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# NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION REAUTHORIZATION

## HEARING

BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON  
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

REAUTHORIZING THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE  
FOUNDATION TO HELP THE CONSERVATION OF OUR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES BY FORGING A  
PARTNERSHIP OF PRIVATE, PUBLIC, AND NONPROFIT  
ORGANIZATIONS

JULY 13, 1993

Serial No. 103-43

Printed for the use of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

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# NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION REAUTHORIZATION

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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1993

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,

*Washington, DC.*

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. George J. Hochbrueckner presiding.

Present: Representatives Hochbrueckner, Unsoeld, Hamburg, Ravenel and Castle.

Staff Present: Daniel Ashe, Frank Lockhart, Suzanne Waldron, William Stelle, Gina DeFerrari, Leigh Clayton, Lesli Gray, Thomas Melius, JayneAnne Rex, Margherita Woods and Laurel Bryant.

## STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Good morning. I would like to call this hearing to order.

If we can have our witnesses take their places, we will proceed. Thank you.

Good morning, everyone. I am Congressman Hochbrueckner, and I have been asked to sit in for Chairman Studds this morning. I would like to read his statement into the record. These are the Chairman's remarks.

In this town, we too often get bogged down with things that don't, can't and probably won't happen. This morning is different. We have the opportunity to focus on something that works quite well, and I am happy to say it is something this Committee did.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has authored some of the Nation's most important conservation laws, including the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, created by our Committee in 1984, has proved to be another great contribution to conservation policy. Despite the chronic ailment of being underfunded, the Foundation has forged many successful partnerships to help conserve our Nation's national resources.

Partnerships, a common theme that runs through all Foundation projects, is the one word that best describes the reason for the Foundation's success. By bringing together diverse partners from public, private and nonprofit organizations, the Foundation has fostered innovative approaches to conservation.

This model is particularly suited to solving the environmental problems that face our country today. We can no longer afford the adversarial bickering that inevitably leads to the courts. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation offers a different and successful approach from which we should all learn.

I guess, in my own case, my comment would be ditto.

Also, I would like to submit for the official record the statements by the Honorable Jack Fields of Texas, Ranking Member, and also Congressman Jim Saxton from New Jersey. Without objection, they will be submitted.

[The statements of Mr. Fields and Mr. Saxton follow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. JACK FIELDS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS, AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment you on your leadership in the reauthorization process for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act. The legislation establishing the Foundation was considered in this Committee almost a decade ago.

The Foundation serves the valuable functions of promoting habitat conservation, environmental education, and natural resources management, among other things. It is an example of a true partnership between the Federal Government and State and private groups, which work together to improve our country's ability to conserve our natural resources.

I think it is important to note the success of the Foundation in combining federally appropriated funds with private contributions. Since its creation in 1984, the Foundation has managed to achieve a match ratio of anywhere from \$2 to \$4 for every Federal dollar appropriated. This has resulted in more than 660 grants worth more than \$79 million for conservation projects all over the United States and in 15 other countries.

Mr. Chairman, we are all aware of the fiscal restraints the Federal Government is currently operating under and the need to prioritize spending. We have a great opportunity here to reauthorize a program that is exemplary in its use of Federal money. The Foundation gives the taxpayer a good return for every dollar and I think the proposed legislation will allow this good investment to continue.

I support the reauthorization of this valuable Foundation and am delighted to work with you to pass this important legislation. I would urge my colleagues to add their support to this bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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STATEMENT OF HON. H. JAMES SAXTON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW JERSEY, AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to be here today to review the reauthorization of one of the more unique conservation programs—the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Foundation's short history has already provided an impressive track record for developing creative partnerships between business and conservation organizations. It has also taken on ambitious conservation problems facing natural resource management.

Beyond the conservation agenda, however, the Foundation has demonstrated that the private sector is a willing ally in the stewardship of our natural resources, and will prove to be a critical element for the success of future resource management policy.

As this Committee considers the various environmental laws which are up for reauthorization this Congress, increased attention must be given to expanding the involvement of the private sector in conservation efforts and providing the incentives necessary for successful partnerships to be established.

I am interested in hearing the witnesses comments today—particularly with respect to expanding the Foundation's board. As demonstrated by many bureaucracies, bigger is not necessarily better, and growth has a tendency to divert valuable resources away from an intended mission. The entrepreneurial integrity of the

Foundation and its streamlined administration is one of its unique characteristics worth careful deliberation.

I look forward to hearing from the witnesses today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Do we have opening comments from our colleague, Mrs. Unsoeld?

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Chairman, double ditto.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Well, we are well on our way. In light of the lack of controversy anticipated, you may actually exceed the normal five minutes that we normally accord to witnesses. So feel free, and we are certainly here to listen and to learn.

At this time, I would like to bring on the panel of witnesses, and we will go by order of how you are listed on the witness list.

**STATEMENTS OF DON BARRY, COUNSELOR TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; AMOS ENO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION; GARY MYERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TENNESSEE WILDLIFE RESOURCE AGENCY, ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES; MIKE DENNIS, GENERAL COUNSEL, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY; AND SCOTT SUTHERLAND, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL RELATIONS, DUCKS UNLIMITED**

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. First, Mr. Don Barry, the Counselor to Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior. Mr. Barry.

#### STATEMENT OF DON BARRY

Mr. BARRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

I would like to stress the fact that both Secretary Babbitt and Assistant Secretary Frampton have each had an opportunity to review the work of the Fish and Wildlife Foundation firsthand and both believe the Foundation is an effective, flexible and cost-effective vehicle to foster the conservation of fish and wildlife and the critical habitats on which they depend.

We at the Department of the Interior are very pleased to endorse this important program and the Foundation's work, to support its reauthorization, and to tell you that we believe it has significant potential for providing greater assistance to this Administration in realizing our conservation objectives.

Among these objectives are enhanced partnerships between private interests and the State and Federal Governments, greater reliance on science, and creative new ways to approach conservation of species and their habitats.

The Administration commends you and your staff for your efforts on your draft bill. We endorse it generally. Specifically, we support the increase in the size of the Board of Directors from 9 to 15 members, and we will be considering a State fish and wildlife director among the new appointees in order to enhance coordination and communication with the States.

In recognition of the responsibilities of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Administration supports the inclusion of the Na-

tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Section 2(b) of the Foundation's organic act.

With respect to the funding authority, we note over the past several years appropriations have been at the level of \$5 million. For fiscal year 1994, our budget amendment to fund the National Biological Survey requested an additional \$2.5 million for the Fish and Wildlife Foundation, totaling \$7.5 million for fiscal year 1994. The Foundation appropriations are very cost-effective because they help produce two or three times the appropriated amounts in private sector dollars. With this in mind, we will carefully examine future funding of the Foundation in the budget process for fiscal 1995 and beyond.

Attached to my statement are some examples of the kinds of programs and projects that have been supported by the Foundation and have made it such a success. There are three important examples I would like to mention today.

The first involves Secretary Babbitt's initiative with the Everglades and Florida Bay. The Bay is a degenerating ecosystem, as evidenced by a massive die-off of sea grasses and by algal blooms. The cause of the problem is in dispute, but the lack of freshwater is a strong possibility. In order to get beyond the controversy, the Secretary asked the Fish and Wildlife Foundation to host a peer review panel composed of eight top marine scientists to work with the Department of the Interior to develop a plan of action. The Foundation has provided the initial funding and coordination for this effort.

The second example I would like to cite is the North American Waterfowl Management program through which important wetland habitats are being acquired, protected and restored across the United States, Canada and Mexico. The Foundation has been instrumental in promoting partnerships under the plan by providing matching grants for implementation of specific high-priority projects in key areas.

In short, the Foundation, we feel, has been essential for the plan being a success today. Early and active involvement in the Foundation's work has provided a model for involving all interested parties, including States, Federal agencies and nonprofit organizations, in cooperative partnerships with private landowners.

The third and final example relates to Secretary Babbitt's initiatives to protect the gnatcatcher.

Several years ago, the State of California approached the Foundation for assistance in conserving biodiversity in the State. They were impressed with the Gap Analysis project in Idaho, but, due to the land use planning process in California, wanted a similar analysis stepped down to the county level in California.

One particular problem was incompatible data bases, and the Foundation provided a grant not only to integrate the data bases across the State but to provide the additional detail needed at the county level.

Secretary Babbitt, in listing the gnatcatcher as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act, proposed a special rule that recognizes the regional conservation efforts in Southern California. The Secretary believes this can serve as a model to the Nation in order to work cooperatively in preserving ecosystems.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we look forward to enactment of your draft legislation to reauthorize the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We believe it is an organization that has proved its worth.

I would be a happy to respond to any further questions you may have. Thank you.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Barry.

[The statement of Mr. Barry may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. At this point, we would like to hear from Mr. Amos Eno, Executive Director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

#### STATEMENT OF AMOS ENO

Mr. ENO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Amos Eno, Executive Director of the Foundation.

I am particularly pleased to be with you this morning. This is the Committee that created the Foundation, that has supported us since our existence and is largely credited with the success we have had to date.

We were created by Congress. Our mission is to forge partnerships. We forge these partnerships between our host agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a plethora of other Federal agencies—ranging from NOAA to USDA to the Department of Defense—State agencies, and the private sector, including conservation groups, universities and very inclusively corporate America.

Since our inception, the Foundation has funded 785 projects—and that is in just under seven years—converting more than \$28 million in Federal funds into \$90.4 million in total grants for on-the-ground conservation. That is a ratio of \$2.09 of non-Federal money for each Federal dollar appropriated to the Foundation.

The projects have been conducted with seven Federal agencies, 61 State and Canadian provincial agencies, 36 colleges and universities and 207 different conservation groups ranging from The Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited here, to Manomet Bird Observatory, Oregon Trout, Long Live the Kings in Washington.

The Chairman has asked us to assess our effectiveness in conserving and restoring fish and wildlife resources. For the record, I think we are an unmitigated success story on several levels.

First, those 785 projects that we funded are important on-the-ground contributions to fish and wildlife conservation.

Second, many of the projects we funded have become institutionalized and are now ongoing programs at the Federal and State level.

This is a critical point which I wish to emphasize and really a distinguishing feature of how the Foundation operates. We could be just another small pot of money reasonably well applied to a worthy cause. However, our grants are designed to solve problems, and we have an exceptional rate of return on institutionalizing our prototypes at the State and Federal level where resources are ten to a hundred more than what we bring to bear.

Finally, by not funding lobbying and litigation, we have often improved the effectiveness of many of our partners by bringing people together to craft solutions that work that would stand the test of

time and that are outside the traditional realm of polarized advocacy that plagues so many environmental issues.

Let me elaborate on how the Foundation operates. We have three basic tenets that govern our day to day operations.

First, we seek out and fund innovative on-the-ground projects that can be models for conservation.

Second, we stay lean, flexible and minimize our operating costs. In other words, we have no intention of becoming another environmental bureaucracy.

Third, to achieve—we aim to achieve maximum financial and policy leverage in return for our investments.

I want to stress that we are absolutely committed to maintaining our institutional cost-effectiveness. The Committee should understand that no portion of the Federal matching moneys is applied to the Foundation's operating budgets, to salaries, rent, any sort of overhead expense. All the operating costs are met solely with contributions from private sources including individuals, foundations and corporations.

The Foundation has a stated commitment to hold our overhead to less than 5 percent of our year to year operating budget.

We currently have five major initiatives under which we award grants: First, the North American Wetlands Partnership; second, Fisheries Management; third, our Neotropical Migratory Bird Program; fourth, Conservation Education and Leadership Training. And the fifth category is Wildlife and Habitat.

I will give you examples.

Under wetlands conservation, the Foundation used its first congressional appropriations to jump-start the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and we continue as a driving force to this day.

To date, we have underwritten projects in 34 States, totaling \$40 million for acquisition and wetlands habitat restoration, and we have impacted over 1.6 million acres of wetland habitat throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Today, the emphasis has evolved to supporting private land grants, working with private landowners voluntarily to restore or rehabilitate wetlands habitats, and we have made State-wide grants in Minnesota, Oklahoma and Texas.

On the inland and marine fisheries side, the Foundation is attempting to fundamentally change the way fisheries management is conducted in this country toward a focus on watersheds and habitats and that they be the primary focus of management agencies.

Consistent with this goal, we are funding the Bring Back the Natives program of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service where, for the first time, entire riverine systems are managed for native species, especially systems where the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management enjoy adjoining jurisdiction. There are now 47 different rivers and streams in 15 States as part of this program.

In the east, we are funding a similar program on the Beaverkill River in New York. We are funding several programs in the far west that are aimed specifically at Pacific salmon restoration, Wil-

lover Bay and its tributaries. We have pioneered the work on the striped bass and on the Atlantic sturgeon on the Atlantic side.

On the salt water side, the Foundation is pursuing projects to revitalize marine fisheries. And probably the best example I can cite is our just-concluded last week buy-out of the West Greenland NASCO sea salmon quota.

Your Committee and Congress has spent millions of dollars in the last decade trying to restore Atlantic salmon, but, basically, large numbers of fish are not returning to our rivers to spawn. This is largely due to the Greenland fishery which is harvesting the spawners in the late summer by the hundreds of tons.

Last week, we just purchased the entire 1993-1994 high seas quota for Greenland which will enable some 88,000 spawning fish to return to the natal rivers in the United States and Canada.

Partners in Flight, our songbird initiative, is a classic example of how we work. Two years ago, foundations and conservationists and the agencies had their bell rung with the news that neotropical migratory birds had been declining for two decades. The news was shocking not only because the declines were precipitous but because they occurred right under our noses.

We designed and implemented a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional program that now includes 14 Federal agencies, all 50 State fish and game agencies, 29 conservation organizations and, most importantly, the forest products industry and a number of other large corporate sponsors like U.S. Wind Power and Exxon. It is conservation the way it ought to be done, targeted specifically on the problem, encompassing public and private partners and actions implemented before species become intensive care patients.

Don Barry has mentioned our Gap Analysis project that—we implemented that as a pioneer grant and is now a major program in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I have alluded to our private lands program which is probably our largest portfolio of grants now, and we feel we are making tremendous progress in circumventing the traditional expense of wetlands acquisition and the problems associated with wetlands regulation to get landowners to voluntarily work to restore lands, wetlands on their lands.

Leadership training encompasses some of the Foundation's earlier activities. A Foundation grant created the Fish and Wildlife Services upper management leadership development program, and for several years the Foundation taught and organized the entire program.

The program doesn't teach biology. What it does focus on is communication, conflict resolution, public policy formation, public relations, marketing, all the skills of the latter 20th Century that are important to advancing conservation issues that are controversial. Based on the success of our program, the Service now has a full-fledged education and training program and a facility being built in West Virginia that will serve not only the Service but other Federal agencies.

Today we are in good shape, particularly as we go into fiscal year 1994. Secretary Babbitt has embraced the Foundation and has recognized the role that we have to contribute. He has asked for the first increase in our base funding of 50 percent of a request of \$7.5

million which the House Appropriations Committee has approved to date.

I want to mention one other area the Foundation has been very active in and that is serving as a repository for dedicated conservation accounts. We are currently administering 21 special accounts at the request of the Fish and Wildlife Service to handle restitution, mitigation and restoration projects. These range from the Colorado River endangered species to routine migratory bird violations.

Last year, the Foundation was also named as recipient of donations for the new Partners for Wildlife Act, and we are being considered as the repository of the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.

One important program that does not involve grant making of the Foundation is our fish and wildlife assessments. These are books that we publish annually where we document line by line the needs of the major natural resource agencies. We provide these books to your Committee, to the Appropriations Committee, and provide analysis of the on-the-ground needs of these agencies.

A major focus of our current efforts has been the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Another function of these assessments is to turn our successful grant prototypes into on-line agency programs. We use them to highlight programs such as Gap Analysis, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Upper Management Development Plan, Services Partners for Wildlife Program and recommend them to Congress for broader implementation.

I am extremely grateful for this Committee for drafting the bill to reauthorize the Foundation. We support the proposed reauthorization ceiling of \$25 million. That is our current level. It is also the reasonable limit of what we can expect to handle assuming that we are going to match that sum two or three times.

We also strongly support the inclusion of NOAA as a specific agency for cooperative projects. We are currently engaged with the NMFS and NOAA programs and anticipate these two agencies being recipients of a number of Foundation grants in coming years.

Another change is to expand our board. We feel this is essential. We now have a budget of \$20 million and with next year's proposed increase that will rise significantly. We need additional board members to help raise the funds to carry on the operations of the Foundation, and we support the increased slot—additional slot for an educated and experienced member of the board.

I have three final points.

First, I hope the Committee understands the importance of having a nonpartisan board. Throughout our existence, the Foundation has tried to maintain a position of being honest brokers, consensus builders and nonpartisan in our representations to Congress and all our partners.

Secondly, the Foundation was originally blessed with the appointment of a State fish and game director. We felt that that appointment was invaluable, and we welcome future appointments of fish and game directors within the complement of our board of directors.

Finally, we hope that we can get increased support from Congress for more money. We feel that we are only scratching the surface of the non-Federal sector that will contribute through the Foundation to support good problem-solving fish and wildlife conservation projects.

I think I will close with that. I would just emphasize to the Committee the Foundation I think is one of the most quietly successful programs ever funded by the Congress, and we are your baby. Thank you.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Eno, and for my colleague from Delaware, I would like to advise I have relaxed the time requirements, although I must advise the witnesses I have been told by staff that when the red light comes on after five minutes if it stays on too long it will eventually explode. So it is good you are all wearing glasses.

Mr. ENO. Could I have my full statement put in the record? I actually didn't read the whole thing.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Without objection, we will have your statement put in the record.

[The statement of Mr. Eno may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. At this point, we would be happy to hear from Mr. Gary Myers, Executive Director of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency on behalf of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Mr. Myers.

#### STATEMENT OF GARY MYERS

Mr. MYERS. Thank you Mr. Chairman. We are pleased to have the opportunity to provide input.

With your permission I would like to enter the written testimony into the record and then elaborate on specific points.

I represented the States in an effort to implement the North American waterfowl management plans starting in 1986. We raised \$1 million from the States, matched that with \$1 million from Ducks Unlimited, secured a \$2 million Federal match, \$4 million from Canada to match that American dollars were converted to Canadian dollars and spent in Canada on habitats that benefit waterfowl which comes back to the United States.

It was a very complicated endeavor.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation was involved in that initiative from the very beginning. We worked closely with them as we tried to secure the Federal funds to match the DU dollars and State dollars. We were successful.

In subsequent years we still did not have dependable revenue to fund the North American plan so we again turned to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for assistance, matching State dollars, DU dollars etc. We did that for a couple more years, and finally were able to institutionalize things. Now the North American Waterfowl Management plan is a pretty permanent fixture. I am eminently familiar with that process.

It is my view that the North American Waterfowl Management plan would still be sitting on the shelf had it not been for the work of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

So I think that that speaks to your first question about the effectiveness of the Foundation. It has been very effective. The Foundation served another very important role in tracking money, drafting memorandums of agreement and whatever between the different States and different provinces and different groups, providing services that government bodies had difficulty doing. That was a very important function.

As time went by, we have been able to take over those types of duties, and the Foundation has moved to other areas. They are still involved in the North American plan.

Now to address your second question about how the International believes we might increase effectiveness of the Foundation.

I would like to use their neotropical bird initiative to address that. This is their effort to deal with the declines that they see in some bird populations. There is not a good management system for neotropical birds in place in the United States.

Many of the States have ignored the management of songbirds. A lot of the non-game species have been ignored. We are becoming aware that there are some declines in these populations. We are aware that songbird abundance affects the quality of life on this continent. We see a need to get heavily involved in the management of these species, and there are no funds generally in most States to do that.

I think that the Foundation saw this decline ahead of a lot of the States. They began to hold the carrot out there to pull States and the Federal Government and other organizations into initiatives that address these declines.

If you realize that we are talking habitat across 50 States and in several countries we are going to need a mighty big carrot to lure groups into problem solving management ventures. This is really going to be difficult. You are going to have to cross State boundaries, deal with all the Federal land agencies, private land holders and so forth. The Foundation has to be a key player in this.

I simply make these points to illustrate that there is a massive need for funding. \$25 million may sound like a lot of money to us in the conservation business but it is not. I would hope you fund the Foundation at the highest level. That is one way we think the Foundation's effectiveness could be improved.

Another is that we support the inclusion of a State director on their board of directors. We think that would be helpful as they do a lot of business with States.

We believe that you have good legislation. It is a good Foundation. It is serving the purposes which it was designed to serve, and we in the association are proud of its accomplishments.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Myers.

[The statement of Mr. Myers may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. We will here from Mr. Mike Dennis, General Counsel to The Nature Conservancy.

#### STATEMENT OF MIKE DENNIS

Mr. DENNIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, good morning. I am Mike Dennis. I am the General Counsel and Vice President

for The Nature Conservancy. I certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear here today before the Subcommittee in support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the reauthorization of its legislation.

I could probably say the same things you said earlier, Congressman, ditto to what my colleagues have said. But I got my hair cut, and I got dressed up today so I will make a few brief remarks anyway to take advantage of it.

The Nature Conservancy is a international nonprofit conservation organization, and we are primarily interested in preservation of biological diversity. Over the past 40 years we have made significant advances toward this goal. We have helped protect over 6.9 million acres of biologically significant land in the United States, and we manage a nature preserve system of over 1,600 preserves. We have done this through the support of over 700,000 members, 800 corporate associates but, most importantly, through partnerships with other entities, both private and public.

It is the emphasis on the partnership theme that brings us here today in strong support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

My colleagues have talked about the mission of the Foundation and the legislative mandate under which they operate, but I would like to emphasize one of the mandates under the legislation and that is the matching requirements. A good partner brings money to the table. A great partner brings money and encourages other people to bring money to the table, too.

I think it bears repeating what my colleague, Mr. Eno, said of the \$28 million in Federal funds that have gone into the program, that has been expanded to over \$90 million for conservation projects, totaling 785 projects. From the point of view of The Nature Conservancy in forging partnerships that is just an astounding statistic. We are very proud to work with the Foundation.

Mr. Eno has mentioned many of the initiatives ranging from wetlands partnerships, the neotropical migratory bird project and others. What I would like to do is mention a few of the projects that we have worked on which demonstrate the success of this program.

Since 1988, we have been involved in 43 projects in 20 States in the United States and in Mexico and Costa Rica with the Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The \$3.7 million in Federal funds that have come through this program to The Conservancy have been matched by \$7.5 million of private funds. So we expanded that into \$11.5 million worth of conservation projects. Most of these would not have been accomplished without the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, not only the support but the leadership and expertise in the association.

A few examples—Congressman Ravenel left the room—but one of the most important projects we have is the ACE Basin of South Carolina. Between 1989 and 1991, the Foundation made grants in excess of \$400,000 which have been used for land acquisition, funding of a private landowner contact person and funding also the biological inventory of two of the huge plantations, Mary's Island and the Cheeha-Combahee plantation. These were the building blocks

that led to the protection of several hundred thousand acres in the basin.

We have been involved in projects up and down the coast in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. There is a multi-state partnership program that conducted a survey of critical habitats.

In New York, there was a \$75,000 grant which funded the acquisition, restoration and management of over 35,000 acres of wetlands in Montezuma, New York.

Close to home, Chapter Point on the Nanticoke River, the Foundation made a \$250,000 grant which was matched with \$750,000 from the State of Maryland which led to protection of over 1,500 acres of bald eagle habitat and also habitat for many species of migratory waterfowl.

In Texas, at the Mad Island Marsh, the Foundation is a key partner in a five-year, comprehensive program of habitat protection, restoration and ecological management and land acquisition to protect over 10,000 acres of the Mad Island Marsh ecosystem. This is typical of a project funded by the Foundation. It involves The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, North American Wetlands Conservation Council, Dow Chemical, private landowners, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and several others.

At the Parrott Ranch in California, the Foundation was a pivotal player in the acquisition of 18,000 acres of wetlands which support an abundance of waterfowl and other wetland species. Once again, this involved all the partners mentioned above.

I see the yellow light is on, and I will close with a couple of quick comments.

First of all, we feel that the Foundation has forged and jump-started many creative partnerships since its inception in 1984 and should be commended for that and should continue to do the same type of work.

Secondly, the leveraging of \$28.5 million into \$90 million. We cannot overstate how impressive that is, being a private sector organization, to leverage money like that is almost unheard of on a two-to-one basis.

Finally, we would like to emphasize that we strongly support the reauthorization of the legislation. We strongly support the amendments that have been suggested. We support the \$25 million a year authorization level, bringing NOAA in as a specified agency for cooperative projects and perhaps most importantly expanding the board from 9 to 15 Members.

The board of The Nature Conservancy is critical to its funding success. We would like to emphasize the importance of expanding the board of the Fish and Wildlife Foundation. They are lean, cost-effective. They operate in a nonpartisan way, nonlitigious. They bring to the diverse organizations and groups with outstanding results. The Foundation deserves full support and the continued confidence of the Committee.

I thank you for this opportunity to testify today and would like to submit my written comments for the record.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Dennis. Yes, all of your comments will be officially entered into the record.

Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Dennis may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. At this point we will hear from Mr. Scott Sutherland, Director of Federal regulations for Ducks Unlimited.  
Mr. Sutherland.

#### STATEMENT OF SCOTT SUTHERLAND

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to come before you today to talk about the partnership between the 500,000 members of my organization and the Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Ducks Unlimited has been working on wildlife habitat protection and conservation for 55 years. In our earlier days, we concentrated on raising money here in the United States from our members and doing habitat work with that money chiefly up in Canada on the bird breeding grounds in the prairies there. Most of that work was done as a sole entity with Ducks Unlimited.

More recently in the 1980's and 1990's, we have expanded our work on habitat in the United States and increasingly done projects in conjunction with partners.

It seems that in today's world of conservation, partnerships between various members of the public and private sector are the route of making limited resources both on the government side, and on the private side, go much further and accomplish joint goals. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has been instrumental in bridging that gap, acting as a catalyst in forming those partnerships and is one of Ducks Unlimited's finest partners.

The record of the Foundation shows that they have been pioneers in many areas that need attention, far beyond the scope of the things that Ducks Unlimited works on but that we are supportive of nonetheless.

From their work on writing the annual needs assessment of a variety of Federal agencies, creation of the Partners in Flight program, their support in training and action, and putting that training into action for Federal wildlife professionals is unprecedented. It is ground breaking and very, very commendable.

The bulk of the work that Ducks Unlimited has done with the Foundation involves the North American Waterfowl Management Plan which you heard mentioned several times. The Foundation, along with Ducks Unlimited and the State governments, as Mr. Myers mentioned, initiated a program and encouraged all of us to share the burden of restoring wetlands habitat in the three countries of North America in order to ensure continued population of migratory birds and other wetlands wildlife.

Coincidentally, the work that Ducks Unlimited does with the Foundation also helps accomplish goals on some of the other project area initiatives that the Foundation has. An example might be the tremendous neotropical and shorebird benefits realized on the huge number of projects that we have done with the Foundation, quite a number of projects in the southern United States and western United States.

We have done some large scale projects with the Foundation. Some of them have been mentioned.

The ACE Basin that Mike talked about, we are very proud of that. The Foundation is instrumental in protecting a 25-mile-long

watershed, the largest undeveloped piece of ground along the Atlantic seaboard. It is a cooperative effort—apart from what you hear about private landowners being opposed to conservation, this is a partnership that DU, the Foundation, TNC, and the States, have forged which the local landowners have taken a leading role in and are very supportive of. The Foundation is right in the middle of that.

Also, I wanted to mention another California project, the Cosumnes River Preserve. Again TNC, Ducks Unlimited, the Foundation, State of California, many other partners are involved there, a great project. The Foundation just helped ensure acquisition of one of the last key pieces of the core of that project, called the Crane Ranch area.

Interestingly enough, we have seen immediate response from waterfowl and other kinds of wildlife on this project. I talked with some of our folks in California last week, and they said that this year with the water and the availability of the property there they actually saw Asian varieties of ducks and waterfowl, water birds coming across into this area of California where they had not seen them in the past. It drew a tremendous amount of visitors from San Francisco and Sacramento. And that is a project that is sparking a lot of interest and public enthusiasm.

Very briefly, that is just one of the partnerships we have undertaken.

One of the things that we hope that you folks will encourage your colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to do—we support raising of the ceiling for the permanence of the \$25 million. We hope you work with your Appropriations Committee colleagues to ensure that that amount is appropriated for the Foundation. Money remains a challenge to the Foundation, and there are more things that we could do if there were more funds available and things we would like to do. I hope that you will support that.

Finally, one of the things that we hope that the Subcommittee and staff can look at and perhaps clarify as they complete their work on this legislation is clarifying that about the matching requirements for projects done under the auspices of the Foundation. We very much support the matching requirement.

As Mike mentioned, it is really historic and unprecedented. It has done so much good work having the two-to-one match. We want to encourage them to look at the matching requirement and clarify just what they mean by the requirements for matches and that all partners involved in the matching situation are working under the same set of facts and rules there.

In conclusion—I see the red light is on and I don't want it to explode in front of Gary—but I just want to thank the Committee and the Subcommittee for its support of the Foundation. We support it. It is a great actor in the conservation community. We look forward to working with you on it and hope you continue to support it.

Thank you.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Sutherland.

[The statement of Mr. Sutherland may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. We thank all of the panelists for their input.

At this point, I have a general question that I would like each of you to answer if you care to. At that point, we can go to individual members, and then I have a series of questions from Chairman Studds for you as individual panelists.

The general question for all of you would be why has the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation been such a great success while other clones like the National Parks Foundation have been less successful? What is the secret ingredient? What do you think makes the difference and has been so positive about the Foundation?

We can start with Mr. Barry, if you would like to comment.

Mr. BARRY. I don't intend to comment one way or the other regarding the Parks Foundation because I am not really familiar with the track record. I feel it would be inappropriate for me to compare them with how the Fish and Wildlife Foundation works.

The fact that the Fish and Wildlife Foundation has been such a success points to the fact there was a real need for this type of organization. I think there was a real willingness for the private sector to pool their resources in this fashion.

Wildlife conservation is continuing to emerge as something the public strongly supports. The Foundation was very helpful in providing funding that turned out to be cutting-edge-type funding to start new initiatives like the neotropical bird work.

So I think, as much as anything else, their instincts were good in looking over the horizon and seeing the next emerging issue—getting ahead of the curve—and putting their money out there where it was able to attract significant additional resources from the private sector.

So I think it was a combination of their spending a lot of time thinking about the issues that are coming as opposed to issues that are here right now, and their being persuasive in coalition building. Those are the various factors that have been the most important.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you.

Mr. Eno.

Mr. ENO. I think several points could be made, Mr. Chairman.

First, in terms of the Park Foundation, of the various clones of which there are four, the Park Foundation preceded the Fish and Wildlife Foundation by about 15 years. They are distinguished in that they do not get Federal funds. So they are strictly a private fund-raising enterprise.

More directly to answer your question, I think the Foundation did a couple of things right from the very beginning. First of all, we attempted to create an honest, credible, supportive relationship with our host agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service and expanded that to other agencies. Meanwhile, we maintained our independence.

This has been a problem with a lot of other clones. They have not—they have not clearly established their independence vis-a-vis their agency yet or been able to benefit through performance of grant making that they are supportive of the basic mission of the agency.

Secondly, we started out in the first year with a comprehensive analysis of what the major problems facing the Fish and Wildlife Service were and what we could do about them, what we, the Foundation, could take on.

For example, out of that analysis we identified implementing the North American Waterfowl Management Plan which had been just signed by the Secretary of Interior and Canadian counterparts but basically was then just quickly on its route to a shelf. So we took that on.

