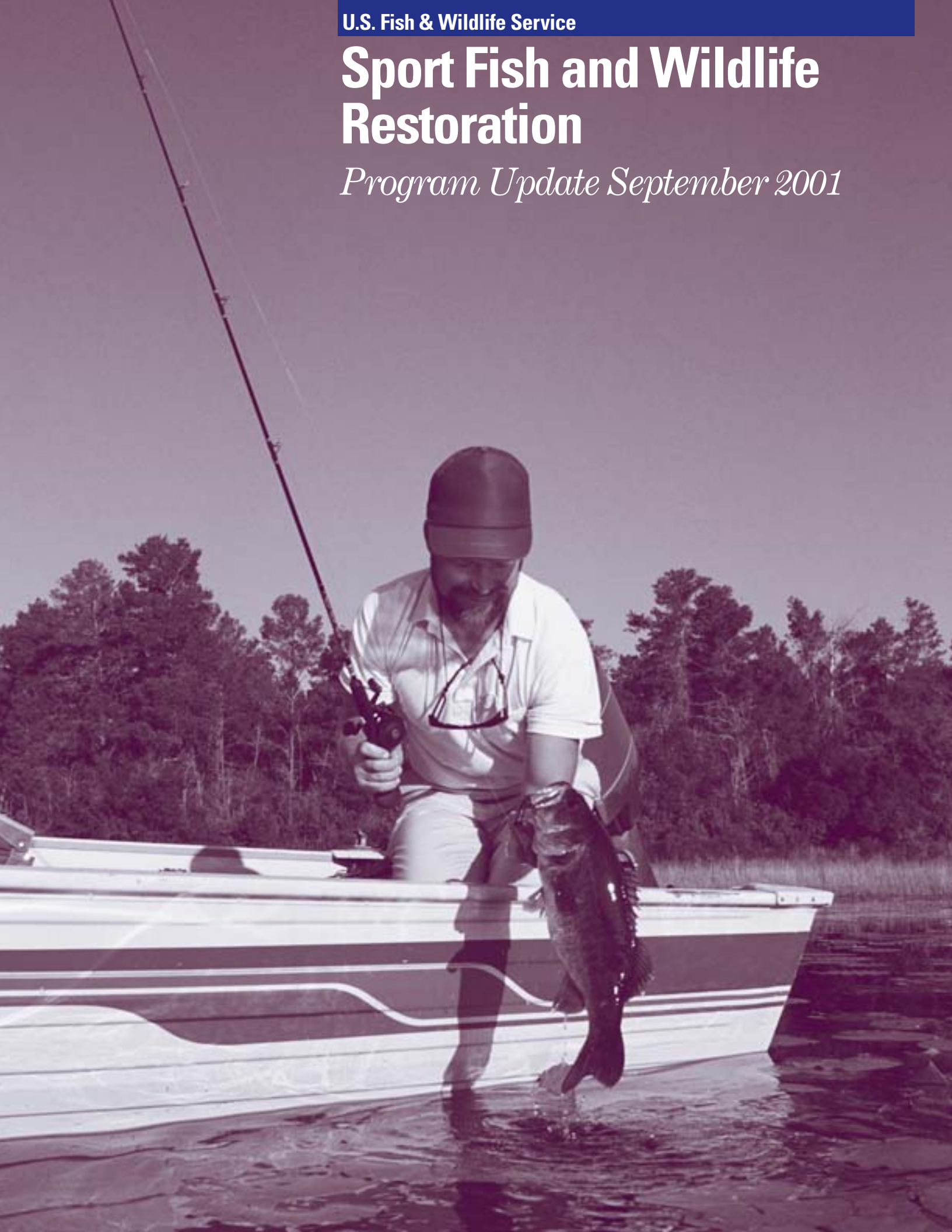


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

# Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration

*Program Update September 2001*





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# Assistant Director Comments

This was an extremely busy year for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) Federal Aid employees. They worked hard to bring the programs they administer into full compliance with the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000. They were simultaneously dealing with significant issues concerning the future conduct of the Federal Aid Audit Program.

A report detailing our efforts to institute measures required in the Improvement Act was submitted to Congress and will be available to the public on the Service's Federal Aid web site ([www.fs.r9.fws.gov](http://www.fs.r9.fws.gov)). Report highlights include: start-up of the \$6 million Multistate Conservation Grant Program with 14 projects funded; establishment of procedures to administer the new Firearm and Bow Hunter Education Safety Program Grants to fund hunter education and shooting range construction; implementation of procedures to meet the 12 allowable categories of administrative expenses required by the Improvement Act; reduction of administrative budgets for the programs from \$32 million in Fiscal Year 2000 to \$18 million in Fiscal Year 2001; and apportionment of \$5.5 million in administrative cost savings to the states.

