

AQUATIC RESOURCE EDUCATION SUBPROGRAM

UPDATED 3/2020



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program

DISTRIBUTION METHOD

State's may spend up to a maximum of 15% of their annual Sport Fish Restoration apportionment

Governing Guidance

- Sport Fish Restoration Act also known as Dingell-Johnson (DJ) Act of 1950 (enabling legislation)
- 2 CFR 200
- 50 CFR 80

ELIGIBLE GRANTEES: ALL STATE/TERRITORY FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES WITH ASSENT LEGISLATION

Purpose Enhance the public's understanding of water resources, aquatic life forms, sport fishing, and develop responsible attitudes and ethics toward the aquatic environment

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

- Projects that enhance the public's understanding of aquatic resources
- Projects that improve communications with anglers, boaters, and the general public on sport fishing and boating opportunities
- Projects that increase participation in sport fishing and boating
- Projects that advance the adoption of sound fishing and boating practices, including safety
- Projects that promote conservation and responsible use of aquatic resources

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Sport Fish Restoration & Boating Trust Fund

Includes Revenues from:

- Excise taxes on sport fishing equipment and electric motors
- Import duties on fishing tackle, yachts, and pleasure craft
- Portion of gasoline tax attributable to motorboats and small engines
- Interest earned on Trust Fund

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

- States may be paid up to 75% federal funds, with a 25% non-federal cost sharing match requirement.
- 100% federal funding for District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.
- Annual apportionment is available for obligation for two years before it reverts. Reverted funds are returned to the SFR program and reapportioned back out to the states during the subsequent year.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OR REQUIREMENTS

- * State fish and wildlife agencies must pass and maintain assent legislation
- * State fish and wildlife agencies must submit annual license certifications
- * State fish and wildlife agencies may spend a maximum of 15% of their annual Sport Fish Restoration apportionment on aquatic resource education and outreach/communications activities.
- * 15% maximum does not apply to DC, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa