

The Core of Conservation: The Past and Present of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) traces its lineage back to two predecessor bureaus, both pioneers in the early American conservation movement. The first, the U.S. Fish Commission, was established on February 9, 1871 under the Department of Commerce, and renamed the Bureau of Fisheries on July 1, 1903. The second predecessor bureau was the Office of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy established in 1885 under the Department of Agriculture. In 1896, it was renamed the Division of Biological Survey and in 1905 renamed again the Bureau of Biological Survey. The Biological Survey was responsible for the protection of all non-fish species in the U.S. In 1900, the Biological Survey pioneered the Federal role in wildlife law enforcement with the passage of the *Lacey Act*. In 1903, as a result of an executive order by President Theodore Roosevelt, the Biological Survey began to administer the Pelican Island Bird Reservation, the first unit of what has become the modern National Wildlife Refuge System.

As part of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal" for conservation, in 1939 the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries were merged and then transferred to the Department of the Interior. One year later, the merged Bureau officially became the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In 1956, the Service was once again divided into two bureaus, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. However, in 1970, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was moved back to the Department of Commerce and renamed the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife remained in the Department of the Interior and four years later reclaimed the title of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The most recent change occurred in 1993, when many research functions were transferred to the National Biological Survey and then ultimately to the Biological Research Division of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Although at least three departments governed the bureau and many name changes occurred, the Service's mission has remained remarkably consistent for the last 135 years. The Service mission is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. A wide range of federal legislation and executive orders provide the Service with principal trust responsibility to protect and conserve migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, and inter-jurisdictional fisheries.

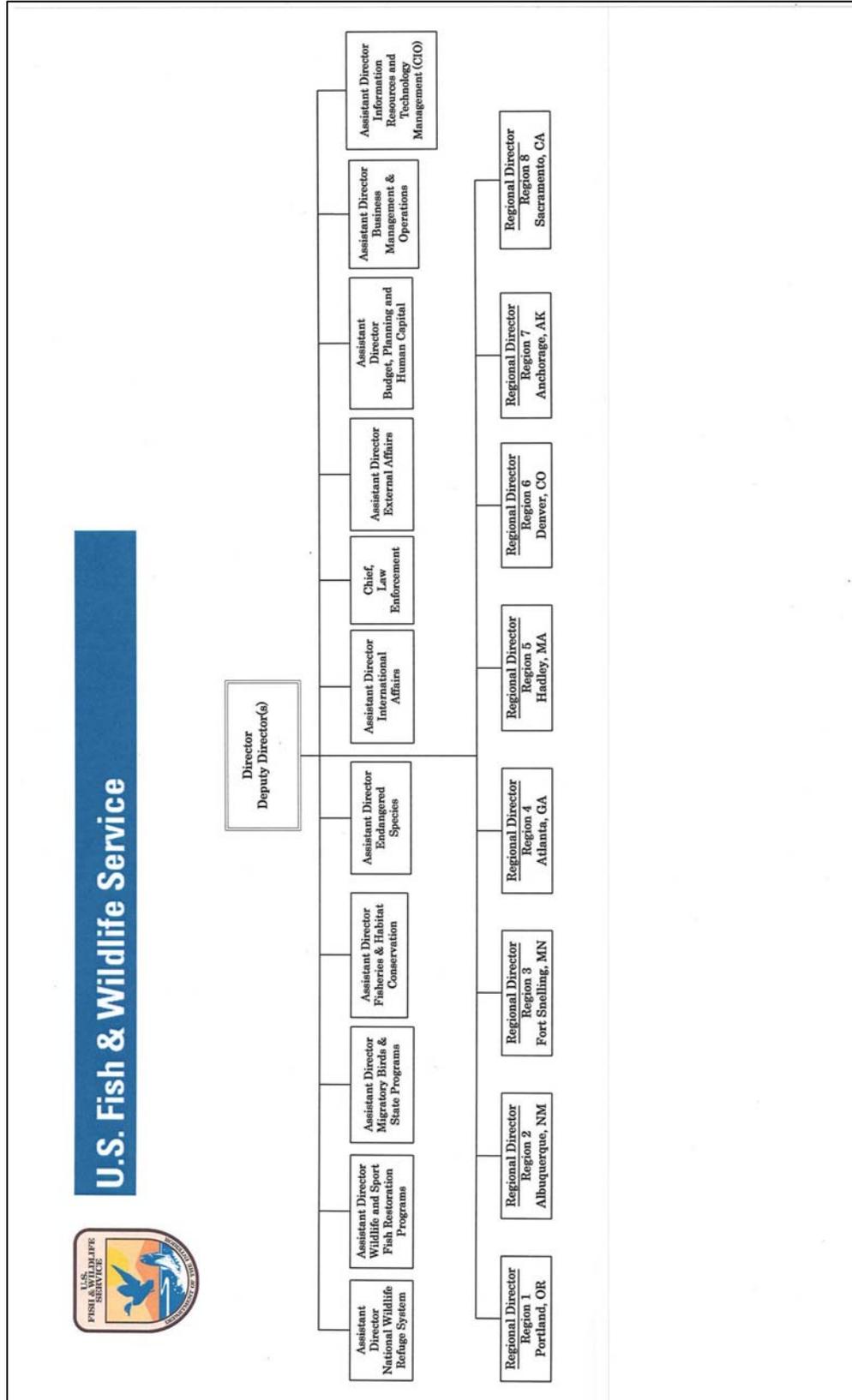
The guiding Conservation Principles of the Service are:

- **Science** – Our work is grounded in thorough, objective science.
- **Stewardship** – Our ethic is to conserve natural resources for future generations.
- **Service** – It is our privilege to serve the American people.
- **Professionalism** – We hold ourselves to the highest ethical standards, strive for excellence and respect others.
- **Partnerships** – We emphasize creative, innovative partnerships.
- **People** – Our employees are our most valued asset.
- **Legacy** – We ensure the future of natural resource conservation by connecting people with nature.

