

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

Appropriations Language

For making grants under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and federally-recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to educate young men and women about hunting and fishing opportunities, hunter safety, and basic principles of fish and wildlife management, \$28,000,000, to remain available until expended. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009.)

Justification of Language Change

Addition: *“For making grants under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and federally-recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to educate young men and women about hunting and fishing opportunities, hunter safety, and basic principles of fish and wildlife management, \$28,000,000, to remain available until expended. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009.)”*

The budget proposes new funding of \$28,000,000 to enable States and Tribes to support ongoing, expanded, and new programs of hunter and angler education and wildlife conservation management among urban, minority and Tribal youths.

Authorizing Statutes

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

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

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

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

Activity: Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Appropriation:						
Creating a 21 st Century Youth Conservation Corps - Educating Young Hunters and Anglers (\$000)	0	0	0	+28,000	28,000	+28,000
TOTAL, Appropriated Funds	0	0	0	+28,000	28,000	+28,000
Receipts:						
Payments to States (\$000)	301,103	327,901	0	+27,899	355,800	+27,899
Hunter Education & Safety Grants (\$000)	8,000	8,000	0	0	8,000	0
Multistate Conservation Grants (\$000)	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Administration (\$000)	9,459	9,926	0	+274	10,200	+274
Estimated User-Pay Cost Share (\$000)	[591]	[601]	0		[610]	0
Interest – NAWCF (\$000)	18,316	19,428	0	-1,935	17,493	-1,935
TOTAL, Permanent Funds (\$000)	339,878	368,255	0	+26,238	394,493	+26,238
FTE	50	50	0	0	50	0

Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes Appropriated Funds		
• Creating a 21 st Century Youth Conservation Corps - Educating Young Hunters and Anglers	+28,000	0
Total, Appropriated Funds Program Changes	+28,000	0
Program Changes Permanent Funds		
• Interest	-1,935	0
• Payments to States	+27,899	0
• Administration	+274	0
Total, Permanent Funds Program Changes	+26,238	0

Justification of 2010 Program Changes

The Service is requesting a new appropriated subactivity for the Federal Aid Program. The 2010 request for this new budget authority is \$28,000,000 and 0 FTE.

The budget estimate for the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program is \$394,493,000 and 50 FTE, a net program increase of \$26,238,000 and 0 FTE from the 2009 Enacted. Program changes are based on current law estimates provided by Treasury’s Office of Tax Analysis.

Appropriated Funds

Creating a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps - Educating Young Hunters and Anglers – Grants for States and Tribes (+\$28,000,000/+0 FTE) - America is an increasingly

urbanized society of many diverse ethnic elements. Today, fewer youth than ever before are exposed to traditional outdoor recreation or have ties to family, friends or communities with knowledge of, and experience in, traditional outdoor recreation. A new generation of Americans is growing up, out of touch with nature and largely unaware of fish and wildlife, their habitats, and the need for natural resource conservation. The emerging “conservation gap” between an increasingly diverse urban population, with diminishing ties to nature, and the values and needs of conserving the Nation’s natural heritage poses a real and mounting threat to the future of fish, wildlife, and habitat conservation in the United States.

Over the last century, the North American model of wildlife conservation successfully joined the interests of anglers and hunters to the interests of fish and wildlife. Now it is time to engage a new generation of Americans in wildlife-related recreation and habitat conservation. Inner-city African American, Asian, and Hispanic youth, and others traditionally under-represented – the demographic components of what is becoming the new American majority – are growing up isolated from wildlife and uninformed about conservation. Yet, the future of conservation rests on our ability to nurture among those youth a 21st Century conservation ethic – an ethic that is relevant to their time and culture. A new appropriated component to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program will address this challenge by continuing and expanding State outreach and education for future hunters and anglers, and by focusing those efforts on urban and minority youth.