To meet the administrative cost reductions required by the Improvement Act, the Service will reduce the number of Federal Aid employees nationwide from 147 in Fiscal Year 2000 to 104 in Fiscal Year 2003. This reduced staffing level presents one of the larger challenges we face as we move forward.

The Improvement Act eliminated funding for the Fish and Wildlife Reference Service and the Management Assistance Team, two Federal Aid activities that were popular with the states. Fortunately, with help from the International

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), we were able to use the Multistate Conservation Grant Program to enable these services to continue. We are also using Multistate Conservation Grant funding for the first time to pay for the 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation. This will be the 10th survey since 1955 and has become the Nation's most important source of information on wildlife-related recreation, participation, and economic benefits. You can expect publication of the National report by November, 2002, with the state reports to follow in December.

Two important new programs, the Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program and the Wildlife Conservation Restoration Program (WCRP) also got underway this year. The Service announced the availability of \$16 million in BIG Program grants for this fiscal year and announced the first cycle of projects to be funded. Working in close cooperation with the IAFWA and several states, we launched the \$50 million WCRP. As part of this effort, I am pleased to report we have approved WCRP comprehensive plans for all 50 states and the 6 territories and that many states already have initiated projects.

Finally, following a thorough review of the Defense Audit Contract Agency (DCAA) state audits, the Service decided to terminate its Memorandum of Understanding with DCAA. We are working closely with DCAA, our Office of Inspector General, and other Interior Department offices to ensure that this termination will not interfere unduly in the audit process. We will work closely with the states to complete open audits in a timely manner and ensure that states have full involvement in completing the audit process.

The coming years will be challenging ones for the Service's Federal Aid programs. With reduced staff levels we will have to adapt to Congressional mandates, implement new grant programs, administer existing grant programs, and maintain a strong relationship with our state partners. Nonetheless, based on what we have accomplished in 2001, I am confident

that our well trained, dedicated professional staff is up to the challenge. While we move forward to improve management of what is arguably the Nation's most effective conservation program, I predict we will see a notable improvement in the delivery of services to you, our customers.



# Staff Directory Federal Aid Washington Office

\* New in this position.

Division of Federal Aid  
Washington Office  
4401 N. Fairfax Drive  
Suite 140  
Arlington, VA 22203  
Main: 703/358 2156  
Fax: 703/358 1837

Internet home page:  
<http://fa.r9.fws.gov>

**Kris E. LaMontagne**  
Division Chief

\* **Larry Bandolin**  
Deputy Division Chief - Operations

**Jimmye Kane**  
Secretary

*Branch of Budget and  
Administration*

**Tom Jeffrey**  
Branch Chief - Budget  
Development and Execution -  
Program Management - Special  
Projects

**Mary Jones**  
Administrative Officer

*Branch of FAIMS and ADP Support*

**Bill Conlin**  
Branch Chief - Information Resources  
and ADP Management - ADP Support  
- Federal Aid Information  
Management System (FAIMS)

**Jeffrey Graves**  
Server Support - Web Site Support

**David Washington**  
ADP Systems Support - ADP  
Acquisition Support

*Branch of Grants Operations and  
Policy*

**Gary Reinitz**  
Branch Chief - Policy - National Issue  
Management

**Jack Hicks**  
Regulation - FWS Manual -  
Hunter/Aquatic Education

\* **Michael Vanderford**  
CVA - BIG - National Coastal  
Wetlands Conservation Grants-  
Wildlife Restoration Program -  
Partnerships for Wildlife Program

\* **Tim Hess**  
WCRP - Sport Fish Restoration  
Program

\* **Chris McKay**  
(Internal Partner with RBFF)  
Multistate Conservation Grant  
Program

*Branch of Audits and Cash  
Management*

**Lanny Moore**  
Branch Chief - Audits - Cash  
Management

\* **Ord Bargerstock**  
Systems Accountant - Regions 4 & 5 -  
Audit Resolution

\* **Pat McHugh**  
Systems Accountant - Regions 3, 6, &  
7 - Audit Program Oversight

\* **Kate Gilliam**  
Systems Accountant - Regions 1 & 2 -  
Lessons Learned - Future Audit Plans

*Branch of Surveys*

**Sylvia Cabrera**  
Branch Chief - National Survey of  
Fishing Hunting and Wildlife  
Associated Recreation

**Richard Aiken**  
Economist - National Survey

**Genevieve Pullis**  
Economist - National Survey

*Branch of Training*

**Steve Leggans**  
Branch Chief

**Blake Weirich**  
Assistant Training Coordinator

*Left the WO*

**Bill Gruber**  
Accountant, Retired

**Steve Farrell**  
transferred to WO Refuges

**Pete Peterson**  
transferred to DOI

**Michelle Morman**  
transferred to WO Refuges

# Federal Aid Grant Programs

## Overview

The goal of the Federal Aid Program is to strengthen the ability of state and territorial fish and wildlife agencies to meet effectively the consumptive and non-consumptive needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources. The Federal Aid Program is responsible for administering the following programs:

- Wildlife Restoration
- Sport Fish Restoration
- Clean Vessel Pumpout
- Boating Infrastructure Grant
- National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant
- Partnerships for Wildlife Grant
- Wildlife Conservation and Restoration
- Multistate Conservation Grant

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act was approved by Congress on September 2, 1937, and began functioning on July 1, 1938. The purpose of this Act is to provide funding for the selection, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat, wildlife management research and the distribution of information produced by the projects. Congress amended the Act October 23, 1970, to include funding for hunter training programs and the development, operation and maintenance of public target ranges. Funds are derived from an 11 percent Federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition, and archery equipment, and a 10 percent tax on handguns. Additional funds are also collected from a 12.4 percent tax on archery equipment. These funds are apportioned each year to the states and territories (except Puerto Rico) by the Department of the Interior on the basis of formulas set forth in the Act.

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, commonly referred to as the Dingell-Johnson Act was passed

on August 9, 1950. It was modeled after the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act to create a parallel program for fish management, conservation, and restoration. The Program is funded by a 10 percent Federal excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, lures, flies and artificial baits and a 3 percent tax on electronic fishing motors and sonar fish finders. These funds are also apportioned each year to the states and territories (except Puerto Rico) by the Department of the Interior on the basis of a formula set forth in the Act.

The Clean Vessel Act was passed in 1992 to help reduce pollution from vessel sewage discharges. The Act established a Federal grant program to the states to be administered by the Service and funded by the Sport Fish Restoration Account of the Aquatic Resource's Trust Fund. Federal funds can cover up to 75 percent of all approved project costs with the remaining funds provided by the states or marinas. Grants are available to the states on a competitive basis for the construction and/or renovation, operation, and maintenance of pumpout and portable toilet dump stations. After states submit grant proposals to the Service for review, the Service's Division of Federal Aid then convenes a panel including representatives from the Divisions' Washington Office, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard to rank proposals. Awards are made shortly afterward.

The Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program provides \$32 million over four years (2000- 2003) for grants to the states and territories, local governments and private marinas. The purpose of the grants is to encourage states, in cooperation with local and private interests, to install, renovate and maintain tie-up facilities for nontrailerable recreational boats.

The Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council annually recommends grants for funding to the Service.

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act is funded by 18 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration Account or 100 percent of the excise tax on small engine fuel (whichever is greater). The program provides 15 percent of the funds (not to exceed \$15 million) for the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. The Service provides Coastal Wetlands Grants to states and territories for coastal wetlands acquisition, restoration and enhancement. Congress reauthorized The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act in November, 2000, through Fiscal Year 2009.

The purpose of the Partnerships for Wildlife Grant Program is to establish partnerships among the Service, states and territories, non-government organizations and individuals. The program is to support wildlife conservation and appreciation projects, encourage states and territories to more fully use public/private partnerships to carry out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects, and encourage private donations and partnerships to carry out wildlife conservation and appreciation projects. The Partnerships for Wildlife Grant Program is designed to have 1/3 contributions each for a given project from the Service, the sponsor state, and a private party. For Fiscal Year 2001, \$1,052,158 was made available to grantees under this program.

The Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program was authorized by Congress in 2000, and implemented in Fiscal Year 2001. State and territorial fish and wildlife agencies are encouraged to participate with the Federal Government, other state agencies, wildlife conservation organizations and outdoor recreation and conservation interests through cooperative planning and implementation of the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program. Wildlife conservation, wildlife conservation education, and wildlife-associated recreation activities are all eligible for funding. Public input and participation is actively sought by the states in conducting this program. The program was funded with \$50 million for Fiscal Year 2001 with the funds being apportioned to the states and territories by formula.

The new Multistate Conservation Grant Program provides up to \$6 million annually to projects that benefit resources in unique and innovative ways. The projects recommended for funding to the Secretary of Interior by the IAFWA must benefit 26 states, a majority of states in a Service Region, or a regional association of state fish and wildlife agencies. There were 14 grants awarded in Fiscal Year 2001.

The above programs are designed to help conserve, develop, and enhance the Nation's fish and wildlife resources, and to protect their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.



