

2013 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

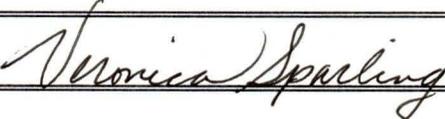
SCR 4027

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Natural Resources Committee
Fort Lincoln Room, State Capitol

SCR 4027
March 7, 2013
19570 & 19600

Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A concurrent resolution relating to an outdoor heritage fund; to provide an effective date; and to provide an expiration date

Minutes:

attachments

Chairman Lyson opened the hearing on SCR 4027.

Senator Tyler Axness, District 16, introduced SCR 4027 relating to an outdoor heritage fund to be voted on by the people of North Dakota. He explained the sections of the resolution. **Written testimony #1**

Senator Burckhard asked if he could reconcile for him the \$100 million dollars per year versus \$15 million. How could they use that much additional money?

Senator Axness deferred the question to testimony that will follow but did add that federal funding is going to be lacking.

Paul Myerchin, a sportsman from Bismarck, testified in support of SCR 4027. He urged the committee to unanimously voice its approval of SCR 4027 to let the people decide to fund the Outdoor Heritage Fund at the \$100 Million/year level.

Written testimony #2

Also included written articles:

Tony Dean Outdoors **Written testimony #3**

NY Times **Written testimony #4**

Agribusiness and Applied Economic report **Written testimony #5**

Senator Burckhard asked how much we can tap this oil industry for.

Paul Myerchin said he is forty years old; and he remembers when there was no oil and when agriculture was having trouble making ends meet, the farm forecloses, and the drought of the late eighties. He stated that we do have the money now. If you want to be a good economic investor you diversify your portfolio. He said we are talking about taking 10% of the funds and getting a billion dollar return.

Senator Lyson adjourned the hearing until 2:15 pm.

Senator Lyson reopened the hearing on SCR 4027.

Keith Trego, Director of Operations for Ducks Unlimited's Great Plains Region and member of the Clean Water, Lands and Outdoors Heritage Coalition, testified in support of SCR 4027. He also handed out written testimony from Daniel Traynor. **Written testimony #1pm and #2pm**

Senator Burckhard asked Mr. Trego to keep in mind the \$100 million per year versus the governor's budget of \$10 million per year. He asked how conservation efforts compared to tax relief, education, human services and other priorities. He asked him what he thought the ordinary tax payer would say if we funded \$100 million dollars a year.

Keith Trego said that the people that worked on this think it is a balancing act and worth giving up funding in other areas. Their surveys say that they think this is the right investment and they would be willing to give up other tax relief areas to have this kind of investment and continue the quality of life that we've had around these outdoor activities.

Senator Burckhard asked what percent of the voters does their group represent compared to the 700,000 people in the state.

Keith Trego said that he believed North Dakota had about 150,000 citizens that hunt and fish and at least that many or more that do outdoor activities.

Senator Triplet asked about page 3.

Keith Trego handed out a June 2012 Polling: Voter support is strong for specifically dedicating 5% of oil & gas tax revenue to conservation. He explained the graph.

(15:26) Representative Scot Kelsh, District 11, testified in support of SCR 4027. This is important to the future of North Dakota. He asked that they give the people of North Dakota the opportunity to vote on this.

Eric McCommon said he worked gathering signatures and he said that when you get a chance to talk to the people up and down the sand bars and Spider River, they love this idea. He is supporting this to let the people decide.

Senator Hogue asked why they don't start over to get it on the ballot.

Eric McCommon said that he can't speak for what the coalition has in mind.

Mike McEnroe, North Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society, spoke in support of SCR 4027. **Written testimony #3pm**

Bill Helphrey, North Dakota Bow Hunters Association, testified in support of SCR 4027.

(25:00)**Gordon Bischoff** testified in **opposition** to SCR 4027. He said this was all about taking control of private property. He explained the dollars that are multiplied by farming. He explained that conservation lands don't pay taxes. **Written testimony handed in #7pma**

Blake Vander Vorst, Senior Agronomist of Ducks Unlimited testified in support.
Written testimony #4pm

Gram Swenson, son of Jan Swenson, Executive Director of the Badlands Conservation Alliance, read his mother's written testimony in support of SCR 4027.
Written testimony #5pm

Mike Donahue, North Dakota Wildlife Federation, urged a Do pass on SCR 4027.

Al Sopa testified in support SCR 4027.

Jeremy Duckwitz testified in support of SCR 4027. **Written testimony #6pm**

Written testimony #7pm submitted by someone-not sure who

Alexis Duxbury testified in support of SCR 4027. (41:20)

Opposing testimony

Jon Godfread, representing the Greater North Dakota Chamber, said that they were part of the organization that worked together. He distributed a chart showing state funding from the OMB website. **Attachment #8pm** He explained the process of how they worked together as a group and did have a consensus before the conservationists pulled away. He stated that HB 1278 is the right solution.

Eric Aasmundstad, North Dakota Farm Bureau, said they were part of the coalition that worked together on the framework for HB 1278. He stated that he too is a long time North Dakotan, chose to live here, though he had the financial means to live anywhere else. He has lived other places but came back home and chose to farm. Agriculturalists have to be conservationists or we are out of business. He brought their attention to **Attachment #8pm** and made comparisons. He said that HB 1278 is a good start and they are in opposition to SCR 4027.

Julie Ellingson, North Dakota Stockmen's Association, stood in firm opposition to SCR 4027. **Written testimony #9pm**

Richard Schlosser, North Dakota Farmer's Union, testified in opposition to SCR 4027.
Written testimony #10pm

Dan Wogsland, Executive Director of the North Dakota Grain Growers Association, testified in opposition to SCR 4027. **Written testimony #11pm**

Dwight Grosz, farmer/rancher, testified in opposition to SCR 4027. **Written testimony #12pm**

Alexis Brinkman, representing the North Dakota Petroleum Council, stood in opposition to SCR 4027.

Kevin Hullet, President of the Bismarck-Mandan Chamber, (102:41) testified against SCR 4027. He gave a history of the initial ballot, the coalition committee, and the work done to find a middle ground on this issue. When the meetings were concluded we really thought we had agreement on the structure but we did not have agreement on the money. He said that they did anticipate the conservation groups to come in and ask for more money. What they did not anticipate was the split in a totally different direction.

Senator Laffen asked if he had any ideas on leveraging and how it can be done.

Kevin Hullet (1:07:00) explained. One example was that if you have projects that come in requesting the grant funding, if they have matching dollars they probably would be ranked higher.

Larry Kinev testified in opposition to SCR 4027. (1:08:19)

Senator Lyson closed the hearing on SCR 4027.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Natural Resources Committee
Fort Lincoln Room, State Capitol

SCR 4027
March 8, 2013
19653

Conference Committee

Veronica Spurling

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A concurrent resolution relating to an outdoor heritage fund; to provide an effective date; and to provide an expiration date

Minutes:

Vote

Chairman Lyson called the committee to order.

Senator Burckhard moved a Do Not Pass on SCR 4027.

Senator Unruh seconded.

Senator Triplett said that this is not about the current budget; this is about putting the question to the people of North Dakota. SCR 4027 has nothing to do with the current budget.

Senator Unruh said that money is definitely an issue. She stated that she had issues with the policy behind it. She has a problem with the way the board was set up and also issues with the money being used for acquisition of property and easements.

Senator Triplett expressed concern over testimony from Jon Godfried breaking down the University System. She talked about the water projects and also what Grand Forks has done with their greenway project. She believes that it will be beneficial to the people of this state.

Senator Laffen respectfully disagreed with Senator Triplett on the amount of money and said that it was an issue with him. He explained.

Senator Hogue said that his biggest problem with this is why we should embed this policy in the constitution.

Senator Burckhard quoted a gentleman who was a farmer/rancher, "Private lands should be kept in private hands."

The clerk took the roll call vote on a Do Not Pass on SCR 4027.

Senate Natural Resources Committee
SCR 4027
March 8, 2013
Page 2

Do Not Pass carried: 5-2-0

Senator Unruh is the carrier.

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
02/26/2013

Bill/Resolution No.: SCR 4027

- 1 A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues				\$0		\$0
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

- 1 B. **County, city, school district and township fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

	2011-2013 Biennium	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

- 2 A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

SCR 4027 provides for a constitutional change to create an outdoor heritage fund.

- B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Section 1 of SCR 4027 creates a outdoor heritage fund that will receive 4% of the total oil and gas tax revenues up to a maximum of \$100 million per year.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

- A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

If enacted and voted into law by the citizens, SCR 4027 is expected to result in a transfer of an estimated \$43.9 million to the outdoor heritage fund in the final 5 months of the 2013-15 biennium. In subsequent biennia, it is likely the maximum of \$100 million per year will be transferred to this fund. There will be a corresponding decrease in revenues being transferred to the Strategic Investment and Improvements Fund. Both of these funds are "other funds" in 1A above.

- B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

- C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

Name: Kathryn L. Strombeck
Agency: Office of Tax Commissioner
Telephone: 328-3402
Date Prepared: 02/27/2013

Date: 3-8-13
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 4027

Senate Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Burckhard Seconded By Unruh

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Lyson	✓		Senator Triplett		✓
Senator Burckhard	✓		Senator Murphy		✓
Senator Hogue	✓				
Senator Laffen	✓				
Senator Unruh	✓				

Total (Yes) 5 No 2

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Unruh

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SCR 4027: Natural Resources Committee (Sen. Lyson, Chairman) recommends DO NOT PASS (5 YEAS, 2 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SCR 4027 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

SCR 4027

#1

SCR 4027 Testimony
Senator Tyler Axness-District 16
Senate Natural Resources Committee
Thursday, March 7th, 2013

Chairman Lyson, members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, for the record I am Tyler Axness, State Senator representing District 16 that encompasses areas of Fargo and West Fargo. I'm here today to introduce you to Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027 a Constitutional amendment relating to an outdoor heritage fund to be voted on by the people of North Dakota.

Beyond being a State Senator, I'm also a fifth generation North Dakotan who grew up in rural North Central Benson county where I was blessed to inherit the state's vast outdoors where agriculture and conservation worked collectively for the betterment of the numerous wetlands, wildlife habitat, native prairies, and our overall quality of life.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee I made a commitment to my fellow North Dakotans that if I were elected, I would do all I could to ensure the North Dakota outdoors we inherited and grew to love was there for our children and grandchildren. This commitment stated we can have robust development in both energy and agriculture while maintaining the wildlife and outdoor beauty that draws people from around the world to witness the legendary North Dakota. We cannot take the good fortune of this development without addressing the depleting landscape that has accompanied it. That is the purpose of an outdoor heritage fund and SCR 4027.

To briefly run through the resolution, section one lays out the purpose of the heritage fund as one to protect our clean water and lands for the benefit of all North Dakotans. The fund will receive four percent of total oil and gas extraction along with four percent of total oil and gas production up to one hundred million dollars a year. The funds received must be used for grants to protect, improve and maintain water quality, natural flood control, wildlife and fish habitat, and to conserve natural areas for recreation. The money cannot be used for litigation or lobbying activities.

Subsection three under section one lays out the governance of this outdoor heritage fund. The commission will consist of the Governor, the Agriculture Commissioner, the Directors of Game and Fish, Parks and Recreation, the State Forester, a member of the Health Department and lastly the House and Senate Majority and Minority leaders. This committee make up allows for knowledgeable and accountable decision making when it comes to conservation efforts. The Commission will receive advice from an advisory board appointed by the Governor as laid out in the remainder of this section.

Section two provides the effective date of this fund along with establishing another vote of the people so they can determine whether or not this fund is still needed.

In closing, the reason this comes to the committee in the form of a resolution is the result of the frustration felt by many that surrounded the controversy over the petition fraud which prevented a vote of the people in the 2012 election. I believe the people of this state should be the ones voting on the future landscape of North Dakota and I believe they have the desire to do so.

If we are to take conserving our outdoors and natural landscape seriously we must take a serious approach, one with adequate funding and with an unencumbered committee. Now is the time to act boldly.

Chairman Lyson, members of the committee, I respectfully ask a DO PASS recommendation of SCR 4027 and let the people of this great state decide on the future landscape of North Dakota.

#2

Dear Chairman Lyson and Senate Natural Resources Committee Members:

I am Paul H. Myerchin of Bismarck, a sportsman that has enjoyed hunting and fishing in North Dakota for over the last 25 years. I am requesting this Committee unanimously voice its approval of SCR 4027 to let the people decide to fund the Outdoor Heritage Fund at the \$100 million/year level.

Others today and throughout this process have explained the conservation benefits of the Outdoor Heritage Fund. These benefits are truly important to all North Dakotans and those benefits provide for the quality of life we now enjoy and hopefully can pass on to future generations of North Dakotans. But today, I want to concentrate on the economic benefits of hunting and fishing in North Dakota. Hunting and fishing in North Dakota is a \$1.4 billion economic engine to North Dakota. (See attached Hunting & Angler Expenditures 2011-12 report). Simply put, hunting and fishing in North Dakota is like the goose that laid the golden egg.

Top three economic reasons to support SCR 4027 and a \$100 million/year investment in our Great Outdoors:

1. Hunting & fishing is a **\$1.4 billion** economic engine in ND;
2. A \$100 million/year investment produces a **magnificent return on the investment** for healthy fish and game in ND; and
3. A vote for SCR 4027 is a **vote for ND's rural communities.**

Expenditures 2011-12 report). Simply put, hunting and fishing in North Dakota is like the goose that laid the golden egg.

In order to keep the economic engine healthy a simple equation needs to be followed: more habitat (prairie grass and wetlands) means more wildlife and fish; more wildlife and fish mean more hunters and anglers; and more hunters and anglers mean more money to North Dakota, especially its rural communities. However, we are losing too much habitat too fast (primarily CRP acres and native prairie), and the \$15 million per year presently proposed in HB 1278 won't meet the habitat needs we currently have. That is why I am requesting you and your fellow legislators support increasing the funding amount for the Outdoor Heritage Fund to \$100 million per year to adequately address the conservation and economic needs of North Dakota.

The late Tony Dean, a fellow North Dakotan, would often comment in his articles in *Dakota Country* magazine or on his radio show in the early 2000s on why the Dakotas had so many out-of-state hunters and anglers flock to our states. Tony Dean wisely recognized that the reason was because the Dakotas still had enough habitat for health wildlife

populations unlike other states. Additionally, Tony Dean recognized that the natural resources of the Dakotas provided those hunters and anglers something they did not have in their home states - *quality hunting or fishing experiences*. (See attached article from Tony Dean "Ridding Ourselves of Non-Residents").

This Committee has three options. It can do nothing and watch North Dakota's strong hunting and fishing economic engine stall in the same manner as in Iowa that is described in the New York Times December 31, 2012 article entitled "*As Pheasants Disappear, Hunters in Iowa Follow.*" (See attached). It can vote on a much smaller investment and watch the golden goose become an anemic goose that lays fewer and fewer golden eggs. Finally, it can pass SCR 4027 and let the people decide to fund the Outdoor Heritage Fund at the \$100 million/year level and ensure the enormous return on its investment to keep hunting and fishing a strong economic engine in North Dakota healthy and vibrant for many years into the future for all North Dakotans, especially those in our rural communities.

Thank you for your consideration.

Paul H. Myerchin

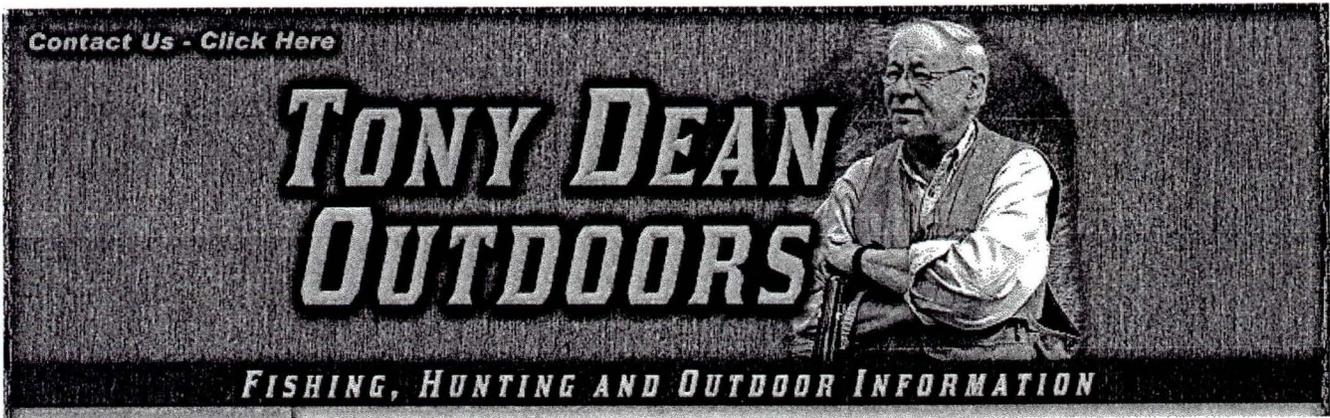
8725 Spruce Creek Rd.

Bismarck ND 58503

223-8096 (h)

250-8968 (w)

#3



What Tony Had To Say

A sampling of articles, opinion pieces, and tales from the field by Tony Dean. (Note: Keep checking back, as articles will continue to be added).



Ridding Ourselves of Non-Residents

Editor's Note: I wrote this piece several years ago and it raised the ire of the heads of various conservation organizations, some of whom are notoriously thin-skinned. One, even though we've been friends for years, didn't talk to me for more than two years. Sadly, I was on target with most of this piece.)

Ridding Ourselves of Non-Residents By Tony Dean

Based on what I've been hearing across both Dakotas, the biggest issue facing fishing and hunting is how to rid our states of non-residents. We Dakotans know how to zero in on the big ones, don't we? Fact is, we have a history of tilting with all the wrong windmills, and some day, it's going to come back to haunt us. If you've sensed I think there are bigger issues out there, you're right.

There's one in front of us, and I can't understand why our state and federal agencies, conservation groups or even those most affected by it, duck hunters, aren't talking about it.

We could lose most of our prairie potholes. Not overnight but as it always has happened, one at a time and I'll make a prediction. In 2002, draglines and drain tile will be common sights across pothole country.

Some consider drainage a "property right." And we'd have lost many more potholes in recent years if not for "Swampbuster," which has been a deterrent. Under Swampbuster, if you drain a wetland, you forfeit farm bill benefits, which includes a whole rash of taxpayer-supported programs that help many farmers stay afloat. There probably are many landowners who'd just as soon not have potholes on their property but as much as they may dislike them, they

like the farm bill benefits more. However, Swampbuster expires in 2002 and you can bet there will be a fight over it when farm program deliberations begin.

