

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration

Appropriation Language

Congress authorized six grant programs (Sport Fish Restoration, Coastal Wetlands, Clean Vessel, National Outreach and Communications, Boating Infrastructure Grants, and Multistate Conservation) that are funded through the Sport Fish Restoration Account of the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund. Funds flowing through the Trust Fund and the Sport Fish Account require appropriation language because the receipts that comprise these funds are permanently appropriated for use in the fiscal year following collection. The following chart visually describes the programmatic flow of funds coming into and leaving the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund and the Sport Fish Restoration Account.

Authorizing Statutes

The ***Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950***, also called the ***Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act*** (16 U.S.C. 777-777m), as amended by the ***Deficit Reduction and Control Act of 1984*** (P.L. 98-369), the ***Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Act of 1987*** (P.L. 100-17), the ***Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1987*** (P.L. 100-448), the ***Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*** (P.L. 105-178), and the ***Surface Transportation Act of 2003*** (P.L. 108-88) authorizes assistance to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia to carry out projects to restore, enhance, and manage sport fishery resources. In addition to sport fishery projects, these acts also allow for the development and maintenance of boating access facilities and aquatic education programs.

The Appropriations Act of August 31, 1951 (P.L. 82-136, 65 Stat. 262), authorizes receipts from excise taxes on fishing equipment to be deposited in the Sport Fish Restoration Account, established as a permanent appropriation. Receipts and interest distributed to the Sport Fish Restoration Account are made available for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the fiscal year following collection.

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3951 et seq.), provides for three Federal grant programs for the acquisition, restoration, management, and enhancement of coastal wetlands of States adjacent to the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific, including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Pacific Trust Islands. The Service administers two of the three grant programs that this Act provides funding for, including the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program and the North American Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. It is important to clarify that the latter program receives funds from other sources in addition to the Sport Fish Restoration funds. The Corps of Engineers administers the third grant program, which receives funding as a result of this Act. The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act also requires that the Service update and digitize wetlands maps in Texas and conduct an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in that State, and provides permanent authorization to appropriate receipts to award coastal wetlands conservation grants and North American Wetlands Conservation projects. The authorization of appropriations expires on September 30, 2009.

The Clean Vessel Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 777c), Section 5604, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States to carry out projects for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of sewage pumpout stations and dump stations, as well as for educational programs designed to inform boaters about the importance of proper disposal of their on-board sewage. Section 5604 also amended the *Sport Fish Restoration Act* to provide for the transfer of funds out of the Sport Fish Restoration Account for use by the Secretary of Transportation for State recreational boating safety programs. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorized funding for the Clean Vessel Act through FY 2003. This authorization was recently extended to include a portion of FY 2004 by

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

Surface Transportation Act of 2003 and will require reauthorization for the remainder of FY 2004 and future years.

The **Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998** (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the **Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century** : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) authorizes the Interior Secretary to develop National outreach plans to promote safe fishing and boating, and to promote conservation of aquatic resources through grants and contracts with States and private entities. The Act extended the *Clean Vessel Act* funding through FY 2003. The Act contains provisions for transferring funds to the Coast Guard for State recreational boating safety programs, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide funds to States for development and maintenance of facilities for transient non-trailerable recreational vessels (Boating Infrastructure Grant program). The *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* (P.L. 105-178) expired September 30, 2003.

The **Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000** (P.L. 106-408) amends the **Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act** by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to implement a Multistate Conservation Grant program, and it provides funding for four fisheries commissions and the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. It also specifies allowable cost categories for administration of the Act.



SPORT FISH RESTORATION

Sport Fish Restoration		2003 Actual	2004* Estimate	Uncontroll- able & Related Changes	Program Changes	2005* Budget Request	Changes from 2004
Sport Fish Restoration							
<i>Sport Fish Restoration</i>							
Payments to States	\$(000)	264,238	279,518		+22,738	302,255	+22,737
Administration	\$(000)	8,212	8,401		+193	8,594	+193
	FTE	52	52		0	52	0
Subtotal	\$(000)	272,450	287,919		+22,931	310,849	+22,930
	FTE	52	52		0	52	0
Coastal Wetlands Program							
<i>Coastal Wetlands Program</i>							
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program	\$(000)	12,201	12,648		+755	13,403	+755
North American Wetlands	\$(000)	12,201	12,648		+755	13,403	+755
	FTE	7	7			7	
Subtotal	\$(000)	24,402	25,296		+1,510	26,806	+1,510
	FTE	7	7		0	7	0
Small Grant Programs							
<i>Small Grant Programs</i>							
Small Grant Prog. Administration	\$(000)	900	**		0	**	0
Clean Vessel Grants Program	\$(000)	10,000	10,000		0	10,000	0
Outreach & Comm. Program	\$(000)	10,000	10,000		0	10,000	0
Boating Infrastructure Program	\$(000)	8,000	8,000		0	8,000	0
Multistate Conservation Program	\$(000)	3,000	3,000		0	3,000	0
Subtotal	\$(000)	31,900	31,000		0	31,000	0
Other Programs							
<i>Other Programs</i>							
Fishery Commissions	\$(000)	800	800		0	800	0
Sport Fish Boating Council	\$(000)	400	400		0	400	0
Subtotal	\$(000)	1,200	1,200		0	1,200	0
CAM (See General Business Operation Expenses)	\$(000)	[1,148]	[TBD]			[TBD]	
TOTAL, Sport Fish Restoration	\$(000)	329,952	345,415		+24,441	369,855	+24,440
	FTE	59	59			59	

* "The Service is reviewing the Cost Allocation Methodology and will provide an FY 2005 budget proposal by April 15, 2004."

