

Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

Appropriations Language

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

Authorizing Statutes

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

The Appropriations Act of August 31, 1951, (P.L. 82-136, 64 Stat. 693) authorizes receipts from excise taxes on selected hunting and sporting equipment to be deposited in the Wildlife Restoration Account, established as a permanent, 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: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

		2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-wide Changes & Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Payments to States (\$000)		327,901	464,340	0	+121,591	585,931	+121,591
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)		9,926	9,798	0	+271	10,069	+271
Estimated User-Pay Cost Share (\$000)		[644]	[605]	0		[605]	0
Interest – NAWCF (\$000)		18,224	22,459	0	-1,438	21,021	-1,438
TOTAL, Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration (\$000)		367,051	507,597	0	+120,424	628,021	+120,424
FTE		47	52	0	0	52	0

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Payments to States	+121,591	0
• Administration	+271	0
• Interest	-1,438	0
Total, Program Changes	+120,424	0

Justification of 2011 Program Changes

The budget estimate for the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program is \$628,021,000 and 52 FTE; a net program increase of \$120,424,000 and 0 FTE from the 2010 Enacted. Program changes are based on current law estimates provided by Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis.

Payments to States (+\$121,591,000/+0 FTE) - For 2011, an estimated \$586 million is available to States, which is an increase of \$121.6 million above the 2010 Enacted. This increase results from an anticipated increase in receipts for pistols, revolvers, firearms, shells and cartridges, per estimate by the Treasury.

Administration (+\$271,000/+0 FTE) - Yearly administration funds for this program are based on the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the prior fiscal year, as published by the Bureau of Labor statistics.

Interest (-\$1,438,000/+0 FTE) – This decrease results from an anticipated decrease in interest income as a result of current economic assumptions.

Program Overview

In 1937, Congress passed the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act. The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration grant program, including Section 4(c), Hunter Education and Safety program, and Section 10, Enhanced Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program, are key components of the nation's cooperative conservation efforts for wildlife and their habitats. In addition, these programs help meet hunter education, safety and shooting sports goals. These programs support the Department's Resource Protection Strategy to "sustain biological communities on managed and influenced lands and waters" by providing financial and technical assistance to States, Commonwealths, and territories (States) for:

- Restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild bird and mammal populations;
- Acquiring and managing wildlife habitats;
- Providing public use that benefit from wildlife resources;
- Educating hunters on conservation ethics and safety; and
- Constructing, operating, and managing recreational shooting and archery ranges.

The Wildlife Restoration program has been a stable funding source for wildlife conservation efforts for nearly 75 years. States have developed comprehensive wildlife management strategies using a wide range of state-of-the-art techniques. Furthermore, States increase on-the-ground achievements by matching grant funds with at least one dollar for every three federal dollars received. States use approximately 60% of Wildlife Restoration funds to purchase, lease, develop, maintain, and operate wildlife management areas. Since the program began, States have acquired about 70 million acres of land with these federal funds through fee-simple acquisitions, leases, and easements. States use about 26% of Wildlife Restoration funds annually for wildlife surveys and research which enables biologists and other managers to put science foremost in restoring and managing wildlife populations. Due to the success of the program and applied research and habitat management, States have restored numerous species to their native ranges, including the Eastern and Rio Grande turkey, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, wood duck, beaver, black bear, giant Canada goose, American elk, desert and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of birds.

Also, since the start of the program, States have provided management assistance on fish and wildlife to over 9.3 million landowners. They have also improved over 36 million acres of habitat, developed over 43,700 acres of waterfowl impoundments, and improved 604,700 acres for waterfowl. In addition, the conservation efforts associated with the Wildlife Restoration program provide a wide range of outdoor opportunities for firearm users (recreational 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 ever-changing conservation needs. States continue to respond to these challenges with unique programs designed to benefit wildlife across state boundaries and across the nation. An excellent example of this cooperation and coordinated effort is the Southeastern Wildlife Disease Study. This project allows the University of Georgia School of Veterinary Medicine to complete investigations and diagnosis of disease and parasite infestations of wild animals with emphasis on identifying implications to wildlife populations, humans and livestock. 14 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are involved in this project. Investigations provide data that is used to manage wildlife populations and isolate disease and parasites, alleviating negative impacts on wildlife, humans and livestock. Across the nation, there are similar studies supported by groups of States and concerned partners. The Service and States continue to adapt the program to the changing needs of America's wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation demands. For example, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has used program funds to improve trail access for individuals with physical disabilities.