Secondly, part of that analysis also looked at the agency and recognized that most Federal agencies—most institutions tend to be fairly embalmed in their own culture, and they don't look outside that culture.

We looked at the Fish and Wildlife Service and then looked at how we could solve their problems interrelating with State agencies and the private sector, turning the envelope inside out instead of focusing just on the Fish and Wildlife Service. That has created a very creative synergism.

Thirdly, we took to heart some of your original legislation that required Federal money to be matched. We could have just operated on the basis of a one-to-one match but match, but we, basically, as we started operating saw an opportunity there and decided to increase the leverage. And, actually, in one of your reauthorization bills several years ago, the House required a two-to-one match. Although that was not passed, we took it to heart, and so we have been aggressively leveraging our money wherever possible, particularly with organizations like The Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited that have well-developed fund-raising arms.

At the same time, with grants with little organizations, mom and pop operations, organizations just getting started, we give them a one-to-one match to get them going. If we come back for more, we increase the leverage.

Finally, we just have really pushed the whole concept of partnership as far as we possibly can. There is a lot of rhetoric that goes back and forth about working together, but natural resource problems are inherently controversial. Any time you create a park or refuge or set up a regulation you are prohibiting somebody from doing something. So the more players you get involved in the project on a consensual basis and get them to invest dollars takes them to a totally new level of commitment in terms of seeing something through and in solving the problem.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Myers.

Mr. MYERS. I can't speak to the effectiveness of the National Parks Foundation but in looking at the effectiveness of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation I believe it has to do with what Mr. Barry said, their ability to scan the horizon, see the emerging issues, see where fish and wildlife activities should be heading in this country and get out front and try to pull programs that direction, I think that has been key.

Another factor is the integrity of the people involved in the program and their ability. They deliver. They are can-do people. You enjoy working with them, and they don't let you down.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Myers.

Mr. Dennis.

Mr. DENNIS. Thank you.

I am not going to comment on the National Parks Foundation other than to say there is a major difference in that the Fish and Wildlife Foundation does receive Federal financing. But it goes a lot further than that.

First of all, the Foundation has received very strong support from the Committee over the years which has been essential to its success.

Secondly, I personally have been very impressed with the way the Fish and Wildlife Foundation works with its host agency, with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The needs assessment they do with the Fish and Wildlife Service, rather than something that could be perceived as threatening, is probably one of the more useful tools the Fish and Wildlife Service has. It shows what works well, helps them identify new programs and expands the ability of the Fish and Wildlife Service to get the job done through the programs and projects funded through the Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Also, the Foundation is very careful to try to supplement other conservation efforts in many instances, and we have been the beneficiary of that, as has the Fish and Wildlife Service and all the others.

Once again, back to the leverage factor, the fact that the Foundation encourages leverage instead of going out and matching one to one as required by law—they don't require it, but something is working right when they get people to match on a two-to-one basis.

Finally, I think the human resource at the Fish and Wildlife Service is outstanding. As Gary said, these are people you can deal with straight up. They are nonpartisan. They want to get the job done.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Dennis.

Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I will start where Mike stopped.

One of the things that we have experienced in our work with the Foundation is they are aggressive, they are proactive, they come to you with ideas, and, perhaps most importantly, they are willing to work out the wrinkles.

If we bring a project to them or they bring one to us that is a possible partnership, their folks are willing to negotiate with you about ways it can be improved for their purposes, for our purposes, et cetera, and that is a very important, necessary element of partnership.

Briefly, also, I will say I don't know about the National Parks Foundation, but one of the things involved in this subject area, wildlife, is that there is a great history in this country of wildlife users being contributors to the resources, whether they are consumptive users or nonconsumptive wildlife users, buying duck stamps, waterfowl stamps, and in several other ways not required of users of wildlife. For example, where they have over the last 90 years contributed millions and millions and millions of dollars to the National Wildlife Refuge Foundation system and other conservation efforts in the country.

Within Ducks Unlimited over the past 55 years we have raised three-quarters of a billion dollars. That is money they didn't have to donate, but that gives us money to match with the Fish and

Wildlife Foundation and get good things done. I don't know that that kind of commitment is demonstrated to the National Parks Foundation, by the park users or those kind of folks. I think that is an important element of the success.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Mr. Sutherland.

Before I get to individual questions, on behalf of Chairman Studts I would like to defer to my colleagues.

Governor, if you have any questions you are on.

Mr. CASTLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will be brief and ask in two reasons: One, I am more here to learn; and, secondly, I am late for my next scheduled appointment. So I don't want to ask too much.

I would like to start by saying I am very impressed with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, much more so than most agencies involved with government at all for a variety of reasons. One is the leveraged matched funding which I think is vitally important as a source of energy as well as a source of funds in terms of keeping the organization going.

Secondly, in Delaware we have stressed land acquisition in Delaware and I think on a per-acre basis probably acquired as much land for various uses all the way from park land to migratory bird uses as any State in the country, and a lot of it has been with the help of a lot of your organizations. Bombay Hook and others come to mind.

As you know, we are very involved both in the fishery questions and also very involved with the migratory birds as the biggest stop-over on the east coast I believe as they go from south to north and north to south. We consider that to be an important function. We have some major contributors to your organizations which would help as well.

I guess my question really is—I was curious about this. Apparently, you want to expand the board from 9 to 15. I think there is a couple vacancies now, too. I am curious how vacancies are filled. If you are so successful, why expand it? Why not leave it as it is?

Mr. ENO. The real value of expanding the Board of Directors is in helping the operations side of the Foundation. As I stressed in my testimony, none of the Federal grant moneys goes to support the Foundation's day-to-day operations—Federal funding for the Foundation ceased after the first two-and-a-half years of our existence. So we have to raise the \$2 million a year that it costs to run and do the day-to-day business of the Foundation from private sources.

We need a board that contributes to that end, and we do have a couple of vacancies now. Several of our board by law are designated as educated and experienced. These tend to be people involved in the wildlife profession or educational profession who are often without substantial financial means, which effectively means that a significant portion of the board cannot either write large checks or is not particularly adept at fund raising.

For the last two years the staff has raised about 95 percent of the operating funds of the Foundation. Now, we could continue on that basis, but —speaking from a staff perspective, we feel that if we got more support from our board, an enlarged board, we could put more of our time into working with our partners to raise funds

to support grants for conservation projects on the ground. For the long-term that, is a healthier environment.

Mr. CASTLE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for having to leave early.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you, Governor.

Mr. HAMBURG.

Mr. HAMBURG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for being late, but just with what I have heard and what I have been able to read I am really impressed with what this Foundation does.

There are several things that you are working on that are of special interest to me representing the north coast of California. I would like to ask if I could, Mr. Eno, if you could just give me a little more information about the Marbled Murrelet and Spotted Owl. It looks like the prey research for the Spotted Owl is done in Humboldt County.

Mr. ENO. Both of those projects, I believe, have been completed. They were done several years ago. They were sort of behind the major curve that is propelling the controversy on owls, murrelets and old growth.

Both of these were research projects identified by both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the forest products industry as problem areas, and we gave a grant to respond to those concerns. And the matching funds for both projects came from the forest products industry, from NCASI. They basically have been completed.

We have done a lot of other projects. Most of our other projects in northern California have focused on the salmon recovery.

Mr. HAMBURG. I was going to ask you about that next.

I was looking over this Bring Back the Natives program and wonder if you would comment on that more, and specifically if you would comment on why this program is so important. Why is bringing back the natives so important as to opposed to relying primarily on hatchery fish?

You may know that we had a particularly disastrous situation this year on the north coast, the second consecutive year we have had the northern California salmon fishery completely close down this time due to the—actually, the last two years due to the problematic status of the fall run Chinook salmon. And what we are trying to do on both the Klamath and Trinity systems and Sacramento system is bring back the natives and not rely completely on the hatchery fishery, although there are hatcheries that can positively impact this industry.

Could you comment on this program and why it is so important to bring back the native stocks?

Mr. ENO. I will, if you permit me to sort of be fairly general. The history—

Mr. HAMBURG. OK. I just want to get something on the record.

Mr. ENO. The history of fishery management in this country is this: once a river is pretty well ruined for native species, we have tended to build a hatchery that dumps fish back in the river or specific segments of the river. So what you are doing in terms of conservation is managing small blocks of a degraded watershed, and really none of the Federal or State agencies over the last 70 years have looked at restoring native fisheries on a watershed basis from the Rocky Mountains or from the tip of the Sierras to the ocean.

The Bring Back the Natives program we started with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service tends to own the high ground, and the Bureau of Land Management usually picks up the lower ground as the river goes toward the sea.

For the first time, we got them to start managing whole stretches of river, 30 miles, 60 miles, 70 miles and often with many other partners like the Fish and Wildlife Service, the State agency, Trout Unlimited, et cetera, with the aim of restoring the native fishery. Very often, hatcheries are returning genetically imperfect, weaker stocks, weaker fish, and they compete for food. But the long-term consequences—and the jury is not totally out—but there is enough information on the table to show that very often hatchery fish may be further complicating and creating more deleterious problems for your native fishery than they are solving.

So our Bring Back the Natives—I don't have the map, but I can provide it—includes several California rivers. We are bringing another grant to our Board in two weeks, I believe, specifically targeting restoration of salmon in northern California, and we have done several other grants in your district.

Mr. HAMBURG. Well, let me just say that I heartily support your efforts.

And as you were talking I was also wondering if you have been involved at all in the situation around Dunsmuir where we had the sodium spill at the Kantara Loop and we lost all the native fish, and there was a controversy whether to restock with hatchery fish or bring back the natives.

The railroad company, Southern Pacific, has of course been saying we can restock as part of the Sacramento and that will bring back the tourism industry. But there is an awfully strong movement in California saying, even if we have to wait a little longer it is important to get the fish that belong in this stream recovered and restored.

Mr. ENO. We are not, to my knowledge, involved in Dunsmuir at this point.

I want to stress if you have something or a project you think we ought to be involved in, pick up the phone.

To give you an example, two years ago I was up at Orvis, and the Orvis people had just come back from assisting in making Robert Redford's movie that was supposed to be filmed in the Blackfoot. They did not actually film the Blackfoot because it was in such degraded state. Redford's producer and Orvis came to us and said, is there any way we can work on restoration of the Blackfoot?

Basically, we responded—within a month-and-a-half time, we cobbled together the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife, the State of Montana, the local Trout Unlimited chapter that took the lead in organizing local participants and we gave about a \$500,000 grant for cleaning up and restoring the upper five reaches of the Blackfoot for the first on-the-ground effort to attempt restoration of that entire drainage system. That project is ongoing.

Mr. HAMBURG. Well, I really congratulate you for your efforts and thank all the panelists for coming this morning.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from California.

The first question is for Mr. Barry.

The draft bill proposes increasing board members to 15, and—however, as was pointed out, there are two vacancies today that are taking some time to fill. When can the Committee expect to see those vacancies filled?

Mr. BARRY. The Department currently has under consideration various names that have been submitted to it for selection and nomination by the Secretary. I can't give you a specific time. We are very much aware of the deadline that is looming with the upcoming board meeting. I think it is just a matter of looking for a good mix to provide a good balance to the board.

We certainly appreciate the need for getting good board members that will be strong supporters of the Foundation's work. I think, as much as anything else, we are basically trying to find out who are the candidates that would serve successfully in the capacities that Amos talked about, in terms of fund raising and bringing expertise and skills to the board.

It is a priority for us. It is just a matter of trying to get on the Secretary's calendar, which has been fairly overloaded with forest work, grazing, and mining reform, but it is certainly one of the top priorities.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Eno, with the potential expansion of the board from 9 to 15, what would you say has been the history in the past in terms of making appointments? How long does it usually take and what would you anticipate assuming that we did go to 15? How long would it take to get up to 15 in your view?

Mr. ENO. Well, it took the Secretary of Interior originally almost two years to appoint a board. After that, most of the vacancies have been filled within a month to two-month period. All I can say in terms of the present circumstances, I think once you pass the legislation the Secretary would have this as a priority, and I would hope he would fill the vacancies within a month or so.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you.

Mr. Myers, your testimony suggests that the addition of a State Fish and Wildlife Agency representative to the Foundation's Board of Directors would be an improvement. Has the lack of a State representative hindered the effectiveness of the Foundation in the past in your view?

Mr. MYERS. I am really not in a position to know. I don't attend their board meetings. I don't know what the dialog has been. I can't say that the Foundation has not been a tremendous success without a State director on their board.

Common sense tells me that because they do much business with the States, they could use insight into problems faced in the wild-life and fisheries fields. A director would provide a sounding board for other members of the board on certain issues, for example, "back to the natives" issues and things of that nature.

Mr. ENO. May I speak to that for a second, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Yes.

Mr. ENO. We originally had Willie Molini from Nevada on our board. He was superb.

We had a mix of board members. Many of the early members—David Packard, John Bookout—they were major corporate titans, and they do not really know the ins and outs of State fish and game agencies which operate under a number of constraints and political situations. For example, many report to commissions, and there are a number of complexities to the way they do business.

We have used and continue to use State directors at the staff level. We pick up the phone and work with them as much as we can. But there is a very real value in having a State director in the board meeting who can speak to questions or clarify issues for the benefit of other board members whose business backgrounds have not given them a glimpse of the operations of State agencies.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you.

For Mr. Dennis and Mr. Sutherland, you both draw complimentary pictures of the Foundation. Given your individual experiences, how would you prioritize the grant-making facilities of the Foundation? And do you have specific criticisms or suggestions?

Mr. Dennis.

Mr. DENNIS. OK. I don't have any criticisms of how they establish their priorities. I think they have that under control.

I would like to go back to the issue, if it is OK to talk more about the board makeup. That is the area where I have expertise in 20 years with The Nature Conservancy in our State chapters and what not.

I think it is important to emphasize that one of the things that I have seen with regard to expanding the size of the board to 15, when you look at a board you are looking for what they used to call the three W's: work, wisdom and wealth. I think the work is covered pretty well by the staff, but the wisdom and wealth is where these other issues come in, where it is important to have a balance between people who have expertise in the area.

The idea of having people educated in fish and wildlife, having a State fish and—at least one fish and game director is very important.

Secondly, when you talk about the wealth factor, it is very important in an organization like this to have a board you can rely on to raise money for you. This is a tremendous burden on the staff to go out and raise operational funds. The board should be doing that.

That is my personal view, but I think others share that.

The other factor is an organization that tries to cover all the United States and other parts of North America. 9 to 15 may sound like a big jump, but it really isn't. You have to have geographic representation. Nine people doesn't give you the people to cover the full region.

I just want to go back and once again really urge the Committee—I know it is in the proposal, but that is a very important part of this legislation, the expansion.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you.

Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I will echo Mike's comments on not having comments or suggestions in their priorities.

I think they have done an excellent job. They have a very, very diverse portfolio, and if I was going to think of one thing they

might look at, through the board, is in making an effort to try to include an increased variety of groups in certain projects.

A lot of the partnerships that are done are done with one or two organizations with substantial financial might like TNC, DU, and I think they have worked on this in the past and have been successful. But I think their board needs to be aware and make an increased effort perhaps to involve local partners in some of the kinds of projects that we are doing with them. I think that would be an added benefit to the program.

But, like I say, that is a footnote. They are doing a very, very good job and have done a good job.

I also would echo Mike on the board, the commitments of their board. One of the advantages for adding the members to their board will be to get some more diversity on their board and to bring some folks who can bring financial resources to the table to help run the Foundation and to find more corporate contributions to the projects that are being done. I think that there is a tremendous interest out there from corporate America in getting involved in environmental and conservation projects, and I know that Amos has been very, very interested. He has put in a lot of hours in trying to get corporate America linked up, and having a few more of the right board members can help his efforts in that area.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Thank you.

One last question for Mr. Eno. From a personal point of view, representing the eastern half of Long Island and New York as I do, could you educate me on—I notice in New York State you have a project called the Long Island Sound Challenge. Could you share with me what that is and enlighten me?

Mr. ENO. I will start. I may ask my grants director, Whitney Tilt, to speak to this as well, but the Long Island Sound is, basically, a volunteer network of people taking water quality samples up and down the Sound, both on the Long Island side and on the Connecticut side. It is one of several grants that we have done to target getting coastal communities involved in understanding what is going on with the dynamics of the offshore area and getting them to support broader conservation initiatives.

We have also given grants on striped bass for the Hudson River and the New York bite area to determine the origin of those populations.

We have also done a land acquisition at Seatuck National Wildlife Refuge on Long Island.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. On the Long Island Sound Challenges, essentially, these folks contribute to the Long Island Sound study which is part of the national estuary program study?

Mr. TILT. Mr. Chairman, that is part of an overall citizens' action group that is part of the Long Island study being funded by the EPA.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Very good.

Thank you very much and allow me to thank all of you for sharing your valuable time with us. We appreciate the input. I do apologize for the lack of controversy today, but it seems like everybody loves you, and we are going to do our best to maintain our support.

Thank you very much. This hearing is ended.

[Whereupon, at 11:20 a.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned; and the following was submitted for the record:]

TESTIMONY OF DONALD BARRY, ACTING DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CONCERNING REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

July 13, 1993

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Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Secretary Babbitt and Assistant Secretary Frampton have each had an opportunity to review the work of the Foundation. Both believe that the Foundation is an effective, flexible, and cost-effective vehicle to foster the conservation of fish and wildlife, and the critical habitats on which they depend.

We at the Department of the Interior are very pleased to be able to endorse this important program, to support its reauthorization, and to tell you that we believe it has significant potential for providing greater assistance to this Administration in realizing our conservation objectives. Among these objectives are enhanced partnerships between private interests and the State and Federal governments, a greater reliance on science, and creative new ways to approach preservation of imperilled species and habitats.

First, considering all of the competing demands on the Federal budget, it is imperative that we leverage every dollar for the maximum benefit; that is the essence of this program. Second, not only does it multiply the effect of the available Federal funding, but it also has great potential to provide "seed money" to

stimulate rapid and creative conservation activities that simply would not be possible through the regular Federal appropriations process.

On behalf of the Administration, I commend you and your staff for your efforts on your draft bill. We endorse its provisions generally. Specifically, we endorse the increase in the size of the Board of Directors from 9 to 15 members, and we will be considering the addition of a State fish and wildlife agency director among the new appointees in order to enhance coordination and communications with the States.

In recognition of the responsibilities of the National Marine Fisheries Service, as well as the work the Foundation is already undertaking with our colleagues at the Department of Commerce, the Administration supports the inclusion of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in section 2(b) of the Foundation's organic act.

With respect to the funding authority, we note that over the past several years appropriations requested and received have been at the level of \$5 million. For Fiscal Year 1994, a budget amendment submitted to fund the National Biological Survey also included a request for an additional \$2.5 million for the Foundation, totaling \$7.5 million for FY94. We believe Foundation appropriations are very cost effective because of the matching provisions that help

induce two or three times the appropriated amounts in private sector dollars. With this in mind, we will carefully examine the future funding of the Foundation in the budget process for Fiscal Year 1995 and beyond.

Attached to my statement are some examples of the kinds of programs and projects that have been supported by the Foundation and made it such a success. I will not take the time to discuss all of them, but there are three important examples that I would like to mention.

The first involves Secretary Babbitt's initiative with respect to the Everglades and Florida Bay. The Bay is a degenerating ecosystem, as evidenced by a massive die-off of sea grasses and by algal blooms. The cause of the problem is in dispute, but the lack of fresh water is a strong possibility. In order to get beyond the controversy, the Secretary asked the Foundation to host a peer review panel composed of eight top marine scientists to work with the Department of the Interior to develop a plan of action. The panel is scheduled to meet during the first week of August, and the Foundation has provided the initial funding and coordination thus far.

The second example I want to cite is the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, through which important wetland habitats are being acquired, protected and restored not only across the United States,

but also in Canada and Mexico. - The Foundation has been instrumental in promoting partnerships under the Plan by networking among interested nongovernmental organizations and providing matching grants for implementation of specific high-priority projects in key areas. The following points are indicative of the benefit of the Foundation's efforts in support of the Plan:

- o No federal funding commitments were initially provided by the United States or Canada following signing of the Plan in 1986. The Foundation provided matching funds for some of the first projects from 1988 through 1990 and worked diligently to secure more permanent funding sources.
- o In 1988 the Foundation provided grants for three of the first priority projects under the Plan in Iowa, Louisiana, and the Central Valley of California.
- o The Foundation secured funding for the "First Step" and "Second Step" projects that initiated implementation of the Plan in Canada. Second Step projects included securing \$2 million in federal funds that were matched in 1989 by \$4 million from Ducks Unlimited and \$3 million from the States.
- o The Foundation has been an active member of the U.S. North American Waterfowl Management Plan Implementation Board, providing information and support for administrative, marketing, and fiscal planning to implement the Plan. For example, the Foundation has featured the Plan as a special topic in its Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 Federal Agency Needs Assessment.
- o Since 1990, the Foundation has been an active partner in the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund grant program, providing \$3.2 million to cost-share projects involving more than 72,000 acres of habitat protection, restoration, and enhancement in 7 States (California, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin).
- o The Foundation has cost-shared projects in 6 of the 10 U.S. joint ventures and in 2 of the 3 Canadian joint ventures.

Not only has the early and active involvement of the Foundation been instrumental in the success of the North American Waterfowl

Management Plan, but it also provides a model for involving all interested parties, including the States, Federal agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations, in working cooperatively in partnership with private landowners.

The third and final example I want to cite relates to Secretary Babbitt's initiative to protect the habitat of the California gnatcatcher.

Several years ago, the State of California approached the Foundation for assistance in conserving biodiversity in the State. The State was impressed with the Gap Analysis in the State of Idaho but, due to the land use planning process in California, wanted a similar analysis stepped down to the county level. One particular problem was incompatible databases, and the Foundation provided a grant not only to integrate the databases across the State but also to provide the additional detail needed at the county level.

In support of the State's effort and seeking to break new ground nationally in the protection of endangered species, Secretary Babbitt has acted to encourage regional habitat conservation planning efforts in California. In listing the gnatcatcher as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act, he also proposed a special rule that recognizes the regional conservation efforts already under way in southern California.

The Secretary believes this effort can serve as a model for the Nation in how to work cooperatively to conserve ecosystems, thereby avoiding environmental "train wrecks" resulting in the extinction of individual species. The Foundation's support has been invaluable in fostering this collaborative, voluntary process.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we look forward to enactment of your draft legislation to reauthorize the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The amount of money appropriated directly to the Foundation is almost insignificant by comparison to the problems and opportunities that are out there. But the payoff is impressive and far greater than could be achieved through any other approach, not only due to the multiplier effect of matching funds, but also through the cooperative spirit fostered in the development of partnerships. I will be happy to respond to questions. Thank you.

**EXAMPLES OF COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS  
INVOLVING THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
AND THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION**

**Partnership for Wildlife Act:** The Fish and Wildlife Service is presently working out details of a partnership with the Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the 50 States as authorized by the newly passed Partnerships For Wildlife Act to fund nonconsumptive fish and wildlife conservation projects. Under this Act, the Service, through appropriations, and the Foundation, through private contributions, each contribute an equal amount to the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund. The Fund is then used to match State money so that each party contributes one third. Projects will include a diverse array of public viewing, protection, and education purposes involving animals that are not taken for sport, food or fur.

**Blackfoot River Watershed Habitat Restoration Project:** The Foundation provided a \$200,000 two-party matching grant to Fish and Wildlife Service (\$100,000) and The Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited (TU) (\$100,000). The Service's half of the grant will restore wetland and riparian habitats and establish perpetual wetland/grassland conservation easements on private lands in the watershed. The TU portion of the grant will help restore spawning and fry rearing habitats for candidate and declining fish species like the bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout, respectively. Threatened grizzly bears, harlequin ducks, sandhill cranes, the unique three-tipped sage/rough fescue plant community and other trust resources are benefitted from the cooperative projects.

**Oklahoma Private Lands Initiative:** A \$217,500 Foundation grant matched with \$302,500 of non-Federal funding sources will begin 11 projects in three categories (private lands habitat restoration, community education, and biological diversity) statewide. The Service will complete habitat restoration demonstration projects on private lands. The Nature Conservancy, Oklahoma Division of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma Natural Heritage Program and Sutton Avian Research will use funds to deliver such projects as: statewide wildlife education/training workshops, grassland dependent wildlife restoration projects, and biodiversity inventory and planning in targeted areas of Oklahoma. Endangered mussels, leopard darters, and red-cockaded woodpeckers in the Wichita Mountain plateau, Federal candidate species in Oklahoma, species specially adapted to Playa Lakes habitats and other species of special concern in Oklahoma will benefit from this partnership effort.

**Diamond Y Springs Preserve Project in Texas:** A \$50,000 grant from the Foundation to be matched by private funds will assist in restoring endangered species and other migratory and resident species habitat on The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) preserve in west Texas. Altogether, 1502 acres of desert scrub/shrub wetlands and riparian habitat will be restored near springs (ciénegas) in an

abandoned oil and gas field using matching funds from Exxon. The endangered Leon Springs pupfish and other species dependent on springs in this arid area will benefit.

**Wetland Restoration on Private Lands in New York:** A Foundation grant of \$50,000 matched by \$100,000 in non-Federal funding is being used in New York to expand habitat restoration efforts in New York. Wetland restoration along the Hudson River will provide fry rearing habitats to increase stocks of striped bass in the river. Additional wetland restoration projects in western New York will help meet the Iroquois NWR objectives. Sora and Virginia rails, pied billed grebes and other wetland dependent species were recorded using restored sites the first year of project work. Goals for this \$150,000 funding source are to complete 100 restorations involving about 900 wetland acres for wildlife on private lands.

**Northcentral Wetlands Restoration:** In FY 1993-94 a \$300,000 grant will be matched by \$600,000 private funds to create a \$900,000 fund administered by the Service. A total of 39 Soil and Water Conservation Districts in 7 of the 8 States in the Service's Great Lakes-Big Rivers Region are leading this project. The objectives for this fund are to restore riparian, prairie pothole, and floodplain wetlands in this region. The cooperating Districts are responsible for raising private matching funds and doing wetland restorations guided by cooperative agreements with the Service. These habitats will improve conditions for breeding and migratory waterfowl, neotropical migrants, shorebirds, wading birds and other wildlife associated with wetland and floodplains habitats in the region.

**Arctic Goose Conservation:** Development of educational video to support educational efforts in Alaska and the Pacific Flyway to reduce man-caused mortality of several species of Arctic nesting geese. Cooperators \$27,200; Foundation \$27,200; Total grant \$54,400

**Chincoteague Trailer Donation:** Donation and refurbishment of two fully equipped bunk trailers (at Foundation request) to Chincoteague NWR for use as on-refuge housing.

**Interactive Video for National Wildlife Refuges:** Development, procurement and distribution of an interactive video system to introduce the public to the Refuge System. Donated equipment value \$59,900. (Foundation assistance)

**Attwater Prairie Chicken Fund:** Establish a fund for habitat restoration and to aid recovery of the Attwater Prairie Chicken. Grant \$20,000

**Minnesota Valley Refuge Donation:** Private donation (to the Foundation) of a 26 acre inholding in Minnesota Valley NWR. The donation was later transferred to the Service. The Foundation also received a donation which included construction of a parking lot,

trailhead, and footbridge to provide public access. Value of construction \$100,000

Ohio River Border Islands: Foundation challenge grant of \$50,000 (to West Virginia Nature Conservancy) for purchase of several islands in the Ohio River to establish West Virginia's first NWR.

Impoundment Restoration: Donation towards the restoration of a 435 acre impoundment on Cameron Prairie NWR. Grant \$15,000 (Foundation assistance)

Delta Crevasse Project: Grant to make man-made crevasses that aid erosion control and restoration of coastal marshes to Delta NWR in Louisiana. Foundation \$20,000; Cooperator \$20,000; Total Grant \$40,000

Blackwater NWR Mitigation: Foundation acted as trustee for a \$1 million fund used for acquisition, restoration, and management of wetlands and endangered species habitat in connection with Blackwater NWR.

Cedar Island Donation: Donation of 1,244 acres of barrier island to the Foundation. Transferred to the Service. \$1,060,678

FWS Maintenance Deficiency Video: Development of a 10 minute film depicting the necessary need for funds for use in the Refuge System. Grant \$19,060

Florida Bald Eagle Research: Research on ecology of bald eagles in eastern Florida, Merritt Island NWR. Grant \$30,000

Hakalau Forest NWR Donation: Grant to the refuge for bird studies. Grant \$3,000

Leadership Training Analysis: Assist in assessing leadership training needs of USFWS. Grant \$50,000

Hawaiian Forest Bird Interns: Internship program to assist the ongoing recovery efforts for endangered Hawaiian forest birds. Grant \$7,508

Upper Level Training Program: Conduct leadership training for upper level USFWS personnel. Grant \$37,000

Cape May NWR Challenge: Purchase of 520 acres for future addition to Cape May NWR. Grant \$500,000

Minnesota Valley Association: Establishment of bookstore to be run by the co-operating association. Grant \$25,000

Pinckney Island NWR donation: Ensure public access and purchase of mowing equipment. Grant \$24,840

San Francisco Bay Poster: Produce educational brochure/poster on Bay region and San Francisco Bay NWR in particular. Grant \$30,000

Squaw Creek NWR Challenge: Challenge grant to help raise private funds for water improvement projects on Mallard Marsh. Grant \$41,381

#### 1992 GRANTS

The following are grants provided by the Foundation in 1992 involving Fish and Wildlife Service programs and cooperative projects:

**American Ornithologists' Union, PA**  
Birds of North America - II

Compile and publish modern and comprehensive biographies of North America's breeding birds for use by individuals and national conservation organizations.

NFWF Grant of \$40,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**Cornell University, NY**  
Neotropical Migrants in New York

Create a handbook, videotape, and series of training workshops to educate land-use planners and decision-makers on integrating migratory bird concerns into habitat management programs.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, DC**  
Forest Management Symposium

Help sponsor the symposium "Managing Forests for Neotropical Migrants," attended by 100 participants in June, 1992 at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg.

NFWF Grant of \$788.

**National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, DC**  
Neotropical Migrant Bird Conference - II

Sponsor a conference in Madison, Wisconsin, to integrate international interests into the Partners in Flight program.

NFWF facilitated a \$16,000 contribution to the project.

**National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, DC**  
Neotropical Newsletter and Poster

Produce a poster and a newsletter on the Partners in Flight program using a grant from Exxon Corporation.

NFWF Grant facilitated a \$10,000 contribution to the project.

**National Fishing Week Steering Committee/Sportman's Caucus, DC**  
National Fishing Week Material

Produce national radio and television PSAs, an information brochure, and an analysis of the effectiveness of these media communication efforts.

NFWF orchestrated the Miller Brewing Company's donation of \$50,000.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Foundation Service, Region 3, IL**  
Chicago Urban Habitat Restoration

Create a 60-acre recreational fishing lake and 120 acres of wetland habitat in the Chicago metropolitan area.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$500,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 9, WA**  
Fish Hatchery Videos

Produce three videos called "These Are Your Fish" targeted at the general public, civic groups, and school children throughout the nation.

NFWF Grant of \$36,000 matched by \$5,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, GA**  
Hatchie NWR Handicapped Access

Develop a fishing access program for handicapped anglers on Lake O'Neal in western Tennessee's Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, GA**  
Striped Bass Coloring Book

Print 10,000 copies of an education coloring book on striped bass.

NFWF provided \$5,000 from its striped Bass Fund.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MD**  
Striped Bass Information Card

Produce and information card (to distribute with fishing licenses) explaining how and why to return tags found on striped bass catches; for use in Atlantic Coast states.

NFWF Grant provided an interest-free loan of \$7,700 from its Striped Bass Fund.

