

Inside Region 3 Special Edition

Division of Federal Aid

Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs

Preserving Our Hunting and Fishing Heritage

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A Message From The Regional Director

America's Hunting and Fishing Heritage Protected by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Federal Aid Program

"I must admit that I have a very self-centered reason for coming to work each day..."

My father introduced me to the outdoors at an early age, fishing for salmon along the Kenai River, long before it was a national wildlife refuge and even before Alaska became a state. Through the years, my father and I enjoyed some of our best moments hunting, fishing and camping throughout the United States. I feel very fortunate that I have been able to enjoy those same activities with my children.

My reason for coming to work: *"...I want to play a part in preserving this country's heritage of hunting, fishing, boating and other outdoor activities."*

There are thousands of stories similar to mine — where the time spent with family and friends, enjoying the beauty found in nature, is not soon forgotten. Often these times are the foundation for our fondest memories — and we desire to pass this heritage and opportunity to our children.

More than likely, many of these activities happened on areas that were enhanced, maintained or purchased using Federal Aid Program funds.

History of the Program

Prior to the 1930s, industrial growth, lack of conservation control measures, expansionism and environmental carelessness took a heavy toll on our Nation's fish, wildlife and habitat resources.

Visionary leaders and conservationists such as Teddy Roosevelt, J.N. "Ding" Darling, Carl Shoemaker and many others realized that continued uncontrolled exploitation would result in these precious natural resources becoming severely degraded or even lost forever.

These individuals rallied the support needed to enact the legislation that created the Federal Aid Program...the Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 (a.k.a. Pittman-Roberston Act) and the Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950 (a.k.a. Dingell-Johnson Act).

Since enactment, the Federal Aid Program has grown rapidly. In Region 3 alone, the Sport Fish Restoration Program has grown from \$765,386 in 1952 to over \$50 million in 2000, and the Wildlife Restoration Program has grown from \$236,248 in 1939 to over \$39.7 million in 2000.

In addition to the funds, the program's importance to the success of state natural resources agency efforts has also increased. Today, this program accounts for 20 to 35 percent of total state fish and wildlife management funds.



*Great Lakes - Big Rivers
Regional Director William Hartwig*

The Future

Currently the Federal Aid Program is undergoing a nationwide auditing process. This process ensures the Federal Aid Program is on track with what the American people want.

Now is our chance to focus everyone's efforts toward the same goals. As a result of this most recent audit, refinements are being made to address any problems and the Federal Aid staff continues to assist states in fulfilling their responsibilities to the hunters, anglers and boaters of our region.

Whether waiting for the tug from a salmon, or for a flock of ducks to approach a lake, I am confident that every American can benefit from the Federal Aid Program...a program that will continue to provide, countless hours, and acres, of hunting, fishing and boating opportunities for the American people.

Regional Office

How Does the Federal Aid Program Help States Meet Their Fish and Wildlife Goals?

How This Program Works

The Federal Aid Program works behind the scenes to help state natural resource agencies meet their fish and wildlife management goals.

The first step in this process involves an excise tax paid by the manufacturers of guns, archery equipment, fishing tackle, ammunition and motor boat fuels. After these taxes are collected, they are apportioned to the states by the Federal Aid Program.

State agencies gain access to these funds by submitting grant proposals designed to help restore fish and wildlife species and habitat, boating and fishing access, land acquisition, habitat management, facilities construction, operation and maintenance, research, survey, and hunter and aquatic education.

An Example

A state determines that they need to enhance the white-tailed deer population and offer hunters increased recreational opportunities. The state then writes a grant proposal for habitat management and land acquisition of a proposed 30,000 acre wildlife management area they believe will meet their desired objectives. The state estimates the total cost at \$1.2 million.

Once this proposal is submitted to the Regional Federal Aid Office, staff biologists will examine all aspects of the grant,

ensure the request is in compliance with all regulations, and then discuss it with the state federal aid coordinator and other state partners.

Biologists then work with regional financial specialists to ensure that all financial aspects of the request meet the appropriate regulations.

The financial specialists coordinate with the states to ensure the funds are used correctly and properly tracked and reported.

Apportionment

Each state receives a set amount of funding. This amount is determined using a formula which is related to the number of licensed hunters and anglers and the land and/or water area within the state.

See the following pages to determine how much funding is available to Region 3 states in Fiscal Year 2000.

The Federal Aid Program can pay up to 75 percent of total project expenses. In this example, the Federal Aid Program would provide \$900,000. The state would only need to provide \$300,000 to complete the entire \$1.2 million project.

Once a grant is approved and completed, Federal Aid staff and independent auditors may visit the site to ensure it complies with applicable federal regulations.

Audits: Good for Business

The Region 3 Federal Aid Program uses audits for several purposes:

- improve internal controls and system results;
- identify areas of concern or noncompliance;
- identify inconsistencies and areas which require policy development or further guidance; and
- provide for accountability to Congress and the public.

Overall, audits help to ensure best management practices are followed and that the American people are getting the most for their money.

The Federal Aid Program uses an independent contractor to follow normal audit protocols and procedures common with grant management. The contractor investigates how the states, and the Federal Aid Program, conduct business.

These audits have helped the Federal Aid Program improve the way business is conducted, identify and resolve issues and problems, and maximize its contributions toward ensuring wildlife and sport fish populations are maintained to support the hunting and fishing heritage of the American people.

Illinois

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

Using Sport Fish Restoration Act funding, the state of Illinois is able to conduct fishery management and fish surveys on state and public impoundments, Lake Michigan, U.S. Army Corps of Engineer reservoirs, and statewide streams and rivers. These efforts help the state better manage fishery resources and increase fishing opportunities.

Sport Fish Restoration funding also helps support the annual production and stocking of sport fish for Illinois waters.

Other Sport Fish Restoration Act projects funded in Illinois include:

- Fisheries investigations, conducted by universities, to help effectively manage the state's sport fishery
- Boat access improvements

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act funding has allowed the state of Illinois to provide sanctuary, food and water to help sustain waterfowl populations during the fall and spring migrations.

The state uses these funds to purchase waterfowl management areas which provide critical habitat and resting areas for migrating birds. These areas also provide nesting habitat for resident species of waterfowl.

In addition, Wildlife Restoration Act funds help with the management of forests and grasslands which result in improved recreational opportunities for hunters and other outdoor enthusiasts.

Overall, Wildlife Restoration Act funds have helped the state purchase six waterfowl management areas proving over 72,500 acres or wildlife habitat.

Sunrise Hunter

Wildlife Restoration Program funding helped the state of Illinois purchase waterfowl management areas which provide habitat for migrating waterfowl and increased hunting opportunities for Illinois hunters.

"Habitat and habitat management are the key to healthy wildlife populations. If it wasn't for the Wildlife Restoration Program there would certainly be less emphasis on public land wildlife management in Illinois.

We currently have four major waterfowl management areas funded by the Wildlife Restoration Program. Wildlife habitat developments, maintenance, and land acquisition of these areas are all funded by this program.

The program has strengthened our ability to preserve, protect and enhance wild animals and bird resources and provides increased public enjoyment of these resources."

- Illinois Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Restoration Project Leader
Paul Willms



-USFWS Photo

Illinois' total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$8.8 million

Fish Facts

1.6 million Illinois residents fished in 1996 and spent \$250 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

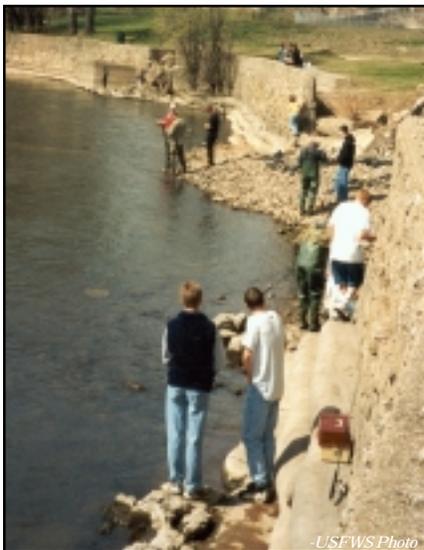
433,000 Illinois residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$131 million on associated equipment

Indiana

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

White-tailed deer were extirpated from Indiana when a project, started in 1941 and funded by the Wildlife Restoration Act, began restoration efforts. Two hundred deer were released in the state and by 1984 the estimated deer population had grown to 150,000. That year over 195,000 deer hunting licenses were sold and almost 28,000 deer were harvested.

Today the herd is still expanding. The Wildlife Restoration Program continues to support this project by funding research and survey activities which provide vital wildlife management information.



-USFWS Photo

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

The St. Joseph River begins in southwestern Michigan and flows southward into Indiana, then turns to the north and loops back into Michigan where it finally empties into the southern end of Lake Michigan.