But Swampbuster isn't the real problem here. What is, is a US Supreme Court decision that was made back in January. A narrowly divided court (5-4) issued a ruling on a sand pit pond near Chicago that has also removed protection from our prairie potholes. The decision pitted the "conservatives" on the court against the "liberals" and the conservatives won. That worries me, as it should all Republican sportsmen who have allowed a fringe element in the party to redefine conservatism. The upshot is they have done their best to paint anyone who favors conservation as a "liberal." It's reached a point where even many news commentators are referring to conservation as a "liberal" cause.

Teddy Roosevelt is rolling over in his grave.

If you can't see the clear connection between clean water and good fishing...or the connection between wetlands and good waterfowl hunting...or the tie between wetlands and good water quality that also means good fishing, you need help.

Anyway, the Supreme Court decision on wetlands and how it plays out will depend heavily on how the Bush Administration views it, how the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency interprets it and how willing the courts will be to accept those interpretations. And at least one group, the Association of State Wetland Managers, doesn't seem optimistic. They suggest that 30% to 79% of America's total wetland acres could be affected compared with the 15% to 20% estimates of previous years. They noted in a report, "If it results in only a one percent loss of America's wetlands, the decision could cause more wetlands to be destroyed than were lost in the past decade."

More ominously, they added, "State and local wetland regulations will partially fill in the gap in federal wetland regulation for isolated wetlands in fourteen states. Little protection will be provided in the rest."

They report those states with some of the largest isolated wetland acreages and no protection include: Alaska, Louisiana, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, the Carolinas, Georgia, Nebraska, Kansas and Mississippi."

Golly, there are three prairie pothole states in there along with the one other state that raises significant numbers of ducks, Alaska. You could make a strong case that most ducks raised on the continent, call one of these three states home.

The only Midwestern states with wetland regulations on the books are Minnesota and Michigan. That's too little, too late. Minnesota's already lost most of their potholes. Nebraska and Wisconsin currently have pro-wetland legislation pending in their legislatures, but as Joe Herrod of Omaha, Legislative Chairman of the Nebraska Council of Sportsman's Clubs said, it won't be easy.

"I expect that the Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, Cattleman's Beef Association, Nebraskan's First, a Wise Use group, the Homebuilders Association and probably the sand and gravel people will all attack it," he wrote.

And, I suspect, if we were to develop legislation to protect Dakota wetlands, we'd face similar opponents. Know what? With over a couple hundred thousand avid fishermen and about 150,000 hunters in the Dakotas, we should be able to roll right over them.

But, we won't. Because we think non-resident fishing and hunting or road hunting are the big issues.

Ever wonder why so many folks from Iowa, Minnesota and other states to the east and south want to come to the Dakotas to fish and hunt? The answer should be obvious. It's better here. And wetlands are one of the reasons our hunting...and fishing...is so good. Drive into southern Minnesota or northern Iowa where they've drained their marshes and ask yourself if you'd like to visit that area to hunt or fish?

Still, I suspect some lawmaker in both states will introduce legislation aimed at doing what the federal government will no longer do...protect wetlands. And the farm and ranch organizations will show up and say that if it passes, they'll go broke. They'll tell you we need to feed a hungry world, that protecting wetlands will make it difficult for young people to get into farming. Some will tell you this is a "property rights" issue or that it's a "takings" to tell them they can't use their land the way they want to. They'll say we need to put this land into production. The homebuilders will suggest everyone has a right to live where they want to live and protecting wetlands denies them that choice.

Horse Manure!

Stored grain sits in bins and not in hungry stomachs and much of it goes to livestock. It's high capitalization requirements and a low chance of success that keeps young people out of farming, and the last thing farmers need is more corn, soybeans, wheat or barley production.

We've been draining wetlands for the better part of a century and we have fewer farms and an annual farm crisis to show for all of that progress.

Chambers of Commerce will be quiet because even though fishing and hunting generate a pile of money for Dakota communities, they will fear retaliation from some farmers who will threaten to shop elsewhere. But, where? Mayors in flood-prone communities like Fargo, Huron and others will be quiet because like fishermen who can't see the connection between clean water and good fishing, they'll fail to see the connection between wetland water storage and water in their backyards. Duck hunters will be silent because they think their ducks come from the north.

Some of the protestors of the idea of protecting wetlands will insist on "local control," probably by county commissions. Can you imagine a county commission in a rural Dakota county standing up for wetlands? I can't remember it happening, can you?

The truth is, local control on natural resources is often ineffective because we think today and not tomorrow. Vested interests have long known how to get to local leaders. They contribute to all candidates, especially the one most likely to get elected. That buys access. Then, they threaten, cajole, pound on desks and scream until they get what they want.

They do it because...it works.

And that's something sportsmen and conservationists have never learned.

Yet, in this whole thing, there have been breakdowns. In spite of the fact the Supreme Court decision took place in January, you haven't heard from state or federal agencies that deal with natural resources. It's bad news for ducks, so why hasn't Ducks Unlimited or Delta Waterfowl kept you informed? Or the National Wildlife Federation, Audubon Society, Sierra Club or Izaak Walton League?

Why haven't you read about it in Field & Stream, Outdoor Life or Sports Afield? Fact is, Dakota Country is a rarity among outdoor publications in that we regularly cover conservation issues. It's this lack of meaningful communication about key conservation issues that prompted naturalist, Shane Mahoney, the keynote speaker at the Outdoor Writers Association of America convention in Sioux Falls a year ago, to severely spank outdoor writers.

"If all you write about is the ballistics of the newest bullet or the new whiz-bang fishing lure," he said, "that's what your readers will think is important."

And that's exactly what most do, so I'm not too surprised that few sportsmen know wetlands are threatened. Those you depend on to keep you informed, haven't. Shame on them.

An examination seems in order.

Most outdoor writers are poorly informed on conservation issues. Thus it's impossible for their readers to be informed. That happens for a variety of reasons, but in the case of national magazines, most editors who determine magazine content, live among skyscrapers. Their outdoor experiences are shaped primarily by guided trips to slam-dunk places. Most know so little about fishing and hunting that it's understandable why conservation issues mean nothing to them. And since the big magazines are funded by advertising sales, groups that are offended by hard-hitting conservation articles know how to make sure there won't be anymore of them. They threaten the magazine's advertisers. Most advertisers don't react to that kind of pressure but it only takes one for a big city publisher who sees sales declining because the fishing and hunting ad revenues have dropped so much in recent years. Thus, there isn't much of a market for conservation writers like Ted Kerasote, George Reiger, Ted Williams, Michael Furtman and a handful of others.

Some conservation groups are so wrapped up in fund raising that they don't want to alienate anyone that they might squeeze for a buck. Some have lost touch with the real fishing and hunting world. Pheasants Forever certainly should have a stake in wetlands; after all, few cover types offer better winter habitat than cattail marshes. I don't expect the National Wild Turkey Federation or the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to get involved in the wetland issues but you'd certainly think Ducks Unlimited or Delta Waterfowl would dive in head first. To their credit, the Izaak Walton League, one of the smallest of the conservation organizations, and the National Wildlife Federation, one of the largest, do get involved in conservation battles, though they've both been quiet on this one. And where's the Sierra Club and Audubon Society?

State and federal agencies?

Let's begin with the US Fish & Wildlife Service. Most waterfowlers believe their major task is managing waterfowl, but the Congress has heaped so many other duties on them (without providing funding) over the past couple of decades, that other than a few dedicated folks out in the field, the duck emblem on their shoulder patch does little more than remind one of their past. Heard anything about the North American Waterfowl Management Plan lately? Moreover, Bruce Babbitt, the last Secretary of Interior, in a bonehead move, cut off their

research arm and stuck it on the US Geological Survey. That's like gutting a deer and thinking it will walk away. There are still many dedicated folks within the agency but since Mollie Beattie died, there's been no leadership. If President George W. Bush wants to do something for this agency, he can begin by appointing a competent Director. John Turner who served in that capacity under Bush's father, would be a great choice but he's already been shot down by the conservative right wingers and Wise-Users who think he's too friendly to wildlife and habitat. The President could also instruct Secretary of Interior Gale Norton to put research back into the agency. I can't imagine that happening though. I'd expect her to try abolishing it. Her Wise Use crowd refers to the type of stuff wildlife scientists do as "bad science." State agencies? They've been beaten down so much by politicians that they rarely get out on a limb. And, both types of agencies have themselves to blame. For years, they've had a paternalistic relationship with their fishing and hunting constituencies. Sort of a "give us your license money and we'll take care of the fish and wildlife." In most cases, they've done an excellent job. However, they've always resisted input from sportsmen who want to be a part of it...unless they agree completely with the status quo. They've been such poor communicators that they've never done a very good job of explaining those basics alluded to earlier...understanding connections. In many cases, they've become so detached from their constituency that when they need them, the constituency can't hear them, or if they do, won't heed the call for help.

Just the other evening, I was visiting with John Cooper, Secretary of the SD Game, Fish & Parks Department. "Coop," one of the best wildlife administrators in the game, was lamenting the fact so few sportsmen show up for important hearings on legislation that affects fishing and hunting.

I didn't find that strange. Legislative hearings are held on weekdays when most sportsmen are working at their jobs. It's difficult for sportsmen who live in Bismarck or Pierre to be at those hearings much less outdoorsmen from Grand Forks or Watertown. Yet, the Farm Bureau has no difficulty in bringing in irate farmers, though most of them are regulars who seem opposed to everything that might benefit sportsmen or that smacks of conservation. In January and February, farmers can get to Pierre or Bismarck.

Yet, we can't lay all the blame on agencies that don't communicate, on organizations that don't show up or outdoor writers who fail to inform. What about the responsibility of being a sportsmen? It'd be nice if more showed some. It'd be even nicer if they did enough research to realize that there are one helluva lot of bigger issues facing the future of fishing or hunting than how many non-residents are coming to their state.

But, If you insist that's a big issue, here's how to get rid of them.

Drain Dakota wetlands.

That's a sure way to eliminate visiting hunters who come for the ducks and geese they help provide. Course, you'll also get rid of the ducks and geese and knock down pheasant and deer numbers. And in high water years, you'll eliminate a lot of good perch fisheries. The people who hate what Devils Lake or Waubay Lake has become, might have a hard time realizing that a Wisconsin or Minnesota fisherman takes one look at either and says, "Wow!"

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#4

The New York Times

December 31, 2012

As Pheasants Disappear, Hunters in Iowa Follow

By JOHN ELIGON

ELKHART, Iowa — Mike Wilson glared dejectedly through the mist on his silver-frame glasses at the soggy field of tall, dense brush, tilting the barrel of his 12-gauge shotgun toward the gray clouds.

“All I want to do,” he said, “is see a bird at this point.”

More than two hours into this pheasant hunt, the colorful rooster that one of Mr. Wilson’s hunting partners had shot that morning was now a distant memory. Only one other pheasant had graced the skies since, and it was too far off to even try a shot.

The pheasant, once king of Iowa’s nearly half-a-billion-dollar hunting industry, is vanishing from the state. Surveys show that the population in 2012 was the second lowest on record, 81 percent below the average over the past four decades.

The loss, pheasant hunters say, is both economic and cultural. It stems from several years of excessively damp weather and animal predators. But the factor inciting the most emotion is the loss of wildlife habitat as landowners increasingly chop down their brushy fields to plant crops to take advantage of rising commodity prices and farmland values.

Over the last two decades, Iowa has lost more than 1.6 million acres of habitat suitable for pheasants and other small game, the equivalent of a nine-mile-wide strip of land stretching practically the width of the state. And these declines have been occurring nationwide.

The overall amount of land enrolled in the Agriculture Department’s Conservation Reserve Program has dipped to 29.5 million acres from a peak of 36.7 million in 2007. Under the program, the government pays owners a certain rate to plant parts of their land with grass and other vegetation that create a wildlife habitat. Land in the program is most suitable for pheasants and other upland game, and owners often make it available for hunting. But as the price of corn and other crops has risen, so have land values, and the rates paid by the government under the program have been unable to keep up.

Each of the top seven pheasant hunting states have seen sizable reductions in the number of pheasants shot and the number of pheasant hunters over the last five years, according to data provided by Pheasants Forever, a group advocating for the expansion of wildlife habitat and land for public hunting. Last year, there were more than 1.4 million pheasant hunters nationally, a drop of about 800,000 in two decades.

“We’re at a tipping point, and we have to decide how important it is to keep traditions for upland bird hunting alive and into the future,” said David E. Nomsen, the vice president of government affairs for Pheasants Forever.

Federal wildlife officials say the money that sportsmen and -women pump into the local communities is vital. More than \$33.7 billion was spent on hunting in 2011, including \$2.5 billion on small game, which includes pheasants.

“In these times of fiscal restraint, when budgets are being slashed, we need to do all we can to make sure hunting and fishing remain viable pastimes,” Daniel M. Ashe, the director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, said in an e-mail.

In Iowa, the issue essentially has pitted the interests of the state’s recreational industry against its biggest economic driver, farming.

Among farmers, “it’s being passed down, from generation to generation, ‘How much can you get out of this land?’” said Mr. Wilson, the pheasant hunter, a 49-year-old former naval officer who hunts about three times a week. “‘Yes, you’ve got to take care of it — blah, blah, blah — but how much can you make for your family out of this piece of land?’ It’s not about ‘Is little Billy going to grow up to be a hunter?’ anymore.”

Bruce Rohwer, the president of the Iowa Corn Growers Association, said he believed that farmers were as concerned as ever about being good stewards of the land and allowing natural habitats to bloom where they would prevent soil erosion and water contamination. But farmers also have to contend with economic realities, he said.

“As much as some people have romantic ideas that farming is just something that happens,” he said, “it is the way in which we make a living, so you have to consider all factors.”

In 2011, there were just fewer than 46,000 pheasant hunters in the state, about one-fifth the number 25 years ago. The state used to average 50,000 out-of-state pheasant hunters a year, but that number was down to 8,800 in 2010. Iowa hunters shot 108,905 pheasants in 2011, compared with more than a million in 2003.

The economic benefit of pheasant hunting in Iowa fell to \$135 million in 2006 — the most recent figure available — from \$200 million in 1996, and it has most likely dropped even further since. This impact was in stark relief on a recent morning at a diner in Ankeny. Amid several empty tables, Jared F. Wiklund, a regional representative for Pheasants Forever, explained that the restaurant used to be packed during pheasant season. A waitress overheard the conversation and chimed in that she had only one table on opening weekend in October. The season in Iowa ends Jan. 10.

One of the problems in Iowa, hunting advocates said, is that less than 1.5 percent of the state's land is public (where people can hunt for free), ranking near the bottom in the country. While private landowners generally do not charge people to hunt pheasants in Iowa, there are fears that could change as more landowners lease out parcels for hunting deer and other game.

Land has become so sparse in Iowa that some natives have dared to venture out of state to hunt pheasants.

"It is a hard decision," said Kent Rupiper, 49, who owns 170 acres of hunting land in Iowa but has hunted out of state. "I'd rather support the local economy if I could."

But things have changed since his childhood, he said, when "we could go anywhere and shoot our limit of birds."

Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, a former Iowa governor, traveled to the state in October to announce the allocation of 400,000 acres nationwide — including more than 92,000 in Iowa — to specifically create habitat for species like pheasants and quail. But landowners may not begin enrolling new property in the program until Congress reaches agreement on the stalled farm bill, and that uncertainty was the biggest impediment to conservation efforts, Mr. Vilsack said.

Himself a hunter, Mr. Vilsack said the sport had a crucial place in rural American life.

"Oftentimes what happens in a hunt, stories are told, people relax, you see your father or your grandfather or your son or your daughter in a different light," he said. "It's really about values."

Hunter and Angler Expenditures, Characteristics, and Economic Effects, North Dakota, 2011-2012

Richard D. Taylor, Dean A. Bangsund and Nancy Hodur*

The characteristics and expenditures of hunters and anglers in North Dakota have been periodically assessed since the 1970s. Since 1978, seven studies have been conducted at approximately five-year intervals to assess socio-economic characteristics of both resident and nonresident hunters and anglers. This report represents the latest estimations of the economic effects of hunting and fishing on the state economy. The purpose of this study was to estimate the characteristics, expenditures, and economic effects of hunters and anglers in North Dakota during the 2011-2012 season, and compare current information to previous studies to identify trends in hunting and fishing activities.

Methods

The North Dakota Game and Fish Department conducted a mail survey of hunters and anglers in the summer of 2012 to solicit information on hunting and angling expenditures during the 2011-2012 season. A random sample of licensed hunters and anglers were mailed questionnaires to solicit information on expenditures made within North Dakota for the specified activity and season. Hunting and fishing activities were

divided into 18 different categories, based on license type (i.e., resident, nonresident, gratis), game type (i.e., special big game, deer, furbearers, turkey, upland, waterfowl, and fish), and, when applicable, by weapon type (i.e., archery and firearm). The survey groups represented most of the hunting and angling activities in North Dakota during 2011-2012 seasons. A total of 22,664 resident hunters and anglers and 8,480 nonresident hunters and anglers were sampled. Across all hunting and fishing categories, 10,541 individuals responded to the survey and 474 mailings were undeliverable, resulting in an overall response rate of 34 percent.

The number and type of hunting and fishing activities surveyed in 2012 were similar to previous studies. Resident and nonresident antelope hunters were not surveyed because there was no season in 2011.

Several statistical methods were used to examine for data outliers. Expenditures were also evaluated by considering days participated, miles traveled, and/or other qualifying data to eliminate outliers that could not be considered defensible or reasonable. For example, \$5000 for ammunition for one day of hunting or \$2000 for food expense for two days of hunting would be considered unreasonable levels of spending.

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Hunter and Angler Characteristics

Age, residence, income, gender, days participated, miles traveled, and other characteristics were solicited from survey participants. Resident and nonresident hunters and anglers participated about the same number of days and traveled the same distances as they did in the mid 1990s and early 2000s. Resident hunters and anglers continue to spend more time hunting and fishing in the state than nonresidents. Gross household incomes of nonresidents remain higher than residents. Recent changes in characteristics of hunters and anglers included a substantial increase in gross household incomes for both resident and nonresident participants and an increase in the percentage of resident hunters and anglers living in urban communities.

Residents

Averaged across all resident hunting categories, the typical resident hunter was male, 44 years old, hunted 7 days per year in North Dakota, lived in a community over 2,500 in population, had a gross income over \$50,000, and primarily hunted on private land. The typical resident angler was male, 47 years old, fished 16 days per year in the state, lived in an urban community, and had a gross income over \$50,000.

Nonresidents

Averaged across all nonresident hunting categories, the typical nonresident hunter was male, 46 years old, hunted 5 days per year in North Dakota, lived in a community with a population of 2,500 or more, had a gross income around \$70,000, and primarily hunted on private land. The

typical nonresident angler was male, 50 years old, fished 9 days per year in the state, lived in an urban community, and had a gross income around \$75,000.