*The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expired September 30, 2003. These estimates assume full funding will continue at FY 2003 authorized levels in 2004 and 2005. Legislation currently pending in Congress could significantly change the FY 2004 and 2005 distributions of funds.

**Funds for administration of the Clean Vessel, Boating Infrastructure, and Outreach and Communications programs, and Coastal Wetlands Program Grants (Sport Fish) are derived from the program authorizations.

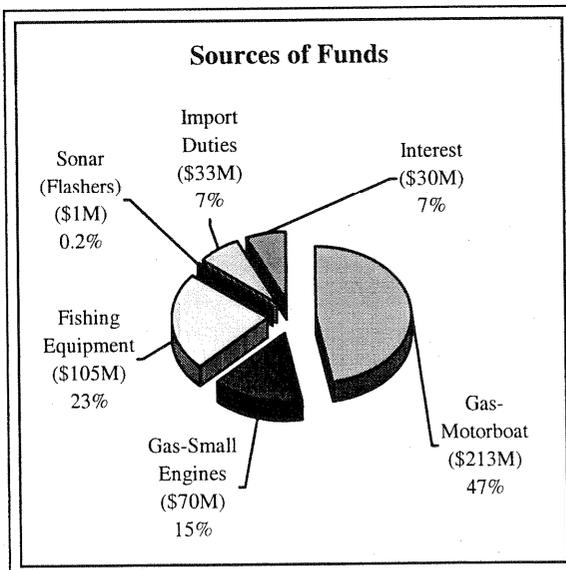
Program Overview

The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration program provides technical and financial assistance to States for a variety of activities that create better fishing and boating opportunities. All 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia participate in this grant program through their fish and wildlife agencies. The State apportionments are listed in the following table. Since its inception in the 1950s, the Sport Fish Restoration program has awarded more than \$4.2 billion to State and territorial fishery agencies for their fisheries conservation and boating access efforts.

Use of Cost and Performance Information *Sport Fish Restoration Program*

In FY 2005, the Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to integrate the cost and performance information for the Sport Fish Restoration program. This program has a long history of conservation successes, and with the ongoing enhancement of the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS), the Fish and Wildlife Service expects to step up the current level of accomplishment reporting for this program. This will result in better documentation of the progress in meeting performance goals. In addition, Service implementation of an activity-based costing system will result in additional cost data being available for performance evaluation.

Funding for the Sport Fish Restoration programs come from variety of sources, including a 10 percent excise tax on sport fishing tackle and equipment, a 3 percent excise tax on electric trolling motors and sonar fish finders, and import duties on yachts and fishing equipment. Funding also comes from a portion of the gasoline taxes paid by motorboat users, taxes from gasoline used in small engines, import duties on fishing tackle, and interest earned through the investment of these funds. These funds are collected by the U.S. Treasury, deposited in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund, and then transferred to the Sport Fish Restoration Account for Fish and Wildlife Service distribution to the States and territories. The actual amount made available for apportionment and other programs defined in the Sport Fish Restoration Act is based on prior year receipts collected in the Aquatic Resources Trust Fund.



The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act and implementing regulations establish conditions for State participation in the grant program. A principal condition is that projects carried out by the States must be "substantial in character and design." The Service is available to provide technical assistance to the States in project planning and design, and it reviews projects and comprehensive plans the States submit for approval. As projects progress, they are monitored through onsite inspections, reviews, and/or audits to ensure that the work is being conducted as approved in the project proposal and is in compliance with applicable rules. The Service is responsible for ensuring compliance with other Federal laws and

regulations such as the *National Environmental Policy Act*, the *Endangered Species Act*, and Federal administrative requirements applicable to grant programs. Fish and Wildlife Service regional offices conduct these compliance activities. The Service headquarters office provides overall program support and direction, including the development of policies for implementation of the Act and other Federal laws and regulations.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Estimated Apportionment of
Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 2004**

STATE	Sport Fish Funds
ALABAMA	4,186,825
ALASKA	13,975,895
ARIZONA	5,564,938
ARKANSAS	5,218,028
CALIFORNIA	13,975,895
COLORADO	6,639,687
CONNECTICUT	2,795,179
DELAWARE	2,795,179
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	931,726
FLORIDA	7,553,629
GEORGIA	5,386,461
HAWAII	2,795,179
IDAHO	4,751,394
ILLINOIS	5,748,847
INDIANA	4,266,522
IOWA	3,784,774
KANSAS	4,039,937
KENTUCKY	4,313,074
LOUISIANA	4,711,912
MAINE	2,795,179
MARYLAND	2,795,179
MASSACHUSETTS	2,795,179
MICHIGAN	9,448,334
MINNESOTA	10,493,363
MISSISSIPPI	3,522,675
MISSOURI	6,585,392
MONTANA	6,587,851
NEBRASKA	3,426,079
NEVADA	4,219,691
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,795,179
NEW JERSEY	2,795,179
NEW MEXICO	5,061,926
NEW YORK	6,994,103
NORTH CAROLINA	5,280,705
NORTH DAKOTA	3,094,224
OHIO	6,502,251
OKLAHOMA	5,490,568
OREGON	6,690,810
PENNSYLVANIA	7,112,933
RHODE ISLAND	2,795,179
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,647,234
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,547,335
TENNESSEE	6,531,718
TEXAS	13,975,895
UTAH	4,759,972
VERMONT	2,795,179
VIRGINIA	4,576,915
WASHINGTON	5,913,952
WEST VIRGINIA	2,795,179
WISCONSIN	9,311,764
WYOMING	4,423,627
PUERTO RICO	2,795,179
GUAM	931,726
VIRGIN ISLANDS	931,726
AMERICAN SAMOA	931,726
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	931,726
TOTAL	279,517,913

