makers in Congress and the Executive branch of the federal government are paying too little attention to comparing the costs and benefits of synthetic fuels to those of alternative energy supply options; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., strongly urges that the development of synthetic fuels technology be done in a deliberate, responsible manner, and; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government be urged to aggressively investigate and demonstrate at the same time other options for reducing dependence on foreign sources of petroleum to allow policy makers to select those options which have the lowest social, environmental and economic costs.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/native-plant-conservation/	Native Plant Conservation	<p>Native Plant Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-18 WHEREAS, plant collecting has greatly reduced certain native plant populations such as ginseng, lady slippers, other orchids, Venus fly-trap, various pitcher plants and other carnivorous plants; and WHEREAS, the great majority of these wild dug plants do not survive transplanting; and WHEREAS, effective propagation techniques are being developed for native plants by groups such as the North Carolina Botanical Gardens at Chapel Hill; and WHEREAS, the results of propagation research are being made available to nurserymen; and WHEREAS, propagation rather than exploitation of rare plant populations is important to conserve the wild resource; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby recognizes that it is in the best interest of natural resource conservation that propagation rather than continual wild collecting of uncommon plants be practiced.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/confidentiality-of-data-on-toxic-chemicals/	Confidentiality of Data on Toxic Chemicals	Confidentiality of Data on Toxic Chemicals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-11 WHEREAS, of 38 premanufacture notifications received by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA"), at the end of 1979, all but 8 claimed all or part of the information provided to EPA as confidential (including 15 companies which claimed their company name as confidential, 14 which claimed the chemical identity as confidential, 12 which claimed the physical and chemical properties of the chemical as confidential, and 6 which claimed health and safety data concerning the chemical as confidential); and WHEREAS, the ability of the public (and even of EPA in seeking the guidance and assistance of outside non-contractor scientists) to evaluate health and environmental risks of a proposed new chemical are severely hampered by lack of disclosure of basic information concerning chemicals proposed to be manufactured; and WHEREAS, trade secrets can be protected from disclosure to competitors by less drastic and less all-encompassing means; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the Congress of the United States to reconsider the broad confidentiality provisions of TSCA with a view toward narrowing them to facilitate meaningful EPA and public review of potentially hazardous chemicals without unduly jeopardizing legitimate trade secrets.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/mitigation-for-habitat-losses-on-lower-missouri-river/	Mitigation for Habitat Losses on Lower Missouri River	Mitigation for Habitat Losses on Lower Missouri River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-31 WHEREAS, the Missouri River has historically been regarded as one of the most significant natural resources in these United States; and WHEREAS, efforts to stabilize the river's banks and improve it for navigation have resulted in the direct loss of many thousands of acres of diverse fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the Missouri River Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has determined that the 2 March, 1945, congressional authorization to provide a nine-foot deep, 300-foot wide channel from the mouth to Sioux City, Ia., should be carried out in accordance with the 1958 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; and WHEREAS, efforts to formulate a plan to mitigate the fish and wildlife losses that occurred as a result of the 1945 Act were initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Corps of Engineers in 1975; and WHEREAS, this effort is progressing very slowly; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby endorses the effort to mitigate the fish and wildlife losses which have occurred on the Missouri River below Sioux City, Ia., as a result of the 1945 River and Harbor Act; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges that the process of formulating the mitigation plan be accelerated.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/disposal-of-used-or-spent-radioactive-materials/	Disposal of Used or Spent Radioactive Materials	Disposal of Used or Spent Radioactive Materials National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-54 WHEREAS, it has become known to the National Wildlife Federation that the Federal Government is now considering the problem of disposal of "used" or "spent" radioactive materials after their useful life has been expended; and WHEREAS, said "spent" radioactive materials pose serious contamination possibilities for thousands of years; and WHEREAS, water systems, whether ground water or surface water could and would spread any such contamination over large areas, following the flow of the water; and WHEREAS, said materials should be isolated contained in dry areas so as to provide long term protection for the public, and fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, these materials may have additional uses based on future scientific discoveries and advances; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla, hereby urges: (1) that these materials be implaced under maximum isolation and containment conditions; (2) that the storage facility be arranged as a warehouse rather than a disposal area; (3) that there be further intensive study to determine other possible uses for the radioactive materials; and (4) that all possible precautions, including fail-safe provisions be utilized for the protection of the public, and fish and wildlife resources from possible future contamination.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/hazardous-wastes-superfund-legislation/	Hazardous Wastes/Superfund Legislation	Hazardous Wastes/Superfund Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-09 WHEREAS, the failure to assure safe disposal and management of hazardous wastes has created a substantial danger to the public health and safety, and to the natural resources (including fish and wildlife), of the United States; and WHEREAS, the majority of hazardous waste is disposed of in landfills and many of these landfills are being abandoned or discontinued without adequate controls on the release of toxic chemicals into the environment—to the serious detriment of persons, property, and natural resources; and WHEREAS, the nature of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes requires quick response, removal, containment, and mitigation by qualified personnel and at great expense; and WHEREAS, the victims of hazardous waste releases are often unable to satisfy the stringent proof requirements of the common law of most states; and WHEREAS, those who profit from the manufacture, distribution, and disposal of hazardous wastes should count the costs of proper management and disposal as part of the cost of doing business; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the Congress of the United States to accelerate efforts to pass comprehensive and effective Superfund legislation which includes the following features: A Fund based on industry assessments (necessary to assure the availability of adequate funds and to internalize the costs of managing hazardous wastes); Authority, and adequate and assured funding, to allow quick and effective responses to emergencies involving releases or threatened releases of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes; Authorization of third-party damage actions to enable victims of hazardous waste releases to obtain compensation for their injuries directly from those responsible; Recognition of hazardous waste handling activities as abnormally dangerous and, therefore, as justifying the imposition of strict liability (i.e., liability without fault based on inherent risk, rather than liability limited to willful or negligent conduct) on those responsible for hazardous waste release [although this is the legal standard that would now be employed in most states, a unifying federal standard is needed]; and Imposition of joint and several liability on all substantial contributors to hazardous waste releases (necessary to avoid imposing the unfair burden on victims to identify all partial contributors and the extent of their contributions); Adoption of common-sense rules of causation which allow victims of hazardous waste releases to use statistical, epidemiological and other suggestive evidence to demonstrate that they were harmed by a hazardous waste release (necessary because, under present causation rules, individual victims are required to show that specific releases were directly responsible for their individual injuries often impossible, where chemicals, e.g., carcinogens, produce their effects after long delays); and Recognition that damages to natural resources by hazardous wastes must be compensated and mitigated. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization supports the adoption of Superfund legislation which provides incentives for adequate and effective industry and state involvement in hazardous waste management, clean up, and containment at hazardous waste facilities.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/anti-wildlife-management-in-educational-programs/	Anti-Wildlife Management in Educational Programs	Anti-Wildlife Management in Educational Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-24 WHEREAS, in 1978, the National Wildlife Federation re-emphasized its support of scientific wildlife management practices, including regulated hunting, fishing, and trapping in recognition of the fact that these activities are legitimate recreational pursuits; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to consider education of both youths and adults in scientifically accurate and responsible methods of conservation and wise use of our wildlife resources as essential to the nation's well-being; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to distribute high quality, scientifically accurate, and responsible educational materials in efforts to enhance a proper understanding of good wildlife management techniques, including the proper roles of hunting, fishing, and trapping; WHEREAS, efforts to eliminate hunting, fishing, and trapping are being directed at school-age children through anti-hunting, and anti-fishing, and anti-trapping materials and to adults through press and radio-TV releases; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled in Miami Beach, Fla., March 20-23, 1980, hereby expresses its urgent concern about an apparent growth in anti-hunting, anti-fishing, and anti-trapping sentiment throughout the country, as indicated in recent polls, and calls upon sportsmen, wildlife managers, and others interested in sound wildlife management to join the National Wildlife Federation in efforts to more fully acquaint the American people with accurate information about the principles of sound wildlife management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation shall continue its policy of working with and offering assistance to corporations, associations, institutions, authors, publishers, and others in the development of educational materials which include information based upon scientific wildlife management principles.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/energy-mobilization-board/	Energy Mobilization Board	Energy Mobilization Board National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-05 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation and other conservation organizations have worked for decades to establish the framework of sound environmental and natural resource laws and regulations which are protecting and improving the quality of our lives, and; WHEREAS, the Federation is convinced that this nation can produce the energy it requires and still practice wise resource management and preserve the quality of the environment, and; WHEREAS, the Energy Mobilization Board being established by the Federal government is being given broad authority to override and circumvent federal, state and local environmental and resource management laws, regulations and procedures designed to protect the public interest, and; WHEREAS, the specific safeguards of this public interest written into the law establishing the Energy Mobilization Board are insufficient, and; WHEREAS, within the constraints of law, the EMB has wide latitude in setting regulations and procedures to carry out the intent of Congress; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980 in Miami Beach, Fla., that the President be urged to ensure, through executive order or other means, the Energy Mobilization Board be made as open, as responsible to the broad public interest, and as accountable as possible within the constraints of law.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/florida-manatee-wildlife-refuges/	Florida Manatee Wildlife Refuges	Florida Manatee Wildlife Refuges National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-52 WHEREAS, the Florida manatee (sea cow) (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) is listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; and WHEREAS, the Florida manatee population continues to decline; and WHEREAS, these declines are caused primarily by activities of man such as recreational and commercial boating; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled in Miami Beach, Fla., March 20-23, 1980, hereby urges the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish areas where man's activities may be restricted in order to conserve and enhance manatee populations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish, at a minimum, manatee refuges coextensive to those designated or proposed by the State of Florida.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/marco-island-florida/	Marco Island, Florida	Marco Island, Florida National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-51 WHEREAS, the Deltona Corporation proposes to dredge and fill over 2,400 acres of wetland on Marco Island; and WHEREAS, the state of Florida Division of Environmental regulation has issued an intent to deny statement for this proposed operation based on degradation of water quality and the estuarine environment; and WHEREAS, the Marco Island area provides habitat for threatened and endangered species including manatees, southern bald eagles, alligators, and marine turtles as well as many species of wading birds; and WHEREAS, dredging and filling of these wetlands will have adverse impacts on the estuarine system, water quality and wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla, is opposed to Deltona Corporation's proposed dredging and filling operations at Marco Island, Florida.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/us-canada-migratory-bird-treaty/	U.S. – Canada Migratory Bird Treaty	U.S. – Canada Migratory Bird Treaty National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-44 WHEREAS, government officials of both Canada and the United States have agreed to and signed a protocol amending the U.S.-Canada Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds; and WHEREAS, the Protocol would authorize the taking of migratory waterfowl and their eggs from March 10 to September 1 by "indigenous inhabitants of the State of Alaska and the Indians and Inuit of Canada for their own nutritional and other essential needs"; and WHEREAS, the pressure exerted on migratory waterfowl resources by such vague and indefinite language could pose serious threats to the welfare of waterfowl populations on the North American continent; and WHEREAS, the Protocol has been negotiated without public input and without an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled, in Miami Beach, Fla., March 20-23, 1980, hereby expresses its opposition to ratification of this protocol by the United States Senate until the Protocol is amended or a memorandum of understanding is accepted by both parties so that the take authorized is limited to indigenous inhabitants (Permanent residents) of Alaska and the Indians and Inuit of northern Canada who reside in remote arctic areas in a traditional manner, essentially meeting nutritional need of those authorized to take birds and eggs and the members of their immediate family residing in the immediate vicinity of the taking, unavailable for sale or commercial exploitation, subject to regulation by each of the parties as to seasons, species, numbers and methods, and capable of reasonable enforcement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that NWF urges the Department of Interior to prepare an EIS, and to provide an opportunity for public review and comment, on the Protocol prior to transmitting it to the Senate.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/mitigation-regulations/	Mitigation Regulations	Mitigation Regulations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-13 WHEREAS, water resource developments constructed, authorized, and financed by the Federal Government frequently result in the uncompensated loss of fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act was intended to prevent unnecessary damage to habitat and to compensate for any necessary loss; and WHEREAS, the Coordination Act has not worked efficiently due in large part to the lack of a

mitigation-regulations/		comprehensive set of rules and policies to guide the responsible administrative agencies; and WHEREAS, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, in response to a petition filed by the National Wildlife Federation, did issue draft "Mitigation Regulations" last summer, but, under political pressure, these regulations were withdrawn so that an EIS could be written; and WHEREAS, the longer the Mitigation Regulations are delayed, the longer fish and wildlife resources are being shortchanged. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby calls for the expeditious promulgation of Mitigation Regulations containing the following principles: Wherever possible, the in-kind replacement of fish and wildlife habitat lost to water resource developments; Primary use of biologically-based methodologies, such as the HEP procedure used by the Fish and Wildlife Service, to evaluate and justify mitigation measures; Elimination of the outmoded and conceptually-flawed "man-day use" method of valuing wildlife resources; Elimination of the lump-sum payment approach to mitigation; "Retrofit" of authorized but unconstructed projects with adequate mitigation plans; Concurrent and proportionate implementation of authorized mitigation measures; Preauthorization (i.e., feasibility stage) mitigation studies on federal projects, to be funded by the construction agency; and Equal consideration of (e.g., equal funding for) nonstructural approaches to water management.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/consolidation-of-u-s-fishery-management-authority/	Consolidation of U.S. Fishery Management Authority	Consolidation of U.S. Fishery Management Authority National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-55 WHEREAS, the U. S. Reorganization Order No. 4 of 1970 divided coastal and marine biological activities between the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in NOAA, and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Department of the Interior; and WHEREAS, this artificial attempt to define jurisdictions along geographic lines or other artificial parameters fails to recognize and provide logical management of ecosystems as entities; and WHEREAS, this division causes overlap, confusion, inefficiency, delays and mismanagement of the resources; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the logical agency to manage all coastal and marine biological activities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled, March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla, supports and strongly urges the consolidation of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior, feeling that this consolidation of federal fish and wildlife research and management authority will provide a comprehensive federal approach at a financial and manpower saving for the good of the resources and their uses.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/management-of-marine-turtles/	Management of Marine Turtles	Management of Marine Turtles National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-20 WHEREAS, the world's populations of marine turtles have been greatly depleted by many factors including: overexploitation for food or commercial purposes, incidental deaths during fishing operations for other species, nest destruction and hatchling mortality due to nonhuman predators, coastal development that can have adverse impacts on nesting and hatchling survival, and possibly marine pollution; and WHEREAS, scientists and concerned citizens from over 40 nations gathered in November 1979 to "develop conservation action based on the biology of the species that will return sea turtles to former abundance while allowing controlled exploitation for the benefit of future human generations;" and WHEREAS, the conference developed a conservation strategy that stated the following: that feeding, hibernation and nesting areas be given special legal protection, that eggs, hatchlings and nesting females should be protected, that commercial exploitation of endangered species cease until significant recovery can be demonstrated, establishment of new turtle "farms" should be discouraged until existing operations demonstrate that wild populations are not adversely impacted, incidental catch needs to be reduced by restricting fishing in areas of high turtle concentration (as done by Mexico, near Rancho Nuevo and the United States, near Cape Canaveral), and by developing equipment and techniques which reduce mortality, and, to do further research to determine more complete life histories for each species as well as monitoring the size and location of marine turtle populations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby recognizes the importance of international cooperation in effective management of marine turtles, and endorses the conservation strategy as an official first step in assuring the long term survival of various sea turtle species.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/pollution-of-the-san-pedro-river/	Pollution of the San Pedro River	Pollution of the San Pedro River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-29 WHEREAS, the San Pedro River in Arizona and Mexico is threatened by pollution from the copper smelter at its headwaters at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico; and WHEREAS, this pollution has caused a total fish kill in portions of the river with a kill-off of other aquatic life and probable harm to both wildlife and domestic livestock and, possibly, to humans; and WHEREAS, the pollution has resulted in changes in the riverbed in parts of the river which will not allow recharge of the aquifer in the area nor allow aquatic life to return; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the U.S. Government to encourage the Republic of Mexico and the Anaconda Corporation, as soon as possible, to take the necessary steps to solve the San Pedro River pollution problem on a permanent basis; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization asks for a continual monitoring of the quality of water in the San Pedro River by both the U.S. Government and the State of Arizona.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/indian-treaty-rights-and-claims/	Indian Treaty Rights and Claims	Indian Treaty Rights and Claims National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-25 WHEREAS, questions as to the extent and existence of rights guaranteed under Indian treaties have been litigated for years in both federal and state courts with no permanent solution in the foreseeable future; and WHEREAS, the Indian community, in some instances, has demonstrated inability to properly manage fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, treaty rights claims made by Indians have already had detrimental effects on some fish stocks in the Great Lakes and the Northwest and land in the Northeast; and WHEREAS, the Indian community continues to grow more assertive in efforts to gain perceived treaty rights and threatens to involve other natural resources, including wildlife, water, and minerals; and WHEREAS, control of major portions of these resources by Indian tribes could lead to national crises; and WHEREAS, the continuation of this controversy can only lead to eroding the level of social acceptance that the Indians have gained over the years, while promoting a role of dual citizenship within the United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby recognizes that the question of Indian treaty rights is an issue of national priority and a concentrated effort should be made toward developing a solution to this issue which best serves the interests of the natural resources and all citizens of this country.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/lake-okeechobee/	Lake Okeechobee	Lake Okeechobee National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-17 WHEREAS, Lake Okeechobee is an important national water resource; and WHEREAS, Lake Okeechobee is the second largest freshwater lake entirely within the United States, and is an important recreational and commercial fishing resource, water supply, and habitat for the endangered everglade kite; and WHEREAS, Lake Okeechobee is considered to be in an early eutrophic state; and WHEREAS, the water quality of the lake is being further degraded because of excessive nutrient loading; and WHEREAS, nutrient laden waters being backpumped into the lake's south end and flowing into the lake's north end from the Kissimmee River and Taylor Creek are the primary cause of eutrophication of the lake; and WHEREAS, the amount of nutrients entering the lake are subject to control by the U. S. Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and WHEREAS, the Corps and EPA have failed to protect Lake Okeechobee from these nutrient loads; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges EPA to control the backpumping operations under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and issue permits requiring expeditious cleanup of the backpumped water; and control feedlot point sources under Section 402 and implement Section 208 non-point source controls in the river basin north of the lake which are responsible for the high level of nutrients in the Kissimmee River and Taylor Creek; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that National Wildlife Federation urges the Corps to initially require that the volume of water backpumped into Lake Okeechobee be initially reduced (by at least 50%) by revising existing pumping schedules; within 12 months eliminate such backpumping by adopting management practices which would allow the backpumped water to flow into the water conservation areas south and east of the lake and the Everglades National Park; and engage in the deep channelization of the Kissimmee River from 65A to Lake Okeechobee.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/indian-treaty-rights-and-claims/	Indian Treaty Rights and Claims	Indian Treaty Rights and Claims National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-25 WHEREAS, questions as to the extent and existence of rights guaranteed under Indian treaties have been litigated for years in both federal and state courts with no permanent solution in the foreseeable future; and WHEREAS, the Indian community, in some instances, has demonstrated inability to properly manage fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, treaty rights claims made by Indians have already had detrimental effects on some fish stocks in the Great Lakes and the Northwest and land in the Northeast; and WHEREAS, the Indian community continues to grow more assertive in efforts to gain perceived treaty rights and threatens to involve other natural resources, including wildlife, water, and minerals; and WHEREAS, control of major portions of these resources by Indian tribes could lead to national crises; and WHEREAS, the continuation of this controversy can only lead to eroding the level of social acceptance that the Indians have gained over the years, while promoting a role of dual citizenship within the United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby recognizes that the question of Indian treaty rights is an issue of national priority and a concentrated effort should be made toward developing a solution to this issue which best serves the interests of the natural resources and all citizens of this country.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/discarded-pesticide-containers/	Discarded Pesticide Containers	Discarded Pesticide Containers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-15 WHEREAS, over 1 billion pounds of pesticide are used domestically in the United States each year; and WHEREAS, discarded pesticide containers contain an estimated 4 million pounds of pesticide residue capable of entering the environment; and WHEREAS, at least half of the states do not regulate the disposal of pesticides by individuals; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") has published recommended procedures for disposal and storage of pesticide containers that are only binding on Federal agencies or where Federal funds or property are involved; and WHEREAS, section 136q of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 requires the EPA Administrator to establish procedures and regulations for the disposal or storage of packages and containers of pesticides, but he has failed thus far to do so; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges EPA to expeditiously establish the procedures and regulations mandated by section 136q of the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/acid-rain/	Acid Rain	Acid Rain National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-26 WHEREAS, 45,000,000 tons of oxides of sulfur and nitrogen are produced east of the Rocky Mountains annually; and WHEREAS, nearly 90 percent of that amount is produced by the United States; and WHEREAS, most of these oxides are a result of burning coal; and WHEREAS, these oxides combine with oxygen and water in the air to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid; and WHEREAS, the acid precipitation that falls on land and water causes the streams and lakes to become acidic; and WHEREAS, the growth of plankton and the viability of spawn is inhibited by the acidic water; and WHEREAS, many lakes in Pennsylvania, New York, Ontario and the Scandinavian countries have become devoid of fish because of acid rain, and lakes in the Michigan and Minnesota boundary waters are now being affected; and WHEREAS, the United States Government is proposing to greatly expand the use of coal, both to make electricity and liquid fuel; and WHEREAS, this greatly expanded use of coal will greatly increase the amount of acid precipitation that may cause tens of thousands of lakes to become devoid of fish unless steps are taken to prevent it; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Congress take all steps necessary to require that the best available technology be used to reduce the emissions of sulfur and nitrogen in all coal-using facilities to the minimum; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation and the Canadian Wildlife Federation whole-heartedly support a vigorous and comprehensive research and implementation program which seeks to solve the acid rain problem.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/mono-lake/	Mono Lake	Mono Lake National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-41 WHEREAS, Mono Lake in California is a uniquely important resource as a habitat for wildlife and for its scenic and scientific values; and WHEREAS, the diversion of water from its major tributary is having a significant and negative impact upon the lake and the wildlife dependent upon it; and WHEREAS, an interagency task force has developed and recommended a draft plan, "Plan P", to protect natural resources of the basin; and WHEREAS, "Plan P" would restore the water level to its 1970 elevation, in part through a modest program of water conservation and wastewater recycling in Los Angeles, with many benefits; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby endorses the intent of "Plan P" and preservation of the wildlife resources of Mono Lake.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/naval-arctic-research-laboratory-narl/	Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL)	Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-19 WHEREAS, the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) in Alaska is the only research support facility maintained throughout the year in the Arctic region of the United States; and WHEREAS, the Office of Naval Research has traditionally operated the NARL as a national facility rather than serving naval interests alone; and WHEREAS, NARL provides logistical support for the Arctic Beaufort and Chukchi Sea studies of the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program which consists of 30 projects addressing Alaska's northern coastal zones; and WHEREAS, Project Whales, a Bureau of Land Management program designed to investigate impacts of oil and gas development on the endangered whale species sighted near oil lease sites began at the NARL in 1978; and WHEREAS, NARL maintains an animal research facility for the study of native Alaska mammals under simulated natural habitat conditions; and WHEREAS, various field substations are maintained by NARL in northern Alaska which are used by various researchers; and WHEREAS, the Office of Naval Research has informed other branches of the Federal Government that the majority of the research conducted at NARL is non-naval and due to budgetary constraints the funding and responsibility for NARL must be assumed by another Department; and WHEREAS, Arctic development is proceeding at a rapid rate; and WHEREAS, it is necessary that the impacts of oil and gas exploration, development, and transportation on the Arctic environment including impacts on wildlife be assessed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., recognizes the importance of Arctic environmental research programs and the necessity of the NARL as a support facility for such studies, and believes that the future role of the NARL facility should include as a major responsibility research which can minimize human degradation of the Arctic environment, including its wildlife resources, and that suitable level of Federal funding to continue the program should be authorized and funded.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/falconry/	Falconry	Falconry National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-16 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation consistently encourages and advocates the wise use of our natural resources; and WHEREAS, the taking of game by trained birds of prey (the art of falconry) according to established seasons and bag limits is a legitimate use of our natural resources; and WHEREAS, falconers have made considerable contributions toward the conservation of birds of prey; and WHEREAS, all raptors are fully protected by federal law; and WHEREAS, the illegal activities of a few individuals give falconry a poor public image and could threaten its legitimate practice; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby endorses the practice of the art of falconry, provided that: it is properly licensed and controlled according to present federal and state laws and regulations; no endangered species be taken from the wild for falconry purposes (although captive bred endangered species should be allowed); that the number of hawks taken from the wild for falconry purposes be limited to numbers consistent with sound wildlife management practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the various falconry organizations to promulgate and support a strong code of ethics for falconry.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/impact-of-nonconsumptive-uses-on-the-environment/	Impact of Nonconsumptive Uses on the Environment	Impact of Nonconsumptive Uses on the Environment National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-38 WHEREAS, various outdoor activities such as birdwatching, hiking, canoeing, picnicking, and camping have been termed nonconsumptive uses of the environment; and WHEREAS, in reality these uses can, and often times do, have a disruptive influence on the flora and fauna of the area where the activity takes place; and WHEREAS, these disruptive influences may have an even greater adverse impact on the ecosystem than the more conspicuous so-called consumptive uses because the latter are normally controlled whereas the former uses are not; and WHEREAS, these implied nonconsumptive uses are difficult to control because of their individualistic nature; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the industries which supply the equipment used in these activities, the organizations and associations that represent these users, and the governmental units responsible for managing the affected natural resources to cooperate in an educational effort aimed at making the participants in these activities aware of the consequences of their actions.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/air-quality-and-transportation-planning/	Air Quality and Transportation Planning	Air Quality and Transportation Planning National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-08 WHEREAS, it is a stated goal of the National Wildlife Federation that national transportation policy should both facilitate mobility and minimize air pollution; and WHEREAS, the Clean Air Act requires that transportation plans and programs conform to implementation plans for the attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; and WHEREAS, despite the requirements of the Clean Air Act, air quality standards in many urban areas continue to be violated; and WHEREAS, dependence on automobile transportation is the primary cause for the violation, in urban areas, of air quality standards for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and photo-chemical oxidants; and WHEREAS, current urban development patterns inhibit the emergence of financially viable mass transit; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its support for only such transportation plans and programs that: 1. conform with State Implementation Plans to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 2. contain all reasonable transportation control measures to attain and maintain air quality; 3. contain comprehensive public transportation plans to serve basic transportation needs; and 4. provide for the attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards by the deadlines required by law; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the development of a transportation planning process which includes policies and strategies for future density patterns which promote mass transit.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/earth-day-80/	Earth Day '80	Earth Day '80 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-02 WHEREAS, Americans are caretakers of over 100,000 miles of beaches, bays, estuaries, barrier islands and coastal wetlands that include critical fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, in recent years these coastal resources have been threatened by thermal, chemical, and municipal pollution, poorly planned development, offshore oil development, dredging, filling erosion and other acts of man; and WHEREAS, the nation's coastal reaches are being developed at a rate more than twice that of the rest of the nation; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the importance of conserving our coastal resources, and of distributing information to the public on techniques of coastal resource conservation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby supports infrastructure development such as highways and sewers in the coastal zone only when such development is compatible with the conservation of existing resources and designed to minimize the adverse impacts to wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation joins in the declaration of 1980 the "Year of the

		Coast,” dedicating 1980 to the study, protection, and enhancement of our national coastline. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the protection of barrier islands as coastal buffer zones and opposes all acts of man that inhibit this purpose.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/protection-for-the-loon/	Protection for the Loon	Protection for the Loon National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-39 WHEREAS, population surveys and historical nesting data demonstrate that the range of the Common Loon has declined drastically in the Northeastern States; and WHEREAS, research and management programs carried out in New Hampshire have proven that protection of nest sites and education of the public using the lakes occupied by nesting loons can contribute significantly to the reduction in this decline; and WHEREAS, the Common Loon is a bird whose spectacular antics and musical calls add to the beauty of our lakes and to the pleasure of the people using them; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its concern about the welfare of the Common Loon and calls upon wildlife conservationists to cooperate fully on measures needed to ensure its survival.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/indian-land-claims/	Indian Land Claims	Indian Land Claims National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-22 WHEREAS, Indian tribes are making numerous claims to lands in both public and private ownership; and WHEREAS, these claims are arising in the States of New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Arizona among others; and WHEREAS, the public lands are of enormous value to all Americans for their use and enjoyment; and WHEREAS, the public lands are a vital element in the management and perpetuation of America’s wildlife and fisheries resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the full and fair settlement of Indian land claims on a basis which will not require the loss or transfer of public lands into other ownerships; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges full mitigation and/or compensation for the loss of wildlife lands which may have been purchased with state or federal hunting and fishing license fees or stamps in the event that these properties are involved in Indian claim settlements; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reiterates its conviction that payment of just claims should be made in cash rather than by transfer of natural resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/forest-service-wilderness-review/	Forest Service Wilderness Review	Forest Service Wilderness Review National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-27 WHEREAS, between 1977 and 1979 the Forest Service conducted a review called RARE II (the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) of the remaining roadless acreage in the National Forest System in order to determine which areas to recommend to Congress for wilderness, which areas to plan for non-wilderness and which areas to study further for wilderness suitability; and WHEREAS, the Administration and the Forest Service sent a recommendation to Congress for about 15.4 million acres for wilderness, 36 million for non-wilderness, and another 10.6 million for further study; and WHEREAS, Congress is now considering these recommendations on a case-by-case basis, allowing citizens and the relevant committees the opportunity for carefully scrutiny of boundary modifications, resource trade-offs and special management provisions for individual areas; and WHEREAS, some members of Congress have introduced legislation which would mandate permanent Forest Service management of all the RARE II areas recommended for non-wilderness for multiple-use other than wilderness “notwithstanding any other provision of law”; and WHEREAS, this legislation would also set timetables for Congressional review of areas recommended for wilderness and of areas placed in further study, with multiple-use other than wilderness permanently mandated if Congress fails to act on the recommendations within the times specified; and WHEREAS, these provisions undercut and circumvent the regular Forest Service land use planning process established by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Resources Planning Act of 1974; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby reaffirms its support of principles of close and careful review of wilderness proposals, including, coordination between state affiliates and NWF staff, special attention to boundaries and to possible conflicts between wilderness and non-commodity multiple uses like wildlife management representation of areas of varied land form ecosystem and unique plant and animal life, and ample opportunity for public involvement, all of which would be impaired by proposed legislation setting Congressional timetables and mandating non-wilderness for RARE II recommendations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization opposes the instant legislative commitment of all RARE II areas recommended for non-wilderness to permanent non-wilderness management and also opposes the short (4-5 year) timetable for Congress to review areas recommended for wilderness, with the automatic lapse to non-wilderness if action is not taken.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/marine-mammals/	Marine Mammals	Marine Mammals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-45 WHEREAS, marine mammals are ecologically significant functioning elements of coastal marine systems in Alaska; and WHEREAS, marine mammals are of vital importance to health and welfare of coastal settlements in Alaska; and WHEREAS, marine mammals may significantly interact with commercially important fish species, and in some areas produce serious marine mammal/fisheries conflicts; and WHEREAS, implementation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 has imposed undesirable legal and bureaucratic constraints which prevent the implementation of sound policies of resource management required to maintain health and stability of the marine ecosystem; and WHEREAS, except for fur seal and the great whales, the Federal Government has demonstrated its unwillingness and inability to properly manage Alaska’s marine mammal resources; and WHEREAS, it appears that the State of Alaska has exhausted all legal and administrative options available in its attempts to return management authority for nine species of coastal marine mammals to the State; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in Annual Meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby seeks corrective amendments to the Marine Mammals Protection Act which will facilitate the sound management of Alaska’s marine mammal resources and assure the health and stability of the marine ecosystem.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/protection-of-clearwater-river-system/	Protection of Clearwater River System	Protection of Clearwater River System National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-35 WHEREAS, the Clearwater River system is an integral part of the Columbia River drainage, providing unique habitat for wildlife and fish, particularly anadromous salmon and steelhead trout; and WHEREAS, proposed highway and bridge modifications to accommodate increased truck traffic to U.S. Highway 12 and at the Port of Lewiston would represent, through possible spills of hazardous material, serious threats to the anadromous fishery in this nationally-designated wild and scenic river and pose other problems of public health and safety; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its urgent concern about threatens to the Clearwater River System and requests that a comprehensive analysis of all proposals be accompanied by suitable environmental impact statements and full public participation before action is taken by state or federal authorities which might adversely impact upon the fish, wildlife, or scenic resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/year-of-the-coast/	Year of the Coast	Year of the Coast National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-03 WHEREAS, Americans are caretakers of over 100,000 miles of beaches, bays, estuaries, barrier islands and coastal wetlands that include critical fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, in recent years these coastal resources have been threatened by thermal, chemical, and municipal pollution, poorly planned development, offshore oil development, dredging, filling erosion and other acts of man; and WHEREAS, the nation's coastal reaches are being developed at a rate more than twice that of the rest of the nation; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the importance of conserving our coastal resources, and of distributing information to the public on techniques of coastal resource conservation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby supports infrastructure development such as highways and sewers in the coastal zone only when such development is compatible with the conservation of existing resources and designed to minimize the adverse impacts to wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation joins in the declaration of 1980 the "Year of the Coast," dedicating 1980 to the study, protection, and enhancement of our national coastline. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the protection of barrier islands as coastal buffer zones and opposes all acts of man that inhibit this purpose.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/mx-missile-system/	MX Missile System	MX Missile System National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-40 WHEREAS, the MX Missile National Defense System will have severe impacts on a 10-25,000 square mile area of Nevada and Utah; and WHEREAS, the MX will demand large amounts of water, to the detriment of instream uses; and WHEREAS, wildlife, endangered plants, recreational values, mining and ranching operations, archeological sites, proposed wilderness inventory areas, and the proposed Great Basin Park will be greatly disturbed; and WHEREAS, the huge work force required for the project will dramatically alter the life style of the present residents and overload the carrying capacity of the area's natural resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby strongly recommends that all feasible alternatives, including systems and sites, be vigorously evaluated in an Environmental Impact Statement; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all legal requirements, especially those under the Federal Land Policy Management Act, be scrupulously adhered to; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF urges that, should the current MX proposal be adopted, all reasonable measures be adopted to avoid, mitigate and compensate the loss of fish and wildlife values.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/anadromous-fish-restoration/	Anadromous Fish Restoration	Anadromous Fish Restoration National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-36 WHEREAS, salmon and steelhead resources in the upper Columbia River and Snake River tributaries are in a crisis situation; and WHEREAS, state and federal fisheries agencies are facing severe difficulties in maintaining these valuable resources, with Salmon and Steelhead runs continuing to decline; and WHEREAS, protection, restoration and enhancement of anadromous and resident fish resources in four Idaho rivers mentioned for studies in current national legislation (S.1635) would result in significant and substantial benefits regional and international in scope; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby supports the investigations contemplated in legislation (S.1635) currently before the Congress in the belief that salmon and steelhead rehabilitation projects are of major national concern.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/i-84/	I-84	I-84 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-07 WHEREAS, construction of Interstate I-84 between Hartford, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, will result in the destruction of over 1800 acres of wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, construction of I-84 will result in substantial degradation of water quality in the Scituate Reservoir, the primary source of drinking water for over one-half of the population of Rhode Island; and WHEREAS, the need for construction of an Interstate Standard Highway between Hartford, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, has not been established; and WHEREAS, construction of an Interstate Standard Highway between Hartford, Connecticut, and the Rhode Island State line will maximize both destruction of wildlife habitat in Connecticut and degradation of the Scituate Reservoir in Rhode Island; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby opposes construction of any Interstate Standard Highway between Hartford, Connecticut, and either Providence, Rhode Island, or the Connecticut/Rhode Island State line; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the upgrading of existing East-West highways in the I-84 corridor, further consideration of a rail link between Hartford and Providence, and protection of existing fish and wildlife habitat.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/national-beverage-container-legislation/	National Beverage Container Legislation	National Beverage Container Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-28 WHEREAS, legislation requiring mandatory deposits on carbonated and non-carbonated soft drink and malt beverage containers has been recognized as a means to significantly reduce litter, conserve non-renewable natural resources, save energy, reduce solid waste and promote a general conservation ethic; and WHEREAS, the legislatures of the states of Oregon, Vermont, South Dakota, Connecticut and Iowa have passed "deposit" laws and the states of Michigan and Maine have successfully passed "deposit" laws by the referendum process, and WHEREAS, the overwhelming approval in Michigan of "Proposal A" on the 1976 general election ballot proved that such legislation is acceptable when presented to the public, even in a large industrial state, and WHEREAS, "deposit" laws continue to be introduced in states without such legislation, and WHEREAS, voter approval has shown that expensive efforts by industry to defeat "deposit" legislation can be successfully countered by effective organization and strategy, and WHEREAS, there is a lack of effective leadership and coordination at the national level to assist state and national efforts for deposit legislation, and THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the