A fish management plan was developed for the river and Sport Fish Restoration Act funds helped implement the plan by supporting the construction of new fish ladders at four dams, upgrading an existing fish ladder in Michigan, constructing a new fish hatchery in Indiana and constructing shore fishing and boat launch facilities to support the increased recreational use.

The project opened 40 miles of river to spawning migrations of trout and salmon. The estimated local economic impact from this project is valued at \$2.75 million.

The St. Joseph River Trout and Salmon Project was so successful it received awards from both the American Fisheries Society and the American League of Anglers and Boaters.

St. Joseph Trout and Salmon Project
Fishing opportunities along the St. Joseph River were increased thanks to projects funded by the Sport Fish Restoration Program.

“The St. Joseph River Trout and Salmon Project has brought a whole new dimension to fishing in northern Indiana. It has created major new fishing opportunities in what is largely an urban area. This project has, I believe, far surpassed our expectations.

The Sport Fish Restoration Program provided two key things to this project: money and technical assistance.

Sport Fish Restoration Act funding was critical to obtaining state legislative support by providing a secure funding source, a source that was appropriately derived from anglers.

We also benefitted greatly from Federal Aid’s technical assistance provided through their fishery biologists. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service brought in fish passage ladder experts, organized through Federal Aid, who helped coordinate and facilitate the planning process.

Talented people and money... we couldn’t ask for more.”

- Indiana Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Chief
Bill James

Indiana’s total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$7.2 million

Fish Facts

854,000 Indiana residents fished in 1996 and spent \$83 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

347,000 Indiana residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$98 million on associated equipment

Iowa

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

The "Fish Iowa!" program is a comprehensive aquatic resource education program developed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources to educate people about the issues threatening aquatic environments. Through this program, the state hopes to increase public involvement in aquatic resources and introduce people to sport fishing.

Programs supported through this grant include basic aquatic resources education, and angling instruction and supplemental education materials.

To support the basic aquatic resources education program, the state purchased 1,200 Project WILD aquatic texts for educators in Iowa.

Funds were also used to:

- coordinate training workshops for educators;
- survey facilitators and target audiences to determine resource and training needs to augment basic aquatic resource education efforts;
- work with other partners to provide training to target audiences, such as youth leaders, about water quality issues in Iowa; and
- monitor biological and physical parameters of local water resources.

This program was so successful that the American Fisheries Society Administrators Section recognized the excellent work of the "Fish Iowa!" program and awarded it the Outstanding Aquatic Resource Education Award.

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

Iowa used Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act funding in the early development of its Turkey Restoration Program.

In the past, the state used these funds to trap wild turkeys from other states and then release them on Iowa wildlife management areas. The program proved to be extremely successful and has led to rebounding populations of the wild birds and increased recreational opportunities for the public in many areas of the state.

Wild Turkeys

Thanks in part to grants from the Wildlife Restoration Program, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources has been able to reestablish a wild turkey population in Iowa.

"There was a time when you would have been hard pressed to find any turkeys in Iowa.

By the early 1900s, wild turkeys were eliminated from Iowa due to habitat loss and uncontrolled subsistence hunting. Now you can see wild turkeys roaming through fields and wooded areas all around the state.

This has also allowed Iowa to establish a successful turkey hunting season. In 1998, approximately 35,000 Iowa hunters harvested 15,000 birds.

This success is made possible because of a program that worked for Iowa - the Wildlife Restoration Program."

- Iowa Department of Natural Resources Federal Aid Coordinator Jeff Joens



- USFWS Photo by Karen Hollingsworth

Iowa's total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$6.7 million

Fish Facts

462,000 Iowa residents fished in 1996 and spent \$339 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

297,000 Iowa residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$218 million on associated equipment

Michigan

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

The loss of wildlife habitat, particularly due to population increases, is a large concern for the state of Michigan. The state has been successfully using Wildlife Restoration Act funds to make great strides in maintaining and building wildlife habitat and populations while providing for their use and enjoyment by the rapidly increasing public.

Over the past 50 years, the state has used Wildlife Restoration Act funding to acquire over 300,000 acres of land and fund research producing over 1,500 publications.

Wildlife Restoration Act funds have been used for habitat improvement projects on Federal Aid acquired lands, as well as on thousands of acres of other state-owned and private lands.

The funds have also helped shift Michigan's land acquisition and management priorities to better accommodate wildlife and public needs. Research programs have expanded from species investigations and habitat manipulation to intensive work on animal physiology and public perception and requirements of the resource which allows the state to better manage its limited resources.

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

Michigan has used Sport Fish Restoration Act funds to develop one of the most extensive "harbors of refuge" programs in the world.

The intent of this program is to ensure that, in case of emergency, no boater is more than 15 shoreline miles from a safe port while boating on the Great Lakes. The Sport Fish Restoration Act has played a major role in helping Michigan construct, expand, and upgrade this harbor system.

The Federal Aid Program has also provided funding to construct new marinas at Bay City, Cheboygan, and Presque Isle. In addition, funding was provided for harbor expansion at Caseville, East Jordan, East Tawas, Harbor Beach, Lexington, Muskegan, Petoskey, and Rogers City.

The state of Michigan has used Sport Fish Restoration Act funding to improve boater safety throughout the state.



"The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program is a tremendous asset to Michigan fisheries. The value of sport fishing and associated recreation in Michigan is estimated at \$2 billion annually.

Nearly one third of these recreational fisheries are dependant upon stocked fish and roughly \$8 million is spent annually to rear healthy trout and salmon, maintain our six modern fish hatcheries, mark fish for scientific study and maintain wild spawn sources.

We could not provide the same level of fishing opportunity to the public without the infusion of Federal Aid Program funds."

- Michigan Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Biologist
Todd Grischke

Michigan's total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$15.9 million

Fish Facts

1.5 million Michigan residents fished in 1996 and spent \$230 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

872,000 Michigan residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$318 million on associated equipment

Minnesota

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

In 1963, the first parcel for the McCarthy Lake Waterfowl Management Area (WMA), 10 acres of swampland, was purchased at the bargain price of \$17.50 an acre. After nearly four decades of slow but steady progress, the McCarthy Lake WMA now encompasses 2,800 acres.

As was the case for this and other Minnesota WMAs, much of the funding for these acquisitions came primarily from the Wildlife Restoration Program.

In the increasingly populated Mississippi River Valley, the McCarthy Lake WMA provides critical habitat for a wide variety of species, including the state's largest population of Blanding's turtles. Listed as threatened in Minnesota, the turtles attract many wildlife watchers during the summer.



- USFWS Photo by Chuck Traxler

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

Stony Brook, a rare jewel the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is working to keep sparkling, was purchased and is maintained in part by Sport Fish Restoration Act funds.

Located less than a mile from Brainerd, one of Minnesota's most highly developed and densely populated summer vacation areas, lies this quiet, shaded corridor of oak trees, lush foliage and clear water. Stony Brook is home to many trout—browns that can reach over 18 inches long and native brookies, which flourish in only the cleanest and most pristine stream environments.

The area's booming growth makes Stony Brook an increasingly valuable and vulnerable resource. Last summer, the Minnesota DNR improved Stony Brook by restoring trout habitat on the lower two miles. They repaired and replaced fish habitat structures which had been damaged by flooding in 1997 and also stabilized streambanks that might otherwise erode.

A Day Afield

Wildlife management areas, funded with Wildlife Restoration Act funds, provide habitat for wildlife and increased hunting opportunities.

“Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act funds are critical to programs and projects that manage fish, wildlife, and their habitats in Minnesota.

Without this funding, there is no way we could continue much of the work we do that is so important to Minnesotans who care about the outdoors.”

- Lee Pfannmuller
Acting Director of the Minnesota
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Fish and Wildlife

In Fiscal Year 2000

Minnesota expects Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act funds will partially fund projects such as:

- carrying out statewide programs for spawning, rearing and stocking walleye, trout and other fish;
- maintaining roads, trails and parking lots on WMAs statewide to benefit habitat, user safety, and opportunities for hunting, trapping and other wildlife-related recreation;
- assessing and evaluating habitat conditions and needs on public and private lands statewide; and
- enhancing wild turkey populations by continuing to expand their populations in suitable habitats throughout the state.

