

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

Appropriations Language

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

Authorizing Statutes

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

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

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

Activity: Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration

		2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009			Change From 2008 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Payments to States	(\$000)	258,039	301,103		+8,211	309,314	+8,211
Hunter Education & Safety Grants	(\$000)	8,000	8,000		0	8,000	0
Multi-State Conservation Grants	(\$000)	3,000	3,000		0	3,000	0
Administration	(\$000)	9,205	9,459		+227	9,686	+227
	FTE	49	49			49	0
Estimated User-Pay Cost Share		[660]	[591]			[601]	
Interest – NAWCF		18,001	18,473		-727	17,746	-727
Total, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	(\$000)	296,245	340,035		+7,711	347,746	+7,711
	FTE	49	49		0	49	0

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Federal Aid for Wildlife Restoration

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Payments to States	+8,211	0
• Administration	+227	0
• Interest	-727	0
Total, Program Changes	+7,711	0

Justification of 2009 Program Changes

The 2009 budget request for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration is \$347,746,000 and 49 FTE, a net program increase of \$7,711,000 and 0 FTE from 2008 Enacted.

Payments to States (+\$8,211,000)

The Department of Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis forecasts an increase in excise tax receipts in 2008 for pistols and revolvers; firearms; shells and cartridges; and bow and arrows. Excise tax receipts collected in 2008 are available for apportionment to States the following fiscal year. For FY 2009, an estimated \$309.3 million is available to States, which is an increase of \$8 million above the 2008 Enacted. The estimated FY 2008 and 2009 apportionments are attached.

Administration (+\$227,000)

In FY 2003, the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 (Section 121) reduced the amount available for administration to \$8.2 million. Thereafter, yearly administration funds for the program depend on the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as published by the Bureau of Labor statistics, in the prior fiscal year. In accordance with this provision of the Act, the Service expended \$9.0 million from excise tax receipts for program administration in FY 2006, \$9.2 million in 2007, \$9.5 million in 2008, and estimates \$9.7 million in 2009 based upon the same CPI change in FY 2007 of +2.7 percent.

Interest (-\$727,000)

Interest earned from Wildlife Restoration account is one of the funding sources for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act grant program. This funding helps to sustain the abundance of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations consistent with the goals of the

North American Waterfowl Management Plan and with international obligations contained in migratory bird treaties, conventions, and agreements with Canada and Mexico. The Service estimates a reduction in interest in 2009 based on interest rates included in the FY 2009 Budget economic assumptions.

Program Overview

The Wildlife Restoration Act grant program (CFDA # 15.611), and Section 10 hunter education program (CFDA #15.626), are key components of the Nation's cooperative conservation work for wildlife and their habitats. It implements the Department's Resource Protection Strategy to "*sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters*" by providing financial and technical assistance to States to restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild bird and mammal populations; acquiring and managing their habitats; providing public use and benefit from wildlife resources; educating hunters; and developing and managing shooting ranges.

Because the Wildlife Restoration program has been a stable funding source for wildlife conservation efforts for more than 70 years, States have developed comprehensive wildlife management programs that encompass a wide range of strategies. On average, 60% of Wildlife Restoration program grant funds available are used by States to buy, develop, maintain, and operate wildlife management areas. About 68 million acres of lands have been acquired through fee simple acquisitions, leasing, and easements with Wildlife Restoration program funds. About 26% of Wildlife Restoration funds are used annually for surveys and research, which substitute science for guesswork in wildlife restoration. Numerous species such as the wild turkey, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, wood duck, beaver, black bear, giant Canada goose, American elk, desert bighorn sheep, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of predatory birds have restored their populations due to improved research and habitat management. The conservation efforts completed through the Wildlife Restoration program benefit a wide range of outdoor opportunities for firearms users (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 the ever-changing conservation needs. The Service's grant cooperators continue to respond to these challenges with unique programs designed to benefit wildlife throughout the country. An excellent example of this cooperation and coordinated efforts is found in the Southwest. Biologists from the Departments of Game and Fish in New Mexico and Arizona are teaming up to restore desert and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep populations. A cooperative agreement between the two agencies will result in the exchange of up to 60 New Mexico Rocky Mountain bighorn for up to 60 Arizona desert bighorn over a five-year period. Partners in these restoration activities include not only the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Game and Fish Department, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service, but also the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep.

Use of Cost and Performance Information
Wildlife Restoration Program

- A new strategic plan with revised and improved performance measures will be implemented in FY 2009. This will allow for substantial improvements in accomplishment reporting towards program goals by Service cooperators.
- The new strategic plan will allow the Service to work with cooperators, as appropriate, and revise project goals to be consistent with overall program goals.
- The Service is working to improve the accuracy of internal databases that are used to compile accomplishment information, which will improve the Service's ability to administer its grant programs. For example, an automated database of lands acquired with Service grant programs has been completed which will allow grant managers to monitor these areas to ensure they are being used in compliance with their original intended purposes.

The Fish and Wildlife Service and our Wildlife Restoration program grant cooperators 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 used Wildlife Restoration program funds to develop hunting trails statewide for individuals with physical disabilities. These trails are highly utilized by physically disabled hunters and provide them an opportunity to enjoy America's rich hunting heritage. Other States are using this example to guide the development of similar programs. The demand for this type of opportunities is increasing as baby-boomers become older and need assistance to continue participating in outdoor recreation activities.

The Wildlife Restoration program is critical to the restoration of many nongame species of wildlife, including the most recognizable symbol of our American heritage, the bald eagle. It also benefits songbirds, peregrine falcons, sea otters, prairie dogs, and other nongame species. As the Wildlife Restoration Act surpasses its 70th anniversary in September 2007, it is an ideal time to take stock of the extraordinary accomplishments of the program and what it needs to prepare for the future and the rapid changes of today's world.

More than \$5.3 billion in Federal excise taxes have been collected and awarded by the Wildlife Restoration program to States for conservation efforts since the program began in 1937. These Federal funds have been leveraged with more than \$1.3 billion in State matches (license revenue). 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. The Wildlife Restoration grant program is one of the most successful programs administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In fact, it serves as a model for subsequent laws such as the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act, using excise taxes on fishing equipment and motorboat fuel taxes to help States improve their sport fish resources.

Educational efforts are an essential and important component of the Wildlife Restoration program. About \$39 million is estimated for FY 2009 to help the States fund hunter education, shooting, and archery range programs. States' hunter education programs trained about 8.6 million students in hunter safety over a span of 38 years, which result in a significant decline in hunting related accidents. These educational efforts also increased the knowledge of outdoor enthusiasts about the importance of conserving America's resources.

In addition, Section 10 of the amended Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act authorized a Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program (Section 10) in FY 2001. This is in

addition to the previously existing authority for Section 4(c) Hunter Education activities provided under the Act and funded from the total Wildlife Restoration receipts collected in the prior year. Starting in FY 2003 and thereafter, Section 10 Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program apportionment is \$8 million. The Section 10 Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program funds projects that enhance interstate coordination and development of hunter education and shooting range programs; promotes bow hunter and archery education, safety, and development programs; and provides funding for construction or development of firearm shooting ranges and archery ranges. Section 10 Firearm and Bow Hunter Education and Safety Program funds are apportioned to the States by formula, based on State population.

Funding

Wildlife Restoration funds accrue from an excise tax of 11 percent on bows, arrows, parts, and accessories; an excise tax of 10 percent on pistols and revolvers; and 11 percent on other firearms, shells, and cartridges. Any funds not obligated within two years by a State fish and wildlife agency revert to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are used to carry out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

These tax receipts are appropriated to the Service through a permanent-indefinite appropriation for use in the fiscal year following collection.

Types of State Wildlife Restoration Projects

All 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their fish and wildlife agencies. Each State, Commonwealth, and territory develop and select projects for funding based on its assessment of problems and needs associated with management of its wildlife resources. The following list includes examples of the kinds of conservation projects conducted using Wildlife Restoration funds:

- 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 other arrangements for their wildlife conservation efforts
- conduct research on wildlife and monitor wildlife status
- develop and improve hunter education and safety programs and facilities
- develop and manage shooting or archery ranges

State Apportionment Program

All 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands participate in this program through their fish and wildlife agencies. Under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines each State's apportionment by a formula that distributes 50-percent of the funds based on the area of the State and 50 percent based on the number of paid hunting license holders in each State. Puerto Rico receives one-half of 1 percent, and Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands each receives one-sixth of 1 percent of the total funds apportioned.