Today, the Service achieves its mission through its 550 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, 81 Ecological Services Field Stations, 70 National Fish Hatcheries, 1 historical hatchery (D.C. Booth in South Dakota), 65 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices, 9 Fish Health Centers, 7 Fish Technology Centers, and waterfowl production areas in 205 counties managed within 37 Wetland

Management Districts and 49 Coordination Areas, all encompassing more than 150 million acres. The Service works with diverse partners, including other federal agencies, state and local governments, tribes, international organizations, and private organizations and individuals.

The Service headquarters is co-located in Washington, D.C. and Arlington, Virginia; with field units in Denver, Colorado, and Shepherdstown, West Virginia; and eight regional offices. The Director reports to the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and has direct line authority over the headquarters and eight regional offices. Assistant Directors provide policy, program management, and administrative support to the Director. The Regional Directors guide policy and program implementation through their field structures and coordinate activities with partners.



Overview of FY 2010 Budget Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 President's Budget	2010 Request Change from 2009
Discretionary	1,366,301	1,440,451	1,637,494	+197,043
Mandatory	957,514	988,867	1,002,304	+13,437
Total	2,323,815	2,429,318	2,639,798	+210,480
<i>FTEs</i>	<i>8,704</i>	<i>8,725</i>	<i>9,040</i>	<i>+315</i>

Overview

The Service FY 2010 discretionary budget request totals \$1.637 billion, an overall increase of \$197.043 million over the FY 2009 enacted budget. Employee pay, fixed cost, and other inflation increases of \$19.8 million are included in the overall budget request.

The FY 2010 level is guided by the six priorities that the Service has articulated to lead the bureau into the future. The six Service Priorities are:

- **National Wildlife Refuge System** – Conserving Service lands and resources.
- **Landscape Conservation** – Working with others at a landscape scale using the principles of Strategic Habitat Conservation.
- **Migratory Birds** – Conservation and management.
- **Threatened and Endangered Species** – Achieving recovery and preventing extinction.
- **Connecting People with Nature** – Ensuring the future of conservation.
- **Aquatic Species** – The National Fish Habitat Initiative and conserving native aquatic resources.

The FY 2010 budget proposal for the Fish and Wildlife Service represents a continuing shift in focus to prepare for landscape-level challenges over the next five years and beyond. To meet these challenges, the Service has adopted a science-based, adaptive framework for setting and achieving cross-program conservation objectives at multiple scales. This framework, known as Strategic Habitat Conservation (SHC), is founded on an adaptive, iterative approach to biological planning, conservation design, conservation delivery, monitoring, and research. SHC is an application of the scientific method and adaptive management to conservation at multiple spatial scales. This strategic conservation approach has been adopted by all Service programs. A fundamental principle of SHC is the need to set measurable objectives for how an ecological system will function. These objectives normally will include healthy fish and wildlife population levels.

The FY 2010 budget request reflects our conservation principles, our mission, and our priorities. The elements of this budget request, including an increase of \$131 million for Service participation in Presidential or Department-wide Initiatives and \$19.8 million for fixed costs, support the Conservation Principles and the Service Priorities. The budget request helps to begin climate change adaptation work, to do our part in addressing energy independence, to provide educational opportunities for the next generation of hunters and anglers, to educate youth about conservation, to conserve our Nation's invaluable wetlands, and to enhance protection of emblematic American species such as the bald eagle and the polar bear. Decades of experience have demonstrated that all

of our actions must be coordinated with others because we are most effective, in fulfilling our mission, when we work side-by-side with our partners.

Presidential and Department-wide Initiatives

The Service is a key participant in four Presidential or Department-wide initiatives. Landscape scale ecological realities and the Principles and Priorities of the Service's innovative and adaptive approaches to the conservation of species and ecological processes are echoed strongly in these Departmental Initiatives. They include: Tackling Climate Impacts and Creating a New Energy Frontier; Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps; and Treasured Landscapes. The Service's contributions under these initiatives are discussed below. A broader discussion of all of the Service's efforts towards achieving the goals of these initiatives can be found in the Department of Interior 2010 Budget in Brief.

Creating a New Energy Frontier (+\$3.0 million): The request includes \$3.0 million for assisting other federal agencies with consultation and project planning for species conservation while developing renewable energy resources.

Tackling Climate Impacts (+\$80.0 million): These funds will support crucial planning, science, and implementation that will enable the Service, States, Tribes and Territories to begin developing a cooperative and adaptive approaches for addressing the effects of the accelerating changing climate on fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats.

Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps (+\$38.0 million): This initiative will increase youth engagement and participation in wildlife-related recreation, nurture lifelong conservation ethics, ensure the future of the North American model of wildlife conservation, **and** will reach a cadre of young people encouraging them to engage in public service.

Protecting America's Treasured Landscapes (+\$22..3 million): The requested increase of \$10 million will improve the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program's ability to protect, restore, and enhance wetland habitats and provide necessary support for grant administration and effective monitoring of grant implementation. An increase of \$22.5 million for our land acquisition program will enable us to acquire important habitat for our refuges.

Climate Change and Science: The FY2010 budget request positions the Service to be in the forefront in addressing climate change, the most urgent conservation challenge we face today, and perhaps the most important challenge the Service has ever faced. Specifically, this year the Service proposes an emphasis on sustaining populations of fish and wildlife in environments that are already being altered by climate change and are likely to be altered more severely over the next half century. To help fish and wildlife survive in these changing environments, the Service needs three things: 1) greater capacity to utilize scientific information and science tools for adaptive management; 2) greater capacity to engage in structured biological planning, that is, setting population objectives for focal species and conservation design, that is, identifying habitat goals to meet those population objectives; and, 3) greater capacity to actually deliver conservation on the ground. Because climate change operates over large geographic and temporal scales, the Service has adopted a long-term, landscape perspective in building and applying these three kinds of capacity building in our efforts to help fish and wildlife survive.

