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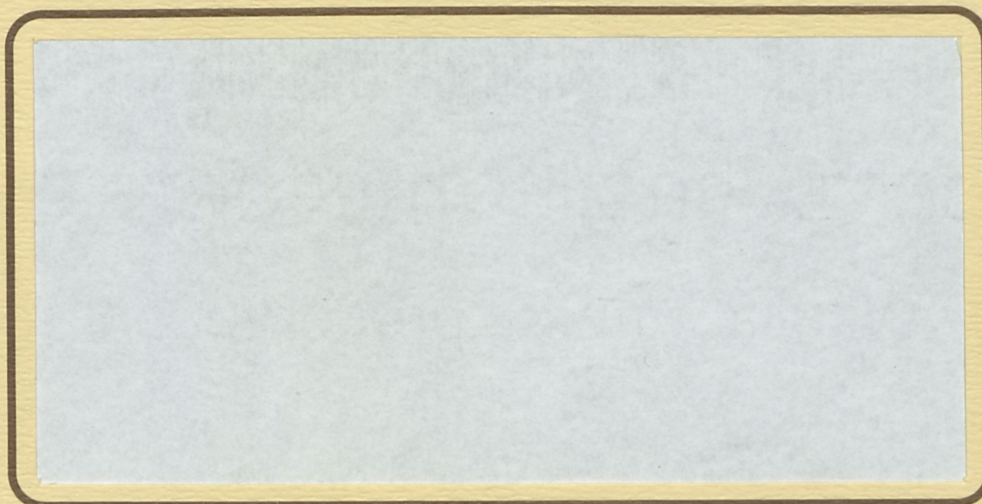
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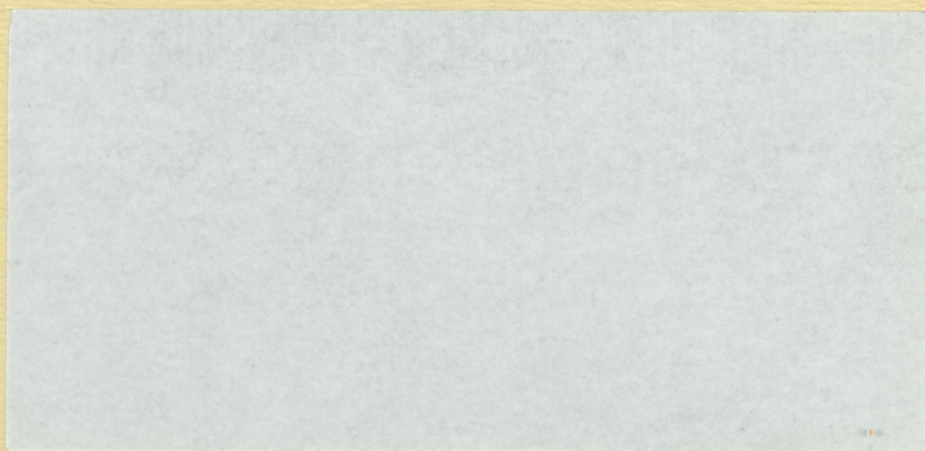
PROJECT REPORT

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**WILDLIFE HABITAT PRESERVATION PROGRAMS ON
PRIVATE LANDS: A SURVEY OF SELECTED
PROVINCES, STATES, AND TERRITORIES
OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.¹**

Project Report 91-02

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and Wiktor Adamowicz²

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I. INTRODUCTION

Support for the retention and expansion of wildlife habitat, and hence wildlife, has increased in North America and elsewhere in recent decades. Values associated with wildlife and wildlife habitat, such as hunting, viewing, and study, have been largely non-market in nature. These values have not been valued in the market place through price formation. Habitat land uses have historically given way to other market-oriented uses such as agricultural, industrial, mining, and residential uses. This reallocation has been particularly notable on privately owned lands.

Generally, wildlife are publicly owned while habitat is privately owned. The benefits, largely non-market, accrue mainly to those other than land owners while the costs of maintaining habitat are incident upon the landowners. This property rights imbalance, or externality, does not provide private economic incentive for habitat retention or expansion on private lands. Since wildlife ownership is not assigned to private landowners, collective action is required to remedy the problem. These actions may include land use regulations or the provision of incentives to maintain wildlife habitat.

A research project underway at the University of Alberta, in cooperation with the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division, is investigating incentive compatible systems that may be applied to the Division's Landowner Habitat Program. Part of this endeavour included a 1990 survey of wildlife habitat preservation programs on private lands in Canada and the United States. The results contained herein represent a variety of approaches to remedy the externality problem referred to above.

This report presents habitat programs in seven Provinces and the two Territories of Canada, thirty-three States and the Federal Government of the United States, and four non-governmental agencies. The discussion of programs of each Province, State or agency identifies sources of regulation and regulatory bodies, highlights regulatory activities, and outlines preservation programs. Each section concludes with comments and information sources. Information is presented from only those Provinces, Territories, States, and agencies that responded to letters requesting information on private land wildlife habitat preservation programs.

Many of the agencies surveyed have pursued similar activities in an attempt to preserve, enhance, and expand wildlife habitat on private lands in Canada and the United States. The primary tools of habitat improvement include; acquisition and management, land leases, joint management contracts, conservation easements, and regulation. In each case, the conservation authority attempts to acquire certain rights from private landowners in order to control and uses that are detrimental to wildlife habitat or wildlife. Acquisition and management allows a conservation authority to purchase all fee simple ownership rights important to wildlife habitat sites. While expensive, this thrust also allows for the greatest degree of land use control. Land leases, joint management contracts, and conservation easements allow the conservation authority to obtain a portion of fee simple rights. These mechanisms usually require that certain adjustments are made to land use practices of private landowners. In return for relinquishing certain rights, landowners are usually financially and/or non-financially compensated. Regulation usually restricts the allowable land use practices of private landowners. Rather than compensate or purchase certain fee simple rights, this approach confiscates those rights. Other approaches to wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement include capital cost sharing for habitat developments on private land, and the extension of technical assistance to those landowners interested in pursuing wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement activities on a volunteer basis.

Notable exceptions to the above approaches include those States and Territories which are comprised primarily of publicly owned lands. These regions generally direct the majority of effort to the habitat

on public lands. Exceptions include issues of land privatization or land claims in which efforts are usually directed at ensuring that wildlife habitat rights remain public.

II. SURVEY RESULTS

A. CANADA

1. PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

A. Regulations

Wildlife Act

Land Titles Act

B. Regulatory Bodies

Alberta Department of Fish and Game

C. Regulatory Activities

Alberta has operated pilot wildlife habitat preservation programs since 1978. The Landowner Habitat Project (1986 - 1989) is coordinated with the Province's role in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and its associated Prairie Habitat Joint Venture. A flexible combination of modified use contracts and land leases is provided to entice private landowners to preserve and enhance wildlife habitat. While public access for recreation is encouraged, it is not required on enrolled lands. Public recognition, in the form of project signs and certificates of recognition, are provided to cooperating landowners.

Alberta operates a "Use Respect" program which provides signs to private landowners. These signs state the landowners' terms of public access to private lands for recreation purposes. Signs are available which indicate that access: is not allowed; is allowed with permission; is allowed only on designated routes; is allowed with motorized transport after permission and foot access allowed, or; is allowed without permission.

Acquisition and management activities have been pursued in past by the Province, but pursued are no longer. All current acquisition and management activities are pursued by private wildlife habitat preservation organizations.

D. Preservation Programs

Alberta's Landowner Habitat Program has incorporated the findings of previous pilot projects. This program is currently being extended beyond the four project areas, and options for expanding preservation activities are also being investigated. The Province's Use Respect pilot project has been made permanent and expanded throughout the Province.

E. Comments

The Landowner Habitat Program was initiated in 1986 by the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division and Wildlife Habitat Canada. The aim of the program is to develop and implement various mechanisms that will help reverse the severe trend of wildlife habitat loss in the prairie and parkland regions of Alberta. This loss of wildlife habitat is due primarily to expansion and intensification of the agricultural industry. (Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division)

F. Sources

Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division. nd. Alberta Landowner Habitat Program. Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division. Edmonton, Alberta.

D.A. Westworth & Associates Ltd. 1990. An Evaluation of the Landowner Habitat Project. Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division. Edmonton, Alberta.

D.A. Westworth & Associates Ltd. 1984. An Evaluation of the Red Deer County Habitat Retention on Private Land Program. Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division. Edmonton, Alberta.

2. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

British Columbia Ministry of Environment

C. Regulatory Activities

British Columbia completed a pilot "Use Respect" project which provided signs to private landowners in 1989/90. These signs state the landowners' terms of public access to private lands for recreation purposes. Signs are available which indicate that access: is not allowed; is allowed with permission; is allowed only on designated routes; is allowed with motorized transport after permission - foot access allowed, or; is allowed without permission.

D. Preservation Programs

The Province's Use Respect pilot project has been made permanent within the original study areas. It is hoped that the program will expand to further regions.

E. Comments

The purpose of the Use Respect program is to publicize the rules of public access on to specific private lands in order to decrease landowner/hunter conflicts.

F. Sources

Knapik, Michael. nd. "Use Respect: A Pilot Project in British Columbia". Unpublished. Fort St. John, British Columbia.

3. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

C. Regulatory Activities

The Province of Ontario provides recognition to volunteer landowners who commit to maintain good stewardship in the preservation and enhancement of wildlife habitat. Property tax reductions are provided to owners of critical wetland habitat. Technical assistance and cost sharing is provided to assist landowners to enhance important wildlife habitat. Conservation Easements allow for the sale or donation of certain longterm development rights to the Government of Ontario. Private wildlife habitat organizations actively lease and purchase important wildlife habitat parcels for preservation purposes.

D. Preservation Programs

Ontario's Natural Heritage Stewardship Award Program provides landowner recognition through public awards to encourage private landowners to adhere to beneficial stewardship principles. Ontario's Conservation Land Tax Reduction Program provides reduced or waived property taxes for qualified properties containing important wildlife habitat, when management meets minimum criteria. Ontario's Community Wildlife Involvement Program (CWIP) provides a medium where community volunteers are given technical assistance by the Province to plan and implement habitat enhancement projects on private lands. Technical assistance and cost sharing is also provided directly from the Province through the Woodlands Improvement Agreement Program.

E. Comments

Private land stewardship is recognized as a practical approach toward wildlife habitat conservation in Ontario. Increasing land prices and management costs make it unreasonable to expect governments or private agencies to purchase all remaining conservation lands. The intent of private stewardship is to develop partnerships with the owners of important conservation lands, ensure that the landowners are aware of the special features on their land, encourage conservation through private stewardship and provide tangible rewards for doing so. (MacLean)

The Government of Ontario revised its liability and trespass laws in 1980 (Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General). These revisions allowed for liability exemptions for rural landowners when non-fee recreational users occupy private lands. Increased penalties for trespass and new trespass definitions were enacted in order to allow more control of access to private rural lands. The two acts were updated in order to limit landowner-recreationist conflicts.

F. Sources

MacLean, J.A. 1990. Pers. Comm.. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Toronto, Ontario.

Natural Heritage League. 1988. Protecting Ontario's Natural Heritage Through Private Stewardship. Ontario Department of Land Resource Science. Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General. 1987. This Land is Whose Land?. Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General. Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1990. Fact Sheet: Community Wildlife Involvement Program (CWIP). Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1989. Ontario Conservation Land Tax Reduction Program: Ontario Managed Forest Tax Rebate Program. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Toronto, Ontario.

4. PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

A. Regulations

Forest Management Act
Natural Areas Protection Act (1988)
Registry Act
Museum Act

B. Regulatory Bodies

Island Nature Trust

C. Regulatory Activities

Extension activities, including the development of management plans for specific private lands, are completed through the Private Stewardship Program. The Island Nature Trust may declare a parcel of land as a natural area (Natural Areas Protection Act), if: it is publicly owned; it is acquired if fee title or leased by the province, or; a permanent restrictive covenant (Museum Act) is registered on the land title (Registry Act). Income tax incentives are provided to private landowners who wish to donate land or specific interests (conservation easements) in land of the Nature Trust. All natural areas are managed for the best advantage of flora and fauna. Long term management agreements are provided to landowners to preserve and enhance wildlife habitat on private lands.

D. Preservation Programs

Public and private landowners are contacted by Provincial biologists as the primary extension activity of the Private Stewardship Program. Landowners are interviewed, and educated as to the sensitivity of their particular land holdings. Several program options exist for private land that contains important wildlife habitat. The Island Nature Trust may acquire and manage specific critical habitats where deemed necessary. Ten year Management Agreements are available for private landowners who wish to follow recommendations of a management plan. These agreements are renewable, but are not binding on successive landowners. Restrictive Covenants may be registered on the title of specific private lands to prohibit certain activities which may be harmful to wildlife habitat. These covenants are permanent and are binding on successive landowners. No direct cost sharing or monetary incentives are provided to participants in any of the above programs.

E. Comments

The Island Nature Trust was first formed in 1979 to preserve and protect Prince Edward Island's remaining natural areas. The Trust hoped to achieve this through acquisition of naturally significant properties, education of the general public and natural area landowners, and through management of natural areas. (Waddell)

F. Sources

Waddell, Jackie. 1990. "Final Report: Island Nature Trust Landowner Contact Program". Unpublished. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

5. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Quebec Ministere du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche
Direction generale de la ressource faunique

C. Regulatory Activities

A coordinated Federal-Provincial program provides technical assistance and cost sharing to private forest land owners for the preservation and enhancement of white tailed deer winter habitat. Private wildlife habitat organizations also contribute to the preservation and enhancement of this habitat.

D. Preservation Programs

Quebec's Programme d'aide a l'amenagement des ravages de Cerfs de Virginie (PAAR) program provides resource inventories and site ranking to better target specific habitat parcels to be preserved. Technical assistance, tree seedlings, and cost sharing are provided to private forest landowners to reserve and enhance important deer wintering areas. A public communication and promotion program is provided in order to reach new landowner cooperants, and to educate the public concerning wildlife values. The goal of the PAAR program is to develop sensitive forest habitats for the advantage of white tail deer.

E. Comments

This optional and incentive program concerns the private landowners in an officially identified white-tailed deer yard (ravage de Cerfs de Virginie) in Quebec. The main objective is to allow private forest harvesting and management to take place in the deer yards while maintaining the essential characteristics of the habitat. (Perreault)

F. Sources

Perreault, Nicole. 1990. Pers. Comm. Quebec Ministere du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, Direction generale de la ressource faunique. Quebec City, Quebec.

Realise par le Groupe de travail du PAAR. 1990. "Programme d'aide a l'amenagement des ravages de Cerfs de Virginie (PAAR)." Unpublished. Quebec City, Quebec.

6. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

A. Regulations

Federal/Provincial Forestry Development Agreement

B. Regulatory Bodies

Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests
Wildlife Division

C. Regulatory Activities

Our management of habitats on private lands in Nova Scotia is primarily done via staff biologists reviewing forest management plans for private woodlot owners receiving assistance under the federal/provincial forestry development agreement. Ad hoc inquiries from other owners are dealt with as these arise and of course, projects through Ducks Unlimited and/or Wildlife Habitat Canada are reviewed on individual basis. (Duke)

D. Preservation Programs

None Communicated

E. Sources

Duke, A. P.. 1990. Pers. Comm. Nova Scotia Wildlife Division. Kentville, Nova Scotia.

E. Comments

We are generally pursuing private stewardship much more vigorously in Saskatchewan as an alternative to traditional modes of habitat conservation. Pursuit of this philosophy has motivated us to become involved in the Canada/Saskatchewan soil conservation program now underway in this province. We are also moving to get private organizations much more heavily involved in management of the approximately 100,000 acres of land we have purchased over the past 20 years for wildlife habitat. We feel that the private habitat stewardship approach has much more potential than has been realized in this province (Duncan).

F. Sources

Duncan, Dr. David. 1990. Pers. Comm. Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources, Wildlife Division. Regina, Saskatchewan.

Sanborn, Clint. 1989. "S.U.P.E.R. Report". Unpublished. Regina Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources. 1990. Prairie Pothole Project - Phase II: Socioeconomic Evaluation 1990. Saskatchewan Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture. Regina, Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation. nd. Wildlife Tomorrow: Consering Tomorrow Today. Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources. Regina, Saskatchewan.

7. PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

A. Regulations

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

B. Regulatory Bodies

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

Wildlife Branch

Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation

Saskatchewan Natural History Society

C. Regulatory Activities

Saskatchewan recently began a coordinated program of preservation activities, provided through the umbrella Saskatchewan Upland Protection, Enhancement and Restoration (SUPER) program. Acquisition and management of private lands is provided to preserve and enhance important wildlife habitat. Public awareness and awards are provided to encourage private land stewardship in the preservation and enhancement of wildlife habitat. Financial incentives are provided to private landowners to encourage the preservation and enhancement of important wildlife habitat. Recognition for volunteer nesting box placement is also provided.

D. Preservation Programs

Saskatchewan's SUPER program is a recent cooperative effort that coordinates the activities of the Province, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (sportsmen group), and the Saskatchewan Natural History Society (naturalist group). This umbrella program offers the Wildlife Tomorrow program, which provides public awareness and recognition to private landowners for the preservation and enhancement of wildlife habitat. Private stewardship is promoted through the "Acres for Wildlife" program. Public program signs, certificates of recognition, and complimentary program caps are provided to cooperating landowners (Duncan). The SUPER program has targeted private farmlands, abandoned farmsteads, abandoned school yards, cemeteries, and trails as sites for preservation (Sanborn).

Saskatchewan is cooperating with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan with its pilot Prairie Pothole Project. License agreements and land leases are provided to encourage the preservation and enhancement of wetlands and uplands required for migratory birds. Volunteer placement and maintenance of nesting baskets is also encouraged (Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources).

Saskatchewan's Heritage Trust Fund provides acquisition and management of private lands to preserve and enhance important wildlife habitat. Donations of private lands, in return for income tax benefits, is also encouraged (Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation).

6. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

A. Regulations

Federal/Provincial Forestry Development Agreement

B. Regulatory Bodies

Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests
Wildlife Division

C. Regulatory Activities

Our management of habitats on private lands in Nova Scotia is primarily done via staff biologists reviewing forest management plans for private woodlot owners receiving assistance under the federal/provincial forestry development agreement. Ad hoc inquiries from other owners are dealt with as these arise and of course, projects through Ducks Unlimited and/or Wildlife Habitat Canada are reviewed on individual basis. (Duke)

D. Preservation Programs

None Communicated

E. Sources

Duke, A. P.. 1990. Pers. Comm. Nova Scotia Wildlife Division. Kentville, Nova Scotia.

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Yukon Renewable Resources
Council for Yukon Indians
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)
Migratory Bird Convention Act

C. Regulatory Activities

No current private land wildlife habitat preservation activities are provided. If the Comprehensive Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement is ratified by all signing parties, certain activities will begin. Joint management of critical wildlife habitat areas will be pursued within settled areas. A highly regulated structure of wildlife rights and privileges is included in the Agreement. "A Fish and Wildlife Management Board shall be established as the primary instrument of Fish and Wildlife management in the Yukon" (The Government of Canada, et al).

D. Preservation Programs

No current private land wildlife habitat preservation programs are provided. If the Comprehensive Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement is ratified by all signing parties, certain programs may be developed.

E. Comments

We do not place much emphasis on wildlife habitat preservation on private lands in the Yukon. With less than 0.50% of the land under private ownership, our focus is on preventing important habitat from being given away to private interests in the first place. (Mychasiw)

F. Sources

Canada, the Government of, The Council for Yukon Indians, The Government of the Yukon. 1990. Comprehensive Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement. Unpublished. Canada.

Mychasiw, Len. 1990. Pers. Comm. Yukon Renewable Resources. Whitehorse, Yukon.

B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. STATE OF ALASKA

A. Regulations

Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act 1990.

B. Regulatory Bodies

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

C. Regulatory Activities

i. To work cooperatively with private forest landowners and timber owners to protect, maintain, and enhance wildlife habitat to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the interests of the owners in the use of their timber resources.

ii. To provide educational and technical assistance and extension services to owners of private forest land or timber to assist in identifying important wildlife habitat and to assist in designing voluntary management techniques that minimize adverse effects on wildlife habitat.

iii. To cooperate with the landowner in identifying areas of important wildlife habitat on private forest land and in developing methods for their protection (Alaska).

D. Preservation Programs

Methods of protection for wildlife habitat may include, with the agreement of the landowner, the purchase of fee title, purchase of conservation easements, and land exchanges (Alaska).

E. Comments

In the negotiations over language to be included in the act, the overall balance between protecting the rights of private property ownership and protecting public trust fish and wildlife resources ended up affording significant mandatory protection to riparian fish habitat, but leaving wildlife habitat protection strictly voluntary (Rue).

To the extent, of course, that fish are protected, so too are predators and scavengers of fish. Other riparian habitat requirements of wildlife are also protected by the act, albeit indirectly (Rue).

F. Sources

Alaska, State of. 1990. Alaska Forest Resources And Practices Act. State of Alaska. Juneau, Alaska.

Rue, Frank. 1990. Pers. Comm. Division of Habitat, Department of Fish and Game, State of Alaska. Juneau, Alaska.

2. STATE OF ARIZONA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Arizona Game and Fish Department

C. Regulatory Activities

Arizona provides technical assistance to private landowners to preserve and enhance wildlife habitat primarily for the benefit of migratory birds. Exceptional wildlife habitats are acquired and managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. Federal government and private organizations are also encouraged to acquire and manage similar parcels. In addition to fee title acquisition, conservation easements are purchased for longterm protection of wildlife habitat, instream flows, and public access (Walker).

D. Preservation Programs

None Communicated

E. Comments

Private lands actually comprise only 17 percent of land "ownership" in Arizona. The remainder consists primarily of Indian Reservations (28%), over which we have no jurisdiction, Public lands (42%) which are managed by various federal agencies, and State Trust lands (13%). (Walker)

F. Sources

Walker, David L. 1990. Pers. Comm. Arizona Game and Fish Department. Phoenix, Arizona.

3. STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A. Regulations

California Code of Regulations

B. Regulatory Bodies

California Department of Fish and Game
California Waterfowl Association
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

C. Regulatory Activities

It is the policy of the state actively to encourage the propagation, conservation, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources on private land. The commission and the department may develop a private wildlife management area program for the implementation of this article (Mansfield et al).

Other programs include the acquisition and management of critical wetlands, the enhancement of wetland and upland habitat on public and private lands, and the expansion and protection of wetlands.