Funding for hunter education and shooting ranges (Section 4(c) Hunter Education under the Wildlife Restoration Act) 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 excise tax are for wildlife restoration purposes including the 11 percent excise tax on firearms and ammunition. The other one-half of the excise tax is used for wildlife restoration purposes. Hunter Education and Safety funds are formula-based apportionment based on State population. No State may receive more than 3 percent or less than 1 percent of the total hunter safety funds apportioned. Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands are each apportioned up to one-sixth of 1 percent of the total apportioned. Estimated apportionments for FYs 2008 and 2009 are included in subsequent pages.

The Wildlife Restoration program requires the grant recipients to provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-Federal source. Commonwealths and territories (Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa) do not have a minimum non-Federal matching share. States pay the non-Federal share commonly from revenue paid through hunting license fees.

Program Assessment Rating Tool

During FY 2005, the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration and Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration programs were evaluated together using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The PART examined the programs' purpose, planning, management, and most importantly, its performance and results. The assessment found that the programs have a clear purpose to cooperate with States to restore, conserve, and enhance the nation's fish and wildlife resources. However, the review identified some weaknesses including that the programs lacked a strategic plan with long-term outcome and annual output performance goals.

In response to the review's findings, the Service is in the process of developing a strategic plan with our program cooperators. The Service expects the strategic plan to be completed late in calendar year 2008 and will then work to implement it in the coming years with the assistance of our State cooperators.

2009 Program Performance

With the FY 2009 budget increase of \$8.2 million in payments to States, the Service expects program grantees to continue operating over 385 million acres of wildlife management areas with about 68 million acres acquired through fee simple, leases, or easements; acquire an additional 310 wetland acres and 3,367 upland acres; restore 211,000 acres of wildlife habitat; maintain 1,172 shooting ranges; continue restoration and reintroduction efforts with various wildlife species; and to provide hunter education to more than 500,000 students. In addition, the Service will continue working cooperatively with its grantees to find ways to more consistently and comprehensively report accomplishments.

The Wildlife Restoration program has provided a stable Federal funding source for State Fish and Wildlife agencies for over 70 years. This funding stability is critical to the recovery of many of the United States wildlife species. Some examples of activities planned by State Fish and Wildlife agencies in FY 2008 include:

- Operate and maintain 89 wildlife management areas in Georgia that provide approximately one million acres of habitat for wildlife and for wildlife recreation sites such as hunting and wildlife viewing;
- Manage hunter education and safety programs in 50 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto

- Rico;
- Continue population surveys on black bear, wild turkey, white-tailed deer, moose, and waterfowl in Vermont;
 - Enhance 10,200 acres of shallow wetland and wet meadow habitat types, which are unique to Carson Lake in Nevada, and to manage these habitats with the goal of maintaining a balance between these two habitat types to benefit all wetland dependent wildlife species, which historically used the area. This area is expected to provide over 10 million waterfowl use days per year and between 4,000 and 6,500 hunter days of recreation annually; and
 - Design and implement landscape scale habitat improvement projects in critical wildlife areas throughout New Mexico. Project treatments will create resilient vegetative communities of understory grasses, forbs, and shrubs, while maintaining mosaics of late, mid and early serial community types that provide habitat for wildlife.

In FY 2009, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to integrate the cost and performance information for the Wildlife Restoration program. This program has a long history of conservation successes, and with ongoing support provided by the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS), the Service expects to continue improving its accomplishment reporting. This will result in more refined performance numbers and better documentation of the progress in meeting performance goals. Continued use of the activity-based costing system will result in additional cost data being available for performance evaluation. All expenses to administer the apportioned grants program are incurred within the 12 allowable categories delineated in the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

