

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

Appropriations Language

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and federally-recognized Indian Tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, [\$75,000,000]\$115,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount provided herein, \$7,000,000 is for a competitive grant program for *federally recognized* Indian Tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 is for a competitive grant program for States, territories, and other jurisdictions with approved plans, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That \$40,000,000 is for incorporating wildlife adaptation strategies and actions to address the impacts of climate change into State Wildlife Action plans and implementing these adaptation actions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, after deducting [\$11,106,000]\$52,000,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States: *Provided further*, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: *Provided further*, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs of such projects: *Provided further*, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: *Provided further*, That no State, territory, or other jurisdiction shall receive a grant if its comprehensive wildlife conservation plan is disapproved and such funds that would have been distributed to such State, territory, or other jurisdiction shall be distributed equitably to States, territories, and other jurisdictions with approved plans: *Provided further*, That any amount apportioned in [2009]2010 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, [2010]2011, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in [2011]2012, in the manner provided herein. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

Justification of Language Change

Addition: “*Provided further*, That \$40,000,000 is for incorporating wildlife adaptation strategies and actions to address the impacts of climate change into State Wildlife Action plans and implementing these adaptation actions:”

The budget proposes new funding of \$40,000,000 to enable States and Tribes to strategically plan and address the impacts of climate change to fish and wildlife resources cooperation with partners at a landscape scale.

Authorizing Statutes

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544). Prohibits the import, export, or taking of fish and wildlife and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered species; provides for adding species to or removing them from the list of threatened and endangered species, and for preparing and implementing plans for their recovery; provides for interagency cooperation to avoid take of listed species and for issuing permits for otherwise prohibited activities; provides for cooperation with States, including authorization of financial assistance; and implements the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). Authorization of Appropriations: Expired September 30, 1992.

Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended (16 U.S.C. 742(a)-754). Establishes a comprehensive national fish and wildlife policy and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to take steps required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of fisheries resources and wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661). The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide assistance to, and cooperate with, federal, State, and public or private agencies and organizations in the development, protection, rearing, and stocking of all species of wildlife, resources thereof, and their habitat, in controlling losses of the same from disease or other causes, in minimizing damages from overabundant species, and in providing public shooting and fishing areas, including easements across public lands for access thereto.

Activity: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
State Wildlife Grants - Apportioned (\$000)	62,724	63,000	0	0	63,000	0
Competitive Grants for States, Territories, and other Jurisdictions (\$000)	4,922	5,000	0	0	5,000	0
Tribal Wildlife Grants (\$000)	6,184	7,000	0	0	7,000	0
Climate Change (\$000)	0	0	0	+40,000	40,000	+40,000
TOTAL, State & Tribal Wildlife Grants (\$000)	73,830	75,000	0	+40,000	115,000	+40,000
FTE	21	21	0	0	21	0

Summary of 2010 Program Changes for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Climate Change	+40,000	0
Total, Program Changes	+40,000	0

Justification of 2010 Program Changes

The 2010 budget request for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants is \$115,000,000 and 21 FTE, a program change of +\$40,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2009 Enacted.

Climate Change Wildlife Adaptation – Grants for States and Tribes (+\$40,000,000/+0 FTE)

- To enable fish, wildlife and their habitats to adapt in the face of climate change. Conservation organizations and agencies at all levels of government must come together and rapidly develop the capacity to plan and deliver conservation across connected networks of habitats, based on scientific understanding and predictions of species’ needs to adapt to the impacts of climate change. These funds will enable States to update their State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plans (CWCPs) to address the need for fish and wildlife to adapt to climate change and take steps to address the effects of climate change through on-the-ground projects.

The new funding will supplement the current State Wildlife Grants Program (SWG) and be used in conjunction with the States’ CWCPs. The enhanced funding will provide the resources needed by the States to incorporate climate change into their CWCPs and to enable the States to strategically implement climate change actions in cooperation with partners at a landscape scale, using existing infrastructure.

Through this enhanced funding, the Service will work with the States to build shared climate change capacity by implementing collaborative projects that focus on biological planning; conservation design; conservation delivery; biological inventory and monitoring; and targeted research.

Climate change funding will provide new resources to the States, District of Columbia, Commonwealths, and territories (States) to support projects that update, revise, or modify a

State's CWCP to reflect the challenges States are facing in the wake of climate change that may require species to adapt. In addition, States may fund projects in CWCPs to address these climate change adaptation challenges.