**Delta Wildlife Foundation, MS**  
Delta Wildlife Outreach Program - II

Increase winter waterfowl habitat through improved land stewardship in the Mississippi River Delta.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$90,000 in outside funds.

**Devils Lake Wetland Mgmt. District, ND**  
Kelly's Slough Wetlands - II

Restore and create wetlands, control cattails, and build nesting structures at Kelly's Slough National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**Federal Duck Stamp Partnership, 1992**

Protect and restore critical wetlands in Kansas's Cheyenne Bottoms using contributions from the Bass Pro Shop and the 1992 duck stamp and print artist, Nancy Howe.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$125,000 in outside funds.

**International Wetlands and Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB),  
United Kingdom**  
IWRB Meeting

Support IWRB's 35th annual meeting-the first held in the United States-which took place in Florida in November, 1992.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**Oklahoma Wildlife Department, OK**  
Playa Lakes Joint Venture Education

Develop educational materials for teaching wetland ecology, and provide children and the general public with "hands-on" wetland experiences in five south-central states.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, CA**  
San Francisco Bay NWR Trust

Conserve wetlands in the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife refuge.

NFWF facilitated this gift of \$250,000 to the refuge.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, region 6, UT**  
**Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge**

Construct a 1.25-mile dike to reverse channelization, promote the growth of emergency vegetation, and restore productivity to a 600-acre wetland in Utah's Bear River Refuge.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MA**  
**Black Duck Joint Venture**

Produce, market, and distribute an educational film on the black duck, a joint venture under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

NFWF Grant of \$16,500 matched by \$4,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, CO**  
**Chase Lake Wetlands Fund**

Establish a North Dakota fund to be used for high-priority habitat restoration or acquisition in five western states.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, LA**  
**Delta NWR Crevasse Project - II**

Construct seven new crevasses that will capture sediment and produce nearly 1,400 acres of additional marsh in Louisiana's Delta National Wildlife Refuge-ideal breeding habitat for migratory songbirds and waterfowl.

NFWF awarded \$30,000 in federal funds to this 1991 project.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 3, MN**  
**Gritman Wetland Restoration Fund**

Create a fund to restore Minnesota's 10,000th wetland and other priority sites in Iowa and Minnesota.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**  
**San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge Water Storage**

Build a freshwater storage system for the San Bernard NWR in coastal Texas.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 2, TX**  
**Texas Partners for Wetlands**

Restore 75,000 acres of wetlands-on privately held lands by the year 2000 with the aid of cooperative agreements with landowners.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, region 9, DC**  
Waterfowl 2000 Newsletter - II

Publish the "Waterfowl 2000" magazine highlighting the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

NFWF Grant of \$12,000

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MA**  
Water Chestnut Control on Refuges

Purchase aquatic-weed harvesting equipment to control exotic water chestnut, which is choking New England waterways.

NFWF facilitated a \$100,000 contribution to the project.

**Walden Woods Project/The Isis Fund/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MA**  
Walden Woods Acquisition

Protect 25 acres near Sudbury River in Massachusetts and the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge bordering Walden Pond.

NFWF Grant of \$486,390 matched by \$469,200 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, AK**  
Arctic NWR Reward

Establish a reward for the receipt of information leading the arrest and conviction of the arsonist who destroyed buildings on Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, AR**  
Arkansas Baiting Case

Manage a court-ordered settlement generated by a conviction of illegal waterfowl baiting in Arkansas to benefit fish and wildlife in the state.

NFWF accepted settlement of \$12,500 to create a fund for wildlife in Arkansas.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, CO**  
Black-Footed Ferret Collaring and Intern

Sponsor interns working on the black-footed ferret release effort in Wyoming, and purchase radio collars for monitoring newly released ferrets.

NFWF provided \$21,431 from its BFF Fund

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research, NM**  
Crane Herpes Research

Research on avian herpes to benefit both whooping and Mississippi sandhill cranes.

NFWF facilitated a \$4,000 grant from the International Crane Foundation.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**  
Florida Panther Recovery Fund

Support the recovery team's efforts to save the endangered Florida panther, which includes captive breeding, research, and habitat protection.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,00 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, MT**  
Grizzly Conservation Challenge II

Coordinate and fund high-priority grizzly protection projects as directed by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee throughout the western United States.

NFWF Grant of \$63,840 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, NC**  
North Carolina Museum Settlement

Manage a settlement involving a big-game hunter who used a North Carolina museum to distribute illegally imported endangered species.

NFWF used the settlement of \$80,000 to establish a state wildlife protection fund.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, NE**  
Platte River Trust Fund

Create a fund for the receipt of contributions to conservation and restoration efforts along the Platte River, habitat for sandhill cranes and endangered whooping cranes.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Regions 2 and 4, GA**  
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Symposium III

Underwrite a symposium on the threatened red-cockaded woodpecker and its management.

NFWF Grant of \$115,000 matched by \$23,550 in outside funds.

**University of Wisconsin - LA Crosse, WI**  
Law Enforcement Conference

Convene an international array of law enforcement experts to review and discuss the challenges of enforcing laws to conserve wildlife worldwide.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$5,000 in outside funds.

**Defenders of Wildlife, OR**  
Watchable Wildlife Viewing Guides - II

Publish state-by-state guides to watch wildlife, along with viewing areas, manuals, and advice on conserving plant and animal life.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**Falcon Press Publishing Co., Inc., MT**  
Watchable Wildlife Conference

Co-host a conference involving various federal agencies and nonprofit conservation organizations on how to create "Watchable Wildlife" programs in each State.

NFWF Grant of \$46,000 matched by \$18,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, AK**  
Alaska Bald Eagle Basics

Publish a booklet on Alaska's bald eagles covering their life history and ways to avoid distributing nesting bald eagles.

NFWF secured \$17,000 for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Chesapeake Bay program, MD, VA, PA, DE**  
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Education Kit

Furnish teachers with an educational poster of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, student working maps of the Chesapeake, and a teacher activity guide.

NFWF Grant of \$119,923 matched by \$3,922 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 9, DC**  
Federal Duck Stamp Junior 1992

Continue support for the development of Junior Duck Stamp contests, which promote wetlands education.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by -\$93,888 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, CO**  
Rocky Mountain Arsenal, 1992 Calendar

Produce the 1992 educational calendar and poster using photos and text describing Colorado's Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

NFWF Grant of \$17,500 matched by \$41,950 in outside funds.



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**Testimony of Amos S. Eno**  
**Executive Director**  
**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation**

**before the**  
**Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries**  
**The Honorable Gerry Studds, Chairman**

**July 13, 1993**

Testimony of Amos S. Eno  
Executive Director  
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation  
before the  
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
The Honorable Gerry Studds, Chairman  
July 13, 1993

My name is Amos S. Eno, and I am the Executive Director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today on the accomplishments, needs and goals of the Foundation.

I am particularly pleased to come before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee as it was the foresight of this Committee in 1984 that led to our creation, and it is with the continued support of this Committee that the Foundation has achieved the success it has to date.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a private, 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation created by an act of Congress (P.L. 98-224). Our mission is to forge partnerships that achieve the conservation of fish, wildlife and plant resources for present and future generations. We forge these partnerships between our host agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a plethora of other federal agencies -- ranging from NOAA and USDA to the Department of Defense -- state agencies and the private sector, including conservation groups, universities, and very inclusively corporate America.

Two elements in our organizational charter set the Foundation apart from other conservation organizations. First, the Foundation is mandated to work on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal natural resource agencies to forge creative partnerships with the state and private sectors. Second, the Foundation is authorized to receive federal matching funds provided by Congress to act as seed money to attract additional investments from the non-federal sectors. These two requirements, embodied in our original legislation, have been the key ingredients to the Foundation's success.

The Foundation uses federal matching funds appropriated by Congress to leverage private and state contributions for conservation enterprises. Our Congressional charter requires that these federally funded challenge grants be matched at least one-to-one by non-federal contributions. In practice, the Foundation has aggressively applied this requirement achieving better than a two-to-one ratio over the past seven years.

In FY 1993 alone, the Foundation will obligate more than \$19 million for 191 conservation projects, committing more than \$6.2 million in federal matching funds that will be leveraged by \$13.1 million raised in cooperation with 126 conservation partners. Every federal dollar appropriated will be matched directly with an average of \$2.10 in non-federal dollars for a total of \$3.10 committed to conservation projects.

Since our inception, the Foundation has funded 785 projects, converting more than \$28 million in federal funds into more than \$90.4 million for on-the-ground conservation, a ratio of \$2.09 of non-federal money for every \$1 of federal money appropriated to the Foundation. These projects have been conducted with 7 federal agencies, 61 state and provincial agencies, 36 colleges and universities, and 207 different private conservation organizations ranging from The Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited, Inc. to the Manomet Bird Observatory and Oregon Trout. For the Committee's benefit, I have attached detailed information on our grant program.

The Chairman has asked us to assess our effectiveness in conserving and restoring the nation's fish and wildlife resources. For the record, the Foundation has been an unmitigated success on several levels. First, the 785 projects that we have funded have made extremely important on-the-ground contributions to fish and wildlife conservation. Second, many of the projects we have funded have become institutionalized and are now ongoing programs within the federal and state natural resource agencies. Finally, by not funding lobbying or litigation, we have improved the effectiveness of our partners. We bring people together to craft solutions that work and that withstand the test of time outside the traditional realm of polarized advocacy that plagues so many environmental issues. I think we are an organization in which Congress can genuinely take pride.

To better demonstrate these successes, I will elaborate on how the Foundation operates and use some of our projects to illustrate what we have been able to achieve.

In pursuing its conservation mission, the Foundation has three tenets at the heart of its operations: 1) to seek out and fund innovative on-the-ground projects that can be models for conservation activities across the nation; 2) to stay lean, flexible and minimize operational overhead-- in other words, not become another environmental bureaucracy; and 3) to achieve maximum financial and policy leverage in return for our investments.

The Foundation is committed to maintaining its cost effectiveness. The Committee should understand that **no portion of federal matching funds is applied to the Foundation's operating budget.** The operating costs of the Foundation are met solely with contributions from private sources, including individuals, foundations, and corporations. The Foundation has a stated commitment to hold administrative overhead at less than five percent of our total budget. As a measure of our operational efficiency, during FY 1992 and 1993, 96 cents out of every dollar went directly to the ground in grants while only 4 cents went to the Foundation's operating costs.

The heart of the Foundation is our matching grant program. To the extent possible, we seek to use our grants to fund conservation activities that are prototypes: projects that build partnerships between the public and private sectors and initiate innovative solutions to resolve long-term conservation challenges. As I stated, we do not fund lobbying or litigation activities. Lots of other groups do this. Instead we work with our partners to promote proactive, investment-based conservation programs focused on solutions.

The Foundation has five major initiatives under which grants are awarded: 1) *North American Wetlands Partnership*, 2) *Fisheries Management*, 3) *Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation*, 4) *Conservation Education and Leadership Training*, and 5) *Wildlife and Habitat*. A description of each initiative is presented in the Foundation's 1992 Annual Report, also included for the record.

I will cite some specific projects that may interest the Committee and that illustrate what our funds are achieving:

Wetlands Conservation and Restoration: The Foundation used its first Congressional appropriations to help jump-start the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and we continue, to this day, to be a driving force behind implementing this ambitious program's efforts to protect North American wetlands. As a founding partner in the Plan, the Foundation has

underwritten projects in 34 states, ranging from acquisitions and habitat restoration to initiating public education and outreach projects. In total, Foundation grants have positively impacted more than 1.6 million acres of critical wetland habitat throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Today, the Foundation's focus is evolving towards an emphasis on grants that encourage private landowners to protect and restore wetland habitat. We have initiated statewide grant programs in Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas to implement wetland restoration programs with private landowners.

**Inland and Marine Fisheries Restoration:** Among the growing list of imperiled vertebrates are our native freshwater fishes and mussels. The Foundation is attempting to fundamentally change fisheries management philosophies so that watersheds and habitats are the primary focus of management attention. Consistent with this programmatic goal, we are funding the *Bring Back the Natives* program with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. In this program, for the first time, entire riverine systems are managed for native species, especially systems where the Forest Service and BLM have adjacent jurisdictions. There are now 47 different rivers or streams in 15 states that are a part of the program, and it has become one of the most visible and successful programs in both agencies. Other Foundation-sponsored restoration efforts not officially part of the *Bring Back The Natives* project follow its model, such as the Blackfoot River restoration in Montana, a project that involves the Fish and Wildlife Service.

On the salt water side, the Foundation has been aggressively pursuing projects to revitalize our marine fisheries. A good example is last week's successful negotiation to buy-out the West Greenland NASCO high seas salmon fishery. For decades, restoration of Atlantic salmon to New England's rivers have been a conservation priority. It was an issue of paramount importance to the late Silvio Conte, and tens of millions of dollars have been expended for this purpose. For the past decade, despite major improvements in habitat and water quality, large numbers of fish have not returned to spawn. This is due, in part, to the Greenland fishery which consumed hundreds of tons of spawning salmon each August. The Foundation and its partners, the Department of State, Atlantic Salmon Federation and North Atlantic Salmon Fund (Iceland), have just purchased the entire 1993 and 1994 NASCO adult spawning harvest from Greenland for \$850,000. This translates into a minimum annual return of an additional 88,000 adult fish to spawn in their natal rivers next spring.

**Partners in Flight:** A classic example of what the Foundation can do in terms of forging partnerships and practicing proactive management is our *Partners in Flight* program. Two years ago conservationists were assailed with the news that neotropical migratory birds -- that assemblage of some 360 species that nest in the U.S. and winter south of our borders -- have been declining for up to two decades. The news was shocking not just because the declines were so precipitous, but because the declines have been occurring right under our noses and no agency or organization had come forward to respond. With characteristic speed, the Foundation designed and implemented a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional conservation plan that broke the cycle of poor communication and lack of cooperation that has hampered non-game bird conservation for years. The *Partners in Flight* program now includes 14 federal agencies, all 50 state fish and game agencies, 29 conservation organizations and, perhaps most importantly, the forest products industry. This is a proactive coalition emphasizing partnerships to get ahead of the endangered species curve. Our latest newsletter on the program features 48 pages of successful partnerships and on-the-ground conservation. It is conservation the way it ought to be done: targeted specifically on the problem; encompassing public and private partners; with actions implemented before the species become intensive-care patients. A copy of the newsletter is included for the

benefit of the Committee.

California Gnatcatcher: Coastal sage scrub occurs along a 150 mile stretch of coastline between Los Angeles and San Diego. The California gnatcatcher and 39 other species of plants and animals dependent on the coastal sage community are being considered for listing as habitat loss and fragmentation caused by intensive housing development has radically altered this ecosystem. The Foundation has been actively supporting measures to protect this valuable habitat in an economically feasible manner through work with the California Resources Agency and other partners. The program entails voluntary collaborative processes designed to protect critical habitat in such a way that developers, conservation organizations, agencies, and residents are satisfied with the result.

Gap Analysis: In 1988, the Foundation funded development of the first state-wide gap-analysis program (GAP) in the United States. Using GIS mapping techniques, the natural resources of the State of Idaho were mapped with land ownerships and other socio-biological aspects to give land managers a tool for the proactive management of natural resources. GAP provides the opportunity to maintain biodiversity on a landscape level within the context of patterns of public and private land ownership. The Foundation has also underwritten development of GAP in California and provided a grant to initiate GAP in Montana. In southern California, GAP is providing critical information for land planning on a county by county level. Currently, gap analysis is completed or underway in 29 states under the leadership of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This program provides the basic building blocks for Secretary Babbitt's National Biological Survey.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal: The Foundation, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army, and Shell Oil Company, has sponsored educational outreach efforts for the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. At one time, the Arsenal was known as "the most polluted place in America," but thanks to the collaborative efforts of organizations and agencies interested in conservation we now see a significant island of high prairie habitat on the edge of one of the country's largest metropolitan areas. The Foundation views the Arsenal as a premier National Wildlife Refuge and a model program for replication in other urban areas and will continue to provide support for education and the development of a long-range master plan.

Private Lands Initiative: The Foundation's emphasis on positively effecting habitat under private ownership has drawn us into a major partnership with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). Ninety-eight percent of Texas is privately owned. A TPWD led coalition of conservation agencies and organizations has undertaken a program to develop and implement sixteen projects that include landowner conservation seminars, ecosystem management guides, training workshops, and numerous on-the-ground demonstration projects. The three pronged initiative of communications, training, and demonstration projects will expand private landowner participation in the program to 74,000 individuals (from 30,000) with a potential impact on 30 million acres state-wide. This program is being used as a model for private lands programs starting up in New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

Leadership Training: Some of the Foundation's earliest activities focused on improving the skills of our nation's federal fish and wildlife conservation managers. A Foundation grant initiated the Fish and Wildlife Service's Upper Level Management Leadership Training program, and for several years, Foundation staff oversaw and taught the courses. This training program did not attempt to teach biology or other natural sciences; instead it focused on communication, conflict resolution, public policy formation, public relations, marketing, and a host of skills not normally

considered important for federal agency biologists. Based on the success of our program, a full-fledged national leadership training facility is being constructed in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia for the Fish and Wildlife Service and other interested agencies.

The Foundation is in good shape as we approach FY 1994. Secretary Babbitt has recognized that the Foundation can play an invaluable role in marshalling additional resources for difficult problems and bring people together to head off "train wrecks." For example, the Secretary invited our assistance to address the restoration of the Everglades ecosystem which is one of his top priorities. Secretary Babbitt has recommended a 50 percent increase in our federal funding, from \$5 million to \$7.5 million. We are very pleased that the House Appropriations Committee has concurred with this recommendation.

The Committee should also be aware of another area where the Foundation has become very active, namely as a repository for various dedicated conservation accounts. We have administered or are now administering more than 21 special accounts set up at the request of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to handle restitution, mitigation and restoration projects. Ranging from mitigation payments paid by water users as part of the Colorado River endangered fishes recovery effort to court-ordered payments for shooting ducks over bait, these funds are in turn directed back to conservation efforts on-the-ground. For example, several years ago the federal court in Maryland named the Foundation as the trustee of a \$1 million restitution fund, which was a fine for a wetlands violation. We used this money to purchase a 500 acre inholding and a 200 acre island in the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Working with various state and federal agencies, the balance of these funds will be used for erosion control, wetland restoration and creation, and other activities beneficial to the refuge and the Chesapeake Bay.

In addition, the Foundation was named the recipient for donations made to the Partnerships for Wildlife Act (P.L. 102-587), which will be in turn matched by the states for worthwhile non-game conservation activities. The Foundation is also being considered as a repository for funds from the Department of the Interior's *Central Valley Project (California) Restoration Fund* that are dedicated to water and land acquisition.

Though not involving the use of any federal funds, another program of the Foundation is worthy of mention. Every year, the Foundation uses private money to publish a series of fisheries and wildlife assessments of federal natural resource agency budgets. Our staff travels to all the regional offices of various agencies, talks to personnel and reviews existing programs. Based on this review, we document, line-item by line-item, the programs of the agencies and what their real needs are. We provide these assessments to members of Congress, especially those on the Appropriations Committees, and the agencies themselves in hopes that they will bring about a better understanding of the chronic funding shortfalls that exist for many fish and wildlife programs. Though I am uncertain of the credit we can claim, the budget of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has increased 79 percent since 1986 (the first year we published an assessment). The USDA-Forest Service's Wildlife and Fisheries Program has increased 171 percent since publication of the assessment. A major focus of our efforts today is on the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which desperately needs assistance.

Another function of the Foundation's Fisheries and Wildlife Assessment is to turn successful prototype projects into mainstream programs within the agencies. Because we fund hundreds of projects every year, we are in a good position to see what does and does not work. A number of

our grant programs have become phenomenal successes; we use the Needs Assessment to tell people about them. For example, based on the success of the of the *Bring Back the Natives* cooperative program between the Foundation, Forest Service and BLM, we have used the Needs Assessment documents to recommend that this program be accelerated in both agencies. Other Foundation projects that have evolved into institutionalized federal programs include the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, gap analysis, the FWS's Upper Level Management Development Program and *Partners in Flight*.

In short, because of the Foundation's history of low overhead, prudent and aggressive fiscal management, and commitment to innovative conservation strategies and problem solving, more and more people are recognizing what we can and will do.

Despite our successes, there are still issues facing the Foundation that must be addressed. First and foremost, we must be reauthorized in calendar year 1993. We are extremely grateful to the Chairman and the Ranking member for drafting the bill to reauthorize the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We strongly support the provisions of this draft bill. The bill would make some changes to the Foundation's mandate that are very important and beneficial. For the Committee's benefit, I will describe some of the important elements of the bill from my perspective.

Under the bill, the Foundation would be reauthorized through FY 1998 at an authorized ceiling of \$25 million annually. This is our current authorization level, and represents about the limit of what we could handle with current staffing. In addition, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) would join the Fish and Wildlife Service as a specified agency for cooperative projects. We currently engage in projects with NOAA, in particular the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Marine Sanctuary Program. Our Needs Assessment program has analyzed the budgets and needs of the NMFS since 1990, and our grants program has become increasingly active in making grants to reverse the population declines of many marine fish species. By including NOAA in our legislative mandate, you will help solidify this relationship and allow us to more aggressively pursue joint projects, bringing additional resources to the most woefully underfunded agency and program -- NMFS and the Sanctuary program of NOAA -- in the entire spectrum of the natural resource agencies.

Another change proposed in the draft bill would expand the number of Board of Directors from 9 to 15 individuals, and expand the number of Board members who must be "educated and experienced in the principles of fish and wildlife management" from 3 to 4. I strongly support this change. **Because all operating funds for the Foundation must be raised from private sources, an aggressive and dedicated Board is extremely important.** Any funds that the Board does not raise must be raised by staff. In recent years, because my staff and I have been so focused on raising our operating budget, we have not been able to help our partners raise their matches as much as we would like, and we are forced to divert limited resources away from implementing our challenge grant program.

I would like to make two comments about our Board that are not addressed in the pending legislation, nor need they be. First, I hope that the Committee understands the importance of having a non-partisan Board. It hurts the effectiveness of the Foundation if there is a perception that we are dominated by one political party or another. We have been successful as an organization because we are seen as honest brokers and consensus builders. It is important that this continue. While it is the Secretary, and not Congress that appoints our Board, I nonetheless

feel it is important to raise this issue for your attention.

Second, the Foundation's Board was originally blessed with the appointment of a state Fish and Game director as one of the "educated and experienced" Board positions. This practice was abandoned a few years ago, and this is unfortunate. Because we do so many projects with states as partners, and because we have an over arching goal of building partnerships between the public and private sectors, it is very valuable for us to have the benefit of a state director's input. As the Board is expanded, I hope Secretary Babbitt again considers appointing a state director to our Board.

Finally, since you asked what would let the Foundation function more effectively, I will provide one more item, again unrelated to your draft legislation: more money. We believe that we have only scratched the surface of what the non-federal sector can and will contribute to fish, wildlife and plant conservation. As our past funding demonstrates, the Foundation can leverage the private sector's commitment if we in turn are provided with the necessary federal matching funds to use as the incentive. Currently, we find there are far more willing and able participants than we have federal matches to provide. We simply need a greater matching capacity to expand our partnerships. Moreover, given the fiscal pressures that are being applied to all agencies, particularly the land management agencies, the ability to catalyze partnerships, cost-share, and maximize the buying power of limited federal funds is more critical than ever.

We are very pleased with Secretary Babbitt's proposed increase to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's budget. This will allow us to do more than ever before to benefit the programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service and fish, wildlife and plant conservation generally. We would also like to see other agencies provide a line item for the Foundation. While we are currently engaged in cooperative programs with 14 different agencies of the federal government, we have only received funds from the Fish and Wildlife Service and AID budgets. I would like to see other agencies, specifically the Bureau of Reclamation, BLM, USDA-Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and NMFS, recognize the benefits that we can offer and go to bat for us, just as Assistant Secretary Frampton has done today.

In closing, I firmly believe that the Foundation is one of the most quietly successful programs ever created and funded by the U.S. Congress. We have worked to ensure that your money and the money of our cooperators is targeted directly to on-the-ground conservation projects and not just to fund another generic environmental program. We have no press arm nor direct mail operation to get the word out about what we do. As a result, we count on our projects and our day-to-day performance to speak for themselves.

But as I said when I began, we are the product of this Committee. We look forward to continuing our relationship, and in getting to know the new members on the Committee. I thank the Committee for the opportunity to testify and I would be pleased to answer any questions.

**Exhibits:**

A	Federal Appropriations and Grant Commitments, 1986-1993
B	Project Grantees, 1986-1993
C	Project Grant Summaries, 1986-1993
D	1992 Annual Report
E	Partners in Flight Newsletter

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## NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Federal Appropriations and Grant Commitments, 1986-1993

*Comparison of President's Budget and actual appropriations, FY 1987-1993*

Fiscal Year	Authorized Appropriation	President's Request	Interior/FWS Actual Approp.	Other Approp.
1986				
1987	1M/10yrs	\$0	\$250,000	
1988	5M/yr	0	500,000	
1989	5M/yr	0	5,000,000	\$2,000,000
1990	5M/yr	0	4,961,300	
1991	15M/yr	3,000,000	4,931,200	500,000
1992	20M/yr	3,000,000	4,863,000	
1993	25M/yr	5,000,000	4,958,000	750,000
1994	25M/yr	\$7,500,000	?	
			<u>\$25,463,500</u>	<u>\$3,250,000</u>
		Total appropriated funds		<u>\$28,713,500</u>

*NFWF Grant Commitments, 1986-1993*

Fiscal Year	Federal Match Committed	Challenge Funds Raised	Total Grants Committed
1986	\$96,486	\$1,400,336	\$1,552,500
1987	19,000	556,578	776,164
1988	2,549,681	2,647,792	5,563,426
1989	4,909,343	13,408,769	19,185,930
1990	2,130,108	4,378,724	6,670,878
1991	6,231,812	11,083,387	17,699,245
1992	6,064,090	12,200,531	19,328,554
1993	6,010,096	13,105,274	19,662,063
1994			
	<u>\$28,010,616</u>	<u>\$58,781,391</u>	<u>\$90,438,760</u>

Note 1: Foundation initiated its grants program in 1986. Projects and the associated funding distributions are assigned to the year projects were authorized by NFWF's Board of Directors. Project grant commitments in this report differ from level of appropriations received and audited financial statements due to AICPA guidelines for reporting project liabilities, lag time between receipt of appropriations, and change in project commitments.

Note 2: For the years 1984-1989, NFWF used calendar year as fiscal year. FY 1990 represents a nine month year due to change in fiscal year.

Note 3: Total of \$2,000,000 in FY89 AID funds dedicated for funding the NAWMP Canada First Step projects; and a total of \$1,250,000 appropriated through AID for FY91 and FY93 for neotropical migratory bird conservation projects.



**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation**  
PROJECT GRANTEES  
(1986 - July 1993)

**Federal/Interstate Agencies (8)**

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission\*  
Canadian Wildlife Service\*  
Interior, Department of the\*  
Bureau of Land Management\*  
National Park Service\*  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1/2  
NOAA - National Marine Fisheries Service\*  
Navy, Department of the  
Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission\*  
USDA - Forest Service\*

**State/Provincial Agencies (58)**

Alabama Department of Conservation  
Alberta Forests, Lands and Wildlife  
Arizona Game and Fish  
Arkansas Game and Fish\*  
California Resources Agency\*  
Colorado Department of Wildlife  
Delaware Department of Natural Resources  
Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish  
Commission  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game  
Illinois Department of Conservation\*  
Indiana Department of Conservation  
Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Resources\*  
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fish  
Louisiana Sea Grant  
Maine Department of Inland Fish and  
Wildlife  
Maine/New Hampshire Sea Grant Program  
Maryland Department of Natural Resources\*  
Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
Michigan Sea Grant Extension  
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources\*  
Mississippi Wildlife Conservation  
Missouri Department of Conservation\*  
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks\*  
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission  
Nevada Department of Wildlife\*  
New Hampshire Game and Fish Department  
New Jersey Department of Environmental  
Protection\*  
New York Department of Environmental  
Conservation  
North Carolina Wildlife Resources  
Commission\*  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources\*  
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife  
Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department\*  
Pennsylvania Game Commission\*  
Province of Alberta\*  
Province of British Columbia  
Province of Manitoba  
Province of New Brunswick\*

Province of Nova Scotia\*  
Province of Ontario\*  
Province of Prince Edward Island\*  
Province of Quebec\*  
Province of Saskatchewan\*  
Rhode Island Dept. of Environmental  
Management\*  
South Carolina Wildlife and Marine  
Resources\*  
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency\*  
Texas Parks and Wildlife\*  
Utah Division of Wildlife\*  
Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department  
Virginia Game and Inland Fish\*  
Washington Department of Wildlife  
West Virginia Department of Natural  
Resources  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources\*  
Wyoming Game and Fish Department\*

**Private Organizations (206)**

Alaska Bird Treatment Center  
American Birding Association\*  
American Fisheries Society\*  
American Farmland Trust  
American Forest Foundation  
American Ornithologist's Union\*  
Anglers United\*  
Arkansas Audubon Society  
Asociacion Nacional para la Conservacion  
de la Naturaleza (ANCON)\*  
Audubon de Costa Rica  
Audubon Society of New Hampshire\*  
Bai Conservation International  
Beaverkill River Landowners  
Billfish Foundation  
Bodega Marine Laboratory  
Bose River Observatory  
Bombay Hook Natural History Assn.  
Cabinet Resource Group  
Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute  
California Academy of Sciences  
California Waterfowl Association\*  
California Wildlife Foundation  
Cape May Bird Observatory  
Catskill Fly Fishing Center  
Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies  
Center for Coastal Studies\*  
Center for Marine Conservation\*  
Center for Plant Conservation\*  
Center for Wildlife Information  
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement  
Centro Ecologico de Sonora  
Charles River Watershed Association  
Cheney Junior High School  
Chesapeake Bay Foundation\*

Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage  
Chickasaw-Shiloh RCGW Council, Inc  
Christina School District  
Citizens Committee for Urban Fishing  
Coastal Plains Institute  
Coastal Resources Center  
Colorado Bird Observatory\*  
Colorado Conservation Foundation\*  
Colorado Wildlife Federation  
Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts  
Conservation Federation of Missouri  
Conservation Fund, The\*  
Conservation International\*  
Conservation Law Foundation  
ConserVenius  
Copper River Institute  
Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology\*  
Council on the Environment of New York  
City  
Defenders of Wildlife\*  
DELTA Environmental Land Trust\*  
Delta Waterfowl Foundation\*  
Delta Wildlife Foundation\*  
Denver Audubon Society\*  
Desoto Natural History Assn  
Devil's Lake Wetland Management District  
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.\*  
Ducks Unlimited Canada\*  
Ducks Unlimited Mexico (DUMAC)\*  
ECOTRUST  
Environmental Careers Organization (CEIP  
Fund)  
Environmental Concern, Inc.  
Environmental Defense Fund\*  
Environmental Education Ctr, Thunderbird  
(YMCA)  
Environmental Law Institute  
Environmeters Project  
Explore Project  
Falcon Press\*  
FishAmerica  
Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn  
Friends of Bombay Hook, Inc.  
Friends of Connie Hagar, Inc.  
Full Circle Productions  
Future Fishermen Foundation  
Georgia Conservancy, The  
Georgia Tech Foundation  
George Misch Sutton Avian Research  
Center\*  
Grand Canyon Trust  
Grand Island Visitors Bureau  
Growth Management Institute  
Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association\*  
Hollywood Promotions  
Houston Audubon Society

