

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

JULY 22, 2002.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. HANSEN, from the Committee on Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 419]

The Committee on Resources, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 419) requesting the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution be agreed to.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H. Con. Res. 419 is to request the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies was founded on September 17, 1902 in West Yellowstone, Montana as an organization of public agencies charged with the protection and management of North America's fish and wildlife resources. The Association's governmental members include the fish and wildlife agencies of all 50 States, the territories, the provincial fish and wildlife agencies of Canada and the federal natural resource agency of Mexico.

The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) represents the interests of our States in fish and wildlife management as well as the professional fish and wildlife biologists in the U.S. It maintains 36 committees composed of nearly 700 professionals from the U.S., Canada and Mexico who monitor and ad-

vise on issues ranging from acid rain and pesticides to exotic animals, public lands, migratory wildlife and wetlands.

The Association also participates in fish and wildlife management issues in Washington, D.C. by advising, testifying, and developing legislation and by addressing threats to fish and wildlife management in North America. Some of the fish and wildlife statutes that the IAFWA has been involved include the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act, the Dingell-Johnson Sportfish Restoration Act, all farm bills enacted since 1985, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act and the Fish and Wildlife Programs Improvement and National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act. The IAFWA provides state fish and wildlife agencies with legal counsel, national surveys in conjunction with Canada and Mexico to track conservation trends, and program assistance in such areas as hunter education, shooting sports, aquatic education, proactive strategies and professional development.

According to the resolution, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies continues to promote the sustainable use of natural resources; it encourages cooperation and coordination of fish and wildlife conservation at all levels of government; it encourages the professional management of fish and wildlife and fosters public understanding of the need for conservation.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H. Con. Res. 419 was introduced on June 13, 2002, by Congressmen Don Young (R-AK) and John D. Dingell (D-MI). The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans. On June 27, 2002, the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans met to mark up the resolution. No amendments were offered and the resolution was ordered favorably reported to the Full Committee by unanimous consent. On July 10, 2002, the Resources Committee met to consider the bill. No amendments were offered and the resolution was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Resources' oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. Cost of Legislation. Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. The Committee has determined that this House Concurrent Resolution entails no costs to the federal government.

2. Congressional Budget Act. As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. Government Reform Oversight Findings. Under clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has received no report of oversight findings and recommendations from the Committee on Government Reform on this bill.

4. Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate. The Committee has determined that H. Con. Res. 419 entails no cost to the federal government and therefore, no cost estimate was requested from the Congressional Budget Office.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104-4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

If enacted, this bill would make no changes in existing law.