# Focus on Specific Programs and Activities

## *DCAA Audit*

The Service's Division of Federal Aid provided notice to the Defense Contracting Audit Agency (DCAA) that it is terminating the Memorandum of Understanding under which DCAA conducts state audits for Federal Aid. The termination of the MOU with DCAA while audits are still underway raised some understandable questions regarding the completion of current and future audits. The disengagement process is still in negotiation and some details remain to be worked out. We are working closely with DCAA, our Office of Inspector General and others to

assure a smooth transition. We are confident all issues will be resolved satisfactorily and equitably.

Our clear intent is to give the states the best service we can. We will continue to work closely with Regional Offices and the states to complete open audits in a timely fashion. States will continue to have the same opportunities for input into completing the audit process. Teams of auditors from Federal Aid Washington and Regional Offices along with state representatives and staff from several Department of Interior Offices will participate in completing the current audit process.

In addition to ongoing efforts to complete open audits, we are undertaking actions to improve the next cycle of audits. To this end, we are conducting a "lessons learned analysis" based on data gleaned from audit findings and additional data gathered from Regional Offices, and eventually, the states. From the "lessons learned analysis" we will have the information necessary to write a revised audit scope of work and provide a more consistent and standardized application of the audit program. The addition of two auditors in the Washington Office will enable the Service to provide more oversight during the next state audit process. The Washington auditors will participate in the entrance conference, field work, review of working papers, and provide input to the content of draft reports. With your assistance we believe we can improve the process for conducting future audits.

Working through our Regional Offices, we will keep our state partners informed of developments regarding the evolution of the audit process.



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# *Federal Aid Information Systems*

The FAIMS team added two modules to FAIMS. The Lands Component allows the user to record greater detail in grant accomplishment records including information about the type of interest acquired. Regional files of scanned documents (maps and legal descriptions) associated with the acquisition are but two examples of records that can be added. The Alerts Component allows individual notification of Federal Aid staff about a variety of processing actions needed. These range from performance reports received for which accomplishment records have yet to be created, to the pending expiration of Grant Agreements or Applications for Federal Assistance. These alerts provide an immediate link to the appropriate records facilitating timely resolution of each potential issue.

Another time saving feature of FAIMS that improves Regional Office efficiency is the integration of a letter generation capability with WordPerfect. This allows each Regional Office to format letters informing grantees about the outcome of proposal and grant reviews with reference to grant records supporting the approval decision.

FAIMS was modified to accept entries for eight new grant programs. The programs are; Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Land Acquisition, Candidate Conservation Agreement, HCP Planning Grants, Safe Harbor, Species Recovery Land Acquisition, HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States (all endangered species related), Boating Infrastructure Grant, Section 10 Hunter Education, and Wildlife Conservation and Restoration.

Instructions about how to set up new grant programs at both the regional and national level were added to the on-line help system. The apportionment calculations, previously a stand alone program, was added to FAIMS and the sub-program accounting codes long used by Federal Aid were aligned to match those codes used by the Service's Federal Financial System (FFS), thus improving system synchronization.

Finally, two new reports were created. A state report that summarizes awarded grants by Region, state, program, and Fiscal Year replaces the former Federal Aid Annual Report that often was long delayed in production. A Federal Aid Accrual Report predicts the amount of grant funds likely to be drawn by the end of the fiscal year from the date of the latest payment made to the grantee.

The Federal Aid Washington Office now uses FAIMS for the various grants it administers. An improvement in the ability to capture proposal evaluation and ranking notes along with the objective/benefits notes in FAIMS helps facilitate interactive review of competitive grant proposals between the Regions and the Washington Office.

Efforts are now underway to provide our state clients access to FAIMS data and reports through the Internet, beginning a process that eventually could lead to electronic grant processing.

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

The 2001 Survey is the 10th sponsored by the Service since 1955. It is conducted every 5 years at the request of the state fish and wildlife agencies and has become one of the Nation's most important sources of information on wildlife-related recreation participation and expenditures.

The FHWAR Survey grants-in-aid subcommittee of the IAFWA recommended in March 1999, that the Service conduct the next survey in 2001. The subcommittee recommended a survey comparable to the 1991 and 1996 surveys to maintain trend information; an increase in sample sizes to recapture some state-level data lost when samples were reduced to cut costs in 1996; and the Bureau of Census (Census) to conduct the Survey. The recommended funding level was \$12.5 million for data collection. Due to funding constraints, the Service could budget only \$10.2 million. Although this means that sample sizes cannot be increased, the survey estimates will be comparable to the 1996 survey.

The Service signed an agreement in June 1999, with Census to conduct the 2001 Survey. The Service staff met with state technical committee members and non-governmental organizations to determine survey content. Input also was obtained from Federal agencies, researchers, and other major survey users. September 18, 2000, the Office of Management and Budget approved the Service's request to conduct the 2001 Survey.

