

HEARING ON H.R. 2376, THE NATIONAL FISH
AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT
ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION,
WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SEPTEMBER 25, 1997, WASHINGTON, DC

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HEARING ON H.R. 2376, THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1997

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, *Washington, DC.*

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:42 a.m., in room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Jim Saxton (chairman of the Subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. SAXTON. [presiding] We are going to change the order, the sequence here. So if Ms. Clark and Sally Yozell, if you would take your places at the table, we would appreciate it.

Welcome aboard, ladies. We are glad you are here. Unfortunately, we will likely be interrupted again. So we usually give a great deal of latitude with time, but I am afraid that for purposes of today, particularly as it relates to this issue, we are going to have to stick to the 5 minute rule.

So, Ms. Clark, if you would like to go ahead as you see fit.

STATEMENT OF JAMIE RAPPAPORT CLARK, DIRECTOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ms. CLARK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good morning. I greatly appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today on H.R. 2376, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Improvement Act. The Foundation is a great friend and an asset to the service. It is an engine that powers many of our most important and successful partnerships.

We strongly support enactment of H.R. 2376, but do have some suggestions for improvements. The Foundation has pioneered the concept of public-private conservation partnerships. This approach is now generally recognized as the most productive and cost effective approach to sustaining and enhancing our fish and wildlife resources. The Foundation has assembled an impressive expertise in this area. This expertise, coupled with the flexibility available to the Foundation as an entity outside of normal bureaucratic requirements gives it the tools to foster these partnerships in a wide variety of circumstances. The Foundation is especially effective in sparking cooperation in situations where a government agency might meet with skepticism or suspicion.

The Foundation's contributions to the service have been many. We have provided extensive testimony on the Foundation's accomplishments during the last year's oversight hearing by this Subcommittee. So I won't attempt to repeat or duplicate what you will

hear from following witnesses. Rather, I would like to focus on two areas where they have been trailblazers in assisting us on major priorities, assistance for our national wildlife refuges and conservation efforts on endangered species. The Subcommittee has been actively seeking to address the backlog in refuge operational and maintenance needs and I would like to state for the record how much we appreciate your efforts.

One approach you have been taking is to encourage volunteer assistance for refuges. I want you to know that the Foundation has also been active in this approach, as they have provided a grant to the National Wildlife Refuge Association for development of the program to create and expand the Friends groups. The Refuge Friends have proven to be an invaluable source of additional refuge support in local financial and in-kind support for refuge facilities and projects.

In addition, the Subcommittee has worked for increased appropriations for refuge operations and maintenance. Beginning this year, the Foundation has joined the effort by initiating a grant program to help meet operational and maintenance needs at individual refuges. The Foundation has also been very successful in helping to unsnarl complex endangered species issues, and in the process, building bridges between the government and the private sector. For example, in Wisconsin, the Foundation has helped us bring the forest products industry together with the service and other Federal and State agencies to begin development of a statewide habitat conservation plan for the endangered Karner Blue butterfly, whose habitat coincides with areas managed for timber production. The Foundation was able to raise \$75,000 and combined with \$30,000 of their own funds, pay for several projects essential to the development of the HCP.

This HCP in the process by which it was developed serve as a model for future cooperation in addressing complex endangered species issues. These projects and many others are testament to the unique and irreplaceable role that the Foundation plays in today's conservation efforts. They are the best kind of partner. They bring expertise, they bring experience, and they bring dollars.

The Foundation has had an impressive record in leveraging Federal funds with private money. Since their inception, they have raised over \$172 million in private sources. While the statute requires a one-to-one match, they have always sought a two-to-one ratio, and for several initiatives, have exceeded two-to one, not a bad return on our investment, Mr. Chairman.

In order to continue these returns, the Foundation must have a continued access to sources of private funds. Principally, this access is provided through the members of the Foundation's board of directors. Therefore, we strongly support strengthening the Foundation's board of directors. A strengthened board should provide an additional fundraising capacity for the foundation and enhance its ability to support conservation initiatives. H.R. 2376 addresses this need by expanding the board from 15 to 22 members. While the administration can certainly support this proposal, discussions are ongoing among a variety of parties as to the best way to constitute such an expanded board.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest strengths of the Foundation has been its ability to pull diverse partners together in support of fish and wildlife conservation projects. This includes many Federal agencies, as well as corporate and non-profit entities. It's vital to the continued success of this organization that it has a statutory authority and direction to work with a variety of Federal agencies. To that end, we suggest an amendment to recognize specifically that the Foundation may work with the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation on fish and wildlife conservation issues.

Again, we strongly support reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and urge your consideration of our suggested changes to H.R. 2376. This concludes my formal statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be pleased to respond to any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Clark may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much, Ms. Clark. We want to welcome you here, which I neglected to do at the beginning in our haste to get started. We are very pleased to have you. Obviously this is your first appearance as director. Congratulations, and welcome.

Ms. CLARK. Thanks so much. I appreciate it.

Mr. SAXTON. Ms. Yozell?

STATEMENT OF SALLY YOZELL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ms. YOZELL. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee. My name is Sally Yozell, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere at U.S. Department of Commerce. I am pleased to be here today on behalf of NOAA to highlight the agency's evolving relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and offer the agency's views on H.R. 2376, a bill to reauthorize the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

The Foundation has been very successful and has produced demonstrable conservation results through private-public partnerships. What is attractive to NOAA is that many of the Foundation's projects take place at regional and local levels, where communities, businesses, civic and trade associations, government and non-government organizations and others have come together to complete a common goal, such as restoring damaged stream corridors to improve habitat for Pacific salmon, or assisting local economies in areas hard hit by the continuing New England fisheries prices.

NOAA believes the Foundation is a unique and powerful tool and strongly supports its reauthorization. I would like to submit my full written statement for the record, and in my time remaining, summarize NOAA's growing relationship with the Foundation, and offer some minor recommendations to H.R. 2376, as drafted.

NOAA has worked with the Foundation on a limited basis since 1992. The agency was added to the Foundation's statement of purpose during the 1995 reauthorization. In fiscal year 1996, NOAA allocated \$2.1 million in base appropriations to begin working closely with the Foundation to develop public-private partnerships in 22 different project areas. I am very pleased to report that in

the past year, the Foundation has found partners and over \$1.5 million in private matching funds for approximately half of these projects.

Projects with matching funds include restoring habitat for Pacific and Atlantic salmon, assessing options for managing harmful algal blooms, and improving local level monitoring and management of coral reefs. Rather than review all of NOAA's existing projects with the Foundation, I would like to submit for the record a list of the many projects that NOAA has undertaken in conjunction with the Foundation.

NOAA is very interested in the future work with the Foundation. The Foundation continues to offer us unique mechanisms through which NOAA can participate with the private sector to accomplish goals beyond what is possible with NOAA's resources and capabilities if the agency acted alone. Because of this Subcommittee's strong interest in coral reef conservation and protection, I do want to emphasize that the Foundation has been particularly successful in supporting coral reef conservation projects. This is another area where significant future opportunities exist.

In the past year, the Foundation matched \$300,000 funds from NOAA with \$200,000 in funds from private for its projects addressing coral reef conservation issues. Currently 15 projects are underway to strengthen local level monitoring, education, management, and other elements of the U.S. Coral Reef Initiative in America Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The success of these projects has helped us begin to identify the areas of interest and the types of projects best suited for the NOAA and Foundation to pursue in the future.

Specifically, NOAA suggests that the Subcommittee consider using the Foundation and as an alternative to the Coral Reef Conservation Fund proposed in your bill, H.R. 2233. The Foundation has already established and can receive appropriations and/or private donations for coral reef conservation projects. As indicated in the September 16, Department of Commerce newsletter regarding H.R. 2233, NOAA strongly supports its general intent, but believes that Congress has already created a vehicle through the Foundation to accept private donations and Federal appropriations and to create public/private partnerships of the type described in the Coral Reef Conservation Act.

Given NOAA's growing and successful relationship with the Foundation, we encourage the Subcommittee to seriously consider using it in this role instead of proceeding with a new fund as established in H.R. 2233.

Also of interest to the Subcommittee, NOAA has already begun discussions with the Foundation on possible private-public partnerships to support a national public awareness campaign for the world's ocean as part of the 1998 international Year of the Ocean.

Before closing, allow me to offer a couple of recommendations to clarify and improve upon H.R. 2376. One of the limitations we found in working on the Foundation, is that unlike the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who receives the bulk of its funds for work with the Foundation through direct appropriations, NOAA funds Foundation projects on an ad hoc basis, thus making it difficult for the Foundation to plan for and provide the staff and resources nec-

essary to fully pursue projects. While NOAA has been able to allocate funds on a limited basis, it remains questionable from year to year what funding NOAA will make available to joint Foundation activities.

Secondly, NOAA generally supports the amendments in H.R. 2376 that would increase the size of the Foundation's board and expand the board's composition to include four members knowledgeable and experienced in ocean and coastal resource conservation. However, NOAA suggests that the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere be listed as the ex officio member on the Foundation's board and not the assistant administrator for fisheries, as is currently listed in the bill.

In conclusion, the Foundation is a unique mechanism and an important tool for NOAA to help build the public-private partnerships and leverage limited Federal dollars. We believe we are well on our way to identifying with Foundation areas of significant opportunities where real results will be achieved through creative partnerships for the private sector.

That ends my testimony. I will be happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Yozell may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much. With your permission, or without it, either one, we're going to move to Mrs. Chenoweth.

Mrs. Chenoweth, would you like to go ahead?

**STATEMENT OF HON. HELEN CHENOWETH, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO**

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to testify today on Chairman Saxton's bill H.R. 2376 which reauthorizes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I also thank you for inviting Lois Van Hoover of the Idaho Multiple Land Use Coalition in Idaho to testify. I apologize for not giving the Subcommittee a copy of my statement ahead of time, but I chaired an 8-hour hearing yesterday on the American Heritage Rivers Initiative that ended after 8 last night.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, I testified at your oversight hearing on the Foundation and cited some of its controversial grants affecting Idaho. Since that statement is already part of your official printed record, I will try to cover new ground and make recommendations regarding Chairman Saxton's bill.

In 1984, Congress originally provided the Foundation with \$100,000 annually in Federal funds, which according to a former Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan and others, it was intended as a one-time seed money grant from the U.S. Congress. Currently, the Foundation receives \$20 million in Federal funds to increase from a one-time authorization and appropriation of \$100,000 to currently \$20 million in Federal funds. H.R. 2376 would authorize \$25 million annually for the next 3 years, for a total of \$75 million.

Let me say at the outset that the Foundation does fund some very excellent conservation projects. You will hear about some of them today. But unfortunately, several of the most divisive resource issues promoted by preservationists in Idaho have been par-

tially funded by this foundation. Idaho's entire delegation, Governor Phil Batt, Attorney General Al Lance are strongly opposed to the introduction of grizzly bears in our State, but unfortunately, the Foundation for years has provided grants to researchers and others to bring back this creature which threatens human life in my State and wherever it exists.

Likewise, Idaho's Congressional delegation, including a Member of this Committee, its Governor and legislature have repeatedly fought efforts to introduce the gray wolf into our State. Unfortunately, the Foundation has provided at least \$140,000 in grants to reintroduce this creature to the Northern Rockies. Clearly, Congress did not conduct proper oversight in these grants or they may not have occurred.

Regarding Congressional oversight, I tried to get the salaries last year as a Member of Congress of the Foundation's employees. I was told that information on individual salaries was confidential. I am astounded that a Member of Congress cannot receive this information from a group that receives \$20 million annually in Federal funds. Mr. Chairman, perhaps you and your staff may be able to obtain this information before you proceed with the markup on H.R. 2376.

However, let us focus on the future of the Foundation today. Jonathan Adler of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, who will testify later at this hearing, aptly compares the Foundation with the National Endowment for the Arts. This is an excellent analogy. He states that both entities have funded very worthwhile projects and also some not so worthwhile projects. Both have funded things that are unobjectionable and both have funded things that are extremely controversial. Finally, there are reasons to question the continued Federal funding of both endeavors, a step that the House has taken in the case of the NEA.

Despite the Foundation's funding of many worthy projects, they spend millions of dollars funding some of the most strident environmental groups such as the Defenders of Wildlife, National Audubon Society, and the Environmental Defense Fund. These groups and others regularly engage in lobbying and litigation that is harmful to Idaho and other States. Although the Foundation may have restrictions against its grants being used for lobbying and litigation, money given to non-profit groups is fungible. By giving grant money to one group for a specific effort, that group is able to free up other money for other efforts that may include lobbying and litigation. Mr. Adler lists several examples of this, including a landmark case in Idaho that I discussed last year, a case that shut down almost all of our national forests. It involved \$143,500 in Foundation grants to the Pacific Rivers Council which later was involved in litigation over salmon that affected most of the forests in my State.

My recommendations for H.R. 2376 are as follows. No. 1, phase-out Federal funding over three years, as the House did with the NEA. The Foundation has a tremendous ability to raise private funds, as illustrated by grants of over \$1 million from Exxon, Ducks Unlimited, and Unocal Corporation. Moreover, the Subcommittee should examine the status of other federally chartered foundations like the National Park Foundation and the National

Fallen Firefighters Foundation, which I understand now receive little or no Federal funds. These are foundations which honor our firefighters who lost their lives in the line of duty on public lands.

How can I ask a millworker in Orofino or St. Maries, Idaho, making \$9.50 an hour to help provide \$25 million for a foundation which has the ability to finance itself. Explicitly prohibit the Foundation from making grants for introducing grizzly bears and gray wolves. That's my second recommendation.

Chairman Saxton chaired a hearing in Gillette, Wyoming, last year on managing predators, and I believe heard first hand the USDA's animal damage control is already over burdened with existing predators, and it can ill afford to control new large ones like grizzly bears and gray wolves.

No. 3, work with Representatives Istook and McIntosh to strengthen section 5 of H.R. 2376. I commend you for addressing the issue of lobbying and litigation by grantees. However, this is a complex issue as money to non-profits is fungible, Mr. Chairman. I believe this section should be closely scrutinized by those who have worked on this issue extensively.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the opportunity to testify. I look forward to working with you on H.R. 2376 as it advances through the Committee process.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Chenoweth follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. HELEN CHENOWETH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to testify today on Chairman Saxton's bill, H.R. 2376, which reauthorizes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I also thank you for inviting Lois Van Hoover of the Idaho Multiple Land Use Coalition to testify. I apologize for not giving the Subcommittee a copy of my statement in advance but I chaired an 8-hour yesterday on the American Heritage Rivers Initiative that ended at 8 p.m.

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Let me say at the outset that the Foundation does fund some excellent conservation projects and you will hear about some of them today. Unfortunately, several of the most divisive resource issues promoted by preservationists in Idaho have been partially funded by the Foundation.

Idaho's entire congressional delegation, Governor Phil Batt, and Attorney General Alan Lance are strongly opposed to introducing grizzly bears in our state. Unfortunately, the Foundation for years has provided grants to researchers and others to bring back this creature which threatens human life and private property.

Likewise, Idaho's Congressional delegation, Governor and legislature have repeatedly fought efforts to introduce gray wolves into our state. Unfortunately, the Foundation has provided at least \$140,000 in grants to reintroduce this creature in the Northern Rockies. Clearly, Congress did not conduct proper oversight or these grants would not have occurred.

Regarding congressional oversight, I tried to get the salaries of Foundation's employees and was told that information on individual salaries was confidential. I am astounded that a Member of Congress cannot receive this information from a group that receives \$20 million annually in Federal funds. Mr. Chairman, perhaps you and your staff may be able to obtain this information before you proceed with a markup on H.R. 2376.

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Despite the Foundation's funding of many worthy projects, they spend millions of dollars funding some of the most strident environmental groups such as Defenders of Wildlife, National Audubon Society and the Environmental Defense Fund. These groups and others regularly engage in lobbying and litigation that is harmful to Idaho.

Although the Foundation may have restrictions against its grants being used for lobbying and litigation, money given to non-profit groups is tangible. By giving grant moneys to one group for a specific effort, that group is able to free up money for other efforts that may include lobbying and litigation. Mr. Adler lists several examples of this including a landmark case in Idaho, that I discussed last year. It involved \$143,500 in Foundation grants to the Pacific Rivers Council which later was involved in litigation over salmon that threatened to halt logging, grazing, and other activities on several Idaho national forests in 1995 several weeks after I first came to Congress.

My recommendations for H.R. 2376 are as follows:

1. *Phase out Federal funding over three years as the House did with the NEA.* The Foundation has a tremendous ability to raise private funds as illustrated by grants of over \$1 million from Exxon, Duck Unlimited and Unocal Corp. Moreover, the Subcommittee should examine the status of other federally-chartered foundations like the National Park Foundation and the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation which I understand now receive little or no Federal funds. How can I ask a mill-worker in Orofino or St. Maries, Idaho making \$9.50 an hour to help provide \$20 million for a Foundation which has the ability to finance itself.

2. *Explicitly prohibit the Foundation from making grants for introducing grizzly bears and gray wolves.* Chairman Saxton chaired a hearing in Gillette, Wyoming last year on managing predators and I believe heard first-hand that USDA's Animal Damage Control is already overburdened with existing predators and can ill-afford to control *new large ones* like grizzly bears and gray wolves.

3. *Work with Representatives Istook and McIntosh to strengthen Section 5 of H.R. 2376.* I commend you for addressing the issue of lobbying and litigation by grantees. However, this is a complex issue as money to non-profits is fungible. I believe this section should be closely scrutinized by those who have worked on this issue extensively.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the opportunity to testify and look forward to working with you on H.R. 2376 as it advances through the Committee process.

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you, Mrs. Chenoweth, for a very articulate testimony.

Mr. Peterson, do you have some questions?

Mr. PETERSON. Just one quick one. What level of Federal support, this is to Ms. Clark, what level of Federal support did the Foundation receive in 1997? Which agencies provided the money, and how much private money did you raise?

Ms. CLARK. I can only speak to the Fish and Wildlife Service funding. We have provided \$5 million in direct appropriations to the Foundation.

Mr. PETERSON. You do not know what the Foundation received in Federal money collectively?

Ms. CLARK. I would say it's somewhere in the neighborhood of \$16 to \$18 million, but we have other witnesses here that can probably ballpark it closer for you.

Mr. PETERSON. Do you have any idea what they raised in private funds?

Ms. CLARK. Very significant above that. I know on our projects, their partnership leveraging. Well, first of all let me separate it

out. The Foundation itself and the operating part of the Foundation is entirely on private funds. They take our dollars and our dollars aren't necessarily tied to Fish and Wildlife Service projects. Our dollars are used to promote fish and wildlife conservation initiatives for a whole host of partners. They have leveraged those dollars with additional partnership dollars with other Federal dollars, multifold. But I don't have the direct statistics here.

Mr. PETERSON. Just one quick question. It's obvious from the testimony that you have helped fund the reintroduction of the gray wolves and the grizzly bears. Do you really think that should go forward without more input from local areas where people live? I mean if you lived in an area where they are introducing grizzly, I mean don't you think the local folk should have more—it appears there's broad opposition, but it appears that the Fish and Wildlife Service is unconcerned about that. Is that fair?

Ms. CLARK. No, Congressman. I don't think it's fair to suggest that the Fish and Wildlife Service is unconcerned or not paying attention to this issue. In fact, indeed we are. We have released a draft DEIS or draft environmental impact statement and a draft rulemaking to reintroduce grizzly bears into the Bitterroot area. In fact, have engaged in what we consider to be an unprecedented level of public involvement. We have not made a final decision yet. We are engaged in a very open public process with a great kind of broad-based collection of citizens to evaluate the opportunity for reintroduction in support of recovery.

Mr. PETERSON. I live in the east, but in a very wooded area, forested area. I would personally be concerned if grizzly bears were reintroduced there, for the safety of my family and my friends and visitors. I just think we're really on a slippery slope with those creatures. That's my own personal view. I wanted to share that with you.

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you, Mr. Peterson.

Ms. Clark, the Foundation has suggested that a self-perpetuating board, one appointed by the board members themselves would create freedom from political pressure. It is my understanding that the Justice Department may have some questions about the constitutionality of a federally funded entity with a self-appointed board. Has the Fish and Wildlife Service requested legal interpretation from the Justice Department on this question?

Ms. CLARK. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we have. In fact, we have been involved in extensive discussions with the Justice Department on this very issue. Certainly while we support and expanded board, the Justice Department's opinion, and I'm certainly not a lawyer, indicate that it would be a violation of the appointments clause. We are continuing to look for ways to support this effort.

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much. I appreciate the articulate testimony of all three witnesses. We will move onto panel No. 3 actually at this time, made up of Mr. Amos Eno, executive director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Mr. Gary Taylor, legislative director of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Mr. Edward Ahnert, president of Exxon Education Foundation, Mr. Don Glaser, executive director of the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission.

Those of you who have been observing the activities on Capitol Hill for the last few days undoubtedly know that we are in a situation where we are having a series of votes which interrupt us frequently. Hopefully we will not be interrupted, but because of the necessity of leaving here for 15 or 20 minutes of a half hour at a time, if you could keep your testimony to the 5 minute allotted period of time, it would be most appreciated.

Mr. Eno, if you would like to begin.

STATEMENT OF AMOS ENO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Mr. ENO. Mr. Chairman, thank you for convening this hearing to consider changes to the authorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to provide for a reauthorization. I ask that my full statement be made part of the hearing record. I'll summarize my comments to review how the Foundation operates and address our accomplishments.

Mr. Chairman, this year this Nation celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan. In 1997, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation celebrated its greatest accomplishments by any measure imaginable, awarding 460 grants totaling over \$60 million in on-the-ground investments. But perhaps most significantly, we have become a living, breathing analog for the Marshall Plan for conservation in the United States. But what made the Marshall Plan such an unexpected success? According to Lance Morrow, it was no giveaway program. Countries that wanted financial support had to come up with feasible plans for economic recovery. The aid had a fixed time limit and a fixed cost ceiling. It would be administered by an American businessman, not a bureaucrat. There was plenty of accountability.

The Foundation uses this very same formula. Our grants are not a giveaway. Our grants require a match of at least one dollar for every Federal dollar allocated. We're achieving a match of better than two-to-one consistently. Our grants have a fixed time limit, usually a year for performance, cost ceilings and restrictions on overhead. We manage them like businessmen, not bureaucrats. Our projects originate at the local level just as in the Marshall Plan. Additionally, we provide full accountability and cover all, and this is very important, we cover all our operating costs with privately raised funds, unlike the NEA.

Let's look at what the Foundation has accomplished. We work with a wide range of partners, including 84 partners with the forest products industry. This chart graphically illustrates that partnership. The primary focus of these partnerships is to protect fish and wildlife resources, while allowing timber harvests to continue. With planning, cooperation and understanding of our resources, wildlife can be protected and timber development can continue without litigation and without regulation. You will hear from one of our forest products company partners in a moment.

The Foundation has been a leading proponent and participant in multi-faceted efforts to recover Atlantic and Pacific salmon. The Atlantic Salmon Federation and the State Department, as partners we are able to buy out the Greenland Salmon Fishery for 2 years. We directed money to identify long-term economic alternatives for

fishermen in Greenland. We provided a grant to start SHARE, a salmon habitat and river enhancement project involving Champion and Georgia Pacific in implementing habitat improvements for Atlantic salmon in Maine. In collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service, our recent grant of \$100,000 led to funding of a \$600,000 pot of money for habitat improvements on the seven Maine rivers proposed for listing for Atlantic salmon. We believe that the projects we have put in place are tangible evidence, sufficient tangible evidence to prevent listing of the Atlantic salmon.

Meanwhile, on the west coast, our grants to the Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation are one of the reasons the coho salmon was not listed in the State of Oregon. For years, we have maintained that to effectively preserve difficult endangered species, we must go beyond the confines of government regulations and entice the active participation, and more importantly, the open wallets of corporate America. No program better exemplifies this approach than our partnership with Exxon and Save the Tiger Fund.

Exxon has committed a minimum of a million dollars for 5 years, and in fact, in the first 2 years of the program, Exxon, its foreign affiliates, stockholders, credit card holders, have contributed more than \$3.4 million for tiger conservation, dwarfing the \$200,000 a year appropriated for Interiors program.

Turning to the legislation before the Subcommittee, I again commend the Chairman and Ranking Member for taking the lead in your sponsorship of H.R. 2376. My prepared statement addresses several suggestions we have regarding board appointments and expanding our relationship with Federal agencies. Mr. Chairman, we want to build on our successes. We are currently working with NOAA to implement its Year of the Ocean program. This is consistent with a resolution you and Congressman Abercrombie have introduced to assist NOAA in bringing about a better public understanding for the conservation of our ocean resources.

We are helping the Fish and Wildlife Service to leverage the fees they charge for the importation of sport-hunted polar bear trophies from Canada, to expand their conservation efforts in Alaska and Russia. We are also exploring ways the Foundation can work with the Alaska Sealife Center to conserve the resources of Prince William Sound. Other investments under consideration, coral reef conservation, apoxi zones in the Gulf of Mexico, seafood processing, the pfisteria outbreak in Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Chairman, in summary, whether its conservation education, professional training, fisheries, wildlife, migratory birds or habitat restoration, the Foundation is ready to broaden our formal partnerships to embrace the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation in order to expand our ability to leverage Federal funds and create new partnerships at the local and community level. Inclusion of BLM in the Bureau of Reclamation will improve Federal agency cooperation with States and the private sector for the advancement of fish, wildlife, plant and other resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony. I'll gladly answer questions.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much.

Mr. Taylor?

**STATEMENT OF GARY J. TAYLOR, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR,
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
AGENCIES**

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before you today to share with you the association's perspectives on the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I am Gary Taylor, legislative director of the association. I bring to you today the firm and solid support of our association for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and in general for H.R. 2376, providing for its reauthorization.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, all 50 State fish and wildlife agencies are members of our association. The association has a longstanding interest and involvement in the Foundation and similar endeavors to combine private and industry money to help stretch Federal and State dollars to accomplish much needed fish and wildlife conservation work on the ground. We would also encourage you to continue to work with the Foundation to consider the merits of some of the recommendations that they have offered for further improvements to H.R. 2376.

As you have heard already, the Foundation is known for forging effective partnerships between the public and private sectors to provide on the ground solutions to some fundamental natural resources problems. These cooperative endeavors not only help get much needed work done, but provide continuing cooperation between groups that may traditionally have even been competitive or even on opposing sides of various issues.

The Foundation invests in solutions to natural resource problems by awarding challenge grants to combine resources from Foundation partnerships, thus undergird effective conservation projects. 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 unlikely would be done without the assistance of the Foundation.

By our estimate, about a third of the Foundation grants involve our State fish and wildlife agencies as either a funding partner or recipient to provide on-the-ground solutions to fish and wildlife conservation issues in the States. The association enthusiastically supports leveraging funds to increase the buying power of decreasing conservation dollars. Quite simply, it makes good business sense and it's good for conservation as well.

As you are well aware, among the many fine examples of the Foundation's effectiveness, has been its work with State fish and wildlife agencies in the North American Waterfowl Management plan, and then in the Partners in Flight endeavor, both of which are significant international conservation efforts which the Foundation was instrumental in leveraging funds to power these conservation efforts. I detail other efforts that the Foundation has been involved in in my written statement.

All of this, I believe, clearly points out that the Foundation is not only effective, but innovative, aggressive in its fundraising efforts, and simply well worth the money. It is a shining example of Fed-

eral, State, private cooperative programs that works and should be emulated.

There are a couple of ways that we would suggest that the Foundation could improve its effectiveness. First, by continuing to appoint experienced leaders, including a State fish and wildlife agency head to the board. Second, through additional appropriations for the Foundation. H.R. 2376 can facilitate addressing both of these solutions.

The association believes 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 through solving problems on the ground, and are usually aware of needs long before the private sector becomes aware of a specific problem. Having an agency director on the board will thus allow the Foundation to continue to be at the cutting edge of fish and wildlife resource management issues. Certainly with the expanded membership of the board of directors from 15 to 22, as contemplated in your bill, the appointment of a State fish and wildlife director should be given strong consideration by the secretary. We would encourage your support for that, Mr. Chairman.

Also, to improve effectiveness, we believe the Foundation, if given more appropriations will continue to multiply Federal dollars with the private sector dollars to improve the Nation's fish and wildlife resource conservation. Increasing the capacity for partnerships is a sound fiscal investment. We enthusiastically support such increases and have consistently testified favorably before the Appropriations committees.

We would support the Foundation's request that H.R. 2376 expand over four years the authorization for appropriations to \$40 million to enable them to achieve further conservation successes. With that, Mr. Chairman, I would again like to thank you for the opportunity to be here, and would be happy to address any questions.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much.

Mr. Ahnert?

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. AHNERT, PRESIDENT, EXXON
EDUCATION FOUNDATION**

Mr. AHNERT. Mr. Chairman, thank you for inviting me here today to offer testimony on behalf of Exxon Corporation about our numerous partnerships with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and why we think this is a particularly effective organization.

Exxon has been making grants for environmental conservation for over a quarter of a century. We have enjoyed a close working relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation since 1991. Since 1995, the majority of our work with the Foundation has been through the Save the Tiger Fund, which we jointly established to channel both Exxon and public dollars into an international effort to save tigers in the wild.

As you know, the tiger has symbolized Exxon and its products for most of this century. The idea for the Save the Tiger Fund arose

as our awareness grew of the threats to the survival of tigers in the wild. At the turn of the century, there were about 100,000 tigers roaming across the Asian continent. Today experts estimate that there are fewer than 7,500 tigers surviving in the wild. They have been victims of poaching and habitat loss. Some experts believe that the wild tiger could be extinct within a few decades.

However, in 1995, we consulted with tiger conservation experts around the world, who indicated that an infusion of funds into thoughtful, well-designed projects could save the tiger from extinction in the wild. In cooperation with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, we set up a framework to bring Exxon's and the public's resources to initiatives selected by a council of wildlife conservation and tiger experts. Almost exactly two years ago today, our company pledged \$5 million over 5 years to tiger conservation. Together with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation we launched the Save the Tiger Fund.

To date, the Fund has raised over \$3.5 million, of which more than \$500,000 has been contributed by the public, mostly customers and shareholders of Exxon. None of this money has come from the government. Forty one projects have been funded, most of which are based in tiger range countries. You see the map on your left shows those projects that we funded. These have been reviewed and approved by the Save the Tiger Fund Council, which represents international conservation organizations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, zoos, and research facilities. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation solicits the project proposals, stewards the grants, and handles accounting for the Fund.

We are starting to see some signs of success. The population of Siberian tigers in far eastern Russia appears to have stabilized, and may be increasing slightly. In Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal, habitat is being added and the critical elements for the survival of endangered animal populations have been put in place, including such things as buffer zones between populated and wildlife areas, and engaged community, and a mechanism for the local population to benefit from ecotourism. Projects in India and far eastern Russia have helped to reduce poaching by providing accommodations, vehicles, and uniforms for field rangers.

Apart from the Save the Tiger Fund, since 1991, we have contributed over \$680,000 to 15 national fish and wildlife projects. Those are shown on the map on your right, the western hemisphere map. These projects include, but I'm not going to give you a comprehensive list, a study of the effects of habitat depletion in Central America on North American migratory birds, with Cornell University's laboratory of ornithology, a project to monitor forest use by migratory songbirds, a multi-national study of the humpback whale, a study of shorebirds in Alaska conducted by the Copper River Delta Institute, matching funds for summer jobs for minority college students in Federal and State environmental programs, and a wetlands restoration project in Texas. This is just a sample of the projects that we have worked with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

We selected the Foundation as a partner for the Save the Tiger Fund because of this long term relationship in certain specific qualities which I would like to enumerate in closing. First, the

Foundation has built an impressive network of conservation experts and organizations. By so doing, it brings a broad international spectrum of knowledge and resources to environmental projects that most other groups can't offer. This has been an important asset for the Save the Tiger Fund program.

Secondly, the Foundation provides a forum where business, government, and non-profit organizations can work together harmoniously on conservation projects. By acknowledging that human activity and preservation of the environment have to coexist, it operates in an area of shared values and on strong middle ground. It is an approach that we are comfortable with and one that allows the application of funds from a wide variety of sources.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for inviting me. I'll be happy to answer questions.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much.

Mr. Glaser?

**STATEMENT OF DON GLASER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
WESTERN WATER POLICY REVIEW ADVISORY COMMISSION**

Mr. GLASER. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify on the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I have submitted my full comments for the record and would like to make just a few brief comments, oral comments today. I will be speaking from my background of having worked over 20 years within the Department of Interior, serving as the deputy commissioner for the Bureau of Reclamation, and also as a State director for the Bureau of Land Management in Colorado.

Last year I left the Federal Government as a career employee and began a one-year effort as the executive director to a Presidential commission looking at western water issues and the role of Federal agencies in western water. Throughout my 25 year career in western natural resources, I have observed what many have observed. Resource issues are best resolved at the local level led by local consensus groups. There are literally thousands of examples of locally driven collaborative efforts that are working to heal local relationships in the natural resources they care about. These groups need access to small amounts of money to participate in these efforts. The Foundation is one source of money to local efforts to help them address their issues in their local communities. Partners in these efforts who benefit from the Foundation funding are diverse and often involve Federal and State and local governments, commodity interests, and local environmental groups. These efforts result in direct improvements on the ground. But more than that, they lead to improved relationships between these groups at the local level.

As important as the grant money is to these local efforts, the Foundation brings credibility to their process. The confidence that money will be spent well, on the ground, resulting in improvements to natural resources. It is also important that the Foundation will support, not control their efforts. For this reason, the Foundation has been asked to participate in many activities across the West.

The California Bay Delta Accords, CALFED process, is one of these.

The Foundation has been asked to help administer a portion of the contracts and grants activities, particularly smaller contracts and grants for three different contributing parties to the CALFED process. They are the California Urban Water agencies, the State of California, and the Federal Government through the Bureau of Reclamation. I have been retained by the Foundation to assist in negotiation and administration of these contracts.

In my meetings with the respective parties across California, they sought the Foundation's involvement because it adds value rather than money to their process. Their biggest concern in California is that the money that they bring to the table will be spent on the ground and not be eaten up through administrative costs and inefficiencies. The Foundation has a proven record for getting on-the-ground results with minimal administrative costs. In the case of CALFED, this will be between 3 and 5 percent.

In meeting with a broad range of California interests, they are genuinely pleased with the Foundation's willingness to lend a hand to their effort. Anything that the Congress can do to make the Foundation more effective during reauthorization will be greatly appreciated by many diverse interests across the West.

To that end, action to make the Fish and Wildlife Foundation a foundation for the Bureau of Land Management and for the Bureau of Reclamation and to authorize a larger partially self-perpetuating board will significantly add to their effectiveness.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my oral comments today. I would answer any questions of the Committee. I thank you very much for this opportunity to speak to you today.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Glaser.

I have just one question. Mr. Eno, in the bill we have proposed to repeal the authority of the Foundation to condemn land and authority that only government entities currently hold. In your testimony, you state that the Foundation has never used its authority, but you still wish to retain it. Can you explain why?

Mr. ENO. Mr. Chairman, largely because we had indications from a number of prospective donors that this is a vitally important provision, particularly for the deeding of conservation easements on critical riparian lands in the West and other important wildlife areas.

A lot of conservation donors want to be sure that if they give an easement, those lands are protected from subsequent actions at the State or local level.

I was in Jackson, Wyoming, at the National Elk Refuge in July, and met with three different landowners who were contemplating deeding easements on their ranches for conservation purposes, but only would do so if there was the possibility of preventing State and local government condemnation later.

Mr. SAXTON. I don't understand. Could you try that again?

Mr. ENO. One area, well one example where—our statement actually is inaccurate. We have used that in one instance on the Beaver Kill River in New York. The Beaver Kill is the premier trout

stream in eastern North America. Lawrence Rockefeller was working on a development, limited housing development and wanted to protect the entire riparian area of the river, much of which he had purchased. He gave us an easement specifically so that no subsequent actions by the State of New York could be taken that would adversely impact those lands.

Mr. SAXTON. So you are saying, I think you are saying that people who become involved in the program are more likely to come involved in the program even though if you hold the right to condemn land, even though you seldom, almost never use it.

Mr. ENO. Mr. Chairman, there are a number of conservation buyers. We are dealing with a very recent phenomena in terms of the sophistication, broad application of conservation easements. I mean they didn't really exist as implements just as recently as 10 years ago. A lot of people are now interested in acquiring lands privately, deeding their interests, as they do their estates, to make sure that those interests are held in conservation purposes. One of their greatest fears is that local governments at the State and local level might subsequently come in, want to put in a road or want to push development of those lands. So if the easement is protected through us, it would prevent subsequent development.

Mr. MILLER. If I might, Mr. Chairman. You in fact shield that land against condemnation?

Mr. ENO. That's correct. We do not have any kind of—

Mr. MILLER. Until such time as it is put in permanent conservation programs?

Mr. ENO. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER. So an owner can grant to you an interest. That interest is shielded against State action and what have you until such time as a permanent conservation arrangement is worked out.

Mr. ENO. Exactly. Basically the provision gives us the premature protection of a national wildlife refuge for an easement. It has that level of Federal protection.

Mr. MILLER. It's not you. You are not exercising condemnation rights, you are shielding people against.

Mr. ENO. This is total voluntary action by private landowners who want the protection of the Federal Government from subsequent actions at a local or State level that would undermine their investment.

The second point, Mr. Chairman, is we don't hold those easements. We have almost in every instance rolled it over to a State or a conservation group.

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you. Mr. Miller, do you have any questions?

Mr. MILLER. Just two quick questions. First on the question of the Tiger Fund. I didn't quite understand. The Foundation participates in this, but according to your testimony, Mr. Ahnert, they are not using the taxpayer portions of their funding to participate?

Mr. AHNERT. That is correct, Congressman. The Save the Tiger Fund money is all donated either by Exxon Corporation, other corporations, or the public.

Mr. MILLER. But the Foundation is a repository for that. I mean people can make the contribution through the Foundation to that, but you are not using the contributions of the Federal Government for that purpose?

Mr. AHNERT. I think that Mr. Eno can speak for the Foundation.

Mr. ENO. Let me respond. We made several initial investments in the Siberian tiger program with Federal dollars. It was those investments I think that were part of the attraction of Exxon becoming a partner with us. Subsequently, we're managing the portfolio of projects and the bulk of the money is contributed money by Exxon and private individuals. In the last year, the Fish and Wildlife Service, for reasons of efficiency, has indicated they want to run their \$200,000 through us as a combined pot.

Mr. MILLER. OK. That's helpful. One last, let me just—Mr. Glaser, unfortunately we have a vote on, but one, let me thank you for your work on the commission. Second, if you could just explain again why the stakeholders want the Foundation and you involved here, because I think it's kind of an important communications device that we lose sometimes in the discussion of the Foundation.

Mr. GLASER. Thank you, Congressman Miller. Yes, I'll try to do that. This year there is going to be approximately \$180 million spent on restoration efforts in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area. The biggest concern that people have in that area is that this money be spent effectively. Their biggest fear is that it will not, and at the end of the year, they will not have real restoration efforts on the ground.

There is a limit in proposition 204 on the amount of administrative fee that can go toward administering these moneys. Federal, State governments are always not the most efficient. They are particularly not efficient at managing small grants.

Mr. MILLER. You don't have to rub it in here.

[Laughter.]

Mr. GLASER. I stand in stead for the government. I served for 25 years in that capacity. But they are not effective administering small grants and small contracts. They are just not. Folks have looked to the Foundation to come in and take these small grants, small contract responsibilities on because the Foundation is very efficient at doing that. They have a very high track record of results on the ground. So they are willing to pay the Foundation a management fee, a nominal management fee, to administer not the Foundation's money, but voluntary money that's being brought to the table by the California Urban Water agencies, \$30 million, a portion of that, the proposition 204 money, which is the people's money of California, and Federal money coming through the Bureau of Reclamation's budget for the CALFED initiative. They are willing to pay the Foundation to administer those activities because they have confidence they will get results on the ground, and they will do it as efficiently as anybody out there.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you. Thank you again for your involvement.

Mr. Chairman, let me just—I wasn't here for opening statements, but I just want to say that I really strongly support the work that the Foundation has done. I think this is really one of our success stories in the Congress in creating the Foundation. Those who have been involved in it know its track record of attracting people who otherwise might not come to the table to discuss various conservation programs, who aren't necessarily interested in doing business with the government or have been burned by doing that or whatever those circumstances are, but the Foundation has allowed a

whole series of conversations and actions to take place around conservation that I'm not sure otherwise would have happened or would have happened on a timely basis. I hope that we will be able to pass the legislation and do no harm to the Foundation. Thank you. Thank you very much for your time and your being here today.

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you very much. As you can see, we have a vote in progress. Let me ask unanimous consent that we submit questions in writing and if you would be so kind as to respond to those in as prompt order as you can. Thank you very much for being here.

When we return, we'll proceed to our fourth panel, which is made up of Mr. Donald Taylor, vice president of sustainability and stewardship of Champion International Corporation, Mr. William Miller, president of Malpai Borderlands Group, Mr. Jonathan Adler, director of environmental studies, Competitive Enterprise Institute, and Ms. Lois Van Hoover, Idaho Multiple Land Use Coalition. If you folks would take your places during the break.

Let me also ask unanimous consent at this point that all Members be permitted to include their statements for the record.

[Recess.]

Mr. SAXTON. Well, the good news is that we have completed the vote on another motion to adjourn. We defeated the motion. We make this decision a number of times each day these days, so we apologize. We are expecting another vote in about 20 minutes, so if we can proceed.

Mr. Taylor, you may begin at your leisure.

STATEMENT OF DON R. TAYLOR, VICE PRESIDENT, SUSTAINABILITY AND STEWARDSHIP, CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, we appreciate this opportunity to offer testimony concerning reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, H.R. 2376. My name is Don Taylor. I am vice president of sustainability and stewardship for Champion International. Champion is one of the Nation's largest manufacturers of pulp and paper and forest products, owning more than 5.3 million acres of forest land in 17 States.

My current responsibilities include management of forest related environmental issues. Most recently, well I say over the last 30 years, I have spent my career in forest management operations throughout the company. Champion has had a long and productive relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that has allowed our company to participate in many beneficial environmental projects. I would just like to share a few of those with you today.

Champion joined the Foundation and Tennessee Technical University to conduct a study in the mountains of eastern Tennessee to evaluate the feasibility, relative cost, and effectiveness of different aquatic survey methods. We feel it is important to know the status of all biological resources that occur on our property. This study not only added to the available science and information base, but it also helped to develop cost effective methods that landowners

can apply in their own management efforts. It's just one example of the Foundation working with private landowners, providing practical conservation practices.

Another such tool can be found in a program created in Alabama. Champion and the Foundation sought to provide a common sense user-friendly information directly to those who need it most, those being private logging contractors and foresters working with private landowners. To achieve this goal, a resource guide was created along with the Fish and Wildlife Foundation, small enough to fit in your shirt pocket. The guide identifies listed species in the State and provides necessary forest management considerations. It is successful because it is free, No. 1. Then the technical and legal jargon that often served to frighten and confuse private landowners is not there. It's simple. It has pictures, and people can easily identify endangered species.

Just last week, we released a similar guide for Tennessee. Again, with the Foundation's help, like this field guide the goal is simple, to put usable information in the hands of those people who are most likely to encounter listed species on a daily basis. We plan to produce a similar guide for each of the 17 States in which we operate. Taking this approach, we are seeking to involve all concerned citizens in the protection of species.

Our success with the Foundation has encouraged a number of other agencies and conservation organizations to join us in that effort to produce those guides. We have a low-tech approach to endangered species identification and protection that is building bridges rather than regulatory barriers.

This cooperation is best illustrated by Champion's coordination of an industry-wide effort to foster private landowner cooperation for the migratory songbirds, first advocated by the Foundation through the Partners in Flight program. The effort has led to 13 forest products companies, representing approximately 35 million acres of private forest lands to join the Foundation in bird conservation.

Lastly, I want to share with the Committee what Champion believes is one of the most promising models for conservation anywhere in the Nation, already mentioned by Amos. The project SHARE in Maine. Project SHARE, which stands for Salmon Habitat and River Enhancement was started 3 years ago as an alternative to the normal gridlock that often results from the proposed listing a new species under the Endangered Species Act.

In this case, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service were considering a petition to list Atlantic Salmon as threatened or endangered throughout all or a portion of its range. While some of the advocates for the listing saw a new tool to stop otherwise legitimate land management, private landowners and sportsmen saw the threats of increased management cost, declines in property values, and regulatory burdens.

Project SHARE was formed by Champion and two other forest products companies with extensive holdings in the prime salmon habitat down in Downeast Maine. Let me be clear on this. Our goal was not to form a coalition to oppose the listing, but rather to create a coalition to address voluntary habitat restoration and management. Our belief was simple enough. By supporting the State and Federal agencies whose jurisdiction is the protection of species,

we could share ideas and alternatives to the normal regulatory procedures and approaches that follow species listing. This synergy would give the responsible agencies more options in developing flexible constructive beneficial plans. So that is the project SHARE.

There's many other examples that are in the testimony. What I would like to close with is just one theme. Please continue the support of the Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We would ask one other thing, is that in your bill it addresses various administrative improvements. We would like to comment on one aspect of the measure in closing. It seems if you would eliminate as much as possible the political tie that the Foundation board has with each administration, then continuity, neutrality and assurance of tenure for the board members would be provided that may assist with overall administration of the Foundation.

We just think that we think the Foundation does a lot of good. We are very pleased to support that reauthorization.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Thank you, Mr. Taylor. I apologize. We're going to go vote again. Thank you.

[Recess.]

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Miller, you may proceed. Sorry about that again.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT, MALPAI BORDERLANDS GROUP

Mr. MILLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It gives me great honor and privilege to be sitting here before you as a Committee to speak on behalf of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The facts that I know about the Fish and Wildlife Foundation, whose address is 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, DC.

The Malpai Borderlands Group, a private non-profit organization of ranchers and conservationists received a challenge grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of \$76,000 which our group was required to match with additional private funding to raise in the amount of \$304,000. It became quickly apparent to our board that we had a tremendous amount of work ahead of us to meet the challenge. However, we knew our program for conservation and economic stability in more than 800,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico would require substantial new funding. The early support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation gave our small new organization the confidence and the financial push that were critical to our new environment.

Our mission statement tells our story so well. Our goal is to restore and maintain the natural processes that create and protect a healthy unfragmented landscape to support a diverse flourishing community of human, plant, and animal life in our Borderland region. Together, we will accomplish this by working to encourage profitable ranching and other traditional livelihoods which will sustain the open space nature of our lands for generations to come.

The amazing part of this process was the fact that the National Fish and Wildlife would look at a bunch of cowboys, listen to what they had to say, and believe that we could proceed into the next century with our ambitious goals. The judgment of the National

Fish and Wildlife Foundation paid off as we found working with a wonderful group of people was an easy process and we actually were able to raise the matching funds. They have guided us through our continued problems and challenges, and have been a main catalyst in starting our work on the land.

The Malpai Group has successfully completed two prescribed burns across multiple ownership. The first was a major undertaking, as it was partially in a wilderness study area on Bureau of Land Management land. It also affected four private landowners, the U.S. Forest Service, two State land departments. The prescription for this burn was completed in less than a year. The second burn was done on 12,500 acres, which affected three private landowners, Arizona State Land Department, and the U.S. Forest Service. It took us three years to overcome the necessary regulations to do this burn. It was very successful and with the process behind us, we are working toward a programmatic plan to do both prescribed burning and work with natural ignited fires. The Malpai Group paid for the State and private land costs of burning this fire.

With the sighting of the Mexican Jaguar in our Borderlands region, the work to protect this now listed species has opened a new level of involvement with ranchers in the region. The Malpai Group has established a depredation fund to pay for livestock which may be lost to the Jaguar. A working relationship with scientists in Mexico is evolving. The project is now involving us in conservation work in two countries. This is a new venture and we are hoping to influence additional conservation work in Mexico.

What we have found is that it is amazing what can happen when a group of land managers sits down with agency people and a few environmentalists join in and talk about allowing natural fire to burn in a large unfragmented landscape. With funding, hard work, and open minds, we are working to have a proud place for the future generations in the Borderland region in southeast Arizona, southwest New Mexico, and Mexico. With many projects completed, it is apparent that an alternative to litigation and the ability to spend money on the ground is the best process in conserving our natural resources for the future.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is to be congratulated for joining in as partners with private landowners like us. There are many other conservation opportunities across the West and beyond which can become realities once private landowners have confidence to take up the work with their own hand. We have found the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to be good people to work with in our region, and feel that others will find them to be the same in their area of the country.

I thank you again. My hat is off to you folks on the Committee and the people with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I didn't introduce myself. I am William C., Bill Miller, Jr., president of the Malpai Borderlands Group, a fourth generation rancher in Rodeo, New Mexico. Thank you.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Miller, thank you very much. We appreciate your being here.

Mr. Adler?

STATEMENT OF JONATHAN ADLER, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

Mr. ADLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Jonathan Adler. I am director of environmental studies at the Competitive Enterprise Institute here in Washington, DC. I appreciate the opportunity to come before this Committee today and deliver testimony on this issue.

I would like to summarize my written statement, which I guess is somewhat lengthy, and I would hope that the written statement be included in the record. Certainly I'll be open to questions on any part of my testimony after my—

Mr. SAXTON. All statements will be included in the record. Thank you very much.

Mr. ADLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As you know, when the Foundation was created in 1984, it received only \$100,000 per year, a mere pittance of what it now receives at taxpayer expense. Today the Foundation is a substantial recipient of taxpayer funds, from both State and Federal Governments. In the previous fiscal year, the Foundation received over \$21 million from Federal Government agencies, and at least \$1 more from States. As you know, H.R. 2376 would authorize \$25 million per year for the next three fiscal years. The Foundation has asked for an even larger authorization.

The issue for this Committee is not whether the Foundation supports worthwhile projects. It's not whether it was wise for the Federal Government to create the Foundation. It's not even whether or not the Foundation should exist or not. The issue is whether the Foundation should continue to receive an annual appropriation of taxpayer dollars, whether this Congress should continue to appropriate millions of dollars every year to a specific private charity that among other things engages in politically oriented and controversial grantmaking. If so, what conditions should be placed upon the Foundation's acceptance of Federal funds.

There is no doubt the Foundation has supported and will continue to support many worthwhile conservation projects. We have heard about some of them today. My organization through a project called the Center for Private Conservation has even documented the work of private organizations like the American Chestnut Foundation and Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage that are engaged in admirable conservation activities and have received support from the Foundation. That the Foundation often does good things does not however mean that it is entitled to receive annual appropriations of millions in taxpayer dollars, nor does it mean that the Foundation should not be the subject of strict Congressional oversight so long as it does receive such funds.

In some respects, the Foundation could be seen as the environmental equivalent of the National Endowment for the Arts. I think this is an appropriate analogy. Both were created to address the private sector's perceived failure to adequately fund something of national concern, art in the case of NEA, conservation in the case of the Foundation. The motivating theory in both cases is that the Federal Government are providing seed money to facilitate the proliferation of desired activities. Both entities have funded worthwhile projects and not so worthwhile projects. Both have funded

things that are unobjectionable and both have funded things that are extremely controversial.

I believe that there are reasons to question the continued Federal funding of both endeavors, a step that the House is taking in the case of the NEA and should with the Foundation as well. I would like to point out that the Marshall Plan did not get Federal funding forever.

While the Foundation does support valuable efforts, there are several reasons why this Committee should consider phasing out the Foundation's funding authorization. Among the most significant is evidence of the Foundation's political activity and its support of ideological activist groups, an issue that this Committee has heard plenty about before.

Just earlier this week, I spoke with a landowner in Riverside County, California, who has a very different view of the NCCP that the Foundation in one of its recent reports takes credit for helping develop. This landowner and many of his neighbors feel that the NCCP is not a landowner friendly approach to conservation. Yet that is an issue that is very politically controversial in southern California. A taxpayer-funded entity should not be in the position of promoting that or any other controversial approach to an important public policy issue.

I also think it's important for this Committee to recognize that private conservation efforts and corporate philanthropic grants are not in need of direct financial support or indirect financial support from the Federal Government. Cutting off Federal appropriations for the Foundation would not force the Foundation to close its doors. It may force it to reorient some priorities and to focus its money on the most valuable grants, but the Foundation would continue to play a valuable role in promoting conservation, even if it did not receive taxpayer funds.

My recommendation would be for Congress to follow the lead that was taken with the NEA by the House and begin to phaseout Federal funding for the Foundation over the next several years. This would provide the Foundation with the opportunity to prepare itself for life without Federal appropriations and relieve taxpayers of another small but significant claim on their hard-earned resources. In this day and age, there is simply no reason why the Foundation and similar organizations must be funded at taxpayer expense.

While we move to phaseout Federal appropriations for the Foundation, this Committee should take additional steps beyond those contained in H.R. 2376 to ensure that the Foundation does not support controversial programs or organizations engaged in political advocacy. The provisions in H.R. 2376 are welcomed, particularly the explicit limits on the Foundation's activities contained in section five, but I believe they do not go far enough. I would suggest the Foundation not be allowed to give money to any organization that does not agree to similar restrictions on its own advocacy efforts, restrictions similar to those that will be applied to the Foundation under section 5. Such restrictions should not be hindrance to valuable conservation efforts, but they will prevent the use of Federal money, directly or indirectly to promote political advocacy.

The Foundation has a role to play in America to continue in conservation efforts. I applaud those projects that they have supported that are providing valuable support to conservation efforts. I simply believe that it should pursue this role without the support of Federal taxpayers. The sooner the Foundation joins the ranks of truly private conservation organizations, the more valuable its contribution to finding real and lasting solutions to conservation problems will be. Thank you for your time. I will answer any questions you may have.

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

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Adler, thank you very much. We'll move quickly to Ms. Van Hoover.

**STATEMENT OF LOIS VAN HOOVER, IDAHO MULTIPLE LAND
USE COALITION**

Ms. VAN HOOVER. Thank you. Good morning. My name is Lois Van Hoover. I represent the Idaho Multiple Land Use Coalition. Additionally, I serve on the board of directors of the Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment, the Independent Miners, the Alliance of Independent Miners, and am a co-founder of a new organization called the Idaho Natural Resource Advocacy Center.

I am honored to be here today to testify on such an important subject as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We all understand the benefit of consensus in protecting the environment. While I understand the logic for establishing the Foundation originally, at the amount of appropriations today, I question if Congress is practicing fiduciary responsibility to the taxpayer when they fund a private non-profit foundation with tax dollars, a foundation run by a board of directors appointed by the Secretary of Interior.

Even though the Foundation has done some good projects, it has used tax dollars and it is not responsive to the American taxpayer. It is not bound by either the Freedom of Information Act or NEPA. According to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the basic criteria for receiving a grant are one, the proposed project must promote fish and wildlife conservation. Two, the proposed project must build consensus and act as a model for dealing with difficult conservation issues. The project must leverage available Federal funds. Finally, the project must meet the technical standards of peer review.

However, the historic performance of the Foundation leads to some criticism, especially in the State of Idaho. Funding a Federal agency to do special projects rather makes a mockery of the authorization and appropriation process. As an individual, I would be hard pressed to justify over \$200,000 in bonuses to 10 Federal employees, including Jack Ward Thomas, who was chief of the Forest Service at the time. Two State employees, five U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employees, four Forest Service employees and one other person received \$15,000 to \$20,000 each as a bonus simply for doing their jobs. This is as much money as some people in my hometown make in one year. These do not fit into the criteria mentioned above or the critical on-the-ground projects.

Groups like the Pacific River Council, which received many grants from the Foundation have certainly caused my home State

of Idaho undue grief with third party lawsuits. The Foundation has given grants for projects related to grizzly bear recovery, even though the Idaho Governor, the State legislature, and the entire Idaho Congressional delegation are opposed to the reintroduction of grizzly bears in Idaho.

I know the Foundation says that they have curtailed grants to groups that lobby and litigate. But Mr. Chairman, please remember that the grants only free up other moneys of these organizations so that they can lobby and litigate.

We are a little confused as to how the groups are chosen that get the grants, especially when an organization with the credentials of the Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment has tried repeatedly to contact the Foundation. They haven't even bothered to respond.

Not so long ago, I was in the office of the director of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game with a group for a meeting. Mr. Connelly, the director, was complaining about the Foundation. It seems the Idaho Fish and Game Department was building a nature center. The U.S. Forest Service, Payette National Forest wanted to give the Department \$39,000, but there was no legal way to do that. The Forest Service found a way to give the moneys to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who in turn channeled the money to the Foundation. The Foundation then cut the check to the Idaho Fish and Game Department. The reason Mr. Connelly was angry was the \$6,000 handling fee the Foundation had charged. My only response to Mr. Connelly, because I was shocked at what he said, is that legal or are you washing money.

Even with the Foundation's achievements, there is still an air of impropriety around the Foundation, especially in Idaho. In a time of short budget, a large national deficit, perhaps Congress could practice its fiduciary responsibility to the American taxpayer by dissolving the Foundation. They could even return some funds to the taxpayer, or at least use the money for legitimate functions of the Forest Service which in my State complains that it does not have enough personnel to operate the campgrounds or fix the forest roads in my county. The Foundation could then continue its work at the private level. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Van Hoover may be found at end of hearing.]