Hudson River Foundation  
 Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation  
 Illinois Natural History Survey  
 Institute for Bird Populations\*  
 Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee\*  
 International Crane Foundation  
 International Association of Fish and  
 Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA)\*  
 International Wetlands Research Bureau  
 (IWRB)  
 Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation\*  
 Issa Fund (Walden Woods Project)  
 Island Institute  
 Island Press\*  
 IUCN-Species Survival Commission  
 IUCN-International Bear Specialist Group\*  
 Izaak Walton League\*  
 Land Trust Alliance\*  
 Long Island Sound Taskforce\*  
 Long Live the Kings  
 Long Point Bird Observatory\*  
 Lower James River Association  
 Maine Caribou Project Inc.  
 Management Institute for Environment and  
 Business (MEB)\*  
 Manomet Bird Observatory\*  
 Massachusetts Audubon Society  
 Mediation Institute  
 Minnesota Acton Group  
 Minnesota Valley Interpretive Association  
 Minnesota Waterfowl Association  
 Mississippi Wildlife Federation  
 Missouri Botanical Garden\*  
 Montana Land Reliance  
 Mote Marine Laboratory  
 Muscatuck Natural History Association  
 NCASI, Paper Industry Council\*  
 National Association of Service and  
 Conservation Corps  
 National Audubon Society\*  
 National Coalition for Marine Conservation  
 National Council of Catholic Women  
 National Fishing Week  
 National Shooting Sports Foundation  
 National Wild Turkey Federation\*  
 National Wildlife Federation\*  
 National Wildlife Refuge Association  
 Native American Fish and Wildlife Society  
 Nature Conservancy, The 2/  
 Nevada Cattleman's Association  
 New England Wild Flower Society\*  
 New Jersey Conservation Foundation  
 New Mexico Natural History Museum  
 North Atlantic Salmon Fund  
 Northern Rockies Conservation Cooperative\*  
 1000 Friends of Florida  
 Oppex & Hider  
 Oregon Trout  
 Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation  
 Organization for Tropical Studies  
 Pacific Rivers Council\*  
 Palisades Interstate Park Commission  
 Pan-Educational Institute

Peregrine Fund\*  
 Pheasants Forever  
 Point Reyes Bird Observatory  
 Pratt Museum  
 Programme for Belize  
 Project Wild\*  
 Pronatura Chiapas  
 Quail Unlimited  
 Quebec-Labrador Foundation\*  
 Rachel Carson Council, Inc.  
 Rainforest Alliance\*  
 RARE Center for Tropical Bird Conservation\*  
 Redwood Coast Environmental Law Center  
 Resources for the Future  
 Response Management  
 Rimcon Institute  
 Roberts Rinehart, Inc.  
 Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation\*  
 Ruffed Grouse Society  
 Saco River Salmon Club\*  
 Sand County Foundation  
 Santa Ana Botanical Garden  
 Sea Turtle Research Center  
 Seney Natural History Association  
 Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute  
 Smithsonian Institution\*  
 Society for Caribbean Ornithology  
 Soil & Water Conservation Society  
 Sport Fishing Institute\*  
 Student Conservation Association\*  
 Successful Farming Magazine\*  
 Tamarac Natural History Association  
 Tennessee Conservation League\*  
 Teton Science School  
 Teton Valley Land Trust  
 Texas Center for Policy Studies  
 The 300 Committee  
 Tropical Science Center  
 Trout Unlimited  
 Trust for New Hampshire Lands  
 Vermont Institute of Natural Science  
 Water Watch of Oregon  
 WETA, Channel 26  
 Wilder Wildlife Foundation  
 Western Association of Fish and Wildlife  
 Agencies  
 Western Foundation for Raptor  
 Conservation\*  
 Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve  
 Network (WHSRN)  
 Western Network  
 Wetlands for the Americas  
 Wildfowl Foundation  
 Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council  
 Wildlife Management Institute\*  
 Wildlife Preservation Trust International  
 Wildlife Research Institute\*  
 Wisconsin Waterfowl Association\*  
 Wolf Fund, The  
 World Society for Protection of Animals  
 World Wildlife Fund-US\*  
 Wyoming Outdoor Council  
 Wyoming Wildlife Federation

Zoo Atlanta

### Colleges and Universities (37)

Alberta University of  
 Arkansas, University of\*  
 British Columbia, University of  
 California, University of\*  
 Central Oklahoma, University of/Colorado  
 State University  
 Cornell University\*  
 Florida, University of\*  
 Florida, University of\*  
 Frostburg State University\*  
 George Mason University  
 Georgia Southern University  
 Georgia Tech  
 Humboldt State University  
 Idaho State University  
 Idaho, University of\*  
 Illinois, University of  
 Indiana University\*  
 Iowa State University\*  
 Kansas, University of  
 Louisiana State University  
 Maryland, University of  
 Massachusetts, University of\*  
 Michigan, University of\*  
 Michoacan University (Mexico)  
 Mississippi State University  
 Missouri, University of\*  
 Montana, University of\*  
 Moscow (Russia) University  
 New Mexico, University of  
 New York, State University of  
 North Carolina State University  
 Pennsylvania, University of  
 Virginia, University of  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
 Washington, University of  
 Wisconsin, University of\*  
 Wyoming, University of\*  
 Yale University\*

Total Number of Grantees: 310

\* These organizations have received multiple grants

- 1/ NFWF has funded more than 75 field offices, refuges, and research centers of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 2/ Projects funded in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy include their Mexico Program and the following State Chapters: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia

## SUMMARY OF GRANTS, 1986-1993

The Foundation's grants program has grown dramatically from 15 grants in 1986 to 191 in 1993 -- a 12-fold increase in seven years. Values of these grant commitments rose even more dramatically from \$491,822 in 1986 (not including value of Cedar Island donation) to \$19,662,063 in 1993 -- a 40-fold increase in seven years.

For the period 1986-1992, the ratio of non-federal funds raised to federal matching funds committed has averaged 2.03:1. In 1993, the 191 grants awarded averaged \$2.10 -- for every dollar of federal matching and/or interest funds committed by the Foundation, an average of \$2.10 was raised from non-federal sources by the Foundation and its grantees, for a total of \$3.10 committed to on-the-ground conservation.<sup>1</sup> This average represents only the challenge funds directly received by the Foundation, and does not account for the additional leverage obtained by the individual grantees as a direct or indirect result of the Foundation's challenge grant.

In 1993, the Foundation awarded grants to 126 different conservation organizations. In total, the Foundation has awarded grants to eight federal agencies, 58 state and provincial agencies, 37 colleges and universities, and 206 private conservation organizations -- a total of 309 conservation partners.

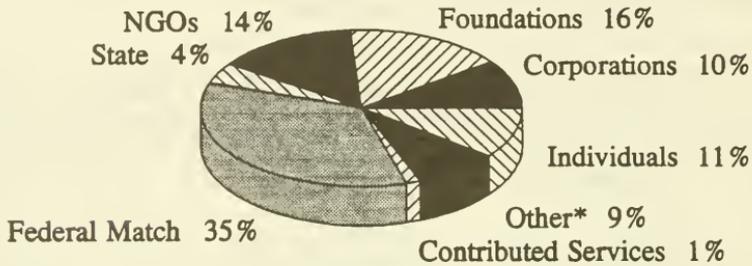
The number and fund distribution of projects by initiative are displayed in Figure 3. The Foundation's initiatives are developed through long-range planning efforts in order to focus the organization's grant giving more effectively. For the years 1988-1991, wetland projects in support of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan were a primary focus and accounted for 72 percent of Foundation matching fund commitments. Beginning in 1992, the Foundation introduced its Fisheries, Neotropical Migratory Bird, and Conservation Education initiatives. The Foundation's focus on this broader array of initiatives is reflected in the grant distribution for 1992 and 1993. While the Foundation remains active in wetlands, continuing to commit roughly 26 percent of grant funds, grants to fisheries and neotropical migratory birds have grown significantly to represent approximately 21 percent of the Foundation's grant commitments respectively.

File: WTGmt93.aum

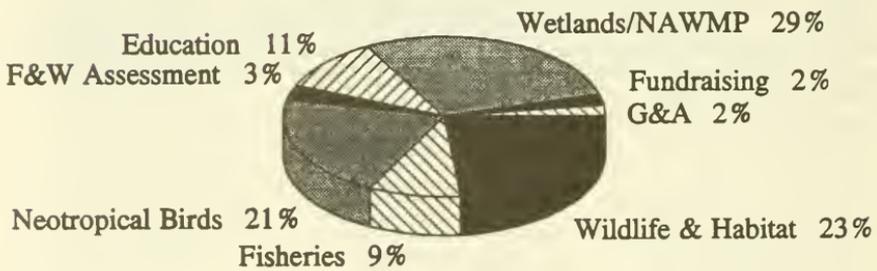
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<sup>1</sup>Ratio is calculated from dividing total non-federal funds raised by the federal matching funds and interest funds committed. Miscellaneous federal funds are not included in the equation.

**FIGURE 1**  
**NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION**  
**Distribution of Revenues and Expenses, FY 1992**



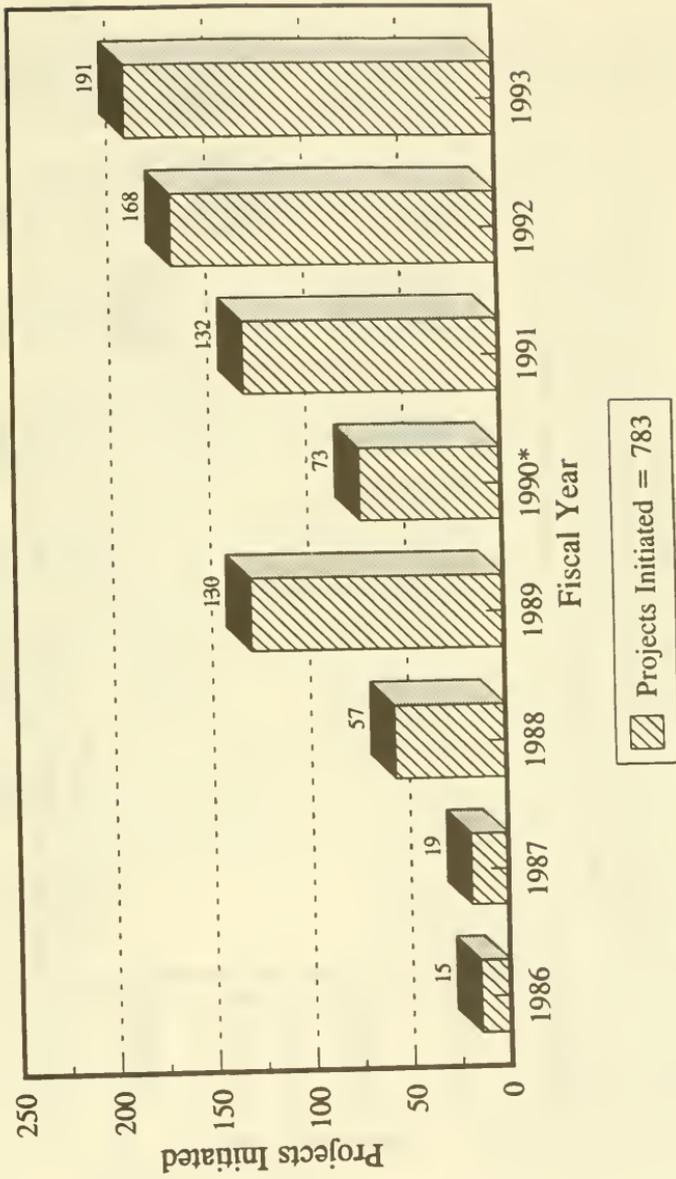
Distribution of Revenues  
 Total = \$12.41 million



Distribution of Expenses  
 Total = \$14.27 million

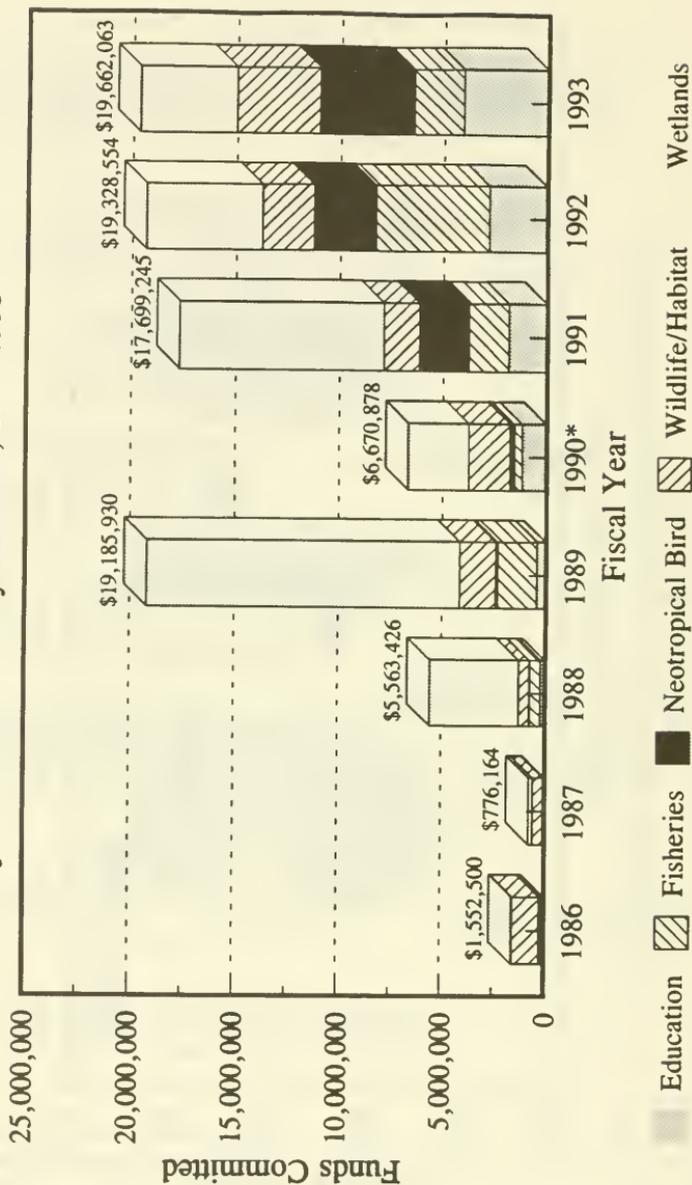
\* Includes stamp & print, interest, dividends, misc. federal funds, federal duck stamp, and contributed services.

PROJECT FIGURE 2  
 NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION  
 Projects Initiated, 1986-1993

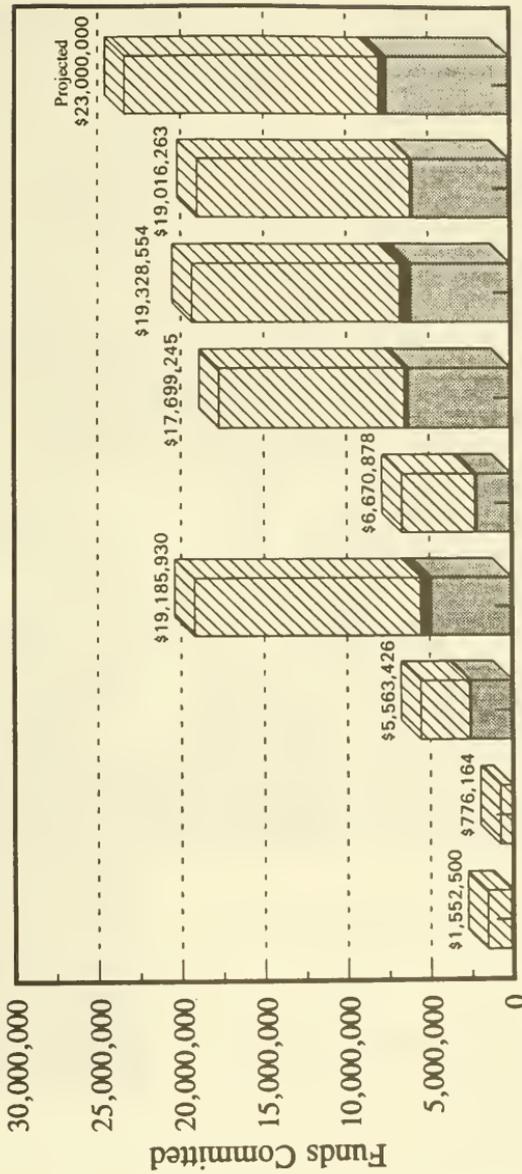


\*Reflects 9 month year due to change in FY end.

PROJECT FIGURE 3  
 NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION  
 Project Commitments by Initiative, 1986-1993



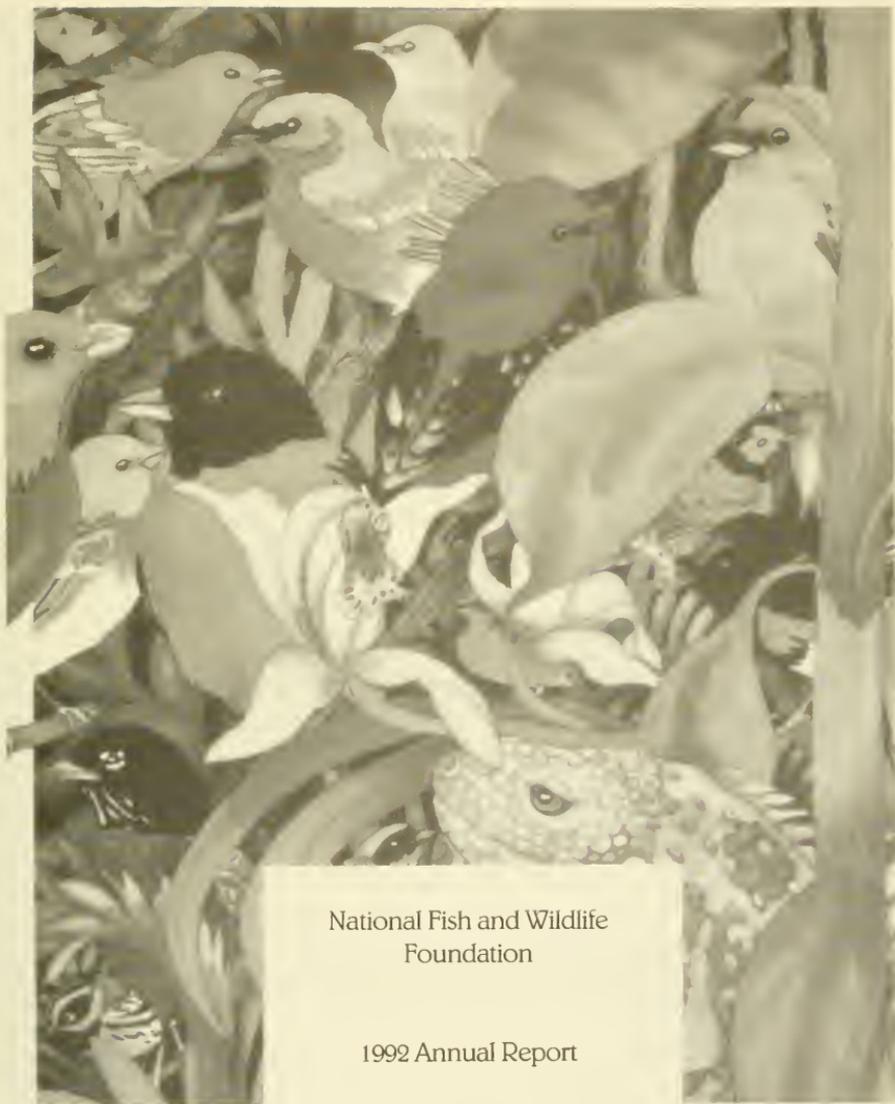
PROJECT FIGURE 4  
 NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION  
 Challenge Grant Ratio, 1986-1994



Fiscal Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*	1991	1992	1993	1994 (Est.)
Federal Match	96,486	19,000	2,549,681	4,909,343	2,130,108	6,231,812	6,064,090	5,980,096	7,500,000
Misc. Federal Funds	55,000	32,426	68,900	632,221	103,002	264,268	681,388	135,999	500,000
Challenge (incl. interest)	1,401,014	724,738	2,944,845	13,644,266	4,437,768	11,203,165	12,583,076	12,900,168	15,000,000
Total Project Funds	1,552,500	776,164	5,563,426	19,185,930	6,670,878	17,699,245	19,328,554	19,016,263	23,000,000

\*Reflects 9 month year due to change in FY end.





National Fish and Wildlife  
Foundation

1992 Annual Report

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

John L. Morris, Chairman  
Springfield, Missouri

Kenneth H. Hofmann, Secretary  
Concord, California

Eugene Bay (term expired July 1992)  
New York, New York

Magalen O. Bryant  
Middleburg, Virginia

Thomas G. McMillan (term expired February 1993)  
Reno, Nevada

Neil L. Oldridge  
Wilmington, Delaware

J.C. Perkins  
Warren, Michigan

Beatrice C. Pickens (term expired November 1992)  
Dallas, Texas

Steve Robinson (term expired January 1993)  
Boise, Idaho

David B. Rockland, PhD.  
Washington, D.C.

Richard Schulze  
Arlington, Virginia

Lindsay Thomas  
Atlanta, Georgia

Bng. Gen. Charles E. Yeager  
Cedar Ridge, California

John Turner (ex officio)  
Washington, D.C.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

A. Marshall Acuff, Jr.  
James A. Baker IV  
George Barley, Jr.  
Perry R. Bass  
Kenneth Berlin  
Michael Brennan  
John M. Camp III  
Tony Coelho  
Leonard S. Coleman  
Jeff Curtis  
Alex Echols  
Marshall Field  
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C. Wolcott Henry III  
Bert Jones  
William G. Kerr  
D.W. Larson  
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Kevin Lynch  
Julie Packard  
George D. Pence  
Sumner Pingree  
Nathaniel P. Reed  
Jeff Schneider  
Tod Sedgwick  
Nancy N. Weyerhaeuser  
John C. Whitaker  
Charles Wilkinson  
Joseph H. Williams  
Martin F. Wood

**COVER:** More than 350 species of birds migrate between wintering grounds in the tropics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies (front) and their breeding grounds in the temperate forests of the United States and Canada (back). Kendahl Jan Jubb of Missoula, Montana, has captured the essence of this migrating drama in a poster supported by the Exxon Corporation. This poster, as well as the Nancy Howe print and stamp (page 2-3) and the Nils Obel print and poster (page 13) can be purchased by calling the Foundation's Development Department at 202-857-0166.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



**T**HE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION is a non-profit organization that provides financial support for the conservation of our nation's fish and wildlife resources. We are committed to the protection and restoration of our natural resources, and we work closely with government agencies, scientists, and the public to achieve our goals. Our programs include research, education, and the development of conservation plans. We also provide grants to support the work of state and local conservation organizations. For more information, please contact us at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

The Foundation is a 501(c)(3) organization and is exempt from federal income tax. We are also a charitable organization under state law. Our financial statements are available upon request. We are an equal opportunity organization and do not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, or age. For more information, please contact us at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

For more information, please contact us at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. Telephone: (202) 462-1111. Fax: (202) 462-1112. Website: [www.nfwf.org](http://www.nfwf.org)



## From the Chairman ...

**E**VERY YEAR the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation fine-tunes its conservation initiatives. Fiscal year 1992 was no exception. We launched Bring Back the Natives, a national venture with the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA-Forest Service that is the first habitat-based fisheries protection program in the country. To spur wetland preservation on private lands, we established the Partners on Private Lands program under the auspices of our North American Wetlands Partnership. Through our Partners in Flight program, aimed at protecting both breeding and wintering grounds for migrating songbirds, we orchestrated a landmark event in 1992: a national training workshop that brought together more than 1,000 researchers and land stewards to share information on managing habitats for Neotropical migrant birds. And through our education initiative, we joined a diverse group of corporations, government agencies, and other conservation organizations to fund the publication of full-color, state-by-state guides to premier wildlife viewing locations. Six guides (Arizona, California, Indiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Texas) made their debut in 1992 with Foundation support.

In 1992, the Foundation generated more than \$19 million for 165 "on-the-ground" conservation projects (an all-time high) by raising \$12.5 million in private resources, more than matching its \$6.5 million commitment in federal funds. Here's a sampling of what those dollars are buying:

- In Louisiana, nearly 1,400 acres of new marshlands are being created for migratory songbirds and waterfowl.
- A project has been launched to bring Atlantic salmon back to spawning grounds in the northeastern U.S.
- Across America, hands-on educational programs on nature for elementary and high school students, especially urban

youths, are in the works.

- Critical wetland protection and restoration is underway at Kelly's Slough in North Dakota, in Kansas's renowned Cheyenne Bottoms, along the Texas Gulf Coast, in California's Sacramento Valley, and in the ACE River Basin of South Carolina.

And beyond our borders:

- In the Gulf of California, a census of the world's smallest cetacean, the critically endangered vaquita, will help spark a recovery plan for the species.

News of these projects and of the Foundation's efforts circulated nationwide in 1992. Stories appeared in *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *Sports Illustrated*, and *National Geographic*. Television coverage of the Foundation's Neotropical migratory bird conservation and wetland programs aired on NBC and ESPN. Local TV stations in Texas, Arizona, and Washington, D.C., also broadcast news of the Foundation. A full-page ad for last year's Conservation Stamp and Print appeared in the March 1992 issue of *Field & Stream*. Since marketing our first print in 1987, print and stamp sales have generated more than \$1.9 million for the Foundation's conservation programs.

"Settling In," the painting of three snow geese shown here, is Nancy Howe's fine work for our Sixth Annual Conservation Stamp and Print. An avid conservationist, Ms. Howe uses her art to help restore waterfowl habitat. She is the first woman to win the Federal Duck Stamp Contest.

Fiscal year 1992 also saw some internal changes for the Foundation: Eugene A. Bay, Jr., of our Board of Directors retired in 1992, and J.C. Perkins replaced him. And I'm pleased to say that Amos S. Eno, formerly the Foundation's acting director, is now our executive director.

Amos is fond of saying that the Foundation gives money the old-

fashioned way: it makes its grantees work for it. Any grant we give must be matched by at least an equal amount in state and private funds. And, because the projects we support are carefully evaluated and managed, we know that your contributions—and those of all our partners—are serving conservation in the best possible way. Don't forget, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is





the *only* conservation organization that can match the dollars you donate for conservation with federal dollars. Please join us in 1993.

*"Settling In," artist Nancy Howe's acrylic painting of snow geese for the Foundation's Sixth Annual Conservation Stamp and Print. (See inside front cover for ordering details).*

*Johnny Morris*  
John L. Morris  
Chairman of the Board

## 1992 Donor Highlights

**T**HE FOUNDATION receives an annual appropriation from Congress that is dedicated exclusively to conservation grants. As a result, our staff and board members must raise the funds needed for the organization's operating expenses from private sources, such as charitable donations from other foundations, individuals, corporations, from the Combined Federal Campaign; and from marketing and licensing revenues. In 1992, the Foundation raised \$2.2 million from our small, though exceptional, group of supporters.

During fiscal year 1992, the Foundation continued to receive a broad range of support from foundations, individuals, and corporations. We are pleased to report that the Chairman's Council (donors whose annual unrestricted gift for the Foundation's operating expenses amounts to \$1,000 or more) gained 41 new members in 1992 and raised \$389,767—up by 61 percent from fiscal year 1991, the year it was established. Thirty-three donors renewed their membership on the council last year. It is an honor to recognize the following foundations, corporations, and individuals who are members of the Chairman's Council, the backbone of the Foundation's donor base:

Anonymous (2)  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall Acuff, Jr.  
AFTCO Manufacturing Company, Inc.  
Mr. A. Gifford Agnew  
Arthur Anderson & Company  
Gerson and Barbara Bakar Philanthropic Fund  
Baker & Botts  
Mr. Lee M. Bass  
Mr. and Mrs. Perry R. Bass  
Bass Pro Shops, Inc.  
Mr. Eugene A. Bay, Jr.  
Mr. and Mrs. John P. Belli  
Mr. Kenneth Berlin  
Richard C. Blum & Associates  
Mr. G. Michael Boswell

Brunswick Foundation, Inc.  
Ms. Magalen O. Bryant  
Camp Younts Foundation  
Mr. Donald A. Carr  
Mr. John Winston Chicks  
Coleman Company, Inc.  
Mr. T. Halter Cunningham  
Gaylord Donnelley '83 Gift Trust  
The Charles Engelhard Foundation  
Mrs. Amos Eno  
Mr. & Mrs. Russell Farabee  
Federal Cartridge Company  
Mr. Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr.  
The Franklin Mint  
Grady-White Boats  
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Greenberg  
Mr. & Mrs. George C. Hixon  
Mr. Kenneth H. Hofmann  
Mr. Peter H. Huizenga  
Ms. Caroline Rose Hunt  
The Robert S. & Grayce B. Kerr Foundation  
Little River Foundation  
Louisiana-Pacific Foundation  
Mr. & Mrs. Tav Lupton  
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas M. Massengale  
Mr. John L. Morris  
National Wildlife Federation  
The Nature Conservancy: California Chapter  
The Nature Conservancy: North Carolina Chapter  
Mr. & Mrs. George Neff  
Norcross Wildlife Foundation, Inc.  
Ohrstrom Foundation  
Mr. Ricard R. Ohrstrom  
Peabody Holding Company, Inc.  
Phillips Petroleum Foundation, Inc.  
Mr. & Mrs. T. Boone Pickens  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Richardson Preyer, Jr.  
Mr. Nathaniel P. Reed  
Remington Arms Company  
Mr. Phillip B. Rooney  
Rosewood Corporation  
Schlumberger Foundation  
Mr. Charles Schwab  
Mr. Stephen Sloan  
Mr. Edgar O. Smith  
Times Mirror Magazines, Inc.  
Union Camp Charitable Trust

Waste Management, Inc.  
Weeden Foundation  
Mr. Christopher M. Weld  
Mr. & Mrs. F.T. Weyerhaeuser  
Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation  
Mrs. John Campbell White  
Mr. William R. Wiggins  
Mr. Joseph H. Williams  
The Williams Companies Foundation, Inc.  
The Williams Companies, Inc.  
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Wood  
Wright & McGill Company

**IN ADDITION** to Chairman's Council donations, 27 donors contributed \$1,040,601 to fund the cost of the Foundation's specific conservation initiatives: wetlands, fisheries, Neotropical migratory birds, conservation education, wildlife and habitat, and our annual fisheries and wildlife assessment studies and publications.

The Foundation also received \$378,238 in 1992 from the Combined Federal Campaign. Hundreds of federal, state, and local government employees made regular contributions to the Foundation by choosing our number, 0892, in the campaign's listed charities. Also, through our cause-related marketing efforts, we received \$70,330 from the sale of various items produced by Franklin Mint. The Foundation's Annual Stamp and Print Program generated \$65,739.

The Foundation's founding legislation requires that federally appropriated matching funds be awarded for conservation projects and be matched by nonfederal funds on at least a 1 to 1 basis. In 1992, we were able to maintain a ratio of 2 to 1 through commitments of nonfederal matching dollars. Our supporters know that for every dollar they donate to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, another \$2 are leveraged for a diverse portfolio of projects.

To all our donors: we are completely dependent on your contributions—the



*Following winter rains, the waters of a rare vernal pool evaporate and are replaced by golden blossoms.*

funds that fuel the Foundation's engine. Because of your continued, vital support, we are able to carry on our work of identifying conservation priorities, developing conservation solutions, administering and evaluating grants, printing and distributing our publications, and holding our Fisheries Colloquiums. Thank you all for your vote of confidence in our efforts.

To those of you who are thinking about supporting the Foundation, here are a few reasons why others have chosen to do so:

**Paul Tudor Jones II, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Tudor Investment Corporation, New York:**

"The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a dynamic, entrepreneurial solution for the urgent conservation issues we face across the country. My love of the outdoors borders on the fanatical and preserving them for my daughters is a top priority of mine. Also, as a money manager, I know performance is the only thing that matters professionally. And the Foundation provides more than just an appeal-

ing spin on environmental issues. It is number one in my book on performance in wildlife conservation."

