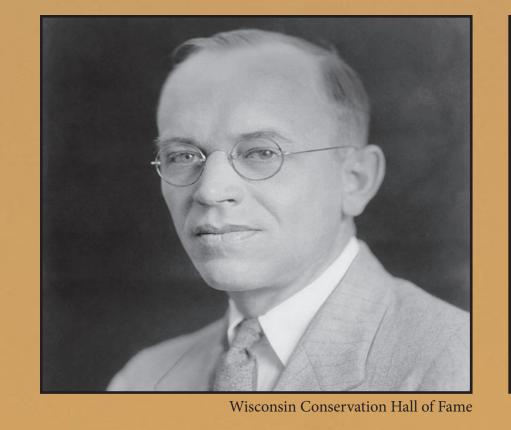




Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration: A History

The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program has been partnering to fund conservation and connect people with nature since 1937.





1937

original

legislation

protecting

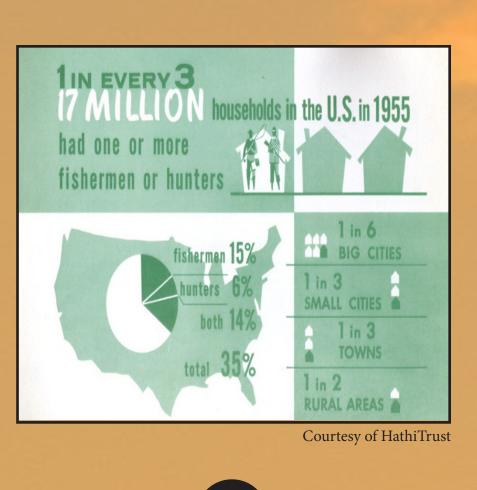
diversion of

revenue for

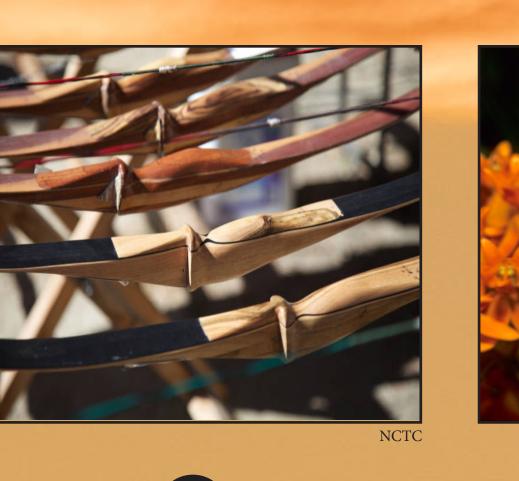
other uses.