Hunter and Angler Expenditures

An *economic contribution* analysis was conducted to measure all revenues associated with hunting and fishing in North Dakota, even if not all of the economic activity represented new wealth to the state. Economic effects of a project, program, policy, or activity can be categorized into direct and secondary impacts. Direct impacts are those changes in economic output, employment, or income that represent the initial or first effects of a project, program, or event. In this study, direct effects were the sum of all resident and nonresident hunting and fishing expenditures. Secondary impacts (sometimes categorized as indirect or induced effects) result from subsequent rounds of spending and respending within the economy, and are sometimes referred to as multiplier effects. The gross business volume (total economic effects) from hunting and fishing activities is a combination of direct and secondary effects.

Average Season Expenditures

Average expenditures for hunting and fishing participants in North Dakota were estimated for variable (nondurable goods/services), fixed (durable goods), and total (durable and nondurable goods/services) expenses. Nondurable goods represent items/services consumed or used in direct proportion to activity levels (e.g., lodging, food, gas, ammunition). Durable goods usually represent items that can be used over several seasons or can be

used numerous times over extended periods before replacing (e.g., clothing, weapons, decoys, boats).

Turkey hunters had the lowest average total season expenditures of all the groups examined (Table 1). Total season expenditures for fall and spring turkey were on average about \$230 and \$211, respectively. Total season expenditures for resident firearm deer and nonresident firearm deer hunters were \$585 and \$791, respectively. Resident archery deer and nonresident archery deer hunters spent on average \$1,214 and \$964 per season, respectively (Table 1). Special big game hunters had average total season expenditures of \$1,200.

Resident upland game and waterfowl hunters had total season expenditures of \$770 and \$898, respectively. Nonresident small game hunters, which included spending for both upland and waterfowl hunting activities, averaged \$1,001 per season. Given the limitations with survey methods and licensing data, an estimate of average total season spending for resident small game hunters (upland game and waterfowl combined) could not be developed. Thus, average spending for resident upland game and resident waterfowl hunters cannot be compared to nonresident spending.

Resident open water anglers spent about \$3,020 per season (Table 1). Average total season expenditures for resident ice fishing participants were \$682. Residents participating in darkhouse spearing had \$421 in average season expenditures. Nonresident anglers spent an average of

\$844 per year for open water and ice fishing activities (Table 1).

Average Daily Expenditures

Average daily expenditures were estimated by dividing total season spending by the number of participation days. Due to differences in season lengths, harvest opportunities, and typical activities required for some types of hunting/fishing, average daily expenditures can be useful in providing a relative measure of spending among activities.

Nonresident firearm deer hunters had the highest daily expenditures, averaging \$226, followed by nonresident small game and resident special big game hunters with average daily expenditures of \$192 and \$191, respectively (Table 1). Nonresident archery and resident firearm deer hunters spent on average \$130 and \$136 per day, respectively, compared to \$116 per day for resident archery deer hunters.

Resident hunters pursuing only upland game spent about \$98 per day, while resident hunters pursuing only waterfowl spent \$111 per day. Fall and spring turkey hunters had average daily expenditures of \$66 and \$70, respectively (Table 1). Resident furbearer hunters had the lowest average daily expenditures of all hunting activities (\$64).

Average daily expenditures for resident open water fishing was \$178, compared to \$127 for nonresidents. Darkhouse spearing had the lowest average daily expenditures (\$55) of all fishing categories. Resident ice fishing participants had average daily expenditures of \$76.

Table 1. Average Season and Daily Expenditures, by Activity, North Dakota, 2011-2012

Residence/Activity	Average Season Expenditures			Days ^a	Average Daily Expenditures ^b		
	Variable	Fixed	Total		Variable	Fixed	Total
	----- \$ -----				----- \$ -----		
<u>Resident</u>							
Deer							
Archery	615.49	598.64	1,214.13	11	58.62	57.01	115.63
Firearm	406.64	177.94	584.58	4	94.57	41.38	135.95
Gratis	298.96	144.41	433.37	6	54.36	26.26	80.62
Muzzleloader	246.47	146.54	393.01	6	44.01	26.17	70.18
Special Big Game	898.99	301.33	1,200.22	6	142.68	47.83	190.51
Furbearer	367.03	385.62	752.65	12	31.10	32.68	63.78
Small Game							
Upland	547.61	222.61	770.22	8	69.32	28.18	97.50
Waterfowl	577.81	319.79	897.60	8	71.33	39.48	110.81
Turkey							
Fall Regular	154.94	74.85	229.79	4	44.27	21.39	65.65
Spring Regular	134.58	75.97	210.55	3	44.86	25.32	70.18
Fishing							
Open Water	842.36	2,177.76	3,020.12	17	49.84	128.18	178.02
Ice	382.26	299.59	681.85	9	42.47	33.29	75.76
Darkhouse	218.48	202.15	420.63	8	28.75	26.60	55.35
<u>Nonresident</u>							
Deer							
Archery	825.92	138.34	964.26	7	111.61	18.69	130.30
Firearm	660.10	130.51	790.61	4	188.60	37.29	225.89
Small Game	829.96	170.59	1,000.55	5	159.61	32.81	192.41
Furbearer ^c	699.44	234.99	904.43	12	56.73	19.91	76.64
Fishing	659.16	448.60	1,107.76	9	75.77	51.56	127.33

^a Average number of days participated per individual.

^b Due to missing observations, average season expenditures divided by days participated will not necessarily equal average daily expenditures.

^c Resident and nonresident furbearer hunters were not surveyed separately to determine the number of days hunted.

Total season expenditures for residents and nonresidents were comparable

for similar activities; however, nonresidents generally spent fewer days hunting or fishing

in the state than residents. As a result, daily expenditures were slightly higher for nonresidents than residents. Average daily expenditures for nonresidents were higher for lodging, meals, and other day-to-day expenses, while residents had higher average daily expenditures for equipment, clothing, gear-related expenses, and other services.

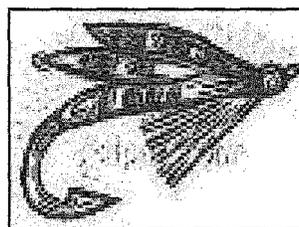
Participation Rates

The number of hunting and fishing licenses sold was provided by the North Dakota Game and Fish Department (2012). However, not everyone who purchases a license actually hunts or fishes during the season. The number of active participants was based on estimating participation rates using survey data. Participation rates vary among the various hunting and fishing categories for several reasons. Typically, licenses which are difficult to obtain (e.g., the odds of drawing a lottery special big game license are low) or those activities which require a specific license (e.g., nonresident waterfowl license) will have higher participation rates. General licenses (e.g., resident sportsman license) allow participation in many activities; however, the average individual will not necessarily participate in all activities allowed by the license. Thus, participation rates for activities allowed by general licenses will typically be lower than participation rates for other activities.

Resident special big game, firearm deer, nonresident archery and firearm deer hunting had participation rates at or above

90 percent (Table 2). Similarly, resident archery deer, gratis deer, and muzzleloader had participation rates over 85 percent. Participation rates for open water fishing were 93 percent for residents and 98 percent for nonresident fishing. The participation rate for resident waterfowl hunting was 32 percent, the lowest of all survey categories.

Open water fishing (residents) had the most participants of all hunting and fishing activities in North Dakota in 2011 with about 116,516 individuals (Table 2). When the four categories of resident deer hunting were combined, those activities collectively had 113,681 participants²--the second highest category. Resident small game hunting, which is comprised of upland game and waterfowl hunting, was the third highest activity with nearly 77,000 participants.² Nonresident small game hunting was the fourth highest activity with 39,947 participants, followed by nonresident fishing with 36,669 participants (Table 2). Individuals can participate in more than one hunting and fishing activity; however, it is impossible, for example, to only count the individual who hunted deer, upland game, and turkeys as one active participant.



²Active participants may not equal number of individuals, since individuals can participate in more than one activity.

Table 2. License Sales, Active Participants, and Participation Rates, Hunters and Anglers, North Dakota, 2011-2012

Activity	License Sales	Participation Rate	Active Participants ^a
		---- percent----	
<u>Resident</u>			
Deer			
Archery	18,515	89	16,478
Firearm	91,935	90*	82,842
Gratis	14,789	85	12,571
Muzzleloader	2,106	85	1,790
Special Big Game	689	98	675
Furbearer	73,523	58*	42,643
Small Game			
Upland	78,715	66	51,952
Waterfowl	78,715	32	25,189
Turkey			
Fall Regular	4,708	67	3,154
Spring Regular	6,672	72	4,804
Fishing			
Open Water	125,286	93	116,516
Ice	125,286	37	46,356
Season-long	125,286	89	111,505
Darkhouse Spearing ^b	1,842	72	1,326
<u>Nonresidents</u>			
Deer			
Archery	2,884	98	2,826
Firearm	4,045*	90*	3,641
Furbearer	4,310	58*	2,500
Small Game	42,049	95	39,947
Fishing	38,197	96	36,669

^a Based on the percentage of survey respondents indicating participation in each activity during 2011, and does not include participants under 16 years of age.

^b A separate license is not required for darkhouse spearing; however, participants must comply with state fishing license requirements and register their name and address with the ND Game and Fish Department.

*Participation rates for resident and nonresident furbearer and resident and nonresident deer firearm are not separated by the ND Game and Fish Department.

Projected Total Direct Expenditures

Total hunter and angler expenditures in North Dakota are a function of the number of participants and average total season expenditures per participant. Total participants in each hunting and fishing activity were multiplied by the average season total expenditures to arrive at an estimate of total hunter and angler spending.

Total direct expenditures by hunters and anglers in North Dakota during 2011 were estimated at \$634.3 million, excluding purchases of licenses (Table 3). Resident hunter and angler expenditures were \$555.7 million and represented 88 percent of the total. Nonresident hunter and angler expenditures were \$78.6 million and represented 12 percent of the total.

Expenditures from all hunting activities were estimated at \$217.5 million (34 percent of all expenditures). Expenditures from all fishing activities were \$416.8 million and accounted for 66 percent of the total (Table 3).

Small game (i.e., upland game and waterfowl) hunting accounted for 46 percent (\$101.3 million) of all hunter expenditures (Table 3). Deer and furbearer hunting accounted for 39 percent (\$78.7 million) and 15 percent (\$34.9 million) of all hunter expenditures, respectively. Special big game and turkey hunting collectively accounted for about 1 percent of all hunter expenditures.

Nonresident expenditures associated with small game hunting were estimated at \$38.4 million or about 82 percent of all nonresident hunter expenditures (Table 3).

Expenditures associated with resident open water fishing were estimated at \$352.6 million, over 92 percent of total resident angler expenditures (Table 3). Collectively, ice fishing and darkhouse spearing expenditures represented about 8 percent of all resident angler spending. Expenditures for total fishing by nonresidents were estimated at \$40.6 million (Table 3).

Expenditures for open water fishing generated the most spending with \$393.2 million or 61 percent of all resident and nonresident hunting and angling expenditures (Table 3). Resident and nonresident small game (both upland game and waterfowl) hunting was the second largest expenditure group with \$101.3 million or 16 percent of all spending. Deer hunting activities accounted for 12 percent of all expenditures.

Total Economic Effects

Total direct expenditures from all hunting and fishing activities were allocated to the North Dakota Input-Output Model to estimate secondary economic effects (i.e., multiplier effects), gross business volume (i.e., sum of direct and secondary effects in all economic sectors), secondary employment, and state-level tax revenues.

Total direct expenditures (\$642.9 million) from all hunting and fishing activities in North Dakota for 2011-2012 seasons generated nearly \$727 million in secondary economic effects. The gross business volume (direct and secondary economic effects) of hunting and fishing in North Dakota was estimated at \$1.4 billion (Table 4).

Table 3. Total Direct Expenditures (excluding license purchases), by Hunting and Fishing Activity, Residents and Nonresidents, North Dakota, 2011-2012

Activity	Resident		Nonresident		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
	- 000s \$ -		- 000s \$ -		- 000s \$ -	
<u>Hunting</u>						
Deer	72,789	43	5,867	13	78,656	12
Archery	20,959	12	2,588	6	23,537	4
Firearm	44,995	26	3,289	7	48,284	8
Gratis	6,081	4			6,081	1
Muzzleloader	754	0			754	0
Special big game	772	0	na		772	0
Turkey ^a	1,840	1	na		1,840	0
Furbearer	32,638	19	2,299	5	34,937	6
Small Game ^b	62,852	37	38,433	82	101,284	16
Upland	40,522	24	21,215	45	61,737	10
Waterfowl	<u>22,329</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17,218</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>39,547</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	170,890	100	46,599	100	217,489	34
<u>Fishing^c</u>						
Open Water	352,617	92	40,620	100	393,237	61
Ice	31,607	8	na		31,607	5
Darkhouse Spearing	<u>587</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>na</u>		<u>587</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	384,811	100	40,620	100	425,431	66
<u>Total Hunting/Fishing</u>	555,701		87,219		642,920	

Note: Percentages and totals may not add due to rounding. na = not applicable.

^a Includes fall regular, fall gratis, spring regular, and spring gratis hunter expenditures.

^b Resident upland game and waterfowl hunters were surveyed separately. Nonresident upland game and waterfowl hunters were surveyed as one group. The split in spending between nonresident upland game and waterfowl hunting was based on a survey question requesting the percentage of total expenses attributable to each game type.

^c Resident open water fishing, ice fishing, and darkhouse spearing activities were surveyed separately. Nonresident anglers were surveyed as one group.

Resident and nonresident hunters spent \$217.5 million on hunting activities in the state in 2011-2012, which generated an additional \$258 million in secondary economic effects. Hunting activities generated \$476 million in gross business volume (Table 4).

Resident and nonresident anglers spent \$425 million on fishing activities in the state in 2011-2012, which generated an additional \$478 million in secondary economic effects. Fishing activities generated \$904 million in gross business volume (Table 4).

Resident hunters and anglers spent about \$556 million in the state in 2011-2012, which generated an additional \$630 million in secondary economic effects. Gross business volume from resident hunter and angler expenditures was estimated at nearly \$1.2 billion (Table 4).

Nonresident hunters and anglers spent about \$87 million in the state in 2011-2012, which generated an additional \$107 million in secondary economic effects within the state economy. The gross business volume resulting from nonresident hunters and anglers was estimated at nearly \$194 million (Table 4).

Direct expenditures and secondary economic effects from resident hunters and anglers, and nonresident hunters and anglers in 2011-2012 generated about \$35 million and \$5 million in state-level tax collections, respectively (Table 4).

Expenditures in Rural Areas

Hunters and anglers were asked to indicate the percentage of expenditures

made in cities less than 2,500 in population (i.e., rural areas) in an attempt to better understand the distribution of hunter and angler spending within the state. Rural hunters/anglers were defined as those who lived in towns less than 2,500 in population, resided on farms, or lived in rural non-farm settings. Urban hunters/anglers were defined as those living in cities with a population of 2,500 or more.

Rural Participants

Rural deer, turkey, and furbearers hunters generally had the lowest percentage of seasonal spending in rural areas (less than 50 percent), while urban hunters had the highest percentage of seasonal spending in rural areas (77 percent). Rural resident hunters, averaged across all hunting groups, spent about 55 percent of their total season expenditures in rural areas (Table 5).

Rural resident anglers participating in open water fishing had the highest average total season spending in rural areas of all rural participants (\$1,389). Rural nonresident small game hunters were second with \$870 spent in rural areas, followed by rural nonresident archery deer hunters and rural nonresident furbearers with \$752 and \$669, respectively. Rural resident upland game and rural resident waterfowl hunters spent \$439 and \$539, respectively, in rural areas of the state. However, rural spending by nonresident and resident small game hunters are not directly comparable due to inclusion of expenditures for more than one hunting category in the nonresident spending estimates. Rural resident and rural nonresident firearm deer hunters spent \$286 and \$514 in rural areas, respectively. Rural turkey hunters spent the lowest total amount per season in rural areas (\$97 for fall turkey

and \$69 for spring turkey) (Table 5).

Of all resident rural participants, total expenditures in rural areas were highest for rural resident open water anglers (\$59.9 million). The next highest groups were rural resident deer hunters, upland game, and waterfowl hunters with \$10.4 million, \$7.3 million, and \$4.6 million spent in rural

areas, respectively (Table 5). Rural nonresident small game hunters and anglers spent about \$12.2 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, in rural areas. Total rural expenditures by resident and nonresident rural hunters and anglers were estimated at \$122.8 million (Table 5).

Table 4. Total Economic Contribution of Resident and Nonresident Hunting and Fishing Activities in North Dakota, 2011-2012

Activity	Resident	Nonresident	Total ^a
<u>Hunting</u>			
	----- 000s \$ -----		
Direct Expenditures	170,890	46,599	217,489
Secondary Effects	198,912	59,503	258,415
Gross Business Volume	369,802	106,102	475,904
<u>Fishing</u>			
Direct Expenditures	384,811	40,510	425,321
Secondary Effects	430,893	47,694	478,587
Gross Business Volume	815,704	88,204	903,908
<u>Total Hunting and Fishing</u>			
Direct Expenditures	555,701	87,109	642,810
Secondary Effects	629,805	107,197	737,002
Gross Business Volume	1,185,506	194,306	1,379,812
Secondary Employment ^b	2,200	369	2,569
State Tax Collections ^c	34,944	5,112	40,056

^a Totals may not add due to rounding.

^b Secondary employment was measured as full-time equivalent jobs.

^c State tax collections included sales and use, personal income, and corporate income taxes.

Urban Participants

Urban small game hunters generally spent the highest percentage of their season expenditures in rural areas, while urban archery deer hunters spent the lowest percentage of their season expenditures in rural areas (Table 5). Urban resident hunters, averaged across all hunting groups, spent about 77 percent of their total season expenditures in rural areas.

Urban resident open water fishing had the highest average total season spending in rural areas of all urban participants (\$1,933) (Table 5). The next highest groups were urban nonresident small game hunters and resident special big game hunters with \$941 and \$888, respectively. Four other groups, urban resident waterfowl hunters, urban nonresident archery deer hunters, and urban resident deer hunters, all spent on average over \$700 per person in rural areas. Urban resident upland game and furbearer hunters spent \$678 and \$504, respectively, in rural areas.

Of all urban participants, total expenditures in rural areas were highest for urban resident anglers participating in open water fishing (\$142 million). The next highest groups were urban nonresident small game hunters, urban resident upland game hunters, urban resident firearm deer hunters, and urban resident ice fishing with \$24.4 million, \$24.0 million, \$22.2 million, and \$14.0 million in total expenditures in rural areas, respectively (Table 5). Total rural expenditures by resident and nonresident urban hunters and anglers were estimated at \$283.9 million (Table 5).

All Participants

Rural and urban resident hunters spent about \$34.6 million and \$82.6 million in rural areas of North Dakota during 2011-2012 season, respectively (Table 6). Resident hunters spent about \$117.2 million in rural areas of the state, or 29 percent of all rural hunting and fishing expenditures in the state.