Census completed data collection for the survey screen and first detailed interview wave from April 1 through May 31, 2001. Information is collected through computer-assisted interviews, which are conducted primarily by telephone, with in-person interviews

conducted when necessary. Census completed screening interviews of over 52,000 households. Household interviews were conducted to identify samples of 30,000 sportsmen (anglers and hunters) and 15,000 wildlife watchers (wildlife feeders, observers, and photographers) for the detailed interview phase of the survey. Census asked individual respondents about their 2001 activities and expenditures in three detailed interview waves conducted in May. Interviews will be repeated in September 2001, and January 2002.

#### *Future Milestones:*

- September- October 2001, Census will conduct the second detailed interview wave.
- January- March 2002, the third detailed interview wave will be conducted. Census will complete data collection in March 2002.
- July 2002, we will begin publishing preliminary estimates on participation and expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation.
- November 2002, the final National Report will be published.
- December 2002, we will begin publishing the state reports.
- Survey products will include 2 preliminary reports, a final national and 50 state reports, technical reports, a CD-ROM, and a quick facts brochure. Reports will be accessible on the Internet.

#### *1996 FHWAR Survey*

Information on the 1996 FHWAR Survey reports is available on the Service's Home Page at the following url: <http://far9.fws.gov/surveys/surveys.html>

# *Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000*

As required by the Act, a Report to Congress was prepared and forwarded to Congress in late August 2001. After review by Congress this report will appear on the Federal Aid Home Page (<http://fa.r9.fws.gov/>). This report details actions taken by the Division to implement the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000.

The Improvement Act reduces the funding available for Program

administration, and Federal Aid will reduce staffing and implement other cuts to comply with these limits. To stay within budgetary limits, Federal Aid will reduce staff from 145 FTEs in Fiscal Year 2000 to 104.5 FTEs in Fiscal Year 2003. Cost savings resulting from administrative reductions will be apportioned to the states via the normal allocation formula. To date Federal Aid has apportioned \$5.5 million of administrative savings to the states.



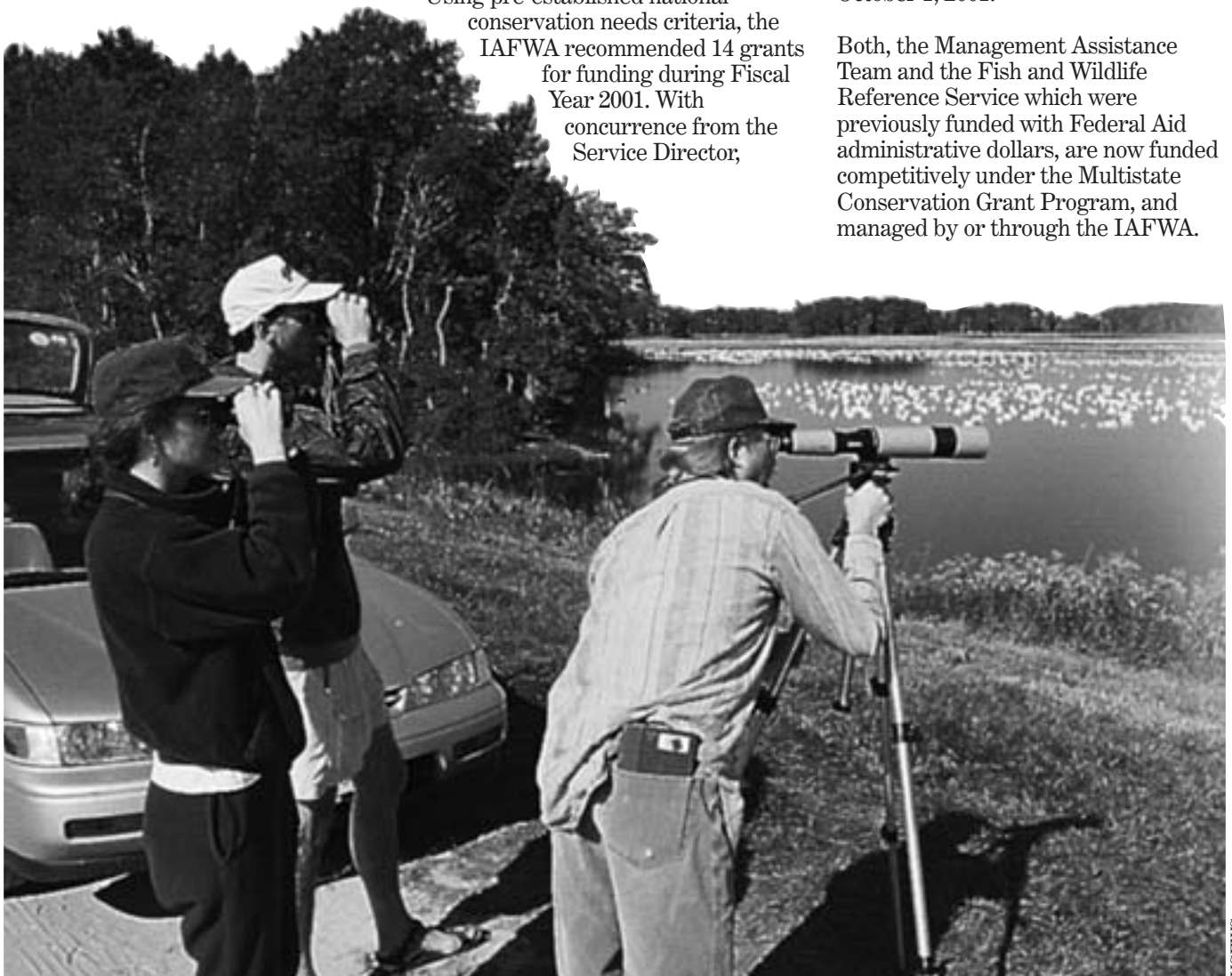
# *Multistate Conservation Grant Program*

