

## SUBCHAPTER F—FEDERAL AID TO STATES IN FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

### PART 80—ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, FEDERAL AID IN FISH AND FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACTS

- Sec.
- 80.1 Definitions.
  - 80.2 Eligibility.
  - 80.3 Assent legislation.
  - 80.4 Diversion of license fees.
  - 80.5 Eligible undertakings.
  - 80.6 Prohibited activities.
  - 80.7 Appeals.
  - 80.8 Availability of funds.
  - 80.9 Notice of desire to participate.
  - 80.10 Hunting and fishing license certification.
  - 80.11 Submission of proposals.
  - 80.12 Cost sharing.
  - 80.13 Substantiality in character and design.
  - 80.14 Application of Federal aid funds.
  - 80.15 Allowable costs.
  - 80.16 Federal aid payments.
  - 80.17 Maintenance.
  - 80.18 Responsibilities.
  - 80.19 Records.
  - 80.20 Land control.
  - 80.21 Assurances.
  - 80.22 Audits.
  - 80.23 Allocation of funds between marine and freshwater fishery projects.
  - 80.24 Recreational boating access facilities.
  - 80.25 Multiyear financing under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program.
  - 80.26 Symbols.
  - 80.27 Information collection requirements.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 777i; 16 U.S.C. 669i; 18 U.S.C. 701.

SOURCE: 47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: The information collection requirements in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018-0048.

#### § 80.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) *The Federal Aid Acts or the Acts.* The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (50 Stat. 917; 16 U.S.C. 669-669i), and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 430; 16 U.S.C. 777-777k).

(b) *State.* Any State of the United States; the territorial areas of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(c) *State fish and wildlife agency.* The agency or official of a State designated under State law or regulation to carry out the laws of the State in relation to the management of fish and wildlife resources of the State. Such an agency or official which is also designated to exercise collateral responsibilities, e.g., State Department of Natural Resources, shall be considered the State fish and wildlife agency only when exercising the responsibilities specific to the management of the fish and wildlife resources of the State.

(d) *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Interior or his designated representative.

(e) *Director.* The Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or his designated representative. The Director serves as the Secretary's representative in matters relating to the administration and execution of the Federal Aid Acts.

(f) *Regional Director.* The Regional director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or his designated representative.

(g) *Federal Aid Manual.* The publication of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which contains policies, standards and procedures required for participation in the benefits of the Acts.

(h) *Project.* A program of related undertakings necessary to fulfill a defined need which is consistent with the purposes of the Act.

(i) *Comprehensive fish and wildlife management plan.* A document describing the State's plan for meeting the long-range needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources, and the system for managing the plan.

(j) *Federal Aid Funds.* Funds provided under Federal Aid Acts.

(k) *Resident angler.* A resident angler is one who fishes within the same State where legal residence is maintained.

(1) *Common horsepower.* Common horsepower is defined as any size motor that can be reasonably accommodated on the body of water slated for development.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

### § 80.2 Eligibility.

Participation in the benefits of the Acts is limited to State fish and wildlife agencies as specified below:

(a) Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration—Each of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

(b) Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration—Each of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Virgin Islands; except that the benefits afforded by section 4(b) of the Act relating to hunter education projects are limited to the 50 States.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

### § 80.3 Assent legislation.

A State may participate in the benefits of the Act(s) only after it has passed legislation which assents to the provisions of the Acts and has passed laws for the conservation of fish and wildlife including a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters and sport fishermen to purposes other than administration of the fish and wildlife agency. Subsequent legislation which amends these state laws shall be subject to review by the Secretary. If the legislation is found contrary to the assent provisions, the State shall become ineligible.

### § 80.4 Diversion of license fees.

Revenues from license fees paid by hunters and fishermen shall not be diverted to purposes other than administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

(a) Revenues from license fees paid by hunters and fishermen are any revenues the State receives from the sale of licenses issued by the State conveying

to a person the privilege to pursue or take wildlife or fish. For the purpose of this rule, revenue with respect to license sales by vendors, is considered to be the net income to the State after deducting reasonable vendor fees or similar amounts retained by sales agents. License revenues include income from:

(1) General or special licenses, permits, stamps, tags, access and recreation fees or other charges imposed by the State to hunt or fish for sport or recreation.