**C. J. Silas, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Phillips Petroleum Company, Oklahoma:**

"The staff and management of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation possess the intelligence, efficiency and enthusiasm that makes the organization the ideal partner for joint ventures in the environment. The effectiveness of Phillips' environmental outreach has been multiplied through the Foundation's ability to bring together diverse and seemingly disparate partners, whose combined efforts far exceed the sum of their individual contributions."

**Edward Skloot, Executive Director, Surdna Foundation, Inc., New York:**

"When we think of cost-effectiveness, well-focused grant-making, we think of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Its Fisheries Conservation and Management Program is helping to chart the course of marine conservation in this

country and others, by providing expertise and challenging challenge grants."

**Kenneth H. Hofmann, Board Member since 1987, President, The Hofmann Company, California:**

"The Foundation presents a refreshing alternative in the conservation arena. This group wants to work with everyone and use existing programs and institutions, for one singular mission—to search out and fund ground-breaking activities that hold the promise of stemming the loss of our natural heritage. The record speaks for itself—more than 660 diverse projects in six years!"

**Marvin D. Melnikoff, Vice President, The Franklin Mint, Pennsylvania:**

"The Foundation's quiet and effective reputation in the international conservation community allows our products to be presented with credibility and dignity—the way both of our organizations wish to be viewed. It has been a mutually beneficial partnership—one of the very best in cause-related marketing."

**Robert D. Nelson, Director, Wildlife and Fisheries, USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.:**

"The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is the key catalyst in leveraging funds for habitat improvements on public lands. Thousands of Forest Service employees and partners implement Foundation projects on National Forests and Grasslands and many proudly designate the Foundation as a charity in the Combined Federal Campaign Program."

## Investing in Partnerships

by Amos S. Eno, Executive Director

**N**O MAN IS AN ISLAND. Nor is any conservation organization. Success or failure is measured by the organization's ability to work with others, to forge partnerships for achieving shared goals.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation embodies partnerships. In fact, what we do specifically is develop partnerships. Every grant we make for a conservation project involves partners, indeed requires them. The reason? The Foundation's core funding is appropriated annually from the U.S. Congress, and the law requires that these grant funds *must* be matched at least one for one by nonfederal sources. The Foundation and its grantees collectively must raise the matching dollars.

The Foundation manages its federal appropriations as a venture capital fund for conservation investments and leverages this capital as much as possible. Consequently, in the past six years, we have achieved an average match of \$2.03 in nonfederal monies for each federal dollar. And we often negotiate a \$4 or greater match for each federal \$1.

Realizing these matches means securing partners for our conservation investments, and we do this better than anyone else. In our brief six-year existence, and despite few staff members, we have engaged in more conservation partnerships than any other organization in America. To date, the Foundation has awarded 660 grants that, when leveraged with our partners, produced more than \$79 million for 255 different conservation organizations or agencies. Our partners include some 20 federal agencies, all three U.S. Armed Services, 58 state and provincial government agencies, more than 150 other conservation organizations, and 330 corporations.

What distinguishes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation from other nonprofit conservation organizations?

First, because of our ability to attract partners, bring the public and private sectors together, and leverage resources, we can invest in an exceptional number and variety of conservation projects, whether they focus on Siberian tiger studies or restoration of native fisheries. As a result, our conservation programs are far broader than those of most other nonprofits. They encompass scientific research, public outreach and education, wildlife management, species recovery, and habitat acquisition, protection, and restoration.

Second, the Foundation does not base its investment strategy solely on conservation issues that most appeal to



*Piping plover, targeted for protection through a Foundation-funded project.*

donors. We determine what the *real* environmental problems are and how existing agencies and programs—with our help—can solve those problems. Then, we bring people together (again) to champion recognizable, definable solutions. For instance, our Fisheries Colloquium, which was held twice in 1992, gathers together representatives from environmentally concerned philanthropic foundations and provides them with an understanding of what is needed in fisheries conservation. It also helps them focus their efforts. In effect, we're the conservation movement's "think tank."

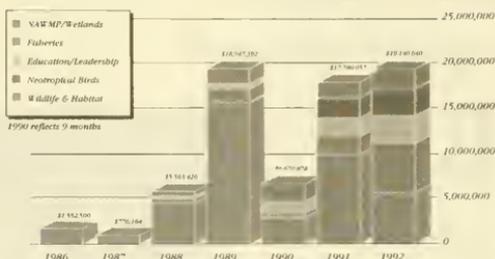
Third, besides leveraging your private conservation dollars, we don't use your money to build a conservation bureaucracy; our fund-raising and administrative overhead is never more than 5 percent—the lowest in the business. Foundation project development, management, and evaluation costs are 10 percent. As a result, no less than 85 cents of each dollar we receive goes into real projects "on the ground."

Fourth, unlike the majority of other conservation groups in the country, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation can turn its (and *your*) conservation investments into public policy. All projects we support are reviewed and evaluated by federal, state, corporate, and conservation-community peers before and after their implementation. Successful efforts are often adopted by the agencies using or evaluating them, thus causing the conservation initiatives or projects we invest in to become institutionalized.

For example, in 1987, we funded a pilot program in Idaho to test "gap analysis" and a new mapping technology called geographic information systems, or GIS. Essentially, gap analysis amasses data on the locations of threatened and endangered species and compares it to information on the locations of existing protected lands. GIS turns the species data into computer-crafted, color-coded maps of species habitats. Then, by electronically overlaying those maps with the boundaries of existing parks, preserves, and refuges, gaps are revealed in the protective network. The results in Idaho were so striking (for instance, it was found that most vegetative types are not protected) that gap analysis is now a \$2.4 million item on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's yearly budget. What's more, the agency is planning to map every state.

**OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS**, the environmental movement has been effective in

## Value of Projects by Initiative, 1986-1992



achieving broad, beneficial changes in our nation's environmental policies and attitudes. But it has failed to achieve long-term conservation goals. Today, duck populations are still at their lowest levels in history, and we continue to lose almost 500,000 acres of wetlands each year. Both the nation's inland and marine native fisheries are near total collapse, with more than 200 species listed as endangered, threatened, or over-exploited. The federal endangered species list, which currently includes 1,278 different plants and animals, is growing at a rate of more than 100 species a year. Neotropical migratory birds—the songbirds that hail our springs and summers—are declining en masse. In the eastern U.S. and prairie states, for example, more than 70 percent of the migratory songbird species being monitored (such as orioles, bobolinks, and cerulean warblers) are dwindling at rates of 3 to 5 percent a year.

These crises exist in part because environmental reformers have sought worthy goals using limited means. Most have built their crusades on the twin pillars of aggressive advocacy (lobbying) and litigation, which often causes polarization—namely the alienation of corporate America and of citizens who could be adversely affected by the implementation of a reformer's policies.

What too often has been missing in the environmental movement, what is often still missing, is a proactive investment strategy that involves all necessary partners: federal and state agencies, corporations, conservation organizations, and—of greatest importance—the “local partners” living in areas most affected by conservation efforts. Partnerships are the key to achieving local support for conservation initiatives to ensure their success.

We at the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation are convinced that a positive, proactive investment strategy that

brings together the public and private sectors is essential for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources. Two of the best examples of this kind of successful partnering are the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners for Wildlife program. Under NAWMP, we have funded more than 165 wetland conservation projects in the U.S. and Canada, and each of those projects has involved multiple federal, state, and private partners. One, for instance—the Playa Lakes Joint Venture—is teaming up the Phillips Petroleum Company; Ducks Unlimited; state agencies in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado; the Fish and Wildlife Service; private landowners; and the Foundation.

Another of our undertakings is the conservation of Neotropical migratory birds, fittingly called Partners in Flight. To date, this initiative boasts 14 active federal agencies, 25 nonprofit conservation organizations, and 13 corporations representing the nation's forest products industry.

In some cases, the Foundation is literally underwriting new technologies, such as gap analysis and a semipermeable-membrane device that could revolutionize water-quality monitoring. Or we're championing new management philosophies, as is true of Bring

Back the Natives, a national campaign we launched with the USDA-Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to restore native fishes to river systems on public lands. Rather than focusing on creating hatcheries behind dams or restocking destroyed fisheries' habitats, our goal in this campaign is the management of whole river stretches, entire watershed ecosystems, for native fishes. This is no small task: the Center for Marine Conservation found that fewer than a dozen professionals are dedicated to fisheries conservation issues in the U.S. nonprofit community. (The Foundation now has a quarter of these experts.) Again, partnering has made this venture possible—and successful, on Idaho's South Fork of the Snake River. There, the Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, dedicated citizens of the South Fork Coalition, many individuals, and such corporate allies as The Orvis Company are well on their way to securing a 25-mile reach of the 60-mile river.

All told, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation can put together the best partnerships for the best conservation results. In forging these partnerships, we actively invest in the restoration of the nation's fish and wildlife. Ultimately, these are also wise investments in the conservation of all species, especially our own.

## A Partnership of the Americas

**E**ACH SPRING, the United States and Canada are literally invaded by more than 350 species of migratory birds that have wintered in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. Many of these species, called Neotropical migrants, are among birdwatchers' favorites: hawks, swallows, orioles, tanagers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, warblers, and vireos. They are also important indicators of ecosystem health in both North and Latin America.

Long-term studies indicate that populations of many Neotropical migrants are declining—a result of lost, fragmented, or deteriorated habitat on northern breeding grounds, on southern wintering areas, and along migration routes. The problem is complex; these 350 or so species breed in, migrate through, or winter in more than a dozen countries. Despite declining bird populations, the challenge of developing an effective conservation program for this shared international resource has stymied the conservation community for decades.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation changed all this in 1990. Where others saw obstacles, the Foundation saw opportunity—the chance to build a truly cooperative and comprehensive international conservation program for migratory birds. Based on partnerships and cooperation among a diversity of public and private interests and primed with private-sector investments, our initiative for Neotropical migrants provides a model of innovative conservation efforts for the 21st century.

The Foundation's program, Partners in Flight (*Compañeros de Vuelo*), stresses "conservation when it *should* be done"—that is, before species and their habitats become threatened or endangered. It seeks to mobilize the United States' estimated 60 million birdwatchers into an organized and effective conser-



*The yellow warbler family (top) and the osprey (left) are among the beneficiaries of the Foundation's Partners in Flight initiative.*

vation support group. Partners in Flight promotes simultaneous conservation on North American breeding grounds, along migration routes, and on Latin American wintering grounds. It is also a habitat-based initiative, encouraging conservation of both natural and managed lands

that benefit Neotropical migratory birds, endemic species, and all biological diversity. First and foremost, however, it is a cooperative program that marshals the resources of diverse organizations (including corporate America) into a coordinated body, thereby reducing program overlap and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of national and local conservation programs.

In 1992, the fledgling Partners in Flight initiative became firmly established as an international conservation program. The Foundation funded 41 migratory bird projects last year, committing \$1,118,000 in federal funds, which were matched by \$1,708,263 in nonfederal funds. Projects funded since the program's inception total 75. Fourteen federal agencies, all 50 state fish and wildlife agencies, 22 nongovernmental conservation organizations, the

forest products industry, universities, corporations, and foundations have joined to support the initiative. Representatives from these diverse organizations are completing comprehensive recommendations for new research, monitoring, management, education, and habitat acquisition efforts. The Foundation will spearhead implementation of these recommendations through its challenge grants.

Without the help of Foundation donors, such as The Pew Chantable Trusts, Exxon Corporation, and US Windpower, Inc., our Partners in Flight program would have been far less successful in 1992. We wish to thank each one of our supporters.

In 1993, the Foundation will continue to lead Partners in Flight. We will work with private and federal partners to target grants on such critical issues as habitat fragmentation and forest management, pushing for implementation of research recommendations. With the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Navy, and other U.S. federal agencies, we will initiate innovative, on-the-ground management projects for conserving Neotropical migratory birds and their habitats. We will build new links between local conservation organizations, such as various National Audubon chapters, to provide matching funds and other support for Foundation grants to grass-roots conservation organizations in the Neotropics. These ties will be further strengthened through our support for the Forest Service's Sister Forest initiative, which links our national forests with protected areas in Latin America.

The Foundation's Partners in Flight initiative is an investment in partnerships to ensure that the annual spring invasions of Neotropical migrants from Latin America will continue for generations to come. Just as the birds themselves must cross national borders, conservation efforts on their behalf must do the same.

### Gifts to Neotropical Operations

Church & Dwight Co., Inc.  
Exxon Corporation  
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation  
Kenetech/US Windpower, Inc.  
The Pew Charitable Trusts  
Ms. Kate Davis Quesada  
Marcia Brady Tucker Foundation  
Weeden Foundation

### Matching Gifts to Neotropical Projects

**\$100,000 and over**  
State of Minnesota  
The Pew Charitable Trusts  
World Wildlife International

### \$50,000-99,999

Liz Claiborne & Art Ortenberg Foundation  
Kenetech/US Windpower, Inc.  
The Nature Conservancy  
The Nature Conservancy's Conserve Carolina Campaign  
Robert W. Woodruff Foundation, Inc.

### \$25,000-49,999

Academy of Natural Sciences  
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W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.  
John Merck Fund  
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David & Lucile Packard Foundation  
Phillips Petroleum Foundation, Inc.  
R.J. Reynolds Company  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
United States Navy  
World Publishing Company

### \$10,000-24,999

American Forest Foundation  
Botwinick-Wolfenstein Foundation  
Government of Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Conservation Food & Health Foundation  
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.  
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Friends of the National Zoo  
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Weeden Foundation  
Williams Companies, Inc.

### \$1,000-9,999

State of Alaska  
State of Arizona  
Audubon Society, Amos Butler Chapter  
Audubon Society, Sassafras Chapter  
Audubon Society, South Bend Chapter  
BP Exploration, Inc.  
Mr. H.R. Burman  
State of California  
Cambrian Society for Ornithology  
Chevron Companies  
Conservation & Research Foundation  
Nelson B. Delevan Foundation  
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The Entrust Fund  
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Dr. Dorothy Fuller  
Mr. Benjamin C. Hammett  
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State of Iowa  
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Martin Foundation, Inc.  
State of New Jersey  
New Land Foundation  
State of New York  
State of North Carolina  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Public Service of Oklahoma  
RARE Center for Tropical Conservation  
St. Patricks' Episcopal Day School  
Smithsonian Institution  
S. C. Wildlife & Marine Resources Dept.  
State of South Dakota  
Swift Instruments  
State of Texas  
University of Texas at Austin  
William P. Wharton Trust  
Wild Bird Feeding Institute  
Wildlife Management Institute  
World Wildlife Fund-U.S.  
Zeiss Optical  
Zoological Society of Milwaukee County

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**INVESTING IN NEOTROPICAL MIGRANTS**
**1992 Grants**
**American Ornithologists' Union, PA**  
*Birds of North America - II*

Compile and publish modern and comprehensive biographies of North America's breeding birds for use by individuals and national conservation organizations.

NFWF Grant of \$40,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**Colorado Bird Observatory, CO**  
*Western Songbird Conservation Network*

Produce a booklet on the habitat (e.g., parks) and management of Neotropical migrant bird populations in western Mexico that spend spring and summer in the western United States.

NFWF Grant of \$12,000 matched by \$24,000 in outside funds.

**Cornell University, NY**  
*Neotropical Migrants in New York*

Create a handbook, videotape, and series of training workshops to educate land-use planners and decision-makers on integrating migratory bird concerns into habitat management programs.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**Cornell University, NY**  
*Tanagers and Forest Fragments*

Establish a volunteer program to determine the effects of forest fragmentation on four species of tanagers that breed in the United States.

NFWF Grant of \$45,000 matched by \$65,000 in outside funds.

**Friends of Connie Hagar, Inc., CA**  
*Connie Hagar Acquisition*

Acquire conservationist Connie Hagar's homestead on the bird-rich Texas Gulf Coast to establish a demonstration model for bird habitat restoration and a site for education and research on migratory birds.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$150,000 in outside funds.

**George Miksch Sutton Avian Research, OK**  
*Prairie Bird Population Study*

Initiate a five-year study on factors contributing to widespread decline of prairie birds (residents, temperate zone migrants, and Neotropical migrants).

NFWF Grant of \$200,000 matched by \$300,000 in outside funds.

**Georgia Southern University, GA**  
*Georgia Eagle/Raptor Education*

Establish a raptor rehabilitation and breeding center, as well as an educational program focusing on birds of prey.

NFWF Grant of \$32,000 matched by \$65,980 in outside funds.

**Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, PA**  
*Forest Fragmentation in Pennsylvania*

Evaluate the effects of forest fragmentation and isolation on Neotropical migratory birds in eastern Pennsylvania.

NFWF Grant of \$7,800 matched by \$7,800 in outside funds.

**Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, PA**  
*Raptor Migration in Mexico*

Develop educational programs about raptors' spring and fall migrations through Veracruz, Mexico, and pursue research on habitat needs during migration.

NFWF Grant of \$22,500+ matched by \$22,500+ in outside funds.

**Houston Audubon Society, TX**  
*High Island Acquisition*

Expand High Island, Texas's most visited bird sanctuary, and facilitate the regeneration of degraded habitat.

NFWF Grant of \$60,000 matched by \$60,000 in outside funds.

**Idaho Game and Fish Department, ID**  
*Idaho Migrant Bird Leaflet*

Produce a 16-page color leaflet on the distribution and habitat preferences of Neotropical migratory birds in Idaho, for publication in *Idaho Wildlife* and reprinting for distribution to schools.

NFWF Grant of \$4,000 matched by \$4,000 in outside funds.

**Illinois Natural History Survey, IL**  
*Migratory Birds and Forest Management - I*

Assess impacts of logging, tract size, and "edges" (the borders between forest and open land) on the nesting success of Neotropical migrants in fragmented Illinois forests.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**Indiana University, IN**  
*Migrant Bird Breeding Factors*

Research to determine how successfully Neotropical birds breed in various Indiana forests under different management schemes.

NFWF Grant of \$37,000 matched by \$37,000 in outside funds.

**Institute for Bird Populations, CA**  
*Bird Monitoring on the Potomac*

Monitor the trends in breeding-bird populations on three U.S. Navy bases along the Potomac River in Virginia and Maryland.

NFWF facilitated a \$20,000 contribution to the project.

**Long Point Bird Observatory, Canada**  
*Long Point Migrant Bird Study*

Establish research, monitoring, and educational programs focusing on Neotropical migrants in the West Indies.

NFWF Grant of \$14,263 matched by \$14,263 in outside funds.

**Manomet Bird Observatory, MA**  
*Belize Forest Management*

Support an experimental project in Belize's 81,000-hectare Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area to develop guidelines for and workshops on tropical forest management.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

**Manomet Bird Observatory, MA**  
*MBO Birder's Exchange*

Secure and transfer donations of new and used equipment (binoculars, telescopes, bird guides, etc.) from North American groups to Latin American organizations for their research,

habitat conservation, and environmental education.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**Manomet Bird Observatory, MA**  
*Migratory Birds and Timber Harvest*

Research the relationship between managed forests and bird diversity in north-central Maine with the goal of forming management guidelines that allow both an economic return and sustainable bird populations in forests.

NFWF Grant of \$59,000 matched by \$78,000 in outside funds.

**Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, MN**  
*Chuck Yeager Award, 1992 - III*

Recognize Carroll Henderson, Nongame Supervisor, and Lee Pfannmuller, Ecological Services Section Manager, of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, for developing a Neotropical migratory bird conservation program in Minnesota.

NFWF Grant of \$15,144

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, DC**  
*Forest Management Symposium*

Help sponsor the symposium "Managing Forests for Neotropical Migrants," attended by 100 participants in June, 1992, at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg.

NFWF Grant of \$788.

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, DC**  
*Neotropical Migrant Bird Conference - II*

Sponsor a conference in Madison, Wisconsin, to integrate international interests into the Partners in Flight program.

NFWF facilitated a \$16,000 contribution to the project.

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, DC**  
*Neotropical Newsletter and Poster*

Produce a poster and a newsletter on the Partners in Flight program using a grant from Exxon Corporation.

NFWF Grant facilitated a \$10,000 contribution to the project.

## NEOTROPICAL MIGRANTS IN A MANAGED FOREST LANDSCAPE

### THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

contains more than 350 million acres of timberland, and 86 percent is privately held. Of this percentage, the forest products industry owns 16 percent, nearly twice as much land as the federal government holds in the East. Consequently, it is essential to manage private forest lands for the conservation of Neotropical migratory birds. To bring together the forest products industry and the conservation community, the Manomet Bird Observatory chose collaboration rather than confrontation and has formed partnerships with Champion International Corporation, Scott Timber Company, and Bowater, Inc., to understand how management decisions on private lands affect wildlife.

Dr. John Hagan, Manomet's senior scientist, and his colleagues have begun



Photo of Hagan

research on these companies' holdings in Maine aimed at predicting bird population changes resulting from different forest management scenarios. They are tackling such significant questions as whether or not a single, large clear-cut area has less impact on bird populations than do several cut sites of an equal total size. Data from this research will be used

to propose land management strategies that the timber industry can implement to manage its properties to benefit both birds and forests.

Funds for this project came from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Jessie B. Cox Charitable Trust, The John Merck Fund, the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, and members of the Manomet Bird Observatory.

**New Hampshire Game and Fish, NH**  
*New Hampshire Partners in Flight*

Prepare exhibits, a statewide brochure, a guidebook, fact sheets, and media kits—and develop an educational advertising program—for the state's Partners in Flight program.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**Rainforest Alliance, NY**  
*Tropical Conservation Newsbureau - II*

Disseminate news articles and radio programs on tropical conservation issues in the United

States and Latin America

NFWF Grant of \$30,000 matched by \$60,000 in outside funds.

**Smithsonian Institute, National Zoological Park, VA**  
*Nest Predation Study - II*

Research the effects of vegetational browsing by white-tailed deer on the birds of northern Virginia's mountains.

NFWF Grant of \$37,848 matched by \$75,696 in outside funds.

**The Nature Conservancy, LA**  
*Neotropical Coordinator*

Hire a Nature Conservancy Neotropical migratory bird coordinator

NFWF Grant of \$6,000 matched by \$6,000 in outside funds.

**The Nature Conservancy, NC**  
*North Carolina Migrant Bird Program*

Develop a land management plan to protect Neotropical migratory birds in North Carolina's Roanoke River floodplain.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**The Peregrine Fund, Inc., ID**  
*Neotropical Migrants in Guatemala*

Monitor, on a long-term basis, winter migrant bird populations in Mexico and Belize and train local professionals in monitoring techniques.

NFWF Grant of \$54,000 matched by \$54,000 in outside funds.

**University of Alberta, Canada**  
*Forest Fragmentation in Alberta*

Develop a collaborative experimental harvesting project for aspen forests, with the goal of maximizing the long-term viability of Neotropical migratory bird populations—in cooperation with Alberta Pacific Forest Industries.

NFWF Grant of \$39,000 matched by \$76,180 in outside funds.

**University of Kansas-Lawrence, KS**  
*Latin American Library Development*

Establish a mechanism to distribute scientific literature to Latin American nations for educational purposes.

NFWF Grant of \$15,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**University of Missouri-Columbia, MO**  
*Piping and Snowy Plover Research - II*

Investigate the winter habitat preferences, foraging efficiency, and wintering site movements of rare snowy plovers and endangered piping plovers on the Texas Gulf Coast

NFWF Grant of \$6,000 matched by \$12,000 in outside funds.

**University of Missouri-Columbia, MO**  
*Timber and Migrant Birds in Missouri*

Study the effects of forest management on the reproduction of migrant songbirds in Missouri, focusing on even-aged versus uneven-aged forests.

NFWF Grant of \$29,255 matched by \$58,000 in outside funds.

**University of Montana-Missoula, MT**  
*Migratory Birds in Western Mexico - II*

Research and examine the habitat preferences of wintering migratory birds in western Mexico.

NFWF Grant of \$92,700.

**University of Pennsylvania/Institute of Biodiversity, PA**  
*Costa Rican Biodiversity Education*

Train women as parataxonomists to inventory Costa Rica's biological diversity

NFWF Grant of \$80,000 matched by \$80,000 in outside funds.

**University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI**  
*Dickcissel Breeding and Wintering Study*

Collect baseline data on dickcissel ecology in Wisconsin and Venezuela to evaluate the effect of agricultural chemicals.

NFWF Grant of \$4,475 matched by \$4,475 in outside funds.

**University of Wyoming, WY**  
*Grasslands and Migrant Birds*

Study the cumulative effects of small fires/controlled burns on sagegrouse and migratory songbird populations in diverse sagebrush-grassland ecosystems.

NFWF Grant of \$15,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**USDA - Forest Service, Region 8, Puerto Rico**  
*Caribbean Ornithology Society Support*

Establish a West Indies Migratory Bird Conservation Committee and develop a symposium on the biology and conservation of migrant

landbirds wintering in the West Indies.

NFWF Grant of \$8,244 matched by \$12,365 in outside funds.

**USDA - Forest Service, Region 8, Puerto Rico**  
*Migrants in the Dominican Republic*

Research the diversity, abundance, and survival of migrant birds in agricultural areas and forestry plantations on the Dominican Republic.

NFWF Grant of \$20,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

**Vermont Institute of Natural Science, VT**  
*Bicknell's Thrush in New England*

Develop census techniques and a volunteer monitoring network for migrant birds to determine their populations in northern New England mountaintop habitats.

NFWF Grant of \$7,500 matched by \$7,500 in outside funds.

**Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, VA**  
*Virginia Migratory Birds Brochure*

Publish a brochure on Neotropical migratory birds in Virginia and on the state's participation in the Partners in Flight program.

NFWF Grant of \$4,500 matched by \$4,500 in outside funds.

**South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, SC**  
*Neotropical Migrants in South Carolina*

Study the effect of forest openings on the reproductive success of Neotropical migratory birds in South Carolina

NFWF Grant of \$14,000 matched by \$14,000 in outside funds.

## Restoring Our Fisheries Heritage

**O**UR NATION'S fishery resources, which are a vital, integral part of our economic, cultural, and environmental heritage, are being seriously jeopardized. Many significant fisheries have declined or disappeared in recent years, resulting in severe biological, social, and economic hardships. Harvest levels for some species are currently 10 percent of the long-term average yield and only 1 percent of historical high yields. Almost 30 percent of native freshwater fish species found in North America are listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive, including the desert pupfish, Lahontan and Apache trout, and Atlantic and shortnose sturgeons. Examples of depleted marine stocks include American shad, striped bass, a growing number of shark species, and groundfish populations of cod, haddock and flounder. Many species of Atlantic and Pacific salmon, once a symbol of America's rich natural heritage, have been drastically reduced; two stocks are extinct, two are listed as endangered, and five are officially proposed for federal listing as endangered or threatened.

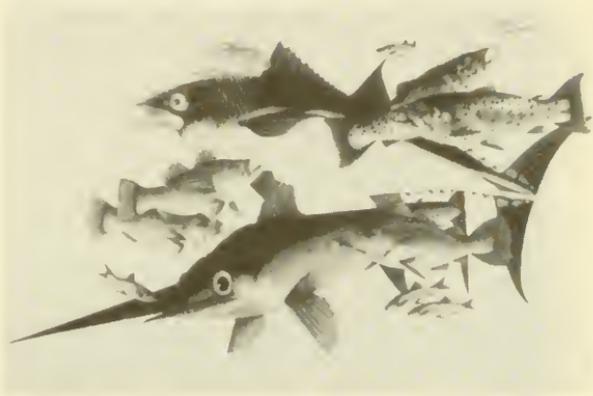
Causes of these declines vary, but overharvest and habitat destruction are chief factors. Overharvest is largely a product of underfunded, tradition-bound government agencies that manage reactively, rather than proactively—and then only in response to drastic population declines. Although habitat degradation and watershed loss are widespread and serious contributors to declining fisheries, they rarely receive adequate attention. In addition, pollution and toxic contamination have resulted in poor spawning success, disease, stress, and reduced survival rates for both early life stages and adult fish species.

In 1992, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Fisheries Conservation and Management Initiative was substantially expanded to address the

growing crisis in the nation's marine and inland fisheries. An extensive three-year plan was developed to target areas where we will focus our efforts. In order to meet the goal of revitalizing America's fisheries, the program was designed to build on past Foundation successes. It also operates on the belief that fishery resources are renewable and sustainable and can best benefit from active partnerships between the private and public

and—the single most important issue—reducing overharvest.

In 1992, the Foundation awarded \$1,782,700 in challenge grants to 26 grantees to fund 32 fisheries projects. Other donors matched these resources at a 2 to 1 ratio by contributing \$3,546,820. Funded projects include studying the Gulf of California's endangered vaquita, creating underwater habitat in Arizona's Lake Havasu,



sectors. Finally, the program is guided by three primary principles: develop public-private partnerships, support innovative management regimes, and focus on ecosystem-based management.

To address freshwater fisheries, Foundation efforts target such key issues as water rights, nonpoint source pollution, riparian restoration, and the management of entire watersheds and river lengths. For coastal fisheries, we focus on reducing habitat loss and restoring ecologically significant habitats. The critical issues in revitalizing marine fisheries are the reduction of bycatch and waste, broadened enforcement,

*The "Wild Atlantic" is captured in a print and poster by artist Nils Obel for the Foundation.*

determining population densities of North Atlantic humpback whales in the West Indies, evaluating protection efforts for the Upper Colorado's endangered fishes, enabling Mexican conservation groups to be involved in Gulf of California conservation, and producing a wide variety of educational materials on fisheries issues and policies.

Since launching its Fisheries Initiative, the Foundation has been successful in uniting myriad parties with a stake in

**Gifts to Fisheries Operations**

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr.  
Mr. Perry Bass  
Bass Pro Shops, Inc.  
Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation  
Mr. W. Thorpe McKenzie  
Mr. & Mrs. Nelson Mead, Jr.  
Curtis and Edith Munson Foundation  
The David and Lucile Packard  
Foundation  
Surdna Foundation, Inc.  
Tudor Farms  
Mr. Stephen Sloan

**Matching Gifts to Fisheries Projects****\$50,000 and over**

American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers  
Association  
Bass Pro Shops, Inc.  
Miller Brewing Company  
Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation  
Surdna Foundation, Inc.

**\$25,000-49,999**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

**\$10,000-24,999**

The Andreas Foundation  
ARCO Foundation  
Vaughn W. Brown Charitable Trust  
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Davis Conservation Foundation  
Expositions, Inc.  
Island Foundation, Inc.  
The Nature Conservancy  
Oregon Trout Members  
Pacific State Marine Fisheries Commission  
Expo Proceeds  
Vernhouse Foundation  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Las Vegas Chapter

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Reno Chapter  
Swim Environmental Services  
Watchable Wildlife Conference, Alameda  
Yamaha Motor Corporation

**\$1,000-9,999**

American Forestry Foundation  
Atlantic Salmon Federation  
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Mr. John R. Chaney  
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Northwest Marine Technology, Inc.  
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Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Elko  
Chapter  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Fly Chapter  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Fallon Chapter  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Hawthorne Chapter  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Tonopah Chapter  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation,  
Winnemucca Chapter  
Mr. Ralph Scurfield  
Stearns Manufacturing  
Trout Unlimited  
Mr. J.E. Upham  
Margaret Cullinan Wray Charitable Lead  
Annuity Trust  
Wyoming Fish & Game Department

filming actually was done elsewhere.) The Foundation issued a grant to the Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited to improve five of the river's tributaries (Rock, Elk, Monture, Nevada, and Chamberlain Creeks) for native trout species and other fishery resources. The Vermont-based Orvis Company placed an appeal for restoration funds in its catalog and generously agreed to match funds raised from that campaign and contribute them to Blackfoot restoration efforts. Redford also assisted this effort by making his film available for benefit screenings and by promoting the cause and the Foundation in his Sundance catalog. The primary beneficiary will be the native fish populations of the Blackfoot River and its tributaries, including the westslope cutthroat and bull trout, both of which have been designated as species of special concern by the American Fisheries Society.

