

The mission of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The overall mission of the Federal Aid Program is to:

“Strengthen the ability of State and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies to restore and manage fish and wildlife resources to meet effectively the consumptive and nonconsumptive needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources.”

Table of Contents



Division of Federal Aid—Washington Office Staff Directory	4
Federal Aid Division Chief Activity Report and Comment	5
Sport Fish Restoration Program	
Boating Infrastructure Grant Program	7
Aquatic Resource Education	8
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act	9
FY 1998 Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Awards	10
Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Grant Program	11
Wildlife Restoration Program	
Hunter Education—Shooting Range Program	13
Hunter Education Apportionment for Fiscal Year 1999	15
Hunter Education Standards	16
Humane Trapping	17
Teaming With Wildlife	18
Partnership for Wildlife Program	19
1998 Partnerships for Wildlife Projects	20
Combined Sport Fish and Wildlife Program	
National Administrative Grants FY 99 Project Funding	23
Report of Accomplishments—Federal Aid Administrative Grants	25
<i>USFWS-Federal Aid Summary/Status of Administrative Grants</i>	26
National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation	34
Management Assistance Team	36
Training and Education Committee	38
National Federal Aid Outreach Team	39
Automated Sportsman Data System	40
Federal Aid Information Management System	41
Fish and Wildlife Reference Service	43
Financial Review-Part A	
Program Receipts 1939-1998	45
Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1999	46
Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1999	47
Number of Paid Hunting License Holders, License Sales, and Cost to Hunters—Fiscal Year 1997	48
Number of Paid Fishing License Holders, License Sales, and Cost to Anglers—Fiscal Year 1997	49

Table of Contents

Deductions for Administration	50
Federal Aid Audit Schedule	51
Status of DCAA Audits	52
<i>Summary of On-going and Planned Audits</i>	53
<i>Trends and Weaknesses Noted in Completed and On-going Audits</i>	53
Financial Review-Part B	
<i>Wildlife Restoration—Receipts</i>	55
<i>Sport Fish Restoration—Receipts</i>	55
Gross Receipts—Revised Forecast for FY 99	56
Federal Aid Cash Management—Analysis of FY 98 Transactions	57
Federal Aid Cash Management—Analysis of Accounts and Cost Recovery Initiatives	58
Federal Aid Cash Management—Status of Investments—Interest Earned FY 98	59
Federal Aid Cash Management—Investments—Interest Earned—Cash Transfers to States	60
Program History	
Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program	63
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program	65

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Division Chief Activity Report and Comment

The Federal Aid program is vitally important to conservation in general, and to States and territories in particular. Funds in the program provide anywhere from 20% to 80% of some natural resource management agencies' annual budgets. It is amazing that this program is known in its pieces by a large and diverse stakeholder base, and in its entirety by very few individuals.

There is approximately \$1.5 billion in the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration accounts at any one time. Annual new money entering the accounts is about \$500 M. Over \$50 M is generated annually just in interest. There are over 3500 existing grants at any one time. Sixty-five auditable entities receive core grant apportioned funds directly. Many other entities receive administrative funds.

These sparse facts provide a glimpse of the Federal Aid program. The pages of this Program Update provide a bit more information. We believe it is in the conservation community's best interest that we provide as much information as you are willing to absorb; and to answer any additional questions you may have.

As this Program Update went to press there were a host of events bringing change to the Federal Aid program:

We presently administer the Sport Fish Restoration grants, Clean Vessel dump station and pumpouts grants, the Coastal Wetlands grants, boating infrastructure grants and funds for a new type of relationship with industry to implement the National Outreach and Communications plan. We also administer the Wildlife Restoration grants and Partnerships for Wildlife grants.

The audit program has moved to audits resolution in many states. Start-up of a second five year audit

cycle is only two years away. The audit program is being delivered through the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) under centralized audit leadership and a distributed field auditor network. Consistency among audits has improved. Consistency of audit resolution and quick resolution from state to state are current program weaknesses.

National policies in Federal Aid are being updated in an effort to have better consistency throughout the country from grant to grant. State and IAFWA (International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies) representatives are working on about a dozen drafts at executive and staff levels.

The 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation was completed and secondary publications are being printed from the rich data base such as "1996 Net Economic Values for Bass, Trout and Walleye Fishing, Deer, Elk and Moose Hunting, and Wildlife Watching." Additionally, by cooperating with groups such as the National Shooting Sports Foundation, publications like "Federal Aid Grants for Shooting Ranges" are being produced.

The review of excise tax receipts collections at Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Customs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Highway Trust Fund has moved to a more mature stage. Millions of dollars were found and transferred into the program. Additionally, working with the IAFWA, industry and others, progress is being made to clarify ambiguous tax interpretations.

More details are included in these pages. Of special interest is the TEA21 addition to the Sport Fish Restoration Program discussion in the "Program History" section.

Sport Fish Restoration Program



Boating Infrastructure Grant Program

The Sportfishing and Boat Safety Act of 1998 authorized 1) a competitive grant program for States to develop and maintain facilities for transient nontrailerable (over 26 feet) recreational boats; and, 2) a national framework for a public boat access needs assessment which may be used by States to conduct surveys to determine the adequacy of facilities providing access for all recreational boats.

- The Act authorizes a competitive grant program to States for the cost of constructing, renovating, and maintaining facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats.

- The \$32 million grant program will start in the year 2000 and end in 2003, at \$8 million per year. The Federal government will pay up to 75 percent of the cost with States or other partners matching the remaining 25 percent.

- Priorities for funding grants include those proposals submitted in accordance with a State plan, those proposals providing for public/private partnership efforts, and those proposals providing for innovative ways to increase the availability of facilities for transient nontrailerable boats.

- The national framework will be completed by January, 1999. The framework is to be used for States to conduct surveys of the adequacy of current facilities to provide access for all recreational boats, and to determine the future needs for boaters.

- State surveys are to be completed within 18 months of passage of the Act, or by December 10, 1999. The surveys are to determine the adequacy, number, location, and quality of facilities providing access to recreational waters for all sizes of recreational boats. States may fund the cost of the surveys out of amounts allocated to it as the 15 percent funding dedicated to motorboat access to recreational waters.

- States would not have to complete a survey if the Secretary of the Interior certifies that they are implementing a plan that ensures there are and will be public boat access adequate to meet the needs of recreational boaters on its waters.

- Within 6 months after submitting a survey to the Secretary, or by June, 2000, a State may develop and submit to the Secretary a plan for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats, and access to those facilities, to meet the needs of nontrailerable recreational boats operating on navigable waters in the State.

- An organizational meeting was held August 10, 11, 1998, and a second meeting was held October 29, 30, 1998 to draft the proposed rules. Final Rules for the grant program will be published in the Federal Register by September, 1999. Grant funds will be available to States on October 1, 1999.

Aquatic Resource Education

The Sport Fish Restoration Program was created in 1950 with the passage of the Dingell-Johnson, or D-J Act, and named after the Congressmen who sponsored it. A 10 percent excise tax was placed on some fishing tackle and the monies were apportioned to the States for use in sport fish restoration projects. There were no provisions in the Act for aquatic resource education.

The Dingell-Johnson Act was changed with the Wallop-Breaux Amendment in 1984, which added additional tackle and other fishing equipment under the excise tax and included motor boat fuel taxes. The amendment also provided for States to be reimbursed for an aquatic resource education program not to exceed 10 percent of the State's total Sport Fish Restoration apportionment.

With the passage of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21), the 10 percent cap has been raised to 15 percent and now applies to outreach and communication projects dedicated toward increasing public understanding of the Nation's water resources and associated aquatic life forms in addition to aquatic education projects.

The Division of Federal Aid encouraged States entering into an aquatic education program to conduct a needs assessment for determining those activities and elements of an education program that would provide the most benefits to the State. A large number of activities are eligible for States to use in aquatic resource education.

The program has grown slowly but steadily since its beginning in 1985 in the number of States participating and the amount of funds used. A few States, such as Virginia and South Carolina, use State monies to fund the program instead of Federal Aid funds.

Current Information

January 1, 1999

■ A total of \$31,864,371 from the current apportionment is available to States for aquatic resource education and outreach communications programs in 1999.

■ More and more States are beginning to use Federal Aid monies to finance the Project Wild-Aquatic Segment. For a long time States elected to use their own monies for this purpose.

■ The newly formed Aquatic Resource Education Association (AREA) conducted a business meeting at the Corpus Christi Conference. They honored several individuals for their assistance and support to AREA in helping the organization through their formative years. Dave Jensen, North Dakota, was selected as the new President, replacing Mike O'Malley, Washington.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act

Funds are made available by allocating 18 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration Account or 100 percent of the excise tax on small engine fuels—whichever is greater. Of the 18 percent allocated, 15 percent (not to exceed \$15 million) is provided for the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program.

■ **LEGISLATION:** Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (enacted as Title III of HR 5390).

■ The Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program is administered by the Director of the Fish & Wildlife Service. Project review and selection are conducted by the Federal Aid Office and other Divisions in each Region and by a cross-program review in the Washington Office, led by the Division of Habitat Conservation. All Coastal States (except Louisiana) and the Trust Territories are eligible to submit project proposals to the appropriate Service Regional Office annually.

■ Around \$9 million is available annually. Results of the first six years follow:

<i>FY</i>	<i># of Proposals</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1992	13	\$5.7 M	4,793
1993	10	\$5.9 M	3,918
1994	19	\$7.6 M	19,000
1995	22	\$7.0 M	9,723
1996	14	\$8.0 M	3,009
1997	18	\$9.1 M	10,741
1998	20	\$9.8 M	12,680
1999	18	\$9.4 M	24,600

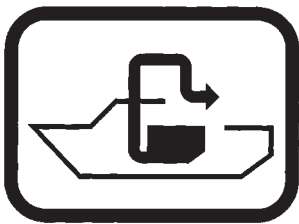
■ A total of 25 different coastal States received funding under this program between 1992 and 1999, for a total of 134 projects. Project participants in this program have included all levels of government: State, county, and municipal, and non-government partners as well. For the \$62.5 million expended, 88,464 acres have been protected—over 77,500 through acquisition and nearly 9,900 through restoration.

■ Authorization for the small engine fuel has been renewed through 2005. Funds deposited through FY 1998 become available in FY 1999. The Act itself is authorized through FY 1999.

Coastal Wetlands Awards/Fiscal Year 1999

	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>	<i>State Share</i>
Region 1			
California	South Morro Bay	\$ 550,000	\$ 425,000
California	Goleta Slough Estuary	938,000	442,000
California	Tijuana Estuary	800,000	2,360,000
Washington	South Sequin Bay	350,000	1,000,000
Washington	Gray's Harbor	150,000	150,000
Washington	Middle Fork Meander	370,000	406,000
Washington	Woodward Creek Estuary	295,000	324,500
Washington	Nemah Estuary	350,000	1,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,803,000</i>	<i>\$6,107,500</i>
Region 2			
Texas	Jumbilee Cove	\$ 258,000	\$ 86,000
	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 258,000</i>	<i>\$ 86,000</i>
Region 4			
Alabama	Mobile-Tensaw	\$ 940,000	\$ 1,359,000
Florida	Queen's Island	940,000	1,178,750
Florida	Ten Thousand Islands	285,455	231,750
Florida	Tarpon Bay	940,000	429,571
North Carolina	Buckridge Swamp	860,500	1,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,965,955</i>	<i>\$4,199,071</i>
Region 5			
Maine	Mill Pond	\$ 175,000	\$ 103,500
Massachusetts	Lower Neponset River	425,500	719,000
New Jersey	Stouts/Oyster Creek	740,750	740,750
Pennsylvania	Sara's Cove	31,795	45,000
	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,373,045</i>	<i>\$ 1,608,250</i>
Grand Total		\$9,400,000	\$12,000,821

Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Grant Program



The Clean Vessel Act of 1992 authorized a competitive grant program for States to construct pumpout and dump stations to dispose of vessel sewage from recreational boaters.

■ Funds were available for five years: \$5 million for FY 1993; \$7.5 million for both FY 1994 and 1995; and \$10 million each year for FY 1996 and 1997. Federal share is 75 percent.

■ Eligible projects include: for coastal States, surveys and plans; and for all States, education and construction/renovation of pumpout and dump stations.

■ Priorities for grants were for funding coastal States with an approved plan, States providing for public/private partnerships, providing for innovative ways to increase availability and use of pumpout stations, States that include an education component, proposals benefitting waters most likely affected by sewage discharge, and proposals in areas with high vessel/pumpout station ratios.

■ Technical guidelines (information on appropriate types of facilities, surveys, plans, and education), and grant guidelines (information on how to apply for grants) were published in final form in the Federal Register on March 10, 1994.

■ Guidelines on requirements for a uniform pumpout symbol, slogan and program crediting were published in the Federal Register August 27, 1997.