(2) Sale, lease, rental, or other granting of rights of real or personal property acquired or produced with license revenues. Real property includes, but is not limited to, lands, building, minerals, energy resources, timber, grazing, and animal products. Personal property includes, but is not limited to, equipment, vehicles, machine, tools, and annual crops.

(3) Interest, dividends, or other income earned on license revenues.

(4) Federal Aid project reimbursements to the States to the extent that license revenues originally funded the project for which the reimbursement is being made.

(b) For purposes of this rule, administration of the State fish and wildlife agency include only those functions required to manage the fish and wildlife-oriented resources of the State for which the agency has authority under State law.

(c) A diversion of license fee revenues occurs when any portion of license revenues is used for any purpose other than the administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

(d) If a diversion of license revenues occurs, the State becomes ineligible to participate under the pertinent Act from the date the diversion is declared by the Director until:

(1) Adequate legislative prohibitions are in place to prevent diversion of license revenue, and

(2) All license revenues or assets acquired with license revenues are restored, or an amount equal to license revenue diverted or current market value of assets diverted (whichever is greater) is returned and properly available for use for the administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

## § 80.5

(e) Federal funds obligated for projects approved prior to the date a diversion is declared remain available for expenditure on such projects without regard to the intervening period of the State's ineligibility.

[54 FR 15209, Apr. 17, 1989]

### § 80.5 Eligible undertakings.

The following are eligible for funding under the Acts:

(a) *Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.* (1) Projects having as their purpose the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds and wild mammals, and the provision for public use of and benefits from these resources.

(2) Projects having as their purpose the education of hunters and archers in the skills, knowledges, and attitudes necessary to be a responsible hunter or archer.

(b) *Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act.* (1) Projects having as their purpose the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of sport fish, and the provision for public use and benefits from these resources. Sport fish are limited to aquatic, gill-breathing, vertebrate animals, bearing paired fins, and having material value for sport or recreation.

(2) Additional funds resulting from expansion of the Sport Fish Restoration Program must be added to existing State fishery program funds available from traditional sources and not as a substitute therefor.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

### § 80.6 Prohibited activities.

The following are not eligible for funding under the Acts, except when necessary for the accomplishment of project purposes as approved by the regional director.

(a) Law enforcement activities conducted by the State to enforce the fish and game regulations.

(b) Public relations activities conducted to promote the State fish and wildlife agency.

### § 80.7 Appeals.

Any difference of opinion over the eligibility of proposed activities or dif-

## 50 CFR Ch. I (10-1-07 Edition)

ferences arising over the conduct of work may be appealed to the Director. Final determination rests with the Secretary.

### § 80.8 Availability of funds.

Funds are available to a State for obligation or expenditure during the fiscal year for which they are apportioned and until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. For the purpose of this section, obligation of apportioned funds occurs when a project agreement is signed by the regional director.

### § 80.9 Notice of desire to participate.

Any State fish and wildlife agency desiring to avail itself of the benefits of the Acts shall notify the Secretary within 60 days after it has received a certificate of apportionment of funds available to the State. Notification to the Secretary may be accomplished by either of the following methods. In either method, the document must be signed by a State official authorized to commit the State to participation under the Act(s).

(a) Submitting to the regional director within the 60-day period a letter stating the desire of the State to participate in the Act(s); or,

(b) Having an approved Application for Federal Assistance which contains plans for the use of Federal Aid funds during the period of the apportionment.

### § 80.10 Hunting and fishing license certification.

(a) Information concerning the number of persons holding paid licenses to hunt and the number of persons holding paid licenses to fish for sport or recreation in the State in the preceding year shall be furnished upon request of the Director by the fish and wildlife agency of each State on forms furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) This information shall be certified as accurate by the director of the State fish and wildlife agency. When requested by the Director, evidence used in determining accuracy of the certification shall also be furnished.

## U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

## § 80.12

(c) License holders shall be counted over a period of 12 months; the calendar year, fiscal year, or other licensing period may be used provided it is consistent from year to year in each State. In determining licenses which are eligible for inclusion, the following guidelines shall be observed.

(1) Trapping licenses, commercial licenses, and other licenses which are not for the express purpose of permitting the holder to hunt or fish for sport or recreation shall not be included.

(2) Licenses which do not return net revenue to the State shall not be included. To qualify as a paid license, the fee must produce revenue for the State. Net revenue is any amount returned to the State after deducting agent or sellers fees and the cost for printing, distribution, control or other costs directly associated with the issuance of each license.