\$4,000,000 of the new funding will be added to the competitive Tribal Wildlife Grants Program (TWG) to strategically address the impacts of climate change on fish and wildlife resources in coordination with partners at a landscape scale as part of a cohesive national effort to help fish, wildlife, and their habitats adapt to climate change.

Program Performance Change

Climate Change Key Performance Measure	FY 2009 Plan	FY 2010-2009 (Variance)	FY 2010
Number of State Wildlife Action Plans incorporating climate change component	N/A	N/A	40 of 56 Plans
Percent of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) assessed and ranked for vulnerability to climate change (Note 1)	N/A	N/A	25%
Number of populations of climate-sensitive species addressed in projects (Note 2)	N/A	N/A	25 Populations
Comments/Notes:	<p><u>Note 1:</u> Insufficient data exists at the moment to quantify total number of SGCN. That data is being collected and the percent shown will be expressed as a numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Note 2:</u> The number of populations treated is an interim measurement to the longer-term measurement of trend and number of healthy populations.</p>		

Program Overview

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants (STWG) program provides grants to States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealths, and territories (States). Since the program's inception in 2002, more than \$474 million has been provided for conservation work in States and on Tribal lands. In FY 2008, \$5 million was added for a new competitive component of the program to emphasize the integration of cooperation and performance.

Goals of the Program - The long-term goal of the STWG program is to stabilize, restore, enhance, and protect species and their habitat that are of conservation concern. By doing so, the nation avoids the costly and time-consuming process that occurs when habitat is degraded or destroyed and species' populations plummet; therefore requiring additional protection through the Endangered Species Act or other regulatory processes. The program accomplishes its protection goals by 1) focusing projects on species and their habitats that are in most need of conservation, and 2) leveraging federal funding through cost-sharing provisions with State fish and wildlife agencies.

State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan (CWCP) - The goal of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is to ensure all 50 States and 6 territories, Commonwealths, and the District of Columbia implement their CWCPs. States use their CWCPs to improve their strategic conservation planning, enabling them to focus their federal and State financial resources on habitats and species in ways that will provide the most effective and efficient conservation. With

the States on track to engage in well-planned and managed conservation, federal, State, private, and other resources will work more quickly and efficiently for the benefit of species of the greatest conservation need and their habitat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department are eager to explore how to use the State CWCPs in order to prioritize landscape-scale conservation activities.

Indian Tribes are exempt from the requirement to develop wildlife plans; however, individual Tribes are eager to continue their conservation work using resources from this nationally competitive program.

Funding Planning and Implementation Grants - The Service developed new program guidance for SWG in 2007. This guidance narrows the scope of work that may be conducted under planning grants. It also restricts the content of State planning grants to conducting internal evaluation of the CWCPs and to obtaining input from partners and the public on how to improve the Plans. Because of the restriction governing the work that may be carried out under planning grants, the Service expects that States will shift most of their SWG financial resources from spending on planning activities to conducting “implementation” work for more on-the-ground activities.

The STWG program leverages federal funds through cost-sharing provisions. States provide a 25 percent match of total project costs for planning grants and 50 percent for implementation grants. Tribes are not required to provide a share of project costs; however, many do, and some quite substantially.

Performance Measurement - In September 2008, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed the Conservation Heritage strategic plan in coordination with program cooperators. Although data is not yet available to demonstrate program performance, the Service is making progress in developing substantial and reliable performance measures through the Strategic Plan. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expects to begin data collection in calendar year 2009 for the Conservation Heritage measures identified during the strategic planning process. These data are designed to document the long-term outcomes and annual output performance goals through the coming years with the assistance of reporting from State cooperators.

Cost Information - Cost data is not yet available for this program. The data for new performance measures and activity-based costing goals and procedures will be collected in FY 2010. When these data are refined for this program, cost information will be reported and used for evaluation of program performance.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

Activity Based Costing (ABC) data will be used to monitor the overall production costs of achieving the State and Tribal Wildlife Grant program's primary performance measures, which may include acres and stream miles developed, improved, or maintained. However, cost data is not yet available for the program performance measures.