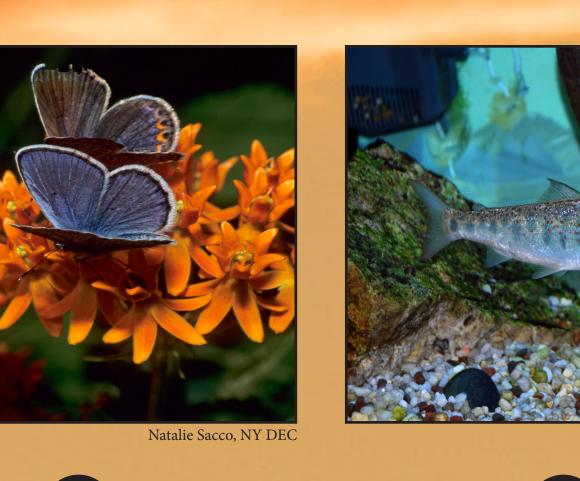
hunting license

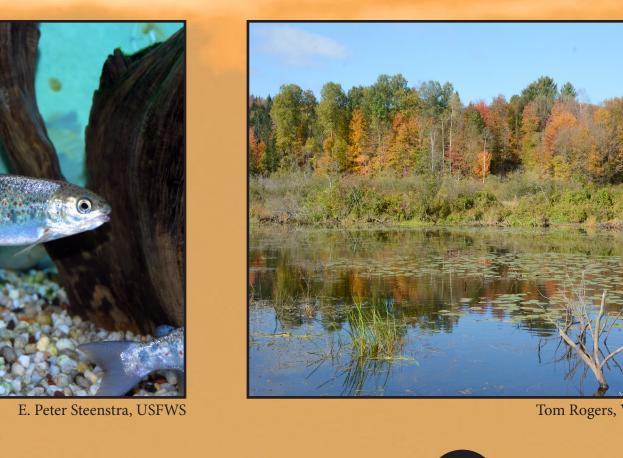


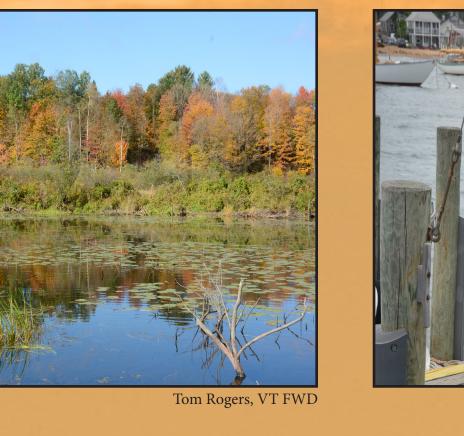


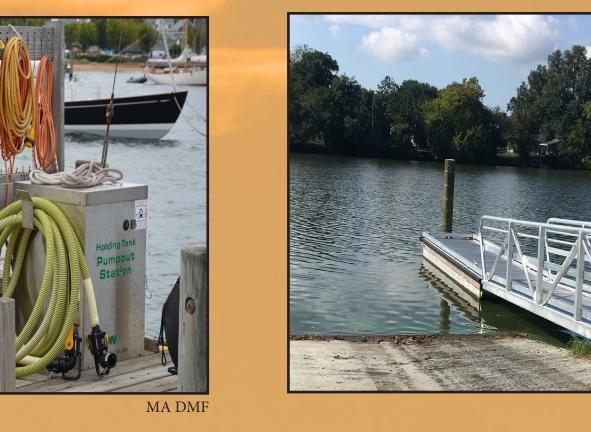




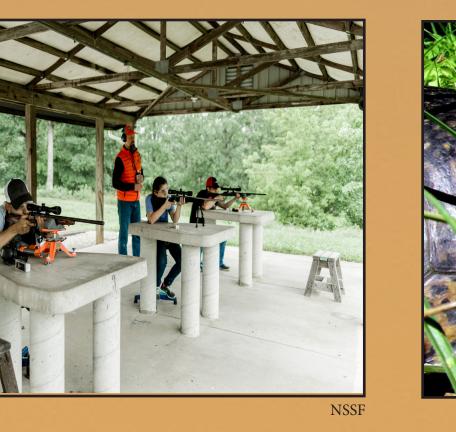




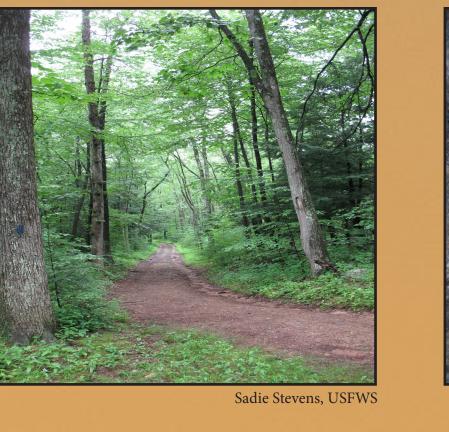














1930

Aldo Leopold and other wildlife conservationists legislation for draft the 1930 American Game Policy. This document outlines the need for a wildlife restoration program with a Robertson stable funding introduce source and support from scientifically trained

professionals.

writes the the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Senator Key Congressman the bills to Congress with added assent

1950 Johnson and Congressman John Dingell Sport Fish Restoration Act (modeled after the Wildlife Restoration Act) archery, to establish an excise tax on fishing tackle.