(3) Licenses valid for more than one year, either a specific or indeterminate number of years, may be counted in each of the years for which they are valid; provided that:

(i) The net revenue from each license is commensurate with the period for which hunting or fishing privileges are granted, and

(ii) Sampling or other techniques are used to determine whether the licensee remains a license holder in the year of certification.

(4) Combination fishing and hunting licenses (a single license which permits the holder both to hunt and fish) shall be included in the determination of both the number of paid hunting license holders and the number of persons holding paid licenses to fish for sport or recreation.

(5) Some licensing systems require or permit an individual to hold more than one license to hunt or to fish in a State. Such an individual shall not be counted more than once as a hunting or fishing license holder. The State fish and wildlife director, in certifying license information to the Director, is responsible for eliminating duplication or multiple counting of single individuals in the figures which he certifies. Sampling and other statistical tech-

niques may be utilized by the certifying officer for this purpose.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018-0007)

### § 80.11 Submission of proposals.

A State may make application for use of funds apportioned under the Acts by submitting to the regional director either a comprehensive fish and wildlife management plan or project proposal.

(a) Each application shall contain such information as the regional director may require to determine if the proposed activities are in accordance with Acts, the provisions of this part, and the standards contained in the Federal Aid Manual.

(b) Each application and amendments of scope shall be submitted to the State Clearinghouse as required by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-95 and by State Clearinghouse requirements.

(c) Applications must be signed by the director of the State fish and wildlife agency or the official(s) delegated to exercise the authority and responsibilities of the State's director in committing the State to participation under the Acts. The director of each State fish and wildlife agency shall notify the regional director, in writing, of the official(s) authorized to sign Federal Aid documents, and any changes in such authorizations.

### § 80.12 Cost sharing.

Federal participation is limited to 75 percent of eligible costs incurred in the completion of approved work or the Federal share specified in the project agreement, whichever is less, except that the non-Federal cost sharing for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa shall not exceed 25 percent and may be waived at the discretion of the regional director.

(a) A minimum Federal participation of 10 percent of the estimated costs is required as a condition of approval.

(b) The non-Federal share of project costs may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions. The allowability and evaluation of in-kind contributions

### § 80.13

are subject to the policies and standards prescribed in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-102.

(c) The non-Federal share of project costs may not be derived from other Federal funds, except as authorized by specific legislation.

#### § 80.13 Substantiality in character and design.

All projects proposed for funding under the Acts must be substantial in character and design. A substantial project (for fish and wildlife purposes) is one which:

(a) Identifies and describes a need within the purposes of the relevant Act to be utilized;

(b) Identifies the objectives to be accomplished based on the stated need;

(c) Utilizes accepted fish and wildlife conservation and management principles, sound design, and appropriate procedures; and

(d) Will yield benefits which are pertinent to the identified need at a level commensurate with project costs.

#### § 80.14 Application of Federal aid funds.

(a) Federal Aid funds shall be applied only to activities or purposes approved by the regional director. If otherwise applied, such funds must be replaced or the State becomes ineligible to participate.

(b) Real property acquired or constructed with Federal Aid funds must continue to serve the purpose for which acquired or constructed.

(1) When such property passes from management control of the fish and wildlife agency, the control must be fully restored to the State fish and wildlife agency or the real property must be replaced using non-Federal Aid funds. Replacement property must be of equal value at current market prices and with equal benefits as the original property. The State may have a reasonable time, up to three years from the date of notification by the regional director, to acquire replacement property before becoming ineligible.

(2) When such property is used for purposes which interfere with the accomplishment of approved purposes, the violating activities must cease and

### 50 CFR Ch. I (10-1-07 Edition)

any adverse effects resulting must be remedied.

(3) When such property is no longer needed or useful for its original purpose, and with prior approval of the regional director, the property shall be used or disposed of as provided by Attachment N of OMB Circular A-102.

(c) Federal Aid funds shall not be used for the purpose of producing income. However, income producing activities incidental to accomplishment of approved purposes are allowable. Income derived from such activities shall be accounted for in the project records and disposed of as directed by the Director.

#### § 80.15 Allowable costs.

(a) *What are allowable costs?* Allowable costs are costs that are necessary and reasonable for accomplishment of approved project purposes and are in accordance with the cost principles of OMB Circular A-87 (For availability, see 5 CFR 1310.3.).