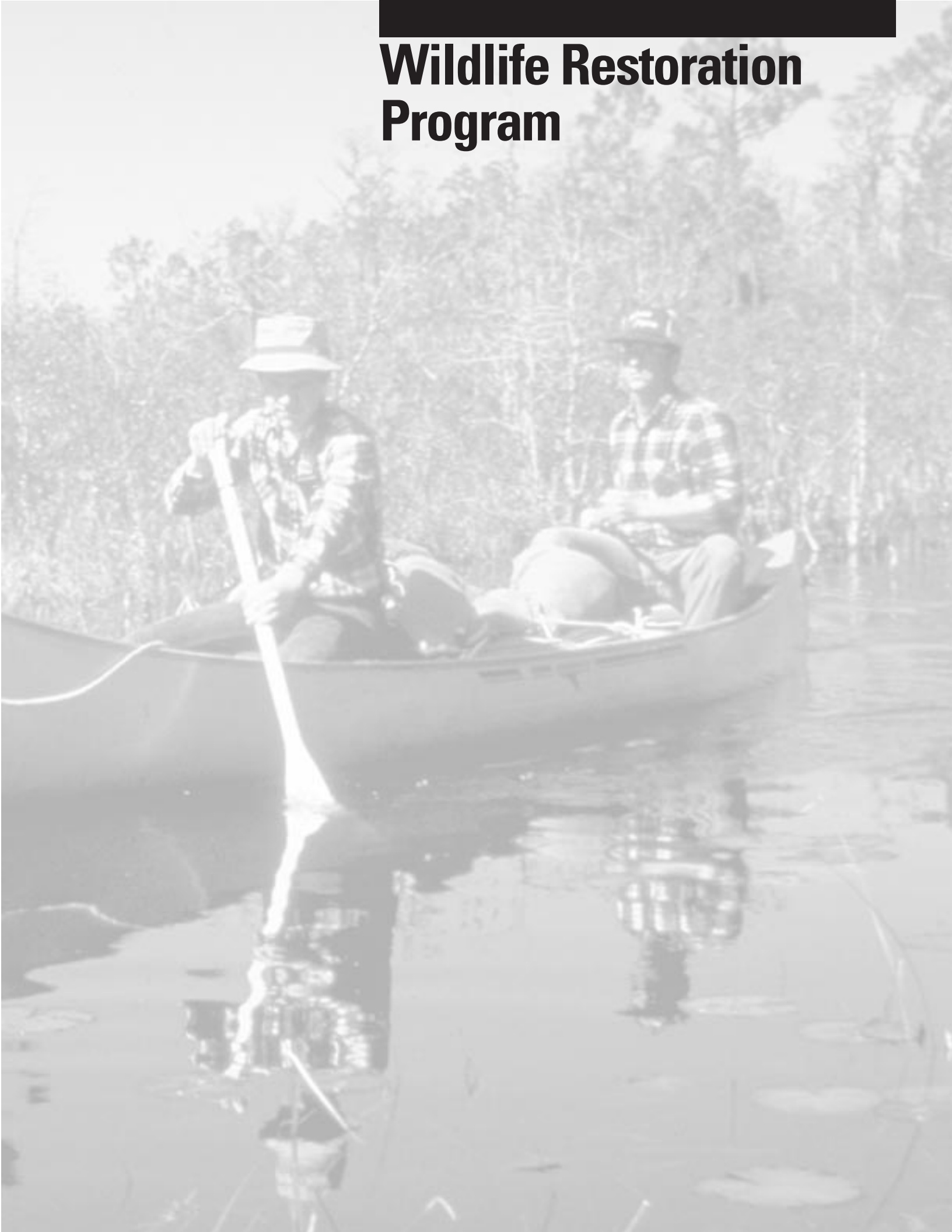
■ A National Education Action Plan was finalized December 20, 1994. Generic motivational products, such as public service announcements, have been produced. A clearinghouse for storing and disseminating education information has been established. A pumpout symbol and slogan has been developed. A 1-800-ASK-FISH telephone number has been established for boaters to determine pumpout locations.

■ The grant program, between 1993 and 1997, has resulted in 49 States receiving \$37.6 million for 157 grants. The projects selected involve surveys and plans in 33 coastal States, construction of 2,200 pumpout and 1,400 dump stations in 45 States, and education programs in 40 States.

■ All coastal States have taken advantage of program funds by initiating pumpout programs in their States.

■ The Pumpout Grant Program has been re-authorized for \$10 million a year from 1999 through 2003 by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st century. A request to states for grant proposals was made October 6, 1998.

Wildlife Restoration Program



Hunter Education— Shooting Range Program

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, was approved by Congress on September 2, 1937, and began functioning July 1, 1938. The Act was amended on October 23, 1970, to include hunter training programs and the development, operation, and maintenance of public shooting ranges.

Funding for hunter education and shooting ranges 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 tax money is used by the State for wildlife restoration purposes.

The money is distributed on the basis of population of a State compared to other States with a maximum apportionment of 3 percent and a minimum of one percent. The most recent amendment to the P-R Act provides one-sixth of one percent of the funds for hunter education and shooting ranges to Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

State hunter education programs include the development and implementation of a programmed course of instruction leading toward the achievement of the State's hunter training goals and objectives. In general, the course is designed to

train students to be safe and responsible hunters and should be so designed to assist the agency in accomplishing its mission and goals.

Advanced hunter education training may be approved if it offers hunters an opportunity to enhance their knowledge of safe and legal hunting practices and improve their behavior afield. The primary objective of all advanced courses will address specific individual State hunter training needs. For example, the State may want to provide special training for elk hunters in order to decrease both depredation and populations of elk in certain areas, or training for the introduction of new hunting regulations or hunting areas. Public relations and law enforcement activities are prohibited under the Act.

The backbone of the hunter education program is the cadre of more than 45,000 volunteer instructors. Each has his or her personal reasons for devoting countless hours to this unpaid work and together contribute approximately \$30 million worth of volunteer services annually.

States are encouraged to develop or enter into third-party agreements in order to gain a suitable number of safe shooting and archery facilities nationwide. To accomplish this hands-on experience, the States may lease or rent or enter into third party agreements to provide archery and shooting range facilities or services from local clubs.

Current Information

■ In Fiscal Year 1999, The Fish & Wildlife Service, through the Division of Federal Aid, will provide an apportionment totaling \$26,920,402 to all States and Insular Possessions (except Puerto Rico) for use with hunter education activities. This is a reduction of only \$1,192,504 from last year's apportionment.

■ The International Hunter Education Association held a week-long training academy for State Hunter Education Coordinators last year to enable State personnel to better perform their responsibilities in hunter education. The Washington FA Office actively participated and provided participation by other State personnel for a half-day program.

■ The Wildlife Management Institute recently completed a study of the hunter education program to update a study done in 1981. In that study there were 33 recommendations that remain valid today. The latest study indicates that there are new issues and concerns not existing in 1981 that need attention.

■ A delegation of Washington and Regional office Federal Aid personnel met with the President, President Elect, and Executive Vice President of the International Hunter Education Association to discuss more streamlined ways of working together and enhancing communication. The meeting appears to be the beginning of a much-improved working relationship.

■ No additional information has been provided for this edition.

Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1998

	Wildlife Restoration	Hunder Education	Total
ALABAMA	2,101,918	649,571	2,751,489
ALASKA	6,358,014	276,481	6,634,495
ARIZONA	3,023,218	589,228	3,612,446
ARKANSAS	2,347,373	276,481	2,623,854
CALIFORNIA	4,536,173	829,443	5,365,616
COLORADO	3,497,801	529,612	4,027,413
CONNECTICUT	635,801	528,442	1,164,243
DELAWARE	635,801	276,481	912,282
FLORIDA	1,827,066	829,443	2,656,509
GEORGIA	2,527,459	829,443	3,356,902
HAWAII	635,801	276,481	912,282
IDAHO	2,615,607	276,481	2,892,088
ILLINOIS	2,435,883	829,443	3,265,326
INDIANA	1,912,167	829,443	2,741,610
IOWA	2,197,061	446,395	2,643,456
KANSAS	2,347,855	276,481	2,624,336
KENTUCKY	1,928,544	592,454	2,520,998
LOUISIANA	1,949,070	678,409	2,627,479
MAINE	1,431,925	276,481	1,708,406
MARYLAND	770,840	768,676	1,539,516
MASSACHUSETTS	635,801	829,443	1,465,244
MICHIGAN	4,993,737	829,443	5,823,180
MINNESOTA	3,897,632	703,347	4,600,979
MISSISSIPPI	1,913,723	413,674	2,327,397
MISSOURI	3,215,092	822,628	4,037,720
MONTANA	4,113,379	276,481	4,389,860
NEBRASKA	2,321,570	276,481	2,598,051
NEVADA	2,452,035	276,481	2,728,516
NEW HAMPSHIRE	635,801	276,481	912,282
NEW JERSEY	635,801	829,443	1,465,244
NEW MEXICO	2,853,690	276,481	3,130,171
NEW YORK	3,841,533	829,443	4,670,976
NORTH CAROLINA	2,453,319	829,443	3,282,762
NORTH DAKOTA	1,850,195	276,481	2,126,676
OHIO	2,976,061	829,443	3,805,504
OKLAHOMA	2,481,372	505,689	2,987,061
OREGON	3,214,382	456,936	3,671,318
PENNSYLVANIA	5,341,253	829,443	6,170,696
RHODE ISLAND	635,801	276,481	912,282
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,483,557	560,528	2,044,085
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,406,689	276,481	2,683,170
TENNESSEE	3,167,318	784,064	3,951,382
TEXAS	6,358,014	829,443	7,187,457
UTAH	2,515,875	276,481	2,792,356
VERMONT	635,801	276,481	912,282
VIRGINIA	2,159,335	829,443	2,988,778
WASHINGTON	2,359,031	782,377	3,141,408
WEST VIRGINIA	1,595,850	276,481	1,872,331
WISCONSIN	4,340,213	786,408	5,126,621
WYOMING	2,477,500	276,481	2,753,981
PUERTO RICO	635,801	0	635,801
GUAM	211,934	46,080	258,014
VIRGIN ISLANDS	211,934	46,080	258,014
AMERICAN SAMOA	211,934	46,080	258,014
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	211,934	46,080	258,014
TOTAL	127,160,274	27,648,099	154,808,373

Hunter Education Standards

One of the recommendations in the Wildlife Management Institute's Hunter Education Study is the establishment of standards for the hunter education program. Gene Stephenson has named approximately 20 individuals consisting of State, Federal, Industry, and other cooperators to a Task Force for developing the standards. Dr. William Christy of Christy Enterprises in Blacksburg, Virginia will be the moderator when the Task Force convenes.

This project is being conducted through the Hunter Education and Shooting Sports Committee of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Steve Williams (Kansas) and Keith Trego (North Dakota), Co-Chairmen.

The International Hunter Education Association will have the lead on implementation of the standards when they are developed. Many State Coordinators/Administrators are supportive of the standards, which are not a Federal Aid requirement but which have the potential of raising the status of hunter education across America and providing an opportunity for widespread acceptance of hunting. The standards will apply only to the basic hunter education course and will be minimum standards.

Letters have been sent to all members of the Task Force requesting dates when they will be available to meet. After the information has been tabulated, a meeting date will be established.

Humane Trapping

■ In December, 1997, after years of tough negotiation, an international fur trade agreement was signed in Europe by the United States Trade Representative and delegates from Canada, Russia, and the European Community. This agreement protects the varied interests of our nation, the States, and the commercial fur industry while also advancing new humane trapping standards.

■ Recent years have seen extensive activity between USFWS Division of Federal Aid and International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) on the subject of the threatened European Fur Ban and international efforts to agree to international humane animal treatment standards of measurement and qualification. These efforts involve multilateral meetings with Europe, Canada, and Russia. They also involve international meetings under the auspices of the International Standards Organization.

■ To date, the situation is as follows:

The States have obtained full-partner status within the Federal establishment. As the “competent authorities” within the U.S. for traps, trapping, and furbearer management, they have become fully integrated into Federal policies and negotiations.

The Fur Resources Technical Subcommittee and Federal Aid recently published a 60- page booklet entitled *Improving Animal Welfare in U.S. Trapping Programs: Process Recommendations and Summaries of Existing Data*. Copies have gone to all State agencies and may also be obtained from the IAFWA or the Division of Federal Aid in Washington.

FY 98 Federal Aid Administrative Grant for *Improving Public Knowledge of and Gaining Informed Consent for Furbearer Trapping, Hunting, and Related Animal Use Programs in the United States* was funded.

The booklet, trap testing, and Federal Aid Administrative Grant request make up the beginning of the national effort to develop and establish a process of continuing animal welfare improvement. This process is called Best Management Practices or BMP's.

The next three years should see an evolution of the Federal Aid/IAFWA partnership to establish the BMP process as a working process for State decision-makers, trap manufacturers, trappers, and others to measure animal welfare and systematically replace less-animal-welfare-friendly devices, systems, and sets with better items and items not even conceived of at this time.

