Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration

Appropriation Language

Congress has authorized four grant programs (Sport Fish Restoration, Multistate Conservation, Coastal programs, Clean Vessel, Boating Infrastructure, National Outreach and Communications, four Fisheries Commissions, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, and Boating Safety) that are funded through the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund. The Aquatic Resources Trust Fund does not require appropriations language because there is permanent authority to use the receipts deposited into the Fund in the fiscal year following their collection.

Authorizing Statutes

The *Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950*, also called the *Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act* (16 U.S.C. 777-777m), as amended by the Deficit Reduction and Control Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369), the *Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Act of 1987* (P.L. 100-17), the *Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1987* (P.L. 100-448), the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* (P.L. 105-178), and the *Surface Transportation Act of 2003* (P.L. 108-88) authorizes assistance to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia to carry out projects to restore, enhance, and manage sport fishery resources. In addition to sport fishery projects, these acts also allow for the development and maintenance of boating access facilities and aquatic education programs.

The *Appropriations Act of August 31, 1951* (P.L. 82-136, 65 Stat. 262), authorizes receipts from excise taxes on fishing equipment to be deposited in the Sport Fish Restoration Account, established as a permanent appropriation. Receipts and interest distributed to the Sport Fish Restoration Account are made available for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the fiscal year following collection.

The *Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990* (16 U.S.C. 3951 et seq.), provides for three Federal grant programs for the acquisition, restoration, management, and enhancement of coastal wetlands of States adjacent to the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific, including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Pacific Trust Islands. The Service administers two of the three grant programs that this Act provides funding for, including the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program and the North American Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. It is important to clarify that the latter program receives funds from other sources in addition to the Sport Fish Restoration funds. The Corps of Engineers administers the third grant program, which receives funding as a result of this Act. The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act also requires that the Service update and digitize wetlands maps in Texas and conduct an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in that State, and provides permanent authorization to appropriate receipts to award coastal wetlands conservation grants and North American Wetlands Conservation projects. The authorization of appropriations expires on September 30, 2009.

The *Clean Vessel Act of 1992* (16 U.S.C. 777c), Section 5604, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States to carry out projects for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of sewage pumpout stations and dump stations, as well as for educational programs designed to inform boaters about the importance of proper disposal of their on-board sewage. Section 5604 also amended the *Sport Fish Restoration Act* to provide for the transfer of funds out of the Sport Fish Restoration Account for use by the Secretary of Transportation for State recreational boating

safety programs. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorized funding for the Clean Vessel Act through FY 2003. This authorization was recently extended to include a portion of FY 2005 by the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V, and will require reauthorization for the remainder of FY 2005 and future years.

The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) authorizes the Interior Secretary to develop National outreach plans to promote safe fishing and boating, and to promote conservation of aquatic resources through grants and contracts with States and private entities. The Act also extends the *Clean Vessel Act* funding through FY 2003. The Act contains provisions for transferring funds to the Coast Guard for State recreational boating safety programs, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide funds to States for development and maintenance of facilities for transient non-trailerable recreational vessels (Boating Infrastructure Grant program). The *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* (P.L. 105-178) expired September 30, 2003.

The *Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-408) amends the ***Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act*** by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to implement a Multistate Conservation Grant program, and it provides funding for four fisheries commissions and the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. It also specifies allowable cost categories for administration of the Act.

Sportfish Restoration		2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2006 Budget Request	Change from 2005 (+/-)
Payments to States	$(000)	279,518	273,006	0	+20,909	293,915	+20,909
Administration	$(000)	8,401	8,611		+207	8,818	+207
Sportfish	*FTE*	*52*	52			*52*	
Small Grant Admin.	*FTE*	*11*					
CAM [See General Business Operations Expenses]		[1,049]	[699]		[+19]	[718]	[+19]
National Coastal Wetlands		12,648	12,440		+696	13,136	+696
North American Wetlands	$(000)	12,648	12,440		+696	13,136	+696
	FTE	*2*	*7*			*7*	
Clean Vessel	$(000)	10,000	10,000			10,000	
Outreach and Communication Program	$(000)	10,000	10,000			10,000	
Boating Infrastructure	$(000)	8,000	8,000			8,000	
Multi-State Conservation Program	$(000)	3,000	3,000			3,000	
Fishery Commissions	$(000)	800	800			800	
Sportfish Boating Council	$(000)	400	400			400	
Sportfish Restoration	**$(000)**	**345,415**	**338,697**	**0**	**+22,508**	**361,205**	**+22,508**
	FTE	***65***	***59***			***59***	

***The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482)** expired September 30, 2003. P.L. 108-310 authorizes continued funding from October 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005. These estimates assume full funding will continue at FY 2003 authorized levels in 2005 and 2006.

Program Overview

The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Program has expanded in nature over time through a series of Congressional actions and now encompasses several programs that address many of the conservation and

Use of Cost and Performance Information
Sport Fish Restoration Program

In FY 2006, the Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to integrate the cost and performance information for the Sport Fish Restoration program. This program has a long history of conservation successes, and with the ongoing enhancement of the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS), the Fish and Wildlife Service expects to step up the current level of accomplishment reporting for this program. This will result in better documentation of the progress in meeting performance goals. In addition, Service implementation of an activity-based costing system will result in additional cost data being available for performance evaluation.

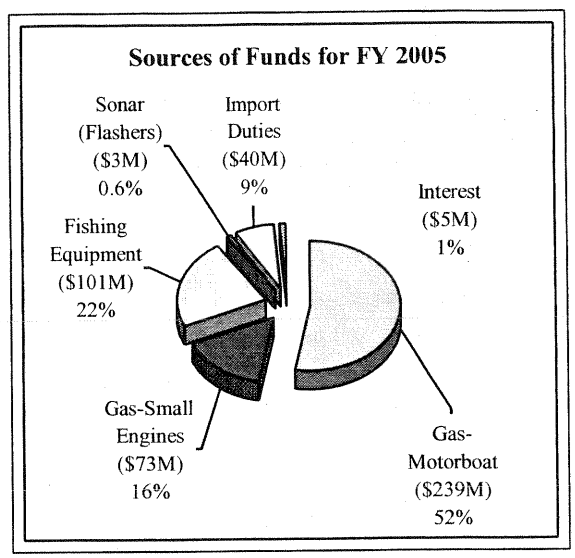
recreation needs of America. The various programs are multifaceted and enhance the country's sport fish resources in both fresh and salt waters, as well as improve and manage aquatic habitats, protect and conserve coastal wetlands, and provide important infrastructure for recreational boaters. Specifically, Congress has authorized six programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Sport Fish Restoration, Coastal Wetlands, Clean Vessel, National Outreach and Communications, Boating Infrastructure Grants, and Multistate Conservation) that are funded through the Sport Fish Restoration Account of the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund.

