

Activity: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

Appropriations Language

The Wildlife Restoration Account provides funding for four grant programs (Wildlife Restoration, Multistate Conservation, North American Wetlands Conservation Program, and Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program) as authorized by Congress. Interest earned on the Wildlife Restoration Account goes to the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund (which received funding from other sources as well), while reverted Wildlife Restoration funds are deposited into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. The Wildlife Restoration Account does not require appropriations language because there is permanent authority to use the receipts in the account in the fiscal year following their collection.

Authorizing Statutes

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, now referred to as *The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 669-669k), provides federal assistance to the 50 States, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands for projects to restore, enhance, and manage wildlife resources, and to conduct state hunter education programs. The Act authorizes the collection of receipts for permanent-indefinite appropriation to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for use in the fiscal year following collection. Funds not used by the states within 2 years revert to the Service for carrying out the provisions of the *Migratory Bird Conservation Act*. The Act also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the portion of the fund not required for current year spending in interest-bearing obligations. The interest must be used for the North American Wetlands Conservations Act.

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

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

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		2010 Actual	2011 Estimate	2012			Change from 2011 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Payments to States (\$000)		464,340	375,830	0	-10,013	365,817	-10,013
Hunter Education & Safety Grants (\$000)		8,000	8,000	0	0	8,000	0
Multistate Conservation Grants (\$000)		3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Administration (\$000)		9,798	9,910	0	+273	10,183	+273
Estimated User-Pay Cost Share (\$000)		[604]	[609]	0	[-29]	[580]	[-29]
Interest – NAWCF (\$000)		15,571	15,093	0	+639	15,732	+639
TOTAL, Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration (\$000)		500,709	411,833	0	-9,101	402,732	-9,101
FTE		51	52	0	0	52	0

Summary of 2012 Program Changes for Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Payments to States	-10,013	0
• Administration	+273	0
• Interest	+639	0
Program Changes	-9,101	0

Justification of 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 budget estimate for the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program is \$402,732,000 and 52 FTE; a net program decrease of \$9,101,000 and 0 FTE from the 2011 estimated receipts. Program changes are based on current law estimates provided by Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis.

Payments to States (-10,013,000/+0 FTE) - For FY 2012, an estimated \$366 million is available to states; a decrease of \$10 million from the FY 2011 estimated receipts. The Service anticipates a decrease in receipts from pistols, revolvers, firearms, shells and cartridges sales based on current law estimates.

Administration (+\$273,000/+0 FTE) - Yearly administration funds for this program are based on the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the prior fiscal year, as published by the Bureau of Labor statistics.

Interest (+639,000/+0 FTE) – The Service anticipates an increase in interest income as a result of updated economic assumptions.

Program Overview

In 1937, Congress passed the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act. The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration grant programs, including Section 4(c) Hunter Education and Safety program (Basic Hunter Education), and Section 10 Enhanced Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program (Enhanced Hunter Education), are key components of the nation's cooperative conservation efforts for wildlife and their habitats. These programs not only help to meet hunter education, safety and shooting sports goals, but also support the Department's Resource Protection Strategy to "sustain biological communities on managed and influenced lands and waters" by providing financial and technical assistance to states, commonwealths, and territories (states) for:

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

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

Since the start of the program, states have provided management assistance concerning fish and wildlife to over 9.3 million landowners and have enhanced or improved over 38.6 million acres of habitat for wildlife species. Additionally, states have operated and maintained over 33 million acres of wildlife management areas for recreational purposes each year. Since the late 1930s program, states have acquired or leased over 4.8 million acres for wildlife habitat and recreational purposes. The conservation efforts associated with the Wildlife Restoration program provide a wide range of outdoor opportunities for firearm users (recreational shooters and hunters), archery enthusiasts, birdwatchers, nature photographers, wildlife artists, and other users.