\$25,200,000 in new appropriated funds for the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program will help the States, and their regional associations, in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other partners, to accelerate outreach to urban and minority youth in the places that define their everyday lives – at youth clubs, churches, YMCAs, Park and Recreation Departments, schools, and other non-profit service and civic organizations. Building on the economic, social, political, and religious networks that ground urban and minority youth in their families, communities, and urban environments, these monies will be used to forge and fortify the connections of these youth to nature through hunting and fishing programs and to instill within them knowledge of and respect for the living environment. A generation disconnected from nature will learn the traditions and practices of hunting and angling, and the conservation ethic that is key to both. Funded projects will continue, expand upon, and create local programs in hunter and angler education and fish and wildlife management. Together, these programs will build conservation capacity, conservation understanding, and long-term conservation commitment among the urban and minority youth destined to inherit the future of conservation in America.

This funding will provide grants to the States, District of Columbia, Commonwealths, and territories (States). Existing infrastructure, capacity, and initiatives within the States and their regional associations, as well as current and projected multi-state cooperative programs and activities, will allow rapid and strategic deployment of grant monies to target youth.

Funding for State grants programs will assist the State agencies, either singularly or through regional associations, and their partners to:

- Develop needed educational and informational programs for urban, minority, and other traditionally under-represented groups;
- Provide needed infrastructure, such as urban fishing areas and hunter education facilities;
- Provide, or help identify partners to provide, needed training and educational equipment and materials (e.g., fishing rods and reels, training rifles, course materials, and archery equipment);

- Train volunteer and employee instructors;
- Explore the establishment of a National Youth Fish and Wildlife Sporting Corps to educate youth in outdoor sports and wildlife management through hands-on hunting, angling, and habitat restoration; and
- Establish urban youth conservation partnerships to provide opportunities, practices, activities, and networks to recruit and retain urban, minority, and other traditionally under-represented youth, including Tribal youth, in the conservation of fish and wildlife and the enjoyment of outdoor recreation.

An additional \$2,800,000 will be available for Tribes and Tribal organizations. This component will enhance Tribal youth awareness, and appreciation of conservation through participation in hunting and fishing, and management of fish and wildlife.

The tribal component will be administered as a competitive grant program, and will be available to Tribal governments, represented organizations, or entities specifically identified by multiple Tribes as qualifying organizations that are capable of delivering all aspects of a youth hunter and angler education project. Funded projects will address natural resource stewardship, the use of hunting and fishing as a major conservation management tool, and the historical and cultural significance of hunting and fishing to Tribes, as well as hunter and angler techniques and safety. One measure of performance for the tribal component of the program will be the number of Tribal youth who participate in a funded hunter and angler project.

Permanent Funds

Payments to States (+\$27,899,000/+0 FTE) - For FY 2010, an estimated \$355 million is available to States, which is an increase of \$27.9 million above the 2009 Enacted. The FY 2009 and estimated 2010 apportionments are attached.

Administration (+\$274,000/+0 FTE) - In FY 2003, as a result of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 (Section 121), the administrative funds were reduced to \$8.2 million. Since then, yearly administration funds for the program depend on the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as published by the Bureau of Labor statistics, in the prior fiscal year. In accordance with this provision of the Act, the Service expended \$9.0 million from excise tax receipts for program administration in FY 2006, \$9.2 million in 2007, \$9.5 million in 2008, \$9.9 million in 2009 and estimates \$10.2 million in 2010.

Interest (-\$1,935,000/+0 FTE) - Interest earned from the Wildlife Restoration account is one of the funding sources for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act grant program. This funding helps to sustain the abundance of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations consistent with the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and with international obligations contained in migratory bird treaties, conventions, and agreements with Canada and Mexico.

Program Overview

The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act grant program (CFDA # 15.611), and Section 10 Hunter Education program (CFDA #15.626), are key components of the nation's cooperative conservation work for wildlife and their habitats. This Program implements the Department's Resource Protection Strategy to "sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters" by providing financial and technical assistance to States to restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild bird and mammal populations; acquiring and managing wildlife

habitats; providing public use and benefit from wildlife resources; educating hunters on conservation ethics and safety; and developing and managing shooting ranges.