Mr. SAXTON. Ms. Van Hoover, thank you very much. This has been an opportunity this morning for us to exchange views. I know there are many different opinions and viewpoints on the reauthorization of this commission, foundation I should say. In any event, I wish there were more time to explore these issues with you today. However, you should know that we will be talking extensively over the next month or so relative to this issue. Before the bill which I introduce is marked up, there will undoubtedly be a number of changes to it.

So thank you all for being here today. We appreciate your forbearance with our schedule. We look forward to talking with you in the future. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 12:28 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

[Additional material submitted for the record follows.]

STATEMENT OF JAMIE RAPPAPORT CLARK, DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today on H.R. 2376, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Improvement Act. The Foundation is a great friend and asset to the Service and is an engine that powers many of our most important and successful partnerships. I am very pleased that my first appearance before the Subcommittee as Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service is in support of the Foundation.

We strongly support enactment of H.R. 2376, but do have some suggestions for improvements.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has pioneered the concept of public-private conservation partnerships. This approach is now generally recognized as the most productive and cost-effective approach to sustaining and enhancing our fish and wildlife resources. The Foundation has assembled impressive expertise in this area. This expertise, coupled with the flexibility available to the Foundation as an entity outside of normal bureaucratic requirements, gives it the tools to foster these partnerships in a wide variety of circumstances.

The Foundation's contributions to the Fish and Wildlife Service have been many, and I will not attempt to detail all of them, as you will hear these directly from following witnesses. Rather, I will focus on two areas where they have been trailblazers in assisting the Fish and Wildlife Service on major priorities: assistance for national wildlife refuges, and conservation efforts for endangered species.

The Subcommittee has been actively seeking to address the backlog in refuge operational and maintenance needs, and I want to state for the record how much we appreciate your efforts. One approach you have taken is to encourage volunteer assistance for refuges. The Subcommittee has held a hearing on refuge volunteers, and has reported Chairman Saxton's bill, H.R. 1856, which will streamline the process for refuge managers to accept donations, and formally recognize the role of refuge "Friends" or partners groups. I want you to know that the foundation has also been active in this approach, as they provided a grant to the national Wildlife Refuge Association for development of the program for creating and expanding these groups. The refuge "Friends" are providing invaluable sources of additional refuge support and local financial and in-kind support for refuge facilities and projects.

In addition, Chairman Saxton and other members of the Subcommittee have actively and successfully worked for increased appropriations for refuge operations and maintenance. The Foundation has joined in as well by initiating a grant program to help alleviate unmet operational and maintenance needs at individual refuges, beginning this year.

The Foundation has also been very successful in helping to unsnarl complex endangered species issues, in the process building bridges between the government and the private sector. For example, in Wisconsin the Foundation has helped bring the forest products industry together with the Service and other Federal and State agencies to begin development of a state-wide Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the endangered Karner Blue butterfly, whose habitat coincides with areas used by the timber industry. The Foundation was able to raise \$75,000 of industry money, and, combined with \$30,000 of their own funds, pay for several projects essential to the development of the HCP. This HCP and the process by which it was developed should serve as a model for future Federal-State-private sector cooperation in addressing endangered species issues.

The limiting factor in these and all of the other valuable projects the Foundation has underway is one familiar to us all—lack of money. We believe there are two approaches necessary to increase the resources available to the Foundation.

First, while we recognize that this issue cannot be fully addressed by appropriated funds, we recommend that the authorization ceiling be retained at \$25 million annually, as provided in H.R. 2376.

The Foundation has an impressive record in leveraging Federal funds with private money. Since their inception, they have raised over \$172 million in private money. While the statute requires a one-to-one match, they have always sought a 2 to 1 ratio, and for several initiatives, they have exceeded 2-1. Based on this record, we believe that continuation of the current authorization levels is fully justified.

Secondly, we support the concept contained in H.R. 2376 of expanding the Foundation's Board of Directors. One of the expectations for the Board members for such a group is that they would contribute to fundraising efforts for the organization. This is especially significant for the Foundation since all of its annual operating expenses must come from donated funds. An expanded Board should provide an additional fundraising capacity for the Foundation, and we strongly support this. H.R. 2376 addresses this need by expanding the Board from 15 to 22 members. While

the Administration can certainly support that proposal, discussions are ongoing among a variety of parties as to the best way to constitute such an expanded Board.

Finally, one of the greatest strengths of the Foundation has been its ability pull diverse partners together in support of fish and wildlife conservation projects. This includes many Federal agencies, as well as corporate and non-profit entities. It is vital to the continued success of this organization that it has the statutory authority and direction to work with a variety of Federal agencies. To this end, we suggest an amendment to the purposes section of the Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act. A copy of the amendment is attached to my statement.

Again, we strongly support reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and urge your consideration of our suggested changes to H.R. 2376.

This concludes my formal statement. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you may have.

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2376

Redesignate the existing sections 2 through 6 of the bill as sections 3 through 7, respectively, and insert the following:

Sec. 2. PURPOSES OF THE FOUNDATION

Section 2(b)(1) (16 U.S.C. 3701(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce, to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife and plant resources.”

STATEMENT OF SALLY YOZELL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Sally Yozell, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. I am pleased to be here today to highlight NOAA's evolving relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and offer NOAA's views on bill H.R. 2376 to reauthorize the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (hereafter referred to as “the Foundation”) is a nonprofit organization established by Congress in 1984 to support sustainable solutions for the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants and their respective habitats. The Foundation pursues its mission by forging financial and operational partnerships between Federal agencies and the private sector, and awarding challenge grants using federally appropriated funds to match private-sector donations.

The Foundation has been very successful and produced demonstrable conservation results through these private-public partnerships. Since its founding, the Foundation has used approximately \$94 million in Federal funds to leverage a total of \$268 million and over 2200 grants for conservation projects. Many of these projects take place at regional and local scales where communities, businesses, civic and trade associations, non-governmental organizations, government agencies and others have come together to complete a common goal—such as restoring damaged stream corridors to improve habitat for Pacific salmon rebuilding local economies in areas hit hard by the continuing New England fisheries crisis, or producing educational materials informing visitors to Hawaiian coral reefs how to be proper stewards of these “Rainforests Of The Sea.”

NOAA believes the Foundation is a unique and powerful tool. NOAA strongly supports the Foundation's reauthorization. I would like to summarize NOAA's growing relationship with the Foundation and recommend some minor changes to the bill as drafted.

NOAA has worked with the Foundation on a limited basis since 1992. NOAA was added to the Foundation's statement of purpose during the Foundation's 1995 reauthorization. Much has been learned through this experience. We have learned that some projects do not attract donor interest; others have been very successful. These areas will provide many opportunities for future collaborations between NOAA and the Foundation.

NOAA is very interested in future work with the Foundation for several reasons. First, the Foundation has been working on issues of importance to NOAA for many years through several of the Foundation's major initiative areas including the Fisheries Conservation and Management Initiative, and the Wildlife and Habitat Man-

agement Initiative. Second, the demand for the Foundation continues to increase, especially for topics that relate to NOAA's interests such as marine fisheries, coral reefs, coastal habitat restoration and other parts of NOAA's environmental stewardship mission. These factors indicate that the Foundation has the demonstrated knowledge and ability to form successful private-public partnerships in these areas, and that the private sector and other organizations recognize and support the Foundation's ability to leverage Federal dollars with private matching funds for conservation achievements. The Foundation is the unique mechanism through which NOAA as a Federal agency can participate with the private sector to accomplish goals beyond what is possible with NOAA's resources and capabilities if acting alone.

In fiscal year 1996 NOAA allocated \$2.1 million in base appropriations to begin working closely with the Foundation to develop public-private partnerships in 22 different project areas. I am very pleased to report that in the past year the Foundation has found partners and over \$1.5 million in private matching funds for approximately half of these projects. The projects with matching funds are restoring habitat for Pacific and Atlantic salmon, training graduate students to help control non-indigenous species introductions, assessing options for managing harmful algal blooms, improving local-level monitoring and management of coral reefs, and testing the use of sophisticated U.S. Navy underwater acoustic listening systems to conduct civilian research and monitor marine mammal movements. Based on our experience with the Foundation so far, we believe these are some of the general areas that we should focus on with the Foundation in the future. Rather than review all of NOAA's existing projects with the Foundation, I will present a few examples to illustrate some of the strengths, opportunities, and limitations that we've found in working with the Foundation on conservation and management issues.

Coastal habitat restoration is one of the areas where significant opportunities for increased private-public partnerships through the Foundation are expected. There are many successful, ongoing projects in this area. For example, the Mid-Coast Salmon Restoration Project will support 90 stream enhancement projects along the mid-coast of Oregon to improve habitat for coho salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat trout—all of which are listed under the Endangered Species Act. The projects will take place on state, private agricultural, and timber lands using materials and equipment volunteered by landowners together with personnel and other resources from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Timber companies, foundations, community groups and the state have provided \$200,000 in non-Federal funds to leverage \$100,000 in Federal resources.

Similarly, an initiative is underway to restore salmon habitat in California using \$1 million in Federal funds from NOAA and the Bureau of Reclamation. So far this program has attracted almost \$2 million in non-Federal matching dollars for 17 projects involving many different partners including private land owners, lumber companies, the Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Associations and other business groups, environmental organizations, and agencies at county and state levels.

On the east coast, \$50,000 in Federal funds have helped attract and leverage \$116,000 in non-Federal matching funds for the Maine Atlantic Salmon Recovery Initiative. The first phase of this long-term project will help restore native Atlantic salmon populations in several Maine rivers. Partners in this project include the Atlantic Salmon Federation, the State of Maine, and a consortium of timber companies and conservation organizations. The Atlantic salmon is currently being considered for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The Foundation has also been successful in supporting coral reef conservation projects. This is another area where significant future opportunities exist for additional private-public partnerships. In the past year, the Foundation matched \$300,000 in funds from NOAA with \$200,000 in private funds for 19 projects addressing coral conservation issues. Currently, 15 projects are underway to strengthen local-level monitoring, education, management and other elements of the U.S. Coral Reef Initiative in the American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Other coral-related projects include the first comprehensive assessment of coral reef resources in the U.S. western Pacific region, restoration of deep-water coral reefs off the coast of Florida that are nursery grounds for important commercial fish species, and support for the successful 1997 national public awareness campaign for the 1997 International Year of the Coral Reef. These efforts were made possible through many partners, including members of the dive industry, the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, several major foundations, communities, businesses, and other organizations.

The success of these projects has helped us begin to identify the areas of interest and types of projects best suited for the NOAA and the Foundation to pursue in the future. Coral reefs, fisheries, habitat restoration, and education programs to in-

crease understanding of the value of our coasts and ocean resources are areas important to NOAA and fertile topics for these kinds of private-public partnerships. We hope to pursue these general themes with the Foundation in fiscal year 1998.

We have already begun discussions on possible private-public partnerships to support a national public awareness campaign on oceans as part of the 1998 International Year of the Ocean. This might begin to address some of the Chairman's interests and concerns for the Year of the Ocean effort, and help to implement some of the policies in H.C.R. 131 recognizing the importance of the world's oceans.

Regarding specific provisions in H.R. 2233, the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1997, NOAA suggests using the Foundation as an alternative to the "Coral Reef Conservation Fund" proposed in H.R. 2233 as a more easily administered mechanism to receive appropriations and/or private donations for use by the Secretary of Commerce for coral conservation projects. NOAA strongly supports the general intent of H.R. 2233 to assist in the conservation of coral reefs but believes that Congress has already created a vehicle—the Foundation—to accept private donations and Federal appropriations, and create public-private partnerships of the type described in the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1997. Given NOAA's growing and successful relationship with the Foundation, we encourage the Committee to seriously consider using the Foundation in this role instead of proceeding with H.R. 2233, as ordered reported.

One of the limitations we've found in working with the Foundation is that unlike the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that receives the bulk of its funds for work with the Foundation through direct appropriations, NOAA identifies funds from program base funds for specific projects with the Foundation. Consequently, funding is on an ad hoc basis. It is difficult for the Foundation to plan for and provide the staff and resources necessary to fully pursue projects with NOAA. While we have made funds available on a limited basis through cooperative agreements, it is unclear from year to year what NOAA will be able to make available for the Foundation for these important public-private partnerships.

Finally, NOAA supports the amendments in H.R. 2376 including increasing the size of the Foundation's board and expanding the board's composition to include four members that are knowledgeable and experienced in ocean and coastal resources conservation. We do have an additional suggestion, however. Because NOAA's involvement with the Foundation involves several of the Commerce Department's Line and Program Offices such as the National Ocean Service, the Coastal Ocean Program, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research—and not just the National Marine Fisheries Service—we recommend that the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere be the ex officio member on the Foundation's board, and not the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries as listed in the current bill.

In conclusion, the Foundation is a unique mechanism and important tool for NOAA to help build public-private partnerships and leverage limited Federal dollars. We believe we are well on our way to identifying with the Foundation areas of significant opportunity where real results may be achieved through creative partnerships with the private. These are opportunities we can not afford to miss. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on H.R. 2376. I would be happy to take any questions.

Examples of Current Projects with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS:

1. Mid-coast salmon habitat restoration project

Support habitat restoration in 90 salmon streams in Oregon through partnership between Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation, Oregon Dept Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Dept Forestry, and various timber companies. Will benefit coho salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout. Projects on private and public lands. Landowners providing personnel, materials, and equipment. Matching funds from numerous timber companies and foundations.

2. Grassroots California salmon initiative (17 projects to date)

17 projects approved to date to restore salmon habitat in California. Another request for proposals will be conducted. Currently matching 1:1 Federal to non-Federal dollars. Some projects will conduct actual stream habitat restoration; others information collection or education and outreach. Many different partners providing matching funds including private land owners, lumber companies, fisherman associations, other business groups, environmental organizations and agencies at state and local level.

Match: Many nonFederal partners (listed below); additional Federal funds from DOI Interior/Bureau of Reclamation.

NONFEDERAL MATCH/PARTNERS INCLUDE:

Five private landowners on Cummings Creek
 Pacific Lumber Company
 Louisiana Pacific Lumber
 Georgia Pacific
 Eel River Sawmills
 Sempervirens Fund
 California Trout
 Trout Unlimited
 Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen Associations
 Dean Witter Foundation
 Inverness Foundation
 Patagonia Incorporated
 DW Alley and Associates
 Balance Hydrologic
 Golden Gate National Park Association
 California Department Fish and Game
 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 California Commission Salmon Stamp
 Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District
 Mateo County Resource Conservation District
 Sonoma County Water Agency
 Public Works Department
 Cantara Trust Council

3. Recovery of Atlantic salmon in downeast Maine

First phase of long-term project to restore native Atlantic salmon populations in 7 Maine Rivers. Project will support construction of fish weir to collect biological data and protect native stocks, public awareness campaign, literature search for information, and habitat restoration.

Match/Partners: Variety of timber companies, communities and foundations.

4. Strengthening local level coral reef initiative activities

Support 15 projects to increase local-level education, monitoring and management efforts concerning coral reefs. Projects in U.S. areas with coral reefs including American Samoa, Hawaii, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Match/Partners: Different partners/match for each project from local organizations and foundations. DOI Interior also provided portion of match.

Project locations and subjects:

1. American Samoa: Educational video on conserving American Samoa's coral reefs

1. N. Mariana: Education and outreach in support of local coral reef stewardship initiatives

2. Guam: Coral recruitment/reproduction study

3. Guam: Coral reseeding experiments

4. Guam: Distribution of coral reef education/conservation video

5. Puerto Rico: Technical workshop on coral reef monitoring

6. Virgin Islands: Coral Reef Education video

7. Hawaii: Establish coral reef network on Internet for education and research

8. Hawaii: Education and outreach on Maui's coral reefs

9. Hawaii: Coral awareness video

10. Hawaii: Poster and signs for reef protection

11. Hawaii: Teacher training in low-impact coastal field trips and CD-ROM materials

12. Hawaii: Inventory catalog of Hawaii's coral reefs

13. Hawaii: Establish a model for community involvement in coral monitoring

14. Hawaii: A guide to Hawaii's coral reefs to promote responsible stewardship

5. Regional workshop on CITES implementation on corals

The U.S. is the world's largest importer of coral products. 80 to 90 percent of coral products come from Indonesia and other parts of the western Pacific. Most corals are listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and require specific export permits certifying sustainable harvests for import to the U.S. This project will provide information and training in coral identification, CITES regulations, and sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems to officials from trade and natural resource agencies in Indonesia. Information will be provided through a workshop to develop abilities of local managers, export agents

and other officials to identify coral species and determine if legal collection and export criteria are met prior to issuing collection and export permits.

Matching Funds/Partners: The Nature Conservancy

6. Assessment of coral reef resources in the U. S. western Pacific

Support coral experts in first major assessment of coral resources in U.S. western Pacific (Hawaii, American Samoa, Northern Marianas etc.). Study will assess state of coral reef resources, use of coral resources, threats to coral resources, and success of current management efforts. Report will be very useful to government and non-governmental resource managers.

Match: Fast timeline required action before match could be found.

7. Conservation and sustainable use of coral reef ecosystems

Three projects have been identified. First project will allow partners to provide education and information on coral reef stewardship to visitors to Caribbean coral-reef reserve in Dominican Republic. Second project will support education and training in sustainable coral reef management to reef-dependent communities Palau. Third project will support restoration and monitoring of deep-water coral reef off northern coast of Florida. Reef is nursery ground for important commercial and recreational fisheries species and has been devastated by fishing gear. NOAA/Florida State University scientists conducting work.

Match: The Nature Conservancy provided match for first two projects; Packard Foundation providing match for third project.

8. Cooperative efforts to implement Nat. Habitat Plan

Support workshops and literature searches to provide additional information (e.g., gear impacts on fisheries habitat) for use in National Habitat Plan.

Match: World Wildlife Fund.

9. Reducing impacts of nonindigenous species on marine ecosystems

Prevention and early detection of introductions are the most effective measures to control the spread of nonindigenous species. If introduced species are allowed to become established, they can have significant negative impacts on natural resources and coastal economies. An essential part of preventing and detecting introduced species is identifying them. Scientists and others need training in species identification to be effective in control programs. This project will provide fellowships for graduate students working on the identification, prevention and control of nonindigenous species in coastal and marine ecosystems.

Match: Academic institutions provide match.

10. Valuation of highly migratory species recreational fisheries: Bluefin Tuna

Provide information on recreational value of highly migratory species especially Bluefin tuna in mid-Atlantic region.

Match/partners: American Sportfishing Association.

11. White seabass enhancement hatchery: San Diego, CA

Support construction of additional facilities at existing hatchery in San Diego, California. Will benefit populations of native white seabass, an important recreational fishery off California.

Match/Partners: Hubbs-Sea World and others

12. National Ocean Observatory

Test the utility of using sophisticated U. S. Navy acoustic equipment in the Atlantic for marine mammal and other research.

Match/partners: U.S. Navy contributing resources in addition to other partners.

13. Regional Shark Conservation Plans

Will conduct 2 workshops to develop shark conservation information and plans for U.S. Atlantic and Pacific regions. Information and plans useful to Fishery Management Councils, states and other managers. Participants mostly scientists and managers from academia, resource management agencies.

Match/partners: WWF.

STATEMENT OF GARY J. TAYLOR, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee to share with you the Association's perspectives on the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I am Gary J. Taylor, Legislative Director of the Association, and I bring to you today the support of the Association for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and, in general, for H.R. 2376 providing for its reauthorization. The Association has a long-standing interest and involvement in the Foundation and similar endeavors to combine private and industry money to help stretch Federal and state

dollars to accomplish much needed fish and wildlife conservation work. We encourage you to continue to work with NFWF to strongly consider the merits of some of the recommendations they have offered for further improvements to H.R. 2376.

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 is appearing before you today to discuss the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Foundation is known for forging effective partnerships between the public and private sectors to provide some on the ground solutions to fundamental natural resource problems. These cooperative endeavors not only help get much needed work done but provide continuing cooperation between groups that may be traditional competitors or even opponents. The Association has followed the work of the Foundation over the years and is aware of the benefits for the nation's fish and wildlife resources that the Foundation has provided. One of our Directors, Willie Molini, Director of Wildlife in Nevada, served for several years on the Foundation's board.

The Foundation invests in solutions to natural resource problems by awarding challenge grants. The combined resources from Foundation partnerships undergird effective conservation protects. Simply put, the Foundation probably exemplifies the partnership concept than the many other "partnerships" which have become so fashionable today. Let me just give you a few numbers which should speak to this effectiveness; since 1986 the Foundation has leveraged Federal dollars with private and state dollars to result in grants that have totaled \$268 million for fish and wildlife conservation projects. In the burdened and cash-strapped world of state fish and wildlife agendas, this represents a crucially important avenue for getting important conservation work done that would unlikely be done without the assistance of the Foundation. The Association enthusiastically supports leveraging funds to increase the buying power of decreasing conservation dollars. Quite simply, it makes good business sense, and is good for conservation as well.

Among the fine examples of the Foundation's effectiveness has been 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 a priority. 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 continent's most successful conservation initiatives. The Foundation was far-sighted in using some of the first Congressional appropriations to "jump start" the North American at a time when skeptics were sure that state and Federal wildlife managers were not committed to providing funds for the continent-wide management of waterfowl. Through its continued leadership, the Foundation, along with state fish and wildlife agencies and several other conservation partners such as Ducks Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy, has supported prompts in 34 states, ranging from acquisitions and habitat restoration to public education and outreach projects.

The Foundation has also provided important cooperative leadership for the "Partners in Flight" conservation program for neotropical migratory songbirds by helping bring together Federal and state government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to coordinate and expand efforts for protection and management of songbirds and raptors. Through "Partners in Flight" an unparalleled nationwide conservation program has been successfully launched; 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 has also played a significant role in the 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, many of which have been neglected for years due to limited state and Federal funds.

These are only a few examples of the Foundation's conservation efforts. The Foundation is also active in fisheries, leadership training, and wildlife and habitat con-

servation 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-state-private cooperative program that works.

I'd like to now suggest a couple of ways to improve effectiveness of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We believe there are basically two ways to improve the Foundation's efficacy: first by continuing to appoint experienced leaders including a state fish and wildlife agency head to the Board, and second through additional appropriations for the Foundation. H.R. 2376 can facilitate addressing both of these solutions.

At the Foundation's outset, as I mentioned earlier, Mr. William Molini, the state fish and wildlife agency director from the State of Nevada, was a member of the Board. The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies believes 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 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. Certainly with the expanded membership of the Board of Directors from 15 to 22 as contemplated in H.R. 2376, the appointment of a State Fish and Wildlife Director should be given strong consideration by the Secretary.

To improve effectiveness we also believe that the Foundation, if given more Congressional appropriations, will continue to multiply Federal dollars with the private sector dollars to improve the nation's fish and wildlife resources. Increasing the capacity for partnerships is a sound fiscal investment. The International Association enthusiastically supports such an increase and has consistently testified for such funding before the appropriations committee. We support NFWF's request that H.R. 2376 expand over four years the authorization for appropriations to \$40 million to enable them to achieve further conservation successes.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Foundation represents an example of a partnership that works. For a relatively modest investment, the nation's fish and wildlife resources are being conserved and their management enhanced. From the standpoint of the state fish and wildlife agencies this is a shining example of good government. Thank you and I would be happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.

STATEMENT OF E.F. AHNERT, PRESIDENT, EXXON EDUCATION FOUNDATION,
MANAGER, CORPORATE CONTRIBUTIONS, EXXON CORPORATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

It is an honor to be here today to speak to you on behalf of Exxon Corporation regarding our activities with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). My name is Ed Ahnert. I am president of the Exxon Education Foundation and manager of the company's corporate contributions program. I'd like to tell you about our relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the reasons why we think it is a particularly effective organization.

Exxon has been making environmental conservation grants for over a quarter of a century. We have enjoyed a close working relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation since 1991. Since 1995, the majority of our work with the Foundation has been through the Save The Tiger Fund, which we jointly established to serve as a vehicle to channel both Exxon and public dollars into an international effort to help save tigers in the wild.

The tiger has symbolized Exxon and its products for most of this century. The idea for the Save The Tiger Fund arose as our awareness grew of the threats to the survival of tigers in the wild. At the turn of the century, about 100,000 tigers roamed the Asian continent, especially in Russia, India and Southeast Asia. Today, it is estimated that fewer than 7,500 tigers survive in the wild, victims of poaching and habitat loss. Three of eight species in existence in 1900 are now extinct. All five remaining subspecies are endangered or critically endangered. Some observers believe the tiger will be extinct within a few decades.

In 1995, we consulted with tiger conservation experts, who indicated that an infusion of funds into thoughtful, well-designed projects could help save the tiger from extinction in the wild. In cooperation with the National Fish and Wildlife Founda-

tion, we set up a framework to bring Exxon's and the public's resources to initiatives selected by a council of wildlife conservation and tiger experts. Almost exactly two years ago, Exxon pledged \$5 million over five years to tiger conservation and, together with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, launched the Save The Tiger Fund.

The Fund has raised over \$3.5 million since its inception, of which more than \$500,000 has been contributed by the public. Forty-one projects have been funded, most of which are based in tiger range countries. These projects have been reviewed and approved by the Save The Tiger Fund Council, which represents international conservation organizations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, zoos and research facilities. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation solicits project proposals, stewards the grants, and handles accounting for the Fund.

We are starting to see some signs of success. The population of Siberian tigers in Far Eastern Russia appears to have stabilized and may be increasing slightly. In Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal, habitat is being added and the critical factors for the survival of endangered animal populations have been identified, such as buffer zones between populated and wildlife areas, an engaged community and a mechanism for the local population to benefit from ecotourism. Projects in India and Far Eastern Russia have helped to thwart poachers by providing accommodations, vehicles and/or uniforms for field rangers.

Apart from the Save The Tiger Fund, since 1991 we have contributed over \$680,000 to fifteen National Fish and Wildlife Foundation projects.

From 1991 to 1993, Exxon contributed a total of \$125,000 to a study of the effects of habitat depletion in Central America on North American migratory birds. From 1992 to 1994, we gave \$30,000 in grants to the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology to match Foundation funds for a project to monitor forest fragment use by tanagers, a migratory songbird. In 1993, we contributed \$25,000 to the Foundation for a multinational study of the humpback whale. Also in 1993, we gave \$15,000 to the Copper River Delta Institute in Alaska for a study of shorebirds. We also provided matching funds for a project to provide summer jobs for minority college students in Federal and state environmental programs and contributed to a wetlands restoration project in Texas.

In the years 1992 through 1994, we contributed a total of \$225,000 in matching funds for a field study of Siberian tigers conducted by the Hornocker Wildlife Institute.

This is just a sample of the projects on which we have worked with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Most of our contributions have been handled as matching grants for Federal funds and often were also matched by other organizations, so that government dollars typically were leveraged 100 percent and sometimes two to one.

We selected the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a partner in the Save The Tiger Fund because of this long-term relationship and certain specific qualities, which I'd like to enumerate for you:

- The Foundation has built an impressive network of conservation experts and organizations. By so doing, it brings a broad international spectrum of knowledge and resources to environmental projects that most other groups can't offer. This has been an important asset for the Save The Tiger Fund program.
- The Foundation provides a forum where business, government and non-profit organizations can work together harmoniously on conservation projects. By acknowledging that human activity and preservation of the environment have to co-exist, it operates in an area of shared values and on strong middle ground. It is an approach we are comfortable with, and one that allows the application of funds from a wide variety of sources.
- NFWF has a talented and experienced staff whose judgment and project management skills we have come to respect.
- Relative to other non-profit organizations of comparable size, the Foundation's overhead costs for activities such as administration and fundraising are low.

In sum, we believe the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation fills a unique and important role in environmental conservation. We have worked with the Foundation on many projects, and believe the collaboration has helped channel our resources to projects where they will do the most good. We appreciate the opportunity to describe our experience and to express our support for this worthwhile organization.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, we appreciate this opportunity to offer testimony concerning the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and H.R. 2376, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1997.

STATEMENT OF DON TAYLOR, VICE PRESIDENT, SUSTAINABILITY AND STEWARDSHIP,
CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

My name is Don Taylor and I am Vice President of Sustainability and Stewardship for Champion International Corporation. Champion is one of the nation's largest manufacturers of pulp, paper, and forest products—owning more than 5.3 million acres of forest land in 17 states.

My current responsibilities include management of forestry-related environmental issues and most recently I managed all of Champion's U.S. timberlands. The business of forest management is complex at best. To be successful, we and others must invest in new research to determine the best ways to manage our forests to ensure protection for all outputs and life forms of the forest.

Champion has had a long and productive relationship with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that has allowed our company to participate in many beneficial environmental projects. I would like to share a few of these success stories with you today.

Champion joined with the Foundation and Tennessee Tech University, to conduct a study in the mountains of eastern Tennessee to evaluate the feasibility, relative costs, and effectiveness of different aquatic survey methods. We feel it is important to know the status of all biological resources that occur on our property. This study not only added to the available science and information base, but it also helped develop cost-effective methods that landowners can apply in their own management efforts.

The Foundation is one of the few organizations that works to involve landowners. With its support, we have been able to elevate the status of private landowners in the conservation arena. With simple tools based upon sound science, we can empower private landowners to do their part in the overall effort to protect the nation's aquatic resources.

One such tool can be found in a program created in Alabama. Champion and the Foundation sought to provide common-sense, user-friendly information directly to those who need it most—private logging contractors, and foresters working with private landowners. To achieve this goal, a resource guide was created. Small enough to fit in your shirt-pocket, the guide identifies listed species in the state and provides necessary forest management considerations. It is successful because it is free of the technical and legal jargon that all too often serves to frighten and confuse.

Just last week we released a similar guide for Tennessee, again with the Foundation's help. Like this field guide, the goal is simple—to put usable information in the hands of those people who are most likely to encounter listed species on a daily basis. We plan to produce similar guides for each of the 17 states in which we operate. By taking this approach, we are seeking to involve all concerned citizens in the protection of species.

Our success with the Foundation has encouraged a number of other agencies and conservation organizations to join us in these efforts. The Foundation has helped us with this low-tech approach to endangered species identification and protection that is building bridges rather than barriers.

This cooperation is best illustrated in Champion's coordination of an industry-wide effort to foster private landowner cooperation for migratory song birds. First advocated by the Foundation through its Partners In Flight program, the effort has led 13 forest products companies, representing approximately 35 million acres of private forests, to join with the Foundation for bird conservation. This agreement is just one more example of the conservation commitments that the private sector can and will make. Such agreements are possible because of the vision and reputation of the Foundation.

Lastly, I want to share with the Committee what Champion believes is one of the most promising models for conservation anywhere in the Nation—Project SHARE in Maine. Project SHARE, which stands for Salmon Habitat and River Enhancement, was started 3 years ago as an alternative means to the normal gridlock that often results with the proposed listing for a new species under the Endangered Species Act.

In this case, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service were considering a petition to list the Atlantic salmon as threatened or endangered throughout all or a portion of its range. While some of the advocates for listing saw a new tool to stop otherwise legitimate land management, private landowners and sportsmen saw the threats of increased management costs, declines in property values, and regulatory burdens.

Project SHARE was formed by Champion and two other forest products companies with extensive holdings in the prime salmon habitat of Downeast Maine. Our goal was *not* to form a coalition to oppose listing, but rather to create a coalition to ad-

dress voluntary habitat restoration and management. Our belief was simple enough: by supporting the state and Federal agencies whose jurisdiction is the protection of the species, we could share ideas and alternatives to the normal regulatory approaches that follow species listing. This synergy would give the responsible agencies more options in developing flexible, constructive and beneficial plans.

Today, Project SHARE boasts a long list of cooperators, including state and Federal agencies, universities, sportsmen's groups, local businesses, blueberry growers, and the aquaculture industry. To date, the bulk of the funds necessary to meet the organization's goals in research, management, and education have come from private landowners. However, active involvement and encouragement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (i.e. keeping key interests at the table and significant challenge grants) have made SHARE a success beyond our wildest dreams.

From these examples, I hope that Members of the Committee will see that Champion has found its partnership with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to be very positive. The Foundation is an organization that has a proven track record of fostering interagency cooperation and coordination. It involves the private sector and local communities to solve conservation problems from the ground up. It works toward finding solutions, not filing lawsuits.

Mr. Chairman, in your letter of invitation, you have asked that testimony address H.R. 2376, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1997. This bill that you and Congressman Abercrombie have introduced, proposes to amend the underlying statute that created the Foundation in 1984 in a number of ways. While I will try to address several of those changes, I feel that I should leave the details of the language to those of you who are trained in that profession. Of overall importance to us though is that: (1) the authority of the Foundation is continued, as is proposed in the legislation through fiscal year 2001; (2) the purpose of the Foundation to administer activities that will further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States is unchanged; and (3) the Foundation continues to be able to accept contributions that are matched with Federal dollars for real, on-the-ground conservation projects.

While your bill, Mr. Chairman, addresses various administrative improvements for the Foundation, I would like to comment on one aspect of that measure. It seems if you could eliminate, as much as possible, the political tie that the Foundation's board has with each administration, then continuity, neutrality, and the assurance of tenure for a board member would be provided that may assist with the overall administration of the Foundation.

In closing, I would like to highlight one final benefit concerning the Foundation. That is its ability to leverage Federal funds with contributions from non-Federal partners to maximize the greatest return for the money invested. This is an example that no other conservation organization can claim. The Foundation has earned the respect of many of us in the forest products industry as a can-do organization.

We are pleased to support its reauthorization.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. MILLER JR., PRESIDENT, MALPAI BORDERLANDS GROUP

It gives me great pleasure to submit to you the facts I know about the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation whose address is 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20036

The Malpai Borderlands Group, a private nonprofit organization of ranchers and conservationists, received a challenge grant from National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of \$76,000, which our Group was required to match with additional private fundraising in the amount of \$304,000.

It became quickly apparent to our board that we had a tremendous amount of work ahead of us to meet the challenge. However, we knew our program for conservation and economic stability in more than 800,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico would require substantial new funding. The early support of National Fish and Wildlife Foundation gave our small new organization the confidence and financial push that were crucial to our new organization.

Our Mission statement tells our story so well.

"Our goal is to restore and maintain the processes that create and protect a healthy, unfargmented landscape to support a diverse, flourishing community of human, plant and animal life in our Borderlands Region.

Together, we will accomplish this by working to encourage profitable ranching and other traditional livelihoods which will sustain the open space nature of our land for generations to come."

The amazing part of this process was the fact people at the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, would look at a bunch of cowboys, listen to what they had to

say, and believe we could proceed into the next century with our ambitious goal. The judgment of National Fish and Wildlife Foundation paid off, as we found working with a wonderful group of people was an easy process and we actually were able to raise the matching funds. They have guided us through our continuing problems and challenges, and have been the main catalyst to starting our work on the land.

The Malpai Group has completed the first challenge grant with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and now is in the second round, having just been approved for a new challenge grant. In the rest of the testimony, I would like to describe several of the projects made possible through the Fish and Wildlife Foundation support. These include: reseeding eroded lands with native grasses; protecting endangered species; and reintroducing fire back into our Borderlands Region after 80 years of suppression by the Federal agencies. All of these projects come with a price of money, time, manpower, and space.

A basic program of ours is sponsoring scientific studies to help us understand the reason for invasion of woody species in our grassland and for the general changes in our grazing lands. National Fish and Wildlife funding is helping sponsor teams of scientists from the University of Arizona, University of New Mexico and many others to set up long term research and monitoring projects to help guide our land management work.

The creation of grassbanking is a project of ours which has received widespread national attention. Several ranches in the area have been under severe drought. The Malpai Borderlands Group was able to purchase grazing rights on a large ranch in our area, and trade this forage to four ranchers in our area for conservation easements over their private land which Malpai holds to prevent subdivision. These ranchers then moved their herds onto the grassbank which allowed them to rest their own land and do other conservation work on their ranches for a period of up to five years. This process has protected nearly sixty thousand acres of open space ranch land of which twenty thousand acres are private fee lands. Three ranchers are now completing the grazing contracts and will be moving their cattle home.

An example of an endangered species project helped by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grants involved the endangered Chiricahua Leopard frog. To save its habitat on his private land, a neighboring rancher hauled water for several years to drying ponds crucial for the frog's survival. The Malpai Borderlands Group helped this rancher to find funding to drill two wells and install pipelines which jointly help the frog, other wildlife and the livestock on this desert ranch.

In a third project, the Malpai Group worked with the Arizona State Land Department and the Arizona Department of Game and Fish to root plow and eradicate woody invasive plants, and replace them with native grass seeded on three hundred acres.

The Malpai Group has successfully completed two prescribed burns across multiple ownership lands. The first was a major undertaking as it was partially in a Wilderness Study Area, on Bureau of Land Management land, it also affected four private land owners, the U.S. Forest Service, two state land departments. The prescription for this burn was completed in less than a year. The second fire was done on twelve thousand five hundred acres, which affected three private landowners, Arizona State Land and the U.S. Forest Service. It took us three years to overcome the necessary regulations to do this burn. It was very successful and with the process behind us we are working toward a programmatic plan to do both prescribed burning and work with natural ignited fires. The Malpai Group paid for the state and private land cost for buying this fire.

With the sighting of a Mexican Jaguar in our Borderlands, the work to protect is now listed species has opened a new level of involvement with the ranchers in the region. The Malpai Group has established a depredation fund to pay for livestock which may be lost to the Jaguar. A working relationship with scientists in Mexico is evolving. The project is now involving us in conservation work in two countries. This is a new venture and we are hoping to influence additional conservation work in Mexico.

What we have found it that it is amazing what can happen when a group of land managers sits down with the agency people, ask a few environmentalists to join in, and talk about allowing natural fire to burn in a large unfragmented landscape. With funding, hard work and an open mind we are working to have a proud place for future generations in the Borderlands region in Southeast Arizona, Southwest New Mexico and Mexico. With many projects completed, it is apparent that an alternative to litigation with the ability to spend the money on the ground, is the best process to conserve our natural resources for the future.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is to be congratulated for joining in as partners with private landowners like us. There are many other conservation opportunities across the West and beyond which can become realities once private

landowners have the confidence to take up this work with their own hands. We have found The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to be good people to work with in our region, and feel that others will find them to be the same in their area of the country.

STATEMENT OF TURNSTONE ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, LTD., MOSCOW,
IDAHO

Dear Congressman Saxton:

On behalf of all the partners and staff members associated with Turnstone Ecological Research Associates, Ltd., I am writing in support of the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We credit the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for helping us forge strong partnerships with the forest products industry and Federal agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service throughout the Pacific and Inland Northwest. Through this association, we have erased the ownership boundaries that have long served as barriers to conservation efforts. We feel confident that we are moving toward the day when we can avoid declines in bird populations long before they become a serious threat to avian survival.

As a new company in north Idaho (established in 1994), challenge grants from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation have allowed our organization to gain a foothold in the region and expand the scope of our efforts. We now employ three full time staff and 15 seasonal biologists in north Idaho and cover over 5 million acres of the north Idaho region. We are also able to support the training and field efforts of 3 graduate students at the University of Idaho.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has assisted us in establishing and maintaining peer support, and they have encouraged us to pursue joint research activities. As a result, Turnstone has recently joined forces with the Sustainable Systems Institute, Potlatch Corporation, Boise Cascade, and Plum Creek Timber in an unparalleled study of the nesting success of songbirds in early successional forests. We strongly support the efforts of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. We urge you to stand with us in support of reauthorization for this valuable foundation. They have helped us to grow, to become a part of the north Idaho rural economy, and to stand as leaders in the conservation field.

Thank you!
Sincerely,

Patricia J. Heglund, Ph.D.
President and Senior Ecologist

STATEMENT OF REX SALLABANKS, PH.D., DIRECTOR, SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS
INSTITUTE, MERIDIAN, IDAHO

Dear Congressman:

I am writing on behalf of the Sustainable Ecosystems Institute (SEI), a non-profit research organization in the Pacific Northwest, to express our sincere and enthusiastic support for the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). SEI has received research grants from NFWF for the past three consecutive years that have allowed us to conduct important research on the effects of forest management on bird populations in Idaho.

Given that sustainable wood fiber production and timber harvest are essential to the prosperity of the people, rural communities, and regional economy here in Idaho, our research has many important implications and potential benefits for the people of this state. In addition, as a result of our work, we are better equipped to offer management recommendations that might revert declines in bird species and populations before they become threatened or endangered. Such proactive management has the potential to save millions of dollars, entire economies, and the wildlife itself. None of this would be possible without the support of NFWF.

Partnerships such as those between SEI and NFWF are invaluable if we wish to continue to research, manage, and conserve the integrity and function of forest ecosystems (and the bird populations that they contain) in the western U.S. Once again, therefore, we wish to reiterate our support of the reauthorization of NFWF on September 25. Your consideration of this letter and acknowledgment of our support is most appreciated.

TESTIMONY OF AMOS S. ENO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL FISH
AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION BEFORE THE HOUSE RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE
ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
CONCERNING H.R. 2376
SEPTEMBER 25, 1997

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, my name is Amos S. Eno and I am the executive director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I thank you for the opportunity to present testimony today concerning the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I appreciate the leadership that you, Mr. Chairman, and the ranking member, Mr. Abercrombie, have taken on this issue with your sponsorship and introduction of H.R. 2376, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act. We want to continue our cooperative working relationship with the Subcommittee and hope you will report out a Committee bill for Floor consideration prior to adjournment this fall.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation was established by an Act of Congress in 1984 as a private, 501(c)(3) organization created primarily to assist the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in undertaking activities and programs that further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources. In 1994, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act was amended to include the activities and programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as well. The Foundation creates public and private partnerships using federal funds that are matched by private donations for on-the-ground conservation.

For more than a decade, the Foundation has used its relationship with government, private, and corporate stakeholders to foster interagency cooperation and coordination, and to bring private sector initiative, imagination, and technology to bear in solving conservation problems. The Foundation's goal has always been to secure real, on-the-ground conservation, while minimizing operating costs. The Foundation neither engages in nor supports political advocacy or litigation, nor does it allow any federal funds or the matching private dollars to be used for these purposes.

A ten-year summation report of the Foundation has been attached to the testimony, and that history attests that the Foundation has been a catalyst behind a disproportionate number of fish and wildlife conservation success stories of the past decade: the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, which conserves habitat for migratory waterfowl; the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee, which has led to the continuing recovery of that species; the buy-out of the West Greenland high seas Atlantic salmon fishery, which has resulted in more salmon returning to the northeastern rivers of the U.S. and Canada; Partners in Flight, which has pulled together federal agencies, other countries, and the forest products industry to restore habitat for Neotropical migratory birds before they reach the endangered species list; the establishment of education and training programs for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service professionals; and the implementation of the Santa Fe Agenda, a blueprint for providing conservation education in the United States.

The Foundation prides itself on its goal to be the most effective conservation organization

in the United States. It seeks the maximum leverage of non-federal dollars for every federal dollar received. Since its inception, the Foundation has invested more than \$94 million in federal funds, which has been matched with non-federal dollars to bring our total investment to over \$268 million. The Foundation seeks to give the maximum conservation return on funds invested, in terms of dollars leveraged and in terms of successful, demonstrable conservation activities. The Foundation seeks to maximize resources to solve conservation problems large and small in their locale of origin. In other words, its investments are placed on the ground where the problems and resources lie.

Addressing the nation's fish and wildlife concerns cannot be done by working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service alone. There is no single natural resource agency. The Foundation works with a wide range of federal agencies to coordinate and assist in their efforts, to build partnerships and leverage taxpayers' dollars. While the Foundation was first established to serve as the foundation for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and later, in 1994, NOAA, the Foundation is now a regular feature in assisting the delivery of programs for the USDA-Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, it has memoranda of agreement and understanding with the Department of Navy, Department of State, Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

One underlying principle for success at the Foundation is that it cooperates with and engenders cooperation among its host federal agencies. It also fosters cooperation across federal, state, and private sectors to attain solutions that involve consensus, rather than traditional command and control. The Foundation seeks to maximize the involvement of the private sector, including both corporations and individuals, as part of the equation for conservation solutions.

In today's world, the Foundation stands out with a goal to promote cooperation in the conservation community rather than litigation. In fact, the Foundation's grant contract specifically prohibits grantees from using Foundation grant money or the matching funds for litigation or legislative advocacy. We believe that our public-private partnerships are a good example of conservation solutions from the local level up, rather than from the federal government down.

I would now like to highlight several programs that the Foundation has been involved with to illustrate its ability to develop partnerships and leverage funds. The first is a partnership with the forest products industry (Champion International Corporation, Boise Cascade Corporation, Westvaco Corporation, and Potlatch Corporation, to name a few), which addresses habitat needs for Neotropical migratory birds (Figure 1). These partnerships combine technologies, such as GIS (geographic information systems) and satellite imagery with extensive field work to reveal the habitat preferences for birds. This provides land managers with powerful predictive tools to model the effects of different forest management practices on birds and other wildlife.

Second, the Foundation's Fisheries Initiative funded 84 separate projects in 1996 alone. Projects were supported with funds from eight federal partners: the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, Department of State, National Park Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and USDA-

Forest Service. Many of these projects were funded under the “Bring Back the Natives” program, one of the largest, watershed-based habitat restoration programs in the country. Through this effort, the Foundation has been able to bring the public and private sectors together in restoring aquatic habitats.

The Fisheries Initiative has also funded projects targeted at building sustainable communities in areas hardest hit by the continuing fisheries crisis. The Foundation has provided funding to assist Maine in reengineering the management of its lobster fishery and worked with the Department of Commerce and others to assist local communities struggling with the groundfish crisis in New England. It continues to provide support for New England’s efforts to restore Atlantic salmon, starting with the unprecedented agreement to purchase Greenland’s quota of Atlantic salmon, as well as funding habitat restoration and critical habitat acquisition.

The Foundation has also worked to reduce conflicts between and promotes benefits to big game-livestock interests throughout the West, thanks to “Seeking Common Ground,” a model program for the sustainable natural resource use that accommodates healthy wildlife populations. This program explores alternative livestock management techniques that provide for resource use, such as cattle grazing, while maintaining and enhancing habitat for other species. Our work with the Malpai Borderlands Group is also indicative of its efforts to reach out to the ranching community to retain its way of life while providing benefits to wildlife and their habitats. Cooperation between resource managers and those who oversee land management is more likely when both groups stand to benefit.

The Foundation’s Wetlands and Private Lands Initiative has worked to enhance wildlife habitat by working with farmers and ranchers to promote management practices that make both economic and ecologic sense. For example, in the lower Mississippi Valley and California’s Central Valley, the Foundation has supported programs to involve farmers in winter rice field flooding, a practice that saves farmers money, enhances water quality, and provides important habitat and food for migrating waterfowl.

The Wetlands Initiative has also worked with the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to stretch federal dollars and build partnerships to strengthen the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). Working in coordination with NRCS, the Foundation’s WRP Partnership Fund has utilized partnerships with federal and state agencies, as well as local conservation groups, to pull together large-scale, multi-landowner projects that not only remove frequently flooded cropland from production and save future federal disaster payments but also provide high-quality migratory corridors for waterfowl and Neotropical migratory birds. The Partnership Fund has also enrolled some of the first minority and limited-resource farmers in the WRP. The Foundation also has a long history of coordinating wetland conservation efforts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services’s Migratory Bird Office and has supported the FWS’s Partners for Wildlife program that assists private landowners in restoring degraded or converted wetlands to provide more habitat for wildlife.

The Foundation supports conservation education through two broad-based missions: 1)

bringing nature and conservation issues into the lives of urban youth not normally exposed to natural resources issues, and encouraging under-represented groups to enter the conservation profession; and 2) bringing conservation education to rural audiences, whose land management practices can have enormous influence on the future of the nation's natural resources. Through hundreds of grants, the Foundation has supported hands-on education for a wide array of target audiences: kindergartners, graduate students, medical students, business school students, resource professionals, and farmers. For example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services's upper-level management training effort was underwritten with grants from the Foundation.

The Foundation has recently opened an office in California to assist in implementing the Bay-Delta Accord. CALFED, a combined state-federal entity, approached the Foundation because they had heard of its successful record of managing partnerships, and asked for assistance in managing restoration funds for this accord and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. Our work with the Bureau of Reclamation in administering grants for salmon restoration in that region also helped lay the foundation for assistance in the Bay-Delta restoration effort.

In 1995, the Foundation launched the "Save the Tiger Fund" with a \$5 million pledge from Exxon. This is an international effort to assist in the long-term survival of Asia's remaining populations of wild tigers. Exxon's pledge is one of the largest, single corporate donations for conservation. The establishment of the "Save the Tiger Fund" represents a commitment to save tigers from extinction in the wild through funding a diverse and effective group of conservation grants. Thousands of individuals, from school children to business professionals, have joined Exxon and the Foundation in the effort to save the tigers, and their contributions are making an impact—from the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. to Kaziranga National Park in the forests of India to the Sikhote Alin National Park in Russia's far east.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act requires that federal money appropriated to the Foundation be matched by contributions from non-federal sources: corporations, state and local government agencies, or individuals. In fulfilling this requirement, the Foundation strives to raise a match of at least 2:1 to obtain the greatest leverage for our federal funds (Figure 2). The Foundation takes money appropriated to it and places it directly into conservation projects. Funds for administrative overhead are raised from the private sector.

All of the Foundation's projects are peer reviewed by agency staff, state resource officials, and other professionals in the natural resources field. We also strive to have other interested parties provide input, including the forest products industry and cattlemen's associations, to make sure that the Foundation's grants address real conservation needs appropriately. The Foundation has also initiated a process by which it solicits comments from members of Congress concerning grants in members' districts.

Mr. Chairman, one of the things that distinguishes the Foundation from other conservation groups is that its efforts yield practical principals of conservation management in day-to-day conservation activities, and that its projects include its trademark characteristics of partnership

building, public-private coordination, community involvement, and sustainable economics. The Foundation has worked with over 600 agencies, universities, and conservation groups, both large and small, over the last decade. These factors have helped the Foundation become one of the most effective conservation organizations in the nation.

Turning to the legislation that is before the Subcommittee, I again commend the Chairman and the ranking member for taking the lead with their sponsorship of H.R. 2376. While we support many of the suggested amendments to the Foundation's current authority, I would like to suggest several additional changes to the bill for your consideration.

Concerning the board of directors, currently 15 members appointed by the secretary of the Interior serve on the Foundation's board. Your legislation would increase the membership of the board to 22 members. We agree with this increase of board members, though we ask that you consider changing the appointment process so that the secretary would appoint 10 members, that 10 members would be appointed by the board itself, and that the directors of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA would serve as statutory members in the remaining two positions. This change would allow one-half of the appointed board to be removed from the political process and would allow board members to take a more active role in fund raising. A politically insulated, neutral, self-perpetuating board appointment process has clear precedent. In 1996, Congress adopted and the president signed into law (P.L. 104-127), a bill establishing for the USDA, the National Natural Resources Conservation Foundation. This foundation's board is initially appointed by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and then evolves into a self-perpetuating board. A process such as this is envisioned for the Foundation and would provide board members with more certainty of service and cut down on significant changes in board membership from one administration to the next.

Currently the Foundation acts as the official foundation for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA. The Foundation is becoming more involved with other agencies and is currently receiving appropriated funds to assist these agencies with fish and wildlife conservation efforts. While H.R. 2376 does provide authority to accept and manage funds provided by any federal agency, it would be our desire to have authorizing language to allow the Foundation to serve as the foundation for the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Under current law, the Foundation is authorized at a level of \$25 million through fiscal year 1998 in the Department of the Interior's budget. While we are pleased that H.R. 2376 has expanded this authorization to include the Department of Commerce, we would ask that you consider increasing the authorization level to \$40 million over a four-year period so that the Foundation can continue to provide conservation benefits on a broader scale.

The Foundation also asks that you reconsider section 3(f) of H.R. 2376, which repeals the Foundation's protection from state and local condemnation authorities when it takes title to private lands. While this authority has never been actually utilized, its mere presence has proven essential in allowing the Foundation to accept certain donations of private property for transfer into the

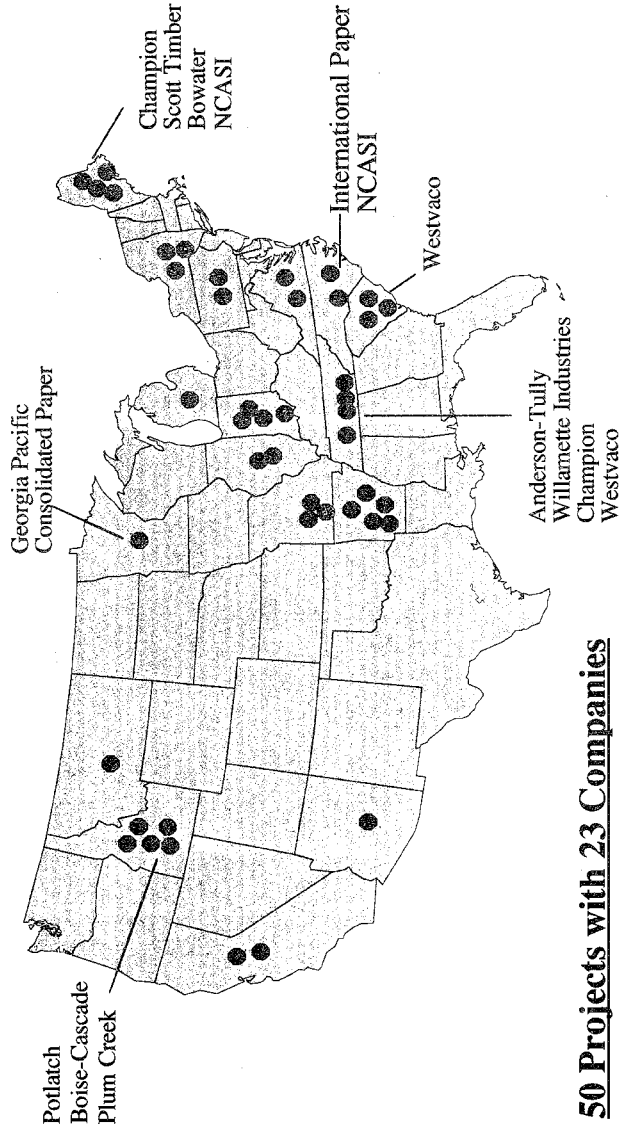
National Wildlife Refuge System.

Mr. Chairman, your letter of invitation asked that we provide you with an assessment of H.R. 2376. The Foundation believes that the above mentioned changes would strengthen the bill. We also pledge to you our assistance in moving this bill forward for both full Resources Committee consideration and by the House as a whole.

The Foundation is looking forward to building upon the success of its conservation efforts. We are currently working with NOAA to implement its "Year of the Ocean" program. This program, an example of what you envision in the resolution that you, Mr. Chairman, and Congressman Abercrombie have introduced (H. Con. Res. 131), will assist NOAA in bringing about a better understanding of the importance for conservation of our ocean resources. We are helping the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to leverage the fees associated with the importation of sport hunted polar bear trophies from Canada to maximize funds available for polar bear conservation efforts being planned for Alaska and Russia. We are also exploring ways that the Foundation can cooperate with conservation efforts being planned for the resources of Prince William Sound, working with the Alaska Sealife Center, as well as resources in the tropics, working with coral reef conservation. Whether it is through conservation education, professional training, fisheries, wildlife, migratory birds, or habitat restoration, the Foundation is ready to take on the challenge, using its ability to leverage federal funds and create partnerships, to bring about agency cooperation towards the advancement of fish, wildlife, and plant conservation.

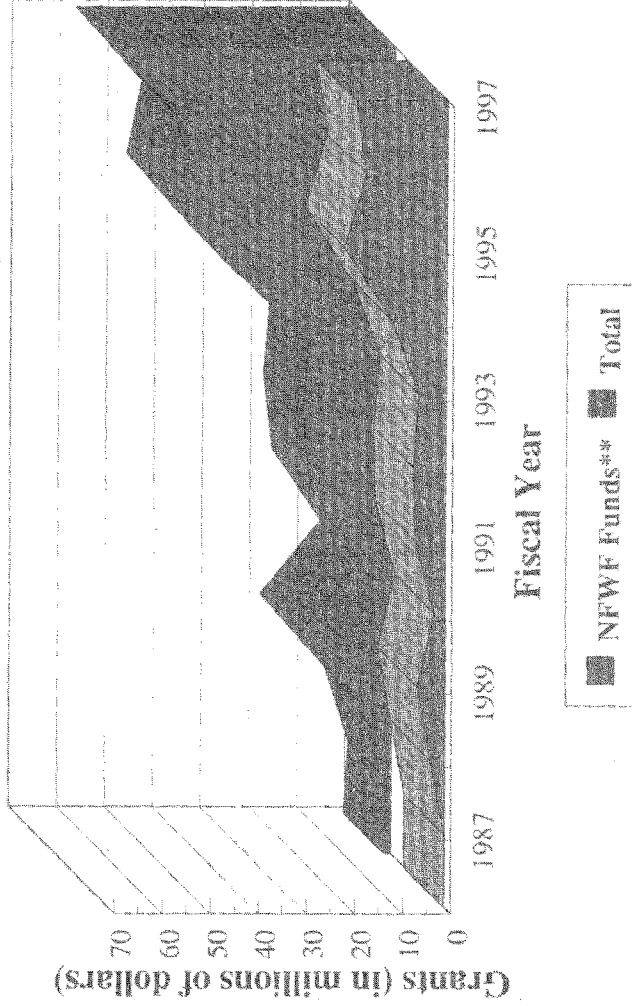
I thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

Figure 1: Forest Products Industry Partnerships



50 Projects with 23 Companies
NFWF Funds: \$1,881,167
Private Match: \$3,593,815
Total Invested: \$5,474,982

Figure 2: Leveraging Grant Funds, 1986-1997



*Reflects 9 month year due to change in FY end

**Includes NFWF federal Funds, Interest, and Misc. federal Funds

A DECADE OF INNOVATION AND SUCCESS
The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

In 1984, the U.S. Congress passed the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Act providing for creation of an organization modelled on the public trust attributes of federal land management agencies and the flexibility and responsiveness of the private sector. The founding legislation clearly states this cornerstone tenet:

Encourage, accept and administer private gifts and property for the benefit of, or in connection with the activities and services of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and

Undertake and conduct such other activities as will further the conservation and management of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States, and its territories and possessions, for present and future generations of Americans.