legislation/		National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the U.S. Congress and, in lieu of federal action, appropriate state legislatures to enact legislation requiring mandatory deposits on carbonated and non-carbonated soft drink and malt beverage containers throughout the nation, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation serve as a clearinghouse for "deposit" law information, to provide assistance to individual states working for deposit legislation, and to coordinate efforts for national "deposit" legislation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls on all Americans to support a comprehensive solid waste management policy which maximizes source reduction measures and encourages resource recovery practices and the disposal of unavoidable solid waste under environmentally sound and regulated conditions.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/cost-sharing-for-federal-cost-sharing-for-water-resources-for-development-project/	Cost-Sharing for Federal Cost Sharing for Water Resources for Development Project	Cost-Sharing for Federal Cost Sharing for Water Resources for Development Project National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-21 WHEREAS, federal expenditures for water resources development are currently in excess of \$4 billion per year; and WHEREAS, state governments do not adequately share in either the prerogatives or the responsibilities of federal water project planning and development; and WHEREAS, the President of the United States has proposed a comprehensive water policy for the nation, including water conservation, environmental protection, independent review of project planning, and cost-sharing for water projects with state governments; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges that state governments be required to furnish a minimum of 10 percent of water resource project construction costs from state funds, concurrently with the appropriation of construction funds by the federal government.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/recycling-of-waste-lubricating-oils/	Recycling of Waste Lubricating Oils	Recycling of Waste Lubricating Oils National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-14 WHEREAS, over one billion gallons of waste lubricating oil is generated in the United States from automotive, industrial, aviation, and miscellaneous uses; and WHEREAS, only about 10 percent of this waste oil is re-refined for reuse as a lubricant, which is the most energy-conserving method of utilizing the oil, compared with about 50 percent reported for the European Economic Community; and WHEREAS, more than 340 million gallons per year of waste oil cannot be accounted for, much of it being discarded, with resultant contamination of ground and surface waters; and WHEREAS, improperly discarded waste oils may damage freshwater and marine organisms, interfere with the operation of sewage treatment plants, contaminate municipal wastewaters and sludges and dredged materials (which complicates the safe management and disposal of these wastes), and adsorb dangerous pesticides and other chemicals (increasing their toxicity to man and other species); and WHEREAS, waste lubricating oils can be recycled and put to a number of productive uses; and WHEREAS, only 16 states have laws requiring or encouraging the proper disposal or recycling of waste lubricating oils, and many states and municipalities lack such laws; and WHEREAS, the use of recycled lubricating oils on a wider basis would reduce U.S. demand for foreign oil and is clearly in the national interest; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the states, counties, and municipalities of the United States to develop and implement waste oil recycling and re-refining programs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/energy-conservation/	Energy Conservation	Energy Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-04 WHEREAS, the United States faces many serious problems due to our continued dependence on unstable sources of foreign oil, and; WHEREAS, the fastest, cheapest and most environmentally benign way to reduce this nation's dependence on foreign oil is through energy conservation and improved efficiency in energy use, and; WHEREAS, the federal government still has not paid adequate attention to the importance of energy conservation nor thoroughly investigated the various policy options, including rationing, price adjustments and financial incentives to encourage switching to other energy sources or to use energy more efficiently and; WHEREAS, the Federation has a vital interest in meeting the nation's energy needs with the least environmental damage; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980 in Miami Beach, Florida, strongly urges the President and Congress to thoroughly investigate ways to encourage energy conservation and implement the comprehensive energy conservation program which is best from an economic, social, national security and environmental standpoint.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/california-condors/	California Condors	California Condors National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-43 WHEREAS, the California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>) is classified by the Fish and Wildlife Service as an endangered species; and WHEREAS, all persons interested in the condor agree that the current status of condor population is perilous, with estimates of 20 to 30 adult birds and 4 to 8 juveniles among these numbers; and WHEREAS, differences of opinion exist as to whether or not a captive breeding program should be undertaken; and WHEREAS, every effort, to date, has failed to stop the population decline, and the chances for survival are not good; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby endorses a step-by-step captive breeding program of wild-caught condors, with every possible precaution to be taken; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization endorse, in full, the Condor recovery effort as outlined in the California Condor Recovery Team's Contingency Plan.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/management-of-alaska-lands/	<h2>Management of Alaska Lands</h2>	<p>Management of Alaska Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-32 WHEREAS, the State of Alaska is blessed with spectacular and varied natural resources, including unmatched land and water habitats, wildlife populations, and scenic wonders; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress is in the process of designating portions of Alaska's federal lands regarding the future management and use of these resources; and WHEREAS, it is essential that these lands be managed wisely to provide maximum long range public benefits; and WHEREAS, this organization remains convinced that conservation units can be set aside in Alaska with a minimum of conflicts over needed commodity uses affecting the livelihoods and well-being of Alaskans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its conviction that the Congress should initiate applicable legislation in accordance with these principles; management by the State of Alaska of fish and resident wildlife; guaranteed public access to and use of public rivers, lakes, conservation units, and oceans; consideration of the traditional sports of hunting, fishing and trapping equal to that of other types of outdoor recreation; recognition that fish and wildlife and wilderness and outdoor recreational resources constitute values of importance to Alaska and the Nation which are at least equally significant—if not more so—than any other land and water values and should thus be protected; mineral extraction and timber harvest, where permitted on federal lands, must be conducted under strict environmental controls which protect wildlife habitat, surface values, and water quality; and inclusion of complete ecosystems insofar as possible in the selection and designation of the several federal land systems, when consistent with the above-listed principles; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization finds the Senate Energy Committee's approach (S.9) to the management of Alaska lands to be unsatisfactory because it is overly representative of development interests; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the expeditious consideration and enactment of legislation which best incorporates the above-listed principles and which is similar to H.R. 39, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 16, 1979.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/human-population-in-the-80s/	<h2>Human Population in the '80s</h2>	<p>Human Population in the '80s National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-49 WHEREAS, world population continues to climb steadily, from a total of over 4.4 billion in mid-1979, at a rate of over 90 million more people each year; and WHEREAS, with about half of the world's population lacking an adequate diet and about 500 million being severely malnourished, the pressure of famine, disease and overcrowding contributes to political instability and the threat of war; and WHEREAS, the fierce competition of more people for limited resources is a major reason behind alarming world trends in deforestation, overgrazing, desertification, soil erosion, illegal wildlife poaching, and overfishing, all indications that human populations are reaching the limit of the earth's carrying capacity of renewable resources; and WHEREAS, if these human and environmental impacts continue, hopes for conserving renewable resources will remain an idyllic dream; and WHEREAS, U.S. population is also continuing to increase, from the mid-year 1979 level of about 230 million, at a rate of between 2 and 4 million a year; and WHEREAS, even though the U. S. uses more than a third of the world's nonrenewable resources annually while comprising only about a twentieth of the world's population, we have no clearly established population policy of our own and provide little leadership in support of reductions in the birth rates of developing countries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its policy that world population should be stabilized at replacement levels through national and global programs of family planning and population limitation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in furtherance of this goal, the U. S. provide tax incentives for family planning of an optimal two in size, make birth control education and resources and sterilization operations widely available at low cost, accelerate medical research into new, safer and more effective contraception and undertake a vigorous effort to stop illegal immigration into this country, while, at the same time, offering necessary help to the countries affected to lessen their population pressures; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a full range of alternatives should be pursued to effectuate this policy through administrative, legislative and judicial avenues as well as educational means; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that NWF public statements, magazines and educational materials will accurately reflect the policy of this resolution.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/designations-of-arizona-areas/	<h2>Designations of Arizona Areas</h2>	<p>Designations of Arizona Areas National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-30 WHEREAS, the areas available for recreational hunting in Arizona continue to shrink due to increased urbanization, industrial development, highway and airfield construction, and other causes; and WHEREAS, Public Law 95-625 directed the Secretary of the Interior to study the Oak Creek Canyon, Yavapai and Soldiers Wash-Morman Canyon areas to determine the boundaries for possible designation as a national park or monument; and WHEREAS, public involvement of local citizens interested in use of the area was almost nonexistent prior to passage of the law; and WHEREAS, the area announced for study by the National Park Service includes Wilson Mountain, Secret Mountain, Secret Canyon, Sterling Canyon, and a large adjacent to the Mogollon Rim and the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness; and WHEREAS, these areas contain excellent habitat for elk, whitetail deer, mule deer, bear, and mountain lion and provide outstanding opportunities for quality hunting experiences which would be precluded by park or monument designation; and WHEREAS, most of the announced study is in the 43,000-acre Red Rock inventoried roadless (RARE II) area which has been recommended for wilderness designation which provides adequate protection for the scenic resources and maintenance of unique ecosystems and plant communities; and WHEREAS, transfer to another federal agency would increase the cost of administration of the area; and WHEREAS, designation as a national park or monument would remove significant hunting opportunities from Arizona sportsmen without providing compensating benefits to residents of the State; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges that the U.S. Congress not designate any parts of the Oak Creek Canyon, Yavapai and Soldiers Wash-Morman Canyon areas as a national park or monument; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Park Service, prior to submission of the results of its study to the Congress, make the findings and recommendations known and to accept and consider public input into the final report.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/opposing-range-management-by-legislation/	Opposing Range Management by Legislation	Opposing Range Management by Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-33 WHEREAS, certain management practices are essential to prevent long-term detrimental effects on the rangeland ecosystem; and WHEREAS, range management is the husbandry of rangelands and range resources, a distinct discipline founded on ecological principles; and WHEREAS, sound range management, based upon continuing land and resources inventories, if properly practiced, can provide the greatest benefits for man's total welfare; and WHEREAS, intelligent use of range resources must be based on economic and social decisions compatible with the biological system; and WHEREAS, Federal agencies are staffed with experienced, professional specialists in the disciplines needed to inventory and develop sound land use plans; and WHEREAS, Federal statutes such as the Public Land Improvement Act authorize and direct that public rangelands be improved and maintained so they will be productive for all rangeland values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its opposition to legislation which prohibits or inhibits the proper management of the rangeland ecosystem for the maximum public benefits.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/ocean-dumping-of-contaminated-dredge-spoils/	Ocean Dumping of Contaminated Dredge Spoils	Ocean Dumping of Contaminated Dredge Spoils National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-10 WHEREAS, the ocean dumping of contaminated river and harbor dredgings represents a significant potential hazard to coastal fish and shellfish and to the human food-chain; and WHEREAS, this hazard is increased by the dumping of inadequately characterized dredge spoils at inadequately studied ocean dumpsites; and WHEREAS, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 and the London Ocean Dumping Convention require full chemical and toxicological characterization of dredge spoils and detailed dumpsite study and evaluation prior to the authorization of any ocean dumping for any period of time; and WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Army Corps of Engineers are authorizing the ocean dumping of dredge spoils, including highly contaminated spoils, at 131 unstudied ocean dumpsites throughout the United States; and WHEREAS, such ocean dumping is often authorized without adequate dredge spoil characterization (or without adequate reliance on the results of such characterization); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges that governmental agencies—including EPA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—industries, and educational institutions accelerate research efforts to fill existing gaps in knowledge concerning the environmental impact of dredge spoil contaminants (in particular, chlorinated hydrocarbons) on marine flora and fauna and on humans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization opposes the ocean dumping of inadequately tested dredge spoils and the dumping of dredge spoils at inadequately studied and evaluated ocean dumpsites; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization hereby urges the Army Corps of Engineers to make a major and expeditious effort to identify and implement means of reducing the shoaling of rivers and harbors and of otherwise minimizing the need to engage in frequent maintenance dredging; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization further urges the Army Corps of Engineers to make a similar major and expeditious effort to identify and implement environmentally sound alternatives to the open water (or wetland) disposal of contaminated dredge spoils.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/evacuation-plans/	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Plans National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-50 WHEREAS, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has expressed its concerns about possible needs to evacuate persons from hazard zones in the event of radiation releases from nuclear power plants; and WHEREAS, these concerns have been shared with governmental and utility management authorities at national, state, and local levels; and WHEREAS, the development of effective evacuation plans is a time-consuming and costly endeavor which would impose a severe financial burden on state and local governmental entities and utilities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby expresses its firm conviction that any nuclear power plants built in the future should be located away from densely populated areas, wildlife sanctuaries or management areas, and that the expense of preparing radiation evacuation contingency plans is a rightful responsibility which should be borne by the responsible utility and not by the local governments.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/protection-of-columbia-basin-fishery-resources/	Protection of Columbia Basin Fishery Resources	Protection of Columbia Basin Fishery Resources National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-48 WHEREAS, the Columbia River chinook salmon and steelhead runs have traditionally been the largest and most valuable segments of the world's largest chinook salmon and steelhead runs; and WHEREAS, these anadromous fish runs in the upriver Columbia River system have declined to the point of near extinction, and the entire Columbia River fishery is threatened by ever-increasing electric power developments and irrigation withdrawals; and WHEREAS, for some Columbia upriver fish runs, time is a critical factor; and WHEREAS, current northwest energy legislation (the Northwest Power Bill) before Congress could provide an effective vehicle for restoring these anadromous fisheries by the inclusion of provisions to insure protection for Columbia River Basin salmon and steelhead; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the U. S. Congress and, specifically, congressional committees on power, energy, water and natural resources to include provisions in the Northwest Power/Energy Bill that would establish Columbia River guaranteed minimum streamflows, sufficient to restore and maintain anadromous fish runs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that provision be included to fund and establish safe fish-passage facilities at each mainstream dam in the Columbia River Basin for both juvenile downstream migrants and upstream spawning runs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the Northwest Power/Energy Bill has been passed and made into law and it does not include these fishery enhancement provisions, every possible effort now be made to introduce and encourage passage of legislation that would provide the aforementioned safeguards to restore and maintain Columbia River chinook salmon and steelhead runs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/national-fish-and-wildlife-policy/	National Fish and Wildlife Policy	National Fish and Wildlife Policy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-47 WHEREAS, fish and wildlife resources are essential components of the environment and their aesthetic, economic, educational, recreational, scientific, and social importance must be maintained and integrated with other national goals; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife populations are fundamentally dependent upon habitats involving both private, public, and treaty lands of all kinds; and WHEREAS, the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources is dependent upon the successful implementation of scientifically based management programs; and WHEREAS, it is imperative that State, Commonwealth, Territorial and Federal Governments work in cooperative partnership for the mutual objective of conserving these valuable renewable natural resources and their associated values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby supports efforts initiated by the U.S. Department of the Interior to develop a comprehensive National Fish and Wildlife Policy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports and encourages the development of a program of specific fish and wildlife policies by all relevant

		federal departments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, except where inconsistent with Federal laws all such policies provide clear recognition that each state, each commonwealth, and each territory has jurisdictional responsibilities to manage, control and regulate fish and wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/currituck-banks/	Currituck Banks	Currituck Banks National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-46 WHEREAS, the Currituck Banks of North Carolina and Virginia are one of the largest undeveloped Atlantic coastal barrier systems; and WHEREAS, the Banks support threatened and endangered species such as bald eagle, loggerhead sea turtle, and peregrine falcon as well as nesting habitat for species of special interest such as osprey, least tern, willet and black rail, as well as wintering habitat for an estimated ten percent (10%) of Atlantic Flyway waterfowl; and WHEREAS, Currituck Sound provides excellent sportsfishing and waterfowl hunting as well as commercial fishing; and WHEREAS, intensive efforts are being made to fully develop the Currituck Outer Banks for second home or retirement use; and WHEREAS, negative impacts are occurring to the biological resource due to homesite construction, land fills, and road construction; and WHEREAS, the North Carolina Board of Transportation is considering construction of three transportation alternatives which could greatly accelerate commercial development of Currituck Banks; and WHEREAS, a need exists for protective action for fish and wildlife resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby calls upon public and private agencies to fully recognize the unique and fragile nature of the Currituck Banks of North Carolina and Virginia and to insure in the adopted plan that protection of the Banks with their wildlife and fisheries be fully assured.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/off-road-vehicle-taxing/	Off-Road Vehicle Taxing	Off-Road Vehicle Taxing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-37 WHEREAS, the use of off-road vehicles (ORV's) for recreation purposes on public and private lands throughout the United States is a recognized national management problem of major significance; and WHEREAS, hunters and fishermen, through their own initiatives, solved many wildlife management problems by self-imposing taxes such as the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs and such other devices as the Migratory Bird Stamp and license fees, and WHEREAS, several million acres of lands have been acquired and developed through these programs to the benefit of hunters, fishermen, and others with compatible interest, and WHEREAS, these seems to be no reason why the ORV users, dealers, and manufacturers could not be equally successful in adopting similar programs to acquire, develop, and manage areas within reasonable access to ORV users as to serve their needs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby recommends that the ORV community work for the adoption of taxes similar to those imposed on sporting arms and ammunition and fishing tackle to provide money to acquire, develop and manage suitable land for recreational ORV use.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/environmental-education/	Environmental Education	Environmental Education National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-23 WHEREAS, the continuing decline in the quality of the environment poses a serious threat to all people; and WHEREAS, this decline is due in part to a general lack of understanding of the environment and of the need to maintain natural ecological relationships; and WHEREAS, the gaining of environmental knowledge by all citizens cannot be assumed or taken for granted; and WHEREAS, our schools have major roles to play in training citizens to understand and appreciate the environment and the need to protect it; and WHEREAS, only beginnings have been made toward establishing environmental education in the schools as a national priority of the first order; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby urges the establishment of an effective unit within the new U.S. Department of Education whose mandate is to assume the environmental education leadership role at the federal level, coordinating efforts of Federal, state, and local agencies and educational institutions; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recommends that one of the primary responsibilities of this unit be to support the development of improved and innovative curricula which will encourage understanding and support of policies and actions aimed at enhancing the quality of life for all living things; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon all state and local agencies to support this effort and work to make environmental education a part of every person's learning years; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recommends that the Department of Education direct as many funds as possible into making environmental education an integral part of educational curricula.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/public-participation-in-epa-pesticide-hearings/	Public Participation in EPA Pesticide Hearings	Public Participation in EPA Pesticide Hearings National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-12 WHEREAS, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") has determined that environmental, consumer, and like organizations lack standing to challenge pesticide registration decisions in hearings at EPA; and WHEREAS, this decision contradicts the explicit language of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), and defies the intent of Congress that all parties to a pesticide dispute be allowed to request and participate in those hearings; and WHEREAS, this decision, while allowing pesticide registrants and user groups a hearing to attack the factual premises underlying EPA's position where they feel EPA has been too stringent, denies the same opportunity to public interest groups where an EPA position is challenged as too weak—in violation of basic principles of fairness and due process of law; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby deplores the decision made by the EPA Administrator and urges him to reconsider and reverse that decision.
	1979	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/energy-education/	Energy Education	Energy Education National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-14 WHEREAS, there are a number of critical worldwide energy problems which affect our national security as well as the health and well-being of all Americans; and WHEREAS, energy conservation by all citizens is absolutely essential to solving these problems; and WHEREAS, educational programs, including formal programs for school students, training programs for operating personnel, and informal public educational activities reduce waste and therefore represent the cheapest form of new energy readily available to us; and WHEREAS, a number of agencies, including U.S. Department of Energy, National Science Teachers Association, State Departments of Education, State Energy Offices, NWF, and a

education/ n/		number of public and private utilities offer materials and expertise in this area at little or no cost; and WHEREAS, there is a need to encourage schools and other agencies to make use of these resources in developing and conducting appropriate programs; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Dept. of Energy, in cooperation with State Energy Offices, will be conducting a \$900 million grant program for schools and hospitals through which buildings will be retrofitted to improve their energy efficiency; and WHEREAS, such improvements can be of maximum value only if agencies benefiting from them follow good energy conservation practices; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled, March 22-25, 1979 in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges that the U.S. Department of Energy and State Energy Offices use the \$900 million school-hospital grant program as a means of encouraging these institutions to develop and conduct energy-saving training programs for all appropriate personnel, and in the case of schools, energy education programs for students. Specific ways in which this might be accomplished include: Requiring all grantees to conduct appropriate personnel training or student educational programs, or giving preference to applicants include such activities in their plans. Allowing applicants to include the cost or value of energy education and/or training programs as part of their locally required match. Making grantees aware of the energy education materials and services available to them at little or no cost from a variety of public and private agencies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/intensive-salmon-and-steelhead-management/	Intensive Salmon and Steelhead Management	Intensive Salmon and Steelhead Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-26 WHEREAS, salmonoid fish runs on the Pacific Coast are in serious jeopardy, some to the extent that some runs and species are becoming endangered; and WHEREAS, these fishes appear to be most seriously impacted by declines in fresh water spawning habitat and commercial overharvest; and WHEREAS, the management and regulation of these species also suffers from a lack of timely and definitive information regarding abundance and vitality, particularly in the marine environment; and WHEREAS, too little effort is being made to assess spawning stream conditions, marine and smolt feed abundance, oceanic influences, predation, and the impacts of various fisheries; WHEREAS, too little effort is being made to identify those responsible for conditions adversely impacting these depressed stocks; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Canada, hereby urges the immediate implementation of a more intensive and vigorous program directed toward the conservation, management, and enhancement of Pacific salmon and steelhead runs, an effort to be directed cooperatively by state and federal fisheries agencies, and the Pacific Fishery Management Council with the participation of all other agencies having functions for other uses of natural resources ultimately affecting the habitat of salmonoid fishes; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges: a program designed to increase public awareness to the value of the fishery resource and its management problems; efforts to prevent overharvest of the resources, better spawning escapement, and smolt survival; stream improvement projects beneficial to anadromous fish; increased law enforcement at points where fishery regulation violations are likely to occur; and publicly identify developers, projects, and water users that kill fish.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/conservation-of-tropical-forests/	Conservation of Tropical Forests	Conservation of Tropical Forests National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-03 WHEREAS, tropical forests consist of and support tremendous numbers of plant and animal species, renewable resources with scientific, medicinal, genetic, cultural, aesthetic, nutritional, commercial and ecological values of global importance; and WHEREAS, realization of these values is dependent on sound resource management specifically designed for tropical forest ecosystems, in particular the adoption of scientific forestry and agricultural practices; and WHEREAS, increasing demands are being placed on tropical forests to produce food, fiber, and energy to meet the short-term needs of the people in developing countries in which these forests are found, and these demands are resulting in a rapid and accelerating clearing of forest lands; and WHEREAS, a continuation of current land use practices and policies will result in the conversion of large areas of forest lands to other less appropriate and valuable uses by the end of the century, some of which threaten the capacity of the land to produce renewable resources; and WHEREAS, neither scientists nor management agencies are currently able to predict the long-range ecological, climatic, sociological, or economic consequences of such vast changes in vegetation; and WHEREAS, both the benefits associated with sound resources management and the costs of possible losses of renewable resources and adverse climatic changes resulting from deforestation will affect both developing and developed nations; and WHEREAS, no program to change existing land use practices in tropical forests can succeed without the cooperation of the local government and financial and technical support from developed countries; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Government, has established an Interagency Task Force on Tropical Forests, to address the deforestation problem; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges the U.S. Government, through its Interagency Task Force on Tropical Forests, to develop, as a matter of highest priority, a national policy, strategy, and program statement on tropical forests; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the efforts of international organizations such as IUCN, UNEP, and UNESCO to aggressively pursue programs such as UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program which can contribute significantly to the resolution of the tropical deforestation problem, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U. S. Government to increase its support, financial and otherwise, to both research and operational programs (such as MAB) of international organizations which possess the greatest potential for resolving the tropical deforestation problem. Priorities for these programs should include: establishment and implementation of deforestation monitoring and assessment systems at the global, regional, national and local levels, identification and quantification of the economic, social, and environmental costs associated with deforestation and the benefits received from proper forest management, including the economic importance of pharmaceutical drugs, genetic materials, and wildlife, improvement of scientific understanding of basic physical, chemical, biological, and ecological processes, especially in tropical rain-forests, to assist in predicting the impact of large-scale clearing of vegetation and in making sound land use decisions, and development of alternatives to the present use of forests as well as improved reforestation and afforestation techniques; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the U. S. Government to review AID, Peace Corps, and other federally supported domestic and international programs to ensure that U. S. efforts, especially in the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaiian Islands, and American Samoa are directed towards sound management of tropical forest resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/family-farms/	Family Farms	Family Farms National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-29 WHEREAS, the trend toward farms during the last decade has been to favor a "Get-Big-or-Get-Out" farming policy; and WHEREAS, family farms have been in a rapid decline, i.e., people leaving lands suitable for agriculture to people who would develop these lands for less suitable purposes; and WHEREAS, government