Since inception of its Fisheries Initiative, the Foundation and its partners have committed more than \$9.75 million to fund 79 fisheries projects. Support for the Foundation's Fisheries Management and Conservation program in 1992 came from visionary Foundation supporters such as the Surdna Foundation, Inc., The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Bass Pro Shops, and the Curtis and Edith Munson Foundation.

In the coming year, we will initiate a broad range of projects to improve inland and marine resources and their management. An analysis of state and federal fishery programs will be conducted to examine how agencies can better deal with the key problems of overharvest and habitat degradation. Coastal issues, major river protection efforts, and anadromous fisheries will highlight the 1993 agenda. With new staff and additional funding, the expanded Fisheries Initiative will allow the Foundation to assist in returning U.S. fisheries to historically sustainable and economically valuable levels.

fisheries conservation and by working with decision-makers in federal and state governments. We will continue to collaborate with government agencies to improve resource management, restore native species, and initiate innovative problem-solving programs. Our grants catalyze partnerships and provide seed

money for important and innovative on-the-ground pilot projects.

One of these projects is focusing on Montana's Blackfoot River, the original setting for Norman Maclean's novella and Robert Redford's film, "A River Runs Through It." (Because of the river's degraded and polluted condition,

## INVESTING IN FISHERIES

## 1992 Grants

**American Fisheries Society, MD**  
*Fisheries Action Network - II*

Develop a broad-scale, regional and national information network that will enable the members of the American Fisheries Society to apply their scientific expertise in reviewing current fisheries issues and the impact of proposed legislation

NFWF Grant of \$40,000 matched by \$80,000 in outside funds.

**Anglers United, AZ***Havasu Fisheries Improvement*

Provide additional underwater habitat by creating 46 reefs in Arizona's Lake Havasu, where the entire lake bottom is nearly barren.

NFWF Grant of \$150,000 matched by \$300,000 in outside funds.

**Billfish Foundation, FL***Billfish Tag and Release Program*

Create a video and PSAs on the catch, tag, and release of billfish, and establish a tagging program for billfish

NFWF Grant of \$46,700 matched by \$93,400 in outside funds

**BLM & USDA - Forest Service, DC***Bring Back the Natives - II*

Restore and protect the native flora and fauna of 34 streams and rivers that occur in 15 Bureau of Land Management districts and 26 national forests scattered throughout 13 states.

NFWF Grant of \$400,000 matched by \$400,000 in outside funds.

**Center for Coastal Studies, MA***North Atlantic Humpback Whale Project*

Undertake a multi-nation research project on the distribution and population densities of the North Atlantic humpback whale in the West Indies.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**Center for Marine Conservation, DC**  
*CITES and Pelagic Fish Species*

Prepare a briefing paper on how the Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora (CITES) applies to pelagic (oceanic) fish species.

NFWF Grant of \$8,000 matched by \$8,000 in outside funds.

**Colorado Conservation Foundation, CO***Colorado River Fish Policy - II*

Review and evaluate the efforts to protect the Upper Colorado River's endangered fish in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

**Conservation Fund, WV***Wilson Creek Assessment*

Undertake an assessment of Wilson Creek, as it flows through Wilson Creek Battlefield, near Springfield, Missouri, and develop a management plan for this wetland.

NFWF Grant of \$4,750 matched by \$4,750 in outside funds.

**Conservation International, DC***Gulf of California Fisheries*

Enable Mexican conservation organizations to become involved in local conservation efforts.

NFWF Grant of \$15,000 matched by \$15,000 in outside funds.

**Conservation Law Foundation, MA***New England Groundfish Management*

Study the socio-economic impacts of restoration measures for the New England groundfish industry and implement the Fisheries Management Plan

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$150,000 in outside funds

**Future Fishermen Foundation, AR***Aquatic Resources Video Series*

Produce video presentations on sports fishing and aquatic resource use for junior high schools in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's "Hooked on Fishing—Not on Drugs" program.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

**Hudson River Foundation, NY***Striped Bass Stocks Survey*

Determine the numbers of striped bass being contributed by the Hudson River and the Chesapeake Bay to the species' overall Atlantic populations. (Study uses nuclear DNA testing to ascertain a fish's place of origin.)

NFWF Grant of \$20,000 matched by \$60,000 in outside funds.

**Island Institute, ME***New England Groundfish Ecology*

Explore the application of terrestrial ecosystem principles to marine environments with the goal of developing alternative management methods for New England's groundfish fishery.

NFWF Grant of \$60,000 matched by \$81,000 in outside funds.

**Mississippi Wildlife Federation, MS***Adopt-A-Stream in Mississippi*

Protect the Mississippi River's watersheds by creating a statewide educational outreach program that includes local training, development of a database, and eventual restoration of riverine habitats.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**National Coalition for Marine Conservation, GA***Marine Fisheries Policy Study*

Promote public awareness of the need for increased conservation input into a marine fishery policy and for providing new information for consideration by state and federal officials, Congressional staff, scientists, and outdoor writers.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

**National Fishing Week Steering Committee/ c/o Sportmen's Caucus, DC**  
*National Fishing Week Material*

Produce national radio and television PSAs, an information brochure, and an analysis of the effectiveness of these media communication efforts.

NFWF orchestrated the Miller Brewing Company's donation of \$50,000.

**Nils Obel, Artist, ME**  
*North Atlantic Fisheries Education Print*

Create and distribute a limited series of art prints and posters that represent fish species of concern in the Atlantic Ocean for educational uses in New England.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**Open Sea Salmon Quota Commission (Atlantic Salmon Federation), Iceland**  
*Greenland Salmon Fisheries Buy-out*

Purchase, on a one-time basis, the yearly fishing quota of Greenland's fishermen for North American salmon, which will allow adult salmon to return to U.S. northeastern rivers to spawn.

NFWF Grant of \$250,000 matched by \$500,000 in outside funds.

**Oregon Rivers Council, OR**  
*Oregon Fish Habitat Restoration*

Undertake experimental restoration of fisheries habitat on two Oregon rivers, with the hope of developing a model for further restoration efforts throughout the Pacific Northwest.

NFWF Grant of \$33,500 matched by \$33,500 in outside funds.

**Oregon Trout, OR**  
*Oregon Native Trout Report*

Produce a comprehensive report on the status and habitat requirements of Oregon's native

trout for federal agencies involved in restoring the species in the state.

NFWF Grant of \$16,450 matched by \$38,400 in outside funds.

**Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, OR**  
*Pacific Fish Habitat Education - II*

Develop a West Coast education campaign, train five coordinators, produce and distribute a video for individuals and organizations on issues affecting their recreational and commercial fishing activities.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

**Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, OR**  
*National Industry Bycatch Workshop*

Support a three-day national workshop on the effects of bycatch on nontarget fish, birds, and marine mammals.

NFWF Grant of \$20,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

**Sea of Cortez Ecosystem Program, Conservation International, Mexico**  
*Vaquita Conservation*

Study the ecology of—and the impact of fisheries bycatch on—the endangered Gulf of California harbor porpoise (vaquita) and develop conservation management strategies for the species.

NFWF Grant of \$30,000 matched by \$40,000 in outside funds.

**Sport Fishing Institute, DC**  
*Future 21 Challenge - III*

Craft a continuing communications network for 1,100 national fishing clubs using videos and publications and create a database on the status of sports fisheries.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**The Nature Conservancy, ID**  
*Snake River Habitat Protection*

Protect and enhance wildlife habitats along some 60 miles of the South Fork of Idaho's Snake River, one of the nation's premier cut-throat fisheries.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

**Trout Unlimited, Blackfoot Chapter, MT**  
*Blackfoot River Protection*

Restore 3,040 acres of fish and wildlife habitat along five tributaries of Montana's Blackfoot River (one of America's ten most threatened rivers) and acquire easements on another 3,360 acres.

NFWF Grant of \$200,000 matched by \$400,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 3, IL**  
*Chicago Urban Habitat Restoration*

Create a 60-acre recreational fishing lake and 120 acres of wetland habitat in the Chicago metropolitan area.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$500,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 9, WA**  
*Fish Hatchery Videos*

Produce three videos called "These Are Your Fish" targeted at the general public, civic groups, and school children throughout the nation.

NFWF Grant of \$36,000 matched by \$5,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, GA**  
*Hatchie NWR Handicapped Access*

Develop a fishing access program for handicapped anglers on Lake O'Neal in western Tennessee's Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, GA**  
*Striped Bass Coloring Book*

## BRING BACK THE NATIVES

A KEY ELEMENT of the Foundation's Fisheries Initiative is riverine restoration and repopulation of native freshwater species, two goals that go hand in hand. Several projects are devoted to these objectives, the most extensive being our Bring Back the Natives endeavor.

This is the first national campaign with the USDA-Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management aimed at restoring the health of river systems and their associated

native fish and wildlife on public lands. Current projects encompass more than 47 streams in 15 states for which the Foundation has contributed \$650,000. With funds raised over the past two years, Bring Back the Natives is restor-



U.S.P. Duffield

ing critical habitats and riparian vegetation through the support of dozens of local organizations and private citizens. Habitat restoration, species reintroduction, and improved land management associated with these projects will enhance water

efforts throughout the Pacific Northwest. Two other Foundation-supported projects include a rehabilitation plan for a Missouri creek and wetland protection and enhancement of habitats along Idaho's Snake River.

quality, aid in the recovery of endangered and threatened plant and animal species, expand and diversify quality recreational fishing opportunities, and benefit riparian-dependent species in each watershed that is being revitalized.

Similar efforts are scattered across the United States. The goal of a Foundation-funded experimental restoration of fisheries habitat on two Oregon rivers is to develop a model for additional salmonid restoration

Print 10,000 copies of an educational coloring book on striped bass.

NFWF provided \$5,000 from its striped Bass Fund.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MD**  
*Striped Bass Information Card*

Produce an information card (to distribute with fishing licenses) explaining how and why to return tags found on striped bass catches; for use in Atlantic Coast states.

NFWF Grant provided an interest-free loan of \$7,700 from its Striped Bass Fund.

**World Wildlife Fund-U.S., DC**  
*Controlled Access and Fisheries Management*

Convene a workshop whose focus is determining the value of limited access programs as a tool for managing U.S. marine fisheries.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

## North American Wetlands Partnership

**W**ETLANDS are one of the planet's most productive habitats. Roughly 80 percent of our nation's commercial fish spawn and breed in coastal wetlands; more than 40 percent of all endangered species need wetlands to survive; and hundreds of migratory bird species, including half of the Neotropical migrants, depend on U.S. wetland habitats. These natural systems also absorb and store floodwaters, and they recharge, purify, and protect our drinking water supplies. Nevertheless, we have historically misunderstood their value and regarded them as wastelands. We destroyed about half (more than 100 million acres) of our nation's wetlands by filling, draining, polluting, channeling, and clearing. Today, however, our understanding and attitude toward wetlands have changed, resulting in legislation and programs for their protection.

The 1972 Clean Water Act, the Farm Security Act of 1985 and 1990; the 1986 Emergency Wetlands Resources Act; the 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act, and the North American Wetland Conservation Act of 1989 each contain provisions to protect these imperiled habitats and ecosystems. Also, in 1986, the United States and Canada signed the far-reaching North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), which committed the two nations to a long-term program for assuring the survival of migratory birds and their habitats—primarily wetlands. Mexico joined this international effort in 1988.

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan gave the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation an opportunity to bring together various partners to work on a common conservation goal. In concert with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) and Ducks Unlimited, Inc., the Foundation initiated efforts to raise and transfer funds to Canada for a wetlands



preservation venture known as the Canadian "Step" program.

Between 1988 and 1992, the Foundation, IAFWA, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and Ducks Unlimited with their Canadian partners secured more than \$40 million for three Canadian "Step" programs. As a result, more than 500,000 acres of wildlife habitat—primarily wetlands—were acquired, improved, restored, and/or enhanced in the United States and Canada. Because of these efforts, the Foundation was instrumental

*One of the planet's most productive ecosystems, wetlands are essential habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife.*

in launching NAWMP and making it work "on the ground." With continued support NAWMP is destined to become an international success story.

The Foundation's wetland activities are not limited to the Canadian "Step" programs. Since 1987, working in the continental United States with state agencies, The Nature Conservancy, The

Conservation Fund, Ducks Unlimited, and such corporations as DOW Chemical and The Orvis Company, the Foundation has awarded 118 grants specifically for wetlands, thus committing almost \$22 million. In addition to providing funds for research and education, the grants have fueled the protection and/or restoration of more than one million acres of wetlands and associated uplands primarily in the United States.

When the U.S. Congress passed the 1989 North American Wetland Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service received the authority to undertake wetland protection and restoration on a larger scale. The Foundation's wetland preservation achievements and its support for the legislation helped gain passage of the new wetland act.

Having successfully fulfilled its primary role for NAWMP, the Foundation is now redefining its goals and charting a new course so as to address

broader needs in wetland conservation. The result is the North American Wetlands Partnership. Because more than 75 percent of U.S. wetlands occur on *private* lands, it is clear that conservation must extend far beyond public lands and public agencies. And since acquiring all significant wetlands is not economically feasible, we must seek other means, such as encouraging individual, private landowners to be more prudent managers of their wetland resources.

Through our North American Wetlands Partnership, we will continue to support individual projects that fulfill NAWMP objectives. At the same time, however, we will focus on stimulating and coordinating existing programs whose goals are wetland conservation on private lands. Such programs may educate private landowners, or they may offer financial or technical assistance in protecting or restoring wetlands. Also, they may be administered by private

conservation organizations or by federal and state agencies. Finally, we will forge cooperative efforts among all involved agencies and nonprofit groups and continue to fund innovative conservation projects. All told, the Foundation's North American Wetlands Partnership will potentially facilitate the protection of tens of millions of acres.

The success to date of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan was the Foundation's initial effort toward achieving the protection of wetland habitats for waterfowl and other species. The next step is the mobilization of existing forces to effect wetland conservation on private lands. Donors such as Tudor Farms, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and Bass Pro Shops, Inc., supported the Foundation's wetlands efforts in 1992 because they recognize the organization's unique funding capabilities and its skill in developing conservation partnerships between the public and private sectors.

### **Wetland Acres Impacted by National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grants**

Project	Acquired	Restored	Managed	Subtotal
First-Step Projects, U.S. and Canada 1988 - 1989	17,755	8,371	0	26,106
Second-Step Projects, U.S. and Canada* 1989 - 1990	133,746	66,799	0	200,545
Third-Step Projects (Projected) <sup>†</sup> 1990 - 1991	28,000	15,000	0	43,000
Wetlands and Private Lands, U.S.* 1988 - current	49,470	71,166	1,224,524	1,345,160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228,951</b>	<b>161,336</b>	<b>1,224,524</b>	<b>1,614,811</b>

*Includes ongoing projects still to be completed*

**Gifts to Wetlands Operations**

Bass Pro Shops, Inc.  
 The William & Flora Hewlett  
 Foundation  
 Richard King Mellon Foundation  
 Tudor Farms  
 Union Pacific Foundation  
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Staff  
 Virginia Wildlife Federation  
 Mr. Edward Williams

**Matching Gifts to Wetlands Projects**

**\$100,000 and over**  
 Ducks Unlimited, Inc.  
 Contributors Through Iowa Natural  
 Heritage Foundation  
 North Dakota Wetlands Trust  
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
 Waterfowl Research Foundation, Inc.

**\$50,000-99,999**  
 DOW U.S.A.  
 GFS Company  
 Lucas County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Richard King Mellon Foundation  
 Minnesota Board of Water & Soil  
 Resources  
 State of New Jersey

**\$25,000-49,999**  
 Allen County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Bass Pro Shops, Inc.  
 Phillips Petroleum Foundation, Inc.  
 Wright County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District

**\$10,000-24,999**  
 Dakota County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Gaylord Donnelley 1983 Trust  
 L&E  
 The Mellen Foundation  
 Dr. Bruce G. Pratt  
 Waupaca Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Wildlife Management Institute

**\$1,000-9,999**  
 Amoco Chemical Company  
 Anguilla Farm Services  
 Mr. Hugh M. Arant, Sr.

Mr. Turner Arant  
 Mr. Joe Azar, Jr.  
 Beltrami Soil & Water Conservation District  
 Ms. Mickey L. Black  
 Mr. Spotswood W. Box  
 Mr. Howard Brent  
 Bridgerland Audubon Society  
 Brother Wilson, Inc.  
 Brumfield Plantation  
 Buckhorn Planting Company  
 Mr. Robert A. Carson, Sr.  
 Carter Plantation, Ltd.  
 Mr. Rives C. Carter  
 Chevron Corporation  
 Chippewa County Land Conservation District  
 Clarksdale Beverage Company  
 Coker Farms  
 Mr. David D. Cooper  
 Corum Production Company  
 Mr. Michael Curran  
 Dalmar Plantation  
 Deer Creek Compress Company  
 Diagnostek, Inc.  
 Dickinson County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Double Quick, Inc.  
 The Elizabeth G. & John D. Drinko  
 Charitable Foundation  
 Dunlap & Kyle Company, Inc.  
 Mr. Woods Eastland  
 Fanwood Foundation/West  
 S.M. Fewell & Company, Inc.  
 Ms. Mary Fleming Finlay  
 Gresham Petroleum Corporation  
 The James Hand Foundation  
 Harrison County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Hawk Farms  
 Eaddy Williams Hayes  
 Mr. Kenneth Hood  
 Mr. John Sharp Howie  
 Mr. R. Carl Hubbard  
 L.K. & Seymour Johnson  
 Mr. J.B. Joseph, Jr.  
 Kanabec Soil & Water Conservation District  
 John & Stella Kenedy Foundation  
 Kosciusko County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Mr. Morris Lewis, Jr.  
 Lincoln County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Lyndale Planting Company, Inc.  
 Joe G. Maloof Company  
 Matagorda Plantations

Mattson Farms  
 Mr. J. Lamar Maxwell  
 Mr. Henry McCaslin, Jr.  
 McClintock Companies  
 McDonalds Restaurant of Cleveland  
 Mr. M.B. McKee  
 McRight's Soil Testing Service  
 Mille Lacs Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Mr. Lester W. Myers  
 National Audubon Society  
 Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Nebenzahl  
 North American Wildlife Foundation  
 Omega Plantations  
 Ottawa Soil & Water Conservation Dist.  
 Orvis Company  
 Palo Alto County Soil & Water  
 Conservation District  
 Mr. Henry Paris  
 Mr. Leigh H. Perkins  
 Pheasants Forever, Inc.  
 Mr. John F. Phillips III  
 Chuck Pihera Wild Game Feed  
 Price County Land Conservation  
 Department  
 Realty Farms, Inc.  
 Mr. Clarke Reed  
 Mr. James C. Robertson  
 Mr. W.T. Robertson  
 Jimmy Sanders Seed Company  
 Mr. R.B. Saunders  
 Scott County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Shell Oil Company  
 Stevens County Soil & Water  
 Conservation District  
 Stringer's International, Inc.  
 Swift County Soil & Water Conservation  
 District  
 Mr. James Talbert Thomas III  
 Edmund B. Thornton Foundation  
 Trail Lake Enterprises  
 Trans Fisheries  
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Colorado  
 Region  
 Utah Audubon Society  
 Mr. H. Dallan Weathers, Jr.  
 The Wildlife Society, N. Dakota Chapter  
 Wings Over Wisconsin, Inc.  
 County of Winnebago  
 Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, Inc.  
 Ms. Leila Downs Clark Wynn  
 Yandell Plantation  
 Harvey E. Yates Company

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**INVESTING IN WETLANDS**
**1992 Grants****American Farmland Trust, DC***AFT Wetlands Reserve Project*

Support Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) workshops in eight states and develop a handbook explaining the WRP to farmers and other landowners

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$62,000 in outside funds

**California Waterfowl Association, CA***Pintail Survival Research*

Study the habitat use of radio-marked northern pintails in California's Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.

NFWF Grant of \$52,000 matched by \$52,000 in outside funds.

**Delta Wildlife Foundation, MS***Delta Wildlife Outreach Program - II*

Increase winter waterfowl habitat through improved land stewardship in the Mississippi River Delta.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$90,000 in outside funds

**Devils Lake Wetland Mgmt. District, ND***Kelly's Slough Wetlands - II*

Restore and create wetlands, control cattails, and build nesting structures at Kelly's Slough National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**Ducks Unlimited, TX and TN***DOW Chemical Challenge*

Acquire 1,373 acres of waterfowl-rich habitat along the Texas Gulf Coast for the Dellhomme Research Facility, and complete the restoration and enhancement of Ontario's Hillman Marsh to protect waterfowl and associated species

NFWF Grant of \$250,000 matched by \$250,000 in outside funds.

**Ducks Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy, KS***Federal Duck Stamp Partnership, 1992*

Protect and restore critical wetlands in Kansas's Cheyenne Bottoms using contributions from the Bass Pro Shop and the 1992 duck stamp and print artist, Nancy Howe.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$125,000 in outside funds.

**International Wetlands and Waterfowl****Research Bureau (IWRB), United Kingdom***IWRB Meeting*

Support IWRB's 35th annual meeting—the first held in the United States—which took place in Florida in November, 1992.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds

**Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation, IA***Iowa "Great Lakes" - II*

Secure a permanent conservation easement on 70 acres of priority wetlands in Dickenson County, Iowa.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$30,000 in outside funds.

**Oklahoma Wildlife Department, OK***Playa Lakes Joint Venture Education*

Develop educational materials for teaching wetland ecology, and provide children and the general public with "hands-on" wetland experiences in five south-central states.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds

**San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, CA***San Francisco Bay NWR Trust*

Conserve wetlands in the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

NFWF facilitated this gift of \$250,000 to the refuge

**South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, SC***ACE-Coastal America Protection*

Underwrite the fund-raising and management activities of the ACE River Basin coordinator.

NFWF facilitated a \$50,000 contribution to the project

**Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, TX***Texas Private Lands Initiative*

Develop a comprehensive plan to protect plant and wildlife habitat on privately held land in Texas using landowner contact, education, and demonstration projects.

NFWF Grant of \$500,000 matched by \$707,900 in outside funds.

**The Nature Conservancy, NC***ACE-Coastal America Biological Inventory*

Inventory the biological diversity and status of the ACE River Basin in coastal South Carolina

NFWF facilitated a \$50,000 contribution to the project.

**The Nature Conservancy, MD***Chapter Point Acquisition*

Acquire and preserve 1,588 acres along Maryland's Nanticoke River—pivotal habitat for migratory songbirds and waterfowl.

NFWF Grant of \$250,000 matched by \$750,000 in outside funds.

**The Nature Conservancy, CA***Redlands and Wetlands*

Create a demonstration project to examine the possibility of restoring thousands of acres of winter wetland habitat in the Sacramento Valley.

NFWF Grant of \$30,000 matched by \$70,000 in outside funds.

**The Conservation Fund, NC***Scuppernon River Acquisition - II*

Secure ecologically significant bottomland hardwoods along North Carolina's Scuppernon River.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

## TEXAS PRIVATE LANDS

### INITIATIVE

MORE THAN HALF of the Lone Star State's wetlands are gone. Almost all its native prairie grasslands have been modified or replaced by grazing and agriculture. And forest fragmentation, along with the loss of woodlands, has devastated crucial habitats for Neotropical migratory birds and an array of threatened and endangered species.

Because 97 percent of the state is privately owned, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has initiated a major expansion of its statewide Private Lands Enhancement Program, one of the nation's most successful endeavors to achieve comprehensive fish and wildlife conservation on nonpublic lands. With a \$500,000 challenge grant from the Foundation, the department has launched an aggressive effort to reach private landowners through newsletters and ecosystem management guides, demonstration projects, and training workshops. The department hopes to bring enrollment in the Texas Private Lands Enhancement Program up to 200,000 landowners who are stewards for some 140 million acres.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, UT *Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge*

Construct a 1.25-mile dike to reverse channelization, promote the growth of emergent vegetation, and restore productivity to a 600-acre wetland in Utah's Bear River Refuge.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MA *Black Duck Joint Venture*

Produce, market, and distribute an educational film on the black duck, a joint venture under

the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

NFWF Grant of \$16,500 matched by \$4,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, CO *Chase Lake Wetlands Fund*

Establish a North Dakota fund to be used for high-priority habitat restoration or acquisition in five western states.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, LA *Delta NWR Crevasse Project - II*

Construct seven new crevasses that will capture sediment and produce nearly 1,400 acres of additional marsh in Louisiana's Delta National Wildlife Refuge—ideal breeding habitat for migratory songbirds and waterfowl.

NFWF awarded \$30,000 in federal funds to this 1991 project.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 3, MN *Gritman Wetland Restoration Fund*

Create a fund to restore Minnesota's 10,000th wetland and other priority sites in Iowa and Minnesota.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 2, TX *San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge Water Storage*

Build a freshwater storage system for the San Bernard NWR in coastal Texas.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 2, TX *Texas Partners for Wetlands*

Restore 75,000 acres of wetlands on privately held lands by the year 2000 with the aid of cooperative agreements with landowners.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 9, DC *Waterfowl 2000 Newsletter - II*

Publish the *Waterfowl 2000* magazine highlighting the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

NFWF Grant of \$12,000.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MA *Water Chestnut Control on Refuges*

Purchase aquatic-weed harvesting equipment to control exotic water chestnut, which is choking New England waterways.

NFWF facilitated a \$100,000 contribution to the project.

#### Walden Woods Project/The Isis Fund/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, MA *Walden Woods Acquisition*

Protect 25 acres near the Sudbury River in Massachusetts and the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge bordering Walden Pond.

NFWF Grant of \$486,390 matched by \$469,200 in outside funds.

#### Western Network, NM *Rio Grande Bosque Conservation*

Assess public attitudes toward the "bosque" wetlands of the Rio Grande River, to craft a management plan for this 150-mile stretch of riparian wetlands in central New Mexico.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$5,000 in outside funds.

#### Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, WI *Wisconsin Small Wetland Restoration*

Restore small but significant wetlands on private lands throughout southwestern Wisconsin.

NFWF Grant of \$40,000 matched by \$40,000 in outside funds.

## Of Herons and Humans

**O**UR PLANET'S STABILITY continues to be threatened by a growing array of environmental problems, ranging from deforestation and desertification, to air, water, and soil degradation. The outcome of each is the continued decline of habitats and the eventual extinction of their component plant and animal species.

According to *World Resources 1992-93*, "biological diversity—the variety among living organisms and the ecological communities they inhabit—is more threatened *now* than at any time in the past 65 million years." Further, "continued loss or degradation of habitats at the present rate could doom up to 15 percent of the Earth's species over the next quarter century."

The Foundation's Wildlife and Habitat Initiative allows the organization to remain flexible and to address new, pioneering conservation activities that do not meet the criteria of its other conservation programs. Through this initiative, we hope to stem the continued loss of species and habitats. In 1992, we conferred a number of grants for habitat protection and restoration projects. Among them are acquisition and rehabilitation of critical elk habitats and salmon spawning grounds, conservation and restoration of lands and waters essential to sandhill and whooping cranes, and protection and stewardship of plant and animal habitats along South Carolina's Cooper River and edging the Connecticut River in its 407-mile-long run from the Canadian border to Long Island Sound.

The Foundation supported numerous projects in 1992 that are pivotal to the recovery of a roster of rare or endangered species: research on avian herpes that will aid whooping cranes, construction of "housing" for mated pairs of red wolves, purchase of radio collars for



*Wading great egret, right.*

newly released black-footed ferrets, studies investigating wolf ecology in Alberta's Jasper National Park, a symposium on the management of red-cockaded woodpeckers, and various measures to protect grizzly bears in the western United States.

In 1992, through its Wildlife and Habitat Initiative, the Foundation awarded challenge grants to 26 wildlife and habitat projects committing \$576,340 in matching funds, which in turn were increased to \$2.2 million by our conservation partners.

The charge is sometimes made that saving species—plants and animals—is primarily "a moral and aesthetic issue." But the truth is more disturbing. Species make up habitats, habitats make up ecosystems, and ecosystems are the basic life-support systems upon which all Earth's species depend, be they orchids or orioles, herons or humans.

*Grizzly bear, a threatened species in the "lower 48."*



**Matching Gifts to  
Wildlife and Habitat Projects  
\$100,000 and over**

Ms. Virginia S. Furrow  
IBM (equipment)

**\$50,000-99,999**

Arizona Department of Water Resources  
Hofmann Foundation  
Estate of Ms. Ralli Korkka  
Missouri Botanical Garden  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation  
Trust for Mutual Understanding  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

**\$25,000-49,999**

Boise Cascade Corporation  
National Geographic Society  
Northwest Forest Resource Council  
RAHR Malting Company  
Wallace Genetic Foundation

**\$10,000-24,999**

Anonymous (2)  
Bass Pro Shops, Inc.  
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company  
W.K. Kellogg Foundation  
Mrs. Lucia S. Nash  
National Wild Turkey Federation  
Mr. Ray L. Robbins  
Mr. Edgar O. Smith

**\$1,000-9,999**

American Gas Foundation  
Amway Corporation  
Ms. Deborah M. Bond, Ph.D.  
Chevron Corporation  
Coleman Company, Inc.  
Bev & Jay Doolittle  
Duke University  
Ford Motor Company  
Foundation for North American Wild  
Sheep  
Great Smoky Mountains Natural History  
Association

Greenstone Foundation  
Indian Point Foundation  
International Crane Foundation  
Interstate Natural Gas Association of  
America Foundation, Inc.  
Lyman-Richey Corporation  
National Audubon Society  
New England Salmon Association  
Ohstrom Foundation  
Guillermo Osuna  
Pacific Gas & Electric Company  
Panhandle Eastern Corporation  
Southern California Edison Company  
Southern California Gas Company  
TMC Development Corporation  
Tr-Star Pictures, Inc.  
Two Rivers - Ottauquechee  
University of Wisconsin - La Crosse  
Foundation  
Janet Allen Walker  
Western States Petroleum Association  
William Wharton Trust  
Wyoming Game & Fish Department

**INVESTING IN WILDLIFE AND HABITAT**
**1992 Grants**
**Explore Project, VA**
*Red Wolf Captive Breeding Facility*

Construct a facility for two pairs of breeding red wolves in Virginia.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**Frostburg State University, MD**
*Siberian Tiger Research, 1992*

International research on the Siberian tiger along the Sibeian-Chinese border and development of a protection plan for the endangered tiger

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds

**International Bear Specialist Group, MT**
*International Bear Specialist Group*

Produce educational material addressing the illegal international trade of bear parts.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**Montana Cooperative Wildlife Unit, MT**
*Montana Gap Analysis Mapping*

Develop a GIS gap analysis for the State of Montana.

NFWF Grant of \$60,000 matched by \$103,152 in outside funds.

**National Council of Paper Industry for Air & Stream Improvement, Inc., OR**
*Elk and Thermal Cover Research - III*

Research changing forest cover and its relationship to Oregon's elk population.

NFWF Grant of \$17,500 matched by \$62,500 in outside funds.

**National Wild Turkey Federation, SC**
*Wild Turkey Reintroduction*

Assess the feasibility of expanding wild turkey populations into northern Minnesota and Arizona

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA), MD**
*Refuge Association Brochure*

Develop a brochure explaining the national wildlife refuge system and the purpose of NWRA

NFWF Grant of \$1,500 matched by \$1,500 in outside funds.