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Estimated Apportionment of
Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds for Fiscal Year 2005**

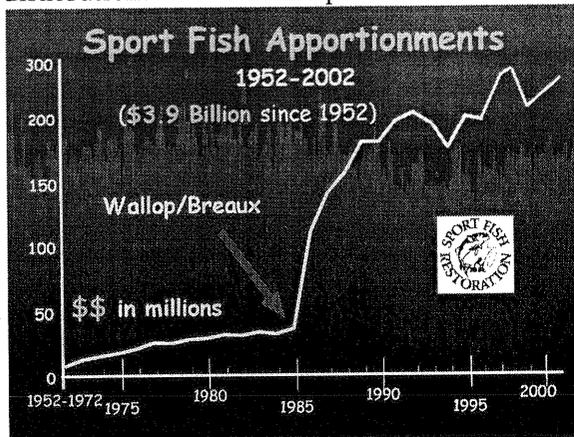
STATE	Sport Fish Funds
ALABAMA	4,527,406
ALASKA	15,112,777
ARIZONA	6,017,623
ARKANSAS	5,642,494
CALIFORNIA	15,112,777
COLORADO	7,179,798
CONNECTICUT	3,022,555
DELAWARE	3,022,555
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,007,518
FLORIDA	8,168,085
GEORGIA	5,824,627
HAWAII	3,022,555
IDAHO	5,137,901
ILLINOIS	6,216,492
INDIANA	4,613,586
IOWA	4,092,650
KANSAS	4,368,569
KENTUCKY	4,663,925
LOUISIANA	5,095,207
MAINE	3,022,555
MARYLAND	3,022,555
MASSACHUSETTS	3,022,555
MICHIGAN	10,216,917
MINNESOTA	11,346,956
MISSISSIPPI	3,809,229
MISSOURI	7,121,087
MONTANA	7,123,746
NEBRASKA	3,704,777
NEVADA	4,562,946
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,022,555
NEW JERSEY	3,022,555
NEW MEXICO	5,473,693
NEW YORK	7,563,044
NORTH CAROLINA	5,710,269
NORTH DAKOTA	3,345,927
OHIO	7,031,182
OKLAHOMA	5,937,203
OREGON	7,235,079
PENNSYLVANIA	7,691,541
RHODE ISLAND	3,022,555
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,943,921
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,835,896
TENNESSEE	7,063,047
TEXAS	15,112,777
UTAH	5,147,176
VERMONT	3,022,555
VIRGINIA	4,949,228
WASHINGTON	6,395,028
WEST VIRGINIA	3,022,555
WISCONSIN	10,069,238
WYOMING	4,783,470
PUERTO RICO	3,022,555
GUAM	1,007,518
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,007,518
AMERICAN SAMOA	1,007,518
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	1,007,518
TOTAL	302,255,544

Sport Fish Restoration State Grant Program

Program Overview

State Apportionments

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, as modified by the Wallop-Breaux and other amendments (and now called the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act), requires that certain distributions of funds take place from this account before calculating apportionments to the States. The distributions include amounts to the Corps of Engineers for coastal wetlands programs and to the Coast Guard (in the Department of Homeland Security) for State recreational boating safety programs. *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* prescribes a formula to calculate the amount of funds to be transferred to the Coast Guard for these boating safety programs. The amount may vary from year to year, depending on the amount of funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security's Boat Safety Account. In addition, *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* requires specific amounts to be set aside each year for Clean



Vessel grants, Boating Infrastructure grants, and the National Outreach and Communications Program.

Supporting the DOI Strategic Plan: Activities using Sport Fish Restoration grant program funds support two of DOI's End Outcome Goals in its new *Strategic Plan, FY 2003-2008*. Specifically, activities completed with Sport Fish Restoration program funds help achieve two of DOI's End Outcome Goals:

- Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water, and
- Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.

The Sport Fish Restoration program will contribute directly or indirectly to several of the DOI End Outcome Performance Measures associated with the first End Outcome Goal above, including:

- Percent of species of management concern that are managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management documents.
- Percent of threatened or endangered species listed a decade or more that are stabilized or improved
- Percent of candidate species where listing is unnecessary as a result of conservation actions or agreements.

More specifically, this program will address Strategies 1 (Create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish) and 2 (Manage populations to self-sustaining levels for specific species).

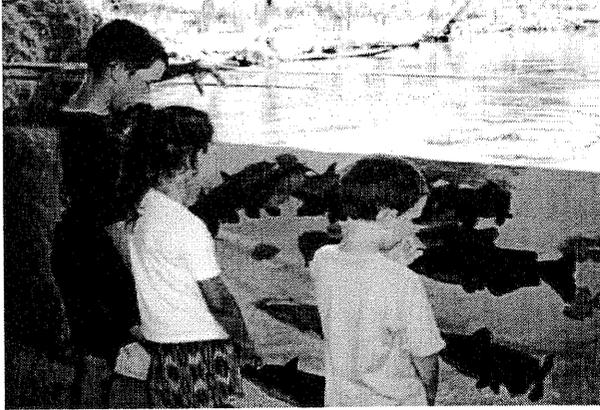
Examples of State grant projects:

- Habitat acquisition and improvement
- Fish stocking in suitable waters
- Research on resource problems
- Fish population surveys & inventories
- Public sport fish and boating facilities
- Facilities operation and maintenance
- Aquatic resource education

Regarding the second End Outcome Goal above, the Sport Fish Restoration program directly addresses the End Outcome Performance Measure of:

- Satisfaction with quality of experience.