The Foundation was officially inaugurated at its first board of directors' meeting in January of 1985. At the time, the Foundation had no money, no staff, and an office consisting of one desk housed in the Department of the Interior. In January, 1986, the board hired its first employee.

From the outset, the Foundation recognized that the organization had to:

1. Be responsive and responsible to Congress, the Administration, and the private sector, requiring the artful melding of political, bureaucratic, and entrepreneurial skills;
2. Effectively fund-raise while keeping administrative costs low in order to affect efficient conservation results on-the-ground and demonstrate fiscal efficiency to the Administration, Congress, and prospective donors in a competitive marketplace;
3. Develop conservation programs that would both direct federal matching funds to outside conservation partners in support of national conservation priorities, encourage donations from the private sector in direct support of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) activities, and attract private donations to sustain the Foundation's programs;
4. Function as a nonprofit organization with an independent and autonomous decision-making process; and
5. Build bridges between disparate interests and use grantmaking to resolve resource conflicts and find creative solutions.

1.0 Challenges and Leverage

The Foundation's grants program has grown dramatically from an initial outlay of 14 grants in

1986 to more than 460 awarded in 1997. The values of grant commitments has also risen dramatically from \$490,405 in 1986 to \$58 million in 1997 (Figures 1 and 2).

Fueled in large part by funds appropriated by Congress to the Foundation initially in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's budget and subsequently expanding to include other agencies, the Foundation has undergone 12 years of growth in grantsmanship and partnership development.

1.1. First Steps, 1986–1988. The first few years of the Foundation's operation were marked by efforts to establish a challenge grants program. In 1986, when the Foundation sought to initiate a challenge grants program using a mixture of federal and non-federal monies, there were no models to follow and no case histories to emulate. The grants process—from project prospects and grant application development to data tracking and financial accountability—had to be designed by the Foundation from the ground up. Working with Fish and Wildlife Service, other federal and state partners, and private sector sources, the Foundation began to line up prospective grants and identify interested donors. The first Congressional appropriation for the Foundation, \$250,000 via the Fish and Wildlife Service budget, was provided in fiscal year 1987 and was doubled to \$500,000 the following year. In its first three years of grantmaking, the Foundation provided 92 grants, committing \$3.2 million in matching funds leveraged with \$4.8 million raised by the Foundation and its conservation partners, for a total of \$8 million to conservation programs.

1986-1988 Project Examples:

- ▶ Facilitated the donation of 1,244-acre Cedar Island, a barrier island off Virginia's Eastern Shore to Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge.
- ▶ Purchase of Equipment: Purchase of electro-shock boat for FWS's striped bass research and funding reward program in Chesapeake Bay; satellite telemetry equipment for Kemp's ridley turtles in Gulf of Mexico; and manatees in Florida.
- ▶ Development of New Technologies: Assist in development of first statewide Gap-Analysis Program in Idaho. Additional GAP projects undertaken in California, Montana, and Oregon.

1.2. Wetlands and Leadership, 1989–1993. The next five years were marked by a growing wetlands and conservation portfolio. During this period, the Foundation established itself in conservation circles as a conservation grantmaker and partner. An increasing flood of proposals were received and the Foundation responded proactively by identifying a series of initiatives where the Foundation could focus the bulk of its grants. During this period, 68 percent of the Foundation's portfolio dollars were directed toward the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), including the Foundation's largest grant to date—\$2.2 million for the Quill Lakes First Step to restore mallard breeding habitat in Saskatchewan.

A total of 732 grants were awarded over this five-year period, committing \$24.5 million in matching funds that, in turn, leveraged \$51 million in challenge funds. Congressional appropriations from FWS rose dramatically to \$5 million annually, with the Foundation receiving an additional \$2 million in 1989 from Department of State (Foreign Operations) for NAWMP and the "First Step" projects in Canada. NFWF also received \$1.1 million from the Agency for International Development (AID) to assist the newly developed *Partners in Flight* migratory bird conservation grants program. *Partners in Flight* illustrates NFWF's efforts to identify specific conservation needs and proactively formulate a program initiative to respond to it.

1989-1993 Project Examples:

- Wetlands and Waterfowl: Responding to the continental decline of waterfowl populations, the Foundation was a founding partner and principal instigator in implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Through the "Step" projects, the Foundation provided \$6 million to 52 projects in Canada and the states which was matched by an additional \$10.3 million (see Section 4.5).
- Neotropical Migratory Birds: Working in cooperation with FWS, Forest Service, BLM, Agency for International Development, state agencies, and over 150 other conservation partners, including the forest product industry, NFWF played the pivotal role in developing the *Partners in Flight* Initiative and institutionalized a grants stream to fund priority projects. Since 1990, the program has provided more than 311 grants in the United States, Canada, and 11 Latin American countries, totalling \$28,780,000. Figure 3 illustrates the breadth of this program.
- Fisheries: In 1993, FWS and Foundation established the *Fisheries Across America* program to improve habitat for native fish species on national wildlife refuges and adjacent private lands. This program promotes partnerships between FWS and other federal agencies, state agencies, and private organizations. *Fisheries Across America* has awarded 48 challenge grants totaling \$1.85 million. The program is modelled after the highly successful Bring Back the Natives program in cooperation with the USDA-Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Service (see Section 4.2).

1.3. Continued Diversification, 1994–1997. Since 1994, the Foundation has continued its proven grant-making while expanding its federal partnerships and diversifying its funding sources. The Foundation invested \$64 million in federal matching funds in 1,434 grants during this period (including \$22 million in misc. federal funds which often required less than 2:1 match). Working with more than 600 conservation partners, these grants were leveraged by \$117 million from our partners providing a total of \$182 million to conservation—a significant expansion in the number and value of grants awarded in the eight previous years. Matching fund appropriations provided in the FWS budget remained constant at the \$4–5 million level and the Foundation received add-on funds for endangered species, including funding for the southern

California Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP). The Foundation, building on its experience with FWS, initiated new grant sources with four new agencies: the Bureau of Land Management, USDA-Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Bureau of Reclamation. The Foundation also received \$5 million from the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for initiating partnerships in support of the Wetlands Reserve Program in FY 1996. These projects were coordinated with FWS's migratory bird programs providing an important nexus with the Service's *Partners for Wildlife* program.

A new \$1.4 million program providing restoration assistance to farmers in Pennsylvania helps illustrate the additional assistance the Foundation is providing to FWS by broadening its funding base with other federal agencies. The Pennsylvania *Partners for Wildlife* Program, now receiving Foundation funding support for the sixth consecutive year, is a national model that addresses water quality degradation and wetlands losses through multiple practices on private farms statewide. The program has been so successful that it is currently oversubscribed by 900 landowners, and FWS staff face critical shortages in funding, staff, equipment, and technical assistance to meet this demand. Partners staff came to NFWF concerned that this backlog would lead interested farmers to drop out over time. NFWF has helped bring in additional partners for the program, including the use of USDA WRP funds at the foundation, which are being used to as a match against private landowner contributions, and will result in an additional 2,800 acres of wetlands restoration for 120 new landowners in 1997.

1994-1997 Project Examples:

- ▶ **Multi-Species Habitat Planning:** Building on its support of statewide Gap Analysis Programs in 1988, the Foundation has provided both grants and staff support to multiple, wide-ranging, habitat conservation plans (HCPs) and other conservation planning efforts including the Kern, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Bernardino county HCPs; Florida Shrub HCP, Coastal Sage/NCCP program in southern California, Lower Colorado River MSCP program, and "Safe Harbors" development in the North Carolina Sandhills.
- ▶ **Tiger Conservation:** In September of 1995, the Foundation launched the *Save the Tiger Fund* (STF) in partnership with the Exxon Corporation. STF supports a wide variety of tiger conservation efforts, placing a special emphasis on projects that directly benefit Asia's remaining populations of wild tigers. By investing over \$3.4 million over three years, the *Save the Tiger Fund* directly complements the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund and FWS's long-standing commitment to globally endangered wildlife.
- ▶ **Special Accounts:** Since 1987, the Foundation has established more than 40 special law enforcement accounts totalling in excess of \$18 million in settlement, restitution, and mitigation dollars. Payments have come from a range of wildlife-related violations under a range of statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Lacey Act, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (see Section 4.5).

2.0 Distribution and Diversity

To date, the Foundation has awarded 2,276 grants to more than 700 grantees. Grantees range from federal agencies like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and USDA-Forest Service, to regional conservation programs like Bully Creek Watershed Coalition in Oregon or the Coastal Wildlife Refuge Society in North Carolina. Of the 700+ grantees, 35 percent have been awarded two or more grants from the Foundation while the remainder have received a single grant. The Fish and Wildlife Service is the Foundation's number one recipient, receiving 316 grants totalling more than \$33 million in total grants. A significant number of grants to FWS are pass-through grants in which the Foundation has facilitated the donation of non-federal funds to FWS in support of specific programs like wetlands restoration at Squaw Creek or Bear River NWRs or donations in support of endangered species like the black-footed ferret, grizzly bear, Attwater prairie chicken, and others.

NFWF has provided grants in all 50 states and has provided more than 50 grants to Canada and its provinces, 38 to the Caribbean Basin, 90 to Mexico, 68 to Latin America south of Mexico, and an additional 37 projects to Asia, Europe, and Africa. By and large, the Foundation's international programs are directed at the migratory aspects of United States fish and wildlife. The bulk of the Foundation's international grants have been in support of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (Canada and Mexico); *Partners in Flight* (Caribbean Basin and Latin America), Atlantic salmon (Greenland and Russia), and selected projects aimed at trust species such as the African elephant and Asian tiger.

For 1986–1994, appropriations provided to the Foundation via the FWS budget were the primary funding source for matching funds. In fact, of the \$78.6 million in federal matching funds provided, 73 percent has come from FWS. The diversity of funding sources, however, has increased dramatically since 1995 to a point where it now encompasses seven federal agencies, each with their own regulations and policies for committing and administering funds. In addition, the Foundation manages over four dozen special accounts funded from mitigation, legal settlements, or other non-federal sources. Finally, as noted above, NFWF and Exxon launched the *Save the Tiger Fund* in 1995—a new type of project activity where NFWF acts as the project officer for a large block of privately-raised conservation dollars. All this activity points to the greater complexity the Foundation faces in administering its grants portfolio and conservation programs.

3.0 Challenges and Attributes

The grants program has undergone a significant evolution over the course of its 12-year history. During its evolution, a host of programmatic changes have been undertaken in an effort to remain responsive, streamline the grants process, and minimize administrative costs. These efforts include:

3.1. Matching Funds and Leverage. NFWF's legislation requires that federal funds be matched dollar for dollar by non-federal donations received by the Foundation. The grants program has

achieved an overall average of \$2.41 for every federal matching fund dollar committed by the Foundation. This average falls to \$1.83 when the \$23.5 million in "miscellaneous federal funds" are included. These are funds provided to the Foundation via cooperative agreements and other instruments for specific projects which often require only a dollar for dollar match or, as in the case of the Mississippi River floodplain acquisition funds, no match at all presented to the Foundation.

The Foundation strives to achieve the highest leverage practicable for its federal funds while recognizing that certain grants will struggle to achieve one to one while others utilize the Foundation's challenge to achieve results surpassing four to one.

3.2. Responsiveness. The Foundation prides itself on providing a rapid response to conservation priorities. Like MASH units during the Korean War, the Foundation is often in the position to provide immediate funding to conservation's most needy patients. Three examples are illustrative.

In March 1989, FWS requested the Foundation's assistance in constructing a second captive breeding facility for the whooping crane. Time was critical because a series of disease outbreaks had illustrated the vulnerability of the single captive flock at Patuxent. A second facility was operational at the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin eight months later thanks in large part to the assistance of the Foundation in providing a \$178,000 leadership grant. The Foundation also secured the assistance of the U.S. Navy in providing C-130 transportation from Maryland to Wisconsin.

Norman McLean's literary classic *A River Runs Through It* featured Montana's Blackfoot River. In 1992 when Robert Redford brought the story to the screen, the Blackfoot's fisheries were so depleted that the film's fishing scenes were shot on neighboring rivers. In response, the Foundation teamed up with Redford, the Orvis Company, and Trout Unlimited to raise \$650,000 to fund vital restoration work on the Blackfoot.

Finally, in November 1993, the Foundation approved a grant for \$500,000 towards the emergency buy-out of approximately 3,000 agricultural acres—an entire levee district—along the Iowa River that had been severely flooded during the massive upper Mississippi River floods the previous summer. Drawing on our expertise, the Foundation helped forge a precedent setting partnership with FWS, NRCS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation to respond to this emergency request in record time. The 1993 flood marked the 19th time that the district's levees were destroyed, lands flooded, and crops lost. The 11 landowners in the district agreed to sell their properties rather than have the levees rebuilt. With the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under a statute requiring rebuilding the district within a certain time limit, the urgency of the project was immediately obvious. The Foundation's quick action, however, eliminated the Corp's need to rebuild, saving thousands of federal dollars and setting a precedent for buy-outs that has since become a national model.

3.3. Fundraising. A primary role for the Foundation is to assist our conservation partners in raising the necessary challenge funds for projects. There are three distinct types of grants awarded by the Foundation. In ascending order of effort, they may be characterized as follows:

- 1) Simple Grant Award. Foundation awards challenge grant and grantee assumes all responsibility for raising challenge funds and conducting grant.
- 2) Assisted Grant Award. Foundation awards challenge grant and assists grantee in some aspect(s) of the grant such as identifying potential donors, helping to raise necessary challenge funds, soliciting the cooperation of state and federal land management agencies; or ensuring involvement of private landowners and interested corporations.
- 3) NFWF Directed Grant. Foundation provides lead for raising challenge funds and assumes primary responsibility for conducting grant.

An estimated 70 percent of the Foundation's grant portfolio falls within the simple grant category. These grants are awarded to established non-profit conservation, community, and local governmental organizations with the programmatic, financial, and fundraising capacity to accept a Foundation challenge award. For the remaining 30 percent, however, the Foundation goes beyond the role of traditional grant-giver to provide some form of direct assistance related to accomplishing the project. The majority of grants to the Fish and Wildlife Service fall into this category because the agency is restricted in its ability to solicit funds.

3.4. Grant Structure and Cycles. A facet of the Foundation's flexibility and responsiveness is seen in its grants administration. The Foundation formally reviews grants three times annually and regularly presents interim grants for Board approval between cycles. Where timeliness warrants, grants can be approved in a matter of days. Rather than rely on the college-admissions "body-count" method of grant processing, where success appears determined by the number of worthy applicants denied, the Foundation uses a pre-proposal format in order to screen proposals before applicants have invested their limited time and effort only to be turned-down. For Foundation applicants, the longer you don't hear, the better the news.

4.0 Contributions to Mission of Service

In an effort to quantify the impact of these grants, the Foundation's grants portfolio can be examined in relationship to the following six program areas:

4.1. Endangered Species. The Foundation has awarded in excess of 490 grants that further the recovery of plant and animal species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act as well as grants designed to keep species from becoming listed (examples: Atlantic salmon, bull trout, and burrowing owl). Projects have ranged from evaluating the status of listed species like the jaguar or vicuña to acquiring keystone habitats for the California gnatcatcher and Karner blue butterfly. Foundation grants have provided emergency captive breeding care to black-footed ferrets, Stock Island snails, and California condors. Interns have been trained to

keep watch over Puerto Rican parrots and stock tanks have been re-engineered to provide refugia for the Chiricahua leopard frog, all through Foundation grants.

4.2. Fisheries. While NFWF began making fisheries grants almost from the beginning, the Fisheries Conservation and Management Initiative did not come into existence until 1992 when staff were hired specifically for this initiative. A central program of the initiative is the *Bring Back the Natives* (BBN) Program that was initiated in 1992 and funded for three years with Fish and Wildlife Service funds. In June of this year Secretary Babbitt praised the BBN program as a model program for restoring native fish species. BBN will enter its seventh year this fall (FY98) with a budget of \$1.7 million in federal funds from four federal agencies (Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, USDA-Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management).

Modelled after BBN, NFWF has partnered with eight federal agencies to create a new program for fisheries habitat restoration in the Southeast, called *Restore our Southern Rivers*. Also modelled after BBN is *Fisheries Across America*, a program with Fish and Wildlife Service that helps restore native fish stocks throughout the United States. The principle requirements for these grants is that they must be on-the-ground projects with a non-federal partner working directly with a Fish and Wildlife Service employee on a Service priority project. The Fisheries Across America partnership will enter its fifth year in FY 1998.

While habitat restoration projects are the core activities of the initiative, the fisheries program at NFWF is as diverse as the problems threatening fish stocks in the U.S. From whirling disease to red tides, to fresh water mussels and Atlantic salmon fisheries in Greenland, the Initiative attempts to foster innovative partnerships that can serve as models for federal, state and private partnerships.

4.3. National Wildlife Refuge System. Partnerships in support of the National Wildlife Refuge System have been a central tenet of the Foundation's grantmaking. More than 140 projects have been undertaken with Fish and Wildlife Service and a wide range of conservation partners on refuge lands. These projects range from an "Adopt-a-Moose" homepage at Agassiz NWR to installing artificial nesting platforms for wood storks at Wassaw NWR in Georgia. In Louisiana, a series of grants to Delta NWR helped develop "crevasses" which in turn have proven to be effective in restoring wetlands lost to erosion.

In 1988, the Foundation established a revolving loan fund to assist national wildlife refuges and their local partners establish nonprofit organizations to support conservation and education programs on refuges. To date, this fund has provided support to Bombay Hook, Desoto, Minnesota Valley, Muscatatuck, Seney, and Tamarac national wildlife refuges. The Foundation also continues to work with the National Wildlife Refuge Association to increase the number and effectiveness of National Wildlife Refuge support groups across the country.

In preparation for the 100th anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System in 2003, the Foundation joined the Fish and Wildlife Service to commemorate the System to provide

individual challenge grants for on-the-ground conservation efforts that will benefit the resources protected by individual refuges. In 1997, 16 projects totalling \$630,000 were funded that restored grasslands on Tewaukon NWR in North Dakota, developed a clean water curriculum for Cypress Creek NWR in Illinois, and eradicated invasive plants and enhanced wetlands on refuges in Arizona, California, and Florida.

4.4. Migratory Birds. Long-term declines in populations of Neotropical migratory birds and other nongame species signalled a pending ecological disaster for the Western Hemisphere in the late 1980s and 1990s. The Foundation rallied Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal, state, private, and international partners to create *Partners in Flight*, an umbrella program to foster strategic and cooperative approaches to migratory bird conservation. Working groups now exist in almost all states and are charged with developing conservation plans for birds on a regional basis. The Foundation has funded 311 grants specifically in support of this initiative, and hundreds more that benefit migratory birds through habitat conservation, education, and research. By launching *Partners in Flight*, the Foundation quickly and effectively created a program that addressed nongame bird conservation needs, a growing responsibility within Fish and Wildlife Service. *Partners in Flight* is now essentially a "ready made" initiative that Fish and Wildlife Service can continue to grow within the context of its other priorities. In September, 1997, 12 forest product companies signed a memorandum of agreement pledging to cooperatively support research, management, education, and other conservation efforts associated with Neotropical migratory birds and *Partners in Flight*.

4.5. Law Enforcement. In 1987, a court in Tallahassee, Florida found a construction company guilty of willfully knocking down a nesting tree inhabited by red-cockaded woodpeckers while clearing land for development. The court directed the defendant to make a restitutionary contribution of \$300,000 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as trustee for the endangered species victims. The Foundation established a special account for the funds, and provided a series of grants to the National Park Service, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and Apalachicola and Osceola national forests for work directed at the conservation and recovery of the endangered woodpecker in Florida.

Given the Foundation's close working relationship with Fish and Wildlife Service and other state and federal natural resource agencies, our fiscal accountability, and extensive grant making experience, courts have increasingly directed settlement and mitigation funds to the Foundation. Since 1987, the Foundation has established in excess of 40 special law enforcement accounts totalling in excess of \$18 million in settlement, restitution, and mitigation dollars. Payments have come from a range of wildlife-related violations including Lacey Act violations for illegal sale of striped bass in the Chesapeake and lake sturgeon in Lake Michigan; Migratory Bird Treaty Act violations for baiting of waterfowl in Arkansas and Louisiana; Endangered Species Act violations for illegal importation of protected reptiles in the Port of New York and Boston; illegal dumping and spraying on national wildlife refuge lands; and Clean Water Act violations for illegal discharges off California. These funds are from both civil and criminal cases and are paid in addition to any fines paid by the defendants to the U.S. Government, states, and courts.

A prime example of the added value of the Foundation's involvement is the Iroquois Settlement.

In May 1996, after four years of federal investigations, the Iroquois Pipeline Company pled guilty to safety violations and damaging scores of wetland areas in New York and Connecticut. As part of the settlement, the Foundation was named as a trustee of \$2.25 million in federal fines and directing the Foundation to use the funds for the creation, restoration, enhancement, and acquisition of wetlands and adjoining uplands in the vicinity of the Iroquois Pipeline right-of-way in 15 counties in New York and Connecticut. Working jointly with Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, and states, 31 grants were selected: eight grants awarded to Connecticut and 23 to New York's including wetlands restorations, acquisitions, and education/outreach programs. Overall, these 31 grants will protect and/or improve approximately 40,000 acres and will leverage the initial \$2.25 million to more than \$7 million for on-the-ground conservation.

4.6. North American Waterfowl Management Plan. In May, 1986 the North American Waterfowl Management Plan was adopted by the Canadian and United States governments, with Mexico becoming a signatory in 1988. The purpose of the Plan was to reverse the alarming decline in North American waterfowl through stabilization and restoration of the wetland habitats on which these migratory birds depended. This would be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of Canadian and American (and later Mexican) federal and state/provincial public agencies, and private entities. The Plan was visionary in its goals and objectives. Implementation, particularly funding, was problematic. Lacking a direct route for federal dollars to be transferred to Canadian projects, the Plan risked falling short of its goals for lack of funds. The Foundation, seeing an opportunity for establishing a funding mechanism, played a lead role in "jump starting" the Plan.

First, the Foundation served as the clearinghouse for sending U.S. dollars to Canada through the Canadian Step Program, working in cooperation with Ducks Unlimited, and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. In the first year of the Plan, the Canadian "First Step," \$1 million was contributed to the Foundation by 12 states, which was matched with another \$1 million by Ducks Unlimited. These monies, in turn, were matched with another \$2 million in federal funds passed through the Foundation, for a total of \$4 million sent to Canada for seven projects in two joint venture areas. The result: 17,735 acres of critical wetland and upland habitat were protected and nearly 8,400 acres were restored.

In the Second and Third Step, the Foundation expanded the Plan into the United States. A process was developed whereby states developed proposals for habitat protection and/or restoration which were reviewed and approved by the Foundation and Ducks Unlimited. The states were obligated to the approved projects through Site Specific Agreements. The Foundation oversaw and followed up with the states to confirm that the state projects were completed as intended. In other words, the Foundation's role expanded beyond being a "banker" to a program administrator. Under the Second Step, 22 states contributed \$3 million which was matched with another \$3 million by Ducks Unlimited and sent to Canada in support of some 22

Canadian projects in 9 provinces. Similarly, the Foundation sent \$3 million in federal funds back to the states, matched with \$1 million from Ducks Unlimited, to support habitat protection and restoration programs there. The result: in Canada over 116,000 acres were protected and nearly 62,000 acres were restored, while in the United States 16,400 acres were protected and 5,000 acres restored.

The Third Step story was much the same. The Foundation received \$3,337,000 from 25 states for transfer to the Canadian projects, which was again matched by Ducks Unlimited with \$3 million. The Foundation returned \$2,950,000 to the states, which was matched with \$975,000 from Ducks Unlimited. The accomplishments: Canadian protection and restoration projects were estimated to equal or exceed the combined total of the first two years, while in the United States another 28,000 acres were acquired for protection and 15,500 acres were restored.

By its involvement in the Plan's initial implementation, the \$8 million in federal funds administered by the Foundation were able to leverage over \$16,225,000 in public and private funds, for a combined total of over \$24,225,000 being applied to habitat protection and restoration programs in Canada and the United States. And that only represents the funding originating in the United States. When you add the Canadian partners' contributions, the total investment by both countries in the first three years of the Plan comes to roughly \$40,000,000. In those first three years over 312,000 acres were protected and over 162,000 acres were restored in both countries.

As a member of the U.S. Implementation Board, the Foundation was also an important player in the passage of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act in 1989. This Act enabled a federal agency to directly transfer federal funds to support wetlands conservation projects outside of the United States. Specifically, it assured on-going federal financial support of the Plan by enabling the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to disburse funds through the NAWCA grant program. The process set up by the Foundation was adapted and transferred to the Service, which is where it belongs. The Foundation continues to play a role in the Plan, however, by sitting on the North American Wetlands Conservation Council which reviews and awards NAWCA grants.

In addition to its direct participation in the Step Program, the Foundation established its own North American Waterfowl Management Plan initiative, awarding grants aimed at meeting the goals of the Plan to public and private entities. From 1986 through 1993, the NAWMP initiative awarded 142 grants using \$8,567,000 federal Foundation dollars to leverage \$16,200,000 in challenge dollars. The impact on wetland and upland habitats protected and restored is not insignificant. Examples of some of the NAWMP grants include:

- Acquisition and restoration of lands that became the core of The Nature Conservancy's Parrot Ranch project in the northern Central Valley of California;
- Acquisition of lands that became the core of the ACE Basin Preserve, a 350,000-acre wetland area along the South Carolina coast;

- ▶ Acquisition of lands that became the core of the Cache River federal, state, and private (TNC) conservation holdings;
- ▶ Acquisition of over 3,000 acres of wetlands in the Prairie Pothole Region of the upper Midwest;
- ▶ Acquisition of over 7,000 acres of Louisiana coastal wetlands for the establishment of a national wildlife refuge; and
- ▶ Restoration projects on national wildlife refuges throughout the country, but particularly the southeast, Gulf coast, and upper plains and midwest areas.

5.0 List of Figures

- Figures
1. NFWF Grants Summary, Number of Projects by Initiative
 2. NFWF Grants Summary, Leverage and Grant Dollars
 3. Neotropical Bird Grants, 1990-1997

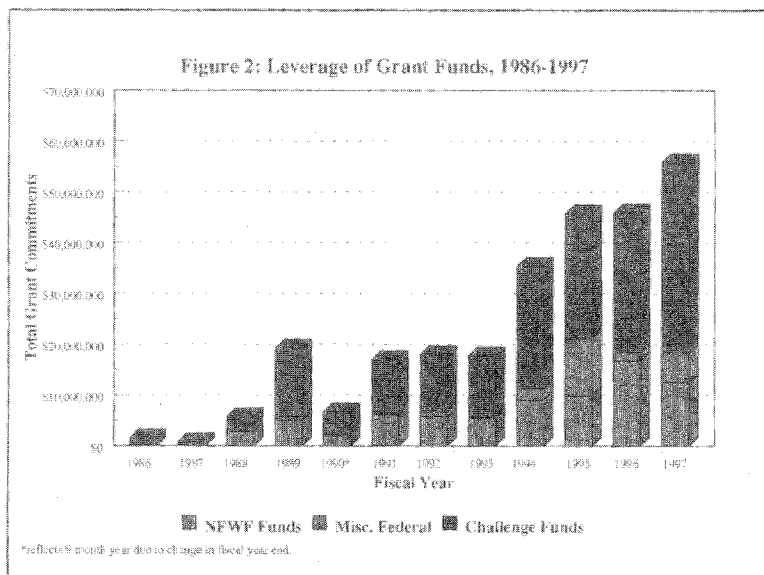
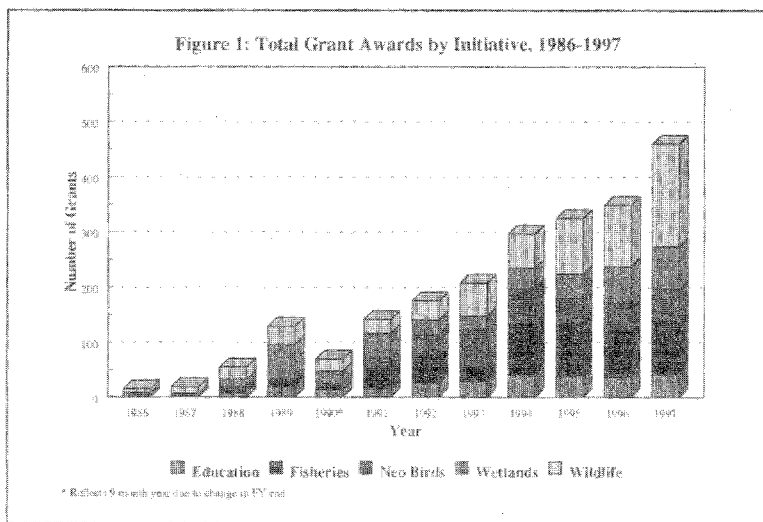
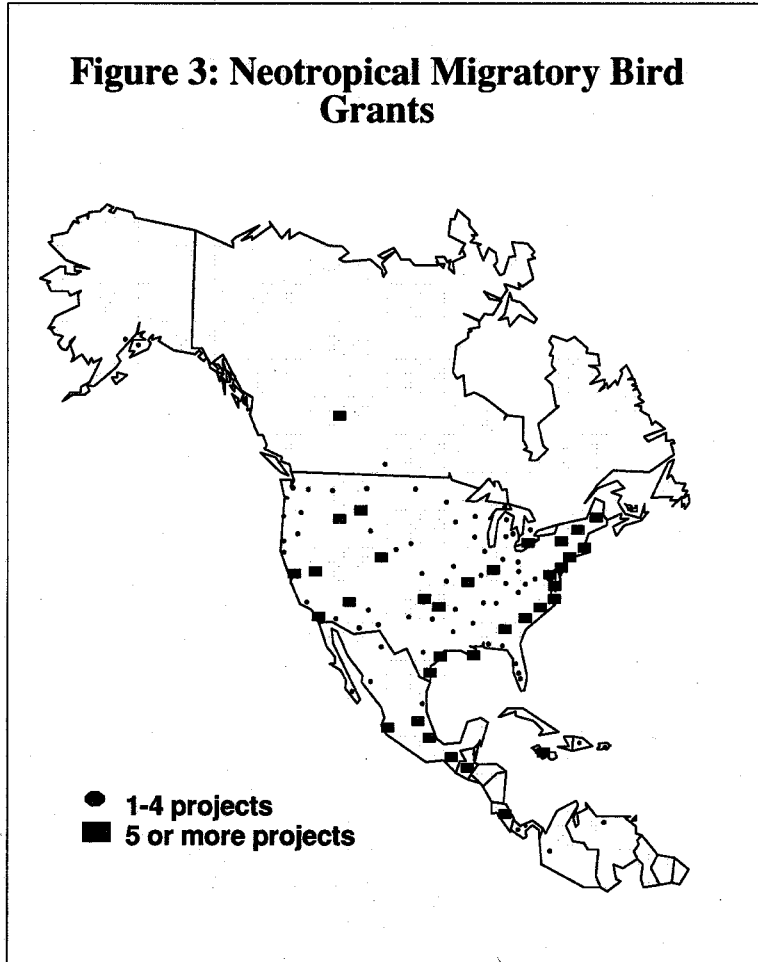


Figure 3: Neotropical Migratory Bird Grants



TESTIMONY OF DONALD R. GLASER
BEFORE THE HOUSE RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
CONCERNING H.R. 2376.
SEPTEMBER 25, 1997

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the invitation to present testimony today concerning the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I believe the reauthorization of the Foundation is important to the continued health of natural resources throughout the United States and the improved effectiveness of the agencies that oversee them.

I am just completing a one year tenure as the Executive Director of the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission established under the authority of Title XXX of P.L. 102-575.

The Commission was chartered by the Secretary of the Interior and is comprised of ten appointed citizen members and twelve ex-officio members of the Congress. The Commission was charged to look at the full range of water resource issues in the West including the water related challenges we face in the next twenty years and the federal agencies current and anticipated ability to respond to these challenges.

The Commission held scoping hearings across the West, received formal reports from many water related experts and federal agencies, and received considerable public testimony. Constant themes throughout this substantial and diverse input were:

1. the lack of coordination between federal agencies with regard to their various water related responsibility and
2. the difficulty of federal agencies to participate financially in locally driven cooperative efforts such as the many watershed initiatives springing up across the West.

Many federal programs and local watershed efforts are focused on the resolution of conflicts arising between uses of natural resources , including land and water, and

protection of native fish, wildlife, and plant species. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is widely recognized for their ability to bring together the diverse, and often competing, federal activities in cooperation with state and local interests. This is a critical function that they perform exceptionally well.

The Foundation is also acknowledged as one of the most effective institutions for leveraging limited available funds for fish and wildlife resource protection and restoration. They are viewed as being particularly effective at focusing these leveraged dollars toward "on the ground" efforts that result in tangible improvements for fish and wildlife and their associated habitat. It is this reputation that results in their invitation to participate in a wide range of local efforts.

One such effort is the CALFED initiative resulting from the Bay-Delta Accord in California. The CALFED Bay-Delta Program's mission is to develop a long term comprehensive plan that will restore ecological health and improve water management for beneficial uses of the Bay-Delta system. One of their four Program objectives is to "improve and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and improve ecological functions in the Bay-Delta to support sustainable populations of diverse and valuable plant and animal species".

The December 15, 1994, Bay-Delta Accord contained a commitment to develop and fund non-flow activities intended to improve the ecosystem health of the Bay-Delta. This commitment, including associated funding, is commonly referred to as Category III. There are generally three sources of funding for Category III activities. They include approximately \$30 million in volunteer contributions from members of the California Urban Water Agencies, \$60 million from State bond funds provided by the passage of California's Proposition 204, and a yet unappropriated amount of federal funding.

A specific concern of many of the parties associated with the CALFED is their ability to spend available funds on restoration efforts in an effective manner. There is a great deal of interest in this money being spent on resource efforts "on the ground". Because of their reputation for being able to effectively and efficiently administer smaller grant activities resulting directly in measurable habitat improvements, the

Foundation has been approached to administer a portion of the funds from all three sources.

I have been retained by the Foundation to help them develop a strategic plan for these efforts and execute the necessary agreements with all three entities. Each agreement presents its own difficulties but the value added by the Foundation's involvement keeps each party committed to successfully completing these agreements. Some of the values added include:

1. Efficiency of administration - The Foundation will conduct its responsibility for an administrative fee of 3% to 5%.
2. Confidence that funds will result in habitat improvements "on the ground" - The Foundation has a proven track record of producing measurable results in the field.
3. Existing relationships - The Foundation brings established relationships with non-governmental organizations who will carry out many of the smaller, less costly Category III activities.
4. Leveraging dollars - The Foundation has the potential to leverage some funds through challenge grants.
5. Effective coordination - The Foundation can help the CALFED staff bring the many parties together in a more coordinated manner.

I must point out that executing agreements that comply with applicable laws while retaining the desired effectiveness of the Foundation presents substantial challenges. Federal and state agencies are encumbered with substantial fiscal laws, regulations, and practices to assure the appropriate management and expenditure of public funds. This is very important to the safe keeping of the public trust. However, it makes federal and state oversight of small contract and grant activities such as many contemplated under Category III of the Bay-Delta Accord very inefficient. This is of critical importance given the limits on administration fees imposed on Proposition 204 funds and the desire of all interest to minimize overhead costs and maximize funds directed to tangible and measurable field activities. This drives much of the interest in the Foundation's participation in the CALFED activities and argues for prompt reauthorization of the Foundation.

The Western Water Policy Review Commission also addressed the need for innovative funding approaches such as those presented by the Foundation. The following are specific comments and recommendations taken from the Commission's Draft Report being released next week for public comment:

"Given declining federal budgets, innovative sources of funding and investment, including public and private partnerships, must be found for the management and restoration of western rivers."

"We are in the midst of a major transition in the source of funding for water projects and water management. Many new, innovative approaches to funding exist, utilizing public and private funds, non-profits, volunteer efforts, user fees, and other means. The challenge will be to shape these approaches along with declining federal dollars, into sustainable, stable programs."

"In addition to legal authority, perhaps the biggest source of influence of the basin entity is through provision of funding for basin and local initiatives and projects. A critical component of the basin plan is a financial mechanism, such as a basin trust, which can draw from many new sources of funds, leveraging state and federal contributions, and carrying funds in a revolving, interest bearing account. Congress should support these mechanisms with operating authority and funds."

The Foundation can provide much of the flexibility the Commission observes is needed to address future resource problems. As in the case of CALFED Category III, entities across the West are looking to the Foundation to play an innovative role in coordinating and financing fish and wildlife restoration efforts. But like CALFED, lack of authority limits the Foundation's flexibility.

There has been a significant increase in cooperative efforts between the Foundation and the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation. These activities have greatly enhanced the effectiveness of both Bureaus. However, this effectiveness would be greatly increased if the Foundation were authorized to serve as the foundation for B.L.M. and Reclamation.

As we move into an era of diminishing federal funds available to address these resource issues, leveraging limited dollars will become more critical. The Foundation has a proven record of doing just that. Any additional authority which enhances the Foundation's effectiveness will contribute to cooperative resolution of current and future natural resource problems.

This concludes my testimony and I again thank you for the opportunity to address the Subcommittee on this important matter.



COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

**THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
ESTABLISHMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997**

**WRITTEN STATEMENT OF
JONATHAN H. ADLER
DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES,
FOR THE COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE**

TO

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, CONSERVATION,
WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

SEPTEMBER 25, 1997

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to present testimony before this Committee. My name is Jonathan Adler, and I am Director of Environmental Studies at the Competitive Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C. CEI is a non-profit, non-partisan research and advocacy institute dedicated to the principles of free enterprise and limited government. CEI's work includes efforts to advance the public understanding of government regulation and its impacts, and to research and promote free market approaches to policy issues. CEI is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions for its funding; it accepts no government money of any kind.

For the past six years I have researched and analyzed environmental issues, ranging from air pollution and hazardous waste to property rights and habitat conservation. While at the Institute I oversaw the development and launch of the Center for Private Conservation, which studies and promotes private, non-governmental efforts to advance environmental objectives. I also researched the government funding of environmental organizations for my book *Environmentalism at the Crossroads* (Capital Research Center, 1995). Some of the issues raised in my testimony are discussed at greater length in my book.

OVERVIEW

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) was created by Congress in 1984 to help promote conservation efforts by public and private entities. Congress intended to launch the Foundation with some seed money, in the hopes that it would become a self-sustaining entity. Instead, NFWF continues to be reliant upon the federal government. When NFWF was created in 1984, it received only \$100,000 per year – a mere pittance of what it now receives at taxpayer expense. By comparison, H.R. 2376 would authorize \$25 million per year for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Today, NFWF is a substantial recipient of taxpayer funds, from both state and federal governments. According to NFWF's records, among the government funds that NFWF received in the previous fiscal year (10/95-9/96) are the following (figures are rounded):

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
U.S. Agency for International Development	\$265,000
U.S. Dept of Agriculture	\$5,500,000
U.S. Dept. of Commerce	\$569,000
U.S. Dept. of Defense	\$171,500
<u>U.S. Dept. of Interior</u>	<u>\$15,465,000</u>
<i>Subtotal Federal</i>	<i>\$21,970,500</i>
State of California	\$757,000
State of Colorado	\$253,000

State of Montana	\$237,000
Virginia Dept. of Game	\$107,000
<i>Subtotal State</i>	<i>\$1,354,000</i>
<i>Total Government Funding</i>	<i>\$23,324,500</i>

Even were this Committee to refuse to authorize money for NFWF from the Interior and commerce Departments, it is very likely that NFWF would continue to receive substantial funding from various government entities.

The issue for this committee is not whether NFWF supports any worthwhile projects. Nor is it whether it was wise for the federal government to create the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation over a decade ago. Nor even is it whether NFWF should continue to exist. The issue is whether NFWF should continue to receive an annual appropriation of taxpayer dollars – whether the Congress should continue to appropriate several million dollars to a specific private charity that engages in politically-oriented and controversial grant-making. And, if so, what conditions should be placed upon the Foundation's acceptance of federal funds.

There is no doubt that NFWF has supported, and will continue to support, many worthwhile conservation projects, from wetlands restoration to tiger conservation. The Competitive Enterprise Institute itself, through the Center for Private Conservation, has documented two private organizations – Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage and the American Chestnut Foundation – that are engaged in admirable conservation activities and also have received funding through NFWF. That NFWF often does good things does not, however, mean that it is entitled to receive annual appropriations of millions in taxpayer dollars nor does it mean that NFWF should not be the subject of Congressional oversight.

In some respects NFWF could be seen as the environmental equivalent of the National Endowment for the Arts. Both were created to address the private sector's *perceived* failure to adequately fund something of national concern – art in the case of the NEA, conservation in the case of NFWF. The motivating theory in both cases is that the federal government, by providing seed money, could facilitate the proliferation of divided activities. Both entities have funded worthwhile projects and not-so-worthwhile projects; both have funded things that are unobjectionable, and both have funded things that are extremely controversial. Finally, there are reasons to question the continued federal funding of both endeavors – a step that the House has taken in the case of the NEA, and should with NFWF as well.

While NFWF does support valuable efforts, there are reasons why this Committee should consider phasing out NFWF's funding authorization, or at the very least subjecting the Foundation to more stringent oversight. Among the most significant is evidence of NFWF's political activity and support of ideological activist groups, an issue that this Committee has heard about before. Moreover, there is no reason to believe that either private conservation efforts or corporate philanthropic grants are in need of direct financial support from the federal government. Finally, there are valid concerns about NFWF's lack of accountability and openness to taxpayers and their elected representatives about NFWF expenditures and activities.

NFWF AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has carefully maintained its image as a neutral conservation organization that focuses on facilitating public-private partnerships and landowner-friendly conservation policies. According to NFWF Chairman Magalen O. Bryant, a hallmark of the Foundation's efforts is the development of "proactive, voluntary partnerships that deliver a greater common solution to issues that are naturally divisive." Unfortunately, NFWF also makes its own contributions to the divisiveness of existing and proposed environmental policies, typically to the detriment of small landowners and resource-dependent communities. Throughout its history, NFWF has promoted controversial policies ranging from wolf reintroduction to the expansion of endangered species regulations through the development of habitat conservation plans. It is this sort of political activity that makes NFWF itself a controversial recipient of federal funds.

For example, in its report *The Next Wave in Conservation*, NFWF celebrates its "human-friendly approach" to endangered species protection. What the report describes, however, is not particularly landowner friendly. For instance, NFWF takes credit for helping to develop Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) in southern California. While hailed as a model by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, the ecosystem management approach embodied in NCCP is anything but landowner friendly, especially for smaller landowners. The additional certainty that regional habitat conservation planning purportedly affords to large developers comes at the expense of subjecting far greater amounts of land to regulatory controls and imposing additional burdens on small landowners that may wish to utilize their property. The NCCP approach is not voluntary for those who own property in affected jurisdictions, nor does it address the primary concerns that landowners have about the impact of the Endangered Species Act on private property. Even "safe harbors" and the other incentive programs that NFWF trumpets as proactive reform efforts do little to ameliorate potentially devastating impacts that federal land-use controls can have on property values.

Of course NFWF is sometimes more overt in promoting political positions. To give one example with which I am sure members of this Committee are familiar, on March 15, 1995, NFWF deputy director Barbara Cairns, in her official capacity, sent a memo to NFWF's board of directors requesting the assistance of each member to prevent Congress from defunding the National Biological Service (NBS), a federal program created by the Clinton Administration without Congressional authorization to help implement the Endangered Species Act. The NBS was controversial because landowners were concerned that the NBS would generate information that would lead to the listing of additional endangered species, thus prompting additional federal land-use controls. The NBS has also been a recipient of NFWF funds.

In her memo, Cairns wrote that, "U.S. Department of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt is seeking assistance in his effort to save the National Biological Service (NBS) from rescission action by the U.S. Congress." She suggested that any board member favoring continued funding of the NBS should "demonstrate support" by contacting any of the members of Congress listed on the memo, and then added "As you know, NFWF is prohibited from lobbying members of

Congress. Your letter or phone call should reflect your support as a citizen rather than as an NFWF Board Member." Attached to the memo were Interior Department fact sheets defending the NBS.

NFWF Executive Director Amos Eno testified before Congress in 1995 that "No taxpayer dollars have ever been used by the Foundation to lobby Congress." As a technical legal matter, that may well be true. But as members of this Committee know, non-profit organizations can make extensive efforts to affect public policy and federal legislation without being caught in the legal definition of "lobbying." The simple fact is that NFWF receives substantial federal funds, and NFWF employees, in their official capacity, sought to mobilize the NFWF Board to affect legislation before Congress at the request of the Interior Department. Call it lobbying, call it something else. There is no doubt about what occurred, and every reason to believe that it was not an isolated occurrence.

Indeed, former Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan wrote to Rep. David McIntosh that the Foundation sought to "undermine" those environmental policies of the Bush Administration with which the Foundation staff did not agree and sought to strip the Interior Secretary's power to make appointments to NFWF's board. While NFWF characterizes its annual "Needs Assessment" as a neutral source document, it routinely calls for an increase in spending and regulatory authority for federal agencies involved with wildlife conservation. According to Lujan, these documents "essentially refuted the Bush Administration's budget proposals."

The record strongly suggests that even when NFWF is not directly encouraging a specific political outcome, it consistently advances positions that support greater federal land-use control at the expense of small landowners. This is not to say that all NFWF activities are political, but when they are, they consistently advocate greater government control of land-use and spending increases for federal environmental programs.

I understand that NFWF consistently disavows spending taxpayer dollars on political advocacy. But money is fungible. When federal funds, from annual appropriations and other sources, make up a substantial portion of a single organization's funding, it is implausible to suggest that federal funding does not indirectly aid that organization's political efforts.

NFWF AND ACTIVIST ORGANIZATIONS

In the past few years greater attention has been paid to the extent to which federal funds are diverted to political organizations that actively seek to influence government policy. Non-profit organizations that seek to influence the policy-making process increasingly rely upon taxpayer-funded government agencies to support their activities.

The funding of activist organizations with taxpayer dollars raises two important concerns. The first is that the government funding of ideological advocacy is incompatible with a free, democratic system. As Thomas Jefferson noted, it is tyranny to force individuals to support the propagation of ideas with which they disagree. There is something fundamentally wrong with using taxpayer dollars to promote and disseminate partisan or controversial views outside of the

formal or deliberative process. Yet insofar as NFWF funnels federal dollars toward environmental advocacy groups, that is precisely what it is doing.

Second, government funding of interest groups creates a vicious circle that promotes the expansion of the federal government. Government agencies fund advocacy groups that turn around and call for increases in government programs and appropriations, often for the same agencies that provide a portion of their funding. Indeed, among those interest groups that receive funding from the Interior Department or Environmental Protection Agency, few – if any – call for the scaling back of federal regulatory programs or returning more authority over environmental matters to the states. The Fish and Wildlife Service, for example, is far more likely to give funds to an environmental organization that supports the extension of its authority under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act than it is to support a landowner group that seeks to lessen regulatory burdens.

This pattern can be seen both in federal support of NFWF and the Foundation's own pattern of grant giving. NFWF is a source of money for activist organizations pursuing ideological agendas on environmental issues. While NFWF maintains that its funds do not support the advocacy efforts of activist groups, money is fungible, particularly for non-profits, and fulfilling an organization's funding needs in one area inevitably frees up resources for other endeavors. Once the decision is made to fund a particular group, it is difficult to ensure that the grant does not contribute, even indirectly, to other efforts.

I feel confident that all members of this committee are familiar with NFWF's support of the Pacific Rivers Council. Two months after receiving a \$60,000 grant from NFWF to protect salmon in the Pacific Northwest, the Council joined the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund to sue the federal government to impose new regulations to protect salmon. A subsequent federal court decision called for the halting of logging, grazing, and road-building in several Idaho forests. This decision generated so much controversy that the Pacific Rivers Council requested that the court temporarily lift the injunction.

This is not the only case in which NFWF money appears to have supported political activism. Consider just a few examples:

- In 1993, NFWF provided money to The Nature Conservancy in Florida to “generate support for protecting the Florida Bay and Florida Keys ecosystem.” There is little doubt that this money assisted the Nature Conservancy in its lobbying effort to create a National Marine Sanctuary in the Florida Keys over strong local opposition.
- In 1994, NFWF gave the Natural Resources Defense Council, an active environmental litigation and advocacy group, \$16,575 to “promote the adoption and implementation of an effective international regime to govern the conservation and management of fish species whose habitat extends beyond national jurisdictions.”

- In 1992, NFWF gave the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. \$5,000 to produce a “briefing book” and slide show on the Endangered Species Act under the direction of Don Berry.
- In 1993, NFWF gave \$50,000 to the Center for Marine Conservation to create a national “network of fisheries *activists*” (emphasis added) that would, among other things, “provide a grassroots voice for sustainable management.”
- In 1992, just as Congress was preparing to debate reform of the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Society and Endangered Species Coalition published *The Endangered Species Act: A Commitment Worth Keeping*, a report which hails the ESA as a “flexible,” “problem-solving” statute without any substantial flaws that could not be remedied by additional federal funding. The report explicitly thanked NFWF for providing a matching grant, even though I have been unable to find *any* grant to either group listed among NFWF grants from 1986 to 1995.

With such a track record, it is hard to swallow the contention that NFWF does not support advocacy efforts. Indeed, the above are only a small portion of the grants that NFWF has given to organizations that engage in lobbying or political advocacy in favor of greater federal environmental regulation. According to materials that NFWF provided to Representative Chenoweth, the following environmentalist organizations received funds from NFWF between 1986 and 1995:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>NFWF Grant (Totals)</u>
American Rivers	\$ 55,000
Center for Marine Conservation	\$ 94,398
Defenders of Wildlife	\$ 149,000
Environmental Defense Fund	\$308,000
Izaak Walton League	\$39,000
National Audubon Society	\$209,000
National Wildlife Foundation	\$72,000
Natural Resources Defense Council	\$16,575
Pacific Rivers Council	\$143,500
Rainforest Alliance	\$157,980
World Wildlife Fund	\$356,580

The donation of money to activist groups continues today. A cursory review of NFWF’s 1996 annual report reveals grants to Defenders of Wildlife (\$35,000), Environmental Defense Fund (\$11,500), the Rainforest Alliance (\$32,500), and World Resources Institute (\$50,000 to the Management Institute for Environment and Business, a WRI subsidiary), among others. Other grants support the development of reports and studies for distribution to Congress and administration officials to bolster the support of the Endangered Species Act and other existing or proposed environmental programs.

For years NFWF has provided funds to activist organizations with an ideological stake in current debates over environmental policy. Those activist groups receiving NFWF funds uniformly support an increased federal role in environmental regulation and oppose the protection of private property rights from excessive land-use controls. This is not a proper use of taxpayer money, and is another reason why this committee should phase out the authorization of funds to NFWF.

PRIVATE CONSERVATION AND CORPORATE CHARITY

Private conservation has a long and proud history in the United States, from the recovery of the American bison and the planned reintroduction of the American Chestnut to the protection of Hawk Mountain and the proliferation of wood duck boxes on private land. Americans have always been willing to undertake direct efforts to protect the natural world around them. Government involvement in conservation, most will agree, has had a more spotty history. With the possible exception of those efforts explicitly designed to limit the exploitation of open-access commons, government conservation successes have been few and far between. Indeed, some of America's proudest conservation efforts were undertaken at private expense at a time when governments were hostile or indifferent to conservation objectives. Were it not for the private efforts of individuals such as Rosalie Edge and William Hornaday, and their willingness to act when governments could not or would not, much of America's natural heritage would have been lost. The conservation spirit was alive and well in America prior to the establishment of NFWF, and it will remain long after NFWF has received its last government dime.

Of course, NFWF itself would in all probability continue to exist even were its government funding to end tomorrow. Some of its projects and priorities may change, but the Foundation would be unlikely to close its doors. As evidence of NFWF's ability to raise substantial funds from non-government sources, consider some of the grants it received in the previous fiscal year (figures are rounded):

<u>Funder</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Anheuser-Busch	\$215,000
Cyprus/Amx Coal	\$100,000
David and Lucille Packard Foundation	\$140,000
Ducks Unlimited	\$1,571,000
Exxon Corp.	\$1,555,000
Gregory T. Smith	\$320,000
Hofmann Company	\$200,000
Iowa Natural heritage	\$157,000
Isis Fund	\$100,000
John and Catherine MacArthur Foundation	\$125,000
Kenai River Sportfishing	\$200,000
Long Live the Kings	\$200,000
Monomet Observatory, Inc.	\$202,000
National Geographic Society	\$210,000

Paul Tudor Jones/Tudor Investment Corp.	\$250,000
Phillips Petroleum Foundation	\$100,000
Quail Unlimited	\$112,000
Resource Management, Inc.	\$288,000
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	\$205,000
Second Nature, Inc.	\$150,000
Self Reliance Foundation	\$125,000
Sweet Water Trust	\$110,000
Curtis & Edith Munson Foundation	\$105,000
Nature Conservancy	\$584,000
Pew Charitable Trust	\$993,000
Trust for Public Land	\$250,000
Unocal Corp.	\$1,026,000
Vermont Law School	\$110,000
World Forestry Center	\$200,000

As the above demonstrates, NFWF receives substantial corporate and foundation support. This is no doubt a testament to the fundraising skill of the Foundation's employees and officers, and the many valuable projects with which NFWF is involved. It is also a reason to question whether annual federal appropriations are necessary to sustain those activities of the Foundation that are truly worthwhile. Were NFWF's annual appropriation phased out over a set time period, say three years like the NEA, it is likely that private contributions would fill the void left by government funds for those projects that are truly worthy of support.

No doubt one reason that corporations give so heavily to NFWF is the public relations benefit of supporting environmental causes. Another is that it is an opportunity for corporations to double their philanthropic dollar through NFWF matching funds. Fortune 500 firms regularly trumpet their donations to environmental causes and their conservation efforts – often with good cause. However, it is questionable whether the taxpayer should indirectly underwrite those philanthropic efforts by supporting NFWF's donation of matching funds to these projects. If corporations wish to receive the goodwill and positive publicity that accompanies underwriting conservation efforts, surely they can be expected to fully fund those efforts for which they wish to take credit, rather than relying on matching support from a taxpayer-funded entity.

Private conservation benefits from corporate and foundation support, but thankfully its roots are far deeper, for private conservation efforts will be essential to meeting the environmental challenges of the coming decades. Transforming government regulations into conservation subsidy programs, however, is not a sustainable approach. Whether we like it or not, government supported conservation faces many of the same problems as other government subsidized efforts. The lack of competition and accountability often results in inefficiency and waste. Political institutions also have a hard time supporting diverse objectives simultaneously, whereas successful conservation often requires a multiplicity of efforts aimed at a single objective. Political considerations or special interest influence interfere with sound priority setting. In the long run, private conservation efforts will be healthier and more effective insofar

as they remain *private* and avoid political entanglements, such as those created by government funding.

A NOTE ON ACCOUNTABILITY

One concern that some have with NFWF is that it receives a substantial amount of taxpayer dollars, yet it does not seem very responsive to taxpayers and their elected representatives that wish to know more about it.

For one, it can be difficult to track which organizations are recipients of NFWF funds because the grants are listed by their purpose, not the recipient organization. As a result, only the diligent taxpayer or policymaker who is willing to slog through pages of grant records will be aware of the extent to which NFWF funds activist organizations – and even then it is not clear where grants end up. As noted above, NFWF was credited with supporting a Wilderness Society/Endangered Species Coalition position paper calling for an expansion of the Endangered Species Act, yet no clear record of the donation appears in NFWF’s list of grants.

Certainly private charitable organizations should be free to present their grant reports in a manner that is congruent with their internal procedures and the demands of their supporters. The reason I raise this issue is that so long as the taxpayer is a substantial supporter of NFWF, there should be complete openness about the manner in which NFWF funds are spent, particularly when NFWF funds go to support political advocacy of one kind or another. As a recipient of taxpayer dollars, NFWF has a special obligation to be transparent about the use to which its dollars are put. Insofar as this is not already a legal obligation or a condition of receiving government funds, it should be.

As a 501(c)(3) organization, NFWF has additional responsibilities to provide information to private citizens who are interested in learning more about its activities. Here again, however, there are questions about NFWF’s accountability and openness, particularly with members of Congress.

For example, earlier this year, Representative Helen Chenoweth wrote to NFWF asking for information about the Foundation’s expenditures, including a copy of NFWF’s most recent Form 990 and information on the salaries of NFWF personnel. NFWF Deputy Director Alex Echols forwarded portions of NFWF’s 990 to Rep. Chenoweth, but maintained that “specific individual salaries are confidential.” This is simply untrue.