Because the Wildlife Restoration program has been a stable funding source for wildlife conservation efforts for more than 70 years, States have developed comprehensive wildlife management programs that encompass a wide range of strategies. On average, 60% of Wildlife Restoration program grant funds available are used by States to buy, develop, maintain, and operate wildlife management areas. About 68 million acres of lands have been acquired through fee simple acquisitions, leasing, and easements with Wildlife Restoration program funds. About 26% of Wildlife Restoration funds are used annually for surveys and research, which substitute science for guesswork in wildlife restoration. Numerous species such as the wild turkey, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, wood duck, beaver, black bear, giant Canada goose, American elk, desert bighorn sheep, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of predatory birds have restored their populations due to improved research and habitat management. The conservation efforts completed through the Wildlife Restoration program benefit a wide range of outdoor opportunities for firearms users (shooters and hunters), archery enthusiasts, birdwatchers, nature photographers, wildlife artists, and other users.

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

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

The Wildlife Restoration program is critical to the restoration of many nongame species of wildlife, including the most recognizable symbol of our American heritage, the bald eagle. It also benefits songbirds, peregrine falcons, sea otters, prairie dogs, and other nongame species. In September 2008, the Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan was published and addresses the current needs and future direction for the Wildlife Restoration program.

Since the program began in 1937, more than \$5.3 billion in Federal excise taxes has been collected and awarded by the Wildlife Restoration program to States for conservation efforts. These Federal funds have been leveraged with more than \$1.3 billion in State matching funds that generally come from hunting license revenue. The National Shooting Sports Foundation

estimates that through excise taxes and license fees, sportsmen and women contribute about \$3.5 million each day to wildlife conservation. The Wildlife Restoration grant program is one of the most successful programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In fact, it served as a model for a companion program, the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act, which also uses an excise-tax funded mechanism to safeguard the nation's sport fish resources and provide recreational opportunity. Together these two programs are the cornerstone of fish and wildlife management and recreational use in the United States.

Educational efforts are an essential and important component of the Wildlife Restoration program. About \$39 million is estimated for FY 2009 to help the States fund hunter education, shooting, and archery range programs. States' hunter education programs trained about 8.6 million students in hunter safety over a span of 38 years, resulting in a significant decline in hunting-related accidents. These educational efforts also increase the knowledge of outdoor enthusiasts on the importance of conserving America's resources.

In addition, a 2001 amendment to the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act authorized a Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program (Section 10). This amendment specified additional funds be used to enhance the existing authority for Section 4(c) Hunter Education activities provided under the Act. The amendment did not increase Wildlife Restoration funding, but redirected funds from the total Wildlife Restoration receipts collected in the prior year. Starting in FY 2003 and thereafter, Section 10 Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program apportionment is \$8 million. The Section 10 Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program funds projects that enhance interstate coordination and development of hunter education and shooting range programs; promotes bow hunter and archery education, safety, and development programs; and provides funding for construction or development of firearm shooting ranges and archery ranges. Section 10 Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program funds are apportioned to the States according to a formula based on States population.

Funding - Wildlife Restoration funds accrue from an excise tax of 11 percent on bows, arrows, parts, and accessories; 10 percent on pistols and revolvers; and 11 percent on other firearms, shells, and cartridges. Any funds not obligated within two years by a State fish and wildlife agency revert to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are used to carry out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

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

Types of State Wildlife Restoration Projects - All 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their fish and wildlife agencies. Each State, Commonwealth, and territory develop and select projects for funding based on the agencies' assessment of problems and needs associated with management of its wildlife resources. The following are examples of conservation projects that use Wildlife Restoration funds:

- Conduct surveys and inventories of wildlife populations;
- Acquire, manage, and improve habitat;
- Introduce wildlife into suitable habitat to help stabilize species populations;
- Improve public access and facilities for their use and enjoyment of wildlife resources
- Operate and maintain wildlife management areas;
- Acquire land through fee title, leases, or agreement for wildlife conservation and public hunting purposes;

- Conduct research on wildlife and monitor wildlife status;
- Develop and improve hunter education and safety programs and facilities; and
- Develop and manage shooting or archery ranges.