Rural and urban resident anglers spent about \$64.7 million and \$156.0 million in rural areas of North Dakota during 2011, respectively (Table 6). Resident anglers spent about \$220.7 million in rural areas of the state, which represented 55 percent of all rural hunting and fishing expenditures in the state. Resident hunters and anglers spent \$337.9 million in rural areas, or 84 percent of all rural expenditures in 2011-2012 (Table 6).

Nonresident hunters spent \$42.7 million in rural areas of the state during 2011-2012. Nonresident anglers spent \$26.2 million in rural areas of the state in 2011. Nonresident hunters and anglers spent \$68.9 million in rural areas, representing 16 percent of all rural expenditures in 2011-2012 (Table 6).

Total rural expenditures for resident and nonresident hunters/anglers were estimated at \$406.7 million in North Dakota during 2011. Rural expenditures represented 63 percent of all expenditures in the state in 2011-2012.

Table 5. Hunter and Angler Expenditures in Rural Areas by Rural and Urban Participants, North Dakota, 2011-2012

Residence/Activity	Rural Hunters/Anglers			Urban Hunters/Anglers		
	Rural Spending per Person	Total Spending in Rural Areas		Rural Spending per Person	Total Spending in Rural Areas	
<u>Resident</u>	- % -	-- \$ --	--- \$ ---	- % -	-- \$ --	--- \$ ---
Deer						
Archery	50	607	4,300,923	63	765	7,185,232
Firearm	49	286	10,412,253	82	479	22,194,714
Gratis	49	212	1,998,789	80	347	1,090,534
Muzzleloader	47	184	184,442	77	303	238,643
Special Big Game	53	636	210,357	74	888	305,694
Furbearer	46	346	5,311,612	67	504	13,754,926
Small Game						
Upland	57	439	7,298,217	88	678	23,951,950
Waterfowl	60	539	4,616,136	88	790	13,133,545
Turkey						
Fall	42	97	134,613	78	179	316,157
Spring	33	69	142,535	69	145	397,051
Fishing						
Open Water	46	1,389	59,881,068	64	1,933	141,892,020
Ice	39	266	4,685,664	71	484	13,910,508
Darkhouse Spearing	50	210	155,938	76	320	186,701
<u>Nonresident</u>						
Deer						
Archery	78	752	1,083,828	77	742	1,027,477
Firearm	65	514	580,157	75	593	1,489,788
Small Game	87	870	12,163,862	94	941	24,433,583
Furbearer	74	669	852,975	94	850	1,041,250
Fishing	57	631	8,792,493	69	765	17,392,107
Total, all groups	55 ^a	na	122,805,860	77 ^a	na	283,941,879

Note: Average rural spending was rounded to the nearest dollar.

^a Simple average and does not reflect weighting by dollar volume or number of participants.

na=not applicable

Comparison of Spending in 2001 and 2011

Average season expenditures, total direct expenditures, and statewide economic effects from hunter and angler expenditures in 2011 were compared to those in 2001. Data from Bangsund and Leistritz (2003) was used to generate expenditure estimates for hunting and fishing survey groups using the same methods employed in this study.

Season Expenditures

Overall, average season expenditures in 8 of the 15 survey groups increased from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 7). Average per participant spending in the remaining 7 groups decreased during the 2011-12 season compared to the 2001-02 season.

Resident deer hunters, as a group, had increases in average season spending over the period. Resident small game hunters had decreases in average spending over the period. Resident anglers increased their average season spending over the period; however, resident ice and darkhouse anglers decreased their average season spending along with nonresident fishing. Nonresident archery deer hunters had the largest decrease of any category.

Compared to spending in the 2001-02 season, after adjusting for inflation, average season expenditures for resident deer hunters increased in the 2011-12 season (Table 7). Open water fishing spending increased nearly 17 percent while both ice fishing and darkhouse spearing decreased for resident anglers.

Resident archery deer and firearm deer hunters increased their average season spending by 51 percent and 7 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12, respectively (Table 7). Resident furbearer and special big game hunters had a modest 4 percent and 2 percent increase, respectively.

Resident upland game and waterfowl hunters spent on average 16 percent and 13 percent less in 2011-12 than in 2001-02, respectively (Table 7). Fall turkey hunters spent 25 percent less in 2011 compared to 2001. Nonresident archery deer hunters posted declines in average season spending of 35 percent between 2001-02 and 2011-12 (Table 7). However, nonresident firearm deer hunters increased their average season spending by 27 percent over the period. Nonresident anglers spent 1 percent less per person during 2011 than in the 2001. Nonresident small game hunters in the 2011-12 season increased their average spending by 3 percent over 2001-02 season spending levels.

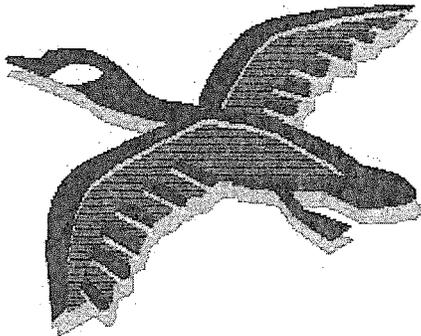


Table 6. Hunter and Angler Expenditures in Rural Areas, All Participants, North Dakota, 2011-2012

Group	Participants			Share of All Rural Spending
	Rural	Urban	All	
	----- 000s \$ -----			-- % --
Resident Hunters group percent	34,610 29.5	82,568 70.5	117,178	28.8
Resident Anglers group percent	64,723 29.3	155,989 70.7	220,712	54.3
Total Resident group percent	99,333 29.4	238,558 70.6	337,891	83.1
Nonresident Hunters group percent	14,681 34.4	27,992 65.6	42,673	10.5
Nonresident Anglers group percent	8,792 34.4	17,392 65.6	26,184	6.4
Total Nonresident group percent	23,473 34.1	45,384 65.9	68,857	16.9
Total, All Groups group percent	122,806 30.2	279,804 69.8	406,748	100.0

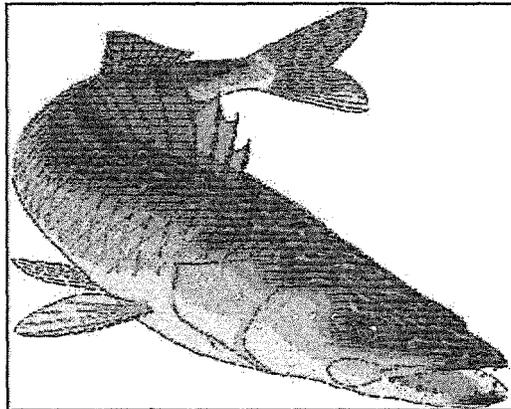


Table 7. Comparison of Average Variable, Fixed, and Total Season Expenditures, by Activity, North Dakota, 2001-2002 and 2011-2012

Category	2001-2002 Season Expenditures ^a			2011-2012 Expenditures			Change in Total
	Variable	Fixed	Total	Variable	Fixed	Total	
<u>Resident</u>							
----- 2011 \$ -----							
Deer							
Archery	345.72	459.57	805.29	615.49	598.64	1,214.13	50.8%
Firearm	278.77	268.30	547.07	406.64	177.94	584.58	6.9%
Gratis	175.09	107.37	282.46	298.96	144.41	443.37	57.0%
Muzzleloader	na	na	na	246.47	146.54	393.01	na
Special Big Game	838.03	341.62	1,179.69	898.89	301.33	1,200.22	1.7%
Furbearer	250.84	473.48	724.32	367.03	385.62	752.65	3.9%
Small Game							
Upland	414.86	502.79	917.65	547.61	222.61	770.22	-16.1%
Waterfowl	475.62	552.74	1,028.36	577.81	319.79	897.60	-12.7%
Fall Turkey	137.17	168.82	305.99	154.94	74.85	229.79	-24.9%
Spring Turkey	na	na	na	134.58	75.97	210.55	na
Fishing							
Open Water	874.03	1,716.20	2,590.25	842.36	2,177.76	3,020.12	16.6%
Ice	348.11	438.04	786.14	382.26	299.59	681.85	-13.3%
Darkhouse	219.06	353.49	572.55	218.48	202.15	420.63	-26.5%
<u>Nonresident</u>							
Deer							
Archery	1,254.30	231.11	1,485.42	825.92	138.34	964.26	-35.1%
Firearm	509.31	114.72	624.03	660.10	130.51	790.61	26.7%
Small Game	813.78	161.57	975.35	829.96	170.59	1,000.55	2.6%
Furbearer	na	na	na	699.44	234.99	904.43	na
Fishing	724.65	397.56	1,122.21	659.16	448.60	1107.76	-1.3%

Note: Due to rounding, variable and fixed expenses may not equal total expenses. na=not available.

^a Adjusted for inflation to reflect 2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index (U.S. Department of Labor 2012).

Hunter and Angler Participation

Resident firearm deer, waterfowl, upland game and fall turkey seasons had fewer participants in the 2011-12 season than in the 2001-02 season (Table 8). All other survey groups had increased license sales from the 2001-02 to 2011-12 season. The number of special big game hunters increased from 375 hunters in 2001-02 to 675 hunters in 2011-12. Sales of most types of resident deer licenses except for firearm deer, increased between 2001-02 to 2011-12, resulting in a 3 percent increase in the number of participants.

The total number of licenses sold allowing furbearer hunting in the state increased by 46 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12, the number of furbearer hunters increased by 66 percent. While the sales of licenses allowing residents to hunt upland game and waterfowl increased over the period by 18 percent, the number of resident waterfowl hunters decreased by 29 percent. Resident turkey license sales and the number of turkey hunters decreased by 24 percent and 36 percent, respectively, from 2001-02 to 2011-12. The number of resident anglers participating in open water fishing remained constant from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 8).

License sales increased in all nonresident categories except for fishing licenses from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 8). The number of nonresident archery deer

hunters increased by 124 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12. Nonresident small game hunters decreased by 3 percent over the period, going from about 41,329 individuals to 39,947 individuals. The number of nonresident anglers also increased slightly (2 percent) over the period, going from about 36,099 individuals in 2001-02 to 36,669 individuals in 2011-12 (Table 8).

Total Direct Expenditures

As a result of increased average per person spending in most hunting and fishing survey groups and increased number of participants in most groups, total direct expenditures in North Dakota increased by \$47.8 million (6.5 percent) from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 9). Expenditures for nondurable goods and durable goods and services increased by 11 percent and 3 percent, respectively, over the period.

Total direct expenditures by resident hunters and anglers increased by \$43.6 million or 8.5 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 9). Total direct expenditures by nonresident hunters and anglers increased by \$4 million, or 5 percent over the period. Expenditures for hunting (resident and nonresident) increased by \$5.7 million (2.7 percent) from 2001-02 to 2011-12, while expenditures for fishing (resident and nonresident) increased by \$42 million or 11 percent.

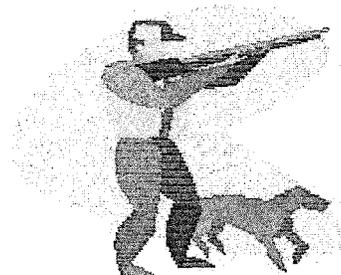


Table 8. Comparison of License Sales and Active Participants, by Activity, North Dakota, 2001-2002 and 2011-2012

Activity	2001-2002 Season		2011-2012 Season		Percentage Change 2001-02 to 2011-12	
	Licenses	Participants	Licenses	Participants	Licenses	Participants
<u>Resident</u>						
Deer						
Archery	11,903	11,247	18,515	16,478	56	47
Firearm	95,368	88,583	91,935	82,830	-4	-7
Gratis	11,137	9,064	14,789	12,541	33	38
Muzzleloader	1,717	1,586	2,106	1,790	23	13
Special Big Game	386	375	689	675	79	80
Furbearer	50,389	25,708	73,523	42,643	46	66
Small Game						
Upland	66,954	52,749	78,715	51,952	18	-2
Waterfowl	66,954	35,215	78,715	25,189	18	-29
Turkey						
Fall Regular	6,191	4,931	4,708	3,154	-24	-36
Fall Gratis	448	319	na	na	na	na
Spring Regular	2,672	2,376	6,672	4,804	150	102
Spring Gratis	304	216	na	na	na	na
Fishing						
Open Water	136,262	116,828	125,286	116,516	-8	0
Ice	136,262	50,948	127,286	46,356	-8	-9
Darkhouse Spearing*	1,287	930	1,842	1,326	43	43
<u>Nonresident</u>						
Deer						
Archery	1,325	1,260	2,884	2,826	118	124
Firearm	1,510	1,399	4,045	3,641	168	160
Small Game	41,702	41,329	42,049	39,947	1	-3
Furbearers	na	na	4,310	2,500	na	na
Fishing	40,353	36,099	38,197	36,669	-5	2

*ND Game and Fish does not record darkhouse spearing participation. 2011 participation rate assumed to be the same as in 2001.
na= not available

Expenditures by resident hunters increased by \$2.7 million or 1.6 percent, while expenditures by nonresident hunters increased by \$3.0 million or 7 percent (Table 9). Expenditures by nonresident anglers increased by \$1.2 million or 3 percent, while expenditures by resident anglers increased by \$42.1 million or 11 percent.

Only six survey groups had less total spending in 2011-12 than in 2001-02 (Table 10). Corresponding closely with decreased number of participants, total direct expenditures from resident fall turkey, resident waterfowl, resident ice fishing, resident waterfowl hunters, resident upland game, and resident firearm deer hunters decreased by 45 percent, 38 percent, 21 percent, 16 percent, and 7 percent, respectively.

Total direct expenditures by resident archery deer hunters increased by 131 percent, while total direct expenditures for muzzleloader hunters increased by 21 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 10). Resident deer hunters, collectively, spent over \$13 million more in 2011-12 than in 2001-02. Total direct expenditures by special big hunters increased by 75 percent over the period. Total spending for resident small game hunters (upland and waterfowl) decreased by 25 percent, which included a 38 percent decline for waterfowl hunters and an 16 percent decrease for upland game hunters. Total spending by resident fall turkey hunters decreased by 45 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12.

Resident anglers participating in open water fishing spent \$50.0 million more in 2011-12 than in 2001-02, which was the largest monetary increase of any hunting or angling survey group. Total direct

expenditures for resident ice fishing activities decreased by 21.1 percent or \$8.4 million from 2001-02 to 2011-12 (Table 10).

Total spending by nonresident archery deer hunters increased by 38 percent (\$0.7 million) from 2001-02 to 2011-12, and nonresident firearm deer hunter expenditures increased 277 percent. Nonresident angler expenditures increased by \$1.2 million, or 3 percent over the period. Nonresident small game hunter expenditures, which includes upland game and waterfowl hunting, also decreased by \$1.9 million (5 percent) over the period (Table 10).

Total Economic Effects

Generally, the percentage change in secondary and total economic effects between the 2001-02 to 2011-12 seasons paralleled the percentage change in total direct expenditures (Table 11). Total direct expenditures for combined resident and nonresident hunting and fishing increased 8.0 percent from 2001-02 to 2011-12, while total economic effects increased by 7.2 percent over the period.

Secondary economic effects from hunting and fishing in North Dakota increased from \$692 million in 2001-02 to \$737 million in 2011-12. The total economic effects (i.e., direct and secondary effects in all sectors) of resident and nonresident hunter and angler expenditures in North Dakota in 2001-02 was estimated at \$1.3 billion compared to \$1.4 billion in 2011-12. Hunting and fishing activities produced an increase of \$93 million in total business activity within the state over the period (Table 11).

Gross business volume (i.e., direct and secondary effects) from hunting activities in the state from 2001-02 to 2011-12 increased 3 percent or by \$12 million,

while the gross business volume from fishing activities increased 10 percent or by \$81 million (Table 11).

Table 9. Comparison of Total Direct Expenditures, by Residence and Activity, North Dakota, 2001-2002 and 2011-2012

Category	Total Direct Expenditures		Change from 2001-02 to 2011-12	
	2001-2002 ^a	2011-2012	Dollars	Percent
All Activities	----- 000s 2011 \$ -----			
Variable Expenses	259,579	287,704	28,125	10.8
Fixed Expenses	335,436	355,106	19,670	3.3
Total	595,014	642,810	47,796	6.5
All Activities				
Residents	511,372	555,701	43,593	8.5
Nonresidents	83,642	87,842	4,200	5.0
All Hunting	211,308	217,488	5,734	2.7
Residents	168,175	170,889	2,715	1.6
Nonresidents	43,132	46,153	3,021	7.0
All Fishing	383,708	425,768	42,060	11.0
Residents	343,197	384,079	40,882	11.9
Nonresidents	40,510	41,689	1,179	2.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

^a Adjusted for inflation to reflect 2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index (U.S. Department of Labor 2012).

Table 10. Comparison of Total Direct Hunter and Angler Expenditures, by Hunting and Fishing Activity, North Dakota, 2001-2002 and 2011-2012

Activity	Total Direct Expenditures		Change from		Percentage of Total	
	2001-2002	2011-2012	Dollars	Percent	2001-2002	2011-12
<u>Resident</u>						
-----000s 2011 \$-----						
Antelope						
Archery ^b	924	na	na	na	0.2	na
Firearm ^b	462	na	na	na	0.1	na
Gratis ^b	62	na	na	na	0.0	na
Deer						
Archery	9,057	20,959	11,902	131.4	1.5	3.3
Firearm	48,460	44,995	-3,465	-7.2	8.2	7.1
Gratis	973	6,080	5,107	524.9	0.2	1.0
Muzzleloader ^a	623	754	131	21.0	0.1	0.1
Special Big Game	442	772	330	74.7	0.1	0.1
Furbearer	18,621	32,638	14,017	75.3	3.1	5.2
Small Game						
Waterfowl	36,213	22,329	-13,884	-38.3	6.1	3.5
Upland	48,406	40,522	-7,884	-16.3	8.2	6.4
Turkey						
Fall Turkey	1,509	828	-681	-45.1	0.3	0.1
Fall Gratis ^b	52	na	na	na	0.0	na
Spring Turkey ^a	740	1,011	271	36.6	0.1	0.2
Spring Gratis ^{a,b}	44	na	na	na	na	na
Fishing						
Open Water	302,612	352,617	50,005	16.3	51.0	55.5
Ice	40,053	31,607	-8,446	-21.1	6.7	5.0
Darkhouse	533	587	54	10.1	0.1	0.1
Spearing						
<u>Nonresident</u>						
Antelope Archery	77	na	na	na	0.0	na
Deer						
Archery	1,872	2,587	715	38.2	0.3	0.4
Firearm	873	3,289	2,416	276.7	0.1	0.5
Small Game	40,311	38,432	-1,879	-4.7	6.8	6.0
Furbearer	na	2,299	na	na	na	0.4
Fishing	40,510	41,689	1,179	2.9	6.8	6.5

^a These groups were not surveyed in 2001. Average season expenditures in 2001 were set to the 1996 average expenditures after adjusting for inflation. The change in total direct expenditures depicted in the table for these groups between 2001 and 2011 is due only to a change in hunter participation.

