

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, 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 two 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.

Activity: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

		2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013			Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Payments to States (\$000)		375,830	362,761	0	+13,547	376,308	+13,547
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)		9,910	10,293	0	+399	10,692	+399
Interest – NAWCF (\$000)		15,023	15,124	0	+116	15,240	+116
TOTAL, Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration (\$000)		411,763	399,178	0	+14,062	413,240	+14,062
	FTE	56	**52	0	0	**52	0

**The FTE amounts presented differ from the Budget Appendix due to subsequent changes to estimates.

Summary of 2013 Program Changes for Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Payments to States	+13,547	0
• Administration	+399	0
• Interest	+116	0
Program Changes	+14,062	0

Justification of 2013 Program Changes

The 2013 budget request for the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration program is \$413,240,000 and 52 FTE; a net program increase of \$14,062,000 and 0 FTE from the 2012 estimated receipts. Program changes are based on current law estimates provided by Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis.

Payments to States (+\$13,547,000/+0 FTE) - For 2013, an estimated \$376 million is available to states; an increase of \$13.5 million from the 2012 estimated receipts. The Service anticipates an increase in receipts from pistols, revolvers, firearms, shells and cartridges sales based on current law estimates.

Administration (+\$399,000/+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 (+\$116,000/+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 2013 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 2013, \$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 2012 and FY 2013 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.

2013 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 2013 include:

- **Colorado:** The Colorado Division of Wildlife will continue to estimate post-hunt deer population size, sex and age ratios for deer across various parts of the state. Specifically, the Division will estimate annual doe, winter fawn and buck survival rates using radio-marked deer. In addition, the Division will annually estimate deer harvest and hunter recreation days across the State. This will include sampling approximately 25% of the licensed deer hunters using random telephone surveys and possibly internet surveys. The Division will also continue to maintain databases of all deer population data, deer harvest data, and deer licenses sold. These actions will help the Division continue to improve their ability to collect harvest data and manage deer populations. This will help ensure sound management of Colorado's deer populations in accordance with herd management plans.
- **North Carolina:** The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission will continue efforts to complete a comprehensive inventory of all game lands allocated to the agency for wildlife management including an inventory of habitats, infrastructure (roads, gates, and bridges), public access and associated needs. The project also will upgrade, renovate and improve infrastructure where needed to improve wildlife management and public use. The Commission will provide upgrades to permanent fire lines, bridges and parking areas, as well as handicapped accessible areas.
- **Texas:** The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department will continue to provide technical assistance to land managers and other concerned individuals and organizations through seminars, demonstrations and individual contacts to assist them in the management, conservation, development, and enhancement of wildlife habitat in Texas. Providing technical assistance to land managers will promote cost effective wildlife management practices, counteract the effects of habitat loss and fragmentation, help prevent waste or depletion of wildlife resources, and provide increased opportunities for public recreation. Technical assistance targeted at conserving and improving wildlife populations and habitat on private lands will have long term positive results, especially in a state where 94 percent of the land is privately owned. Working with landowners to conserve key habitat types will benefit a diversity of game and nongame species including rare and declining plants and animals.

In 2013, the Service will continue to improve performance information available for the Wildlife Restoration Act program. The program has a long history of conservation successes. Support for reporting will be provided by a geo-database system named “Tracking and Reporting Actions for the Conservation of Species” (TRACS). With this system, the Service expects to continue improving its programmatic accomplishment reporting capabilities. This will result in more refined performance information and better documentation of progress made in meeting performance goals identified in the Conservation Heritage Strategic Plan.

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 2013 under the Pittman-Robertson Restoration program.

Wildlife Restoration - Performance Change and Overview Table

Performance Goal	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 PB	Change from 2012 Plan to 2013 PB	Long Term Target 2016
4.5.6 # of Acres of terrestrial habitat acquired and protected through fee title (GPRA)	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,048	58,768	14,787	-43,981	4,500
Comments	Large land acquisitions in 2011 and 2012 skewed annual fee simple acquisition acreage numbers higher than normal, resulting in the large negative variance in the 2013 projection. 2013 figure is more in line with expected norms.							
7.19.4 # of acres achieving habitat/biological community goals through voluntary agreements	113,636	115,055	470,610	258,418	138,363	135,000	-3,363	69,306
Comments	Expecting slight decrease in acreage due to economic conditions.							
15.8.14 # of resident and nonresident hunting license holders	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,974,534	14,448,000	14,000,000	-448,000	14,250,000
Comments	Expecting decline in license sales due to economic conditions.							
15.8.15 Number of Days of participation in hunting	n/a	n/a	n/a	219,925,000	198,200,000	198,200,000	0	198,200,000
15.8.17 Number of Days of participation in wildlife watching (away from home)	n/a	n/a	n/a	352,070,000	352,070,000	352,070,000	0	352,070,000
15.8.18 # of around the home wildlife watching participants	n/a	n/a	n/a	67,756,000	67,756,000	67,756,000	0	67,756,000