STATE	WILDLIFE	HUNTER EDUCATION	TOTAL	
	FUNDS CFDA: 15.611	SEC 4(e) FUNDS CFDA: 15.611		SEC 10 FUNDS CFDA: 15.626
ALABAMA	\$4,088,157	\$1,211,519	\$5,480,220	
ALASKA	12,373,972	536,830	12,990,802	
ARIZONA	5,999,711	1,397,733	7,605,738	
ARKANSAS	5,082,157	536,830	5,698,987	
CALIFORNIA	8,554,520	1,600,490	10,395,010	
COLORADO	6,534,108	1,171,789	7,880,521	
CONNECTICUT	1,238,235	917,775	2,294,270	
DELAWARE	1,238,235	536,830	1,855,065	
FLORIDA	3,567,791	1,600,490	5,408,281	
GEORGIA	4,812,929	1,600,490	6,653,419	
HAWAII	1,238,235	536,830	1,855,065	
IDAHO	5,286,602	536,830	5,903,432	
ILLINOIS	4,886,779	1,600,490	6,727,269	
INDIANA	3,671,888	1,600,490	5,512,378	
IOWA	4,425,427	797,216	5,341,447	
KANSAS	4,783,714	536,830	5,400,544	
KENTUCKY	4,327,725	1,101,095	5,592,909	
LOUISIANA	4,102,017	1,217,479	5,500,928	
MAINE	2,884,710	536,830	3,501,540	
MARYLAND	1,389,108	1,442,917	3,047,053	
MASSACHUSETTS	1,238,235	1,600,490	3,078,725	
MICHIGAN	8,600,402	1,600,490	10,440,892	
MINNESOTA	7,866,336	1,340,209	9,406,267	
MISSISSIPPI	3,746,488	774,968	4,636,944	
MISSOURI	6,560,656	1,524,298	8,312,110	
MONTANA	7,553,622	536,830	8,170,452	
NEBRASKA	4,371,094	536,830	4,987,924	
NEVADA	4,760,342	536,830	5,377,172	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,238,235	536,830	1,855,065	
NEW JERSEY	1,238,235	1,600,490	3,078,725	
NEW MEXICO	5,564,282	536,830	6,181,112	
NEW YORK	6,513,411	1,600,490	8,353,901	
NORTH CAROLINA	5,479,592	1,600,490	7,320,082	
NORTH DAKOTA	3,937,434	536,830	4,554,264	
OHIO	5,073,740	1,600,490	6,914,230	
OKLAHOMA	5,452,548	940,058	6,532,696	
OREGON	6,005,564	932,089	7,076,556	
PENNSYLVANIA	9,843,242	1,600,490	11,683,732	
RHODE ISLAND	1,238,235	536,830	1,855,065	
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,975,939	1,092,989	4,231,809	
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,943,563	536,830	5,560,393	
TENNESSEE	7,868,990	1,549,926	9,649,890	
TEXAS	12,382,350	1,600,490	14,222,840	
UTAH	4,487,121	536,830	5,103,951	
VERMONT	1,238,235	536,830	1,855,065	
VIRGINIA	4,124,322	1,600,490	5,964,812	
WASHINGTON	4,224,248	1,595,729	6,059,267	
WEST VIRGINIA	2,855,606	536,830	3,472,436	
WISCONSIN	7,913,716	1,461,221	9,592,693	
WYOMING	4,908,986	536,830	5,525,816	
AMERICAN SAMOA	412,744	89,472	515,549	
GUAM	412,744	89,472	515,549	
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	412,744	89,472	515,549	
PUERTO RICO	1,238,235	89,472	1,341,040	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	412,744	89,472	515,549	
TOTAL	\$247,580,000	\$53,523,000	\$8,000,000	\$309,103,000