^b These were not surveyed in 2011

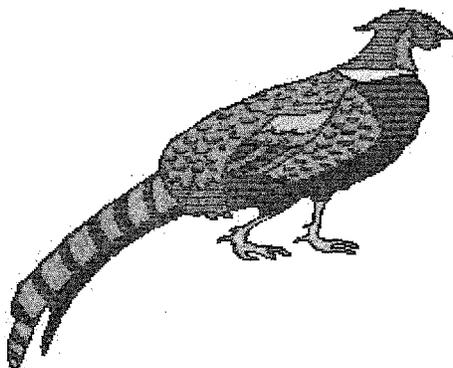
na= not available

Table 11. Comparison of Total Economic Contribution of Resident and Nonresident Hunting and Fishing Activities in North Dakota, 2001-2002 and 2011-2012

Activity	2001-2002 Season ^a	2011-2012 Season	Change 2001/02 to 2011/12	
<u>Hunting</u>	-----000s \$-----			- % -
Direct Expenditures	211,306	217,489	6,183	2.9
Secondary Effects	252,708	258,415	5,707	2.3
Gross Business Volume	464,016	475,904	11,888	2.6
<u>Fishing</u>				
Direct Expenditures	383,708	425,321	41,613	10.8
Secondary Effects	439,315	478,587	29,291	8.9
Gross Business Volume	823,024	903,908	80,884	9.8
<u>Total Hunting and Fishing</u>				
Direct Expenditures	595,017	642,810	47,793	8.0
Secondary Effects	692,023	737,002	44,979	6.5
Gross Business Volume	1,287,040	1,379,812	92,772	7.2
State Tax Collections ^b	38,767	40,056	1,289	3.3

^a Adjusted for inflation to reflect 2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index (U.S. Department of Labor 2012).

^b State tax collections include sales and use, personal income, and corporate income taxes.



Conclusions

The popularity of hunting and fishing in the state remains high even though the state has seen a reduction in habitat over the last decade. New challenges are emerging in the state as wildlife management officials and policymakers attempt to mitigate the loss of wildlife habitat in a period of high crop prices. Population of most wildlife species increased during the 1990s and 2000s, contributing to an increase in hunter and angler participation. Along with the increase in hunters and anglers, spending associated with hunting and fishing also increased. Socio-economic data on hunters and anglers in the state has been periodically collected and assessed since the late 1970s. This study represents a continuation of those efforts, and provides insights into hunter and angler characteristics and the economic effects of hunting and fishing on the state and rural economies.

Resident and nonresident hunters and anglers are participating about the same number of days and traveling similar distances as they did in the early 2000s. Resident hunters and anglers continue to spend more time hunting and fishing in the state than nonresidents. Household incomes of nonresidents remain higher than residents. The majority of resident and nonresident hunters and anglers continue to be male, are in their mid-40s, and hunt on private land. Recent changes in characteristics included a substantial increase in gross household incomes for both resident and nonresident participants and an increase in the percentage of resident hunters and anglers living in urban communities.

Expenses for durable and nondurable goods used while hunting and fishing in North Dakota varied substantially among the

activities surveyed. Generally, among the hunting categories, turkey hunters had the lowest per person spending and archery and special big game hunters had the highest per person spending, while resident anglers had the highest season expenditures of all activities. Perhaps of greater importance than relative spending levels among the various hunting/fishing activities is the long-term trend in hunter and angler spending. In previous economic assessments of hunter and angler spending, average season expenditures were increasing across nearly all hunting and fishing categories. The change in average per person spending across all hunting and angling activities, after adjusting for inflation, was mixed from 2001 to 2011. Reductions in per person spending were observed in resident upland game, resident waterfowl, resident fall turkey, resident ice fishing and nonresident deer archery. Large increases in average seasonal expenditures, after adjusting for inflation, were observed in resident archery deer, resident gratis deer, nonresident firearm deer, and resident open water fishing.

One explanation for the decrease in average seasonal expenditures across several hunting categories may be due to the timing of the expenditure survey. In past studies, information on spending was solicited shortly after each respective season closed. This study surveyed all participants in the summer of 2012, which would represent a departure from collecting data over a longer period that allowed data collection to coincide with season closure. The lag in time from when the spending occurred and when the information was requested may have resulted in lower recollection of all expenses during the season. Other potential explanations can be more attributable to the type of weather or opportunities present in

the 2011-12 seasons. For example, resident ice fishing average season expenditures decreased by 21 percent from 2001-02 and along with large percentage decreases in days fished. The decrease in spending and days fished may be due to poor ice conditions during the winter of 2011-12.

Comparisons between resident and nonresident per person season spending yielded several similarities and differences. The biggest disparity in per person spending occurred in season-long fishing where residents spent 172 percent more than nonresidents. The main reason for the difference was that resident anglers purchased their boats and motors in North Dakota while nonresidents did not. Little difference in per person spending existed for resident and nonresident small game and firearm deer hunters. Generally, average spending per day was higher for nonresidents; however, nonresidents typically hunt fewer days than residents. Despite a substantial difference in total per person spending between resident and nonresident anglers, spending per day between the two groups was nearly identical. As a rule of thumb, season spending levels per participant appear to be more influenced by the type of activity, than by the residence of the participant.

While some differences exist between resident and nonresident spending for similar activities, those differences have less effect on the state economy than the number of participants. On the margin, adding or subtracting an equal number of resident or nonresident participants in the same hunting/fishing activity has similar economic consequences to the state economy. Nonresidents have a slightly

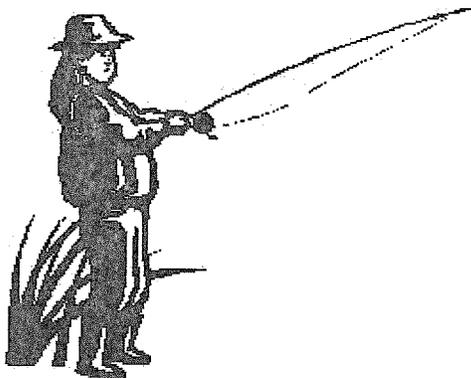
greater per person impact on some services, such as lodging, guides, and food, while residents have a greater influence on other services, such as taxidermy, repairs, meat processing, and veterinarian care.

The relative share of spending in the various hunting and fishing activities compared to total spending remained mostly unchanged from 2001 to 2011. In 2011, hunting continued to represent about one-third of all expenditures, and fishing continued to represent two-thirds of all expenditures. Expenditures for the categories with the most participation (small game, deer, and fishing) all maintained about the same relative percentage of total expenditures in 2011 as they did in 2001. Thus, no single hunting or fishing category substantially changed its relative importance when compared to other activities from 2001 to 2011.

Hunting and fishing continues to be an economically important industry in North Dakota largely due to stable numbers of participants and consistent per person spending. The continued popularity of hunting and fishing has created new challenges for wildlife management officials and state policymakers. While information on the economic effects of hunter and angler expenditures can be important in making wildlife management decisions; economic information alone can not address all of the issues currently facing policymakers in the state. In the quest to capture economic activity from hunting and fishing activities, care should be exercised that the demand for wildlife-based recreation be matched with the biological and public limits of wildlife-based resources.

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- U.S. Department of Labor. 2012. Consumer Price Index. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.



Acknowledgments

This document is a summary of a more comprehensive report which contains supplemental information and additional documentation of study results. Copies of this report and a single copy of the main report, *Resident and Non resident Hunter and Angler Expenditures, Characteristics, and Economic Effects, North Dakota 2011*, are available free of charge. Please address your inquiry to Edie Nelson, Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, North Dakota State University, P.O. Box 5636, Fargo, ND 58105-5636, phone 701-231-7441, fax 701-231-7400, e-mail edie.nelson@ndsu.edu or these publications can be found on the Internet at the following web site: <http://agecon.lib.umn.edu/>.

The authors wish to extend their appreciation to all the hunters and anglers who took the time to participate in the survey and wish to extend special recognition to Jerry Gulke, ND Game and Fish Department, for his numerous contributions during the survey design and data collection process of this project. Thanks also to Edie Nelson for document preparation.

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The authors assume responsibility for any errors of omission, logic, or otherwise. Any opinions, findings, or conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the ND Game and Fish Department, the NDSU Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, or the ND Agricultural Experiment Station.

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#1 pm.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

North Dakota State Senate
Thursday, March 7, 2013
Bismarck, North Dakota

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL M. TRAYNOR

1 Chairman Lyson and Members of the Committee:

2 I am Dan Traynor, an attorney in Devils Lake, North Dakota. My family has always had
3 a soft spot for conserving the natural areas of our State for hunting, fishing and outdoor
4 recreation. I support the efforts of the North Dakota Clean Water, Lands & Outdoor Heritage
5 Coalition to bring this issue to the attention of policy-makers in our State. I am proud that
6 Governor Dalrymple, Lt. Governor Wrigley, Senate Majority Leader Wardner and House
7 Majority Leader Carlson and you, Chairman Lyson, have endorsed the idea of an Outdoor
8 Heritage Fund to protect our natural resources for future generations. While HB 1278 can help
9 the state get started in protecting these important natural areas, SCR 4027 will allow the people
10 to decide whether a more substantial investment is needed.

11 In my home area of Devils Lake, we have thousands of sportsmen who visit every year to
12 enjoy some of the best hunting and fishing in North America. Whenever we see advertisements
13 from our state tourism department, the star is always a legendary outdoor adventure. The
14 outdoor recreation economy is important to our state. In a study just released by NDSU, hunting
15 and fishing in North Dakota contributed an estimated \$1.4 billion in annual input to the state's
16 economy. Participants spent \$643 million directly on equipment, travel and many other items
17 while generating nearly \$727 million in secondary economic benefits. This directly supports our
18 tourism industry which is the third largest economic sector in our state.

19 In the 2011-2013, the state invested only 1.5% of our total \$10 billion budget in
20 sustaining our outdoor recreation economy through the Game & Fish, Parks & Recreation,

1 Environmental Health and State Forest Service. Given all of the dramatic changes our state is
2 seeing with loss of CRP, flooding, and energy development that investment needs to be much
3 greater to sustain a \$1.4 billion input to our state's economy. North Dakota should not have to
4 rely on Washington, D.C., to protect our outdoor resources.

5 Personally, I am interested in seeing a more proactive approach to our parks and
6 recreation areas. When I was younger, Devils Lake had three state parks around the lake where
7 people could enjoy our great resource. After years of chronic flooding, we only have Grahams
8 Island State Park and it has been a struggle to keep an access road open during years of high
9 water. An Outdoor Heritage Fund should allow for land acquisitions at least for the limited
10 purpose of parks as well as infrastructure development. In creating a new state park, local
11 governance and respect for the rights of property owners should govern, not regulations and
12 restrictions from the State.

13 We need more places for people to get outdoors, be healthy and active. This habitat for
14 people is just as important as habitat for wildlife. In a recent public survey conducted by the
15 North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department, more than 90 percent of the households
16 surveyed indicated that outdoor recreation is important to them. Respondents cited the need for
17 expanded trails, camping areas, fishing access, hunting access, playgrounds and natural areas.
18 North Dakota's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan points out that outdoor recreation
19 is a "key component" of our quality of life and that our state is experiencing a time of rapid
20 change, which in turn, is impacting recreation.

21 Even in Dickinson, in the midst of the oil boom, a recent survey by Kadrnas, Lee &
22 Jackson found that the importance that residents placed on outdoor spaces was right up there

1 with housing, transportation infrastructure and employment. This is another strong indicator that
2 North Dakotans greatly value our quality of life.

3 North Dakota has the resources to do some big things. Preserving our recreational
4 economy and outdoor heritage should be one of those big things. The citizens of North Dakota
5 strongly support conservation and are looking to the legislature to take the lead. Our Governor
6 and you, Mr. Chairman, have already shown leadership with your sponsorship and support of HB
7 1278.

8 I thank you and your committee for your consideration of this important issue.

Contact Information:

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#2pm

Testimony of Keith Trego
On
SCR4027
Senate Natural Resources Committee
March 7, 2013

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Keith Trego, I am the Director of Operations for Ducks Unlimited's Great Plains Region and a member of the Clean Water, Lands and Outdoor Heritage Coalition.

North Dakota is undergoing large-scale, rapid changes to its natural areas. We are staring down a habitat cliff. CRP acres have declined by 1.6 million acres over the last 6 years. Native prairie is being plowed under at alarming rates as documented by research findings released just last week. The Badlands are becoming more and more fragmented by energy development. As we grow, parks and recreation areas cannot keep up and the few we have are becoming more and more crowded, unable to accommodate everyone.

These changes are real, unprecedented and will have negative consequences to our quality of life if they are not addressed. We appreciate the attention that these issues are getting from the governor, legislative leaders and a variety of stakeholders. However, current proposals fall short of addressing the huge changes our state is facing.

We should do it right from the start. SCR4027 makes a visionary investment that can significantly address the challenges before us. We believe that provisions in the resolution are responsive to the concerns that were raised about the proposed Outdoor Heritage measure that did not make it to the ballot in 2012. For example it provides for:

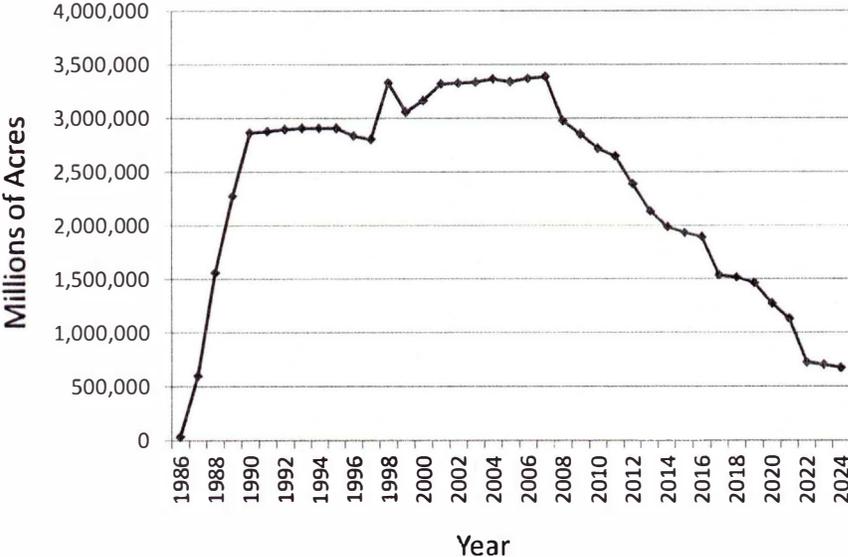
- A cap in revenue at \$100 M/year. A level that can address the challenges, but not grow indefinitely.
- A sunset after 25 years so that the people can decide whether or not to renew the fund.
- A governance model of representative stakeholders that recommends programs to a commission of elected officials for final approval.
- Prohibitions on litigation and lobbying.

We believe the people of North Dakota want to see this level of investment in our clean water, lands and outdoor heritage. In many ways we are already behind, some of the very best things about our precious outdoors are already eroding away.

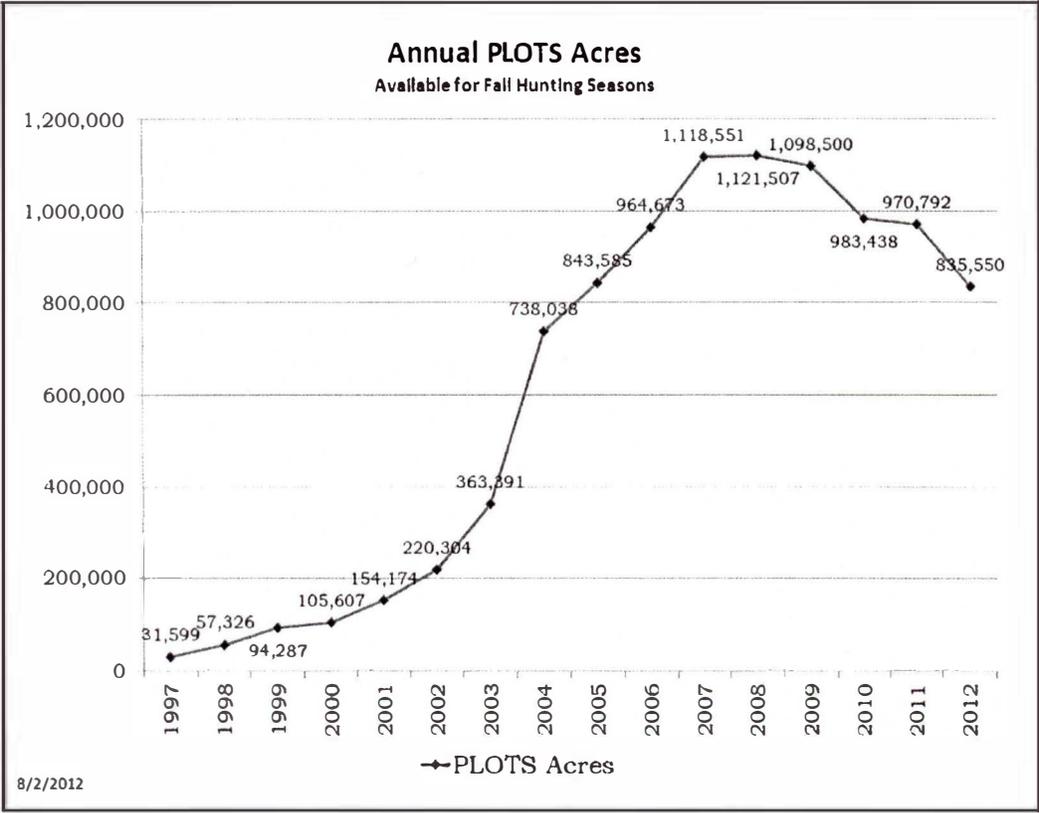
Now is the time to act. We know what programs work for North Dakota's landowners. We know the consequences of not acting by looking at states around us like Ohio, Illinois and Iowa whose recreational economies have dwindled and whose quality of life has deteriorated. We need a visionary investment like the one proposed in this resolution. We need to keep North Dakota, North Dakota, by keeping what is so unique and special about our state.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify and I would be glad to answer any questions that you might have for me.