More specifically, this program will address Strategies 2 and 5 associated with this End Outcome Goal.



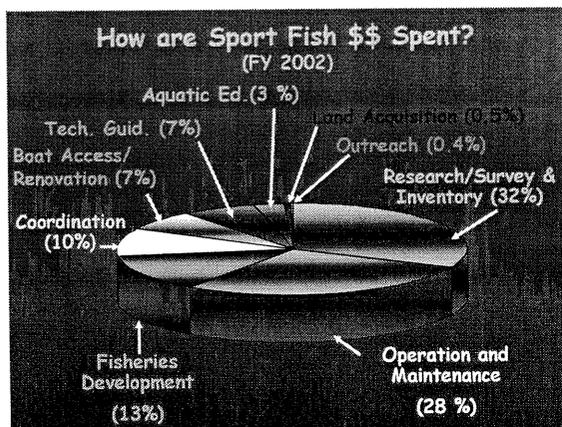
These strategies are: “Improve capacities to provide access for recreation where appropriate” and “Provide effective interpretation and education programs.” The Sport Fish Restoration program accomplishes these strategies by developing and maintaining recreational facilities throughout the Nation and also through aquatic education programs that teach thousands of individuals annually.

Funds provided to the States for Sport Fish Restoration grants are apportioned under a formula prescribed in the *Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act*. Forty percent of each State’s funding is based on the area of the State and 60 percent is based on the number of paid fishing license holders in the State. Puerto Rico receives 1 percent of the total funds apportioned and Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia each receives one-third of 1 percent of the total funds.

The program provides reimbursement for up to 75 percent of an approved project’s eligible costs. The State must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from non-Federal sources. However, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa are not required to provide matching shares.

Administration

The Service administers the Sport Fish Restoration program and the related Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program jointly through the Assistant Director for Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs under similar regulations and policies because of similarities between the two programs. *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (Section 121) authorizes deductions of up to \$8.4 million in FY 2004 for expenses to administer the apportioned funds and resulting State grants provided through the Sport Fish Restoration program. Fiscal Year 2005 is the second year that the administration total is revised by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as allowed for by the Improvement Act. This adjustment will continue to occur in



subsequent fiscal years. Program administration costs include salaries and related support costs for personnel at the Service’s headquarters and regional offices, evaluation and processing of State project proposals, approval or disapproval of project proposals, technical assistance to States when needed to help them develop acceptable projects, and costs to audit State and Federal administrative operations and State grants.

Section 121 of the Improvement Act authorizes \$900,000 annually for administration of the four smaller, competitive grant programs: Coastal, Clean Vessel, Boating Infrastructure, and National Outreach

and Communications. In accordance with the Improvement Act, the \$900,000 is derived from the individual program authorizations.

Accomplishments

Over the past 50 years, the Service has apportioned and administered \$4.2 billion in grants to the States. States use these funds for their sport fish, aquatic education, and boating access programs. Some of the program accomplishments in FY 2003 include over providing technical assistance to more than 223,000 private landowners on their aquatic resources, 314,787,000 fish stocked, and renovation or improvement of 56 boating access sites. All of these activities are essential components of the Nation's recreational fishery industry that generates an estimated \$35.6 billion in angler expenditures.

Each State identifies and selects projects for funding based on its assessment of problems and needs associated with management of its sport fish resources. The States have wide latitude in the selection of projects. States have used Sport Fish Restoration funds to stock fish; acquire and improve sport fish habitat; provide aquatic resource education opportunities; conduct fisheries research; and construct boat ramps, fishing piers, and other recreational facilities.

Accomplishments in Administration of the Program

The Service has successfully implemented the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000. The following accomplishments are noted for FY 2003:

- The Service reduced its cost to administer the apportioned grant program to stay within the lower, legislatively mandated level of \$8,212,000.
- Staff time used to administer the apportioned grants program dropped from prior levels of about 76 FTE (before the Improvement Act) to approximately 52 FTE (with implementation of the lowest budget authority under the Improvement Act).
- Careful management of the reduced financial resources enabled the Service to fully and effectively use 99.95 percent of its funds. All expenses were incurred within the 12 allowable categories delineated by the Improvement Act.
- The audits of state conservation agencies that receive Sport Fish Restoration funds entered the second 5-year cycle. The Department's Office of the Inspector General is conducting these audits.

Multistate Conservation Grants

In coordination with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA), the Service issued 24 grants under the Multistate Conservation Grant Program in FY 2003.

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation has been carried out by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service since 1955. The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 changed the process for funding and determining the scope and cost of National Survey. As with other projects seeking funding from the Multistate Conservation Grant Program, proposals are submitted for consideration to a committee of the IAFWA. Each year that committee determines which projects will be recommended for funding.