The 2010 budget supports department wide efforts to establish monitoring networks and strengthen population and ecosystem modeling capabilities. The availability of additional scientific information and better risk and vulnerability analyses and decision support tools will improve biological planning

and conservation design. Improvements in biological planning and conservation design will, in turn, make the Service more effective in delivering conservation on the ground by allowing us to more effectively target the highest priority areas for conservation and tailor actions to achieve population objectives. Similarly, additional adaptive management science capacity will expand our ability to monitor and evaluate our success in sustaining fish and wildlife in the face of climate change, and will help us refine our biological plans and conservation designs.

The Service's FY 2010 budget request supports this basic adaptive management framework by requesting \$80 million for climate change. Of this amount, the Service proposes to spend \$40 million in roughly equal amounts over the three activities outlined above, building much needed additional capacity in science, biological planning and conservation design, and conservation delivery. To focus these activities and to leverage the requested funding, we propose to use innovative landscape-scale alliances that are built on the successful migratory bird joint venture model, which we call Landscape Conservation Cooperatives. These cooperatives will be assemblages of scientific and technical experts from Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, conservation NGOs, and the private sector dedicated to achieving shared conservation goals. The landscape Conservation Cooperatives will utilize the climate science and broad ecological systems modeling from the USGS Climate Science Hubs. Through Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, climate scientists and resource managers will apply the fundamental principles of adaptive management to address critical research needs, assemble and apply scientific information and tools to produce biological plans and conservation designs, assist member cooperators in applying those plans and designs at a variety of geographic scales to deliver conservation successfully on the ground, monitor and assess the effectiveness of those plans and delivery actions, and refine and improve conservation planning, design and delivery.

Our request proposes \$40 million to establish grant programs that will enable states and tribes to work closely with the Service in helping sustain fish and wildlife in climate changed environments. Specifically, the \$40 million we propose to make available to states and tribes will make it possible for them to collaborate with us in the same kinds of critical conservation activities the Service will undertake and use the same landscape-scale approaches to ensure fish and wildlife survive in climate changed environments. These funds will be delivered through our State and Tribal Wildlife Grant Program. Initially, states will focus on updating State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plans to include climate change adaptation strategies and a landscape-scale approach that provides flexibility to address climate change at a range of geographic scales. As states complete these plans, the emphasis will shift to grants that support projects and activities that deliver conservation on the ground in ways that implement biological plans and conservation designs developed collaboratively at landscape scales. This will primarily occur via Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, which focus on helping fish and wildlife adapt and survive in climate changed environments.

The Service has drafted a strategic plan to guide our efforts in climate change response. Our plan builds on the bold actions the Service is taking in FY 2009 to position itself to better address climate change. This \$80 million budget request for FY 2010 moves us firmly toward the vision outlined in our draft strategic plan and the three elements of adaptation, mitigation, and engagement. Our broad priorities for the next five years for climate change are summarized under the themes of adaptation, mitigation, and engagement.

- **Adaptation:** Adaptation is defined as the range of actions that will be taken in response to climate change. Management actions to reduce the impacts of changing climate on fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats will form the core of the Service's response, and these actions are the centerpiece of our draft strategic plan.

- **Mitigation:** Mitigation works to reduce the sources of greenhouse gases and enhance our capacity to sequester carbon. The Service will lead by example, aggressively reducing our agency’s carbon footprint and actively engaging in projects that restore habitat and sequester carbon. Our success in pursuing and achieving carbon neutrality will help us model appropriate organizational behaviors and assist the conservation community in catalyzing action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally.
- **Engagement:** The Service will reach out to its employees, national, and international partners, and the public, empowering them to seek collective solutions to the conservation challenges posed by climate change. Through a comprehensive process of building knowledge and sharing information, Service employees and partners will increase their awareness of global climate change impacts and combine their innovation and expertise to help wildlife adapt.

Our FY 2010 budget request is an important beginning. With these resources we will begin to build key scientific and technical capacities, not within the Service, but between the Service and key federal, State, Tribal, and private partners, including the U.S. Geological Survey. We will begin targeted efforts in climate change adaptation. The challenge is immense, but we are optimistic that, given adequate resources, we can address this rapidly approaching environmental challenge.

Tackling Climate Impacts	2010 Program Change (\$ in 000s)
Climate Change Planning	10,000
Climate Change Science	10,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	40,000
National Wildlife Refuge System: Wildlife and Habitat Management	12,000
Habitat Conservation: Partners-Private Lands	6,000
Fisheries: Aquatic Habitat- National Fish Habitat Action Plan	2,000
TOTAL	80,000

Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps (+\$38.0 million):

Educating Young Hunters and Anglers (+\$30.0 million) - With the increasing movement of Americans to urban areas, loss of small family farms, and more indoor recreational pursuits, America’s youth have lost touch with traditional outdoor recreational activities and are experiencing a gap in their knowledge of fish, wildlife, plants, their habitat, and the need for natural resource conservation. Both hunting and fishing have been on the decline for years. Since 1991, fishing has decreased by 11 percent and hunting has decreased by 16 percent. Even non-consumptive wildlife viewing is down compared to 1991 (-7%). The forecast for increasing, or even retaining, the number of hunters and anglers is increasingly poor because America’s youth are losing touch with traditional outdoor activities. Another important factor is the aging of current hunters and anglers, many of who will dramatically reduce their outdoor recreation activities in the next 30 years. The Nation’s population is also becoming more urban. These changes portend a loss of a citizenry that values conservation of public lands and the wise management and conservation of America's natural wealth. This gap poses a serious threat to the future of natural resource conservation. A paradigm shift needs to occur to encourage youth from all segments of our population, especially the rapidly emerging non-traditional groups, interested and engaged in hunting, fishing, natural resource conservation and

wildlife management. This initiative will increase youth engagement and participation in wildlife-related recreation, nurture lifelong conservation ethics, and ensure the future of the North American model of wildlife conservation.

Increased funding for this initiative will provide: 1) \$28.0 million for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, to provide States with funds to educate young hunters, anglers and wildlife managers, 2) \$1.0 million for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to start a public-private partnership in support of this initiative, and 3) \$1.0 million for the National Conservation Training Center to fund workshops and training for state and Federal employees on new and creative methods to increase interest and participation among young men and women in hunting, fishing, and wildlife management.