**Northern Rockies Conservation Cooperative, MT**
*Wolves in Jasper National Park - II*

Investigate wolf ecology and the canid's impact on big-game animals in Alberta's Jasper National Park

NFWF Grant of \$8,500 matched by \$8,500 in outside funds.

**Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, OR**
*Oregon Fish and Wildlife Planning*

Develop a strategy for broadening public input into the department and identifying its future role in natural resource management.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds

**Quebec-Labrador Foundation/Atlantic Center for the Environment, MA**
*Connecticut River Stewardship*

Establish a process for identifying and protecting critical plant and wildlife habitat along the Connecticut River.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

**Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, MT**
*Book Cliffs Acquisition*

Acquire a 6,042-acre ranch lying along Utah's perennial Butter Creek for preserving fish and wildlife habitat, especially critical elk-calving grounds.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, MT**
*Mountain Fir Elk Habitat*

Secure 6,486 acres in Oregon for protecting elk wintering ranges as well as steelhead and salmon spawning grounds

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, AK**
*Arctic NWR Reward*

Establish a reward for the receipt of information leading to the arrest and conviction of the arsonist who destroyed buildings on Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, AR**
*Arkansas Baiting Case*

Manage a court-ordered settlement generated by a conviction of illegal waterfowl baiting in Arkansas to benefit fish and wildlife in the state.

NFWF accepted settlement of \$12,500 to create a fund for wildlife in Arkansas.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, CO**
*Black-Footed Ferret Collaring and Interns*

Sponsor interns working on the black-footed ferret release effort in Wyoming, and purchase radio collars for monitoring newly released ferrets

NFWF provided \$21,431 from its BFF Fund

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Research, NM**
*Crane Herpes Research*

Research on avian herpes to benefit both whooping and Mississippi sandhill cranes

NFWF facilitated a \$4,000 grant from the International Crane Foundation



### THE BOOK CLIFFS ACQUISITION

In 1992, THE FOUNDATION awarded a \$100,000 matching grant to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) for Book Cliffs. The grant is helping the RMEF, The Nature Conservancy, the Bureau of Land Management, and Utah's Division of Wildlife Resources to purchase a 6,042-acre ranch lying along Bitter Creek—an important perennial stream that provides water and cover for numerous species. The ranch's higher elevations embrace essential elk calving grounds, as well as suitable habitat for reintroducing a number of species.

This project is part of an overall effort to secure some 22,000 acres of land in Utah's Book Cliffs region. In addition to increasing the members and species of wildlife here, the cooperative effort seeks to heal riparian areas, restore fisheries, preserve historical sites, and enhance public recreation opportunities.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, GA *Florida Panther Recovery Fund*

Support the recovery team's efforts to save the endangered Florida panther, which includes captive breeding, research, and habitat protection.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, MT *Grizzly Conservation Challenge - II*

Coordinate and fund high-priority grizzly protection projects as directed by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee throughout the western United States.

NFWF Grant of \$63,840 matched by \$100,000 in outside funds.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4, NC *North Carolina Museum Settlement*

Manage a settlement involving a big-game hunter who used a North Carolina museum to distribute illegally imported endangered species.

NFWF used the settlement of \$80,000 to establish a state wildlife protection fund.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, NE *Platte River Trust Fund*

Create a fund for the receipt of contributions to conservation and restoration efforts along the Platte River, habitat for sandhill cranes and endangered whooping cranes.

NFWF established a \$40,000 trust fund.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Regions 2 and 4, GA

##### *Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Symposium, III*

Underwrite a symposium on the threatened red-cockaded woodpecker and its management.

NFWF Grant of \$11,500 matched by \$23,550 in outside funds.

#### University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, WI *Law Enforcement Conference*

Convene an international array of law enforcement experts to review and discuss the challenges of enforcing laws to conserve wildlife worldwide.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$5,000 in outside funds.

#### University of Wyoming, Zoology, WY *Prairie Dog Ecology and Ferrets*

Study the relationship between black-footed ferrets, prairie dogs, and ferret-eating badgers—information critical to black-footed ferret recovery efforts in Wyoming.

NFWF provided \$12,000 from its BFF Fund.

#### Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council, MD *Cooper River Restoration*

Facilitate public and private interests in a cooperative effort to identify, manage, enhance, and restore wildlife habitat along South Carolina's Cooper River.

NFWF Grant of \$30,000 matched by \$60,000 in outside funds.

#### Wildlife Fund - U.S., DC *Habitat Conservation Planning Project*

Develop guidelines for applying biological principles to Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP's), an important approach to conserving endangered species and habitats.

NFWF Grant of \$20,000 matched by \$30,000 in outside funds.

## Conservationists for Tomorrow

**T**O BECOME conservation-minded adults, children must be educated during their formative years, and beyond, to understand the interdependence of living things, the inter-relatedness of all natural systems, and the value of protecting the natural world and its inhabitants. New, more far-reaching strategies are required to equip young Americans with the knowledge and skills they will need to understand today's environmental issues and tomorrow's environmental challenges.

Although a significant amount of energy and funds has been expended on conservation education in the past two decades, environmental experts agree that the public's "environmental IQ" has not improved. Some say it's declining. In particular, past programs have failed to focus effectively on the United States' ever-growing *urban* populations, which are increasingly removed from the natural world.

Through its Initiative for Conservation Education, which the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation supported in 1992, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has pinpointed four major methods that will help awaken America to environmental issues and conservation needs. First, it advocates and helps create comprehensive conservation education programs throughout the United States that use existing local, state, and national infrastructures and facilities, such as parks, zoos, preserves, forests, and wildlife refuges. These facilities will be used to initiate programs that will take children out of traditional classrooms and promote interactions between a forester and a child, a park ranger and a city dweller. They will also provide "hands-on" experiences in natural areas in urban, suburban, and rural settings.

Second, it supports educational efforts that target minority populations, particularly those that increase minorities'



Photo: Wally Neumann/EPRI

*Children examine a bull snake, above, and an insect, left, at a Foundation-supported conservation education class.*



Photo: Steve Mautner/Anadolu

opportunities to enter natural resource professions. For example, in 1992, the Foundation funded a six-week U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service seminar on Navajo lands for Native American college students interested in natural resources.

Third, to best equip educators, the Foundation invests in projects that develop tools, materials, curricula, and workshops teachers need to integrate environmental education into daily studies and activities. Thanks to a Foundation grant, students at five Boston-area schools will learn about the ecological significance of the Charles River Watershed and its resources in traditional courses supplemented with natural history and environmental

**Gifts to Education Operations**

The William & Flora Hewlett  
Foundation

**Matching Gifts to Education Projects****\$100,000 and over**

Harold K. L. Castle Foundation  
Surdna Foundation, Inc.  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

**\$50,000-99,999**

Mr. Charles C. Bradley  
The Rockefeller Foundation  
Victoria Foundation

**\$25,000-49,999**

William Bingham Foundation  
Morris & Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation  
Clayton Fund, Inc.  
Federal Cartridge Company  
Mrs. Reuel D. Harmon  
Phillip Morris Companies, Inc.  
Phillips Petroleum Foundation, Inc.  
Ralston Purina Company  
Schumann Fund for New Jersey  
Shell Oil Company  
Smithsonian Women's Committee

**\$10,000-24,999**

Ackerley Communications  
State of Arizona  
Arizona Public Service  
Bureau of Land Management  
Liz Claiborne & Art Ortenberg Foundation  
Coldwater Creek, Inc.  
The Equitable Foundation  
Gap Foundation  
Charles Hayden Foundation  
International Paper  
K-Products  
National Park Foundation  
Ms. Melane Payer  
James C. Penney Foundation  
San Francisco Foundation  
Francis Seebee Charitable Trust  
U.S. Forest Service  
United States Navy  
World Wildlife Fund-U.S.

**\$1,000-9,999**

Ms. Marjone Arundel

Mr. William C. Baker  
Boston Water & Sewer Commission  
Brunini, Grantham, Grower & Hewes  
Burlington Northern Railroad  
Peter W. Busch Family Foundation  
Larry R. & Martha H. Cates  
Chesapeake Bay Foundation Women's  
Committee  
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation  
Coleman Company, Inc.  
Computer Maintenance Centers, Inc.  
Cotton Factory  
Mr. Joseph H. Cullman, III  
Mr. John Denver  
DOW Chemical U.S.A.  
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company  
Exxon Corporation  
FMC Corporation  
Ms. Anita F. Gottlieb  
Ms. Margaret Harris  
Hitachi America, Ltd.  
Mr. George C. Hixon  
ICI America's, Inc.  
Inverness Council, Inc.  
Mississippi Regional Home Health Care  
Monsanto Company  
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife &  
Parks  
National Council of Catholic Women  
National Wildlife Federation  
Northern Rockies Conservation Cooperative  
Nosler, Inc.  
Olin Corporation Charitable Trust  
Pacific Gas & Electric Company  
Pennsylvania Association of Conservation  
Districts  
Mr. R.O. Schlickeisen  
Sealaska Corporation  
Mr. Edmund A. Stanley, Jr.  
Stirtz, Bernards & Company  
Time Warner  
Times Mirror Magazines, Inc.  
Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.  
Valent U.S.A. Corporation  
Waste Management, Inc.  
The Wildcat Foundation  
Wildlife Conservation International  
Wildlife Habitat Canada  
Wildlife Management Institute  
Wisconsin Power & Light Foundation  
Zenkel Foundation



*A ranger tells what lives down the hole.*

science curricula. The Foundation's ultimate goal is the creation of a nationwide clearinghouse for the best available materials in conservation education.

Fourth, to reach the general public with its conservation message, the Foundation recognizes the importance of using a variety of media. For this reason, it seeks projects and partners that adopt innovative approaches to education, such as the preparation of publications, posters, videos, and photo exhibits that enlighten readers and viewers about conservation, endangered species, and biological diversity.

To champion and implement its Initiative for Conservation Education, the Foundation will bring together experts in conservation and education and attract resources from a multitude of funding sources. Already, in 1992, the Foundation entered into 38 new partnerships that will generate approximately \$2.9 million for conservation education programs around the country. It will coordinate efforts nationwide, identify key players, and increase cooperation among educational programs and groups at all levels. In so doing, it hopes to build a network that equips our youth with the tools for tomorrow's conservation challenges.

## INVESTING IN CONSERVATION EDUCATION

## 1992 Grants

**Bureau of Land Management, DC**  
*Fishing Trip for Homeless - II*

Provide a day of fishing and outdoor activities for some 100 Washington, D.C., metropolitan area homeless children living in the city's shelters.

NFWF Grant of \$1,440 matched by \$1,560 in outside funds.

**California Academy of Sciences, CA**  
*Endangered Species Art Project*

Create photographic exhibits, videos, and publications on endangered species to teach about biological diversity and conservation.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$75,000 in outside funds.

**Center for Wildlife Information, MI**  
*Grizzly Bear Education Program*

Produce educational posters, videos, coloring books, brochures, and seminars on grizzly bears.

NFWF Grant of \$35,000 matched by \$35,000 in outside funds.

**Charles River Watershed Association, MA**  
*Boston Schools Conservation Education*

Support a 60-day, hands-on educational program for Boston-area students and teachers to increase environmental awareness.

NFWF Grant of \$40,000 matched by \$120,000 in outside funds.

**Chesapeake Bay Foundation (CBF), MD**  
*Urban Estuarine Education Program*

Help the CBF expand its successful estuarine education program for children in urban centers around the Chesapeake Bay.

NFWF Grant of \$48,300 matched by \$96,600 in outside funds.

**Defenders of Wildlife, OR***Watchable Wildlife Viewing Guides - II*

Publish state-by-state guides of where to watch wildlife, along with viewing areas, manuals,

and advice on conserving plant and animal life.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**Ducks Unlimited, TN***Federal Cartridge Ducks Unlimited*

Produce a conservation guide for private landowners.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$15,000 in outside funds.

**Environmental Concern, Inc., MD***Wonder of Wetlands Education Program*

Support environmental education programs for high school and elementary school students on wetlands and associated fish, plant, and wildlife issues.

NFWF Grant of \$22,000 matched by \$22,000 in outside funds.

**Falcon Press Publishing Co., Inc., MT***Watchable Wildlife Conference*

Co-host a conference involving various federal agencies and nonprofit conservation organizations on how to create "Watchable Wildlife" programs in each state.

NFWF Grant of \$46,000 matched by \$18,000 in outside funds.

**George Mason University, VA***George Mason Environmental Education Program*

Initiate one-year scholarships at George Mason for a number of undergraduate and graduate minority students to study environmental education, natural resource management, and wildlife conservation.

NFWF Grant of \$45,000 matched by \$90,000 in outside funds.

**Izaak Walton League, VA***Outdoor Ethics Campaign*

Assist in the development of a public awareness project to promote responsible outdoor behavior.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

**Ronald Lahners, U.S. Attorney's Office, NE**  
*Guy Bradley Award, 1992*

Recipient of the Foundation's annual award recognizing the contribution of the law enforcement community to conservation.

NFWF Grant of \$1,000.

**Management Institute for Environment and Business, DC***Business and Environment Casebook*

Produce a casebook and guide to emphasize the importance of cooperation between businesses and conservation groups to protect natural resources.

NFWF Grant of \$48,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**Management Institute for Environment and Business, DC***Partnership Handbook Development*

Create a handbook on how to develop partnerships between public and private interests in order to protect fish and wildlife resources.

NFWF Grant of \$12,000 matched by \$3,000 in outside funds.

**National Council of Catholic Women, DC***Earth in Our Hands Partnership*

Develop natural resource conservation information for communication to more than 8,000 member organizations in a bi-monthly publication.

NFWF Grant of \$8,000 matched by \$8,500 in outside funds.

**National Park Service, DC***Park Service Watchable Wildlife Folder*

Publish the National Park Service's "Watchable Wildlife" folder.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

## WATCHABLE WILDLIFE GUIDES

In 1992, THE FOUNDATION was proud to join a roster of U.S. corporations, state and federal government agencies, and many other conservation organizations by conferring a grant to Defenders of Wildlife for its coordination of the National Watchable Wildlife Program. Our grant is supporting the creation and publication of 17 of the program's state-by-state, full-color guides to wildlife viewing locations. The books provide even the most novice nature explorer with information on a state's best sites for watching wildlife.

To date, we have funded "watchable wildlife" guides for Texas, Arizona, California, Indiana, North Carolina, and North Dakota. The California guide, for example, details 150 of the state's top wildlife viewing locations—from the Joshua Tree National Monument in the south to San Francisco's Golden Gate State Park—and includes maps and access information, species you are likely to see, helpful viewing tips, and more than 90 color photos. The Foundation and a myriad of partners are contributing a total of \$300,000 to produce the watchable wildlife guides. Matching donors for 1992 include Ackerly Communications, Arizona State Parks, and Florida's Game and Freshwater Fish Commission.

### National Wild Turkey Federation, SC *Federal Cartridge. Wild Turkey Federation*

Underwrote three publications outlining the U.S. status and distribution of wild turkeys and efforts to conserve their habitats.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

### New York City Board of Education, NY *NYC High School for the Environment*

Develop curricula for high school students that integrate environmental topics with traditional disciplines.

NFWF Grant of \$20,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

### Pheasants Forever, MN *Federal Cartridge. Pheasants Forever*

Sponsor an educational program, "Kids for Pheasants," that emphasizes the importance of habitat protection and land stewardship for pheasants.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$75,000 in outside funds.

### Project WILD, CO *Project WILD Action Grant*

Establish state action grants in 25 states so as to broaden conservation education programs in the classroom.

NFWF Grant of \$100,000 matched by \$200,000 in outside funds.

### Project WILD, CO *Schoolyard Habitat Guide*

Produce a guide for students to experience hands-on conservation projects and to reinforce conservation concepts learned in the classroom.

NFWF Grant of \$7,500 matched by \$9,500 in outside funds.

### Sand County Foundation, WI *Wisconsin Landowner Habitat Conservation*

Craft an educational program for restoring essential wildlife habitat in a three-state region.

NFWF Grant of \$55,000 matched by \$111,767 in outside funds.

### Robert E. L. Taylor, Author, WA *Fire and the Decline of Western Forests*

Publish a book evaluating North American natural resource management techniques, especially the use and impact of fire suppression on western forests.

NFWF Grant of \$7,500 matched by \$15,000 in outside funds.

### Teton Science School, WY *Yellowstone Wildlife Literacy*

Develop a hands-on science educational program for middle and high school students in the Yellowstone area.

NFWF Grant of \$10,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

### Jack Ward Thomas, U.S. Forest Service, OR *Chuck Yeager Award, 1992 - II*

Recognize Jack Ward Thomas for his leadership in and commitment to natural resource conservation.

NFWF Grant of \$15,151.

### Tom Thorne, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, WY *Chuck Yeager Award, 1992 - I*

Recognize Tom Thorne of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department for his work on reintroducing endangered black-footed ferrets and other wildlife.

NFWF Grant of \$15,144

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, AK *Alaska Bald Eagle Basics*

Publish a booklet on Alaska's bald eagles covering their life history and ways to avoid disturbing nesting bald eagles.

NFWF secured \$17,000 for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chesapeake Bay Program, MD, VA, PA, DE *Chesapeake Bay Watershed Education Kit*

Furnish teachers with an educational poster of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, student working maps of the Chesapeake, and a teacher activity guide.

NFWF Grant of \$11,923 matched by \$3,922 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 9, DC**  
*Federal Duck Stamp, Junior 1992*

Continue support for the development of Junior Duck Stamp contests, which promote wetlands education.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$93,888 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, DC**  
*National Science Fair Award - II*

Provide six cash rewards for students who excel in natural resource projects.

NFWF Grant of \$1,050.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - National Ecology Research Center, CO**  
*Navajo Conservation Education*

Establish educational and career development programs in conservation for Navajo biologists on Navajo lands.

NFWF Grant of \$19,000 matched by \$38,000 in outside funds.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6, CO**  
*Rocky Mountain Arsenal, 1992 Calendar*

Produce the 1992 educational calendar and poster using photos and text describing Colorado's Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

NFWF Grant of \$17,500 matched by \$41,950 in outside funds.

**USDA Forest Service, CA**  
*High School Minority Education - II*

Support the second year of a conservation education and employment program for urban youth in California.

NFWF Grant of \$11,000 matched by \$22,000 in outside funds.

**University of Maryland Foundation, MD**  
*Chesapeake "Vanishing Lands"*

For a video and illustrated handbook examining the evolution of the Chesapeake Bay estuary over the past 10,000 years.

**NEW YORK CITY HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

With \$20,000 in matching funds from its partner, the Ittleson Foundation, the Foundation conveyed a \$40,000 grant to the Council on the Environment of New

York City to assist New York City's Board of Education in establishing the city's first high school for the environment. The funds have been used to develop curricula that integrate environmental topics into traditional course work for ninth grade students.

In the Fall of 1992, the new school opened its doors to 150 ninth graders. Not only are students learning about the environment, they are making a contribution through their studies. One group of youngsters—the official custodians of New York Harbor's Murray



Hill Bay—is collecting data needed for monitoring water quality in the bay and submitting the information to the New York-New Jersey Harbor Estuary Program,

funded by the Environmental Protection Agency.

As part of a waterfront improvement program for New York Harbor, another group of students is monitoring noise and water pollution caused by a heilport in the harbor. The data they gather will help determine how water quality and noise levels affect people living near the harbor.

Projects such as New York's new high school for the environment will serve as models to launch similar efforts elsewhere.

NFWF Grant of \$80,000 matched by \$20,000 in outside funds.

**Rick Weyerhaeuser, Author, MN**  
*"End of the Innocence"*

Publish a book presenting a broad-cross section of Africa's ecosystems, environmental threats, as well as innovative and successful approaches to conservation on that continent.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$50,000 in outside funds.

**World Wildlife Fund - U.S., DC**  
*Buyer Beware Campaign, 1992*

Continue support for a campaign addressing priority wildlife trade issues through publications, public service announcements, brochures, and other projects.

NFWF Grant of \$25,000 matched by \$25,000 in outside funds.

**World Wildlife Fund - U.S., DC**  
*Endangered Species Briefing Book*

Produce a briefing book and slide show analyzing the federal Endangered Species Act.

NFWF Grant of \$5,000 matched by \$10,000 in outside funds.

**World Wildlife Fund - U.S., DC**  
*National Wildlife Law Book*

Publish the third edition of Michael Bean's *The Evolution of National Wildlife Law*.

NFWF Grant of \$50,000 matched by \$107,000 in outside funds.

## FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE ASSESSMENT

**T**HE FOUNDATION'S *Fisheries and Wildlife Assessment* is published annually for U.S.

Congressional members and their staff, for the Executive Branch, and for conservation organizations. It provides the *only* nongovernmental, line-item by line-item budget analysis of major federal agencies that have significant natural resource management and stewardship responsibilities. Since its inception in 1987, this annual study has become an influential guide to Congressional appropriations for these agencies.

Land Management, the Department of Agriculture, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

In addition to providing indices of the success of existing federal natural resource programs, the assessment is designed to offer an analysis of budgetary shortfalls and the adequacy of current policy directions. The assessment documents are used extensively by key Congressional staff on both the authorizing and appropriating committees. In particular, they have had a major impact on Congressional deliberations in the

criticism is warranted. However, judgments are made in a constructive fashion, seeking instead to find the root causes of failure and to propose alternative solutions. The assessment has often caused federal agencies to alter policies so as to address criticisms.

The Foundation is recognized for its ability to develop innovative public policy solutions to natural resource problems. These policy solutions, buoyed by the conservation projects the Foundation funds, have the potential to become prototypes for national programs because they are provided through the *Fisheries and Wildlife Assessment* to Congress and the Executive Branch.

Funding for natural resource agencies has been traditionally a low priority for decades. Nevertheless, the Foundation has been exceedingly successful in helping increase agency budgets. For example, between 1982 and 1986, funding for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rose by 34 percent. Following the initiation of the *Fisheries and Wildlife Assessment* in 1987, the budget for that agency has increased by 63 percent. This translates into an additional \$226 million for the Service's operating budget. Between 1982 and 1986, allocations to the U.S. Forest Service's Wildlife and Fish Management program rose by only 12 percent. However, from 1987 to 1992, funding for these high-priority programs increased by a dramatic 170 percent.

Greater funding for these agencies means increased and enhanced conservation programs to save our nation's dwindling wildlife and fisheries, habitats and ecosystems.

Major Foundation donors to the Fisheries and Wildlife Assessment Program in 1992 include Tudor Farms, the George Gund Foundation, the Curtis and Edith Munson Foundation, Inc., the McKnight Foundation, The Joyce Foundation, and the Surdna Foundation, Inc.



The inspiration for the assessment came from Members of Congress, particularly those on the Appropriations Committees, who were seeking nonbiased, comprehensive information for their analyses of the effectiveness of federal natural resource programs.

The assessment also represents the Foundation's policy analysis arm. It enables the Foundation to produce detailed line-item analyses of the annual budgets of the six federal natural resource agencies: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA-Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of

past several fiscal years' budgets, which contained unprecedented allocations for important conservation work.

The *Fisheries and Wildlife Assessment* is successful in part because of its scope; it is the only nonfederal analysis that covers an agency's entire budget and the range of issues with which each agency must cope. Its success may also be attributed to its attempt to show program accomplishments so that Congressional staff will have a clear concept of how appropriated monies are spent. Finally, the assessment does not hesitate to criticize an agency's performance if

**1992 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

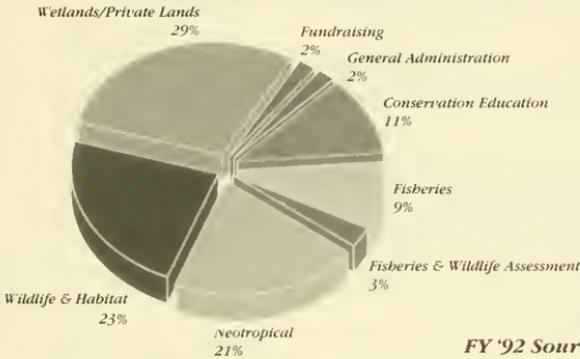
**D**ESPITE 1992's sluggish economy, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation maintained a strong financial position. Our 1992 fiscal year revenues exceeded \$14 million, including \$6,059,730 contributed for conservation projects, \$2,211,475 from Foundation donors, and \$4,958,000 in federally

appropriated funds. The amount received for donated goods and services was \$205,000.

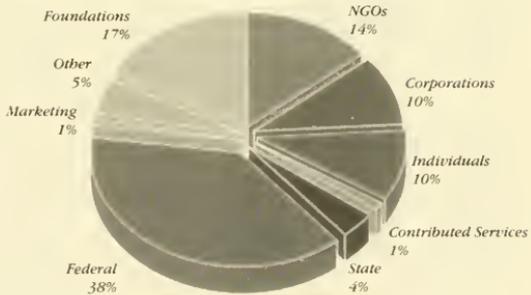
Total expenses for fiscal year 1992 were \$12.4 million. Again, the Foundation was successful in maintaining low administration and fund-raising costs: \$541,000, or 4 percent of total expenses. All told, \$268,000 was expended to raise

nearly \$2 million for operations and to assist our partners in securing the needed match for our federal funds. Total operations revenues exceeded operations expenses by \$201,000. Program operating costs to manage and monitor Foundation-funded projects represented 10 percent of the year's total expenses.

**FY '92 Program Expenses**



**FY '92 Sources of Revenue**



**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

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**To the Board of Directors of  
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation:**

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as of September 30, 1992, and the related statement of support, revenues, expenses and changes in fund balances for the year then ended. These financial statements and the schedules referred to below are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as of September 30, 1992, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental information included in the supplemental schedules (Schedules I to III) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. This information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

***Arthur Andersen & Company***

Washington, D.C.,  
November 23, 1992

**BALANCE SHEET**

As of September 30, 1992 (with Summarized Totals for September 30, 1991)

	Operating Funds		Endowment Funds (Note 5)	Total	
	Unrestricted	Restricted		1992	1991
<b>ASSETS:</b>					
Current assets—					
Cash	\$ 139,981	\$ 7,764	\$ —	\$ 147,745	\$ 92,165
Temporary investments (Note 2)	909,249	9,253,388	110,892	10,273,529	8,965,037
Due (to) from other funds	3,772,484	(3,762,484)	(10,000)	—	—
Accounts receivable and other	41,692	326,820	—	368,512	165,017
Due from U.S. government	—	4,958,000	—	4,958,000	4,863,000
Total current assets	<u>4,863,406</u>	<u>10,783,488</u>	<u>100,892</u>	<u>15,747,786</u>	<u>14,085,219</u>
Noncurrent assets—					
Office lease escrow	15,323	—	—	15,323	—
Loans receivable	—	—	—	—	8,000
Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$81,076 at September 30, 1992, and \$54,010 at September 30, 1991	128,405	—	—	128,405	99,232
Donated land (Note 6)	—	—	—	—	951,000
Marketable securities (Note 2)	—	—	2,455,838	2,455,838	2,208,612
Total noncurrent assets	<u>143,728</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,455,838</u>	<u>2,599,566</u>	<u>3,326,844</u>
Total assets	<u>\$5,007,134</u>	<u>\$10,783,488</u>	<u>\$2,556,730</u>	<u>\$18,347,352</u>	<u>\$17,412,063</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:</b>					
Liabilities—					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 160,940	\$ 10,194	\$ —	\$ 171,134	\$ 50,712
Project liabilities (Note 10)	14,440	2,695,502	—	2,709,942	3,749,535
Total liabilities	<u>175,380</u>	<u>2,705,696</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,881,076</u>	<u>3,800,247</u>
Fund balances—					
Designated for project commitments (Note 10)	—	5,618,158	—	5,618,158	3,689,011
Undesignated	4,831,754	2,459,634	2,556,730	9,848,118	9,922,805
Total fund balances	<u>4,831,754</u>	<u>8,077,792</u>	<u>2,556,730</u>	<u>15,466,276</u>	<u>13,611,816</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$5,007,134</u>	<u>\$10,783,488</u>	<u>\$2,556,730</u>	<u>\$18,347,352</u>	<u>\$17,412,063</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet.

## STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 1992

(With Summarized Totals for the Year Ended September 30, 1991)

	Operating Funds		Endowment Funds (Note 5)	Total	
	Unrestricted	Restricted		1992	1991
SUPPORT AND REVENUES (Notes 1 and 2)					
U.S. government funds—					
U.S. government matching contribution (Notes 1 and 11)	\$ —	\$ 4,958,000	\$ —	\$ 4,958,000	\$ 6,181,021
Grants/cooperative agreements	586	441,501	—	442,087	238,713
Public support (Notes 1 and 2)—					
Stamp and print program (Note 7)	65,739	—	—	65,739	333,528
Direct contributions	761,006	7,183,255	—	7,944,261	11,703,126
Contributed services (Notes 2 and 4)	31,704	173,390	—	205,094	634,925
Other revenues—					
Investment income	58,139	330,189	187,566	575,894	751,870
Management fees and other	76,268	4,286	—	80,554	41,022
Total support and revenues	993,442	13,090,621	187,566	14,271,629	19,884,205
EXPENSES:					
Projects and grants (Note 10)	302,165	11,400,124	—	11,702,289	17,439,301
General and administrative	241,014	—	—	241,014	119,546
Contributed services (Notes 2 and 4)	31,704	173,390	—	205,094	634,925
Fund-raising	268,772	—	—	268,772	300,606
Total expenses	843,655	11,573,514	—	12,417,169	18,494,378
SUPPORT AND REVENUES IN EXCESS OF EXPENSES					
	149,787	1,517,107	187,566	1,854,460	1,389,827
FUND BALANCES, beginning of year					
	4,893,019	6,349,633	2,369,164	13,611,816	12,221,989
Fund transfers (Note 2)					
	(211,052)	211,052	—	—	—
FUND BALANCES, end of year					
	\$4,831,754	\$ 8,077,792	\$2,556,730	\$15,466,276	\$13,611,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of September 30, 1992 and 1991

**1. FORMATION AND PURPOSE:**

On March 26, 1984, by an act of law (the "Act"), the U.S. Congress established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (the "Foundation") as a charitable and non-profit corporation which is not an agency or establishment of the United States. The purposes of the Foundation are (1) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and (2) to undertake and conduct such other activities as will further the conservation and management of the fish, wildlife and plant resources of the United States, its territories and its possessions, for present and future generations of Americans.

For the ten-year period beginning on October 1, 1984, under the provisions of the Act, funds were authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior (not to exceed \$1,000,000) to be made available to the Foundation (1) to match, on a one-for-one basis, private contributions made to the Foundation and (2) to provide administrative services, as defined.

In 1987, Congress passed S 1389 which expanded the Foundation's authority by raising the cap on Federal matching funds to \$5,000,000 a year for 1988 through 1993, thus enabling the Foundation to spend Federal funds abroad and clarifying the Foundation's role in acquiring lands with Federal funds. This bill was signed by the President on January 11, 1988, creating P.L. 100240.

On July 11, 1990, Congress passed H.R. 3338 revising the cap on Federal matching funds to \$15,000,000 for 1991, \$20,000,000 for 1992, and \$25,000,000 for 1993. Additionally, this amendment prevents the Foundation from using these matching funds for administrative expenses. This bill was signed by the President on November 9, 1990, creating P.L. 101593. Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 of the available \$15,000,000 in matching funds for its fiscal year 1992 budget.

In fiscal year 1993, the Foundation will

petition Congress for reauthorization (original authorization expires on October 1, 1994) and an increase in its appropriation to \$10,000,000. Management expects the authorization to be renewed because of the success of the Foundation's programs and a favorable relationship with Congress.

**2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

A summary of the significant accounting policies followed by the Foundation is set forth below.