The primary grant program is the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration grant program. This is the cornerstone funding program for fisheries recreation and conservation efforts in the United States. All 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia participate in this grant program through their respective fish and wildlife agencies. The program also increases the boating opportunities and aquatic stewardship throughout the country. The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program is widely recognized as one of the most successful conservation funding programs in the world. Since its inception in the 1950s, this program has awarded more than $4.4 billion to State and Territorial fishery agencies for their fisheries conservation and boating access efforts.

Other grant programs funded through the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Program include the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation grant program, Clean Vessel Act grant program, Boating Infrastructure Grant program, Multi-state Conservation grant program, and the National Outreach and Communications program. Although these programs do not provide as much funding as the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration grant program, each addresses an important need of conservation or recreation in America.

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Grant Program

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration grant program, also known as the Dingell-Johnson program or the Wallop-Breaux program, is the cornerstone funding program for America's recreational fisheries programs. The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program is a non-competitive, apportionment based program. Each State's share is based 60 percent on its licensed anglers (fishermen) and 40 percent on its land and water area. No State may receives more than 5 percent or less than 1 percent of each year's total apportionment. Puerto Rico receives 1 percent, and the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia each receive one-third of 1 percent. In Fiscal Year 2004, the total apportionment from this program was $260,526,978.



The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Program is based on the concept of "user pays/user benefits". In this program, the users are typically anglers and boaters and the program's funds come from a variety of sources. Specifically, the revenue source for this program includes a 10 percent excise tax on sport fishing tackle and equipment, a 3 percent excise tax on electric trolling motors and sonar fish finders, import duties on yachts and fishing equipment. In addition, the program receives a portion of the gasoline taxes paid by motorboat users, as well as taxes from gasoline used in small engines, import duties on fishing tackle, and interest earned through the investment of these funds. These funds are collected by the U.S. Treasury, deposited in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund, and then transferred to the Sport Fish Restoration Account for Fish and Wildlife Service distribution to the States and Territories. The actual amount made available for apportionment and other programs defined in the Sport Fish Restoration Act is based on prior year receipts collected in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund.

The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act and implementing regulations establish conditions for State participation in the grant program. A principal condition is that projects carried out by the States must be "substantial in character and design." The Service is available to provide technical assistance to the States in project planning and design, and it reviews projects and comprehensive plans the States submit for approval. As projects progress, they are monitored through onsite inspections, reviews, and/or audits to ensure that the work is being conducted as approved in the project proposal and is in compliance with applicable rules. The Service is responsible for ensuring compliance with other Federal laws and regulations such as the *National Environmental Policy Act,* the *Endangered Species Act,* and Federal administrative requirements applicable to grant programs. Fish and Wildlife Service regional offices conduct these compliance activities. The Service headquarters office provides overall program support and direction, including the development of policies for implementation of the Act and other Federal laws and regulations.

All grant programs funded by the Sport Fish Restoration program leverage Federal funds by requiring a minimum of a 25 percent cost share, with the exception of the Multistate Conservation grant program which does not require a cost share. While the Sport Fish Restoration Grant Program was initiated over 50 years ago, its principles are an excellent example of the Secretary's Four C's effort of "Conservation through Cooperation, Consultation and Communication." Moreover, the program is

central to the Fish and Wildlife Service's mission of "working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for continuing benefit of the American people".

2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

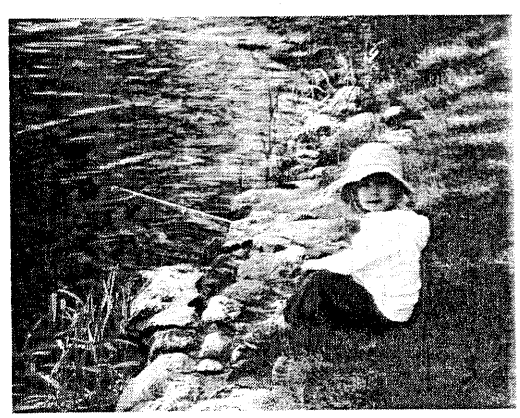
The Service and our State cooperators achieved many significant accomplishments in FY 2004. Some of these include:

- Training more than 216,000 students in aquatic education events throughout the country
- Managing more than 450 boating access sites
- Stocking more than 40,000,000 fish
- Maintaining 32 fish passage sites
- Renovating 168 boating access sites
- Renovating 6 hatchery facilities
- Operating and maintaining more than 1,190 fishing areas and access sites

In addition to these accomplishments, four specific projects were recognized by the American Fisheries Society's Fisheries Administrators Section as their "Outstanding Federal Aid in Sport Fish Awards of the Year". These projects include the following:

- Sport Fishery Development and Management Category: Cedar Creek Lake Development Project - The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources used Sport Fish Restoration Funds to develop this new 784 acre lake in Lincoln county. The lake was stocked with largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, and channel catfish. The lake is heavily vegetated and should provide a high quality fishery for many years to come.

- Aquatic Education Category: Pisgah Center for Wildlife Education - The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission was recognized for their various aquatic education program efforts at this center which is located in Pisgah Forest. Visitors to the Pisgah Center for Wildlife Education can view both indoor and outdoor exhibits that focus on North Carolina's natural resources. The exhibits are designed to show the relationship between people and wildlife, and the natural resources they share. The facility feature three aquariums that contain coastal, Piedmont and mountain aquatic species.



A young angler enjoys fishing in a Wisconsin lake managed with funds from the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration program.

- Research and Survey Categories - Striped Bass Spawning Stock Assessment (Maryland) and Sterile Fish Program (Idaho) - The Maryland Department of Natural Resources and Idaho Fish and Game Department were recognized as co-winners for their respective research projects into regionally important fisheries. Maryland's project focused on understanding more about the economically important striped bass fishery found in the state. Idaho's research project seeks to maximize recreational fisheries and conserve native fish stocks by integrating the stocking of sterile trout into existing fisheries. It is hoped that the use of sterile fish will reduce the risk of swamping the gene pool of native fishes by the hatchery fish.

A significant accomplishment by the Service in FY 2004 was the hiring of the Assistant Director of Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs. This position was mandated by the Improvement Act

of 2000. In addition, the Service continued to be at the forefront at the Service's efforts to implement e-Grant initiatives and also with providing crucial input into the new Financial Business Management System that will be implemented in the coming fiscal years.

Students attend an aquatic education event hosted by the Pisgah Center of Wildlife Education in North Carolina. This center, which is operated by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, received the American Fisheries Society's Fisheries Administrators Section's Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program Aquatic Education project of the year in 2004. Photo courtesy North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

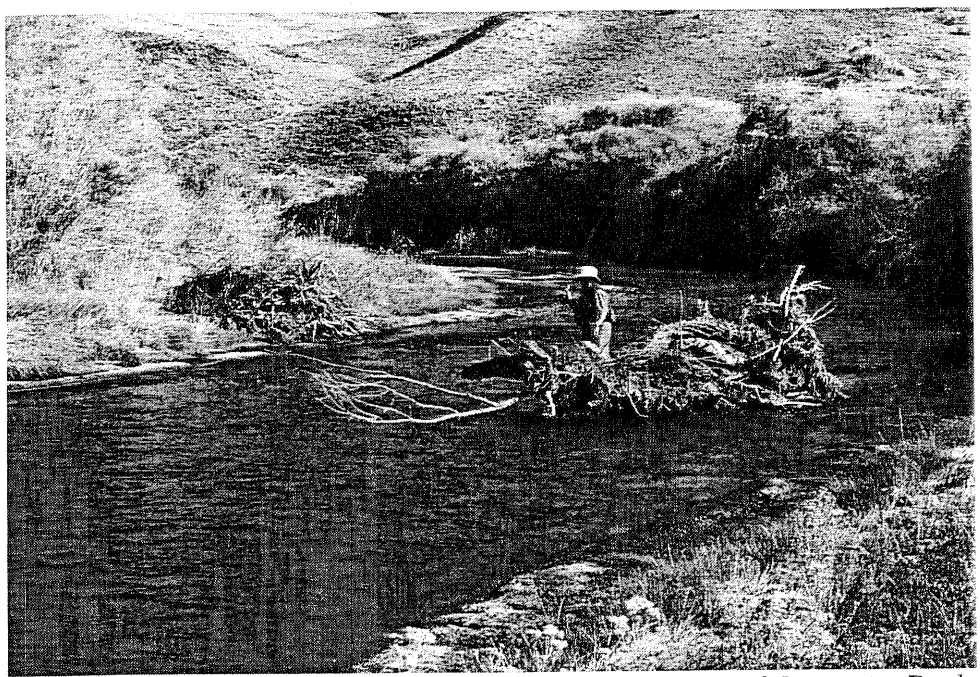
2005 Planned Program Performance

The Service expects the long-term history of successes and accomplishments of this program to continue for decades to come. In FY 2005, the Service will continue providing technical assistance and guidance to grant recipients to ensure a high probability of success with program funds. Some of the challenges the Service and State fishery agencies will be addressing this year include record droughts in many Midwestern states, whirling disease in many trout streams throughout the country, monitoring the effects of repeated hurricanes on economically important recreational fisheries in the Southeastern states, increased fishing pressure on saltwater fisheries, increasing aquatic stewardship through education programs, and providing urban fisheries.

In addition, the Service also plans to finalize baseline measures during this fiscal year to allow the performance of this program to be effectively monitored. The Service is in the process of developing several new performance measures and is in the process of collecting data internally for others.

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Grant program supports two of the Department of Interior's (DOI) End Outcome Goals in its new *Strategic Plan, FY 2003-2008.* Specifically, activities completed with Sport Fish Restoration program funds help achieve two of DOI's End Outcome Goals:

- Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water, and,
- Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.



An angler plies for trout in a remote trout stream in Nevada. Sport Fish Restoration Funds are used throughout the country to provide quality fishing opportunities.

The Sport Fish Restoration program will contribute directly or indirectly to several of the DOI End Outcome Performance Measures associated with the first End Outcome Goal above, including:

- Percent of species of management concern that are managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management documents.
- Percent of threatened or endangered species listed a decade or more that are stabilized or improved
- Percent of candidate species where listing is unnecessary as a result of conservation actions or agreements.

More specifically, this program will address Strategies 1 (Create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish) and 2 (Manage populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species).

Regarding the second End Outcome Goal above, the Sport Fish Restoration program directly addresses the End Outcome Performance Measure of Satisfaction with Quality of Experience.

More specifically, this program will address Strategies 2 and 5 associated with this End Outcome Goal. These strategies are: "Improve capacities to provide access for recreation where appropriate" and "Provide effective interpretation and education programs." The Sport Fish Restoration program accomplishes these strategies by developing and maintaining recreational facilities throughout the Nation and also through aquatic education programs that teach thousands of individuals annually.

Administration

The Service administers the Sport Fish Restoration program and the related Wildlife Restoration program jointly through the Assistant Director for Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs under similar regulations and policies because of similarities between the two programs. *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (Section 121) authorized deductions of up to $8.4 million in FY 2004 for expenses to administer the apportioned funds and resulting State grants provided through the Sport Fish Restoration program. Fiscal Year 2005 is the second year that the administration total is revised—to $8.6 million—by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban

Consumers, as allowed for by the Improvement Act. This adjustment will continue to occur in subsequent fiscal years. Program administration costs include salaries and related support costs for personnel at the Service's headquarters and regional offices, evaluation and processing of State project proposals, approval or disapproval of project proposals, technical assistance to States when needed to help them develop acceptable projects, and costs to audit State and Federal administrative operations and State grants.

Section 121 of the Improvement Act authorizes $900,000 annually for administration of the four smaller, competitive grant programs: Coastal Wetlands, Clean Vessel, Boating Infrastructure, and National Outreach and Communications. In accordance with the Improvement Act, the $900,000 is derived from the four individual program authorizations.

The Service awarded 18 grants through the Multistate Conservation Grant program during FY 2004. The awards were issued in coordination with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA).

One Multistate Conservation grant of special significance is the multi-year grant to fund the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. This grant was issued to the Service. In FY 2004 a series of scoping meetings were held to begin the initial design of the upcoming survey that will be completed in 2006. The Service conducted extensive consultations with representatives from state fish and wildlife agencies, national nongovernmental organizations and other major survey users to identify priority information for the upcoming survey.

The Service will continue its administrative efforts with the Multistate Conservation Grant program in FY 2005. The Service issued 18 new awards for FY 2005 funds, including the continued funding of the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation.

The Service plans to finalize baseline measures during this fiscal year to allow the performance of this program to be effectively monitored. The Service is in the process of developing several new performance measures and is in the process of collecting data internally for others.

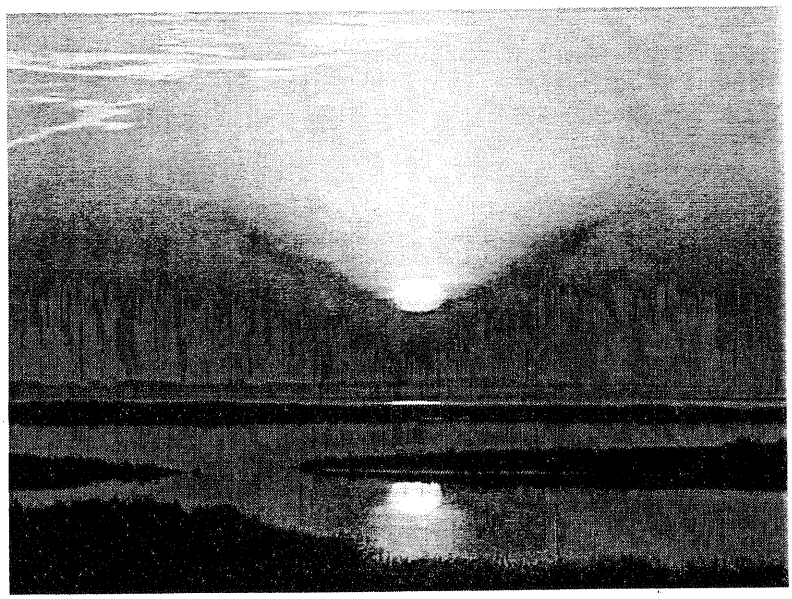
Estimated Apportionment of
Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Funds for FY 2005
CFDA Number 15.605

State	Sport Fish Restoration
Alabama	4,097,361
Alaska	13,650,300
American Samoa	910,019
Arizona	5,486,539
Arkansas	5,227,450
California	13,650,300
Colorado	6,492,333
Connecticut	2,730,060
Delaware	2,730,060
District of Columbia	910,019
Florida	7,331,922
Georgia	5,218,753
Guam	910,019
Hawaii	2,730,060
Idaho	4,633,558
Illinois	5,459,015
Indiana	3,746,355
Iowa	3,921,093
Kansas	3,948,587
Kentucky	4,288,418
Louisiana	4,818,262
Maine	2,730,060
Maryland	2,730,060
Massachusetts	2,730,060
Michigan	9,214,025
Minnesota	10,344,087
Mississippi	3,381,457
Missouri	6,609,053
Montana	6,503,166
N. Mariana Islands	910,019
Nebraska	3,363,757
Nevada	4,089,437
New Hampshire	2,730,060
New Jersey	2,730,060
New Mexico	4,754,619
New York	6,851,883
North Carolina	5,090,097
North Dakota	3,037,351
Ohio	6,372,772
Oklahoma	5,209,675
Oregon	6,566,193
Pennsylvania	6,938,222
Puerto Rico	2,730,060
Rhode Island	2,730,060
South Carolina	3,430,373
South Dakota	3,427,556
Tennessee	6,511,883
Texas	13,650,300
Utah	4,539,077
Vermont	2,730,060
Virgin Islands	910,019
Virginia	4,383,001
Washington	5,673,409
West Virginia	2,730,060
Wisconsin	9,441,101
Wyoming	4,342,445
Total	**273,006,000**

Estimated Apportionment of
Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Funds for FY 2006
CFDA Number 15.605

State	Sport Fish Restoration
Alabama	4,411,154
Alaska	14,695,700
American Samoa	979,713
Arizona	5,906,722
Arkansas	5,627,791
California	14,695,700
Colorado	6,989,544
Connecticut	2,939,140
Delaware	2,939,140
District of Columbia	979,713
Florida	7,893,433
Georgia	5,618,428
Guam	979,713
Hawaii	2,939,140
Idaho	4,988,416
Illinois	5,877,090
Indiana	4,033,268
Iowa	4,221,388
Kansas	4,250,988
Kentucky	4,616,844
Louisiana	5,187,266
Maine	2,939,140
Maryland	2,939,140
Massachusetts	2,939,140
Michigan	9,919,675
Minnesota	11,136,284
Mississippi	3,640,424
Missouri	7,115,203
Montana	7,001,207
N. Mariana Islands	979,713
Nebraska	3,621,369
Nevada	4,402,623
New Hampshire	2,939,140
New Jersey	2,939,140
New Mexico	5,118,748
New York	7,376,630
North Carolina	5,479,919
North Dakota	3,269,964
Ohio	6,860,827
Oklahoma	5,608,654
Oregon	7,069,061
Pennsylvania	7,469,581
Puerto Rico	2,939,140
Rhode Island	2,939,140
South Carolina	3,693,086
South Dakota	3,690,054
Tennessee	7,010,591
Texas	14,695,700
Utah	4,886,699
Vermont	2,939,140
Virgin Islands	979,713
Virginia	4,718,670
Washington	6,107,903
West Virginia	2,939,140
Wisconsin	10,164,142
Wyoming	4,675,009
Total	**293,914,000**

Coastal Wetlands Conservation



Coastal wetlands, such as this one in Texas, are critical to the country because of their diverse economic and social benefits.

Program Overview

The *Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act* requires a portion of the deposits into the Sport Fish Restoration Account to be allocated and used for wetlands conservation purposes. Specifically, the Act states that 18 percent of the total deposits into the Sport Fish Restoration Account will be made available for this purpose. Of this amount, 70 percent is transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers for wetlands programs in Louisiana; 15 percent is made available for grants to coastal States for wetlands conservation under the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund administered by the Service; and 15 percent is made available for the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program, also administered by the Service. Both Service grant programs address important End Outcome Goals identified in the DOI *Strategic Plan: FY 2003-2008*. Specifically, the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program directly supports the End Outcome Goal to "Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water" and indirectly supports the End Outcome Goal to "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters." The End Outcome Goals for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program are addressed in other sections of this budget book.

In FY 2005, an estimated $12.4 million will be available for grants to States under the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program, a decrease of $208,000 from the FY 2004 level due to a small decrease in receipts. The demand for this program continues to exceed the available funds: In FY 2004 the Service received 30 proposals from 13 States requesting a total of $23.1 million of Federal funds from this program. The program encourages support of partnerships, watershed planning, and leveraging ongoing projects to ensure that the use of limited funds results in maximum benefits. The program serves to restore and protect coastal wetland ecosystems Nationwide. This also benefits wildlife and resource-based industries like tourism and commercial fisheries.

