

## Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

### Appropriations Language

Congress has authorized four grant programs (Wildlife Restoration, Multistate Conservation, North American Wetlands Conservation Program, and Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program) that are either fully or partially funded through the Wildlife Restoration Account. More specifically, all of these programs are funded entirely by the Wildlife Restoration Account, with the exception of the North American Wetlands Conservation Program, which receives funding from other sources as well as this account. The Wildlife Restoration Account does not require appropriations language because there is permanent authority to use the receipts in the account in the fiscal year following their collection.

### Authorizing Statutes

***Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937***, now referred to as *The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 669-669k), provides Federal assistance to the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands for projects to restore, enhance, and manage wildlife resources, and to conduct state hunter education programs. The Act authorizes the collection of receipts for permanent-indefinite appropriations to the Fish and Wildlife Service for use in the fiscal year following collection. Funds not used by the states within 2 years revert to the Service for carrying out the provisions of the *Migratory Bird Conservation Act*.

***The Appropriations Act of August 31, 1951*** (P.L. 82-136, 64 Stat. 693), authorizes receipts from excise taxes on selected hunting and sporting equipment to be deposited in the Wildlife Restoration Account, established as a permanent appropriation. Receipts and interest distributed to the Wildlife Restoration Account are made available for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the fiscal year following collection.

***The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000*** (P.L. 106-408) amends *The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act* to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop and implement a Multistate Conservation Grant Program and a Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program that provide grants to States.

		2006 Actual	2007 CR	2008		Change From 2007 (+/-)	
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request
Payments to States	(\$000)	231,108	258,039		+6,535	264,574	+6,535
Hunter Education & Safety Grants	(\$000)	8,000	8,000		0	8,000	0
Multi-State Conservation Grants	(\$000)	3,000	3,000		0	3,000	0
Administration	(\$000)	9,016	9,205		+221	9,426	+221
	FTE	49	49			49	0
Estimated User-Pay Cost Share		[561]	[660]			[627]	
Interest – NAWCF		14,176	14,771		+620	15,391	+620
<b>Total, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>265,300</b>	<b>293,015</b>		<b>+7,376</b>	<b>300,391</b>	<b>+7,376</b>
	FTE	49	49		0	49	0

**Summary of 2008 Program Changes for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration**

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Payments to States	+6,535	0
• Administration	+221	0
• Interest	+620	0
<b>Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>+7,376</b>	<b>0</b>

**Justification of 2008 Program Changes**

The 2008 budget request for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration is \$300,391,000 and 49 FTE, a net program increase of \$7,376,000 and 0 FTE from the 2007 President’s budget.

**Payments to States (+\$6,535,000)**

For FY 2008, an estimated \$264.5 million is available to States, which is an increase of \$6.5 million above the 2007 President’s budget. The estimated FY 2007 and 2008 apportionment are attached. In addition, Section 10 of the amended Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act authorizes a Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program (Section 10) starting in FY 2001. This is in addition to the previously existing authority for hunter education activities provided under the Act and is funded from Wildlife Restoration receipts collected in the prior year. Starting in FY 2003 and thereafter, the Section 10 amount is \$8 million. The Section 10 program serves to enhance interstate coordination and development of hunter education and shooting range programs; promotes bow hunter and archery education, safety, and development programs; and provides funding for construction or development of firearm shooting ranges and archery ranges. Section 10 funds are apportioned to the States by formula, based on population.

**Administration (+\$221,000)**

In FY 2003, the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 (Section 121) reduced the amount available for administration to \$8.2 million. Each year thereafter, funding for administration of the program increases by the change in the Consumer Price Index, as published by the Bureau of Labor statistics, in the prior fiscal year. In accordance with this provision of the Act, the Service used \$9.0 million from excise tax receipts for program

administration in FY 2006, \$9.2 million in 2007, and will use \$9.5 million in 2008, based upon the same CPI change in FY 2007 of +3.4 percent.

**Interest (+\$620,000)**

The interest earned is one of the funding sources for the grant program authorized by the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. This funding helps to sustain the abundance of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations consistent with the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and with international obligations contained in migratory bird treaties, conventions, and agreements with Canada and Mexico.