**Basis of Presentation**

The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

**1991 Financial Information**

The financial information shown for 1991 (summarized totals only) in the accompanying financial statements is included to provide a basis for comparison with the totals for 1992. Certain 1991 balances have been reclassified in order to be comparable to the 1992 presentation.

**Investments**

Investments are carried at the lower of cost or market value. At September 30, 1992 and 1991, the Foundation's investments consisted of short-term cash equivalents and marketable debt and equity securities. The investments had a total cost of \$12,729,368 and \$11,233,649 and a market value of \$12,927,792 and \$11,360,470, respectively, at that date.

**Support and Revenues**

Contributions, other than those designated by donors for restricted purposes, are considered to be available for unrestricted use. Unless otherwise designated by the donor, investment income earned on restricted contributions is credited to the unrestricted fund.

**Contributed Services**

The value of certain services provided to, and/or paid on behalf of, the Foundation

that is susceptible to objective measurement or valuation has been reflected in the financial statements (see Note 4).

**Fund Transfers**

The Foundation, at its discretion, may designate unrestricted funds for restricted programs or for the establishment of endowment funds (see Note 5).

**3. INCOME TAXES:**

The Foundation is exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The Internal Revenue Service has granted the Foundation exemption from private foundation status.

**4. CONTRIBUTED SERVICES:**

At its inception, the Foundation received contributed services and facilities from the Department of the Interior. Beginning in 1989, the Foundation began quarterly payments to the Department of the Interior for rent, supplies, phone, and postage. The Foundation began reimbursing the Department of the Interior for legal services in April 1990. No contributed services were received from the Department of Interior during 1992 and 1991.

During 1992 and 1991, the Foundation received contributed services from several outside sources to assist with specific programs and/or the general purpose of the Foundation. These amounts are recorded in the accompanying financial statements at \$205,094 in 1992 and \$634,925 in 1991.

**5. ENDOWMENT FUNDS:**

In 1987, the Foundation established the Fund for the Future, an endowment fund, from unrestricted funds. Investment income from this endowment is to be used to support the Foundation's future operations and projects. Corpus from the Fund for the Future is not to be invaded without specific, unanimous passage by

the Board of Directors. At September 30, 1992 and 1991, the balance in this endowment fund totaled \$2,445,839 and \$2,258,612, respectively.

Other endowment funds include the Francoise Treffel-Gianousos Wildlife Trust Fund which was established in 1985 with a donor contribution and the Grizzly Bear Endowment Fund which was established in 1987 with revenues from the Print Program

#### 6. DONATED LAND AND EASEMENT:

In December 1987, the Foundation received a donation of an easement bordering the Beaverkill River in upstate New York. No value has been given to this easement in the accompanying financial statements because there is no objective basis for determining its value.

Additionally in 1989, the Foundation received donations of approximately 2,241 acres of land located in South Carolina, known as Warren and Big Islands. These donations were recorded at the fair market value of the land based on independent appraisals of the properties in October 1988. This land was valued at \$951,000. During fiscal year 1992, the Foundation donated these tracks of land to the state of South Carolina in accordance with the provisions of the agreement with the original donor. The book value contribution of the donated land is included in 1992 project and grant expense.

#### 7. STAMP AND PRINT PROGRAM:

In 1987, the Foundation entered into a five-year agreement with a contractor to produce and distribute art prints and stamps to raise money for the Foundation. The contractor, in addition to paying printer royalties to the Foundation, will bear all costs and responsibilities for producing, packaging, promoting, and selling the regular-edition prints, including the payment of any fees to the artist who produced the original art.

#### 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PACKAGE:

Effective January 1, 1989, the Foundation implemented a full benefits package for its staff. The package includes medical insurance, dental coverage, life insurance, short- and long-term disability coverage, and a tax-deferred annuity retirement plan established under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. Employees contribute 25 percent of the cost of medical insurance. The total amount incurred by the Foundation for these benefits for the year ended September 30, 1992, and the year ended September 30, 1991, was \$130,884 and \$124,806, respectively. During fiscal year 1992, the package was modified. Effective fiscal year 1993 short-term disability benefits will no longer be provided.

#### 9. FUNCTIONAL ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES:

The costs of providing the various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of support, revenues, expenses and changes in fund balances. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited.

#### 10. PROJECT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS:

The Foundation's policy is to recognize grant expenses when the grantee is notified of the award and it becomes a legal liability, i.e., when all conditions placed on the grantee are met. This results in a project liability to accrue for grants not yet disbursed. At September 30, 1992 and 1991, project liabilities totaled \$2,709,942 and \$3,749,535, respectively.

In addition to the project liabilities incurred in 1992 and 1991, the Foundation incurred an additional \$5,618,158 and \$3,689,011, respectively, in commitments to fund certain projects. Although the grantees were notified of the award, these grants are conditional upon the grantees

raising matching funds and, therefore, do not represent legal liabilities at September 30, 1992 and 1991. Thus, the Foundation has not recorded these grants as project liabilities at September 30, 1992 and 1991. These amounts have been reflected as designated for project commitments in the fund balances in the accompanying balance sheets.

#### 11. U.S. GOVERNMENT MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS:

As discussed in Note 1, the U.S. government annually matches funds raised based on the U.S. government's fiscal year (October 1 through September 30). The 1992 and 1991 matching contribution amount of \$4,958,000 and 6,181,021 (includes \$1,318,021 from fiscal year 1990's grant which was not earned until fiscal year 1991) represents the amount for which the Foundation has met all matching requirements as of September 30, 1992 and 1991, respectively, but has not yet requested reimbursement. The Foundation's Board of Directors will approve corresponding disbursements for the matching amounts subsequent to the receipt of the funds.

#### 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

On October 23, 1991, the Foundation entered into a seven-year office space lease. Pursuant to this lease, the Foundation granted to the landlord a lien upon, and a security interest in, the Foundation's existing, or hereafter acquired inventory, furniture, fixtures, equipment, licenses, permits, and other assets.

Future minimum lease payments required under this lease agreement are as follows:

1993	\$ 184,295
1994	191,667
1995	199,333
1996	207,307
1997	215,599
Thereafter	261,834
Total	<u>\$1,260,035</u>

**SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES**

Schedule I

For the Year Ended September 30, 1992

Initiative Name	Balance September 30, 1991	Fund Transfers	Contributions Year to Date	Net Investment Income	Expenditures Year to Date	Balance September 30, 1992
North American Wetlands Partnership	\$4,806,868	\$ 907,245	\$ 1,996,960	\$ 59,762	\$ 3,544,146	\$4,226,689
Neotropical Migratory Birds	48,370	897,100	1,861,420	3,287	2,586,918	223,259
Conservation Education	13,650	490,095	850,405	—	1,320,958	33,192
Fisheries & Wildlife Assessment	30,973	99,190	240,036	—	370,199	—
Fisheries	30,584	426,730	937,816	2,563	1,146,097	251,596
General Projects	1,419,188	(2,609,308)	6,873,795	264,577	2,605,196	3,343,056
Total	\$6,349,633	\$ 211,052	\$12,760,432	\$330,189	\$11,573,514	\$8,077,792

**SCHEDULE OF ENDOWMENT FUND BALANCES**

Schedule II

For the Year Ended September 30, 1992

	Fund Balances September 30, 1991	1992 Investment Income	Fund Balances September 30, 1992
The Theodore and Francoise Trefiel- Gianoutsos Wildlife Trust Fund	\$ 8,730	\$ 339	\$ 9,069
Fund for the Future:			
Principal	1,974,568	38,827	2,013,395
Income	284,044	148,400	432,444
Grizzly Bear	101,822	—	101,822
Total	\$2,369,164	\$187,566	\$2,556,730

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this schedule.

**SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED PROJECT LIABILITIES**

Schedule III

For the Year Ended September 30, 1992

<b>Initiative Name</b>	<b>Balance September 30, 1991</b>	<b>Grant Expense 1992</b>	<b>Cash Disbursed 1992</b>	<b>Balance September 30, 1992</b>
North American Wetlands Partnership	\$2,148,713	\$ 3,544,146	\$ 4,946,703	\$ 746,156
Neotropical Migratory Birds	160,285	2,586,918	2,230,028	517,175
Conservation Education	106,746	1,320,958	1,076,804	350,900
Fisheries & Wildlife Assessment	—	370,199	370,199	—
Fisheries	308,000	1,146,097	1,051,023	403,074
General Projects	973,158	2,605,196	2,900,157	678,197
	<u>\$3,696,902</u>	<u>\$11,573,514</u>	<u>\$12,574,914</u>	<u>\$2,695,502</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this schedule.

**STAFF**

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Amos S. Eno  
*Executive Director, Secretary to the Board*

Nancy C. Bradley  
*Director of Finance & Administration, Treasurer to the Board*

Krishna K. Roy  
*Director of Development & Marketing*

Whitney Tilt  
*Director of Conservation Programs*

William C. Ashe  
*Director, North American Wetlands Partnership*

P. Whitney Fosburgh  
*Director, Fisheries Initiative*

Joel Kaplan  
*Director, Fisheries & Wildlife Assessment*

Peter Stangel  
*Director, Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Initiative*

Gwen Cantrell  
Jerry Clark  
Alison Dalsimer  
Stephanie Darby  
Jonathan Davis  
Keith Davis  
Eric Hammerling  
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Anne M. Byers, Editor, 1992 Annual Report



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TESTIMONY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND  
WILDLIFE AGENCIES ON THE REAUTHORIZATION OF  
THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT

PRESENTED BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Presented by  
Gary T. Myers, Executive Director  
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency  
P.O. Box 40747  
Ellington Agricultural Center  
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

July 13, 1993

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee to discuss the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act. First, I am Gary Myers, Director, Tennessee Department of Fish and Wildlife. I am here representing the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The International Association was founded in 1902 and is a quasi-governmental organization of public agencies charged with the protection and management of North America's fish and wildlife resources. The Association's governmental members include the fish and wildlife agencies of the states, provinces, and federal governments of the U.S., Canada and Mexico. All fifty states are members. The Association has been a key organization in promoting sound resource management and strengthening federal, state and private cooperation in protecting and managing fish and wildlife and their habitats in the public interest.

It is for these reasons that the International Association has a great deal of interest in appearing before you today to discuss

the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Foundation is known for forging partnerships between the public and private sectors and by supporting conservation activities that pinpoint the root causes of environmental problems. Speaking from personal experience the Foundation has provided much for the nation's fish and wildlife resources and it is with great pleasure that I am here to try and address some of the questions put forth in your letter of invitation to testify here today.

First, there was a question regarding the effectiveness of Foundation partnerships in conserving and restoring our nation's fish and wildlife resources. The Foundation invests in the best possible solutions to environmental problems by awarding challenge grants. The combined resources from Foundation partnerships fuel effective conservation projects. Simply put, the Foundation probably exhibits the partnership concept better than the many other "partnerships" which have become so fashionable today. Let me just give you a few numbers which should speak to the effectiveness; since 1984 the Foundation has conferred 723 grants that have totalled more than \$85 million for conservation projects. In fiscal year 1993 alone, the Foundation will obligate more than \$19 million for 191 conservation projects, committing more than \$6.2 million in federal matching funds that will be leveraged by \$13.1 million raised in cooperation with 126 conservation partners. In the burdened and cash strapped world of state fish and wildlife agencies, this represents a crucially important avenue for getting important conservation work done that would unlikely be done

without the Foundation. In working with my fish and wildlife Commission, the concept of leveraging funds to increase the buying power of Tennessee's conservation dollars is one in which the Commission enthusiastically buys into and supports. Quite simply, it makes good business sense; if my agency can put forth one dollar, and have it matched it increases its power.

In Tennessee alone, there have been 17 projects totalling \$3.9 million (NFWF and outside funds) approved for funding as of June 1993. For example, the (\$500,000) Hatchie Bottomland Hardwoods project was approved in June 1992 for west Tennessee. This project will see the implementation of "best management practices" on cropland in the Bear River Watershed which is expected to reduce annual sediment loading into the Hatchie River by 50%. Another fine example is a NAWMP - 3rd step project for \$632,000 approved in March 1990. This important project witnessed the acquisition of approximately 3,549 acres from Anderson - Tully to be managed as part of the Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge. Yet another example is the \$120,000 Red Wolf Recovery program. Clearly, Tennessee and its fish and wildlife resources have been major beneficiaries of the Foundations continuing success.

Among the fine examples of the Foundation's effectiveness, has been in its work with state fish and wildlife agencies in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. From the outset of this landmark plan between the United States and Canada, the Foundation

and its Board has made the Plan and wetlands conservation in general among its most important thrusts. It was the Foundation which initiated efforts to raise and transfer funds for wetland preservation in Canada known as the "step" program. Between 1988 and 1992 more than \$40 million was generated with Foundation assistance, to acquire, improve and enhance 500,000 acres of wetlands wildlife habitat in Canada. Because of these efforts the Foundation was instrumental in launching the NAWMP, arguably one of the continents most successful conservation initiatives. The Foundation was farsighted in using some of the first Congressional appropriations to "jump start" the North American; at a time when there were skeptics who were sure that state and federal wildlife managers were not committed to providing funds for the continent wide management of waterfowl. By providing leadership at critical times, and its continued leadership, the Foundation, along with state fish and wildlife agencies and other conservation partners has supported projects in 34 states, ranging from acquisitions and habitat restoration to initiating public education and outreach projects.

The Foundation has also provided true leadership for the Partners in Flight conservation program for neotropical migratory songbirds by bringing together federal and state government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to coordinate and expand efforts for protection and management of songbirds and raptors. They also have continued to maintain a strong presence in

the program's implementation through funding high priority and visible conservation projects. They have made state fish and wildlife agency projects an especially high priority in this effort in hopes of realizing their goals of making a difference on-the-ground. Through "Partners in Flight" they have created an unparalleled nationwide conservation program; all 50 state fish and wildlife agencies are involved. Their matching grants program has allowed some of these states the opportunity to augment or develop conservation actions to halt the decline of over 250 species.

The Foundation also will play a significant role in the newly enacted Partnerships for Wildlife Act assisting state agencies with obtaining matching grants for conservation projects related to fish and wildlife not hunted or fished or on the endangered species list. There are over 1,800 species these grants will aid, and many of them neglected for years due to limited state and federal funds.

It must be pointed out that these examples are only a few of the conservation efforts of the Foundation. The Foundation is also active in fisheries, leadership training and wildlife and habitat conservation throughout the U.S. All of this, I believe, clearly points out that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is not only effective, but innovative, aggressive and well worth the money. Simply put, it is a shining example of a federal program that works.

Now to address the second question raised in your letter of invitation; how to improve effectiveness of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We believe there are basically two ways to improve the Foundation's efficacy; one by appointing a state fish and wildlife agency to the Board, and secondly through additional appropriations for the Foundation.

At the Foundation's outset, a colleague of mine, Mr. William Molini, the state fish and wildlife agency director from the State of Nevada was a member of the Board. I believe, as does the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, that the inclusion of a state director on the Foundation's Board is imperative. State agencies are at the forefront of fish and wildlife conservation and are usually aware of growing areas of concern and needs long before the private sector becomes aware of a specific problem. Having an agency director on the Board will allow the Foundation to continue to be at the cutting edge of fish and wildlife resources management issues. Due to the Foundation's many projects with state fish and wildlife agencies, and the states management authority for many of these resources we believe that the Subcommittee should consider advising the Secretary of Interior that the appointment of a state director to the Board is important and justified.

To improve effectiveness we also believe that the Foundation, if given more Congressional appropriations, will continue to

leverage federal dollars with the private sector dollars to improve the nation's fish and wildlife resources. We believe the draft legislation's increase from \$15 million, to \$25 million is far sighted and necessary. Increasing the capacity for partnerships is a sound fiscal investment. The International Association enthusiastically supports such an increase.

Finally, overall, the International Association believes that the draft bill is sound. We are particularly pleased that the Subcommittee has recognized the great need for work in the marine and estuarine environment by adding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as a cooperator. We all are aware of the pressing needs in these areas. The estuarine lands and waters of the United States are among the most productive, yet fragile, environments we have stewardship responsibilities for. Even though I come from an inland state, I, along with my inland colleagues applaud this inclusion.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Foundation represents an example of government that works. For a relatively modest investment, the nation's fish and wildlife resources are being preserved and management enhanced. From the standpoint of a state fish and wildlife agency administrator, who at times is frustrated with the federal government's impotency, this is a shining example of good government. Thank you and I would be happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.



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**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL DENNIS**

**GENERAL COUNSEL**

**THE NATURE CONSERVANCY**

**In Support of the Reauthorization of the  
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act**

**Before the House of Representatives  
Environment and Natural Resources Subcommittee  
of the  
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee**

**July 13, 1993**

The Nature Conservancy is an international non-profit conservation organization dedicated to preserving the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and water they need to survive. We maintain offices in all 50 states of the U.S. and assist like-minded partner organizations in dozens of countries. Our efforts are supported by more than 700,000 members and over 800 corporate sponsors committed to protecting our natural heritage.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL DENNIS  
GENERAL COUNSEL  
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Before the House of Representatives  
Environment and Natural Resources Subcommittee  
of the  
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee

July 13, 1993

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Introduction

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, good morning. I am Michael Dennis, General Counsel for The Nature Conservancy. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee in support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation) and the reauthorization of its enabling legislation.

The Nature Conservancy is an international non-profit conservation organization dedicated to preserving the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and water they need to survive. Over the past 43 years, we have made significant advances toward this ambitious goal. We have helped protect over 6.9 million acres of biologically significant land in the United States and we manage a system of 1,600 nature preserves. We have made these advances thanks to the support of over 700,000 individual members, over 800 corporate associates, and through synergistic partnerships with other entities--both governmental and non-governmental.

It is the partnership theme that brings me here today in strong support of the Foundation and its reauthorization. The mission of the Foundation is "to harness the energies and resources of both the public and private sectors to plow investments into the field of fish, wildlife and plant conservation." The Foundation is dedicated to making investments in nature by funding conservation projects that safeguard natural resources. Projects vary in their scope, size and locality, but they all have one thing in common: federal seed monies matched with non-federal challenge funds make them work.

Legislation establishing the Foundation, which resulted from the foresight of this Committee, was passed by Congress in 1984. The Foundation's mandate is to work on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal agencies--ranging from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association to the Department of Defense--to forge creative partnerships with non-federal sectors which include localities, states, corporations, non-profits, and other countries. The Foundation is authorized to receive federal appropriations from Congress, to be used as seed money ("matching

funds") to attract additional investment from non-federal sectors ("challenge funds"). The total "grant" amount for a project is typically the combined total of matching and challenge funds.

Although its mandate requires a match of at least a one-to-one ratio, the Foundation has been extraordinarily successful in its leveraging ability over the past seven years. It has stretched \$28 million in federal dollars into over \$90 million for partnerships in 785 conservation projects: an overall ratio of one federal dollar to two non-federal dollars.

The Foundation awards matching funds in five areas of conservation initiatives: North American wetlands partnership, neotropical migratory bird conservation, fisheries conservation and management, conservation education, and wildlife and habitat improvement. It has used its challenge grant matching funds to jump-start a number of high priority national programs, including: Partners in Flight, a conservation program for neotropical migrant bird species--those that nest in the U.S. and Canada and winter in Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Gap Analysis Program (GAP), which uses GIS mapping techniques to provide land managers with a tool to help maintain biodiversity on a landscape level within the context of patterns of land ownership; and "Bring Back the Natives," a restoration program for native flora and fauna in selected Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service riparian areas.

Realizing that others on the panel today will go into more detail about the Foundation and its programs, I will focus my comments on two areas which will demonstrate why The Nature Conservancy so strongly supports the Foundation and why we are so pleased to testify today on behalf of its reauthorization. First, I will briefly describe a number of the cooperative efforts on behalf of biodiversity in which the Foundation played a key role, and then highlight four projects in more detail. Second, I will briefly mention three areas that the Conservancy believes the Committee should examine as it reviews the Foundation's authorizing legislation.

#### Foundation and Conservancy Partnership Projects

Since 1988, the Conservancy and the Foundation have jointly worked on 43 projects in twenty states throughout the U.S. and in Mexico. To date, \$3.71 million in federal (matching) funds have produced \$7.54 million in challenge funds, for a total of \$11.456 million invested in on-the-ground conservation--a truly impressive record. The following projects illustrate the Foundation's importance to efforts on behalf of biodiversity protection and ecosystem management.

- o In the ACE Basin of South Carolina, Foundation contributions in 1989-1991 totalling \$161,000 supported land acquisitions, funded a full-time coordinator for a private landowner initiative, and allowed for a biological inventory of Mary's Island and Checha-Combahee.
- o In Louisiana, the Foundation has been instrumental in many projects. Foundation funding of \$100,510 purchased 752 acres of bottomland hardwoods along the Red River, Bayou Bodcau Wetlands, for the keystone of a new refuge. In 1991, \$200,000 in matching funds helped acquire 7,000 acres of coastal wetlands in the Bayou Penchant Basin, and \$6,000 provided for a TNC coordinator for the Partners in Flight program. Just approved this year are matching funds to launch a Gulf Coast Bird Observatory and a field station on Little Pecan Island, as part of the Gulf Coast Conservation Initiative (see next bullet).

- o Also as part of the Gulf Coast Conservation Initiative, the Foundation is an important partner in habitat acquisition at High Island, Texas. The High Island and Gulf Coast Conservation Initiatives are long-range programs to improve and protect habitat along the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast for neotropical migrant birds. Partners, in addition to the Foundation and the Conservancy, include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Houston Audubon Society, Amoco Production Company and Phillips Petroleum Company.
- o The Foundation was essential to the protection of the Devil's Gut natural area in the Roanoke River Wetlands of North Carolina, now owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. Also, matching funds of \$25,000 leveraged \$50,000 of challenge funds that we raised, in order to conduct neotropical migrant research, develop stewardship abstracts for twelve neotropical species in decline, and develop a forestry management plan from the data on the Lower Roanoke River.
- o In Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Foundation funds effectively launched a multi-state partnership to conduct a survey of critical habitats along the mid-Atlantic coastline used by neotropical migrant species during migration.
- o At Briggs Marsh Wetlands in Rhode Island, Foundation funding of \$40,000 was essential to securing conservation easements on over 105 acres of marshland, including a coastal pond.
- o A 1989 Foundation grant of \$75,000 funded the acquisition, restoration and management of 35,000 acres of wetlands and agricultural lands in Montezuma, New York.
- o Along the Cache River in Illinois, Foundation matching funds of \$200,000 were leveraged to provide a total of \$724,000 in 1989 and 1990. This allowed the acquisition, restoration and management of more than 2,960 acres of valuable bottomland hardwood wetlands for waterfowl and wildlife habitat.
- o Foundation matching funds of \$75,000 in 1990 helped acquire 17.5 miles of riparian habitat on the Middle Fork of the John Day River in Oregon, to protect the river from sediment and erosional impacts.

Chapter Point, Maryland. The Foundation was essential in this conservation effort. It contributed \$250,000, which was eventually matched with \$750,000 from the State of Maryland, to acquire and preserve 1,588 acres on the Nanticoke River in Wicomico County. This area is prime habitat for the endangered bald eagle and also serves the needs of many species of migratory waterfowl. Protection of the area was achieved only through the dedicated, cooperative efforts of the Foundation, the Conservancy, the Conservation Fund and the State.

The area had been a conservation target for years, and currently is a focus area for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. However, when the landowners were willing to sell, the State of Maryland was experiencing serious budget difficulties, making conservation funds scarce. The Foundation stepped in to make the purchase possible by providing the matching funds, serving as a catalyst for the successful cooperative endeavor.

Mad Island Marsh, Texas. The Foundation is a key partner in a five-year, comprehensive program. This program of habitat protection, restoration, and ecological management is underway in an effort to return the 9,262 acre Mad Island Marsh ecosystem to its formerly productive state. The project is designed as a model for protection, enhancement, restoration, and management of a Texas Gulf Coast wetlands/uplands complex. A goal is to apply the knowledge gained to influence conservation management of other private and public wetlands/uplands on the Texas coast. Other partners include The Nature Conservancy of Texas, Ducks Unlimited, North American Wetlands Conservation Council, Dow Chemical, private landowners, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other government agencies.

Management efforts by the partners to date have focused on restoring and enhancing the ecosystem. In the past two years, removal of exotic species and establishment of water management capability have restored 166 acres of critically important wetlands on site. Over 700 acres of rice fields have been managed to provide winter feeding and roosting habitat. Prescribed burning has been employed to enhance and restore 315 acres of upland coastal prairie. Foundation contributions totalling \$225,000 have been critical to the continuing success of this project.

Parrott Ranch, California. The Foundation was a pivotal player in the 1991 acquisition of 18,000 acres of nationally important wetlands and other natural habitat at the Parrott Ranch in Northern California. This extraordinary property supports an unparalleled abundance of waterfowl and other wetland species. The acquisition of the Parrott Ranch was deemed the top priority of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

In 1990 and 1991, the Foundation provided a jump-start with \$1.4 million which resulted in more than \$11 million in total partnership funding to purchase the property. In addition to the Foundation and the Conservancy, the partnership included the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Wildlife Conservation Board and Department of Fish and Game, Ducks Unlimited, and the North American Wetlands Conservation Council.

San Pedro River, Arizona. Foundation matching funds of \$100,000, leveraged on a 3:1 basis, were critical to efforts in the San Pedro River ecosystem project. This project includes several major components: (1) protection of land and water resources of the San Pedro River corridor and watershed which sustain globally significant riparian and aquatic communities and species; (2) partnerships with local landowners, non-profit organizations and public agencies to more effectively accomplish resource protection and management; and (3) international cooperation through the Conservancy's Mexico Program partnership with the in-country non-governmental organization Centro Ecologico de Sonora.

Foundation funds were essential for current water protection efforts in the San Pedro River Basin, including instream-flow water rights acquisition. The Arizona Chapter of The Nature Conservancy wrote the following to the Foundation: "As a result of your generous grant, the San Pedro project is off and running on solid footing."

Although The Nature Conservancy believes the existing authorizing legislation is very sound, we currently support three issues to be considered in reauthorization.

### Issues for Reauthorization

The Nature Conservancy supports three minor changes to the authorizing legislation. First, we believe the Foundation should be reauthorized through FY1998, with an authorized ceiling of \$25 million annually.

Second, the legislation should specifically include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as a specified agency for cooperative projects, to solidify the existing relationship between the Foundation and NOAA, and to help bring additional resources to the agency.

Third, the Foundation's Board of Directors should be expanded from nine to 15, with a minimum of four of the 15 to be "educated and experienced in principles of fish and wildlife management." Given that all Foundation operating funds must be raised from private sources, an active and dedicated Board is extremely important.

### Conclusion

In closing, I'd like to emphasize three points. First, the Foundation has forged many creative and effective conservation partnerships since its inception in 1984, partially demonstrated by the projects described above. Second, the Foundation has provided tremendous leveraging of resources for these projects, stretching \$28.7 million of federally-appropriated funds into over \$90 million for conservation: a ratio of \$2.03 of non-federal money for every \$1 appropriated to the Foundation. Last, we support reauthorizing legislation which includes a \$25 million annual authorization through FY1998, recognition of NOAA as a specified agency for cooperative projects, and an increase in the number of individuals on the Board of Directors to 15.

Thank you.



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Statement by Ducks Unlimited Inc. regarding  
The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation presented  
to the Subcommittee on Environment and Natural Resources  
of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
July 13, 1993

It is my pleasure to come before you today to discuss the partnership between the 500,000 members of Ducks Unlimited and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I am Scott Sutherland, DU's Director of Federal Relations.

Ducks Unlimited has been working on wildlife habitat conservation for over fifty-five years. In the initial years DU's habitat work was conducted chiefly as an individual effort and concentrated on the bird breeding ground areas of the Canadian prairies. More recently we have expanded our work on habitat in the U.S. and increasingly done projects in conjunction with partners. In today's world of conservation, partnerships between various members of the public and private sector are the root of making limited resources go farther and accomplishing joint goals. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has been instrumental in bridging that gap, acting as a catalyst to forming those partnerships and is one of DU's finest partners.

The record of the Foundation shows that they have been pioneers in many areas that need attention. From their work on writing the annual needs assessments for a variety of federal natural resource agencies and their creation of the Partners in Flight program, to their support and action in the area of enhanced training for federal wildlife professionals, they have provided a stimulus to get new ideas underway.

The great bulk of the work that DU has done with the Foundation involves the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. The Foundation along with DU and the state governments initiated a program that encouraged all of us to share the burden of restoring wetlands habitat in the three countries of North America in order to ensure a continued population of migratory birds and other wetlands wildlife. Coincidentally, the work DU does with the Foundation also helps accomplish goals on some of their other major project area initiatives, as well. An example of this would be the tremendous neotropical and shorebird benefits being realized on projects devised to implement the North American Waterfowl Plan.

We have done some very large scale projects in partnership with the Foundation. Among them is the A.C.E. Basin of South Carolina. For those who don't know the area, this 25 mile long watershed is the largest undeveloped piece of coastline on the Atlantic seaboard. Private landowners in the area have joined with the Foundation, the state, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited, the Nature Conservancy, the DOW Corporation and several others to set aside 90,000 acres south of Charleston. Among the threatened and endangered species in the project area are shortnose sturgeon and the most successful breeding colony of wood storks in the country.

Another of the large projects done with the Foundation is the Cosumnes River Preserve in California's Central Valley. This is a project, that like the A.C.E. Basin, has many partners. The Foundation has played a key role with its partnership because of its ability to act rapidly when a short lived opportunity arises. One of the most recent actions of the Foundation at Cosumnes was their partnership to acquire the area known as "Crane Ranch" that comprises the last piece of the key "core" area. Cosumnes attracted hundreds of bird watching visitors last winter when a few Asian varieties of waterbirds made what in the past has been

a rare visit. With further habitat enhancement, these species may eventually be seen in greater numbers in California. The number of human visitors also continues to increase. Last year's record number of waterbirds helped this area become even better known among conservationists and the general public.

These are just two of the dozens of partnerships our members have undertaken with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We hope that there will be many more.

I would like to turn to the issue of improvements that may benefit the operation of the Foundation and its abilities to get more good work done. Steady and necessary funding is a continuing challenge that faces the Foundation. DU has worked with the Foundation to help identify and institute support from the private sector for Foundation projects and to let Congress know of the important activities undertaken by the Foundation and the need for support. The possibility of reauthorizing the ceiling at \$25 million is a good idea that hopefully can be translated into action by appropriators.

Another aspect of the operation that may benefit from your review and perhaps some modest revision has to do with clarifying the matching ratio required for non-governmental entities to receive grants through the Foundation. In our discussions with other potential partners for Foundation projects, questions have arisen on whether the matching requirements are the same for grants that have federal money as the source, versus grant funds that originate as non-federal donations. Since much of the grants do come from federal funds we feel it important that match requirements are consistent and that all potential partners are competing for these partnerships on a level playing field.

Since the Foundation is a relatively new member of the conservation community, and acts as a bit of a "hybrid", some

confusion exists about the Foundation's responsibility on requirements placed on federal agencies themselves and requirements that exist in their dealings with outside organizations. We have at times been unsure of what federal regulations the Foundation must abide by and whether these same regulations therefore apply to partners? Further, do these regulations apply only to grants made available from a federal source, to non-federal funds, or to all funds made available to partners through the Foundation? For example;

If DU receives a grant from the Foundation,  
is DU then subject to federal auditing  
requirements? What if those funds were to  
come through the Foundation from a non-  
federal source?

Knowing what the authorizing committee intends would help us and others understand our responsibilities as partners.

In conclusion I applaud the Committee for its past support of the Foundation. They are a vital partner in the work being done in the habitat zones to protect our valuable wildlife resources. We at DU look forward to continuing our work with them.

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