As a 501(c)(3) organization, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is required to submit a Form 990 to the Internal Revenue Service, and to make a copy of their Form 990 available for public inspection for any individual who wishes to see it. Among the information that must be included on the 990 is a list of officers, directors, trustees, and key employees *and their salaries and benefits*. However, that portion of NFWF’s 990 was not forwarded to Rep. Chenoweth’s office.

NFWF's Form 990 is public information that any individual can obtain either by making a request to the IRS or visiting NFWF's office. Indeed, CEI obtained a copy of NFWF's 990 for the 1996 tax year, and it included the information that was withheld from Rep. Chenoweth. For the Committee's reference, I have reproduced the information as it appeared in NFWF's most recent 990 below:

Employee	Title	Salary	Benefits
Amos S. Eno	Executive Director/Secretary	\$156,000	\$21,055
Alex Echols	Deputy Director	\$90,375	\$6,437
Ginette C. Ring	Director of Finance & Admin.	\$70,000	\$6,146

As someone who has worked for a 501(c)(3) organization for the past several years, I am surprised that a taxpayer-funded non-profit would not provide this information to a member of Congress on request and would even claim that such information is "confidential" when federal law states otherwise. Indeed, I see no reason why any responsible and accountable non-profit would not be willing to disclose such information upon request.

CONCLUSION

As noted at the beginning of this testimony, the real question that this Committee should consider is whether or not NFWF should continue to receive financial support at taxpayer expense. The issue is not whether or not NFWF should continue to operate; cutting off federal appropriations would force NFWF to reorient some priorities but it would not close its doors. Nor is the issue whether NFWF has ever promoted sound conservation, for it undoubtedly has. These questions are separate from the question whether NFWF deserves taxpayer support.

My recommendation would be for Congress to follow the lead that was taken with the National Endowment for the Arts and begin to phase out federal funding of NFWF over a period of two to three years. This would provide NFWF with the opportunity to prepare itself for life without federal appropriations and relieve federal taxpayers of yet another small, but significant, claim on their hard-earned resources. In this day and age, there is simply no reason why NFWF, and similar organizations, should continue to survive at taxpayer expense.

Barring a move to phase-out federal appropriations for NFWF, this Committee should take additional steps to ensure that NFWF does not support controversial programs or political advocacy. The provisions in H.R. 2376 are welcome, particularly the explicit limits on NFWF's activities in Section 5, but they do not go far enough. Put simply, NFWF should be barred from giving money to any organization that does not agree to limit its own advocacy efforts to those that would be permitted to NFWF itself under Section 5 of the bill. That is to say that recipients of NFWF funds should forswear any efforts to influence federal legislation beyond that necessary for the recipient organization to protect its immediate interests as an organization. If NFWF is as devoted to enhancing conservation efforts as its supporters claim, such restrictions should not be a hindrance to its work.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has a role to play in America's continuing conservation efforts. I simply believe that it should pursue this role without the support of federal taxpayers. The sooner NFWF joins the ranks of truly private conservation organizations, the more valuable its contribution to finding real and lasting solutions to current conservation problems will be.

Thank you for your time and attention.

TESTIMONY
OF
LOIS VAN HOOVER
IDAHO MULTIPLE LAND USE COALITION

Before

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 25, 1997

Good Morning, I am Lois Van Hoover I represent the Idaho Multiple Land Use Coalition and board member of the Idaho Council on Industry and the Environment, the Independent Miners, the Alliance of Independent Miners, and co-founder of Idaho Natural Resource Center.

I am here today to testify about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1997.

The foundation is a private 501(c)(3) organization created by Congress in 1984.

The purpose is to use federal funds to match non-federal funds to conserve fish, wildlife and plants.

From 1986 through 1995, \$44 million in federal tax dollars have been appropriated for on the ground conservation efforts.

I reviewed a list of Idaho projects and found 48 Idaho projects during that time for a total federal tax dollars of \$2.6 million.

1. Well over half of the money - \$1.7 million - went to 14 projects by federal agencies;
2. 7 projects and \$101,570 were for projects by Idaho agencies;

3. 4 projects were by state governments other than Idaho.
4. Idaho conservation groups had 8 projects totaling \$235,000.
5. Out of state conservation groups had 22 projects worth \$274,000 in federal tax dollars.
6. The National Fish & Wildlife Foundation granted itself \$60,000 for two projects in Idaho.
7. There was one industry-related group who received a grant of \$1,500--the Nevada Cattlemen's Association.

On the national level, the list of projects totals 1,171 and includes such on-the-ground conservation projects as more than \$200,000 for 13 awards of 15,000 to 20,000 each to individuals for "outstanding work on conservation efforts." The awards went to 5 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service employees, 4 U.S. Forest Service employees, 1 BLM employee, 2 state employees and 1 other person.

Under these grants, in 1992, Jack Ward Thomas received \$15,151 for his leadership and commitment to natural resource conservation.

According to the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, the basic criteria for receiving a grant are:

1. The proposed project must promote fish and wildlife conservation;
2. The proposed project must build consensus and act as a model for dealing with difficult conservation issues elsewhere;
3. The project must leverage available federal funds;
4. The project must meet the technical standards of peer review.

As an individual, I would be hard-pressed to fit over \$200,000 in bonuses to ten federal employees including Jack Ward Thomas who was Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, 2 state employees and 1 other person in any of the above criteria. I would not call that on-the-ground critical conservation efforts.

In fact if you review the 1,171 grants from 1986 through 1995 you find:

1. \$5.4 million spent on 159 grants to foreign countries;
2. 37% of the total number of grants are made to federal agencies such as the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Descriptions of these grants include:

3. \$25,000 to the Forest Service to support a cooperative effort among the Forest Service, conservation organizations, and the timber industry to develop an educational program on the wildlife benefits associated with dead and dying trees.
4. \$20,000 to the Center for Children's Environmental Literature to conduct workshops in conjunction with the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Roger Tory Peterson Institute and Zero Population Growth to train teachers to integrate environmental studies into elementary and secondary school curricula.
5. \$250,000 to the Atlanta Zoo Conservation Outreach to construct a discovery center complex next to the zoo where U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service would have the chance to engage thousands of visitors in hands-on environmental education programs.
6. \$15,000 to train BLM natural resource professionals in public speaking and marketing skills to help them educate the public and legislator's about BLM's role in conservation management.
7. \$40,000 to the Rainforest Alliance to train 30 Central American and 30 U.S. journalists in environmental reporting and journalism in five Central American countries.
8. \$15,000 to host a one week education program in Costa Rica for staff of the U.S. House and Senate congressional committees, federal agencies, and private conservation groups on economic development and environmental concerns in tropical countries.
9. \$100,000 to the Sport Fishing Institute to craft a continuing communications network for 1,100 national fishing clubs using videos and publications and to create a database on the status of sport fisheries.

There are some troubling aspects to this Foundation. Many of the grants are made to federal agencies to do projects that should be part of their existing work that is funded through appropriations by Congress.

Is it really necessary to set up a non-project corporation, appropriate tax dollars and give grants to the Forest Service or the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to do their jobs.

How about the grant of \$50,000 to the Nature Conservancy in South Dakota to develop a Natural Heritage Inventory for the Black Hills that is "critical to the revision of . . . forest plan and to coordinate multiple use resource decision making." That sounds like something that is part of the mission of our federal land management agencies.

Are these grants a way to get money to the agencies without the oversight of the

appropriations process?

According to the Foundation all of its administrative money comes from private sources-- including companies engaged in mining, oil and gas development and other resource production activities.


The highlights of the 1995 financial report shows 41% of the administration money from corporations, 22% from foundations, 20% from individuals.

Program revenue is broken down into 30.6% from federal tax dollars, 14.5% from corporations, 14.2% from foundations and 11.6% from individuals.

If you run a company in oil and gas development or other resource production, are you going to refuse to donate corporate funds when asked to do so by someone appointed by the Secretary of Interior whose department may just have regulatory authority over your operations?

In light of these concerns, I certainly do not support any action to extending the Foundation as addressed in these amendments. In fact, I would suggest the Foundation be dissolved.

Respectfully submitted,



Lois Van Hoover



☒ North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission ☒

512 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27604-1188, 919-733-3391
Charles R. Fullwood, Executive Director

September 10, 1997

Congressman Jim Saxton, Chairman
Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife & Oceans
H1-805 O'Neal House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Saxton:

I request that the following be made part of the record concerning the reauthorization of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the hearing held September 25, 1997.

This letter is offered in support of reauthorization of funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission considers the Foundation a valuable source of funding to initiate programs that otherwise might not be possible. The Foundation provides necessary financial support to match the very limited state funds available for nongame wildlife conservation.

The Foundation provided funds for initiating our North Carolina Partners in Flight Program (NCPHF). This grant has enabled us to employ a NCPHF Coordinator to promote recreational birding and bird conservation in our State. Our partnership includes many other agencies, corporations, conservation organizations, and individuals in the conservation of songbirds and in promotion of recreational birding. Our NCPHF Coordinator has trained many agency, corporate, and private personnel in bird identification and monitoring. Some basic research into songbird biology and conservation has been initiated as a result of the Foundation grant to North Carolina.

We feel that the funds received through the Fish and Wildlife Foundation have been and will continue to be multiplied many times in their value to songbird conservation, recreational opportunity, and nature based tourism in North Carolina. Future grants could enable us to initiate additional programs to benefit wildlife and enhance its economic and aesthetic value. We recommend that funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation be reauthorized.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Fullwood

cc: Division of Wildlife Management
Peter Stangel, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2376

To reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Establishment Act.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1, 1997

Mr. SAXTON (for himself and Mr. ABERCROMBIE) introduced the following
bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife
Foundation Establishment Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT REFERENCES.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment
6 Act Amendments of 1997”.

7 (b) AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
8 FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT.—Except as other-
9 wise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amend-
10 ment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment

1 to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference
2 shall be considered to be made to a section or other provi-
3 sion of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Estab-
4 lishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).

5 **SEC. 2. MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE**
6 **FOUNDATION.**

7 (a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 3 (16 U.S.C. 3702) is
8 amended—

9 (1) in subsection (a)—

10 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
11 by striking “(15)” and inserting “22”;

12 (B) in paragraph (1), by striking “six”
13 and inserting “four”, and by striking “and”
14 after the semicolon at the end;

15 (C) in paragraph (2) by striking the period
16 at the end and inserting “; and”;

17 (D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the
18 following:

19 “(3) four of whom must be knowledgeable and
20 experienced in ocean and coastal resource conserva-
21 tion.”; and

22 (E) in the material following paragraph (3)
23 (as so added), by striking “shall be” inserting
24 “and the Administrator of the National Marine

1 Fisheries Service in the Department of Com-
2 merce shall each be”; and

3 (2) by amending subsection (b) to read as fol-
4 lows:

5 “(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Inte-
7 rior (in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall
8 appoint the Directors of the Board, after considering
9 recommendations from the Board under paragraph
10 (4). The Secretary of the Interior shall consult with
11 the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and
12 Atmosphere before appointing any Director of the
13 Board.

14 “(2) TERMS.—The Directors shall be appointed
15 for terms of 6 years; except that the Secretary, in
16 making the initial appointments to the Board, shall
17 appoint 3 Directors to a term of 2 years, 2 Directors
18 to a term of 4 years, and 2 Directors to a term of
19 6 years. No individual may serve more than 2 con-
20 secutive full terms as a Director.

21 “(3) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board
22 shall be filled within 60 days after the occurrence of
23 the vacancy. Any individual appointed to fill a va-
24 cancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term

1 of office shall be appointed for the remainder of that
2 term.

3 “(4) NOMINATION OF APPOINTEES.—The
4 Board may recommend to the Secretary individuals
5 to be appointed as Directors of the Board.

6 (b) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by sub-
7 section (a) shall apply to any appointment of a Director
8 of the Board of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
9 on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

10 (c) APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—

11 (1) NOMINATIONS.—The Board of Directors on
12 the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall
13 submit any recommendations of individuals for ap-
14 pointment to positions on the Board created by the
15 amendment made by subsection (a)(1) by not later
16 than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this
17 Act.

18 (2) STAGGERED TERMS.—Of the Directors on
19 the Board of Directors of the National Fish and
20 Wildlife Foundation first appointed pursuant to the
21 amendment made by subsection (a)(1)—

22 (A) 3 shall be appointed to a term that ex-
23 pires December 31, 1999;

24 (B) 2 shall be appointed to a term that ex-
25 pires December 31, 2001; and

1 (C) 2 shall be appointed to a term that ex-
2 pires December 31, 2003,
3 as specified by the Secretary of the Interior at the
4 time of appointment.

5 **SEC. 3. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.**

6 (a) INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT OF FEDERAL
7 FUNDS.—Section 4(c) (16 U.S.C. 3703(c)) is amended—

8 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through
9 (7) in order as paragraphs (8) through (12); and

10 (2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the follow-
11 ing:

12 “(3) to invest any funds provided to the Foun-
13 dation by the Federal Government in obligations of
14 the United States or in obligations or securities that
15 are guaranteed or insured by the United States;

16 “(4) to deposit any funds provided to the Foun-
17 dation by the Federal Government into accounts
18 that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of
19 the United States;

20 “(5) to make use of any interest or investment
21 income that accrues as a consequence of actions
22 taken under paragraph (3) or (4) to carry out the
23 purposes of the Foundation;

24 “(6) to provide Federal funds for the purpose
25 of entering into cooperative agreements with willing

1 private landowners for restoration and enhancement
2 of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources on pub-
3 lic or private land, or both, if such cooperative
4 agreements—

5 “(A) provide general conservation benefits;

6 or

7 “(B) benefit fish, wildlife, or other natural
8 resources on public land;

9 “(7) to accept and manage funds provided by
10 any Federal agency under any other law when it is
11 in the public interest;”.

12 (b) AGENCY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF PROP-
13 erty.—Section 4(e) (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)) is amended—

14 (1) by amending paragraph (1)(B) to read as
15 follows:

16 “(B) the Foundation notifies the Federal agen-
17 cy that administers the program under which the
18 funds were provided of the proposed acquisition, and
19 the agency fails to object in writing to the proposed
20 acquisition within 60 days after the date of that no-
21 tification.”; and

22 (2) in paragraph (2), by striking “the Director”
23 and inserting “the head of the Federal agency that
24 administers the program under which the funds were
25 provided”.

1 (c) REPEAL.—Section 304 of Public Law 102–440
2 (16 U.S.C. 3703 note) is repealed.

3 (d) AGENCY APPROVAL OF CONVEYANCES AND
4 GRANTS.—Section 4(e)(3)(B)(ii) (16 U.S.C.
5 3703(e)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended to read as follows:

6 “(ii) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency
7 that administers the Federal program under which
8 the funds were provided of the proposed conveyance
9 or provision of Federal funds, and the head of the
10 agency fails to object in writing to such proposed
11 conveyance or provision of Federal funds within 60
12 days after the date of that notification.”

13 (e) RECONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Section
14 4(e)(5) (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)(5)) is amended to read as fol-
15 lows:

16 “(5) The Foundation shall convey at not less than
17 fair market value any real property acquired by it in whole
18 or in part with Federal funds if the Foundation notifies
19 the Federal agency that administers the Federal program
20 under which the funds were provided, and the agency fails
21 to disagree within 60 days after the date of that notifica-
22 tion, that—

23 “(A) the property is no longer valuable for the
24 purposes of fish and wildlife conservation or man-
25 agement; and

1 “(B) the purposes of the Foundation would be
2 better served by the use of the proceeds of the con-
3 veyance for authorized activities of the Founda-
4 tion.”.

5 (f) **TERMINATION OF CONDEMNATION LIMITATION;**
6 **EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING OR CAPITAL EQUIP-**
7 **MENT.**—Section 4(d) (16 U.S.C. 3703(d)) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 “(d) **EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING OR CAPITAL**
10 **EQUIPMENT.**—The Foundation may not make an expendi-
11 ture of Federal funds for printing or capital equipment
12 that is greater than \$10,000 unless the expenditure is ap-
13 proved by the Federal agency that administers the Federal
14 program under which the funds were provided.”.

15 **SEC. 4. MATCHING REQUIREMENT.**

16 Section 10(b)(1) (16 U.S.C. 3709(b)(1)) is amended
17 by striking “matching, in whole or in part,” and inserting
18 “matching, on a one-to-one basis,”.

19 **SEC. 5. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**

20 Section 10(b) (16 U.S.C. 3709(b)) is amended by
21 adding at the end the following:

22 “(3) No Federal funds authorized under this section
23 and provided as a grant under this Act shall be used by
24 the grantee for expenses related to litigation.

1 “(4)(A) No Federal funds authorized under this sec-
2 tion and provided as a grant under this Act shall be used
3 by the grantee for any activity the purpose of which is
4 to influence legislation pending before the Congress.

5 “(B) This paragraph shall not be considered to pro-
6 hibit officers or employees of the Foundation from com-
7 municating to Members or staff of Congress requests for
8 legislation that they consider necessary for the efficient
9 conduct of the business of the Foundation or that relates
10 to the authority of the Foundation, appropriations for use
11 by the Foundation, or use of Federal funds by the Foun-
12 dation.”.

13 **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

14 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 10(a) (16 U.S.C.
15 3709(a)) is amended to read as follows:

16 “(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are authorized to be
17 appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior and the Sec-
18 retary of Commerce, in the aggregate, \$25,000,000 for
19 each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001.”.

20 (b) **REPEAL.**—Section 10(c) (16 U.S.C. 3709(c)) is
21 repealed.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT
Required by House Rule XI, clause 2(g)

1. Name:
Amos S. Eno
2. Business Address:
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 900 4 Fundy Road
Washington, DC 20036 Falmouth, ME 04105
3. Business Telephone:
Washington: 202-857-0166 Maine: 207-828-1159
4. Organization you are representing:
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
5. Any training or educational certificates, diplomas or degrees which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:

1977 M.A., Natural Resources, Cornell University
1972 B.A., Princeton University
6. Any professional licenses or certifications held which add to your qualifications to testify on knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:

None
7. Any employment, occupation, ownership in a firm or business, or work-related experiences which relate to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:

1991-Present Executive Director, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Washington, D.C.

1986-1991 Director of Conservation Programs, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation,
Washington, D.C.

1982-1986 Director, Wildlife Programs; Project Director, AUDUBON WILDLIFE REPORT,
National Audubon Society, Washington, D.C.

1981-1982 Assistant Director, Department of Wildlife Affairs, National Audubon Society,

Washington, D.C.

- 1980-1981 Program Analyst, Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- 1978-1979 Special Assistant to Chief, Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- 1974-1976 Administrative Assistant to Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary, Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

- 8. Any offices, elected positions, or representational capacity held in the organization on whose behalf you are testifying:

Executive Director, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

- 9. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which you have received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture, the source, and the amount of each grant or contract:

None

- 10. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which were received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture by the organization(s) which you represent at this hearing, including the source and amount of each grant or contract:

Please see attached

- 11. Any other information you wish to convey to the Committee which might aid the members of the Committee to better understand the context of your testimony:

None

09/17/97 Department of Commerce - NOAA Funds/

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Atlantic Salmon Recovery in Downeast ME <i>S.H.A.R.E.</i>	96-028	\$150,000	100,000	25,000	0	25,000
California Salmon Projects <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-110	2,630,000	1,500,000	1,130,000	0	0
Coral Reef Assessment in Western Pacific <i>Dr. Alison Green</i>	97-083	\$30,020	0	30,020	0	0
Mid-Coast Salmon Restoration Project <i>Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation</i>	96-078	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
NC Bluefin Tuna Economic Assessment <i>American Sportfishing Association</i>	97-075	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
NOAA Fisheries Program <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-115	2,234,000	1,117,000	1,117,000	0	0
Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Research <i>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association</i>	97-156	\$220,000	110,000	110,000	0	0
Northwest Straights Facilitation Project <i>Daniel Evans, Contractor</i>	97-220	\$19,500	0	0	0	19,500
Oceanographic Environmental Monitoring <i>Scientific Environmental Research Foundation</i>	96-094	1,300,000	700,000	100,000	0	500,000
Oceanographic Environmental Monitoring-II <i>Scientific Environmental Research Foundation</i>	97-106	\$500,000	400,000	100,000	0	0
San Juan Islands (WA) Marine Refuges <i>San Juan Nature Institute</i>	97-105	\$63,100	43,100	20,000	0	0
Scholarships for Sea Turtle Scientists <i>Texas A & M Research Foundation</i>	97-146	\$3,687	1,844	1,843	0	0
White Sea Bass Enhancement Hatchery <i>Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute</i>	96-031	\$225,000	150,000	50,000	0	25,000
GRAND TOTALS:	13 projects	\$7,725,307	\$4,346,944	\$2,808,863	\$0	\$569,500

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Answering the Call <i>Quail Unlimited, Inc.</i>	95-074	\$900,000	600,000	300,000	0	0
Answering the Call-II <i>Quail Unlimited</i>	96-067	\$600,000	400,000	200,000	0	0
Apache-Sitgreaves (AZ) Bat Inventory <i>Arizona Game and Fish Department</i>	97-230	\$19,500	9,750	9,750	0	0
Big Lost River (ID) Sage Grouse Inventory <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-177	\$9,500	5,500	4,000	0	0
Black Kettle Small Watershed Enhancement <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-239	\$20,500	13,500	7,000	0	0
Blackfoot River (MT) Restoration-II <i>Trout Unlimited-Blackfoot Chapter</i>	96-032	\$192,000	128,000	64,000	0	0
Bring Back the Native Fisheries-IV <i>Bureau of Land Management & USDA-Forest Service</i>	95-063	1,498,040	948,040	550,000	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-V <i>Bureau of Land Management & USDA-Forest Service</i>	96-092	2,166,651	1,577,578	589,073	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-VI <i>USDA-Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management</i>	97-108	4,752,159	3,386,889	1,365,270	0	0
Buffalo Gap National Grassland (SD) Dam <i>USDA-Forest Service, Nebraska NF</i>	97-240	\$72,000	48,000	24,000	0	0
Cataract Lake (CO) Wildlife Education <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-245	\$8,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Copper River Delta (AK) Mapping <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-258	\$76,000	38,000	38,000	0	0
DeChambeau Ponds (CA) Restoration <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-186	\$212,000	106,000	106,000	0	0
Dutchman's Peak (OR) Raptor Monitoring <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-252	\$6,360	3,180	3,180	0	0
Effects of Fire/Grazing on Bird Population <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-251	\$16,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Elk City Road/Forage Improvement <i>USDA-Forest Service, Nez Perce NF</i>	97-175	\$6,600	3,300	3,300	0	0
Elk Habitat Restoration <i>Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation</i>	97-067	\$100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
Forest Service Ecosystem Initiative <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-070	\$540,000	290,000	250,000	0	0
Fragmentation in Pacific NW Forests <i>Sustainable Ecosystems Institute</i>	97-126	\$222,400	148,300	74,100	0	0
Francis Marion (SC) Amphibian Diversity <i>University of Charleston</i>	97-231	\$105,500	80,500	25,000	0	0
Fremont (OR) Riparian Restoration <i>USDA-Forest Service, Fremont NF</i>	97-200	\$3,000	1,500	1,500	0	0
Goshawk Monitoring in Nevada <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-253	\$16,420	10,420	6,000	0	0
Greater Yellowstone Amphibian Monitoring <i>Idaho State University</i>	97-233	\$55,500	35,500	20,000	0	0
Habitats: From Backyard to Outback <i>National Geographic Society</i>	96-021	\$297,000	200,000	97,000	0	0
High Plains Partnership <i>Western Governors' Association</i>	97-154	\$415,653	315,653	100,000	0	0
Humboldt-Toiyabe (NV) Spotted Frog <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-174	\$9,400	4,700	4,700	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Idaho Panhandle Bats <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-176	\$10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Idaho Songbirds and Habitat Modification <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-201	\$18,670	9,670	9,000	0	0
Jakes Habitat Improvement Program <i>National Wild Turkey Federation</i>	96-231	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Lake Hemet Waichable Wildlife Project <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-193	\$25,000	15,000	10,000	0	0
Lincoln (NM) Habitat Improvement <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-236	\$35,050	23,150	11,900	0	0
Long Bayou (MS) Wetlands Enhancement <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-242	\$80,000	40,000	40,000	0	0
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Management-II <i>Tall Timbers Research, Inc.</i>	96-116	\$81,840	56,840	25,000	0	0
MAPS Evaluation and Outreach <i>Institute for Bird Populations</i>	95-185	\$98,400	65,600	32,800	0	0
Malpai Borderlands Conservation-II <i>Malpai Borderlands Group</i>	97-152	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Marietta (OH) Habitat Improvement <i>USDA-Forest Service, Wayne NF</i>	97-173	\$7,000	4,000	3,000	0	0
Marshall Meadow (CA) Project <i>USDA-Forest Service, Sierra NF</i>	97-249	\$7,000	3,500	3,500	0	0
Mauzy Mountains (OR) Aspen Management <i>USDA-Forest Service, Wallowa-Whitman NF</i>	97-171	\$11,000	7,000	4,000	0	0
Measuring Effectiveness <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-243	\$5,300	2,650	2,650	0	0
Mesa Marsh (ID) Enhancement <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-238	\$63,500	38,500	25,000	0	0
Mexican Spotted Owl in Colorado <i>Bureau of Land Management, Canon City District</i>	97-199	\$8,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
National Bighorn Sheep Information Kiosk <i>USDA-Forest Service, Shosone National Forest</i>	97-194	\$2,181	1,181	1,000	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative <i>Bureau of Land Management</i>	95-078	\$249,576	149,650	99,926	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-II <i>National Park Service</i>	96-066	\$625,000	400,000	225,000	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-III <i>Federal Native Plant Conservation Committee</i>	97-073	\$768,225	478,800	289,425	0	0
North American Bat Conservation <i>Bat Conservation International</i>	97-143	\$175,000	125,000	50,000	0	0
Northern Region Landbird Monitoring <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-248	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Oakwood Bottoms (IL) Restoration <i>Ducks Unlimited, Inc.</i>	96-071	\$100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
Ochoco (OR) "Green Dot" Program <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-172	\$9,450	7,150	2,300	0	0
Okanogan (WA) Forest Carnivore Survey <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-170	\$10,700	5,350	5,350	0	0
Padrick Ridge (ID) Prescription Burn <i>USDA-Forest Service, Salmon NF</i>	97-226	\$10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Partners in Flight Outreach Materials <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-226	\$132,575	79,000	6,400	0	47,175
Pavant Habitat Enhancement <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-181	\$5,850	3,750	2,100	0	0
Pipeline Plantings for Wildlife (LA) <i>USDA-Forest Service, Kisatchie NF</i>	97-232	\$12,200	6,100	6,100	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Platte River Basin Recovery Fund <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-189	\$404,000	0	0	0	404,000
Portuguese Creek (CA) Deflector <i>USDA-Forest Service, Sierra National Forest</i>	97-246	\$4,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Pulling Together: Managing Invasives <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-155	1,272,614	786,614	486,000	0	0
Restore Our Southern Rivers-II <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	95-067	\$225,000	135,000	90,000	0	0
Restore Our Southern Rivers-III <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	96-093	\$253,900	155,900	98,000	0	0
Restore Our Southern Rivers-IV <i>Tennessee Valley Authority & USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-111	\$375,000	225,000	100,000	0	50,000
Rocky Mountain (UT) Sheep Habitat <i>USDA-Forest Service, Ashley NF</i>	97-229	\$61,900	45,000	16,900	0	0
San Bernardino (CA) Children's Forest <i>San Bernardino National Forest Association</i>	94-221	\$61,451	41,338	20,113	0	0
San Juan (CO) Habitat Conflict Resolution <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-235	\$22,000	15,000	7,000	0	0
Sandy River (OR) Delta Restoration <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-241	\$36,000	18,000	18,000	0	0
Seeking Common Ground Coordinator <i>Seeking Common Ground Steering Committee</i>	97-149	\$59,500	32,000	27,500	0	0
Seeking Common Ground Demonstrations-IV <i>USDA-Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management</i>	96-130	\$248,875	157,375	91,500	0	0
Seeking Common Ground Demonstrations-V <i>Seeking Common Ground Steering Committee</i>	97-206	\$452,586	278,286	174,300	0	0
Shortgrass Prairie Partners <i>Colorado Bird Observatory</i>	96-104	\$195,000	130,000	65,000	0	0
Sierra Nevada Avian Communities <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-250	\$48,500	33,500	15,000	0	0
Six Rivers (CA) Breeding Bird Atlas <i>USDA-Forest Service, Six Rivers NF</i>	97-247	\$16,890	10,390	6,500	0	0
Spotted Frog in Nevada <i>USDA-Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe NF</i>	96-117	\$62,800	50,800	12,000	0	0
Stream Ecosystem Aquarium <i>USDA-Forest Service, Lassen NF</i>	97-198	\$5,100	2,600	2,500	0	0
Stream Restoration Training Project <i>National Association of Service & Conservation Corps</i>	96-080	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Swainson's Hawk Conservation in Argentina <i>USDA-Forest Service, Klamath NF (CA)</i>	95-184	\$47,000	32,000	15,000	0	0
Tanagers and Forest Fragments-III <i>Cornell University</i>	95-036	\$111,000	74,000	37,000	0	0
Tarryall (CO) Bighorn Sheep Habitat <i>USDA-Forest Service, Pike and San Isabel NF</i>	97-234	\$75,500	49,500	26,000	0	0
Tsalila: A Watershed Experience <i>Reedsport School District</i>	97-197	\$96,911	69,911	27,000	0	0
Turner Mountain (MT) Prescribed Burn <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-227	\$4,980	2,480	2,500	0	0
Upland Habitat Partnership-II <i>Quail Unlimited, Inc.</i>	97-070	\$735,000	490,000	245,000	0	0
Upper Salmon River (ID) Prescribed Burn <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-178	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
WOW Conservation Education <i>Rocky Mountain EBR Foundation</i>	97-244	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Walkinshaw Wetlands (MI) Restoration <i>USDA-Forest Service, Huron-Manistee NF</i>	97-133	\$150,000	75,000	75,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Western Raptor Monitoring and Education <i>HawkWatch International Inc.</i>	97-254	\$57,840	33,840	24,000	0	0
Woodcock/Ruffed Grouse Challenge-II <i>Ruffed Grouse Society</i>	96-118	\$117,000	78,000	39,000	0	0
Woodcock/Ruffed Grouse Challenge-III <i>Ruffed Grouse Society</i>	97-148	\$120,900	80,900	40,000	0	0
GRAND TOTALS:	85 projects	\$20,907,947	\$13,576,635	\$6,830,137	\$0	\$501,175

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFW FED. FUNDS	NFW INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Algodose Dune Watchable Wildlife <i>Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District</i>	96-217	\$7,600	3,800	3,800	0	0
Answering the Call <i>Quail Unlimited, Inc.</i>	95-074	\$900,000	600,000	300,000	0	0
Answering the Call-II <i>Quail Unlimited</i>	96-067	\$600,000	400,000	200,000	0	0
Antelope Spring Bat Cave (UT) Gate <i>Bureau of Land Management, Richfield District</i>	96-207	\$2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Bats in Inactive Mines (CO) <i>Bureau of Land Management</i>	97-160	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
Big Bear (MT) Wetlands <i>Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District</i>	97-164	\$44,000	22,000	22,000	0	0
Big Lost River (ID) Sage Grouse Inventory <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-177	\$9,500	5,500	4,000	0	0
Blanca Wetlands (CO) Restoration <i>Bureau of Land Management, Canon City District</i>	96-204	\$40,000	20,000	20,000	0	0
Bring Back the Native Fisheries-IV <i>Bureau of Land Management & USDA-Forest Service</i>	95-063	1,498,040	948,040	550,000	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-V <i>Bureau of Land Management & USDA-Forest Service</i>	96-092	2,166,651	1,577,578	589,073	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-VI <i>USDA-Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management</i>	97-108	4,752,159	3,386,889	1,365,270	0	0
Bully Creek (OR) Watershed Plan <i>Bully Creek Watershed Coalition</i>	95-187	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
CCC Ponds (WY) Restoration <i>Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs District</i>	96-202	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
California Salmon Projects <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-110	2,630,000	1,500,000	1,130,000	0	0
Carrizo Plain Burrowing Owl Project <i>Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield District</i>	97-203	\$26,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Cinder Pit Browse Prescribed Burn <i>Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District</i>	96-214	\$7,000	3,500	3,500	0	0
Conservation of Bats and Mines <i>Bureau of Land Management, Yuma and CA Desert Districts</i>	97-144	\$68,199	43,300	24,899	0	0
Cowbird Parasitism & Cattle Grazing in NM <i>University of Wisconsin</i>	97-118	\$97,200	72,900	24,300	0	0
Crickle Wildlife Water Developments (UT) <i>Bureau of Land Management, Richfield District</i>	96-215	\$1,895	1,000	895	0	0
Crooked Creek (WY) Pipeline Extension <i>Bureau of Land Management, Worland District</i>	96-208	\$40,000	20,000	20,000	0	0
Dove Spring Riparian Enclosure (CA) <i>Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District</i>	97-255	\$14,797	8,361	6,436	0	0
Education and Community Outreach Project <i>Applegate River Watershed Council</i>	97-192	\$17,350	8,675	8,675	0	0
Face to Face With Wildlife <i>Colorado Division of Wildlife</i>	97-195	\$178,822	163,822	15,000	0	0
Farming for Wildlife <i>Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield District</i>	97-190	\$126,000	69,000	57,000	0	0
Ferruginous Hawks in New Mexico <i>Hawks Aloft, Inc.</i>	97-205	\$12,780	7,830	4,950	0	0
Goodwin Canyon (AZ) Watershed Project <i>Arizona Game and Fish Department</i>	97-185	\$15,500	9,500	6,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Greater Yellowstone Amphibian Monitoring <i>Idaho State University</i>	97-233	\$55,500	35,500	20,000	0	0
Habitats: From Backyard to Outback <i>National Geographic Society</i>	96-021	\$297,000	200,000	97,000	0	0
High Plains Partnership <i>Western Governors' Association</i>	97-154	\$415,653	315,653	100,000	0	0
Idaho Panhandle Bats <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-176	\$10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Inventory of Category 2 Bat Species (CA) <i>Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah and Susanville Districts</i>	97-161	\$25,858	12,929	12,929	0	0
Kelly Dam Wetland (AZ) Restoration <i>Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District</i>	96-205	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Lightening Ridge Big Game Reseeding <i>Bureau of Land Management, Worland District</i>	97-179	\$33,888	17,944	15,944	0	0
Locke's Pond (NV) Pipeline <i>Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain District</i>	97-188	\$69,000	39,000	30,000	0	0
Loggerhead Shrike and Black Tern Study <i>Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks</i>	97-202	\$7,200	4,000	3,200	0	0
MAPS Evaluation and Outreach <i>Institute for Bird Populations</i>	95-185	\$98,400	65,600	32,800	0	0
Malpai Borderlands Conservation <i>Malpai Borderlands Group</i>	95-077	\$380,000	304,000	76,000	0	0
Malpai Borderlands Conservation-II <i>Malpai Borderlands Group</i>	97-152	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Moxa Arch Vegetation Treatment <i>Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs District</i>	97-180	\$17,000	10,000	7,000	0	0
NW Colorado Black-Footed Ferret Program <i>Bureau of Land Management, Craig District</i>	97-182	\$111,000	71,000	40,000	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative <i>Bureau of Land Management</i>	95-078	\$249,576	149,650	99,926	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-II <i>National Park Service</i>	96-066	\$625,000	400,000	225,000	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-III <i>Federal Native Plant Conservation Committee</i>	97-073	\$768,225	478,800	289,425	0	0
New Generation of Environmental Stewards <i>Adopt-A-Watershed</i>	97-095	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
North American Bat Conservation <i>Bat Conservation International</i>	97-143	\$175,000	125,000	50,000	0	0
Northwest Tuleenood Seeding (NV) <i>Bureau of Land Management, Elko District</i>	96-211	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
Pangutich (UT) Habitat Improvement <i>Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City District</i>	96-213	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Partners in Flight West Mexico Meeting <i>Colorado Bird Observatory</i>	96-076	\$8,400	4,200	4,200	0	0
Pavant Habitat Enhancement <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-181	\$5,850	3,750	2,100	0	0
Peregrine Falcons in Montana <i>Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks</i>	97-204	\$13,500	10,000	3,500	0	0
Pluth Ranch (CA) Wildlife Reservoir <i>Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah District</i>	97-183	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Potter Bute (WY) Pipeline/Fence Project <i>Bureau of Land Management, Worland District</i>	96-209	\$40,930	32,660	8,270	0	0
Project WET Networking Initiative-II <i>Western Regional Environmental Education Council</i>	95-177	\$200,000	125,000	75,000	0	0
Pronghorn Guzzlers #1-5 (NV) <i>Bureau of Land Management, Elko District</i>	96-210	\$49,900	27,900	22,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Pulling Together: Managing Invasives <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-155	1,272,614	786,614	486,000	0	0
Riverwood Wetlands (ID) Enhancement <i>Bureau of Land Management, Shoshone District</i>	96-203	\$20,000	15,000	5,000	0	0
Riverwood Wetlands (ID) Enhancement-II <i>Bureau of Land Management, Shoshone District</i>	97-191	\$70,000	35,000	35,000	0	0
San Francisco River Fencing (AZ) <i>Bureau of Land Management, Safford District</i>	97-256	\$80,000	40,000	40,000	0	0
Saskview Wetlands (MT) Retention Dam <i>Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District</i>	97-189	\$95,000	55,000	40,000	0	0
Seeking Common Ground Coordinator <i>Seeking Common Ground Steering Committee</i>	97-149	\$59,500	32,000	27,500	0	0
Seeking Common Ground Demonstrations-III <i>USDA-Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management</i>	95-094	\$80,000	45,000	35,000	0	0
Sonoran Desert Community Assessment <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-184	\$16,600	10,600	6,000	0	0
Susan River Canyon Natural History Guide <i>Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District</i>	97-196	\$60,000	35,000	25,000	0	0
Toll Mountain (MT) Habitat Project <i>Bureau of Land Management, Butte District</i>	97-158	\$10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Upland Habitat Partnership-II <i>Quail Unlimited, Inc.</i>	97-070	\$735,000	490,000	245,000	0	0
Utah Bat Vocal Signatures Catalog <i>Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City & Richfield Districts</i>	97-066	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Utah Prairie Dog HCP <i>Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City District</i>	96-216	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
Wild Turkey Riparian Protection Fence <i>Bureau of Land Management, Mile City District</i>	97-257	\$16,800	10,000	6,800	0	0
Wildlife Water Development No. 540 <i>Bureau of Land Management, Yuma District</i>	96-212	\$19,000	9,500	9,500	0	0
Wood River (OR) Wetland Restoration-II <i>Bureau of Land Management</i>	97-159	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
GRAND TOTALS:	70 projects	\$20,171,887	\$13,321,995	\$6,849,892	\$0	\$0

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Abrams Creek/Chilhowee Reserve Acquisition <i>Foothills Land Conservancy</i>	95-073	\$450,000	300,000	150,000	0	0
Acoma Lake (NM) Restoration Project <i>Tree New Mexico</i>	97-019	\$195,000	130,000	65,000	0	0
Adirondack Private Landowners Consortium <i>Adirondack Nature Conservancy/Adirondack Land Trust</i>	96-110	\$35,000	25,000	10,000	0	0
Adopt-A-Wetland <i>Texas A&M University</i>	95-002	\$17,000	8,500	8,500	0	0
Anahuac/Aransas (TX) Wetlands Project <i>Houston Sierra Club</i>	95-199	\$12,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
Anderson Tract (TX) Habitat Acquisition-II <i>Texas Parks and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-079	\$971,000	900,000	71,000	0	0
Answering the Call <i>Quail Unlimited, Inc.</i>	95-074	\$900,000	600,000	300,000	0	0
Answering the Call-II <i>Quail Unlimited</i>	96-067	\$600,000	400,000	200,000	0	0
Aquatic Monitoring for NW Forests-I <i>Xerces Society</i>	95-209	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Aquatic Monitoring for NW Forests-II <i>Xerces Society</i>	97-062	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Atlantic Salmon Recovery in Downeast ME <i>S.H.A.R.E.</i>	96-028	\$150,000	100,000	25,000	0	25,000
Atwater's Prairie Chicken Recovery <i>Parks and Wildlife Foundation of Texas</i>	96-121	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Avian Abundance in ID Industrial Forest-II <i>Sustainable Ecosystems Institute</i>	96-102	\$99,000	66,500	32,500	0	0
Avian Abundance in ID Industrial Forests-I <i>Sustainable Ecosystems Institute</i>	95-122	\$78,000	52,000	26,000	0	0
Avian Diversity in Yellowstone <i>Montana State University</i>	95-024	\$96,000	64,000	32,000	0	0
BIODIVERSITY: Wild About Life! <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-018	\$255,000	100,000	50,000	0	105,000
BMPs for Wildlife Manual <i>Alabama Wildlife Federation</i>	95-040	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Back Bay NWR (VA) Dike Repair <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-050	\$110,000	60,000	50,000	0	0
Backyard Conservation Program <i>National Association of Conservation Districts</i>	97-218	\$21,800	14,500	7,300	0	0
Baraboo River (WI) Fish Passage <i>River Alliance of Wisconsin</i>	97-026	\$106,000	73,000	33,000	0	0
BeaMoc (NY) Watershed Restoration-II <i>Trout Unlimited</i>	96-095	\$180,000	120,000	60,000	0	0
Beaver Restoration for Wetlands (WY) <i>Wyoming Cooperative Fish & Wildlife Unit</i>	96-059	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Belt Woods (MD) Preservation <i>Western Shore Conservancy</i>	96-041	\$300,000	250,000	50,000	0	0
Beluga Whales in the High Arctic <i>Mystic Marineliffe Aquarium</i>	96-144	\$352,268	292,100	0	60,168	0
Big Bog (ME) Restoration <i>Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife</i>	97-276	\$250,000	200,000	0	50,000	0
Birch Islands (ME) Acquisition <i>Woodie Wheason Land Trust</i>	97-135	\$48,800	34,200	14,600	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Bird Conservation Magazine-I <i>American Bird Conservancy</i>	96-145	\$80,000	50,000	25,000	0	5,000
Bird and Habitat Relationship Model <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-270	\$120,000	60,000	0	60,000	0
Birding Festival Video <i>D.J. Case & Associates</i>	97-036	\$36,000	22,000	14,000	0	0
Birds Beyond Borders <i>Colorado Bird Observatory</i>	95-025	\$25,000	15,000	10,000	0	0
Birds and Coffee Public Awareness <i>Rainforest Alliance</i>	96-037	\$97,000	64,500	0	32,500	0
Birds in Forested Landscapes <i>Cornell University, Lab. of Ornithology</i>	97-039	\$285,300	190,200	95,100	0	0
Black Brant Monitoring Network <i>Washington State Department of Ecology</i>	96-161	\$103,000	73,000	30,000	0	0
Black Hills Natural Community Inventory <i>The Nature Conservancy, South Dakota</i>	97-059	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Black-Footed Ferret Action Plan <i>American Zoological and Aquarium Assoc.</i>	95-210	\$35,000	0	0	0	35,000
Black-Footed Ferret Enhancement <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-138	\$150,000	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
Black-Footed Ferret Enhancement-II <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-163	\$260,000	50,000	50,000	0	160,000
Blackfoot River (MT) Restoration-II <i>Troun Unlimited- Blackfoot Chapter</i>	96-032	\$192,000	128,000	64,000	0	0
Bluff Lake (CO) Urban EE Project <i>Friends of Bluff Lake</i>	96-166	\$65,000	50,000	15,000	0	0
Boisa Chica Wetlands (CA) Assessment <i>California State Lands Commission</i>	96-140	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Bombay Hook NWR (DE) Restoration <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-191	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Boston Harbor Island NRA Designation <i>Island Alliance</i>	95-197	\$17,500	10,000	0	7,500	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: Arkansas-II <i>University of Arkansas</i>	95-133	\$81,000	54,000	27,000	0	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: Georgia-II <i>Georgia Department of Natural Resources</i>	95-026	\$22,500	15,000	7,500	0	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: New Jersey <i>New Jersey Audubon Society</i>	95-128	\$93,836	63,836	30,000	0	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: Oklahoma <i>George Miksch Sutton Avian Research Center</i>	97-035	\$250,000	200,000	50,000	0	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: Oregon <i>Oregon Field Ornithologists</i>	95-129	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: Virginia <i>Virginia Society of Ornithology</i>	95-027	\$22,500	15,000	7,500	0	0
Breeding Bird Atlas: Wisconsin <i>Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc.</i>	95-135	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Brewster Creek (IL) Restoration <i>Forest Preserve District of DuPage County</i>	96-196	\$88,800	73,800	15,000	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-V <i>Bureau of Land Management & USDA-Forest Service</i>	96-092	2,166,651	1,577,578	589,073	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-VI <i>USDA-Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management</i>	97-108	4,752,159	3,386,889	1,365,270	0	0
By-catch Reduction <i>Manomet Observatory for Conservation Sciences</i>	97-021	\$135,000	90,000	45,000	0	0
Caddo Lake (TX) Scholars Program <i>Caddo Lake Institute</i>	95-104	\$138,100	93,100	45,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Cadillac Desert/Last Oasis-II <i>RTEH TV Foundation</i>	95-179	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Cahaba River (AL) Conservation Corridor <i>Cahaba River Society</i>	96-109	\$120,000	75,000	45,000	0	0
California Coastal Sage Conservation-III <i>California Department of Fish and Game</i>	95-030	2,890,982	1,890,982	1,000,000	0	0
California Coastal Sage Conservation-IV <i>California Department of Fish and Game</i>	96-221	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0
California Condor Rearing Facility <i>Ventana Wilderness Sanctuary</i>	97-213	\$27,500	13,750	13,750	0	0
California Freshwater Shrimp Project <i>Ross Valley School District</i>	95-085	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
Canada-Mexico Model Forest Program <i>Queen's University</i>	96-038	\$116,900	72,900	44,000	0	0
Canadian Land Conservation Project <i>University of Calgary, Dept. of Research Services</i>	95-195	\$12,355	9,855	0	2,500	0
Canadian Landbird Conservation <i>Canadian Nature Federation</i>	96-105	\$182,000	130,000	52,000	0	0
Cape May (NJ) Stopover Protection <i>New Jersey Nongame Species Program</i>	97-032	\$80,500	53,700	26,800	0	0
Casco Bay (ME) Shellfishery Restoration <i>Friends of Casco Bay</i>	95-016	\$85,000	42,500	42,500	0	0
Casco Bay (ME) Shellfishery Restoration-II <i>Friends of Casco Bay</i>	96-087	\$97,200	64,800	32,400	0	0
Center Pond/Cooley Acquisition (ME) <i>Phippsburg Land Trust</i>	95-095	\$70,668	40,668	30,000	0	0
Center for Human Health & the Environment <i>Harvard Medical School</i>	96-083	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Central American Conservation Easements <i>CEDARENA</i>	97-269	\$52,500	37,500	0	15,000	0
Central Valley & Restoration Funds-II <i>Environmental Defense Fund</i>	95-116	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Chatahochee Headwaters (GA) Restoration <i>Upper Chatahochee Riverkeeper Fund, Inc.</i>	96-194	\$50,000	30,000	20,000	0	0
Chester River Watershed (MD) Restorations <i>Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage</i>	97-140	\$303,000	203,000	100,000	0	0
Children's Writers Institute <i>Center for Children's Environmental Literature</i>	97-016	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1995-I <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Savannah Refuges</i>	95-041	\$15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1995-II <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	95-192	\$20,000	0	0	20,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1996-I <i>Andrew Sansom/Perry Bass</i>	96-063	\$20,000	0	0	20,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1996-II <i>Merlin Tuttle-Bai Conservation International</i>	96-125	\$15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1996-III <i>Champion International Corporation</i>	96-200	\$15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1997-I <i>Dr. James A. Timmerman, Jr.</i>	97-150	\$15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1997-II <i>Ed Clark, Wildlife Center of Virginia</i>	97-265	\$15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Chuck Yeager Award, 1997-III <i>Jon Hauffer, Boise Cascade & Bill Wall, Potlatch</i>	97-264	\$20,000	0	0	20,000	0
Citizen-Based Water Monitoring Program <i>Union Soil & Water Conservation Distr.</i>	95-178	\$26,585	13,585	0	13,000	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Clean Water Training Institutes <i>River Watch Network, Inc.</i>	96-005	\$38,000	23,000	15,000	0	0
Coastal Salmonid Habitat Restoration <i>Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation</i>	97-029	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Coastal Waterbird (MA) Program <i>Massachusetts Audubon Society</i>	95-126	\$75,300	50,200	25,100	0	0
Coastal Waterbird Program-II <i>Massachusetts Audubon Society</i>	96-099	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Cobscook Bay (ME) Shellfish Restoration-II <i>The Nature Conservancy, Maine</i>	96-025	\$50,000	33,000	17,000	0	0
Colorado River Fish Policy-IV <i>Colorado Conservation Foundation</i>	96-126	\$30,000	20,000	0	10,000	0
Community Restoration Center <i>Coalition To Restore Urban Waters</i>	97-217	\$52,000	35,000	17,000	0	0
Community-Based Watershed Protection <i>Georgia Conservancy</i>	95-180	\$60,000	35,000	25,000	0	0
Connecticut River Fish Passage <i>Connecticut River Watershed Council, Inc.</i>	96-086	\$45,000	20,000	20,000	0	5,000
Conservation Easement Handbook Update <i>Land Trust Alliance</i>	95-042	\$52,500	35,000	17,500	0	0
Conservation Education Roundtables <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-004	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Conservation Medicine <i>Tufts University</i>	97-216	\$210,000	160,000	50,000	0	0
Coral Reef Fishes in Belize <i>Wildlife Conservation Society</i>	96-022	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Coral Reef Initiative <i>American Zoo and Aquarium Association</i>	96-169	\$45,000	30,000	15,000	0	0
Corridor Effects in Managed Forests-I <i>North Carolina State University</i>	96-098	\$43,000	30,000	13,000	0	0
Corridor Effects in Managed Forests-II <i>North Carolina State University</i>	97-116	\$45,500	32,500	13,000	0	0
Costa Rica Corridor Protection-II <i>Monteverde Conservation League</i>	95-127	\$187,000	127,000	60,000	0	0
Costa Rican Ornithological Meeting <i>American Birding Association</i>	97-125	\$30,000	22,500	0	7,500	0
Cowbird Parasitism & Cattle Grazing in NM <i>University of Wisconsin</i>	97-118	\$97,200	72,900	24,300	0	0
Creative Pathways for Wildlife Art <i>National Wildlife Art Museum</i>	95-062	\$398,988	318,989	79,999	0	0
Critical Issues/Critical Thinking <i>National 4-H Council</i>	95-173	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
DC Mentoring Program-II <i>The Environmentors Project</i>	95-005	\$100,000	70,000	30,000	0	0
DC Mentoring-III/Baltimore <i>The Environmentors Project</i>	96-012	\$151,379	101,379	50,000	0	0
DC/Baltimore Mentoring-IV <i>The Environmentors Project</i>	97-100	\$40,000	30,000	10,000	0	0
Decision Maker's Course-II <i>Organization for Tropical Studies</i>	96-101	\$60,000	45,000	15,000	0	0
Delhi Sands Habitat Acquisition <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-239	\$350,000	175,000	0	175,000	0
Denays River Watershed Protection <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-266	\$576,000	501,000	75,000	0	0
Deschutes Steelhead Restoration Project <i>Oregon Trout</i>	97-024	\$170,000	120,000	50,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Dimond Ranch (WY) Habitat Acquisition <i>Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation</i>	95-214	\$155,000	105,000	50,000	0	0
Ding Darling (FL) NWR Loan <i>Ding Darling Wildlife Society</i>	95-093	\$0	0	0	0	0
Discover the Bronx River <i>Appalachian Mountain Club</i>	96-079	\$38,000	26,000	12,000	0	0
Dow, Lower Mississippi Valley Private Land <i>Ducks Unlimited, Inc.</i>	96-054	\$254,000	114,250	139,750	0	0
Ducktrap River (ME) Land Acquisition <i>Coastal Mountains Land Trust</i>	96-142	\$59,600	49,600	10,000	0	0
Ducktrap River (ME) Land Acquisition-II <i>Coastal Mountains Land Trust</i>	97-004	\$40,000	26,667	13,333	0	0
Dugout Ranch Conservation <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-212	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Dutch Gap (VA) Acquisition <i>Chesterfield County</i>	97-134	\$250,000	200,000	50,000	0	0
Earth Service Corps Forest Stewards <i>YMCA of Greater Seattle</i>	97-099	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Earth Stewards-II <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-090	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
East Maui Forest Bird Protection Program <i>The Nature Conservancy, Hawaii</i>	95-075	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Ebenezer Creek Greenway (GA) <i>The Conservation Fund</i>	95-202	\$300,000	225,000	75,000	0	0
Eco-Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Develop. <i>Ashoka: Innovators for the Public</i>	94-247	\$700,000	600,000	100,000	0	0
Edge Effects on Forest Birds <i>Indiana University</i>	95-124	\$135,000	90,000	45,000	0	0
Education for Conservation Program (CA) <i>Vietnamese American Arts & Letters Assn</i>	97-096	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Elizabeth Lucy Braun Biodiversity Exhibit <i>Kentucky Fish & Wildlife Education & Resource Foundation</i>	95-006	\$130,000	100,000	30,000	0	0
Elizabeth River (VA) Watershed <i>Elizabeth River Project</i>	97-048	\$25,600	17,100	8,500	0	0
Elkhorn Slough Watershed (CA) Restoration <i>Sustainable Conservation</i>	97-131	\$110,100	75,000	35,100	0	0
Endangered Species Act Partnership <i>Wildlife Habitat Council</i>	95-043	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Endangered Species Act Position Paper <i>Northwestern University</i>	96-069	\$29,250	15,000	0	14,250	0
Environmental Flying Services in MX-II <i>Sonoran Institute</i>	96-057	\$36,000	24,000	12,000	0	0
Environmental Flying Services in Mexico <i>Sonoran Institute</i>	95-044	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Environmental Issues for Middle School <i>Saint Louis Zoo</i>	96-008	\$40,000	20,000	20,000	0	0
Esquinas Carbon Offset Initiative <i>COMBOS</i>	95-069	\$710,000	510,000	200,000	0	0
Estuarine Wetland Protection-NE Corridor <i>Manomet Observatory for Conservation Sciences</i>	95-080	\$211,100	140,400	70,700	0	0
Everglades Case Study <i>Florida Institute of Technology</i>	96-085	\$156,492	106,492	50,000	0	0
Expanding Refuge Support Groups <i>National Wildlife Refuge Association</i>	96-081	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
Experiential Conservation Programs <i>Student Conservation Association</i>	95-007	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
FFA Environmental Stewardship <i>National FFA Foundation</i>	95-200	\$30,000	20,000	0	10,000	0
Fallen Timber Extractive Reserve (CR) <i>TUVA Foundation</i>	95-028	\$125,000	100,000	25,000	0	0
Falling Spring (PA) Acquisition <i>Tross Unlimited, Inc.</i>	95-064	\$335,000	265,000	70,000	0	0
Farmers' Assistance Fund <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-139	\$100,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
Fish & Wildlife Small Grants-1995 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-045	\$31,476	15,040	0	16,436	0
FishNET-Fisheries Conservation Network-II <i>Quebec-Labrador Foundation</i>	95-001	\$95,000	70,000	25,000	0	0
FishNET-Fisheries Conservation Network-III <i>Quebec-Labrador Foundation</i>	96-024	\$95,000	75,000	20,000	0	0
Fisheries & Rice Field Flooding <i>Bay Institute</i>	95-164	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
Fisheries Across America-II <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5</i>	95-120	\$597,490	368,693	228,797	0	0
Fisheries Across America-III <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-030	\$596,962	398,085	198,877	0	0
Fisheries Across America-IV <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-112	\$590,000	400,000	190,000	0	0
Fisheries Management Reserves <i>Center for Marine Conservation</i>	95-017	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Fisheries Small Grants-1995 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-208	\$30,000	15,000	0	15,000	0
Fishing Has No Boundaries <i>Fishing Has No Boundaries, Inc.</i>	95-169	\$35,000	25,000	0	10,000	0
Fishing for Solutions: What's the Catch? <i>Monterey Bay Aquarium</i>	97-094	\$175,000	125,000	50,000	0	0
Flood Tolerant Land Uses in Minnesota <i>American Rivers</i>	97-139	\$41,800	33,440	8,360	0	0
Florida Bay Ecosystem Monitoring Program <i>NOAA- National Ocean Service</i>	95-117	\$60,000	36,000	24,000	0	0
Florida Panther on Private Lands <i>Florida Stewardship Foundation</i>	96-114	\$120,000	90,000	15,000	15,000	0
Florida Scrub HCP-II <i>The Nature Conservancy, Florida</i>	95-145	\$15,000	10,000	5,000	0	0
Forest Fragmentation in Alberta-III <i>University of Alberta</i>	95-029	\$103,200	68,800	34,400	0	0
Forest Fragmentation in Southern Ontario <i>Long Point Bird Observatory</i>	96-077	\$57,000	32,000	25,000	0	0
Forest Management in South Carolina <i>NCASI, Paper Industry Council</i>	96-106	\$240,000	160,000	80,000	0	0
Forest Service Course Scholarships-V <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	95-008	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Forestry Market Transformation Initiative <i>Strategic Environmental Associates</i>	96-201	\$60,000	40,000	0	20,000	0
Fort Worth (TX) Nature Center Wetlands <i>Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge</i>	97-049	\$86,400	57,600	28,800	0	0
Four Mile Creek (WA) Wetlands <i>Washington State University</i>	97-046	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Fragmentation in Pacific NW Forests <i>Sustainable Ecosystems Institute</i>	97-126	\$222,400	148,300	74,100	0	0
GREEN MUNDO <i>Philadelphia Education Fund</i>	97-089	\$45,000	30,000	15,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
GREEN Training Initiative	95-106	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
<i>Global Rivers Environmental Ed Network</i>						
Give Water a Hand-II	96-084	\$70,000	50,000	20,000	0	0
<i>University of Wisconsin-Madison</i>						
Goshawk Habitat, Prey, and Movement	97-033	\$35,000	25,000	10,000	0	0
<i>University of Wyoming</i>						
Grassland Bird Management Workshop	95-131	\$38,000	28,000	10,000	0	0
<i>George Miksch Sutton Avian Research Center</i>						
Grassland Bird Program	96-177	\$54,550	36,550	18,000	0	0
<i>Massachusetts Audubon Society</i>						
Great American Fish Count	97-103	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
<i>American Oceans Campaign</i>						
Great Salt Lake (UT) Wetlands Preservation	95-081	\$180,000	120,000	60,000	0	0
<i>The Nature Conservancy, Utah</i>						
Great Swamp Interpretive Master Plan	97-219	\$50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0
<i>Morris Parks and Land Conservancy</i>						
Greater Yellowstone Predator Book	96-129	\$30,000	20,000	0	10,000	0
<i>National Park Service</i>						
Greenworks-II	95-103	\$250,000	175,000	75,000	0	0
<i>American Forest Foundation</i>						
Grindstone Island (NY) Acquisition	95-056	\$200,000	150,000	50,000	0	0
<i>Thousand Islands Land Trust</i>						
Grizzly Conservation Challenge-III	95-046	\$94,000	46,500	47,500	0	0
<i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6</i>						
Grizzly Conservation Challenge-IV	96-199	\$125,000	75,000	40,000	10,000	0
<i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>						
Gulf Fork Watershed Monitoring Evaluation	96-029	\$37,000	25,000	12,000	0	0
<i>Tennessee Technological University</i>						
Gulf Tract (TN) Cooperative Research	95-092	\$24,000	16,000	8,000	0	0
<i>National Biological Service</i>						
Gulf of Maine Coastal Monitoring Network	95-018	\$100,000	60,000	40,000	0	0
<i>New Hampshire Charitable Foundation</i>						
Gulf of Maine Seabird Island Restoration	97-123	\$200,000	150,000	50,000	0	0
<i>National Audubon Society</i>						
Guy Bradley Award, 1995	95-140	\$2,000	0	0	2,000	0
<i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, R6</i>						
Guy Bradley Award, 1996	96-120	\$2,000	0	0	2,000	0
<i>Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources</i>						
Guy Bradley Award, 1997	97-151	\$1,216	0	0	1,216	0
<i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>						
HBCU Pre-Service Teacher Training-II	96-004	\$200,000	150,000	50,000	0	0
<i>Second Nature</i>						
Habitat Conservation Plans Assessment	97-224	\$6,000	4,000	0	2,000	0
<i>University of Michigan</i>						
Habitat Conservation Through Avitourism	96-097	\$52,500	35,000	17,500	0	0
<i>American Birding Association</i>						
Habitat Use in (ID) Managed Forests-I	96-103	\$95,000	70,000	25,000	0	0
<i>Turnstone Ecological Research Associates, Ltd.</i>						
Habitat Use in (ID) Managed Forests-II	97-034	\$90,000	65,000	25,000	0	0
<i>Turnstone Ecological Research Associates, Ltd.</i>						
Habitat for Herons	95-198	\$16,000	11,000	0	5,000	0
<i>Sycamore Land Trust (IN)</i>						
Habitats: From Backyard to Outback	96-021	\$297,000	200,000	97,000	0	0
<i>National Geographic Society</i>						
Harbor Herons Refuge in New York Harbor	96-178	\$14,700	9,800	4,900	0	0
<i>New York City Audubon Society, Inc.</i>						