Since 1992, 26 coastal States and 1 territory have received funding for 258 projects. Project

participants generally are State and territorial agencies, but may also include local governments and non-governmental partners. The program has provided $150 million in grants to protect or restore an estimated 134,000 acres of wetlands. In FY 2004, 20 projects in 10 States were approved, as shown in the following table.

Through this program, the Service works with coastal States to acquire, restore, manage, and enhance coastal wetlands for the benefit of wildlife. Pacific, Gulf (except Louisiana), Atlantic, and Great Lakes States, plus the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Pacific U.S. insular areas, and American Samoa are eligible to participate in the grant program. Louisiana is ineligible to participate in the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant program because the State receives all of the funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers through the Act, as authorized by the Act.

Palmer Hay Flats is a 28,000 acre refuge in Alaska that has received funding previously from the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program.

States are reimbursed up to 50 percent of project costs. However, the Federal share may be increased to 75 percent if the State has established either a trust fund from which the principal is not spent, or a fund derived from a dedicated, recurring source of monies for acquiring coastal wetlands or other natural areas and open spaces. Most States have established trust funds to meet this requirement.

FY 2004 National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Program Grants		
State	**Project**	**Federal Share**
South Carolina	Kiawah River Maritime Forests and Islands	$1,000,000
Massachusetts	Quivet Marsh/Crowes Pasture Acquisition	$1,000,000
Massachusetts	Sandy Neck/Barnstable Marshes	$999,000
Washington	Dungeness Estuarine Wetlands	$987,500
Washington	South Padilla Bay Acquisition	$1,000,000
Washington	Willapa/ Cedar River Acquisition	$860,000
Virginia	Crow's Nest, Stafford County	$1,000,000
Washington	Deadman Slough Acquisition	$1,000,000
New Jersey	Cheesequake Marsh Acquisition	$1,000,000
Alaska	Gustavus Land Legacy Project: Phase II	$1,000,000
Alaska	Nushagak Bay Watershed Conservation	$1,000,000
Washington	Qwuloolt Project- Phase III Acquisition	$322,500
Florida	Indian River Lagoon Blueway Buffer	$367,500
Alaska	Afognak Coastal Protection Project, Phase II	$1,000,000
Connecticut	Barn Island Wildlife Management Area	$1,000,000
Texas	Protection/Restoration of Starvation Cove	$954,000
Texas	Acquisition/Restoration Egery Flats	$148,180
Virginia	Game Farm Marsh Wetland Acquisition	$175,000
Alabama	Perdido River Estuary Wetlands	$1,000,000
TOTAL		**$16,812,580**

North American Coastal Wetlands Fund

In FY 2004, $12.1 million was made available for grants to States. *The North American Wetlands Conservation Act* encourages public and private cost-sharing projects for protecting and managing wetland habitats for migratory birds and other wetland wildlife in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. Funding for these grants is provided out of deposits to the Sport Fish Restoration Account. These funds help sustain the abundance of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations consistent with the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

NORTH AMERICAN COASTAL WETLANDS GRANT AWARDS
FISCAL YEAR 2004

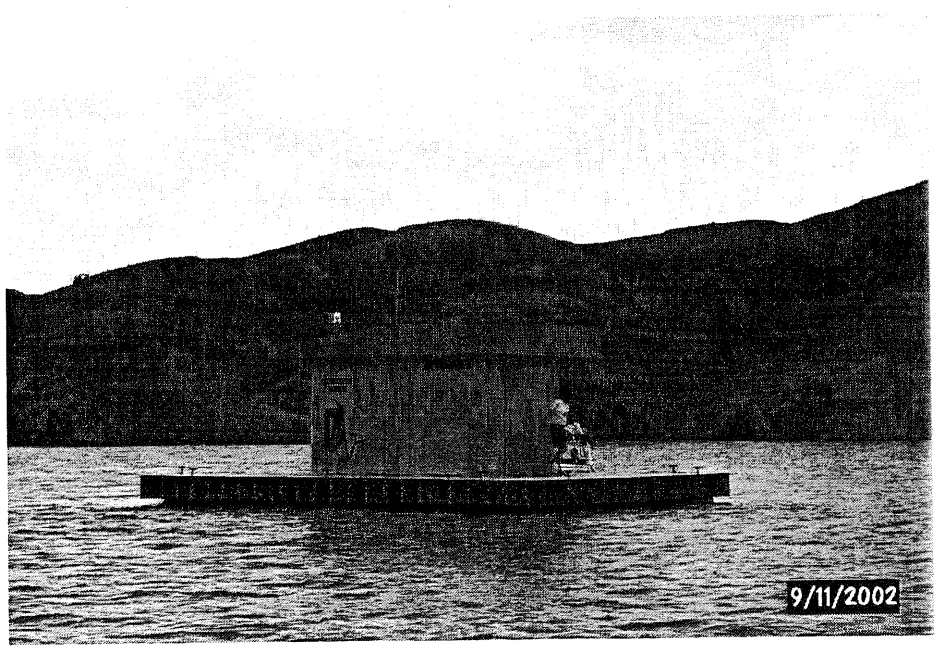
State	Project Title	Amount
Alabama	Mobile Bay- Tensaw Delta IV	$1,000,000
Florida	Torry, Kreamer Islands Restoration	$400,000
Georgia	Penholoway Swamp	$1,000,000
Louisiana	Avoca Island Restoration	$635,460
Louisiana	Chenier Plain Coastal Wetlands Conservation	$334,000
Louisiana	Oyster Bayou Restoration	$990,495
Michigan	Grand River Watershed Project 1	$120,000
Michigan	Grand River Watershed Project II	$880,000
North Carolina	North Carolina Onslow Bight Partnership	$1,000,000
New Hampshire	Great Bay Estuary	$1,000,000
New Jersey	Heart of the Pine Barrens	$1,000,000
New Jersey	Lower Cohansey River Watershed	$1,000,000
South Carolina	Ace Basin: Edisto River Corridor	$1,000,000
South Carolina	Hickory Mound Impoundment Enhancement	$391,249
Texas	Austin's Woods II	$480,000
Texas	Texas Mid-coast Wetlands Restoration	$322,405
Washington	Skagit/Samish Wetlands III	$588,292
Total		**$12,141,901**

Clean Vessel Act Grant Program

Program Overview

Congress passed *The Clean Vessel Act* (CVA) in 1992 to help States reduce pollution from recreational vessel sewage discharges. The *Act* authorizes a competitive grant program for State projects for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of pumpout stations and dump stations to dispose of sewage from recreational boats, as well as educational programs designed to inform boaters about the importance of proper disposal of their on-board sewage. This activity supports the *DOI's Recreation Goal to "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters".* **The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998*** *(16 U.S.C. 777c-777g:Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482)* expired September 30, 2003. Authorization for the Clean Vessel Act Grant program was extended though Fiscal Year 2004 and also for most of 2005. The program will require reauthorization for the remainder of FY 2005 and future years. At the time of this document's preparation, the status of the Clean Vessel Act Grant program was uncertain.