Teaming With Wildlife

■ *Teaming With Wildlife* is a legislative initiative that proposes to create a national trust fund for State-level wildlife conservation, wildlife-related recreation, and conservation education.

■ *Teaming With Wildlife* has received broad support from a national coalition of more than 2,600 conservation and recreation organizations and businesses.

■ Based on the proven mechanism of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Acts, *Teaming With Wildlife* would provide a dedicated funding source for those species not already covered under the above acts or the Endangered Species Act.

■ *Teaming With Wildlife* offers a proactive funding solution for wildlife conservation that would help to prevent species from reaching the Endangered Species List. This initiative would support this need by extending the user-pay benefit fee to equipment used by other wildlife and outdoor enthusiasts such as hikers, paddlers, nature photographers, and birders.

■ On January 19, Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA) introduced the Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999, S-25, which proposes to fund the state grant program promoted by *Teaming with Wildlife*, using outer Continental Oil revenues. It would provide about \$321 million per year.

■ Congressman Don Young introduced a similar bill last session that provided for more money to state grants. It is likely to be reintroduced this session.

Check with the IAFWA web site for the latest information at www.teaming.com.

Partnerships for Wildlife Program

The Partnerships For Wildlife Act (P.L. 102-587, Title VII) was signed November 4, 1992. It was reauthorized on October 30, 1998, by P.L.105-312 and extended through 2003.

The purpose of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act is to establish partnerships among the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (Service), State fish and wildlife agencies, and private organizations and individuals to preserve and manage all nongame fish and wildlife species.

That Act authorized the grants to States to benefit a broad array of nongame fish and wildlife species and to provide nonconsumptive fish and wildlife recreation opportunities.

Funding is normally provided by $\frac{1}{3}$ Federal, $\frac{1}{3}$ State, and $\frac{1}{3}$ private party contributions.

Game species, Endangered or Threatened Species, and Marine Mammals do not qualify for funding.

The FY 99 Service budget made available \$868,000 from appropriated Federal funds to be matched by an equal amount from State and an additional equal amount from private parties.

A panel consisting of State, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Service representatives will review projects received in FY 1999 and recommend those for funding by March. The review was delayed this year because of delays in legislative and funding reauthorization.

Private parties are not directly eligible to apply for funding, but are encouraged to form partnerships with their State's fish and wildlife agency.

1998 Partnerships for Wildlife Projects Funded

Project	Project Title	Funded
WI-P98-7	Prairie Insect Distribution, Status, and Response to Management.	\$68,000
OR-P98-1	Habitat Restoration for Western Pond Turtles in the Willamette Valley.	\$20,000
ND-P98-2	OWLS: Outdoor Wildlife Learning Sites for North Dakota.	\$14,500
WA-P98-1	Western Pond Turtle Head Starting, Captive Breeding, and Reintroduction.	\$12,000
CA-P98-1	Demographic Characteristics of Burrowing Owl Populations in California: the Carrizo Plain and South San Frisco Bay.	\$18,000
AZ-P98-1	Ranid Frog Surveys	\$30,000
WI-P98-1	What's Responsible for the Decline in Osprey Productivity in Northern Wisconsin?	\$12,500
WI-P98-12	Landscape Management for Prairie Chickens in Wisconsin.	\$25,000
WI-P98-3	Impacts of Intensive Rotational Grazing on Stream Ecology and Water Quality.	\$25,000
FL-P98-1	Habitat Induced Reproductive Failure of Queen Conch.	\$59,149
AZ-P98-2	Sonoran Desert Tortoise Surveys.	\$30,000
KY-P98-1	Model Cooperative Neotropical Migrant Bird Project for an Interstate Physiographic Province Interior Lowland Plateau Region.	\$70,000
OR-P98-5	Willamette Floodplain Restoration Truax Island.	\$50,000
TN-P98-1	Model Cooperative Neotropical Migrant Bird Project for an Interstate Physiographic Province, Interior Lowland Plateau.	\$107,486
WI-P98-9	Native Plant Seed Program.	\$10,000
I-P98-5	Token Creek Restoration Phase I.	\$50,000
AZ-P98-3	Bird Atlas	\$40,000
WI-P98-2	Development of Guidelines to Prevent Excessive Mortality to Bats using Largest Known Bat Hibernaculum in Midwest Neda Mine Natural Area.	\$10,000

Continued on next page

1998 Partnerships for Wildlife Projects Funded (continued)

Project	Project Title	Funded
OR-P98-4	Management Strategies for Private Landowners with Grassland Habitat in the Willamette Valley Province, Oregon.	\$20,000
SD-P98-2	Inventory of Lower Big Sioux River and its Tributaries in South Dakota or Mussels.	\$5,000
WI-P98-10	Prairie, Savanna, and Oak Woodland Restoration on Mississippi River Bluff State Natural Areas.	\$18,000
OH-P98-2	Special Interest, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Grand River and Killbuck Marsh Wildlife Areas, Ohio.	\$17,325
WI-P98-11	Restore Native Communities on Brooklyn WA.	\$5,000
CT-P98-2	Least Tern Project	\$7,292
OH-P98-1	The Aquatic Insects of Ohio.	\$20,000
OR-P98-2	White-Headed Woodpecker Density Estimates and Reproductive Success.	\$10,000
HI-P98-3	Wildlife Watching at Oahu.	\$3,330
WV-P98-1	Herpetological Atlas	\$16,000
Total		\$773,582



**Combined Sport Fish
and Wildlife
Restoration Program**

1999 Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Administrative Grants Approved for Funding

Proposal #	Applicant	Title	Wildlife Cost	Sport Fish Cost	Rank	Score	Approved Funding	
							Wildlife	Sport Fish
AP99-077	IAFWA-Partners in Flight State Agency	Partners in Flight: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Plan for the nation Phase 2-Transition from Planning to Implementation	615,000		1	2.66	615,000	0
AP99-079	American Sportfishing Association	Expanding and Improving "Hooked on Fishing-Not on Drugs"(HOFNOD) Training and technical Assistance		160,142	2	2.38	0	160,142
AP99-020	IAFWA/Wildlife Damage Policy Committee	The Predation Avian Recruitment Task Force (PART): a Proactive Strategy to Assist Managers in Achieving Informed Consent	125,637		3	2.27	125,637	0
AP99-052	Natural Shooting Sports Foundation	STEP OUTSIDE	249,360		3	2.27	249,360	0
AP99-064	American Sportfishing Association	Expanding the Fishing Tackle Loaner Program		220,534	3	2.27	0	220,534
AP99-025	Fish America Foundation	Challenge Match Program To Enhance Sport Fisheries and their Habitats		75,000	6	2.23	0	75,000
AP99-027	National Shooting Sports Foundation	Assessment of Hunter Education Graduate Participation in Hunting and Shooting, with Recommendations for Increasing Participation and Directing Future Research	44,500		7	2.16	44,500	0
AP99-076	Ducks Unlimited	Targeting Wetland Restoration and Enhancements with GIS Planning models	274,040		7	2.16	274,040	0
AP99-024	IAFWA/Animal Welfare Committee	Development of a News and Information Network about Anti-Management Activities (NINAM): A Vital Communication Tool for Wildlife Conservation	81,995		9	2.11	81,995	0

Proposal #	Applicant	Title	Wildlife Cost	Sport Fish Cost	Rank	Score	Approved Funding	
							Wildlife	Sport Fish
AP99-032	Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources	Proposed use of Federal Aid Administrative Funds to Expand Nationwide Biological Control Program for Purple Loosestrife	313,106		10	2.05	313,106	0
AP99-080	American Sportfishing Association	Evaluation and Continued Support of the National 4-H Sportfishing Program		143,200	10	2.05	0	143,200
AP99-002	Instream Flow Council	Development of regional and national Instream Flow Policies, procedures and Methodological Standards		83,000	12	2.00	0	83,000
AP99-001	Missouri Department of Conservation	How to Develop a Program to Teach Families Outdoor Skills, Outdoor Ethics, and Conservation	58,592	58,593	13	1.94	58,592	58,593
AP99-011	American Fisheries Society	Communication Essentials for Natural Resource Professionals		114,751	13	1.94	0	114,751
AP99-023	IAFWA/Wildlife Management Institute	Fourth National Shooting Range Symposium: Technical Aspects in the Development and Maintenance of Shooting Facilities	178,450		13	1.94	178,450	0
AP99-033	Interactive Outdoors, Inc.	Gone Fishin'		266,020	13	1.94	0	266,020
AP99-022	IAFWA/Auto. Sportsmen's Data Systems Comm.	Automated Sportsman's Data Systems Project Coordination	158,125	158,125	18	1.88	(*)	158,125
AP99-017	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	Assisting States in Determining and Addressing the Barriers to Participation of Women of Color and low-Income Women in the Becoming and Outdoors-Woman Program	188,000	188,000	20	1.83	(*)	188,000
AP99-050	USGS-Biological Resources Division	Fish & Wildlife Economic Analysis for CRP	57,500	115,000	25	1.72	(*)	115,000
AP99-063	American Sportfishing Association	The New 1-800-ASK-FISH Program (Now operated by Bass Pro Shops)		241,958	26	1.66		241,958
Total							\$1,940,680	1,824,323

(*) The Sport Fish side of these projects will be funded if the Wildlife side can be funded from other sources.

Report of Accomplishments Federal Aid Administrative Grants

Introduction

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid is notified annually by the Department of the Treasury of the amount of tax collections available that are obtained from the sale of items taxed under authority of the Wildlife Restoration program and the Sport Fish Restoration program. These programs are also known as the Pittman-Robertson program and the Dingel-Johnson/Wallop-Breaux program. The amount collected each year will depend upon the demand by the public for the items taxed.

The Service is allowed to take eight percent from the total collected under authority of the Wildlife Restoration program and six percent of the total collections under the Sport Fish Restoration program to operate and manage the programs. After program funding needs have been determined, providing there are available funds, the remaining monies are made available in the form of administrative grants. The amount of funds and the purpose for their use are made public through a Federal Register notice along with application instructions and dates. The primary eligibility criteria require that proposals must show a direct concern or provide direct benefits to half or more of the States. Additionally, the proposal must be consistent with the intent and mission of the Federal Aid program and authorizing Acts.

Following a proposal-ranking process with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, a committee makes recommendations to the Fish & Wildlife Service Director related to which proposals should be funded. Upon approval by the Director, the proposals become projects and funds are made available for work to begin.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Outreach: A National Approach IAFWA, #AP98-062/98-G037	1998	2001	SF \$300,000 WL \$300,000	To develop, implement and evaluate a national outreach marketing plan that will increase awareness of the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs by year 2000.
Fish Hatchery Management 2nd Edition AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY #AP98-011/98-G026	1998	1999	SF \$153,960	To create and publish a modern edition, expanded in scope. To complete and publish a modern edition, expanded in scope. Most chapters have been completed in draft and work is proceeding on schedule.
“Hooked On Fishing Not on Drugs” Training and Technical Assistance FUTURE FISHERMAN FOUNDATION #AP98-004/98-G025	1998	1999	SF \$161,634	Help agencies establish the “Hooked on Fishing–Not Drugs” Program. Several presentations were made with all 50 States requesting workshop support before March, 1999.
The Future of Fishing in the U.S.: Assessment of Needs to Increase Sportfishing Participation IAFWA, #AP98-065/98-G048	1998	1999	SF \$255,250	Collect, analyze and publish information on angler satisfactions, needs and future participation in sportfishing. Focus groups have met. Preparations for a survey have begun.
Expansion of the 4-H Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Youth Program AUBURN UNIVERSITY #AP98-034/98-G042	1998	1999	SF \$92,950 WL \$92,950	Awarded. To educate 100,000 urban and rural youth and adults in 40 states about proper fish and wildlife management.
FishAmerica Challenge Match Program to Enhance Sport Fisheries and Their Habitats THE FISHAMERICA FOUNDATION #AP98-036/98-G030	1998	1999	SF \$75,000	Conduct small scale fishery improvement projects by volunteer-based organizations. The program has now funded projects in all 50 States, matching all federal funds at least dollar for dollar.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants (continued)**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
<p>Rotenone Stewardship Program</p> <p>AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY #AP98-012/98-G031</p>	1998	1999	SF \$95,064	Provide technical and administrative guidelines for safe use of rotenone where use of fish toxicants is a necessary management tool. The AFS Committee has surveyed all States and Canadian Provinces with a +70% response rate on rotenone use.
<p>Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Management for the Mississippi River Basin</p> <p>MICRA, #AP98-009/98-G029</p>	1998	1999	SF \$50,000	Develop and coordinate management of interjurisdictional fisheries and habitats in the Mississippi River basin. No further report available.
<p>Expanding the Reach of the Fishing Tackle Loaner Program</p> <p>AMERICAN SPORTFISHING ASSN. #AP98-002/98-G069</p>	1998	1999	SF \$157,894	Publicity was produced for all loaner sites to maintain the interest and support of site managers. The Rotary Club continues to expand support of this program.
<p>1-800-ASK-FISH Public Communication Program</p> <p>AMERICAN SPORTFISHING ASSN. #AP98-001/98-G032</p>	1998	1999	SF \$254,670	Increase states ability to instantly provide information, educate anglers and non-anglers about regulations, etc. BASS PRO SHOPS have assumed operation of the program. 9 States presently participate wit 8-15,000 anglers calling the 800 number monthly.
<p>Catfish 2000: First International Ictalurid Symposium</p> <p>AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY #AP98-010/98-G028</p>	1998	1999	SF \$90,929	Conduct symposium relative to management of catfish fisheries and provide a forum for exchange of information. The symposium was a great success and proceedings have been distributed.
<p>Effects of Electrofishing Configuration on Catch Efficiency and Injury Rates of Warmwater Fish</p> <p>FISH MANAGEMENT SECTION AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY #AP98-013/98-G027</p>	1998	1999	SF \$220,899	Document extent of electro fishing injuries to warmwater fish and identify procedures that minimize injury to the fish. Experimental equipment has been purchased and data is presently being collected.
<p>Practical Applications of Newly Developed DNA-based Detection Assays for Myxobolus cerebralis, to Assess Infections in Wild Trout Populations</p> <p>UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA #AP98-015/96-901</p>	1998	1999	\$91,750	Project is being administered by USGS