**Program Performance Change**

Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR <sup>1</sup>	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
#2.1.8 # of wetlands acres protected through land acquisition *	--	--	176	290	290	310	20	0
#2.2.7 # of uplands acres protected through land acquisition*	--	--	2,427	3,147	3,147	3,367	200	0
#20.3.4 # wildlife access sites developed or renovated*	--	--	1,239	1,216	1,216	1,301	85	0

\* The status of these measures for future years remains indefinite pending the on-going development of a strategic plan for this program. A strategic plan is being developed in response to OMB's PART review of this program.

1 The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision.

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.

**Program Overview**

The Wildlife Restoration Program (CFDA number 15.611) is a key component of the Nation's cooperative conservation work for wildlife and their habitats. It implements the Department's Resource Protection Strategy to "sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters" by providing financial and technical assistance to States to restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild bird and mammal populations; acquiring and managing their habitats; providing public use and benefit from wildlife resources; educating hunters; and developing and managing shooting ranges.

Over the last 70 years, more than 62% of Wildlife Restoration funds available to the States have been used to buy, develop, maintain, and operate wildlife management areas. About 68 million acres of lands have been purchased outright with Wildlife Restoration Program funds. About 26% of Wildlife Restoration funds are used annually for surveys and research, which have substituted science for guesswork in wildlife restoration. Numerous species such as the wild turkey, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, wood duck, beaver, black bear, giant Canada goose, American elk, desert bighorn sheep, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of predatory birds have restored their populations due to improved research and habitat

**Use of Cost and Performance Information**  
***Wildlife Restoration Program***

- In FY 2008, the Fish and Wildlife Service will further its efforts to integrate cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration program.
- The Fish and Wildlife Service is working to improve its performance and accomplishment reporting. These efforts are being done in cooperation with the Service's grant cooperators and should result in enhanced performance information for program administrators.
- The implementation of the activity-based costing system has resulted in cost data being available for program performance evaluation

management. The conservation efforts completed through the Wildlife Restoration Program benefit a wide range of outdoor opportunities for firearms users, archery enthusiasts, birdwatchers, nature photographers, painters and sketchers, and non-consumptive users.

America's wildlife continues to face a wide variety of challenges and the Wildlife Restoration Program is essential with meeting the ever-changing conservation needs. The Service's grant cooperators continue to respond to these challenges with unique programs designed to benefit wildlife throughout the country. An excellent example of this cooperation and coordinated efforts is found in the Southwest. Biologists from the Departments of Game and Fish in New Mexico and Arizona have been teaming up to restore desert and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep populations. A cooperative agreement between the two agencies will result in the exchange of up to 60 New Mexico Rocky Mountain bighorn for up to 60 Arizona desert bighorn over a 5 year period. Partners in these restoration activities include not only the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Game and Fish Department, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service, but also the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep.

The Fish and Wildlife Service and our Wildlife Restoration Program grant cooperators continue to adapt the program to the changing needs of America's wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation demands. For example, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has used Wildlife Restoration Program funds to develop hunting trails statewide for individuals with physical disabilities. These trails are highly utilized by physically disabled hunters and provide them an opportunity to enjoy America's rich hunting heritage. Other states are using this effort to guide the development of similar programs. The demand for this type of opportunities is increasing as baby-boomers become older and need assistance to continue participating in outdoor recreation activities.

The Wildlife Restoration program has been critical to the restoration of many non-game species of wildlife, including the most recognizable symbol of our American heritage, the bald eagle. The Program has also benefited songbirds, sea otters, prairie dogs, and other non-game species.

As the Wildlife Restoration Act approaches its 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary in September 2007, it is an ideal time to take stock of how extraordinary the program has accomplished and what it needs to prepare for the future with the rapid changes that go on in the world today. It is also an appropriate time to salute the thousands of concerned Americans who made significant contributions of time and money to the success of the program and for future generations to enjoy America's wildlife.