All States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia are authorized to participate in the program. Since 1992, the Act has funded the installation of over 3,500 pumpout stations and more than 2,000 dump stations. During FY 2004, the Service issued $10.8 million in Clean Vessel grants to 23 States as shown in the following table.



Several western states have funded remote sewage pumpout/restroom facilities for recreational boaters on the large, mainstem lakes located in these States.

Clean Vessel Act Grants: In FY 2005, the Service anticipates funding for grants to States to remain at approximately $10 million. States may be awarded grants to:

- conduct surveys for the number and location of operational pumpout stations and dump stations in coastal States for certain types of recreational vessels
- develop plans for construction of stations and facilities (coastal States only)
- construct, renovate, operate, and maintain pumpout and dump stations
- conduct programs to educate recreational boaters about the problem of waste discharge from vessels and the location of pumpout and dump stations. States are reimbursed up to 75 percent of project costs.

To date, the Service has awarded more than $87 million to States through the Clean Vessel Act grant program and more than 3,700 sewage pumpout facilities have been developed throughout the country and territories. Forty-seven States, four territories and the District of Columbia have received funding from the Clean Vessel Act Grant program since its inception. States requests for funding from the grant program have exceeded the available funds since the inception of the program in the early 1990s.

FY 2004 Clean Vessel Act Awards

State	Award
Alabama	$218,718
Alaska	$256,800
Arizona	$134,330
Arkansas	$39,800
California	$2,041,548
Connecticut	$873,334
Florida	$1,599,543
Georgia	$48,849
Kentucky	$51,675
Maine	$261,997
Maryland	$602,000
Massachusetts	$743,350
Michigan	$60,000
Missouri	$36,000
New Hampshire	$79,000
New York	$499,635
Ohio	$45,000
Oklahoma	$51,045
Oregon	$786,345
Pennsylvania	$89,988
Tennessee	$430,000
Texas	$150,000
Washington	$900,000
TOTAL	**$10,865,483.**

National Outreach and Communications Program

Program Overview

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 authorized funding, beginning in FY 1999 and extending to FY 2003, for a 5-year, $36,000,000 National outreach program to educate anglers, boaters, and the public about fishing and boating opportunities, conservation, and the responsible use of the Nation's aquatic resources and about safe boating and fishing practices. The program is designed to enhance the public's understanding of aquatic resources, increase participation in fishing and boating, and promote responsible attitudes and ethics toward the aquatic environment. To accomplish these goals, a National Outreach and Communications Plan was developed in 1998 by the Federally-chartered Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The Secretary of the Interior approved the plan in 1999. In FY 1999 the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation was established as a tax-exempt corporation, funded under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to implement the National outreach plan. The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 appropriation authorized programs for 5 years, through FY 2003. This activity supports the DOI End Outcome Goal to *"Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters"*. The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat 482) expired September 30, 2003. This program was extended though Fiscal Year 2004 and into most of Fiscal Year 2005.

Outreach and Communications Program Grants

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 provided $8,000,000 in FY 2002 and $10,000,000 for FY 2003. During FY's 2002 and 2003 the Recreation Boating and Fishing Foundation focused much of its effort on researching, planning, and developing a National media campaign targeting inactive anglers and boaters. Print and TV ads for the campaign were produced and launched. The Foundation also sponsored National Fishing and Boating Week in FY 2002 as a means to engage and support local efforts to encourage boating and fishing participation and will provide technical support for this event in FY 2005. During FY 2003, the Foundation evaluated its outreach efforts, making revisions and adjustments to the National media program as needed. Also, in FY 2003 the Foundation provided educators with an Internet data base of curricular materials and best professional practices, conduct research on the relationships between participation in fishing and boating and actual resource stewardship, developed a resource guide for fishing and boating access development, and sought major industry partnerships. The Foundation is working with a number of States to design programs to get lapsed anglers back to actively fishing. The ***Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998*** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century:* P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expired September 30, 2003. Authorization for the Outreach and Communications Program was recently extended to include a portion of FY2005and will require reauthorization for the remainder of fiscal year and for future years.

Boating Infrastructure Program

Program Overview

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 provided $8,000,000 annually from FY 2000 through FY 2003 for the development and maintenance of public facilities for recreational vessels that are too large to tow behind vehicles (nontrailerable recreational boats). The purpose of the program is to acquire, develop, renovate, or improve facilities that increase public access to the waters of the U.S. for recreational boating for these larger vessels.

Priority will be given to projects that: 1) consist of the construction, renovation, or maintenance of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats in accordance with the State plan submitted to the Secretary; 2) provide for public-private partnership efforts to develop, maintain, and operate facilities for these boats; and 3) propose innovative ways to increase the availability of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats. Projects may include seasonal slips, mooring buoys, and day docks that are available to the general public and are designed for temporary recreational use on navigable waters. This activity supports the DOI's Recreation End Outcome Goal to *" Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters"*.. The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century:* P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expired September 30, 2003. This program requires reauthorization in order to continue providing funding in future years.

Boating Infrastructure Grants

In FY 2005 the Service anticipates that the Boating Infrastructure Grant program will make available to the States approximately $8 million in funds for the development of docking facilities for transient boats. These funds are distributed to the States through a combination of non-competitive allocations and a National competitive grant program. In the noncompetitive portion of this program, also known as Tier One, States are eligible to receive up to $100,000 in each annual grant cycle for construction, renovation, and maintenance of docks and tie-up facilities. The National competitive grants portion of the program, directed to Tier Two projects, utilizes all of the remaining funds from the annual authorization. The Tier Two projects are designed for larger, more expensive projects where awards have ranged as high as $1.5 million for a single project. Each annual authorization is available to the States for obligation for 3 years.