The Multistate Conservation Grant Program replaced the Federal Aid administrative grants in Fiscal Year 2001. Furthering the partnership between the Service and the states, Congress stipulated that the IAFWA would collect, consider, and recommend grant proposals for funding under this program. The grant program is intended to fund grants meeting national conservation needs as defined by the IAFWA and benefitting a majority of the states in the United States, Service Region or IAFWA Region.

Using pre-established national conservation needs criteria, the IAFWA recommended 14 grants for funding during Fiscal Year 2001. With concurrence from the Service Director,

Federal Aid funded all 14 grants, totaling \$5,635,835, by May 7, 2001. The Division's support for the program focuses on grants administration, monitoring and communications. In addition, the Division is developing a policy and procedures manual for the Multistate Conservation Grant Program, which is to be finished by November 3, 2001. Lastly, the Division is on call to provide technical advice to the IAFWA as the Fiscal Year 2002 Multistate Conservation Grant proposals are evaluated. The IAFWA's priority list of recommended project proposals is due to the Service by October 1, 2001.

Both, the Management Assistance Team and the Fish and Wildlife Reference Service which were previously funded with Federal Aid administrative dollars, are now funded competitively under the Multistate Conservation Grant Program, and managed by or through the IAFWA.



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**Complete list of Multistate Conservation Grants Program Projects Funded for Fiscal Year 2001**

<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Federal Award</b>
KRA Corporation Silver Spring, MD	Operate the Fish and Wildlife Reference Service	\$259,482
National Shooting Sports Foundation Newton, CT	Step Outside: recruiting new audiences to shooting sports, archery, hunting and fishing through one-on-one invitations and focused outreach activities	\$179,900
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Arlington, VA	National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation	\$2,790,696
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Stevens Point, WI	Assisting States in Reaching Underrepresented Groups, Specifically Ethnic Minorities and Women with Disabilities, through the Becoming an Outdoors-Woman Program	\$279,460
Responsive Management Harrisonburg, VA	Factors Related to Hunting and Fishing Initiation, Participation, and Retention Among the Nation's Youth	\$336,720
Center for Wildlife Law Albuquerque, NM	Wildlife Law News Quarterly Publication	\$10,000
IAFWA Washington, DC	Workshops on Integrated Migratory Bird Management	\$298,350
Future Fisherman Foundation Alexandria, VA	Strengthen and Expand the Nation's "Hooked on Fishing - Not on Drugs" Program	\$150,125
Council for Environmental Education Houston, TX	Science and Civics: Sustaining Wildlife Involving High School Students in Addressing Wildlife Needs	\$54,716
IAFWA Washington, DC	The Analytical Support of Pivotal Efficacy Trials for Florfenicol Use in Public Fisheries	\$36,689
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Bozeman, MT	The Collection of Pivotal Field Efficacy Data to Support a New Animal Drug Approval for the Use of Florfenicol (Aquaflor™) to Control Mortality Caused by Bacterial Pathogens in Cultured Fish	\$216,775
IAFWA Washington, DC	Automated Wildlife Data Systems Project Coordination	\$193,050
IAFWA Washington, DC	Outreach Project—Improving National Wildlife Capture Programs & Implementing Best Management Practices	\$327,376
IAFWA Washington, DC	Management Assistance Team for State Fish and Wildlife Agencies	\$502,496

# National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program

The Director of the Service administers the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. All coastal states (except Louisiana) and the trust territories are eligible to submit project proposals to the appropriate Service Regional Office annually. The Division of Federal Aid and the Division of Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance and Habitat Restoration conduct a cross-program review of project proposals. Finally, the Director selects and awards the successful grants.