(b) *What is required to determine the allowability of costs?* Source documents or other records as necessary must support all costs to substantiate the application of funds. Such documentation and records are subject to review by the Service and, if necessary, the Secretary to determine the allowability of costs.

(c) *Are costs allowable if they are incurred prior to the date of the grant agreement?* Costs incurred prior to the effective date of the grant agreement are allowable only when specifically provided for in the grant agreement.

(d) *How are costs allocated in multipurpose projects or facilities?* Projects or facilities designed to include purposes other than those eligible under either the Sport Fish Restoration or Wildlife Restoration Acts must provide for the allocation of costs among the various purposes. The method used to allocate costs must produce an equitable distribution of costs based on the relative uses or benefits provided.

(e) *What is the limit on administrative costs for State central services?* Administrative costs in the form of overhead or indirect costs for State central services outside of the State fish and wildlife agency must be in accord with an approved cost allocation plan and cannot

exceed in any one fiscal year three per centum of the annual apportionment to that State. Each State has a State Wide Cost Allocation Plan that describes approved allocations of indirect costs to agencies and programs within the State.

(f) *How much money may be obligated for aquatic education and outreach and communications?* (1) Each of the 50 States may spend no more than 15 percent of the annual amount apportioned to it under provisions of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act for an aquatic education and outreach and communications program for the purpose of increasing public understanding of the Nation's water resources and associated aquatic life forms.

(2) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa are not limited to the 15-percent cap imposed on the 50 States. Each of these entities may spend more for these purposes with the approval of the appropriate Regional Director.

[66 FR 18212, Apr. 6, 2001]

#### § 80.16 Federal aid payments.

Payments shall be made for the Federal share of allowable costs incurred by the State in accomplishing approved projects.

(a) Requests for payments shall be submitted on forms furnished by the regional director.

(b) Payments shall be made only to the office or official designated by the State fish and wildlife agency and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds for the State.

(c) All payments are subject to final determination of allowability based on audit. Any overpayments made to the State shall be recovered as directed by the region director.

(d) The regional director may withhold payments pending receipt of all required reports or documentation for the project.

#### § 80.17 Maintenance.

The State is responsible for maintenance of all capital improvements acquired or constructed with Federal Aid funds throughout the useful life of each

improvement. Costs for such maintenance are allowable when provided for in approved projects. The maintenance of improvements acquired or constructed with non-Federal Aid funds are allowable costs when such improvements are necessary to accomplishment of project purposes as approved by the regional director, and when such costs are otherwise allowable by law.

#### § 80.18 Responsibilities.

In the conduct of activities funded under the Acts, the State is responsible for:

(a) The supervision of each project to assure it is conducted as provided in the project documents, including:

(1) Proper and effective use of funds.

(2) Maintenance of project records.

(3) Timely submission of reports.

(4) Regular inspection and monitoring of work in progress.

(b) The selection and supervision of project personnel to assure that:

(1) Adequate and competent personnel are available to carry the project through to a satisfactory and timely completion.

(2) Project personnel perform the work to ensure that time schedules are met, projected work units are accomplished, other performance objectives are being achieved, and reports are submitted as required.

(c) The accountability and control of all assets to assure that they serve the purpose for which acquired throughout their useful life.

(d) The compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

(e) The settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurement entered into.

#### § 80.19 Records.

The State shall maintain current and complete financial, property and procurement records in accordance with requirements contained in the Federal Aid Manual and OMB Circular A-102.

(a) Financial, supporting documents, and all other records pertinent to a project shall be retained for a period of three years after submission of the final expenditure report on the project. If any litigation, claim, or audit was started before the expiration of the

**§ 80.20**

three-year period, the records shall be retained until the resolution is completed. Records for nonexpendable property shall be retained for a period of three years following final disposition of the property.

(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any pertinent books, documents, papers and records of the State.

**§ 80.20 Land control.**

The State must control lands or waters on which capital improvements are made with Federal Aid funds. Controls may be exercised through fee title, lease, easement, or agreement. Control must be adequate for protection, maintenance, and use of the improvement throughout its useful life.

**§ 80.21 Assurances.**

The State must agree to and certify that it will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds under the Acts. The Secretary shall have the right to review or inspect for compliance at any time. Upon determination of noncompliance, the Secretary may terminate or suspend those projects in noncompliance, or may declare the State ineligible for further participation in program benefits until compliance is achieved.