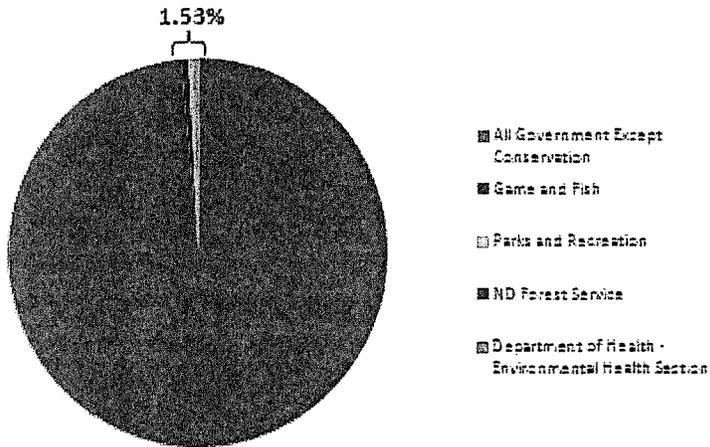
CRP Acres in North Dakota¹



¹ Average annual cost of CRP in ND from 1987 – 2011 was \$97,762,881, Source USDA FSA https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/historystate121911.xls



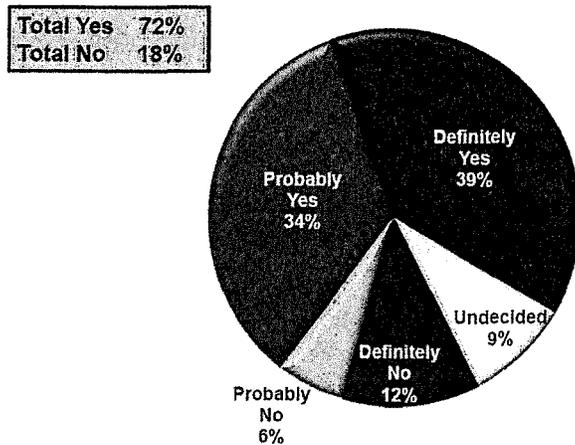
State Funding is Limited and Federal Funding is Declining



¹ \$9.9 Billion <http://www.nd.gov/fiscal/docs/budget/appropbook2011-13.pdf>

² Game and Fish budget entirely funded from user (anglers/hunters) licenses and fees

June 2012 Polling: Voter support is strong for specifically dedicating 5% of oil & gas tax revenue to conservation¹



¹ Public Opinion Strategies & FM3 2012

#3 pm



North Dakota Chapter

THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 1442 • BISMARCK, ND 58502



**TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL R. McENROE
NORTH DAKOTA CHAPTER, THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4027
SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
MARCH 7, 2013**

Chairman Lyson and members of Committee:

Mike McEnroe, representing the North Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society, here today to speak on SCR 4027.

SCR 4027 provides a citizens' ^{vote} on the Outdoor Heritage Fund proposed in the initiated measure derailed by signature fraud this past summer. That effort was supported by most of the conservation groups in the State.

A news story from the North Dakota Game and Fish Department recently said that outdoor recreation and tourism was a \$ 1.4 billion a year industry in North Dakota. A \$ 100 million a year is a big number, but it is only 1.6 percent of the proposed budget. Such a program would support the hunting and fishing legacy of our state, support the growing tourism industry, and provide funding for conservation programs for our state's producers and landowners.

The Conservation Fund could pay for a Conservation Cover Program, wetland and grassland restorations, managed grazing systems, floodplain protection and management programs, expansion or creation of State Parks for our growing population. Such a program could pay for the State's mineral rights on special tracts of State School lands that could preserved and managed for future generations of sportsmen and women, and ranchers to use and enjoy.

North Dakota is in a financial position to do big things for its citizens. Conservation of our State's outdoor heritage is important to North Dakotans. The Chapter urges a "Do Pass" on SCR and giving the citizens a chance to vote on the future they want for our State.

Thank you and I will answer any questions.

#4 (pm)

Senate Natural Resources Committee

SCR 4027

Testimony by Blake Vander Vorst

Senior Agronomist – Ducks Unlimited

March 7, 2013

Chair Lyson and members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, I am Blake Vander Vorst, Senior Agronomist for Ducks Unlimited. I manage the agronomy program for Ducks Unlimited with a focus on working with producers, universities, ag industry, conservation groups and the wheat organizations in North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

The program I administer has been called a win-win for agriculture, conservation and wildlife. SCR 4027 and HB 1278 both have the opportunity to foster that initiative and to build stronger relations between agricultural and wildlife groups.

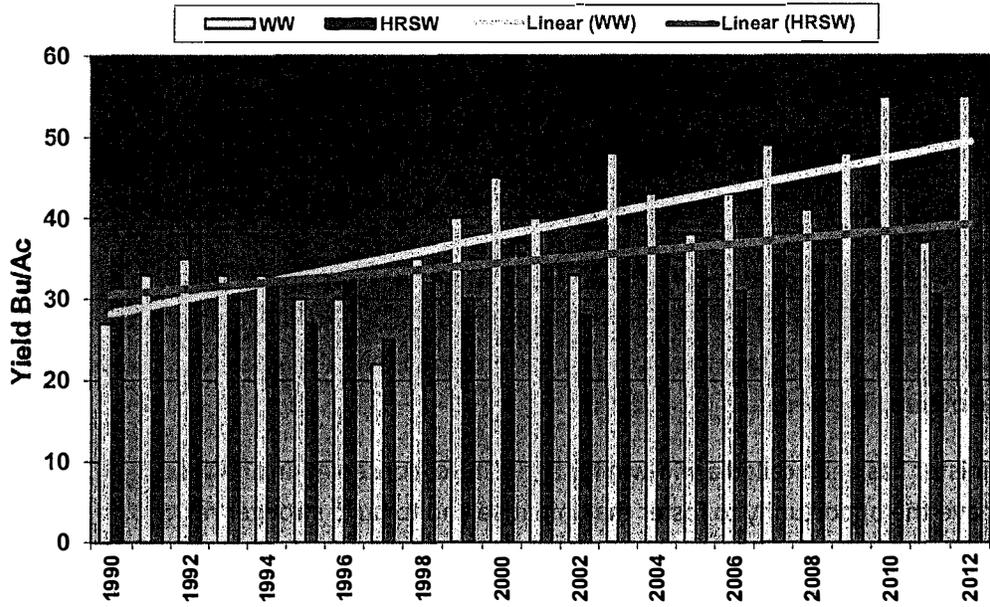
Our initiative is called Winter Cereals Sustainability in Action and is a program sponsored in part by Bayer CropScience to promote the planting of winter wheat to benefit producers, conservation of natural resources and the nesting success of ground nesting birds such as ducks and pheasants. We use a program delivery model similar to that employed by NDSU Research and Extension with a very strong focus on winter wheat in fact the initiative is delivered jointly with NDSU and SDSU.

We use field research and demonstration trials to research and then educate producers and ag industry agronomists on the best management practices for winter wheat, we invest funding into both NDSU and SDSU winter wheat breeding programs to enhance their breeding capabilities and we provide in-field technical assistance to producers.

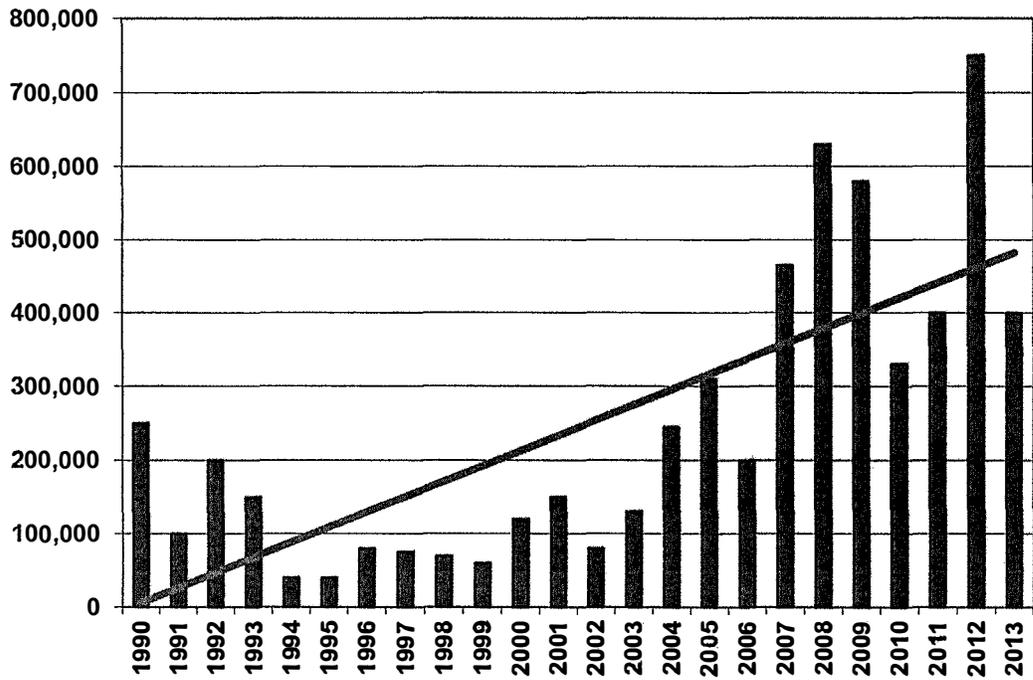
We have had great support and cooperation with the ag groups and ag industry. I say this to simply show that agriculture and conservation and wildlife organizations can work together for the betterment of the whole. As a result of these joint efforts, winter wheat is the only wheat crop in North Dakota that has an increasing acreage trend since the inception of this program and it is largely because we have demonstrated to producers through research and education that they can substantially increase their winter wheat yields by changing their management.

I believe the conservation fund being discussed today can help with these types of programs that can benefit both agriculture and wildlife. Thanks you for your attention!

ND WW & HRSW Yield - 1990 to 2011 - NASS



North Dakota Winter Wheat Acreage



BADLANDS CONSERVATION ALLIANCE
A VOICE FOR WILD NORTH DAKOTA PLACES

Badlands Conservation Alliance
Field Office
801 North 10 Street
Bismarck, ND 58501
701-255-4958 badlandsconservationalliance.org

#5pm

RE: Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027

Testimony of the Badlands Conservation Alliance before the Senate Natural Resources Committee on March 7, 2013.

Chairman Lyson, Members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee:

My name is Jan Swenson. I am speaking as Executive Director of the Badlands Conservation Alliance (BCA), a non-profit public education and conservation organization focused on western North Dakota natural resources and public lands.

I am here in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027. Badlands Conservation Alliance was incorporated in the state of North Dakota in September of 2001, prompted by a comment from then Senator Dorgan that there were no conservationists in western North Dakota. Our charter members from towns like New England and Grassy Butte and Beulah and Killdeer and Dickinson and Sentinel Butte chose to prove otherwise.

In the last few years Badlands Conservation Alliance membership has witnessed the transformation of western North Dakota's landscape. We have seen the cumulative infrastructure impacts associated with oil development overtake the landscape and life ways we hold dear. We harbor great concern for the scope and scale and speed of that development at the expense of values cherished for generations by those living on this land, in this place. Our call for conservation of our natural resources touches the very core of what it means to be human.

Many of our members hold the North Dakota landscape and the wildlife with which we share that landscape to be the ultimate reason for our citizenry. Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027 speaks to the seriousness of ongoing losses and initiates a concerted effort to address those losses before it is too late.

Quite simply, Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027 acknowledges the need to recognize our past as well as our future.

Badlands Conservation Alliance asks this committee for a Do Pass recommendation on Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027.

#6 pm

HB 1278 and SCR 4027

Thank you Senate Chair Stanley Lyson and Vice Chair Randall Burckhard and other members of Senate Natural Resources Committee. I am a native North Dakotan and currently reside in Emmons County. I received a Master's Degree in Wildlife Management from South Dakota State University in 2001. I returned to North Dakota because of family. Just as spending time away as a newly wed couple is important, returning to spend more quality time together is beautiful. Now, my best friends are ranchers and farmers. I fully understand what they do to make a living is necessary to feed their families. But, I will admit, I still remember my listed columns of positive vs. negative of if we should return to ND or not, and my primary reason I hesitated was the severe amount of land alteration that has gone on here. Whether it be a road every mile, summer-fallow, or drained wetlands, it might as well be all concrete. But we made the move and are happy.

This photography here is of my four children on their mules enjoying the beautiful landscape that North Dakota has to offer. It was taken during our open winter last year. I can't help but admit that this photo would not be nearly as beautiful if it was taken in a corn, wheat, or soybean field. I could show you dozens of pictures of my children enjoying the ND outdoors. My oldest daughter will be making the same decision I made on whether to leave or return to ND in less than 10 years.

People enjoy hunting and fishing here for a variety of reasons. I can tell you that I don't often take my kids to where the game is most plentiful, often shelterbelts near cornfields, for example, but instead, usually it's these wild, native places that get our attention. When I go deer hunting, along with family, we load-up our pack mules and go to the badlands and go into the largest chunk of land we can find where we can get away from the road hunters, usually about a 6 section piece of land, and set-up our tent. We hunt there for three or four days. I do this so I can at least "pretend" I'm in a wilderness area. Not because the hunting is any better. Emmons County is full of large, beautiful native pastures. Other counties are not so lucky. As we all know, the amount of land that will be turned upside down will increase at an alarming rate. Recently, almost daily I have landowners point to a tract of sod and mention it will be cropland. It shouldn't always be about the most money the land will bring or the most meat a hunt will provide.

Intrinsic value is defined as the inherent worth of something, independent of its value to anyone or anything else. What is the intrinsic value of native North Dakota? I believe it is great. If that is true, then why should we hesitate to support a bill that simply makes the money available for a 10-member commission to make conservation decisions. A no vote will make the table even more lopsided. A yes vote will lead to a more balanced future for ND. I urge a yes vote for HB 1278 and SCR 4027. Thank you!

Jeremy Duckwitz



CRA

NAMED INSURED SCHEDULE

Gordon Bischoff

59270 (2-97)

GORDON & GAIL BISCHOFF

269 224 3

Mr Chairman & Committee

This bill on out door heritage is
 per & simple more gov & enviros control
 of private property. ~~It~~ you can spin it any
 way you wish, but it is still about control
 of private property. Every acre taken out of
 crop or cattle production cuts food, oil & dollars
 we have a world food shortage & we have
 groups who wish to cut food, oil & \$ into
 production. the treasury. ^{not to spend} What the gov
 should be doing & selling land to private ^{individual} ~~people~~
 & selling U.S. F. W. easements back to land owners
 for what the Gov paid. The enviros ^{have} too much money ^{now}

If the state has too much money they should
 be paying farmers for feeding birds & animals.
 we & the neighbor lost approx \$100,000. to feeding
 the ducks & geese & a little to deer ^{the year} this would
 make more sense.

I would say about 1/2 of Ducks & geese shot
 are through in the garbage. When you
 compare food, oil & \$ from production against
 what hunters spend. no comparison
 this bill should be eliminated

#7 pm

Wealthy GAGs

(Organizations that listed "Preservation of Natural Resources" as a primary activity on their IRS 990 form. Only organizations with income or assets in excess of \$5 million are listed here.)

SOURCE: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS FILE

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION		INCOME	ASSETS	1	2	3
AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	WASHINGTON	DC	5,421,194	3,532,463	62	Jun 95	Y
AIR AND WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION	PITTSBURGH	PA	6,472,130	4,808,296	52	Apr 95	Y
AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL FUND	WASHINGTON	DC	5,095,941	3,667,335	73	Jun 95	Y
AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION	ENGLEWOOD	CO	6,268,939	6,409,846	42	Jun 95	Y
AMERICAN FARMLAND TRUST	WASHINGTON	DC	4,997,531	11,425,411	85	Sep 95	Y
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS INC	WASHINGTON	DC	5,685,451	3,268,165	43	Sep 95	N
AMERICANA FOUNDATION 71089	NOVI	MI	615,077	14,038,534	79	Dec 95	Y
ANDROSCOGGIN VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS	AUBURN	ME	1,823,442	5,620,533	71	Sep 95	Y
ANIMAS FOUNDATION	ST LOUIS	MO	33,735,893	34,757,019	94	Feb 95	Y
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB	BOSTON	MA	14,654,419	17,637,906	34	Dec 94	Y
ARCHBOLD EXPEDITIONS	VENUS	FL	4,185,059	26,898,424	87	Dec 94	Y
ASPETUCK LAND TRUST INC	WESTPORT	CT	1,620,575	8,387,189	67	Dec 94	Y
ASS'N OF CONCERNED CHRISTIANS FOR EMERGING SOCIAL SERVICES	CONSHOHOCKEN*	PA	5,545,162	594,251	76	Jun 95	Y
AUDUBON INSTITUTE INC	NEW ORLEANS	LA	6,463,956	12,264,841	95	Dec 94	Y
AUDUBON CANYON RANCH INC	STINSON BEACH	CA	8,297,325	10,327,151	64	Jun 95	Y
AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	CONCORD	NH	1,980,680	6,265,243	44	Mar 95	Y
BERRY COLLEGE BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICE	MOUNT BERRY	GA	38,136,553	115,042,601	26	Jun 95	Y
BLOCK ISLAND CONSERVANCY INC	BLOCK ISLAND	RI	1,133,506	5,048,188	73	Jun 95	Y
BRANDYWINE CONSERVANCY INC	CHADDS FORD	PA	12,070,374	37,487,315	67	Dec 94	Y
C O L FOUNDATION	ENGLEWOOD	CO	84,584	16,251,586	88	Dec 94	Y
CAESAR KLEBERG FOUNDATION FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	SAN ANTONIO	TX	7,682,313	18,209,392	52	Dec 95	Y
CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS FOUNDATION	KENTFIELD	CA	1,225,812	5,300,733	69	Jun 95	Y
CENTER FOR PLANT CONSERVATION INC	ST LOUIS	MO	6,269,256	2,408,656	84	Dec 94	Y
CHARLES EDISON FUND	EAST ORANGE	NJ	10,771,576	25,249,571	52	Dec 94	Y
CHATHAM CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC	CHATHAM	MA	231,716	8,946,750	63	Jul 95	Y
CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION INC	ANNAPOLIS	MD	13,954,767	25,751,180	66	Jun 95	Y
CHESAPEAKE BAY TRUST	ANNAPOLIS	MD	1,646,965	7,281,931	86	Jun 95	Y
CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY	EROOKFIELD	IL	291,878,226	91,641,231	41	Dec 94	Y
CHIPPEWA NATURE CENTER INC	MIDLAND	MI	7,401,155	18,150,515	66	Dec 95	Y
COASTAL LAND TRUST INC	MOBILE	AL	3,548,476	5,805,039	83	Dec 94	Y
COASTAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION	HOUSTON	TX	6,139,826	1,649,457	78	Dec 94	Y
COLORADO OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL	DENVER	CO	6,205,679	5,526,491	63	Dec 95	Y
CONSERVANCY INC	NAPLES	FL	5,128,833	8,182,541	71	Jun 95	Y
CORPORATION OF YADDO	SARATOGA SPRINGS	NY	4,258,446	6,413,859	79	Dec 94	Y
DAVIS & WEBER COUNTIES CANAL CO	SUNSET	UT	1,231,951	16,745,853	23	Oct 95	N
DAYTON MUSEUM AND SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY	DAYTON	OH	1,573,043	9,309,223	58	Dec 94	Y
DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE INC	WASHINGTON	DC	7,835,235	6,348,884	48	Dec 94	Y