D. Preservation Programs

A Private Lands Wildlife Management Area (PLM) Program has existed in California since 1984. It was authorized by State law following a three-year pilot program tested in five counties. The primary objective is to encourage landowners to manage their wildland resources for the benefit of wildlife. Emphasis is placed on protecting and improving important habitat for a variety of species. Mule deer have been the primary focus of the Program. Incentives are provided through biologically sound yet flexible seasons and bag limits for resident game species. High-quality hunting opportunities result, which are marketed by the landowner in the form of fee hunting and other forms of recreation. Management plans reviewed by the Department of Fish and Game and approved by the Fish and Game Commission are required for each year. They occur in 17 counties, totalling almost 700,000 acres. The areas range in size from 200 acres to 270,000 acres. (Mansfield et al)

A Free Cover Crops For Pheasants Program also exists in California. The Department plants free vetch and barley seed on "rested" land if habitat is protected through delaying agricultural practices, and this land is enrolled in a community club. The program is specifically aimed at Conservation Reserve Program set aside lands. Promotion of this program is based on improving land productivity while contributing to community development.

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), signed by the Governments of Canada and the United States in 1986, is active in California. The Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture is responsible for restoration and enhancement of wetlands and uplands in California's most productive waterfowl wintering grounds (California Waterfowl Association 1989). A pilot project completed in 1989 investigated incentive program options including: fee title acquisition, compensation for deferred tillage, post-harvest flooding; and creation of sanctuaries (California Waterfowl Association 1990).

E. Comments

While the public has recognized the value of increasing wildlife, certain opposition to the PLM Program has developed. "Public opposition to the PLM Program has been centred on: 1) fees charged by licensees for hunting access; 2) the authority of the Commission to authorize seasons and bag limits which may differ from general public hunting seasons; and 3) a misconception that public land may be leased and incorporated into the Program" (Mansfield et al).

Recommendations for future (NAWMP) incentive programs include: 1) increased enhancement on agricultural areas, specifically flooded grain lands and set-aside lands; 2) continued evaluations on agricultural and wetland incentive areas; 3) creation of public awareness to incentive programs; 4) encouragement of additional research in agricultural-wetland complexes. (California Waterfowl Association 1989)

F. Sources

Mansfield et al. 1989. "California's Private Lands Wildlife Management Area Program". Transactions of the Western Section of the Wildlife Society. 25:45-48. California Wildlife Society. Sacramento, California.

California Department of Fish and Game. nd. "Free Cover Crops For Pheasants". Unpublished Pamphlet. Sacramento, California.

California Waterfowl Association. 1989. "California Wetlands Incentives - NAWMP". Unpublished. Sacramento, CA.

California Waterfowl Association. 1990. "Agricultural - Wildlife Enhancement in the Central Valley, California: A Pilot Incentive Program for 1989". Unpublished. Sacramento, CA.

4. STATE OF COLORADO

A. Regulations

Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)
Cooperative Habitat Improvement Program
Game Damage Law

B. Regulatory Bodies

Colorado Division of Wildlife
USDA Soil Conservation Service
Colorado State Forest Service

C. Regulatory Activities

Several activities run concurrently in Colorado. The quantity and quality of wildlife habitat is improved through cost-sharing and wildlife damage compensation programs. Landowner recognition and hunter education programs have been developed in order to limit the adverse effects of hunter landowner confrontation. Certain wildlife hunting rights are released to cooperating wildlife ranchers in exchange for regulated management. Preferred hunting access is granted to qualified landowners in exchange for regulated management. Dispersal hunts may be authorized where concentrations of wildlife are causing unfair financial losses to a landowner who is willing to waive those damage claims.

D. Preservation Programs

The Cooperative Habitat Improvement Programs a flexible program intended to provide landowners financial and technical assistance for the development of desired habitat programs on compatible lands (Colorado Division of Wildlife). A specific effort is being made in the development of shelterbelts under the Living Snow Fences Program (Colorado State University).

The thrust of the Landowner Recognition Program is toward reactivation of the "courtesy card" concept, providing signs to farmers and ranchers, increased enforcement of trespass laws, and improving hunter behaviour and ethics as related to use of private lands for hunting activities. (Colorado Division of Wildlife 1982)

The Landowner Recognition Program now includes the quarterly distribution of a newsletter, an aggressive awards program, and hunter education.

The Wildlife Ranching Program allows larger parcels of wildlife habitat to be developed by private landowners. Once certain management requirements are met, a percentage of hunting licenses are distributed to the landowners. These licenses may then be distributed on a fee for hunting basis. Public hunters may not be charged for access. On-going management requirements must be satisfied.

The Colorado Landowner Affidavit and Application Program allows for qualified landowners to be given preferred access to hunting licenses of a specific species in areas where the Division of Wildlife has limited the total number of licences. Landowners must own at least 160 contiguous acres of agricultural land where a specific species resides for the greater portion of the year (Colorado Division of Wildlife). These preferred licences may be distributed to a designee where the landowner does not wish to hunt.

The Habitat Partnership Program currently allows for the establishment of dispersal hunts where a landowner is suffering significant financial damage from increased wildlife populations. Current recommendations include the expansion of this program. It has also been recommended that no damage compensation be granted where 5% of deer, elk, and antelope hunting licence revenues have been committed to implementing a Habitat Partnership Plan. Hunting access fees, to recover the cost of accommodating hunters, may be charged by landowners under these plans (Colorado Division of Wildlife 1990).

E. Comments

Colorado has developed a series of integrated programs with the intent of increasing the public wildlife resource while limiting the adverse effect of increased wildlife populations and hunting pressure on landowners. Damage compensation, the release of wildlife rights, and communication programs have all been utilized.

F. Sources

Colorado Division of Wildlife. nd. "Cooperative Habitat Improvement Program". Unpublished Brochure. Denver, Colorado.

Colorado Division of Wildlife. 1982. "The Colorado Division of Wildlife Report on Landowner Recognition". Unpublished. Denver, Colorado.

Colorado Division of Wildlife. nd. "Guidelines for the Wildlife Ranching Program". Unpublished. Denver, Colorado.

Colorado Division of Wildlife. nd. "Colorado Landowner Affidavit and Application for Deer, Elk, and Antelope". Unpublished. Denver, Colorado.

Colorado Division of Wildlife. 1990. "Habitat Partnership Evaluation Committee Report". Unpublished. Denver, Colorado.

Colorado State University. 1990. Living Snow Fences: Protection That Just Keeps Growing. Colorado Interagency Living Snow Fence Program. Fort Collins, Colorado.

5. STATE OF CONNECTICUT

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Department of Environmental Protection
Connecticut Wildlife Bureau

C. Regulatory Activities

It is a mandate of the Connecticut Wildlife Bureau to actively participate in the multiple-use management of all wildlife habitat in Connecticut. (Wildlife Bureau)

D. Preservation Programs

The State of Connecticut operates a voluntary technical assistance program directed toward all private forest owners. A "Wildlife Informational Series - Habitat Management" series is produced and distributed. Forest and timber management practices that are consistent with the preservation and development of wildlife are featured. Further technical assistance is available from District Wildlife Biologists.

E. Comments

This program is jointly funded by the Connecticut Wildlife Bureau and the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration--the Pittman-Robertson (P-R) Program. "The P-R program provides funding through an excise tax on the sale of sporting firearms, ammunition and archery equipment" (Wildlife Bureau).

F. Sources

Connecticut Wildlife Bureau. 1989. Guidelines for Enhancing Connecticut's Wildlife Habitat. Wildlife Bureau. Pub. N. TA-H-9. Hartford, Connecticut.

6. STATE OF GEORGIA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

C. Regulatory Activities

Project Objectives: (1) To provide the public upon request with wildlife management plans for their land; (2) to provide technical information to agencies who need or are required by law to coordinate with fish and game agencies so adverse effects to wildlife from different developments or policy decisions can be minimized and (3) to provide the public with information regarding practical wildlife abatement measures. (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1984)

D. Preservation Programs

The State of Georgia operates a voluntary technical assistance program, Acres for Wildlife, directed toward all private landowners. Qualified habitat plots must be at least one acre in size, must be privately owned, can not be enroled in the Conservation Reserve Program, and can not be presently managed for wildlife. Management of enroled land must not be, in a general sense, detrimental to the wildlife species being protected. Plots over 100 acres will be inspected by a wildlife biologist who will prepare an individual management plan. Environmental impact statements are prepared for agencies that are contemplating development that may affect wildlife habitat. A total of 217,083.25 acres were enroled in the program from July 1, 1983 until June 30, 1989 (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1989).

E. Comments

Wildlife biologists will check the suitability of each plot and advise landowners and Cover Agents of its management potential. Detailed management plans will be drawn up when requested. Each plan will be geared to the habitat requirements of the species managed for, and the physical and biological characteristics of the plot. The landowner, however, is under no obligation to carry out the management plan (Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

No financial compensation for cooperating landowners is included in the project. Cooperating Cover Agents receive a shoulder patch and a certificate of appreciation. All cooperating landowners receive a certificate of enrolment. All landowners are given a sign to be posted at the plot site.

F. Sources

Georgia Department of Natural Resources. nd. "Acres for Wildlife". Unpublished Brochure. Atlanta, Georgia.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources. 1984. "Annual Performance Report W-45-8". Unpublished. Atlanta, Georgia.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources. 1989. "Annual Performance Report W-37-R". Unpublished. Atlanta, Georgia.

7. STATE OF IDAHO

A. Regulations

Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Idaho Department of Fish and Game
USDA Soil Conservation Service

C. Regulatory Activities

The State of Idaho actively promotes the expansion and improvement of wildlife habitat through various activities. A major effort is given to improving lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. Acquisition and management of important wildlife habitat sites is also pursued. Technical assistance and cost shared habitat development is extended to cooperating landowners with qualified habitat. Hunter awareness communication programs are also pursued.

D. Preservation Programs

The State of Idaho has operated the Habitat Improvement Program (HIP) since 1987. This flexible program regionally targets specific wildlife species and habitat concerns. Technical assistance and coordination services are delivered to the Soil Conservation Service regarding the development and management (cover seedings) of Conservation Reserve Lands. Public land managers are assisted with wildlife habitat planning and implementation. Technical assistance and cost shared projects are extended to private landowners with qualified lands. Proposals are currently being considered for the fee title acquisition and management of critical wildlife habitat sites. The primary emphasis in Idaho is the development of wetland and upland food, nesting, and cover habitat.

E. Comments

The State of Idaho encompasses approximately 83,500 square miles. Although a majority of the state is in public ownership, a number of important game bird species are closely associated with private land. Pheasants, quail, partridge, and waterfowl all use private agricultural lands extensively for food, cover, and brooding habitat. Unfortunately, because of changes in agricultural practices, available habitat has declined dramatically in the past 20 years. Winter food and cover as well as quality nesting habitat is nearly nonexistent in many areas. Wetlands have been drained and converted to agricultural uses throughout the state.

Habitat on public land is also in need of work. Because of domestic livestock grazing, wildfires, and other changes, historical habitats have deteriorated in many areas. HIP will work closely with public agencies to assist in restoring these habitats. (Idaho Department of Fish and Game)

F. Sources

Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1990. Job Progress Report, Study IV, Job 3: Habitat Improvement Program. Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Boise, Idaho.