State Apportionment Program - All 50 States, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their fish and wildlife agencies. Under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines each State's apportionment by a formula that distributes 50-percent of the funds based on the area of the State and 50 percent based on the number of paid hunting license holders in each State. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico receives one-half of one percent, and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands each receive one-sixth of one percent of the total funds apportioned.

Funding for hunter education and shooting ranges (Section 4(c) Hunter Education under the Wildlife Restoration Act) is derived from one-half of the 11 percent excise tax on archery equipment and 10 percent excise tax on handguns, pistols, and revolvers. The other one-half of the excise tax are for wildlife restoration purposes, including the 11 percent excise tax on firearms and ammo. The other one-half of the excise tax is used for wildlife restoration purposes. Hunter Education and Safety funds are a formula-based apportionment based on State population. No State may receive more than 3 percent or less than 1 percent of the total hunter safety funds apportioned. Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands are each apportioned up to one-sixth of 1 percent of the total apportioned. Estimated apportionments for FY 2009 and 2010 are included in subsequent pages.

The Wildlife Restoration program requires that grant recipients provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-Federal source. Commonwealths and territories (Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa) are not subject to the minimum non-Federal matching share requirement. The non-Federal share is commonly derived from hunting licenses.

In response to a program review in September 2008, the Service developed a Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan in cooperation with program cooperators and interested others. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expects to begin data collection for the Conservation Heritage Measures identified during the strategic planning process in calendar year 2009. 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.

Use of Cost and Performance Information
Wildlife Restoration Program

- In FY 2009, the Fish and Wildlife Service will further its efforts to integrate cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration program.
- The Fish and Wildlife Service is working to improve its performance and accomplishment reporting. These efforts are being done in cooperation with the Service's grant cooperators and should result in enhanced performance information for program administrators.
- The implementation of the activity-based costing system has resulted in cost data being available for program performance evaluation.

2010 Program Performance

With the FY 2010 budget increase of \$27.9 million in payments to States, the Service expects program grantees to continue operating over 385 million acres of wildlife management areas with about 68 million acres acquired through fee simple, leases, or easements; acquire an additional 310 wetland acres and 3,367 upland acres; restore 211,000 acres of wildlife habitat; maintain 1,172 shooting ranges; continue restoration and reintroduction efforts with various wildlife species; and to provide hunter education to more than 500,000 students. In addition, the Service will continue working cooperatively with its grantees to find ways to more consistently and comprehensively report accomplishments.

The Wildlife Restoration program has provided a stable Federal funding source for State fish and wildlife agencies for over 70 years. This funding stability is critical to the recovery of many of the United States wildlife species. Some examples of activities planned by State fish and wildlife agencies in FY 2009 include:

- Operate and maintain 89 wildlife management areas in Georgia that provide approximately one million acres of habitat for wildlife and for wildlife recreation sites such as hunting and wildlife viewing;
- Manage hunter education and safety programs in 50 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico;
- Continue population surveys on black bear, wild turkey, white-tailed deer, moose, and waterfowl in Vermont;
- Enhance 10,200 acres of shallow wetland and wet meadow habitat types, which are unique to Carson Lake in Nevada, and to manage these habitats with the goal of maintaining a balance between these two habitat types to benefit all wetland dependent wildlife species which have historically used the area. This area is expected to provide over 10 million waterfowl use days per year and between 4,000 and 6,500 hunter days of recreation annually; and
- Design and implement landscape scale habitat improvement projects in critical wildlife areas throughout New Mexico. Project treatments will create resilient vegetative communities of understory grasses, forbs, and shrubs, while maintaining mosaics of late, mid and early seral community types that provide habitat for wildlife.

In FY 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to integrate the cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration program. This program has a long history of conservation successes, and with ongoing support provided by the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS), the Service expects to continue improving its accomplishment reporting. This will result in more refined performance numbers and better documentation of the progress in meeting performance goals. Continued use of the activity-based costing system will result in additional cost data being available for performance evaluation. All expenses to administer the apportioned grants program are incurred within the 12 allowable categories delineated in the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000.