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Harmful Algal Bloom Conferences <i>Chesapeake Research Consortium, Inc.</i>	96-171	\$60,000	40,000	0	20,000	0
Heald and Bradley Pond (ME) Acquisition <i>Greater Lovell Land Trust</i>	97-020	\$365,000	315,000	50,000	0	0
Henry's Fork Watershed (ID) Initiative-II <i>Henry's Fork Foundation, Inc.</i>	95-183	\$225,000	150,000	75,000	0	0
Henry's Fork Watershed (ID) Initiative-III <i>Henry's Fork Foundation, Inc.</i>	96-172	\$300,000	225,000	75,000	0	0
Hicks Run (PA) Acquisition <i>Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation</i>	96-198	\$50,000	30,000	20,000	0	0
High Country Institute for Journalism <i>American Forest Foundation</i>	96-141	\$75,000	50,000	0	25,000	0
High Country Institute for Journalism-II <i>American Forest Foundation</i>	97-101	\$50,000	35,000	15,000	0	0
High Elevation Bird Monitoring <i>Vermont Institute of Natural Science</i>	95-134	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
High Plains Partnership <i>Western Governors' Association</i>	97-154	\$415,653	315,653	100,000	0	0
Hispanic Role Model for Conservation Ed <i>Self Reliance Foundation</i>	96-017	\$175,000	125,000	50,000	0	0
Horsehead Wetlands (MD) Habitat Program <i>Wildfowl Trust of North America</i>	96-164	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Idyllwild Wetlands (KY) Acquisition <i>Learning Pursuits, Inc.</i>	97-136	\$40,000	26,600	13,400	0	0
Indian Wolf Conservation <i>Conservation Treaty Support Fund</i>	95-047	\$36,500	18,500	18,000	0	0
Integrated Environmental Curriculum <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-163	\$39,000	26,000	13,000	0	0
Integrating Science Resources-II <i>Journey North</i>	97-087	\$145,000	100,000	45,000	0	0
Integrating Wildlife & Aquatic Education <i>City of Bossier</i>	97-093	\$100,000	75,000	25,000	0	0
Interior Plateau Ecosystem Management-II <i>Tennessee Conservation League</i>	96-034	\$87,300	63,500	23,800	0	0
International Bear Conservation <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6</i>	95-091	\$10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
International Migratory Bird Day 1995 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-088	\$53,791	28,791	25,000	0	0
International Migratory Bird Day 1996 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-043	\$167,200	100,000	0	50,000	17,200
International Migratory Bird Day 1997 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-078	\$64,000	25,000	25,000	0	14,000
Invasive Species--A Global Approach <i>IUCN/Species Survival Commission</i>	96-061	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Iowa Prairie and Wetlands Conservation <i>Pheasants Forever, Inc.</i>	97-038	\$400,000	300,000	100,000	0	0
Iowa Wild Places Acquisitions <i>Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation</i>	97-142	\$334,660	234,660	100,000	0	0
Island Press Book Challenge <i>Island Press</i>	95-049	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Jakes Education Program <i>National Wild Turkey Federation</i>	96-056	\$80,000	55,000	25,000	0	0
Job Corps Conservation Education (OK) <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-014	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Joliet Arsenal Prairie (IL) Project <i>University of Illinois, Board of Trustees</i>	95-123	\$93,000	62,000	31,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Jordan River (UT) Riparian Acquisition <i>City of West Jordan</i>	97-056	\$200,478	125,478	75,000	0	0
Journey North Program <i>Journey North</i>	95-107	\$102,000	68,000	34,000	0	0
Katy Prairie Wetlands (TX) Acquisition <i>Katy Prairie Land Conservancy</i>	96-049	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Kenai River (AK) Habitat Protection <i>Kenai River Sportfishing, Inc.</i>	95-203	\$240,000	200,000	40,000	0	0
Kenai River Habitat Restoration-II <i>Kenai River Sportfishing Association, Inc.</i>	97-022	\$240,000	200,000	40,000	0	0
Kennucky River Palisades Acquisition <i>The Nature Conservancy, Kentucky</i>	96-064	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Kern County (CA) Valley Floor HCP <i>Kern County Planning Department</i>	95-050	\$100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
Kickapoo River (WI) Watershed Project <i>Trout Unlimited</i>	97-031	\$196,000	136,000	60,000	0	0
KidsGrow: An Urban Environmental Project <i>Parks and People Foundation</i>	97-098	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Klamath Restoration <i>The Nature Conservancy, Oregon</i>	95-065	\$240,000	160,000	80,000	0	0
Kodiak Small Parcel Project <i>The Conservation Fund</i>	97-060	\$200,000	150,000	50,000	0	0
Labrador Habitat Mapping Initiative <i>Atlantic Salmon Federation</i>	97-028	\$206,400	137,400	69,000	0	0
Lake Andes NWR Wetlands Protection <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-051	\$15,000	10,000	5,000	0	0
Lake Huron Migratory Bird Acquisition <i>The Nature Conservancy, Michigan</i>	95-071	\$440,000	330,000	110,000	0	0
Lake Ontario Songbird Habitat Conservation <i>The Nature Conservancy, New York</i>	95-031	\$66,200	46,200	20,000	0	0
Lamprey River (NH) Land Conservation <i>Lamprey River Watershed Association</i>	95-019	\$15,000	7,500	7,500	0	0
Landbird Monitoring in Idaho-II <i>Turnstone Ecological Research Associates, Ltd.</i>	95-132	\$45,000	30,000	15,000	0	0
Latin American Wildlife Training-II <i>Programa Regional en Manejo de Vida Silvestre</i>	96-176	\$20,000	10,000	10,000	0	0
Learning Garden Project (NY) <i>City Parks Foundation</i>	97-097	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Liberty Sod Farm (NJ/NY) Restoration <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Walkkill River NWR</i>	95-160	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Loon Migration & Winter Ecology <i>Center for Northern Studies</i>	95-121	\$18,000	12,000	6,000	0	0
Lower Kennebec River (ME) Restoration Fund <i>Natural Resources Council of Maine</i>	96-133	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	0	0
Lower Mark Island (ME) Acquisition <i>Boothbay Region Land Trust</i>	96-048	\$70,800	47,200	23,600	0	0
Lower Roanoke River Floodplain Initiative <i>The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina</i>	95-082	\$193,000	130,000	63,000	0	0
MEB Environmental Leadership Program <i>Management Institute for Environment and Business</i>	95-009	\$175,000	125,000	50,000	0	0
MEB Environmental Leadership Program-II <i>MEB/World Resources Institute</i>	96-082	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
MacDonald Park (ONT) Habitat Restoration <i>Rural Lambton Stewardship Network</i>	97-138	\$38,506	26,506	0	12,000	0
Magdalena Bay (MX) Field School <i>School for Field Studies</i>	96-195	\$60,000	40,000	0	20,000	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Maine Atlantic Salmon Watershed Initiative <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-113	\$400,000	300,000	100,000	0	0
Maine Conservation Campaign <i>Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife</i>	97-069	\$175,000	117,000	58,000	0	0
Maine Forest Biodiversity Project <i>The Nature Conservancy, Maine</i>	95-193	\$246,000	164,000	82,000	0	0
Maine Industrial Forest Management-I <i>Manomet Observatory for Conservation Sciences</i>	95-125	\$253,939	169,939	84,000	0	0
Maine Industrial Forest Management-II <i>Manomet Observatory for Conservation Sciences</i>	97-040	\$280,000	200,000	80,000	0	0
Maine Wildlife Habitat Initiative <i>Maine Coast Heritage Trust</i>	97-141	\$475,000	350,000	125,000	0	0
Malpai Borderlands Conservation <i>Malpai Borderlands Group</i>	95-077	\$380,000	304,000	76,000	0	0
Malpai Borderlands Conservation-II <i>Malpai Borderlands Group</i>	97-152	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Managing Pelagic Longline Fisheries <i>National Coalition for Marine Conservation</i>	95-020	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Mancos River (CO) Riparian Restoration <i>National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park</i>	97-268	\$36,000	27,000	0	9,000	0
Mangrove Restoration in St. Croix (VI) <i>St. Croix Environmental Association</i>	97-137	\$17,425	11,625	0	5,800	0
Maryland Coastal Bays Easement Project <i>Lower Shore Land Trust</i>	97-132	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Masked Bobwhite Conservation in Mexico <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-058	\$37,000	20,000	17,000	0	0
Mid-Coast Salmon Restoration Project <i>Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation</i>	96-078	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Migrant Birds on Flathead Tribal Lands <i>Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes</i>	97-121	\$27,300	18,200	9,100	0	0
Migratory Bird Habitat in Costa Rica-II <i>Organization for Tropical Studies</i>	94-248	\$385,677	250,000	135,677	0	0
Migratory Wildlife Booklet <i>Canadian Wildlife Service</i>	97-003	\$10,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Minnesota Wetland Restoration Fund-II <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-204	\$11,932	7,932	4,000	0	0
Minnesota Wild Bird Food Conservation <i>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</i>	97-122	\$60,000	45,000	15,000	0	0
Mississippi Delta Agricultural Outreach-I <i>Delta Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-057	\$100,500	60,500	40,000	0	0
Mississippi Delta Agricultural Outreach-II <i>Delta Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-057	\$225,000	150,000	75,000	0	0
Mississippi River Batture Study <i>Tulane University</i>	96-050	\$67,187	42,187	25,000	0	0
Mississippi River Habitat Restoration <i>American Rivers, Inc.</i>	97-025	\$58,200	41,800	16,400	0	0
Mississippi River R-6 Flood Program-1993 <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6</i>	95-099	\$400,000	200,000	0	0	200,000
Mississippi Valley Bird Conservation <i>American Bird Conservancy</i>	96-096	\$97,500	65,000	32,500	0	0
Mississippi Valley Conservation Strategies <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-127	\$180,000	120,000	60,000	0	0
Mono Lake (CA) Restoration Design <i>Mono Lake Committee</i>	95-151	\$65,000	40,000	25,000	0	0
Montana Rivers Project <i>National Center for Appropriate Technology</i>	97-030	\$181,790	121,790	60,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Monterey Bay (CA) Sanctuary Watch Program <i>Save Our Shores</i>	95-084	\$82,500	55,000	27,500	0	0
NW Atlantic Fisheries-I <i>American Fisheries Society</i>	95-086	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
NW Atlantic Fisheries-II <i>American Fisheries Society</i>	95-113	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
NWTF Wildlife Bulletin-II <i>National Wild Turkey Federation</i>	95-142	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
NYC High School for the Environment-III <i>Friends of the High School for Environmental Studies</i>	96-013	\$190,000	140,000	50,000	0	0
Napa Valley (CA) Landowner Outreach <i>Napa Valley Economic Development Corporation</i>	97-047	\$50,000	33,000	17,000	0	0
National Education Small Grant Fund-1996 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-019	\$45,000	30,000	0	15,000	0
National Education Small Grant Fund-1997 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-102	\$45,000	30,000	0	15,000	0
National Education Small Grants Fund-1995 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-010	\$20,625	10,625	0	10,000	0
National Park Rare Species Restorations <i>National Park Foundation</i>	95-141	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Native American Environmental Law Program <i>Vermont Law School Environmental Law Center</i>	95-112	\$164,000	110,000	54,000	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative <i>Bureau of Land Management</i>	95-078	\$249,576	149,650	99,926	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-II <i>National Park Service</i>	96-066	\$625,000	400,000	225,000	0	0
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-III <i>Federal Native Plant Conservation Committee</i>	97-073	\$768,225	478,800	289,425	0	0
Natural Connections (MD) <i>Irvine Natural Science Center</i>	96-014	\$22,000	11,000	11,000	0	0
Nature Mapping <i>University of Washington</i>	96-006	\$25,000	15,000	10,000	0	0
Neotropical Small Grants Fund-1995 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-087	\$27,238	16,860	0	10,378	0
Neotropical Small Grants Fund-1996 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-039	\$60,000	40,000	0	20,000	0
New Approaches to Lobster Management <i>Island Institute</i>	96-026	\$69,000	46,000	23,000	0	0
New England Groundfish Management-III <i>Conservation Law Foundation</i>	95-066	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
New Generation of Environmental Stewards <i>Adapt-A-Watershed</i>	97-095	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
New Hampshire Isotria Recovery Program <i>The Nature Conservancy, New Hampshire</i>	95-051	\$114,800	76,800	38,000	0	0
North American Bat Conservation <i>Bat Conservation International</i>	97-143	\$175,000	125,000	50,000	0	0
North American Bat House Research <i>Bat Conservation International</i>	96-060	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
North American Lichen Project <i>Missouri Botanical Garden</i>	95-052	\$77,250	52,250	25,000	0	0
North Carolina Partners in Flight <i>North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission</i>	96-174	\$48,000	32,000	16,000	0	0
North Coast (OR) Coho Restoration Project <i>Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation</i>	95-118	\$309,979	209,979	100,000	0	0
North Dakota Wetlands Discovery Guide <i>North Dakota Wetlands Institute</i>	95-011	\$46,500	23,300	23,200	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Oregon Gap Analysis Implementation-II <i>Defenders of Wildlife</i>	95-138	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
Oregon Gap Analysis Implementation-III <i>Defenders of Wildlife</i>	96-115	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
Oxbow Wetland Restorations in Wyoming <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6</i>	96-107	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
PARTNERS Project Evaluation <i>Sheperd College Foundation</i>	96-010	\$95,000	65,000	30,000	0	0
Paine Estate (MA) Acquisition <i>Sudbury Valley Trustees</i>	95-155	\$225,000	175,000	50,000	0	0
Partnering for Environmental Education-II <i>Eco Education</i>	97-088	\$97,500	67,500	30,000	0	0
Partners for Wildlife: New York-II <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5</i>	96-108	\$75,200	50,000	25,200	0	0
Partners for Wildlife: Pennsylvania-III <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5</i>	96-052	\$342,000	275,000	67,000	0	0
Partners in Flight Outreach Materials <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-226	\$132,575	79,000	6,400	0	47,175
Partners in Flight Public Relations <i>Susan Carlson</i>	94-250	\$23,750	0	0	0	23,750
Partnership for the San Pablo Baylands <i>Save San Francisco Bay Association</i>	95-154	\$467,640	392,640	75,000	0	0
Partnership in EE for Urban Youth <i>Discovery Creek Children's Museum of DC</i>	97-012	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Partnerships for Environmental Education <i>Eco Education</i>	95-012	\$120,200	90,200	30,000	0	0
Pawcatuck (RI) Watershed Initiative <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	96-088	\$55,000	30,000	15,000	0	10,000
Phen Basin (VT) Acquisition <i>Trust for Public Land</i>	96-042	\$299,980	249,980	50,000	0	0
Piping Plover Study at Lake Diefenbaker <i>Canadian Wildlife Service</i>	97-120	\$43,050	30,750	12,300	0	0
Planning Sustainable Conservation Projects <i>Center for Natural Lands Management</i>	95-053	\$54,000	34,000	20,000	0	0
Plate River Basin Recovery Fund <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-189	\$404,000	0	0	0	404,000
Poison Creek (WY) Acquisition <i>Jackson Hole Land Trust</i>	97-280	\$75,000	50,000	0	25,000	0
Polar Bears and Contaminant Burdens <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-190	\$30,000	15,000	15,000	0	0
Polar Bears and Hudson Bay Habitats-II <i>Canadian Wildlife Service</i>	97-223	\$30,000	15,000	0	15,000	0
Pollock Tagging <i>Marine Resources Management Center</i>	95-168	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Pono River Salmon Conservation-II <i>Atlantic Salmon Federation</i>	95-114	\$74,850	49,900	24,950	0	0
Pono River Salmon Conservation-III <i>Atlantic Salmon Federation</i>	96-091	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Porcupine Creek (MT) Habitat Acquisition <i>Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation</i>	95-076	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Prairie Bird Conservation in Saskatch.-II <i>Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation</i>	97-119	\$140,000	100,000	40,000	0	0
Prairie Bird Conservation in Saskatchewan <i>Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation</i>	95-186	\$191,527	139,027	52,500	0	0
Prairie Breeding Bird Predator Management <i>Delta Waterfowl Foundation</i>	96-068	\$450,000	300,000	150,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Prairie Dog/Sylvatic Plague (MT) <i>Bureau of Indian Affairs</i>	97-064	\$32,260	16,130	16,130	0	0
Predation Management Materials Project <i>Jack Berryman Institute</i>	95-149	\$65,000	50,000	15,000	0	0
Private Forest (ME) Reserves Project <i>Maine TREE Foundation</i>	95-139	\$61,800	41,200	20,600	0	0
Project WET Networking Initiative-II <i>Western Regional Environmental Education Council</i>	95-177	\$200,000	125,000	75,000	0	0
Project WILD Urban Action Grants-II <i>Project WILD</i>	95-110	\$273,333	205,000	68,333	0	0
Propagation of the American Chestnut <i>American Chestnut Foundation</i>	95-137	\$79,237	54,237	25,000	0	0
Public Lands Science Resources <i>Four Corners School of Outdoor Education</i>	97-013	\$31,240	21,240	10,000	0	0
Pulling Together: Managing Invasives <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-155	1,272,614	786,614	486,000	0	0
Quaker Neck (NC) Dam Removal <i>North Carolina Coastal Federation</i>	95-119	\$194,000	97,000	97,000	0	0
Quimper Peninsula (WA) Wildlife Corridor <i>Jefferson Land Trust</i>	95-150	\$96,000	64,000	32,000	0	0
Quinnipiac River Marsh (CT) Restoration <i>Connecticut Waterfowl Association</i>	96-192	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Race to Save the Neotropics <i>Rainforest Alliance</i>	97-124	\$140,000	130,000	0	10,000	0
Rajaji-Corbett Wildlife Study <i>Wildlife Institute of India</i>	96-135	\$4,000	2,000	0	2,000	0
Rancher Outreach Program <i>Sonoran Institute</i>	95-144	\$72,000	48,000	24,000	0	0
Rangeley River (ME) Habitat Protection <i>Rangeley Lakes Heritage Trust</i>	96-027	\$280,000	230,000	50,000	0	0
Red Wolf Recovery Fund-1995 <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4</i>	95-054	\$109,418	67,209	42,209	0	0
Refuge Enhancement Video Project <i>Wildlife Management Institute</i>	95-161	\$16,750	9,250	0	7,500	0
Rene Dubois Center - Multimedia Project <i>Rene Dubois Center for Human Environments, Inc.</i>	95-013	\$200,000	150,000	50,000	0	0
Restoration of the Great Marsh (IN) <i>National Park Service, Indiana Dunes NL</i>	95-058	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Restore Our Southern Rivers-III <i>USDA-Forest Service</i>	96-093	\$253,900	155,900	98,000	0	0
Restore Our Southern Rivers-IV <i>Tennessee Valley Authority & USDA-Forest Service</i>	97-111	\$375,000	225,000	100,000	0	50,000
Rice Flooding Assessment <i>Mississippi State University</i>	96-001	\$111,447	76,447	35,000	0	0
Right Whale in Florida <i>Florida Department of Environmental Protection</i>	97-145	\$12,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
Right Whale/Vessel Interactions <i>New England Aquarium</i>	96-137	\$22,000	15,000	0	7,000	0
Riparian Easement Initiative (NC) <i>North Carolina Coastal Land Trust</i>	95-153	\$31,050	16,050	15,000	0	0
River Exploration <i>Pittsburgh Voyager</i>	97-011	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Robbins Swamp (CT) Acquisition <i>The Nature Conservancy-Connecticut</i>	97-042	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Roberts Island (ME) Acquisition <i>Vinalhaven Land Trust</i>	95-159	\$125,000	75,000	50,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Rocky Mountain Riparian Habitat <i>National Audubon Society</i>	96-180	\$180,000	120,000	0	60,000	0
Sacramento River Fish Screen Diversions <i>Family Water Alliance</i>	97-107	\$111,300	59,900	33,400	18,000	0
Safe Harbor Agricultural Conservation Plan <i>American Farmland Trust</i>	96-111	\$68,200	46,200	22,000	0	0
Safe Harbor Proposal (SC) <i>Environmental Defense Fund</i>	96-113	\$40,800	29,300	11,500	0	0
Salmon Safe Program <i>Pacific Rivers Council</i>	95-068	\$157,694	120,000	37,694	0	0
Salmonid Restoration Support <i>Mid-Sound Fisheries Enhancement Group</i>	96-170	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Salvage Logging Effects on Oregon Birds <i>Avifauna Northwest</i>	97-214	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
San Bernardino (CA) Children's Forest-II <i>San Bernardino National Forest Association</i>	96-009	\$200,000	150,000	50,000	0	0
San Diego (CA) NCCP <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-194	2,982,560	2,473,560	499,000	10,000	0
San Joaquin County (CA) HCP <i>San Joaquin Council of Governments</i>	95-188	\$178,870	128,870	50,000	0	0
Sandhills Longleaf Pine Initiative <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-153	\$225,000	150,000	75,000	0	0
Sandy Island/Winyah Bay (SC) Protection <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-128	\$746,500	600,000	146,500	0	0
Save Our Songbirds-II <i>Point Reyes Bird Observatory</i>	96-040	\$204,000	136,000	68,000	0	0
School Nature Area Project (MN) <i>St. Olaf College</i>	97-008	\$152,500	102,500	50,000	0	0
Science of Conservation Planning <i>Island Press</i>	97-279	\$45,000	30,000	0	15,000	0
Sea Turtle Education Brochure <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, R2</i>	95-211	\$30,000	10,000	0	0	20,000
Seeking Common Ground Coordinator <i>Seeking Common Ground Steering Committee</i>	97-149	\$59,500	32,000	27,500	0	0
Selborne Project <i>Roger Tory Peterson Institute</i>	95-111	\$88,000	68,000	20,000	0	0
Selborne Project-II <i>Roger Tory Peterson Institute</i>	96-165	\$46,500	31,000	0	15,500	0
Senenac Canyon (CA) Acquisition <i>Anza-Borrego Foundation</i>	97-055	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Seventh American Forest Congress <i>Gifford Pinchot Institute</i>	96-074	\$39,000	29,000	0	10,000	0
Shared Streams <i>American Forest Foundation</i>	97-114	\$180,000	120,000	60,000	0	0
Shortgrass Prairie Partners <i>Colorado Bird Observatory</i>	96-104	\$195,000	130,000	65,000	0	0
Shrub-Steppe Fragmentation Study <i>Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</i>	96-175	\$126,900	84,600	42,300	0	0
Silvicultural Impacts on Migrant Birds-III <i>University of Montana</i>	95-034	\$105,000	70,000	35,000	0	0
Snake River (ID) Restoration Project <i>American Rivers</i>	95-022	\$100,000	60,000	40,000	0	0
Snowy Plover Survey in Utah <i>American Birding Association</i>	96-179	\$14,700	7,350	7,350	0	0
Soundshore Ecology for Urban Youth <i>Save the Sound, Inc.</i>	96-162	\$21,000	14,000	7,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
South Pacific Conservation Education <i>RARE Center for Tropical Conservation</i>	95-003	\$146,000	106,000	40,000	0	0
South Texas Private Lands Initiative <i>The Nature Conservancy, Texas</i>	95-157	\$100,000	66,500	33,500	0	0
Southeast Coastal Plain Amphibian Survey <i>NCASI, Paper Industry Council</i>	97-074	\$220,500	150,500	70,000	0	0
Southwest Florida Greenways-II <i>1000 Friends of Florida</i>	95-136	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Soybean Field Flooding in Mississippi <i>Mississippi State University</i>	97-044	\$32,250	22,250	10,000	0	0
Spring Migration Ecology of W. Sandpipers <i>USDA-Forest Service, Copper River Delta Institute</i>	95-035	\$24,622	16,623	7,999	0	0
St. Croix River (WI) Scenic Greenway <i>Standing Cedars Community Land Conservancy</i>	97-053	\$360,000	260,000	100,000	0	0
State Prototypes for Conservation Ed-II <i>University of Wisconsin</i>	95-176	\$150,000	100,000	0	50,000	0
State Standards and Conservation Ed <i>Colorado Alliance for Environmental Education</i>	97-009	\$60,000	40,000	20,000	0	0
Stellar Sea Lion Behavior Ecology <i>North Pacific Marine Science Foundation</i>	97-023	\$84,684	56,456	28,228	0	0
Still River Watershed (CT) Restoration <i>City of Danbury Health Department</i>	96-193	\$79,000	54,000	25,000	0	0
Straddling Stocks <i>Natural Resource Defense Council</i>	95-023	\$32,821	16,575	16,246	0	0
Stream Restoration Training Project <i>National Association of Service & Conservation Corps</i>	96-080	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Student CITES Project <i>American Zoo & Aquarium Association</i>	97-017	\$89,150	60,650	28,500	0	0
Survey (WV) Woodcock & Nongame Wildlife <i>West Virginia University</i>	95-089	\$6,900	3,500	3,400	0	0
Sustainable Farming Systems in Minnesota <i>Land Stewardship Project</i>	96-055	\$165,000	110,000	55,000	0	0
Swallow-tailed Kite Conservation Plan <i>Avian Research and Conservation Initiative</i>	97-267	\$90,000	60,000	0	30,000	0
Swinomish (WA) Salmon Restoration <i>People for Puget Sound</i>	96-089	\$30,506	15,253	15,253	0	0
Taking Flight-Expanding Partners in Flight <i>American Bird Conservancy</i>	97-041	\$225,000	150,000	75,000	0	0
Taunton River Watershed Assessment <i>Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts</i>	97-168	\$35,000	20,000	10,000	0	5,000
Tax Incentives for Wetlands Protection <i>Izaak Walton League of America</i>	97-043	\$86,400	58,400	28,000	0	0
Tennessee Forests T&E Species <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-065	\$30,000	21,000	9,000	0	0
Texas Coastal Oak Habitat Restoration <i>Houston Audubon Society</i>	96-035	\$83,000	63,000	20,000	0	0
Texas Private Lands Initiative-II <i>Texas Parks and Wildlife Department</i>	96-053	\$360,000	240,000	120,000	0	0
Timber and Migrant Birds in Missouri-III <i>The Curators of the University of Missouri</i>	97-117	\$110,800	83,100	27,700	0	0
Tobono O'odham Conservation Initiative <i>The Nature Conservancy, Arizona</i>	95-174	\$45,000	30,000	15,000	0	0
Tools of Stewardship <i>Center for Natural Lands Management</i>	97-061	\$25,500	17,000	8,500	0	0
Training Course for Local Naturalists <i>RARE Center for Tropical Conservation</i>	95-130	\$95,000	70,000	25,000	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Training Course for Local Naturalists-II <i>RARE Center for Tropical Conservation</i>	97-037	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Tribal Management Training <i>Native American Fish and Wildlife Society</i>	95-108	\$56,000	28,000	28,000	0	0
Tsaille Creek (AZ) Restoration Project <i>Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources</i>	97-104	\$335,190	285,190	50,000	0	0
U-CAN (Urban Canoe Adventures) <i>Friends of the Chicago River</i>	97-015	\$27,000	18,000	9,000	0	0
U.S./Asian Conservation Awareness <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	96-020	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Umpqua Basin (OR) Land Exchange <i>World Forestry Center</i>	95-146	\$305,000	205,000	100,000	0	0
Upland Habitat Partnership-II <i>Quail Unlimited, Inc.</i>	97-070	\$735,000	490,000	245,000	0	0
Upper Colorado River Endangered Species <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-213	\$35,000	0	0	0	35,000
Upper MS River Wetland Restoration <i>Wetlands Innative</i>	95-060	\$102,000	69,000	33,000	0	0
Urban Aquatic Ecosystems <i>Columbus Center</i>	96-159	\$150,000	105,000	45,000	0	0
Urban Environmental Education (PA) <i>Pennsylvania Horticultural Society</i>	95-109	\$143,834	93,834	50,000	0	0
Urban Environmental Education-II <i>Pennsylvania Horticultural Society</i>	96-168	\$155,000	110,000	0	45,000	0
Urban Integration of Wildlife Education <i>Denver Zoological Foundation</i>	97-092	\$141,000	99,500	41,500	0	0
Urban Youth Farm School Program <i>San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners</i>	96-015	\$99,000	65,000	34,000	0	0
Valle Grande (NM) Grass Bank <i>The Conservation Fund</i>	97-281	\$480,000	430,000	0	50,000	0
Valley Care: Wetlands and Farming-II <i>Ducks Unlimited, Inc.</i>	95-083	2,010,000	1,610,000	400,000	0	0
Valley Care: Wetlands and Farming-III <i>Ducks Unlimited, Inc.</i>	96-112	\$600,000	400,000	200,000	0	0
Vernal Pool Conservation <i>Massachusetts Audubon Society</i>	97-045	\$75,000	50,000	25,000	0	0
Vernal Pool HCP <i>Thomas Reid and Associates</i>	95-172	\$80,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	0
Vicuna Assessment <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-262	\$20,000	0	0	0	20,000
WILD TV <i>Educational Broadcasting Corporation</i>	95-167	\$120,000	80,000	40,000	0	0
Walkinshaw Wetlands (MI) Restoration <i>USDA-Forest Service, Huron-Manistee NF</i>	97-133	\$150,000	75,000	75,000	0	0
Wallowa County (OR) Forest Stewardship <i>Sustainable Northwest</i>	95-205	\$30,500	15,500	0	15,000	0
Wallowa County (OR) Forest Stewardship-II <i>Sustainable Northwest</i>	97-068	\$135,000	90,000	45,000	0	0
Walrus and Human Impacts <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	95-191	\$28,200	13,200	7,500	7,500	0
Walrus and Human Impacts-II <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-222	\$103,000	88,000	0	15,000	0
Watershed Restoration Book <i>American Fisheries Society</i>	97-027	\$43,000	28,000	15,000	0	0
Western Riparian Habitat-II <i>National Audubon Society</i>	95-037	\$80,500	55,000	25,500	0	0

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Wetlands & Private Lands Small Grants 1995 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-061	\$37,830	26,540	0	11,290	0
Wetlands & Private Lands Small Grants 1996 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-051	\$80,350	54,200	0	26,150	0
Wetlands & Private Lands Small Grants 1997 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-278	\$60,000	40,000	0	20,000	0
Whirling Disease Control <i>Whirling Disease Foundation</i>	97-211	\$56,300	38,000	0	0	18,300
Whirling Disease Facility <i>Montana State University</i>	96-146	\$195,000	50,000	25,000	0	120,000
Whirling Disease Technical Review <i>Trout Unlimited, Inc.</i>	95-181	\$30,000	20,000	0	10,000	0
Whirling Disease Video <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-005	\$17,000	0	0	5,000	12,000
White Sea Bass Enhancement Hatchery <i>Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute</i>	96-031	\$225,000	150,000	50,000	0	25,000
Whooping Crane Recovery Fund <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-170	\$96,800	50,000	46,800	0	0
Wildlife Action Kit <i>Earth Force</i>	95-015	\$43,000	21,500	21,500	0	0
Wildlife Conservation Education <i>Boone and Crockett Club</i>	96-160	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Wildlife Information Network <i>The Wildlife Society</i>	95-206	\$75,000	50,000	0	25,000	0
Wildlife Information Partnership <i>Wildlife Management Institute</i>	95-090	\$88,500	73,500	0	15,000	0
Willamette River (OR) Floodway Project <i>River Network</i>	95-196	\$120,085	80,085	40,000	0	0
Willapa (WA) Salmon Enhancement <i>Long Live the Kings</i>	96-033	\$400,000	300,000	100,000	0	0
Willapa Bay (WA) Salmon Restoration-II <i>Willapa Alliance</i>	95-182	\$298,000	198,600	99,400	0	0
Williamson River (OR) Delta Restoration <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-058	5,500,000	0	0	0	5,500,000
Winter Ecology <i>Missouri Botanical Garden</i>	96-167	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Wisconsin Shallow Wetland Restorations-II <i>Wisconsin Waterfowl Association</i>	95-201	\$100,000	67,000	33,000	0	0
Wisconsin Shallow Wetlands-III <i>Wisconsin Waterfowl Association</i>	97-277	\$150,500	100,500	50,000	0	0
Wolf River (TN) Acquisition-II <i>Wolf River Conservancy</i>	97-054	\$949,373	849,373	100,000	0	0
Wonders in Nature & Neighborhoods (CO) <i>Keystone Science School</i>	97-010	\$39,000	26,000	13,000	0	0
Woodcock/Ruffed Grouse Challenge-II <i>Ruffed Grouse Society</i>	96-118	\$117,000	78,000	39,000	0	0
Woodcock/Ruffed Grouse Habitat-II <i>Ruffed Grouse Society</i>	95-143	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
Worcester County (MD) Wetlands Restoration <i>Worcester Soil Conservation District</i>	95-152	\$120,000	70,000	50,000	0	0
Working Toward 2003 <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i>	97-157	\$630,571	405,871	209,000	15,700	0
Young Ornithologists (PA) <i>Academy of Natural Sciences</i>	97-091	\$90,000	60,000	30,000	0	0
GRAND TOTALS:	473 projects	\$89,176,749	\$57,585,707	\$23,165,729	\$1,518,888	\$6,906,425

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Asayi Lake (NM) Habitat Restoration <i>Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources</i>	96-148	\$100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
BUREC: Spring Run Chinook Salmon <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	95-165	\$300,000	0	0	0	300,000
Boulder City (NV) Wetlands <i>Clark County Conservation District</i>	96-149	\$30,000	20,000	10,000	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-V <i>Bureau of Land Management & USDA-Forest Service</i>	96-092	2,166,651	1,577,578	589,073	0	0
Bring Back the Natives-VI <i>USDA-Forest Service & Bureau of Land Management</i>	97-108	4,752,159	3,386,889	1,365,270	0	0
Butte Creek Fish Access <i>The Institute for Fishery Resources</i>	96-238	\$48,660	20,000	28,660	0	0
Butte Creek Watershed Management Plan <i>Chico State University Foundation</i>	96-232	\$166,200	83,100	83,100	0	0
California Salmon Projects <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-110	2,630,000	1,500,000	1,130,000	0	0
Chinook Salmon Work Group Meetings-II <i>University of California</i>	96-234	\$47,750	23,875	23,875	0	0
Coho Salmon Model Restoration Project <i>Pacific Coast Fish, Wildlife & Wetlands Rest. Assoc.</i>	96-233	\$379,700	200,400	179,300	0	0
Colorado River Fish Recovery, 1996 <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-132	\$250,000	0	0	0	250,000
Columbia River Water Rights Acquisition <i>Oregon Water Trust</i>	96-151	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
Deer Creek Watershed Education <i>Chico State University Foundation</i>	96-235	\$15,542	0	15,542	0	0
Farming for Wildlife <i>Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield District</i>	97-190	\$126,000	69,000	57,000	0	0
General Reclamation Grants <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	97-109	1,752,500	1,200,000	552,500	0	0
Hackberry Flat (OK) Wetland Restoration <i>Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation</i>	96-152	\$60,000	30,000	30,000	0	0
Henry's Fork (ID), Flat Ranch Protection <i>The Nature Conservancy, Idaho</i>	96-023	\$250,000	200,000	50,000	0	0
Little Mountain (WY) Habitat Enhancement <i>Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs District</i>	96-154	\$35,500	22,500	13,000	0	0
Lower Butte Creek Project <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	96-236	\$245,000	122,500	122,500	0	0
Lower Colorado River Conservation <i>Lower CO Multi-Species Cons. Prog. Steer. Comm.</i>	96-155	\$600,000	400,000	200,000	0	0
Muddy Creek (MT) Watershed Restoration <i>Cascade County Conservation District</i>	96-156	\$123,000	82,000	41,000	0	0
Powder River (OR) Enhancement Project <i>USDA-Forest Service, Willowa-Whitman NF</i>	96-241	\$112,240	56,240	56,000	0	0
Sediment Reduction in Deer Creek <i>Meadowbrook Conservation Associates</i>	96-237	\$100,169	59,840	40,329	0	0
Sycan Marsh (OR) Wetland Restoration <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	96-222	\$440,000	220,000	0	0	220,000
Valensin Ranch (CA) Acquisition <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	96-157	\$300,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Williamson River (OR) Delta Restoration <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	97-058	5,500,000	0	0	0	5,500,000

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Wood River (OR) Wetland Restoration <i>Bureau of Land Management, Lakeview District</i>	96-158	\$150,000	100,000	50,000	0	0
GRAND TOTALS:	27 projects	\$20,831,071	\$9,723,922	\$4,837,149	\$0	\$6,270,000

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09/16/97

Department of Interior - National Park Service

Funded

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFWF FED. FUNDS	NFWF INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
Connecticut River Fish Passage <i>Connecticut River Watershed Council, Inc.</i>	96-086	\$45,000	20,000	20,000	0	5,000
Native Plant Conservation Initiative-III <i>Federal Native Plant Conservation Committee</i>	97-073	\$768,225	478,800	289,425	0	0
Pawcatuck (RI) Watershed Initiative <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	96-088	\$55,000	30,000	15,000	0	10,000
Taunton River Watershed Assessment <i>Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts</i>	97-168	\$35,000	20,000	10,000	0	5,000
GRAND TOTALS:	4 projects	\$903,225	\$548,800	\$334,425	\$0	\$20,000

09/16/97

Department of Agriculture - NRCS

Funded

PROJECT LIST w/ FUNDING DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT/ GRANTEE	PROJ. #	GRANT	OUTSIDE CHALL. FUNDS	NFW FED. FUNDS	NFW INTEREST FUNDS	MISC. FED. FUNDS
WRP Partnership Fund <i>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</i>	96-075	*,***,***	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
GRAND TOTALS:	1 projects	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0

Disclosure information

Submitted to the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, Committee on Resources, U. S. House of Representatives by Edward F. Ahnert in connection with testimony on H.R. 2376, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1997.

Ed Ahnert is the President of the Exxon Education Foundation and Manager of Contributions for Exxon Corporation.

He was born in Fort Worth, Texas and attended public schools in Fort Worth and Lake Charles, Louisiana. He obtained a BA in English from Rice University in Houston and a Master of Public Affairs in International Relations from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School.

He then joined the faculty of Tunghai University in Taiwan where he taught English and international politics. In 1973 he joined the Treasurers Department of Exxon Corporation in New York, and between 1973 and 1986 held various positions in the treasurers and corporate planning functions in New York, Houston, Sydney, Australia and Hong Kong. In 1986 he left Exxon to help found and become the chief financial officer of a small Asian regional telecommunications company based in Hong Kong. In 1988 he founded and became the chief executive officer of an Asian venture capital fund affiliated with a Hong Kong investment bank.

In August of 1990 he returned to the United States and to Exxon to head the Exxon Education Foundation. In 1992 he also became Manager of Exxon's corporate contributions activities.

He is a member of the board or advisory committee of several educational institutions and associations including the Council for Aid to Education, Southern Methodist University's Dedman College and the National Institute for Science Education.

Exxon's charitable contributions program (including the Exxon Education Foundation), which Ed Ahnert manages, is one of the world's largest corporate philanthropies. In 1996 total giving was \$54.8 million. Details of those gifts are included in *Dimensions 96* which is attached to the written testimony.

Although Exxon Corporation, its divisions and affiliates have numerous contracts with departments of the Federal Government, none of them is related to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation nor to this testimony before the Subcommittee.

Business address: Exxon Education Foundation
5959 Las Colinas Boulevard
Irving, Texas 75039-2298

Telephone: 972-444-1106
Fax: 972-444-1405

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT
Required by House Rule XI, clause 2(g)

1. Name: Donald R. Glaser
2. Business Address: 4 Scotch Heather
Littleton, Co. 80127
3. Business Phone Number: (303) 972-8272
4. Organization you are representing: none
5. Any training or educational certificates, diplomas or degrees which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
Graduate of Eastern Montana College with a degree in Business Administration and Economics
6. Any professional licenses or certifications held which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing: none
7. Any employment, occupation, ownership in a firm or business, or work-related experiences which relate to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
Assistant Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation (1989-1993)
Deputy Commissioner - Bureau of Reclamation (1993-1994)
State Director - Bureau of Land Management (1995-1996)
Executive Director - Western Water Policy Advisory Commission (1996-present)
8. Any offices, elected positions, or representational capacity held in the organization on whose behalf you are testifying: I recently entered a contract with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to execute and oversee contracts for administration of Category III Calfed funds for habitat restoration. This contract is for up to \$75,000 during the upcoming year.
9. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which you have received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture, the source, and the amount of each grant or contract:
1996-1997 - Executive Director, WWPRAC - Approximately \$150,000 contract with Reclamation
1997 - Review Carson City, Nevada offices - Approximately \$17,000 contract with Reclamation
10. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which were received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture by the organization(s) which you represent at this hearing, including the source and amount of each grant or contract: none
11. Any other information you wish to convey to the Committee which might aid the members of the Committee to better understand the context of your testimony: none

**Disclosure Requirement
Required by House Rule XI, clause 2 (g)**

1. Name: **Don R. Taylor**
2. Business Address: **37 Villa Road, Suite 319, Greenville, SC 29615**
3. Business Phone Number: **864-370-4477**
4. Organization you are representing: **Champion International Corporation**
5. Any training or educational certificates, diplomas or degrees which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing: **Bachelor of Science in Forestry from the University of Georgia; a Master's degree in Forest Silviculture from Stephen F. Austin University; and an M.B.A. from Columbia University**
6. Any professional licenses or certifications held which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing: **Serves on Board of Directors of the American Forest and Paper Association for private forestry, The Forest Landowner's Association, and the Cradle of Forestry. Former member of the Board of Governors of the National Forest Products Association.**
7. Any employment, occupation, ownership in a firm or business, or work-related experiences which relate to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing: **None**
8. Any offices, elected positions, or representational capacity held in the organization on whose behalf you are testifying: **None**
9. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which you have received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture, the source, and the amount of each grant or contract: **None**
10. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which you have received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture by the organization(s) which you represent at this hearing, including the source and amount of each grant or contract: **None**
11. Any other information you wish to convey to the Committee which might aid the members of the Committee to better understand the context of your testimony: **None**

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT
Required by House Rule XI, clause 2(g)

1. Name:
William C. Miller Jr
2. Business Address:
P.O. Drawer 3536 Douglas, AZ 85607
3. Business Phone Number:
520-558-2470
4. Organization you are representing:
NHPP: Borderlands Group
5. Any training or educational certificates, diplomas or degrees which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
6. Any professional licenses or certifications held which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
7. Any employment, occupation, ownership in a firm or business, or work-related experiences which relate to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
Wildewy Rancher, Land Manager
8. Any offices, elected positions, or representational capacity held in the organization on whose behalf you are testifying:
President & Treasurer
9. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which you have received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture, the source, and the amount of each grant or contract:
NONE
10. Any Federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which were received since October 1, 1994, from the Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, or Department of Agriculture by the organization(s) which you represent at this hearing, including the source and amount of each grant or contract:
*YES - NATIONAL Fish and Wildlife Foundation \$ 76,000
100,000*
11. Any other information you wish to convey to the Committee which might aid the members of the Committee to better understand the context of your testimony:

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT

Name: Jonathan H. Adler
Business Address: 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1250
Washington, DC 20036
Business Phone: (202) 331-1010
Organization: Competitive Enterprise Institute
Title: Director of Environmental Studies
Education: Yale University – B.A. History, *magna cum laude*
Professional Experience: Director of Environmental Studies, CEI

Columnist, *Land Rights Letter*
Contributing Editor, *Intellectual Ammunition*
Publications: *Environmentalism at the Crossroads* (1995)
editor, *CEI Environmental Briefing Book* (1996)
editor, *Free Market Environmental Bibliography* (1996)
editor, *The Costs of Kyoto* (1997, forthcoming)
“Benchmarks” in *The True State of the Planet* (1995)
“Clean Fuels, Dirty Air” in *Environmental Politics* (1992)
Federal Grants or Contracts: NONE. The Competitive Enterprise Institute accepts no government funding of any kind.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT
Required by House Rule XI, clause 2(g)

1. Name: *Lois VAN HOOVER*
2. Business Address: *P.O. Box 37 Yellow Pine, Id 83677*
3. Business Phone Number: *208-633-4000*
4. Organization you are representing: *Idaho Multiple Land Users Coalition*
5. Any training or educational certificates, diplomas or degrees which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
6. Any professional licenses or certifications held which add to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
7. Any employment, occupation, ownership in a firm or business, or work related experiences which relate to your qualifications to testify on or knowledge of the subject matter of the hearing:
*Consulting with business on regulatory matters
I am in the mining business as well. Deal with
a lot of Non-Profits. Deal with appeals & matters
thereof.*
8. Any offices, elected positions, or representational capacity held in the organization on whose behalf you are testifying: *Board of Directors*
9. Any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which you have received since October 1, 1994, from any Federal agencies or departments, the source and the amount of each grant or contract: *NO*
10. Any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) which were received since October 1, 1994, from any Federal agencies or departments by the organization(s) which you represent at this hearing, including the source and amount of each grant or contract:
NO
11. Any other information you wish to convey to the committee which might aid the members of the Committee to better understand the context of your testimony:

Dimensions 96

Dimensions 96 is Exxon's annual report on its 1996 contributions of almost \$54.8 million - about \$41.7 million in the United States and more than \$13 million in other countries. It lists organization in the United States that received grants of \$5,000 or more from Exxon Corporation, its divisions and affiliates. Contributions in other countries are summarized. It includes the annual report of the Exxon Education Foundation.



National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
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 tiger@nfwf.org

The *Save the Tiger Fund* – A Special Project of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in Partnership with the Exxon Corporation

On September 28, 1995 the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon launched the *Save the Tiger Fund* (STF), an international effort to assist in the long-term survival of Asia's remaining populations of wild tigers. Exxon pledged \$5 million over five years to tiger conservation, one of the largest single corporate donations ever made for an endangered species. The establishment of the *Save the Tiger Fund* represents a real commitment by Exxon and the Foundation to save the tiger from extinction in the wild through the generous funding of a diverse and effective group of conservation projects. This sort of commitment is desperately needed; the wild tiger is more imperiled now than ever before, as increased poaching and relentless habitat loss threaten the tiger's survival throughout its range.

Since its launch in the fall of 1995, the *Save the Tiger Fund* has supported 41 projects with a total of \$3,348,712. Over \$400,000 of this funding has been raised from the general public. Thousands of individuals, from school children to business professionals, have joined Exxon and the Foundation in the effort to save the tiger, and their contributions are making an impact from the National Zoo in Washington, DC to Kaziranga National Park in the jungles of India. To contribute, please send a check marked *Save the Tiger Fund* to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Save the Tiger Fund projects fall into five basic categories:

1. **Tiger Range Conservation Projects**—This category consists of projects which are performed in tiger range countries and are focused on saving the tiger in the wild through on-the-ground conservation efforts. Projects include field studies, habitat protection, and anti-poaching measures.
2. **Tiger Range Support Projects**—This group includes projects which are performed or conducted in tiger range countries but do not fall into the above category. Projects include meetings and conferences, zoo and captive breeding support, and mapping and status assessment reports.

3. **International Education Projects**—This category consists of projects performed outside of tiger range states. The emphasis of this group of projects is education and public awareness efforts to increase people's knowledge of the tiger's plight and produce widespread support for tiger conservation activities.
4. **Fundraising and Promotional Projects**—By appealing to the general public for donations, these projects raise funds to support other *Save the Tiger Fund* grants.
5. **Other Tiger Projects**—These are tiger conservation projects which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has supported in partnership with Exxon. Funding for these projects is in addition to Exxon's \$5 million pledge mentioned previously.

While these projects are separated into categories for the sake of organization, it is important to note that on a fundamental level, all of these projects are connected by a common goal: the continued survival of the tiger in the wilds of Asia. Some critics would say that such a goal is unattainable, that the pressures and threats posed by encroaching human populations are too great to overcome. These critics would add that the *Save the Tiger Fund*, while a noble effort, in the end will produce little or no progress. The Foundation acknowledges that the threats to the tiger are daunting, but we also firmly believe that the projects we are funding are producing real and powerful results.

In the rainforests of Sumatra, Ron Tilson's field work is producing valuable insight into the ecology and biology of tigers in Way Kambas National Park. In turn, this insight is helping to shape the development of long-term management plans for the area, which seek to ensure the continued survival of the region's tigers. The Hornocker Wildlife Institute is conducting similar efforts for the Siberian tiger in the Russian Far East. A new project, lead by Ullas Karanth, will support a wide-ranging tiger conservation efforts in high priority regions in southern India. Smaller scale field-study and protection projects have also begun in Thailand and Cambodia. Two anti-poaching projects in India and a similar project in Russia are helping to reduce poaching pressures in key tiger habitat, while a project in Royal Chitwan National Park is restoring previously degraded lands into prime tiger habitat. Grants to Taman Safari Indonesia and the London Zoo have provided urgently needed funds to improve the captive breeding and management programs of zoos in tiger range states, while funding to the Dallas Zoo and the Smithsonian Institution have initiated major rebuilding efforts of tiger exhibits here in the States. These exhibits reach millions of visitors, helping to educate the people on the tiger's plight and how they can help save it from extinction. With support from the *Save the Tiger Fund*, the Minnesota Zoo has established the Tiger Information Center, a widely-used clearinghouse for up-to-date information on tigers and related conservation issues. A grant from STF allowed the World Wildlife Fund and the Wildlife Conservation Society to conduct a detailed assessment of tiger viability across its range. This assessment provides the Foundation and the *Save the Tiger Fund* Council with a powerful tool for determining the most valuable use of available *Save the Tiger Fund* resources and other tiger conservation funds. Perhaps more importantly, this assessment demonstrated that, although the threats to the tiger's survival are immense, thoughtful and well-guided projects have the potential to make a real difference. And that is just what the Foundation and the *Save the Tiger Fund* Council intend to do.

1995-1997 *Save the Tiger Fund* Projects¹

Tiger Range Conservation Projects (15 projects totalling \$1,470,583)

Project: *Cambodia Tiger Conservation*

Grantee: World Wildlife Fund

Funding: \$30,000 in 1997

Description: This project will support ongoing and planned efforts by the WWF-Indochina Program to determine the distribution and relative abundance of tigers in the Virachay-Xe Piene-Yok Don Tiger Conservation Unit (TCU) in northeastern Cambodia and will develop a landscape-level conservation plan using tigers as an umbrella species in this region. The project will also train local conservationists to conduct field surveys and develop conservation plans for other high priority TCUs in Cambodia. Project collaborators include Cambodia's Ministry of Environment.

Project: *Chitwan Habitat Restoration*

Grantee: World Wildlife Fund

Funding: \$59,200 in 1996

Description: This project will continue habitat regeneration programs in buffer zones around Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal. Specifically the project hopes to successfully regenerate the degraded riverine forests and grasslands on the eastern periphery of the park thereby providing a major wildlife corridor linking Chitwan to one of the premier wetland habitats in the northern subcontinent. By integrating local communities in the process and creating an economic incentive for protection through the establishment of eco-tourism ventures, managers and conservation organizations have already achieved excellent results in Chitwan and its surrounding buffer zones. This project hopes to continue and expand upon this foundation of success. Project collaborators include the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation and Nepal's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

Project: *Karnataka Tiger Conservation*

Grantee: Wildlife Conservation Society, India Program

Funding: \$100,000 in 1997

Description: This project will conduct a wide variety of tiger conservation activities to secure the survival of tigers and their prey communities in and around the Dandeli-Bandipur Tiger Conservation Units in Karnataka State in southern India. The project will involve focused and intensive field study work, anti-poaching operations, law enforcement and volunteer training, environmental education, and habitat acquisition support. Project collaborators include the Government of Karnataka State, Center for Wildlife Studies, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Foreign Affairs, Mangalore University, Solus Communications, and Wildlife First!

¹Please note that 1997 STF project slate is not complete. Several projects are currently pending and not all of the 1997 STF funding has been allocated.

Project: *Kaziranga National Park Anti-Poaching Project*

Grantee: Ranthambhore Foundation

Funding: \$25,000 in 1996

Description: This project will fund the purchase of three 4x4 vehicles to support anti-poaching operations in Kaziranga National Park. The park is located in the Brahmaputra river floodplains in the eastern Indian state of Assam and is home to a great abundance of wildlife, including over 1100 rhinos and between 50 to 75 tigers. The staff of the park is motivated and committed to conservation, but it currently lacks the adequate equipment needed to control the high levels of poaching pressure in the area. The donated vehicles will greatly improve the park staff's ability to patrol and protect the park's wildlife treasures.

Project: *Malaysia Tiger Conservation*

Grantee: Malaysia Department of Wildlife and Parks

Funding: \$124,000 in 1997

Description: This project will conduct a census of all wild tiger populations in Malaysia and establish an up-to-date computer-based information system for wild tigers. Using these up-to-date population estimates to assess population viability, the project will develop a long-term conservation strategy for wild tigers, as well as establishing increased anti-poaching and habitat protection programs. This program will also provide the Malaysian Zoo Association the means to further strengthen its captive management program, providing a conservation linkage to field operations and to the global tiger captive program.

Project: *Manas National Park Anti-Poaching Project*

Grantee: Ranthambhore Foundation

Funding: \$27,000 in 1997

Description: This project will fund the purchase of three 4x4 vehicles to support anti-poaching operations in Manas National Park. The park is located in the biologically-rich, eastern Indian state of Assam and is home to a great abundance of wildlife, including elephants, gaur, wild boar, several species of deer and lesser cats, and between 30-40 tigers. Like at Kaziranga, the staff of the park is motivated and committed to conservation, but it currently lacks the adequate equipment needed to control the high levels of poaching pressure in the area. The donated vehicles will greatly improve the park staff's ability to patrol and protect the park's wildlife treasures.