These trails are highly used by physically disabled hunters to participate in and enjoy America's rich hunting heritage. Other States are using this example to guide the development of similar programs.

Another example is the Atlantic Flyway Cooperative Waterfowl Banding project. This is a cooperative project among the Atlantic Flyway States and Provinces, the Service, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and the Wildlife Management Institute, to band waterfowl in Eastern Canada pre-season concentration areas. Recovery data gathered as part of this multinational effort provides information on waterfowl populations and harvest data for North America.

Educational efforts are also an essential component of the Wildlife Restoration program. Approximately \$95.0 million is estimated for use in FY 2011 to assist States in providing hunter education, shooting and archery ranges and young hunter programs. States' hunter education programs have trained about 9 million students in hunter safety and had over 3.3 million students participating in live-fire exercises over a span of 41 years. This effort has resulted in a significant decline in hunting-related accidents and has increased the awareness of outdoor enthusiasts on the importance of individual stewardship and conserving America's resources.

In 2000, the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act authorized the Enhanced Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program (Section 10). This funding provides enhancements to the traditional Hunter Education Section 4(c) activities provided under the Wildlife Restoration Act. Section 10 provides \$8 million to support projects that enhance interstate coordination and development of hunter education and shooting range programs; promote bow hunter and archery education, safety, and development programs; and provide for construction or development of firearm and archery ranges.

The Improvement Act of 2000 also authorized the development and implementation of a Multistate Conservation Grant Program (MSCGP). In FY 2011, \$3 million will be provided to the MSCGP for conservation grants arising from a cooperative effort between the Service and the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. These grants are for conservation projects designed to solve high priority problems affecting States on a regional or national level. Project types that are generally selected for funding are: biological research/training, species population status, outreach, data collection regarding hunter/angler participation, hunter/aquatic education, economic value of fishing/hunting and regional or multistate habitat needs assessments.

Since the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program began, more than \$6.3 billion in manufacturers' excise taxes have been collected by the Service's Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program and awarded to States for conservation efforts. The program has been leveraged with more than \$1.6 billion in State matching funds. 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. It is critical to the restoration of many species of wildlife, including the most recognizable symbol of our American heritage, the bald eagle. These funds also benefit songbirds, peregrine falcons, sea otters, prairie dogs, and other nongame species.

The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program is one of the most successful programs administered by the Service. It has also served as a model for a companion program, the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act, which also uses excise-tax funds derived from anglers and boaters, to safeguard the nation's sport fish resources and provide recreational opportunity. Together these two programs are the cornerstones of fish and wildlife management and recreational use in the United States.

Types of State Wildlife Restoration Projects – All 50 States, the Commonwealth 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 respective fish and wildlife agencies. Each fish and wildlife agency develops and selects projects for funding based on the agencies' assessment of problems and needs for management of wildlife resources. The following are eligible activities under the Wildlife Restoration program:

- 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.

Law enforcement and fish and wildlife agency public relations are ineligible for funding.

Funding Source for the Wildlife Restoration Program – Wildlife Restoration program funds come from manufacturer excise taxes collected by the U.S. Treasury and deposited in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund. The Trust Fund is administered by the Service's Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program. Once collected, the funds are distributed to State fish and wildlife agencies for eligible wildlife restoration activities. The manufacturer excise taxes include:

- 10% tax on pistols, handguns, and revolvers;
- 11% on firearms and ammunition; and
- 11% tax on bows, quivers, broadheads, and points.

The Section 4(c) Hunter Education program funds come from one-half of the manufacturer excise taxes on pistols, revolvers, bows, quivers, broadheads, and shafts. The Section 10 funding is a set-aside of \$8 million from the Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund.

State Apportionment Program – Through a permanent-indefinite appropriation, States (including Commonwealths and territories) receive funds, provided they pass legislation to ensure that hunting license fees are used only for administration of the State fish and wildlife agency (assent legislation). The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act includes an apportionment formula that distributes program funds to States based on the area of the State (50%) and the number of paid hunting license holders (50%). No State may receive more than 5 percent, or less than one-half of one percent, of the total apportionment. 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 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands each receive one-sixth of one percent of the total funds apportioned.

Hunter Education Section 4(c) funds are a formula-driven apportionment based on State population compared to the total U.S. populations using the latest census figures. No State may receive more than three percent or less than one percent of the total hunter safety funds apportioned. The Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are each apportioned up to one-sixth of one percent of the total apportioned. Estimated apportionments for FY 2010 and 2011 are included in subsequent pages.