The Educating Young Hunters and Anglers' initiative will complement already existing hunter and angler education grants under the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs by focusing more on urban youth and minorities. To demonstrate the success of this initiative, new performance measures will be established. We expect 40 of the 56 States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealths, territories (States), and Indian Tribes to complete youth outreach and education plans in FY 2010. These plans will provide detail strategies engaging youth in outdoor sporting recreation and conservation, establish urban-specific strategies and targets for

recruitment of youth (with emphasis on minorities), and set forth concrete measures of program performance. Additionally, we expect urban youth and minority outdoor sporting recreation programs to be initiated in 50 metropolitan areas, and to include hunting awareness, angling education, archery, and fish and wildlife conservation. We also expect outreach efforts by the States to reach 3,000,000 youth nationally in FY 2010; three-quarters of whom will be in urban areas, and of that total, at least two-thirds will be minority youth.

**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FINAL APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009***

<u>STATE</u>	<u>Wildlife</u>	<u>Hunter Education</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Restoration</u>	<u>Section 4</u>	<u>Section 10</u>	
	<u>(CFDA 15.611)</u>	<u>(CFDA 15.611)</u>	<u>(CFDA 15.626)</u>	
ALABAMA	\$4,544,138	\$1,280,482	\$180,544	\$6,005,164
ALASKA	\$13,595,633	567,388	80,000	14,243,021
ARIZONA	\$6,668,301	1,477,295	208,294	8,353,890
ARKANSAS	\$5,664,080	567,388	80,000	6,311,468
CALIFORNIA	\$9,405,184	1,702,163	240,000	11,347,347
COLORADO	\$7,138,090	1,238,489	174,624	8,551,203
CONNECTICUT	\$1,357,037	980,586	138,260	2,475,883
DELAWARE	\$1,357,037	567,388	80,000	2,004,425
FLORIDA	\$4,025,159	1,702,163	240,000	5,967,322
GEORGIA	\$4,927,477	1,702,163	240,000	6,869,640
HAWAII	\$1,357,037	567,388	80,000	2,004,425
IDAHO	\$5,838,185	567,388	80,000	6,485,573
ILLINOIS	\$5,312,085	1,702,163	240,000	7,254,248
INDIANA	\$3,894,561	1,702,163	240,000	5,836,724
IOWA	\$4,990,102	842,595	118,804	5,951,501
KANSAS	\$5,349,066	567,388	80,000	5,996,454
KENTUCKY	\$4,828,176	1,163,772	164,089	6,156,037
LOUISIANA	\$4,653,831	1,286,781	181,432	6,122,044
MAINE	\$3,142,331	567,388	80,000	3,789,719
MARYLAND	\$1,544,266	1,525,051	215,028	3,284,345
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,357,037	1,702,163	240,000	3,299,200
MICHIGAN	\$9,625,475	1,702,163	240,000	11,567,638
MINNESOTA	\$8,715,457	1,416,497	199,722	10,331,676
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,083,078	819,080	115,488	5,017,646
MISSOURI	\$7,279,780	1,611,065	227,156	9,118,001
MONTANA	\$8,380,452	567,388	80,000	9,027,840
NEBRASKA	\$4,806,526	567,388	80,000	5,453,914
NEVADA	\$5,264,093	567,388	80,000	5,911,481
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,357,037	567,388	80,000	2,004,425
NEW JERSEY	\$1,357,037	1,702,163	240,000	3,299,200
NEW MEXICO	\$6,000,617	567,388	80,000	6,648,005
NEW YORK	\$7,390,702	1,702,163	240,000	9,332,865
NORTH CAROLINA	\$6,349,276	1,702,163	240,000	8,291,439
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,393,457	567,388	80,000	5,040,845
OHIO	\$5,311,150	1,702,163	240,000	7,253,313
OKLAHOMA	\$6,188,137	993,569	140,090	7,321,796
OREGON	\$6,605,923	985,145	138,903	7,729,971
PENNSYLVANIA	\$10,293,925	1,702,163	240,000	12,236,088
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,357,037	567,388	80,000	2,004,425
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,141,261	1,155,204	162,881	4,459,346
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$5,480,428	567,388	80,000	6,127,816
TENNESSEE	\$7,739,163	1,638,151	230,974	9,608,288
TEXAS	\$13,570,362	1,702,163	240,000	15,512,525
UTAH	\$5,001,012	567,388	80,000	5,648,400
VERMONT	\$1,357,037	567,388	80,000	2,004,425
VIRGINIA	\$4,554,976	1,702,163	240,000	6,497,139
WASHINGTON	\$4,642,688	1,697,132	239,290	6,579,110
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,135,172	567,388	80,000	3,782,560
WISCONSIN	\$8,789,731	1,544,397	217,756	10,551,884
WYOMING	\$5,449,557	567,388	80,000	6,096,945
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$452,345	94,565	13,333	560,243
GUAM	\$452,345	94,565	13,333	560,243
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	\$452,345	94,565	13,333	560,243
PUERTO RICO	\$1,357,036	94,565	13,333	1,464,934
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$452,345	94,565	13,333	560,243
TOTAL	\$271,735,775	\$56,738,770	\$8,000,000	\$336,474,545