8. STATE OF ILLINOIS

A. Regulations

Recreational Use of Land and Water Areas Act
State Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines

B. Regulatory Bodies

Illinois Department of Fish and Game
USDA Soil Conservation Service
USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Cooperative Extension Service
Farm Bureau

C. Regulatory Activities

The State of Illinois actively promotes the expansion and improvement of wildlife habitat through various activities. A major effort is given to improving privately owned lands, as this represents approximately 95% of the State's land area. Landowner Conservation Education programs are pursued in order to increase awareness of "the values and problems of wildlife and habitat" (Illinois Wildlife Habitat Commission 1985). Technical assistance and cost share habitat development are also pursued. Acquisition and management of critical wildlife habitat has been proposed. Efforts have been made to coordinate the activities of Local, State, and Federal governmental and private organizations in order to efficiently address the needs of wildlife and habitat (Illinois Department of Conservation 1990). Landowner liability to recreation users has been defined through regulation. "The purpose of this Act is to encourage owners of land to make land and water areas available to the public for recreational purposes by limiting their liability toward persons entering thereon for such purposes" (Illinois Department of Agriculture).

D. Preservation Programs

The State of Illinois operates the Private Lands Wildlife Habitat Management Program (PLWHMP). The PLWHMP offers private landowners technical assistance and cost share habitat development through the Acres for Illinois program. Wildlife Food and Cover Seed Distribution supplies interested landowners with a variety of seed to develop cover and food crops. This program is extended to public roadsides through the Roadsides for Wildlife program. Joint responsibilities for delayed mowing and maintenance are incorporated into this program (Illinois Department of Conservation 1984). The Conservation Education program uses a multiple media approach in order "to increase public awareness of the relationship between wildlife habitat and healthy, viable and expanding wildlife populations" (Illinois Department of Conservation 1990).

E. Comments

Over the last 50 years, wildlife habitat in Illinois has been drastically reduced as a result of agriculture, urbanization and industrialization. Today, over 95% of the state is in private ownership. Gone are the state's more than 9 million acres of wetlands, 14 million acres of prairie and vast acreages of woodlands. As a result, the numbers of animals inhabiting these areas have also drastically declined. Some species have

declined to the point of being classified as endangered or threatened. (Thompson)

Examples of species population declines over the past 25 years include: ring-necked pheasant (95%); cottontail (75-90%); bobwhite (71%); and grassland songbirds (75-95%) (Illinois Wildlife Habitat Commission).

F. Sources

Illinois Department of Agriculture. 1988. A New Law for Illinois Landowners. Outdoor Empire Publishing, Inc. Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Conservation. 1984. Roadsides for Wildlife. State of Illinois. Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Conservation. 1990. Private Lands Wildlife Habitat Management Program. Annual Report. Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Wildlife Habitat Commission. 1985. The Crisis of Wildlife Habitat in Illinois Today. State of Illinois. Springfield, Illinois.

Thompson, James R. 1990. "Private Lands Wildlife Habitat Management Program". Unpublished Speech. Springfield, Illinois.

9. STATE OF INDIANA

A. Regulations

Classified Wildlife Habitat Act
Classified Field Windbreak Act
Rehabilitation Act

B. Regulatory Bodies

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

C. Regulatory Activities

The objective of the Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Section, "is to preserve, increase, and properly utilize wildlife populations" (Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife 1989). These objectives are achieved through cooperation with private landowners, state and national forest managers, and the military. Preservation activities include: private land wildlife management, public forest wildlife management, wildlife research, wetland identification and preservation, nongame and endangered species management and research, and coal mine reclamation review and management.

D. Preservation Programs

The State of Indiana has operated the Save our Small Game Program (SOS) for approximately 40 years. This umbrella program includes six private land habitat projects (Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife). The Classified Wildlife Habitat Project allows for the reduction of assessed value to one dollar for qualified parcels of at least 15 acres. Free technical assistance is also supplied to cooperating landowners. The Pheasant Habitat Land Lease Project allows for the Department of Natural Resources to lease 10 to 40 acre parcels from private landowners for habitat preservation purposes. The leased cultivated parcels are converted to forage production. Limited hunting privileges are allowed on certain of these parcels. The Gamebird Habitat Stamp Project collects fees from all gamebird hunters, all out-of-State game hunters which issued to develop gamebird habitat. Revenues are used for cost share habitat development projects, gamebird reintroduction projects, and for gamebird habitat acquisition and management. The Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project allows State biologists to provide written habitat plans for interested landowners. The Wildlife Habitat Trust Area Project allows for private landowners to donate habitat parcels to the State for perpetual wildlife habitat purposes. The Wildlife Habitat Cost-Share Project allows for the State to cooperate in cost-share wildlife habitat projects with private landowners. The level of cost-share is limited to a maximum of 90% of estimated cost, to a total cost of not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$1000.00 per project. Wildlife habitat development projects qualifying under the USDA Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service A.C.P. program will not be considered by the State cost-share project (Indiana Department of Natural Resources).

The Classified Field Windbreak Act is administered by the Division of Forestry. The assessed value of qualified windbreaks is reduced to one dollar for taxation purposes. Free seedlings and technical advice are also offered to the participating landowner (Indiana Division of Forestry). The combined

effect of the above projects allows for a flexible approach to wildlife habitat preservation, suitable to a wide variety of private landowners and wildlife habitat parcels.

Wildlife habitat development projects on Public forest lands include gamebird trapping and transplanting, and habitat improvement.

E. Comments

Habitat development on private lands in Indiana is vitally important to the State's wildlife resource, as approximately 96% of the State's landbase is privately owned.

F. Sources

Indiana Department of Natural Resources. 1990. Save Our Small Game. Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Indianapolis, Indiana.

Indiana Division of Forestry. 1990. Classified Field Windbreak Act. Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Indianapolis, Indiana.

Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife. 1989. 71st Annual Report. Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Indianapolis, Indiana.

10. STATE OF IOWA

A. Regulations

Iowa Code: Public Use of Private Lands and Waters

Iowa Code: Fruit-Tree and Forest Reservations

Iowa Code: Certification of land as Native Prairie or Wildlife Habitat

Iowa Code: Nursery Stock Sale to the Public

Iowa Code: Wildlife Habitat of Private Lands Promotion Program

Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Iowa Natural Resource Commission

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

C. Regulatory Activities

The primary vehicles for accomplishing private land habitat creation, retention or improvements in Iowa include: tax incentive programs; elements of the national farm program legislation (conservation reserve program, for example); provision of technical assistance in such matters as forest resource management; and privately funded efforts through such groups as Ducks Unlimited and Pheasants Forever. (Sohn)

D. Preservation Programs

Iowa's Public Use of Private Lands and Waters Act is designed to encourage landowners to allow use of their private land for recreation by limiting their liability for injury to users, not invitees or licensees. "Habitat means hunters. Hunters means a concern over landowner liability" (Sohn). Subject to no wilful injury or fee access, landowners are protected from liability arising from recreational use of their lands (Iowa Wildlife Commission). Iowa's Fruit-Tree and Forest Reservation Act is designed to provide property tax exemptions for qualified parcels of forest. Subject to meeting acreage, tree density, and harvesting requirements, land is assessed at one dollar for the purpose of taxation. An additional requirement is that no income can be produced from the parcel, except from the harvest of fruit and forest trees (ie: no hunting access fees) (Iowa Wildlife Commission). Iowa's Certification of Land as Native Prairie or Wildlife Habitat Act is designed to provide property tax exemptions for qualified parcels of native prairie or wildlife habitat. The total enrolled acres of this Act shall not exceed one percent of the assessed acres in any one County. Subject to meeting acreage, and forage and forb species requirements, land is assessed at one dollar for the purpose of taxation. An additional requirement is that the parcel can not be used to produce income, store equipment, machinery, or crops, or contain any buildings. Iowa's Nursery Stock Sale to the Public Act is designed to sell seedling stock to qualified landowners and public agencies for the purpose of encouraging the development of wildlife habitat and erosion control, and to promote forests. Iowa's Wildlife Habitat on Private Lands Promotion Program Act is designed to guide the distribution of funds resulting from income tax checkoffs and the sale of wildlife stamps. The State will also endeavour to obtain matching funds from private and public groups for project funding. The revenues from income tax checkoffs are dedicated to non-game species. The revenues from the sale of wildlife stamps are dedicated to game species. The funds from this Act are primarily used for cost share shelterbelt and food plot establishment on a Statewide basis (Iowa Wildlife Commission).

An additional joint project with the US Fish and Wildlife Service has developed wetland areas on set aside lands enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Contracts extend for the duration of the ten year CRP.

Technical assistance is available free of charge to participating landowners in all wildlife habitat programs.

E. Sources

Iowa Wildlife Commission. 1990. Iowa Code and Acts. Iowa Wildlife Commission. Des Moines, Iowa.

Sohn, Arnold J. 1990. Pers. Comm. Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Planning Bureau. Des Moines, Iowa.

11. STATE OF KANSAS

A. Regulations

Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Soil Conservation Service
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Extension Service
Forest Service
Farmers Home Administration
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers

C. Regulatory Activities

Wildlife habitat preservation activities of the State include: individual contacts; liaison activities; information/education; and species activities. Technical assistance and free project inputs are supplied through various programs. A wide range of services are supplied by Federal agencies, with the Conservation Reserve Program contributing the majority of direct habitat preservation.

D. Preservation Programs

Kansas has operated the Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (WHIP) since 1973. This program includes any State "effort directed toward private land in rural areas which improves and/or maintains wildlife and wildlife habitat." Individual contacts are made with interested landowners for the purpose of writing a WHIP plan of wildlife habitat improvement. Free technical assistance is given to qualified landowners. Selected materials and use of equipment required for the completion of the habitat plan are supplied free of charge by the State. Liaison activities with other governmental agencies, private organizations and groups concerned with agricultural land use changes. This liaison is intended to better coordinate landowner contacts within the State. A multi-media campaign is pursued to further the interest and awareness of wildlife issues primarily within the rural regions of the State.

E. Comments

Habitat management generally seeks to increase the number and diversity of all wildlife. In order to achieve this goal, the land itself must provide daily and seasonal requirements for sustenance of the individual, the population, and the community of plants and animals.

Habitat improvement techniques can best be applied by keeping four rather simple, but far-reaching concepts in mind. Upon viewing the land and making an assessment of the situation, consider the following four objectives of habitat management: 1. Keep that which is beneficial; 2. Remove that which is harmful; 3. Add that which is needed, and; 4. Provide for an adequate harvest. (Wildlife Habitat Improvement

Program)

F. Sources

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. 1989. WHIP FY 89 Report. Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Pratt, Kansas.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program. nd. "WHIP Handbook". Unpublished. Pratt, Kansas.

12. STATE OF LOUISIANA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

C. Regulatory Activities

Wildlife habitat preservation activities of the State includes technical assistance to qualified landowners interested in the scientific study of deer management.

D. Preservation Programs

Louisiana operates the Deer Management Assistance Program on a voluntary state-wide basis. "The purpose of this program is to provide a means by which certain deer herds can be brought under management and thus maintain and/or improve the quality of individual herds" (Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries). Technical assistance and biological monitoring is offered to qualified landowners wishing to optimize deer production at selected sites. Upon acceptance to the program, a Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) unit will be established. Subject to a 500 acre minimum parcel size, agricultural land use restrictions, and proper boundary demarcation, special deer harvest tags will be released to the landowner for further distribution. Deer kill statistics must be maintained by the landowner and reported to the Department annually.

E. Sources

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. 1990. "Guidelines for the Deer Management Assistance Program". Unpublished. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

13. STATE OF MAINE

A. Regulations

Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act of 1988
Mandatory Shoreline Zoning Act
Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)
Maine Endangered Species Act (MESA)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

C. Regulatory Activities

Maine regulates all land use where endangered species may be affected. All pre-applications for proposed projects within designated areas are reviewed and yes/no rulings are produced. All significant habitat and wetland areas are defined and mapped Statewide. Subsequent development proposals are reviewed with respect to performance standards regulating harm to habitat. High and moderate shoreland habitats are zoned to provide for regulated development (Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife 1990 Unpublished).