Matching Requirements – The 50 States must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-Federal source. The non-Federal share often comes from state revenues derived from license fees paid by hunters. The non-Federal cost sharing for the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa must not exceed 25 percent and may be waived at the discretion of the Regional Director.

Obligation Requirements – Wildlife Restoration Program funds are available for a period of two years. Under the Act, funds that are not obligated within two years revert to the Service to carry out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. The Wildlife Restoration Act stipulates that the interest from the Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund go to the North American Wetlands Conservation program.

In September 2008, after a two-year effort, the Service, in cooperation with States, developed a Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan, which includes goals, and, in a companion document, Conservation Heritage Measures, laid out draft performance measures that are still under development.

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

- In FY 2011, the Service will further its efforts to integrate cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration program.
- The Service is working to improve its performance and accomplishment reporting. These efforts are being done in cooperation with the States 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.

2011 Program Performance

The Service expects States to continue operating and maintaining over 425 million acres of wildlife management areas; acquiring an additional 100 wetland acres and 2,000 upland acres; restoring 150,000 acres of wildlife habitat; maintaining 215 shooting ranges; continuing restoration and reintroduction efforts with various wildlife species; and providing hunter education to approximately 400,000 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 nation's wildlife species. Some examples of activities planned by State fish and wildlife agencies in FY 2011 include:

- Kansas will provide and increase access to hunting on private lands through their "Walk-In Hunting Access". This will include providing access to approximately 1,125,000 acres and managing wildlife populations at levels consistent with habitat conditions and other hunting factors. The benefits include increased hunting opportunities for deer, turkey, pheasant, quail, ducks, and other small game. This will also reduce hunting pressure on public lands and provide improved quality hunting experiences throughout the State.

- Massachusetts will manage a statewide 152,000-acre wildlife management area system at 131 sites. The work will benefit wildlife species and provides public outdoor recreation opportunities for hunters and other compatible users.
- Missouri will provide the following wildlife restoration activities: Operations and Maintenance activities include maintain buildings, structures, and infrastructure, 65 miles of access roads, more than 70 parking lots, numerous firebreaks, erosion control structures, hard stream crossings, levees, water control structures on approximately 1,000 conservations areas totaling over 980,000 acres to be accessible, safe and managed in a way that people are able to pursue conservation related activities conveniently. Wildlife Population Management activities include maintaining or restoring populations of desirable species of wild birds and mammals in Missouri through stocking, trapping or other direct manipulation measures; Habitat Management activities include conducting habitat management activities to protect and improve a diversity of habitats. Surveys and Inventories include conducting four utilization, five habitat, and 14 population surveys and incorporate finding into management decisions and the Department's budget. Technical Guidance activities include providing technical guidance to outside entities to benefit wildlife. Administration activities include developing effective wildlife restoration through inter-divisional coordination guided by confident administrative policy judgments.
- New Mexico will determine the factors affecting the viability of the black bear population of the Sandia Mountains. The increased knowledge about the black bear population in the Sandia Mountains will lead to improved management of the species.
- Oregon will collect data for mule deer population models in the Fort Rock, Silver Lake, Sprague, Interstate, Klamath Falls, Wagontire, Paulina, and Upper Deschutes Wildlife Management Units; identify habitat types and landscape characteristics selected by mule deer in central Oregon; test current and newly developed techniques and methods for accurately estimating mule deer numbers; and publish findings in scientific journals and or symposium formats. This study will provide data that will be used for mule deer population and habitat management in Oregon. Development of a technique for monitoring deer population changes will help in maintaining viable deer populations, establishing sound harvest regulations, and preventing undue resource conflicts. Survey trend data combined with information provided by this study will be used to make sound population management decisions, recommend habitat improvements for wildlife and habitat conservation, and provide accurate information on land management activities.

In FY 2011, the 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.