979/04/family-farms/		policy, both state and federal, has been to encourage the “Get-Big-or-Get-Out” policy and discourage family farms; and WHEREAS, this policy not only promotes the loss of good agricultural lands but also misplaces our human resources and displaces fish and wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges agencies of the state and federal governments to review their attitudes toward family farms and that these agencies should pursue with greater vigor the programs set up to aid and assist these farms to become self-sustaining, more efficient in food production, and promote conservation of land.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/dingell-johnson-act/	Dingell-Johnson Act	Dingell-Johnson Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-11 WHEREAS, the Dingell-Johnson Act has provided state fish and wildlife agencies with a continuing and reliable source of funds to perform vital functions in behalf of fisheries management; and WHEREAS, the increased numbers of fishermen and improved fishing tackle and attendant equipment are creating ever-increasing demands for fisheries resources; and WHEREAS, there is a clearly recognized need to develop more effective fisheries management programs; and WHEREAS, the funds currently available for such purposes are inadequate to meet existing research and management needs; and WHEREAS, the outlook for increased funding from existing sources, such as license fees and/or general tax revenues, is bleak; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby expresses its strong support for legislation that would extend reasonable excise taxes to new sport fishing boats, motors, trailers, and certain types of other fishing equipment not now included on the condition that such revenues will be used to carry out purposes of the Dingell-Johnson Act to fund fishery research and management programs of state wildlife agencies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/cumulative-assessment-of-fish-and-wildlife-impacts/	Cumulative Assessment of Fish and Wildlife Impacts	Cumulative Assessment of Fish and Wildlife Impacts National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-31 WHEREAS, several federal agencies are presently involved in water resource planning and projects in all major watersheds of the United States; WHEREAS, these and other federal agencies are responsible for permitting federal, state, local and private dredge, fill and damming operations in the same watersheds. WHEREAS, impacts of these projects and permitted activities on fish and wildlife resources have been enormous and in some cases ruinous. WHEREAS, very little has been done to assess the cumulative effects of these water resources projects within the major watershed and even less has been done to mitigate these effects. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979 in Toronto, Ontario, requests that: The effects of present federally funded, federally permitted and federally constructed water projects on renewable fish and wildlife resources within major regional or national watersheds in the United States be assessed on a cumulative basis. Appropriate planning be done and measures implemented to fully mitigate the cumulative impacts of these projects on the fish and wildlife resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/drainage-and-filling-of-wetlands/	Drainage and Filling of Wetlands	Drainage and Filling of Wetlands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-06 WHEREAS, fresh and saltwater wetlands provide unique and critically important habitat for many species of waterfowl, game and non-game birds and mammals, furbearers, fish and shellfish; and WHEREAS, these wetlands and the species of fish and wildlife that depend upon them provide millions of days of recreation annually for hunters, fishermen, trappers, clam-diggers, bird-watchers, and naturalists; and WHEREAS, maintenance of coastal wetlands is essential for the conservation of valuable commercial finfish and shellfish fisheries; and WHEREAS, wetlands naturally treat both airborne and waterborne pollutants at little or no cost to society; and WHEREAS, freshwater wetlands help replenish groundwater supplies and provide natural protection from floods; and WHEREAS, more than half of the wetlands existing two centuries ago in the United States have been drained or filled; and WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of acres of additional wetlands are drained or filled each year for agricultural purposes or for other uses which provide less net benefit to society; and WHEREAS, much draining and filling is unnecessary and would be uneconomical without governmental subsidies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby reemphasizes its strong opposition to federal or state actions which encourage or subsidize the draining or filling of valuable wetlands, including the provision of technical support or special flood insurance protection or the use of highway ditches as drains; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges all agencies to comply fully with Sections 208 and 404 of the Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972, which seek to plan for wetlands protection.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/professional-management-of-wildlife/	Professional Management of Wildlife	Professional Management of Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-25 WHEREAS, it is essential that natural resource management be planned and executed by persons with sound professional backgrounds of educational training and experience; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife and other natural resources require a continuity of management if they are to serve the broadest public interest; and WHEREAS, the continuity of natural resource management is not achieved if the administrations are shifted frequently as the results of elections; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby re-emphasizes its strong conviction that state resource agencies should be administered by qualified professionals with demonstrated proficiency and experience in proper resource management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges all conservationists to encourage the governors in their states to ensure that administrators of resource agencies be selected on the basis of professional merit rather than political qualification.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/protection-of-columbia-river-instream-flows/	Protection of Columbia River Instream Flows	Protection of Columbia River Instream Flows National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-28 WHEREAS, the need for legally established instream flows of adequate quality is fundamental to the future destiny of the salmon-steelhead resource of the Columbia River system; and WHEREAS, depletions to unallocated instream flows continue for various purposes, to the exclusion of needs of the fishery resource; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby expresses the conviction that the need for Columbia River and tributary instream flow guarantees is one of the most urgent resource issues of the Pacific Northwest region; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls upon all conservation organizations and concerned individuals as well as federal and state agencies to seek the legal establishment of Columbia River instream flows necessary to accommodate the needs of the salmon-steelhead resource.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/protection-for-special-wildlife-habitats/	Protection for Special Wildlife Habitats	Protection for Special Wildlife Habitats National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-38 WHEREAS, many valuable wildlife habitat areas across the Nation are increasingly threatened by developmental encroachment; and WHEREAS, the greater Yellowstone region of Northwest Wyoming, Southern Montana, and Eastern Idaho is one of the largest, most diverse, intact ecosystems remaining in the lower 48 states; and WHEREAS, the valley of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, lying within the greater Yellowstone Region and surrounded by national parks, national forests, and wildlife refuges, provides important wildlife habitat, migration routes and winter range for much of the region's wildlife, and WHEREAS, the largest elk herd in North America winters on federal, state, and private lands of Jackson Hole, using traditional migration routes which cross privately-held lands; and WHEREAS, about 90 percent of the mule deer population of Grand Teton National Park winter on privately-owned lands of Jackson Hole; and WHEREAS, the private lands of Jackson Hole are also home to moose, bald eagle, osprey, trumpeter swan, and other rare species, and WHEREAS, development of Jackson Hole has already resulted in decreased numbers and relocation of species such as bighorn sheep, bison, and mountain lion; and WHEREAS, the national recreation interest in Jackson Hole is well established and steadily increasing, with over four million visitors in 1978, leading to severe development and land speculation pressures on the valley's privately-held lands; and WHEREAS, subdivision and development of ranchlands is increasing at an alarming rate and is already infringing on wildlife habitat and migration routes; and WHEREAS, the concept of federal protection of certain private lands in Jackson Hole with emphasis on purchase of conservation easements and use of other land management techniques can preserve the open space and wildlife values of critical areas, while retaining private ownership and permitting continuation of ranching and other traditional land uses; and WHEREAS, similar developmental encroachment affecting wildlife habitat on privately-owned lands, particularly involving riparian habitats and winter ranges, in occurring throughout many of the western states, and a successful protective program for areas such as Jackson Hole could serve as a model for these other areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, at the annual meeting assembled in Toronto, Ontario, on March 22-25, 1979, strongly endorses in principle, timely federal action to protect and preserve wildlife habitat and open space on privately-owned lands, such as Jackson Hole, primarily through federal acquisition of conservation easements, together with other land management techniques, as appropriate.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/endangered-species/	Endangered Species	Endangered Species National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-40 WHEREAS, in the haste to conclude a treaty for the control of trade in endangered wildlife and plants, certain species and larger taxa were included which are not actually endangered; and WHEREAS, the U.S. delegation at the meeting of parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora now in progress in Costa Rica is attempting to correct these past mistakes; and WHEREAS, an effort is being made by some organization opposed to responsible wildlife management to thwart the U. S. efforts; and WHEREAS, it is our firm conviction that use of the Endangered Species Convention to prevent all use of wildlife resources will result in loss of public confidence in the Endangered Species Treaty; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, fully supports the adopted U.S. position and vigorously opposes any effort to misuse the International Convention; and urges President Carter and Secretary Andrus to confirm the position of the U.S. delegation at the negotiating meeting in Costa Rica.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/platte-river-environmental-assessment/	Platte River Environmental Assessment	Platte River Environmental Assessment National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-22 WHEREAS, the U.S. District Court trial on the Grayrocks Dam and Laramie River Power Project and the Nebraska Water Resources Department hearings on the proposed diversion of Platte River water to the Little Blue River Basin have focused unprecedented attention on proposed water resources development in the Platte River System; and WHEREAS, testimony from expert witnesses on the complex issues involved in both cases has been widely publicized and has shown that the cumulative impacts of such developments, which have been largely ignored, are likely to destroy the internationally significant migratory bird habitat resources located in the Big Bend area of the Platte River; and WHEREAS, decisions must be made on such issues as established water allocations, interstate compacts, future water needs of the entire Platte River Basin, fish and wildlife habitat needs, and protection of instream flow values; and WHEREAS, the June, 1976, final report of the Platte River Basin Level B Study identified many potential planning elements and made specific recommendations for implementing the foregoing goals; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges the Missouri River Basin Commission to expeditiously complete the ongoing comprehensive assessment of the cumulative impact of water resources developments in the Platte River Basin so that the water supply needs of all water uses, including instream flow requirements for fish and wildlife, can be quantified and guaranteed.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/comparative-values-of-recreational-and-commercial-fisheries/	Comparative Values of Recreational and Commercial Fisheries	Comparative Values of Recreational and Commercial Fisheries National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-13 WHEREAS, the adverse impact of increased human activities is causing declines in marine fisheries resources and overfishing can result; and WHEREAS, there is a growing awareness of the value of marine recreational fishing; and WHEREAS, studies, environmental impact statements, and other reports are being developed to determine comparative values between commercial and recreational fisheries; and WHEREAS, an accurate assessment of both these values must be considered in the determination of "optimum yield," as required in the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (P.L.94-265); and WHEREAS, a recognition of the basic difference between the two fisheries is essential to understand that two separate and different measurements of value are required; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby declares that the recreational fishermen's right of access to publicly-owned fisheries resources is distinct from, and superior to, the privilege granted commercial fishermen to harvest these resources for private profit, and urges that all persons and agencies making assessments of the comparative values of commercial and recreational fisheries clearly acknowledge this distinction; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, while fully recognizing the human needs and desires of consumers of fishery products, the National Wildlife Federation urges the adoption of the above policy in management decisions involving all harvestable inland and marine fisheries.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/international-wildlife-matters/	International Wildlife Matters	International Wildlife Matters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-18 WHEREAS, wildlife and other international resources have increasingly become the subject of world conservation and political concern; and WHEREAS, the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora are presently meeting to consider the protection, and import and export regulations for certain U.S. species such as the bobcat, lynx, river otter, and American alligator; and WHEREAS, a meeting will soon be convened in West Germany to ratify a worldwide convention for the protection of migratory species, many of which will be endangered or threatened, and some of which will be native to the U.S.; and WHEREAS, negotiations are continuing

wildlife-matters/		toward the conclusion of international treaties affecting the natural resources of the seas and the Antarctic continent; and WHEREAS, animal protection groups involved in the negotiations of international agreements will base their recommendations on emotions rather than biological fact or necessity, as evidenced by the recent determination of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that sport fishing as well as hunting should be banned, and the recent distribution of a charter on animal rights erroneously represented to have been adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, in Toronto, Ontario, consider these international actions as serious threats to the recreational harvest of fish and wildlife in the country and that they become more involved in international activities affecting wildlife; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation try to enlighten U.S. and foreign delegations to these conventions that the real plight of wildlife is the disappearance of world ecosystems, especially tropical rain forests, and that prohibitions against the consumptive use of wildlife only divert attention from the real threat to wildlife today.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/citizen-participation-funding/	Citizen Participation Funding	Citizen Participation Funding National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-09 WHEREAS, in order for government agencies to adopt fair rules for environmental protection, there must be citizen participation in agency proceedings; and WHEREAS, the high cost of participation frequently keeps non-profit citizen groups from becoming effectively involved in proceedings affecting health, welfare, safety, and the environment; WHEREAS, in a time of growing government austerity, there is a special need to consult with interests which have traditionally been underrepresented in agency proceedings; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges all state and federal executive and legislative bodies to promote greater citizen participation in government by establishing funding programs for citizen groups to participate in all phases of agency proceedings, including rule-makings, licensings and adjudications; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation that funding decisions should be based on a reasonable expectation of whether the applicant citizen group can contribute significantly to a fuller understanding of the issue at hand and whether that group will provide expertise which would not ordinarily be supplied by other interests.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/protection-of-critical-habitat-information/	Protection of Critical Habitat Information	Protection of Critical Habitat Information National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-08 WHEREAS, all wildlife, including those species listed as endangered or threatened, are interesting and important members of natural ecosystems; and WHEREAS, some rare species, particularly raptors, have economic value and occasionally enter into domestic and international trade despite laws prohibiting such activity; and WHEREAS, even those individuals interested only in observing or photographing rare wildlife, by their presence and activities, may contribute to nest or den abandonment or destruction; and WHEREAS, such activities often are encouraged by publication of specific locations of nest sites, den sites, roosts or other areas within critical habitats in scientific journals, environmental impact statements, planning documents, critical habitat proposals, or by recording in government files where such information is readily available to the public; and WHEREAS, publication or availability of such specific information may not be in the best interests of the species concerned and generally is not required for the purpose of the publication and/or proposal; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, strongly urges that such specific site location information not be published in documents readily available to the public or those interested in exploitation for economic profit.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/feral-horses-and-burros/	Feral Horses and Burros	Feral Horses and Burros National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-19 WHEREAS, free-roaming feral horses and burros have been increasing to excessive numbers on certain western lands administered by federal agencies since enactment of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195); and WHEREAS, these increased numbers, in many instances, have created serious competition with indigenous wildlife and domestic livestock for forage, water, and living space; and WHEREAS, these feral animals have been destructive to their habitat, a fragile environment that responds only slowly to rehabilitation or improvement practices; and WHEREAS, it is imperative that the populations of feral horses and burros be stabilized; and WHEREAS, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (P.L. 95-514) of 1978, amending the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act in part, mandates that excess animals be removed "to preserve and maintain a thriving ecological balance and multiple use relationship"; and WHEREAS, this Act specifies that excess animals be removed from public lands in the most humane manner possible in this order: 1. destruction of old, sick, and lame; 2. capture for disposition under the "Adopt-a-Horse" program; and, 3. destruction of those populations where land, water, and dependent native life forms are adversely affected by reason of watershed and/or habitat destruction; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges that the Congress appropriate adequate funds and that these federal agencies implement sound and humane feral horse and burro management programs to bring the numbers of these animals into harmony with other uses and the carrying capacities of public ranges.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/grazing-environmental-impact-statements/	Grazing Environmental Impact Statements	Grazing Environmental Impact Statements National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-12 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, has agreed to satisfy a court order by developing environmental impact statements to cover 145 grazing districts on nearly 174 million acres of land in the eleven contiguous western states over the next ten years; and WHEREAS, the environmental impact statements, in effect, will constitute land plans for these grazing districts; and WHEREAS, these statements and plans list alternatives for the management of these highly valuable public lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby expresses the conviction that these plans should consider all multiple uses and resources of the public lands, including fish and wildlife, and the associated recreations of hunting, fishing, trapping and related activities such as camping and hiking; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization hereby calls upon interested and concerned citizens in the West and other parts of the United States to study all alternatives developed in these environmental impact statements with the view towards expressing their viewpoints in public hearings and/or written statements in order that special economic interests will not be allowed to dominate consideration of these various management plans and thwart elimination of overgrazing

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/inter-basin-water-transfers/	Inter-Basin Water Transfers	Inter-Basin Water Transfers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-23 WHEREAS, current and projected annual demands for water exceed existing and potential renewable yields from surface and groundwater supplies in many basins in the United States; and WHEREAS, several agencies have advocated the construction of new inter-basin water transfer facilities in order to meet projected demands for water; WHEREAS, interests and rights of the states to interstate waters are becoming increasingly competitive and controversial; and WHEREAS, some uses of water are consumptive and do not permit reuse; and WHEREAS, export of water from a basin necessarily reduces the instream flows in the basin of origin by the amount exported in contrast to uses within the basin of origin which allow for return flows to the stream and rivers which benefit fish and wildlife resources and enhance the aesthetic and recreational values of the stream or river, values not recognized as “beneficial” in some states; and WHEREAS, past experience has shown that inter-basin transfers can have profound, unanticipated, adverse effects on water quality, recreation, and fish and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, existing state and federal water laws are not always adequate to protect the instream flows of water remaining in the basin of origin; and WHEREAS, enhancement of fish, wildlife, aesthetic, and recreational resources of the receiving basin occurring as a result of water transported through an inter-basin facility rarely provides adequate mitigation for losses of these resources in the basin of origin; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby expresses the belief that construction of new inter-basin water transfer facilities or new operating procedures for existing facilities should not be commenced until comprehensive studies and public hearings have determined the full impacts of such transfers on all natural resources, including fish and wildlife, and concluded that, even with acceptable mitigation, such transfers will not have detrimental or adverse impacts on fish and wildlife and other natural resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/moratorium-on-new-nuclear-electrical-generating-plants/	Moratorium on New Nuclear Electrical Generating Plants	Moratorium on New Nuclear Electrical Generating Plants National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-30 WHEREAS, new information has come to light regarding the health and safety aspects of nuclear generators, specifically NRC’s repudiation of significant portions of the Rassmussen report and the recent findings regarding the health hazards of low levels of irradiation which debunk safety assurances made previously by the AEC; and WHEREAS, energy bureaucrats and nuclear vendors persist in lauding fission as a safe, economical source of energy for commercial electrical generation; and WHEREAS, public confidence in the need for this technical approach has been severely eroded at home and abroad; and WHEREAS, proponents have not found a satisfactory means of disposing of nuclear waste despite decades of intensive research; and WHEREAS, the threat of nuclear terrorism and sabotage with the resulting widespread radioactive contamination are very real concerns in today’s world; and WHEREAS, the availability of reasonably priced uranium ore discounts further reliance upon fission for expanded electrical generation; and WHEREAS, cost overruns and other economic factors make electricity produced in this fashion excessively costly and inflationary; and WHEREAS, siting and pollution problems further point to the degradation of the environment by nuclear generators; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, strongly urges the Administration and Congress to place a moratorium on the licensing and construction of new nuclear generating facilities until such time as the health, safety, waste disposal and economic viability of these reactors have been resolved to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/federal-coal-leasing/	Federal Coal Leasing	Federal Coal Leasing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-37 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is preparing to begin comprehensive resource planning in its administered western lands, including the identification and designation of “areas of critical environmental concern,” forage allocations, and other multiple-use decisions; and WHEREAS, this review will also determine which BLM-administered lands are unsuitable for surface mining for coal; and WHEREAS, the extent of the need for additional coal leasing on public land, beyond the extensive areas already under lease or subject to preference right lease application, should be balanced against the severe environmental and social impacts of large-scale coal development; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, that the opening up of BLM-administered lands for further coal leasing be permitted only after comprehensive resource management plans are completed for those lands, and the need for further leasing, in view of the present commitments, is firmly established.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1980/04/off-road-vehicle-taxing/	Off-Road Vehicle Taxing	Off-Road Vehicle Taxing National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1980 Resolutions Number: 1980-37 WHEREAS, the use of off-road vehicles (ORV’s) for recreation purposes on public and private lands throughout the United States is a recognized national management problem of major significance; and WHEREAS, hunters and fishermen, through their own initiatives, solved many wildlife management problems by self-imposing taxes such as the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs and such other devices as the Migratory Bird Stamp and license fees, and WHEREAS, several million acres of lands have been acquired and developed through these programs to the benefit of hunters, fishermen, and others with compatible interest, and WHEREAS, these seems to be no reason why the ORV users, dealers, and manufacturers could not be equally successful in adopting similar programs to acquire, develop, and manage areas within reasonable access to ORV users as to serve their needs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby recommends that the ORV community work for the adoption of taxes similar to those imposed on sporting arms and ammunition and fishing tackle to provide money to acquire, develop and manage suitable land for recreational ORV use.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/balance-on-regional-fishery-management-councils/	Balance on Regional Fishery Management Councils	Balance on Regional Fishery Management Councils National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-27 WHEREAS, an estimated 21 million anglers in the estuarine and coastal waters of the United States catch about 1.2 billion pounds of edible finfish annually, with a total economic value of over \$3.9 billion and a service industry employing over 241,000 people and the activities are growing year by year; and WHEREAS, concern is growing about the possible depletion of valuable resources; and WHEREAS, equitable allocations of yield are a growing necessity; and WHEREAS, eight Regional Fishery Management Councils created by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-265) are responsible for the development of plans for managing both commercial and recreational harvest of surplus marine fishes in their respective habitats from 3 to 200 nautical miles offshore under sound conservation principles; and WHEREAS, about two-thirds (68 in number) of the voting members of these Councils are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from lists of qualified individuals submitted by the governors of 23 constituent states and four territorial entities; and WHEREAS, appointments made during first two years of administration of the Act have heavily favored individuals from the commercial fishing industry leaving unfulfilled the charge in Section 2 (b)(3) “to promote domestic commercial and recreational fishing” which mandates equal consideration and equitable regulation to both methods of harvesting surplus fishes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

		RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges the governors of constituent states to nominate candidates for the Regional Fishery Management Councils in equal numbers from the ranks of recreational and commercial fishing interests when vacancies occur, and recommends that the Secretary of Commerce select qualified nominees in equal ratio from both recreational and commercial fisheries backgrounds to achieve a balance of interests, knowledge, and experience on each of the Councils.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/water-for-wildlife/	Water for Wildlife	Water for Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-21 WHEREAS, Nebraska's Rainwater Basin wetlands contribute significantly to the total waterfowl production of the Central Flyway; and WHEREAS, these basins and the Platte River are the principal spring staging areas for about 70% of the mid-continent population of white-fronted geese; and WHEREAS, agricultural development already has destroyed all but approximately 685 of the original 3,907 permanent Rainwater Basins; and WHEREAS, many of the remaining areas are frequently dry and unable to support waterfowl populations because of adjacent land use practices and watershed alterations; and WHEREAS, recent waterfowl disease outbreaks in south-central Nebraska have threatened substantial numbers of migratory birds, including the endangered Whooping Crane; and WHEREAS, pumping is the only immediate answer to restore part of the area to a condition for waterfowl use; and WHEREAS, the amount of water pumped for wildlife is minimal, representing less than two one-thousandths of the total ground water use in the area; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby expresses its support for a pumping program by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to partially restore waterfowl habitat for spring migration, disease control, brood production, fall migration, and waterfowl hunting; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges landowners and Natural Resource Districts to recognize that a pumping program for wildlife represents a much-needed benefit to a greatly diminished wetlands resource, a benefit that will have no appreciable impact on groundwater supplies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/winter-navigation-on-the-great-lakes-st-lawrence-river/	Winter Navigation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River	Winter Navigation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-16 WHEREAS, the River and Harbor Act of 1970 authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a demonstration program to determine the feasibility of extending the navigation season on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System; and WHEREAS, the eight-year demonstration program is scheduled to terminate on Sept. 30, 1979; and WHEREAS, the program has demonstrated the engineering feasibility of winter shipping on the upper Great Lakes, but has failed to provide environmental data sufficient to predict impacts on fish and wildlife and their habitat, shorelines, water quality, and other natural resources; and WHEREAS, there is no reliable contingency plan by the U.S. Coast Guard to prevent massive environmental destruction from an oil or chemical spill under ice in connecting channels, particularly the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, and St. Lawrence Rivers; and WHEREAS, costs of the proposed multi-billion dollar program will be paid by the Federal Treasury with the majority of the benefits of the program going to a small number of private interests, primarily the steel, grain, petroleum, coal and chemical industries; and WHEREAS, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Governor of New York and numerous other interests are opposed to demonstration shipping on the St. Lawrence River, based on studies predicting system-wide adverse environmental and social impacts on a wintering population of endangered bald eagles due to the disruption of critical water pools used for feeding; and WHEREAS, winter navigation will divert an estimated 60 million tons of goods from alternate transportation modes, particularly railroads, by the year 2010 and will divert commerce from east coast ports; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby opposes an extension by the Congress of the demonstration shipping program beyond Sept. 30, 1979; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes Congressional approval of an extension of the navigation season on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River pending: complete collection of baseline data sufficient to predict any adverse environmental impacts from winter navigation and adequate to satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; development of fail-safe methods to contain and clean up oil and chemical spills in a "worst case" accident; and, establishment of a federal system of user fees on the Great Lakes waterway to recover the majority of federal costs, commensurate with benefits accrued to users of the system; and, a thorough assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of federally subsidizing the major diversion of goods from railroads to waterborne transport, and attendant impacts on national transportation and energy policies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/alaska-lands/	Alaska Lands	Alaska Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-36 WHEREAS, the protection of Alaska lands under provisions of Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act expired on December 19, 1978; and WHEREAS, the Executive Branch of the Federal Government used existing law to protect certain lands until the Congress can act on designating suitable areas for incorporation into the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forest, and Wild and Scenic River Systems as envisioned by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and WHEREAS, this organization remains convinced that conservation units can be set aside in Alaska with a minimum of conflicts over needful commodity uses affecting the livelihoods and well-being of Alaskans; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby re-emphasizes its strong appeal to the Congress to incorporate the following principles into the Alaskan lands legislation currently under consideration: Management by the State of Alaska of fish and resident wildlife; Placement of areas determined by wildlife managers to have significant harvestable wildlife populations under those designations that mandate continuing sport hunting, fishing, and trapping opportunities; Guaranteed public access to and use of public rivers, lakes, conservation units, and oceans; Consideration of the traditional sports of hunting, fishing, and trapping equal to that of other types of outdoor recreation; Recognition that fish and wildlife and wilderness and outdoor recreational resources constitute values of importance to Alaska and the Nation which are at least equally significant—if not more so—than any other land and water values and should thus be protected; Mineral extraction and timber harvest where permitted on Federal lands, only under strict environmental controls which protect wildlife habitat, surface values, and water quality; and Inclusion of complete ecosystems insofar as possible in the selection and designation of the several Federal land systems, when consistent with the above-listed points.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/atlantic-pacific-sea-level-canal/	Atlantic-Pacific Sea Level Canal	Atlantic-Pacific Sea Level Canal National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-04 WHEREAS, the United States of America and the Republic of Panama have agreed, in Article XII of the Panama Canal Treaty, to study jointly the feasibility of a sea-level canal; and WHEREAS, in the event they determine that such a waterway is necessary, they shall negotiate terms for its construction; and WHEREAS, the ecological effects of a sea-level canal are virtually unknown but potentially enormous and costly; and WHEREAS, international transportation and Panama Canal experts have shown that the decision of whether or not to construct a sea-level canal need not be made until the year 1990 or later; and WHEREAS, marine scientists have indicated a need for approximately ten years of studies to adequately assess the potential impacts of a sea-level canal; and WHEREAS, alternatives to a sea-level canal may be economically superior as well as less ecologically damaging and should be fully studied and coordinated; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges the Congress of the United States of America, as soon as possible, to initiate biological studies of at least ten year's duration regarding the potential impacts of a sea-level canal; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these studies should be coordinated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Smithsonian Institution's Tropical Research Institute.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/combating-desertification/	Combating Desertification	Combating Desertification National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-02 WHEREAS, the processes and problems of desertification occur on every continent, including North America, and directly affect the social and economic welfare of millions of people, as exemplified by difficulties existing in sub-Sahara Africa since 1969; and WHEREAS, concern about natural resource degradation of arid and semi-arid lands is a continuing concern of the United Nations Environment Programme and other international bodies; and WHEREAS, desertification is the loss of productivity and a shift toward desert-like conditions resulting from human misuses of the land through overgrazing, improper woodcutting, cultivation of marginal lands, poor farming practices, water misuse, uncontrolled off-road vehicle use, and other practices; and WHEREAS, it is imperative that resource utilization schemes consider fully the ecological relationships of all pertinent biological and physical factors appropriate to the situation. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby recommends that agencies of the U.S. Government in cooperation with other nations eliminate overgrazing and develop and implement vigorous and aggressive programs of sound land use consistent with the potentials and limitations of resource characteristics with the objective of stopping and, where possible reversing the process of desertification.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/restrictions-of-phosphates-in-detergents/	Restrictions of Phosphates in Detergents	Restrictions of Phosphates in Detergents National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-17 WHEREAS, phosphorus has been demonstrated to be a limiting nutrient in many inland waters of the United States, increasing the rate of eutrophication in those waters; and WHEREAS, eutrophication results in over-production of algae and other aquatic plants, inhibiting recreational use of those waters; and WHEREAS, phosphorus is the major essential aquatic plant nutrient significantly contributed by man and his activities and is thus potentially controllable; and WHEREAS, phosphates in laundry detergents and other household and commercial cleaners significantly contribute to phosphorus loadings of many of the nation's waters; and WHEREAS, more than 40 million Americans are living in areas where phosphate home laundry detergents have been banned—levels of phosphates in such detergents have been limited to trace amounts in the states of Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and New York; Dade County, Florida; and the cities of Akron, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois; and currently are limited to 2.2 percent in Canada as part of a phased elimination; and WHEREAS, liquid and powdered non-phosphate household laundry detergents are readily available, safe, effective, non-polluting, and cost comparable to phosphate detergents; and WHEREAS, all the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, and approximately two-thirds of the inland lakes of the Great Lakes Basin are phosphorus limiting; and WHEREAS, the Water Quality Board of the International Joint Commission, the Great Lakes Basin Commission, and Region V of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have recommended a ban on phosphates in home laundry detergents in the Great Lakes Basin; and WHEREAS, it may be determined that such restrictions are ecologically advisable in other parts of the United States; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby supports restrictions on phosphates—in home laundry detergents to not exceed 0.5 percent phosphorus by weight, and in other household and in commercial cleaners not to exceed 11 percent phosphorus by weight—in the Great Lakes Basin and in other watersheds in the United States where phosphorus from detergents is shown to cause excessive aquatic plant growth.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/fencing-of-pronghorn-antelope-ranges/	Fencing of Pronghorn Antelope Ranges	Fencing of Pronghorn Antelope Ranges National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-33 WHEREAS, public lands in the western states support some of our Nation's largest numbers of wildlife species, and; WHEREAS, many of these public lands, particularly the Red Desert in Wyoming, are largely unfenced tracts which allow free movement of migratory wildlife species such as the pronghorn antelope, and; WHEREAS, fencing to implement and facilitate domestic livestock management programs often adversely impact wildlife through creation of a constraint hazard or blockage of historic migratory routes, and; WHEREAS, extreme losses of migratory antelope herds in the Red Desert area have occurred, in some instances as high as sixty percent, during severe winter weather, and; WHEREAS, fence modification, such as let-down fences or panels, have not proven satisfactory due to a variety of reasons like improper design and placement, frequent changes in or delegation to agency personnel, and improper timing and priority attached to accomplish fence modification before the onset of winter storms, and; WHEREAS, there is a projected increase in the frequency and amount of fence construction and maintenance on public lands to accommodate and facilitate proposed domestic livestock management plans as accomplished with public tax monies, and; WHEREAS, livestock grazing on public lands is a compatible use, where made within the capability of the land to sustain such use over time; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in Annual Meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby reaffirms their prior position that livestock grazing upon the public land must be made within the constraint of land capability with exclusion of livestock grazing applicable where other resource values have higher priority in the public interest and/or where range productivity is so limited as to preclude livestock grazing as a viable and economic use, private or public, and; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that alternatives to fencing such as herding, riding, and/or change in class of livestock or season of use by implemented in areas of known wildlife migratory routes where wildlife and livestock are an acceptable mix of land use, and; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes the proliferation of fence construction upon the public land unless it is clearly demonstrated that such fences are required to accommodate a coordinated domestic livestock management proposal consistent with land capability constraint and inherent resource values.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/barrier-islands/	Barrier Islands	Barrier Islands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-20 WHEREAS, the 300 barrier islands off the United States coasts possess unique and diverse combinations of public values, act as buffers against coastal storms, protect bays and estuaries, provide essential habitat and serve as sources of natural beauty and recreation; and WHEREAS, undeveloped barrier island resources have diminished at an alarming rate; and WHEREAS, barrier island ecosystems are extremely vulnerable to disturbance due to the instability of the dune soils and the tremendous forces of wind and water acting on them; and WHEREAS, this vulnerability to disturbance plus the high social values associated with undeveloped islands make barrier islands usually inappropriate for commercial development; and WHEREAS, individual barrier islands are greatly affected by changes on nearby islands which alter current, wave, or wind patterns and, therefore, planning and management of islands in a chain must be comprehensive and closely coordinated; and WHEREAS, local governments often do not have the authority to regulate development over entire chains of islands; and WHEREAS, development of many barrier islands would preclude present and future generations from witnessing and experiencing the aesthetic beauty, natural qualities, and valuable role these systems play in supporting and protecting coastal resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 23-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, urges federal and state governments to make the protection of barrier islands a matter of high priority, and to develop coordinated programs to: acquire barrier islands where appropriate, stop public subsidies for developments which jeopardize the natural resource value of these islands, and develop comprehensive land use plans for entire chains of islands which will protect the natural and scenic resources of these islands for future generations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization hereby recognizes the outstanding assets of St. Phillip's Island off the coast of South Carolina.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/relative-to-the-reintroduction-of-plants-and-animals/	Relative to the Reintroduction of Plants and Animals	Relative to the Reintroduction of Plants and Animals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-39 WHEREAS, many animals and plants are listed as endangered and threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act; and WHEREAS, reintroduction within historic ranges may be a feasible and desirable management option designed to conserve these species; and WHEREAS, acceptance of such reintroductions by states, organizations, and individuals needs to be widened; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, does hereby recommend that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service explore the legal basis for, and the possible rapid implementation of, a policy to declare such reintroduced populations as experimental and as unlisted under the Act, and as exempt from designations of critical habitat, unless and until such reintroductions are self-sustaining, except that prohibitions and penalties against unauthorized possession, taking, and related actions shall still apply.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/use-of-non-toxic-shot-in-waterfowl-migratory-hunting/	Use of Non-Toxic Shot in Waterfowl Migratory Hunting	Use of Non-Toxic Shot in Waterfowl Migratory Hunting National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-32 WHEREAS, migratory waterfowl cross state and national boundaries and are important to the people of all states and our neighboring nations; and WHEREAS, lead shot poisoning of migratory waterfowl is a serious problem which warrants solution; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior has the responsibility under international treaty and federal law to conserve migratory waterfowl; and WHEREAS, the Department has begun a program to reduce lead poisoning losses by designating, in cooperation with state wildlife agencies, limited, non-toxic shot zones in portions of all flyways; and WHEREAS, experience is showing that non-toxic shot is safe and efficient, and that lead shot ingestion is now being reduced; and WHEREAS, a few states with identified lead shot problem areas are opposing any of non-toxic shot in their states; and WHEREAS, it is unfair to the majority of states which are acting to reduce the problem for other states to ignore it; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that that National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, supports the U.S. Department of the Interior program for gradual conversion to the use of non-toxic shot for migratory waterfowl hunting in designated non-lead zones; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department continue its coordination with state agencies in the identification of these zones, and where a demonstrable lead poisoning problem exists provide an opportunity for the state wildlife agency to demonstrate that an alternative method for reducing waterfowl losses would be feasible
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/pittman-robertson-act/	Pittman-Robertson Act	Pittman-Robertson Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-24 WHEREAS, the state fish and wildlife agencies expend federal funds derived from the Pittman-Robertson Act for the maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of the wildlife resources of the states; and WHEREAS, these agency programs under the Pittman-Robertson Act also benefit furbearers and nongame species as well as game species through habitat improvement and provide technical expertise to state and local government agencies and private groups; and WHEREAS, monies accruing to the federal aid to wildlife restoration fund under provisions of the Pittman-Robertson Act are derived from excise taxes upon the sales of sporting arms and ammunition, handguns and archery equipment; and WHEREAS, these Pittman-Robertson funds are currently under attack through the courts and otherwise by the Committee for Humane Legislation and the Friends of Animals organizations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby supports action by the courts, the Congress, and the Executive Branch to perpetuate the Pittman-Robertson program because of its continuing benefits to both game and nongame species of wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/major-conservation-issues-2/	Major Conservation Issues	Major Conservation Issues National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-01 As an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education, therefore, is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based. More conservation must be taught in the schools, emphasizing the science of ecology and the wise use and management of natural resources. The National Wildlife Federation is firm in its conviction that contamination of the environment, related to a major degree with the production of energy, is among the paramount problems facing the nation in this year and in this age. Consequently, convinced that pollution abatement creates jobs rather than costing them, this organization is dedicated to fighting environmental pollution by cleaning up public waters, by curbing chemical pollution, by enforcing clean air standards, and reducing waste of finite resources. Achieving environmental goals is made infinitely more difficult by energy shortages. These shortages, with attendant price increases, aggravate problems of inflation and unemployment, result in imbalances of international trade, adversely affect production of