			<i>Income</i>	<i>Assets</i>			
DELAWARE WILD LANDS INC 250	ODESSA	DE	1,185,672	11,003,135	62	Dec 95	Y
DISTRICT COOING ST PAUL INC	ST PAUL	MN	2,211,365	26,723,960	90	Sep 95	Y
DOVER LAND CONSERVATION TRUST	DOVER	MA	711,419	5,385,496	65	Dec 95	Y
DUCKS UNLIMITED INC	MEMPHIS	TN	83,688,609	29,043,738	56	Feb 95	Y
EAST BAY ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY	OAKLAND	CA	3,590,859	5,356,443	53	Jun 95	Y
EDWARD JOHN NOBLE FOUNDATION INC	RIDGEFIELD	CT	54,089,161	98,231,589	81	Dec 94	Y
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MICHIGAN	ANN ARBOR	MI	72,570,386	91,089,790	73	Sep 94	Y
ENVIRONMENTAL ENDOWMENT FOR NEW JERSEY INC	PENNINGTON	NJ	267,546	5,056,517	93	Apr 95	Y
ESSEX COUNTY GREEN BELT ASSOCIATION INC	ESSEX	MA	531,738	7,920,935	65	Dec 94	Y
FERNBANK INC	ATLANTA	GA	7,476,458	37,377,092	42	Dec 94	Y
FONDS NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE	ROCKVILLE CENTRE	NY	85,977,330	35,050,781	75	Sep 94	Y
FOREST PARK FOUNDATION	PEORIA	IL	1,186,093	13,595,356	52	Jun 95	Y
FRED C & MARY R KOCH FOUNDATION INC	WICHITA	KS	591,382	5,361,676	55	Dec 95	Y
FRIENDS OF OPAL CREEK	MILL CITY	OR	104,056	10,513,264	90	Dec 94	Y
FUND FOR ANIMALS INC	NEW YORK	NY	14,892,491	11,390,784	68	Dec 94	Y
GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION	ANN ARBOR	MI	14,659,323	10,021,928	87	Sep 94	Y
GREENPEACE FUND INC	WASHINGTON	DC	8,910,589	15,119,776	79	Dec 94	Y
GREENWICH LAND TRUST INC	GREENWICH	CT	611,461	9,965,272	77	Dec 94	Y
HELEN V FROEHUCH FOUNDATION	CHICAGO	IL	18,491,854	18,051,175	93	May 94	Y
HERITAGE CONSERVANCY	DOYLESTOWN	PA	1,227,157	10,480,847	60	Dec 94	Y
ICHAUWAY INC	NEWTON	GA	26,302,496	12,171,194	88	Dec 95	Y
IDYLLWILD ARTS FOUNDATION	IDYLLWILD	CA	7,618,072	10,222,363	51	Aug 94	Y
INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMICS INC	SPRINGFIELD	MA	1,454,029	12,551,469	77	Dec 94	Y
ISAAC W BERNHEIM FOUNDATION INC	CLERMONT	KY	4,789,491	6,440,662	30	Dec 95	Y
JACKSON HOLE PRESERVE INC	NEW YORK	NY	3,014,661	10,426,198	42	Dec 94	Y
MAINE AUDUBON SOCIETY	FALMOUTH	ME	2,053,719	5,639,344	40	Apr 95	Y
MAINE COAST HERITAGE TRUST	NORTHEAST HARBOR	ME	2,799,795	10,521,384	71	Dec 94	Y
MAX MCGRAW WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	DUNDEE	IL	6,434,319	14,037,211	65	Apr 95	Y
MAYMONT FOUNDATION	RICHMOND	VA	1,909,835	6,365,004	59	Jun 95	Y
MCLEAN FUND	SIMSBURY	CT	16,842,300	27,978,805	62	Sep 94	Y
MENNEN ENVIRONMENTAL FOUNDATION INC	ST HELENA	CA	11,503,892	4,846,709	95	Dec 94	Y
MINNESOTA FOUNDATION	ST PAUL	MN	22,324,882	27,076,588	59	Dec 94	Y
MORTON ARBORETUM	LISLE	IL	18,697,403	134,501,527	25	Dec 94	Y
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE & HISTORY OF JACKSONVILLE INC	JACKSONVILLE	FL	2,550,856	5,449,501	51	Sep 95	Y
NANTUCKET CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC	NANTUCKET	MA	1,539,881	59,748,629	64	Jul 95	Y
NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND FOR PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST	SCOTLAND	XX	29,044,248	47,644,502	56	Oct 94	N
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS INC	LEAGUE CITY	TX	6,356,710	2,331,008	50	Dec 94	Y
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION ENDOWMENT INC	WASHINGTON	DC	41,248,582	63,700,428	59	Aug 95	Y
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY INC	NEW YORK	NY	106,646,318	98,945,506	72	Jun 95	Y
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PAPER IND FOR AIR & STREAM IMPROVEMENT	RESEARCH TRANGLE PK	NC	12,137,601	5,819,077	44	Mar 95	N
NATIONAL TREE TRUST	WASHINGTON	DC	7,446,632	19,840,719	91	Dec 94	Y
NATIONAL WILD TURKEY FEDERATION INC	EDGEFIELD	SC	11,051,432	4,153,353	93	Aug 95	Y

938

~~938~~ Lincoln Bedroom
5 million 2 hundred thousand

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION	WASHINGTON	DC	104,287,919	52,732,890	43	Aug 95	Y
NATURAL LANDS TR	PHILADELPHIA	PA	1,793,639	7,680,171	63	Jun 95	Y
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL INC	NEW YORK	NY	25,911,824	38,192,947	70	Jun 95	Y
NATURAL LANDS TRUST INCORPORATED	MEDIA	PA	4,268,002	46,591,319	64	Dec 94	Y
NATURE CONSERVANCY INC	ARLINGTON	VA	882,040,841	1,120,094,965	54	Jun 95	Y
NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY FOUNDATION INC	CAMBRIDGE	MA	2,239,072	14,108,428	52	Dec 94	Y
NEW CYCLE FOUNDATION	BOSTON	MA	510,715	6,793,194	85	Dec 94	Y
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN	BRONX	NY	58,898,151	63,622,077	25	Jun 94	Y
NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY	BRONX	NY	321,655,200	141,274,787	39	Jun 95	Y
NEW JERSEY AUDUBON SOCIETY	FRANKLIN LAKES	NJ	2,665,892	14,405,329	37	Aug 94	Y
NEW ENGLAND WILD FLOWER SOCIETY	FRAMINGHAM	MA	1,624,758	5,803,646	55	Sep 95	Y
NEW CANAAN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST INC	NEW CANAAN	CT	1,273,183	5,208,073	67	May 95	Y
NEW JERSEY CONSERVATION FOUNDATION	MORRISTOWN	NJ	3,801,713	18,937,862	65	Dec 94	Y
NORCROSS WILDLIFE FOUNDATION INC	NEW YORK	NY	16,221,186	42,749,767	66	Dec 94	Y
NORTH DAKOTA WETLANDS TRUST INC	BISMARCK	ND	7,163,816	1,796,033	87	Dec 93	Y
NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION INC	DEERFIELD	IL	1,804,748	5,597,491	48	Dec 94	Y
NORTHWEST AREA FDN FIRST TRUST CO	ST PAUL	MN	23,922,553	311,574,982	47	Feb 95	Y
NRA SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND NRA WHITTINGTON CENTER	RATON	NM	2,069,009	9,932,109	74	Dec 95	Y
ORLEANS CONSERVATION TRUST	SO ORLEANS	MA	29,429	20,359,194	70	Dec 94	Y
PARKS AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION OF TEXAS INC	AUSTIN	TX	3,961,310	6,996,649	91	Apr 95	Y
PECONIC LAND TRUST INCORPORATED	SOUTHAMPTON	NY	1,495,640	25,152,160	89	Dec 94	Y
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	PHILADELPHIA	PA	12,824,915	10,674,331	52	Jun 95	Y
PENNYPACK ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION TR	HUNTINGDON VALLEY	PA	1,390,165	6,986,738	71	Jun 95	Y
PEREGRINE FUND INC	BOISE	ID	5,015,742	7,525,022	75	Sep 95	Y
PINE TREE CONSERVATION SOCIETY INC	NEW YORK	NY	2,662,351	10,151,466	72	Dec 94	Y
PLYMOUTH COUNTY WILDLANDS TRUST ASKER	DUXBURY	MA	776,948	7,863,949	73	Dec 94	Y
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORP	CORDOVA	AK	10,977,926	33,843,081	75	Jun 95	Y
RED CLAY RESERVATION INC	WILMINGTON	DE	462,923	6,368,150	63	Dec 94	Y
REDDING LAND TRUST INCORPORATED	REDDING	CT	41,465	6,447,481	66	Dec 94	Y
ROB & BESSIE WELDER WILDLIFE FOUNDATION	VICTORIA	TX	5,061,839	13,750,768	55	Dec 94	Y
ROBERT R YOUNG FOUNDATION	GREENWICH	CT	2,544,182	29,804,298	59	Dec 94	Y
ROBERT N DOWNS MEMORIAL CONSERVANCY INC	WILMINGTON	DE	150,333	19,179,897	89	Mar 95	Y
SACHARUNA FOUNDATION	BOSTON	MA	2,655,305	9,531,956	85	Dec 94	Y
SANIBEL-CAPTIVA CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC	SANIBEL	FL	1,518,867	5,576,412	68	Jun 95	Y
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND CONSERVANCY	AVALON	CA	6,703,981	12,976,686	73	Dec 94	Y
SCONSET TRUST INC	NAHUCKET	MA	1,440,421	5,800,749	85	Dec 94	Y
SOCIETY PROTECTION NEW HAMPSHIRE FORESTS	CONCORD	NH	2,815,262	19,454,946	86	Apr 95	Y
SOLANO COUNTY FARMLANDS & OPEN SPACE FOUNDATION	FAIRFIELD	CA	240,880	6,124,284	86	Jun 95	Y
SOUTH FLORIDA FAIR AND EXPOSITIONS INC	WEST PALM BEACH	FL	4,466,921	9,608,232	53	Mar 95	Y
SOUTHWEST PARKS & MONUMENTS ASSOCIATION	TUCSON	AZ	8,806,328	8,074,443	42	Sep 95	Y
STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION INC	CHARLESTOWN	NH	8,642,553	3,587,249	65	Sep 95	Y
SWEET WATER TR	NEW YORK	NY	547,006	11,339,538	91	Dec 94	Y

TALIESIN PRESERVATION COMMISSION INC	SPRING GREEN	WI	817,213	5,082,037	90	Dec94	Y
TALL TIMBERS RESEARCH INC	TALLAHASSEE	FL	5,236,942	11,326,033	60	Dec 94	Y
TENNESSEE RIVER GORGE TRUST	CHATTANOOGA	TN	809,235	6,957,280	86	Dec95	Y
THE BRAINERD FOUNDATION	SEATTLE	WA	35,466,995	35,613,599	95	Dec94	Y
THE MOUNTAINEERS	SEATTLE	WA	5,362,328	4,244,458	78	Sep94	N
THE HOMELAND FOUNDATION	LAGUNA BEACH	CA	9,477,564	17,901,215	86	Dec94	Y
THE HIGH DESERT MUSEUM	BEND	OR	4,139,023	13,800,340	76	Apr 95	Y
THE CONNECTICUT AUDUBON SOCIETY INCORPORATED	FAIRFIELD	CT	2,790,980	10,161,865	42	Apr 95	Y
TROUT UNLIMITED NATIONAL OFFICE	ARLINGTON	VA	5,335,819	2,404,773	72	Sep 95	Y
TRUSTEES OF RESERVATIONS	BEVERLY	MA	18,223,970	69,189,049	35	Mar 95	Y
TUPANCY-HARRIS FOUNDATION OF 1986	BOSTON	MA	1,257,616	11,680,664	87	Dec 95	Y
UNION FOUNDATION	WARREN	NJ	930,425	9,887,129	53	Nov 95	Y
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA FOUNDATION	TUCSON	AZ	33,858,945	3,812,214	62	Jun 95	Y
VERMONT LAND TRUST	MONTPELIER	VT	7,878,568	6,949,466	77	Jun 95	Y
VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL ENDOWMENT	RICHMOND	VA	15,155,720	16,386,371	77	Mar 95	N
WALTHOUR MOSS FOUNDATION B B & T TRUST	PINEHURST	NC	367,905	7,140,587	74	Dec94	Y
WATERFOWL RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC	NEW YORK	NY	8,613,953	7,028,484	56	Dec 93	Y
WEANTINOGE HERITAGE INC	NEW MILFORD	CT	3,137,979	8,202,055	66	Sep94	Y
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVANCY	PITTSBURGH	PA	5,544,986	36,929,898	51	Dec94	Y
WESTERN FOUNDATION OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY	CAMARILLO	CA	822,681	7,283,441	58	Dec94	Y
WETLANDS AMERICA TRUST INC	MEMPHIS	TN	3,137,519	10,048,121	85	Feb 95	Y
WHITE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION INC	LITCHFIELD	CT	1,057,261	7,274,199	47	Dec 94	N
WILDERNESS SOCIETY	WASHINGTON	DC	17,192,190	9,224,194	42	Sep95	Y
WILLIAM H MINER FOUNDATION	CHICAGO	IL	12,187,665	37,621,992	50	Dec94	Y
WILLIAM PENN FOUNDATION	PHILADELPHIA	PA	110,598,679	637,877,646	47	Dec95	Y
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE FOUNDATION INC	GREEN BAY	WI	1,333,854	11,661,918	64	Dec 94	Y
WISSAHICKON VALLEY WATERSHED ASSOCIATION INC	AMBLER	PA	799,537	7,479,847	60	Dec 94	Y
WITTE MUSEUM	SAN ANTONIO	TX	4,647,331	11,193,444	32	Sep 94	Y
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD OMAHA WOODMEN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY	OMAHA	NE	771,475,995	3,690,708,224	41	Dec 94	Y
WORCESTER NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY	WORCESTER	MA	9,435,144	13,818,142	33	Dec 94	Y
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INC	WASHINGTON	DC	132,874,116	62,558,896	91	Jun 95	Y
WRIGLEY MEMORIAL GARDEN FOUNDATION	AVALON	CA	743,472	9,667,884	69	Dec 94	Y
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF FLORIDA	MIAMI	FL	6,204,743	5,845,579	58	Sep 94	Y
TOTALS			4,042,294,445	8,665,050,901			

1. Year founded
2. Last report filed
3. Donations tax deductible

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Coming soon...

Similar information will soon be available for every NGO that files a Form 990 with the Internal Revenue Service. The information will be on freedom.org, along with an incredible array of additional information that may be searched, downloaded, and utilized by participating individuals and organizations.

Outdoor Heritage Fund Options compared to other state agencies (2011-13 Biennium)

#8 pm

Rankings Based on Only State Funds

Agency	Legislative Appropriations	Federal Funds	State Funds (General and Special)
Public Instruction (201)	\$1,697,452,279.22	\$335,437,019.22	\$1,362,015,260.00
DOT (801)	\$2,161,502,445.00	\$1,039,427,989.00	\$1,122,074,456.00
3 Human Services (325)	\$2,668,521,547.75	\$1,612,443,174.00	\$1,056,078,373.75
4 OMB (110)	\$473,335,766.67	\$0.00	\$473,335,766.67
5 Water Commission (770)	\$496,679,420.00	\$53,984,383.00	\$442,695,037.00
6 UND (230)	\$246,387,938.58	\$3,343,748.72	\$243,044,189.86
7 Corrections & Rehab (530)	\$238,527,088.00	\$8,249,568.00	\$230,277,520.00
8 NDSU (235)	\$225,502,003.77	\$0.00	\$225,502,003.77
Outdoor Heritage Fund (SCR 4027)	\$200,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000,000.00
9 ITD (112)	\$186,051,544.00	\$10,325,000.00	\$175,726,544.00
10 Land Department (226)	\$140,473,187.00	\$0.00	\$140,473,187.00
11 Adjutant General (540)	\$655,816,926.59	\$543,588,766.23	\$112,228,160.36
12 Main Research Station (640)	\$103,407,932.99	\$0.00	\$103,407,932.99
13 Bank of ND (471)	\$91,253,155.00	\$0.00	\$91,253,155.00
14 University System (215)	\$90,954,481.47	\$1,283,058.00	\$89,671,423.47
15 Minot State (241)	\$72,943,273.40	\$0.00	\$72,943,273.40
16 Health Department (301)	\$194,826,903.88	\$122,681,625.00	\$72,145,278.88
17 District Courts (182)	\$73,179,807.00	\$1,856,775.00	\$71,323,032.00
18 Industrial Commission (405)	\$64,842,369.00	\$263,485.00	\$64,578,884.00
19 Historical Society (701)	\$63,704,001.00	\$3,550,413.00	\$60,153,588.00
20 Workers Comp Bureau (485)	\$58,413,293.00	\$0.00	\$58,413,293.00
21 Commerce Department (601)	\$373,261,990.00	\$314,868,603.00	\$58,393,387.00
22 College of Science (238)	\$56,841,216.00	\$0.00	\$56,841,216.00
23 Treasurer's Office (120)	\$49,705,390.00	\$0.00	\$49,705,390.00
24 NDSU Extension (630)	\$48,014,454.00	\$0.00	\$48,014,454.00
25 UND Medical Center (232)	\$47,847,971.00	\$0.00	\$47,847,971.00
26 Attorney General (125)	\$59,703,097.00	\$13,463,481.00	\$46,239,616.00
27 Bismarck State College (227)	\$42,188,049.85	\$0.00	\$42,188,049.85
28 Highway Patrol (504)	\$46,650,469.00	\$6,499,563.00	\$40,150,906.00
29 State Tax Commissioner (127)	\$39,298,449.00	\$10,000.00	\$39,288,449.00
30 Game and Fish Department (720)	\$67,544,159.76	\$32,402,607.00	\$35,141,552.76
31 Valley City State (242)	\$30,378,334.10	\$0.00	\$30,378,334.10
Outdoor Heritage Fund (HB 1278)	\$30,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000,000.00
32 Vocational Education (270)	\$38,748,567.00	\$10,561,914.00	\$28,186,653.00
33 Parks & Recreation (750)	\$30,348,592.70	\$4,786,630.00	\$25,561,962.70
34 Dickinson State (239)	\$25,048,336.30	\$0.00	\$25,048,336.30
Veterans' Home (313)	\$22,499,141.00	\$29,475.00	\$22,469,666.00
Williston State College (229)	\$21,391,701.10	\$0.00	\$21,391,701.10
Legislative Assembly (150)	\$16,912,652.96	\$0.00	\$16,912,652.96
38 Insurance Department (401)	\$19,044,080.00	\$3,263,519.00	\$15,780,561.00
39 Agriculture Department (602)	\$23,098,606.10	\$7,479,497.00	\$15,619,109.10
40 Mayville State (240)	\$15,308,145.00	\$0.00	\$15,308,145.00
41 Legislative Council (160)	\$15,120,913.26	\$0.00	\$15,120,913.26
42 Tobacco Prevention (305)	\$12,922,614.00	\$0.00	\$12,922,614.00
43 Lake Region State College (228)	\$12,634,901.00	\$0.00	\$12,634,901.00
44 Legal Counsel for Indigents (188)	\$11,779,282.00	\$0.00	\$11,779,282.00
45 Supreme Court (181)	\$11,594,874.00	\$0.00	\$11,594,874.00
46 Secretary of State (108)	\$15,983,670.25	\$5,806,812.00	\$10,176,858.25
47 Aeronautics Commission (412)	\$14,339,833.00	\$4,696,000.00	\$9,643,833.00
48 School for the Deaf (252)	\$9,152,389.69	\$266,701.00	\$8,885,688.69
49 Auditors Office (117)	\$9,571,330.00	\$918,583.00	\$8,652,747.00
50 Dakota College at Bottineau (243)	\$7,994,350.18	\$0.00	\$7,994,350.18
51 ND PERS (192)	\$7,465,228.00	\$0.00	\$7,465,228.00
52 Carrington Research Center (647)	\$7,126,488.00	\$0.00	\$7,126,488.00
53 Public Service Commission (408)	\$19,085,463.00	\$12,036,648.00	\$7,048,815.00
54 Seed Department (616)	\$6,894,011.00	\$0.00	\$6,894,011.00
55 Financial Institutions (413)	\$6,836,318.00	\$0.00	\$6,836,318.00
56 Transportation Institute (627)	\$24,419,961.00	\$17,665,513.00	\$6,754,448.00
57 Dickinson Research Center (641)	\$6,388,562.00	\$0.00	\$6,388,562.00
58 Forrest Service (244)	\$5,543,102.87	\$0.00	\$5,543,102.87
59 State Library (250)	\$7,398,585.00	\$2,042,758.00	\$5,355,827.00
60 Job Service (380)	\$72,003,898.00	\$67,100,082.00	\$4,903,816.00
61 School for the Blind (253)	\$4,632,331.00	\$0.00	\$4,632,331.00
62 North Cent Research Center (645)	\$4,399,821.00	\$0.00	\$4,399,821.00
63 Governors Office (101)	\$16,075,668.37	\$12,301,726.37	\$3,773,942.00
64 Williston Research Center (646)	\$3,410,089.00	\$0.00	\$3,410,089.00
65 Hettinger Research Center (643)	\$3,373,175.00	\$0.00	\$3,373,175.00
66 Northern Crops Institute (638)	\$3,347,307.00	\$0.00	\$3,347,307.00
67 Cent Grasslands Research Center (542)	\$2,865,847.00	\$0.00	\$2,865,847.00
68 Langdon Research Center (644)	\$2,378,807.00	\$0.00	\$2,378,807.00
69 Securities Commissioner (414)	\$2,226,419.00	\$0.00	\$2,226,419.00
70 Protection and Advocacy (360)	\$5,104,253.00	\$3,118,888.00	\$1,985,365.00
Labor Commissioner (406)	\$2,140,036.00	\$589,911.00	\$1,550,125.00
Agonomy Seed Farm (649)	\$1,435,168.00	\$0.00	\$1,435,168.00
Arts Council (709)	\$3,218,462.00	\$1,791,345.00	\$1,427,117.00
74 Veterans Affairs Dept (321)	\$1,417,219.00	\$0.00	\$1,417,219.00
75 Indian Affairs Commission (316)	\$825,206.00	\$0.00	\$825,206.00
76 Fair Association (665)	\$730,000.00	\$0.00	\$730,000.00