**§ 80.22 Audits.**

The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A-102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments or such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

**§ 80.23 Allocation of funds between marine and freshwater fishery projects.**

(a) Each coastal State, to the extent practicable, shall equitably allocate those funds specified by the Secretary, in the apportionment of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration funds, between projects having recreational benefits

**50 CFR Ch. I (10-1-07 Edition)**

for marine fisheries and projects having recreational benefits for freshwater fisheries.

(1) Coastal States are: Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(2) The allocation and subsequent obligation of funds between projects that benefit marine and freshwater interests will be in the same proportion as the estimated number of resident marine anglers and resident freshwater anglers, respectively, bears to the estimated number of total resident anglers in the State. The number of marine and freshwater anglers shall be based on a statistically reliable method for determining the relative distribution of resident anglers in the State between those that fish in saltwater and those that fish in freshwater.

(3) To the extent practicable means that the amounts allocated of each year's apportionment may not necessarily result in an equitable allocation for each year. However, the amounts allocated over a period, not to exceed 3 years, must result in an equitable allocation between marine and freshwater fisheries projects. Ongoing marine project costs can be applied toward the State's saltwater allocation.

(4) Failure to provide for an equitable allocation may result in the State's becoming ineligible to participate in the use of those funds specified, until such time as the State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Director that funds will be allocated equitably.

(b) [Reserved]

[50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

**§ 80.24 Recreational boating access facilities.**

The State shall allocate at least 10 percentum of each annual apportionment under Federal Aid in Sport Fish

Restoration Act for recreational boating access facilities. All facilities constructed, acquired, developed, renovated, or maintained (including those existing structures for which maintenance is provided) must be for the purpose of providing additional, improved, or safer access of public waters for boating recreation as part of the State's effort for the restoration, management, and public use of sport fish. Though a broad range of access facilities and associated amenities can qualify for funding under the 10 percent provision, power boats with common horsepower ratings must be accommodated, and, in addition, the State must make reasonable efforts to accommodate boats with larger horsepower ratings if they would not conflict with aquatic resources management. Any portion of the 10 percent set aside for the above purposes that remains unexpended or unobligated after two years shall revert to FWS.

[50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

**§ 80.25 Multiyear financing under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program.**

(a) States may finance the acquisition of lands or interests in lands including water rights and the construction of structures and facilities utilizing multiyear funding as authorized by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act in two ways:

(1) States may finance the entire cost of the acquisition or construction from a non-Federal funding source and claim Federal Aid reimbursement in succeeding apportionment years according to a scheduled reimbursement plan.

(2) States may negotiate an installment purchase or contract whereby periodic and specified amounts are paid to the seller or contractor and Federal Aid reimbursements are allowed for each payment from any apportionment year current at the time of payment.

(b) Multiyear financing is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Projects must provide for prospective use of funds and be approved by the Regional Director in advance of the State's obligation or commitment to purchase property or contract for structures or facilities.

(2) States must agree to complete the project even if Federal funds are not available. In the event the project is not completed, those Federal funds expended but not resulting in commensurate sport fishery benefits must be recovered by the State and reallocated to approved State sport fish projects.

(3) Project proposals must include a complete schedule of payments to complete the project.

(4) No costs for interest or financing shall be claimed for reimbursement.

[50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

**§ 80.26 Symbols.**

Distinctive symbols are prescribed to identify projects funded by the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act and to identify items on which taxes and duties have been collected to support the respective Acts.

(a) All recipients identified in § 80.2 of this part are authorized to display the appropriate symbol(s) on areas, such as wildlife management areas and fishing access facilities, acquired, developed, operated or maintained by these grants, or on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments. Recipients may require sub-recipients to display the symbol(s) and may authorize use by others, or for purposes other than as stated above, only with approval of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) Other persons or organizations may use the symbol(s) for purposes related to the Federal Aid programs as authorized by the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Authorization for the use of the symbol(s) shall be by written agreement executed by the Service and the user. To obtain authorization a written request stating the specific use and items to which the symbol(s) will be applied must be submitted to Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240.

(c) The user of the symbol(s) shall indemnify and defend the United States and hold it harmless from any claims, suits, losses and damages arising out of any allegedly unauthorized use of any patent, process, idea, method or device by the user in connection with its use of the symbol(s), or any other alleged

§ 80.27

action of the user and also from any claims, suits, losses and damages arising out of alleged defects in the articles or services with which the symbol(s) is associated.