2010 Program Performance

In September 2008, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed the Conservation Heritage strategic plan in coordination with program cooperators. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expects to begin data collection in calendar year 2009 for the Conservation Heritage Measures identified during the strategic planning process. These data are designed to document the long-

term outcomes and annual output performance goals in the coming years with the assistance of State cooperators. As States report their performance and as the Service translates this data into the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS), we will be able to demonstrate how this program contributes to the Service's Operational Plan.

The SWG has proved a stable federal funding source for State fish and wildlife agencies for the past five years. This funding stability is critical to the recovery and continued resilience of many species that are in the greatest need of conservation. Some examples of activities planned by State fish and wildlife agencies in FY 2009 that are likely to be similar to those anticipated in FY 2010 are:

- Actively manage Arizona's wildlife and habitats by addressing Strategic Objectives or Conservation Needs (stressors) identified in Arizona's CWCP, including determining the distribution, status, and population trends in an effort to maintain, restore and recover native mammal, bird, fishes, amphibian, reptile, crustacean and mollusk populations;
- Maintain, restore and recover native mammal, bird, fishes, amphibian, reptile, crustacean and mollusk populations;
- Inform wildlife and land managers in the private and public sectors on how to make management decisions based on the best data available, while being a resource for that data;
- Conduct comprehensive planning to determine statewide species management, research, and habitat protection and modification needs, and participate in the development of conservation management plans/documents as necessary to maintain, restore and recover native mammal, bird, fishes, amphibian, reptile, crustacean and mollusk populations; and incorporate CWCP conservation needs into species management plans, conservation agreements, recovery plans, etc., as warranted. This project will implement conservation actions identified in the CWCP to benefit numerous species of greatest conservation need and their habitats, and will aid in the maintenance, restoration and recovery of populations of these native wildlife.

In Florida, the objective of this program is to implement eight research, status, management, and/or restoration projects as identified in Florida's CWCP. The benefits of these projects under this grant will be the continued conservation and management of Florida's terrestrial, freshwater, and marine habitats and species as planned for in the Florida CWCP. The eight projects are:

1. Stakeholder Forum (\$100,000);
2. Florida's Common Species Common Program (phase 4) (\$200,000);
3. Species Ranking System - Ranking Invertebrates and Marine Species (\$100,000);
4. Inventory and Prioritization of Impaired Sites in the Yellow River Watershed in Florida (\$161,400);
5. Implementation of a Mooring Buoy Program at Breaker's Reef in Palm Beach County, Florida (\$49,100);
6. Suwannee River Water Management District Sandhill Restoration (\$90,000);
7. Shore-dependent Bird Monitoring Corps (\$80,000); and
8. Multiple responses of Wood Storks and other wading birds to wetland restoration (\$102,000)

In Maine, the funds will be used to:

- Support the beginning with habitat project, which provides State and federal agencies, municipalities, land trusts, and other conservation organizations with the ecological knowledge required to effectively conserve habitat for all Maine wildlife species;
- To continue radio telemetry work of Canada lynx to determine persistence, habitat use, recruitment and dispersal in response to changing prey densities and/or habitat conditions;
- To develop techniques for monitoring populations, and to develop management recommendations for private forest landowners;
- To compile existing stream habitat and fish community data into a GIS database for easier use and analysis;
- To monitor habitat restoration efforts and fish behavior and movement within restored habitats;
- To conduct habitat surveys of the lakes and ponds in Maine; and
- To continue the natural resource inventories high value habitats supporting rare, threatened, and endangered species.

The Climate Change Initiative of the State and Tribal Wildlife Grant Program builds on a foundation of State CWCPs and implementation of those plans through conservation projects for species of greatest conservation need (SGCN) and their habitats. We expect that the bulk of FY 2010 funds will be used by the States to integrate climate change fish and wildlife adaptation components into their action plans. This is a necessary first step to prepare the States to effectively and strategically address the increasing number of climate change-stressors affecting fish and wildlife species and their habitats. In all, we expect 40 of the 56 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealths, and territories to update their plans to include strategies and activities to help fish and wildlife adapt to the impacts of climate change. We also expect that 25 percent of SGCN currently listed in the 56 plans will be assessed and ranked for vulnerability to climate change. Once the total number of SGCN is available for all 56 plans, we will reformulate percent performance into numerical performance.