Ranier, Oregon, officials conduct a ceremonial ribbon cutting ceremony for one of the first Boating Infrastructure Grant program Tier 2 projects completed in the nation.

The demand for the Boating Infrastructure Grant program has exceeded the available funds for each fiscal year since the inception of this program. For example, in FY 2004 the Service received 32 Tier Two proposals from 17 States requesting a total of $17.9 million in Federal funding from this program. In FY 2004, 31 States received a total of approximately $3.0 million in funding from the Tier One portion of this program. To date, 39 States, 4 territories, and the District of Columbia have received funding from the BIG program.

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program Tier 2 Award History
State totals may be composed of more than one award within a fiscal year

State/Territory	Fiscal Years 2000, 2001	Fiscal Year 2002	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004
California	$834,125			$859,000
Florida	$845,365	$250,000		$1,571,500
Illinois	$1,397,968			$996,000
Iowa	$1,156,428			
Louisiana	$693,000	$607,000	$186,886	
Maine	$240,086			
Mississippi		$224,000		
Nebraska				$930, 692
New Jersey			$1,500,000	
New York			$247,000	
Ohio	$956,293	$861,383		
Oregon	$1,475,625	$354,750		$1,111,388
South Carolina	$928,125	$1,198,000	$652,238	
Texas				$450,000
Virginia	$606,306	$600,000	$430,731	
Washington		$299,982	$955,000	
Total	$9,133,321	$4,395,115	$3,971,855	

Some of the recent accomplishments for the Boating Infrastructure Grant program include the completion of three Tier Two projects in Oregon on the Columbia River, as well as several Tier One projects throughout the Nation.

Boaters along the Columbia River in Oregon enjoy one of the most successful Boating Infrastructure Grant programs in the country.

TIER 1 BOATING INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS LIST

STATE	FISCAL YEARS 2000, 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003	FISCAL YEAR 2004
ALABAMA	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
ALASKA	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
AMERICAN SAMOA	$0	$0	$100,000	$0
ARIZONA	$0	$0	$0	$0
ARKANSAS	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
CALIFORNIA	$200,000	$94,260	$100,000	$100,000
COLORADO	$0	$0	$0	$0
CONNECTICUT	$173,295	$60,446	$16,450	$0
DELAWARE	$200,000	$0	$100,000	$0
FLORIDA	$200,000	$100,000	$39,882	$100,000
GEORGIA	$0	$0	$0	$0
GUAM	$0	$0	$100,000	$0
HAWAII	$200,000	$100,000	$0	$100,000
IDAHO	$200,000	$75,000	$100,000	$0
ILLINOIS	$200,000	$100,000	$50,000	$65,330
INDIANA	$129,375	$75,000	$100,000	$100,000
IOWA	$200,000	$100,000	$0	$100,000
KANSAS	$0	$0	$0	$0
KENTUCKY	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
LOUISIANA	$72,774	$99,975	$99,843	$100,000
MAINE	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
MARYLAND	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
MASSACHUSETTS	$200,000	$89,791	$91,082	$90,375
MICHIGAN	$200,000	$100,000	$0	$0
MINNESOTA	$200,000	$100,000	$0	$0
MISSISSIPPI	$200,000	$0	$100,000	$0
MISSOURI	$200,000	$86,700	$99,000	$99,675
MONTANA	$0	$0	$0	$0
NEBRASKA	$0	$0	$100,000	$0
NEVADA	$0	$0	$0	$0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$0	$0	$0	$0
NEW JERSEY	$0	$99,946	$100,000	$100,000
NEW MEXICO	$0	$0	$0	$0
NEW YORK	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
NORTH CAROLINA	$0	$100,000	$75,300	$100,000
NORTH DAKOTA	$164,625	$94,500	$0	$0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
OHIO	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
OKLAHOMA	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
OREGON	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
PENNSYLVANIA	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
PUERTO RICO	$0	$0	$0	$0
RHODE ISLAND	$157,220	$98,750	$41,250	$96,637
SOUTH CAROLINA	$159,000	$60,500	$100,000	$0
SOUTH DAKOTA	$0	$0	$0	$0
TENNESSEE	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000

TEXAS				
UTAH	$0	$0	$0	$0
VERMONT	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS	$0	$0	$100,000	$100,000
VIRGINIA	$126,525	$99,892	$99,891	$100,000
WASHINGTON	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
WASHINGTON DC	$178,415	$0	$0	$0
WEST VIRGINIA		$100,000	$100,000	$0
WISCONSIN	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$60,750
WYOMING	$0	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	**$6,661,229**	**$3,534,760**	**$3,512,698**	**$3,012,767**

Multistate Conservation Grant Program

The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 authorizes a $3 million annual Multistate Conservation Grant Program to be funded from Sport Fish receipts. In FY 2005, $3 million dollars is available to the States and other organizations for conservation project grants in accordance with section 14 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act. These funds are administered in concert with another $3 million authorized for Multistate Conservation Grants under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act.

The Multistate Conservation Grant Program is administered by the Service's Division of Federal Assistance. This program was born out of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Improvement Act of 2000, and has awarded over 75 grants since 2001 to States, groups of States, and non-governmental organizations throughout the United States. The Multistate Conservation Grant Program is a cooperative effort with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA). These grants support products that solve high priority problems affecting States on a regional or national basis and allow for efficient use of limited resources to address the National Conservation Needs of States established through the IAFWA.

One of the major activities that the Multistate Conservation Grant Program has funded is research that enhances and improves the ability of States to administer their agencies. An example of this is a Multistate Conservation Grant award that funded a project to evaluate the effectiveness of commercially available sewage pump out equipment for recreational boaters. This grant is more cost-effective than each State conducting its own independent testing program to determine which equipment provides the best performance over the longest period of time. Many Multistate Conservation Grants meet the dual demands of improving the ability of States to administer their programs and developing new wildlife management tools. Further, they assist States with keeping up with new legal, regulatory or policy changes occurring in one part of the nation that affects States in other parts of the country through providing support to the "Wildlife Law News Quarterly" and its online services.

In addition, the Multistate Conservation Grant Program helps establish partnerships with many stakeholders and by providing grants that assist with the development assistance of marketing tools and outreach actions for State conservation agencies, manufacturers, distributors, sporting goods retailers, scout troops, hunting and shooting clubs. In addition, grants have been used to work with civic organizations to sponsor hands-on introductions to hunting and fishing events, shooting sports and archery. These projects support recruitment and participation in hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation by providing funding to such Programs as Becoming an Outdoors Woman, Hooked on Fishing – Not on Drugs, Step Outside, Women in the Outdoors, National 4-H Sportfishing Initiative, and the Trailblazer Adventure Program.