**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009**

STATE	WILDLIFE	HUNTER EDUCATION		TOTAL
	FUNDS CFDA: 15.611	SEC 4(e) FUNDS CFDA: 15.611	SEC 10 FUNDS CFDA: 15.626	
ALABAMA	\$4,189,962	\$1,252,526	\$180,544	\$5,623,032
ALASKA	12,690,700	555,000	80,000	13,325,700
ARIZONA	6,149,118	1,445,042	208,294	7,802,454
ARKANSAS	5,208,715	555,000	80,000	5,843,715
CALIFORNIA	8,767,548	1,665,000	240,000	10,672,548
COLORADO	6,707,071	1,211,450	174,624	8,093,145
CONNECTICUT	1,269,070	959,177	138,260	2,366,507
DELAWARE	1,269,070	555,000	80,000	1,904,070
FLORIDA	3,656,637	1,665,000	240,000	5,561,637
GEORGIA	4,932,783	1,665,000	240,000	6,837,783
HAWAII	1,269,070	555,000	80,000	1,904,070
IDAHO	5,418,251	555,000	80,000	6,053,251
ILLINOIS	5,008,471	1,665,000	240,000	6,913,471
INDIANA	3,763,327	1,665,000	240,000	5,668,327
IOWA	4,545,880	824,199	118,804	5,488,883
KANSAS	4,902,840	555,000	80,000	5,537,840
KENTUCKY	4,435,495	1,138,364	164,089	5,737,948
LOUISIANA	4,204,167	1,258,687	181,432	5,644,286
MAINE	2,956,546	555,000	80,000	3,591,546
MARYLAND	1,423,702	1,491,755	215,028	3,130,485
MASSACHUSETTS	1,269,070	1,665,000	240,000	3,174,070
MICHIGAN	8,824,452	1,665,000	240,000	10,729,452
MINNESOTA	8,062,226	1,385,571	199,722	9,647,519
MISSISSIPPI	3,839,785	801,198	115,488	4,756,471
MISSOURI	6,724,032	1,575,891	227,156	8,527,079
MONTANA	7,751,974	555,000	80,000	8,386,974
NEBRASKA	4,479,944	555,000	80,000	5,114,944
NEVADA	4,889,134	555,000	80,000	5,524,134
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,269,070	555,000	80,000	1,904,070
NEW JERSEY	1,269,070	1,665,000	240,000	3,174,070
NEW MEXICO	5,702,846	555,000	80,000	6,337,846
NEW YORK	6,680,735	1,665,000	240,000	8,585,735
NORTH CAROLINA	5,616,047	1,665,000	240,000	7,521,047
NORTH DAKOTA	4,035,485	555,000	80,000	4,670,485
OHIO	5,200,088	1,665,000	240,000	7,105,088
OKLAHOMA	5,588,329	971,877	140,090	6,700,296
OREGON	6,155,117	963,637	138,903	7,257,657
PENNSYLVANIA	10,092,462	1,665,000	240,000	11,997,462
RHODE ISLAND	1,269,070	555,000	80,000	1,904,070
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,050,047	1,129,983	162,881	4,342,911
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,066,670	555,000	80,000	5,701,670
TENNESSEE	8,064,946	1,602,386	230,974	9,898,306
TEXAS	12,690,700	1,665,000	240,000	14,595,700
UTAH	4,598,860	555,000	80,000	5,233,860
VERMONT	1,269,070	555,000	80,000	1,904,070
VIRGINIA	4,227,027	1,665,000	240,000	6,132,027
WASHINGTON	4,329,442	1,660,078	239,290	6,228,810
WEST VIRGINIA	2,926,717	555,000	80,000	3,561,717
WISCONSIN	8,110,787	1,510,679	217,756	9,839,222
WYOMING	5,031,213	555,000	80,000	5,666,213
AMERICAN SAMOA	423,023	92,500	13,333	528,856
GUAM	423,023	92,500	13,333	528,856
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	423,023	92,500	13,333	528,856
PUERTO RICO	1,269,070	92,500	13,333	1,374,903
VIRGIN ISLANDS	423,023	92,500	13,333	528,856
TOTAL	\$253,814,000	\$55,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$317,314,000

Program Performance Overview

Performance Goal / Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term 2012 Target
Resource Protection - Landscapes and Watersheds								
4.4.2 # of non-FWS wetland acres protected by land acquisition through Federal Assistance - annual (GPRA)	0	564	290	3,517	2,236	2,236	0	2,236
CSF 4.5 Number of non-FWS upland acres managed or protected to maintain desired condition, including acres managed or protected through partnerships, as specified in management plans or agreements that involve FWS - annual (GPRA)	11,250	15,127	54,480	18,041,177	2,182,816	2,181,126	0	2,181,126
CSF Total Actual/Projected Cost(\$000)	unk	\$11,686	unk	\$13,576	\$1,682	\$1,721	\$39	\$1,721
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Cost(\$000)	unk	\$1,981	unk	\$5,373	\$5,502	\$5,634	\$132	\$5,634
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	unk	\$773	unk	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$0	\$1
Recreation								
15.6.18 # of individuals who participate in fish and wildlife related recreation	unk	113,200,000	113,200,000	113,594,000	113,594,000	113,594,000	0	113,594,000
15.6.19 # of anglers in the U.S.	unk	34,100,000	34,100,000	29,952,000	29,952,000	29,952,000	0	29,952,000
15.6.20 # of hunters in the U.S.	unk	13,000,000	13,000,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	12,510,000	0	12,510,000
15.6.21 # of wildlife watchers in the U.S.	unk	66,100,000	66,100,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	71,132,000	0	71,132,000
CSF 15.8 % of adult Americans participating in wildlife-associated recreation	unk	unk	unk	unk	38% (385 of 1,000)	38% (385 of 1,000)	0.0%	38% (385 of 1,000)