		<p>food and fiber and manufactured goods, and create severe difficulties relating to transportation in addition to impacting on American lifestyles. Consequently, the National Wildlife Federation feels that solutions to the short-term, intermediate, and long-range energy shortages must have a high priority among our nation's goals. The National Wildlife Federation continues to view protective management of farmlands through sound land use practices and planning; the preservation of natural areas such as parks, wildlife refuges, and wildernesses; the conservation of wildlife, especially endangered species; the encouragement of world population control; and the stimulation of simpler life styles as primary objectives of the age. It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year 1979: Environmental Pollution. Regulations designed to curb air, water, and toxic pollution are under attack from certain interests which disregard public health benefits and other values, alleging that these controls are inflationary and create unemployment. These interests, generally hopeful of lessening or removing governmental controls, are exerting tremendous pressure on the Congress and Executive Branch agencies. This organization, on the other hand, calls upon conservationists and environmentalists everywhere to join efforts in improving lax pollution standards, urging that strong clean air, clean water, and toxic substances laws be protected from weakening amendments and/or regulations and be fully and vigorously enforced. The Federation urges that particular emphasis be directed toward curbing toxic discharges, improving water quality, and protecting productive wetlands. Endangered Species. Many species of animals and plants are in danger or are threatened with extinction. The National Wildlife Federation feels that persons living in this age have responsibilities to future generations to ensure that as many species as possible are prevented from becoming extinct, either through man's direct actions or by indirect factors. Consequently, this organization strongly supports protection of land and water habitat required by endangered species. Further, the Federation recommends that the United States exert a vigorous worldwide leadership for reducing illegal international trade which may result in further losses of endangered species. This organization also advocates the early implementation of research and management programs designed to ensure that additional species are brought back from the brink of extinction. Protecting Farmlands. Productive farmlands, coupled with technical knowledge and dedicated efforts, enable the American farmer to produce far more food and fibre than this Nation requires and allow him to help feed the world. However, the National Wildlife Federation continues to be highly concerned about the continuing piecemeal losses of prime agricultural lands to competing uses and to erosion. Consequently, this organization strongly urges that farmers, governmental leaders, and conservationists work together to develop means such as tax exemptions, zoning laws, and open land laws as methods of ensuring that prime farmlands are set aside and retained for agricultural use under management principles in accord with sound soil and water practices, including those which provide for fish and wildlife. Energy. To meet needs for reasonable economic growth and adequate standards of living, while protecting environmental resources, the National Wildlife Federation calls for the Nation to adopt a strong national energy policy. This policy should be built upon the premise of energy conservation and more efficient use of existing energy supplies, coupled with a concerted national effort to publicize and promote the use of nonpolluting sources of energy such as solar. The Federation also encourages the adoption of a lower per capita energy consumption and more efficient use of all natural resources. Conservation Education. A sound understanding of the science of ecology and an appreciation for wise use and management of natural resources must be stimulated among school children through suitable education projects. Such approaches provide the background for active roles as adults. Consequently, the National Wildlife Federation calls for the development and implementation of vigorous environmental education projects and programs at appropriate age levels. These projects and programs shall be such that they can be integrated into existing curricula using a multi-disciplinary approach. Natural Values. The National Wildlife Federation believes it is essential that natural areas, and the forms of fish and wildlife which characterize most of them, possess values which must be protected through the establishment of wildlife refuges, forests, parks, recreation areas, and wildernesses. Consequently, this organization hereby expresses its conviction that suitable areas should be identified and set aside as soon as possible under governmental controls. Publicly owned lands, inland waters, and the marine environment should be managed in accordance with balanced, multiple-use principles. Population Control. The National Wildlife Federation continues to stress its recognition that an ever-increasing human population is a basic problem gravely influencing demands for natural resources. Thus, this organization offers its encouragement for the widespread adoption of the principle of population stabilization through education, tax incentives, and economic controls. The Federation reiterates its belief that humans deserve pleasant and productive lives spent in healthful and stimulating environments rather than merely struggling for survival. Water Projects. The National Wildlife Federation continues in its strong belief that the Federal Government must adopt and implement principles of a sound water policy, one opposing the construction of projects which fail to meet minimum economic, environmental, and safety criteria. In the overall public interest, the Nation must eliminate subsidies, inflated claims of benefits, and waste. Conservation and environmental values must be given sincere and honest consideration in all water project evaluations.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/importance-of-the-great-lakes-system/	Importance of the Great Lakes System	<p>Importance of the Great Lakes System National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-15 WHEREAS, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System makes up the largest reservoir of fresh water in the world; and WHEREAS, its outstanding natural assets of fish and wildlife, vegetation, shorelines, sand dunes, islands and waters make it one of the world's most important resources; and WHEREAS, the 295,000-square mile basin borders eight states and two Canadian provinces and is home of over 60 million people; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System provides vital resources for recreation, fish and wildlife production, transportation, manufacturing, tourism, and other industries; and WHEREAS, the Great Lakes still face major problems from toxic chemical contamination, eutrophication from nutrient enrichment, unregulated commercial fishing by Indians, "non-point" runoff pollution, atmospheric pollution, loss of wetlands, additional water diversions and other level manipulations, land increased federal intervention in management of the fishery and other resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby recognizes the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System as an outstanding international resource important to all citizens of the United States and Canada, and deserving of the two countries best efforts in environmental protection and land use planning in the Great Lakes Basin; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reaffirms its support for the goals of the 1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the U.S. and Canada to "restore and enhance water quality in the Great Lakes System;" and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that management of the fishery and wildlife resources in the Great Lakes should remain the primary responsibility for the states and provinces concerned, except for federal involvement in international treaties and interstate negotiations, with the states and/or provinces retaining authority to adopt regulations more stringent than those required by federal agencies.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/state-marine-recreational-licenses/	State Marine Recreational Licenses	State Marine Recreational Licenses National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-07 WHEREAS, an estimated 21 million anglers in the estuarine and coastal waters of the United States catch about 1.2 billion pounds of edible fin-fish annually, with a total economic value of over \$3.9 billion and a service industry employing over 241,000 people, all growing at a rate of about 5% per year; and WHEREAS, concern is growing over the possible depletion of valuable resources, and equitable allocations of yield are a growing necessity; and WHEREAS, not enough is known about the needs, habits, population status, and harvest rates of most coastal and oceanic game fishes to allow their management with confidence by coastal state administrators or the eight Regional Fishery Management Councils; and WHEREAS, the states, despite modest financial assistance from several federal programs, have insufficient income for marine recreational fishing studies, coastal fishery management efforts, estuarine and shoreline habitat protection, prevention of marine pollution, and construction of fishing facilities, and are unable to obtain more financing because of lack of documenting data on paid license holders and/or lack of license income; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation twice before (1955 and 1957) has advocated the adoption of state marine recreational fishing license requirements for the betterment of sport fishing, but notes the slow progress toward that goal in spite of increasing clarity of need; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby urges all coastal states to develop and refine licensing requirements for sport fishermen in salt waters under state jurisdiction, retaining all possible comparability and reciprocity with adjacent states and devoting the resulting license data and income to the study and improvement of salt water angling; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon all concerned conservationists and sportsmen to assist state fisheries administrators and legislators in roles of communicators, coordinators, and educators to achieve this difficult but urgent goal.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/acquisition-of-wetlands/	Acquisition of Wetlands	Acquisition of Wetlands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-05 WHEREAS, fresh and saltwater wetlands provide unique and critical habitat for both game and non-game species of wildlife and fish, serving especially as breeding locations for many species of migratory waterfowl; and WHEREAS, wetlands and their associated fish and wildlife resources provide and contribute to millions of days of recreation annually and support commercial fin-fish and shellfish fisheries of tremendous economic importance; and WHEREAS, wetlands benefit the general public by naturally treating airborne and waterborne pollutants, by providing natural protection from floods, and by helping to replenish groundwater supplies; and WHEREAS, wetlands are being converted to other land uses at an alarming rate; and WHEREAS, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service initiated an accelerated wetlands acquisition program in 1962 to acquire 2.5 million acres of critically needed wetlands; and WHEREAS, this program has not met its goal due to low levels of funding, opposition by some state and local public officials, rising land costs resulting from inflation, and other factors; and WHEREAS, these acquisitions are being financed by sales of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps and by advances against receipts from future sales of such stamps; and WHEREAS, the Congress has provided a system for payment of funds in lieu of taxes to local government bodies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby reemphasizes its support of wetlands acquisitions and expresses its strong belief that payback of advances to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund should be postponed until the full program is completed; BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization hereby expresses the belief that the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund should be supplemented by general appropriations because the protection of wetlands benefits all citizens; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation expresses its support of the principle that the Fish and Wildlife Service should be authorized to acquire wetlands from willing sellers notwithstanding the opposition of state or local public officials.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/universal-hunting-and-fishing-licenses/	Universal Hunting and Fishing Licenses	Universal Hunting and Fishing Licenses National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-10 WHEREAS, inflation, the taxpayers' revolt, and requirements to provide new services are creating serious funding problems for fish and wildlife agencies at a time when these agencies need increased funding; and WHEREAS, certain segments of the public continue to seek special privileges such as universal reciprocal hunting and fishing licenses which would allow individuals to hunt or fish in any state upon the payment of a single license fee; and WHEREAS, out-of-state license sales provide essential revenues for the scientific management of fish and wildlife in certain states; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, hereby strongly opposes any effort to establish universal or nationwide reciprocal hunting or fishing licenses which would allow individuals to hunt or fish in all states upon the payment of a single license fee; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation opposes any special interest license fee structure that would diminish the funds available for fish and wildlife management purposes.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/subsistence/	Subsistence	Subsistence National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-35 WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has enacted a subsistence law; and WHEREAS, certain federal subsistence provisions are proving detrimental to some fish and wildlife populations in various areas where they are applied; and WHEREAS, the subsistence privilege has in some instances been abused; and WHEREAS, fish and wildlife populations should be protected from wanton destruction; and WHEREAS, authority for management of fish and resident wildlife on all lands in Alaska should continue as a State responsibility; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, that Alaska lands legislation in the 96th Congress should contain no subsistence provisions.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1979/04/states-rights-to-manage-fish-and-wildlife/	States' Rights to Manage Fish and Wildlife	States' Rights to Manage Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1979 Resolutions Number: 1979-34 WHEREAS, it has traditionally been the right of individual States to manage their fish and resident wildlife; and WHEREAS, the State of Alaska was granted similar rights as per the Statehood Act and its State Constitution; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 22-25, 1979, in Toronto, Ontario, that the right to manage fish and resident wildlife should remain exclusively with the individual States.

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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/long-range-programing-for-natural-resource-lands/	Long Range Programing for Natural Resource Lands	Long Range Programing for Natural Resource Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-06 WHEREAS, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA, P.L. 93-378) requires that the Secretary of Agriculture, through the U.S. Forest Service, periodically (every 5 to 10 years) prepare an assessment of the conditions and uses of forests and rangelands of the United States and a long-range program for the protection, management, and development of the National Forest System, including roads and trails, cooperative forestry programs, and research; and WHEREAS, this Act also requires the Secretary to prepare for the Congress statements expressing in qualitative and quantitative terms the extent to which the programs and policies projected in the budget conform to the Statement of Policy as well as an explanation, as appropriate, when the project programs fall short; and WHEREAS, the first set of RPA documents, while prepared in relative haste to meet 1975 deadlines, have proven to be helpful in achieving a better balance in the Forest Service's multiple use programs, especially in terms of appropriations; and WHEREAS, a similar periodic (every five years) appraisal of the Nation's soil, water, and related resources and the related conservation programs to be used in carrying out activities of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) now are required by the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-192); and WHEREAS, it is expected that submission of the first soil and water appraisal and program documents at the end of 1979 will provide conservationists with a useful tool for effecting needed environmental changes in SCS-administered programs; and WHEREAS, the inability of the Bureau of Land Management to manage national resource lands in the most environmentally-effective manner, at least in part, stems from a lack of statutory requirements to prepare comprehensive renewable resource and long range programs based on identified needs and opportunities for enhancing the renewable resources of the public lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby recommends the enactment of RPA-like legislation for the Bureau of Land Management, chief administering agency for 450 million acres of federal lands.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/channelization-of-streams-oregon/	Channelization of Streams, Oregon	Channelization of Streams, Oregon National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-30 WHEREAS, channelization of streams by federal construction agencies is destructive to fish and wildlife habitat and degrades water quality; and WHEREAS, studies of channelization have shown the practice to be one of the least successful methods of controlling floods; and WHEREAS, federal construction agencies have channelized without regard for recommendations by federal and state wildlife agencies; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby urgently recommends that the Army Corps of Engineers work closely with the Fish and Wildlife Service in developing mutually-acceptable guidelines similar to those recently adopted by the Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which give maximum consideration to fish and wildlife habitat values in channelization or other practices which alter streams, implementing proper soil and water conservation practices as mandated by the Congress.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/upper-mississippi-wildlife-and-fish-refuge/	Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge	Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-31 WHEREAS, the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge was established to provide needed habitat for migratory waterfowl as well as important fishery resources; and WHEREAS, efforts in 1974 to designate large areas of the Refuge and lands owned by the Army Corps of Engineers as wilderness were opposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of the Interior, President Ford, the Congress and four State Affiliates of the National Wildlife Federation bordering the refuge on grounds that the property is unsuitable for wilderness and such designation would pose a threat to the proper management of fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the Congress has established the Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) and ordered it and cooperating state agencies to conduct detailed studies of the river's ecosystems and its changing role, with recommendations scheduled for completion in 1981; and WHEREAS, any change in the classification and use of the Refuge and Corps of Engineers lands prior to the completion of the GREAT effort would be premature; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978 in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby expresses its opposition to designation of lands in the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge as wilderness.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/renewable-resources-extension-program/	Renewable Resources Extension Program	Renewable Resources Extension Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-20 WHEREAS, the Cooperative Extension Service, composed of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service and the Cooperative Extension Service of each State, provides to private landowners and others many valuable educational services through land grant universities pursuant to the Smith-Lever Act (of May 8, 1914); and WHEREAS, activities of the Cooperative Extension Service complement research and technical assistance programs conducted within USDA and other agencies; and WHEREAS, the educational services provided to landowners and others by the Cooperative Extension Services historically have been biased in favor of agricultural production; and WHEREAS, to meet national goals it is essential that activities of the Cooperative Extension Service be expanded to consider fully and equitably all renewable resources, including fish and wildlife, timber, forage, water and related recreational and aesthetic qualities in designing educational programs to meet the needs of landowners and others while improving, where feasible, the condition of these resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports legislation, including the authorization and appropriation of suitable new funding, which will provide for an expanded and comprehensive renewable resources extension program.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/upper-mississippi-river-and-barge-operations/	Upper Mississippi River and Barge Operations	Upper Mississippi River and Barge Operations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-21 WHEREAS, the scenic Upper Mississippi River Basin presently provides significant wildlife habitat and an excellent fishery, and is the location of two national wildlife refuges; and WHEREAS, increased barge traffic in the Upper Basin would threaten these major natural resource values by increasing dredging and dredge disposal for channel maintenance and by intensifying stream bank erosion and the churning up of bottom sediments; and WHEREAS, channel maintenance and construction and lock and dam construction along the Mississippi, Illinois, and Upper Mississippi Rivers are financed entirely by the federal government, thus subsidizing commercial large operators and creating an artificial incentive to increase barge traffic and deepen the channel of the Upper Mississippi from nine feet to twelve feet; and WHEREAS, Congress now is considering legislation which would: 1. require that commercial barge operators contribute to the cost of waterway construction and maintenance; 2. prohibit deepening of the Upper Mississippi River channel; and, 3. with the exception of Lock and Dam 26 at Alton, Ill., prohibit further expansion of the Mississippi River waterway system until a master plan based on transportation and environmental studies has been completed; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby expresses its support of the imposition of user fees on barge operators to finance all new construction costs and all maintenance costs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization opposes deepening of the Upper Mississippi channel, at least until the master plan and associated environmental studies of the entire system are completed, reviewed, and determined to be acceptable.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/federal-environmental-education-act/	Federal Environmental Education Act	Federal Environmental Education Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-37 WHEREAS, wise use of natural resources and protection of our environment is a matter of great importance to all Americans; and WHEREAS, all programs and activities to conserve resources and enhance environmental quality are dependent upon an informed and supportive citizenry; and WHEREAS, environmental education—both formal school and informal public informational programs—are a means of developing this public awareness as well as the knowledge and skills citizens need to participate in the environmental decision-making process; and WHEREAS, the Federal Environmental Education Act, which was designed to encourage environmental education programs throughout the nation, is about to expire: NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby: 1. supports an extension of the Federal Environment Education Act (P.L. 91-516) and urges that adequate funding—a minimum of \$15 million per year—be allocated to the Office of Education so that an effective national program can be developed and maintained; recognizes the close relationships of energy and environmental education and recommends that the Environmental Education Act be revised to recognize this relationship; and 2. believes that a cooperative, working relationship between all appropriate federal and state resource management and educational agencies is essential to an effective national program and that the Environmental Education Act should encourage and facilitate such recognition; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that the administration of the Environmental Education Act by the Office of Education needs improvement and urges that steps be taken to remedy the situation in these specific areas: facilitating cooperation on environmental education matters between federal and state governmental agencies, private conservation groups, professional societies, business and industry, educational agencies and others; organizing and disseminating information and materials on projects funded under the Environmental Education Act where necessary; and providing effective technical assistance and field services.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/protection-of-instream-flows/	Protection of Instream Flows	Protection of Instream Flows National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-02 WHEREAS, the national policy to fully develop the substantial energy and mineral resources of the western United States will require enormous amounts of scarce water, thereby jeopardizing existing uses of water, including instream flows for fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, opportunities are available under both state and federal law to reserve or appropriate for the benefit of the public minimum biological stream flows, lake levels, and groundwater supplies for the protection of fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, the protection of fish and wildlife, which are public resources, is a governmental public trust responsibility; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports measures to protect fish and wildlife habitat through instream flows and in situ water reservations or appropriations, and, further, encourages state and federal governments to work together to identify and reserve, wherever possible, minimum flows for the protection of instream uses, especially in water-short areas.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/regulation-of-hydro-dams/	Regulation of Hydro Dams	Regulation of Hydro Dams National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-12 WHEREAS, hydroelectric dams are responsible for serious water quality problems, including the creation of low dissolved oxygen and supersaturated atmospheric gas conditions in reservoirs and tailwaters; and WHEREAS, the existence of these conditions is responsible for periodic episodes of fish mortality and morbidity; and WHEREAS, the federal government has not undertaken to regulate discharges from hydroelectric dams to protect water quality and fisheries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby urges that the federal government regulate hydroelectric dam discharges to ensure compliance with water quality standards and to protect and perpetuate fishery resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/unregulated-harvest-of-anadromous-fish/	Unregulated Harvest of Anadromous Fish	Unregulated Harvest of Anadromous Fish National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-36 WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the State of California is without authority to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath River Reservations; and WHEREAS, fishing regulations established by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, for the 1977 season were unenforceable and fishing essentially was unregulated; and WHEREAS, intensive and unregulated river net salmon fisheries have the potential to virtually eliminate salmon populations; and WHEREAS, the fish resources of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers belong to all of the citizens of California and the citizens of several states have an interest in maintenance and preservation of these resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby petitions the federal government to exercise its responsibility to regulate the commercial fishing in the Klamath and Trinity Rivers until such time as a management plan and effective fishery regulations are established which will protect this fishery resource in the interest of all user groups.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/national-food-insurance-program/	National Food Insurance Program	National Food Insurance Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-04 WHEREAS, the costs in terms of losses of lives and property from flooding have risen steadily over the years despite structural flood control projects; and WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program was instituted in 1968 as a nonstructural alternative to flood damage control and to relieve the federal government as taxpayers of part of the costs associated with flooding by reducing the costs of federal disaster relief, by making developers aware of their risks, and by shifting risks for flood plain development to the developers; and WHEREAS, Section 202(b) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 encouraged participation in the flood insurance program, which had been lagging, by applying economic sanctions to those flood-prone communities which refused to join the program and to institute basic flood plain ordinances; and WHEREAS, within two years of the enactment of the 1973 Act federal disaster relief was reduced by \$50 million; and, by 1977, 15,500 of the 20,000 identified flood-prone communities had joined the program; and WHEREAS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that the flood insurance program will save taxpayers almost \$2 billion annually in flood disaster relief by the year 1980; and WHEREAS, continued success of the program will save tax dollars and result in the saving of lives and valuable land and water resources lost in dam construction; and WHEREAS, in many areas participation is lagging because of unrealistic and arbitrary determinations of "flood-prone" areas by H.U.D. without due regard to local interests and concerns; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby deplores action by the Congress repealing Section 202(b) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, and urges that it reinstitute economic or other effective sanctions against flood-prone communities which refuse to protect themselves by joining the National Flood Insurance Program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that H.U.D. be encouraged to attempt to be more responsible to local needs and concerns in setting guidelines for participation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/electric-transmission-lines/	Electric Transmission Lines	Electric Transmission Lines National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-09 WHEREAS, the number of miles of electric transmission lines and the number of acres of land lying within electric transmission rights-of-way are continuing to expand rapidly; and WHEREAS, in many instances, it appears that lands within existing and new electric transmission facilities could be managed in ways to enhance their value as wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, voltages at which electricity is transmitted has to increase greatly over the years even though there is evidence that extra high and ultra high voltage transmission may produce effects harmful to human health and to the use of such transmission line rights-of-way by wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby: urges that both public and private agencies which construct and/or operate electric transmission facilities and/or manage rights-of-way to manage lands within the rights-of-way in manners maximizing the values of the lands as wildlife habitat; recommends that electric transmission facilities be located, constructed, and operated in manners causing the least possible harm to wildlife; encourages additional research and examination of the side effects of extra high and ultra high voltage facilities to determine their effects on humans and wildlife with the view toward reducing or eliminating harmful results; and, encourages public understanding of high voltage electric transmission problems and full participation in decisions on electric transmission line siting and operation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/scientific-management-of-whales/	Scientific Management of Whales	Scientific Management of Whales National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-33 WHEREAS, the United States government has recognized the importance of protecting whale stocks from being exploited to the point of extinction; and WHEREAS, beginning in 1975, the International Whaling Commission adopted biologically-sound management procedures which require the active involvement and recommendations of the IWC's Scientific Committee; and WHEREAS, the management procedures, if adhered to, will afford protection of whale stocks obviating extinction; and WHEREAS, wise management of the whales requires a comprehensive long-range commitment to providing adequate funding and resources for effective scientific studies, enforcement and coordination of all activities with interested and affected parties; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby firmly endorses the scientific management of whales and urges all IWC member nations to accept and abide by the whale quotas recommended by the IWC; and refrain from importing whale products from or selling whaling equipment to non-IWC whaling nations. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States, as a worldwide leader in whale protection, should continue and expand its efforts, especially as they relate to saving the highly endangered bowhead whale.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/accuracy-in-wildlife-education-program/	Accuracy in Wildlife Education Programs	Accuracy in Wildlife Education Programs National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-24 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to support scientific wildlife management practices, including regulated hunting, fishing, and trapping; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to recognize hunting, fishing, and trapping as legitimate recreational pursuits; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation considers education of this country's youth in scientifically accurate and responsible methods of conservation and wise use of our wildlife populations as essential to the well being of our nation; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to place strong emphasis on the distribution of high quality, scientifically accurate and responsible educational materials throughout the nation to enhance an understanding of good wildlife management, including the proper role of hunting, fishing, and trapping; and WHEREAS, efforts to eliminate hunting, fishing, and trapping are being directed at pre-school and school-age children through the publication and distribution of anti-hunting, anti-fishing, and anti-trapping materials; and WHEREAS, some of these anti-hunting, anti-fishing, and anti-trapping materials have been published, distributed, and/or supported by corporations, associations, and institutions attempting to promote wildlife appreciation and conservation; and WHEREAS, some of these programs are inconsistent with the policies of the National Wildlife Federation, detrimental to the public's understanding of wildlife, and contrary to the best long term interests of wildlife populations: NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz. hereby recognizes a growing national problem of anti-hunting, anti-fishing, and anti-trapping attitudes and expresses its concern over the long range negative impacts of emotionally based educational programs, having no basis in scientific fact, and which often mislead the public about hunting, fishing, and trapping; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it shall be the policy of the National Wildlife Federation to work with corporations, associations, and institutions expressing an interest in wildlife educational and scientific wildlife management programs, and offer its cooperation in development of educational materials for those programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it shall be the policy of the National Wildlife Federation to offer assistance to corporations, associations, and institutions with on-going educational programs advising them of any inaccuracies in their position and materials relating to wildlife educational programs.

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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/water-conservation/	Water Conservation	Water Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-11 WHEREAS, numerous studies have shown most agricultural, industrial and municipal water uses to be inefficient and wasteful; and WHEREAS, techniques are available to improve the efficiency of these uses of water, reduce the need for expensive storage structures, and ensure the perpetuation of fish and wildlife resources; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports the timely implementation by all levels of government of water conservation techniques such as the application of best available technology and best management practices for agricultural uses, the institution of marginal pricing schemes, and, as far as is possible, water metering for municipal uses, and wastewater recycling for industrial uses.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/agriculture-shelterbelts-and-wildlife/	Agriculture, Shelter Belts and Wildlife	Agriculture, Shelter Belts and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-03 WHEREAS, soil valuable for agriculture and wildlife habitat is being lost in inordinate amounts to wind and water erosion in many parts of the Nation; and WHEREAS, soil losses in recent years were exacerbated by a national policy encouraging full agricultural production leading to the utilization of marginal lands and to the removal of shelterbelts installed many years ago; and WHEREAS, shelterbelts frequently provide valuable food and cover habitat for many species of wildlife, especially upland birds and small mammals; and WHEREAS, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 contains a provision intended to redirect the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) into encouraging conservation practices having long term benefits to soil, water, and wildlife resources; and WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has established a minimum of a one-year and a maximum of four-year set-aside program in 1978 to 1981 for certain grains with a potential to conserve soil, water, and wildlife resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby asserts its support of the following principles relating to agriculture, shelterbelts, and wildlife: That the U.S. Congress should amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide tax credits for those landowners who establish and maintain woodlots, farm shelterbelts, and natural woody vegetations of value in combating soil erosion and providing habitat for wildlife; That the Secretary of Agriculture should de-emphasize federal payments for practices which encourage marginal production and emphasize those of an enduring conservation type of maximum benefit to soil fertility and wildlife; That, pursuant to his new responsibilities and authority under the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-192), the Secretary of Agriculture move vigorously to appraise the Nation's soil and water resources, to identify areas possessing significant fish and wildlife habitat potentials, and to formulate soil and water conservation programs which include substantial fish and wildlife benefits.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/columbia-river-anadromous-fishery/	Columbia River Anadromous Fishery	Columbia River Anadromous Fishery National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-23 WHEREAS, the construction and operation of hydro-electric dams on the mainstream Columbia and Snake Rivers in the Pacific Northwest has destroyed more than half of the spawning habitat of Pacific Coast anadromous fish and brought several runs to the brink of extinction; and WHEREAS, either as the construction or licensing agency, the federal government is primarily responsible for the operation of these dams; and WHEREAS, adequate compensation for habitat destruction has been neglected for over 40 years by the responsible federal agencies; and WHEREAS, Operation Fish Flow 1977 demonstrated the benefits and workability of fishery-oriented operational techniques, such as flushing downstream fish migrants over dam spillways to reduce turbine mortality; and WHEREAS, technologies currently exist for significantly reducing the nitrogen supersaturation problem common to many of these dams; and WHEREAS, the Congress has authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to implement the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan partially to replace fish and wildlife resources lost to these dams; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports the early implementation of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan, the expeditious study and preparation of similar compensation plans for other dams in the Columbia Basin, and the retrofitting of dams licensed by the Federal Power Commission with devices and operating techniques to improve passage for upstream and downstream migrants and reduce fish mortality and disease.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/indiana-dunes-national-lakeshore/	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-25 WHEREAS, the Lake Michigan shoreline of Indiana originally was proposed for designation as a national park in 1916 by Steven T. Mather, first director of the National Park Service; and WHEREAS, this shoreline and its associated sand dunes, wetlands, and plant communities constitute a natural resource of national significance, as evidenced by the location of four National Natural Landmarks in the vicinity; and WHEREAS, urban and industrial development already has obliterated substantial acreage of unprotected dunelands; and WHEREAS, legislation enacted in 1976 to enlarge the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore called for a one-year study of the feasibility and cost of acquiring certain key tracts for inclusion within the National Lakeshore; and WHEREAS, such studies as required by law have been completed by the National Park Service, and provide ample documentation of the values of the study areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby urges that the Congress enact legislation to enlarge and substantially complete the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization supports the prompt and timely acquisition of all such lands, and the retention of the full authority of the Secretary of the Interior to manage lands and improvements therein for the purposes for which the lakeshore was established.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/urban-recreation/	Urban Recreation	Urban Recreation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-18 WHEREAS, there is a continuing need to provide wholesome and healthful public recreational opportunities for all segments of the population; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, is finalizing an urban recreation study which documents the oftentimes critical recreational needs of many urban areas; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes these legitimate needs, and supports measures to alleviate them within a well-defined framework of a balanced urban-rural national recreation policy; and WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund was created to facilitate the preservation of open space and the development of non-intensive recreational facilities, and other fund sources, such as open space block grants administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), have traditionally supplied financial support for urban recreational needs; and WHEREAS, oftentimes projects are planned at the local level, anticipating land and water conservation fund monies that are in direct conflict with sound fish and wildlife management; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled

		March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports the balanced development of both urban and rural recreational opportunities; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization endorses an affirmative program providing funding for urban recreation through a separate taxing mechanism or sources other than the Land and Water Conservation Fund; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization opposes diversion of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to finance primarily urban recreational needs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/deschutes-river-oregon/	Deschutes River, Oregon	Deschutes River, Oregon National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-29 WHEREAS, the lower Deschutes River From Pelton Re-regulating Dam to its confluence with the Columbia River is one of the most scenic and finest fishing, hunting, and outdoor recreational streams in the Pacific Northwest; and WHEREAS, the lower Deschutes River is highly valued by the citizens of Oregon and other States in the Northwest; and WHEREAS, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon follow a policy of protecting the river environment and its superb values, and propose inclusion of the lower Deschutes in the National Wild and Scenic River System; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports the inclusion of the lower Deschutes River in the National Wild and Scenic River System.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/middle-santiam-wilderness-oregon/	Middle Santiam Wilderness, Oregon	Middle Santiam Wilderness, Oregon National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-27 WHEREAS, a Middle Santiam Wilderness Area in Linn County, Oregon, is proposed in legislation currently before the U.S. Congress; and WHEREAS, most of the area currently is classified by the U.S. Forest Service as commercial forest land; and WHEREAS, the existing stand of timber is overripe and degenerating because of age, blowdown, disease and insect damage; and WHEREAS, the final draft environmental impact statement and multiple use land management plan recommends commercial timber harvesting by scattered clearcutting, preservation of outstanding and unique trees, protection of stream corridors and scenic areas, and enhancing of wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, three presently designated outstanding wildernesses are located near the proposed Middle Santiam area; and WHEREAS, intense public pressures are being exerted upon existing recreational facilities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby opposes designation of the Middle Santiam areas as wilderness, and recommends that it be managed under multiple use concepts as outlined in the land use plan.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/highway-rights-of-way/	Highway Rights of Way	Highway Rights of Way National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-32 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has worked persistently for the adoption and enforcement of regulations by federal and state highway administrators which effectively would halt drainage of natural wetlands into highway rights-of-way; and WHEREAS, these rights-of-way, in most instances, are acquired and maintained with substantial federal funding; and WHEREAS, such rights-of-way also provide important nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds in the Midwestern states; and WHEREAS, many states and highway officials allow the cutting of hay on these rights-of-way at critical nesting times by private individuals who exploit a public resource for private gain; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby expresses its support for state and federal regulations which would prohibit the drainage of any natural wetland into any highway right-of-way acquired by or maintained with federal funds, and prohibit the mowing of any such right-of-way at critical nesting times for ground-nesting birds.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/stocking-of-pen-reared-quail-and-turkey/	Stocking of Pen Reared Quail and Turkey	Stocking of Pen Reared Quail and Turkey National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-34 WHEREAS, pen-reared quail and turkey generally do not survive in areas where the habitat is insufficient to maintain populations of wild quail and turkey; and WHEREAS, pen-reared quail and turkey will compete with native wild populations for the possession of desirable ranges with the result a serious decline or extermination since pen-reared quail and turkey are poorly adapted for survival and can transmit diseases and parasites to the wild stock; and WHEREAS, programs for the introduction of pen-reared quail and turkey are not eligible for federal matching funds under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration programs and thus divert State monies from biologically sound wildlife management projects; and WHEREAS, despite research studies by professional wildlife biologists and trained conservationists which clearly have shown the biologically unsound and economically wasteful aspects of releasing pen-reared quail and turkey into wild situations, political pressures nevertheless have caused this practice to persist; and WHEREAS, releases of wild-captured quail and turkey into areas of suitable habitat within their historic ranges has been proven to be much more beneficial and effective in restoring and enhancing quail and turkey populations; and WHEREAS, except for limited "put-and-take" releases on public lands, many states have made it unlawful to release pen-reared quail and turkey; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled, March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Arizona, hereby encourages the cause of professional wildlife management and the effective use of wildlife management funds by opposing the practice of introducing pen-reared quail and turkey by state fish and wildlife agencies for the purpose of establishing or enhancing wild quail and turkey populations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/walla-walla-watershed/	Walla Walla Watershed	Walla Walla Watershed National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-28 WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service, in the Elgin Planning Unit draft environmental impact statement, proposes a harvest-oriented alternative for the Walla Walla River Drainage; and WHEREAS, water resources of the watershed comprise the economic lifeline of the Walla Walla valley for irrigation and other domestic uses, and any losses would impact adversely upon the economics of the area; and WHEREAS, the Walla Walla drainage provides excellent habitat for deer, elk, steelhead, salmon, rainbow trout, and dollyvarden, and is used widely by the public for a variety of recreational purposes; and WHEREAS, the quality and quantity of timber within the Walla Walla watershed is insufficient to warrant the losses of water and recreational resources through timber harvesting and associated road construction; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby opposes the timber-harvesting plan proposed for the Walla Walla River drainage.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/national-park-service-concessionaire-project/	National Park Service Concessionaire Project	National Park Service Concessionaire Project National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-17 WHEREAS, many units of the National Park System are undergoing increased visitor use; and WHEREAS, increased visitation often dictates the accompanying increased availability of essential services; and WHEREAS, in some instances, these services are supplied by private concessionaire firms and/or individuals; and WHEREAS, on occasion, the concessionaires have assumed a disproportionate influence over park management policy decisions stemming from previous contract arrangements; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, Phoenix, Ariz., supports the basic principle that private concessionaires should provide services essential to visitor safety and enjoyment, but opposes the development of facilities and/or programs which function as attractants in themselves and often detract from the appreciation of the natural features for which the parks were established; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization generally endorses efforts of the National Park Service to revise standardized contracts which allow concessionaires to exert controls over park policies.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/native-rights-and-fish-and-wildlife/	Native Rights and Fish and Wildlife	Native Rights and Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-16 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to be dedicated to the principles of sound, scientific wildlife management; and WHEREAS, the scientific management of fish and wildlife is in jeopardy because of special privileges granted to the Indian people through judicial interpretation of treaties, making it difficult to regulate the taking of fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, the States have the authority to enact laws and promulgate rules and regulations concerning the amounts, times, and manners of taking surplus resident fish and wildlife outside Indian reservations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby expresses its support of the following principles relating to native rights and claims upon fish and wildlife resources: Indian tribes should have the right to regulate their members to on-reservation hunting and fishing for resident species and to control access to Indian lands within the exterior boundaries of reservations by non-Indians, including the establishment of fees for the privilege of using Indian lands for hunting and fishing by non-members. However, non-Indians hunting and fishing on Indian lands shall be subject to all laws and regulations of the State in which the reservations are located. Indians should have no preferential rights or privileges on fish and wildlife resources outside the actual boundaries of their reservations; Because apportionments of surplus fish and wildlife resources are difficult to determine and counterproductive to sound management, all taking must be terminated when surpluses are exhausted; Fish and wildlife which migrate on and off or through reservations should be harvested in accordance with State or Federal regulations, the purpose of which may include preserving numbers of the migratory species which the State agency deems appropriate to accommodate an equitable off-reservation harvest; the protection of adequate brood stocks to insure a continuing optimum sustainable yield must be given primary consideration by all governmental authorities and user interest groups. Indian ceremonial and subsistence rights on reservations should not result in losses of endangered species of wildlife and/or the brood stocks of any species which may fall below the optimum sustainable yield level; After consultation with the Indians, the Department of the Interior and State wildlife agencies should identify the types of management assistance which can be made available to enhance fish and wildlife resources on Indian lands and to provide aids and options other than decimating wildlife populations when subsistence does not meet the individual families' nutritional needs, and the Congress should appropriate funds for federal assistance if the natives agree to share resources with other citizens. Congress should more specifically define "subsistence rights for Indians" in current treaties along the lines herein recommended to clarify and bring order out of the current chaotic conditions of court interpretations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/wild-rivers-in-washington/	Wild Rivers in Washington	Wild Rivers in Washington National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-22 WHEREAS, the Skagit, Sauk, Suiattle, and Cascade Rivers in the State of Washington possess superlative recreational and aesthetic values of major significance to large numbers of people; and WHEREAS, there is a demonstrated need to protect these streams and the associated lands from pollution and development; and WHEREAS, these streams and their watersheds support native fisheries, provide habitat for many species of wildlife, and offer outstanding recreational opportunities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby supports classification of the Skagit, Sauk, Suiattle, and Cascade Rivers under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/warrior-tombigbee-and-related-projects/	Warrior Tombigbee and Related Projects	Warrior Tombigbee and Related Projects National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-38 WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers is carrying out major public works projects in Alabama and is now proposing "new" projects, such as the Warrior-Tombigbee project, which will have serious and adverse wildlife impacts; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes that all of the components and impacts of public works projects should be fully disclosed to the public and to decision-makers; and WHEREAS, the diversion of cost charges from existing projects to these new projects is an affront to knowledgeable people and an effort to hide or misrepresent the total costs of these projects, thereby depriving responsible decision-makers of a full disclosure of such costs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled, March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Arizona, hereby urges that studies of the full costs, benefits and impacts of the Warrior-Tombigbee project and all directly related projects be conducted together, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the results of these studies be made fully available to the public and to decision-makers at the earliest possible time and before further irreversible commitments are made to these projects.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/sun-day-1978/	Sun Day, 1978	Sun Day, 1978 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-15 WHEREAS, the United States today relies heavily upon supplies of fossil and nuclear fuels for its energy needs; and WHEREAS, the extraction, transportation, and consumption of such finite energy resources in massive quantities produces widespread and significant impacts upon the natural environment; and WHEREAS, solar energy in its various forms provides large quantities of usable, free, renewable energy to all regions of the country and, being the only source of energy from outside this planet, holds great promise for easing the national energy dependence upon other countries; and WHEREAS, large numbers of the American people still do not understand the fundamentals of solar energy and the opportunities this source of energy holds for the nation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby expresses its support for "Sun Day, 1978," on May 3, 1978, an observance alerting and informing the American people about the full range of practical and potential applications of solar energy, and calls upon its affiliated organizations, educational institutions, and the general public to participate in commemorative activities.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/interagency-coordination-on-wilderness/	Interagency Coordination on Wilderness	<p>Interagency Coordination on Wilderness National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-13 WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service currently is engaged in a re-evaluation of its lands for possible wilderness designation under the Wilderness Preservation System Act of 1964; and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management is just beginning to review its roadless and undeveloped areas for possible eventual wilderness designation; and WHEREAS, numerous legislative proposals are pending in the Congress to designate areas within the National Park and National Wildlife Refuge Systems as wilderness; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation continues to support the designation of suitable federal lands as wilderness; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby endorses the establishment of a mechanism or interagency task force to assure increased interagency coordination on wilderness designated and, within this framework, to analyze the accumulative impacts of designations which occur within proximity of one another.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/major-conservation-issues-1978/	Major Conservation Issues, 1978	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1978 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-01 As an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education, therefore, is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based. More conservation must be taught in the schools, emphasizing the science of ecology and the wise use and management of natural resources. The National Wildlife Federation is firm in its conviction that contamination of the environment, which is related to a degree to the production of energy, is among the paramount problems facing the Nation in this year and in this age. Consequently, believing that pollution abatement creates jobs rather than costing them, this organization is dedicated to fighting environmental pollution by cleaning up public waters, by curbing chemical pollution, by enforcing clean air standards, and reducing waste of finite resources. The National Wildlife Federation also stresses that conservation of energy and resources is essential to the national well-being. Thus, this organization calls upon policymakers at all levels to develop energy programs which emphasize conservation while guaranteeing continued energy supplies to support reasonable economic growth and an adequate standard of living while protecting the environment. We do not believe these goals are incompatible. The National Wildlife Federation continues to view protective management of farmlands through sound land use practices and planning; the preservation of natural areas such as parks, wildlife refuges, and wildernesses; the conservation of wildlife, especially endangered species; the encouragement of world population control; and the stimulation of simpler life styles as primary objectives of the age. It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year 1978: Water Pollution. This organization continues to be convinced that the Nation must press for the achievement of fishable-swimmable water quality goals by July 1, 1983, with the federal government providing adequate funding to help municipalities meet these objectives. Particular emphasis should be directed to developing and implementing methods to curb nonpoint sources of water pollution. Protection must continue to be given to ecologically-rich and biologically-productive wetlands. Protection should be given to our waterways by encouraging the use of holding tanks by boat owners and construction of the necessary containment facilities in marinas. Land Use. The National Wildlife Federation continues to be deeply concerned about the degradation of prime agricultural land through unwise practices which encourage erosion, and by the conversion of farms and quality wildlife habitat into industrial, commercial, and residential sites. Consequently, this organization believes the Nation must develop a comprehensive plan to identify and classify the best uses of land resources, both public and private. Coordinated among governmental agencies at local, state, and national levels, such planning should result in suitable priorities of land use best suited for the overall public good. Incentives then can be developed to encourage conformance to those priorities. Wildlife. The National Wildlife Federation continues to emphasize the importance of providing increased and improved wildlife habitat for the purpose of providing variety and optimum numbers of wildlife for all users and supporters of wildlife conservation and invites hunters and nonhunters to join the coordinated efforts to achieve objectives of mutual interest. Of special concern is the need to prevent the adoption by the Congress of amendments which would weaken the Endangered Species Act, and to encourage the adoption of amendments strengthening the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Population Control. The National Wildlife Federation offers its encouragement to educational efforts, tax incentives, and conditions on assistance to all countries whose populations are overtaxing their natural resources, recognizing that a steadily-increasing human population is a root problem exerting adverse impacts upon conservation efforts. This organization is convinced that people should have an opportunity for pleasant and productive lives in healthful and stimulating environments rather than merely struggling for survival. The adoption of simpler life styles in developed countries would help ease many resource problems.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/bobcat-management/	Bobcat Management	<p>Bobcat Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-39 WHEREAS, international sanctions against trade in critically endangered species of spotted cats have elevated the bobcat to a role of commercial importance; and WHEREAS, in several states, a lack of research on, and management of, bobcats prevails, and adequate population information is unavailable; and WHEREAS, the best available evidence indicates that bobcat populations in some states have recently suffered, or are now suffering population declines; and WHEREAS, it has not been fully established whether such declines are the result of trapping, habitat loss, decline of prey species or other cause; and WHEREAS, states possess the desire and responsibility for the management and regulation of resident wildlife species; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled, March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., urge the states to review their existing research and management programs for bobcats and determine as specifically as possible what biological information and management programs are most appropriate to insure the continued existence of healthy populations of bobcats in their states, and that they develop or refine techniques for monitoring the take of bobcats to insure that the harvest of bobcats is not detrimental to their survival.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/management-of-natural-resources-on-military-land/	Management of Natural Resources on Military Land	<p>Management of Natural Resources on Military Land National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-05 WHEREAS, military reservations occupy approximately 26 million acres of public lands, much of it in the eastern part of the U.S. where other types of federal land are relatively scarce and not readily accessible to the public; and WHEREAS, much of the land area encompassed by military installations contains valuable natural resources and excellent outdoor recreational potential as evidenced by the fact that the Department of Defense (DOD) has negotiated 237 cooperative resource management plans with the Secretary of the Interior and appropriate state agencies covering approximately 19 million acres; and WHEREAS, the Executive Branch of the federal government never has requested appropriations against the annual funding authorization of \$1.5 million for DOD or \$2 million for the Department of the Interior provided in Title I of the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452), enacted in 1974, nor against an earlier \$500,000 DOD authorization in the initial 1968 Sikes Act (P.L. 90-465); and WHEREAS, the funding authorization in Title I of P.L. 93-452 expires in 1978 unless extended by congressional action; and WHEREAS, the principal existing funding source in DOD for fish and wildlife habitat enhancement is receipts from hunting and fishing fees, estimated at \$840,000 in fiscal 1978, which severely limits DOD natural resource managers in their attempts to fulfill their responsibilities adequately, especially when the military services have identified about \$2 million in specific fish and wildlife-related project needs which should be undertaken; and WHEREAS, the U.S. General Accounting Office recently completed a study of the land and natural resource planning activities of the military departments and, in a letter to the Secretary of Defense dated August 3, 1977, recommend that he: 1. require the military services to update and upgrade existing fish and wildlife plans; 2. identify other installations with potential for fish and wildlife programs and public outdoor recreational opportunities, and initiate suitable programs following the development of adequate plans; 3. request an extension of the funding authorization in the Sikes Act for fish and wildlife programs and public outdoor recreational activities beyond fiscal 1978; and 4. request appropriations of authorized funds; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby calls upon the Secretaries of Defense and the Interior to accept and aggressively implement the recommendations contained in the GAO letter to the Secretary of Defense dated August 3, 1977 (file B-146771), to ensure that the public gains the fullest possible benefits from natural resources potentially available on federal lands in military reservations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls upon appropriate committees of the Congress to extend the funding authorizations under Title I of the Sikes Act for at least five years, and to appropriate funds in adequate amounts to carry out purposes of the Act in manners beneficial to the public.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/management-of-sewage-effluent-and-sludge/	Management of Sewage Effluent and Sludge	<p>Management of Sewage Effluent and Sludge National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-08 WHEREAS, sewage effluents and sludges from urban and industrial areas often are contaminated with toxic chemicals, as well as with micro-organisms and other pollutants; and WHEREAS, the disposal of these effluents and sludges into marine and fresh waters is deleterious to the aquatic environment, fish and wildlife, and human health; and WHEREAS, sewage effluents and sludges have value as resources when utilized for their water, organic (soil conditioner), and nutrient contents when applied to land under controlled conditions; and WHEREAS, the adverse environmental impacts of sewage effluents and sludges can be minimized and their beneficial utilization maximized to the extent that their content of toxic chemicals can be reduced; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby urges that governmental agencies, industries, and private organizations accelerate research efforts to fill existing gaps in scientific knowledge concerning the long-range effects of sewage sludges and effluents when applied to land; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization supports efforts by government and industry to: 1. minimize the content of toxic chemicals in sewage effluents and sludges through pretreatment, source reduction, and recycling of contributing sources of toxic chemicals to municipal sewage treatment plants; 2. minimize the open water disposal of sewage effluents and sludges, particularly those with significant levels of toxic chemicals; and, 3. encourage the beneficial use of sewage effluents and sludges and of their constituents possessing resource value, by promoting their application to land under controlled and monitored conditions, as well as other resource conservation measures.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/wildlife-management-on-private-lands/	Wildlife Management on Private Lands	<p>Wildlife Management on Private Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-35 WHEREAS, the future welfare of all wildlife (game and nongame) is dependent on adequate wildlife habitat and its proper management; and WHEREAS, much of the better wildlife habitat, as well as the larger populations of wildlife, is found on private lands; and WHEREAS, private landowners are presently receiving insufficient financial and other incentives and technical guidance for encouraging wildlife on their lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., recognizes an immediate need for, and will continue to support efforts by the federal and state natural resources management agencies, Congress and state legislatures directed toward: increasing wildlife habitat, populations, and opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife; providing adequate financial incentives so that private landowners will be able to increase wildlife habitat and populations on their lands, as part of a multiple resource use profitable operation; providing private landowners adequate information on wildlife management principles and on-the-ground technical assistance; establish necessary laws and regulations to achieve these objectives.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/control-of-toxic-substances/	Control of Toxic Substances	<p>Control of Toxic Substances National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-10 WHEREAS, the proliferation of toxic chemicals in a world increasingly reliant on manufactured and synthetic products is among the most pressing problems facing industrialized nations such as the United States; and WHEREAS, toxic chemicals including heavy metals and many chlorinated hydrocarbons are persistent and subject to bioaccumulation in humans, animals, and plants, posing a threat to public health and ecological systems; and WHEREAS, such esoteric chemicals as Kepone, PCB's, PBB's and Dioxin have been thrust into the headlines and transformed into almost household words by a continuous chain of disasters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby urges that governmental agencies, industries, and educational institutions accelerate research efforts to fill existing gaps in scientific knowledge concerning the environmental impact of industrial chemicals on flora and fauna, including humans; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization supports and encourages efforts to limit the proliferation of toxic chemicals and to regulate closely their usage and release to the environment, both in the United States and overseas.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/management-of-billfishes/	Management of Billfishes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-19 WHEREAS, the stocks of blue, black, and striped marlin as well as swordfish, sailfish, and spearfish are migratory and widely dispersed throughout Western and Tropical Atlantic waters, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa; and WHEREAS, the high aesthetic and recreational appeal of billfish to sport fishermen causes the value of the recreational fishery to exceed the value of commercial fishery by a ratio of at least 10 to 1; and WHEREAS, catches in waters near the U.S. by commercial fishermen from many countries (with the exception of Japan) are increasing to the point where intensified fishing for the billfishes themselves, or the incidental catch while fishing for tuna, seems to cause local depletions of billfish stocks; and WHEREAS, there is insufficient knowledge about the numbers of billfish caught both by commercial fishermen using long lines and by recreational anglers to allow prompt and intelligent regulation of the catches; and WHEREAS, five Regional Fishery Management Councils have jurisdiction over the billfish species and can recommend closed areas, catch restrictions, limits of amount of gear, and closed seasons by means of fishery management plans and precautionary regulations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby deplores the commercialization and apparent depletion of stocks of fish having high economic value and great potential for future marine recreational activities, and urges the collection and dissemination of research findings on the abundance and population characteristics of billfishes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization strongly recommends that the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Department of Commerce) adopt and activate all portions of the National Plan for Marine Fisheries that apply to billfishes, thereby insuring adequate research on these species and all necessary protection of these important resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/television-commercials-on-four-wheel-drive-vehicles/	Television Commercials on Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-26 WHEREAS, the four-wheel drive vehicle, when properly used, has proven its worth for both work and recreational purposes; and WHEREAS, the values of this vehicle for beneficial and sensible purposes far outweigh the illegal or ill-advised uses sometimes demonstrated in television commercials; and WHEREAS, some of these advertisements totally disregard considerations for the conservation of natural resources and the environment; and WHEREAS, these improper commercials stimulate undesirable practices on the part of the public, thereby giving this versatile vehicle and other off-road vehicles a bad image in the eyes of landowners, public land managers, and others concerned with natural resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby calls upon the manufacturers of four-wheel drive vehicles and their advertising agencies to reorient their television messages into themes with stress environmental protection rather than resource degradation and destruction.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/hazardous-waste-management-2/	Hazardous Waste Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-07 WHEREAS, hazardous wastes represent an ever-growing number of particularly dangerous discards of our highly-industrialized, science and technology-based society; and WHEREAS, such wastes pose a substantial danger now and in the future to human, plant, and animal life, and therefore should be handled or disposed of with special care and precautions; and WHEREAS, it is estimated that over 90 percent of the potentially hazardous wastes are disposed of in an environmentally inadequate and irresponsible manner, resulting in the uncontrolled discharge of hazardous residues into the environment; and WHEREAS, the technology is available today to treat responsibly and safely dispose of most non-radioactive hazardous wastes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., calls upon President Carter and the executive agencies to develop and implement a comprehensive approach to hazardous waste management as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, which is essential to safeguard man, wildlife, and the environment from the consequences of improper hazardous waste disposal, both now and in the future, by the development of federal and state regulatory programs; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government and the states, in addition to regulating the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of all hazardous wastes, should encourage the reduction in the amounts of hazardous wastes generated and in the reuse and recycling of hazardous wastes whenever economically and environmentally feasible.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1978/04/noise-pollution-abatement/	Noise Pollution Abatement National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1978 Resolutions Number: 1978-14 WHEREAS, noise pollution is an unwanted yet pervasive by-product of human activity; and WHEREAS, humans and wildlife never before have sustained the cumulative exposure to noise that prevails today; and WHEREAS, some 2,000 square miles of urban and suburban lands are impacted severely by noise from commercial aviation and freeway traffic; and; WHEREAS, it is estimated that more than 78 million persons nationwide are exposed routinely to noise levels in excess of that found safe by the Environmental Protection Agency for the protection of public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety; and WHEREAS, the sources of environmental noise, such as jet aircraft, trucks, buses, motorcycles, autos, construction equipment, power mowers and saws and snowmobiles and other off-road vehicles, have grown rapidly in number and in use during the last decade; and WHEREAS, under current law, the regulation of noise and the establishment of ambient noise levels are primarily nonfederal responsibilities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 16-19, 1978, in Phoenix, Ariz., hereby urges that state and federal governments enact and enforce adequate controls on environmental noise, including numerical limits on emission of motor vehicles and stationary sources; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Aviation Administration to utilize all existing authority to provide a meaningful reduction in present noise emissions from trucks, buses, railroads, and aircraft operating in interstate commerce; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Environmental Protection Agency be encouraged to move expeditiously in establishing noise standards for new products, including those frequently found to intrude upon the use and enjoyment of public lands and other natural areas; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other concerned federal agencies be urged to expand cooperatively their respective research programs to provide needed information about the impacts of environmental noise upon representative classes of wildlife, and, to this end, that the Congress provide adequate funding for such purposes.

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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/reorganization-of-federal-agents/	Reorganization of Federal Agents	<p>Reorganization of Federal Agents National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-06 WHEREAS, the Federal Government has been playing an increasingly significant role in the lives of all Americans, and rush of the expansion in recent years has been haphazard; and WHEREAS, citizens have a right to expect a high degree of efficiency in the Federal Government; and WHEREAS, in managing and conserving natural resources and protecting the environment, the present organization of the Federal Government is antiquated and inefficient and should be modernized, properly staffed, and adequately-funded; and WHEREAS, the President has announced his intention of reorganizing the Federal Government with the view of consolidating and streamlining functions as they currently exist to reduce duplication of effort and conflicts in policy; and WHEREAS, how the reorganization is conducted has a significant impact on sound resources management; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby recommends that a governmental reorganization incorporate these principles and actions: That a Department of Natural Resources be established and include: responsibilities and authority for the management of Federal lands and related resources and their uses, including soil and timber, leasing of land for all fuel sources (i.e. coal, uranium, oil and gas, and geothermal and production of forage, wildlife and recreation where appropriate); the management of water resources, including project planning, construction, and research; marine resources and technology, including resource management functions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; That a Department of Energy be established and generally include responsibilities of the present Energy Research and Development Administration and Federal Energy Administration and some of the responsibilities of the Federal Power Commission. That a clear delineation between regulatory and promotional functions for energy be made, with an Energy Resources Council serving in a coordinating role to assure a comprehensive energy planning process; That the Environmental Protection Agency be elevated in stature to the equivalent of a cabinet-level department commensurate with its importance, and be maintained as an independent regulatory agency expanded to include some environmental and safety functions currently under ERDA and the Federal Power Commission; That the Water Resources Council be reorganized and strengthened to include review of the merits of all proposed Federal water projects on the basis of river basin and regional water development plans, land use plans, environmental considerations, and economic evaluations; and That the Nuclear Regulatory Commission be retained as an independent agency.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/protection-for-natural-resources-in-alaska/	Protection for Natural Resources in Alaska	<p>Protection for Natural Resources in Alaska National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-13 WHEREAS, the beautiful and gigantic State of Alaska is featured by spectacular natural resource such as lofty mountains, imposing glaciers, rivers, and green valleys, extensive stands of timber, and fish and wildlife as well as significant mineral deposits; and WHEREAS, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska Statehood Act provide for distributions of lands to natives and the State as well as for the identification of those lands which should remain under Federal ownership and management; and WHEREAS, some of these uses are in harmony with the concepts of sound fish and wildlife and natural resources management while other are not; and WHEREAS, many species of birds, mammals, and fish of international significance use Alaska as nesting sites or breeding and spawning areas; WHEREAS, many areas of Alaska possess such superb scenic, archaeological, historical, and wilderness values that they should be preserved by outdoor recreational and educational purposes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C. hereby expresses its conviction that the 59th Congress should take appropriate action to set out these principles: That the shorelines of rivers, lakes, and oceans in Alaska generally be retained in public ownership for use by the public; That, subject to valid claims, those fish and wildlife lands which are identifiable as important and significant be set aside as units of the National Wildlife Refuge, Park, and Wild and Scenic Rivers or National Forest systems and/or for study for possible future inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the management of any appropriate Federal agency, including the Bureau of Land Management; That replacements be provided for fish and wildlife lands selected by natives and/or the State within units of existing units of the National Wildlife Refuge or Park Systems. That mineral extraction on federal lands be permitted only under strict environmental controls which protect surface values; That, in the selection and designation of the several systems, emphasis be given to the inclusion of complete ecosystems insofar as possible and consistent with the present state of knowledge with regard to wildlife, plant communities, important invertebrates and fishes; That the management of resident fish and wildlife resources on public lands in Alaska continue as a state responsibility but with full coordination with appropriate federal agencies; That authority for management of each unit of federal land be vested in a single agency; That insofar as it does not detract from the sound management of wildlife resources or the degradation of outstanding recreational or scenic values, including wilderness potential, full consideration be given to the management of federal lands under the multiple use concept; That all federal (National Resource) lands remaining in Alaska after native, state, and "d-2" selections are completed be managed, at least temporarily, by the Bureau of Land Management under the multiple use concept and pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/national-beverage-container-legislation-n-2/	National Beverage Container Legislation	<p>National Beverage Container Legislation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-18 WHEREAS, legislation requiring mandatory deposits on soft drink and malt beverage containers has been recognized as a means to significantly reduce litter, conserve non-renewable natural resources, save energy, reduce solid waste, and promote a general conservation ethic; and WHEREAS, the legislatures of the states of Oregon, Vermont, and South Dakota have passed "deposit" laws, and the states of Michigan and Maine have successfully passed "deposit" laws by the referendum process; and WHEREAS, the overwhelming approval in Michigan of "Proposal A" on the 1976 general election ballot proved that such legislation is acceptable when presented to the public, even in a large industrial state; and, WHEREAS, this voter approval has shown that expensive efforts by industry to defeat "Deposit" legislation can be successfully countered by effective organization and strategy; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the U.S. Congress and in lieu of Federal action, appropriate state legislatures to enact legislation requiring mandatory deposits on soft drink and malt beverage containers throughout the Nation; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls on all Americans to support reduction measures and encourages resource recovery practices and the disposal of unavoidable solid waste under environmentally sound and regulated conditions.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/protection-for-missouri-river/	Protection for Missouri River	<p>Protection for Missouri River National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-30 WHEREAS, the section of the Missouri River between Yankton, S.D., and Ponca, Nebraska, constitutes the last reach of the old wide-bed, meandering stream remaining in a relatively natural state; and WHEREAS, the section of the Missouri River extending from Fort Randall Dam, S.D., to the mouth of the Niobrara River, Nebraska, remains unchannelled and unpounded; and WHEREAS, these portions of the Missouri River offer unparalleled opportunities for public enjoyment of natural scenic beauty and quality types of outdoor recreation, the enhancement and propagation of wildlife and fish and the preservation of woodlands and wetlands; and WHEREAS, these sections contrast vividly with other portions of the Missouri which have been channelized for navigational purposes with accompanying water quality degradation, illogical land use conversion, woodlands and wetland destruction, loss of wildlife and fisheries habitat, and lack of public access; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby opposes channelization, hard-bank stabilization, and other measures which would alter the natural, free-flowing, meandering character of these portions of the Missouri River; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recommends that the Congress, after appropriate studies, designate these sections of the Missouri River as units of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/national-transportation-goals/	National Transportation Goals	<p>National Transportation Goals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-09 WHEREAS, reliance on automobile transportation has led to reduction in air quality, great consumption of energy resources, increased water pollution, and loss of wildlife habitat and living space to highways, parking lots, and automobile-oriented facilities; and WHEREAS, the Nation's natural waterways are being subject to persistent dredging and channelization for barge transportation, at the taxpayer's (and without user) expense, and with great loss of fish and riparian habitat; and WHEREAS, the Federal-Aid Highway Trust Fund has been used almost exclusively for highway building and has not adequately recognized the need for balanced development of various modes of transportation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby supports the development and implementation of a national transportation policy whose goal will be to facilitate mobility while minimizing energy consumption, water and air pollution, and destruction of terrestrial habitat, agricultural land and open space, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation supports the wider use of the Federal Aid Highway Trust Fund for the construction of bikeways, repair and maintenance of existing roadways, the construction, operation and maintenance of mass transit system and the rejuvenation of long line rail service.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/protection-of-public-waters-against-oil-and-chemical-pollution/	Protection of Public Waters Against Oil and Chemical Pollution	<p>Protection of Public Waters Against Oil and Chemical Pollution National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-17 WHEREAS, recent oil and chemical spills into both oceanic and inland waters from tankers and barges again have demonstrated the hazards to living creatures and to the environment which can result from mishandled shipping in congested areas; and WHEREAS, spill hazards also exist from oil exploration, production, and transportation on offshore regions, as well as in the transfers of oil at super ports; and WHEREAS, operations to contain or remove oil spilled by tankers or other offshore activities are rightful responsibilities of those who transport or produce, rather than governmental agencies, and they should bear any financial burdens involved; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby its firm support of actions by the Congress and/or Federal executive agencies to implement the following principles: The Coast Guard should be directed to upgrade its oil tanker design, construction, maintenance, and operation standards in order to satisfy the letter and intent of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 in these respects: To establish tanker navigation safety regulations which do more than codify existing industry practices and reflect the best available pollution prevention technology; To require that tankers be equipped with the most modern and effective navigational and collision avoidance equipment, with operational personnel certified as having been thoroughly trained in its use; To establish standards for vessel maneuvering and stopping ability beyond systems testing applicable to all oil tankers plying U.S. waters or using U.S. ports; To establish rules and regulations governing the manning of oil tankers and the duties and qualifications of tanker officers and crew when oil tankers seek access to U.S. ports; To establish oil tanker hull protection standards, such as double bottoms, to reduce cargo loss following collision, groundings, or other accidents; To mandate specific designs, or at least procedure and criteria to ensure the adoption of optimum designs, for the distribution of fully segregated clean ballast capacity as defensive space on both 'new' and 'existing' oil tankers smaller than 70,000 tons; To establish standards for the repair, maintenance, and alteration of older tankers, including the retrofitting of major pollution prevention measures on such vessels, to ensure at least minimum levels of safety and competency for all existing oil tankers using U.S. ports, and waterways; To require the use in oil tankers smaller than 100,000 tons of gas inserting systems to prevent explosions when effective technology is available. To develop and implement a system for excluding from U.S. ports and waterways substandard oil tankers with known histories of spills and discharges; and To require the use of oil containment booms around tankers in all harbors during transfer operations and, in additional, skimmers, absorbents and/or other oil cleanup equipment should be available at in-harbor oil transfer locations to ensure rapid cleanup of any oil spilled during transfer operations; The Congress should enact legislation ensuring that damages from oil spills and costs of cleanup be borne by the shippers, owners, or producers, with suitable bonds being posted in advance to cover liability; The Coast Guard should be authorized and directed to develop and effectuate new vessel guidance systems, considering alternatives such as shore-base controls similar to those which handle aircraft, use of the Loran System, use of satellite navigational aids, and/or a requirement that qualified and licensed coastwise pilots be employed when vessels approach within 50 miles of U.S. shores in a manner similar to that presently existing when vessels approach major harbor entrances (such pilots also could be given the authority, as deputized U.S. Marshals, to enforce existing regulations against the pumping of bilges in protected offshore areas); Adequate funds must be provided for long-term monitoring and for the Coast Guard to be properly equipped with most modern and effective devices; The U.S. Government should reassess the order of leasing for exploration and production on offshore areas, giving first priority to those with the least environmental risks as outlined in April, 1974, by the Council of Environmental Quality in its "OCS Oil and Gas an Environmental Assessment," a procedure being given little consideration in the current federal program; Because of the environmental, economic, and social onshore effects, as well as the offshore effects, which are involved, the appropriate units of federal and state governments should ensure that members of the public have adequate opportunities to comment on development plans proposed and filed by the oil companies after conducting exploratory tests on tract which they have leased in competitive bidding; and, Leasing of additional offshore tracts should be permitted only after governmental agencies and members of the public have had an opportunity to review and comment upon results of the initial exploratory drilling operations.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/penalties-or-damages-for-wildlife-destruction/	Penalties or Damages for Wildlife Destruction	Penalties or Damages for Wildlife Destruction National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-04 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation believes that the intentional destruction or modification of fish and wildlife habitat by human activity should be mitigated by replacement to the extent possible of the habitat modified or destroyed; but WHEREAS, the recent rash of oil tanker accidents and large scale industrial accidents has demonstrated that certain kinds of fish and wildlife losses cannot be compensated for by requiring habitat replacement; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges that the methods for assessing damages or penalties be developed and applied fully to those responsible for the destruction of fish and wildlife resources in situations wherein habitat replacement is not possible, and that fines or fees be accredited to acts specified for the enhancement of replacement of fish and wildlife resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/reduction-in-minimum-highway-design-speed-standards/	Reduction in Minimum Highway Design Speed Standards	Reduction in Minimum Highway Design Speed Standards National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-19 WHEREAS, the nationwide speed limit of 55 mph is an important energy conservation and safety measure; and WHEREAS, design standards for limited access highways adopted by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) do not reflect a reduction from the previous 70 mph speed limit; and WHEREAS, FHWA continued to participate in and financially support state design speeds in excess of FHWA minimums; and WHEREAS, these excessive design standards encourage higher speeds and energy waste; and WHEREAS, these excessive design speeds necessitate increased costs, including construction costs, land consumption, lost agricultural production, and lost recreation resources. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby supports a reduction in minimum highway design speed standards to reflect a permanent 55 mph speed limit, and urges the Federal Highway Administration to deny federal construction monies to states for highway projects exceeding those design speed standards.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/flathead-river-drainage/	Flathead River Drainage	Flathead River Drainage National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-22 WHEREAS, the Flathead Drainage has three forks which originate in mountainous and wild country: the North and Middle Forks forming the western and southern boundaries of Glacier National Park, and the South Fork which heads into the Bob Marshall Wilderness; and WHEREAS, these waters and the adjacent Park lands are familiar to millions of citizens who participate in outdoor recreational activities and appreciate the outstanding natural qualities of the area; and WHEREAS, the quality of the water in the Flathead Drainage is threatened by mining and oil and gas development; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, hereby expresses its opposition to the granting of oil and gas leases in the Flathead Drainage.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/indian-treaty-rights/	Indian Treaty Rights	Indian Treaty Rights National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-20 WHEREAS, various Indian tribes are asserting rights to various fish and wildlife resources, as well as rights in and to public and private lands and/or the timber and minerals located thereon; and WHEREAS, many of the rights asserted are based upon treaties executed between various Indian tribes and the United States Government many years ago when conditions were vastly different; and WHEREAS, many of the assumptions on which these treaties were based, such as the inexhaustibility of certain resources, have proved to be inaccurate; and WHEREAS, decisions by various courts interpreting various Indian treaty provisions relating to fish and wildlife resources have made the effective management of various fish and wildlife resources virtually impossible; and WHEREAS, the lack of effective management threatens, in some cases, the continued existence of certain public-owned fish and wildlife resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby recommends that the 95th Congress take immediate action to define Indian hunting and fishing rights, as set out in the treaties; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges the Congress to confirm authority of the various states to regulate off-reservation hunting and fishing activities of all Americans — Indians and non-Indians alike, for conservation purposes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation reiterates its continuing adherence to the principle that just Indian claims should be compensated for by suitable means other than discriminatory allocations of natural resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/major-conservation-issues-1977/	Major Conservation Issues, 1977	Major Conservation Issues, 1977 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-01 From knowledge as an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation believes that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education, therefore, is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based. The National Wildlife Federation continues firm in its conviction that conservation of energy is essential to the National well-being, and calls upon industries, businesses, groups, and individuals to make substantial sacrifices to conserve their uses of energy. Further, this organization supports the principle that mandatory conservation measures should be imposed if such a program is necessary to prevent the U.S. from becoming more dependent upon foreign sources of energy. Otherwise, the National Wildlife Federation believes that contamination of the environment, unwise management of resources, and losses of natural areas and other wildlife habitats, complicated by population growth and energy shortages, constitute the primary problems of the age. It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year 1977: Water Pollution: This organization is convinced that the basic provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which are designed to achieve fishable-swimable water quality goals by 1983 must be retained unweakened. Further, it is essential that the Federal Government provide adequate funding to ensure that these goals are achieved. Protection must continue to be given to ecologically-rich and biologically-productive wetlands. Particular emphasis should be directed to planning and implementing measures to control non-point sources of water pollution. Air Pollution: The Congress must move quickly to extend stringent regulations designed to protect the quality of vital air resources. It is critical that the quality of air over pristine areas be protected from further degradation. Economic growth in specific areas should be permitted only when it does not impact adversely upon the achievement of those air quality goals which are so necessary for the maintenance of a healthy biosphere upon which all living

		<p>organisms depend. Toxic Chemicals: Since many chemicals pose serious threats to human health and the welfare of other living organisms, it is essential that the Federal Government devote adequate funding and personnel to full implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act enacted in 1976. This organization is firmly convinced that the U.S. must establish and develop a better toxic substance data base upon which sound judgements relating to human health and environmental hazards can be made. Endangered Animals and Plants: The National Wildlife Federation continues to believe that man has a basic responsibility to take every reasonable means, including financial expense, to ensure that his actions do not result in the extinction of any animal or plant. Further, it is believed essential that units of federal, state, and local governments must work together closely to preserve areas of critical habitat, prepare and manage recovery plans, and enforce regulations protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species, enlisting the aid of interested citizen groups and individuals to the degree possible. Population Control: Convinced that people merit pleasant and productive lives in quality types of environments, including the natural world, rather than merely struggling for survival, the National Wildlife Federation deplores the adverse impacts which a steadily increasing human population exerts on conservation efforts. As a result, this organization lends its encouragement to zero population growth as a world population goal, educational efforts and tax incentives in the U.S., and conditions on assistance to any areas whose populations are outrunning their resources. Land Use Planning: The United States has reached the point where it must develop a comprehensive plan to identify and classify the best uses of land resources, both public and private, with the capacities of the land. If coordinated between the appropriate federal, state, and local governmental agencies, such a plan should result in determination of those priorities of land use which are best suited for the overall public good. Suitable incentives then can be developed to encourage conformance to the priorities which are developed. Energy: This organization recommends in the strongest possible terms that the President and the Congress develop a realistic and environmentally responsible comprehensive national energy policy, identifying attainable short-term, mid-term goals and long term goals. Such a policy should stress energy conservation and provide funding for highly-accelerated programs designed to develop and implement clean and safe sources of power, using wisely placable fossil fuels, especially natural gas and oil. Parks, Refuges, and Recreation Areas: If people are to enjoy wholesome outdoor recreational and educational experience, it is necessary that existing facilities are operated at a viable level and that additional facilities such as parks, wildlife refuges or management areas, seashores, lakeshore, and recreational areas be established on national, state, and local levels. As a consequence, the National Wildlife Federation urges executive and legislative branch agencies on all levels of government coordinate their activities to ensure that funds are sought and appropriated in amounts suitable to acquire and manage natural areas for the best public purposes. Life Styles: The National Wildlife Federation encourages the American public to adopt "leaner" life styles, giving the utmost consideration to the husbandry of natural resources, recycling solid wastes, and utilizing the most efficient modes of transportation and temperature controls in homes, businesses, and industries. Wildlife Habitat: The National Wildlife Federation invites hunters and non-hunters to join in coordinated efforts to provide increased and improved habitat, the essential key to healthier, more abundant, and diverse wildlife populations of value to everyone.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/natural-gas-conservation/	Natural Gas Conservation	<p>Natural Gas Conservation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-15 WHEREAS, this Nation has suffered severe natural gas shortages during 1977; and WHEREAS, the life and well-being of millions of Americans depend upon natural gas for residential heating, industrial purposes, and manufacturing; and WHEREAS, Americans must adopt changes in life styles to conserve and wisely utilize all remaining natural gas supplies; and WHEREAS, it is apparent that natural gas suppliers and the consuming public support restrictive regulations if supplies are to be utilized in the most efficient manner; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges President Carter to include in his energy conservation program and call upon all Americans to accept the curtailment of such unnecessary uses of natural gas as yard lighting, ornamental fireplaces, and pilot lights, and encourage, where curtailment is impossible, the most efficient use of natural gas for heating, air conditioning and the generation of electricity; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the proper authorities be petitioned to take the steps necessary to reduce or hold to a minimum the costs of natural gas and electric energy for senior citizens on fixed social security or disability incomes.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/improvement-of-federal-works-projects/	Improvement of Federal Works Projects	<p>Improvement of Federal Works Projects National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-02 WHEREAS, the planning of Federal public works projects has taken place in the past with low regard for water quality, fish, wildlife, and aesthetic values; and WHEREAS, the Federal Government will continue to be involved in public work planning through construction programs (including those of the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority) and construction grants programs (including the Federal highway program and sewage treatment plant construction) despite adverse environmental impacts— for the foreseeable future; and WHEREAS, the impacts of these public works programs on water quality, fish, wildlife and other environmental values can be reduced by proper planning and funding; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C. hereby recommends that all federal public works projects be planned and modified to conform with these basic principles and provide: non-degradation of water quality in all areas affected by the project, including impoundments, downstream releases, and water courses affected by construction; Guarantee of adequate instream flows below the project to insure perpetuation of instream fish and wildlife values; Full mitigation of all land and water habitat losses occasioned by the project, to include acquisition of replacement habitat and its improvement in productivity to offset fish and wildlife losses, and measures to restore and maintain anadromous fisheries to pre-project strength; Conditions on construction grants to prevent secondary development induced by the projects in refuges, wetland areas, and other areas important as fish and wildlife habitat; and Full consideration, as an alternative to construction, of non-structural approaches (such as floodways, in the case of water resource projects, or land treatment, in the case of sewage treatment works construction which could accomplish project purposes with less destruction of fish, wildlife, and other environmental values.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/unified-striped-bass-management-program/	Unified Striped Bass Management Program	Unified Striped Bass Management Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-28 WHEREAS, in order to survive, the striped bass or rock fish populations must have a dominant hatch every six years, and results from the 1976 hatch show it is insufficient; and WHEREAS, man continues to pollute and poison spawning grounds of striped bass with a bewildering variety of chemicals such as PCB's and Kepone; and WHEREAS, harvesting techniques of commercial fishermen permit the taking of big brood fish; and WHEREAS, existing laws and regulations do not adequately protect the species, and state statutes are inconsistent; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby calls upon the federal and state agencies responsible to develop a unified striped bass management program which stresses fisheries conservation practices protecting immature fish and requires uniform regulations on the harvest, in both inland waters and with the 200-mile U.S. fisheries zone; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges the appropriate agencies to initiate and complete any scientific studies which may be necessary to ensure the sound management of striped bass throughout its ranges; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation calls upon sport and commercial fishermen alike to lend their vigorous support those governmental agencies which are endeavoring to curb and eliminate chemical pollution.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/water-flow-reservations-for-fish-and-wildlife/	Water Flow Reservations for Fish and Wildlife	Water Flow Reservations for Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-21 WHEREAS, Montana water law provides that fish and wildlife and recreation are beneficial uses of water, along with such traditional uses as agriculture, domestic supplies, industry, and power; and WHEREAS, the Yellowstone River is a free-flowing aquatic ecosystem supporting a variety of game and non-game fish and wildlife of national importance; and WHEREAS, unlimited developments requiring diversions of natural flows will not leave sufficient water for in-stream uses on many occasions, resulting in deterioration of this natural resource; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby supports the principles expressed by the Montana Department of Fish and Game in its application for reservation of instream water flows for fish and wildlife, habitat preservation, and recreational purposes in the Yellowstone Basin, recognizing that such a reservation will temper the issuance of new diversionary water use permits for other purposes, and that adequate reserves of water be set aside to assure full protection of wildlife in the stream.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/ocean-resources-and-marine-policy/	Ocean Resources and Marine Policy	Ocean Resources and Marine Policy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-12 WHEREAS, the diverse and vast wealth of the oceans is of vital importance to the future of all mankind; and WHEREAS, modern technology permits increasingly greater harvest of food and prodigious growth in the vessels of commerce, and has made possible the taking of previously unobtainable minerals and raw fuels from the oceans floors; and WHEREAS, the oceans have become a depository for the waste products from man's cities and industries; and WHEREAS, intensive exploitation of ocean resources and extensive alteration of coastal areas upon which many of these resources depend for sustenance have created widespread environmental degradation and threaten the existence of many valuable living and renewable resources; and WHEREAS, the future presages even greater environmental neglect and loss of marine resources from the more intensive exploitation of the wealth of the oceans to meet man's needs for minerals, fuels, and food; and WHEREAS, the development or exploitation of some ocean resources will continue to conflict with the protection of others; with the determination of priorities and the consequent imposition of widespread refutation over all human activities in and near the oceans necessary to preclude wholesale environmental destruction; and WHEREAS, such regulation should recognize the necessity to ensure continued productivity of renewable resources; and WHEREAS, despite the many laws that have already been passed, regulations and rules laid down, resolutions written, and concerns expressed, adequate priorities for use of these resources and meaningful safeguards against habitat destruction and the general ocean environment have been effective only in a few restricted areas or for a limited number of resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby recognizes the need for the United States Government to enunciate an ocean policy which establishes a fundamental framework and philosophy for all exploitative and regulatory actions, (including long-term monitoring) related to ocean resources and uses; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation recognizes that man's growing need for food, transport, minerals, and energy fuels now levied against the oceans and adjacent coastal areas should be met with means which are efficient and economical but compatible with the continued productivity of the natural environment and consistent with a holistic resource management policy of sound conservation practices; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation encourages the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government to assume the leading role in developing this broad oceans policy to include coordination and cooperation, internationally and among federal, state, and local jurisdictions, as well as the general public, as a constant requirement of conscientious public service.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/national-materials-policy/	National Materials Policy	National Materials Policy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-10 WHEREAS, this Nation's consumption of its natural resources continues at an alarming rate; and WHEREAS, the U.S. dependence upon foreign sources for growing amounts of crucial raw materials continues; and WHEREAS, the national security is dependent upon adequate supplies of many of these resources; and WHEREAS, the national economic stability is threatened by the potential cut-off of foreign sources or exhaustion of domestic supplies of critical resources; and WHEREAS, the extent of the U.S. dependence upon foreign sources for materials may well be based upon their economic availability as opposed to their actual domestic supply; and WHEREAS, the search for more deposits of resources, their removal, transport, use, and eventual disposal have significant effects upon the natural environment; and WHEREAS, the Nation's disposable and "convenience-oriented" lifestyle produces burgeoning amounts of unnecessary waste; and WHEREAS, the U.S. lacks a comprehensive policy toward these resources, their availability, costs, most advantageous uses, recovery from the waste stream, and environmental repercussions of their use; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C. hereby proposes that the Federal Government determine what its reserves of material and energy resources are, project the expectancy for their availability, determine their domestic availability identified with the economic disincentives to the use of domestic sources, assess the extent of true dependence upon foreign sources for raw materials, examine how resources are being used, determine the availability of alternative sources or substitute materials, and identify disincentives to the use of recovered materials; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recommends the adoption of a comprehensive policy toward the use of the Nation's precious resources to minimize unnecessary waste, maximize efficiency of use, and recognize that goods must reflect their complete economic and environmental prices, remove impediments to and provide incentive for the use of recovered resources and a national strategy to minimize potential adverse effects of shortages and foreign embargoes.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/removal-of-monkeys-from-desecheo-island/	Removal of Monkeys from Desecheo Island	Removal of Monkeys from Desecheo Island National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-31 WHEREAS, the island of Desecheo off Puerto Rico's west coast was once known to be an outstanding nesting island for approximately 15,000 sea birds; and WHEREAS, these seabird nesting colonies have been nearly eliminated and their reproductive capabilities destroyed, apparently by the introduction of Rhesus Monkeys on the island a decade ago; and WHEREAS, these sea bird colonies would probably reestablish themselves in the absence of the introduced Rhesus Monkeys; and WHEREAS, the island was recently acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; and WHEREAS, the Caribbean Primate Research Center has indicated a willingness to assist the Fish and Wildlife Service in removing and relocating the monkeys from Desecheo Island; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby request that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service take immediate steps to remove or eliminate the monkeys from the island and develop it as breeding habitat for sea birds.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/use-of-scarce-water-supply-for-coal-slurry-operations/	Use of Scarce Water Supply for Coal Slurry Operations	Use of Scarce Water Supply for Coal Slurry Operations National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-29 WHEREAS, there is a proposal that coal be transported by slurry from Mesilla Walsenburg area, Colorado, to San Marcos, Texas; and WHEREAS, the project would use scarce-supplies of water from underground aquifers; and WHEREAS, removal of water from underground aquifers supplying the Rio Grande River and other similar areas will have adverse effects upon fish and wildlife and other values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby recommends that the state, interstate, and federal agencies concerned and the U.S. Congress deny requests for the use of water in arid areas such as southeastern Colorado and New Mexico and elsewhere for the transportation of coal.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/oil-and-chemical-spills-on-navigable-waters/	Oil and Chemical Spills on Navigable Waters	Oil and Chemical Spills on Navigable Waters National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-16 WHEREAS, several catastrophic oil and chemical spills or leaks in marine waters have occurred in recent months; and WHEREAS, catastrophic oil and chemical spills or leaks many occur in waters beyond and within the jurisdiction of a coastal state; and WHEREAS, spills may be harmful to the resources of the state or adjacent states or to those in other countries; and WHEREAS, the states have the primary responsibility and authority to prevent pollution of their waters; and WHEREAS, federal agencies work with state agencies in controlling oil and chemicals spills inside territorial waters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in Annual Meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977 in Washington, D.C., hereby urges that state and federal agencies vested with the authority take command in the direction of operations to control a spill of oil, petroleum products, or chemicals in coastal and inland waters to prevent or minimize damage to marine and freshwater species which include all fish which usually inhabit salt water and fresh water and all shellfish, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, clams, marine worms, marine and freshwater vegetation, all forms of wildlife, and outdoor recreational resources in state waters; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the designated state and federal agencies should be authorized to take vigorous steps to contain organic wastes, chemical and toxic substances that are identified and recognized as having a profound effect on fish and wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/removal-of-burros-from-the-grand-canyon/	Removal of Burros from the Grand Canyon	Removal of Burros from the Grand Canyon National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-24 WHEREAS, the National Park Service has determined that total removal of the feral burro from the Grand Canyon National Park is necessary to protect many native plants and animals; and WHEREAS, Bureau of Land Management studies have verified destruction of wildlife habitat on National Resource Lands by feral burros; and WHEREAS, studies conducted by the National Park Service have conclusively shown that feral burros compete successfully in the Grand Canyon with native Bighorn sheep and other animals for food, water, and living space; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service has issued an Environmental assessment on the proposed plan in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and WHEREAS, national parks are intended as areas of high natural and scenic value, the presence of feral horses and burros in inconsistent with this objective; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby fully supports the National Park Service proposal to eliminate the feral burro from Grand Canyon Park.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/food-for-wildlife/	Food for Wildlife	Food for Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-14 WHEREAS, the United States has entered into international treaties for the protection and management of migratory birds with both Canada and Mexico; and WHEREAS, the United States has an obligation to provide suitable habitat, including feeding areas, for migratory birds, both game and non-game species; and WHEREAS, privately-owned agricultural lands support significant numbers of wild creatures, including migratory birds, by providing the basic habitat components of food, water, and cover; and WHEREAS, such wildlife produced on private agricultural lands provide important recreational and educational opportunities for the public; WHEREAS, modern techniques of farming have reduced the amounts of food formerly available to migratory birds; and WHEREAS, if sufficient food were available, many of these birds would not be lost through natural causes and could be saved for broodstock; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby continues to support the establishment of long-term conservation practices benefiting wildlife populations and the general public by encouraging the use of acreage for approved food plots or wildlife cover established in conformity with standards developed cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Interior and the wildlife agencies in the states affected; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that agricultural producers should be encouraged to devote specific acres to wildlife food and cover by additional payments made available through the Agricultural Conservation Program, or by specific donations of standing crops to tax-exempt wildlife organizations with similar goals.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/climate-change/	Climate Change	Climate Change National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-07 WHEREAS, historical accounts and scientific records corroborate that changes cyclically over the long-term and fluctuates in the short-term as well; and WHEREAS, climatic changes and fluctuations can have great environmental, economic, and social impact on world order; and WHEREAS, it appears increasingly likely

977/04/climate-change/		that man-caused pollution, industrial and in other forms, in inadvertently modifying the weather and causing climate fluctuations global in nature; and WHEREAS, there is presently a limited capability for short-term statistical climatic projections but the potential for long-range climatic prediction cannot be assessed, much less realized, without additional basic research; and WHEREAS, U.S. efforts to exploit its climatic prediction capability and to vigorously pursue research are negatively affected by the lack of a lead agency within the Federal establishment; and WHEREAS, there is a need to develop a global climate monitoring system to support early warning and prediction efforts; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C. hereby urges the Federal Government to vigorously pursue programs aimed at expeditiously abating pollution and enhancing environmental quality, specifically identifying a lead agency to coordinate all government-specifically identifying a lead agency to coordinate all government-funded climatic efforts, accelerating climatic research, developing improved climate forecasting techniques, and taking the lead in establishing a sustained, comprehensive global climate watch.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/regulation-of-ocean-outfalls/	Regulation of Ocean Outfalls	Regulation of Ocean Outfalls National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-05 WHEREAS, Section 403 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (FWPCA) prohibits ocean discharges about which exists insufficient information to reasonably judge the impacts; and WHEREAS, this Section directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator to issue regulations for determining these impacts; and WHEREAS, present EPA regulations do not presently address the impacts of ocean outfall discharges; and WHEREAS, EPA regional offices are largely unaware of their responsibilities to regulate ocean outfall discharges; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges EPA to issue regulations requiring adequate assessment of the impacts of all significant new and existing ocean outfall discharges; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that EPA should issue and enforce regulations designed to ensure that outfall discharges do not unreasonably harm ocean life.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/access-to-public-lands-3/	Access to Public Lands	Access to Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-25 WHEREAS, vast areas of federal land within the United States are administered for the public benefit under multiple use concepts; and WHEREAS, from time to time portions of these lands are sold, traded, or leased to private interests which may prevent public access to public properties; and WHEREAS, the public has a right to use public lands for approved activities, including outdoor recreation, in accordance with regulations; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27-1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service, at the time of any sale, exchange, or lease or renewal of lease of public land to reserve easements and rights-of-way for public access purposes; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, if such land is fenced, the transferee or lease be required to install and maintain gates for public access over such easements and rights-of-way; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges the Federal Government to withhold payments in lieu of taxes to counties wherein public access to public lands is denied.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/special-wildlife-management-unit-in-montana/	Special Wildlife Management Unit in Montana	Special Wildlife Management Unit in Montana National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-23 WHEREAS, the Gallatin Elk Herd requires range on controlled access lands in order to survive and prosper; and WHEREAS, elk and other big game animals long have been associated with Yellowstone National Park and the Gallatin and Beaverhead National Forests of Montana; and WHEREAS, recent economic growth and development, including resource extraction and utilization, has resulted in deterioration of habitat essential for elk in the Gallatin National Forest; and WHEREAS, there is an urgent need to protect the ecosystems with management designed primarily to meet wildlife and fisheries needs but which also provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the outstanding recreational, education, and inspirational values as well as watershed protection; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the creation of a Special Wildlife Management unit in the Gallatin and Beaverhead National Forests for the purpose of emphasizing elk habitat management as determined cooperatively by state and federal wildlife authorities.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/orme-dam-arizona/	Orme Dam, Arizona	Orme Dam, Arizona National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-26 WHEREAS, the portion of the Central Arizona Project known as the Orme Dam, sited at the confluence of the Salt and Verde Rivers, will flood approximately twenty-five (25) miles of desert streamside habitat, which is the last stream habitat with concomitant natural growth of its kind within a radius of sixty (60) miles of the dam site; and WHEREAS, habitat necessary for unique species of wildlife, such as the Black hawk and the endangered Southern Bald Eagle (because of their nesting and feeding habits) could be destroyed or seriously degraded; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby opposes the construction of the Orme Dam as proposed at the confluence of the Salt and Verde Rivers because of the anticipated destruction of riparian habitat and adverse effect on wildlife.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/closure-of-forest-land-to-camping/	Closure of Forest Land to Camping	Closure of Forest Land to Camping National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-27 WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service has recently announced closures of national forest land to camping by reason of lack of funds for patrol and cleanup; and WHEREAS, such closures deprive the public of the use of public land without adequate notice and opportunity to comment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, hereby expresses its opposition to protect the national resources, and urges the Forest Service to hold public hearings after reasonable notice prior to any closures or partial closures of forest land.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/palau-super-port/	Palau Super Port	Palau Super Port National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-08 WHEREAS, international industrial interests are planning a massive supertanker transshipment port and oil storage facility in the Palau Island; and WHEREAS, this installation would require extensive dredging and other disturbance of the biologically-rich and relatively undisturbed Kossel Reef system, which is of high ecologic, scientific, educational, and recreational value; and WHEREAS, the pollution potential from normal oil pumping operations and tanker accidents in an area where frequent typhoons occur constitute a major threat to the biota; and WHEREAS, substantial opposition to the super port plan exists among Palauans; and WHEREAS, alternatives to this site, where environmental impacts and social impacts

super-port/		are less, do exist; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby recommends that approval for a transshipment port be delayed until a comprehensive environmental impact statement, assessing possible damage and identifying alternatives, is prepared and released for review in open public hearings; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the environmental impact statement demonstrates that a super port in Palau is environmentally unsound/or socially unacceptable it should be abandoned.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/deep-sea-bed-mining/	Deep Sea Bed Mining	Deep Sea Bed Mining National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-11 WHEREAS, large expanses of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Ocean floors beyond the submerged margins of the continents are carpeted with billions of tons of nodules containing commercially valuable proportions of manganese, copper, nickel, cobalt, and other minerals; and WHEREAS, several United States companies and many multinational consortiums are rapidly developing and testing methods for the harvest of deep seabed minerals and are nearing the point of putting out to sea with pilot plant operations; and WHEREAS, full agreement has not been reached among the nations of the world on how the oceans' mineral resources are to be shared or on international guidelines of regulation of exploitation, although the United States has signed in 1970 the United Nations "Common Heritage Resolution" agreeing not to claim sovereignty over the international seabed to the detriment of developing nations who lack the necessary mining technology; and WHEREAS, baseline information on benthic ocean conditions and other scientific data on how development of seabed resources will disturb ocean ecology are still not adequate to predict the effects on marine environmental and coastal areas where nodules may be retrieved and processed, even though commendable efforts are being made jointly by industry and Federal agencies to collect such information; and WHEREAS, all aspects of this international economic, political, and environmental complexity will be debated in the 6th United Nations Law of the Sea session reconvening in New York City in May, 1977; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, assembled in annual convention March 24-27, 1977 in Washington, D.C., hereby urges agencies of the United States Government and the several private companies associated in developing deep seabed mining technologies to adopt the following principles and objectives in this unprecedented venture: The United States industrial technology and engineering capabilities remain in the forefront of this pioneering effort and private investments by protected; That United States commitments to the rights of other nations be honored in the long-term interest of avoiding probable confrontations over critical ocean resources, possible trade restrictions imposed by other nations on materials desired by the United States, and other forms of recrimination and hostility; That environmental alterations likely to accompany the retrieval and processing of deep seabed minerals be assessed as soon as research competence will allow and be continued as a monitoring of operations when they begin, both on the ocean and on shore; That adequate funding be provided for the DOMES II research effort in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to complete the necessary baseline and environmental alternation studies; That national legislation is desirable governing the regulation of deep seabed mining pending the culmination of international negotiations of a Law of the Sea treaty, such legislation to cover the establishment and maintenance of environmental standards and their enforcement by an agency separate from the agencies sponsoring development of the seabed; That the United States encourage and assist foreign nations to adopt adequate regulations and control to minimize adverse environmental impacts of ocean seabed mining done by their nationals, for the ocean-wide protection of common renewable resources; That United States industries not evade United States control over environmental conditions on the high seas by incorporating abroad, coming under foreign direction, or flying flags of convenience; That the United States participate fully in the next Law of the Sea session in May, 1977 and earnestly try to reach agreement with the 150 or more nations present on the ecological, economic, and political factors to be considered in a new economic order on the high seas; That in these deliberations, the United States hold the position favoring creation of an international commission independent from the developmental entities of the International Seabed Authority with the responsibility to create and enforce environmental standards and regulations, to make environmental assessments, and to control mining practices on the high seas; That in these deliberations the United States espouse the rights of intergovernmental organizations with environmental responsibilities and non-governmental organizations with competence in environmental matters to act in advisory capacities during Law of the Sea deliberations.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1977/04/national-policy-on-pesticide-use/	National Policy on Pesticide Use	National Policy on Pesticide Use National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1977 Resolutions Number: 1977-03 WHEREAS, the sane and intelligent use of pesticides can bring benefits to all Americans; and WHEREAS, the improper use of pesticides can result in immediate poisoning, kidney and liver damage, lowered resistance to disease, damage to the central nervous system, cancer, genetic mutations, and birth defects with enormous human, societal and monetary costs; and WHEREAS, pesticides have proven harmful to many species of fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, the outright costs of pesticides continue to rise each year; and WHEREAS, farmers and foresters often have been advised to use pesticides routinely whether or not there was evidence of the presence of a pest; and WHEREAS, pressures to purchase pesticide have continued long after the target pest became resistant to the pesticide and pesticide users have been urged to purchase quantities well in excess of actual need; and WHEREAS, great progress has been achieved in the development of biological control for many pests and integrated pest management practices have been proven successful; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 24-27, 1977, in Washington, D.C., hereby urges the responsible executive agencies of the Federal Government to adopt a coordinated national policy on pesticide use, expeditiously reducing the human, wildlife, and environmental health hazards caused by improper pesticide use by the timely application of existing law and reducing the excessive costs of pesticide use through education, tighter controls on the application of pesticides, and closer examination of the safety and effectiveness of pesticides; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges the Congress to support a safe and sane pest control program, providing adequate funds to more rapidly develop biological pest control measures and to accelerate such integrated pest management practices through such measures as induced sterility, genetic manipulation, the use of attractants and repellents, hormones, biologic and chemical agents, physical quarantines, seed certification and seed laws as appropriate to specific pest problems.
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https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/a-blueprint-for-progress/	A Blueprint for Progress	<p>A Blueprint for Progress National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-02 WHEREAS, the Bicentennial observance is highlighting the history of the Nation and those factors, including natural resources, which were significant in its development; and WHEREAS, the conservation-environmental movement evolved from documented needs for better husbandry and wise management of both renewable and non-renewable resources which have contributed so much to our national strength and wealth; and WHEREAS, lessons learned from the past should provide intelligent guidance for decision-making during the last quarter of this century and further into the future; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Kentucky, hereby invites the attention of all Americans to the following “Blueprint for Progress”, which lists the goals and objectives which this organization believes the Nation should achieve by the Year 2000 A.D.: Fish and Wildlife — Sufficient habitat will have been set aside as part of sound management programs providing opportunities both for good hunting and fishing and for observing wildlife, ensuring that no species becomes extinct because of man’s actions or inattention. All users of outdoor resources will adopt and carefully adhere to codes of ethics which stress conformance with laws and regulations, rules of safe conduct, abilities to identify species, and consideration for the rights of property owners. Energy — Research and development will have allowed the U.S. to achieve energy independence through increasing use of renewable energy sources which are environmentally sound and socially acceptable, thereby allowing finite fossil resources to be conserved for uses other than as fuels. Vigorous programs will encourage energy conservation and resource recovery. Land Use — There will have been acquired or otherwise set aside, through comprehensive and coordinated land planning at local, state, and national levels, natural areas whose highest use is for management for outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat, wilderness, and aesthetic appreciation as well as for scientific purposes. Planning also will have identified and designated those lands which are best adapted to agriculture and forest products and for housing, industry, commerce, and transportation. Water — The concept of “holding water where it falls”, through sound land and water management practices rather than by manmade structures, will have been adopted generally. This approach, accompanied by flood plain zoning and revised agricultural practices, will allow the construction of only those water resource developments which are proven to be economically sound and environmentally acceptable. Most potential water development projects should have been identified, with the view of phasing down of all other construction projects and the agencies which plan and operate them. Pollution — The impacts of contamination of the air, water, and land resources by organic and inorganic wastes, chemicals, and toxic substances will have been identified and recognized as having profound effects on the public health and well-being. This recognition will have resulted in the establishment of vigorous programs for pollution abatement and control. Ocean Resources — International planning and research on this “last frontier” will ensure wise management of the seas for future sources of food, minerals, medicines, recreation, and energy for the benefit of mankind. Weather — Man will have learned to use weather modification for beneficial peaceful purposes without impacting unfavorably upon his environment. Education — Man’s dependence upon the intricate ecological relationships will have been recognized, with environmental education being given prominence as an integral part of curricula in all institutions of learning. People — The United States will have stabilized its population at levels consistent with the ability to sustain itself by the production of food and fiber, thereby setting an example emulated throughout the world. The National Wildlife Federation is convinced that these goals are attainable even though reaching them may require restructuring institutions, reorienting research and development, and refocusing governmental policies. We are further convinced that, since the changes can be spread over a quarter century, no serious dislocation need occur and the benefits to present and future generations of Americans more than justify the effort.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/colorado-river-basin-salinity-act/	Colorado River Basin Salinity Act	<p>Colorado River Basin Salinity Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-24 WHEREAS, Public Law 93-320, known as the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with a program of works, including a desalinization plant, for the enhancement and protection of the quality of water available in the Colorado River for use in the United States and the Republic of Mexico; and WHEREAS, it is estimated that when this project is completed 14,500 acres of land in Arizona will be reduced in quality for fish and wildlife purposes, 2,340 acres of riparian habitat below Morelos Dam will be lost, 15 acres of ponds in the Hunter Hole/Gadsden Lake areas will be gone, 40 miles of open drainage channels in the Yuma Valley will be lost to wildlife use and 20 miles of flowing water in the Colorado River below Morelos Dam will cease to exist; and WHEREAS, such losses constitute a substantial and major impact on the fish, wildlife and outdoor recreational resources in southwestern Arizona; and WHEREAS, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act was enacted to satisfy the 1944 treaty between the United States and Mexico at the expense of Arizona’s natural resources; and WHEREAS, existing Federal laws, including the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, are designed to protect natural resources, including fish and wildlife resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., urge the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation and all other agencies responsible for compliance with Public Law 93-320 to develop an effective and satisfactory mitigation plan pursuant to the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and to obtain the funding necessary to complete the mitigation plan as adopted.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/the-effects-of-waterfowl-hunting-regulation/	The Effects of Waterfowl Hunting Regulation	<p>The Effects of Waterfowl Hunting Regulation National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-04 WHEREAS, the basic principles of scientific wildlife management usually provide for complete protection of those species classed as “endangered” or “threatened” or are dwindling drastically in numbers; and WHEREAS, scientific wildlife management provides for hunting of suitable game species when harvestable surpluses exist; and WHEREAS, wildlife managers can regulate harvests by varying the dates and lengths of open seasons, beginning and ending times of shooting hours, bag limits, mechanical capabilities of weapons, and other techniques; and WHEREAS, legal actions have challenged the validity of some or all of these techniques to accomplish objectives determined by wildlife managers; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Kentucky, hereby urges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to initiate and complete definitive studies to document the effects of various types of waterfowl hunting regulations upon wildlife reserves, giving first priority to considerations for maintaining optimum breeding populations of waterfowl in the adoption of regulations; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recommends that federal and state wildlife agencies and private organizations initiate and/or accentuate education programs, such as waterfowl species identification, which encourages voluntary compliance with the spirit and intent as well as the letter of laws and regulations designed to properly manage waterfowl resources.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/kanakee-river-basin-study/	Kanakee River Basin Study	Kanakee River Basin Study National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-26 WHEREAS, the State of Indiana under the Dept. of Natural Resources has formed a study group known as the Kankakee River Basin Study; and WHEREAS, the Study Group is made up of representatives of the U.S. Department of the Interior and Geological Survey, and are using Public Law 83-566 as their authority; and WHEREAS, this study was originally designated to cover nine counties in Indiana but now has been expanded into the State of Illinois, and does give a final conclusion that channelization in Illinois is necessary, from the Illinois-Indiana line to Momence, Illinois, in order to remove a natural stone formation causing a dam; and WHEREAS, no representatives were on this study group to represent Illinois or its environs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in Annual Meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby expresses its concern that Illinois is not included in the Kankakee River Basin Study and urges that this Study be terminated unless Illinois is adequately represented.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/stocking-of-fish-in-national-parks/	Stocking of Fish in National Parks	Stocking of Fish in National Parks National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-05 WHEREAS, fishing long has been a desirable activity which enhanced outdoor experiences for many visitors to units of the National Park System; and WHEREAS, it is necessary to plant fingerlings to sustain fishable populations of trout in many lakes located within units of the National Park System, particularly those in mountainous areas of the West; and WHEREAS, the National Park Service has adopted a policy to eliminate fish planting by States, thereby resulting in the losses of significant fishing opportunities in backcountry lakes of many western units of the National Park System; and WHEREAS, there is no evidence that fishing activities have resulted in significant damage to park resources, impairment of wilderness values, or disruptions to resources management; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Kentucky, hereby deplores the curtailment of stocking of species of fish indigenous to western backcountry lakes and urges that the National Park Service re-evaluate its policy, cooperating fully with fish and wildlife resource agencies in the affected States to restore fishing opportunities for the benefit of members of the public.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/funds-for-non-game-and-wildlife/	Funds for Non-Game and Wildlife	Funds for Non-Game and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-09 WHEREAS, non-game species of fish and wildlife (including those which are threatened or in danger of extinction) merit scientific management; and WHEREAS, wildlife agencies in most states devote significant amounts of money and effort to the management of non-game species; and WHEREAS, most state fish and wildlife resource management agencies are supported primarily by licenses, fees, and permits for fishing and hunting, activities which are concerned with game and other species of economic value; and WHEREAS, governmental administrations and legislatures in most states are reluctant to commit from general tax revenues the funds necessary for the acquisition of suitable habitat and effective management of non-game species; and WHEREAS, most outdoor recreational activities are enhanced by the opportunity to view abundant numbers of non-game fish and wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby expresses its support of the principle of imposing federal excise taxes upon sales of selected categories of outdoor recreational equipment, with the funds to be allocated to the states for approved non-game fish and wildlife projects.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/nuclear-power-plants-and-nuclear-wastes/	Nuclear Power Plants and Nuclear Wastes	Nuclear Power Plants and Nuclear Wastes National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-17 WHEREAS, with the passage of time the expanding needs for energy have increased with our population and economic growth; and WHEREAS, the projection of world petroleum reserves indicate they will be depleted within the next fifty years; and WHEREAS, many new sources of energy are needed to maintain our future economic well-being; and WHEREAS, potentials for new sources of energy such as geothermal, solar, wind, nuclear, and expanded fossil fuel usage are being actively researched by the technological segment of our society; and WHEREAS, research into alternative energy sources suggests that ways of providing necessary energy from renewable sources or fusion may be economically competitive with conventional fission and fossil-fueled plants; but, on the other hand, WHEREAS, substantial financial investments have been made in existing nuclear plants and those already in the construction stage; and WHEREAS, severe economic dislocation would be caused by shutting down existing nuclear power plants and abandoning those under construction; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby calls upon the federal government to emphasize its research and regulatory control with special emphasis placed on: spent fuel storage and re-processing; use of plutonium as a fuel ingredient, and protection of the biosphere from long-term radioactive waste products; to emphasize the safety programs and necessary research on nuclear power; to maintain a vigilant monitoring program to ensure that nuclear power is used in a way which is consistent with desirable environmental, social, and economic values; and to accelerate its research and development on all energy sources which have the least adverse impacts on the environment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/hunter-education/	Hunter Education	Hunter Education National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-12 WHEREAS, a majority of the young people in the United States dwell in urban areas; and WHEREAS, a majority of young people no longer receive personal field training from members of their own families; and WHEREAS, many citizens develop a desire to hunt, and to purchase a license to hunt, without the benefit of proper training; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby urges agencies of government at all levels, citizen conservation organizations, educational institutions, and the news media to cooperate in initiating a nationwide hunter education effort to teach young persons and adults hunter safety, ethics, survival, property rights, game identification, wildlife management and conservation practices so as to establish and insure quality hunting for this and succeeding generations and to emphasize conservation as a major part of hunter education.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/wando-river-port-expansion/	Wando River Port Expansion	Wando River Port Expansion National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-20 WHEREAS, the South Carolina State Port Authority has applied for a permit to dredge, fill, and construct a marine terminal on the Wando River at Charleston, S.C.; and WHEREAS, the Wando estuary is comprised of some 10,000 acres of high quality marsh, one providing excellent habitat for numerous species of fish and wildlife; and WHEREAS, importance of the Wando estuary for the production of marine organisms is of great economic value; and WHEREAS, the proposed project would have profound adverse effects on the natural environment and the economic value of the marsh; and WHEREAS, as detailed in the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, there are nearby alternate sites which, in terms of project construction, are more economic and less damaging to the environment; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21,

		1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby opposes the industrial development of the Wando estuary and recommends that the application for a permit for a marine terminal be denied.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/little-river-development-plan/	Little River Development Plan	Little River Development Plan National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-18 WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been asked to convert approximately 1700 acres of land presently leased to the State of South Carolina for wildlife purposes into a privately-developed recreational complex known as the Little River Development Plan on Clark Hill Reservoir at McCormick, S.C.; and WHEREAS, the proposed site provides excellent habitat for several species of wildlife, particularly wild turkey used in a statewide restocking program; and WHEREAS, the proposal to lease individual homesites on publicly-owned lands would establish a national precedent which could lead to the loss of other valuable public wildlife lands throughout the U.S.; and WHEREAS, available alternative sites would be far less destructive to natural resources and not involve publicly-owned lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby recommends that the application for a permit for the Little River Development Plan be denied.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/vegetation-removal-on-national-resource-land/	Vegetation Removal on National Resource Land	Vegetation Removal on National Resource Land National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-10 WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service frequently remove vegetative growth such as pinon-juniper and sagebrush from large areas of public lands in an effort to enhance forage for livestock without adequate inventories of existing wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, the removal of such vegetation often deprives many species of wildlife of valuable food, cover, and nesting habitat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby expresses its concern that, from time to time, inadequately planned removal of vegetation from public land has impacted adversely on wildlife habitat; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges BLM and the U.S. Forest Service officials to give maximum consideration to wildlife values when determining the advisability of removing vegetation and to work closely with appropriate state wildlife authorities in this matter; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that when decisions are made by BLM and U.S. Forest Service officials to remove vegetative growth such as pinon-juniper on national resource lands, fullest consideration is given to piling such uprooted vegetation to retain its wildlife habitat value.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/agricultural-conservation-program/	Agricultural Conservation Program	Agricultural Conservation Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-11 WHEREAS, the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), a cost-sharing program administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, has evolved over the years since its establishment in the mid-1930's into a program aimed principally at increasing agricultural production by providing federal matching funds for many short-term production-oriented practices; and WHEREAS, the program was designed to get conservation practices applied on farmlands; and WHEREAS, Title I of P.L. 93-86 (the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973) was intended to reorient the ACP into a program designed to obtain needed conservation on farmlands beyond that which the farmer would be willing to undertake unassisted but which is in the public's greater interest, such as wildlife conservation, tree planting, shelterbelt construction, and other long-term, enduring soil, water, and woodland conservation practices; and WHEREAS, Title X of P.L. 93-86 provided for the establishment of national, state, and county ASC committees and program administrators to select environmentally-sound ACP practices; and further provided authority for the purchase of perpetual easements to promote sound use and management of flood plains, shore lands, and aquatic areas; and WHEREAS, the ACP has, in spite of P.L. 93-86 continued to be operated as a program principally designed to increase farm income by subsidizing short-term production-oriented farming practices rather than long-term conservation practices; and WHEREAS, Advisory boards have not been established in many states, as required by Section 1007 (a), Title X, P.L. 93-86; and WHEREAS, the national advisory board, though established, has never met to carry out its responsibilities under Section 1007 (b), Title X, P.L. 93-86; and WHEREAS, the Administration has never sought funds to purchase perpetual easements to promote sound use and management of flood plains, shore lands, and aquatic areas; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby recommends that the ACP be reoriented into a program designed to encourage long-term enduring conservation practices which are in the interest of the greater public, as intended by Title X, P.L. 93-86; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of Agriculture appoint and convene a complete set of state advisory boards as provided for in Public Law 93-86; and call an annual meeting of the national advisory board provided for in Public Law 93-86 to review the proposed ACP before regulations and/or guidelines are promulgated and distributed to state and county ASC committees.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/trotter-shoals/	Trotter Shoals	Trotter Shoals National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-21 WHEREAS, the proposed Trotter Shoals (Richard B. Russell Dam) on the Savannah River, South Carolina and Georgia, would destroy thousands of acres of prime bottomland habitat for wildlife; and WHEREAS, the project would destroy approximately one-half of the total available trout habitat in South Carolina; and WHEREAS, the environmental impact of the project has not been accurately and fully determined or evaluated; and WHEREAS, the cost-benefit analyses made for the project are incomplete, unrealistic, outdated, and economically untenable; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has not recommended to Congress, and Congress has not acted upon, recommendations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for mitigation of wildlife losses; and WHEREAS, the project will degrade water quality in the Savannah River; and WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers is implementing the initial phase of the project; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby expresses its opposition to the Trotter Shoals project in its present form.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/mitigation-for-wildlife-losses/	Mitigation for Wildlife Losses	Mitigation for Wildlife Losses National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-16 WHEREAS, conservationists feel that mitigation for wildlife losses due to water resource development projects has been inadequate when based on man days of use; and WHEREAS, an evaluation system which analyzes the resource itself and not the expected use of the resource more accurately assesses the effects of water resource development projects; and WHEREAS, a task force, the Federal, State, and Private Conservation Organization Committee developed a system known as the Ecological Planning & Evaluation Procedures for implementing the new Principles and Standards for Planning Water & Related Land in the Resource Projects; and WHEREAS, these Procedures provide for a numerical evaluation of wildlife habitat and a reasonable determination of needed wildlife habitat mitigation; and WHEREAS, the Fish and Wildlife Service has adopted this system for the evaluation of both terrestrial and aquatic habitats; and WHEREAS, the system, in determining project benefits and losses, includes for both monetary (man days of use) and non-monetary (habitat evaluation)

		<p>procedures; and WHEREAS, this system recognizes that lands offered as mitigation have an existing value and that only the difference between the existing value and the wildlife habitat potential possible through management can be used to mitigate losses; and WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal water resource agencies have been slow to adopt as operating policy the Ecological Planning and Evaluation Procedures; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby urges the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal water resource agencies to adopt the Ecological Planning and Evaluation Procedures developed by the Federal, State, Private Conservation Organization Committee as a method for implementing the New Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resource Projects to the end that the effect on wildlife habitat of water resources development projects may be properly evaluated.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/state-jurisdiction-over-big-game-shooting-preserves/	State Jurisdiction Over Big Game Shooting Preserves	<p>State Jurisdiction Over Big Game Shooting Preserves National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-07 WHEREAS, some state wildlife agencies do not have jurisdiction over exotic big game mammals on shooting preserves; and WHEREAS, such hunting has in some instances in the past held little resemblance to sport hunting, thereby subjecting the entire sport of hunting to ridicule and shame; and WHEREAS, the general public expects state wildlife agencies to regulate all sport hunting; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Kentucky, that all state wildlife agencies which presently do not exercise control over exotic big game mammals on shooting preserves be urged to take immediate steps to place such hunting and all other forms of hunting under their jurisdiction, either by executive order or through appropriate authority.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/wildlife-acreage-set-aside-program/	Wildlife Acreage Set Aside Program	<p>Wildlife Acreage Set Aside Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-22 WHEREAS, the Nation is involved in an agricultural program that promotes optimum production with little consideration for conservation practices or wildlife values; and WHEREAS, there is a dire need for improving conservation practices and making them more attractive to wildlife; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby reiterates its support for the implementation of an already-established Wildlife Acreage Set Aside Program to provide small areas on which wildlife may live and reproduce; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the program encourage and compensate the owners or operators of farms for planting the acreage to a soil-conserving crop that is attractive to wildlife.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/major-conservation-issues-1976/	Major Conservation Issues, 1976	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1976 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-01 From knowledge as an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation is of the firm conviction that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based. Overall, the National Wildlife Federation continues in its belief that contamination of the environment by water and air pollutants, by toxic chemicals, by solid wastes, and by noise, along with unwise practices relating to the extraction of minerals, the harvesting of timber, the grazing of livestock, the loss of natural areas and the protection of endangered wildlife, constitute the major natural resource problems of the age. Currently, these are complicated by energy shortages and economic difficulties. It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year 1976, our Bicentennial Year: Environmental Goals: The National Wildlife Federation is convinced that the United States must not lessen its efforts to meet environmental goals for controlling air and water pollution, preventing contamination of public resources by toxic substances, reducing the generation of wastes and managing unavoidable wastes in manners which reclaim valuable resources, provide sources of fuel, and protect public aesthetic values. Studies prove that programs to abate pollution stimulate the economy and create opportunities for employment. Further, calculations of the benefits of pollution control which include improved public health and well-being and reduction in damages to crops, wildlife, wildlife habitat, and public and private property show that abatement programs are excellent investments. Energy: The National Wildlife Federation continues to call upon decision-makers at all levels of government to develop a coordinated and comprehensive national energy policy, one which identifies short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals and stresses the urgent need for energy habitat—the critical factor in achieving optimum numbers and varieties of wild creatures. This organization continues to support a balanced wildlife management program which gives consideration to all species, game and non-game, and recognizes the aesthetic and ecological values of wildlife as well as its value to consumptive users. It supports a management policy that permits the taking by sportsmen and authorized commercial operators of surplus fish and wildlife when numbers are abundant but protects those in short supply. The Federation deplores controversy between hunters and anti-hunters which impedes the protection and improvement of wildlife habitat. It deplores any resort to distortion or emotionalism by either side in the continuing discussion between hunters and anti-hunters. This organization favors strict enforcement of hunting laws, and urges hunters and fishermen to adopt personal codes of ethics and rules of conduct which enhance the image of sportsmen in the minds of the public. Anti and non-hunters are invited to consider means by which they may bear a greater share of the burden of wildlife habitat conservation and maintenance. International Affairs: The National Wildlife Federation continues to urge that the U.S. Government pursue an active and positive role in advocating proper consideration for the environment in negotiations with other nations which deal with natural resources. This organization stresses its conviction that the United Nations Environment Programme should emphasize benefits to be gained on global problems such as food shortages, energy conservation, and inadequate housing through voluntary efforts to stabilize human populations. Particular concern continues to be expressed over the welfare of international resources such as migratory waterfowl, marine birds, marine mammals, sea turtles and migratory fishes such as bluefin tuna.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/road-closures/	Road Closures	Road Closures National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-15 WHEREAS, logging operations have resulted in many unneeded accesses to some national forest, national resource lands, and national grasslands; and WHEREAS, these accesses have had undesirable impacts upon wildlife habitat, hunting experiences, soil erosion, and stream sedimentation; and WHEREAS, open primary roads at widely-dispersed points are sufficient to provide reasonable (access for) motorized vehicle access to land resources for outdoor recreation and other purposes; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby recommends that roads on national forests, resource lands, and grasslands be closed to all motorized vehicles when their use results in significant damage to land or water resources which conflict seriously with wildlife or fisheries management or interfere significantly with the maintenance of habitat.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/congaree-swamp/	Congaree Swamp	Congaree Swamp National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-19 WHEREAS, approximately 10,000 acres of the Congaree Swamp constitutes a major remaining uncut mature southern hardwood swamp; and WHEREAS, the Congaree Swamp is a unique biotic area containing many outstanding trees of record-establishing size and provides excellent habitat for numerous species of wildlife, including at least five classed as rare or endangered; and WHEREAS, the Congaree Swamp is associated with historic events of great national significance and importance; and WHEREAS, there is strong public support for preserving a portion of the swamp under appropriate governmental ownership; and WHEREAS, further delays in the establishment of a suitable area will result in a continuing uncontrolled cutting of virgin timber and destruction of the integrity of this outstanding riverbottom ecosystem; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby asks that a moratorium be invoked on additional cutting of timber in the so-called Beidler Tract and that efforts be undertaken to preserve a representative sample of the Congaree Swamp as a natural area because of its great aesthetic, recreational, and educational values.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/fish-and-wildlife-habitat-development-on-public-lands/	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Development on Public Lands	Fish and Wildlife Habitat Development on Public Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-25 WHEREAS, public lands consisting of approximately 750 million acres of public land, are important for the production of wood, water, wildlife, recreation, forage, and other resources; and WHEREAS, federal natural resource management programs are not in balance to meet public needs, and fish and wildlife habitat development programs are not adequate to protect and manage these important resources; and WHEREAS, Congress, in passing Public Law 93-452, recognized the need to intensify habitat management programs on public lands, and directed that comprehensive fish and wildlife development plans be prepared in cooperation with the respective States; and WHEREAS, planned management of these public lands and their waters offers opportunities to increase their yield of wildlife and fish, provide aesthetic opportunities, and contribute to the economic benefits of the Nation; and WHEREAS, federal agencies are preparing, or have prepared in cooperation with respective States, comprehensive wildlife and fishery programs which will meet the objectives of Public Law 93-452, and provide protection and management to these important resources; and WHEREAS, funds authorized in accordance with PL 93-452, have not been made available to implement these joint State-Federal programs; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, at Louisville, Ky., hereby endorses and supports the principles of intensified wildlife and fish habitat management on public lands as expressed by Congress in PL 93-452, and recommends that all necessary actions be taken to expeditiously accomplish its purposes.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/effects-of-insecticide-on-wildlife/	Effects of Insecticide on Wildlife	Effects of Insecticide on Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-13 WHEREAS, large-scale applications of pesticides are being continued, particularly to combat forest insect pests; and WHEREAS, demands for large-scale spraying of chemicals to control nuisance insects such as mosquitoes and blackflies are accelerating; and WHEREAS, federal and state environmental protection agencies and others, through research and regulations, are reducing the hazards which pesticides pose to ecosystems; and WHEREAS, important gaps remain in man's knowledge about the potentially adverse impacts of chemical pesticides on the biota of ecosystems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby urges that governmental agencies, educational institutions, and private organizations accelerate research in efforts to fill existing gaps in scientific knowledge concerning the environmental impact of chemical pesticides on fauna and flora, especially to determine the effects, both short and long range, of large-scale spraying on the ability of predatory insects to keep forest pests in check and on the ability of wildlife to survive.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/land-and-water-conservation-program/	Land and Water Conservation Program	Land and Water Conservation Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-08 WHEREAS, there are growing demands on land, water, and related resources of the nation to meet the present and future needs for food and fiber, rural and urban development, agricultural, industrial, and community water supply, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational facilities, and other needs of the public; and WHEREAS, these resources are essential to the national economic and social well-being and must be conserved to realize their maximum potential; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service was created by the U.S. Congress to provide technical expertise information, and assistance to land users with respect to conservation and use of soils and water and other related resource uses such as watershed protection, flood prevention, and enhancement of woodlands and fish and wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, resource appraisal and program development, including long range planning, are essential for optimum land and water conservation; and WHEREAS, such an appraisal and program for private and non-federal public lands are not presently required and do not exist; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, KY., hereby recognizes the need for a mechanism within the federal establishment to periodically appraise land, water, and related resources on private and non-federal public lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a long range National Land and Water Conservation Program be developed and periodically updated within the federal establishment based on the nation's projected needs and the periodic appraisal of land, water, and related resources on private and non-federal public lands.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/dams-on-the-kootenai-and-yak-rivers/	Dams on the Kootenai and Yak Rivers	Dams on the Kootenai and Yak Rivers National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-14 WHEREAS, Libby Dam impounded nearly 100 miles of the mainstream Kootenai River and 50 miles of tributaries; and WHEREAS, relocation of the Burlington Northern Railroad through the Fisher River, Wolf Creek, and Fortine Creek has resulted in extensive channelization and habitat destruction for 12 miles of stream; and WHEREAS, the opportunity for quality stream fishing continues to decline rapidly due to stream channelization, water pollution, and dam construction; and WHEREAS, free-flowing rivers are a great natural heritage which need to be protected as part of our life style; and WHEREAS, energy conservation and sound flood plain management are objectives this nation still has not achieved; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., hereby opposes additional dams in the Kootenai and Yaak River drainages in Montana and recommends studies be authorized to determine if they qualify for classification and protection as parts of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/lakeshore-management/	Lakeshore Management	Lakeshore Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-03 WHEREAS, a strip of public land of variable width surrounds all reservoirs constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and WHEREAS, the Corps has promulgated regulations designed to provide for the management of Corps lands surrounding its reservoirs; and WHEREAS, some land developers, elected officials, government agencies and owners of property adjacent to Corps-built water impoundments have and would like to continue to treat the lakeshore strips as private property; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Kentucky, hereby endorses the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakeshore management regulations insofar as they are intended to protect public values at Corps-constructed water impoundments; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation deplores any attempt to weaken the regulations for the personal benefit of landowners and others, and will work to secure the enforcement and improvement of the Corps Lakeshore Management Regulations and the protection of the primary rights of the public without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to the use and enjoyment of these areas for their fish, wildlife, aesthetic and recreation values.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/house-rock-valley-paria-plateau-area-of-the-arizona-strip/	House Rock Valley-Paria Plateau Area of the Arizona Strip	House Rock Valley-Paria Plateau Area of the Arizona Strip National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-23 WHEREAS, the United States Congress passed Public Law 93-531 for the purpose of providing final settlement of the conflicting rights and interests of the Hopi and Navajo Tribes to lands lying within the joint use area of the reservation; and WHEREAS, the conflicts cited to Congress exist only between the respective Tribal Councils and not between the some 10,000 Navajos and 3,000 Hopis, many of whom have over the years intermarried and who have lived in harmony on the joint use lands for generations; and WHEREAS, Public Law 93-531 directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Navajo Tribe not exceeding 250,000 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management within the States of Arizona or New Mexico at its fair market value as determined by the Secretary; and WHEREAS, the Navajo Tribal Council has requested 250,000 acres of the House Rock Valley-Paria Plateau area of the Arizona Strip and Congress has been asked to appropriate public funds to effect the purchase of these public lands; and WHEREAS, the lands requested by the Navajo Tribal Council are fragile, without adequate water to sustain more than the limited use by wildlife and the small amount of livestock maintained by ranches, some ranches having been maintained in the same families for as many as four generations; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has steadfastly opposed the use of public lands in the settlement of Indian claims, and has consistently maintained vigilance to prevent the needless loss or destruction of wildlife habitat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Ky., supports the Navajos and Hopis who live on the joint use lands in their struggle to stay in their homes and on their own lands; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation urges the Secretary of the Interior to deny the Navajo Tribal Council's request for the House Rock Valley-Paria Plateau area of the Arizona Strip.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1976/04/stocking-of-fish-in-national-parks-2/	Stocking of Fish in National Parks	Stocking of Fish in National Parks National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1976 Resolutions Number: 1976-06 WHEREAS, fishing long has been a desirable activity which enhances outdoor experiences for many visitors to National Forests, including areas of wilderness; and WHEREAS, thousands of lakes of appreciable size, which can sustain fishing, are located within national forest units of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and WHEREAS, public fishing in these lakes could ease pressures upon other public waters; and WHEREAS, providing and/or maintaining a fishery can be an effective method of directing use patterns to protect wilderness values; and WHEREAS, many of these wilderness lakes require periodic stocking if fishing is to be maintained; and WHEREAS, the only feasible means of stocking many lakes is by aircraft; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service has adopted a policy which prevents state wildlife agencies from stocking certain wilderness lakes by aircraft which had not been so stocked prior to being incorporated into the wilderness system; and WHEREAS, there is no evidence that the use of aircraft for this purpose significantly impairs wilderness values; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 19-21, 1976, in Louisville, Kentucky, hereby requests that the Forest Service consider altering its policy to work with state agencies in developing a program for the aerial stocking of wilderness lakes with species of fish indigenous to those waters.
	1975	
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/establishment-of-red-desert-game-range/	Establishment of Red Desert Game Range	Establishment of Red Desert Game Range National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-20 WHEREAS, the Red Desert area of Wyoming is in public ownership and provides forage for privately-owned domestic livestock; and WHEREAS, the Red Desert offers excellent opportunities to manage public wildlife resources for the public benefit; and WHEREAS, agencies of the federal and state government have responsibilities to manage public wildlife resources on behalf of the public; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges that the Secretary of the Interior take whatever steps are necessary to establish the Red Desert Game Range on suitable amounts of public lands in Wyoming for the purpose of perpetuating native species of wildlife.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/natural-gas-transmission-in-alaska/	<h2>Natural Gas Transmission in Alaska</h2>	<p>Natural Gas Transmission in Alaska National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-17 WHEREAS, an estimated 26 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves have been discovered associated with oil resources now being developed at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska; and WHEREAS, utilization of these resources by the Nation is of a high order of priority and inevitability; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation has a deep concern for the potential environmental impact of the several alternative proposals now before the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Federal Power Commission and is examining available information related thereto; and WHEREAS, available information relating to the full range of alternatives is lacking, but is available for both the Alaskan and conterminous state routes as proposed by Arctic Gas Company, the latter of which parallels existing lines primarily after entering the Lower 48 States, thus providing a basis for judgment as to environmental impacts following several years of operation of the existing lines; and WHEREAS, utilization of the natural gas component of the Prudhoe Bay fields is indicated as an energy conservation measure by virtue of ongoing crude oil exploration; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges prompt, specific and definitive assessments of environmental impacts of all alternatives; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, until such information is available, the National Wildlife Federation will consider, without endorsement, only that route which presents: adequate pre-project environmental assessments which provide a basis for judgment from the standpoint of environmental impact; provides the most efficient and hazard-free method of transportation; assures maximum conservation of energy; meets the broadest national interest consistent with environmental safeguards.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/major-conservation-issues-1975/	<h2>Major Conservation Issues, 1975</h2>	<p>Major Conservation Issues, 1975 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-01 From knowledge as an association of independent state organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation is of the firm conviction that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based. Overall, the National Wildlife Federation continues in its belief that contamination of the environment by water and air pollutants, by toxic chemicals, by solid wastes, and by noise, along with unwise practices relating to the extraction of minerals, and the harvesting of timber, grazing of livestock, the loss of natural areas, and the protection of endangered wildlife, constitute the major natural resource problems of the age. Currently, these are complicated by energy shortages and economic difficulties. It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year, 1975: Energy: The National Wildlife Federation believes that the Federal Government, working in concert with state and local governments, educational institutions, and private organizations, must develop a comprehensive and coordinated national energy policy. Such a policy should identify short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals, aiming towards a goal of reducing the nation's energy growth rate to the lowest practicable level, perhaps two percent (2%) annually, meeting energy requirements with means which are the most efficient and economical and least harmful to the natural environment. This organization continues to be of the firm conviction that energy conservation must be an essential element in a national energy policy, with high priority being given to research and development on clean and safe sources of power independent of other countries while conserving valuable fossil fuels for other beneficial purposes. Environment Protection and Economics: The National Wildlife Federation calls upon policy-makers to recognize the widespread benefits from investments in environmental protection in terms of improved public health and reduced damages to agricultural crops, wildlife habitat, sport and commercial fisheries and both private and public property. These benefits clearly outweigh minor influences which expenditures for pollution control have had or will have on either inflation or an economic recession. Funding: High priority must be devoted toward funding for a massive energy research and development effort, on emphasizing the promising potentials in newer technologies in sources such as solar (including winds, tides, and ocean temperature differentials), geothermal, and fusion, and in improved conservation efforts. This organization also supports significantly greater financing for programs associated with pollution abatement and conservation of natural resources, especially those for the acquisition of critical wildlife habitat and/or park and wilderness areas which otherwise might be lost, and for an effective forest incentives program. Land Use: This organization reiterates its conviction that sound land use planning on national, regional, state, and local levels is essential to a future which must identify and protect from competitive uses those areas which are critical to agricultural production, as wildlife habitat, and for public recreational purposes while recognizing needs for facilities for industry, business, housing, and transportation. The principles of sound land use planning and management must be applicable especially to properties owned and managed by agencies of government. Because of the great dependence of Federal and state agencies upon it for the financing of public recreational programs, it is particularly important that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be increased. In addition, the federal accelerated waterfowl wetlands acquisition program must be further extended and expanded. Fish and Wildlife: As the demand for energy and land increases, posing an ever-greater threat to wildlife habitat, it is imperative that conservationists work together to conserve, maintain, and improve wildlife habitat—the critical factor in achieving optimum numbers of wildlife. The National Wildlife Federation supports a balanced wildlife management program which gives consideration to all species and recognizes the aesthetic and ecological values of wildlife as well as its value as a resource to consumptive users. Our wildlife resource belongs to all Americans, hunters and nonhunters, and we deplore any controversy between them that will impede the effort to improve and protect wildlife habitat. We recognize the rights of non-consumptive users just as we recognize hunting—properly regulated and based upon scientific principles—as a legitimate technique of wildlife management and as a form of recreation. We favor strict enforcement of hunting laws and insist that those laws be based upon the principles of sound, scientific wildlife management, completely protecting those species in short supply but allowing the regulated taking of those appropriate species which are abundant. We view as particularly urgent the need to preserve wetland and estuarine areas, and recommend that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and appropriate state wildlife agencies be given a stronger voice in decisions relating to federal water developments. International Affairs: The National Wildlife Federation urges that the United States Government take an active and positive role in encouraging other nations to include proper considerations for the environment in all of their developmental activities, recognizing global concerns about the lack of application of scientific wildlife management, water pollution, contamination of the air, and over-harvesting of marine mammals and fishery resources. This organization appreciates the complexities of problems associated with food shortages, human settlements, desertification, weather modification, water desalination, and energy conservation, and recommends that the United Nations Environment Programme lay heavy stress upon the benefits to be gained through voluntary efforts toward stabilizing human populations. The National Wildlife Federation continues to have a particular concern over the welfare of international resources such as migratory waterfowl, whales, polar</p>