D. Preservation Programs

Maine operates a Statewide Endangered Species program which defines and maps essential habitat for endangered and threatened wildlife species. Protection guidelines concerning exempted activities are then produced and enforced. Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act "requires permit for activities in protected natural areas or adjacent areas" (Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife 1990 Unpublished). A wide variety of sensitive landforms and wildlife usage areas are protected through this Act. Extensions of this Act include Significant Wildlife Habitat and Wetlands. Maine's Shoreland Zoning Act requires that organized towns enact mandatory local zoning ordinances to regulate development of shoreland and wetland regions. The State's Site Location of Development Act compels organized towns to obtain permits for specified developments where adverse effect on the natural environment, including habitat of endangered species, may occur. The State's Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act compels organized towns to create a comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, and other land use ordinances to protect significant or critical natural resources, including unique natural areas, on a Statewide basis (Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife 1990 Unpublished).

E. Comments

The approach taken by Maine has been to regulate activities in important wildlife habitats rather than employing incentive programs. Maine has a comprehensive and complex set of environmental regulations to protect these habitats at the local and state level. (Clark)

Any project that is wholly or partially within an Essential Habitat and is permitted, licensed, funded, or carried out by a state agency or municipal government, requires approval from the Commissioner of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for the proposed actions within the Essential Habitat. (Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife 1990)

F. Sources

Clark, Alan G. 1991. Pers. Comm. Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Augusta, Maine.

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. 1990. Conservation of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat. Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Augusta, Maine.

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. 1990. "Protection of Wildlife Habitat in Organized Towns". Unpublished. Augusta, Maine.

14. STATE OF MARYLAND

A. Regulations

Critical Area Law
Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program Act
Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)
Agricultural Conservation Program
Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program
Forest Conservation and Management Agreement

B. Regulatory Bodies

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service
Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission
Soil Conservation Service
Soil Conservation District
National Wildlife Federation

C. Regulatory Activities

"The Chesapeake Bay Critical Area criteria require that protection be provided to forest interior dwelling birds and their habitat" (Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission). An extensive regulatory structure has been adopted with the intent of controlling the development of riparian and inland forest resources in order to maintain water quality within the Chesapeake Bay system, and to protect wildlife habitat. A system of free technical assistance and development permits allows for the coordination of development in order to address these concerns. Cost shared and grant programs for the development of food and cover crops are pursued on a State-wide basis with private landowners (Maryland Department of Natural Resources). Technical assistance and program coordination services are provided at the farm level in selected counties on qualified properties that presently contain or are in close proximity to winter food and cover habitat (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1990).

D. Preservation Programs

Maryland has operated the Critical Area Program since 1984. This comprehensive program is designed to protect water quality and wildlife habitat within the Chesapeake Bay region. A program of technical assistance and regulation is used to control development, primarily within riparian and upland forest areas. The goal is not to necessarily halt all timber harvest and other development activities, but rather to ensure that "these activities are to be conducted in a manner that would conserve these species and their habitat" (Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission). Maryland's Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (1988) is designed to "pay farmers to leave certain crops in fields unharvested to provide feed for wildlife" (Maryland Department of Natural Resources). Food plot establishment and maintenance grant contracts are entered with qualified landowners in selected counties. Successful contract bids must be both cost effective and technically sound. Not more than 10% of a farm's cultivated acres may be enrolled in the program, and total grants may not exceed \$10,000.00 per farm per year. No hunting of migratory game birds may occur within 400 yards of the food plot. Maryland's Upland Habitat Restoration Project is designed to provide technical assistance to landowners for the development of nesting cover and winter food plots in areas containing winter cover (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 1990). A Resource Conservation Plan is prepared with the landowner. The project site is mapped to ensure that adequate distribution of sites

is maintained. Highest priority parcels are those currently containing used winter cover. This program is primary directed toward upland game birds, and in particular quail. The management techniques used in this program are particularly suited to lands currently enroled in the Conservation Reserve Program, Acreage Conservation Reserve Program, Agricultural Conservation Program (Soil Conservation District), Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (Maryland Forest, Park and Wildlife Service), or the Forest Conservation and Management Agreement Program. It should be noted that no lands contain in whole or in part within a Critical Management Area will be considered under this program.

E. Comments

Several private wildlife habitat organizations are active within the Chesapeake Bay region. Organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, The Chesapeake Bay Foundation, The Maryland Environmental Trust actively pursue habitat acquisition in fee title, accept donations of habitat, negotiate conservation easements, and lease land for habitat development purposes (National Wildlife Federation 1990).

F. Sources

Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission. 1986. A Guide to the Conservation of Forest Interior Dwelling Birds in the Critical Area. State of Maryland. Annapolis, Maryland.

Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission. 1988. Critical Area Law. State of Maryland. Annapolis, Maryland.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources. 1990. "The Upland Habitat Restoration Project". Unpublished. Annapolis, Maryland.

Maryland Department of Natural Resources. nd. "Program Explanation for Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program." Unpublished. Annapolis, Maryland.

National Wildlife Federation. 1990. Bald Eagles in the Chesapeake: A Management Guide for Landowners. National Wildlife Federation. Washington, D.C.

15. STATE OF MINNESOTA

A. Regulations

Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Resources Act of 1986
Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Section of Wildlife

Section of Forestry

Division of Waters

Financial Management Bureau

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

Minnesota Department of Revenue

C. Regulatory Activities

Reinvest in Minnesota is a comprehensive program of sixteen wildlife habitat preservation programs that was created in 1986. A major emphasis includes the placement of conservation easements on agricultural lands. An additional seven Federal Government and private organization programs are coordinated with RIM activities. These programs include acquisition and management, cost share development, technical assistance, habitat leases, and tax incentives. The twenty-three programs are directed toward pasture land, prairie land, roadsides, urban land, cropland, woodland, and wetland (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources).

D. Preservation Programs

The following programs are all operated under the RIM Resources Act. Minnesota's Private Lands Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program provides cost share and technical assistance to: improve or retire pastures to nesting cover; return cropland to nesting cover; establish 10-16 row shelterbelts for wildlife habitat, and to; restore small wetlands. Minnesota's RIM Reserve Program places limited and perpetual conservation easements to retire marginal rotation pastures and to retire marginal cropland to grassland or trees. Minnesota's Native Prairie Tax Credit and Exemption Program provides property tax incentives to protect native prairies. Minnesota's DNR Gift Program provides tax advantages for land gifts to encourage full or partial donations of lands to the state, and to restore or protect wetlands. Minnesota's Roadside for Wildlife Program provides technical assistance to improve roadside cover and management practices. Minnesota's Streambank, Lakeshore and Roadside Erosion Control Program provides cost share projects to control erosion along streams, lakes and roadsides. Minnesota's Nongame Wildlife Program provides technical assistance to improve urban landscapes for wildlife habitat. Minnesota's State Cost Share Program provides cost sharing and technical assistance to encourage soil and water conservation practices. Minnesota's Private Forest Management Program provides technical assistance to inventory and encourage multiple-use planning and tree planting. The Minnesota Forestry Incentives Program provides cost sharing to construct forest roads and establish fire breaks. Minnesota's Save the Wetland Program provides full fee title acquisition and management to preserve wetlands. Minnesota's State Waterbank Program

provides ten-year leases, easements, and full fee title acquisition to preserve wetlands. Minnesota's Wetlands Tax Credit and Exemption Program provides property tax incentives to protect wetlands. Minnesota's Critical Habitat Private Sector Matching Program provides matching grants to encourage private individuals and groups to donate land, cash, easements, and pledges for wildlife habitat preservation (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources).

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Conservation Reserve Program provides ten year land leases on a bid basis to retire highly erodible cropland to grassland or trees. Cost sharing projects to restore, preserve, or develop wildlife habitat are available on these lands. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Agricultural Conservation Program provides cost sharing to promote soil and water conservation practices. Short term leases up to ten years may be taken in this program. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Acreage Conservation Program provides compensation for annual cropland set-aside to increase crop values and reduce crop inventories. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Emergency Conservation Program provides cost sharing to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disaster. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Forestry Incentive Program provides technical assistance to improve timber stands. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's Federal Waterbank Program provides ten year leases to protect wetlands and adjacent upland acres. The U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetland Acquisition Program provides fee title acquisition and management, and perpetual easements to preserve wetlands (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources).

Pheasant Forever's private Cost Share Program provides cost sharing to improve or retire pastures to nesting cover, retire cropland for nesting cover, and to establish 10-16 row shelterbelts for wildlife habitat. Minnesota Waterfowl Association's private Habitat Development Program provides cost sharing to restore small wetlands (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources).

Minnesota has operated a Pheasant Conservation Stamp program since 1983. The purchase of these special licenses provide funds to support the RIM programs in addition to funding pheasant inventories, program promotion, and emergency pheasant feeding (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 1985).

E. Comments

The efforts taken by Minnesota in the field of wildlife and wildlife habitat preservation and development have been widely recognized as outstanding.

F. Sources

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. 1985. Facts about Pheasant Habitat Program. Bureau of Information and Education. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. nd. Make a Match for Critical Habitat. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. nd. Reinvest in Minnesota Resources. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. St. Paul, Minnesota.

16. STATE OF MISSOURI

A. Regulations

Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Missouri Department of Conservation
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

C. Regulatory Activities

A five year pilot "Evaluation of Wildlife Division Private Land Programs" study was completed in 1986 (Missouri Department of Conservation 1986). Subsequent to this study, technical assistance, cost sharing, provision of planting materials, farm tours and demonstration farm development, extension and landowner education, and wildlife damage control activities have been pursued by the Missouri Department of Conservation. Great emphasis has been given to coordinating state activities with federal conservation programs associated with the 1985 Farm Bill (Missouri Department of Conservation 1990).

D. Preservation Programs

Interagency cooperation provided coordinated cost sharing, primarily on Conservation Reserve Program lands to improve the quality of wildlife habitat. An incentive program and provision of planting materials was developed to improve wildlife habitat on these lands. The Wildlife Food and Cover Program provides technical assistance and subsidized seedlings to landowners to improve primarily upland gamebird habitat. Demonstration farm development and public tours increased landowner awareness of habitat preservation techniques available. The development of a private land habitat development handbook provides further education. Wildlife damage control agents provide training and multi-media exposure to methods of controlling wildlife damage on private agricultural lands. Grass planting assistance was provided to landowners to improve forage systems with wildlife benefits (Missouri Department of Conservation 1989).

E. Comments

The Missouri Department of Conservation has "been concentrating on making programs function effectively, setting both long and short-term goals and objectives and exploring ways to practically measure accomplishments" (Kirby). The Department has also aims to "... meld both state and federal private land programs operating within the state into an organized, coordinated effort" (Kirby).

F. Sources

Kirby, Samuel B. 1990. Pers. Comm. Missouri Department of Conservation. Jefferson City, Missouri.

Missouri Department of Conservation. 1990. Wildlife Division Five-Year Plan: FY91-95 July1, 1990 - June 30, 1995. Missouri Department of Conservation. Jefferson City, Missouri.

Missouri Department of Conservation. 1989. "General Annual Accomplishments". Unpublished. Jefferson City, Missouri.

Missouri Wildlife Division. 1986. "An Evaluation of Wildlife Division Private Land Programs". Unpublished. Jefferson City, Missouri.