Minnesota's total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$14.6 million

Fish Facts

1.1 million Minnesota residents fished in 1996 and spent \$195 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

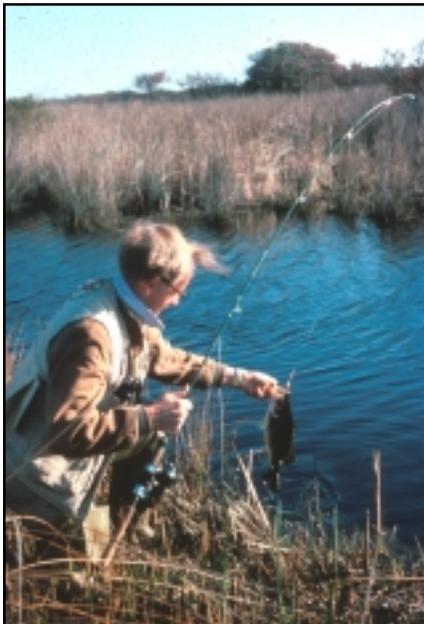
573,000 Minnesota residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$177 million on associated equipment

Missouri

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

Missouri used Wildlife Restoration Act funds to purchase and restore the Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area. This restored wetland, located at the confluence of the Missouri River and Perche Creek, provides valuable wetland habitat for migratory birds and other resident wildlife. In addition, it is a prime location for hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation activities.

Wildlife Restoration Act funding was also used to assist in redevelopment of the area after flood damage in 1995 and continues to be used for the overall management of the area.



- USFWS Photo by Peter Anastasi

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

On February 28, 2000, the state of Missouri opened the doors to Lost Valley Hatchery. The Sport Fish Restoration Program helped fund the design and construction of this warm/cool water culture facility. Located in Benton County, near Warsaw, the facility is intended to provide sufficient rearing space to produce most of the fish needed for Missouri Department of Conservation sport fish programs.

The project includes hatchery production, visitor center and storage facilities, as well as 68 acres of lined ponds.

The total facility costs \$21 million, of which the Sport Fish Restoration Act provided nearly \$16 million. This is believed to be the single largest capital improvement project ever undertaken by the Federal Aid Program with Sport Fish Restoration Act funding.

Increased Fishing Opportunities

The newly opened Lost Valley Fish Hatchery will provide most of the fish needed for Missouri Department of Conservation sport fish stocking programs.

“It is because of the flexibility and dedication of Sport Fish Restoration Act funds that the state of Missouri has a hatchery that will supply our state with many species of fish, especially walleye, muskellunge, striped bass, and hybrid striped bass, for people to enjoy.

The hatchery will also play a role in the recovery of endangered fish and mollusk species in the state.

All of this provides us with an opportunity to educate our residents about the function of hatcheries in fisheries management, as well as how the Sport Fish Restoration Program works and the role we all play in the ‘Cycle of Success’.”

- Lost Valley Hatchery Project Manager Dave Waller

Missouri's total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$11.2 million

Fish Facts

935,000 Missouri residents fished in 1996 and spent \$152 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

499,000 Missouri residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$221 million on associated equipment

Ohio

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

Wildlife Restoration Act funds have helped the state of Ohio meet its wildlife management goals through significant land acquisitions for its Wildlife Restoration Project.

One of these acquisitions is the Tri-Valley Wildlife Area, located in Muskingum County. This 16,200-acre reclaimed strip mine was purchased for \$4.5 million.

The area is being restored and will now provide additional wildlife habitat and increased recreational benefit for the public.



-USFWS Photo

Tri-Valley Wildlife Area

This reclaimed strip mine now provides wildlife habitat and increased hunting opportunities for the public.

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

Using Sport Fish Restoration Act funds, Ohio biologists have developed better ways to hatch and stock walleye hybrids (saugeyes).

For example, using newly renovated and expanded hatchery facilities, a special chemical fertilization process was developed to ensure rapid growth of the tiny algae and crustaceans vital to the growth of young fish in hatchery ponds.

Once the fish reach stocking size, they are transported and stocked in lakes where research has indicated they should thrive. As a result of these techniques and research innovations, the Ohio Division of Wildlife is able to stock nearly 7 million fingerlings annually throughout Ohio.

In order to support the increased fishing opportunities these programs provide, the state has also used Sport Fish Restoration Act funds to build and improve fishing piers and boat ramps throughout the state.

Fishing Pier and Boat Ramp

This project on Lake La Su An was paid for in part by the Sport Fish Restoration Program.



- USFWS Photo

“Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act funds have provided the Ohio Division of Wildlife with a consistent source of significant funds which are required to manage wildlife resources and their habitats for the people of Ohio.”