Youth and Careers in Nature (+\$8.0 million) - Workforce planning studies suggest that the environmental agencies and institutions are experiencing a shortage of job candidates who bring new and needed competencies to the U.S. workforce. We must act now to ensure that talented and capable young people are ready to enter public service as natural resource professionals. The Youth and Careers in Nature initiative identifies a three-pronged approach to: 1) reach a cadre of young people to engage in public service opportunities; 2) enhance science based programs offered through communities, schools and partners; and 3) provide improved curricula for national environmental education programs.

We will also coordinate with academic institutions to ensure that graduates have the competencies necessary to successfully enter the workforce. These efforts will be connected with the latest technologies, and collaborative tools and techniques to ensure close teamwork among bureaus, careful programmatic coordination, and a strong focus on evaluating and tracking success.

Protecting America's Treasured Landscapes (+\$32.3 million): The North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) grant program is an internationally-recognized conservation program that provides grants throughout North America for the conservation of habitats that support waterfowl and other wetland associated migratory birds. The requested increase of \$10 million will improve the program's ability to protect, restore, and enhance wetland habitats and provide necessary support for grant administration and effective monitoring of grant implementation. These additional funds will allow the program to support approximately 9 more standard grants and up to 10 more small grant-funded projects in FY 2010. An increase of \$22.5 million for our land acquisition program will enable us to acquire important habitat for our refuges.

Additional Priorities Supported by the FY 2010 Request

Polar Bear (+\$3.2 million)

This funding will enable the Service to address critical issues resulting from the recent listing of polar bear as a threatened species. The Service administers the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), working with partners to conserve endangered and threatened species and at-risk marine mammals. We use the tools of sections 4, 7, and 10 of the ESA together with other laws such as the MMPA to work with private landowners, local jurisdictions, other State and federal agencies, and members of the public to solve conservation challenges and create opportunities to recover listed species and to enhance populations of at-risk species as well as the ecosystems on which they depend.

The Endangered Species Program will prepare for a range-wide Polar Bear Conservation Plan (+\$800,000) to guide U.S. and international work to conserve and improve the status of the species. Rising energy prices and a push to reduce the Nation's reliance on foreign oil have led to increased oil and gas exploration and extraction activity, which often occurs in close proximity to polar bear

habitat. This increase in funding will allow Service biologists to fulfill their responsibilities under the ESA, to provide expert technical assistance while working with other federal action agencies and their applicants to design and/or modify projects to minimize impacts to polar bears and other listed species.

The MMPA Program will intensify work (+\$1.7 million) with partners to prepare, review and publish key stock assessments, conservation plans, and incidental take regulations. Polar bear surveys will increase on the North Slope of Alaska and Canada and in the south Beaufort Sea, to determine distribution and abundance, document changing habitat use of coastal and upland landscapes, and evaluate how sea ice reduction and other factors such as prey availability affect the status and trends of polar bear populations. These data will also fuel a new and robust population demographics and harvest model that will enable resource managers to better understand risks and consequences of various harvest options on polar bear populations.

Bald Eagle Permits (+\$2.0 million)

This funding will enable the Service to begin to address a new workload associated with permitting human activities around bald and golden eagle nesting, feeding, and roosting sites. With delisting of the bald eagle pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, the Service is faced with a new permitting workload under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). The Service is finalizing regulations under BGEPA but management of a permitting program under BGEPA requires capacity to address a large volume of permit applications and an increased permit processing workload in Regional Permit Program offices. Ecological Services field offices have already experienced a substantial increase in the need to provide timely technical consultation, assistance to landowners, and conservation recommendations to potential applicants and the concerned public. The combined request will provide \$1,040,000 for the Migratory Bird Management program and \$1,000,000 to the Conservation Planning Assistance program. Both programs will be involved in developing the new management and permitting program.

Five-year Construction and Maintenance Plan

The Service has developed a 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan and a 5-Year Construction Plan. Each plan provides the projects of greatest need in priority order based on the Department's guidance for the 5-year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans with focus on critical health and safety, critical resource protection, energy efficiency/building sustainability, critical mission and code compliance. The bureau has undertaken an intense effort originating in the field to develop these lists. For FY 2010 construction projects, complete project descriptions are provided in the Justifications, with a summary list showing priority order.

Fixed Costs and Inflation (+\$19.8 million)

Applying sound business practices, the Service requests \$19.8 million to fully fund fixed costs. The fixed costs are defined as increases needed for Federal pay raises; employer contributions to health benefit plans; unemployment compensation; workers compensation; GSA and non-GSA rent increases; and contributions to the Department's Working Capital Fund. Funding requested increases for fixed costs avoids the need to siphon resources away from core activities throughout the Service.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Service funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 is described in a separate tab section found at the back of this budget justification. The section contains the Service's program plan for investments to be funded through the Recovery Act, including identification of the Service activities to be funded by the Act, criteria for selection of projects, and plans for performance monitoring.

Summary of Request

Resource Management

The FY 2010 budget request for the Service's main operations account totals \$1,218,206,000, an increase of \$77,244,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act and an increase of \$135,590,000 from the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Ecological Services

The Service requests a total of \$291,077,000, an increase of \$14,807,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Endangered Species

The Service requests a total of \$164,157,000, an increase of \$6,184,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The program funding will support operations that enhance implementation of the Endangered Species Act, one of the Nation's most significant environmental conservation laws.

Candidate Conservation – The Service requests \$10,592,000, which is a reduction (-\$78,000) from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Reductions include (-\$250,000) for a congressional earmark for Idaho Sage Grouse.

Listing – The Service requests \$20,103,000, an increase of \$837,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Consultation/HCP – The Service requests \$56,863,000, an increase of \$3,401,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Recovery – The Service requests \$76,599,000, an increase of \$2,024,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The net increase includes increases for Endangered Species Recovery Initiative (+\$1,800,000), Polar Bear (+\$800,000) and offsets from Congressional earmarks for Endangered Species Grants, salmon (-\$1,500,000) and Manatee Protection and Recovery (-\$250,000).