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

STATE	WILDLIFE	HUNTER	EDUCATION	TOTAL
	FUNDS-5220	SEC 4(c)	SEC 10	
	CFDA: 15.611	FUNDS-5210	FUNDS-5230	
		CFDA: 15.611	CFDA: 15.626	
ALABAMA	\$6,407,633	\$1,776,432	\$180,641	\$8,364,706
ALASKA	19,289,787	786,724	80,000	20,156,511
AMERICAN SAMOA	642,992	131,121	13,333	787,446
ARIZONA	9,204,309	2,360,171	240,000	11,804,480
ARKANSAS	7,929,322	786,724	80,000	8,796,046
CALIFORNIA	13,306,714	2,360,171	240,000	15,906,885
COLORADO	9,796,799	1,882,196	191,396	11,870,391
CONNECTICUT	1,928,979	1,334,163	135,668	3,398,810
DELAWARE	1,928,979	786,724	80,000	2,795,703
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	5,995,279	2,360,171	240,000	8,595,450
GEORGIA	7,104,412	2,360,171	240,000	9,704,583
GUAM	642,992	131,121	13,333	787,446
HAWAII	1,928,979	786,724	80,000	2,795,703
IDAHO	8,124,224	786,724	80,000	8,990,948
ILLINOIS	7,196,054	2,360,171	240,000	9,796,225
INDIANA	5,468,727	2,360,171	240,000	8,068,898
IOWA	6,717,580	786,724	80,000	7,584,304
KANSAS	7,510,524	786,724	80,000	8,377,248
KENTUCKY	6,652,249	1,626,810	165,426	8,444,485
LOUISIANA	6,879,102	1,680,748	170,911	8,730,761
MAINE	4,546,361	786,724	80,000	5,413,085
MARYLAND	2,249,848	2,146,701	218,292	4,614,841
MASSACHUSETTS	1,928,979	2,360,171	240,000	4,529,150
MICHIGAN	15,646,740	2,360,171	240,000	18,246,911
MINNESOTA	12,398,269	1,989,248	202,282	14,589,799
MISSISSIPPI	5,837,437	786,724	80,000	6,704,161
MISSOURI	10,150,567	2,252,636	229,064	12,632,267
MONTANA	11,665,905	786,724	80,000	12,532,629
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	642,992	131,121	13,333	787,446
NEBRASKA	6,765,736	786,724	80,000	7,632,460
NEVADA	7,276,337	786,724	80,000	8,143,061
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,928,979	786,724	80,000	2,795,703
NEW JERSEY	1,928,979	2,360,171	240,000	4,529,150
NEW MEXICO	8,366,555	786,724	80,000	9,233,279
NEW YORK	10,734,970	2,360,171	240,000	13,335,141
NORTH CAROLINA	9,153,665	2,360,171	240,000	11,753,836
NORTH DAKOTA	6,190,593	786,724	80,000	7,057,317
OHIO	7,619,323	2,360,171	240,000	10,219,494
OKLAHOMA	8,585,728	1,387,934	141,136	10,114,798
OREGON	9,282,553	1,444,215	146,859	10,873,627
PENNSYLVANIA	14,398,130	2,360,171	240,000	16,998,301
PUERTO RICO	1,928,978	131,121	13,333	2,073,432
RHODE ISLAND	1,928,979	786,724	80,000	2,795,703
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,454,720	1,707,042	173,585	6,335,347
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,779,103	786,724	80,000	8,645,827
TENNESSEE	10,947,728	2,360,171	240,000	13,547,899
TEXAS	19,289,787	2,360,171	240,000	21,889,958
UTAH	7,042,930	786,724	80,000	7,909,654
VERMONT	1,928,979	786,724	80,000	2,795,703
VIRGIN ISLANDS	642,992	131,121	13,333	787,446
VIRGINIA	6,392,066	2,360,171	240,000	8,992,237
WASHINGTON	6,644,920	2,360,171	240,000	9,245,091
WEST VIRGINIA	4,312,007	786,724	80,000	5,178,731
WISCONSIN	12,946,894	2,144,555	218,075	15,309,524
WYOMING	7,601,382	786,724	80,000	8,468,106
TOTAL	\$385,795,747	\$78,672,396	\$8,000,000	\$472,468,143

<Note> Amount apportioned includes reverted and recovered funds

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 PRELIMINARY APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
 WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011 ESTIMATED