America's wildlife continues to face a wide variety of challenges, and the Wildlife Restoration program is essential to meeting ever-changing conservation needs. States continue to respond to these challenges with unique programs designed to benefit wildlife across state boundaries and across the nation. An excellent example of this cooperation is the Southeastern Wildlife Disease Study. This project allows the University of Georgia School of Veterinary Medicine to complete investigations and diagnosis of disease and parasite infestations of wild animals with emphasis on identifying implications to wildlife populations, humans and livestock. Fourteen states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are involved in this project. Investigations provide data used to manage wildlife populations and isolate disease and parasites, alleviating negative impacts on wildlife, humans, and livestock. Across the nation, there are similar studies supported by groups of states and concerned partners. The Service and states continue to adapt the program to the changing needs of America's wildlife conservation and outdoor recreation demands. For example, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has used program funds to improve trail access for individuals with physical disabilities. These trails are highly used by physically disabled hunters to participate in and enjoy America's rich hunting heritage. Other states are using this example to guide the development of similar programs.

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

Educational efforts are also an essential component of the Wildlife Restoration program. Approximately \$66.5 million in FY 2012 is available to assist states in providing hunter education, shooting and archery ranges and young hunter programs. States' hunter education programs have trained more than ten million students in hunter safety and had over 3.6 million students participating in live-fire exercises over a span of 42 years. This effort has resulted in a significant decline in hunting-related accidents and has increased the awareness of outdoor enthusiasts on the importance of individual stewardship and conserving America's resources.

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

The Improvement Act of 2000 also authorized the development and implementation of a Multistate Conservation Grant Program (MSCGP). In FY 2012, \$6 million (\$3 million each from Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs) will be provided to the MSCGP for conservation grants arising from a cooperative effort between the Service and the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. These grants support conservation projects designed to solve high priority problems affecting states on a regional or national level. Project types generally selected for funding are: biological research/training, species population status, outreach, data collection regarding hunter/angler participation, hunter/aquatic education, economic value of fishing/hunting and regional or multistate habitat needs assessments.

Since the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program began, the program has collected more than \$7.15 billion in manufacturers' excise taxes and awarded this to states for wildlife conservation efforts. States have provided their required match of over \$1.78 billion. The National Shooting Sports Foundation estimates that through excise taxes and license fees, sportsmen and women contribute about \$3.5 million each day to wildlife conservation. It is critical to the restoration of many species of wildlife, including the most recognizable symbol of our American heritage, the bald eagle. These funds also benefit songbirds, peregrine falcons, sea otters, prairie dogs, and other nongame species.

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

Types of State Wildlife Restoration Projects – All 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their respective fish and wildlife agencies. Each fish and wildlife agency develops and selects projects for funding based on the agencies' assessment of problems and needs for management of wildlife resources. The following are eligible activities under the Wildlife Restoration program:

- Conduct surveys and inventories of wildlife populations;
- Acquire, manage, and improve habitat;
- Introduce wildlife into suitable habitat to help stabilize species populations;
- Improve public access and facilities for their use and enjoyment of wildlife resources;
- Operate and maintain wildlife management areas;

- Acquire land through fee title, leases, or agreement for wildlife conservation and public hunting purposes;
- Conduct research on wildlife and monitor wildlife status;
- Develop and improve hunter education and safety programs and facilities; and
- Develop and manage shooting or archery ranges.

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

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

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

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

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

Both the Basic and Enhanced Hunter Education funds are a formula-driven apportionment based on state population compared to the total U.S. populations using the latest census figures. No state may receive more than three percent or less than one percent of the total hunter safety funds apportioned. The Commonwealths of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are each apportioned up to one-sixth of one percent of the total apportioned. Estimated apportionments for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are included in subsequent pages.

Matching Requirements – The 50 States must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-federal source. The non-federal share often comes from state revenues derived from license fees paid by hunters. The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program can waive the 25 percent non-Federal matching requirement for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, up to \$200,000 (48 U.S.C. 1469a (d)). The non-federal share may not include any federal funds or federal in-kind contributions unless legislation specifically allows it.

Obligation Requirements – Wildlife Restoration Program funds (including Basic Hunter Education) are available for a period of two years. Under the Act, funds that are not obligated within two years revert to the Service to carry out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. The Wildlife Restoration

Act stipulates that the interest from the Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund go to the North American Wetlands Conservation program. Enhanced Hunter Education funds are available for a period of one year.