* Figures include reverted carryover

**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010**

STATE	Wildlife	Hunter Education		TOTAL
	Restoration	Section 4	Section 10	
	(CFDA 15.611)	(CFDA 15.611)	(CFDA 15.626)	
ALABAMA	\$4,960,914	\$1,342,798	\$180,544	\$6,484,256
ALASKA	\$14,815,000	595,000	80,000	15,490,000
ARIZONA	\$7,252,311	1,549,189	208,294	9,009,794
ARKANSAS	\$6,155,985	595,000	80,000	6,830,985
CALIFORNIA	\$10,267,803	1,785,000	240,000	12,292,803
COLORADO	\$7,792,777	1,298,762	174,624	9,266,163
CONNECTICUT	\$1,481,500	1,028,307	138,260	2,648,067
DELAWARE	\$1,481,500	595,000	80,000	2,156,500
FLORIDA	\$4,366,747	1,785,000	240,000	6,391,747
GEORGIA	\$5,379,412	1,785,000	240,000	7,404,412
HAWAII	\$1,481,500	595,000	80,000	2,156,500
IDAHO	\$6,346,059	595,000	80,000	7,021,059
ILLINOIS	\$5,799,295	1,785,000	240,000	7,824,295
INDIANA	\$4,251,760	1,785,000	240,000	6,276,760
IOWA	\$5,420,192	883,601	118,804	6,422,597
KANSAS	\$5,839,668	595,000	80,000	6,514,668
KENTUCKY	\$5,243,415	1,220,408	164,089	6,627,912
LOUISIANA	\$5,053,079	1,349,403	181,432	6,583,914
MAINE	\$3,430,537	595,000	80,000	4,105,537
MARYLAND	\$1,685,902	1,599,269	215,028	3,500,199
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,481,500	1,785,000	240,000	3,506,500
MICHIGAN	\$10,480,711	1,785,000	240,000	12,505,711
MINNESOTA	\$9,514,815	1,485,432	119,722	11,199,969
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,457,567	858,942	115,488	5,431,997
MISSOURI	\$7,919,873	1,689,469	227,156	9,836,498
MONTANA	\$9,149,085	595,000	80,000	9,824,085
NEBRASKA	\$5,247,368	595,000	80,000	5,922,368
NEVADA	\$5,746,902	595,000	80,000	6,421,902
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,481,500	595,000	80,000	2,156,500
NEW JERSEY	\$1,481,500	1,785,000	240,000	3,506,500
NEW MEXICO	\$6,550,978	595,000	80,000	7,225,978
NEW YORK	\$8,040,968	1,785,000	240,000	10,065,968
NORTH CAROLINA	\$6,904,026	1,785,000	240,000	8,929,026
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,796,414	595,000	80,000	5,471,414
OHIO	\$5,798,274	1,785,000	240,000	7,823,274
OKLAHOMA	\$6,755,696	1,041,922	140,090	7,937,708
OREGON	\$7,211,801	1,033,088	138,903	8,383,792
PENNSYLVANIA	\$11,238,057	1,785,000	240,000	13,263,057
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,481,500	595,000	80,000	2,156,500
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,429,369	1,211,423	162,881	4,803,673
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$5,983,078	595,000	80,000	6,658,078
TENNESSEE	\$8,421,390	1,717,873	230,974	10,370,237
TEXAS	\$14,815,000	1,785,000	240,000	16,840,000
UTAH	\$5,459,691	595,000	80,000	6,134,691
VERMONT	\$1,481,500	595,000	80,000	2,156,500
VIRGINIA	\$4,972,747	1,785,000	240,000	6,997,747
WASHINGTON	\$5,068,503	1,779,723	239,290	7,087,516
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,422,721	595,000	80,000	4,097,721
WISCONSIN	\$9,595,902	1,619,556	217,756	11,433,214
WYOMING	\$5,949,376	595,000	80,000	6,624,376
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$493,833	99,167	13,333	606,333
GUAM	\$493,833	99,167	13,333	606,333
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	\$493,833	99,167	13,333	606,333
PUERTO RICO	\$1,481,500	99,167	13,333	1,594,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$493,833	99,167	13,333	606,333
TOTAL	\$296,300,000	\$59,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$363,800,000