In 2003, the IAFWA's Survey Working Group evaluated eight proposals for a 2006 Survey based on requirements and scoring criteria outlined in a request for proposals. They reviewed survey methods, bias considerations, expected response rates, organizational experience and expertise, anticipated results, product delivery, costs, and comparability of results with previous National Surveys for trend analyses.

The Group concluded that the Service's proposals had the most certain statistically sound methodology, met the States' key data needs, and would be carried out by the most experienced and expert staff.

Based on the Working Group's evaluations, the States, through the IAFWA, concluded that the Service's option 6 proposals would be the most cost effective in producing reliable and precise information, and would ensure comparability with previous surveys. The data collection proposal of \$11,080,000 was the fourth most expensive of the eight proposals considered.

Essentially, the States concluded that their key data needs, along with data reliability, precision, and comparability with previous surveys, were all essential in selecting an appropriate option. They determined that if they chose to forego key data or accepted data of unknown reliability, the value of the survey would decline significantly without a commensurate decline in cost. In FY 2004, the Service is reviewing 18 proposals submitted by the IAFWA under the Multistate Conservation Grant Program. And also starting work on the 2006 Survey, and expects to complete this multiyear project in FY 2008.

Coastal Wetlands Conservation



Program Overview

The *Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act* provides how a portion of the deposits into the Sport Fish Restoration Account will be allocated and used for wetlands conservation purposes. The Sport Fish Restoration Act states that 18 percent of the total deposits into the Account will be made available for this purpose. Of this amount, 70 percent, not to exceed \$70,000,000, is transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers for wetlands programs in Louisiana; 15 percent, not to exceed \$15 million, is made available for grants to coastal States for wetlands conservation under the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund administered by the Service; and 15 percent, not to exceed \$15 million, is made available for the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. Both Service grant programs address important End Outcome Goals identified in the *DOI Strategic Plan: FY 2003-2008*. Specifically, the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program directly supports the End Outcome Goal to “Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water” and indirectly supports the End Outcome Goal to “Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.” The End Outcome Goals for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program are addressed in other sections of this budget book.

In FY 2005, an estimated \$13.4 million will be available for grants to States, an increase of \$755,000 from the FY 2004 level due to projected increases of receipts. The demand for this program continues to exceed the available funds: In FY 2004 the Service received 30 proposals from 13 States requesting a total of \$23.1 million of Federal funds from this program. The program encourages support of partnerships, watershed planning, and leveraging ongoing projects to ensure that the use of limited funds results in maximum benefits. The program serves to restore and protect coastal wetland ecosystems Nationwide. This also

Priority is given to wetland conservation projects that are:

- Consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan
- In coastal States with established dedicated funds to acquire coastal wetlands, natural areas and open space
- In maritime forests on coastal barrier islands

benefits wildlife and resource-based industries like tourism and commercial fisheries.

Since 1992, 26 coastal States and 1 territory have received funding for 258 projects. Project participants generally are State and territorial agencies, but may also include local governments and non-governmental partners. The program has provided \$150 million in grants to protect or restore an estimated 134,000 acres of wetlands. In FY 2004, 20 projects in 10 States were approved, as shown in the following table.

Through this program, the Service works with coastal States to acquire, restore, manage, and enhance coastal wetlands for the benefit of wildlife. Pacific, Gulf (except Louisiana), Atlantic, and Great Lakes States, plus the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Pacific U.S. insular areas, and American Samoa are eligible to participate in the grant program. Louisiana is ineligible to participate in the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant program because the State receives all of the funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers through the Act, as authorized by the Act.

States are reimbursed up to 50 percent of project costs. However, the Federal share may be increased to 75 percent if the State has established either a trust fund from which the principal is not spent, or a fund derived from a dedicated, recurring source of monies for acquiring coastal wetlands or other natural areas and open spaces. Most States have established trust funds to meet this requirement.

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

FY 2004 National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Program Grants		
State	Project	Federal Share
South Carolina	Kiawah River Maritime Forests and Islands	\$1,000,000
Massachusetts	Quivet Marsh/Crowes Pasture Acquisition	\$1,000,000
Massachusetts	Sandy Neck/Barnstable Marshes	\$999,000
Washington	Dungeness Estuarine Wetlands	\$987,500
Washington	Lower Sequim Bay Coastal Wetlands	\$998,900
Washington	South Padilla Bay Acquisition	\$1,000,000
Washington	Willapa/ Cedar River Acquisition	\$860,000
Virginia	Crow's Nest, Stafford County	\$1,000,000
Washington	Deadman Slough Acquisition	\$1,000,000
New Jersey	Cheesequake Marsh Acquisition	\$1,000,000
Alaska	Gustavus Land Legacy Project: Phase II	\$1,000,000
Alaska	Nushagak Bay Watershed Conservation	\$1,000,000
Washington	Qwuloolt Project- Phase III Acquisition	\$322,500
Florida	Indian River Lagoon Blueway Buffer	\$367,500
Alaska	Afognak Coastal Protection Project, Phase II	\$1,000,000
Connecticut	Barn Island Wildlife Management Area	\$1,000,000
Texas	Protection/Restoration of Starvation Cove	\$954,000
Texas	Acquisition/Restoration Egery Flats	\$148,180
Virginia	Game Farm Marsh Wetland Acquisition	\$175,000
Alabama	Perdido River Estuary Wetlands	\$1,000,000
TOTAL		\$16,812,580