Wildlife Restoration - Performance Change and Overview Table

Performance Goal	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Plan	2013 PB	Change from 2012 Plan to 2013 PB	Long Term Target 2016
15.8.19 # of shooting ranges constructed, renovated, or maintained that support recreational shooting.	n/a	n/a	n/a	371	305	300	-5	200
Comments	Expecting slight decrease in range construction, renovation, and maintenance due to slowing economy.							
15.8.20 # of certified students that completed a Hunter Education program.	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,048,318	684,372	600,000	-84,372	350,000
Comments	Expecting decrease in students trained consistent with declining hunter recruitment trends and slow economy.							

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

<u>STATE</u>	<u>WILDLIFE</u>	<u>HUNTER EDUCATION</u>	<u>CFDA: 15.626</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FUNDS-5220</u>	<u>SEC 4 © FUNDS-5210</u>		
	<u>CFDA: 15.611</u>	<u>CFDA: 15.611</u>		
ALABAMA	\$7,206,191.00	\$1,613,719.00	\$180,544.00	\$9,000,454.00
ALASKA	\$14,582,629.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$15,373,699.00
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$486,087.00	\$118,512.00	\$13,333.00	\$617,932.00
ARIZONA	\$6,990,288.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$208,294.00	\$9,331,792.00
ARKANSAS	\$5,965,380.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,756,450.00
CALIFORNIA	\$9,897,770.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$12,270,980.00
COLORADO	\$7,396,181.00	\$1,697,941.00	\$174,624.00	\$9,268,746.00
CONNECTICUT	\$1,458,263.00	\$1,206,675.00	\$138,260.00	\$2,803,198.00
DELAWARE	\$1,458,263.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,249,333.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FLORIDA	\$4,308,089.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$6,681,299.00
GEORGIA	\$5,669,762.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$8,042,972.00
GUAM	\$486,087.00	\$118,512.00	\$13,333.00	\$617,932.00
HAWAII	\$1,458,263.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,249,333.00
IDAHO	\$6,133,337.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,924,407.00
ILLINOIS	\$5,593,347.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$7,966,557.00
INDIANA	\$4,215,700.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$6,588,910.00
IOWA	\$4,927,440.00	\$711,070.00	\$118,804.00	\$5,757,314.00
KANSAS	\$5,913,214.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,704,284.00
KENTUCKY	\$4,934,409.00	\$1,465,043.00	\$164,089.00	\$6,563,541.00
LOUISIANA	\$5,162,738.00	\$1,530,542.00	\$181,432.00	\$6,874,712.00
MAINE	\$3,268,366.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$4,059,436.00
MARYLAND	\$1,578,342.00	\$1,949,248.00	\$215,028.00	\$3,742,618.00
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,458,263.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$3,831,473.00
MICHIGAN	\$9,905,596.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$12,278,806.00
MINNESOTA	\$9,147,992.00	\$1,790,694.00	\$199,722.00	\$11,138,408.00
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,260,723.00	\$711,070.00	\$115,488.00	\$5,087,281.00
MISSOURI	\$7,693,758.00	\$2,021,962.00	\$227,156.00	\$9,942,876.00
MONTANA	\$8,946,983.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$9,738,053.00
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	\$486,087.00	\$118,512.00	\$13,333.00	\$617,932.00
NEBRASKA	\$5,145,038.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$5,936,108.00
NEVADA	\$5,639,406.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,430,476.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,458,263.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,249,333.00
NEW JERSEY	\$1,458,263.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$3,831,473.00
NEW MEXICO	\$6,434,166.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$7,225,236.00
NEW YORK	\$7,680,171.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$10,053,381.00
NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,046,345.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$9,419,555.00
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,641,056.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$5,432,126.00
OHIO	\$5,685,612.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$8,058,822.00
OKLAHOMA	\$6,738,460.00	\$1,266,519.00	\$140,090.00	\$8,145,069.00
OREGON	\$7,026,164.00	\$1,293,435.00	\$138,903.00	\$8,458,502.00
PENNSYLVANIA	\$10,978,655.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$13,351,865.00
PUERTO RICO	\$1,458,262.00	\$118,512.00	\$13,333.00	\$1,590,107.00
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,458,263.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,249,333.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,573,259.00	\$1,561,600.00	\$162,881.00	\$5,297,740.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$5,830,435.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,621,505.00
TENNESSEE	\$8,343,284.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$230,974.00	\$10,707,468.00
TEXAS	\$14,582,629.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$16,955,839.00
UTAH	\$5,824,757.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,615,827.00
VERMONT	\$1,458,263.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,249,333.00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$486,087.00	\$118,512.00	\$13,333.00	\$617,932.00
VIRGINIA	\$4,646,716.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$240,000.00	\$7,019,926.00
WASHINGTON	\$4,891,729.00	\$2,133,210.00	\$239,290.00	\$7,264,229.00
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,248,943.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$4,040,013.00
WISCONSIN	\$9,158,801.00	\$1,920,022.00	\$217,756.00	\$11,296,579.00
WYOMING	\$5,770,010.00	\$711,070.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,561,080.00
TOTAL	\$291,652,585	\$71,107,000	\$8,000,000	\$370,759,585