Program Performance Overview

Performance Goal	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 Plan to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Landscapes and Watersheds									
CSF 4.4 Number of non-FWS wetland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition, including acres managed or protected through partnerships, as specified in management plans or agreements that involve FWS - annual (GPRA)	552,111	3,684,773	31,556,449	785,719	7,872,799	748,660	585,254	-163,406 (-21.8%)	585,254
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	unk	\$17,533	\$28,640	unk	\$37,147	\$45,334	\$36,254	(\$9,080)	\$38,813
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures (\$000)	unk	\$1,982	\$5,381	unk	\$5,894	\$6,017	\$6,156	\$138	\$6,590
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	unk	\$5	\$1	unk	\$5	\$61	\$62	\$1	\$66
Comments:	The high 2007 actual is due to the one-time contribution of 30,042,521 acres by the Environmental Contaminants program and to the contribution of 1,417,084 acres by the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program. Additionally, the Environmental Contaminants program contributed 2,659,000 acres in FY 2008 due to an unexpected number of requests for technical review of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) plans for impaired waters, which is a Clean Water Act requirement.								
4.4.2 # of non-FWS wetland acres protected by land acquisition through Federal Assistance - annual (GPRA)	unk	564	3,517	2,236	17,827	17,941	17,941	0	17,941
CSF 4.5 Number of non-FWS upland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition, including acres managed or protected through partnerships, as specified in management plans or agreements that involve FWS - annual (GPRA)	11,250	15,127	18,041,177	2,182,816	9,789,286	201,587	120,989	-80,598 (-40.0%)	120,989
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$11,686	\$12,526	unk	\$14,517	\$14,321	\$8,793	(\$5,528)	\$9,414
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$1,981	\$5,373	unk	\$5,891	\$6,017	\$6,155	\$138	\$6,590
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	unk	\$773	\$1	unk	\$1	\$71	\$73	\$2	\$78
Comments:	The high 2007 actual is due to the one-time contribution of 10,025,539 acres by the Environmental Contaminants program and to the contribution of 7,931,697 acres by the Federal Assistance program.								
4.5.3 # of non-FWS upland acres protected through land acquisition via Federal Assistance - annual (GPRA)	unk	unk	7,931,697	2,157,026	2,458,933	68,853	68,853	0	68,853