STATE	WILDLIFE FUNDS-5220	HUNTER EDUCATION SEC 4(c) FUNDS-5210	SEC 10 FUNDS-5230	TOTAL
	CFDA: 15.611	CFDA: 15.611	CFDA: 15.626	
ALABAMA	\$8,153,811	\$2,145,110	\$180,641	\$10,479,562
ALASKA	24,546,550	950,000	80,000	25,576,550
AMERICAN SAMOA	818,218	158,333	13,333	989,884
ARIZONA	11,712,624	2,850,000	240,000	14,802,624
ARKANSAS	10,090,183	950,000	80,000	11,120,183
CALIFORNIA	16,932,998	2,850,000	240,000	20,022,998
COLORADO	12,466,577	2,272,824	191,396	14,930,797
CONNECTICUT	2,454,655	1,611,055	135,668	4,201,378
DELAWARE	2,454,655	950,000	80,000	3,484,655
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	7,629,084	2,850,000	240,000	10,719,084
GEORGIA	9,040,473	2,850,000	240,000	12,130,473
GUAM	818,218	158,333	13,333	989,884
HAWAII	2,454,655	950,000	80,000	3,484,655
IDAHO	10,338,199	950,000	80,000	11,368,199
ILLINOIS	9,157,089	2,850,000	240,000	12,247,089
INDIANA	6,959,039	2,850,000	240,000	10,049,039
IOWA	8,548,224	950,000	80,000	9,578,224
KANSAS	9,557,257	950,000	80,000	10,587,257
KENTUCKY	8,465,089	1,964,435	165,426	10,594,950
LOUISIANA	8,753,763	2,029,568	170,911	10,954,242
MAINE	5,785,314	950,000	80,000	6,815,314
MARYLAND	2,862,966	2,592,224	218,292	5,673,482
MASSACHUSETTS	2,454,655	2,850,000	240,000	5,544,655
MICHIGAN	19,910,716	2,850,000	240,000	23,000,716
MINNESOTA	15,776,987	2,402,093	202,282	18,381,362
MISSISSIPPI	7,428,228	950,000	80,000	8,458,228
MISSOURI	12,916,751	2,720,145	229,064	15,865,960
MONTANA	14,845,043	950,000	80,000	15,875,043
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	818,218	158,333	13,333	989,884
NEBRASKA	8,609,503	950,000	80,000	9,639,503
NEVADA	9,259,250	950,000	80,000	10,289,250
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,454,655	950,000	80,000	3,484,655
NEW JERSEY	2,454,655	2,850,000	240,000	5,544,655
NEW MEXICO	10,646,569	950,000	80,000	11,676,569
NEW YORK	13,660,414	2,850,000	240,000	16,750,414
NORTH CAROLINA	11,648,179	2,850,000	240,000	14,738,179
NORTH DAKOTA	7,877,625	950,000	80,000	8,907,625
OHIO	9,695,705	2,850,000	240,000	12,785,705
OKLAHOMA	10,925,470	1,675,983	141,136	12,742,589
OREGON	11,812,191	1,743,945	146,859	13,702,995
PENNSYLVANIA	18,321,841	2,850,000	240,000	21,411,841
PUERTO RICO	2,454,655	158,333	13,333	2,626,321
RHODE ISLAND	2,454,655	950,000	80,000	3,484,655
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,668,700	2,061,320	173,585	7,903,605
SOUTH DAKOTA	9,899,028	950,000	80,000	10,929,028
TENNESSEE	13,931,152	2,850,000	240,000	17,021,152
TEXAS	24,546,550	2,850,000	240,000	27,636,550
UTAH	8,962,236	950,000	80,000	9,992,236
VERMONT	2,454,655	950,000	80,000	3,484,655
VIRGIN ISLANDS	818,218	158,333	13,333	989,884
VIRGINIA	8,134,002	2,850,000	240,000	11,224,002
WASHINGTON	8,455,762	2,850,000	240,000	11,545,762
WEST VIRGINIA	5,487,095	950,000	80,000	6,517,095
WISCONSIN	16,475,121	2,589,633	218,075	19,282,829
WYOMING	9,672,875	950,000	80,000	10,702,875
TOTAL	\$490,931,000	\$95,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$593,931,000