North American Coastal Wetlands Fund

In FY 2004, \$12.9 million will be available for grants to States, an increase of \$202,000 from the FY 2003 level due to increased receipts. *The North American Wetlands Conservation Act* encourages public and private cost-sharing projects for protecting and managing wetland habitats for migratory birds and other wetland wildlife in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. Funding for these grants is provided out of deposits to the Sport Fish Restoration Account. These funds help sustain the abundance of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations consistent with the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

**NORTH AMERICAN COASTAL
WETLANDS GRANT AWARDS
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

STATE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Mississippi	Upper Pascagoula Connector Project	\$855,842
Hawaii	Oahu Wetlands	\$983,666
Washington	Willapa Bay II	\$986,792
Michigan	St. Mary's River Bird Migration Corridor	\$850,000
New York	New York's Great Swamp	\$940,000
South Carolina	Weetee Bottomlands Acquisition/Restoration	\$1,000,000
Maryland	Chesapeake Bay Initiative III	\$1,000,000
Maryland	Dividing Creek	\$1,000,000
Maine	Kennebec Estuary	\$1,000,000
Texas	Laguna Madre	\$993,694
Washington	Snohomish Wetlands I	\$103,185
Louisiana	Louisiana Coastal Wetlands II	\$1,000,000
Wisconsin	Lake Superior Coastal Wetlands Initiative II	\$999,800
TOTAL		\$11,712,979

The North American Wetlands Coastal Wetlands Fund supports the DOI Strategic Goal of Resource Protection and End Outcome Goal of sustaining biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters, by creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish.

Clean Vessel Act Grant Program

Program Overview

Congress passed *The Clean Vessel Act* (CVA) in 1992 to help States reduce pollution from recreational vessel sewage discharges. The Act authorizes a competitive grant program for State projects for the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of pumpout stations and dump stations to dispose of sewage from recreational boats, as well as educational programs designed to inform boaters about the importance of proper disposal of their on-board sewage. This activity supports the DOI's Recreation Goal to "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters". *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g; Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expired September 30, 2003. Authorization for the Clean Vessel Act Grant program was recently extended to include a portion of FY 2004 by the Surface Transportation Act of 2003 and will require reauthorization for the remainder of FY 2004 and future years. At the time of this document's preparation, the status of the Clean Vessel Act Grant program was uncertain.

Priority is given to Clean Vessel Act project proposals that:

- Are in accordance with coastal State plans approved by the Interior Secretary
- Have public-private partnerships to develop & operate pumpout and dump stations
- Have innovations to increase availability and use of stations
- Include an education and information component
- Benefit waters most affected by recreational boat sewage discharge
- Located in areas with high vessel/pumpout or dump station ratios

All States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia are authorized to participate in the program. Since 1992, the Act has funded the installation of over 3,500 pumpout stations and more than 2,000 dump stations. During FY 2003, the Service issued \$10.0 million in Clean Vessel grants to 27 States as shown in the following table.

Clean Vessel Act Grants: In FY 2005, the Service anticipates funding for grants to States to remain at approximately \$10 million. States may be awarded grants to:

- conduct surveys for the number and location of operational pumpout stations and dump stations in coastal States for certain types of recreational vessels
- develop plans for construction of stations and facilities (coastal States only)
- construct, renovate, operate, and maintain pumpout and dump stations
- conduct programs to educate recreational boaters about the problem of waste discharge from vessels and the location of pumpout and dump stations. States are reimbursed up to 75 percent of project costs.

To date, the Service has awarded more than \$87 million to States through the Clean Vessel Act grant program and more than 3,700 sewage pumpout facilities have been developed throughout the country and territories. Forty-seven States, four territories and the District of Columbia have received funding from the Clean Vessel Act Grant program since its inception. States' requests for funding from the grant program have exceeded the available funds since the inception of the program in the early 1990s.

Fiscal Year 2003 Clean Vessel Act Awards	
<u>State</u>	<u>Award</u>
Alabama	\$276,919
Arkansas	\$59,700
California	\$1,588,838
Connecticut	\$874,000
Florida	\$1,567,376
Idaho	\$10,200
Indiana	\$179,715
Kentucky	\$48,300
Massachusetts	\$371,898
Maryland	\$602,000
Maine	\$239,557
Michigan	\$60,000
Minnesota	\$40,000
Missouri	\$36,000
Mississippi	\$63,750
North Carolina	\$51,000
North Dakota	\$17,025
New Hampshire	\$75,356
New Jersey	\$690,138
New York	\$450,900
Ohio	\$359,000
Oregon	\$669,906
South Carolina	\$95,000
Tennessee	\$154,957
Utah	\$44,840
Virginia	\$473,625
Washington	\$900,000
TOTAL	\$10,000,000.

National Outreach and Communications Program

Program Overview

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 authorized funding, beginning in FY 1999 and extending to FY 2003, for a 5-year, \$36,000,000 National outreach program to educate anglers, boaters, and the public about fishing and boating opportunities, conservation, and the responsible use of the Nation's aquatic resources and about safe boating and fishing practices. The program is designed to enhance the public's understanding of aquatic resources, increase participation in fishing and boating, and promote responsible attitudes and ethics toward the aquatic environment. To accomplish these goals, a National Outreach and Communications Plan was developed in 1998 by the Federally-chartered Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The Secretary of the Interior approved the plan in 1999. In FY 1999 the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation was established as a tax-exempt corporation, funded under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to implement the National outreach plan. *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* appropriation authorized programs for 5 years, through FY 2003. This activity supports the DOI's End Outcome Goal to "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters". *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat 482) expired September 30, 2003. This program has recently been extended into FY2004.