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
APPORTIONMENT OF PITTMAN-ROBERTSON
WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 (ESTIMATED)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>WILDLIFE</u>	<u>HUNTER EDUCATION</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FUNDS-5220</u> <u>CFDA: 15.611</u>	<u>SEC 4(c) FUNDS-5210</u> <u>CFDA: 15.611</u>	<u>SEC 10 FUNDS-5230</u> <u>CFDA: 15.626</u>	
ALABAMA	\$7,531,237.00	\$1,622,638.00	\$180,544.00	\$9,153,875.00
ALASKA	\$15,240,400.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$15,955,400.00
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$508,013.00	\$119,167.00	\$13,333.00	\$627,180.00
ARIZONA	\$7,305,595.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$208,294.00	\$9,450,595.00
ARKANSAS	\$6,234,457.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,949,457.00
CALIFORNIA	\$10,344,223.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$12,489,223.00
COLORADO	\$7,729,797.00	\$1,707,325.00	\$174,624.00	\$9,437,122.00
CONNECTICUT	\$1,524,040.00	\$1,213,345.00	\$138,260.00	\$2,737,385.00
DELAWARE	\$1,524,040.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,239,040.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FLORIDA	\$4,502,412.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$6,647,412.00
GEORGIA	\$5,925,505.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$8,070,505.00
GUAM	\$508,013.00	\$119,167.00	\$13,333.00	\$627,180.00
HAWAII	\$1,524,040.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,239,040.00
IDAHO	\$6,409,990.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$7,124,990.00
ILLINOIS	\$5,845,643.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$7,990,643.00
INDIANA	\$4,405,856.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$6,550,856.00
IOWA	\$5,149,699.00	\$715,000.00	\$118,804.00	\$5,864,699.00
KANSAS	\$6,179,938.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,894,938.00
KENTUCKY	\$5,156,983.00	\$1,473,140.00	\$164,089.00	\$6,630,123.00
LOUISIANA	\$5,395,611.00	\$1,539,001.00	\$181,432.00	\$6,934,612.00
MAINE	\$3,415,790.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$4,130,790.00
MARYLAND	\$1,649,534.00	\$1,960,021.00	\$215,028.00	\$3,609,555.00
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,524,040.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$3,669,040.00
MICHIGAN	\$10,352,402.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$12,497,402.00
MINNESOTA	\$9,560,626.00	\$1,800,591.00	\$199,722.00	\$11,361,217.00
MISSISSIPPI	\$4,452,909.00	\$715,000.00	\$115,488.00	\$5,167,909.00
MISSOURI	\$8,040,796.00	\$2,033,137.00	\$227,156.00	\$10,073,933.00
MONTANA	\$9,350,550.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$10,065,550.00
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	\$508,013.00	\$119,167.00	\$13,333.00	\$627,180.00
NEBRASKA	\$5,377,112.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,092,112.00
NEVADA	\$5,893,780.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,608,780.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,524,040.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,239,040.00
NEW JERSEY	\$1,524,040.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$3,669,040.00
NEW MEXICO	\$6,724,388.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$7,439,388.00
NEW YORK	\$8,026,596.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$10,171,596.00
NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,364,180.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$9,509,180.00
NORTH DAKOTA	\$4,850,398.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$5,565,398.00
OHIO	\$5,942,070.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$8,087,070.00
OKLAHOMA	\$7,042,408.00	\$1,273,520.00	\$140,090.00	\$8,315,928.00
OREGON	\$7,343,089.00	\$1,300,583.00	\$138,903.00	\$8,643,672.00
PENNSYLVANIA	\$11,473,862.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$13,618,862.00
PUERTO RICO	\$1,524,040.00	\$119,167.00	\$13,333.00	\$1,643,207.00
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,524,040.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,239,040.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$3,734,436.00	\$1,570,231.00	\$162,881.00	\$5,304,667.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$6,093,425.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,808,425.00
TENNESSEE	\$8,719,620.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$230,974.00	\$10,864,620.00
TEXAS	\$15,240,400.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$17,385,400.00
UTAH	\$6,087,491.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,802,491.00
VERMONT	\$1,524,040.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$2,239,040.00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$508,013.00	\$119,167.00	\$13,333.00	\$627,180.00
VIRGINIA	\$4,856,313.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$7,001,313.00
WASHINGTON	\$5,112,378.00	\$2,145,000.00	\$239,290.00	\$7,257,378.00
WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,395,492.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$4,110,492.00
WISCONSIN	\$9,571,922.00	\$1,930,633.00	\$217,756.00	\$11,502,555.00
WYOMING	\$6,030,275.00	\$715,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,745,275.00
TOTAL	\$304,808,000	\$71,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$376,308,000