In September 2008, after a two-year effort, the Service, in cooperation with states, developed a Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan that includes goals and performance measures for the Pittman-Robertson Restoration program. Data collection to assess progress on the Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan began in FY 2009. The Conservation Heritage Measures demonstrate long-term national outcomes as well as annual output performance goals through data provided by the individual states and collected in national surveys. Below are the targeted measures for FY 2012 under the Pittman-Robertson Restoration program.

CONSERVATION HERITAGE MEASURES	FY 2012 TARGETS
Number of Acres of terrestrial habitat acquired and protected through fee title	14,787
Number of Resident and nonresident hunting license holders	14,448,000
Number of Days of participation in hunting	198,200,000
Number of Days of participation in wildlife watching (away from home)	352,070,000
Number of Around the home wildlife watching participants	67,756,000
Number of Shooting ranges constructed, renovated, or maintained to support recreational shooting	338
Number of Certified students that completed a Hunter Education program	852,800

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

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

2012 Program Performance

For 75 years, the Wildlife Restoration program has provided a stable federal funding source for state fish and wildlife agencies. This funding stability is critical to the recovery of many of the nation's wildlife species. Some examples of activities planned by state fish and wildlife agencies in FY 2012 include:

- **Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Utah, and West Virginia:** These state fish and wildlife agencies will work with a coalition of wildlife conservation, hunting, trapping, and shooting sports communities to identify trends in the composition, participation rate, and characteristics of the consumptive wildlife user base and develop insights on the implications of these trends on state fish and wildlife agencies' abilities to conserve and manage wildlife resources. The states also will facilitate the development of mutually agreed upon national comprehensive strategies to positively influence these trends. The expectation is that these strategies will be supported and implemented primarily by the state fish and wildlife agencies, with support from the hunting, trapping, and shooting sports communities. The expected results are

to: 1) Identify communication and outreach strategies that can be used nationally or by the states and the wildlife conservation, hunting, trapping, and shooting sports communities to positively influence participation in hunting, trapping, and the shooting sports; 2) Identify the characteristics and composition of the user base that purchases items covered by the Wildlife Restoration program; 3) Identify trends in consumptive wildlife use and factors influencing these trends, and their short- and long-term implications; 4) Develop specific communication tools to inform the public of the importance of hunting, trapping and shooting sports in conservation and their legitimacy as mainstream recreational pursuits; 5) Expand the hunting and trapping population and participation rate in order to support the management role of hunting and trapping in wildlife conservation; and 6) Increase support and participation in recreational shooting.

- **California:** The state agency will determine the population size, age, and sex composition of elk and antelope herds, and relocate elk to improve populations. The data collected for both species will be analyzed and used to set hunting seasons and limits in order to continue to have healthy elk and antelope populations. This will also lead to improved hunting opportunities in the state.
- **Florida:** The state agency will construct a restroom facility and a pavilion at the Escambia County Archery Park. The agency also will construct a trap and skeet range and a .22 plinking range at Tenoroc Shooting Range. This will provide more recreational shooting opportunities for the public.
- **Illinois:** The state agency will inventory migrant and wintering populations of ducks, geese, swans, and American coots at selected sites in the Illinois and central Mississippi River Valleys during fall and early winter. Once collected, the data will be summarized for parties of interest. The agency also will investigate the ecology of migratory mallards in the Illinois River valley for conservation planning and habitat management. This information will help establish waterfowl hunting seasons and better management of the species.
- **Kansas:** The state agency will provide and increase access to hunting on private lands through their "Walk-In Hunting Access." This will include providing access to approximately 1,125,000 acres and managing wildlife populations at levels consistent with habitat conditions and other hunting factors. The benefits include increased hunting opportunities for deer, turkey, pheasant, quail, ducks, and other small game. This also will reduce hunting pressure on public lands and provide improved quality hunting experiences throughout the state.
- **Oklahoma:** The state agency will operate and maintain all buildings structures, infrastructures, and equipment on the eleven Wildlife Management Areas totaling 85,465 acres in northwest Oklahoma to provide hunting opportunities and other wildlife oriented recreation. These managed lands provide the public opportunities to participate in outdoor activities.
- **Oklahoma:** The state agency will acquire in fee simple (surface estate, less minerals) the approximately 6,145-acre McFarland Ranch, including approximately 5 miles of the Beaver River. This acquisition, consisting of prime mixed-grass prairie, shortgrass prairie and small river habitat in Beaver County, Oklahoma, will provide important habitat for the lesser prairie chicken and a host of additional species identified in the state's Wildlife Action Plan. This project has state Wildlife Grant program and Wildlife Restoration program funding.
- **Rhode Island:** The state agency will acquire fee-simple approximately 85 acres adjoining Carr Pond near North Kingstown, Rhode Island. This property is the old Girls Scout property. The pond is the site of an extremely productive herring and alewife run. The property will provide protection of fish and wildlife habitat in the area and recreational opportunities for the public.

