

# SPORT FISH RESTORATION PROGRAM

UPDATED 3/2019

Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program

## DISTRIBUTION METHOD

Apportioned formula based on: 60% paid sportfishing license holders + 40% land/water area

## Governing Guidance

- Sport Fish Restoration Act, also known as Dingell-Johnson Act of 1950 (Enabling Legislation)
- 50 CFR 80
- 2 CFR 200



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

## Purpose

- Restoration and management of fish species of material value for sport-fishing and recreation
- Provide facilities that create or add to public access for recreational boating
- Provide aquatic education to public to increase understanding of water resources and associated aquatic life

## ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

- Projects restoring, conserving, managing, and enhancing sport fish having material value for sport or recreation
- Projects enhancing the public's understanding of water resources and aquatic life, assisting them in developing attitudes toward the aquatic environment

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

*Fifty-eight percent of amount in 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 funding, 25% required from non-federal sources
- 100% federal funding for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands
- Annual apportionment available for obligation to grants for two years before they revert. Reverted funds are reapportioned to the Sport Fish Restoration program during subsequent year
- Amount allocated by States for freshwater programs each fiscal year cannot be less than amount allocated in fiscal year 1988
- Up to 15% of annual apportionment may be allocated for aquatic education (no limit for PR, DC, CNMI, Guam, VI, and American Samoa)
- At least 15% of annual apportionment must be allocated to the boating access subprogram (each USFWS region's boating access allocation must be at least 15% during each 5 year period. If not, those states below 15% revert funds).
- Coastal States must equitably allocate apportionment between freshwater and marine projects in proportion to number of resident marine/freshwater anglers

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS OR REQUIREMENTS

- \* State Fish and Wildlife Agencies must pass and maintain assent legislation
- \* Submit annual license certifications
- \* Ineligible projects include law enforcement, public relations, and revenue producing activities