Performance Goal / Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term 2012 Target
15.8.6 # of non-FWS acres made available for recreation through Federal Assistance financial support and technical assistance (GPRA)	unk	41,331	14,206,800	35,187,571	19,174,274	19,174,274	0	19,174,274
CSF 52.1 Number of volunteer hours per year supporting FWS mission activities (GPRA)	1,404,064	2,164,648	1,930,175	2,328,109	1,963,849	2,081,083	117,234 (6.0%)	2,081,083
52.1.4 # of volunteer participation hours supporting Hunter Education objectives through Federal Assistance (GPRA)	unk	749,439	643,334	886,974	623,639	623,639	0	623,639

**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION**

Unavailable Collections (dollars in millions)

Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year	278	322	330
Receipts			
02.40 Earnings on Investments, Federal Aid Wildlife Restoration Fund	18	18	18
02.41 Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental)			
02.60 Excise taxes, Federal Aid in Wild. Rest. Fund	322	330	317
02.99 Total Receipts	340	348	335
04.00 Total balances and collections	618	670	665
Appropriation			
05.00 Miscellaneous permanent appropriations	-18	-18	-18
05.01 Appropriations	-278	-322	-330
05.99 Subtotal, appropriations	-296	-340	-348
07.99 Total balance, end of year	322	330	317

Program and Financing (dollars in millions)

Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
<u>Program by Activities</u>			
00.01 Grants from Commerce Appropriation	-	-	-
00.02 Hunter Education & Safety Program	8	8	8
00.03 Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	4	4	4
00.04 Administration	10	10	10
00.05 Wildlife Restoration Grants	257	300	330
00.06 North American Conservation Fund (NAWCF) (Interest for Grants)	13	18	18
00.07 Grants from Commerce - General Fund payment			
10.00 Total obligations	292	340	370
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
<u>Unobligated balance available, start of year</u>			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	70	91	106
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	296	340	348
22.10 Resources avail from recov of prior year obligations	17	15	16
23.85 Reduction in appropriation			
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	383	446	470
23.95 New obligations (-)	-292	-340	-370
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	91	106	100
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation (CJS)	0	0	0
<u>Permanent</u>			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	18	18	18
60.28 Appropriation, (unavailable balances)	278	322	330
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)			
63.00 Appropriation (total)	296	340	348
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	296	340	348

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

Program and Financing (dollars in millions)

Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	189	199	224
73.10 New obligations	292	340	370
73.20 Total outlays, gross (-)	-265	-300	-301
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts (-)	-17	-15	-16
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	199	224	277
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	115	102	104
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	150	198	197
87.00 Total Outlays (gross)	265	300	301
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	296	340	348
90.00 Outlays	265	300	301
Memorandum (Non-Add) Entries			
<u>Total investments, start of year:</u>			
92.01 U.S. Securities: Par value	496	567	585
<u>Total investments, end of year:</u>			
92.02 U.S. Securities: Par value	567	585	603
Object classification (dollars in millions)			
Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	4	4	4
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-
11.9 Total personnel compensation	4	4	4
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction stopped here.	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	0	2	2
25.3 Purchase of goods & services from Gov't accounts	4	4	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development contracts	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-
25.9 Training	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	1	0	0
41.0 Grants (Commerce-Justice)	-	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	280	328	358
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-
99.95 Below reporting threshold	1	-	-
99.9 Total obligations	292	340	370
Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	49	49	49

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