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants (continued)**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
Development of the National Hunter Retention Outreach Program NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FDN. #AP98-025/98-G038	1998	1999	WL \$104,000	Target formerly active hunters to bring back into active participation. To end May 30, 1999.
Wildlife Law News Quarterly UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO #AP98-042/98-G039	1998	1999	WL \$108,850	Fund and publish Wildlife News Quarterly. Through September 5, 1999.
Contributions of Hunting and Trapping to Reducing Wildlife Damage IAFWA/ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE #AP98-064/98-G041	1998	1999	WL \$96,677	Awarded 1/27/98. Determine impact of hunting and trapping on wildlife behavior and danger and economic loss estimates.
The Wild Life! A Proposal for the Enhancement and Implementation of a Web Site and Computer Games for Children to Increase Interest in Hunting IAFWA, #AP98-068	1998	1999	WL \$448,643	To develop and improve web site and computer interaction program to help children make informed choices about hunting.
Bowhunter Recruitment, Retention and State-by-State Economics ARCHERY MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS ORGANIZATION #AP98-007/98-G049	1998	1999	WL \$180,810	Research and develop handbook on bowhunters attitudes, satisfactions and barriers to participation. Research and develop a handbook on bow hunter attitudes, satisfactions and barriers to participation. Survey instrument has been developed to survey bow hunters in 25 States.
Improving Public Knowledge of, and Gaining Consent for, Furbearer Trapping, Hunting and Related Animal Use Programs in the United States IAFWA, #AP98-067/98-G084	1998	1999	WL \$668,070	Awarded 4/27/98. Report contracted for on public opinion and attitudes about trapping. National fur bearer workshop held in May. Video and slide presentation prepared.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants (continued)**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
Developing a National Shorebird Conservation Plan MANOMET OBSERVATORY #97-G065	1997	1999	\$437,412	This grant will develop a National Shorebird Conservation Plan that will be a key component of a hemispheric conservation and management plan for shorebirds. The goal is to maintain, restore, and enhance migratory shorebird populations through managing and protecting key areas. The plan will also meet the operational and planning needs of government agencies responsible for migratory bird management while providing ongoing information to support management goals.
Point of Sale Systems Coordination IAFWA, # 97-G062	1997	1999	\$176,525	The grantee will employ a Point-of-Sale (POS) coordinator to do the following: 1) conduct a comprehensive survey of State agencies to establish the current status of licensing matters their POS needs with list of involved parties; 2) establish a POS clearinghouse of technology and positive and negative experience within State agencies; 3) conduct a national POS conference with all States and vendors in attendance; and 4) prepare a POS report which addresses current affairs and makes recommendations for future action. Extended until March 6, 2000.
Farm Bill Wetlands Conservation Initiative DUCKS UNLIMITED #97-G163	1997	12999	\$146,510	THIS PROPOSAL IS CURRENTLY BEING REVIEWED BY THE SOLICITOR TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY. If accepted, Ducks Unlimited will: 1) develop and initiate a "Farming in the Flyways" strategic plan for achieving State/joint venture habitat objectives of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan utilizing conservation provisions of the 1996 Farm Bill; 2) establish an outreach program to recognize landowner who restore wetlands contributing toward NAWMP objectives under a Farm Bill conservation program; and 3) conduct an administrative review of USDA implementation of Farm Bill Wetlands conservation programs nationally in select NAWMP joint venture areas. Extended until July 31, 1999.

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
<p>Assisting States in the Administration of the "Becoming an Outdoors Woman" Program</p> <p>UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN- STEVENS POINT # 97-G056</p>	1997	1999	\$208,666	<p>Regional training sessions have been conducted in New Jersey, Louisiana, Utah, and Missouri for the purpose of sensitizing BOW instructors to the needs of women audiences. These workshops reached 120 people from 13 states. A script has been drafted for video to be produced to summarize instructor training.</p> <p>The fourth annual International BOW Coordinators Conference was held in Kentucky. Thirty-five people from 30 states were involved in the training. A workshop was also held in CA to introduce BOW to states interested in providing BOW workshops. The quarterly "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" newsletter reaches about 1500 people in addition to all workshop participants across North America. To be completed by June 30, 1999.</p>
<p>1-800-HUNTING Interactive Voice response Information system for State Agencies</p> <p>NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FOUNDATION #97-G058</p>	1997	1998	\$184,650	<p>The completion date for this grant has been extended for a period of 12 months. State agencies have been surveyed to assess their interest in and experience with a interactive voice system. 30 states responded, with 11 indicating strong interest. The other 6 were interested, but needed to budget for the future. NSSF are starting to develop a Request For Proposal (RFP) and will soon meet with companies who are capable of providing this type of service. Extended to February 17, 1999.</p>
<p>Wildlife Forever Interactive CD-ROM Curriculum on Wildlife Research for Elementary School Students</p> <p>WILDLIFE FOREVER #97-G057</p>	1997	1999	\$149,750	<p>The Wildlife Forever education consultant continues to research, write, and create lesson plans for the curriculum. In addition, ongoing revisions are taking place to compliment existing lessons.</p> <p>Wildlife Forever negotiated a contract with Tessa Hill, an educator, to review all curriculum materials. Also, Bernie Doll was hired to illustrate the curriculum as well as an illustrator, Theresa Marrone, for layout and design. Publisher R.R. Donnelley & Sons Compy was the successful bidder to print 5,000 units. A distributor has been secured who will package and drop ship the materials directly to the schools.</p> <p>A direct mail component has been developed for the grant and solicitation started for the names of educators throughout the United States for placement of 5,000 curriculums. Targeted will be the 40 state game & Fish departments who have expressed prior interest in securing copies of the curriculum for their schools..</p>

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants (continued)**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
<p>Program of Hunter Ethics Education Seminars for State Hunter Education Programs.</p> <p>ORION-THE HUNTERS INSTITUTE #97-G055</p>	1997	2000	\$150,000	<p>The Hunters Institute is expanding hunter ethics in the form of seminars conducted with state hunter education coordinators and volunteer instructors to better prepare them for training hunter education students. Between July and the end of September, the Institute conducted 15 seminars involving 689 participants. In September, Orion received the special edition of "Beyond Fair Chase" and the BFC Teaching Guide. These materials, along with the BFC video are presented to each volunteer instructor participating in the seminars.</p>
<p>Harvest Information Program</p> <p>FWS-MBMO (No grant agreement #, in-house transfer of funds)</p>	1996	1998	\$1,750,000	<p>Funding provided by this grant helped ten States implement the Harvest Information Program (HIP) for the 1996-97 hunting season. Although some of these States experienced difficulties, all except Idaho provided the Service with names and addresses of migratory bird hunters that were delivered during this reporting period and used for the 96-97 HIP surveys. Idaho's license system contractor failed to collect all necessary data from migratory bird hunters, but will do so for the 97-98 hunting season and thereafter.</p> <p>Grant agreements were completed with the following States to implement HIP in 1997: AZ (\$60,000), FL (\$80,000), NC (\$90,000), a HIP grant agreement is currently being developed with TX for (\$405,000). With TX, the HIP grant has provided 18 States with a total \$1,710,000 to date.</p>
<p>Youth Sportfishing Outreach Initiative.</p> <p>SPORT FISHING PROMOTION COUNCIL/ FUTURE FISHERMAN FOUNDATION #96-1212</p>	1996	1999	\$580,569	<p>Support State agency outreach efforts by providing the public, especially children, with fishing equipment at "loaner" sites. This gives people a chance to experience the joys of fishing without making the initial investment. Fishing basics and angler ethics can be taught in conjunction with this program. As of 1998, there were 400 loaner sites operating across the U.S.</p>

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants (continued)**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
Habitat Inventory AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY. #98-G057	1998	1999	\$143,149	Project aimed at standardizing the terminology and methodology used to define aquatic habitat. Drafts of a “Glossary of Aquatic Habitat Inventory Terminology” and a manual entitled “Techniques for the Analysis of Freshwater Habitats” have been completed.
Field Guides to Wildlife Disease NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY (No grant agreement #)	1995	1998	\$600,000	<p>The first two sections of volume 1 have been finalized and minor adjustments made to the pre-printed copy of the mock-up for section 1. Editorial work and adjustments to the other chapters in volume 1 continue.</p> <p>The good progress made prior to this quarter was disrupted by the extended absence of the project leader. Protracted illness followed by death of a family member brought center work to a halt for several weeks. However, activities by the contract publishing group continued. The personal difficulties have recently been overcome and progress is again being made towards completion of the project.</p>
Lead Poisoning NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY (No grant agreement #)	1995	1998	\$314,006	For January-March, 1997, 690 samples were taken for the lead sinker study. These samples consist of either a blood or liver sample for lead analysis. The total of 690 samples includes 195 samples from archived Common Loon blood. Whenever possible, birds sampled in the field were x-rayed and scanned with a metal detector for possible lead or other metal ingestion. Gizzards or stomachs were removed from carcasses sent in to the lab and were then x-rayed and examined. Lead analysis yielded no blood or liver samples with elevated lead levels for this collection period. The metal detector showed positive results for shot pellets and the radiographs showed positive results for shot pellets and various fishing tackle including the ingestion of a lead egg sinker.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service—Federal Aid
Summary/Status of Current Administration Grants (continued)**

Project Title and Grantee	Duration		Total Project Cost	Purpose/Status
	Start	End		
4-H Wetlands Educational Pilot Project TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY # 95 1253	1995	1997	\$115,248	<p>This project is a youth conservation education program where youth (ages 9-19) and adult volunteers learn about wildlife that live in marshes and other wet areas. This 4-H project requires the youth to build a relationship with the landowner who has a wet area and is willing to allow the area to be used to manage wildlife. The project is called marshMALLOW.</p> <p>An advisory board has been established to provide guidance on development of future volunteer leader manuals. The third volunteer leader manual is currently being developed. In October, informational brochures were distributed to Agriculture Extension Service offices to announce the December due date for club management plans. Eight 4-H Clubs submitted manatement plans on December 1st and those plansare currently being evaluated for funding by the judging panel. To end December 31, 1999.</p>
Neotropical Bird Plan IAFWA #95-1247	1995	1998	\$617,925	<p>This grant will create Bird Conservation Plans for Landbirds (exclusive of game species)for every State and/or physiographic area in the U.S. as well as a National Bird Conservation Plan for the same species. Most of this work is done by four regional coordinators. Drafts of eight plans are now being completed and six more are almost complete. The national plan is in early draft processing. A great deal of publicity and positive outreach is resulting from this grant activity. To end April 30, 1999.</p>
Instream Flow FWS SP-94-066 (There is no grant agreement # since this work is being accomplished within the Service.	1994	1998	\$173,090	<p>This project conducted national workshops to enable State and formal instream flow coordinators to evaluate existing statutes, regulations, policies and programs to establish national and regional coordination projects. Two national workshops were held and summary reports are being prepared. Video tapes on public trust doctrine have been finalized. A peer review of instream flow programs of the 50 States and seven FWS regions is progressing. A directory of instream flow coordinators is being completed. Reports are due by late 1998.</p>

National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Background

The Survey, financed from the administrative portion of the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration grant programs, has been conducted about every five years since 1955. The 1996 Survey is the ninth to measure fishing and hunting activities and the fourth to provide reliable State level data and detailed information about nonconsumptive activities (wildlife observation, bird feeding, etc.). The next Survey is planned for 2001.