Currently, about \$5.3 billion in Federal excise taxes have been collected and awarded to the Service's cooperators through the Wildlife Restoration Program since its inception. These program funds have been matched by more than \$1.3 billion in State funds (primarily hunting license fees) since September 1937. The National Shooting Sports Foundation estimates that through excise taxes and license fees, sportsmen contribute about \$3.5 million each day to wildlife conservation. The Wildlife Restoration Program is one of the most successful programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Educational efforts are an essential and important component of the Wildlife Restoration Program. About \$39 million is available for FY 2007 to help the States fund their hunter education and shooting range programs. States have trained about 8,000,000 students in hunter safety over a span of 70 years, which has resulted in a significant decline in hunting related accidents. These educational efforts have also increased the knowledge of outdoor recreationists about the importance of conserving America's resources.

### **Funding**

Wildlife Restoration apportioned funds are accumulated from an excise tax of 11% on bows, arrows, parts, and accessories; an excise tax of 10% on pistols and revolvers; and the 11% on other firearms, and shells and cartridges. Any funds not obligated within two years by a State Fish and Wildlife agency will revert back to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and carried out under the provision of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

These tax receipts are appropriated to the Service through a permanent-indefinite appropriation for use in the fiscal year following collection.

### *Types of State Wildlife Restoration Projects*

All 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their fish and wildlife agencies. Each State, Commonwealth, and Territory develops and selects projects for funding based on its assessment of problems and needs associated with management of its wildlife resources. The following list includes examples of the kinds of conservation projects States conduct using Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds:

- conduct surveys and inventories of wildlife populations
- acquire, manage, and improve habitat
- introduce wildlife into suitable habitat to help stabilize species populations
- improve public access and facilities for their use and enjoyment of wildlife resources
- operate and maintain wildlife management areas
- acquire land through fee title, leases, or other arrangements for their wildlife conservation efforts
- conduct research on wildlife and monitor wildlife status

- develop and improve hunter education and safety programs and facilities
- develop and manage shooting ranges

### **State Apportionment Program**

All 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their fish and wildlife agencies.

Under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act, the Service determines each State's apportionment by a formula that considers the total area of the State and the number of licensed hunters in the State. The language prescribes a formula that distributes 50 percent of the funds based on the area of the State and 50 percent based on the number of paid hunting license holders in each State. Puerto Rico receives one-half of 1 percent, and Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands each receives one-sixth of 1 percent of the total funds apportioned. The Service apportions an additional amount to the States for hunter education based on the State's population. Estimated apportionments for FY 2007 and 2008 are included in subsequent pages.

The program provides reimbursement for up to 75 percent of an approved project's eligible costs. Each State must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from non-Federal sources. However, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa are not required to provide matching shares.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool**

During FY 2005, the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration programs were evaluated together using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The PART examined the programs' purpose, planning, management, and most importantly, its performance and results. The assessment found that the programs have a clear purpose to cooperate with States to restore, conserve, and enhance the nation's fish and wildlife resources. However, the program needs to develop long-term outcome and annual output performance goals in conjunction with partners. Additionally, the PART found that components of the program have been reviewed by outside organizations but there are no regularly scheduled non-biased, independent evaluations of the entire program.

In response to these findings, the programs will develop new long-term outcome and annual output performance measures. These measures will be developed with input from partners through the program's Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) update process (the previous SEIS identified program activity levels through 2005). The programs will also revise individual employee performance plans and, when appropriate, partner agreements to include specific goals. A process and timetable for regularly scheduled, independent evaluations of the program will also be developed and implemented.

### **2008 Program Performance**

With the FY 2008 budget increase of \$6.5 million in payments to States, the Service expects program grantees to continue operating and maintaining the 68 million acres that has been purchased with program funds since the 1930s, as well as developing or renovating more than 1,200 wildlife access sites, continue restoration and reintroduction efforts with various wildlife species, and to provide Hunter Education to more than 500,000 students. Additionally, the Service expects that the funding increase will result in 20 additional wetlands acres being protected, 200 additional acres of upland acres purchased, and an additional 85 wildlife access sites being developed or renovated. This estimate is based on the overall rate of increase (approximately 7%). More importantly, the Service will continue working cooperatively with its grantees to find ways to more consistently and comprehensively report accomplishments, with a likely outcome that additional stream miles, acres, and wildlife access sites will be captured and

reported to the Department.