1955

Excise taxes fund the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting starting in 1955 pistols and and continues revolvers, which This provides today. Current establishes survey includes additional shooting sports, and fish and wildlifeassociated recreation.

1970

The Wildlife Restoration Program expands to include a new excise tax on funding to support Hunter conservation. Education and target shooting ranges.

1972

President Nixon The signs Public Law 92-558, adding an 11 percent excise tax on archery equipment. additional funding for wildlife

1973

Endangered Species Act (ESA) passes through Congress. ESA provides and territories to participate in a variety of conservation projects for proposed, and listed species.

1984

Restoration Act to the expands with the "Wallop-Breaux" amendment, Section 6 of the which broadens engine gas tax the list of taxed and establishes grants to states fishing items, and adds an import duty on recreational boats and a portion of marine fuel tax as revenue. This amendment includes funding

for Aquatic

Resource

Education

programs.

1991

The Sport Fish An amendment Sport Fish Restoration Act program by adds funding from a small the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant program. pumpout

1992

stations and

boaters.

waste facilities

for recreational

1998 The Clean An amendment Vessel Act to the Sport Fish authorizes a Restoration Act (Sportfishing the same name and Boating that provides Safety Act) funding to creates the Boating Infrastructure renovate, Grant program. operate, and maintain

2000

The Federal Assistance Improvement million dollars per year for Enhanced Hunter Education and target development.

creates the State Wildlife Act sets aside 8 Grant program to provide money to state fish and wildlife funds to help agencies to help partners develop and implement a shooting range State Wildlife Action Plan.

2004

A grant

program is

Highlands

within the

Highlands

Northeast.

in 2010.

2010 WSFR expands its grant authorized by administration to include White-Nose Conservation Syndrome Act, providing State capacity and later research grants conserve fish, wildlife, and through an their habitats agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's region of the Ecological WSFR assumes Services administration program. of this program



In the early 20th century, the Great Depression in combination with unregulated market hunting and weak hunting laws led to widespread habitat degradation and the decline of many fish and wildlife populations. Conservationists and government officials sought innovative ways to conserve wildlife and lands for the benefit of future Americans.



The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) program provides grant funds to state fish and wildlife agencies, Tribes, and other partners, for projects to restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wildlife, fish, lands, and water that provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the outdoors and connect with nature.





Grant Programs Administered by the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program (WSFR) in the North Atlantic-Appalachian Region



Wildlife Restoration

Restores, conserves, manages, and enhances wild birds, mammals, and their habitats, provides access, funds hunter education and safety, and target shooting range development.



Sport Fish Restoration

Restores and manages sport fish and their habitats, provides facilities for public boat access, and funds aquatic education.



National Coastal Wetlands Conservation

Protects, restores, and enhances coastal wetland ecosystems.



Highlands Conservation Act

Conserves lands and waters within the Highlands region of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.



Clean Vessel Act

Provides clean water through the construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance of pumpout stations and waste reception facilities for recreational boaters.



Boating Infrastructure

Provides boats that are 26 feet or more in length greater access to the recreational, cultural, historic, scenic, and natural resources within the United States by funding docking facilities.



State Wildlife

Develops and implements programs that benefit fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need and their habitats.



Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Joint Venture

Restores sustainable populations of avian species and their habitats, in the Great Lakes Basin.



Tribal Wildlife

Supports Federally recognized Tribal governments to develop and implement programs for the benefit of fish and wildlife and their habitats.



Endangered Species

Supports species and habitat conservation efforts for candidate, proposed, and listed species in coordination with Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act, and in partnership with the Ecological Services program.



Aquatic Nuisance Species

Eliminates or reduces the environmental, public health, and safety risks of aquatic nuisance species, in partnership with the Fisheries and Aquatic Conservation program.



National White-Nose Syndrome

Conducts research and develops communication products to advance efforts to manage the spread of this bat disease and its effects.