The Survey is one of the Nation's most important wildlife-related recreational data bases. It is the only source of comprehensive information on participation and expenditures that is comparable on a state-by-state basis. It is used for estimating the value of wildlife resources lost because of contaminations such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill; for use in critical habitat analyses of threatened species; and for preparing environmental impact statements, budgets, and legislative proposals.

1996 Survey

■ The Survey was conducted at the request of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) on behalf of the States. In September 1994, the IAFWA recommended that the 1996 National Survey be similar to the one conducted in 1991 but at considerably less cost. Cost saving was achieved primarily by reducing sample sizes and combining the screen with the first detailed interview wave.

■ From September 1994 to January 1995, FWS carried out extensive consultations with users to determine survey content. FWS consulted with technical committee members of the 50 States and with representatives of nongovernmental organizations such as the Wildlife Management Institute and American Sportfishing Association. Comments and suggestions also were obtained from other Federal agencies and survey users.

■ Interviewing began in April 1996 for the screen and first detailed interview wave. The second detailed interview wave was conducted in September 1996 and the third in January 1997. Data collection was completed March 15, 1997.

■ The National Report was issued November 1997. The State reports were published on a flow basis beginning March 1998.

Survey Content

■ 1996 Survey content was determined after extensive consultations with users. The following are types of data presented in National and State reports.

Number of anglers, hunters, and nonconsumptive participants, by type of activity.

Trips and days spent on different types of activities.

Expenditures (trip, equipment, etc.), by type of fishing and hunting and nonconsumptive activity.

Number of persons and days of participation by animal sought.

Socio-demographic characteristics of participants (including age, income, sex, race, education).

Number of participants owning or leasing land.

Reports and Products

■ Preliminary information, May, July and August 1997.

■ National Report, November 1997.

■ 50 State Reports, March-July 1998.

■ 1996 National and State Economic Impacts of Wildlife Watching, April 1999.

■ 1996 Net Economic Values for Bass, Trout, and Walley Fishing, Deer, Elk and Moose Hunting, and Wildlife Watching, August 1998.

■ CD-ROM disk with complete data base for personal computers.

■ Quick facts brochure.

■ Information is also available on the Internet.

Improvements

Several improvements have been made in the 1996 Survey. Three important ones are:

■ It is the first National Survey to use computer-assisted interviews, which increased interviewing efficiency and effectiveness;

■ Reporting information is more timely—preliminary information was released two months after it was collected;

■ Sample selection was more efficient by combining the screening interview with the first detailed interview.

Planning 2001 Survey

■ An IAFWA subcommittee for planning the 2001 Survey will make its recommendation to the IAFWA Grants-in-Aid Committee in March 1999.

Management Assistance Team

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Division of Federal Aid

MAT's mission: to advance improved management of fish and wildlife agencies.

Technical Assistance Update

Management Assistance Team personnel work as consultants to assist fish and wildlife professionals with a wide-range of management-related challenges. Because the team is funded by the Division of Federal Aid, there is no charge for MAT assistance for state fish and wildlife agencies or Federal Aid-affiliated offices. MAT personnel have worked with 21 State fish and wildlife agencies and two territories to date in fiscal year 1999. Highlights of the team's recent technical assistance work include:

■ *Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Nevada Department of Wildlife:* Since July, MAT has conducted Leadership Development Workshops with these agencies. The goal of the program is to assist participating agencies in the development of their own leadership programs. Later this year, MAT personnel will conduct workshops for the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and Wyoming Game and Fish Department. A paper on the outcomes of MAT's leadership development work will be presented at the upcoming North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference.

■ *Pennsylvania Game Commission:* MAT continues work with the Commission to scope out targeted management concerns. The team is now undertaking a complete review process of the agency that includes a quantitative survey of Commission employees and on-site interviews. A final report on MAT's findings is expected by this summer.

■ *Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks:* A 3-day workshop on principles developed by the Covey Leadership Center was recently presented by MAT to department personnel. Presenters coached participants on the personal and interpersonal levels of leadership development in a Seven Habits of Highly Effective People Workshop.

■ *Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency:* MAT is assisting agency personnel in reaching agreement on a management fisheries plan for a major Tennessee reservoir. In a facilitated meeting, MAT helped introduce intensive public involvement strategies and assisted in agenda building and planning.

■ *Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:* Working in cooperation with the Federal Aid Region One Office, MAT is helping these organizations explore the possibility of implementing Comprehensive Management System practices within their agencies. MAT recently conducted a CMS Workshop and planning session for these groups.

Other States and territories utilizing MAT expertise in fiscal year 1999 include: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The team also continues work with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, regional associations of the IAFWA, National Conservation Training Center, Organization of Wildlife Planners, and Federal Aid Regional Offices.

MAT Rechartering

Formal MAT rechartering activities are coming to a close. A cross-section of MAT stakeholders met at the team's Fort Collins, Colorado offices in October and January to prepare formal rechartering recommendations. At their October meeting, the group adopted the name Partnership for Charting MAT's Future. Partnership members include representatives from State Fish and Wildlife Agencies; Federal Aid Regional Offices; USFWS; International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; and the Organization of Wildlife Planners. The Partnership recently forwarded its recommendations to USFWS Director Jamie Rappaport Clark, USFWS Assistant Director for External Affairs Tom Melius, and Division of Federal Aid Chief Bob Lange for their consideration. Recommendations focused on the team's existence, function, clientele, funding, and location. For a full report on the Partnership's recommendations, contact MAT at 970/282 2000. Begun more than a year ago, rechartering efforts are aimed at examining how the team could improve services and, if indicated, refocus efforts to assist state agencies and other clients.

State Communications Project

MAT is conducting a project aimed at developing a framework for outreach/communication plan development within state fish and wildlife agencies. A publication is currently under development that includes examples of successful outreach activities within State fish and wildlife agencies and other affiliated groups. A planning model is included to assist outreach practitioners in formulating strategies for conducting effective communication programs. The publication is slated for distribution this summer.

Broadening Constituencies and Funding Support

One-on-one interviews with state fish and wildlife agency personnel from six states was recently concluded by MAT as part of a project aimed at identifying successful practices implemented by states to increase funding and broaden constituencies. More than 100 people affiliated with State fish and wildlife agencies in Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Arizona, Arkansas and Virginia provided feedback on what made their efforts successful. Factors that helped the agencies mount successful funding campaigns include: use of organized community groups as agency ambassadors and the focusing of campaign communications to one understandable message. MAT will present a paper discussing the project findings at the upcoming North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference.

Training and Education Committee

The goal of the National Federal Aid Training Program is to increase the knowledge, skills and abilities of state and federal personnel working in the Sport Fish Restoration and Wildlife Restoration programs. Established in 1995, the training program quickly demonstrated its ability to successfully address the mutual training needs of State and Federal grant partners.

The demand and need for courses offered by our training program continues to grow as more participants complete the courses currently offered. The training program was further formalized in 1997 by funding a full time coordinator, located at the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC) in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Current activities and offerings of the Training Program include the following:

- Three Basic Grants Administration courses are planned and delivered per fiscal year. A distance learning version is being developed and is to be tested in July, 1999.
- Coordination among NCTC and other Federal Aid and State training programs is occurring. (Region-3, Region-4 and Washington Office FAIMS group, for example.)
- Recruiting and coordinating basic instructor training for Federal Aid instructors.
- Two courses for Hunter Education project leaders have been developed and will be delivered at the Hunter Education Association's annual meeting, June, 1999.
- Conducted Group Systems facilitator training.
- Providing on-line discussion/work site for course instructors and training partners.

There are pressing needs to be filled:

- A course for Federal Aid project leaders has been requested;
- a basic Federal Aid Fiscal Management course has been identified as a priority but has yet to be developed;
- other recognized National and Regional training needs need to be evaluated and coordinated so we can make the best use of staff and other resources, and
- multiple groups such as Aquatic and Hunter Education staff, project leaders, fiscal staff, and others need to be given more attention and assistance in fulfilling those training needs that are compatible with ours.

Other future needs demand and deserve our attention as well. Teaming With Wildlife will require a new cadre of Service and State staff who will need to be oriented and trained on policies and processes. This potentially very large program will require additional training resources. The FAIMS program for training may be coordinated through this training program after the initial FAIMS training is completed. Such other needs that continue to be identified and presented to us, such as NEPA, Hunter Education, Aquatic Education, Advanced Grants Management Procedures and Practices, OMB Circular Training and many others will need the attention of this group.

The Training Coordinator, with the support and approval of the Committee, has developed budget recommendations, improvement suggestions and recommendations to be presented to the Federal Aid leadership for their approval. These will be available in the next Program Update.

National Federal Aid Outreach Team

The Federal Aid Outreach program consists of several coordinated efforts to convey the benefits and accomplishments of the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs. Recent passage of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century expanded outreach by creating a \$36 million outreach and communications program targeting anglers and boaters. The National Federal Aid Outreach Team (Team), made up of Regional representatives and Washington Office staff, completes and implements annual outreach plans national in scope. Additionally, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) is implementing several grants directed at increasing the knowledge of the Federal Aid Programs as well as determining future communications needs. The Team is also working closely with the project managers at the IAFWA.

TEA-21 Outreach

During the past 18 months, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council produced a Strategic National Outreach and Communications Plan. The program seeks to improve communications with the public about opportunities for fishing and boating, reduce barriers to participating in these activities, advance sound fishing and boating practices, promote the conservation of aquatic resources and advocate safety. The final strategic plan was delivered to the Secretary of the Interior in November and is currently under review by the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. The Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, a non-profit organization likely to implement the strategic plan, drafted operational policies as well as a proposal for implementing the plan, both of which are currently under review.

FY99 Outreach Plan

The Team established several goals for the 1999 Fiscal Year including increasing industry use of Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration logos, enabling State agencies to implement Federal Aid outreach programs, and working with others on outreach campaigns. Increased program recognition and cooperation from industry and others are among the intended results.

Projects

The Team will reach these goals through celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Sport Fish Restoration Program as well as the 50th anniversary of hunter education. Team presence at three major industry trade shows and increased communication with possible partners, State outreach, information and education personnel, and current partners will allow the Team to conduct a wide range of activities.

Specific projects include a July, 1999, seminar at the Association for Conservation Information annual meeting, creation of a sourcebook of Federal Aid materials, as well as an extensive celebration of the anniversary of the Sport Fish Restoration Program.

Automated Sportsman Data System (ASDS)

The goal of this project is to help states automate their license systems with a point-of-sale (POS) type system, or any new system or procedure, that will improve the way they sell and account for licenses. This project is providing an information clearing house on what is happening in North America to assist them in making the best decisions about what they do.

These new systems are not just selling licenses— they are creating a whole new accounts management system that will simplify the way local license agents do business with the states offices, will help the state agency better deal with other agencies and the Federal Aid Division. Most important of all, however, it will help state agencies better manage fish and wildlife, their primary function.

The objectives of this project are to:

- Survey all the states at to their ASDS interest and needs (completed);
- Hold a national ASDS conference (completed);
- Establish an ASDS information clearing house (on going);
- Prepare an ASDS Handbook (work in progress).

The most recent analysis indicates that 10 states and one province have automated their license systems: ID, KY, MD, MI, MO, NC, OH, OR, TX, WI AND ALBERTA, CANADA.

Seven states have issued requests for proposals (RFPs); three states are about to do so.

Six states have formed a consortium to develop a joint RFP in the hope of reducing costs, and other states have been invited to join.

Based upon present actions and intentions, it is expected that by the end of 1999 half of the States will be automating their license systems!

Federal Aid Information Management System

(FAIMS)

As we go to press, the FAIMS Team is meeting away from the Washington Office. The latest information is not readily available. Full details and projections for future activities will be available in the next Program Update.

Background

The need for an information management system has become apparent over the past few years due to a number of factors:

- Existing fiscal and accomplishment reporting systems were suffering from aging technology and/or inherent system design problems. These systems and other Regional-specific systems fostered redundant and inefficient data entry processes, redundant, and sometimes erroneous data sets and inadequate coordination;
- New grant programs came on-line and existing systems could not easily accommodate them, if at all; and,
- Finally, the continuously evolving and changing business environment created such an enormous gap from Federal Aid's existing systems that an effort had to be made to improve the ADP infrastructure, modernize our business practices, and take advantage of new and emerging technologies.

Action

In March of 1996, a team was formally established to head up the development of the *Federal Aid Information Management System*. The team is charged with leading and coordinating efforts to develop an information management system within the Division that modernizes our ADP systems, improves our business practices and procedures, and improves coordination and information sharing—internally and externally. The expected duration of this charge is two years with the realization that adjustments can be made as further details of this project emerge.

The team held a number of scoping meetings to gather information to help define the structure of this new system.

The team has:

- Completed Project Charters (internal Service requirement for the development of any ADP system) for FAIMS and adjunct components;
- Developed a project time-line;
- Documented Federal Aid data flow processes, business rules, and data storage requirements;
- Conducted systems analysis and design, modeling, software development and prototyping;
- Created a FAIMS prototype and demonstrated this prototype to end-users and the ARDs;

- Developed a finalized systems requirements document that all User Acceptance Teams and ARDs accepted and signed-off on;

- Created a FAIMS Web site and Internet-based project collaboration sites to facilitate national communication, coordination, and resolution of complex issues among all the members of the five component teams;

- Procured, installed and configured various hardware and software platforms and tools to support systems development, team communication and coordination, and to benchmark performance;

- Attended a number of Regional, State Coordinators, IRM, NGO, and other project-related meetings to gather and share FAIMS-related information; and

- Procured contract support services to assist with the software development activities.

Results

The team invested considerable time and effort to update the existing fiscal and accomplishment reporting systems in order to meet ongoing Federal Aid minimal data storage, processing, and reporting requirements while FAIMS is being developed. User teams—having been established to help identify and shape specialized Federal Aid needs viz. Grants Management and Accomplishment Reporting, Fiscal, Lands Acquisition, Contact, and Log Management activities—met, identified, prioritized, and finalized system requirements which were subsequently officially approved by the ARDs.

The FAIMS Team completed systems analysis and design tasks and the development of software code for Version 1.1 of FAIMS. The system was initially deployed on January 11th for training purposes and all Regional Federal Aid staff were to be trained by January 22nd. The FAIMS data was reconverted from the legacy systems after training to resolve data discrepancies noted during training and Regions signed-off on data conversion.

Development of Phase 2 is currently underway. This Phase will complete tasks not completed in Phase 1 and develop the capabilities for Electronic Grant transfer.

FAIMS Team

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Fish and Wildlife Reference Service

The Fish and Wildlife Reference Service (FWRS) provides timely and direct access to unique information not available from other sources.

Upon request, FWRS even provides full text copies of documents rather than summaries or citations. FWRS provides access to the information that biologists and users in related areas need to answer their technical and biological questions.

FWRS serves two main user groups: Cooperators are employees of State, Federal or Native American agencies with an interest in natural resources. Clients are all other persons who have a need for or interest in Fish and Wildlife Reference Service material. All services are available to both types of users.

The FWRS processed over 6,800 document orders and over 110 literature searches during 1998. Photocopy and microfiche orders from Cooperator agencies resulted in 562,286 pages of photo-copies, (5,606 orders) and 2,913 pages of microfiche (341 orders).

An additional 123,843 pages of photocopies and 380 pages of microfiche were produced for 670 document orders from Clients.

Turnaround time for document orders averaged one to five days in comparison to the contract-required 10-day turnaround time.

Approximately 1,400 new documents were added to the Reference Service databases during 1999.

The Reference Service can be contacted at:

5430 Grosvenor Lane
Suite 110
Bethesda, MD 20814
800/582 3421

The reference service web site contains all five of the FWRS databases at: <http://fa.r9.fws.gov/textbase/testmenu.htm/>

Information on FWRS services can be found at: <http://fa.r9.fws.gov/r9fwrs>.

Financial Review Part A



Wildlife Restoration Receipts

Funding sources that supports Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Hunter Education Programs

Revenue Source	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Sport Arms and Ammo	\$2,359,520,734	\$121,790,516	\$112,973,773	\$125,891,226	\$2,720,176,249
Pistols & Revolvers	\$ 672,975,747	\$ 39,402,257	\$ 35,542,697	\$ 38,505,014	\$ 786,425,715
Archery Equipment	\$ 224,403,205	\$ 18,278,953	\$ 19,753,501	\$ 15,335,791	\$ 282,189,160
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,256,899,686</i>	<i>\$179,471,726</i>	<i>\$168,269,971</i>	<i>\$179,732,031</i>	<i>\$3,784,373,414</i>

■ The FY 97 collections include \$599,892 in adjusted FY 96 receipts for arms, ammunition and archery equipment.

Sport Fish Resortation Receipts

Funding source that supports the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration, Coastal Wetlands, and Clean Vessel Act programs.

Revenue Source	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Fishing Tackle & Equipment	\$1,340,345,870	\$ 98,253,000	\$ 90,374,511	\$ 94,543,000	\$1,623,516,381
Trolling Motors & Fish Finders	\$ 24,077,028	\$ 2,573,000	\$ 2,954,000	\$ 1,774,000	\$ 31,388,028
Motorboat Fuels	\$ 717,406,451	\$ 127,199,085	\$142,060,409	\$ 114,358,218	\$1,101,024,163
Small Engine Fuels	\$ 240,678,000	\$ 53,330,000	\$ 56,851,952	\$ 48,269,000	\$ 399,128,952
Import Duties: Pleasure Boat & Fishing Equip.	\$ 284,139,885	\$ 28,103,356	\$ 32,943,574	\$ 59,767,233	\$ 404,954,048
Interest on Investments	\$ 261,285,318	\$ 40,813,652	\$ 47,581,392	\$ 53,225,683	\$ 402,906,045
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$2,867,942,552</i>	<i>\$ 350,272,093</i>	<i>\$ 372,765,838</i>	<i>\$ 371,937,134</i>	<i>\$3,962,917,617</i>

Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1998

	Wildlife Restoration	Hunter Education	Total
ALABAMA	2,101,918	649,571	2,751,489
ALASKA	6,358,014	276,481	6,634,495
ARIZONA	3,023,218	589,228	3,612,446
ARKANSAS	2,347,373	276,481	2,623,854
CALIFORNIA	4,536,173	829,443	5,365,616
COLORADO	3,497,801	529,612	4,027,413
CONNECTICUT	635,801	528,442	1,164,243
DELAWARE	635,801	276,481	912,282
FLORIDA	1,827,066	829,443	2,656,509
GEORGIA	2,527,459	829,443	3,356,902
HAWAII	635,801	276,481	912,282
IDAHO	2,615,607	276,481	2,892,088
ILLINOIS	2,435,883	829,443	3,265,326
INDIANA	1,912,167	829,443	2,741,610
IOWA	2,197,061	446,395	2,643,456
KANSAS	2,347,855	276,481	2,624,336
KENTUCKY	1,928,544	592,454	2,520,998
LOUISIANA	1,949,070	678,409	2,627,479
MAINE	1,431,925	276,481	1,708,406
MARYLAND	770,840	768,676	1,539,516
MASSACHUSETTS	635,801	829,443	1,465,244
MICHIGAN	4,993,737	829,443	5,823,180
MINNESOTA	3,897,632	703,347	4,600,979
MISSISSIPPI	1,913,723	413,674	2,327,397
MISSOURI	3,215,092	822,628	4,037,720
MONTANA	4,113,379	276,481	4,389,860
NEBRASKA	2,321,570	276,481	2,598,051
NEVADA	2,452,035	276,481	2,728,516
NEW HAMPSHIRE	635,801	276,481	12,282
NEW JERSEY	635,801	829,443	1,465,244
NEW MEXICO	2,853,690	276,481	3,130,171
NEW YORK	3,841,533	829,443	4,670,976
NORTH CAROLINA	2,453,319	829,443	3,282,762
NORTH DAKOTA	1,850,195	276,481	2,126,676
OHIO	2,976,061	829,443	3,805,504
OKLAHOMA	2,481,372	505,689	2,987,061
OREGON	3,214,382	456,936	3,671,318
PENNSYLVANIA	5,341,253	829,443	6,170,696
RHODE ISLAND	635,801	276,481	912,282
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,483,557	560,528	2,044,085
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,406,689	276,481	2,683,170
TENNESSEE	3,167,318	784,064	3,951,382
TEXAS	6,358,014	829,443	7,187,457
UTAH	2,515,875	276,481	2,792,356
VERMONT	635,801	276,481	912,282
VIRGINIA	2,159,335	829,443	2,988,778
WASHINGTON	2,359,031	782,377	3,141,408
WEST VIRGINIA	1,595,850	276,481	1,872,331
WISCONSIN	4,340,213	786,408	5,126,621
WYOMING	2,477,500	276,481	2,753,981
PUERTO RICO	635,801	0	635,801
GUAM	211,934	46,080	258,014
VIRGIN ISLANDS	211,934	46,080	258,014
AMERICAN SAMOA	211,934	46,080	258,014
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	211,934	46,080	258,014
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>127,160,274</i>	<i>27,648,099</i>	<i>154,808,373</i>

Final Apportionment of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 1998

ALABAMA	3,958,695	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,720,284
ALASKA	13,601,422	NEW JERSEY	2,720,284
ARIZONA	5,718,356	NEW MEXICO	5,078,055
ARKANSAS	4,478,514	NEW YORK	6,814,704
CALIFORNIA	13,601,422	NORTH CAROLINA	4,362,967
COLORADO	6,951,514	NORTH DAKOTA	2,720,284
CONNECTICUT	2,720,284	OHIO	6,480,378
DELAWARE	2,720,284	OKLAHOMA	5,204,223
FLORIDA	6,814,742	OREGON	6,333,898
GEORGIA	5,047,096	PENNSYLVANIA	7,210,860
HAWAII	2,720,284	RHODE ISLAND	2,720,284
IDAHO	4,617,060	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,422,663
ILLINOIS	5,658,102	SOUTH DAKOTA	3,434,336
INDIANA	4,083,833	TENNESSEE	5,748,267
IOWA	3,681,530	TEXAS	13,601,422
KANSAS	4,004,336	UTAH	5,038,107
KENTUCKY	4,072,388	VERMONT	2,720,284
LOUISIANA	4,781,270	VIRGINIA	4,270,210
MAINE	2,720,284	WASHINGTON	6,071,831
MARYLAND	2,925,085	WEST VIRGINIA	2,720,284
MASSACHUSETTS	2,720,284	WISCONSIN	8,749,943
MICHIGAN	9,590,104	WYOMING	4,443,821
MINNESOTA	10,199,644	PUERTO RICO	2,720,284
MISSISSIPPI	3,464,214	GUAM	906,762
MISSOURI	7,024,808	VIRGIN ISLANDS	906,762
MONTANA	6,443,747	AMERICAN SAMOA	906,762
NEBRASKA	3,651,577	N. MARIANA ISLANDS	906,762
NEVADA	4,216,079	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	906,762
		<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>272,028,441</i>

Number of Paid Hunting License Holders, License Sales, and Cost to Hunters—Fiscal Year 1997

State	Paid Hunting License Holders*	Resident Hunting Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps	Nonresident Hunting Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps	Total Hunting Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps**	Gross Cost To Hunters
ALABAMA	266,386	262,678	38,360	301,038	\$6,965,350
ALASKA	101,306	189,921	32,248	222,169	9,053,782
ARIZONA	180,733	319,719	29,765	349,484	7,697,659
ARKANSAS	319,402	494,314	60,363	554,677	10,898,010
CALIFORNIA	328,824	859,306	8,925	868,231	13,844,148
COLORADO	352,823				
CONNECTICUT	63,883	138,685	7,665	146,350	1,749,778
DELAWARE	21,988	32,963	2,277	35,240	500,919
FLORIDA	205,939	377,861	4,342	382,203	5,793,813
GEORGIA	342,110	869,494	55,913	925,407	12,329,396
HAWAII	10,074	10,311	166	10,477	114,922
IDAHO	234,401	857,820	71,168	928,988	17,525,199
ILLINOIS	320,657	1,194,577	48,626	1,243,203	12,311,251
INDIANA	287,443	706,075	19,505	725,580	9,045,569
IOWA	271,695	700,845	115,735	816,580	12,703,103
KANSAS	178,203	138,973	39,230	178,203	8,677,459
KENTUCKY	271,364	561,321	16,608	577,929	9,231,891
LOUISIANA	266,746	569,268	21,946	591,214	6,598,784
MAINE	196,822	170,011	39,009	209,020	7,594,471
MARYLAND	140,859	189,430	19,491	208,921	3,971,621
MASSACHUSETTS	83,443	254,417	5,074	259,491	2,655,599
MICHIGAN	952,584	2,557,828	42,306	2,600,134	26,371,911
MINNESOTA	555,630	1,029,704	15,437	1,045,141	18,764,488
MISSISSIPPI	242,854	246,770	38,445	285,215	7,618,121
MISSOURI	515,379	1,097,935	46,429	1,144,364	13,805,221
MONTANA	284,697	658,895	121,895	780,790	21,867,563
NEBRASKA	189,364	343,765	58,330	402,095	6,867,951
NEVADA	55,380	82,646	8,871	91,517	2,531,627
NEW HAMPSHIRE	81,477	135,027	26,861	161,888	2,736,861
NEW JERSEY	105,931	301,630	15,128	316,758	6,315,756
NEW MEXICO	106,909	122,779	20,527	143,306	10,000,000
NEW YORK	709,054	1,509,701	57,617	1,567,318	17,977,644
NORTH CAROLINA	353,606	443,481	23,241	466,722	7,940,586
NORTH DAKOTA	116,914	374,957	79,192	454,149	5,137,239
OHIO	528,703	1,180,387	11,751	1,192,138	22,543,970
OKLAHOMA	275,424	293,058	7,964	301,022	6,069,839
OREGON	317,072	1,282,307	43,898	1,326,205	15,905,880
PENNSYLVANIA	1,091,568	2,472,535	129,559	2,602,094	26,214,612
RHODE ISLAND	13,196	29,740	3,928	33,668	268,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	223,123	215,498	55,921	271,419	6,748,302
SOUTH DAKOTA	214,133	348,490	86,063	434,553	8,760,340
TENNESSEE	600,117	875,515	35,265	910,780	13,017,768
TEXAS	942,359	1,199,169	47,251	1,246,420	23,570,980
UTAH	191,745	454,375	16,344	470,719	9,650,330
VERMONT	94,247	148,567	22,402	170,969	2,616,589
VIRGINIA	331,559	831,786	45,383	877,169	11,560,476
WASHINGTON	235,477	594,089	7,452	601,541	11,512,596
WEST VIRGINIA	279,245	236,331	42,914	279,245	8,719,070
WISCONSIN	739,345	1,880,495	46,719	1,927,214	30,110,889
WYOMING	114,633	158,848	60,571	219,419	14,544,504
TOTALS***	14,906,826	30,004,297	1,854,080	31,858,377	\$519,011,836

* A paid license holder is one individual regardless of the number of licenses purchased. (Data certified by State Fish and Game Departments.)

** Period covered not identified to period covered by certification for all States.

***Persons who hunted in more than one State are counted in each State where they hunted.

Number of Paid Fishing License Holders, License Sales, and Cost to Anglers—Fiscal Year 1997

State	Paid Fishing License Holders*	Resident Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps	Nonresident Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps	Total Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps**	Gross Cost To Anglers
ALABAMA	465,877	400,537	102,784	503,321	\$6,199,523
ALASKA	408,999	266,393	362,423	628,816	10,974,077
ARIZONA	452,331	442,110	192,417	634,527	6,808,116
ARKANSAS	579,949	485,194	194,439	679,633	6,697,500
CALIFORNIA	2,216,894	2,813,763	47,568	2,861,331	44,849,678
COLORADO	756,355				
CONNECTICUT	174,602	164,213	10,389	174,602	2,292,169
DELAWARE	26,328	29,271	4,857	34,128	269,735
FLORIDA,	1,021,856	1,034,358	457,946	1,492,304	19,557,518
GEORGIA	631,436	722,831	75,132	797,963	7,440,398
HAWAII	6,304	6,202	291	6,493	20,347
IDAHO	406,506	329,936	175,862	505,798	5,647,322
ILLINOIS	762,994	802,390	36,571	838,961	9,388,527
INDIANA	600,626	571,861	90,671	662,532	6,609,511
IOWA	395,509	387,710	40,382	428,092	4,685,360
KANSAS	322,350	248,779	73,571	322,350	4,558,234
KENTUCKY	565,801	509,408	117,280	626,688	7,767,361
LOUISIANA	588,595	1,099,590	362,175	1,461,765	8,304,434
MAINE	246,070	173,325	85,015	258,340	6,977,643
MARYLAND	353,887	421,006	82,852	503,858	4,761,719
MASSACHUSETTS	180,581	344,621	18,196	362,817	4,639,786
MICHIGAN	1,306,588	1,313,695	132,230	1,445,925	22,102,669
MINNESOTA	1,499,317	1,119,717	237,409	1,357,126	20,319,410
MISSISSIPPI	398,032	375,249	79,972	455,221	4,877,434
MISSOURI	966,007	1,267,849	299,693	1,567,542	10,628,110
MONTANA	372,096	244,660	318,050	562,710	7,678,314
NEBRASKA	222,635	235,774	28,519	264,293	3,156,253
NEVADA	160,130	212,154	45,130	257,284	2,975,239
NEW HAMPSHIRE	166,985	114,329	56,704	171,033	3,571,449
NEW JERSEY	227,689	327,679	13,104	340,783	4,705,397
NEW MEXICO	247,608	170,769	84,438	255,207	39,000,000
NEW YORK	1,040,132	882,721	158,332	1,041,053	13,568,950
NORTH CAROLINA	547,727	585,340	53,859	639,199	10,988,756
NORTH DAKOTA	133,589	118,331	18,184	136,515	1,175,887
OHIO	1,090,031	978,648	113,132	1,091,780	16,603,615
OKLAHOMA	646,337	467,663	94,556	562,219	7,760,266
OREGON	678,377	810,949	188,179	999,128	12,369,052
PENNSYLVANIA	1,093,208	1,652,527	136,290	1,788,817	19,513,747
RHODE ISLAND	34,920	50,349	3,807	54,156	421,979
SOUTH CAROLINA	510,324	504,469	84,438	588,907	5,455,158
SOUTH DAKOTA	233,225	259,478	81,124	340,602	2,937,308
TENNESSEE	962,760	1,000,101	194,487	1,194,588	11,548,480
TEXAS	1,434,447	1,992,367	105,286	2,097,653	32,817,539
UTAH	462,530	540,096	214,497	754,593	7,454,608
VERMONT	96,793	81,395	50,978	132,373	2,080,281
VIRGINIA	645,057	742,840	86,153	828,993	9,177,892
WASHINGTON	867,831	811,172	57,788	868,960	13,083,766
WEST VIRGINIA	311,830	273,046	38,784	311,830	4,696,015
WISCONSIN	1,401,050	1,130,982	321,235	1,452,217	21,517,051
WYOMING	267,432	119,856	328,681	448,537	5,999,522
TOTALS***	29,88,537	29,637,703	6,155,860	35,793,563	\$486,633,104

* A paid license holder is one individual regardless of the number of licenses purchased.
(Data certified by State Fish and Game Departments.)

** Period covered not identified to period covered by certification for all States.

***Persons who fished in more than one State are counted in each State where they fished.

Deductions for Administration

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	Wildlife Restoration Program		Sport Fish Restoration Program	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1939-77	\$40,471,278	-	\$14,561,237	-
1978	4,889,316	7.2	2,031,887	7.7
1979	3,818,633	4.1	1,369,505	4.8
1980	4,974,102	5.3	2,417,772	7.9
1981	7,250,651	7.9	2,690,051	8.0
1982	4,927,999	4.0	1,973,626	6.2
1983	4,394,029	3.9	2,201,798	6.3
1984	5,256,702	5.6	2,325,466	5.9
1985	6,772,254	7.9	3,025,995	7.9
1986	8,528,516	7.1	7,267,378	5.9
1987	6,487,540	5.9	5,855,884	4.2
1988	5,189,251	5.9	5,373,398	4.2
1989	7,534,070	6.0	7,162,802	3.8
1990	9,994,000	7.9	10,391,000	5.4
1991	13,683,734	8.0	12,541,280	5.9
1992	9,958,217	6.2	12,514,431	5.8
1993	11,888,000	7.5	11,714,000	5.2
1994	11,297,000	6.2	10,573,000	5.7
1995	14,012,598	6.3	12,750,084	6.0
1996	14,326,972	6.6	12,583,206	6.0
1997	13,681,466	7.6	13,994,166	5.0
1998	13,461,598	8.0	17,363,517	6.0
1999	14,378,562	8.0	13,559,307	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$210,033,424</i>		<i>\$154,883,107</i>	

Federal Aid Audit Schedule

REGION	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 2000
1	CA	WA OR	ID AS	NV NMI	HI Guam
2			TX	OK NM	AZ
3	IN	IL* IA WI	IL MI	MN MO	OH
4	NC MAR TN	FL FL-MAR PR LA NC	MS MS-MAR AR	SC SC-MAR KY VI	GA GA-MAR AL AL-MAR
5	CT	NY RI VT	MA NH NJ WV	DC ME ME-MAR PA-WL PA-SF	DE MD VA VA-MAR
6	WY CO**	UT MT	NE SD	ND	KS
7	0	AK			
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>
Grand Total	66				

Comments

The above schedule was based upon input from the States & Regional Ofcs.

Each State should receive a Federal Aid Grant Audit once every five years.

Partial audits may be conducted in the interim.

This is a planning document only.

**Partial Audit*

***OIG Audit all others are DCAA*

Status of DCAA Audits

Nineteen audits have been completed, nine are completed in draft and ten are in progress as of December 31, 1998. The status of audits is presented below with the anticipated completion dates for the audits currently in draft status.

Summary	State
I. Completed Audits:	AK, CA, CO, CT, FL, FL-Mar; IN, LA, MO(1), MS-Mar; NC-Mar, NY, RI, SD, TN, UT, WA, WI, WY
II. Draft Audit Reports:	AmSam, AR, ID, IL(2), IA, MT, NE, OR, PR
III. On-going Fieldwork:	IL, MA, MI, MS, NH, NJ, NC, TX, VT, WV
IV. Planned Audits:	See Federal Aid Audit Schedule (FY 1999)

1. Special Purpose Audit limited to License Certification.

2. Audit related to Special Issues in Illinois. DOI/OIG has not accepted this report. Contents of this report will be included in the overall Illinois audit which began January 1998.

V. Summary of On-going and Planned Audits

AM SAM	Report to be issued during May 1999.
AR	Report to be issued during Feb. 1999.
ID	Report to be issued during Apr. 1999.
IA	Report to be issued during Jan. 1999.
MT	Report to be issued during Mar. 1999.
NE	Report to be issued during Feb. 1999.
OR	Report to be issued during Mar. 1999.
PR	Report to be issued during Mar. 1999.
IL	Audit in progress.
MA	Audit in progress.
MI	Audit in progress.
MS	Audit in progress.
NH	Audit in progress.
NJ	Audit in progress.
NC	Audit in progress.
TX	Audit in progress.
VT	Audit in progress.
WV	Audit in progress.

VI. Trends and Weaknesses Noted in Completed and On-going Audits.

license issues	eliminating duplicate licenses, problems in collecting license revenue.
accounting systems	reconciliations between systems, inadequate systems, poor audit trails.
internal controls	weaknesses in time and activity reporting.
program income	tracking/accounting for program income.
in-kind match	inconsistencies in utilizing in-kind match.
new legislation	that places State in diversion and does not return income to grant.
leases/MOU's	that allow loss of control over assets and funding of ineligible activities.
out-of-period costs	overbilling for out-of-period costs.
3 percent limit	administrative costs that exceed the 3 percent limit for administration.
subrecipients	weaknesses in monitoring subrecipients compliance—cost overruns.
expenditure accounting	grant versus project level accounting
motor pools	excessive amounts for vehicle use charges
potential irregularities	potential Hatch Act violations, investigations
ineligible costs	law enforcement costs
ineligible activities	incompatible land uses
similar grant awards	transfer of costs from a grant funded by another agency is a FA grant

Financial Review Part B



FY 98 Actual Gross Receipts (in millions \$)**Wildlife Restoration**

<i>Category</i>	<i>FY 94</i>	<i>FY 95</i>	<i>FY 96</i>	<i>FY 97</i>	<i>FY 98</i>
Pistols/Revolvers	68	54	40	35	39
Firearms	75	74	74	64	72
Ammo	69	58	48	49	54
Bows/Arrows	17	30	18	20	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>180</i>

Sport Fish Restoration

<i>Category</i>	<i>FY 94</i>	<i>FY 95</i>	<i>FY 96</i>	<i>FY 97</i>	<i>FY 98</i>
Motorboat Fuels	93	95	127	142	114
Gas-Small Engines	50	51	53	57	48
Fishing Equipment	93	96	98	90	95
Sonar	2	2	3	3	2
Import Duties	25	27	28	33	60
Interest	22	33	41	48	53
<i>Total</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>372</i>

Gross Receipts/Revised Forecast for FY 98
(in millions \$)

Wildlife Restoration

<i>Category</i>	<i>FY 99</i>	<i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Pistols/Revolvers	41	43	These revised estimates are based upon the FY98 actual receipts, are subject to change, and SHOULD NOT be used to predict the total collections for the fiscal year.
Firearms	74	76	
Ammo	56	58	
Bows/Arrows	23	24	Reporting problems with IRS on Bows and Arrows still continue. This matter should be resolved soon.
<i>Total</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>201</i>	

Sport Fish Restoration

<i>Category</i>	<i>FY 99</i>	<i>FY 2000</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Gas-Motorboat	141	115	These revised estimates are subject to change and SHOULD NOT be used to predict the final collections for the fiscal year.
Fishing Equipment	98	100	
Electric Sonar	2	2	
Import Duties	38	38	
Gas-Small Engines	71	60	
Interest	45	46	
<i>Total</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>361</i>	

Federal Aid Cash Management Analysis of FY 98 Transactions**Investment and Account Analysis
(in millions \$)**

Transaction	Wildlife Restoration	Sport Fish Restoration
Balance Sept. 30, 98	\$ 397	\$ 865
Receipts Sept. 30, 98	180	372
Total	\$ 577	\$1,237
Disbursements Oct 97-Sept. 98		
Federal Aid/States	(160)	(239)
Corps of Engineers	0	(23)
Coast Guard	0	(20)
North American	0	(10)
	—	—
Total Disbursements	\$ (160)	\$ (292)
Balance Sept. 30, 98	\$ 417	\$ 945