Project: *Siberian Tiger Project-I,II,III*

Grantee: Hornocker Wildlife Institute

Funding: \$225,000 in 1995, \$225,000 in 1996, and \$150,000 in 1997

Description: This grant helps support the Hornocker Wildlife Institute's field work in the Russian Far East. The Institute continues to collect and analyze new and important data on the biology and ecology of tigers in the world's largest remaining contiguous tiger habitat. Project work includes capturing tigers and fitting them with radio collars, securing genetic and medical samples of these tigers, tracking their movements, and monitoring changes to their habitat and to the prey species they depend upon for food. This field data is already helping the researchers develop large-scale conservation strategies and land use plans for the region. In addition, the project continues to provide an environmental education program to local residents. This program, which is targeted primarily at school children and local hunters, seeks to generate widespread public support for tiger

conservation and sustainable development. Project collaborators include the Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF-Germany, WWF-US, U.S. Agency for International Development, Russia's Ministry of Ecology, and the Far Eastern Branches of the Academy of Sciences.

Project: *Siberian Tiger Protection Project*

Grantee: Global Security Network

Funding: \$53,030 in 1996

Description: This project will support the Global Security Network's continued efforts to protect the Siberian Tiger in Russia's Far East. As the Siberian Tiger Support Coalition Coordinator, the Global Security Network provides technical and financial assistance to three wildlife protection groups working to eliminate poaching and ensure the survival of tigers in the region. The project complements the field research of the Hornocker Institute through anti-poaching patrols, investigations and intelligence work, environmental education programs, and community outreach efforts. Project collaborators include Tusk Force and three local anti-poaching teams: Operation Amba, Zov Taigi, and Druzhina.

Project: *Sikhote-Alin Reserve Extension*

Grantee: Hornocker Wildlife Institute

Funding: \$50,000 in 1995

Description: This grant provided financial assistance for the addition of the Kolumbey extension into the Sikhote-Alin Reserve in the Russian Far East. The Kolumbey River watershed supports the ecological integrity of the reserve, and it is therefore considered important for the protection of Siberian tigers in the area. More specifically, financial support for the local forestry service provided for the construction of a fuel station and ranger accommodations; the purchase of gasoline, motor oil, and spare parts for patrol vehicles; and the purchase of uniforms for rangers.

Project: *Sumatran Tiger Field Study-I,II,III*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$150,000 in 1995, \$128,300 in 1996, and \$81,053 in 1997

Description: Now in its third year, this grant supports Dr. Ronald Tilson's long-term field study of wild Sumatran tigers in South Sumatra, Indonesia. The project is designed to develop accurate information on the distribution, status, and ecology of wild tigers in and around Way Kambas National Park. The project continues to collect tiger life history characteristics, resolve human-tiger conflicts, and train Indonesian conservation officers and officials on tiger assessment and management techniques. The project will also develop community-based education programs for local villagers living near the study area. The combined data from the project will be used by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry to develop effective interactive management strategies for wild tiger populations throughout Sumatra. Project collaborators include Indonesia's Department of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Taman Safari Indonesian, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, and IUCN CBSG Tiger Global Animal Survival Plan.

Project: *Thailand Tiger Conservation and Assessment*

Grantee: University of Minnesota

Funding: \$43,000 in 1997

Description: This project consists of four sub-projects designed to evaluate the status of tigers in Thailand's Western Forest Complex and to develop conservation management strategies for the region. More specifically, the project 1) will conduct field surveys of the western forests to determine abundance and distribution of tigers in the area, 2) classify the Digital Thematic Mapper data of the western forest adjacent habitat in Myanmar using an automated procedure to establish a set of spectral classes that can be assigned to land cover types. Cover types will be scored as good to poor quality tiger habitat based on the presence and the relative abundance of prey, and 3) establish a Geographic Information System (GIS) database for the Western Forest Complex which highlights critical issues and threats to tigers and related ecosystems. This database will help initiate and guide ecosystem-based conservation planning and protection. Project collaborators include Thailand's Royal Forestry Department.

Tiger Range Support Projects (14 projects totalling \$362,670)

Project: *Action Plan for the Amur Tiger*

Grantee: London Zoo, a division of the Zoological Society of London

Funding: \$41,000 in 1996

Description: This project is a direct product of the *European Amur Tiger Meeting*, a 1995 STF project. The Action Plan seeks to improve the management of the captive population of Amur tigers in Russia and surrounding countries. This captive population serves as both a genetic reservoir for the subspecies and an educational resource for the Russian public. Implementation of the Action Plan will improve the current situation by improving husbandry and veterinary standards, providing translated educational materials, increasing inter-zoo communication. Project collaborators include the Moscow Zoo, Berlin's Institute of Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine, London's Institute of Zoology, and the International Zoo Veterinary Group.

Project: *Asia Tiger Geographic Information System (GIS)*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$20,000 in 1995

Description: This project developed a Geographic Information System to map tiger habitat and collect data on factors affecting tiger survival, including: 1) areas of existing protected forest; 2) vegetation type and condition; 3) level of human pressures on protected areas; 4) relative prey availability; and 5) presence or absence of tigers in study grids. The data that was collected during the project will aid in the planning of long-range conservation measures.

Project: *CAMRIS Conservation Technology Training*

Grantee: World Wildlife Fund

Funding: \$10,000 in 1997

Description: The objective of this project is to enhance the conservation of tigers and their prey by making geographic information processing capability and applied conservation science available to individuals and institutions involved in front-line tiger conservation activities. The project itself will consist of a series of workshops that will train individuals involved with Level I tiger

conservation in the basic principles of operating CAMRIS, an extremely user-friendly vector-based GIS. Such acknowledge vastly improves wildlife managers' ability to prioritize their conservation strategy and to explain the need for conservation planning to relevant government officials. Project collaborators include Cambodia's Ministry of Environment.

Project: *European Amur Tiger Meeting*

Grantee: London Zoo, a division of the Zoological Society of London

Funding: \$45,000 in 1995

Description: This grant provided funds for a meeting in Moscow of the European Zoo community for the purpose of developing a European Breeding Program for Amur (Siberian) tigers. As part of the project, plans were formulated to implement various captive breeding measures such as inter-zoo tiger transfers and improved husbandry. Project collaborators include the Moscow, Kiev, Leipzig and Minnesota Zoos and the European Zoo and Aquarium Association.

Project: *Indochinese Tiger Master Plan*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$20,000 in 1995

Description: This grant provided funding for a workshop, held in Thailand, which developed a managed captive breeding program for Indochinese tigers within the Zoological Parks Organization. The project established studbooks, master plans, animal health and husbandry manuals, protocols, and tiger facility design and construction guidelines for Indochinese tigers. Project collaborators include the Zoological Parks Organization of Thailand, the Asian Tiger Fund, and the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group.

Project: *Rachaburi Tiger Program*

Grantee: Thai Tiger Conservation Fund

Funding: \$13,000 in 1995

Description: This grant supported the purchase of printing equipment for the Khao Prathub Chang Wildlife Conservation Station for the production of its educational brochures and leaflets. The station purchased silk screen photography and printing equipment, along with other supplies. Esso Thailand, an international affiliate of Exxon, has a representative in close contact with the station to discuss the project with station personnel. Esso will continue to support station activities based on their assessment of the activities' value.

Project: *Reproduction Problems of Captive South China Tigers*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$50,000 in 1997

Description: This grant will continue the South China Tiger project begun by the Minnesota Zoo in 1995. A team of tiger specialists will return to China to provide a training and technology transfer course for veterinarians, medical staff, reproductive staff and animal management staff for several Chinese zoos currently housing South China tigers. More rigorous animal health practices, such as a vaccination program, endodontic repair and a standardized medical records system will be initiated at Chinese zoos. Multiple management issues will be analyzed to determine the primary factors contributing to the low reproductive output of South China tigers. Currently, the low reproductive rate threatens the survival of the captive population. Project collaborators include the Chinese

Association of Zoological Gardens and the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group.

Project: *South China Tiger Program*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$70,000 in 1995 (Note: funds provided directly to grantee by Exxon)

Description: This grant assisted in the development of a plan for improving captive breeding programs for the South China tiger, which is the rarest of all living tiger subspecies. Presently there are 50 South China tigers in captivity, and these numbers are declining. In the wild the situation is even more grim. At most, 30 South China tigers remain in remote, mountainous locations, but there have been no confirmed live sightings of the creatures in several years. Project collaborators include the Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens, the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group and the American Zoo and Aquarium Association Tiger Species Survival Plan.

Project: *Sumatran Tiger Immobilization Kits*

Grantee: Taman Safari Indonesia

Funding: \$20,000 in 1995

Description: This grant funded the purchase of eight immobilization kits for zoos in the Indonesian system so that annual physical examinations of tigers can be performed by zoo staff. The Sumatran Tiger Masterplan recommends annual examinations, but the zoos previously lacked the necessary equipment to immobilize the tigers.

Project: *Sumatran Tiger Masterplan*

Grantee: Taman Safari Indonesia

Funding: \$11,250 in 1996

Description: Funding for this project will support the completion of the Sumatran Tiger Masterplan, which provides for the establishment of a quality captive breeding program for Sumatran tigers in Indonesian zoos. A well-managed captive population in this important tiger range state is crucial for public education efforts and for the maintenance of genetic diversity.

Project: *Tiger Assessment-I,II*

Grantee: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Funding: \$25,000 in 1995 and \$10,600 in 1996

Description: The first of these two projects developed a priority-setting framework for tiger conservation activities across tiger range. The report maps and ranks tiger conservation units from India east across Indochina and Southeast Asia while also providing a detailed assessment of trade issues. The assessment provides National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the *Save the Tiger Fund* Council, and other tiger conservation interests with a powerful tool for determining the most valuable use of available *Save the Tiger Fund* resources and other tiger conservation funds. In the second phase, WWF and WCS revised, published and distributed their tiger conservation assessment to a wide, international audience, with a special focus on interested parties in tiger range states and potential donors. In addition, WWF and WCS is working to publish an overview of the assessment's methods in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. Project collaborators include the World Conservation Monitoring Center and the Asian Bureau for Conservation.

Project: *Tiger Link*
Grantee: Ranthambhore Foundation
Funding: \$7,000 in 1996
Description: This project will fund the operations of *Tiger Link*, a network of groups and individuals committed to saving the Bengal tiger in the wild. *Tiger Link* seeks to unite various interests to better allocate scarce resources, concentrate conservation efforts, and provide mutual support for field workers. Grant money will fund meetings and the publication of the group's newsletter.

Project: *Workshop on Tiger Census Techniques*
Grantee: University of Minnesota
Funding: \$19,820 in 1996
Description: This project consists of a five-day conference on tiger censusing to be held in Nepal. The purpose of this workshop is to bring together experts from all range states to discuss and critique current and past methodologies, to consult with census specialists well-versed in the problems of counting large, secretive mammals, and to derive a set of criteria to be used when implementing census techniques. Project collaborators include Nepal's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

International Education Projects (10 projects totalling \$842,747)

Project: *CBSG Newsletter*
Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation
Funding: \$20,000 in 1995
Description: The Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) is a network of 7,000 wildlife management professionals and scientists in 170 countries involved in captive breeding programs. The grant supported the publication of the CBSG Newsletter, which is the group's primary communications tool.

Project: *National Geographic World: Tiger Cards*
Grantee: National Geographic Society
Funding: \$86,000 in 1995
Description: This project consisted of the publication of a four-page informational pullout in *National Geographic World* magazine which educated readers on basic tiger facts (size, hunting techniques, breeding, and range) with an emphasis on the tiger's plight. The tiger cards appeared in the December 1995 issue of *World*.

Project: *Smithsonian Tiger! Exhibits*
Grantee: Smithsonian Institution
Funding: \$100,000 for 1995, \$175,000 in 1996, and \$25,000 in 1997
Description: This grant will allow Smithsonian to 1) successfully renovate the Museum of Natural History's *Tigers!* exhibit, 2) develop "The Tiger Place," an activity center at the National Zoo, modelled after the Cheetah Conservation Station's "Kids Trail," and 3) improve tiger exhibit areas

at the National Zoo with a series of illustrated signs and graphics, spotting scopes, and educational display materials. These projects will help both children and adults to learn about the wild tiger and to understand the tiger's conservation needs.

Project: *Tiger Education Priorities and Travelling Exhibit for Tigers*

Grantee: American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA)

Funding: \$85,000 in 1995 and \$75,000 in 1996

Description: The first phase of this project provided a grant to AZA to bring together experts in education, design, and interpretation to develop priority projects for funding by the *Save the Tiger Fund*. In the second phase, based on input received from the first phase, AZA, in cooperation with its member institutions, developed a travelling exhibit and an exhibit graphics package. The goals of this travelling exhibition are to educate people about tigers, the problems they face, and the efforts zoos and other organizations are making to conserve them. Specific elements to be incorporated into the travelling exhibition include: 1) Tiger Habitats, 2) Be a Tiger!, 3) Tigers and People, and 4) Tiger Conservation. In addition, a video kiosk and a graphics package were developed under this grant.

Project: *Tiger Information Center-I,II,III*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$92,147 in 1995, \$85,850 in 1996, and \$50,250 in 1997

Description: This grant funds the development and operation of the Tiger Information Center under the direction of the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) and the Minnesota Zoo Foundation. The Tiger Information Center ties together a number of educational components to provide a comprehensive information resource to serve a range of needs from those of school children to conservation researchers. Components of the center include: 1) North American captive breeding program coordination and Global Animal Survival Plan for tigers (Tiger GASP); 2) CBSG's genome resource bank for tigers; 3) International Species Information System that collects, pools, and distributes information on captive animals; and 4) a toll-free information system (1-800-5TIGERS) and a World Wide Web site (<http://www.5tigers.org>) on the Internet.

Project: *Tiger White Paper and Tiger Conservation Management*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$38,500 in 1995

Description: This project provided funding to produce a summary of current research, including the status of tiger subspecies, tiger habitat, government programs in tiger host countries, tiger reproduction and genetics issues, and captive breeding programs in zoos around the world. The grant also helped fund general management of a broad range of tiger conservation projects, including the Sumatran Tiger Field Study.

Project: *Year of the Tiger Conference*

Grantee: Minnesota Zoo Foundation

Funding: \$10,000 in 1997

Description: This project will support the developmental and planning phases of the Year of the Tiger Conference. This conference will be an international meeting on the problems and solutions for tiger conservation. The conference will be held in February, 1998. Project collaborators include

the Hornocker Wildlife Institute and the IUCN Cat Specialist Group.

Fundraising and Promotional Projects (1 project totalling \$72,712)

Project: *Exxon Credit Card Inserts*

Grantee: McCann Erickson

Funding: \$72,712 in 1995

Description: This project developed and produced a flyer on the *Save the Tiger Fund*. The flyer included an appeal for donations and was distributed by Exxon with its credit card bills. This project has brought public donations which has been used to help fund other STF projects.

Other Tiger Projects (1 project totalling \$600,000)

Project: *Dallas Zoo "Exxon Endangered Tiger Exhibit"-I,II,III*

Grantee: Dallas Zoological Society

Funding: \$200,000 in 1995, 1996, and 1997; a total of \$765,000 pledged

Description: The 1995-1997 grants were for the planning and design of an endangered tiger exhibit at the Dallas Zoo. In 1997, the Dallas Zoo selected a final design for the exhibit and will award a construction contract. Actual exhibit construction will begin in early 1998. City of Dallas bond funding and Exxon's remaining commitment will fund the actual construction of the new exhibit, which will open in May, 1999.

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VOL. 1, NO. 1

For Friends of the Save The Tiger Fund

SPRING/SUMMER 1997

Newsletter promotes survival of tigers in the wild

Welcome to the first edition of *Tiger Watch*.

This newsletter is dedicated to keeping friends of the Save The Tiger Fund abreast of efforts to save tigers in the wild.

Sponsored by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon, the fund has raised more than \$3.5 million to support 41 tiger projects in Asia, as well as research at universities and zoos around the world.

More than \$400,000 of this funding has been raised from the general public, including contributions from Exxon customers in both the United States and Europe. A list of some of the projects appears inside.

"We invite everyone to join the rescue of the tiger," says Amos Eno, executive director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

"We appreciate everyone's support of the Save The Tiger Fund," says Tony Atkiss, Exxon's vice president of public affairs. "Public support is essential to saving tigers in the wild."

When the fund was created in 1995, Exxon pledged \$1 million a year for at least five years for tiger conservation, one of the largest corporate grants ever made for an endangered species.

It's hard to imagine a world without tigers roaming wild and free. Yet with poaching on the rise and humans encroaching on their habitat, these majestic cats are imperiled more than ever before. Fewer than 7,500 tigers still survive in the wilderness.

The Save The Tiger Fund gives everyone a chance to help rescue them.



Tiger cub moves from Siberia to Minnesota

In a transfer described by experts as "extraordinarily rare," an endangered tiger cub from Siberia was flown to a new home at the Minnesota Zoo in Apple Valley.

Funded by Exxon, the move was arranged by the Hornocker Wildlife Institute in Idaho and the American Zoo and Aquarium Association's Tiger Species Survival Plan.

Named Globus, the cub gained instant fame when *National Geographic* featured him on the cover of its February issue.

A recent National Geographic special on NBC-TV also featured Globus in a report on Siberian tiger research supported by the Save The Tiger Fund.

He is a first generation offspring of two Siberian tigers, of which fewer than 500 survive in the wild.

Globus will eventually be bred as part of an international zoo program to assure the continued existence of Siberian tigers.

How you can help save the tiger

- Buy a Save The Tiger Fund t-shirt
- Donate to the Save The Tiger Fund
- Contact your local zoo
- Write to your congressmen



SAVE THE TIGER FUND

World tiger experts meet in London

Tiger experts from around the world met in London recently to exchange information and to talk about plans to save the last of the tigers still surviving in the wild.

Organized by the Zoological Society of London and sponsored by Exxon's affiliate in the United Kingdom, the Tigers 2000 conference was the first major scientific meeting dedicated to tigers in more than 10 years. Leading conservationists covered every aspect of tiger conservation, from genetics to ecology.

Speakers conveyed a mixed pic-

ture of tigers' prospects for survival. For example, several years ago, few experts would have predicted that Russia's tigers would make it past the end of the century, pointing to poverty rates and the lucrative Asian market for tiger parts.

But anti-poaching strategies in Siberia are proving successful, and the tiger population is now making a comeback there. Still, some tiger subspecies may be extinct in 20 years.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon participated in the two-day meeting.



Free ads for the tigers

In addition to the thousands of people who have already supported the Save The Tiger Fund, the Long-HaymesCarr agency, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, donated more than \$250,000 in creative services for print and broadcast ads to generate greater public response and donations to the fund. Kudos to the inspired staff of Long-HaymesCarr. Look for the ads this year.

Council of experts oversees tiger projects

An independent council of the world's leading zoologists, conservationists and other tiger authorities oversees the Save The Tiger Fund and reviews projects proposed by experts in wildlife conservation. Council members are:

Chairman

John Seldensticker
Curator of Mammals, National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

Members

Sydney J. Butler
Executive Director, American Zoo and Aquarium Association

Amos S. Eno
Executive Director,
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Peter Jackson

Chairman, Cat Specialist Group,
World Conservation Union

Marshall P. Jones

Assistant Director,
International Affairs
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Mohd Khan bin Momin Khan

Chairman, Asian Rhino
Specialist Group,
World Conservation Union

Colin Rees

Division Chief of the Land, Water and
Natural Habitats Division, World Bank

Ulysses S. Seal

Chairman, Conservation
Breeding Specialist Group,
World Conservation Union

Leo G. Simmons

Director, Henry Doorly Zoo,
Omaha, Nebraska

Mel Sunquist

Associate Professor of Wildlife
Ecology, University of Florida

Edward F. Ahneset

President, Exxon Education
Foundation

SAVE THE TIGER FUND PROJECTS AROUND THE WORLD

Dallas Zoo Tiger Exhibit Support: The design and construction of an endangered tiger exhibit. Dallas Zoological Society. \$400,000.

Smithsonian Tiger Exhibits: Revitalize the Museum of Natural History's Tiger exhibit and develop "The Tiger Place," an activity center at the National Zoo. Smithsonian Institution. \$275,000.

Kaziranga National Park Anti-Poaching Project: Fund purchase of three land parcels adjacent to the park to provide protection for India's Kaziranga National Park. Support to 30 to 75 tigers. Rajshahi Trust Foundation. \$25,000.

Siberian Tiger Project: Study the history and ecology of Siberian tigers, with an emphasis on developing a long-term conservation strategy. Bornhake Wildlife Institute. \$350,000.

South China Tiger Program: Develop a plan to improve captive breeding programs for the South China tiger, the most critical tiger subspecies. Minnesota Zoo Foundation. \$70,000.

European Meeting and Action Plan for the Siberian Tiger: Develop and implement a breeding program for Siberian tigers. Zoological Society of London. \$60,000.

Sumatran Tiger Field Study: Research Sumatran tigers in Way Kambas National Park in Indonesia, emphasizing development of a long-term conservation strategy. Minnesota Zoo Foundation. \$240,000.

Chitwan Habitat Restoration: Restore and enhance tiger habitat, forest, Chitwan National Park, Nepal. World Wildlife Fund. \$30,000.

Rachaburi Tiger Program: Purchase hunting equipment for the Khao Pra-Dob Chiang Wildlife Conservation Station in Thailand to provide recreation on their cooperation. Thai Tiger Conservation Fund. \$13,000.

Siberian Tiger Education Project: Support education about Siberian tigers in the U.S. through a series of talks, displays, and exhibits. Smithsonian Institution. \$100,000.

Singapore Tiger Habitat Restoration: Support habitat restoration for tigers in Singapore. Singapore Environment Centre. \$100,000.

Sumatran Tiger Meeting Plans: Support a meeting in Sumatra to discuss conservation of tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Assessment: Conduct a field assessment to determine the status of tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Conservation: Support conservation efforts for tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Education: Support education about tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Habitat: Support habitat restoration for tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Research: Support research on tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Survival: Support survival efforts for tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Tiger Threats: Support efforts to reduce threats to tigers in the region. \$100,000.


Tiger Welfare: Support welfare efforts for tigers in the region. \$100,000.

Kids, art and the big cats

More than 3,000 children from all over the world responded to a call for poster art that depicted the effect of shrinking habitat on the endangered tigers. The grand prize winner, grades 6 through 9, by Eric Ochoa Heine, 14, of Mexico City, is featured here. National Geographic Society's *World* magazine, Exxon and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation sponsored the contest.



Eric Ochoa Heine's grand-prize-winning tiger poster

Tiger Watch is published periodically by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon Corporation. Send inquiries and requests for free subscriptions to:

Save The Tiger Fund
 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
 U.S. Commerce Building, N.W.
 Washington, DC 20560-6642

Established by Congress in 1960, the foundation is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to the conservation of natural resources.

How you can help save the last of the world's tigers in the wild

The survival of tigers depends on all of us. Please join in this critical effort by giving whatever you can. Make your check payable to the Save The Tiger Fund and mail with this coupon to:

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TWO

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VOL. 1, NO. 2

For Friends of the Save The Tiger Fund

FALL WINTER 1997

Tigers to take four hours of prime time television

Tiger Sunday, a four-hour TV bonanza on the tiger, will be televised nationally on TBS-TV on Sunday, November 2.

Presented by Exxon, the special features a two-hour *National Geographic Explorer* presentation on tigers, followed by the *Wild! Life Adventure* premiere of *Tiger!*, which is a one-hour documentary on the Bengal tiger, and a news feature about the endangered cats.

Tiger Sunday will be televised on TBS from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m. Eastern time. See your newspaper for local time.

Two Exxon television commercials on Tiger Sunday will build public awareness about the plight of the tiger as an endangered species. They debuted last spring on *Tigers of the Snow*, a *National Geographic* NBC-TV special about Siberian tigers.

More than 7,000 viewers called in, and public contributions to the Save The Tiger Fund topped \$51,000 in the three months following the special.

Experts cite new hope for saving Siberian tigers

A few years ago, wildlife experts held little hope for the survival of the Siberian tiger. But that may be changing.

The latest census of Russia's Siberian tigers shows the number of adults is up by as much as 75 percent, from 200-250 in the early 1990s to some 350 today. Counting cubs, more than 400 Siberian tigers may live in the wild.

Wildlife experts credit these encouraging gains to anti-poaching measures, training of enforcement officials, public awareness programs and other conservation projects.

The largest of all tigers, the Siberian cats had fallen victim to poaching, the loss of prey and the loss of their traditional habitat as people encroached on forests and other sparsely inhabited lands where these majestic beasts live.

Since 1992, more than \$1 million in contributions from the Save The Tiger Fund, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon have helped turn the tables in the tigers' favor by supporting projects in Russia. These include a field program by the Hornocker Wildlife Institute that studies tigers' ecological needs, anti-poaching programs and research by zoos to improve captive-tiger management techniques.

In addition, Exxon recently gave \$90,000 to the State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation to buy patrol vehicles for anti-poaching operations.

A report on these and other findings will appear in *Riding the Tiger: Meeting the Needs of People and Wildlife in Asia*, a book soon to be published by Cambridge University Press.



Tiger council welcomes Indonesia's Dr. Sumardja

Dr. Effendy A. Sumardja has joined the independent council of leading zoologists, conservationists and other tiger authorities that oversees the Save The Tiger Fund. He is assistant minister for environmental planning in Indonesia's Ministry of Environment in Jakarta. The author of many articles on nature conservation, Dr. Sumardja is an authority on park and wildlife management.

But everyone can help Saving the tiger depends on people who live with them

By Ela Dutt
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

In an interview, Dr. John Seidensticker, curator of mammals at the Smithsonian Institution's National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., and chairman of the Save the Tiger Fund, talks about what it will take to save the last of the world's tigers in the wild.

Just how endangered is the tiger?

The Java, Bali and Caspian tigers disappeared within the past 50 years. Gone forever. Some 5,000 to 7,000 tigers may still survive in the wild. This is a best guess; we don't know for sure. But they're scattered about and fragmented into about 160 or more disconnected places. You have to think of the tiger as a highly endangered species.

What is the greatest threat?

In the short term, it's poaching to supply the enormous demand for tiger parts used in traditional Chinese medicine. Longer range, it's habitat loss, the continuing loss of prey and of places where tigers can live as humans encroach on tiger ranges.

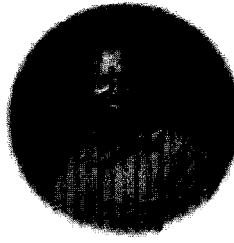
What role do zoos play in this?

Our most important role is to keep the public informed of the tiger's difficult situation and try to gain support of our efforts to save tigers where they live. It is surprising how few are aware that tigers in the wild may become extinct. Zoos also keep a base stock of tigers to maintain their widest possible genetic diversity.

How can the average person help?

First, go to a zoo and take a hard look at tigers. Another place to start is our Tiger Information Center (1-800-5TIGERS or <http://www.5tigers.org> on the Internet). Once you know the animal, you'll probably have far more empathy with the efforts to save it.

Second, contribute to the many organizations involved in tiger conservation in the field. Get to know what they are doing. And get your friends involved.



John Seidensticker

What about ecotourism and tigers?

Yes, go see a tiger in the wild. This helps make live tigers worth more than dead tigers. Ecotourists going to see the animals spend money in communities near tiger habitats. This gives living tigers economic value. It's expensive but one of the significant things you can do.

You've said saving tigers depends on people who live near them.

That's right. In the end, the people who live with tigers have to care enough to save them. They have to be convinced that it's worth their while. We seek projects that do this.

Tigers capture support

Prospects for saving the world's tigers brightened recently with the first signs of hope for Russia's beleaguered Siberian tigers and stepped-up contributions to the Save the Tiger Fund.

Sponsored by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon, the fund has raised more than \$3.5 million. As more people have learned that tigers in the wild may well become extinct, they have donated money, sending individual contributions past the half-million dollar mark.

One of these projects is in a community next to the Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal. People there are actually adding tiger habitat. They include habitats for tigers and rhinos as they do forestry plantings to produce timber for harvesting and grass for thatching.

Can the tiger be saved?

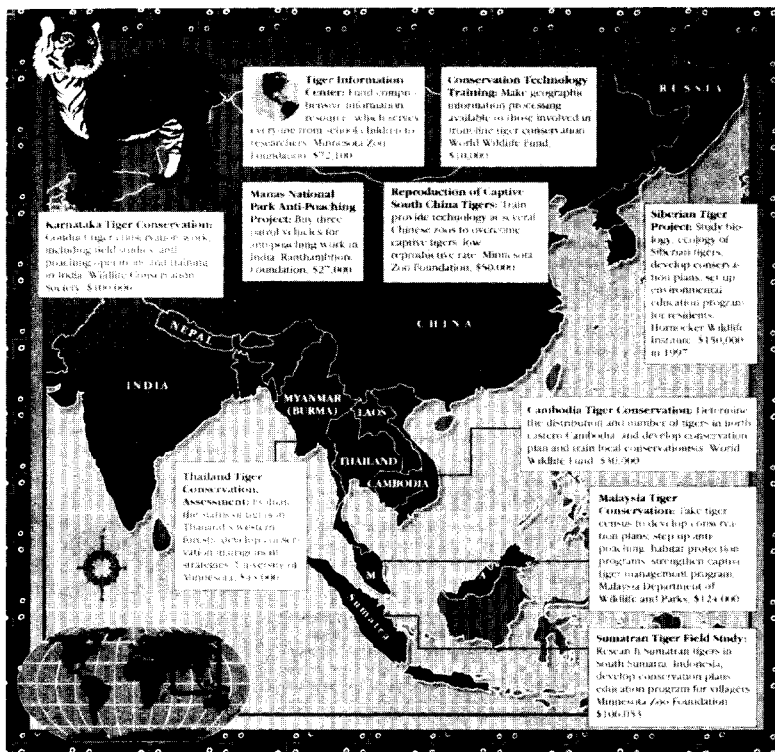
We are at a critical juncture. People became complacent in the mid-1980s, and the early 1990s became the darkest hour for tigers because of poaching. Today there is a far wider appreciation of the threat. We have talked to governments involved, and there's been a response to counter this threat.

I'm not as pessimistic as I was a couple of years ago. There has been a response, a concern, and we can go forward. Again, the key is working with people who live with tigers.



Buy a gift, help a tiger

Buy a gift, help a tiger. It's a simple idea, but it's one that's making a difference. The Save the Tiger Fund is a nonprofit organization that works to protect tigers in the wild. We need your help to save these magnificent animals. Buy a gift, help a tiger. It's a simple idea, but it's one that's making a difference.



Recent study finds tiger count may be higher in Indonesia

A two-year study indicates there may be more tigers in Indonesia than anyone thought.

Dr. Ronald Tilson and a team of other experts used 25 remote cameras to count tigers over a 160-square-kilometer range on Sumatra, Indonesia's largest island. Triggered when tigers break an invisible beam of light, the cameras capture them on color film.

Experts can tell one animal from another because all tigers have different stripe patterns. The researchers also record the animals by sex, size and other characteristics as well as use the pictures to track individual tiger "home ranges" and patterns of activity.

Tilson, director of the Tiger Information Center at the Minnesota Zoo, and his team conducted the study

in the Way Kambas National Park. The findings raise the prospect that more tigers live in Sumatra than the 500 estimated in 1992. A Sumatra-wide study is under way to verify this.

The Save The Tiger Fund has donated more than \$350,000 to the Sumatran tiger project since 1995.



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Tiger Web site ranks high on Education Index

The Education Index, a guide to the best educational Internet sites, named the Save The Tiger Fund Web site "an outstanding educational resource." Designed to serve everyone from second-graders to senior scholars, the Web site has become a one-stop source for tiger information.

More than a million visitors have used it.

"It's a research tool for the scientific and conservation communities," says Dr. Ronald Tilson, director of the Tiger Information Center at the Minnesota Zoo.

Children learn "fun facts," take the "kids' quiz" or play interactive tiger games. They also can visit the zoo to find out how it takes care of tigers.

Coming soon: video pictures of the zoo's tigers.

Tiger Web site: <http://www.5tigers.org>

Tiger Information Center toll-free phone: 1-800-5TIGERS.

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
SAVE THE TIGER FUND

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Save The Tiger Fund
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-9921

Established by Congress in 1984, the foundation is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to the conservation of natural resources.

Help rescue the last of the world's tigers in the wild

Send tax-deductible donations to the Save The Tiger Fund. Make checks payable to the Save The Tiger Fund and mail with this coupon to:

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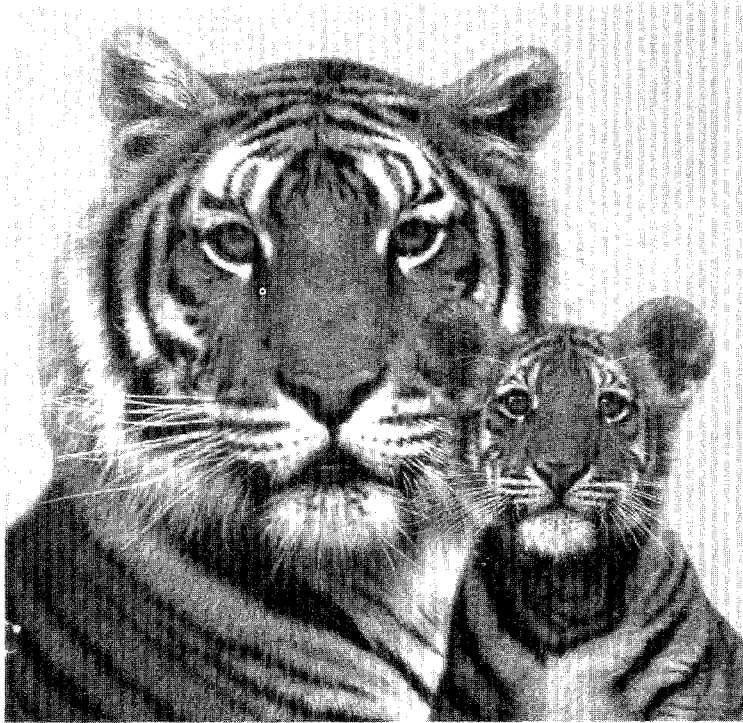
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NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
SAVE THE TIGER FUND

EXON

Vanishing Wild and Free **Where Did All the Tigers Go?**
Shared by Harrison

TIGERS ONCE ROAMED OVER MUCH OF ASIA, some trekked across the frozen north, others hunted the jagged mountains of central Asia, and many crept through the stumpy jungles of the south.

The tigers that lived in these different places gradually developed into a number of different subspecies. Within the century, eight subspecies lived in Asia.

Today, five subspecies of *Panthera tigris* still survive in the wild. One is the Siberian, the Amur tiger, the largest of the Bengal and the south Chinese tiger. All are in danger of extinction. Two of the subspecies shown here have become extinct over the last few decades.

Though tigers once ranged from the Caspian Sea to the coast of the South China Sea in the past, survivors today live only in the places shown on the map.



Caspian Tiger
Panthera tigris caspius
 You will only see the Caspian tiger in pictures. This magnificent creature was declared extinct in 1986.

Amur Tiger
Panthera tigris tigris
 Some 3,000 to 5,000 Bengal tigers live in reserves in five countries, but most are in India.

Sumatran Tiger
Panthera tigris sumatrae
 About 100 to 200 Sumatran tigers live on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, south of the Asian continent.

IN 1894, WHEN RUDYARD KIPLING CAPTURED THE MIGHT AND THE MYTH OF THE tiger in *The Jungle Book*, more than 100,000 of them prowled the Asian continent.

Yet the majestic creature that not so long ago reigned supreme from the Caspian Sea to the South China Sea, from Siberia to Sumatra now stands on the brink of extinction.

Fewer than 8,000 tigers survive today in their home ranges of Asia's jungles and mountains. Estimates run from a low of 4,400 to a high of 7,700. And their numbers continue to decline.

The Caspian tiger of western Asia and the last of Indonesia's Bali and Javan tigers all disappeared in our lifetime. That leaves just five surviving subspecies of *Panthera tigris* – the Siberian, Sumatran, South China, Indochinese and Bengal tigers.

Where did all the tigers go?

The decline and fall of the tiger is as simple as it is brutal.

Throughout Asia, people increasingly come into conflict with the natural habitat of tigers and other animals. Vast forests have been destroyed for lumber and farming. What's left are islands of jungle surrounded by burgeoning human populations trying to eke out a living. Hunters and tigers often compete for the same prey.

Besides competing with people for land and food, the tiger has become a victim of its own myth. Poachers trap them to supply the lucrative black market for pelts, bones and organs that eastern myth and folk medicine claim heal all manner of human ills, physical and mental, and instill in men the power of the tiger itself.

Although there are some 38 major protected areas in Asian countries, nearly one half of the tigers in the wild live outside these ranges and are unlikely to survive.

The Swiss-based World Conservation Union has put all five kinds of tiger on its endangered list. Of those five, the rare South China, Siberian and Sumatran tigers face a 50 percent probability of extinction within two tiger generations. That's about 20 years.

It's hard to imagine a world without tigers roaming wild and free somewhere. Yet the risk of losing them is real.



Siberian Tiger
Panthera tigris altaica
The world's southernmost tiger lives in the Sikhotealin Mountains of the Russian Far East.

South China Tiger
The last of the tiger subspecies to be seen in the wild, the South China tiger is now found only in a small reserve in southern China.



Bengal Tiger
The tiger subspecies that has the highest probability of survival, the Bengal tiger is found in India and Bangladesh.

*There's new
hope of
rescuing an
animal whose
loss would
diminish
us all.*

Can We ave the Tiger?



THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE Foundation and Exxon Corporation are spearheading a major new campaign to protect tigers from extinction.

The nonprofit foundation and the company have established the Save the Tiger Fund to support the joint effort. And Exxon has pledged \$1 million a year for at least five years to tiger conservation projects around the world.

The new fund will

- ▶ Sponsor plans designed by conservation experts to save the five kinds of tiger across all of Asia.

- ▶ Promote grass-roots support by making the public aware of the plight of the tiger.

- ▶ Encourage individuals and other companies to make tax-deductible donations to the fund.

The foundation administers the fund, and along with Exxon created an independent council to run it. Its eight members include some of the world's leading zoologists, conservationists and authorities on tigers. The council will monitor projects, review proposals to fund new ones and suggest where action is needed next.

Evolving and open-ended, the Save the Tiger Fund started with three sub-species classified as critically endangered - Siberian, Sumatran and South China tigers - and the endangered Indochinese tiger. India's Bengal tiger is included in a program funded by an Exxon affiliate in the United Kingdom.

The campaign supports a multitude of programs run by different experts with various approaches to saving the tiger.

Although they may look alike to most people, the five subspecies of *Panthera tigris* are as different from one another as Siamese cats are from alley cats and other members of the feline family. Furthermore, tigers' habitats are in widely different environments, and all the other conditions that hold their fate also vary greatly.

That's why no single blueprint can possibly apply to all tigers. Thus, strategies to save the largest land carnivores from extinction are necessarily as diverse as tigers themselves.

Plans run the gamut from such high-tech wonders as satellite mapping that tracks tiger movements to forest management techniques that foster coexistence of people and animals.

The global strategy already reaches into at least nine Asian countries and to breeding programs at zoos in North America, Europe and Australia. Exxon's role makes it one of the largest sponsors of projects to save tigers and one of the largest corporate protectors of any endangered species.

Although Exxon has a long tradition of supporting other programs to save endangered animals, the company has a special relationship with *Panthera tigris*. For most of the century, the tiger has portrayed Exxon and its products with grace, strength and pride.

"We are proud to take a leading role to help save the tiger in the wild and promote public support to rescue an animal whose loss diminishes us all," says Lee Raymond, chairman of Exxon Corporation. "This program brings together many of the world's best experts to help save the species."



"The success of the Save the Tiger Fund ultimately depends on the support of concerned citizens, other corporations and foundations," says Amos Eno, executive director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. "We encourage everyone to help us rescue one of nature's most regal creatures."

Exxon contributions to the fund already exceed \$1 million this year. Several of its foreign affiliates have joined the campaign by funding some of the programs. The rescue of the tiger is off to a strong start.

It includes \$225,000 to support a team of Russian and American field biologists studying the lifestyle and habitat of the Siberian tiger. The contribution continues the work of the Siberian Tiger Project financed in 1992 by a three-year grant of \$450,000 from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the National Geographic Society and Exxon.

The Hornocker Wildlife Research Institute operates the project in the Russian Far East. The field study seeks to learn more about the way tigers live, what can be done to keep them healthy and how to protect them from extinction.

The fund's other major undertakings currently include programs in Indonesia and elsewhere in Southeast Asia designed by experts at the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group of the Swiss-based World Conservation Union. Drawing on the Tiger Global Animal Survival Plan (GASP), their strategy is based on real threats to the tiger, knowledge of the beast and linking captive management programs to tigers in the wild.

Captive management involves establishing a global gene pool and using it to manage small, isolated populations of tigers wherever they live.

"Such programs give us a genetic insurance policy against extinction of any more subspecies," says Dr. Ron Tilson, coordinator of Tiger GASP. "The development of these captive management programs in Asia is one of the most powerful contributions we can make to the conservation of tigers globally. But we need to do it while there are still sufficient numbers of wild tigers left."

Beyond zoos and research centers, the Save the Tiger Fund supports substantial

work in tiger habitats and trains government authorities in Asian countries. Field research will fill in the blanks about tigers in the wild, about which surprisingly little is known, including trying to find out how many actually exist.



To get a better count of tigers in the wild, the fund supports a high-tech census that uses remote cameras, collars that emit radio signals and map-linked databases to track their movements.

Less scientific and less certain are programs through which researchers seek ways to resolve conflicts between people and tigers competing for the same land and even the same prey: boar and deer sought by village hunters and tigers alike in their mutual quest for food.

Even less certain is how to cope with widespread poaching – a huge threat to the tiger's survival. However, in Indonesia, the very presence of tiger-monitoring teams militates against poachers and their sordid enterprise. The trained monitors remove tiger traps, scare away poachers and report them to the police.

Much of the work in Indonesia serves as a model for tiger conservation programs throughout Indochina. And much of it will be modified and exported to other countries where the tiger still roams.

The Exxon-National Fish and Wildlife Foundation overall plan is to marshal the best ideas from the world's experts on tigers. Thus the number and the range of save-the-tiger programs are expected to change as new projects are funded.

"With Exxon's backing, we have a much better chance to save the tiger," says Tilson. "We know what will happen if we do nothing. We took that path with the Javan tiger, and he's gone...gone forever."



*From Siberia to Sumatra,
from India to China*

Save the Tiger Projects Off to a Robust Start



EXXON'S SAVE-THE-TIGER CAMPAIGN HAS projects under way across Asia – from Siberia to Sumatra, from India to China – in nine countries where tigers still roam wild and free. It also includes breeding, technical assistance and other tiger programs in Europe, the United States and Australia.

The Save the Tiger Fund has sponsored most of the projects. Some Exxon affiliates have funded others at home and abroad. Altogether, projects costing more than \$1 million are off to a robust start around the world.

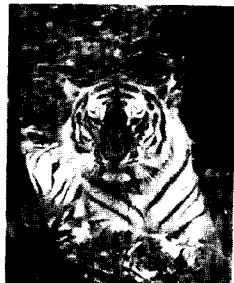
Some highlights:

RUSSIA

Besides paying for extensive Siberian tiger conservation in the Russian Far East, funds also support a public information campaign on forest ecology for schoolchildren, hunters and the public. Students learn, for example, that trees cut down in nearby forests used to provide nuts for wild boars. When the nuts disappear, boars become scarce. Tigers, which prey on boars, go hungry.

Moreover, the Russian government agreed to add 260 square miles to the Sikhote-Alin Siberian tiger preserve if ranger protection could be extended over the new area. To make the extension possible, Esso UK plc, an Exxon affiliate, covered the cost of guard stations as well as boots and uniforms for forest rangers.

With Save the Tiger Fund support, the London Zoo will conduct the first Europe-wide summit on Siberian tigers. To be held in Moscow this fall, it



aims to integrate Russian zoos into an international tiger program.

Led by one of Europe's top wildlife conservation scientists, Sarah Christie, the summit will set up a training program for Russian zookeepers in the complex methods of tiger husbandry. European zoologists hope to learn much more from their Russian counterparts about the Siberian tiger's breeding habits.

INDONESIA

High on the list of projects is the work being done under the auspices of the Swiss-based World Conservation Union to save the 400 to 500 Sumatran tigers surviving in rain forests in Indonesia.



Central to this effort is an extensive field program in the Way Kambas National Park on the island of Sumatra. A model project for programs throughout Asia, it is designed to learn more about tigers and what it will take to save them. Esso U.K. funded the program.

Also, Esso Indonesia Inc., an Exxon affiliate, is funding educational literature about the tiger's plight. It focuses on how villagers on the fringes of forests might live in harmony with wild tigers and why poachers who snare tigers for profit are robbing Indonesians of one of their greatest wildlife treasures.

THAILAND

A team of experts held seminars in Thailand on captive management and tiger master plans for authorities from seven neighboring countries where the wide-ranging Indochinese tiger survives in jungles and zoos. The tiger master

plan will be used throughout Indochina to set up captive management programs.

Esso Thailand, an Exxon affiliate, helped the Thai Department of Forestry step up public education programs about tigers. This included paying for much-needed printing equipment for a wildlife conservation station. The station, which hosts 10,000 visitors a month, is home to 44 tigers.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

American experts on tigers work with Chinese authorities to implement a captive management program for the last survivors of the critically endangered South China tigers. Whether these tigers still survive in the wild is a question the scientists will try to answer.

To improve breeding programs in zoos, officials are using a new South China tiger studbook and master plan developed at a recent workshop. The plan will also provide extensive training of zoo staff this year.

VIETNAM

With help from the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, the Saigon Zoo in Ho Chi Minh City developed a comprehensive master plan, including details for setting up a captive management program. Negotiations are under way to support a much-needed field census of tigers and the development of management plans.

INDIA

With funds raised by Esso UK plc, the London-based Global Tiger Patrol is surveying the status of Bengal tigers in India, where the largest number of tigers in the wild has the greatest chance of survival. The Exxon affiliate also helped fund a public education program to support the Indian government's anti-poaching campaign.

MALAYSIA

Esso Malaysia plans to support both a tiger information center operated by the Wildlife and National Parks Department and seminars on tigers and their viability. The well-established captive breeding programs at Zoo Melaka will benefit from construction of a tiger management facility.

JAPAN

Esso Sekiyu will support a Sumatran tiger breeding program at Tokyo's Ueno Zoological Gardens. The Exxon affiliate will fund the purchase of tigers to enlarge the breeding population at Japan's foremost zoo.

UNITED KINGDOM

With the sale of posters, toy tigers, tiger tokens and T-shirts, Esso UK plc roused public interest and expects to raise \$200,000 this year for save-the-tiger programs in three countries.

Enough cash has been raised already to support a field study in Indonesia, to equip rangers in a Siberian tiger preserve in Russia and to help the Global Tiger Patrol do a survey of Bengal tigers and help with a public education program in India.

AUSTRALIA

After giving some \$400,000 to help build an Asian rain forest for Sumatran tigers at the Melbourne Zoo, Esso Australia Ltd. continues to support the tiger breeding program there. Esso Australia is an Exxon affiliate.

UNITED STATES

In the interest of public education, Exxon will fund both a permanent tiger educational exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. and a life-sized diorama at the Smithsonian Institution to show the lifestyle and habitat of tigers.

An Exxon grant to the city of Dallas, Texas, will help build a lifelike habitat for tigers at the municipal zoo.

With a grant from Exxon, the International Tiger Information Center at the Minnesota Zoo uses a toll-free telephone line (1-800-5TIGERS) and a dynamic multimedia web site (WWW.5tigers.org) via Internet to provide up-to-date and general information about tigers.





WHAT IS IT?

Save the Tiger Fund

It's a way to join the rescue.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon Corporation established the Save the Tiger Fund to support a major new campaign to help ensure the survival of the tiger in the wild.

In addition to Exxon's contributions, anyone can make donations to the nonprofit fund. Donations qualify as charitable contributions for federal tax purposes.

"It's an opportunity for all of us across the

country," says Amos Eno, executive director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. "We invite everyone to join the rescue of the tiger."

The foundation administers the tiger fund. An independent council – including some of the world's leading zoologists, conservationists and tiger authorities – oversees its operation and reviews proposed projects from experts in the wildlife conservation field.

"We are looking for well-thought-out, scientifically based plans that involve

public education, tiger habitat preservation in the wild, captive breeding programs and zoos," says Ed Ahnert, Exxon's

representative on the council.

Tiger fund council members are *Sydney Butler*, executive director, American Zoo and Aquarium Association; *Amos Eno*, executive director, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; *Marshall Jones*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; *Mohd Khan bin Momim Khan*, former director, National Parks Department, Malaysia; *Ulysses Seal*, chairman, World Conservation Union's Conservation Breeding Specialist Group

John Seidensticker, curator of mammals, National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C.

Lee Simmons, director, Henry Doorly Zoo, Omaha, Nebraska; *Edward Ahnert*, president, Exxon Education Foundation.

For more information, contact Save the Tiger Fund, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone (202) 857-0166.

ON THE INTERNET, TOO

For Tiger Information*Just Call 'Five Tigers'*

For everything you ever wanted to know about tigers, just dial 1-800-STIGERS. Or use the Internet to reach Tiger web (WWW.5tigers.org).

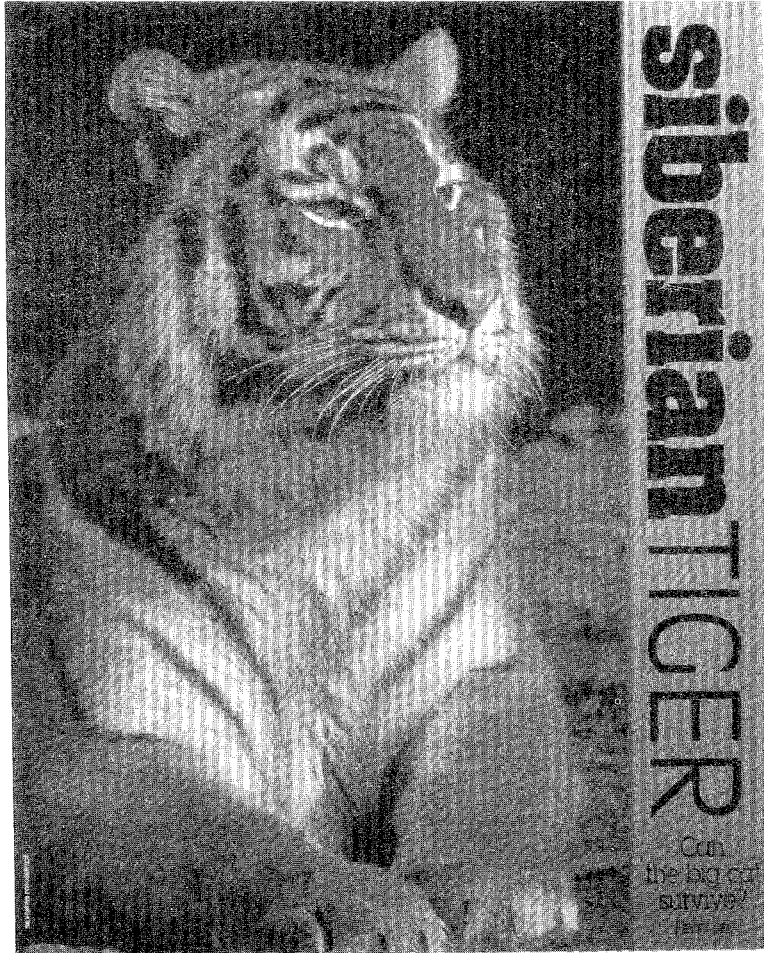
Either way, you'll reach the International Tiger Information Center, maintained and staffed by experts at the Minnesota Zoo, one of the most respected tiger breeding and research centers in the world.

Open 24 hours a day, the center distributes information about the conservation and plight of tigers in the wild. During the day, staff experts will answer questions not covered by the automated information system.

Through the Internet web site, the tiger center distributes text and images as well as audio tapes and video clips about tiger conservation. The site is updated as new information becomes available.

Both the tiger hot line and the web site are available to anyone – students, serious researchers, the news media and those who just want to know why tigers have never lived in Africa.

The Tiger Information Center recently expanded its catalog of data and added the free 1-800 phone number and the web site with a grant from Exxon Corporation. The "5" in STIGERS represents the five surviving subspecies of *Panthera tigris*.



Imagine: a cat as big as a sofa. Imagine: a cat with fur long enough to hide a baseball, and weighing more than 700 pounds—as heavy as ten 9-year-old kids. Such an animal really exists. It's the Siberian tiger, the world's largest cat. Siberians are lighter in color than their sleek tropical cousins, Bengal tigers. Siberians live in the cold north—in parts of eastern Russia, North Korea, and China.

A Siberian tiger can overpower bigger animals that weigh nearly a ton. The tiger uses its powerful front legs and huge paws to pull prey down. Then, with long canine teeth, the hunting tiger delivers the killing bite.

Today there are more Siberian tigers in the world's zoos than there are in the wild. A serious threat to tiger survival is the destruction of their habitat by people clearing land for lumber.

Another threat is the loss of tiger prey, such as deer and wild pigs, because of illegal hunting. But right now the biggest danger to Siberian tigers comes from poachers—people who illegally hunt them.

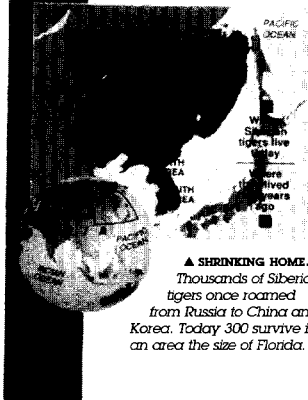
Poaching violates international laws that prohibit killing the tigers. But tiger poachers can make a lot of money. According to Asian traditional medicine, nearly every part of the tiger's body can cure some illness. Many people want to buy medicine containing tiger body parts.

Guarding the huge parks where Siberian tigers live today is difficult and expensive. Wildlife organizations are working to buy better equipment for park guards. They hope that two-way radios, warm clothes, and reliable vehicles will help guards protect the remaining wild Siberian tigers.

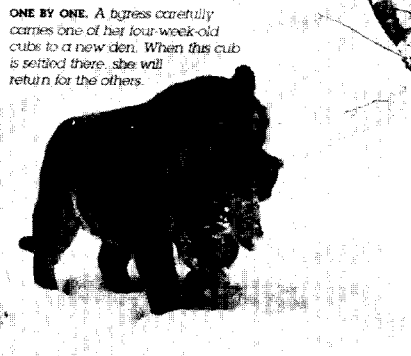
By Fiona Sunquist



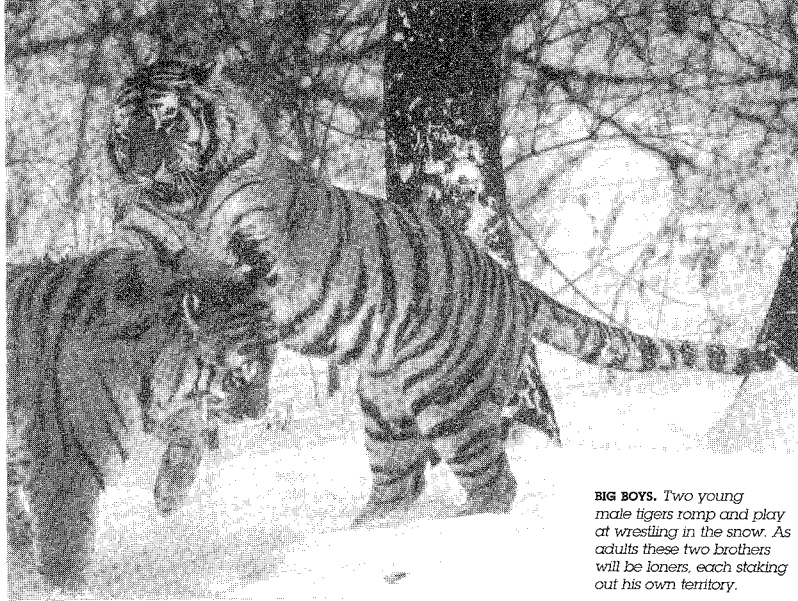
DONALD BRAUE/SEMPRO PHOTO ASSOCIATES



▲ SHRINKING HOME. Thousands of Siberian tigers once roamed from Russia to China and Korea. Today 300 survive in an area the size of Florida.



ONE BY ONE. A tigress carefully carries one of her four-week-old cubs to a new den. When this cub is settled there, she will return for the others.



BIG BOYS. Two young male tigers romp and play at wrestling in the snow. As adults these two brothers will be loners, each staking out his own territory.

ERWIN AND PEGGY BAUER / BRUCE GOLDMAN INC.



SLIP AND SLIDE. At six months old, tiger cubs begin exploring. Toes spread, this youngster checks out the ice on a newly frozen pond.

HAM ON ICE. Siberian tigers depend on deer and wild pigs for food. A large male tiger can eat more than 80 pounds of meat in one meal. This kill will be reduced to bones in less than 24 hours.



HELVÉ BERTHOÛLE / JACANA

SAVING THE SIBERIAN TIGER

...to save the tiger, the tiger must be protected in its own right. In fact, the tiger is the only big cat in the world that is still being hunted for its fur.