		bears, porpoises, and bluefin tuna, and reiterates its belief that the fisheries jurisdiction of the United States should be extended to a 200-mile zone contiguous with our coasts.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/weather-modification/	Weather Modification	Weather Modification National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-07 WHEREAS, the state of the art in weather modification has progressed to the point where man, in his efforts to enhance agriculture production, aid commerce and avert natural disasters, now is frequently able to modify weather to increase precipitation, suppress hail, and dissipate certain kinds of fog under favorable atmospheric conditions; and WHEREAS, there is a growing body of evidence that intentional weather modification can inadvertently affect the environment by causing long-term changes in vegetative cover, by adding potentially toxic chemicals to the environment, and by otherwise upsetting complex ecological systems; and WHEREAS, the long-term social implications and legal aspects of advertent weather modification present serious unresolved problems; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges all governmental agencies and private contractors to conduct advertent weather modification activities with extreme caution and only when and where there is substantial evidence that such activities will not have significant adverse effects upon the environment.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/management-of-wildlife/	Management of Wildlife	Management of Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-19 WHEREAS, the proper harvest of game and furbearers is an important management tool for the control of their populations; and WHEREAS, the harvest of game through regulated hunting has from time immemorial provided man with wholesome recreation as well as providing him a source of food; and WHEREAS, the hunter who has enjoyed such recreation and the additional source of food has also been, by far, the greatest financial contributor to the conservation of these game species; and WHEREAS, the hunter's contributions to the management of game species has also provided many benefits to non-game species of wildlife; and WHEREAS, the pelts of furbearers have been used by man from time immemorial as an additional source of clothing; and WHEREAS, the use of snares, steel traps, and/or conibear traps are currently the only practical tools known through which pelts can be obtained; and WHEREAS, all states through their legislatures or their fish and game departments have established laws and regulations to minimize the inhuman aspects of trapping; and WHEREAS, in recent months some organizations have instigated numerous efforts to prevent the use of guns to harvest game and the use of traps to harvest furbearers; and WHEREAS, none of these organizations has done as much to conserve and increase wildlife (particularly game and furbearers) as have the hunter and trapper; and WHEREAS, if the anti-gun and anti-trap proponents were to succeed in their efforts, the most important source of funds toward the management of wildlife would disappear; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses the belief that anti-gun and anti-trapping organizations should join forces with the sportsmen and trappers of our Nation to: increase our efforts towards the management of wildlife habitat; combat the common enemy of wildlife resources, namely, those who are in the process and/or are planning to eliminate wildlife habitat; and increase research to develop more humane methods of harvesting furbearers.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/national-conservation-public-service-program/	National Conservation Public Service Program	National Conservation Public Service Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-09 WHEREAS, the United States is experiencing a serious economic recession with widespread unemployment, both in inner city areas and in rural regions; and WHEREAS, there is a large backlog of unfilled projects on federal and other public lands involving wildlife habitat improvement, reforestation, timber stand improvement, trail construction, erosion control, and other environmental enhancement work for which there is an urgent need; and WHEREAS, the Administration has initiated an urban-oriented Public Service Program designed to alleviate the Nation's unemployment problems; and WHEREAS, the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps, existent in the U.S. in the decade of the 1930's, offers overwhelmingly conclusive evidence of the great environmental benefits which can emanate from a public service program designed to enhance natural resource values on public lands; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges that the Government of the United States expand the current Public Service Program to include a public lands-oriented conservation element designed to perform necessary work and enhance the natural resources values in national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, trails, wild and scenic rivers, national resource lands, and other public properties, including those at state and local levels.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/land-withdrawals-in-alaska/	Land Withdrawals in Alaska	Land Withdrawals in Alaska National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-16 WHEREAS, the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act provides for the withdrawal of 80 million acres of land; and WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with provisions in the Act, has submitted recommendations for legislation to the Congress for the establishment of national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, forests, resource ranges, reserves, and rivers; and WHEREAS, adequate and suitable provisions for wildlife and public use must be an integral part of all land planning; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses its belief that permanent withdrawals of land and water areas in Alaska for the establishment of Federal facilities must give prime consideration to multiple use of D-2 lands, including the preservation and protection of habitat for fish and wildlife and areas with unique geological, historical, scenic, and recreational values.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/tulana-farms-land-disposal/	Tulana Farms Land Disposal	Tulana Farms Land Disposal National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-25 WHEREAS, waterfowl and other migratory birds visiting the Tule Lake-Klamath area of Oregon and California already benefit from feed left from grain harvests on Tulana Farms in the Upper Klamath Lake area; and WHEREAS, Tulana Farms tracts known as the Agency, Hooper, and Petric lands adjoin Federal properties managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service; and WHEREAS, Tulana Farms would make these lands available for sale to the Federal Government; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges that the Fish and Wildlife Service investigate all possibilities of acquiring these tracts in the firm belief that they would be valuable additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/native-rights-to-fish-and-wildlife/	Native Rights to Fish and Wildlife	Native Rights to Fish and Wildlife National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-30 WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation is dedicated to the principles of sound, scientific wildlife management; and WHEREAS, this organization upholds the Constitution of the United States of America, including those provisions which state that all citizens must receive equal treatment under law, regardless of race, creed or color; and WHEREAS, special privileges have been granted to minority groups who are citizens of the United States; and WHEREAS, recent Federal Court decisions relating to Indian treaties and fishing and hunting rights have provided superior rights to treaty Indian people; and WHEREAS, these superior rights are creating serious adverse problems for the scientific management of fish and wildlife resources; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March 14-16, 1975, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses its belief that the Federal Government should undertake with all possible haste a study of existing treaties with all tribes of American Indians with the intent of determining and making changes which are necessary to achieve the goal of equal rights for all its citizens and to insure conservation of fish and wildlife resources.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/killing-of-porpoise-s/	Killing of Porpoises	Killing of Porpoises National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-10 WHEREAS, the incidental killing of porpoises by commercial tuna fishermen in the eastern Pacific still continues at a rate well in excess of 100,000 animals a year; and WHEREAS, all tuna purse seine fishing methods and procedures adopted to date and the fishery gear developed thus far have worked only to alleviate, rather than eliminate, the porpoise loss problem; and WHEREAS, research has been deficient on porpoise population numbers and trends, causes of mortality, behavioral relations between tuna and porpoise, and several other aspects of population dynamics; and WHEREAS, the spirit and intent of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972 is being violated by the continued, large incidental killing of porpoises; and WHEREAS, there is growing evidence that local populations and/or races of the eastern spinner porpoise (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>) have been especially jeopardized by such fishing activities; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges the National Marine Fisheries Service to: 1. Establish a specific ceiling on the annual allowable kill of porpoises incidental to tuna purse seine fishing above which the tuna fishing fleet should not be permitted to "set on porpoises," this ceiling figure to be halved each subsequent year until the kill is reduced "to insignificant levels approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate" pursuant to Sec. 101 of MMPA; and 2. Establish a greatly expanded observer program funded from a substantial increase in the fees paid by industry for certification of inclusion where the cost of the certificate is directly related to the number of porpoises killed.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/wilderness-of-charles-m-russell-game-range/	Wilderness of Charles M. Russell Game Range	Wilderness of Charles M. Russell Game Range National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-21 WHEREAS, the Charles M. Russell National Game Range offers potentially excellent habitat for native mammals and birds, including many endangered and threatened species; and WHEREAS, the 125-mile Fort Peck Reservoir with the Range has 1500 miles of shoreline; and WHEREAS, the Range offers outstanding opportunities for hunting, fishing, nature photography, and other outdoor recreational activities; and WHEREAS, much of the Range is suitable for designation as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby recommends that some 467,130 acres of suitable land consistent with wildlife management plans be designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Wildlife Federation approve the deletion of whatever wilderness land is essential for the Army Engineers to develop year-round access and docking facilities on the west side of the Timber Creek Unit. The units to be added to the Department of Interior original proposal are: Duval, Slippery Ann, Seven Mile, Nichols Coulee, CK Creek, Beauchamp, Carroll Coulee with additions on both the east and west boundary, 13 miles of shoreline starting on the east boundary of the Fort Mussells Unit, shorelines, both south and north of Rock Creek Unit, land between the Mickey Buttes and Burnt Lodge Units, BLM lands on the northeast border of Burt Lodge Unit, land between Timber Creek Unit and Carpenter Creek, land between Duck Creek and Pine Road, northeast corner of Sage Creek Unit, land on southwest corner of the Sheep Creek Unit, East Hell Creek, land on south border of West Hell Creek, BLM land on the south boundary of the Seven Blackfoot Creek Unit.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/idaho-primitive-area/	Idaho Primitive Area	Idaho Primitive Area National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-27 WHEREAS, the Chamberlain Basin in the Idaho Primitive Area contains the State's outstanding elk range; and WHEREAS, it also is inhabited by more than 190 species of wildlife; and WHEREAS, the Basin contributes vitally to the water quality of the Middle Fork of the Salmon and the Salmon River and greatly affects anadromous and resident fisheries; and WHEREAS, this area was omitted from the President's proposal; and WHEREAS, it was recommended by the Regional Forester's proposal for wilderness classification; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges the inclusion of the Chamberlain Basin and the contiguous study areas adjacent to the Idaho Primitive Area in the area to be classified as wilderness.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/observance-of-national-wildlife-week-1975/	Observance of National Wildlife Week, 1975	Observance of National Wildlife Week, 1975 National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-29 WHEREAS, the wildlife bestowed by Nature upon our world has ever been a source of beauty, inspiration, and enjoyment to the people of the United States; and WHEREAS, this same wildlife brings many other benefits to man and his civilization; and WHEREAS, many forms of wildlife are prospering while many others need our help; and WHEREAS, the preservation of wildlife habitat is the single most important factor in wildlife conservation; and WHEREAS, the period March 16-22, 1975, has been designated as a special time for expressions of concern for wildlife habitat; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges and invites educators, administrators of governmental agencies and private organizations, and interested individual citizens to join with the Federation and its Affiliates in all States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in observances during National Wildlife Week, March 16-22, 1975, which focus attention upon the theme: "We Care About Wildlife Habitat," and in other activities during the balance of 1975 which are designed to achieve and maintain environmental quality.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/marine-sanctuaries/	Marine Sanctuaries	Marine Sanctuaries National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-05 WHEREAS, marine sanctuaries may be established in ocean areas as far seaward as the edge of the Continental Shelf or other coastal waters where the tide ebbs and flows, or of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters; and WHEREAS, these areas provide habitat for many species of fish, shellfish, and water birds as well as a basic food resource for man; and WHEREAS, sanctuaries offer unique, valuable, and scenic opportunities for many types of public outdoor recreation, including fishing, hunting, boating, skindiving, swimming, and nature study; and WHEREAS, many of these areas have been damaged or destroyed by ocean dumping, construction, and offshore development; and WHEREAS, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to cooperate with affected states in the establishment of marine sanctuaries; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

		RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses its belief that it should be the policy of the Federal Government: to more fully utilize its authority to establish marine sanctuaries where necessary to preserve ecological values; to coordinate its efforts in regional and local planning to identify those areas which are valuable for wildlife conservation, sport and commercial fishing, outdoor recreation and scenic beauty and for preservation as marine sanctuaries; to maximize utilization of existing government management and research capabilities at all levels; to protect long-term interests by maintaining and enhancing the environmental quality of the coastal zone; and to define optimum conditions in the coastal zone and support measures to achieve them.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/treatment-of-plant-construction-and-land-use/	Treatment of Plant Construction and Land Use	Treatment of Plant Construction and Land Use National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-12 WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to issue \$18 billion in grants for the construction of municipal waste water treatment plants; and WHEREAS, the construction of such plants, sewers, and interceptor lines for excessive reserve capacity has been found to stimulate additional land use and development which, when unplanned, leads to increase environmental pollution; and WHEREAS, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 establishes as national policy the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges that the Environmental Protection Agency, in implementing its construction grants program, review adequately the land use impacts of proposed projects by means of thorough environmental impact statements for the purpose of ensuring that grants are not issued to those projects which will stimulate additional pollution.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/funding-for-dickey-lincoln-act/	Funding for Dickey-Lincoln Act	Funding for Dickey-Lincoln Act National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-28 WHEREAS, the St. John River watershed in northern Maine is a significant wildlife and fisheries habitat, a wilderness area with little access, and is highly productive in forest products which are renewable resources; and WHEREAS, the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project would destroy forever this unique resource by flooding 89,000 acres of the watershed; and WHEREAS, the hydroelectric project would promote primary peaking power electrical energy for only an estimated one percent (1%) of the electricity needs of New England in 1980; and WHEREAS, this wilderness area is important, both regionally and nationally, because it is one of the only undeveloped remote areas in the entire northeastern United States; and WHEREAS, this project has questionable economic justification and there are less expensive and destructive energy source alternatives; and WHEREAS, flood control could be achieved by less expensive and destructive alternatives; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby opposes any further funding of the Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project and its construction and, instead, encourages that such funds be appropriated for research into the development of alternative energy sources and energy conservation techniques.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/timber-management-policies-of-the-u-s-forest-service/	Timber Management Policies of the U.S. Forest Service	Timber Management Policies of the U.S. Forest Service National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-15 WHEREAS, the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment recommends that public and private practices to increase timber production be concentrated on lands which are most responsive to intensified management; and WHEREAS, intensive forestry management can result in conflicts with other of the multiple uses when applied to areas which are least capable of sustaining high timber yields or where land use plans show that other values transcend commercial timber; and WHEREAS, inclusion of marginal areas incapable of producing at least 50 cubic feet per year results in an increase in the total allowable cut; and WHEREAS, the poor economic feasibility of cutting submarginal areas tends to concentrate the computed allowable cut on the more productive sites and may result in their being overcut; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby recommends that the U.S. Forest Service concentrate its timber management upon those areas which are most responsive, removing from the "regulated", and placing in the "unregulated" designation those lands in the Rocky Mountain regions which are incapable of producing at least 50 cubic feet per acre per year; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that similar, though not necessarily identical, standards be developed for other regions when necessary.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/the-environment-and-the-economy/	The Environment and the Economy	The Environment and the Economy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-03 WHEREAS, the Nation's mounting dual economic crisis of inflation and recession is stimulating critical review of Federal, state, and local expenditures for pollution controls and environmental protection; and WHEREAS, studies contracted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality have found that current environmental expenditures cause an annual inflation rate of about 0.3 percent and the inflation rate caused by pollution controls for the period 1973-82 will be only about 0.2 percent; and WHEREAS, the costs of implementing pollution controls increase with each year of delay; and WHEREAS, investments in pollution control facilities stimulate new markets and employment opportunities; and WHEREAS, pollution represents the inefficient and wasteful use of limited natural resources, itself an inflationary process; and WHEREAS, the annual damage caused by air and water pollution is estimated to cost the Nation more than \$24 billion; and WHEREAS, damage caused by pollution also extends to human fatalities, impairment of public health, and losses of irreplaceable resources; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses the belief that the most expeditious abatement of pollution and environmental degradation is essential to the well-being of the Nation and its economy; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any curtailment of pollution abatement programs must be preceded by a thorough investigation of the benefits of continuing pollution as well as the costs.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/expressions-of-sorrow/	Expression of Sorrow	WHEREAS, accomplishments of conservationists in one era frequently are built upon sound foundations of efforts laid down by pioneers who preceded them; and WHEREAS, from the time of its inception in 1936 until the present, the success of the National Wildlife Federation can be attributed to the dedicated and devoted efforts of national, state, and local conservation leaders, both within the organization and those in governmental agencies and in other groups who cooperated in efforts of mutual concern; and WHEREAS, their time, knowledge, and personal assets have been contributed liberally and unselfishly; and WHEREAS, these leaders have set examples which will encourage and inspire others for similar efforts and accomplishments for the public benefit and well-being for years to come; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in

		<p>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses a sincere sense of regret and loss at the recent deaths of the below-listed conservation leaders who contributed so much to this organization and its ideals and objectives: Turner W. Battle, NWF Vice President and Executive Vice President of the North Carolina Wildlife Federation; A. Gene Gazlay, Director of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and nationally-known conservation leader; James R. Harlan, former public relations director and assistant director of the Iowa Conservation Commission and retired conservation consultant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Jordan P. McFarland, long-time conservation leader associated with the Colorado Wildlife Federation; Verne Joslin, former editor and secretary for the Minnesota Wildlife Federation and leader in the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners; Miss Marjorie R. Carlson, first full-time secretary of the Iowa Wildlife Federation and secretary of the Des Moines County Conservation Board; Wayne W. Carlson, Board member of the Iowa Wildlife Federation and long-time midwest conservation leader; Michael F. Petruska, past-president of the New York State Conservation Council and prominent conservation leader; Fred Mold, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a leader in the Vermont Natural Resources Council; Harold A. Bauld, of Fayville, Massachusetts, a past-president and past-treasurer of the Massachusetts Wildlife Federation; Reed Love, of Vanceburg, Kentucky, past-president of the League of Kentucky Sportsmen; George Grebe, of Kuna, Idaho, one of the founders of the Idaho Wildlife Federation and a member of the original National Wildlife Federation Board of Directors; Channing C. Schenck, long-time leader in the Oregon Wildlife Federation and an early member of the National Wildlife Federation Board of Directors; James A. Mooney, of Wright, Kansas, a leader in the Kansas Wildlife Federation; Leo Weisfield, of Seattle, Washington, a leader in the Washington State Sportsmen's Council; and Glen Viehmeyer, charter director of the Nebraska Wildlife Federation, and outstanding horticulturalist; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the National Wildlife Federation be instructed to convey this expression of sorrow to the surviving members of the families of the above-listed individuals.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/protection-of-yellowstone-river/	Protection of Yellowstone River	<p>WHEREAS, the Yellowstone River is of vital importance to Montana and the Nation as a free-flowing stream which produces high quality water for agricultural, recreational, and municipal and industrial purposes; and WHEREAS, the value of the Yellowstone River and its watershed would be diminished greatly if the free-flowing character of the stream is altered; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby recommends that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, initiate studies and develop recommendations for the preservation of suitable portions of the Yellowstone as a wild or scenic river free of impoundments or other developments.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/solid-waste-management/	Solid Waste Management	<p>Solid Waste Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-11 WHEREAS, the nation's total generation of solid wastes— agricultural, mining, and municipal—approaches five billion tons annually and is growing; and WHEREAS, municipal wastes alone comprise several million tons annually, and convenience packaging constitutes the fastest growing portion of those wastes; and WHEREAS, nearly half of the Nation's cities are expected to run out of land space for waste disposal in less than five years; and WHEREAS, the United States is facing serious energy and virgin material shortages which are likely to continue in the future; and WHEREAS, source reduction measures such as returnable beverage containers can reduce the generation of waste and the consumption of energy; and WHEREAS, resources recovery processes can extract energy and usable materials from solid wastes, and the use of recovered materials in manufacturing is less energy-intensive than use of virgin materials; and NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, proposes that the Nation adopt a comprehensive solid waste management policy which maximizes source reduction measures, resource recovery practices, and the disposal of unavoidable solid waste under environmentally sound and regulated conditions when other alternatives either have been exhausted or are not immediately feasible; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such a policy should include the public regulation of solid waste disposal, and encourage solid waste management on planned and coordinated regional and statewide bases under Federal review.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/environmental-hazards-and-the-burden-of-proof/	Environmental Hazards and the Burden of Proof	<p>Environmental Hazards and the Burden of Proof National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-08 WHEREAS, the hazardous environmental and human health effects of many pollutants and commercially-manufactured chemical substances cannot be proven because they do not become manifest for several years or even decades following introduction into the environment; and WHEREAS, thousands of chemical substances are manufactured commercially and used each year without publicly reviewed pre-market testing of their acute and subacute toxic effects; and WHEREAS, thousands of tons of pollutants discharged into the environment each year are unregulated because their suspected hazards to humans and the environment cannot be proven immediately; and WHEREAS, the unchecked manufacture, use and/or discharge of such suspected substances exposes plants, animals, and humans to long-term, serious risks which include cancer, birth defects, and tumors; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urgently recommends as a national policy that publicly supervised testing of all chemical substances be required prior to their commercial manufacture and introduction into the environment; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, where evidence of an unreasonable risk to human health and/or the environment is found to be presented by the manufacture, use, and/or discharge of such substances, their manufacture, use and/or discharge be prohibited or adequately restricted until their safety is proven; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the burden of proof of safety shall rest with the manufacturers, users, or dischargers of such substances.</p>
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/federal-and-highway-state-lighting/	Federal and Highway State Lighting	<p>Federal and Highway State Lighting National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-24 WHEREAS, the entire nation is faced with a very real energy shortage with no short-term solution; and WHEREAS, the interstate, federal and state highways of the entire nation have literally millions of lights that burn from dusk to daylight at most all intersections; and WHEREAS, the lights are great in number and could be much less in number and still not reduce the safety factor at intersections; and WHEREAS, unnecessary lighting could be reduced without affecting safe highway driving; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby suggests and goes on record as approving the reduction of all unnecessary highway lighting across the entire nation.</p>

https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/management-of-wild-horses-and-burros/	Management of Wild Horses and Burros	Management of Wild Horses and Burros National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-26 WHEREAS, wild horses and burros compete with native wildlife and domestic livestock for forage and water and create serious problems of erosion; and WHEREAS, wild horses and burros must be managed and maintained in numbers in harmony with the ability of the environment to support them and other desirable forms of wildlife and livestock; and WHEREAS, current restrictions imposed by Federal law virtually prevent any practical management of wild horses and burros or controls over their numbers; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby endorses the principles expressed by the National Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Advisory Board: that the use of properly supervised aircraft be authorized for the effective management of wild horses and burros; the administering Federal agencies be permitted to dispose of title to surplus animals through sale or donation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/roadside-zoos-or-menageries/	Roadside Zoos or Menageries	Roadside Zoos or Menageries National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-06 WHEREAS, many so-called roadside zoos or menageries frequently are established as adjunct to commercial ventures by individuals unskilled in the handling and care of wildlife; and WHEREAS, roadside zoos or menageries often are permitted to operate with a minimum of governmental oversight; and WHEREAS, the National Wildlife Federation long has supported the maintenance of wildlife for educational or scientific purposes by qualified individuals or institutions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby urges and encourages state wildlife agencies which have not done so to assume leadership roles in establishing effective regulations to control the capturing, acquiring, and keeping of native wildlife for display in roadside zoos or menageries, with the ultimate objectives of eliminating inadequate and inhumane wildlife displays for any purpose.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/preservation-of-agricultural-lands/	Preservation of Agricultural Lands	Preservation of Agricultural Lands National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-23 WHEREAS, much of the country's farmland is an irreplaceable resource which should be protected and improved, both for its ecological significance and because of its contribution to the Nation's economy; and WHEREAS, little progress has been made in developing a coordinated and unified approach to land use planning; and WHEREAS, if the fate of agriculture and agricultural land is left entirely to a future land-use plan it is very likely that it will be too late to deal adequately with this extremely important land category; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby supports the establishment of an agricultural preservation program; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this program be instituted before the agricultural industry and its open space are irreversibly decimated.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/establishing-a-national-energy-policy/	Establishing a National Energy Policy	Establishing a National Energy Policy National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-02 WHEREAS, the use of energy in the United States has outstripped the Nation's capability to produce it under current conditions of use, resulting in unfavorable international trade imbalances; and WHEREAS, these circumstances have provoked efforts to meet demands with supplies of energy from all sources, many of which can be exploited only with great hazard to the natural environment; and WHEREAS, high demands result in considerable part from wasteful uses of energy; and WHEREAS, sufficient energy is vital to the continued vitality and well-being of our society; and WHEREAS, recent events have illustrated the lack of and critical need for a national energy policy; and WHEREAS, the type of energy policy adopted by the Nation will have a profound effect on the public interest in general and the natural environment in particular for centuries to come; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses its conviction that the United States must adopt a coordinated and comprehensive national energy policy along these basic lines if the public interest is to be served and the natural environment protected, insofar as possible, from unnecessary harm: That industries, businesses, institutions, agencies of government, and individual citizens must adopt and carry out strict practices of energy conservation designed not only to reduce waste but encourage the maximum in efficiency in uses of energy; That the policy provide specific goals and direction for the next two decades, at a minimum, and be sufficiently specific to provide goals and direction yet be accompanied by a mechanism to ensure periodic public re-examination and flexibility to allow adjustment to technological advances and changing conditions; That short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals be identified within the overall objective of reducing the nation's annual energy growth rate to the lowest practicable level, hopefully in the range of two percent (2%) annually, coordinating the policy in such a way that all segments work together to meet that goal; That high priority be given to providing the funding and other support necessary to mounting a massive research and development effort toward securing economical sources of safe, clean, and environmentally acceptable sources of power as quickly as possible, thereby conserving valuable non-renewable fossil resources for other beneficial purposes; That the Nation's dependence be shifted as quickly as possible from nonrenewable to renewable (excluding hydro) energy sources; That priority attention be given to identifying and implementing changes which might be necessary to ensure that energy conservation practices be encouraged and the use of energy in inefficient or socially less important uses be discouraged; That costs of energy production be internalized to prevent energy producers from shifting part of the cost of energy production onto society as social, economic or environmental costs, thereby artificially influencing energy production and use. That attention is given to considerations of the total social, economic, and environmental costs and impacts of energy production, including transportation and use, and that environmental quality is not being degraded except in circumstances of absolute necessity; That this organization express its deep concern about the potential hazards involved with nuclear power generation and disposal of atomic wastes; and That the process of formulating the national energy policy be conducted in full public view and with public participation.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/flood-plain-management/	Flood Plain Management	Flood Plain Management National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-04 WHEREAS, present governmental flood plain policies reflect past needs—ready access to water transportation, easy water supply, simplified construction sites, and multifacet management with continued development; and WHEREAS, current floods frequently are higher and more destructive and expensive, despite structural protective works (dams, levees, channels), than those of the past, with needless losses of natural resources, personal property, and hazards to public health and safety; and WHEREAS, the problems of flood plain development are ascribable to past policy involving: lack of uniform management practices compounded by conflicting federal, state, and local programs; a benefit-to-cost incentive in the development of the flood plain, accompanied by a laissez-faire attitude on the parts of both citizens

manage ment/		and government; national emphasis on structural control of floods rather than on compatible uses of the flood plain; and (4) weak governmental administration in upstream rural areas where the flood plain can be controlled best; and WHEREAS, the encouragement of additional flood plain development and greater flood and land use disasters could result in a tax burden amounting to as much as \$12 billion annually by the year 2000; and WHEREAS, the 100-year flood plain accounts for approximately five percent (5%) of the Nation's total land surface, and is an area highly productive in fish and wildlife habitat; consequently, its preservation and enhancement is a key to many recreational activities, including upland and lowland hunting and fishing; and WHEREAS, wise utilization of flood plain resources requires a balance between development and preservation which is best achieved through sound land use planning; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby expresses its belief that future governmental policies on flood control management must incorporate such features as: a strong and unified approach with an inherent flexibility for geographic variations; basin-wide as well as regional flood plain planning; economic incentives which discourage building in flood plains; educational efforts to inform the general public, elected officials, and other leaders about flood plains, flood probabilities, and alternatives of non-structural flood control; emphasis on the positive values of flood plains such as greenbelts, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and water recharging; implementation of existing laws, accompanied by comprehensive land use regulations; and, strengthening and implementing provisions of the Federal Flood Insurance program so as to discourage the concept of "flood proof" construction on flood plains.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/desert-land-entries/	Desert Land Entries	Desert Land Entries National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-31 WHEREAS, in recent years the values of public domain lands have soared far beyond the present filing fee of 25¢ per acre; and WHEREAS, these desert and semi-arid lands are becoming of increasing value as habitat for wildlife and domestic livestock; and WHEREAS, these lands are significant in the economics of communities for wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic purposes, values which increase as the populations of western states grow because of industrial expansion and other reasons; and WHEREAS, most entries will require deep water wells for irrigation purposes if these desert lands are "proven up"; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, hereby reiterates its firm conviction that natural resource or public domain lands should be retained under ownership of the United States for management in accordance with multiple use-sustained yield principles as authorized by an organic act for the Bureau of Land Management; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation request that the Secretary of the Interior impose a moratorium on desert land entries until an organic act is enacted for the Bureau of Land Management or the Desert Land Entry Act is repealed.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/financing-of-wildlife-refuge-requisition-program/	Financing of Wildlife Refuge Requisition Program	Financing of Wildlife Refuge Requisition Program National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-14 WHEREAS, the abundance of our wild waterfowl population is directly related to the amount of waterfowl wetland habitat available; and WHEREAS, the United States duck hunter, through his purchase of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp, otherwise known as the Duck Stamp, has carried a considerable financial burden of purchasing the necessary wetlands for wildlife habitat; and WHEREAS, these waterfowl refuges purchased with duck hunters' money are utilized by tens of thousands of people each year for various recreational purposes such as birdwatching, nature study, picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing, swimming and others; and WHEREAS, these people utilizing these refuges purchased primarily with the sportsmen's money benefit from the wetland acquisition program whether or not they are waterfowl hunters; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, requests that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service include in its descriptive literature and post in plain view at appropriate places, a statement calling attention to the wetland acquisition and public benefits derived from the contributions of sportsmen.
https://affiliates.nwf.org/1975/04/conversion-from-the-use-of-lead-shot/	Conversion from the Use of Lead Shot	Conversion from the Use of Lead Shot National Wildlife Federation April 1, 1975 Resolutions Number: 1975-18 WHEREAS, lead shot poisoning of migratory waterfowl is a serious problem and warrants solution; and WHEREAS, alternative shot has been developed which is sufficiently effective to begin a conversion from the use of lead shot; and WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior has the responsibility under international treaty and federal law to protect migratory waterfowl; and WHEREAS, the Department has proposed a gradual conversion from lead shot beginning in the Atlantic Flyway in 1975-76, the Mississippi Flyway in 1976-77, and the Pacific and Central Flyways, or portions thereof as needed, in 1977-78; and WHEREAS, while some states support this proposal other states have worked to show that lead shot is not a significant problem statewide in their jurisdictions; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 14-16, 1975, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, supports the gradual conversion from the use of lead shot for migratory waterfowl hunting as proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior; PROVIDED THAT: This conversion shall not take place, without the concurrence of the State Wildlife Agency, in any state where no demonstrable lead poisoning problems exist, or where one exists on an identifiable local basis in the state, as determined jointly by the State Wildlife Agency and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Opportunity is provided to a state wildlife agency, if it demonstrates that the problem exists on an identifiable local basis, to demonstrate that an alternative method for reducing waterfowl losses would be successful and feasible.

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