A total of 25 coastal states and one territory received funding under this program between 1992 and 2001, for a total of 181 projects. Project participants in this program are generally state and territorial agencies, but have included county and municipal governments and non-government organizations. For the \$90 million granted since 1992, approximately one hundred and five thousand acres have or will be protected and/or restored.

Through the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program, the Service provides up to \$15 million annually. Results of the last four years are as follows:

<b>FY</b>	<b># of Projects</b>	<b>Awarded</b>	<b>Acres</b>
1998	20	\$9.8M	12,680
1999	18	\$9.8M	24,900
2000	25	\$11.8M	5,500
2001	22	\$15M	11,350



# *Aquatic Resource Education Program*

The Aquatic Resource Education Program helps people understand, enjoy and conserve the aquatic natural resources of the nation. States have the option of using up to 15% of their annual Sport Fish Restoration apportionment for aquatic resource education programs and outreach and communications projects. Although funding for aquatic education is optional, 45 states, the District of Columbia and all of the territories choose to spend some of their dollars on aquatic education. In Fiscal Year 2000, we obligated more than \$13.7 million of Sport Fish Restoration funds on these programs.

The states tailor their programs to their specific aquatic resources and citizen needs. The programs provide a hands-on, field-oriented approach to education and strive to offer educational opportunities to a variety of audiences across the state. Using such methods as workshops, producing curriculum and other educational materials, volunteer-led clinics, and summer programs, states reach teachers, school students (K-12 and college), youth groups enrolled in

recreation programs, urban youth and families, landowners, and visitors to state hatcheries, aquariums and education centers. Program topics vary but may cover freshwater, marine and estuarine ecology, watersheds, functions and values of wetlands, fisheries biology and management, and fishing skills, safety and ethics. Aquatic resource education programs give non-anglers, especially youth, the skills and opportunities to make fishing a lifetime pursuit. Some programs work to develop stewardship behavior through environmental issue investigation and critical thinking skills training as well as citizen action projects.

To stretch dollars and expertise, states forge partnerships, with colleges and universities, other state resource and education agencies, local recreation departments, tackle manufacturers and retailers, community groups, city youth organizations, summer camps, and local and national conservation organizations. In recent years, many states have tied their programs to new state education and student performance standards, thus increasing their use in schools. States also use evaluation research to strengthen all aspects of their aquatic education programs.

States often use the value of time donated by skilled volunteers as part or all of their required 25% state matching funds. This “in-kind” match may come from teachers who attend agency weekend workshops, trained volunteers who join the program and teach fishing skills and basic fish biology to youth, and other interested citizens who donate time and expertise to help with programs. Many local communities and businesses also donate materials and equipment, meeting space, and transportation, all of which contribute to support the statewide education programs.





# Hunter Education Section 10

Section 10 of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 allocated \$7.5 million for Fiscal Year 2001 for enhancement of hunter education programs. Apportionment and expenditure data, and accomplishment reports are available through FAIMS or on the Federal Aid Home Page.