In 2012, the Service will continue to integrate cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration Act programs. This program has a long history of conservation successes, with ongoing support provided by the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS). With this database system, the Service expects to continue improving its accomplishment reporting. This will result in more refined performance numbers and better documentation of the progress in meeting performance goals identified in the Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan. The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 delineates the twelve allowable categories where expenses to administer the apportioned grants program can be incurred.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration - Performance Overview Table

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Long
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Plan	PB	from	Term
							2011 to	Target
							2012 PB	2016
4.5.6 # of Acres of terrestrial habitat acquired and protected through fee title (GPRA)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,787	n/a	4,500
Comments	New measure. Establishing baseline in 2011							
7.19.4 # of acres achieving habitat/biological community goals through voluntary agreements	547,619	113,636	115,055	470,610	225,330	225,330	0	69,306

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

<u>STATE</u>	<u>WILDLIFE FUNDS-5220</u>	<u>HUNTER EDUCATION SEC 4(c) FUNDS-5210</u>	<u>SEC 10 FUNDS-5230</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>CFDA: 15.611</u>	<u>CFDA: 15.611</u>	<u>CFDA: 15.626</u>	
ALABAMA	\$7,647,231.00	\$1,607,580.00	\$180,544.00	\$9,435,355
ALASKA	\$15,241,713.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	16,034,041
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$508,057.00	\$118,721.00	\$13,333.00	640,111
ARIZONA	\$7,277,192.00	\$1,854,670.00	\$208,294.00	9,340,156
ARKANSAS	\$6,286,732.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	7,079,060
CALIFORNIA	\$10,378,266.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	12,755,247
COLORADO	\$7,787,089.00	\$1,554,861.00	\$174,624.00	9,516,574
CONNECTICUT	\$1,524,172.00	\$1,231,076.00	\$138,260.00	2,893,508
DELAWARE	\$1,524,172.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	2,316,500
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FLORIDA	\$4,506,488.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	6,883,469
GEORGIA	\$5,759,598.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	8,136,579
GUAM	\$508,057.00	\$118,721.00	\$13,333.00	640,111
HAWAII	\$1,524,172.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	2,316,500
IDAHO	\$6,424,443.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	7,216,771
ILLINOIS	\$5,882,992.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	8,259,973
INDIANA	\$4,337,900.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	6,714,881
IOWA	\$5,223,312.00	\$1,057,836.00	\$118,804.00	6,399,952
KANSAS	\$5,978,292.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	6,770,620
KENTUCKY	\$5,077,108.00	\$1,461,058.00	\$164,089.00	6,702,255
LOUISIANA	\$5,292,249.00	\$1,615,488.00	\$181,432.00	7,089,169
MAINE	\$3,435,511.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	4,227,839
MARYLAND	\$1,668,199.00	\$1,914,625.00	\$215,028.00	3,797,852
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,524,172.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	3,901,153
MICHIGAN	\$10,431,154.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	12,808,135
MINNESOTA	\$9,606,634.00	\$1,778,341.00	\$199,722.00	11,584,697
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,505,582.00	\$1,028,314.00	\$115,488.00	5,649,384
MISSOURI	\$7,981,239.00	\$2,022,611.00	\$227,156.00	10,231,006
MONTANA	\$9,368,750.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	10,161,078
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	\$508,057.00	\$118,721.00	\$13,333.00	640,111
NEBRASKA	\$5,377,091.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	6,169,419
NEVADA	\$5,884,979.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	6,677,307
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,524,172.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	2,316,500
NEW JERSEY	\$1,524,172.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	3,901,153
NEW MEXICO	\$6,782,268.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	7,574,596
NEW YORK	\$8,833,580.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	11,210,561
NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,250,931.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	9,627,912
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,877,231.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	5,669,559
OHIO	\$5,886,449.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	8,263,430
OKLAHOMA	\$6,978,216.00	\$1,247,376.00	\$140,090.00	8,365,682
OREGON	\$7,350,853.00	\$1,236,800.00	\$138,903.00	8,726,556
PENNSYLVANIA	\$11,060,166.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	13,437,147
PUERTO RICO	\$1,524,171.00	\$118,721.00	\$13,333.00	1,656,225
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,524,172.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	2,316,500
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,623,383.00	\$1,450,301.00	\$162,881.00	5,236,565
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$6,135,812.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	6,928,140
TENNESSEE	\$8,731,397.00	\$2,056,617.00	\$230,974.00	11,018,988
TEXAS	\$15,241,713.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	17,618,694
UTAH	\$6,037,253.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	6,829,581
VERMONT	\$1,524,172.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	2,316,500
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$508,057.00	\$118,721.00	\$13,333.00	640,111
VIRGINIA	\$4,887,695.00	\$2,136,981.00	\$240,000.00	7,264,676
WASHINGTON	\$5,130,767.00	\$2,130,663.00	\$239,290.00	7,500,720
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,402,338.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	4,194,666
WISCONSIN	\$9,551,172.00	\$1,938,913.00	\$217,756.00	11,707,841
WYOMING	\$5,963,522.00	\$712,328.00	\$80,000.00	6,755,850
TOTAL	\$304,834,265	\$71,232,701	\$8,000,000	\$384,066,966