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	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Special and Trust Fund Receipts:			
0199 Balance, start of year	397	384	398
<u>Receipts:</u>			
0200 Excise taxes, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	384	398	421
0240 Earnings on Investments, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund	15	15	15
0299 Total Receipts	399	413	436
0400 Total Balances and Collections	796	797	834
<u>Appropriations:</u>			
0500 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	-412	-399	-413
0799 Total Balance, end of year	384	398	421
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 14-5029-0-303			
Obligations by program activity:			
0003 Multi-State Conservation Grant Program	3	3	3
0004 Administration	11	10	11
0005 Wildlife Restoration Grants	442	380	392
0006 North American Conservation Fund (NAWCF) - Interest for Grants	14	15	15
0007 Section 10 Hunter Education	8	8	8
0900 Total New Obligations	478	416	429
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
<u>Unobligated Balance:</u>			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	190	147	146
1021 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	23	16	16
1050 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	213	163	162
<u>New budget authority (Mandatory):</u>			
1201 Appropriation (special fund)	412	399	413
1930 Total Budgetary Resources Available	625	562	575
Change in Obligated Balance:			
3000 Obligated balance, start of year	335	394	388
3030 New obligations	478	416	429
3040 Total outlays, gross (-)	-396	-406	-424
3080 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	-23	-16	-16
3100 Obligated balance, end of year	394	388	377
Outlays (gross), detail:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	122	120	124
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances	274	286	300
4110 Total Outlays (gross)	396	406	424

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars) Identification code 14-5029-0-2-303	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
<u>Net budget authority and outlays:</u>			
4180 Budget authority	412	399	413
4190 Outlays	396	406	424
<u>Object Classification (in millions of dollars)</u>			
<u>Memorandum (Non-Add) Entries</u>			
Total investments, start of year:			
5000 U.S. Securities: Par value	843	913	892
Total investments, end of year:			
5001 U.S. Securities: Par value	913	892	877
<u>Direct Obligations:</u>			
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	1	1
13.10 Equipment	1		
13.20 Land and structures	1		
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	464	408	421
19.90 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	477	416	429
99.95 Below reporting threshold	1		
99.99 Total obligations	478	416	429
<u>Personnel Summary</u>			
<u>Direct:</u>			
Total compensable workyears:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	56	52	52

The FTE amounts presented differ from the Budget Appendix due to subsequent changes to estimates.