Outdoor Heritage Fund Options compared to other state agencies (2011-13 Biennium)

Ranking Based on Total Appropriation (Federal and State Funds)

Agency	Legislative Appropriations	Federal Funds	State Funds (General and Special)
Human Services (325)	\$2,668,521,547.75	\$1,612,443,174.00	\$1,056,078,373.75
DOT (801)	\$2,161,502,445.00	\$1,039,427,989.00	\$1,122,074,456.00
Public Instruction (201)	\$1,697,452,279.22	\$335,437,019.22	\$1,362,015,260.00
4 Adjutant General (540)	\$655,816,926.59	\$543,588,766.23	\$112,228,160.36
5 Water Commission (770)	\$496,679,420.00	\$53,984,383.00	\$442,695,037.00
6 OMB (110)	\$473,335,766.67	\$0.00	\$473,335,766.67
7 Commerce Department (601)	\$373,261,990.00	\$314,868,603.00	\$58,393,387.00
8 UND (230)	\$246,387,938.58	\$3,343,748.72	\$243,044,189.86
9 Corrections & Rehab (530)	\$238,527,088.00	\$8,249,568.00	\$230,277,520.00
10 NDSU (235)	\$225,502,003.77	\$0.00	\$225,502,003.77
Outdoor Heritage Fund (SCR 4027)	\$200,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000,000.00
11 Health Department (301)	\$194,826,903.88	\$122,681,625.00	\$72,145,278.88
12 ITD (112)	\$186,051,544.00	\$10,325,000.00	\$175,726,544.00
13 Land Department (226)	\$140,473,187.00	\$0.00	\$140,473,187.00
14 Main Research Station (640)	\$103,407,932.99	\$0.00	\$103,407,932.99
15 Bank of ND (471)	\$91,253,155.00	\$0.00	\$91,253,155.00
16 University System (215)	\$90,954,481.47	\$1,283,058.00	\$89,671,423.47
17 District Courts (182)	\$73,179,807.00	\$1,856,775.00	\$71,323,032.00
18 Minot State (241)	\$72,943,273.40	\$0.00	\$72,943,273.40
19 Job Service (380)	\$72,003,898.00	\$67,100,082.00	\$4,903,816.00
20 Game and Fish Department (720)	\$67,544,159.76	\$32,402,607.00	\$35,141,552.76
21 Industrial Commission (405)	\$64,842,369.00	\$263,485.00	\$64,578,884.00
22 Historical Society (701)	\$63,704,001.00	\$3,550,413.00	\$60,153,588.00
23 Attorney General (125)	\$59,703,097.00	\$13,463,481.00	\$46,239,616.00
24 Workers Comp Bureau (485)	\$58,413,293.00	\$0.00	\$58,413,293.00
25 College of Science (238)	\$56,841,216.00	\$0.00	\$56,841,216.00
26 Treasurer's Office (120)	\$49,705,390.00	\$0.00	\$49,705,390.00
27 NDSU Extension (630)	\$48,014,454.00	\$0.00	\$48,014,454.00
28 UND Medical Center (232)	\$47,847,971.00	\$0.00	\$47,847,971.00
29 Highway Patrol (504)	\$46,650,469.00	\$6,499,563.00	\$40,150,906.00
30 Bismarck State College (227)	\$42,188,049.85	\$0.00	\$42,188,049.85
31 State Tax Commissioner (127)	\$39,298,449.00	\$10,000.00	\$39,288,449.00
32 Vocational Education (270)	\$38,748,567.00	\$10,561,914.00	\$28,186,653.00
33 Valley City State (242)	\$30,378,334.10	\$0.00	\$30,378,334.10
34 Parks & Recreation (750)	\$30,348,592.70	\$4,786,630.00	\$25,561,962.70
Outdoor Heritage Fund (HB 1278)	\$30,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000,000.00
35 Dickinson State (239)	\$25,048,336.30	\$0.00	\$25,048,336.30
Transportation Institute (627)	\$24,419,961.00	\$17,665,513.00	\$6,754,448.00
Agriculture Department (602)	\$23,098,606.10	\$7,479,497.00	\$15,619,109.10
Veterans' Home (313)	\$22,499,141.00	\$29,475.00	\$22,469,666.00
39 Williston State College (229)	\$21,391,701.10	\$0.00	\$21,391,701.10
40 Public Service Commission (408)	\$19,085,463.00	\$12,036,648.00	\$7,048,815.00
41 Insurance Department (401)	\$19,044,080.00	\$3,263,519.00	\$15,780,561.00
42 Legislative Assembly (150)	\$16,912,652.96	\$0.00	\$16,912,652.96
43 Governors Office (101)	\$16,075,668.37	\$12,301,726.37	\$3,773,942.00
44 Secretary of State (108)	\$15,983,670.25	\$5,806,812.00	\$10,176,858.25
45 Mayville State (240)	\$15,308,145.00	\$0.00	\$15,308,145.00
46 Legislative Council (160)	\$15,120,913.26	\$0.00	\$15,120,913.26
47 Aeronautics Commission (412)	\$14,339,833.00	\$4,696,000.00	\$9,643,833.00
48 Tobacco Prevention (305)	\$12,922,614.00	\$0.00	\$12,922,614.00
49 Lake Region State College (228)	\$12,634,901.00	\$0.00	\$12,634,901.00
50 Legal Counsel for Indigents (188)	\$11,779,282.00	\$0.00	\$11,779,282.00
51 Supreme Court (181)	\$11,594,874.00	\$0.00	\$11,594,874.00
52 Auditors Office (117)	\$9,571,330.00	\$918,583.00	\$8,652,747.00
53 School for the Deaf (252)	\$9,152,389.69	\$266,701.00	\$8,885,688.69
54 Dakota College at Bottineau (243)	\$7,994,350.18	\$0.00	\$7,994,350.18
55 ND PERS (192)	\$7,465,228.00	\$0.00	\$7,465,228.00
56 State Library (250)	\$7,398,585.00	\$2,042,758.00	\$5,355,827.00
57 Carrington Research Center (647)	\$7,126,488.00	\$0.00	\$7,126,488.00
58 Seed Department (616)	\$6,894,011.00	\$0.00	\$6,894,011.00
59 Financial Institutions (413)	\$6,836,318.00	\$0.00	\$6,836,318.00
60 Dickinson Research Center (641)	\$6,388,562.00	\$0.00	\$6,388,562.00
61 Forrest Service (244)	\$5,543,102.87	\$0.00	\$5,543,102.87
62 Protection and Advocacy (360)	\$5,104,253.00	\$3,118,888.00	\$1,985,365.00
63 School for the Blind (253)	\$4,632,331.00	\$0.00	\$4,632,331.00
64 North Cent Research Center (645)	\$4,399,821.00	\$0.00	\$4,399,821.00
65 Williston Research Center (646)	\$3,410,089.00	\$0.00	\$3,410,089.00
66 Hettinger Research Center (643)	\$3,373,175.00	\$0.00	\$3,373,175.00
67 Northern Crops Institute (638)	\$3,347,307.00	\$0.00	\$3,347,307.00
68 Arts Council (709)	\$3,218,462.00	\$1,791,345.00	\$1,427,117.00
69 Cent Grasslands Research Center (542)	\$2,865,847.00	\$0.00	\$2,865,847.00
70 Langdon Research Center (644)	\$2,378,807.00	\$0.00	\$2,378,807.00
71 Securities Commissioner (414)	\$2,226,419.00	\$0.00	\$2,226,419.00
Labor Commissioner (406)	\$2,140,036.00	\$589,911.00	\$1,550,125.00
Agromony Seed Farm (649)	\$1,435,168.00	\$0.00	\$1,435,168.00
Veterans Affairs Dept (321)	\$1,417,219.00	\$0.00	\$1,417,219.00
75 Indian Affairs Commission (316)	\$825,206.00	\$0.00	\$825,206.00
76 Fair Association (665)	\$730,000.00	\$0.00	\$730,000.00
77 ND Racing Commission (670)	\$447,501.00	\$0.00	\$447,501.00

#9pm

SCR 4027

Good morning, Chairman Lyson and members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee. My name is Julie Ellingson and I represent the North Dakota Stockmen's Association.

We stand in firm opposition to SCR 4027. As I mentioned earlier, we were opposed to the proposed initiated measure on this topic because of its litany of serious flaws. Those flaws have been addressed in a workable, diverse-stakeholder-accepted HB 1278, but have been replicated in this resolution.

The Stockmen's Association cannot support a proposal that will provide state dollars to agencies and non-profit organizations to purchase land and compete with young farmers and ranchers trying to make a living.

We cannot support providing state dollars for easements longer than a generation.

We cannot support a plan that has a lopsided advisory group that noticeably limits agricultural perspectives, even though agriculturists are those who will be called upon to put these conservation practices in place.

And, finally, considering the hefty needs across the state, from infrastructure development and repair to property tax relief, we cannot support a plan with as an aggressive of fiscal note as this has for a new project.

HB 1278 is a much more reasonable plan and deserves a nod over SCR 4027. For these reasons, we respectfully ask for a do-not-pass recommendation.



#10 pm

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SCR 4078 – Outdoor Heritage Constitutional Fund
Senate Natural Resources Committee
March 7, 2013

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. My name is Richard Schlosser and I am testifying on behalf of the membership of North Dakota Farmers Union. I represent the Policy and Action developed democratically by our grassroots membership. As we testified on HR 1278 earlier today, we believe that statutory construct is the better path to strike a balance of natural resources and production of food and fuel. We oppose SCR 4027.

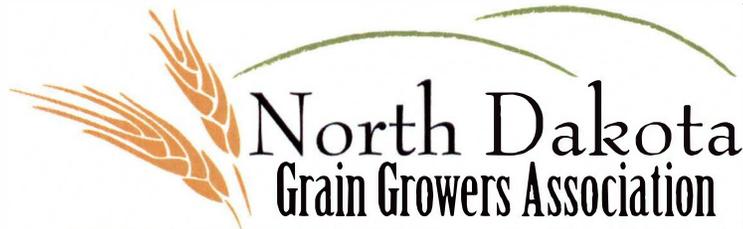
We participated in a coalition that discussed governance approaches, funding mechanisms, purposes/uses of the funds, and other important elements of the concept of a conservation fund. Of course, compromise was key. The final bill – HB 1278 – did not look like the original constitutional initiated measure, because, unlike that initiated measure and unlike this SCR 4027, a variety of voices were involved in developing HB 1278. Those voices all brought their own definition of “conservation:” stewardship practices on working lands, hunting access, preservation and habitat, and parks and recreation. All those definitions are included in HB 1278.

NDFU opposes enshrining the Outdoor Heritage Fund in the Constitution for three reasons: First, NDFU has long been hesitant to amend the Constitution because it limits the opportunity to discuss that balance of resources and production in public debate. Second, while NDFU does not take a position on the amount of money, our concerns have been about the use of the money. NDFU advocates that funding opportunities be made available for programs meeting all definitions of conservation, including stewardship practices on working lands, such as tools that enhance soil health, water quality, plant diversity, and animal systems. SCR 4027 is not as broad in scope as HR 1278. We also advocate that the fund be forward looking, not only from a conservation perspective but also from a land use perspective. That’s why NDFU insists this fund



must not be used to acquire land or tie up land for generations. SCR 4027 specifically allows funds to acquire lands. Third, as stated in testimony on HR 1278, agriculture will have a strong voice in the granting process under that bill. Not so in SCR 4027, where ag is relegated to just two spots. The voices are unbalanced.

From a family farmer or rancher's perspective, the land is our livelihood and our legacy. SCR 4027, like the would-be initiated measure, does not hear that perspective. To quote our board member Jim Teigen, whose testimony I read earlier in support of HB 1278, "[We] believe this concept must be drafted by as many stakeholders as possible, in a completely transparent procedure, so this fund will have a chance to help fulfill the needs of our state." NDFU stands in opposition to SCR 4027.



Your voice for wheat and barley. www.ndgga.com

**North Dakota Grain Growers Association
Testimony on SCR 4027
Senate Natural Resources Committee
March 7, 2013**

Chairman Lyson, members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, for the record my name is Dan Wogsland, Executive Director of the North Dakota Grain Growers Association. The North Dakota Grain Growers Association is opposed to SCR 4027.

Since the fall of 2012 NDGGA has joined with stakeholder groups from across North Dakota to discuss the formulation and governance of an outdoor heritage fund. Through countless meetings and frank discussions among the stakeholders compromise legislation was formulated that not everyone was happy with but in the end became a bill that NDGGA could support. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Bismarck-Mandan Chamber of Commerce for precipitating the discussions surrounding the Outdoor Heritage Fund and I want to thank everyone who participated in the discussions.

The NDGGA parameters to the legislation were simple, no land acquisitions, no long term easements, equal representation for agriculture including NDGGA participation in the governance structure of the legislation and reasonable funding as defined by legislative action but limited to no more than \$30 million per biennium.

Chairman Lyson, members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, SCR 4027 goes against ALL of those parameters. The resolution sets forth a constitutional amendment which allows for land acquisitions and long term easements, it severely restricts agriculture's involvement in the governance of the fund, and the resolution carries a \$100 million price tag which is ludicrous at best. For these reasons NDGGA strongly objects to SCR 4027.

North Dakota farmers are proud of their record in conservation stewardship and rightfully so. While others strive to be "green" North Dakota farmers invented "green" and they practice it every day of their lives. It is the environment that provides North Dakota farmers the ability to lead the nation and the world in crop production year in and year out. Conservation stewardship of that environment is critical for maintaining agriculture's success.

NDGGA provides a voice for wheat and barley producers on domestic policy issues – such as crop insurance, disaster assistance and the Farm Bill – while serving as a source for agronomic and crop marketing education for its members.

Chairman Lyson, members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, the North Dakota Grain Growers Association Board of Directors cast a wary eye on any type of outdoor conservation fund. However in the spirit of compromise NDGGA has supported other outdoor heritage fund legislation that has been considered in the 63rd Legislative Assembly. To the North Dakota Grain Growers Association SCR 4027 goes way too far and is poor public policy. Therefore, Chairman Lyson, members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, the North Dakota Grain Growers Association respectfully oppose SCR 4027 and we urge the Committee and the Senate to concur.

#12 pm

Untitled

My name is Dwight Grosz and I am a farmer/rancher.

I am the one who put out that lengthy email two days ago.

Today I will keep it very short. There is a provision to use some of this grant money to purchase real property and easements on property. I am opposed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 4027 mainly because I believe we the people need to keep private Lands in private Hands.

Thank you, questions?

~~Hybrid land, which is the best of both worlds, is the way to go.~~

~~Some people believe that public land is the best way to go.~~ We the people view private property as that which we control the economic activity and the means of production.

An argument can be made that we must set aside land giving our children and grandchildren more opportunities to recreate hunt and fish. An equal argument can be made that our children and grandchildren will then have less access to those same acres. We need to stop and think about our

American heritage that our founding fathers envisioned for us. They envisioned more than just the ability to recreate hunt and fish, they envisioned the ability of the people to be able to make a living from the land and be able to be free and to be able to make choices about where they want to live and raise their families.

How much public land is enough? I think it is important that we put a number on it.