The Wildlife Restoration program has provided a stable Federal funding source for State wildlife agencies for 70 years. This funding stability has been critical to the recovery of many of the United States wildlife species. Some examples of activities planned by state wildlife agencies in FY 2008 include:

- studies on the effects of wildfires on habitat for black bear, fox, and whitetail deer in Arizona;
- continued aerial monitoring of Minnesota's moose population;
- operating and maintaining 64 wildlife management areas in Oklahoma that provide more than 1.6 million acres of habitat for wildlife and for wildlife recreation sites;
- Hunter Education programs in all 50 States and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In FY 2008, the Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to integrate the cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration program. This program has a long history of conservation successes, and with ongoing support provided by the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS), the Fish and Wildlife Service expects to continue improving its accomplishment reporting. This will result in more refined performance numbers and better documentation of the progress in meeting performance goals. Continued use of the activity-based costing system will result in additional cost data being available for performance evaluation. All expenses to administer the apportioned grants program are incurred within the 12 allowable categories delineated in the Improvement Act.

## Estimated Apportionment of Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Funds for FY 2007

State	Wildlife Restoration	FY 2007 Section 4 (c)	FY 2007 Section 10	Wildlife + Hunter Ed
Alabama	3,546,860	974,538	180,544	4,701,942
Alaska	10,742,849	431,823	80,000	11,254,672
American Samoa	358,094	71,970	13,333	443,397
Arizona	5,205,312	1,124,328	208,294	6,537,934
Arkansas	4,409,248	431,823	80,000	4,921,071
California	7,421,847	1,295,467	240,000	8,957,314
Colorado	5,677,627	942,579	174,624	6,794,830
Connecticut	1,074,285	746,296	138,260	1,958,841
Delaware	1,074,285	431,823	80,000	1,586,108
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,095,393	1,295,467	240,000	4,630,860
Georgia	4,175,667	1,295,467	240,000	5,711,134
Guam	358,094	71,970	13,333	443,397
Hawaii	1,074,285	431,823	80,000	1,586,108
Idaho	4,586,623	431,823	80,000	5,098,446
Illinois	4,239,739	1,295,467	240,000	5,775,206
Indiana	3,185,707	1,295,467	240,000	4,721,174
Iowa	3,848,149	641,275	118,804	4,608,228
Kansas	4,150,321	431,823	80,000	4,662,144
Kentucky	3,754,707	885,714	164,089	4,804,510
Louisiana	3,558,884	979,332	181,432	4,719,648
Maine	2,502,757	431,823	80,000	3,014,580
Maryland	1,205,182	1,160,673	215,028	2,580,883
Massachusetts	1,074,285	1,295,467	240,000	2,609,752
Michigan	7,470,018	1,295,467	240,000	9,005,485
Minnesota	6,824,784	1,078,055	199,722	8,102,561
Mississippi	3,250,430	623,379	115,488	3,989,297
Missouri	5,691,984	1,226,136	227,156	7,145,276
Montana	6,562,151	431,823	80,000	7,073,974
N. Mariana Islands	358,094	71,970	13,333	443,397
Nebraska	3,792,334	431,823	80,000	4,304,157
Nevada	4,138,719	431,823	80,000	4,650,542
New Hampshire	1,074,285	431,823	80,000	1,586,108
New Jersey	1,074,285	1,295,467	240,000	2,609,752
New Mexico	4,827,536	431,823	80,000	5,339,359
New York	5,655,333	1,295,467	240,000	7,190,800
North Carolina	4,754,060	1,295,467	240,000	6,289,527
North Dakota	3,416,093	431,823	80,000	3,927,916
Ohio	4,401,945	1,295,467	240,000	5,937,412
Oklahoma	4,730,596	756,177	140,090	5,626,863
Oregon	5,210,390	749,766	138,903	6,099,059
Pennsylvania	8,543,405	1,295,467	240,000	10,078,872
Puerto Rico	1,074,284	71,970	13,333	1,159,587
Rhode Island	1,074,285	431,823	80,000	1,586,108
South Carolina	2,581,906	879,193	162,881	3,623,980
South Dakota	4,289,005	431,823	80,000	4,800,828
Tennessee	6,827,085	1,246,750	230,974	8,304,809
Texas	10,742,849	1,295,467	240,000	12,278,316
Utah	3,892,998	431,823	80,000	4,404,821
Vermont	1,074,285	431,823	80,000	1,586,108
Virgin Islands	358,094	71,970	13,333	443,397
Virginia	3,578,236	1,295,467	240,000	5,113,703
Washington	3,664,931	1,291,639	239,290	5,195,860
West Virginia	2,477,506	431,823	80,000	2,989,329
Wisconsin	6,865,890	1,175,397	217,756	8,259,043
Wyoming	4,258,990	431,823	80,000	4,770,813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214,856,986</b>	<b>43,182,252</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>266,039,238</b>

## Estimated Apportionment of Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Funds for FY 2008

State	Wildlife Restoration	Hunter Education		Total Wildlife + Hunter Ed
		FY 2008 Section 4 (c)	FY 2008 Section 10	
Alabama	3,624,723	1,015,561	180,544	4,820,828
Alaska	10,978,685	450,000	80,000	11,508,685
American Samoa	365,956	75,000	13,333	454,289
Arizona	5,319,583	1,171,656	208,294	6,699,533
Arkansas	4,506,043	450,000	80,000	5,036,043
California	7,584,777	1,350,000	240,000	9,174,777
Colorado	5,802,266	982,257	174,624	6,959,147
Connecticut	1,097,869	777,711	138,260	2,013,840
Delaware	1,097,869	450,000	80,000	1,627,869
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,163,345	1,350,000	240,000	4,753,345
Georgia	4,267,335	1,350,000	240,000	5,857,335
Guam	365,956	75,000	13,333	454,289
Hawaii	1,097,869	450,000	80,000	1,627,869
Idaho	4,687,312	450,000	80,000	5,217,312
Illinois	4,332,813	1,350,000	240,000	5,922,813
Indiana	3,255,642	1,350,000	240,000	4,845,642
Iowa	3,932,626	668,269	118,804	4,719,699
Kansas	4,241,432	450,000	80,000	4,771,432
Kentucky	3,837,133	922,998	164,089	4,924,220
Louisiana	3,637,012	1,020,557	181,432	4,839,001
Maine	2,557,699	450,000	80,000	3,087,699
Maryland	1,231,639	1,209,531	215,028	2,656,198
Massachusetts	1,097,869	1,350,000	240,000	2,687,869
Michigan	7,634,005	1,350,000	240,000	9,224,005
Minnesota	6,974,607	1,123,436	199,722	8,297,765
Mississippi	3,321,786	649,621	115,488	4,086,895
Missouri	5,816,939	1,277,749	227,156	7,321,844
Montana	6,706,209	450,000	80,000	7,236,209
N. Mariana Islands	365,956	75,000	13,333	454,289
Nebraska	3,875,586	450,000	80,000	4,405,586
Nevada	4,229,575	450,000	80,000	4,759,575
New Hampshire	1,097,869	450,000	80,000	1,627,869
New Jersey	1,097,869	1,350,000	240,000	2,687,869
New Mexico	4,933,514	450,000	80,000	5,463,514
New York	5,779,483	1,350,000	240,000	7,369,483
North Carolina	4,858,425	1,350,000	240,000	6,448,425
North Dakota	3,491,086	450,000	80,000	4,021,086
Ohio	4,498,580	1,350,000	240,000	6,088,580
Oklahoma	4,834,446	788,008	140,090	5,762,544
Oregon	5,324,772	781,327	138,903	6,245,002
Pennsylvania	8,730,956	1,350,000	240,000	10,320,956
Puerto Rico	1,097,868	75,000	13,333	1,186,201
Rhode Island	1,097,869	450,000	80,000	1,627,869
South Carolina	2,638,586	916,202	162,881	3,717,669
South Dakota	4,383,160	450,000	80,000	4,913,160
Tennessee	6,976,960	1,299,232	230,974	8,507,166
Texas	10,978,685	1,350,000	240,000	12,568,685
Utah	3,978,460	450,000	80,000	4,508,460
Vermont	1,097,869	450,000	80,000	1,627,869
Virgin Islands	365,956	75,000	13,333	454,289
Virginia	3,656,788	1,350,000	240,000	5,246,788
Washington	3,745,387	1,346,010	239,290	5,330,687
West Virginia	2,531,894	450,000	80,000	3,061,894
Wisconsin	7,016,616	1,224,875	217,756	8,459,247
Wyoming	4,352,486	450,000	80,000	4,882,486
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>219,573,700</b>	<b>45,000,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>272,573,700</b>