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

STATE	WILDLIFE	HUNTER EDUCATION		TOTAL
	FUNDS-5220	SEC 4(c) FUNDS-5210	SEC 10 FUNDS-5230	
	CFDA: 15.611	CFDA: 15.611	CFDA: 15.626	
ALABAMA	\$7,508,823.00	\$1,500,774.00	\$180,544.00	\$9,190,141.00
ALASKA	\$14,965,850.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$15,710,850.00
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$498,861.00	\$110,833.00	\$13,333.00	\$623,027.00
ARIZONA	\$7,145,480.00	\$1,731,447.00	\$208,294.00	\$9,085,221.00
ARKANSAS	\$6,172,947.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,917,947.00
CALIFORNIA	\$10,190,427.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$12,425,427.00
COLORADO	\$7,646,149.00	\$1,451,557.00	\$174,624.00	\$9,272,330.00
CONNECTICUT	\$1,496,585.00	\$1,149,284.00	\$138,260.00	\$2,784,129.00
DELAWARE	\$1,496,585.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,241,585.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FLORIDA	\$4,424,924.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$6,659,924.00
GEORGIA	\$5,655,354.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$7,890,354.00
GUAM	\$498,861.00	\$110,833.00	\$13,333.00	\$623,027.00
HAWAII	\$1,496,585.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,241,585.00
IDAHO	\$6,308,166.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$7,053,166.00
ILLINOIS	\$5,776,514.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$8,011,514.00
INDIANA	\$4,259,388.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$6,494,388.00
IOWA	\$5,128,774.00	\$987,554.00	\$118,804.00	\$6,235,132.00
KANSAS	\$5,870,090.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,615,090.00
KENTUCKY	\$4,985,217.00	\$1,363,986.00	\$164,089.00	\$6,513,292.00
LOUISIANA	\$5,196,463.00	\$1,508,156.00	\$181,432.00	\$6,886,051.00
MAINE	\$3,373,331.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$4,118,331.00
MARYLAND	\$1,638,006.00	\$1,787,418.00	\$215,028.00	\$3,640,452.00
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,496,585.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$3,731,585.00
MICHIGAN	\$10,242,358.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$12,477,358.00
MINNESOTA	\$9,432,762.00	\$1,660,189.00	\$199,722.00	\$11,292,673.00
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,424,035.00	\$959,994.00	\$115,488.00	\$5,499,517.00
MISSOURI	\$7,836,784.00	\$1,888,230.00	\$227,156.00	\$9,952,170.00
MONTANA	\$9,199,183.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$9,944,183.00
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	\$498,861.00	\$110,833.00	\$13,333.00	\$623,027.00
NEBRASKA	\$5,279,770.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,024,770.00
NEVADA	\$5,778,466.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,523,466.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,496,585.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,241,585.00
NEW JERSEY	\$1,496,585.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$3,731,585.00
NEW MEXICO	\$6,659,515.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$7,404,515.00
NEW YORK	\$8,673,699.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$10,908,699.00
NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,119,695.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$9,354,695.00
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,788,957.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$5,533,957.00
OHIO	\$5,779,909.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$8,014,909.00
OKLAHOMA	\$6,851,916.00	\$1,164,501.00	\$140,090.00	\$8,156,507.00
OREGON	\$7,217,808.00	\$1,154,628.00	\$138,903.00	\$8,511,339.00
PENNSYLVANIA	\$10,859,986.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$13,094,986.00
PUERTO RICO	\$1,496,585.00	\$110,833.00	\$13,333.00	\$1,620,751.00
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,496,585.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,241,585.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,557,803.00	\$1,353,944.00	\$162,881.00	\$5,074,628.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$6,024,758.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,769,758.00
TENNESSEE	\$8,573,366.00	\$1,919,976.00	\$230,974.00	\$10,724,316.00
TEXAS	\$14,965,850.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$17,200,850.00
UTAH	\$5,927,983.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,672,983.00
VERMONT	\$1,496,585.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,241,585.00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$498,861.00	\$110,833.00	\$13,333.00	\$623,027.00
VIRGINIA	\$4,799,232.00	\$1,995,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$7,034,232.00
WASHINGTON	\$5,037,904.00	\$1,989,104.00	\$239,290.00	\$7,266,298.00
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,340,759.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$4,085,759.00
WISCONSIN	\$9,378,303.00	\$1,810,093.00	\$217,756.00	\$11,406,152.00
WYOMING	\$5,855,587.00	\$665,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,600,587.00
TOTAL	\$299,317,000	\$66,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$373,817,000