Outreach and Communications Program Grants

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 provided \$8,000,000 in FY 2002 and \$10,000,000 for FY 2003. During FY's 2002 and 2003 the Recreation Boating and Fishing Foundation focused much of its effort on researching, planning, and developing a National media campaign targeting inactive anglers and boaters. Print and TV ads for the campaign were produced and launched. The Foundation also sponsored National Fishing and Boating Week in FY 2002 as a means to engage and support local efforts to encourage boating and fishing participation and will provide technical support for this event in FY 2005. During FY 2003, the Foundation evaluated its outreach efforts, making revisions and adjustments to the National media program as needed. Also, in FY 2003 the Foundation provided educators with an Internet data base of curricular materials and best professional practices, conducted research on the relationships between participation in fishing and boating and actual resource stewardship, developed a resource guide for fishing and boating access development, and sought major industry partnerships. The Foundation is working with a number of States to design programs to get lapsed anglers back to actively fishing. *The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century*: P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expired September 30, 2003. Authorization for the Outreach and Communications Program was recently extended to include a portion of FY2004 by the Surface Transportation Act of 2003 and will require reauthorization for the remainder of FY2004 and future years.

Boating Infrastructure Program

Program Overview

The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 provided \$8,000,000 annually from FY 2000 through FY 2003 for the development and maintenance of public facilities for recreational vessels that are too large to tow behind vehicles (nontrailerable recreational boats). The purpose of the program is to acquire, develop, renovate, or improve facilities that increase public access to the waters of the U.S. for recreational boating for these larger vessels.

Priority will be given to projects that: 1) consist of the construction, renovation, or maintenance of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats in accordance with the State plan submitted to the Secretary; 2) provide for public-private partnership efforts to develop, maintain, and operate facilities for these boats; and 3) propose innovative ways to increase the availability of facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational boats. Projects may include seasonal slips, mooring buoys, and day docks that are available to the general public and are designed for temporary recreational use on navigable waters. This activity supports the DOI's Recreation End Outcome Goal to "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters"..*The Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998* (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g : Title I, Subtitle D of the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century* : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482) expired September 30, 2003. This program requires reauthorization in order to continue providing funding in future years.

Boating Infrastructure Grants

In FY 2005 the Service anticipates that the Boating Infrastructure Grant program will make available to the States approximately \$10 million in funds for the development of docking facilities for transient boats. These funds are distributed to the States through a combination of non-competitive allocations and a National competitive grant program. In the noncompetitive portion of this program, also known as Tier One, States are eligible to receive up to \$100,000 in each annual grant cycle for construction, renovation, and maintenance of docks and tie-up facilities. The National competitive grants portion of the program, directed to Tier Two projects, utilizes all of the remaining funds from the annual authorization. The Tier Two projects are designed for larger, more expensive projects where awards have ranged as high as \$1.5 million for a single project. Each annual authorization is available to the States for obligation for 3 years.



The demand for the Boating Infrastructure Grant program has exceeded the available funds for each fiscal year since the inception of this program. For example, in FY 2004 the Service received 32 Tier Two proposals from 17 States requesting a total of \$17.9 million in Federal funding from this program. In FY 2004, 31 States received a total of approximately \$3.0 million in funding from the Tier One portion of this program. To date, 39 States, 4 territories, and the District of Columbia have received funding from the BIG program.

Some of the recent accomplishments for the Boating Infrastructure Grant program include the completion of three Tier Two projects in Oregon on the Columbia River, as well as several Tier One projects throughout the Nation.

Multistate Conservation Grant Program

The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000 authorizes a \$3 million annual Multistate Conservation Grant Program to be funded from Sport Fish receipts. In FY 2005, \$3 million dollars will be available to the States and other organizations for conservation project grants in accordance with section 14 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act. These funds are administered in concert with another \$3 million authorized for Multistate Conservation Grants under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act.

Fishery Commissions

In FY 2004 the Service will make available, as authorized by *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (section 122), \$200,000 to each of the following commissions: the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commissions, the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission. Their purpose is to cooperatively address complex inter-jurisdictional fisheries issues. The States have found that their mutual interest in sustaining healthy coastal fishery resources is best achieved by working cooperatively and in collaboration with the Federal government. The States use these funds to help meet their collective fisheries management missions in a cost effective, timely, and responsive fashion. The principal objectives of the commissions are the conservation, development, and full utilization of fishery resources to provide food, employment, income, and recreation to the Nation through a coordinated regional approach through research, monitoring, and resource utilization.

Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council

In FY 2004 the Service will make available, as authorized by *The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Improvement Act of 2000* (section 122), \$400,000 to the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council. The Council was formed in January 1993 to advise the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service Director about sport fishing and boating issues. The Council represents the interests of the public and private sectors of the sport fishing and boating communities and is organized to enhance partnerships among industry, constituency groups, and government. Some of the key areas of advice and activity include promoting the value of healthy aquatic resources, increasing public support for the Aquatic Resources (Wallop-Breaux) Trust Fund, fostering stewardship and conservation ethics, and increasing communication and consensus among groups representing industry, government, and individual anglers and boaters. The Service uses this funding to help meet its Recreation End Outcome Goal to "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters."