Program Performance Overview

Performance Overview Table - Wildlife Restoration

Performance Goal	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget	2011 President's Budget Request	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Watersheds and Landscapes										
3.1.5 # of non-FWS riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored through Federal Assistance technical assistance and grants (GPRA)	197	429	268	394	9,462	413	413	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
4.4.2 # of non-FWS wetland acres protected by land acquisition through Federal Assistance - annual (GPRA)	564	3,517	17,827	17,941	6,737	20,016	20,016	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
4.5.3 # of non-FWS upland acres protected through land acquisition via Federal Assistance - annual (GPRA)	0	7,931,697	2,458,933	68,853	352,770	15,461	15,461	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
4.5.6 # of Acres of terrestrial habitat acquired and protected through fee title	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,000	8000	8,000
Comments:	New performance measure for 2011									
7.19.4 # of acres achieving habitat/biological community goals through voluntary agreements	90,178	547,619	113,636	104,306	115,055	201,606	201,606	104,306	(-97,300)	104,306
Improve Recreation Opportunities for America										
15.6.18 # of individuals who participate in fish and wildlife related recreation	113,200,000	113,594,000	113,594,000	87,465,000	87,465,000	87,465,000	87,465,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
15.6.20 # of hunters in the U.S.	13,000,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
15.6.21 # of wildlife watchers in the U.S.	66,100,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
15.8.3 # of non-FWS river, trail and shoreline miles made available for recreation through Federal Assistance financial support and technical assistance (GPRA)	n/a	n/a	2	11	3,404	3,403	3,403	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
15.8.6 # of non-FWS acres made available for recreation through Federal Assistance financial support and technical assistance (GPRA)	41,331	35,187,571	32,958,578	24,207,390	31,714,183	31,452,996	31,452,996	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									
15.8.14 # of resident and nonresident hunting license holders	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,250,000	14,250,000	14,250,000
Comments:	New performance measure.									
15.8.15 Number of Days of participation in hunting	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	219,925,000	219,925,000	219,925,000
Comments:	New performance measure.									

Performance Overview Table - Wildlife Restoration

Performance Goal	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget	2011 President's Budget Request	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Long-term Target 2012
15.8.17 Number of Days of participation in wildlife watching (away from home)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	352,070,000	352,070,000	352,070,000
Comments:	New performance measure.									
15.8.18 # of around the home wildlife watching participants	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	67,756,000	67,756,000	67,756,000
Comments:	New performance measure.									
15.8.19 # of shooting ranges constructed, renovated, or maintained that support recreational shooting.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	215	215	215
Comments:	New performance measure.									
15.8.20 # of certified students that completed a Hunter Education program.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	400,000	400,000	400,000
Comments:	New performance measure.									
Advance Modernization/Integration										
52.1.4 # of volunteer participation hours supporting Hunter Education objectives through Federal Assistance (GPRA)	749,439	886,974	709,506	639,681	692,915	627,826	627,826	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments:	Phasing out this measure for a different measure.									

Note: 2011 Base Budget is equal to 2010 Plan (enacted level) plus fixed cost (absorbed).

Standard Form 300			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION			
Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-303	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Special and Trust Fund Receipts:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	349	485	606
Receipts:			
02.00 Excise taxes, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	485	607	539
02.40 Earnings on Investments, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	18	22	21
02.99 Total Receipts	503	629	560
04.00 Total balances and collections	852	1114	1166
Appropriations:			
05.00 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	-367	-508	-628
07.99 Total balance, end of year	485	606	538
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-5029-0-303			
Obligations by program activity:			
00.03 Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	3	3	3
00.04 Administration	10	10	10
00.05 Wildlife Restoration Grants	349	462	576
00.06 North American Conservation Fund (NAWCF) - Interest for Grants	17	20	20
10.00 Total new obligations	379	495	609
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	120	122	150
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	367	508	628
22.10 Resources avail from recoveries of prior year obligations	14	15	15
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	501	645	793
23.95 New obligations (-)	-379	-495	-609
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	122	150	184
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	367	508	628
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	367	508	628
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	221	282	386
73.10 New obligations	379	495	609
73.20 Total outlays, gross (-)	-304	-376	-490
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-14	-15	-15
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	282	386	490
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	166	152	188
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	138	224	302
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)	304	376	490
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	367	508	628
90.00 Outlays	304	376	490

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Memorandum (Non-Add) Entries			
<u>Total investments, start of year:</u>			
92.01 U.S. Securities: Par value	637	579	694
<u>Total investments, end of year:</u>			
92.02 U.S. Securities: Par value	579	694	754
95.02 Unpaid obligation, end of year	281		
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Direct Obligations:			
<u>Personnel compensation:</u>			
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	1	1	1
12.53 Purchase of goods & services from Gov't accounts	4	4	4
13.20 Land and structures	1	1	1
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	367	483	597
19.90 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	379	495	609
99.99 Total obligations	379	495	609
Personnel Summary			
Direct:			
<u>Total compensable workyears:</u>			
10.01 Full-time equivalent employment	47	52	52

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