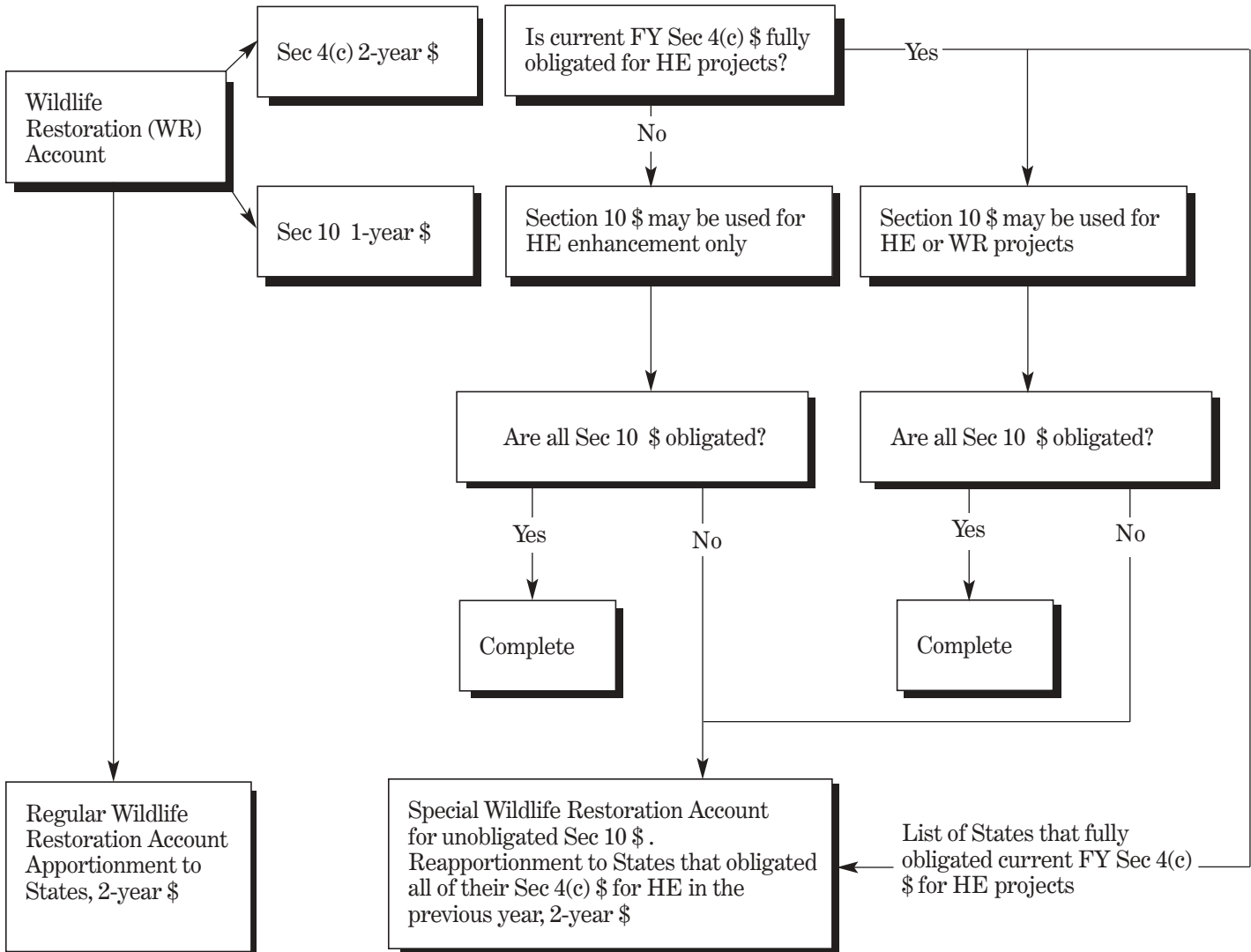
The following is the interim policy of the Service with regard to these funds:

1. The Service will apportion Section 10 funds using the same formula as other Wildlife Restoration Hunter Education funds [Section 4(c)].
2. Until a state has fully obligated its Section 4(c) apportionment, it can only use its Section 10 apportionment to enhance hunter education related programs as described in 3a and 3b.
- 3a. The purposes described in Section 10(A) are: (i) the enhancement of hunter education programs, hunter and sporting firearm safety programs, and hunter development programs; (ii) the enhancement of interstate coordination and development of hunter education and shooting range programs; (iii) the enhancement of bow hunter and archery education, safety, and development programs; and (iv) the enhancement of construction or development of firearm shooting ranges and archery ranges, and the updating of safety features of firearm shooting ranges and archery ranges.
- 3b. Section 10 monies are intended to supplement, not replace, Section 4(c) funds, thereby enhancing hunter education. The Congressional Record states these funds can be used to “hire additional staff for hunter education programs; provide additional materials for hunter education courses; enhance and modernize materials as needed; investigate new technologies and delivery methods; develop and evaluate home study courses; create advanced hunter education courses; perform programmatic evaluations and monitoring of hunter education classes; improve and enhance training for hunter education instructors.” All of these items are considered to enhance the Hunter Education Program.
4. After a state obligates its current year Section 4(c) apportionment for hunter education purposes, a state may obligate its Section 10 funds for any eligible wildlife restoration or hunter education projects. Prior to obligating the full Section 4(c) apportionment a state may only obligate Section 10 funds for hunter education purposes.
5. Section 10 funds are 1-year funds and any funds not obligated in the current year’s apportionment are reapportioned to those states that have fully obligated their Section 4(c) funds on hunter education projects. The funds are reapportioned in the following year under Section 3(a) of the Wildlife Restoration Act as additional regular P-R funds.
6. The Service will track obligations and expenditures of Section 10 funds through a dedicated subactivity code in the Service’s accounting systems.

This policy is consistent with what Congress intended when they passed the Improvement Act. It provides States with flexibility, while enhancing hunting and shooting activities and projects.

The Division provided additional support for the programs objectives by developing a baseline of past Hunter Education Program spending for each state as another measure of enhanced spending by the states. This baseline measure may be used in conjunction with other measures of Hunter Education Program enhancement.

## Hunter Education (HE) Funds and Decision Tree



# Appendices

All the information and tables previously found in the appendices in earlier Program Updates are now on the Federal Aid Home Page where they are maintained at: <http://fa.r9.fws.gov/>



U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Division of Federal Aid

<http://www.fws.gov>  
September 2001