Standard Form 300			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION			
Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-303	2010 Actual	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Special and Trust Fund Receipts:			
0199 Balance, start of year	485	397	387
<u>Receipts:</u>			
0200 Excise taxes, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	397	387	437
0240 Earnings on Investments, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	16	15	16
0299 Total Receipts	413	402	453
0400 Total Balances and Collections	898	799	840
<u>Appropriations:</u>			
0500 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	-501	-412	-403
0799 Total Balance, end of year	397	387	437
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-5029-0-303			
<u>Obligations by program activity:</u>			
0003 Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	3	3	3
0004 Administration	10	10	10
0005 Wildlife Restoration Grants	411	416	423
0006 North American Conservation Fund (NAWCF) - Interest for Grants	19	19	16
0007 Section 10 Hunter Education	8	8	8
0900 Total New Obligations	451	456	460
<u>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</u>			
<u>Unobligated Balance:</u>			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	122	190	162
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	18	16	16
1050 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	140	206	178
<u>New budget authority (Mandatory):</u>			
1201 Appropriation (special fund)	501	412	403
1930 Total Budgetary Resources Available	641	618	581
<u>Change in Obligated Balance:</u>			
3000 Obligated balance, start of year	281	335	356
3030 New obligations	451	456	460
3040 Total outlays, gross (-)	-379	-419	-420
3080 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	-18	-16	-16
3100 Obligated balance, end of year	335	356	380
<u>Outlays (gross), detail:</u>			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	161	124	121
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances	218	295	299
4110 Total Outlays (gross)	379	419	420
<u>Net budget authority and outlays:</u>			
4180 Budget authority	501	412	403
4190 Outlays	379	419	420

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2010 Actual	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Memorandum (Non-Add) Entries			
Total investments, start of year:			
5000 U.S. Securities: Par value	579	843	832
Total investments, end of year:			
5001 U.S. Securities: Par value	843	832	815
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.11 Full-time permanent	5	5	5
11.21 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
12.31 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
12.51 Advisory and assistance services	1		
12.53 Purchase of goods & services from Gov't accounts	3	3	3
13.20 Land and structures	1		
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	437	446	450
19.90 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	449	456	460
99.95 Below reporting threshold	2		
99.99 Total obligations	451	456	460
Personnel Summary			
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	51	52	52