### Program Performance Overview

<b>Measure</b>	<b>2004 Plan</b>	<b>2005 Plan</b>	<b>2006 Plan</b>	<b>2007 Plan</b>	<b>2007 Change from 2006 Actual</b>	<b>2008 Request</b>	<b>2008 Change from 2007</b>
# of wetlands acres protected through land acquisition*	--	--	176	290	114	310	+20
#of uplands protected through land acquisition*	--	--	2,427	3,147	720	3,367	+200
# of wildlife access sites developed or renovated*	--	--	1,239	1,216	-23	1,301	+85
* The status of these measures for future years remains indefinite pending the on-going development of a strategic plan for this program. A strategic plan is being developed in response to OMB's PART review of this program							

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACCOUNT

Unavailable Collections (dollars in millions)

Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	251	278	285
<b>Receipts</b>			
02.40 Earnings on Investments, Federal Aid Wildlife Restoration Fund	14	15	15
02.41 Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental)	0		
02.60 Excise taxes, Federal Aid in Wild. Rest. Fund	278	285	284
02.99 Total Receipts	292	300	299
04.00 Total balances and collections	543	578	584
<b>Appropriation</b>			
05.00 Miscellaneous permanent appropriations	-14	-15	-15
05.01 Appropriations	-251	-278	-285
05.99 Subtotal, appropriations	-265	-293	-300
07.99 Total balance, end of year	278	285	284

Program and Financing (dollars in millions)

Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
<u>Program by Activities</u>			
00.01 Grants from Commerce Appropriation	1	-	-
00.02 Hunter Education & Safety Program	8	8	8
00.03 Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	3	3	3
00.04 Administration	9	9	9
00.05 Wildlife Restoration Grants	233	266	270
00.06 North American Conservation Fund (NAWCF) (Interest for Grants)	-	14	15
00.07 Grants from Commerce - General Fund payment			
10.00 Total obligations	254	300	305
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
<u>Unobligated balance available, start of year</u>			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	47	70	63
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	265	293	300
22.10 Resources avail from recov of prior year obligations	12		
23.85 Reduction in appropriation			
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	324	363	363
23.95 New obligations (-)	-254	-300	-305
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	70	63	58
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
40.00 Appropriation (CJS)	0	0	0
<u>Permanent</u>			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	14	15	15
60.28 Appropriation, (unavailable balances)	251	278	285
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)			
63.00 Appropriation (total)	265	293	300
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	265	293	300

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

**Program and Financing (dollars in millions)**

Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
<b>Change in unpaid obligations:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	204	189	238
73.10 New obligations	254	300	305
73.20 Total outlays, gross (-)	-257	-251	-264
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts (-)	-12	0	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	189	238	279
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	77	88	90
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	180	163	174
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)	257	251	264
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	265	293	300
90.00 Outlays	257	251	264
<b>Memorandum (Non-Add) Entries</b>			
<u>Total investments, start of year:</u>			
92.01 U.S. Securities: Par value	455	496	511
<u>Total investments, end of year:</u>			
92.02 U.S. Securities: Par value	496	511	526
<b>Object classification (dollars in millions)</b>			
Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
<b>Direct Obligations:</b>			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	4	4	4
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	4	4	4
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction stopped here.	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	1	2	2
25.3 Purchase of goods & services from Gov't accounts	3	2	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-
25.9 Training	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	0	1	0
41.0 Grants (Commerce-Justice)	-	-	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	243	289	295
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-
99.95 Below reporting threshold	1	-	-
99.9 Total obligations	254	300	305
<b>Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303</b>			
<b>Direct:</b>			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	49	49	49