• **Locate the tiger.** The tiger is found in the mountains of the Himalayas, the mountains of the Caucasus, and the mountains of the Amur.

• **Protect the tiger.** The tiger is a big cat, and it is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur. The tiger is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur.

• **Save the tiger.** The tiger is a big cat, and it is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur. The tiger is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur.

• **Protect the tiger.** The tiger is a big cat, and it is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur. The tiger is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur.

For more tiger information, see the article in the December 1993 issue of *World*.



NATIONAL COOPERATIVE WORLD The tiger is a big cat, and it is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur. The tiger is a big cat that is being hunted for its fur.

Did You Know...

All tigers have stripes. But just as no two humans have the same fingerprints, no two tigers have the same stripes. In fact, some tigers have more stripes than others. Siberian tigers have larger, lighter-colored stripes set farther apart than those of other tigers.

No one really knows why tigers have stripes. Biologists say the pattern on the tiger's stripes helps the tiger blend in with grass and bushes. The stripes may have evolved from spots—small lines from the dark edges of big feline spots such as those on spotted leopards.

Scientists have recently started using the tiger's individual stripe patterns to help locate tigers in the wild. In a technique called "camera trapping," several cameras in a forest are set off in a forest. Every time an animal walks in front of a camera, it leaves an invisible light beam. The trigger the camera to take a photograph.

After a few weeks, all the tapes are taken from the camera. At least one photo is developed, and scientists can tell how many different tigers there are in the forest. The different stripes between the photographs.



The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon Corporation established the **Save The Tiger Fund** to help ensure the survival of the tiger in the wild.

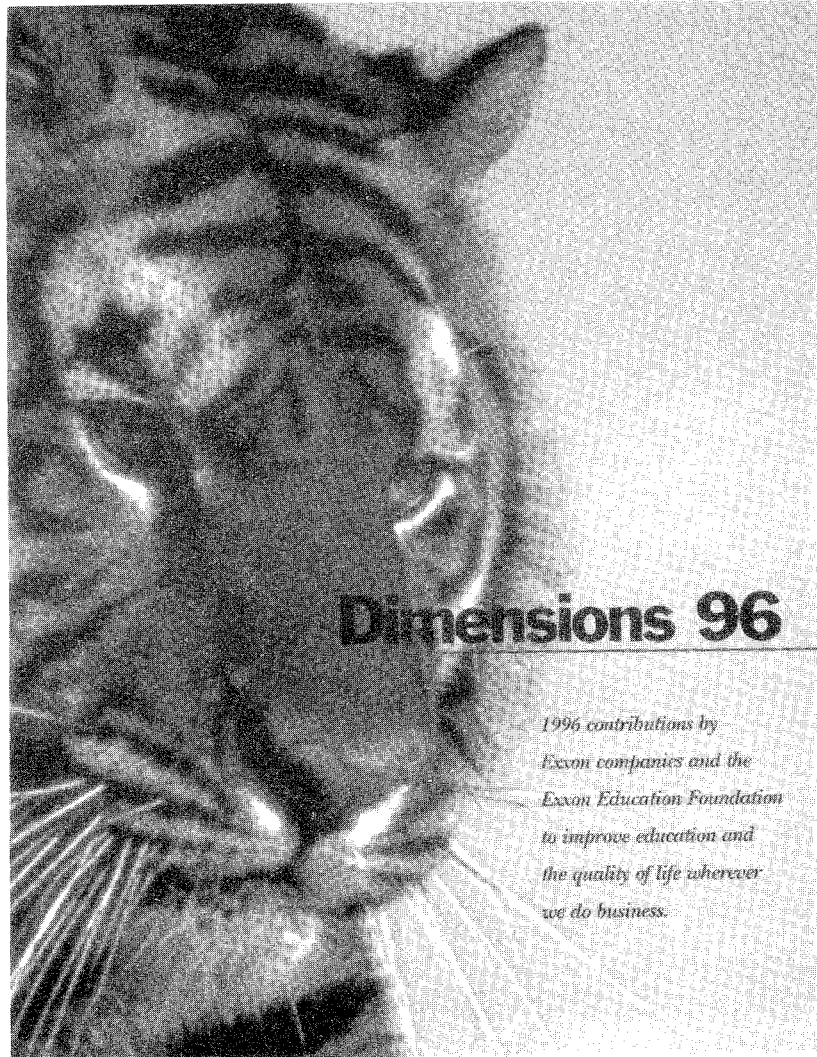
The fund's resources go to the support of the tiger's habitat, and to the support of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

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Everyone is encouraged to contribute to the fund. Donations qualify for a charitable contribution for federal tax purposes.

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Dimensions 96

*1996 contributions by
Exxon companies and the
Exxon Education Foundation
to improve education and
the quality of life wherever
we do business.*

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Summary

Dimensions 96 summarizes Exxon's worldwide contributions of almost \$54.8 million – about \$1.7 million in the United States and more than \$13 million in other countries. It lists organizations in the United States that received grants of \$5,000 or more from Exxon Corporation, its divisions and affiliates. Contributions in other countries are summarized in a table on page 26. In addition, the annual report of the Exxon Education Foundation begins on page 27.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Exxon Corporation, including divisions and affiliates, but excluding contributions by the Exxon Education Foundation	
Environment	\$ 3,574,095
Public Information and Policy Research	1,746,161
Education	
Higher Education	\$2,968,550
Precollege Education	1,453,210
Subtotal: Education	4,421,760
United Appeals and Federated Drives	3,631,585
Health	2,275,803
Civic and Community Service Organizations	2,942,404
Minority and Women-Oriented Service Organizations	1,433,001
Arts, Museums and Historical Associations	2,874,775
Total: Exxon Corporation contributions	22,899,584
By Exxon Education Foundation	18,843,153
Total contributions in the United States	41,742,737
CONTRIBUTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
By Exxon Corporation, its divisions and affiliates	13,013,507
TOTAL	\$54,756,244



Scholars' Community:

*A special place
for urban college students
on the go*



Bess Tafilaj faced a predicament common to many urban college students. A freshman commuting to the University of Houston, she lived at home, studying political science in the daytime and selling shoes at night. With all the pressures, she began skimping on her classroom assignments, and her grades began to fall.

A few years ago, Tafilaj might have simply dropped out of school. But thanks to a new program designed to help urban students who commute to school, she got help. Called the Scholars' Community, it was developed by the University of Houston with the support of the Exxon Education Foundation.

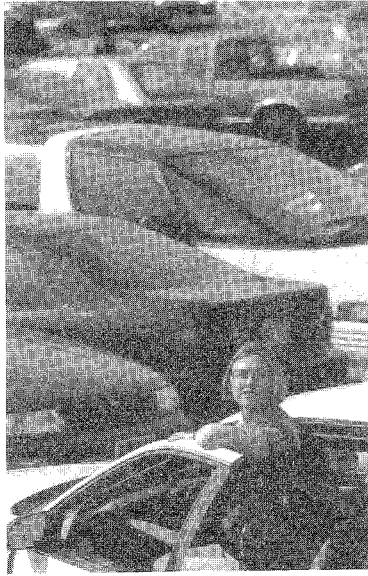
Through the program, Tafilaj was able to talk to an advisor who helped her get the assistance she needed.

"The advisor got me into a tutoring program and started checking up on me," Tafilaj says. "I was able to bring my grades up as a result."

The challenges Tafilaj faced are typical of those encountered by other students commuting to college campuses. With more than 85 percent of the nation's population now living in cities, urban universities have assumed a growing role in higher education.

For these schools, commuter students are the rule, rather than the exception. At the University of Houston, for example, less than 10 percent of its 34,000 students live on campus.

In Houston, Detroit, New York, San Francisco and



similar metropolitan centers, the commuting college student very likely:

- Is the first member of an ethnic minority family to attend college.
- Lives at home and works.
- Commutes to a "campus" having more in common with an office building than a hallowed ivy-covered hall.

For these students, college life is not the stereotype many people expect: living in a dormitory, fraternity house or apartment on or near the campus; studying and

socializing with classmates; and attending sporting events, dances and concerts at the school.

Instead, urban students living off campus often face a difficult, alienating lifestyle. Commuting back and forth from home to school to work, they often miss the chance to make friends or get advice and assistance available to other students. Nor do they have access to many of the enriching activities and events that make up university life.

After years of research

To address the needs of this large and growing segment of the urban college population, educators at the University of Houston launched the Scholars' Community, an experiment of national import. Now in its third year, the program was made possible by an Exxon Education Foundation grant of \$500,000 spread over four years.

The concept and the need for such a program are outgrowths of five years of research funded by the Exxon Education Foundation to assess the effectiveness of general education in America.



"The University of Houston was chosen," explains Edward F. Ahnert, foundation president, "because it is the prototypical urban university, where 90 percent of students live off campus. Of course, Exxon also has a large business presence in Houston."

To join the Scholars' Community, nonresident students must be entering college for the first time. In the

first two years of the program, some 300 freshmen signed up each year. In the 1996-97 school year, the group was expanded on a trial basis to include 600 students.

Students speak highly of the program. "I wouldn't be here if it weren't for the Scholars' Community," says Jennifer Glickman, who is studying biology.

"I might still be here, but I wouldn't be doing nearly as well," says Antonio Ponce De Leon, a finance major.

Highest dropout risk

Students living off campus face common conflicts and drawbacks. For some, home life is hostile to study. Many struggle with language and cultural handicaps. Often the struggle proves to be too much to handle.

Scholars' Community director Dr. Terrell Dixon, a professor of English, has put together a comprehensive and innovative program. He borrowed from smaller, less ambitious efforts tried elsewhere and adapted them to the needs of Houston's urban students.

"Commuter students are most at risk of dropping out of school," notes Dixon. Some never graduate, and many take much more than four years to complete their degrees.

"Our challenge," says Dixon, "is to build excellence into undergraduate education for commuter students so that they can do as well as their counterparts who live on campus."

To accomplish that, the Scholars' Community provides the kind of support and backup that live-in students take for granted.

First, there's a home base on campus, a building of their own.

"It gives me a place to go between classes, which is great because it provides a sense of family," says Marleny Salazar, who is studying electrical engineering.

Small things can mean a lot. A lounge offers chairs, telephones and lockers.

"I'm thankful for the locker so I don't have to carry loads of books on the bus, and I have no place to keep them at home," says Tauheedah Honora, a journalism major.

Advisers for counseling and for helping with difficult subjects also are available to Scholars' Community participants. "Students quickly learn that four hours of tutorial instruction is worth 10 hours of studying on their own," Dixon says.

Gabriel Petty, a biology major, says, "The tutors made it possible for me to master freshman chemistry."

Jennifer Glickman recalls the first paper she got back from her freshman English teacher. "The paper was bleeding so much red," she recalls, "I thought maybe I should take it to a hospital."



Fortunately, she took the paper to two tutors. "Just by fixing my grammar, the paper went from a C minus to an A," she explains. "I'll never forget those two wonderful tutors. With their help, I went on to make an A in the class."

Computer eases peer pressure

The commuters' home base also houses a state-of-the-art computer laboratory, available for both class and personal use.

"The computer lab is great," says student James Street, who uses it every day. "I was able to try the Internet for the first time and learn how to use E-mail." (Scholars' Community has its own page on the Internet at

<http://web.scp.uh.edu/scholars.html>

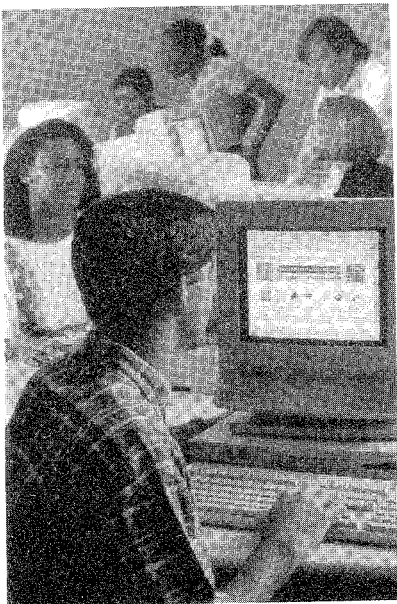
Computer lab coordinator Dan Davis, Jr., points out that students can work math or English problems together. They view the same lesson on their computer screens. Their work on the material appears anonymously on the screens for review by classmates and teachers.

"There's no embarrassment, no peer pressure, so no one opts out," says Davis.



The faceless computer erases differences in cultural backgrounds and command of language, ethnic or racial barriers, and lack of social skills.

"It's called collaborative learning," says Davis. "Participation is necessary." The payoff: developing confidence and learning to work as a team.



Students helping students

Several sophomore scholars now tutor others in English, mathematics and chemistry — the three subjects that give freshmen the most trouble. Will Gaviria, an engineering major, is one of the tutors.

"College algebra and calculus are tough," he says. "I like helping people with these subjects."

Faculty attached to the Scholars' Community teach specially designed courses that meet core curriculum and other degree requirements. The classes keep the students together so that they become acquainted and share the same learning experiences.

Collaborative learning in small groups, instead of huge classes that many freshmen attend, builds a sense of personal involvement and overcomes the fear of speaking up in a crowd.

Maricela Trevino, a psychology major, explains: "The smaller classes helped me become involved personally in a wider range of issues. And the tutors gave me personal help."

A model in progress

The program is still an experiment. Seventy-five university advisers are monitoring it. Analysis of the program's results shows that participants:

- Progress from the freshman to the sophomore year at a rate that is 15 percent higher than the national average for all types of school.

- Complete required academic courses at least a full semester ahead of those not in the program.

- Earn a grade point average that is significantly higher than nonscholars': 2.45 versus 2.29.

"We are not a residential school like Brown or Texas A&M," says Dixon. "We are responding to the needs of a new generation of college students who commute to school. In many ways, we are the university of the future."

Freshman Phuong Nguyen sums it up: "The Scholars' Community introduced me to college life and its demands. Whenever I need advising, someone is always there to listen and lend a helping hand."

Environment

EXXON'S 1996 ENVIRONMENTAL contributions focused on the conservation of endangered species and habitats, local community outreach, global climate change research, environmental education and bioremediation. More than \$1 million was contributed to tiger conservation projects, in accordance with Exxon's five-year, \$5 million pledge to help save this magnificent creature, an endangered species in the wild. Most of this contribution was administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a nonprofit conservation organization. Exxon's funds helped to support field studies of tiger habitat and survival needs, provide equipment for field research teams and underwrite zoo-based research, breeding and educational programs.

Contributions to the Peregrine Fund for reintroduction of the Aplomado falcon to Texas, the Mote Marine Laboratory for the study of manatees and the University of Washington for research on the migration patterns of Magellanic penguins helped conserve these species and generated data and techniques with many useful applications.

Through support of parks, tree plantings, nature cen-

ters and other programs, Exxon grants helped to enhance the communities in which the company operates.

More than \$150,000 in grants helped support science and environmental education for kindergarten through 12th-grade students. Exxon Chemical trained more than 1,000 teachers using materials from Chemicals, Health, Environment and Me (CHEM) and the Science Education for Public Understanding Program (SEPUP). A grant to the Geological Society of America helped fund the Partners for Education program, which encourages relationships among business, academic scientists and schools to enhance science education.

Finally, Exxon continued its support for an interdisciplinary Center for the Study of Global Climate Change at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to increase understanding of the likelihood and potential impacts of global climate change. An ongoing joint study by the Bermuda Biological Station for Research and the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, will further enhance knowledge of this complex topic by studying the effects of nitrogen on the global carbon cycle and climate.

Alaska Raptor Rehabilitation Center, Sitka	\$ 10,000	City of Baytown, Texas	
American Forests, Washington, D.C.		Baytown Nature Center	\$ 10,000
Global Releaf Restoration Program	90,000	Coastal Conservation Association, Houston, Texas	
Living Classrooms Project	30,000	Galveston Bay Fish Tagging Project	
Arctic Bird Observatory, Fairbanks, Alaska	5,000	and other support	17,500
Armand Bayou Nature Center, Houston, Texas	5,000	Columbus Center, Baltimore, Maryland	
Audubon Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana	8,660	Bioremediation Project	25,000
Barbers Hill Independent School District,		Communities Foundation of Texas, Dallas	
Mont Belvieu, Texas		Goose Creek Wetlands Center	10,000
FFA Recycling Project	5,000	Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus Foundation	
Baton Rouge Earth Day, Louisiana	5,000	Washington, D.C.	5,000
Baton Rouge Green, Louisiana	19,000	Conservation International, Washington, D.C.	
Baytown Recycling Works, Texas		Indonesia Project	25,000
Community Recycling Program	18,000	Cornell University Ornithology Laboratory,	
Bellingrath-Morse Foundation, Theodore, Alabama		Ithaca, N.Y.	10,000
Special Grant (\$100,000, 3 years)	33,000	Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District	
Bermuda Biological Station for Research		Houston, Texas	
Fellowships/Scholarships	50,000	Outdoor Learning Center Nature Trails	5,000
Global Climate Change Project	50,000	Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Society, Texas	50,000
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		Dallas Civic Garden Center, Texas	10,000
Department of Engineering and Public Policy	25,000	Dallas Trees and Parks Foundation, Texas	10,000
Central Houston Civic Improvement, Texas		Dallas Zoological Society, Texas	
Texas Sesquicentennial Park	100,000	Dallas Aquarium and other support	18,430

Duke University, Durham, North Carolina Environmental Research	\$ 50,000	National Wilderness Institute, Washington, D.C.	\$ 15,000
Flexible Packaging Association Education Foundation, Washington, D.C.	55,000	North Texas Birds of Prey Center, Dallas	5,000
Fort Worth Zoological Association, Texas Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 4 years)	250,000	The Park People, Houston, Texas	10,650
Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment, Bozeman, Montana	10,000	Peregrine Fund, Boise, Idaho	33,000
Friends of City Park, New Orleans, Louisiana	5,000	Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Stinson Beach, California	20,000
Friends of Hermann Park, Houston, Texas	100,000	Quail Unlimited, Americus, Kansas	8,000
Galveston Bay Foundation, Webster, Texas	15,000	Rene Dubos Center for Human Environments, New York, N.Y.	75,000
Galveston Bay National Estuary Program, Webster, Texas	8,000	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Rock Springs, Wyoming	13,000
Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado Special Grant (\$200,000, 5 years)	40,000	Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, California	5,000
Workshop Sponsorship	15,000	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), Paris, France	20,000
Greenhills Foundation, Dallas, Texas	7,500	Spark, Houston, Texas	5,000
Gulf Coast Conservation Association, Mobile, Alabama	5,000	State of Wyoming, Cheyenne Community Recycling Program and other projects	17,500
Houston Arboretum and Nature Center, Texas	6,000	Student Conservation Association, Charlestown, New Hampshire	50,000
Jefferson Parish Environmental and Development Control Department, Harahan, Louisiana	5,000	Teacher Education Workshops Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas	5,000
Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, Metairie, Louisiana	5,000	Clear Creek Independent School District, League City, Texas	33,000
Lamar Consolidated High School, Rosenberg, Texas	5,900	Elizabeth School District, New Jersey	20,000
Linden School District, North Linden, New Jersey Full Optic Science System (FOSS)	6,000	Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District, Baytown, Texas	29,000
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge Science Education Cooperative	5,000	Montclair State University, Upper Montclair, New Jersey	5,000
Lynch Botanical Garden, Lafayette, Louisiana	10,000	Pennsylvania State University, Schuylkill Campus, Schuylkill Haven	12,000
Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts Climate Change Study	50,000	Rahway Public Schools, New Jersey	25,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 5 years)	200,000	Staten Island Schools, District 31, New York	15,000
Mickey Leland National Urban Air Toxics Research Center, Houston, Texas	25,000	Subtotal	\$ 144,000
Mote Marine Laboratory, Sarasota, Florida	10,000	Texas Conservation Fund, Austin, Texas Lakeshore Cleanup and other support	29,000
National Council of State Garden Clubs, St. Louis, Missouri	9,300	Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Wilmington, Delaware	15,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Washington, D.C. Right Whale Workshop	15,000	Trout Unlimited, Vienna, Virginia	5,000
National Foundation to Protect America's Eagles, Nashville, Tennessee Eagle Repopulation	15,000	Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana Tulane/Xavier Center for Bioenvironmental Research	50,000
		University of North Texas, Denton Lewisville Lake Environmental Learning Center	10,000
		University of Washington, Seattle Magellanic Penguin Study and other support	50,000
		Weeks Bay Reserve Foundation, Fairhope, Alabama Boardwalk Project and other support	35,000

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Massachusetts Coastal Research Center.....	\$ 20,000
World Environment Center, New York, N.Y. International Environment Forum and other support.....	20,000
Zoological Society of Houston, Texas.....	10,000
Other contributions, each under \$5,000.....	116,785
Subtotal	\$2,359,225

TIGER CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Alaska Zoo, Anchorage	
Siberian Tiger Exhibit.....	10,000
Blue Ridge Zoological Society of Virginia, Roanoke	10,000
Dallas Zoological Society, Texas	
Endangered Tiger Exhibit Special Grant (\$765,000, 4 years).....	200,000
Greater Baton Rouge Zoo, Baker, Louisiana	
Indochinese Tiger Survival Center.....	15,000
Hornocker Wildlife Research Institute, Moscow, Idaho	
Siberian Tiger Cub Transfer.....	12,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Washington, D.C.	
Save The Tiger Fund.....	874,870
National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.	
Tiger Poster Contests and other support.....	93,000
Subtotal	\$1,214,870
Total	\$3,574,095

Save The Tiger Fund

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Exxon Corporation established the Save The Tiger Fund in 1995 to help conserve the tiger. Contributions from employees, Exxon affiliate companies and the public have supplemented Exxon's 1996 contribution to support the following projects:

Save The Tiger Projects

Tiger Range Field Projects	
Habitat Restoration in Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal.....	\$ 59,200
Purchase of Patrol Vehicles for Kaziranga National Park, India.....	25,000
Siberian Tiger Field Research.....	225,000
Siberian Tiger Protection Project.....	53,000
Sumatran Tiger Field Research.....	96,000
Tiger Conservation Support Projects	
Amur Tiger European Endangered Species Program Support.....	41,000
Sumatran Tiger Masterplan.....	11,250
Tiger Status Assessment.....	10,500
Workshop on Tiger Censusing Techniques, Nepal.....	19,820
Public Education Programs	
American Zoo and Aquarium Association Traveling Tiger Exhibit.....	75,000
International Tiger Information Center.....	64,000
National Zoo: Tiger Exhibit Enhancements.....	75,000
Smithsonian Institution: Tiger Diorama.....	100,000
Ranthambhore Foundation (India): Tiger Link Newsletter.....	7,000
Informational/Fund-Raising Programs	
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	89,981
Other tiger conservation projects	52,918
Total	\$1,004,799

Public Information and Policy Research

EXXON HELPS ORGANIZATIONS that support public discussion of policy alternatives that are balanced, objective and based on sound scholarship. The policy issues addressed range from those that impact foreign relations to others that focus largely on states or local communities where Exxon has a significant presence.

Exxon funding in 1996 assisted some of the country's leading public policy organizations. These groups included the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Brookings Institution and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Important economic research was supported through grants to groups such as the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee for Economic Development and the Institute for International Economics.

The company also aided a number of smaller organizations — such as the Center for the Study of American

Business, the American Council for Capital Formation, the Competitive Enterprise Institute and the Annapolis Center for Environmental Quality — that conduct policy analyses on economic and environmental issues.

At the regional, state and local levels, we continued to help organizations such as the Landmark Legal Foundation, the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana and the Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy.

Other support has been directed to groups that address legal policy issues affecting business. These include The Institute for Civil Justice, the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research and The Southwestern Legal Foundation.

Grants such as those made to the Middle East Institute, the Asia Society and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard assisted organizations that enhance awareness of cultures, governments and public policy issues in various regions around the world.

Advertising Council, Inc., New York, N.Y.	\$ 25,000	Center for Public Resources, New York, N.Y.	\$ 6,750
American Assembly, New York, N.Y.	10,000	Center for Strategic and International Studies, Inc., Washington, D.C.	
American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C.	5,600	Colloquium on Politics, Leadership and Values	5,000
American Council for Capital Formation Center for Policy Research, Washington, D.C.		General Support	100,000
Global Climate Change Program and other support	25,000	Subtotal	\$ 105,000
American Council on Germany, Inc., New York, N.Y.	15,000	Center for the Study of American Business, St. Louis, Missouri	22,000
American Ditchley Foundation, New York, N.Y.	10,000	Citizens for a Sound Economy Educational Foundation, Washington, D.C.	20,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, D.C.	100,000	Citizens' Research Foundation, Los Angeles, California	10,000
American Legislative Exchange Council, Washington, D.C.	10,000	Close Up Foundation, Alexandria, Virginia Student Participation and other support	62,500
Annapolis Center for Environmental Quality, Inc., Maryland	25,000	Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, Washington, D.C.	5,000
Asia Society, New York, N.Y.	14,595	Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, Washington, D.C.	15,000
Aspen Institute, Inc., Washington, D.C.	10,000	Committee for Economic Development, New York, N.Y.	75,350
Atlantic Council of the United States, Washington, D.C.	10,000	Competitive Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C.	20,000
Atlantic Legal Foundation, New York, N.Y.	5,000	Consumer Alert, Inc., Washington, D.C.	7,500
Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.	60,000	Council of State Governments, Lexington, Kentucky	5,000
Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, New York, N.Y.	5,000		
Cato Institute, Washington, D.C.	10,000		

Education and Research Institute, Washington, D.C.	6,000	Washington, D.C.	\$ 25,000
Foreign Policy Association, New York, N.Y.	45,000	National Governors Association, Center for Policy Research, Washington, D.C.	12,500
Foundation for American Communications, Los Angeles, California	8,000	National Legal Center for the Public Interest, Washington, D.C.	15,000
Foundation for Management of Education in Central America, Washington, D.C.	5,000	National Planning Association, Washington, D.C.	43,500
George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia Law and Economics Center	15,000	New England Legal Foundation, Boston, Massachusetts	5,000
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	10,000	Pacific Legal Foundation, Sacramento, California	15,000
Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies	10,000	Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy, San Francisco, California	10,000
Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C.	40,000	Political Economy Research Center, Bozeman, Montana	11,000
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford, California	60,000	Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Baton Rouge	23,700
Houston Forum, Texas	14,750	Reason Foundation, Los Angeles, California	20,000
Institute for Civil Justice, Santa Monica, California	75,000	Science and Environmental Policy Project, Fairfax, Virginia	5,000
Institute for East-West Security Studies, Inc., New York, N.Y.	10,000	Society of Exploration Biophysicists, Tulsa, Oklahoma	5,000
Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C.	5,000	Southern Methodist University Law School Foundation, Dallas, Texas	10,000
Institute for Policy Innovation, Lewisville, Texas	5,000	Southwestern Legal Foundation, Richardson, Texas	9,500
Institute for Transnational Arbitration, Richardson, Texas	10,000	Tax Research Association of Houston and Harris County, Texas	7,500
Landmark Legal Foundation, Kansas City, Missouri	17,000	University of Houston Law Foundation, Texas	5,000
Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, New York, N.Y.	15,000	University of Texas Law School Foundation, Austin	10,000
General Support	15,000	Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.	10,000
Special Grant (\$150,000, 3 years)	50,000	Washington Legal Foundation, D.C.	5,000
Subtotal	\$ 65,000	World Press Institute, St. Paul, Minnesota	15,000
Media Institute, Washington, D.C.		Wyoming Heritage Foundation, Casper	20,000
General Support	20,000	Other contributions, each under \$5,000	107,828
Journalistic Values Program	15,000	Total	\$ 1,746,161
Subtotal	\$ 35,000		
Mentor Group Institute for Intercultural Education, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts	30,000		
Court Forum	30,000		
Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C.	32,460		
Mountain States Legal Foundation, Denver, Colorado	5,000		
National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts	49,922		
National Center for Policy Analysis, Dallas, Texas			
"Firing Line" Program and other support	45,196		
National Conference of State Legislatures, Denver, Colorado			
Annual Meeting and other support	7,410		

Education

IN ADDITION TO CONTRIBUTIONS of almost \$19 million by its education foundation, Exxon last year gave more than \$4 million to schools and educational programs. Primarily, these grants supported college- and high-school-level science and engineering programs that did not fall within the scope of the Exxon Education Foundation's activities.

The single largest amount, almost \$1.6 million, went to our Departmental Grants programs. These contributions support excellence in preparing students for careers in science and engineering in colleges and universities where Exxon recruits graduates for its professional employee ranks.

At the precollege level, Exxon's grants totaled almost \$1.5 million in 1996, including \$159,285 to Junior Achievement and \$74,000 to the employee Educational Involvement program. Both of these programs were further enhanced by the sustained involvement of Exxon employees.

A priority of Exxon's contributions program is to increase the number of minority students in engineering, science and technology. Exxon contributed \$1.2 million to precollege minority programs, graduate business fellowships,

minority teaching institutions and nationally recognized engineering and scientific professional societies. Exxon also funds and participates in such minority organizations as the National Society of Black Engineers and the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers.

Complementing its financial support for minorities are the company's internship programs during the summer and holiday breaks. These identify promising minority talent for permanent employment. The use of employee volunteers as mentors in these programs improves skills required for technological careers.

The corporation continued to donate the Exxon Energy Cube to secondary schools. Designed by science educators, the Energy Cube is a teaching kit to help improve students' understanding of real-world energy options. More than 14,500 teachers in 24 states have been trained to use the Energy Cube to supplement their regular science programs. Exxon has underwritten the Cube as a contribution of goods and services. The cost is estimated at \$8 million since the program began.

HIGHER EDUCATION			
American Midwest Training Association, Washington, D.C.		\$	7,500
American University in Cairo, New York, N.Y.			15,000
Colorado School of Mines, Golden Graduate Fellowship			20,000
Columbia University, New York, N.Y.			10,500
Middle East Institute and other support			20,000
Dallas Institute of Humanities and Culture, Texas			20,000
Departmental Grants			
Auburn University			19,000
Baylor University			12,000
Brigham Young University			15,000
Carnegie Mellon University			9,500
Clarkson University			6,000
Clemson University			13,000
Colorado School of Mines			11,500
Columbia University			13,000
Cooper Union			10,000
Cornell University			26,000
Dartmouth College			5,000
Drexel University			13,500
Duke University			9,000
Georgia Institute of Technology			32,000
Harvard University			9,000
Indiana University			7,000
Kansas State University		\$	10,500
Lehigh University			18,000
Louisiana State University			80,000
Louisiana Tech University			14,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology			40,000
Mississippi State University			23,000
New Jersey Institute of Technology			23,500
New Mexico State University			9,500
North Carolina State University			9,000
Northeastern University			12,000
Northwestern University			8,000
Ohio State University			13,000
Oklahoma State University			11,000
Pennsylvania State University			26,500
Polytechnic University			13,000
Prairie View A&M University			10,500
Princeton University			5,500
Purdue University			55,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute			21,000
Rice University			50,000
Rutgers University			28,500
Southern University			23,000
Stanford University			23,000
Stevens Institute of Technology			28,500
Texas A&M University			103,000
Texas Tech University			26,000
Trinity University			5,000
Tulane University			21,500
University of Alabama			9,000

University of Arizona	\$ 11,000	Texas A&M University, College Station	
University of Arkansas	11,000	Offshore Technology Research Center	
University of California at Berkeley	26,000	and other support	\$ 26,000
University of Chicago	8,000	University of Alaska, Anchorage	5,000
University of Florida	29,500	University of California at Berkeley	
University of Houston	89,000	Marine Technology Research	10,000
University of Illinois	99,500	University of Miami, Florida	
University of Kansas	21,000	Rosenstiel School of Marine and	
University of Louisville	15,000	Atmospheric Sciences	19,500
University of Maryland	10,000	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	
University of Michigan	27,000	Sea Grant/Industrial Consortium and	
University of Minnesota	15,000	other support	15,500
University of Missouri	9,500	University Relations Grants	58,000
University of Oklahoma	33,500	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute,	
University of Pennsylvania	10,000	Massachusetts	10,000
University of Tennessee	23,000	Other contributions, each under \$5,000	36,000
University of Texas at Austin	126,000		
University of Texas at El Paso	11,500		
University of Virginia	7,500		
University of Washington	12,000		
University of Wisconsin	30,000		
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and			
State University	16,000	Higher Education Minority Programs	
Washington University (St. Louis)	7,000	Engineering Scholarship Program	
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	6,000	Fort Valley College	20,000
Others, each under \$5,000	66,900	Georgia Institute of Technology	20,000
Subtotal	\$1,591,900	National Consortium for Graduate	
		Degrees for Minorities in Engineering	30,000
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.		New Mexico State University	6,800
Center for Arabic Studies	7,500	Prairie View A&M University	17,800
Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts		Princeton University	25,000
Center for Middle East Studies	5,000	Purdue University	11,700
Japan-America Student Conference, Inc.		Stevens Institute of Technology	125,000
Washington, D.C.	5,000	University of Arizona	15,800
Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania		University of Oklahoma	5,800
Center for Advanced Technology for		University of Tennessee	16,300
Large Structured Systems	10,000	University of Texas at Austin	10,700
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge		Others, each under \$5,000	26,550
Chemical Engineering Practice School	10,000	Subtotal	\$ 331,450
Industrial Liaison Program	25,000	MBA Fellowship Program	
National Association for Foreign		Consortium for Graduate Study in	
Student Affairs, Washington, D.C.	7,500	Management	25,000
National College of District Attorneys,		Dartmouth College	6,000
University of Houston Law Center, Texas	5,000	Harvard University	7,000
National Judicial College, Reno, Nevada	5,000	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	7,000
New York University, New York		Northwestern University	6,000
Center for Near Eastern Studies	5,000	University of Chicago	7,000
Northwood University, Dallas, Texas	5,000	University of Illinois	5,000
Research and Development Council,		University of Pennsylvania	7,000
Morris Plains, New Jersey	5,200	Subtotal	\$ 70,000
Rice University, Houston, Texas			
NMR Studies and other support	15,200		
Society of Women Engineers, New York, New York	6,000		

Other Minority Scholarship/Support Programs		PRECOLLEGE EDUCATION	
Alaska Pacific University	\$ 5,000	AWTV International School, Houston, Texas	\$ 35,000
American Geological Institute	10,000	Alaska Council on Economic Education,	
American Indian Science and Engineering		Anchorage	
Society	5,000	Teacher Training Program	13,000
Arctic Education Foundation	5,000	Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas	
Carnegie Mellon University	6,000	Scientific Methods Course for Teachers	10,000
Chemical Industry for Minorities in		Ben Milam Elementary School, Midland	
Engineering	5,000	Independent School District, Texas	7,500
Columbia University	16,000	Billings Public Education Foundation, Montana	7,500
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	5,000	California Center for Research and	
Cornell University	7,000	Education in Government, Sacramento	5,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	30,500	California Foundation on the	
Industrial Relations Council on		Environment and the Economy, San Francisco	
Graduate Opportunities	5,000	Energy 90 Program and other support	135,000
Koniag Native Scholarship Fund	5,000	Center for Houston's Future, Texas	5,000
Lee College	10,000	Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District,	
Louisiana State University	23,500	Houston, Texas	
Mathematics, Engineering, Science		Innovation and Creativity Training	
Achievement (MESA)	5,000	for Educators	18,500
National Association of Black Geologists		Education Involvement Fund	
and Geophysicists	5,000	Grants to Schools Program	74,000
National Consortium for Graduate Degrees		Foundation for Teaching Economics,	
for Minorities in Engineering	5,000	Davis, California	
National Organization for Professional		Economics for Leaders Program	5,000
Advancement of Black Chemists and		Free Enterprise Institute, Houston, Texas	
Chemical Engineers	5,000	Seminars for Teachers	10,000
National Society of Black Engineers	30,000	Goose Creek Independent School	
New Jersey Institute of Technology	12,000	District, Baytown, Texas	
New Mexico State University	13,000	Science Teacher Conference and other support	11,500
North Carolina State University	5,000	Houston Independent School District, Texas	
Ohio State University	3,000	Impact II Program and other support	12,000
Purdue University	12,000	Institute for International Education,	
Rice University	28,500	Houston, Texas	
Sheldon Jackson College	10,000	Festival of Nations Honoring Russia	10,000
Society of Hispanic Professional		Junior Achievement	
Engineers	25,000	Anchorage, Alaska	5,000
Southeastern Consortium for Minorities		Baton Rouge, Louisiana	15,500
in Engineering	12,000	Dallas, Texas	38,500
Stanford University	12,000	National Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado	20,000
Stevens Institute of Technology	6,000	Northern New Jersey, Newark	15,000
Texas A&M University	14,000	Southeast Louisiana	12,000
Texas Alliance for Minorities in		Southeast Texas	42,400
Engineering	11,000	Others, each under \$5,000	10,885
Texas Southern University	5,000	Subtotal	\$ 159,285
Union College	5,000	Liberty Science Center and Hall of	
University of Florida	37,000	Technology, Inc., Jersey City, New Jersey	
University of Houston	19,000	Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 2 years)	500,000
University of Michigan	5,000	Manned Space Flight Education Foundation,	
University of Oklahoma	10,000	Houston, Texas	5,000
University of Texas at Austin	52,000		
University of Texas at El Paso	29,000		
Yale University	6,000		
Others, each under \$5,000	84,300		
Subtotal	\$ 605,800		
Total	\$2,968,550		

National Council on Economic Education, New York, N.Y. Choices and Changes — New Orleans	\$ 12,500	Morris Area Public Schools, Morristown, New Jersey Project PACE	\$ 25,000
Choices and Changes — Texas	12,500	National Hispanic Institute, Maxwell, Texas Center for Family Education Management	15,000
National Science Teachers Association, Arlington, Virginia Special Grant (\$28,000, 6 years)	7,000	Philadelphia Regional Introduction for Minorities to Engineering, Pennsylvania	5,000
Private Enterprise Research Center, College Station, Texas	5,000	Project New Orleans Foundation, Louisiana Taylor Program	15,000
Santa Barbara County Schools, California Impact II and other support	10,000	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, California	5,000
St. Benedict's Preparatory School, Newark, New Jersey Partnership Program	9,000	Sembradores De Amistad Educational Foundation, Inc., Houston, Texas	5,000
Texas Association of Partners in Education, Houston	5,000	Teach for America, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	5,000
Texas Council on Economic Education, Houston	10,000	Washington Center, D.C. Minority Leaders Fellowship Program	8,000
Texas Engineering Foundation, Austin Math Teacher Training and other support	16,000	Other contributions, each under \$5,000	29,870
Texas Institute for Arts in Education, Houston Seminars for Teachers	10,000	Subtotal	\$ 168,995
University of Delaware, Newark Center for Economic Education	5,000	Total	\$1,453,210
Other contributions, each under \$5,000	147,330		
<i>Minority Programs</i>			
Advocates for Science and Mathematics Education Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana	5,000		
Alabama High School of Math and Science, Mobile	5,000		
Allan Hancock College, Santa Maria, California	5,500		
American Association of University Women, West Harris County Branch, Houston, Texas	5,000		
Harvard Elementary School, Houston Independent School District, Texas	5,000		
Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo, Inc., Texas Minority Scholarship Program	9,225		
Leadership 2000 Mentorship Program Inc., Houston, Texas	7,500		
Louisiana Engineering Advancement Programs for Minorities, Inc., New Orleans	6,500		
M.B. Smiley High School, North Forest Independent School District, Houston, Texas	5,000		
MAC Foundation, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana Partnership in Education, Williams Elementary School	14,000		

United Appeals and Federated Drives

EXXON AND ITS EMPLOYEES and retirees last year contributed \$9.7 million to United Ways throughout the United States. The company gave \$3.6 million, which is 35 percent of its general support for health and human services.

Exxon's commitment to United Way is much broader than financial support. Senior-level managers serve on

boards of local United Ways. Employees and retirees give their time and expertise to help manage successful United Way fund-raising campaigns as volunteers and through Exxon's Loaned Executive Support programs. Also, through Exxon's Volunteer Involvement Program, employees volunteer during the year to support local United Way agencies.

Local United Way Campaigns	
Anchorage, Alaska	\$ 15,000
Baytown, Texas	185,710
Capital Area, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	250,000
Central Coast, Santa Maria, California	5,000
Coastal Bend, Inc., Kingsville, Texas	20,600
Dade County, Miami, Florida	35,000
Greater New Orleans Area, Louisiana	121,000
Greater St. Louis, East St. Louis, Illinois	15,000
Lake County, Green Oaks, Illinois	5,000
Massachusetts Bay, Boston	5,500
Metropolitan Dallas, Texas	275,000
Metropolitan Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Texas	20,000
Midland, Inc., Texas	39,000
Napa-Solano County, Vallejo, California	22,000
National Capital Area, Washington, D.C.	9,000
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	5,000
River Bend, Alton, Illinois	15,000
Southwest Alabama, Inc., Mobile	10,200
Sweetwater County, Rock Springs, Wyoming	14,000
Texas Gulf Coast, Houston	1,715,900
Tri-State (Connecticut, New Jersey, New York)	625,050
Ventura County, Inc., Camarillo, California	6,000
Yellowstone County, Inc., Billings, Montana	15,000
Other contributions, each under \$5,000	78,725
Subtotal	\$3,506,785
Miscellaneous Support Programs	
Alexandria, Virginia	5,000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	22,100
Dallas, Texas	7,000
Houston, Texas	83,900
Morristown, New Jersey	6,800
Subtotal	\$ 124,800
Total	\$3,631,585

Health

IN 1996, EXXON'S HEALTH-RELATED grants supported four broad program categories: health-care delivery, medical and health education, substance abuse prevention and treatment, and environmental health.

A \$600,000 grant provided to the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston completed a five-year, \$3 million commitment for expansion of the Center's diagnostic imaging section. A four-year, \$150,000 grant to the Irving Healthcare System Foundation, Texas, helped to underwrite the expansion of the system's occupational health services, including health screening, wellness programs, immunizations and a 24-hour Occupational Health Clinic. A new primary-health-care clinic opened in March 1996 to serve a low-income neighborhood with the help of a grant to Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas, Texas.

Exxon contributed more than \$100,000 in grants to local and national organizations providing drug and alcohol education and treatment. A \$35,000 grant to the National Center for Health Education helped support youth health curricula for kindergarten through seventh grade.

A grant of \$25,000 was made to the American Industrial Hygiene Association Foundation to expand its programs to increase minority participation in the industrial health professions. Exxon also continued support of the Morehouse School of Medicine's annual seminar for black students in high school and college to introduce young people to opportunities in biomedical and public health sciences. A \$50,000 grant, part of a five-year pledge of \$250,000 to the Occupational Physicians Scholarship Fund, provides residencies for promising young medical graduates entering the field of occupational health.

Exxon completed a five-year, \$1 million pledge to enhance molecular research at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. We also continued support for the Center for the Study of Human Performance in Complex Systems at the University of Wisconsin to study and reduce human errors in the workplace and their impact on safety. Ongoing support for the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey helps fund environmental and occupational health education and outreach.

American Council on Science and Health, New York, N.Y. Internet Web Site and other support \$	20,000	Houston Drug-Free Business Initiative, Texas \$	9,500
American Industrial Hygiene Association Foundation, Fairfax, Virginia	25,000	Institute for Circadian Physiology, Cambridge, Massachusetts	35,000
Breast Cancer Detection Center of Alaska, Ketchikan	5,000	Institute for Evaluating Health Risks, Washington, D.C.	5,000
Cenikor, Baton Rouge, Louisiana Drug Rehabilitation Center	5,000	Irving Healthcare System Foundation, Texas Special Grant (\$150,000, 4 years)	25,000
Children of Alcoholics Foundation, New York, N.Y.	15,000	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing	40,000
Children's Cancer Fund of Dallas, Texas	25,000	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge Pennington Biomedical Research Foundation	5,000
Dallas Challenge, Texas	15,000	Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	10,000
Daytop Village, Dallas, Texas	10,000	Montrose Clinic, Houston, Texas	25,100
Dental Health Programs, Inc., Dallas, Texas	15,000	Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia	40,000
Doctors Without Borders USA, New York, N.Y.	10,000	Morristown Memorial Health Foundation, New Jersey	38,000
Dole Foundation, Washington, D.C.	5,000	Morristown Memorial Hospital, New Jersey	12,000
Greater Dallas Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Texas	10,000	Museum of Health and Medical Science, Houston, Texas	5,000
Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts Center for Risk Analysis	100,000	National Association on Drug Abuse Problems, New York, N.Y.	17,000
Histiocytosis Foundation, Glassboro, New Jersey	5,000		

National Center for Health Education, New York, N.Y.	\$ 35,000	University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston	
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, New York, N.Y.	10,000	General Support	\$ 23,403
National Fund for Medical Education, San Francisco, California	15,000	Special Grant (\$3,000,000, 5 years)	600,000
National Mental Health Association, Alexandria, Virginia	15,000	University of Texas, School of Public Health, Houston	15,000
National Organization on Disability, Washington, D.C.	5,000	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas	
Norwich Care Center, Kansas	5,000	General Support	10,000
Occupational Physicians Scholarship Fund, Schiller Park, Illinois	50,000	Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 5 years)	200,000
Open Arms, Dallas, Texas	5,000	University of Washington, Seattle	
Partnership for a Drug Free America, New York, N.Y.	25,000	School of Public Health and Community Medicine	50,000
Pediatric AIDS Foundation, Santa Monica, California	10,000	University of Wisconsin Foundation, Madison	
Phoenix Project, Dallas, Texas	5,000	Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 5 years)	200,000
Plays for Living, New York, N.Y.	15,000	Visiting Nurse Association of Texas, Dallas	
Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas, Texas Special Grant (\$300,000, 4 years)	75,000	Meals on Wheels Program	10,000
Project HOPE, Bethesda, Maryland	25,000	Other contributions, each under \$5,000	111,540
Race for the Cure, Houston, Texas	8,400	Total	\$2,275,803
SETAC Foundation for Environmental Education, Pensacola, Florida	5,000		
South Dallas Health Access, Texas	5,000		
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee			
Project Support	5,000		
Special Grant (\$70,000, 3 years)	20,000		
Sutter Solano Medical Center Foundation, Vallejo, California	5,000		
Texas Children's Hospital, Houston	8,860		
Texas Woman's University Foundation, Denton Mobile Medical Unit	50,000		
University of Colorado, Denver			
Research and other support	12,000		
University of Massachusetts at Amherst			
Biological Effects of Low Level Exposures (BELLE)	20,000		
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark			
Environment and Occupational Health Education Support	60,000		
University of Minnesota, Duluth	30,000		

Civic and Community Service Organizations

EXXON ACTIVELY SUPPORTS CIVIC and community service organizations that address critical social needs, particularly in the locations with a significant company presence and an employee base. Although funding is adapted to local issues and needs, we generally emphasize youth development, neighborhood assistance programs and volunteer involvement.

The company believes programs that advance the well-being of children are of special importance. In 1996, Exxon contributed \$151,475 to Boy Scout councils throughout the country, \$50,000 to the Child Care Group of Dallas, Texas to enhance the quality of preschool day care and \$50,000 to the Children's Assessment Center in Houston, Texas, to assist abused and neglected children.

In addition, we also supported the Urban Restoration Enhancement Corporation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; the Enterprise Foundation in Dallas; Houston Renaissance in Houston; Habitat for Humanity in Billings, Montana; and other neighborhood revitalization programs serving

lower-income clients. Exxon also funded emergency assistance programs at groups such as the Salvation Army and the Market Street Mission in Morrisiam, New Jersey.

Exxon's Community Summer Jobs Program, which was initiated in 1971, continues to provide unique benefits to youth, nonprofit agencies and the community at large. The program funds high school and college student internships at nonprofit community agencies in key Exxon communities. In 1996, a total of \$294,000 was provided to students working with social service, cultural, educational and other nonprofit organizations in nine states from Alabama to Alaska.

Our Volunteer Involvement Program encourages employees and retirees to contribute their time and talent to nonprofit organizations. Last year, we gave \$889,632 in grants of up to \$1,000 through this program. Exxon also supported the volunteer assistance efforts of such groups as Private Sector Initiatives, the Volunteer Centers of Dallas and Houston and International Executive Service Corps.

ACCION International, Somerville, Massachusetts	\$ 12,500	Children's Assessment Center, Houston, Texas ...	\$ 50,000
American Jewish Committee, New York, N.Y.	9,500	Christmas in April, Richmond, Virginia	5,000
American Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund, Anchorage, Alaska	5,000	City of Bayou La Batre, Alabama Park Restoration Project	20,000
Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Greater Houston, Texas	25,000	City of Benicia Trust, California Benicia Main Street	5,000
Boy Scouts of America Dallas, Texas	69,300	Communities in Schools Dallas, Texas	15,000
Houston, Texas	70,525	Communities in Schools Houston Inc., Texas Summer Jobs Program	50,000
Mobile, Alabama	18,000	Community Flea Companies/Rescue Squads American Hose Company, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	5,000
Others, each under \$5,000	1,650	Others, each under \$5,000	8,595
Subtotal	\$ 151,475	Community Foundation of Greater Washington, Barbara Bush Foundation, Houston, Texas	14,500
Boys and Girls Clubs Houston, Texas, and other cities	8,500	Community Summer Jobs Program Exxon Key U.S. Cities	159,000
Richardson, Texas	38,400	Greater Dallas Metroplex, Texas	135,000
Briarwood-Breakwood, Inc., Houston, Texas Special Grant (\$50,000, 5 years)	10,000	Subtotal	\$ 294,000
Center for Nonprofit Management, Dallas, Texas	20,000	Community YWCA Cedar Knolls, New Jersey	20,000
Child Advocates, Inc., Houston, Texas	19,940	Dallas, Texas	25,000
Child Care Group, Dallas, Texas General Support	14,400	Morrisiam, New Jersey	6,000
Public Education Campaign	50,000	Others, each under \$5,000	12,500
		Subtotal	\$ 63,500

Crystal Charity Ball, Dallas, Texas	\$ 9,700	National Executive Service Corps, New York, N.Y. \$	15,000
Dallas CASA, Texas	12,300	National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Washington, D.C.	5,000
Dallas Child Guidance Clinic, Texas	5,800	North Texas Food Bank, Dallas	15,000
Dallas Children's Advocacy Center, Texas Special Grant (\$50,000, 3 years)	16,000	Old State Capitol Foundation, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana	20,515
Dallas City Plan, Inc., Texas Special Grant (\$100,000, 5 years)	20,000	Pottsville Free Public Library, Pennsylvania	5,000
Dallas Educational Foundation, Texas	15,000	Private Sector Initiatives, Houston, Texas Volunteerism Project in Houston	50,000
Dallas Jewish Coalition, Inc., Texas	9,128	Promise House, Inc., Dallas, Texas	5,000
Dallas Mission for Life, Texas	5,000	Public Broadcasting Stations Association for Community Television, Houston, Texas	5,000
Enterprise Foundation, Dallas, Texas	50,000	Greater New Orleans Educational TV Foundation, Louisiana	5,000
Executive Service Corps of Houston, Texas	5,000	Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association (WETA), D.C. . .	12,500
Family Gateway, Inc., Dallas, Texas	5,000	Gulf Coast Public Broadcasting, Mobile, Alabama . .	5,200
Family Resource Coalition of Alabama, Mobile	5,000	North Texas Public Broadcasting, Inc. (KERA), Dallas	35,000
First Night Morris, Morristown, New Jersey	10,000	Others, each under \$5,000	5,000
Foundation for the National Capital Region, Washington, D.C.	80,000	Subtotal	\$ 67,700
Exxon Community Fund	5,000	Quality Texas, Inc., Austin	5,000
Gifts in Kind America, Alexandria, Virginia	5,000	SERVE Houston Youth Corps, Texas	25,000
Greater Baton Rouge Food Bank, Louisiana	5,000	Salvation Army Dallas, Texas (\$125,000, 5 Years)	25,000
Greater Dallas Contact Teleministries, Texas	5,000	Houston, Texas (\$150,000, 3 Years)	50,000
Greater Dallas Crime Commission, Inc., Texas	5,792	Service of the Emergency Aid Resource Center for the Homeless, Inc., Houston, Texas Special Grant (\$25,000, 3 years)	9,000
Habitat for Humanity Billings, Montana	20,000	Shelter Ministries of Dallas, Texas	14,000
Dallas, Texas	12,410	Star of Hope Mission, Houston, Texas Special Grant (\$150,000, 5 years)	25,000
Holocaust Museum Houston Education Center and Memorial, Texas	5,000	Third Millennium Advocates for the Future, Inc., New York, N.Y.	5,000
Houston Achievement Place, Texas	5,000	Trinity Ministry to the Poor, Dallas, Texas	10,000
Houston Area Exchange Clubs Police Activities League, Inc., Texas	7,000	Urban Restoration Enhancement Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	15,000
Houston Bar Foundation, Texas	5,000	Volunteer Baton Rouge, Louisiana	8,000
Houston Downtown Management Corporation, Texas	6,000	Volunteer Center Dallas, Texas	44,250
Houston Road Commission, Bellaire, Texas	5,000	Houston, Texas	19,700
Houston Renaissance, Texas Fourth Ward Redevelopment Project	10,000	Volunteer Involvement Fund Employee/Annuitant Volunteer Involvement Program	889,632
International Executive Service Corps, Stamford, Connecticut	30,000	Volunteers in Technical Assistance, Arlington, Virginia	10,000
Junior League of Houston, Inc., Texas	12,920	Other contributions, each under \$5,000	291,247
Maple Avenue Economic Development Corporation of Dallas, Texas	10,000	Total	\$2,942,484
Market Street Mission, Morristown, New Jersey Special Grant (\$25,000, 5 years)	5,000		
Meridian International Center, Washington, D.C. . .	6,000		
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Houston, Texas	12,000		

Minority and Women-Oriented Service Organizations

EXXON's 1996 CONTRIBUTIONS of more than \$1.4 million to minority and women-oriented groups focused on four key program areas: family support services, educational enrichment projects for youth, community revitalization and support for advocacy organizations.

Some 34 percent of Exxon's funding of minority and women's groups was targeted for support of the family. Our primary concern is poverty and the negative effects it can have on the well-being of parents and children. Organizations assisted in this area provide two-generation support services to reduce the number of dysfunctional families, help children get the best possible start in life and improve the employability of parents and position them to break the cycle of poverty. Grants to the National Urban League and Educational First Steps were used to implement parental involvement programs. Other grant recipients included Avance, Incorporated; community YWCAs; Julia C. Hester House, Inc.; Links Foundation; and the Young Leaders Academy.

Support of educational enrichment programs for youth augments training provided through the formal educational system. Our objective is to encourage and motivate youth to stay in school. We support programs to help children sustain the level of academic performance achieved through early childhood development programs. Exxon also recog-

nizes the need to give our youth a second chance and funds programs that provide opportunities for high-school dropouts to complete their education. Organizations providing educational enrichment programs include the ASPIRA Association, Inc.; Dallas Youth Services Corps, Inc.; Girls Incorporated; and Texans Can.

The goal of our community revitalization program is to increase the availability of decent, affordable housing for low-income families and to promote economic development that leads to job creation within the community. Grants to Habitat for Humanity, South Dallas Fair Park Inner City Community Development Corporation and the Southern Dallas Development Corporation provide support for low-income neighborhoods. Exxon employees donated about 2,000 hours to assist Habitat for Humanity in building new homes in minority communities.

Exxon carefully selects leading organizations that provide research on critical issues and create innovative programs to enhance the development of women and minorities. Such organizations act as a voice for women and minorities and disseminate information to educate the broader public. Organizations supported in this program include the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; Arroyo, Incorporated; Catalyst; and the National Hispanic Leadership Institute.