17. STATE OF NEBRASKA

A. Regulations

Wildlife Habitat Land Acquisition Bill (1976)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Nebraska Natural Resource Districts

C. Regulatory Activities

Based upon state approved site plans, landowner's habitat development material costs are reimbursed on qualified parcels. Qualified private lands are also leased by the state in exchange for annual payments and restricted use agreements. Critical wildlife habitat parcels are acquired and maintained by the state (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission).

D. Preservation Programs

Nebraska has operated a Habitat Plan since 1977. This plan coordinates wildlife habitat preservation and development on private and public lands in the state. The Wildlife Land Acquisition Program is designed to acquire and manage wildlife habitat in order to improve wildlife populations, and provide public hunting areas. The Private Land Habitat Improvement Program (WHIP) provides cost sharing on habitat materials, and land leases to establish permanent vegetation on cropland, enhance and protect existing cover to control erosion and benefit wildlife on wetlands, and to enhance and preserve grass, legume and/or woody vegetation to control erosion and benefit wildlife on areas already containing wildlife habitat. Increased lease rates are paid to cooperating landowners who allow public access to parcels enrolled in a preservation program (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission). Cost sharing is provided for the development of new shelterbelts. Several programs are available to assist local and state agencies in preserving and developing wildlife habitat on publicly managed lands. The Wildlife Fund produces revenues through the sale of a conservation stamp, and funds the above preservation programs (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission 1989).

E. Comments

The private lands portion of Nebraska's wildlife habitat tax plan is designed to create new habitat and to enhance existing habitat through contracts with landowners in participating Natural Resource Districts. (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission)

F. Sources

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. nd. Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program offered through Natural Resource Districts. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. 1989. Wildlife Habitat Land Acquisition Plan. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. Lincoln, Nebraska.

18. STATE OF NEVADA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Nevada Department of Wildlife

C. Regulatory Activities

None Communicated

D. Preservation Programs

None Communicated

E. Comments

Nevada is a public land state with over 87% of the land ownership under direct management control of agencies within the Federal Government. Because a majority of our wildlife resources are located on Federal lands, we have focused little attention on developing programs for preserving wildlife on private lands. (Molini)

F. Sources

Molini, William A. 1990. Pers. Comm. Nevada Department of Wildlife. Reno, Nevada.

19. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

New Hampshire Fish and Game Department
University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension

C. Regulatory Activities

Technical assistance and communication programs are extended to landowners, foresters, and town officials.

D. Preservation Programs

New Hampshire has operated the Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program since 1985.

The primary objectives of the program have been: (1) to reach New Hampshire's foresters with technical information on wildlife habitat management, and (2) to increase the level of interest and knowledge among private landowners if using forest management techniques to improve wildlife habitat. (University of New Hampshire)

Technical bulletins, demonstration tours, and multi-media communication are used to educate target groups. A landowner recognition program, The Wildlife Stewardship Award, recognizes individual landowners making significant wildlife habitat improvement contributions. Written habitat improvement recommendations are produced for qualified landowners and public forest managers (University of New Hampshire 1990).

E. Comments

The program has been funded by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.

F. Sources

University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension. nd. New Hampshire's Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program. University of New Hampshire. Durham, New Hampshire.

University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension. 1990. "Performance Report". Unpublished. Durham, New Hampshire.

20. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

A. Regulations

North Carolina Game Lands Act
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act

B. Regulatory Bodies

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

C. Regulatory Activities

The acquisition and management of game lands for use as public hunting grounds and wildlife sanctuaries is pursued. Tax benefits are offered for donations of required cash and property (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission).

D. Preservation Programs

"North Carolina's Game Lands Program is cooperatively funded under provisions of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, which is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service" (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission). Game lands are acquired and managed to preserve and improve wildlife habitat. Game lands are used both for hunting and sanctuary purposes. Special game land licenses are required for use on these lands.

The sale of lifetime and personalized lifetime hunting licenses, and lifetime conservation magazine subscriptions provide additional funding for the Game Lands Program.

Technical assistance and cost sharing is provided to landowners wishing to preserve or develop wildlife habitat on private lands.

E. Comments

Wild turkey, quail, and rabbit populations are particularly targeted by the private land and game lands programs.

F. Sources

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. 1990. 1990-91 Hunting and Fishing Maps for North Carolina Game Lands. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. Raleigh, North Carolina.

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. rev. 1990. Tar Heel Wildlife On The Farm. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. Raleigh, North Carolina.

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. rev. 1990. The Wild Turkey in North Carolina. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. Raleigh, North Carolina.

21. STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

A. Regulations

Private Land Habitat Improvement and Depredation Fund Bill
Habitat Stamp Program Bill
Small and Big Game Habitat Restoration Trust Fund Bill
Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

North Dakota Game and Fish Department
Habitat Division
North Dakota Water District Associations
State Water Commission
North Dakota Department of Agriculture
North Dakota State University Extension Services
North Dakota Forest Service
North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department
USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

C. Regulatory Activities

North Dakota operates a comprehensive program of twelve wildlife habitat preservation programs. A major emphasis includes cost sharing and technical assistance on agricultural lands. An additional thirteen Federal Government and eleven private organization programs are coordinated with RIM activities. These programs include acquisition and management, cost share development, technical assistance, habitat leases, and tax incentives. The total thirty six programs are directed toward wetland restoration, developing wildlife habitat, conserving wildlife habitat, tree plantings, residue management, land acquisition, natural area rangeland and wildlife habitat registry programs, and vertebrate pest control (North Dakota State University).

D. Preservation Programs

North Dakota's Habitat Stamp and Interest Money programs provide top-up cost sharing for lands enrolled in the Agricultural Conservation Program and lease payments for unenrolled land to preserve and develop all types of wildlife habitat on private lands. North Dakota's Tax Exemption Program provides tax incentives to private landowners to restore or develop wetlands or woodlots for wildlife habitat purposes. North Dakota's drainage laws provide for one to one acre replacement for drained wetlands. Cost shared programs may restore wetlands and create an acreage bank in order to allow for certain authorized wetland drainage. North Dakota's State Water Bank Program allows for the restoration and enrolment of wetlands. The North Dakota State University Extension Wildlife Program provides technical assistance and instructional publications on developing wildlife habitat, wildlife management, and wildlife animal damage control. North Dakota's Woodland Management Assistance Program provides technical assistance and tree stock to landowners wishing to establish, rejuvenate, and maintain woodlands. North Dakota's Land Acquisition Program provides for acquisition and management of key habitat areas to provide for public hunting. North Dakota's Land and Water Conservation Fund Program provides grants to state and local agencies for outdoor

recreation projects. North Dakota's Wildlife Habitat Registry program provides recognition for volunteer efforts in preserving wildlife habitat. North Dakota's Natural Areas Registry Program recognizes volunteer efforts in citizen based conservation.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Conservation Reserve Program provides ten year land leases on a bid basis to retire highly erodible cropland to grassland or trees. Cost sharing projects to restore, preserve, or develop wildlife habitat are available on these lands. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) provides cost sharing to promote soil and water conservation practices. Short term leases up to ten years may be taken in this program. The United States Department of Agriculture Federal Water Bank Program provides lease payments for wetlands adjacent to enrolled ACP lands for up to ten year terms. The United States Department of Agriculture federal Great Plains Conservation Program provides short term lease payments to provide implementation of conservation practices. The United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service federal Wetland Office Extension Program provides cost sharing to develop and restore wetlands on lands enrolled in other Federal retirement programs. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Wildlife Extension Program provides short term leases to preserve and develop high quality water fowl production habitat. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Wetland Easement Program provides perpetual conservation easements to protect wetlands from burning, draining, or filling. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Piggyback Lease Program provides limited top-up lease payments on CRP enrolled lands to allow for wildlife management. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Small Wetland Acquisition Program provides wetland purchases where adjacent uplands are present. Public hunting is allowed on these lands. The Department of Interior's federal Garrison Diversion Unit Mitigation Program purchases parcels of drained wetlands for mitigation of habitat losses during diversion work. The Department of Interior's federal National Natural Landmark Program provides recognition to areas of natural significance. The United States Department of Agriculture's Animal Damage control program provides assistance to rural landowners experiencing wildlife caused damage.

The Dakota Wildlife Trust's Youth for Wildlife Habitat Contest provides cash prizes to primary and secondary school students for developing wildlife habitat. The Dakota Wildlife Trust's Hides for Habitat program provides funds, collected from the sale of deer hides, to promote the development of wildlife habitat on private lands. Pheasants Forever's activities provide funds which are used to develop and improve gamebird and non-gamebird habitat on private and public lands. Investment Rarities' Private Waterfowl Production and Refuge Program provides acquisition and management of duck production wetlands which are not open to public hunting. North Dakota Game and Fish Foundation's program solicits donations of cash and lands to be managed as wildlife habitat. Garrison Diversion Wetland Trust provides acquisition and management of primarily high quality, threatened wetlands. National Audubon Society's Sanctuary Program provides acquisition and management of wildlife habitat threatened with destruction. Nature Conservancy's programs provide acquisition and management of outstanding state natural areas (North Dakota State University).

E. Comments

The well coordinated and wide ranging wildlife habitat preservation and development activities operating within North Dakota allow for flexible approaches to diverse habitat deterioration problems. A Private Lands Initiative draft policy is being reviewed. This policy would coordinate all state level preservation activities under one operational guideline (North Dakota Game and Fish Department).

F. Sources

North Dakota Game and Fish Department. nd. "Draft Private Lands Initiative Legislation". Unpublished. Bismark, North Dakota.

North Dakota State University. 1989. North Dakota Wildlife Conservation Programs. North Dakota State University Extension Service. Bismark, North Dakota.

22. STATE OF OREGON

A. Regulations

Riparian Property Tax Exemption Program Bill

B. Regulatory Bodies

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

C. Regulatory Activities

Tax incentives are provided to private landowners to encourage them to preserve and develop specific riparian wildlife habitat (Oregon department of Fish and Wildlife).

D. Preservation Programs

Oregon's Riparian Property Tax Exemption Program, created in 1981, has produced two habitat preservation programs. This program provides complete property tax exemptions to encourage landowners to protect or restore streamside vegetation. Oregon's Instream Fish Habitat Improvement Tax Credit Program provides personal income tax credits for up to twenty five percent of the costs incurred in approved fish habitat improvement projects.

E. Comments

The Legislative Assembly declares that it is in the best interest of the state to maintain, preserve, conserve and rehabilitate riparian lands to assure the protection of the soil, water, fish and wildlife resources of the state for the economic and social well-being of the state and its citizens. The Legislative Assembly declares that riparian habitat maintained in a healthy condition is a legitimate land use that contributes to erosion control, improved water quality and prolonged streamflow. The Legislative Assembly further declares that it is in the public interest to prevent the forced conversion of riparian environments to more intensive uses as a result of economic pressures caused by the assessment of those lands for purposes of property taxation at values incompatible with their protection as riparian lands and that tax exemption must be granted to permit the continued availability of riparian environments for these purposes ... (Oregon Legislative Assembly).

F. Sources

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. nd. "Oregon's New Riparian and Instream Habitat Tax Incentive Programs. Unpublished. Portland, Oregon.

Oregon Legislative Assembly. 1981. Senate Bill 397. Oregon Legislative Assembly. Portland, Oregon.

23. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

A. Regulations

Pennsylvania Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act

B. Regulatory Bodies

Pennsylvania Game Commission

C. Regulatory Activities

Landowner recognition and hunter awareness activities are pursued in Pennsylvania to encourage a "better landowner-sportsman relationship and improved hunting conditions" (Pennsylvania Game Commission).

D. Preservation Programs

Pennsylvania's Cooperative Farm-Game Program provides technical assistance, public access sign posting, establishment of wildlife refuges, and cost share vegetative cover development to: improve game species resources; improve landowner safety through the posting of Safety Zones, and to; improve landowner cooperation with public hunting activities. Pennsylvania's Forest Game Program provides public access sign posting and control, and patrol and enforcement activities to: improve landowner safety, and to; improve game species resources. Each of the above programs requires that all public hunting rights be released to the Commission for the duration of the project. Private hunting rights are retained, except within designated wildlife refuges, by the landowner. Agreements are for a five year term, with an automatic extension, should both parties agree.

E. Comments

Over two million acres are enrolled in Pennsylvania's public access programs to date. This level of enrolment suggests a high degree of landowner satisfaction, and indicates a positive effect on the state's wildlife resources.

F. Sources

Pennsylvania Game Commission. nd. Cooperative Farm-Game Program. Pennsylvania Game Commission. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Game Commission. nd. "Cooperative Forest Game Program". Unpublished. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Game Commission. nd. "Location and Area of Cooperative Farm-Game Projects". Unpublished. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

24. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

South Carolina Wildlife & Marine Resources Department

C. Regulatory Activities

Technical assistance is available to private landowners from the state and from University Extension and some consultant wildlife groups (Ivey).

D. Preservation Programs

None Communicated

E. Sources

Ivey, Tim L. 1990. Pers. Comm. South Carolina Wildlife & Marine Department. Columbia, South Carolina.

25. STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

A. Regulations

State Bill SDCL 41-2-34.1: Wildlife Habitat Stamp

State Bill SDCL 41-6-70: 10% Rebate to Counties

State Bill SDCL 42-7A-24: Lottery and Other Funding Sources

B. Regulatory Bodies

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department

C. Regulatory Activities

Cost sharing programs are offered to private landowners to encourage the preservation and development of, primarily pheasant, wildlife habitat. Public access for hunting and other wildlife related activities is also encouraged. Fish stocks are provided to private landowners for qualified ponds (South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department: Unpublished).

D. Preservation Programs

South Dakota has operated the Pheasants For Everyone program since 1988. This program offers cost sharing Wildlife Habitat Improvement Projects (WHIPs) to private landowners to: develop food and cover plots; encourage public access on private lands through providing permanent signs identifying access areas, parking spaces, trails, and off-bounds areas; develop dense nesting cover in areas not well served by the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP); restore wetlands; fence habitat areas, and to; plant and renovate shelterbelts. The combination of the above activities creates public "Walk-In Areas" (WIAs) where the public is welcome, and where access rules are well known (South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department Unpublished). South Dakota provides trout fingerlings to owners of qualified ponds. These stockings are offered free of charge, generally on alternate years (South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department 1990).

E. Comments

The goal of the Pheasants For Everyone program is to significantly increase the state's pheasant population and recreational opportunities for hunting. Ideally the population will increase to two or three times the present pre-season pheasant population of approximately 2.5 million birds. Recreational opportunity for hunters would increase, providing good-quality hunting for 125,000 to 150,000 residents and 50,000 to 70,000 nonresidents, with an estimated economic value of \$80 million of the state's economy. (South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department 1988)

F. Sources

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. nd. "1990 Pheasants For Everyone, Guidelines at a Glance". Unpublished. Pierre, South Dakota.

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. 1988. "Pheasants For Everyone". Unpublished. Pierre, South Dakota.

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. 1990. Managing South Dakota Ponds for Fish and Wildlife. South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department. Pierre, South Dakota.

26. STATE OF TENNESSEE

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Tennessee Department of Wildlife Resources
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA)

C. Regulatory Activities

Cost sharing is provided to qualified landowners to preserve and develop wildlife habitat.

D. Preservation Programs

Tennessee operates two private lands wildlife habitat preservation programs. The Upland Game Bird Habitat Program is designed to offer cost sharing to qualified private landowners to: develop wildlife cover and food plots; manage vegetation; fence wildlife habitat parcels; leave unharvested crops, and also; complete other practices that are approved (Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency 1990). This program limits total payments to any one landowner to \$1000.00 per year. No cost sharing is provided to activities that may be subsidized by any other state or federal program (ie. CRP). The Bonus Payments for CRP Lands Program is designed to provide cost sharing to qualified landowners to develop wildlife cover and food plots on currently enrolled CRP lands (Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency 1988). This program is designed to improve specific habitat types targeted by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency on CRP lands.

E. Comments

Since most land in the Volunteer State is privately owned, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency must rely on landowners to furnish habitat for wildlife. The Upland Game Bird Habitat Program provides a financial incentive for landowners to properly develop food and cover for quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, mourning doves and other small game such as rabbits. (Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency 1990)

F. Sources

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. 1988. Bonus Payments for CRP Lands. Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. Nashville, Tennessee.

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. 1990. Upland Game Bird Habitat Program. Tennessee Department of Wildlife Resources. Nashville, Tennessee.

27. STATE OF UTAH

A. Regulations

Posted Hunting Unit Bill

B. Regulatory Bodies

Utah Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife Resources
Wildlife Board

C. Regulatory Activities

The State of Utah operates a series of Posted Hunting Unit (PHU) Programs. PHUs are organized areas of privately-owned land, operated by a landowner association that allows access for game hunting to permit holders. The state establishes the number of permits for each species to be issued, free of charge, for each unit. The state also establishes if modified hunting seasons may be allowed on specific units. The landowner associations may sell their permits to hunters at market rates, which may vary from time to time (Utah Department of Natural Resources). Technical assistance and cost sharing are also available to landowner associations for the preservation and development of wildlife habitat.

The State of Utah also allows the existence of Commercial Hunting Areas (CHAs). "CHAs own their own game birds and release them for hunters over an extended season from September through March (Utah Department of Natural Resources). The state does not regulate the number of hunters per season within CHAs.

D. Preservation Programs

The Pheasant Posted Hunting Unit Program was established in 1939. The state also operates a Small Game Posted Hunting Unit Program and an Upland Game Posted Hunting Unit Program. An experimental Big Game Posted Hunting Unit Program was authorized in 1990. A minimum of 75% of lands within a PHU must be open to public hunting. Minimum acreage requirement must be met for each program. The majority of PHU lands should be privately owned, where possible.

E. Comments

Posted Hunting Units are established to: (1) provide income to landowners; (2) create satisfying hunting opportunities; (3) increase wildlife resources; and (4) provide adequate protection to landowners who open their lands for hunting. (Utah, State of)

F. Sources

Bunnell, S. Dwight. 1990. Pers. Comm. Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources.

Utah, State of. nd. "Posted Hunting Unit Bill, Utah Code Unannotated, Title 23, Chapter 23". Salt Lake City, Utah.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. nd. "Posted Hunting Unit (PHU) Information Sheet". Salt Lake City, Utah.

28. STATE OF VERMONT

A. Regulations

Vermont Act 200 (Regional Joint Planning Coordination)

Vermont Act 250 (Protection of Critical Habitat From Development)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department

Agency of Natural Resources

C. Regulatory Activities

The State of Vermont encourages the coordination of planning at the state agency and regional planning commission levels through Act 200. Cooperating local authorities are given financial incentives and local control over approved development plans. Critical Habitat is primarily protected through regulation through Act 250. All development plans must be approved by the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department subsequent to an Environmental Impact Study. This control ensures that critical habitat parcels are preserved (Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department). Tax incentives and loss compensation are also offered to qualified landowners. Acquisition and management of critical wildlife habitat parcels has been proposed.

D. Preservation Programs

Vermont's Habitat Management Improvement Program began in 1980 with the provision of technical assistance to private owners of forest lands. This program became more successful when extension efforts were expanded and also targeted at private foresters who provide development services to private landowners. Vermont's Use Value Appraisal Program allows for private forest lands to be assessed, for the purpose of taxation, on the basis of productivity instead of market value, if management of the land conforms to state planning guidelines (Royer, et al). Vermont's Wildlife Management Areas program has traditionally provided technical assistance and capital improvements to public lands. These activities have recently been curtailed due to budgetary constraints. This program still provides technical advice to qualified private landowners.

E. Sources

Royer, Kimberly J., John M. Buck, John M. Morton. 1989. Trans. Northeast Sect. Wildl. Soc., "The Development and Implementation of a Wildlife Habitat Management and Protection Program: The Vermont Experience".

Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department. 1989. Wildlife Report 1989. Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department. Waterbury, Vermont.

29. COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

A. Regulations

Food Security Act (1985 Farm Bill)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Virginia Department of Forestry
Virginia Cooperative Extension Service
Virginia Department of Soil and Water Conservation

C. Regulatory Activities

The Commonwealth of Virginia provides landowner and hunter education programs, technical assistance, and increased hunting permits for selected sites to manage the production and harvest of wildlife on private lands. A portion of hunting and fishing license and boat registration fees in Virginia are dedicated to private land habitat development programs.

D. Preservation Programs

Virginia's Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) provides technical assistance to landowner groups who wish to better manage their deer resource on a consistent basis. Biological data is collected by landowners for analysis by government biologists. If deer over-population is found, special extra antlerless deer permits are issued. These permits are management tools to avoid unnecessary wildlife depredation. Harvest of the additional antlerless deer is encouraged during the regular hunting season. Virginia's Damage Control Assistance Program (DCAP) provides technical assistance and increased hunting permits for specific sites. The purpose of the permits are to: better control crop and other property damage by providing site-specific relief; maximize hunter participation, and to; put the extra kill in the regular hunting season. This program allows landowners to reduce deer populations where depredation occurs. The extra kill is encouraged during the hunting season in order to minimize non-participating hunters and landowners (Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries).

E. Comments

Private landowners are a key constituent group to the success of any wildlife agency. For this reason, better public relations with these landowners can only help in the attainment of agency goals. More programs, both reactive and proactive to the needs of landowners should be offered in the future. (Wright, 1988:50)

F. Sources

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. nd. Damage Control Assistance Program. Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. Richmond, Virginia.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. nd. Deer Management Assistance Program. Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. Richmond, Virginia.

Wright, Brett A. 1988. Virginia Landowner Wildlife Management Study. George Mason University. Fairfax, Virginia.

30. STATE OF WASHINGTON

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Washington Department of Wildlife

C. Regulatory Activities

The Washington Department of Wildlife has recently proposed the creation of an integrated wildlife management program to the Wildlife Commission. The proposed Landowner Relations Program provides recognition incentives, non-financial incentives, financial incentives, user management incentives, and positive behaviour incentives. Technical assistance and recognition activities are designed to improve the level of involvement of private landowners in managing wildlife habitat. Financial incentives are designed to provide a financial return to landowner habitat improvement activities. Hunter education and awareness activities are designed to increase hunter-landowner cooperation.

D. Preservation Programs

The two primary actions of the Landowner Relations Program are to allow landowners to complete comprehensive wildlife management plans for submission to the state. Based on these plans, Private Land Wildlife Management Areas are to be developed. In return for receiving resale hunting permits, the landowner must enhance the wildlife and habitat resources and improve public access to the enrolled property. All claims for wildlife depredation arising from enrolled property will be the sole responsibility of the cooperating landowner.

E. Comments

The state maintains that all wildlife remains a public asset, and that this pilot program should not lead to wildlife privatization.