**Summary FY 96–98 Federal Aid Cash Management
Analysis of Accounts, Cost Recovery Initiatives and Investments**

(in millions \$)

Fiscal Year	Program	Amount	Initiative/Analysis	Status
96	WL & SF	\$.7M	Account analysis-recoveries in WO. (administrative accounts)	completed
97	SF	\$ 4.5M	Analysis of apportionments FY 93–95; (understated in FY 95-\$7.4M) (overstated in FY 93-\$1.9M & FY94-\$9M.)	completed
97	WL & SF	\$ 1.5M	Recoveries- Bureau of Census. (National Survey—reduced costs.)	completed
97	WL & SF	\$.6M	Account analysis—IRS errors. (Bows & Arrows excise taxes.)	completed
97	WL & SF	\$ 2.8M	Account analysis—prior years. (Grant accounts—deobligations/ recoveries)	completed
98	WL & SF	\$ 105.0M*	Account analysis—prior years. (Grant accounts—deobligations/recoveries). An error correction has been made	on-going
98	WL & SF	\$.2M	Account analysis—recoveries in WO. (administrative accounts)	completed
98	WL & SF	\$.2M	Recoveries—HHS audits.	completed
98	SF	\$ 21.5M**	Account Analysis—Customs Study. (determining final number under or unreported import duties)	completed
98	SF	\$ 1.0M	Additional reverse (???)	on-going
98	SF	\$ 7.0M	Projection of additional interest from consolidation of investments.	completed
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$ 85.4M***</i>		

*This \$105.0 is derived from reconciliation of the three accounting systems in use by FA (FFS, FAPALS, HHS PMS). The correction effort spans two fiscal years and includes approximately \$15-20M of returned funds through deobligation of old grants and reobligation of new grants to States.

** This \$21.5 is the result of a Customs Study and generates approximately an additional \$200,000 monthly from tariff items not previously reported.

***This total does not include \$23.2M recovered from the Service Migratory Bird Program because of a special study by FA staff involving arms and ammunition for a nine-year period.

**Federal Cash Management
Status of Investments—Interest Earned FY 98**

Wildlife Restoration

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Interest Earned*</i>
Balance 9-30-97	\$ 396,820,000.00	\$ 24,352,229.51
Balance 9-30-98	\$ 416,761,000.00	\$ 24,506,654.56

* The investments are made to generally mature at fiscal year end; therefore the majority of the interest will be recognized at that time.

Sport Fish Restoration

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Interest Earned*</i>
Balance 9-30-97	\$ 865,262,149.32	\$ 47,581,391.68
Balance 9-30-98	\$ 945,399,283.61	\$ 53,225,682.96

* The investments are made to generally mature at fiscal year end; therefore the majority of the interest will be recognized at that time.

Summary—Total Balances as of 9-30-98

<i>Program</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Interest Earned*</i>
Wildlife Restoration	\$ 416,761,000.00	\$ 24,506,654.56
Sport Fish Restoration	\$ 945,399,283.61	\$ 53,225,682.96
Total	\$1,362,160,283.61	\$ 77,732,337.52

Federal Aid—Cash Management

Fiscal Year	Investments			Interest Earned*			Cash Transfers to States		
	<i>Wildlife</i>	<i>Sport Fish</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wildlife</i>	<i>Sport Fish</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Amount*</i>
1986	0	285	285	0	14	14	52	753	174
1987	0	314	314	0	15	15	54	771	209
1988	0	384	384	0	24	24	54	911	247
1989	0	428	428	0	32	32	56	1,115	291
1990	245	441	686	7	35	42	79	538	73
1991	282	511	793	12	36	48	87	1,735	283
1992	201	535	736	14	35	49	93	2,181	360
1993	217	533	750	7	19	26	97	2,236	359
1994	278	588	866	8	22	30	98	2,241	364
1995	483	643	1,126	24	39	63	98	2,464	397
1996	456	745	1,201	24	41	65	98	2,411	410
1997	397	865	1,262	24	47	71	99	2,484	417
1998	417	945	1,362	25	53	78	99	2,498	441

General Comments

All figures are as of fiscal year end.

Investments do not include Exxon Valdez \$ (\$50M in fines) initially developed and managed by Federal Aid.

Many times during the fiscal year the total Federal Aid Investments exceed a billion \$.

SMARTLINK Electronic Fund Transfers (EFT) was implemented in late 1989.

**millions \$*

Program History



The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) Program serves as a model user-pays, user-benefits program. As enacted into law in 1950, the SFR Act (referred to at the time as the Dingell-Johnson Act for its congressional sponsors) applied a 10 percent manufacturer's excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, and artificial baits, lures, and flies. These taxes were collected by the U.S. Treasury and then transferred to the Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid (prior to the creation of the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund in 1984) as a permanent, indefinite appropriation for distribution among the States and insular territories. SFR funds were to be used solely for projects that would enhance sport fish restoration efforts. Each State's share of these two-year funds is based 60 percent on its number of licensed fishermen and 40 percent on its land and water area. No State may receive more than five percent or less than one percent of each year's total apportionment. Puerto Rico receives one percent, and the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia each receive one-third of one percent. Except in the insular territories, States may use Federal funds for up to 75 percent of the cost of every SFR project with remaining funds coming from State match. Prior to apportioning SFR funds to the States, the Service is allowed to deduct up to six percent to administer the program. With these administrative funds, the Service assures State's adherence to the SFR Act, provides technical assistance, and sets performance standards for and monitors progress of State projects. Up to \$2.5 million of these funds are also available annually for outreach and communications projects as specified in TEA21. Each State independently selects, plans, and performs the necessary project work.

In 1984, the excise tax was extended due to efforts lead by then Representative John Breaux of Louisiana and Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming to include tackle boxes and other types of recreational fishing equipment. A three percent tax was applied to electric trolling motors and flasher-type sonar fish finders and import duties on fishing tackle and pleasure boats. Use of a minimum of 10 percent (now 15% due to TEA21) of SFR funds apportioned to the States for motorboat access was mandated. The use of up to 10 percent (also changed to 15% by TEA21) of SFR State-apportioned funds for aquatic education was allowed. Coastal States were required to distribute "new monies" from the 1984 amendments equitably among fresh and saltwater projects. This wording was changed to include all appropriations going to coastal States in 1988. In addition, a portion of the existing Federal tax on motorboat fuels was identified to be deposited in the newly created ARTF from which the Service's SFR Program is funded as is the Boating Safety Account. Fiscal Year 1986 was the first year he increased SFR receipts were available to the States with the State apportionment equaling \$109,959,300 for that year (equaled \$38,085,995 for Fiscal Year 1985). For FY 1999, \$372,766,000 is available in the SFR Account with \$212,429,143 being apportioned to the States to support sport fish management and restoration, including aquatic education and fishing access. In many States, SFR funds represent more than half of the entire State's fishery budget.

The passage of TEA21 reaffirmed Congressional support for this model user-pay, user-benefits program. TEA21 changes in this program, starting in 1999, include provision of \$5 million to be available for a new Outreach and

Communications Program to improve communications with anglers, boaters and the general public regarding angling and boating opportunities, to reduce barriers to participation in these activities, to advance adoption of sound fishing and boating practices, to promote conservation and the responsible use of the Nation's aquatic resources, and to further safety in fishing and boating. Funding for this program will increase by \$1 million annually until 2003 when Program funding will increase to \$10 million

Starting in 2000 through 2003, \$8 million will be available annually for qualified projects under the new Boating Infrastructure Program. This program is designed to provide funds to States for the development and maintenance of public facilities such as slips, mooring buoys, day docks and navigational aids for transient nontrailerable (Over 26 feet in length) recreational vessels.

Motorboat fuels taxes transferred to the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (ARTF) prior to October 1, 2005, will increase by a projected \$151 million. Currently, the amount of Federal gasoline tax transferred to the ARTF from the Highway Trust Fund, representing fuel used by boaters, is calculated using 11.5 cents per gallon of gas. On October 1, 2001, this figure will increase to 13 cents per gallon of gas, and on October 1, 2003 through October 1, 2005, the figure used will be 13.5 cents. This increase will translate to an additional \$151 million being available for purposes of the Sport Fish Restoration Act prior to October 1, 2005, bringing the total motorboat fuel taxes transferred to the ARTF for the seven year period to \$1.2 billion.

In 1990, the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act was passed to acquire, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands (only coastal States and insular territories are eligible). This Act transferred a percentage of the Federal gasoline tax based on use of gasoline by "small engines" (lawnmowers, snowblowers, string trimmers, etc.) through the ARTF to the SFR Account. An amount equal to these funds or 18 percent of SFR receipts for a given year (whichever is greater) is to be distributed annually as follows:

- 1) 70 percent to the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Program;
- 2) 15 percent to support the North American Wetlands Conservation Act; and
- 3) 15 percent to the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program.

TEA21 extended this program through 2005.

TEA21 earmarked the SFR Account to provide additional funds for State boating safety programs (\$64 million for FY 1999) and for a competitive grant program for States which requires a 25 percent State match to construct pumpout and dump station facilities for disposal of human waste from recreational boats (\$10 million for FY 1999 through 2003). The minimum percentage of State allocations to be invested in boating access and facilities projects was increased from 12.5 percent to 15 percent for each State. Also, the States are provided five years in which to obligate their 12.5 percent boating access monies.

The impact the SFR Program has had on sport fishing nationwide is huge. Over the past 45 years, total State apportionments under the SFR Program have been in excess of \$2.8 billion. These funds have helped to build or reclaim more than 1,200 fishing or boating access sites; to purchase over 260,000 acres for boating, fishing and fish production;

and to fund research and inventory projects resulting in better ways to manage fish populations. A few specific projects funded in full or in part by SFR funds demonstrate the diverse benefits of this program. The Tackle Loaner Program lets children borrow fishing equipment at 400 community centers such as libraries while being exposed to aquatic educational materials, fishing ethics, etc. The 1-800-ASK-FISH program provides toll-free information regarding fishing locations, license information, fishing reports, etc. SFR-funded research has helped develop a rapid DNA-based detection technique for the organism that causes whirling disease in salmonids—a disease which poses a threat to most of our nation's trout populations. Lake Erie was considered a dead lake but today, partly due to SFR funds, it boasts an outstanding walleye fishery that contributes significantly to the economy of the surrounding area. With the use of SFR funds, a brown trout fishery was created in the Mountain Fork River in Oklahoma, which resulted in the catch of a new State record brown trout weighing seven pounds and 12 ounces.

As of 1996, 18 percent of the U.S. population 16 years old and older (over 35 million anglers) spent an average of 17.7 days fishing. Surveys conducted in the central and southwestern States revealed that when informed as to how the SFR Program works, nearly 90 percent of licensed anglers supported the SFR Program and use of its funding. With this level of support from the individuals paying the tax combined with its significant positive impact on fisheries resources nationwide, the SFR Program truly is one of the most successful user-pays, user-benefits programs of the Federal government.

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program began functioning July 1, 1938, following approval of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act by Congress, and the signing into law by President Roosevelt on September 2, 1937. This Act, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act (P-R Act) after its sponsors, is administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), an agency of the Department of the Interior.

Funds are derived from a Federal excise tax on the manufacture of arms and ammunition, including handguns, and on archery equipment. These taxes are collected from the manufacturers by the Department of the Treasury and are apportioned each year to the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands by the Department of the Interior on the basis of a formula set forth in the Act. This formula provides for the apportionment, based one-half on the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States, and one-half on the ratio which the number of paid hunting license holders of each State bears to the total number of paid hunting license holders of all the States. In the early 1970's Congress expanded the P-R revenue base to include handguns and archery equipment and authorized States to spend up to one-half of those apportioned funds on hunter education and target ranges. The apportionment of these new revenues is based only on the population of each State.

Responsibility for selection, planning, and execution of wildlife restoration projects rests with the States, through their designated wildlife management agency. States may be reimbursed by the Federal Government for up to 75 percent of the total cost of approved projects. Financial aid under this Act is not available to private clubs, local or county governments, or individuals, except from State agencies for such projects as they approve.

Project proposals are submitted by the designated State agencies to the Regional Directors of the FWS. They have the authority to approve or disapprove all projects. Projects may include acquisition of areas of land or water for feeding, resting, or as breeding places for wildlife; rehabilitation or improvement, by construction of necessary works or otherwise, of land or water areas for the benefit of wildlife, such as wildlife management areas, public hunting areas and sportsmen's facilities; regular maintenance of completed projects; management of wildlife resources (exclusive of law enforcement or public relations activities); conduct of research into the problems of wildlife management; conduct of hunter safety courses and construction of target ranges; and coordination of projects necessary to the efficient administration affecting wildlife resources.