- Chief of the Ohio Division
of Wildlife
Mike Budzik

Ohio's total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$11 million

Fish Facts

1.1 million Ohio residents fished in 1996 and spent \$85 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

453,000 Ohio residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$212 million on associated equipment

Wisconsin

Wildlife Restoration Program Projects

The Simulated Action Firearms Education Training for Youth (SAFETY) system is a high-tech, \$120,000 simulator designed by the same company that provides simulators to the U.S. Armed Forces. The system, which simulates realistic, real-time, hunting scenarios in a safe and controlled environment, is used for hunter education and safety courses. Certified instructors guide students through several scenarios and then review each student's performance. The system allows instructors to conduct realistic training and students get immediate feedback without the use of live ammunition.

This system was purchased with Wildlife Restoration Act funds and is available for use, at no cost, to the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The recent addition of a new trailer allows the system to be mobile and increases availability to agencies and organizations which otherwise would not have had access to this type of technology.

Sport Fish Restoration Program Projects

Wisconsin's Fisheries and Habitat Protection Program is dedicated to protecting and restoring fish habitat. Habitat is the key to spawning success and restoration of populations of trout, walleye, bass, northern pike, and muskie as well as for forage fish and other aquatic organisms needed to sustain healthy fisheries. Sport Fish Restoration Act funding is used to supplement several sources of state funding in order to accomplish these objectives.

In 1998, work began on a five-year project to remove four dams on the Baraboo River in central Wisconsin. When completed, this project will create 120 miles of free-running river. In addition to restoration of a major river, walleye, small mouth bass and sturgeon populations will benefit from increased habitat. A long term Sport Fish Restoration Program grant is funding a research project documenting the progress of habitat and fish recovery from removal of the first two dams. The remaining two dams are scheduled for removal and habitat restoration work during the next two years.

"Electronic or computer based training has shown great results with our young people today. The SAFETY system provides an excellent way to incorporate both electronic and hands-on training.

Because it is fun, the system is also a great tool for the recruitment of new hunters. This system could not have been purchased or be maintained without assistance from the Wildlife Restoration Program."

- Wisconsin Hunter Education Administrator Tim Lawhern



Hunter Safety and Education

The state of Wisconsin uses Wildlife Restoration Act funds to provide traditional and high-tech hunter safety and education programs.

Wisconsin's total apportionment for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$14.4 million

Fish Facts

968,000 Wisconsin residents fished in 1996 and spent \$135 million on associated equipment

Hunting Facts

598,000 Wisconsin residents hunted in 1996 and spent \$192 million on associated equipment

Division of Federal Aid

The Quiet Giant in Resource Conservation



Protecting Your Heritage into the Future

The Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act Programs, as well as other Federal Aid Programs, continue to provide benefits to the hunters, anglers, boaters and outdoor enthusiasts of America.

It is impossible to predict what the future holds for the Federal Aid Program. Increased fishing and stable hunting participation trends demonstrate that the American people want to continue these long standing traditions and ensure their availability to future generations.

One thing is certain, as long as the American people want the Federal Aid Program to continue benefitting wildlife and sport fish populations and supporting the hunting and fishing heritage of our country, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to provide the best services possible.

“Because a large portion of our Nation’s hunters and anglers are licensed in Region 3 states, this region continues to manage 21 percent of National Federal Aid Program apportionments -- a responsibility we don’t take lightly.

The program is making significant differences in how states manage their fish and wildlife resources. We see it every day through the administration of grants and working with the state federal aid coordinators in our region.

Once near-decimated wildlife species are now restored to healthy numbers. Boat access and fishing opportunities are available to anglers and boaters in record numbers. The future is bright with positive changes on the horizon.”

- Assistant Regional Director for Federal Aid Bradley Johnson

For More Information

Region 3 Federal Aid Office 612/713-5130

Region 3 Federal Aid Home Page

http://www.fws.gov/r3pao/fed_aid/index.html

International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Home Page

<http://www.restorewildlife.org>

State Natural Resources Agencies

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

<http://dnr.state.il.us/>

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.state.in.us/dnr/>

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.state.ia.us/government/dnr/index.htm>

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.dnr.state.mi.us/>

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/>

Missouri Department of Conservation

<http://www.conservation.state.mo.us/>

Ohio Division of Wildlife

<http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/odnr/wildlife/wildlife.html>

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/>



You can be proud of the contribution you make to wildlife and fisheries management with federal excise taxes paid through your purchase of.... firearms, ammunition, bows/arrows...fishing tackle and motorboat fuels.



Sunset Fisherman
- USFWS Photo by R. Will Roach

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