F. Sources

Washington Department of Wildlife. 1990. Landowner Relations Program. Washington Department of Wildlife. Olympia, Washington.

31. STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

West Virginia Department of Commerce, Labour and Environmental Resources
Division of Natural Resources

C. Regulatory Activities

We do provide technical advice to any landowner who wishes to better manage their property for wildlife. Such advice can range from simple suggestions to specific management plans. (Wilson)

D. Preservation Programs

None Communicated

E. Comments

We do not have any specific programs dealing with private land habitat management in West Virginia (Wilson)

F. Sources

Wilson, Steven A. 1990. Pers. Comm. West Virginia Division of Natural Resources. Elkins, West Virginia.

32. STATE OF WISCONSIN

A. Regulations

Budget Bill 1983-85 (Endangered Resources -- General Program Operation)
1983 Assembly Bill 408 (Trespass and Liability)

B. Regulatory Bodies

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Wildlife Management

C. Regulatory Activities

Wisconsin began an integrated approach to wildlife and wildlife habitat preservation and management in 1984. "Although our program has grown dramatically in the last 5 years, we have not yet completed a comprehensive evaluation of its effectiveness (Peterson). The State of Wisconsin offers the following incentives to private landowners: cost-sharing; recognition; improving trespass and liability legislation; technical assistance; wildlife damage compensation; tax incentives; hunter education, and; government program coordination (Hunter/Landowner Council).

D. Preservation Programs

No documentation was received on the current operations of the Wisconsin Private Land Management Program.

E. Comments

Historically speaking, the issue of landowner-hunter conflicts is not new. Since the early days of U.S. history, conflicts have been recorded which have impacted the formulation of our laws and resulted in disputed Indian treaties. Not surprisingly, these problems are still with us today and some can be expected to be around in future years. (Hunter/Landowner Council)

F. Sources

Hunter/Landowner Council. 1983. A Blueprint for Improving Wisconsin Hunter/Landowner Relationships. National Association of Conservation Districts. Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Peterson, Todd L. 1990. Pers. Comm. Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Wildlife Management. Madison, Wisconsin.

33. STATE OF WYOMING

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Wyoming Game and Fish Commission
Habitat Extension Services
Habitat Branch

C. Regulatory Activities

Wyoming's activities have concentrated on public education and extension. A recent plan allows for extension of the following: habitat information; technical assistance for the preservation and development of wildlife habitat on public and private lands, and; habitat improvement activities on private lands.

D. Preservation Programs

The Habitat Extension Service supplies an extensive list of brochures designed to educate landowners as to the needs and processes involved with habitat development. Video tapes are also available for distribution under this program. A 50:50 Cost Share Program for Habitat Extension between the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, and the Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts provides technical assistance and cost sharing to develop sites to "serve as a showplace demonstrations areas for resource managers, resource users, private landowners and the public (Wyoming Game and Fish Commission). "Any approved project will have to provide public benefits in the form of public education focusing on wildlife habitat, addressing wildlife population objectives, or providing wildlife related public education" (Wyoming Game and Fish Commission).

E. Comments

It has always been envisioned that projects of this sort emanating from the Department's extension program would serve as a tool to educate the users, managers, and the public about the benefits to everyone resulting from the wise use of soil, water, and vegetation. The judicious use of the basic resources are vitally instrumental in maintaining quality habitat for wildlife, humans, and livestock. (Wyoming Game and Fish Commission)

F. Sources

Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. 1990. "Wildlife Habitat Extension Program". Unpublished. Madison, Wyoming.

34. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Department of Agriculture

C. Regulatory Activities

None Communicated

D. Preservation Programs

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Conservation Reserve Program provides ten year land leases on an bid basis to retire highly erodible cropland to grassland or trees. Cost sharing projects to restore, preserve, or develop wildlife habitat are available on these lands. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) provides cost sharing to promote soil and water conservation practices. Short term leases up to ten years may be taken in this program. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Acreage Conservation Program provides compensation for annual cropland set-aside to increase crop values and reduce crop inventories. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Emergency Conservation Program provides cost sharing to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disaster. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's federal Forestry Incentive Program provides technical assistance to improve timber stands. The United States Department of Agriculture Federal Water Bank Program provides leases to protect wetlands and upland acres located adjacent to enrolled ACP lands for up to ten year terms. The United States Department of Agriculture federal Great Plains Conservation Program provides short term lease payments to provide implementation of conservation practices. The United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service federal Wetland Office Extension Program provides cost sharing to develop and restore wetlands on lands enrolled in other Federal retirement programs. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Wildlife Extension Program provides short term leases to preserve and develop high quality water fowl production habitat. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Wetland Easement Program provides perpetual conservation easements to protect wetlands from burning, draining, or filling. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service federal Piggyback Lease Program provides limited top-up lease payments on CRP enrolled lands to allow for wildlife management. The United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service federal Small Wetland Acquisition Program provides fee title wetland acquisition and management and perpetual easements where adjacent uplands are present. Public hunting is allowed on these lands. The Department of Interior's federal Garrison Diversion Unit Mitigation Program purchases parcels of drained wetlands for mitigation of habitat losses during diversion work. The Department of Interior's federal National Natural Landmark Program provides recognition to areas of natural significance. The United States Department of Agriculture's Animal Damage control program provides assistance to rural landowners experiencing wildlife caused damage.

35. USDA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

United States Department of Agriculture
Cooperative Extension Service

C. Regulatory Activities

Extension publications are produced and distributed to "Extension Specialists, educators, and natural resource managers and administrators at local, state and national levels" (Ruff, et al). The purpose of this distribution is to allow eventual extension of required knowledge to landowners and others who are in a position to effect wildlife habitat preservation techniques on private and public lands.

E. Comments

"The Cooperative Extension Service in the United States represents the public education arm of the land grant university system and produces many educational materials for private landowners" (Payne). The goal and mission of the Cooperative Extension service,

is rooted in the omnipresent problem of habitat losses in both urban and rural settings, and in opportunities to avoid or mitigate such losses. Wildlife, fish and forests are products of the land just as are cultivated crops and domesticated livestock. Species diversity and distribution make virtually every acre of land and water potential habitat. Although the perceived value of each species may vary with time and place, such values are nonetheless real and may be economic, aesthetic, social, ecological, or recreational in context and scope. (Ruff, et al)

F. Sources

Payne, Jack. 1990. Pers. Comm. Ducks Unlimited. Long Grove, Illinois.

Ruff, Robert L. et al. 1986. A Bibliography of Cooperative Extension Service Literature on Wildlife, Fish, and Forestry Resources. University of Wisconsin, Department of Wildlife Ecology. Madison, Wisconsin.

C. NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

1. DUCKS UNLIMITED INC.

A. Regulations

Private Organization

B. Regulatory Bodies

Private Organization

C. Regulatory Activities

Private Organization

D. Preservation Programs

Ducks Unlimited provides technical assistance, cost sharing, capital construction, land leases, and management agreements to private landowners to preserve and enhance wetlands and uplands. The goal of these programs is to protect duck cover and food sources in Canadian summer breeding grounds, staging grounds and moulting grounds, and American wintering grounds. The protection of these areas during periods of drought is of primary concern. Landowner recognition, primarily in the form of project sign, is provided to encourage existing and prospective landowner cooperants (Nelson). Ducks Unlimited is a major partner in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and therefore cooperates with other private and public wildlife habitat preservation organizations (Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, et al).

E. Comments

Management of waterfowl is at a crossroad. Dry conditions continue to depress duckling production although implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) is underway. However, until populations recover, managing harvest will continue to divert attention from critical nesting ground habitat programs. A delicate balance must be maintained between garnering support for habitat programs, and restricting harvest to reasonable levels until recruitment, the production of fledged ducklings, improves. (Nelson)

F. Sources

Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Alberta Agriculture. 1989. The Prairie Habitat Joint Venture: NAWMP - Alberta Plan. Prairie Habitat Joint Venture. Edmonton, Alberta.

Nelson, Jeffrey W. 1989. The Duck Depression of the 1980's - An Agenda for Recovery. Ducks Unlimited Inc. Long Grove, Illinois.

2. NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

A. Regulations

Private Organization

B. Regulatory Bodies

Private Organization

C. Regulatory Activities

Private Organization

D. Preservation Programs

The National Audubon Society is a private naturalist organization. Private fundraising provides for the purchase of important wildlife habitat for inclusion in the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary program. Sanctuaries are created to provide protected areas for endangered and other wildlife species to breed and exist. Public education activities are provided at the sanctuaries (Environmental Lands Taskforce).

E. Sources

Environmental Lands Taskforce. 1989. The Landowner's Options for Natural Heritage Protection. Hillsborough County Planning and Zoning Department. Tampa, Florida.

3. NATURE CONSERVANCY OF CANADA

A. Regulations

Private Organization

B. Regulatory Bodies

Private Organization

C. Regulatory Activities

Private Organization

D. Preservation Programs

The Nature Conservancy of Canada, like its counterpart in the United States is funded through private and corporate donations of cash, property, and property rights (conservation easements). Funds are used to acquire important wildlife habitat in Central and North America (Grove). "... the Conservancy [to] encourage[s] private stewardship of lands, and will continue to promote preservation of private lands through stewardship agreements, title transfers, restrictive covenants and conservation easements" (Nature Conservancy of Canada). The ideology of The Conservancy is that solutions to wildlife habitat preservation must be market driven. The goal is to take away incentives to remove habitat, and add incentives to keep habitat. Preservation incentives should form a comprehensive program including property and income tax incentives, property acquisition, conservation easements, and compensation (administrative fee) for public access to private lands (Simpson 1991). Lobbying for the enactment of enabling legislation for the creation of private conservation easements is a major concern for the Conservancy in Canada (Simpson 1990)

E. Sources

Grove, Noel. 1988. "Quietly Conserving Nature". National Geographic, 12(1): 818-846.

Nature Conservancy of Canada. 1989. Annual Report 1989. The Nature Conservancy of Canada. Toronto, Ontario.

Simpson, Larry D. 1990. Letter to the Alberta Water Resources Commission. Unpublished. Calgary, Alberta.

Simpson, Larry D. 1991. Pers. Comm. The Nature Conservancy of Canada. Calgary, Alberta.

4. WILDLIFE HABITAT CANADA

A. Regulations

None Communicated

B. Regulatory Bodies

Wildlife Habitat Canada (WHC)

C. Regulatory Activities

WHC receives the majority of its funding through the sale of wildlife conservation stamps to purchasers of hunting licenses in Canada. These funds are currently used to provide public education and awareness promotion, and joint cooperation in major public/private wildlife habitat programs.

D. Preservation Programs

WHC is an active partner in: Saskatchewan's Prairie Pothole Project; Ontario's Natural Heritage Stewardship Program; Alberta's Landowner Habitat Project, Prince Edward Island's Co-operative Watershed Management Project, and; Manitoba's Habitat Enhancement Land Use Program. WHC also directly encourages private stewardship/land owner contact. WHC also takes an active roll in the funding and implementation, and evaluation of these projects (Wildlife Habitat Canada).

E. Comments

Wildlife Habitat Canada is a national non-profit non-government foundation. The overall objective of Wildlife Habitat Canada is the retention and stewardship of wildlife habitats across Canada for the use of present and future generations. (Wildlife Habitat Canada)

F. Sources

Wildlife Habitat Canada. 1987. Wildlife Conservation on Private Lands: Proceedings of the Private Stewardship/ Landowner Contact Workshop. Wildlife Habitat Canada. Winnipeg, Canada.