State Wildlife Grants Apportionment
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 15.634
FY 2009

<u>State</u>	<u>Reverted FY07</u>		<u>2009 Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Funds</u>			
Alabama	\$ 15,683	\$ 918,424	\$ 934,107	
Alaska	51,265	3,002,250	3,053,515	
American Samoa	2,563	150,112	152,675	
Arizona	26,420	1,547,253	1,573,673	
Arkansas	11,944	699,404	711,348	
California	51,265	3,002,250	3,053,515	
Colorado	21,974	1,286,886	1,308,860	
Connecticut	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Delaware	10,254	600,450	610,704	
District of Columbia	5,126	300,225	305,351	
Florida	45,940	2,690,370	2,736,310	
Georgia	27,314	1,599,614	1,626,928	
Guam	2,563	150,112	152,675	
Hawaii	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Idaho	12,370	724,408	736,778	
Illinois	33,977	1,989,809	2,023,786	
Indiana	17,699	1,036,533	1,054,232	
Iowa	12,597	737,692	750,289	
Kansas	14,989	877,818	892,807	
Kentucky	13,608	796,933	810,541	
Louisiana	14,708	861,324	876,032	
Maine	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Maryland	13,299	778,854	792,153	
Massachusetts	14,928	874,209	889,137	
Michigan	27,945	1,636,557	1,664,502	
Minnesota	20,440	1,197,057	1,217,497	
Mississippi	11,527	675,022	686,549	
Missouri	20,337	1,190,996	1,211,333	
Montana	18,064	1,057,910	1,075,974	
N. Mariana Islands	2,563	150,112	152,675	
Nebraska	12,256	717,678	729,934	
Nevada	17,626	1,032,242	1,049,868	
New Hampshire	10,254	600,450	610,704	
New Jersey	19,596	1,147,589	1,167,185	
New Mexico	17,495	1,024,550	1,042,045	
New York	47,417	2,776,910	2,824,327	
North Carolina	25,635	1,501,255	1,526,890	
North Dakota	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Ohio	29,289	1,715,277	1,744,566	
Oklahoma	15,458	905,296	920,754	
Oregon	18,727	1,096,713	1,115,440	
Pennsylvania	31,800	1,862,294	1,894,094	
Puerto Rico	5,126	300,225	305,351	
Rhode Island	10,254	600,450	610,704	
South Carolina	13,053	764,441	777,494	
South Dakota	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Tennessee	17,997	1,053,983	1,071,980	
Texas	51,265	3,002,250	3,053,515	
Utah	15,132	886,192	901,324	
Vermont	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Virgin Islands	2,563	150,112	152,675	
Virginia	21,185	1,240,686	1,261,871	
Washington	21,539	1,261,395	1,282,934	
West Virginia	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Wisconsin	18,251	1,068,828	1,087,079	
Wyoming	10,254	600,450	610,704	
Total	\$ 1,025,312	\$ 60,045,000.00	\$61,070,312	

Standard Form 300			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE STATE and TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS FUND			
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)	2008	2009	2010
Identification code 14-1694-0	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 State Wildlife Grants	61	63	62
00.02 State Competitive Grants	0	5	5
00.03 Administration	3	3	3
00.04 Tribal Wildlife Grants	7	7	7
00.05 Climate Change	0	0	30
10.00 Total obligations	71	78	107
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	46	51	50
22.00 New Budget authority (gross)	74	75	115
22.10 Recoveries of prior year obligations	2	2	2
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	122	128	167
23.95 Total new obligations (-)	-71	-78	-107
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	51	50	60
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
<u>Discretionary:</u>			
40.00 Appropriation	75	75	115
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1	0	0
43.00 Appropriation (Total discretionary)	74	75	115
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	142	137	136
73.10 Total new obligations	71	78	107
73.20 Total outlays, gross (-)	-74	-77	-90
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2	-2	-2
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	137	136	151
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	11	17	29
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	63	60	61
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	74	77	90
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	74	75	115
90.00 Outlays	74	77	90
95.02 Unpaid obligation, end of year	137	0	0
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Direct obligations:			
11.11 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	2	2
14.10 Grants, subsidies and contributions	68	75	104
19.90 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	70	77	106
99.95 Below Threshold	1	1	1
99.99 Total obligations	71	78	107
Personnel Summary			
Direct:			
<u>Total compensable workyears:</u>			
10.01 Full-time equivalent employment	21	21	21

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