Habitat Conservation

The Service requests a total of \$113,420,000 for Habitat Conservation programs, an increase of \$8,365,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife - The Service requests \$57,841,000, which is a net increase of \$4,898,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The net changes include an increase to begin addressing climate change (+\$6,000,000) and offsets for Congressional earmarks including Hawaii Invasive Species Management (-\$350,000), Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection (-725,000), Nevada Biodiversity Research and Conservation Project (-\$350,000), and Wildlife Enhancement at MSU (-\$350,000).

Project Planning – The Service requests \$35,235,000, an increase of \$3,187,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The net increase includes increases for Renewable Energy (+\$1,500,000) and Bald and Golden Eagle Permits (+\$1,000,000).

Coastal Program – The Service requests \$14,946,000, an increase of \$210,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Wetlands Inventory – The Service requests \$5,398,000, an increase of \$70,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Environmental Contaminants – The Service requests \$13,500,000, an increase of \$258,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Wildlife Refuge System

The Service requests \$483,279,000, an increase of \$20,420,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Wildlife Refuge System Wildlife and Habitat Management – For this subactivity, the Service requests \$214,778,000, an increase of \$14,919,000 from the FY 2009 the Omnibus Appropriations Act. The funding increase requested is to address Climate Change.

National Wildlife Refuge System Visitor Services – In this subactivity, the Service requests \$78,973,000, an increase of \$3,402,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Of this increase, \$2,000,000 is to support the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative.

National Wildlife Refuge System Refuge Law Enforcement – The Service requests \$36,684,000, an increase of \$595,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Wildlife Refuge System Conservation Planning – The Service requests \$12,021,000, an increase of \$232,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Wildlife Refuge System Maintenance – The Service requests \$140,823,000, an increase of \$1,272,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Migratory Bird Management, Law Enforcement and International Affairs

The Service requests \$130,093,000 for migratory bird management and law enforcement, a net increase of \$3,376,000 above the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Migratory Bird Management

The Service requests \$53,025,000 for migratory bird management, a net increase of \$2,179,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Changes include an increase to support the Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps (+\$500,000), and an increase for the Bald Eagle Permits Initiative (+\$1,040,000).

Conservation and Monitoring – The Service requests \$30,539,000, a net increase of \$709,000. Changes include an increase an increase for Urban Bird Treaties (+\$250,000), in support of the Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps Initiative.

Joint Ventures – The Service requests \$13,067,000, an increase of \$125,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Law Enforcement

The Service requests \$63,839,000, an increase of \$1,172,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

International Affairs

The Service requests \$13,229,000, an increase of \$25,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation (Fisheries)

The Service requests \$140,695,000, an increase of \$8,864,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations – The Service requests \$50,271,000, an increase of \$1,622,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Maintenance and Equipment – The Service requests \$18,367,000, a decrease of \$681,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act as a result of an internal transfer of -\$862,000 for the Sea Lamprey Program to the Aquatic Invasive Species Control and Management program.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation – The Service requests \$60,198,000, an increase of \$4,787,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The net increase includes funding to support the Climate Change Initiative (+\$2,000,000) and Klamath Dam Removal Study (+\$2,000,000).

Aquatic Invasive Species – The Service requests \$6,244,000, an increase of \$892,000 compared with the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. This increase includes an internal transfer of +\$862,000 from Maintenance and Equipment.

Marine Mammals – The Service requests \$5,615,000, an increase of \$2,244,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

General Operations

The Service requests \$154,062,000 a net increase of \$10,777,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act for Central Office Operations, Regional Office Operations, Service-wide Administrative (Operational) Support, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and National Conservation Training Center.

Construction

The FY 2010 request for current appropriations totals \$29,791,000 a reduction of \$5,742,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Nationwide Engineering Services – The Service requests \$9,161,000 to support the Nationwide Engineering, Seismic Safety, and Environmental Compliance programs, an increase of \$191,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Construction Projects – The request totals \$20,630,000, a reduction of \$5,987,000 for construction projects, when compared to the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Dam and Bridge Safety – The request includes \$1,115,000 for dam safety inspections and \$740,000 for bridge safety inspections. This is an increase of \$505,000 compared to the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act,

Land Acquisition

The Service requests \$65,000,000 for high-priority acquisition of land and conservation easements from willing sellers. This request represents an increase of \$22,545,000 when compared to the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. Proposed projects reflect the Service's highest priority projects.

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

The Service requests \$100,000,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF), \$24,499,000 above the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. This net increase includes increases for Traditional Grants to States (+\$4,000,000), Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance (+\$5,000,000), and Species Recovery Land Acquisition (+\$15,499,000). The budget also estimates mandatory funds will total \$54,501,000 a decrease of \$81,000 as compared to FY 2009.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

The Service requests \$52,647,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$10,000,000 above the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. In addition, the Service estimates that mandatory funds will remain at \$800,000, the same level as in the FY 2009.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund

The Service requests \$10,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund in FY 2010, identical to the funding level in the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

The Service requests \$4,750,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Fund, identical to the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

National Wildlife Refuge Fund

The FY 2010 National Wildlife Refuge Fund request for current appropriations totals \$14,100,000 identical to the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Fund

The Service requests \$115,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. This net increase includes funding for States, Tribes, and Territories to integrate Climate Change wildlife adaptation strategies and activities into State and Tribal Wildlife Plans and then begin to implement those activities (+\$40,000,000).

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Account – Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps

The Service requests \$28,000,000, for a new grant program, funded with discretionary appropriations, to support ongoing, expanded, wildlife conservation management programs. The new grant program will place special emphasis on non-traditional participants (i.e., urban, minority, and Tribal youth). Please see below for a description of the traditional, permanently funded Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Account activity requested in FY 2010 budget.

Wildlife Appreciation and Conservation Fund

The account last received an appropriation in FY 2001 and has been canceled.

Permanent Appropriations

In FY 2010, the Service's permanent appropriations are projected to total \$1,637,194,000. Permanent appropriations are projected to increase for the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Account and Recreation Fee Enhancement Account. Permanent appropriations are projected to decrease for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Fund. Permanent appropriations are expected to equal FY 2009 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, Migratory Bird Conservation Account, Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations, and Contributed Funds. This mixed projection should result in a net increase of \$13,437,000.