Fishery Commissions

In FY 2005 the Service will make available, as authorized by The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 (section 122), $200,000 to each of the following commissions: the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission. Their purpose is to cooperatively address complex inter-jurisdictional fisheries issues. The States have found that their mutual interest in sustaining healthy coastal fishery resources is best achieved by working cooperatively and in collaboration with the Federal government. The States use these funds to help meet their collective fisheries management missions in a cost effective, timely, and responsive fashion. The principal objectives of the commissions are the conservation, development, and full utilization of fishery resources to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the Nation through a coordinated regional approach through research, monitoring, and resource utilization.

Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council

In FY 2005 the Service will make available, as authorized by *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (section 122), $400,000 to the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The Council was formed in January 1993 to advise the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service Director about sport fishing and boating issues. The Council represents the interests of the public and private sectors of the sport fishing and boating communities and is organized to enhance partnerships among industry, constituency groups, and government. Some of the key areas of advice and activity include promoting the value of healthy aquatic resources, increasing public support for the Aquatic Resources (Wallop-Breaux) Trust Fund, fostering stewardship and conservation ethics, and increasing communication and consensus among groups representing industry, government, and individual anglers and boaters. The Service uses this funding to help meet its Recreation End Outcome Goal to *"Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters."*

Justification of 2006 Program Changes

Subactivity		2006 Budget Request	Program Changes (+-)
Sport Fish Restoration	$(000) *FTE*	361,204 59	+22,506

The FY 2006 budget request for the Sport Fish Restoration Account is $361,204,000 and 59 FTE, a net program increase of $22,506,000 from the FY 2005 appropriation.

Sport Fish Restoration (+$22,506,000)

This budget increase is attributable to projected higher receipts in the Aquatic Resource Trust Fund from gasoline excise taxes on motorboats and small engine fuels, and from fishing equipment. FY 2004 is the baseline year for Service outcome goals and measures that support the mission components of the Department's new Strategic Plan.

2002 to 2006 Performance Summary

With the recent release of the Department's *Strategic Plan: FY 2003-2008*, the Service has modified its existing performance measures for all programs funded through the Sport Fish Restoration account to better reflect what is accomplished with these funds and to integrate these measures with as many of the new goals identified in the DOI Strategic Plan as practical. As a result of these efforts, the Service identified two End Outcome Goals that encompass the majority of the activities completed by the programs funded through the Sport Fish Restoration Account. Specifically, these End Outcome Goals are to *"Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water"* and *"Provide for a*

quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters." These programs target specific strategies identified within the End Outcome Goals. The alignment and integration of program performance with budget formulation is providing the context for transparent accountability and the foundation for continual improvement.

The Sport Fish Restoration Account provides funding for several important grant programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the Clean Vessel Grant program, Boating Infrastructure Grant program, the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant program, and a portion of the North American Wetlands Conservation Grant program. As a result of this budget increase, the Fish and Wildlife Service will be able to enhance its Nationwide aquatic resources and coastal wetlands conservation activities through grants with cooperating agencies and organizations. More specifically, the budget request will result in increased funding for the Sport Fish grant programs administered by the Service. Some of the projects completed with funds from this account are enhanced sport fisheries throughout the U.S. and its territories, construction or reclamation of 4,100 boating access sites, and installation of more than 3,000 sewage dump stations or pumpout facilities.

The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482)* expired September 30, 2003. P.L. 108-310 authorizes continued funding from October 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005. These estimates assume full funding will continue at FY 2003 authorized levels in 2005 and 2006.

Standard Form 300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT

Program and financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-8151-0	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Payments to States for Sport Fish Restoration	290,242	293,000	300,000
00.02 North American Wetlands Conservation Grants	11,206	12,000	13,000
00.03 Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants	15,465	16,000	16,000
00.04 Clean Vessel Act - Pumpout Station Grants	5,624	12,000	12,000
00.05 Administration	9,260	9,000	9,000
00.06 National Communication & Outreach	2,259	14,000	14,000
00.07 Non-Trailerable Recreational Vessel Access	5,715	10,400	8,250
00.08 Multi State Conservation Grants	3,031	3,000	3,000
00.09 Marine Fisheries Commissions and Boating Council	1,371	1,000	1,000
10.00 Total obligations	344,173	370,400	376,250
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	149,178	186,895	155,192
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	345,415	338,697	361,204
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	36,475		-
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	531,068	525,592	516,396
23.95 Total New obligations	-344,173	-370,400	-376,250
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	186,895	155,192	140,146
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.26 Appropriation Acquatic Resources Trust Fund	468,438	460,752	486,503
61.00.01 Transferred to other accounts [96-8333] U.S. Army Corps	-59,023	-58,055	-61,299
61.00.02 Transferred to other accounts [69-8149] Coast Guard	-64,000	-64,000	-64,000
62.50 Appropriation (total mandatory)	345,415	338,697	361,204
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) Fish and Wildlife Service	345,415	338,697	361,204
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	337,866	327,457	327,457
73.10 Total New obligations	344,173	370,400	376,250
73.20 Total outlays gross (-)	-318,107	-341,992	-346,481
73.45 Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-36,475	0	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	327,457	355,865	357,226
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatroy authority	103,625	101,609	108,361
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	214,483	240,383	238,120
87.00 Outlays (gross)	318,107	341,992	346,481
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	345,415	338,697	361,204
90.00 Outlays	318,107	341,992	346,481

Standard Form 300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)			
Identification code 14-8151-0	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	4,868	4,500	4,600
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	74	78	80
11.5 Other personnel compensation	78	82	82
11.9 Total personnel compensation	5,020	4,661	4,762
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,258	1,330	1,340
13.0	12		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	603	600	
22.0 Transportation of things	20		
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	572	572	572
23.2 Rental payments to others	17		
23.3 Communications, utilities & misc.	79		
24.0 Printing and reproduction	7		
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	234		
25.2 Other Services	1,690	1,778	
25.3 Purchase of goods from Government accounts	2,479	2,608	2,000
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	18		
26.0 Supplies and materials	112	112	
31.0 Equipment	219		
32.0 Land and Structures	4		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	331,829	357,828	367,576
99.9 Total obligations	**344,173**	**369,488**	**376,250**
Personnel Summary			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	65	59	59
Average Salary per FTE	76,031	77,597	79,322