Performance Goal	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 Plan to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Sustaining Biological Communities									
CSF 7.19 % of listed Spotlight Species that achieve their five-year conservation target	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk	(0 of 142)	---	(0 of 142)
Comments:	This is a new CSF for the Endangered Species program beginning in FY 2010.								
7.19.4 # of acres achieving habitat/biological community goals through voluntary agreements	1,918	90,178	547,619	405,706	113,636	104,306	104,306	0	104,306
Comments:	In FY 2007, more states began to report acre accomplishments from the funds received from the Federal Assistance program. The states are becoming more accountable.								
15.6.18 # of individuals who participate in fish and wildlife related recreation	unk	113,200,000	113,594,000	113,594,000	113,594,000	87,465,000	87,465,000	0	87,465,000
15.6.20 # of hunters in the U.S.	unk	13,000,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	0	12,510,000
15.6.21 # of wildlife watchers in the U.S.	unk	66,100,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	0	71,132,000
CSF 15.8 % of adult Americans participating in wildlife-associated recreation	unk	unk	unk	38% (385 of 1,000)	0.0%	38% (385 of 1,000)			
15.8.3 # of non-FWS river, trail and shoreline miles made available for recreation through Federal Assistance financial support and technical assistance (GPRA)	unk	unk	unk	5,012	2	11	11	0	11
Comments:	The high FY 2008 Plan target was due to an targeting error that has been corrected.								
15.8.6 # of non-FWS acres made available for recreation through Federal Assistance financial support and technical assistance (GPRA)	unk	41,331	35,187,571	19,174,274	32,958,578	24,207,390	24,207,390	0	24,207,390
Comments:	In FY 2007, more states began to report acre accomplishments from the funds received from the Federal Assistance program. The states are becoming more accountable.								
Advance Modernization/Integration									
CSF 52.1 Number of volunteer hours per year supporting FWS mission activities (GPRA)	1,404,064	2,164,648	2,328,109	1,963,849	2,229,555	2,038,775	2,054,841	16,066 (0.8%)	2,161,587
52.1.4 # of volunteer participation hours supporting Hunter Education objectives through Federal Assistance (GPRA)	unk	749,439	886,974	623,639	709,506	639,681	639,681	0	639,681

Standard Form 300			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION			
Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	322	349	364
Receipts			
02.00 Excise taxes, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	349	364	360
02.40 Earnings on Investments, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	18	19	17
02.99 Total Receipts	367	383	377
04.00 Total balances and collections	689	732	741
Appropriations			
05.00 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	-340	-368	-394
07.99 Total balance, end of year	349	364	347
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303			
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Hunter Education & Safety Program	8	8	8
00.03 Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	4	3	3
00.04 Administration	10	10	10
00.05 Wildlife Restoration Grants	287	340	372
00.06 North American Conservation Fund (NAWCF) - Interest for Grants	18	18	17
00.07 Educating Young Hunters and Anglers	0	0	20
10.00 Total new obligations	327	379	430
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	91	120	125
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	340	368	422
22.10 Resources avail from recoveries of prior year obligations	16	16	16
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	447	504	563
23.95 New obligations (-)	-327	-379	-430
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	120	125	133
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	0	0	28
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	340	368	394
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	340	368	422
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	199	220	265
73.10 New obligations	327	379	430
73.20 Total outlays, gross (-)	-290	-318	-355
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-16	-16	-16
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	220	265	324
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	0	0	8
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	134	110	118
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	156	208	229
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)	290	318	355
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	340	368	422
90.00 Outlays	290	318	355

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Memorandum (Non-Add) Entries			
Total investments, start of year:			
92.01 U.S. Securities: Par value	567	637	695
Total investments, end of year:			
92.02 U.S. Securities: Par value	637	695	754
95.02 Unpaid obligation, end of year	221	0	0
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.11 Full-time permanent	4	4	4
11.21 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
12.31 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
12.52 Other services	2	2	2
12.53 Purchase of goods & services from Gov't accounts	4	4	4
13.20 Land and structures	0	0	1
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	314	367	417
19.90 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	326	379	430
99.95 Below reporting threshold	1	0	0
99.99 Total obligations	327	379	430
Personnel Summary			
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
10.01 Full-time equivalent employment	50	50	50