Migratory Bird Conservation Account

Receipts are expected to remain the same in FY 2009 providing a total of \$44,000,000.

Sport Fish Restoration Account

Receipts are expected to decrease by a net of (-\$12,770,000) from the FY 2009, providing a total of \$484,510,000. Tax receipts and interest earned are available for obligation in the year following deposit into the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund. The decrease is due to anticipated reduced consumer spending on taxed goods that provide receipts for this fund in FY 2009 when compared to FY 2008.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Account

Tax receipts available in FY 2010 for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration projects are expected to increase by (+\$26,238,000) above FY 2009 levels, and an appropriation of (+\$28,000,000) is requested to support the **Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps** Initiative. This would provide a total of \$422,493,000 for FY 2010, or a net increase of (+\$54,238,000).

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MAJOR ACCOUNT SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2010 REQUEST							
Account		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	FY 2010 Request	Change From FY 2009 Enacted
Current Appropriations							
Resource Management	\$000	1,082,616	1,140,962	19,404	+57,840	1,218,206	+77,244
	FTE	6,606	6,641		+303	6,944	+303
Construction	\$000	33,162	35,533	191	-5,933	29,791	-5,742
	FTE	89	84		0	84	
Land Acquisition	\$000	34,596	42,455	200	+22,345	65,000	+22,545
	FTE	74	71		+12	83	+12
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	\$000	13,980	14,100	0	0	14,100	0
	FTE	0	0		0	0	
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	\$000	41,981	42,647	0	+10,000	52,647	+10,000
	FTE	9	9		0	9	
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	\$000	73,831	75,501	0	+24,499	100,000	+24,499
	FTE	25	25		0	25	
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	\$000	7,875	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
	FTE	4	4		0	4	
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	\$000	4,430	4,750	0	0	4,750	0
	FTE	1	1		0	1	
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	\$000	73,830	75,000	0	+40,000	115,000	+40,000
	FTE	21	21		0	21	
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration - Educating Young Hunters	\$000	0	0	0	+28,000	28,000	+28,000
	FTE	0	0		0	0	0
Private Stewardship Grants	\$000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	2	1		0	1	
Landowner Incentive Program Grants	\$000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	5	3		0	3	
Wildlife Appreciation and Conservation	\$000	0	-497	0	+497	0	+497
	FTE	0	0		0	0	
SUB-TOTAL, CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS	\$000	1,366,301	1,440,451	19,795	177,248	1,637,494	+197,043
	*FTE	6,836	6,860	0	+315	7,175	+315

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE							
MAJOR ACCOUNT SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2010 REQUEST							
Account		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	FY 2010 Request	Change From FY 2009
Permanent and Trust Accounts							
Federal Lands Recreational Enhancement Act	\$000	4,660	4,750	0	+50	4,800	+50
	FTE	29	29			29	
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	\$000	45,306	44,000	0	0	44,000	0
	FTE	64	66			66	
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	\$000	11,102	12,000	0	0	12,000	0
	FTE	17	17			17	
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	\$000	4,583	800	0	0	800	0
	FTE	0	0			0	
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	\$000	52,372	54,582	0	-81	54,501	-81
	FTE	0	0			0	
Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration	\$000	491,338	497,280	0	-12,770	484,510	-12,770
	FTE	68	68			68	
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	\$000	339,879	368,255	0	26,238	394,493	+26,238
	FTE	50	50			50	
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	\$000	3,274	3,800	0	0	3,800	0
	FTE	6	6			6	
Contributed Funds	\$000	5,000	3,400	0	0	3,400	0
	FTE	14	14			14	
Sub-total, Permanent Appropriations	\$000	957,514	988,867	0	+13,437	1,002,304	+13,437
	FTE	248	250	0	0	250	0
Reimbursements and Allocations from others							
Reimbursable	FTE	964	964	-	-	964	0
Wildland Fire Management	FTE	547	542	-	-	542	0
Southern Nevada Lands	FTE	9	9	-	-	9	0
Federal Aid - Highway	FTE	21	21	-	-	21	0
NRDAR	FTE	56	56	-	-	56	0
Central HAZMAT	FTE	7	7	-	-	7	0
Forest Pest	FTE	1	1	-	-	1	0
Energy Act - Permit Processing	FTE	15	15	-	-	15	0
Subtotal, Other		1,620	1,615	0	0	1,615	0
TOTAL FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		2,323,815	2,429,318	19,795	+190,685	2,639,798	+210,480
	FTE	8,704	8,725	0	+315	9,040	+315

FY 2010 Performance Summary

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS or Service) is entrusted with the protection, conservation, and recovery of threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, some marine mammals, and interjurisdictional fisheries and their essential habitats, and stewardship of the National Wildlife Refuge System. As such, the Service significantly contributes to the successful achievement of the Department's GPRA measures in the areas of Landscapes, Watersheds, and Marine Resources: Sustaining Biological Communities; Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources; Improving Recreation Opportunities for America; Improving Protection of Lives, Property and Assets; and Improving Resource Management to Assure Responsible Use and Sustain a Dynamic Economy through collaborative environmental consultations. About 85% of the Service's requested FY 2010 discretionary funding is focused primarily in the areas of Landscapes, Watersheds, and Marine Resources; and Sustaining Biological Communities.

In general, performance for most measures at the FY 2010 President's Budget level will remain unchanged from the FY 2009 level. The reason for the level performance is largely due to employee pay, fixed cost, and other inflation increases of roughly \$19.8 million, over the FY 2009 enacted budget, are included in the overall budget request. The Service did not have to absorb these costs. Most of the FY 2010 performance increases are due to the proposed Climate Change Initiative, and address key measures the DOI areas of Landscapes, Watersheds, and Marine Resources and Sustaining Biological Communities. For example, the Refuge program will focus on several important DOI GPRA measures:

- The percent of Refuge baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled will increase from 5% (107,657/2,312,632) in FY 2009 to 15% (431,467/2,329,450) in FY 2010.
- The number of Refuge acres restored will increase from 20,222 acres in FY 2009 to 24,869 acres in FY 2010, a 23% increase.
- The number of surface/ground water systems that are protected/restored will increase from 809 in FY 2009 to 1,489 in FY 2010, an 84% increase.
- The percent of populations of indicator species with improved or stable numbers will be 77% (559/723) in FY 2010, an increase of 14% from the FY 2009 performance target of 63% (452/723).