Justification of 2005 Program Changes

Subactivity		2005 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Sport Fish Restoration	\$(000) FTE	\$369,855 59	+24,440

The FY 2005 budget request for the Sport Fish Restoration Account is \$369,855,000 and 59 FTE, a net program increase of \$24,440,000 and 59 FTE from the FY 2004 level.

Sport Fish Restoration (+\$24,440,000):

This budget increase is attributable to projected higher receipts from gasoline excise taxes on motor boats and small engine fuels, and from fishing equipment. FY 2004 is the baseline year for Service outcome goals and measures that support the mission components of the Department's new Strategic Plan.

Relationship of Program Changes to Performance Goals

With the recent release of the Department's *Strategic Plan: FY 2003-2008*, the Service has modified its existing performance measures for all programs funded through the Sport Fish Restoration account to better reflect what is accomplished with these funds and to integrate these measures with as many of the new goals identified in DOI's Strategic Plan as practical. As a result of these efforts, the Service identified two End Outcome Goals that encompass the majority of the activities completed by the programs funded through the Sport Fish Restoration Account. Specifically, these End Outcome Goals are to "Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water" and "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters." These programs target specific strategies identified within the End Outcome Goals. The alignment and integration of program performance with budget formulation is providing the context for transparent accountability and the foundation for continual improvement.

The Sport Fish Restoration Account provides funding for several important grant programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the Clean Vessel Grant program, Boating Infrastructure Grant program, the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant program, and a portion of the North American Wetlands Conservation Grant program. As a result of this budget increase, the Fish and Wildlife Service will be able to enhance its Nationwide aquatic resources and coastal wetlands conservation activities through grants with cooperating agencies and organizations. More specifically, the budget request will result in increased funding for the Sport Fish grant programs administered by the Service. Some of the projects completed with funds from this account are enhanced sport fisheries throughout the U.S. and its territories, construction or reclamation of 4,100 boating access sites, and installation of more than 3,000 sewage dump stations or pumpout facilities.

The *Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 777c-777g: Title I, Subtitle D of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century : P.L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 482)* expired September 30, 2003. Congress will need to reauthorize many of these programs, including the Clean Vessel Grant program, the Boating Infrastructure Grant program, and the National Outreach and Communication program to continue these programs in FY 2005 and beyond. Legislation has been introduced into Congress that will reauthorize these programs for several years. However, at the time of the preparation of this document, reauthorization was not in place.

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

Standard Form 300			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT			
Program and financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Identification code 14-8151-0	2003 Actual	2004 estimate	2005 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Payments to States for Sport Fish Restoration	281,584	321,000	318,000
00.02 North American Wetlands Conserv. Grants	13,884	14,000	13,000
00.03 Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants	10,035	15,000	15,000
00.04 Clean Vessel Act - Pumpout Stations Grants	11,410	10,000	10,000
00.05 Administration	9,157	8,000	9,000
00.06 National Communication & Outreach	10,000	10,000	10,000
00.07 Non-Trailerable Recreational Vessel Access	12,220	8,000	8,000
00.08 Multi State Conservation Grants	2,471	3,000	3,000
00.09 Marine Fisheries Commissions and Boating Council	1,139	1,200	1,200
10.00 Total obligations	351,900	390,200	387,200
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	138,295	149,178	135,393
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	329,952	345,415	369,855
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	32,831	31,000	-
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	501,078	525,593	505,248
23.95 Total New obligations	-351,900	-390,200	-387,200
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	149,178	135,393	118,048
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.26 Appropriation Aquatic Resources Trust Fund	451,890	468,438	496,402
61.00.01 Transferred to other accounts [96-8333] U.S. Army Corps	-56,938	-59,023	-62,547
61.00.02 Transferred to other accounts [69-8149] Coast Guard	-65,000	-64,000	-64,000
62.50 Appropriation (total mandatory)	329,952	345,415	369,855
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) Fish and Wildlife Service	329,952	345,415	369,855
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	339,684	337,867	360,821
73.10 Total New obligations	351,900	390,200	387,200
73.20 Total outlays gross (-)	-320,886	-336,246	-351,246
73.45 Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-32,831	-31,000	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	337,867	360,821	396,775
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatroy authority	98,986	103,625	110,957
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	221,900	232,622	240,290
87.00 Outlays (gross)	320,886	336,246	351,246
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	329,952	345,415	369,855
90.00 Outlays	320,886	336,246	351,246

Standard Form 300

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)			
	2003 Actual	2004 estimate	2005 estimate
Identification code 14-8151-0			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	4,623	4,185	4,272
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	103	103	128
11.5 Other personnel compensation	102	93	62
11.9 Total personnel compensation	4,828	4,381	4,462
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,356	1,194	1,194
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	484	490	490
22.0 Transportation of things	20	20	20
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,148	1,148	1,148
23.2 Rental payments to others	45	46	47
23.3 Communications, utilities & misc.	36	26	26
24.0 Printing and reproduction	10	10	10
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	1		
25.2 Other Services	1,846	1,775	1,684
25.3 Purchase of goods from Government accounts	82	83	85
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	21	21	22
26.0 Supplies and materials	95	97	98
31.0 Equipment	179	182	186
32.0 Land and Structures	128	130	133
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	341,621	380,596	377,596
99.9 Total obligations	351,900	390,200	387,200
Personnel Summary			
	2003 Actual	2004 estimate	2005 estimate
Identification code 14-8151-0			
Total compensable work years:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	67	59	59
Average Salary per FTE	70,537	72,678	74,576

This Page Intentionally Left Blank.