



# Recovering America's Wildlife Act





# Conservation Funding Background/History



- North American Model of Wildlife Management
- Hunting license sales starting in the 1800s
- Pittman-Robertson Act in 1937
- Dingell-Johnson Act in 1950
- Wallop/Breaux Amendments to D-J in 1980
- These funds are inadequate to address the 12,000 species identified nationwide as being of concern.
- AFWA initiated the Blue Ribbon Panel and Alliance for America's Fish and Wildlife to help address this deficit.



# Recovering America's Wildlife Act (HR3472)

- Permanently dedicates \$1.3 billion/year for states and \$97.5 million for tribes from the general fund to the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program.
- Ten (10) percent of funds are allocated to a competitive grant program.
- Funds apportioned annually to states based on land area and population; New Mexico would receive approximately **\$24,492,986**.
- States responsible for 25% nonfederal match (**\$8,164,329**).
- Every 5 years, states will have to report on how funds were spent.

# Money SHALL be used to:

- Implement, revise, or enhance **existing** wildlife conservation and restoration programs;
- Develop and implement new wildlife conservation programs to recover and manage species of greatest conservation need (**SGCN**) and their essential key habitats and plant community types;
- Develop, revise, and implement the **State Wildlife Action Plans**;
- Use a minimum of 10% of the funding help in the **recovery** of federally or state listed threatened or endangered species;
- Conserve and manage the **full array** of diverse fish and wildlife species identified as state SGCN and their habitats on state and private lands.



# Money MAY be used to:

- Promote wildlife conservation **education** and wildlife-associated **recreation** (up to 15%);
  - Nature centers and educational displays, programs for children and the public, community-based engagement and collaboration, etc.
  - Wildlife viewing areas, observation towers, blinds, platforms, water trails, water access, trails, trail heads and access for such projects.
- Address identified **threats and risks** to state SGCN, such as invasive species, nuisance species, pathogens, and diseases;
- Manage a SGCN and its habitat whose range is shared with a **foreign** government;
- Protect and conserve a SGCN and its habitat through directly related **law enforcement** activities;
- Work with private landowners to implement **voluntary conservation and management actions**;
- Conduct research, monitoring, restoration, and management actions needed to understand and **reverse population declines**.



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Questions?



Photo: Brian Lang