The Partners program is proposing to restore 29,403 non-FWS acres in FY 2010, an increase of 2,500 acres above the FY 2009 target of 26,903. The Conservation Planning Assistance program will protect an additional 1,200 non-FWS acres over the FY 2009 level of 13,029, a 9% increase.

Some measures, such as the species-related measures are not as sensitive to minor single-year budget changes as other metrics (due to the necessity to work over many years with an array of partners to effect changes in species status). For example, FY 2010 funding for the Migratory Bird Management and Conservation program is essentially at the FY 2009 funding level. However, the program anticipates increasing the number of migratory bird species that are at healthy and sustainable levels from 568 in FY 2009 to 570 in FY 2010. These two species include the Marbled Godwit and American Woodcock. Thus, the percent of all migratory bird species that are at healthy and sustainable levels will increase from 62.3% (568/912) to 62.5% (570/912). This increase demonstrates the success the Service has with the many entities that support or are involved in activities related to migratory bird conservation. The increase, however, is based on many years worth of spending, rather than just a single or a few budget years, as it frequently takes years of concerted efforts with partners to make significant changes in the status of wide-ranging migratory

bird species. While this is encouraging, over one-third of migratory bird species are not at healthy and sustainable levels.

The Migratory Bird Management and Conservation program successfully completed a RePART review in FY 2008. The final review was rated Moderately Effective by OMB.

In accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and with OMB policy and direction, the DOI Strategic Plan is currently undergoing the required triennial review and update. The Department is reviewing the organization and construct of the Strategic Plan in light of the Administration's priorities, goals, and objectives. Although the majority of end outcome goals and measures, intermediate measures, and other measures are expected to remain intact, the organizing principles for those goals and measures may change during this review. Therefore, this budget request does not directly reference the existing DOI Strategic Plan, but does continue to report on related performance goals and accomplishments associated with the current slate of end outcome goals and measures.

FY 2010 Performance for Key Initiatives

Climate Change Key Performance Measure	Program	2009 Plan *	2010- 2009 (Variance)	2010 Climate Change
Landscapes, Watersheds and Marine Resources				
GP-2.1.1 # of NWRS wetlands acres restored-annual	National Wildlife Refuge System	20,222	4,647	24,869
GP-2.3.3 # of NWRS riparian coastal/marine acres restored-annual	National Wildlife Refuge System	0	3	3
GP-2.4.1 # of NWRS wetland acres achieving desired condition	National Wildlife Refuge System	32,079,420	115,447	32,194,867
GP-2.5.1 # of NWRS upland acres achieving desired condition	National Wildlife Refuge System	52,264,381	289,464	52,553,845
2.8.1 % NWRs/WMDs free of documented water quality problems w/ sig negative impacts natural resources	National Wildlife Refuge System	62% (365 of 586)	0.11	73% (429 of 586)
G-2.8.6 # Surface/Ground Water System Protected/Restored	National Wildlife Refuge System	809	680	1,489
3.1.1 # of non-FWS riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored, including miles restored through partnerships (includes miles treated for invasives & now restored) - PartnersProg - annual (GPRA)(PART)	Partners	478	30	508
3.2.8 # non-FWS riparian (stream/shoreline) acres protected/conserved, technical assistance-annual	Conservation Planning Assistance	21,600	200	21,800
4.1.1 # of wetlands acres enhanced/restored through voluntary partnerships (includes acres treated for invasives & now restored) - annual (GPRA)(PART)	Partners	26,903	2500	29,403
4.2.1 # of non-FWS uplands acres enhanced/restored through voluntary partnerships (includes acres treated for invasives & now restored) - annual (GPRA)(PART)	Partners	164,702	4500	169,202
GP-4.4.6 # of non-FWS wetland acres protected/conserved through technical assistance-annual	Conservation Planning Assistance	24,517	800	25,317
GP-4.5.4 # of non-FWS upland acres protected/conserved through technical assistance-annual	Conservation Planning Assistance	13,029	1200	14,229
GP-4.6.3 # of non-FWS coastal/marine acres protected/conserved through technical assistance-annual	Conservation Planning Assistance	2,201	300	2,501
4.8.1 # of large-scale landscape-level planning and/or programmatic approaches in progress	Conservation Planning Assistance	292	8	300
# of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives established	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	8	8

Climate Change Key Performance Measure Name	Program	2009 Plan *	2010- 2009 (Variance)	2010 Climate Change
# of conservation delivery strategies and actions evaluated for effectiveness	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	16	16
Sustaining Biological Communities				
5.1.3 Number of habitat assessments completed	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	966	32	998
5.1.10 Number of miles of stream/shoreline restored in U.S.	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	172	200	372
5.1.11 Number of fish passage barriers removed or bypassed	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	117	22	139
5.1.12 Number of miles reopened to fish passage	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	557	76	633
5.1.13 Number of acres reopened to fish passage	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	15,940	7	15,947
5.1.20 # of miles stream/shoreline reopened to fish passage-Project Planning	Conservation Planning Assistance	212	100	312
G-9.3.1 % of populations of indicator species with improved or stable numbers	National Wildlife Refuge System	63% (452 of 723)	0.14	77% (559 of 723)
CSF 11.1 Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled (GPRA)	National Wildlife Refuge System	5% (107,657 of 2,312,632)	10.0% (214.9%)	15% (341,467 of 2,329,450)
# of decision-support tools provided to conservation managers to inform management plans and ESA Recovery Plans	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	8	8
# of landscape-scale conservation strategies developed (including explicit biological objectives and adaptation approaches) that can direct management expenditures where they have the greatest effect and lowest relative cost	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	8	8
Improve resource management to assure responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy				
14.1.2 % of formal/informal energy (non-hydropower) consultation addressed in a timely manner	Endangered Species	84% (1,377 of 1,641)	0.0% (138 of 164) (0.0%)	84% (1,515 of 1,805)
Comments:	This increase in performance is the result of additional funds to support consultations on renewable domestic energy sources in the midst of climate change.			
14.1.5 % of energy activities (non-hydropower) streamlined through early involvement	Conservation Planning Assistance	37% (881 of 2,355)	1% (100 of 240)	38% (981 of 2,595)
14.2.5 % of hydropower activities streamlined through early involvement	Conservation Planning Assistance	52% (287 of 553)	1% (46 of 80)	53% (333 of 633)
* Note the FY 2009 Plan numbers will be completed using program dollars, not dollars specifically tied to climate change impacts.				