(d) The appearance of the symbol(s) on projects or items is to indicate that the manufacturer of the product is taxed by, and that the State project was funded through, the respective Act(s). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior make no representation or endorsement whatsoever by the display of the symbol(s) as to the quality, utility, suitability or safeness of any product, service or project with which the symbol(s) is associated.

(e) Neither symbol may be used in any other manner except as authorized by the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Unauthorized use of the symbol(s) will constitute a violation of section 701 of title 18 of the United States Code and subject the violator to possible fines and imprisonment as set forth therein.

(f) The symbol pertaining to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act is depicted below.



(g) The symbol pertaining to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act is depicted below.



(h) The symbol pertaining to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act when used in combination is depicted below.



[52 FR 47571, Dec. 15, 1987]

§ 80.27 Information collection requirements.

(a) Information gathering requirements include filling out forms to apply for certain benefits offered by the Federal Government. Information gathered under this part is authorized under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777-777i) and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669-669i). The Service may not conduct or sponsor, and applicants or grantees are not required to respond to, a collection of information

unless the request displays a currently valid OMB control number. Our requests for information will be used to apportion funds and to review and make decisions on grant applications and reimbursement payment requests submitted to the Federal Aid Program.

(b) OMB Circular A-102 requires the use of several Standard Forms: SF-424, SF-424A and SF-424B, SF-424C, SF-424D, SF-269A and SF-269B, SF-270, SF-271 and SF-272 (For availability, see 5 CFR 1310.3.). Combined, as many as 12,000 of these forms are used annually by grant applicants. The individual burden is approximately 1 hour to compile information and complete each form; the total burden is approximately 12,000 hours (approximately 3,500 grants are awarded/renewed each year, but not all forms are used for all grants). These forms are needed to document grant applications and requests for reimbursement.

(c) Part 1 Certification (Service Form 3-154A, OMB Control No. 1018-0007) and Part 2 Summary of Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses Issued (Service Form 3-154B, OMB Control No. 1018-0007) require approximately one-half hour from each of 56 respondent States and territories for a total burden of 28 hours. The information is routinely collected by the States and territories and easily transferred to these forms and certified. This information is used in a statutory formula to apportion funds among the grant recipients.

(d) The Grant Agreement, (Service Form 3-1552, OMB Control No. 1018-0049) and Amendment to Grant Agreement, (Service Form 3-1591, OMB Control No. 1018-0049) require approximately 1 hour to gather relevant information, review, type, and sign. This information is compiled in the normal agency planning processes and transferred to these forms. Recipients nationwide complete approximately 3,500 Grant Agreement forms and 1,750 Amendment to Grant Agreement forms during any fiscal year for a total burden of 5,250 hours. This information is used to document financial awards made to grant recipients and amendments to these awards.

(e) The Federal Aid Grant Application Booklet (OMB Control No. 1018-0109) contains narrative instruction for

applying for grants. It requires approximately 80 hours to collect information and prepare a grant application package. Applicants prepare and submit about 5,250 of these grant application packages annually for a total burden of 283,500 hours. This information is used to determine if the work, cost, and future benefits of a grant application meet the needs of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs.

(f) The public is invited to submit comments on the accuracy of the estimated average burden hours needed for completing Part I—Certification, Part II—Summary of Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses Issued, Grant Agreement, Amendment to Grant Agreement, or The Federal Aid Grant Application Booklet and to suggest ways in which the burden may be reduced. Comments may be submitted to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Information Collection Clearance Officer, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 222, Arlington, VA 22203.

[66 FR 18212, Apr. 6, 2001]

## **PART 81—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS—COOPERATION WITH THE STATES**

Sec.

- 81.1 Definitions.
- 81.2 Cooperation with the States.
- 81.3 Cooperative Agreement.
- 81.4 Allocation of funds.
- 81.5 Information for the Secretary.
- 81.6 Project Agreement.
- 81.7 Availability of funds.
- 81.8 Payments.
- 81.9 Assurances.
- 81.10 Submission of documents.
- 81.11 Divergent opinions over project merits.
- 81.12 Contracts.
- 81.13 Inspection.
- 81.14 Comprehensive plan alternative.
- 81.15 Audits.

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973, sec. 6(h), 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531-43, Pub. L. 93-205.

SOURCE: 40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, unless otherwise noted.