Endangered Species - Climate Change (+\$1,500,000)

Climate Change Key Performance Measure Name	2009 Plan *	FY 2010-2009	2010 Climate Metric
14.1.2 % of formal/informal energy (non-hydropower) consultation addressed in a timely manner	84% (1,377 of 1,641)	0.0% (138 of 164) (0.0%)	84% (1,515 of 1,805)
Comments:	This increase in performance is the result of additional funds to support consultations on renewable domestic energy sources in the midst of climate change.		
* Note the FY 2009 Plan numbers will be completed using program dollars, not dollars specifically tied to climate change impacts.			

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation: Climate Change (+2,000,000/ +4 FTE)

Climate Change Key Performance Measure Name	FY 2009 Plan*	FY 2010-2009	FY 2010 Climate Metric
5.1.3 Number of habitat assessments completed	966	32	998
5.1.10 Number of miles of stream/shoreline restored in U.S.	172	200	372
5.1.11 Number of fish passage barriers removed or bypassed	117	22	139
5.1.12 Number of miles reopened to fish passage	557	76	633
5.1.13 Number of acres reopened to fish passage	15,940	7	15,947
* Note the FY 2009 Plan numbers will be completed using program dollars, not dollars specifically tied to climate change impacts.			

Conservation Planning Assistance: Climate Change (+\$1,500,000/+10 FTE)

Climate Change Key Performance Measure Name	2009 Plan*	2010 - 2009	2010 Climate Metric
3.2.8 # non-FWS riparian (stream/shoreline) acres protected/conserved, technical assistance-annual	21,600	200	21,800
GP-4.4.6 # of non-FWS wetland acres protected/conserved through technical assistance-annual	24,517	800	25,317
GP-4.5.4 # of non-FWS upland acres protected/conserved through technical assistance-annual	13,029	1200	14,229
GP-4.6.3 # of non-FWS coastal/marine acres protected/conserved through technical assistance-annual	2,201	300	2,501
4.8.1 # of large-scale landscape-level planning and/or programmatic approaches in progress	292	8	300
5.1.20 # of miles stream/shoreline reopened to fish passage-Project Planning	212	100	312
14.1.5 % of energy activities (non-hydropower) streamlined through early involvement	37% (881 of 2,355)	1% (100 of 240)	38% (981 of 2,595)
14.2.5 % of hydropower activities streamlined through early involvement	52% (287 of 553)	1% (46 of 80)	53% (333 of 633)
* Note the FY 2009 Plan numbers will be completed using program dollars not specifically tied to climate change impacts.			

Partners

Climate Change Key Performance Measure Name		FY 2009 President's Budget	FY 2010- 2009	FY 2010 Overtarget Metric
3.1.1 # of non-FWS riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored, including miles restored through partnerships (includes miles treated for invasives & now restored) - PartnersProg - annual (GPRA)(PART)	Partners	478	30	508
4.1.1 # of wetlands acres enhanced/restored through voluntary partnerships (includes acres treated for invasives & now restored) - annual (GPRA)(PART)	Partners	26903	2500	29403
4.2.1 # of non-FWS uplands acres enhanced/restored through voluntary partnerships (includes acres treated for invasives & now restored) - annual (GPRA)(PART)	Partners	164702	4500	169202

Climate Change and Science Capacity				
Climate Change Key Performance Measure		FY 2009 Plan	FY 2010- 2009	FY 2010 President's Budget
# of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives established	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	8	8
# of decision-support tools provided to conservation managers to inform management plans and ESA Recovery Plans	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	8	8
# of landscape-scale conservation strategies developed (including explicit biological objectives and adaptation approaches) that can direct management expenditures where they have the greatest effect and lowest relative cost	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	8	8
# of conservation delivery strategies and actions evaluated for effectiveness	Climate Change and Science Capacity	0	16	16

Refuges, Wildlife and Habitat Management (+12.0 million/+62 FTEs)

Performance Goal	FY 2009 Plan	FY 2010 - 2009 (Variance)	2010 President's Budget
G-9.3.1 % of populations of indicator species with improved or stable numbers	0.63 (452 of 723)	0.14	0.77 (559 of 723)
GP-2.1.1 # of NWRS wetlands acres restored-annual	20,222	4,647	24,869
GP-2.3.3 # of NWRS riparian coastal/marine acres restored-annual	0	3	3
GP-2.4.1 # of NWRS wetland acres achieving desired condition	32,079,420	115,447	32,194,867
GP-2.5.1 # of NWRS upland acres achieving desired condition	52,264,381	289,464	52,553,845
2.8.1 % NWRs/WMDs free of documented water quality problems w/ sig negative impacts nat resources	0.62 (365 of 586)	0.11	0.73 (429 of 586)
2.8.1.1 # of NWRs/WMDs free of documented water quality problems	365	64	429
2.8.1.2 Total # of refuges	586	0	586
G-2.8.6 # Surface/Ground Water System Protected/Restored	809	680	1,489
CSF 11.1 Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled (GPRA)	5% (107,657 of 2,312,632)	10.0% (214.9%)	15% (341,467 of 2,329,450)