ASPIRA Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.	
General Support	\$ 15,000
Special Grant (\$200,000, 2 years)	100,000
Subtotal	\$ 115,000
Alameda Heights Outreach Foundation, Dallas, Texas	
	12,500
Alaska Federation of Native Foundation, Anchorage	
	5,000
American Association of Blacks in Energy, Washington, D.C.	
	5,000
Arroyo, Inc., Washington, D.C.	
	5,000
Association for the Advancement of Mexican Americans, Houston, Texas	
	12,200
Avance, Incorporated	
Dallas, Texas	5,000
San Antonio, Texas	25,000
Subtotal	\$ 80,600

Bethlehem Foundation, Dallas, Texas	\$ 12,500
Boys and Girls Club of Greater Dallas, Inc., Texas	20,000
Boys Choir of Harlem, Inc., New York, N.Y.	25,000
Callista Elders Council, Anchorage, Alaska	5,000
Cahmes Community Center, Dallas, Texas	
Special Grant (\$100,000, 4 years)	25,000
Catalyst, New York, N.Y.	30,000
Christmas in the Neighborhood Foundation, Garland, Texas	
	5,000
Community YWCA	
Dallas, Texas	41,750
Houston, Texas	50,000
Plainfield, North Plainfield and Summit, New Jersey	5,470
Subtotal	\$ 97,220

Council of Energy Resource Tribes, Denver, Colorado	\$ 5,000	Local Urban Leagues Dallas, Texas	\$ 15,855
Dallas Institute of Humanities and Culture, Texas Parents and Teachers Educational Seminar	10,000	Martin Luther King, Jr., Community Center Dallas, Texas	12,250
Dallas Women's Foundation, Texas	9,790	Houston, Texas	5,000
Dallas Youth Services Corps, Inc., Texas	20,000	Subtotal	\$ 17,250
Doyon Foundation, Fairbanks, Alaska	8,000	NAACP Special Contribution Fund, Baltimore, Maryland	40,000
E's Haven Academy, Inc., Dallas, Texas	7,500	Stay in School/Back to School Program	6,000
Educational First Steps, Dallas, Texas Special Grant (\$25,000, 3 years)	8,000	National Foundation for Women Legislators, Washington, D.C.	6,000
Family Place, Inc., Dallas, Texas Community Partners Program and other support ..	25,000	National Hispanic Leadership Institute, Arlington, Virginia	28,000
General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D.C.	19,000	Leadership Training Program	10,000
Girl Scouts of America Baton Rouge, Louisiana	9,400	National Minority Supplier Development Council, New York, N.Y.	30,000
Dallas, Texas	10,000	National Urban Fellows, Inc., New York, N.Y.	75,000
Subtotal	\$ 19,400	National Urban League, Inc., New York, N.Y. General Support	120,000
Girls Incorporated Dallas, Texas	40,434	Special Grant (\$600,000, 5 years)	120,000
New York, New York	11,500	Subtotal	\$ 195,000
Subtotal	\$ 51,934	Our Friends' Place Episcopal Girls Home, Dallas, Texas	5,000
Habitat for Humanity Baton Rouge, Louisiana	70,000	Robert C. Maynard Institute for Journalism Education, Oakland, California	7,500
Baytown, Texas	15,500	SER/Jobs for Progress Houston, Texas	16,500
Newark, New Jersey	10,000	Irving, Texas	40,500
Subtotal	\$ 95,500	Subtotal	\$ 56,800
Jack and Jill of America Foundation, Dallas, Texas	5,000	Salvation Army, Baton Rouge, Louisiana Operation Bootstrap	10,000
Jersey Battered Women's Service, Morris Plains, New Jersey	5,000	South Dallas Fair Park Inner City Community Development Corporation, Texas	5,000
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Washington, D.C.	49,500	Southern Dallas Development Corporation, Texas ..	15,000
Julia C. Hester House, Inc., Houston, Texas	10,000	Texas Can, Dallas, Texas	10,000
LEAD Program in Business, New York, N.Y. University of Texas at Austin Program	50,000	Dallas Can! Academy	10,000
Links Foundation Dallas, Texas	25,000	Texas Council on Family Violence, Inc., Austin National Hotline	10,000
Irving, Texas	5,000	Wider Opportunities for Women, Washington, D.C.	10,000
Washington, D.C.	5,000	YMCA of Baranco Clark, Baton Rouge, Louisiana Black Achievers Program	5,000
Subtotal	\$ 35,000	Young Leaders Academy, Baton Rouge, Louisiana ..	10,000
		Other contributions, each under \$5,000	108,552
		Total	\$1,433,001

Arts, Museums and Historical Associations

EXXON RECOGNIZES THE ABILITY of the arts to educate, inspire and enrich the communities in which we live and do business. The company therefore supports cultural organizations that provide greater access to the arts, while striving for excellence and innovation. Emphasis is placed on educational outreach programs that incorporate the arts and culture into local schools and enhance multicultural communication and understanding.

In 1996, Exxon arts access and educational outreach grants included support of the Houston, Texas, showing of America's Smithsonian, a traveling exhibit highlighting the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, funding of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra's "Amazing Music" children's concert series and a grant to expand the programming of the Museum of Discovery in Mobile, Alabama.

Arts programs that provide multicultural education enhance understanding and communication among people in different cultural and economic groups. For this reason, Exxon provided seed money for Young Audiences to develop the "Share the World" program, which will allow elementary school children to expand their appreciation of and respect for various world cultures. We continued our support of the outreach efforts of diverse minority arts organizations, including The Ensemble, the African American Museum and Anita N. Martinez Ballet Folklorico.

The company's Cultural Matching Gift program assists our employees and retirees in their personal support of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. Exxon matched contributions totaling \$797,005 under this program in 1996.

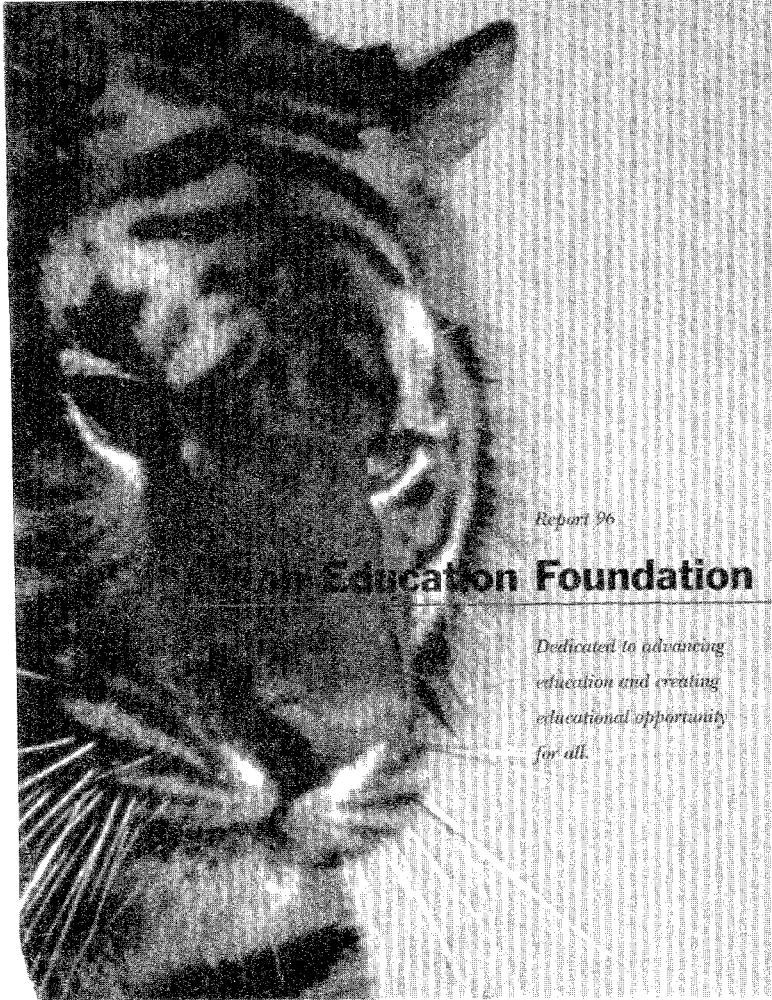
Alabama Shakespeare Festival, Inc., Montgomery	\$ 5,000	Children's Museum of Houston, Texas Adventures After School Program	\$ 25,000
Alley Theatre, Houston, Texas	18,125	Cultural Affairs Council of Irving, Inc., Texas	5,000
American Council for the Arts, New York, N.Y.	5,000	Cultural Matching Gifts	
American Federation of Arts, New York, N.Y.	7,375	Historic Preservation	55,659
American Festival for the Arts, Houston, Texas	5,000	Libraries	60,934
American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.	9,880	Museums	125,075
Anchorage Civic Opera, Alaska	5,000	Performing Arts	277,030
Anchorage Concert Association, Alaska	10,000	Public Broadcasting	247,180
Anchorage Symphony Orchestra, Alaska	10,000	Zoos, Botanic Gardens, other	51,127
Anita N. Martinez Ballet Folklorico, Dallas, Texas	5,000	Subtotal	\$ 797,005
Arts Council of Fort Worth and Tarrant County, Texas	15,000	Dallas Black Dance Theatre, Texas	20,000
Arts Council of Greater Baton Rouge, Louisiana	15,900	Dallas Children's Theater, Texas General Support	5,700
Austin Lyric Opera, Texas	7,940	Special Grant (\$25,000, 4 years)	6,250
Austin Symphony Orchestra Society, Texas	5,000	Dallas Museum of Art, Texas General Support	18,700
Batley Mathews Shell Museum, Sanibel Island, Florida	10,000	Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 3 years)	200,000
Benicia Old Town Theatre Group, California	5,000	Dallas Museum of Natural History, Texas	10,000
Buffalo Bill Memorial Association, Cody, Wyoming	5,000	Dallas Opera, Texas	38,568
Center Stage, Baltimore, Maryland	5,000	Dallas Parks Foundation, Texas	5,000
		Dallas Supporters of the Fort Worth Dallas Ballet, Inc., Texas	30,000
		Dallas Symphony Association, Inc., Texas General Support	42,571
		Special Grant (\$100,000, 2 years)	50,000
		Dallas Theater Center, Texas	64,000
		Dallas Visual Art Center, Texas	21,900

Educational Television Endowment of South Carolina, Columbia		New Orleans Ballet Association, Louisiana	\$ 5,000
McPartland Piano Jazz Series	\$ 25,000	Northlake Museum and Nature Center, Inc., Covington, Louisiana	5,000
Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C.	10,000	Partnership for Arts, Culture and Education, Inc., Dallas, Texas	5,000
Friends of the Dallas Public Library, Texas	5,000	Playmakers of Baton Rouge, Louisiana	
Greater Dallas Youth Orchestra, Texas	5,800	School Tour Program	10,000
Houston Ballet, Texas	25,500	SUMARTS, Houston, Texas	5,000
Houston Grand Opera, Texas		Sammons Center for the Arts, Dallas, Texas	10,000
General Support	68,685	Smithsonian Institution	
Special Grant (\$100,000, 3 years)	33,000	America's Smithsonian Exhibit, Houston, Texas	45,000
Houston International Festival, Texas	9,250	Society for the Performing Arts, Houston, Texas	10,560
Houston Museum of Natural Science, Texas		Southwest Black Arts Festival, Inc., Dallas, Texas	5,000
General Support	10,000	Southwest Museum of Science and Technology, Dallas, Texas	54,086
Special Grant (\$250,000, 5 years)	50,000	Spanish Institute, New York, N.Y.	5,000
Houston Music Hall Foundation, Texas		TACA, Inc., Dallas, Texas	10,050
Special Grant (\$100,000, 5 years)	20,000	Teatro Hispano de Dallas, Texas	5,000
Houston Symphony Society, Texas	128,772	The Ensemble, Houston, Texas	12,000
Irving Art Association, Texas	5,000	The International Theatrical Arts Society, Dallas, Texas	8,960
Irving Heritage Society, Texas	5,000	The Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	10,000
Irving Symphony Association, Texas	20,100	Theater Under the Stars, Houston, Texas	16,875
James Dick Foundation for the Performing Arts, Roundtop, Texas	5,000	Theatre Three, Dallas, Texas	5,000
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, D.C.	66,400	USA Film Festival, Dallas, Texas	5,000
Liberty Science Center and Hall of Technology, Inc., Jersey City, New Jersey	7,500	Washington Opera, D.C.	9,000
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, New York, N.Y.		Washington Performing Arts Society, D.C.	5,000
General Support	25,000	Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts, Vienna, Virginia	12,000
Lincoln Center Institute	20,000	Yellowstone Art Center Foundation, Billings, Montana	25,000
Louisiana Philharmonic Orchestra, New Orleans	5,000	Young Audiences	
Midland Community Theatre, Texas	5,000	Dallas, Texas	20,000
Miller Theatre Advisory Board, Inc., Houston, Texas	5,000	New Orleans, Louisiana	5,000
Morris Museum, Morristown, New Jersey	12,500	Other contributions, each under \$5,000	156,505
Museum of African American Life and Culture, Dallas, Texas	29,960	Total	\$2,874,775
Museum of Discovery, Mobile, Alabama	50,000		
Museum of Fine Arts of Houston, Texas			
General Support	44,360		
Special Grant (\$1,000,000, 3 years)	200,000		
National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D.C.	10,000		
National Wildlife Art Museum, Jackson, Wyoming	10,000		
New Jersey Ballet, West Orange	5,000		

Contributions Outside the United States

	<i>Africa, Europe and the Middle East</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Far East</i>	<i>Latin America/ Caribbean</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Environment	\$1,134,200	\$ 190,000	\$ 516,700	\$ 376,050	\$ 1,816,950
Public Information and Policy Research	140,300	18,000	71,000	13,700	243,100
Education	1,577,600	1,379,000	1,136,500	320,320	4,413,420
Health, Welfare and Community Services	1,114,250	2,110,000	1,163,200	592,787	4,980,237
Arts, Museums and Historical Associations	283,800	902,000	342,100	51,900	1,559,800
Totals	\$4,250,150	\$4,599,000	\$5,029,600	\$1,134,757	\$13,013,507

April 1997
 Exxon Corporation
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 Irving, Texas 75039-2298
<http://www.exxon.com>



Report 96

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

*Dedicated to advancing
education and creating
educational opportunity
for all.*

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Exxon Education Foundation Grants*January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried forward</i>
Mathematics Education	\$ 1,795,187	\$ 293,576	\$ 1,473,007	\$ 615,756
Elementary and Secondary School Improvement	3,007,746	1,690,889	1,694,618	3,004,017
Undergraduate Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	214,889	757,960	511,857	460,992
Research and Training	1,313,500	-	1,313,500	-
Organizational Support	405,000	400,000	505,000	300,000
Special Projects	575,000	783,333	717,300	441,033
Educational Matching Gifts	13,396,341	3,566,144	12,627,871	4,334,614
Totals	\$20,507,663	\$7,491,902	\$18,845,153	\$8,156,412

EXXON EDUCATION FOUNDATION

599 LAS COLINAS BOULEVARD, IRVING, TEXAS 75039-2296

A number of years ago, a magazine – I think it was *The New Yorker* – published a cartoon showing two men in a skyscraper office. The name on the glass door to their office indicates that it is the headquarters of a charitable foundation. One of the two men is standing by the window, tossing out twenty-dollar bills. The other man is saying, "That's not the way we do things around here. Hummer, utt."

That message is equally pertinent to the philanthropic activities of corporations and corporate foundations. If corporate philanthropic budgets were animated, throwing money at problems might work. But, of course, such budgets are not animated, and in the real world, unfocused grant making is unlikely to produce much in the way of results.

Because our philanthropy is conducted with money that would otherwise be distributed as dividends, we are constantly reminded of our responsibility to Exxon Corporation's stockholders. Although United States tax regulations prohibit our foundation from activities that produce direct and tangible benefits for our corporate benefactor, we do strive to support educational reforms that [REDACTED] and our [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

At a time when public policy issues are increasingly grounded in science and technology and are becoming increasingly complex, our schools are turning out more and more students who are ignorant of the fundamentals of science and of the scientific process. It is in the best interests of all citizens – including corporate citizens like Exxon – to reverse this trend. Unless we have the ability to recognize and engage in sound scientific reasoning, we risk a future where crucial public policy decisions are shaped not by reasoned assessment of risks, costs and benefits, but by the hype and hyperbole of specialized interests.

In [REDACTED] we further sharpened our focus on science and mathematics education with the announcement of a [REDACTED]. This new program complements both our Undergraduate Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Program (STEM) launched last year, and our Mathematics Education Program, now in its tenth year. Those of you who have read earlier foundation reports know that we have already done extensive work in pre-college science, particularly through our support of the Lawrence Hall of Science's Chemical, Health, Environment and Medicine (CHEM) project and through Exxon Corporation's Energy Cube distribution.

These recent programs focused on the development and dissemination of new supplementary science education materials. The new thrust aims to improve K-12 faculty understanding of what constitutes appropriate science learning for elementary and secondary students and how to teach to bring about that learning.

The cornerstone of this program is a new [REDACTED].

Mathematics Education Grants
January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

<i>Recipient and purpose</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried forward</i>
National Alliance of State Science & Mathematics Coalitions				
For general support	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -
National Council of Teachers of Mathematics				
To coordinate and support participants in the K-3 component of the foundation's Mathematics Education program	59,500	-	59,500	-
For the eighth annual conference of school leaders who have been working under Exxon Education Foundation grants to develop strategies to improve mathematics education in grades K-3	48,611	-	48,611	-
Saint Olaf College				
To engage leaders of diverse communities in discussion of the challenges facing mathematics education in the next decade ..	-	40,000	40,000	-
Simmons College				
For a conference of statistics faculty members and statisticians in professional and business practice	5,470	-	5,470	-
State University of New York, Oswego				
To support school efforts to involve parents in a sustained active math homework program	8,100	-	8,100	-
Technical Education Research Centers (TERC)				
To engage kindergarten teachers in the development of curriculum and classroom resources	50,000	-	25,000	25,000
To plan a center to improve public awareness of mathematics education	14,975	-	14,975	-
Texas Christian University				
To support The Learning Laboratory, a facility at the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History where teachers-in-training and educational researchers can observe children doing science and mathematics	76,734	-	37,800	38,934
Texas Southern University				
For a collaborative effort by nine historically black colleges and universities to improve college algebra instruction	24,000	-	24,000	-
University of North Carolina, Charlotte				
Continued support for a program to link practicing schoolteachers with university faculty who teach mathematics for preservice teachers	-	20,085	20,085	-
University of Northern Iowa				
To work with elementary teachers studying the relationship between children's invented computational procedures and the learning of standard, written computation	58,650	-	26,000	32,650
Western Kentucky University				
Continuing support for a program to link practicing schoolteachers with university faculty who teach mathematics for preservice teachers	-	19,069	19,069	-

Mathematics Education Grants
January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

<i>Recipient and purpose</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried</i>
Albuquerque Public Schools				
To develop alternative mathematics assessments for elementary-school students	\$ 70,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 35,000
To support an alternative teacher certification program offered by FAME (New Mexico Fellows for the Advancement of Mathematics Education)	33,000	-	11,000	22,000
Association for Women in Mathematics				
For general support	5,000	-	5,000	-
Bellevue Public Schools				
To continue development of alternative ways to assess the mathematics learning of elementary-school students	31,177	-	31,177	-
Central Michigan University				
To support working groups and a conference of scholars engaged in research about undergraduate mathematics education	-	58,000	-	58,000
City College of the City University of New York				
Toward Summermath in the City, an in-service project in mathematics education reform	70,000	39,922	97,250	12,672
Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences				
To establish an education partnership among the mathematics professional societies	-	124,500	61,500	63,000
Fort Worth Public Library				
To continue Go Figure!, a library program in mathematics for early elementary school and pre-school children, parents and child-care providers	-	10,000	10,000	-
Grimmell College				
In continued support of the Statistics in Liberal Arts Workshop	5,500	-	5,500	-
Harvey Mudd College				
In support of the Humanistic Mathematics Network	12,000	-	12,000	-
Iowa State University				
To create a model teacher-preparation and professional-development program in mathematics education	400,000	-	96,000	304,000
Lesley College				
To continue research, evaluation and dissemination related to the K3 Mathematics Specialist program	57,500	-	57,500	-
Mathcounts Foundation				
In support of its student mathematics competition	7,500	-	7,500	-
Mathematical Association of America				
To connect young mathematics faculty members interested in teacher preparation with practicing schoolteachers	20,262	-	20,262	-
In continued support of its college-based student chapters	29,900	-	29,900	-
Mount Holyoke College				
To develop a case-based mathematics education course for prospective teachers	18,852	-	18,852	-

Association (NSTA) to distribute a copy of the recently published National Science Education Standards to every school in ten states and the District of Columbia and to train at least one teacher in each of those schools in the application of the standards. These points of contact will then introduce the other teachers at their schools to the standards.

The NSTA has already begun to test this model in Texas, which, with over 8,000 public schools, has the second-largest school population in the nation. The experience in Texas will guide the implementation of the project in the other states. We are helping not only with financial support but also by recruiting Exxon employee volunteers to work with science teachers. Rollout of the program in other states will begin in 1997.

We also are striving to better prepare teachers of science before they get to the classroom. In 1996, we made a pair of linked grants to the University of California at Berkeley's Lawrence Hall of Science and the Institute for Educational Inquiry in Seattle. This effort brings together work our foundation has supported for many years on elementary school science materials (Dr. Herbert Their at Lawrence Hall) and on teacher education (Dr. John Goodlad at the University of Washington, Seattle). These two respected educators will collaborate with faculty at 10 teacher-training institutions across the nation and surrounding elementary schools to better prepare pre-service teachers in science.

A theme that cuts across most of the programs and projects undertaken by our foundation (including those discussed above) is opening educational opportunities to previously excluded groups. It is essential for both the international economic competitiveness and the long-term social equilibrium of our nation to hold no one back on account of race, ethnicity or gender. For many years, a former colleague at the foundation L. Scott Miller has quietly worked through intelligent grant making and pioneering research to promote high educational achievement among minorities. We are particularly pleased to be able to congratulate Miller for his book, *An American Imperative: Accelerating Minority Educational Achievement*, being named book of the year for 1997 by the American Educational Research Association.

Sincerely,



Edward F. Ahnert
President



Mathematics Education Program

THE MATHEMATICS EDUCATION Program supports the professional development of teachers in kindergarten through the third grade and seeks to improve the mathematical preparation of elementary teachers. The program also works to advance the quality and effectiveness of college-level mathematics instruction, and it supports the study of policy issues affecting mathematics teaching. The foundation has made Mathematics Education grants totaling more than \$15 million since the program began in 1987.

The K-3 Mathematics Specialist Program is at the center of the foundation's work in mathematics. Eighty school districts in 28 states have received more than \$7 million in awards to plan and implement Mathematics Specialist projects that support the long-term professional development of K-3 teachers. During 1996, 16 of the program's active projects received grants to continue or extend their work, while the remaining active groups were supported by school district and other sources. Four new projects received planning grants.

The foundation's K-3 Mathematics Specialist projects are connected in a network that features a newsletter, an annual leaders' meeting and an e-mail discussion "list." From the program's beginning, a facilitator has served as organizer, coach, colleague and friend to the projects. In 1996, a college faculty researcher began devoting half time to the projects as program associate. This has enabled the continuation of research about the factors that account for project success; that research began with the foundation's comprehensive 1994 evaluation of the K-3 Mathematics Specialist projects. The program associate also works with individual projects to apply the results of this research to support the growth and extension of the projects.

An important part of the foundation's 1987 rationale for beginning the K-3 Mathematics Specialist Program was the belief that the nation's elementary teachers, in general, were not well prepared in mathematics. At first, change was modest and slow. However, growing interest in improving mathematics instruction and in increasing both the knowledge and the resources necessary to accomplish that change has set the stage for important improvements in how teachers are taught mathematics. For instance,

beginning in 1996, Iowa State University is receiving a four-year grant that supports MathCo (Mathematics Cohort). The program links 30 second-year education students with teachers in a pair of Des Moines, Iowa, elementary schools to work together for three years to develop each other's mathematics teaching. The result will be twofold: new teachers prepared to be math specialists and a strong continuing professional development program for practicing teachers in the elementary schools. By developing new university courses and working as mentors and coaches, university faculty and school-based leaders will support both groups. When the student teachers graduate, a new group will follow.

At the college level, the Mathematical Association of America's program for new mathematics faculty, New Experiences in Teaching (Project NExT), entered its third year in 1996. Funded by a multiyear 1993 award, each year NExT has engaged 70 new PhDs in a year-long program to support their success in meeting their teaching responsibilities. Within the framework of the annual winter and summer mathematics professional meetings, NExT introduces new faculty to the best current research and practice in teaching and learning mathematics. It also provides them with mathematician mentors already distinguished for their teaching and connects the new faculty with those dedicated volunteer mentors and with each other for mutual support. NExT is proving effective beyond both the association's and the foundation's initial expectations. It not only meets the needs of the young faculty participants but also enriches their home academic departments and develops leadership for the mathematics profession.

At both the elementary-school and the college levels, the Mathematics Education Program works with teachers to understand the factors that lead to improved teaching and learning and how to improve in the most productive ways. Teachers at both levels seem to benefit from similar support. This includes access to research about how students learn mathematics and to the resources and support to apply that research in their own classrooms. Also essential are mentors and colleagues to provide advice and support plus time to do the hard work of changing teaching practices.

<i>Recipients and purpose</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried forward</i>
The following received grants to plan for the use of math specialists in the early grades:				
Glenmont Elementary School, Baltimore City Public Schools (Maryland)	\$ 2,985	\$ -	\$ 2,985	\$ -
Grandall Independent School District (Texas)	2,845	-	2,845	-
Fort Bend Independent School District (Texas)	45,400	-	45,400	-
Montana State University (Billings)	21,181	-	21,181	-
The following received grants to continue K-3 math specialist activities planned under earlier grants:				
Arlington Independent School District (Texas)	30,000	-	30,000	-
Butler County School System (Alabama)	5,000	-	5,000	-
City School District of New Rochelle (New York)	15,200	-	15,200	-
Columbia Public Schools (Missouri)	3,255	-	3,255	-
Cranston Public Schools (Rhode Island)	16,861	-	16,861	-
East Baton Rouge Parish School System (Louisiana)	71,216	-	71,216	-
Hanover County Public Schools (Virginia)	33,902	-	33,902	-
Horn Elementary School, Houston ISD (Texas)	8,584	-	8,584	-
Iowa City Community School District (Iowa)	8,900	-	8,900	-
Irving Independent School District (Texas)	23,165	-	23,165	-
Betty Adams Elementary School, Jefferson County Public Schools (Colorado)	7,641	-	7,641	-
Kearsarge Regional School District (New Hampshire)	10,196	-	10,196	-
Madison Metropolitan School District (Wisconsin)	1,500	-	1,500	-
Pineville Independent School (Kentucky)	3,225	-	3,225	-
San Francisco Unified School District (California)	97,500	-	97,500	-
Tucson Unified School District (Arizona)	172,500	-	90,000	82,500
Totals	\$1,795,187	\$293,576	\$1,473,007	\$615,756

Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Program

PROJECTS SUPPORTED UNDER the Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Program continued to be guided by these objectives: (1) to enhance educators' understanding of the changing demographic profile of the school-age population; (2) to restructure schools in ways that give teachers and administrators the flexibility to pursue educational strategies best suited to meet their students' needs; and (3) to prepare teachers to work effectively within redesigned schools.

In 1996, we funded a number of new grants and made payments on existing projects. For example, a new multiyear grant to the Harris County Department of Education was provided in partnership with Rice University to develop an integrated curriculum and to train teachers to educate children in grades 4-12 about fossil fuels. We made another multiyear grant to the Accelerated Schools project at Stanford University and at the University of Texas at Austin. This program advocates treating all students as gifted and talented and attempts to bring the academic performance of disadvantaged students up to grade level by the end of the sixth grade. The foundation also continued its grants to the Coalition of Essential Schools, whose mission is to bring about whole-school change.

Support continued for Impact II, The Teachers Network, which provides resources that allow teachers who developed student-centered projects to share information about the projects with other teachers by networking electronically. We also continued to support the University of Washington's Reinventing Public Education program, which is studying fundamental reform in school governance, and the Tomas Rivera Center, which is trying to increase the recruitment and retention of Latino teachers.

In 1996, we announced a five-year, \$5 million pre-college science initiative. This new program focuses on teacher preparation, dissemination of the National Science Education Standards and informal energy education. We made an initial grant to the National Science Teachers Association to disseminate the National Science Standards in 10 states and the District of Columbia. The foundation also made grants to the University of California, Lawrence Hall of Science and the Institute for Educational Inquiry to develop new methods and materials for in-service teachers and college students pursuing careers in elementary and middle-school education.

This program is not open to application.

Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Grants

January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Recipient and purpose	Appropriated during 1996	Unpaid balance from previous appropriations	Paid during 1996	Unpaid balance carried
Dallas Area Interfaith				
In support of its Alliance Schools Project, to bring about educational reform in disadvantaged communities	\$150,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$120,000
Education Commission of the States				
In support of the Conant Symposium of the 1996 National Forum and Annual Meeting	5,000	-	5,000	-
Engineers of Dreams				
In support of its Technology Today program	50,000	-	50,000	-
Ex-Students' Association of the University of Texas				
For a conference to honor recipients of its Texas Excellence Awards for Outstanding High School Teachers	30,504	-	30,504	-
Harris County Education Foundation				
In support of the Education for the Energy Industry project	-	300,000	100,000	200,000

<i>Recipient and purpose</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried</i>
IMPACT II				
To improve its computer-based teacher network.	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Institute for Educational Inquiry				
With the University of California, Berkeley, to improve the teaching of science in the elementary grades through the design, development and testing of teacher-education materials and methods.	105,575	-	-	105,575
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory				
To support teacher education activities of its Center for Science and Engineering Education.	15,000	-	15,000	-
National Science Teachers Association				
To disseminate the National Science Education Standards to Texas schools.	1,306,413	-	560,000	746,413
Toward expenses of the annual meeting.	15,000	-	15,000	-
Rice University				
In support of the Coalition of Essential Schools' Texas/Greater Houston Essential Schools Cluster Project.	-	167,889	115,210	52,679
Salesmanship Club of Dallas				
Toward evaluation of the programs of the J. Erik Jonsson Community School and Family Center.	150,000	-	50,000	100,000
Southern University				
In support of the pilot mathematics and science education reform program in its lab school.	15,000	-	15,000	-
Southwest Texas State University				
To assist five sites in implementing simultaneous school and teacher-education reform programs.	60,500	-	60,500	-
To support the summer Master of Science in Interdisciplinary Studies degree program for elementary-school teachers.	11,904	-	11,904	-
St. Mark's School of Dallas				
In support of its summer enrichment program for talented and economically disadvantaged seventh- and eighth-graders.	5,000	-	5,000	-
Stanford University				
In support of the National Center for Accelerated Schools Project.	150,000	-	50,000	100,000
Texas Business and Education Coalition				
To expand its staff.	-	25,000	25,000	-
Texas Center for Educational Research				
Toward evaluation of Texas open-enrollment charter schools.	25,000	-	25,000	-
Thomas Rivers Policy Institute				
Toward a study of alternative teacher-education programs.	-	148,000	85,000	63,000
University of California, Berkeley				
With the Institute for Educational Inquiry, to improve the teaching of science in the elementary grades through the design, development and testing of teacher-education materials and methods.	716,350	-	-	716,350

Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Grants
January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

<i>Recipient and purpose</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried</i>
University of Texas at Austin				
In support of the Texas Satellite Center for Accelerated Schools	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
In support of Regional Collaboratives for Excellence in Science Teaching	15,000	-	15,000	-
University of Washington				
In support of the Education of Educators project, an initiative concerned with promoting joint efforts by university and school personnel to improve both the schools and the professional education of teachers and administrators	-	1,000,000	250,000	750,000
In continued support of the Program on Reinventing Public Education	75,000	-	75,000	-
Other grants, each under \$5,000	6,500	-	6,500	-
Totals	\$3,007,746	\$1,690,889	\$1,694,618	\$3,004,017

Undergraduate Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Program (STEM)

In 1995, THE FOUNDATION launched the STEM program to encourage reform of undergraduate education in the sciences, technology, engineering and mathematics. The program is particularly interested in improving the "science literacy" of students not planning careers in STEM-related fields.

Because the annual budget for STEM is relatively small, the program seeks projects of national reach. The program's goals are to heighten awareness and promote discussion of the need for reform, to build consensus about the goals of reform and to create channels for disseminating information about existing resources for reform.

In 1996, the National Research Council (NRC) received STEM support to disseminate "From Analysis to Action," a report growing out of its 1995 national convocation on undergraduate STEM education, which the Exxon Education Foundation also funded.

Last year saw the third annual meeting of Project Kaleidoscope's Faculty for the 21st Century, a program seeking to cultivate the next generation of STEM reform leaders. To date, 475 young faculty members have joined with their peers and experienced senior faculty to share ideas and concerns about undergraduate STEM education.

North Lake College, the first community college to receive a STEM grant, held a national conference on genetics research for two-year-college STEM faculty members in 1996.

Also in 1996, the Association of American Colleges and Universities held its first summer workshop for colleges seeking to revise or reformulate their general-education science offerings. Finally, the foundation made a two-year general-support grant to the Committee for Education in the Life Sciences to assist it during a period of reorganization.

The STEM program is not open to application.

Undergraduate Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Grants January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Recipient and purpose	Appropriated during 1996	Unpaid balance from previous appropriations	Paid during 1996	Unpaid balance carried
American Society for Engineering Education				
To increase circulation of its <i>Journal of Engineering Education</i>	\$ -	\$150,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 85,000
Association of American Colleges and Universities				
To help colleges and universities create and improve interdisciplinary general-education science courses and programs	-	150,000	75,000	75,000
National Research Council				
To develop an electronic data base of resources for science education reform	-	44,610	21,320	23,290
For publication and dissemination of <i>From Analysis to Action</i>	50,000	-	50,000	-
North Lake College				
For activities to help two-year colleges integrate the developments in genetics into their curricula	-	50,000	50,000	-
Project Kaleidoscope				
In support of the Faculty for the 21st Century program	-	365,350	163,250	200,100
University of Washington				
In support of the American Society for Engineering Education's Summer School for Chemical Engineering Faculty	20,000	-	20,000	-
University of Wisconsin, Madison				
In support of the Coalition for Education in the Life Sciences	144,889	-	67,287	77,602
Totals	\$214,889	\$737,960	\$511,887	\$466,992

Research and Training Program

THE PURPOSES OF THE Research and Training Program are to support science and engineering departments that provide outstanding training to graduate students in fields related to the petroleum and chemicals industries and to assist high-quality research taking place within those departments.

In selecting grant recipients, the foundation seeks the advice of representatives of Exxon affiliates, divisions and departments who have expertise in relevant science and engineering fields.

We do not accept applications for Research and Training grants.

Research and Training Grants

January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Recipient	Appropriated during 1996	Unpaid balance from previous appropriations	Paid during 1996	Unpaid balance carried forward
American Chemical Society	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
Carnegie Institution of Washington	10,000	-	10,000	-
Carnegie Mellon University	10,000	-	10,000	-
Clark Atlanta University	10,000	-	10,000	-
Clemson University	15,000	-	15,000	-
Colorado School of Mines	10,000	-	10,000	-
Columbia University	32,500	-	32,500	-
Cornell University	10,000	-	10,000	-
Dartmouth College	10,000	-	10,000	-
Florida Atlantic University	2,000	-	2,000	-
Florida State University	15,000	-	15,000	-
Georgia Institute of Technology	10,000	-	10,000	-
Indiana University	2,000	-	2,000	-
Iowa State University	10,000	-	10,000	-
Johns Hopkins University	10,000	-	10,000	-
Lebanon Valley College	5,000	-	5,000	-
Lehigh University	7,500	-	7,500	-
Louisiana State University	16,000	-	16,000	-
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100,000	-	100,000	-
National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering	322,500	-	322,500	-
New Jersey Institute of Technology	20,000	-	20,000	-
Northeastern University	10,000	-	10,000	-
Ohio State University	35,000	-	35,000	-
Pennsylvania State University	47,500	-	47,500	-
Princeton University	25,000	-	25,000	-
Purdue University	25,000	-	25,000	-
Rice University	5,000	-	5,000	-
Rider University	5,000	-	5,000	-

<i>Recipient</i>	<i>Appropriated during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance from previous appropriations</i>	<i>Paid during 1996</i>	<i>Unpaid balance carried</i>
Stanford University	\$ 105,000	-	\$ 105,000	-
Stevens Institute of Technology	10,000	-	10,000	-
Texas A&M University	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Akron	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Arizona	2,000	-	2,000	-
University of California	3,000	-	3,000	-
University of California, Berkeley	35,000	-	35,000	-
University of California, Irvine	15,000	-	15,000	-
University of Cincinnati	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Delaware	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Florida	20,000	-	20,000	-
University of Houston	2,000	-	2,000	-
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Maine	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Maryland	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Michigan	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Mississippi	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Missouri, Rolla	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of New Hampshire	10,000	-	10,000	-
University of Pittsburgh	15,000	-	15,000	-
University of Southern Mississippi	9,000	-	9,000	-
University of Texas at Austin	45,000	-	45,000	-
University of Texas at Dallas	15,000	-	15,000	-
University of Utah	7,500	-	7,500	-
University of Washington	30,000	-	30,000	-
University of Wyoming	30,000	-	30,000	-
Washington University (St. Louis)	30,000	-	30,000	-
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	30,000	-	30,000	-
Totals	\$1,313,500	-	\$1,313,500	-

Organizational Support Program

THE ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT Program recognizes and acknowledges the importance of certain organizations to the American educational system by providing unrestricted grants for their operations. Recipients are largely concerned with higher education, are national in scope and are generally unique in the services and information they provide to their audiences. Among the recipients of these grants are organizations serving particular kinds of colleges (e.g., the Council of Independent Colleges, the American Association of Community Colleges) and particular categories of education professionals (e.g., the Council for Advancement

and Support of Education), as well as organizations with more global educational concerns (e.g., the American Association for Higher Education, the American Council on Education).

Four minority higher-education organizations also receive funding under the Organizational Support Program: the American Indian College Fund, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, the National Hispanic Scholarship Fund and the United Negro College Fund.

This program is not open to application.

Organizational Support Grants

January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Recipient	Appropriated during 1996	Unpaid balance from previous appropriations	Paid during 1996	Unpaid balance carried forward
American Association for Higher Education	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ -
American Association of Community Colleges	15,000	-	15,000	-
American Council on Education	20,000	-	20,000	-
American Indian College Fund	25,000	-	25,000	-
Association of American Colleges and Universities	10,000	-	10,000	-
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges	15,000	-	15,000	-
Council for Advancement and Support of Education	25,000	-	25,000	-
Council for Aid to Education	30,000	-	30,000	-
Council for Basic Education	5,000	-	5,000	-
Council of Chief State School Officers	5,000	-	5,000	-
Council of Independent Colleges	10,000	-	10,000	-
Foundation Center	20,000	-	20,000	-
Foundation for Independent Higher Education	10,000	-	10,000	-
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities	50,000	-	50,000	-
Institute for Educational Leadership	20,000	-	20,000	-
National Association of Partners in Education	25,000	-	25,000	-
National Council on Economic Education	15,000	-	15,000	-
National Hispanic Scholarship Fund	50,000	-	50,000	-
National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities	10,000	-	10,000	-
National Society of Fund Raising Executives	10,000	-	10,000	-
Oak Ridge Associated Universities	5,000	-	5,000	-
Texas Business and Education Coalition	15,000	-	15,000	-
United Negro College Fund	-	400,000	100,000	300,000
Totals	\$485,000	\$400,000	\$505,000	\$300,000

Special Projects Fund

THIS GRANT CATEGORY allows the foundation to be responsive to exceptional funding opportunities that are consonant with its fundamental concerns but do not fit the current definitions of its programs. Such grants are developed by

foundation staff, often in consultation with outside advisors.

This program area is not open to application.

Special Projects Grants

January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Recipient and purpose	Appropriated during 1996	Unpaid balance from previous appropriations	Paid during 1996	Unpaid balance carried forward
Asbury University				
In support of the School of Engineering's At-risk Student Retention Program	\$100,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
College Board				
In support of the National Task Force on Minority High Achievement	150,000	-	50,000	100,000
Irving Independent School District				
To distribute Guide to Presidential Elections to students	5,000	-	5,000	-
Johns Hopkins University				
In support of the R. W. Bromery Fund	100,000	-	100,000	-
Massachusetts Institute of Technology				
In support of the Margaret MacVicar Faculty Teaching Fellows Award	-	200,000	200,000	-
Paul Quinn College				
Toward its fund-raising efforts	-	338,333	167,300	166,033
Southern Methodist University				
For general support	5,000	-	5,000	-
University of Houston				
Toward a program to enrich the undergraduate experience of commuter students	-	250,000	125,000	125,000
University of Texas at Dallas				
In support of the School of Management	5,000	-	5,000	-
University of Wisconsin				
Toward the second annual forum of the National Institute for Science Education	10,000	-	10,000	-
Totals	\$375,000	\$785,333	\$717,300	\$441,833

Educational Matching Gift Program

THE EDUCATIONAL MATCHING Gift Program was established in 1962 to encourage Exxon employees to contribute to the support of U.S. colleges and universities. Participation in the program is open to Exxon retirees, surviving spouses and directors, as well as to employees. The matching ratio is three-to-one, and an individual can have up to \$5,000 in gifts matched each year.

In 1996, the Exxon Education Foundation awarded \$12.6 million in educational matching grants. This sum represented the triple-match of 9,348 gifts totaling

\$4.2 million to more than 900 colleges and universities and to several organizations dedicated to minority higher education: the United Negro College Fund, the American Indian College Fund, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities and the National Hispanic Scholarship Fund. The average 1996 gift was \$450, and the average donor gave a total of \$717.

The Exxon Education Foundation's 1996 matching gift payments make it the largest educational matching gift program in the country.

Educational Matching Grants

January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Ahliene Christian University	Bard College	Brevard College
Adelphi University	Barnard College	Brevard Community College
Adrian College	Barry University	Bridgewater College
Agnes Scott College	Bates College	Bridgewater State College
Albertus Magnus College	Bay Path Junior College	Brigham Young University
Albion College	Baylor College of Medicine	Brookdale Community College
Albright College	Baylor University	Brooklyn Law School
Alfred University	Beaver College	Brown University
Allegheny College	Becker Junior College	Bryan College
Ambassador University	Belhaven College	Bryant College
American Graduate School of International Management	Bellarmino College	Bryn Mawr College
American Indian College Fund	Beloit College	Bucknell University
American University	Benedict College	Bucks County Community College
Amherst College	Benedictine College	
Anderson University	Bennington College	Caldwell College
Antioch University	Bentley College	California Institute of Technology
Appalachian State University	Berea College	California Lutheran College
Arizona State University	Berklee College of Music	California State University, Chico
Arkansas State University	Berry College	California State University, Dominguez Hills
Arkansas Tech University	Beth Medrash Gowoh	California State University, Fresno
Ashland University	Bethany College (Kansas)	California State University, Long Beach
Assumption College	Bethany College (West Virginia)	California State University, Sacramento
Auburn University	Bethany Lutheran College	California University of Pennsylvania
Augusta College	Birmingham Southern College	Cablin College
Augustana College (Illinois)	Blackburn College	Canisius College
Austin College	Bloomfield College	Capital University
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	Carleton College
Avila College	Bluefield College	Carlow College
	Bluefield State College	Carnegie-Mellon University
Babson College	Boise State University	Carroll College (Wisconsin)
Baker University	Boston College	Case Western Reserve University
Baldwin-Wallace College	Boston University	Casper College
Ball State University	Bowdoin College	Castleton State College
Baltimore Hebrew University	Bowling Green State University	Catawba College
Bank Street College of Education	Bradford College	Catholic University of America
Barclay College	Bradley University	Cedar Crest College
	Brandeis University	Centenary College
	Brenau University	

Centenary College of Louisiana
 Central Methodist College
 Central Michigan University
 Central Missouri State University
 Central University of Iowa
 Centre College of Kentucky
 Chapman College
 Chardon State College
 Chatham College
 Chestnut Hill College
 Christian Brothers University
 Christopher Newport University
 Cincinnati Bible Seminary
 Citadel Military College
 City University of New York
 Bernard Baruch College
 Brooklyn College
 City College
 Graduate School and University
 Center
 Hunter College
 Queens College
 Claremont McKenna College
 Clarion University of Pennsylvania
 Clark University
 Clarke College
 Clarkson University
 Clemson University
 Coastal Carolina University
 Coe College
 Colby College
 Colby-Sawyer College
 Colgate University
 College of Charleston
 College of Idaho
 College of Marin
 College of Mount Saint Vincent on the
 Hudson
 College of New Rochelle
 College of Notre Dame of Maryland
 College of Saint Elizabeth
 College of Saint Francis
 College of Saint Rose
 College of Santa Fe
 College of the Holy Cross
 College of the Ozarks
 College of William and Mary
 College of Wooster
 Colorado College
 Colorado School of Mines
 Colorado State University

 Columbia College (Missouri)
 Columbia College (South Carolina)
 Columbia International University
 Columbia University
 Columbus College of Art and Design
 Concordia College at Moorhead
 Concordia College-Saint Paul
 Concordia Lutheran College
 Concordia Seminary
 Concordia Teachers College
 Concordia Theological Seminary
 Concordia University (California)
 Concordia University (Illinois)
 Connecticut College
 Converse College
 Cooper Union
 Cornell College
 Cornell University
 Cottey College
 County College of Morris

 D'Youville College
 Dallas Christian College
 Dana College
 Dartmouth College
 David Lipscomb College
 Davidson College
 Davidson County Community College
 Davis and Elkins College
 DePaul University
 DePauw University
 Deep Springs College
 Denison University
 Dickinson College
 Dominican College of San Rafael
 Dowling College
 Drake University
 Drew University
 Drexel University
 Drury College
 Duke University
 Duquesne University

 Earlham College
 East Stroudsburg University
 East Tennessee State University
 East Texas Baptist University
 East Texas State University
 Eastern Arizona College
 Eastern College
 Eastern Illinois University

 Eastern Kentucky University
 Eastern Michigan University
 Eastern New Mexico University
 Eckerd College
 Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
 El Camino College
 Elmhurst College
 Elmira College
 Elon College
 Emaus Bible College
 Emerson College
 Emmanuel College (Massachusetts)
 Emory and Henry College
 Emory University
 Endicott College
 Episcopal Theological Seminary
 Erskine College
 Eureka College
 Evangel College
 Evergreen State College

 Fairfield University
 Fairleigh Dickinson University
 Fairmont State College
 Ferris State College
 Ferrum College
 Fielding Institute
 Florida A&M University
 Florida Atlantic University
 Florida Bible College
 Florida College
 Florida Institute of Technology
 Florida International University
 Florida State University
 Fordham University
 Forsyth School of Dental Hygienists
 Fort Hays State University
 Franciscan University of Steubenville
 Franklin and Marshall College
 Franklin College of Indiana
 Free Will Baptist Bible College
 Furman University

 GMI Engineering and Management
 Institute
 Gannon University
 Gardner-Webb University
 Geneva College
 George Mason University
 George Washington University
 Georgetown University

Educational Matching Grants*January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996*

Georgia Institute of Technology	Howard Payne University	Lambuth University
Georgia Southern University	Humboldt State University	Lasell Junior College
Georgia Southwestern College	Huntingdon College	Lawrence Institute of Technology
Georgia State University	Huston-Tillotson College	Lawrence University
Georgian Court College		Lebanon Valley College
Gettysburg College	Illinois College	Lee College (Texas)
Glendale Community College	Illinois Institute of Technology	Lees Junior College
Goddard College	Illinois State University	Lees-McRae College
Gonzaga University	Illinois Wesleyan University	Lehigh University
Gordon College (Massachusetts)	Immaculate College	Lenoir-Rhyne College
Goucher College	Incarinate Word College	LeTourneau University
GraceLand College	Indiana Institute of Technology	Lexington Theological Seminary
Crambling State University	Indiana State University	Liberty University
Grand Rapids Community College	Indiana University	Lincoln University
Green Mountain College	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Lindenwood Colleges
Greensboro College	Institute for Christian Studies	Lock Haven University
Greenville College	Iona College	Loma Linda University
Grinnell College	Iowa State University	Lon Morris College
Grove City College	Iowa Wesleyan College	Longwood College
Gulford College	Ithaca College	Loras College
Gulford Technical Community College		Louisiana College
Gustavus Adolphus College	Jacksonville College	Louisiana State University
	Jacksonville State University	Louisiana State University at Alexandria
Hamilton College	Jacksonville University	Louisiana State University Medical Center
Hamilton University	James Madison University	Louisiana Tech University
Hampden-Sydney College	Jarvis Christian College	Loyola College
Hanover College	Jersey City State College	Loyola Marymount University
Hardin-Simmons University	John Brown University	Loyola University in New Orleans
Harding University	John Carroll University	Loyola University of Chicago
Hartwick College	Johns Hopkins University	Lubbock Christian College
Harvard University	Johnson and Wales College	Luther Northwestern Theological Seminary
Harvey Mudd College	Johnson C. Smith University	Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Hastings College	Joliet Junior College	
Haverford College	Judson College	Lycoming College
Hawaii Pacific University	Juniata College	Lynchburg College
Helene Fuld School of Nursing		
Henderson State University	Kalamazoo College	Macalester College
Hilldale College	Kansas State University	MacMurray College
Hinds Community College	Kansas Wesleyan University	Madonna University
Hiram College	Kean College of New Jersey	Maharishi International University
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities	Kennesaw State College	Maine Maritime Academy
Hofstra University	Kent State University	Manchester College
Hollins College	Kernyon College	Manhattan College
Holy Family College	Keuka College	Manhattan School of Music
Hood College	Knox College	Manhattanville College
Hope College	Knoxville College	Marietta College
Houghton College		Marist College
Houstonian Community-Technical College	La Salle University	Marquette University
Houston Baptist University	Lafayette College	Mars Hill College
	Lake Forest College	
	Lamar University	

Marshall University	Mount Saint Mary College	Oberlin College
Marin Methodist College	Mount Saint Mary's College	Occidental College
Mary Baldwin College	(California)	Ohio Northern University
Mary Washington College	Mount Saint Mary's College (Maryland)	Ohio State University
Marygrove College	Mount Union College	Ohio University
Maryland Institute College of Art	Muhlenberg College	Ohio Valley College
Marymount College (New York)	Multnomah School of the Bible	Ohio Wesleyan University
Marymount Manhattan College	Murray State University	Oklahoma Baptist University
Maryville College (Tennessee)	Muskingum College	Oklahoma Christian University
Marywood College		Oklahoma City University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	National Hispanic Scholarship Fund	Oklahoma State University
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	Nazareth College of Rochester	Old Dominion University
Mayville State College	Nebraska Wesleyan University	Oral Roberts University
McKendree College	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Oregon State University
McMurry University	New Mexico Institute of Mining and	Ottawa University
McPherson College	Technology	Ouachita Baptist University
Medical University of South Carolina	New Mexico Junior College	Our Lady of the Holy Cross College
Mennonite College of Nursing	New Mexico Military Institute	Our Lady of the Lake University of San
Mercer University	New Mexico State University	Antonio
Mercy College	New School for Social Research	
Meredith College	New York Medical College	Pace University
Merrimack College	New York Theological Seminary	Pacific Lutheran University
Messiah College	New York University	Panola College
Miami University (Ohio)	Newberry College	Peace College
Michigan State University	Niagara University	Pearl River Junior College
Michigan Technological University	Nicholls State University	Pennsylvania State University
Middle Tennessee State University	Norfolk State University	Pepperdine University
Middlebury College	North Carolina A&T State University	Pfeiffer College
Millersville University of Pennsylvania	North Carolina State University	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic
Millikin University	North Central College	Medicine
Mills College	North Dakota State University	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and
Millsaps College	North Georgia College	Science
Milwaukee School of Engineering	North Seattle Community College	Philander Smith College
Mississippi College	Northeast Louisiana University	Phillips University
Mississippi State University	Northeastern University	Pikeville College
Mississippi University for Women	Northern Arizona University	Pine Manor College
Missouri Southern State College	Northern Illinois University	Pittsburg State University
Missouri Western State College	Northern Oklahoma College	Pitzer College
Molloy College	Northern State College	Point Park College
Monmouth College (Illinois)	Northern Wyoming Community	Polytechnic University
Monmouth College (New Jersey)	College District	Pomona College
Montana State University, Billings	Northwest Christian College	Portland State University
Montana State University, Bozeman	Northwestern Oklahoma State	Prairie View A&M University
Montana Tech of the University of	University	Pratt Institute
Montana	Northwestern State University of	Presbyterian College
Montclair State University	Louisiana	Princeton Theological Seminary
Moravian College	Northwestern University	Princeton University
Morehouse College	Norwich University	Principia College
Morningside College	Notre Dame College (Ohio)	Providence College
Mount Holyoke College		Purdue University
Mount Mary College		

Educational Matching Grants

January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996

Queens College (North Carolina)	Saint John's College (Maryland)	South Dakota State University
Quinnipiac College	Saint John's University (New York)	South Texas College of Law
Rabbinical Academy Meivav Rabbi Chaim	Saint Joseph College (Connecticut)	Southeastern Baptist College
Rabbinical College of America	Saint Joseph Seminary College	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary
Radcliffe College	Saint Joseph's College (Indiana)	Southeastern Bible College
Radford University	Saint Joseph's College (New York)	Southeastern Louisiana University
Randolph-Macon College	Saint Joseph's University	Southern College of Seventh Day Adventists
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Saint Lawrence University	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Raritan Valley Community College	Saint Louis University	Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Reconstructionist Rabbinical College	Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College	Southern Methodist University
Reed College	Saint Mary's College (Indiana)	Southern Nazarene University
Reformed Theological Seminary	Saint Mary's College (Kansas)	Southern University
Regent University	Saint Mary's College (North Carolina)	Southern Virginia College for Women
Regis College (Colorado)	Saint Mary's University of Minnesota	Southwest Texas State University
Regis College (Massachusetts)	Saint Mary's University of San Antonio	Southwestern Adventist College
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Saint Meinrad College	Southwestern Assemblies of God College
Rhode Island College	Saint Michael's College	Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary
Rhode Island School of Design	Saint Norbert College	Southwestern College (Kansas)
Rhodes College	Saint Olaf College	Southwestern Michigan College
Rice University	Saint Peter's College	Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Ricks College	Saint Vincent College and Seminary	Southwestern University
Rider University	Saint Vladimir Orthodox Theological Seminary	Spalding College
Ripon College	Salem College (North Carolina)	Spartanburg Methodist College
River College	Salve Regina - The Newport College	Spelman College
Rosnoke College	Sam Houston State University	Spring Arbor College
Rochester Institute of Technology	Samford University	Spring Hill College
Rockefeller University	San Diego State University	Springfield College
Rockhurst College	San Francisco State University	Stanford University
Rocky Mountain College	Sandhills Community College	State University of New York, Albany
Rogers State College	Santa Barbara City College	State University of New York, Binghamton
Rollins College	Sarah Lawrence College	State University of New York, Buffalo
Roosevelt University	School for International Training	State University of New York, College at Cortland
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	School of Theology at Claremont	State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Rosemont College	Schoolcraft College	State University of New York, College at New Paltz
Rowan College of New Jersey	Schreiner College	State University of New York, College at Oswego
Rush University	Scripps College	State University of New York, College at Poughdam
Russell Sage College	Seabury Western Theological Seminary	State University of New York, College at Purchase
Rust College	Seattle University	State University of New York, College of Technology, Alfred
Rutgers University	Seminary of Immaculate Conception	
Sacred Heart University	Ston Hall University	
Saint Ambrose University	Shepherd College	
Saint Andrew's Presbyterian College	Shorter College (Georgia)	
Saint Anselm College	Siena College	
Saint Bonaventure University	Simmons College	
Saint Edward's University	Skidmore College	
Saint Francis College (New York)	Slippery Rock University	
Saint Francis College (Pennsylvania)	Smith College	
Saint John Fisher College	South Carolina State University	
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	

State University of New York, Empire State College	Union College (Kentucky)	University of Maine, Orono
State University of New York, Maritime College	Union College (Nebraska)	University of Mary Hardin-Baylor
State University of New York, Stony Brook	Union College (New York)	University of Maryland
Stephen F. Austin State University	Union County College	University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Stevens College	Union Theological Seminary	University of Massachusetts, Boston
Stetson University	Union Theological Seminary in Virginia	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Stevens Institute of Technology	Union University	University of Memphis
Sullivan College	United Negro College Fund	University of Miami
Stonehill College	United States Air Force Academy	University of Michigan
Sul Ross State University	United States Coast Guard Academy	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-Saint Paul
Suomi College	United States Merchant Marine Academy	University of Mississippi
Susquehanna University	United States Military Academy	University of Missouri, Columbia
Swarthmore College	United States Naval Academy	University of Missouri, Rolla
Sweet Briar College	University of Akron	University of Montana
Syracuse University	University of Alabama	University of Nebraska, Lincoln
	University of Arizona	University of Nebraska, Omaha
	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	University of Nevada, Reno
	University of Arkansas, Monticello	University of New Hampshire
	University of Baltimore	University of New Haven
	University of Bridgeport	University of New Mexico
	University of California, Berkeley	University of New Orleans
	University of California, Davis	University of North Alabama
	University of California, Irvine	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
	University of California, Los Angeles	University of North Carolina, Charlotte
	University of California, Riverside	University of North Carolina, Greensboro
	University of California, San Diego	University of North Carolina, Wilmington
	University of California, Santa Barbara	University of North Dakota
	University of California, Santa Cruz	University of North Texas
	University of Central Arkansas	University of Northern Colorado
	University of Central Florida	University of Notre Dame
	University of Charleston	University of Oklahoma
	University of Chicago	University of Oregon
	University of Cincinnati	University of the Ozarks
	University of Colorado	University of Pennsylvania
	University of Connecticut	University of Pittsburgh
	University of Dayton	University of Portland
	University of Delaware	University of Puget Sound
	University of Denver	University of Rhode Island
	University of Detroit	University of Richmond
	University of Evansville	University of Rochester
	University of Florida	University of Saint Thomas (Minnesota)
	University of Georgia	University of Saint Thomas (Texas)
	University of Hartford	University of San Francisco
	University of Houston	University of Scranton
	University of Idaho	University of South Carolina
	University of Illinois	University of South Dakota
	University of Iowa	
	University of Kansas	
	University of Kentucky	
	University of Louisville	

Educational Matching Grants*January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996*

University of South Florida	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Wilson College
University of Southern California	Virginia State University	Wingate College
University of Southern Maine	Wabash College	Winthrop College
University of Southern Mississippi	Wagner College	Wittenberg University
University of Southwestern Louisiana	Wake Forest University	Wofford College
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	Waldorf College	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Warren County Community College	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
University of Tennessee, Memphis	Warren Wilson College	Wright State University
University of Texas, Arlington	Washburn University	Xavier University of Louisiana
University of Texas, Austin	Washington and Jefferson College	Yale University
University of Texas, El Paso	Washington and Lee University	Yeshiva University
University of Texas, Health Science Center at Houston	Washington College	York College
University of Texas, Medical Branch at Galveston	Washington State University	York College of Pennsylvania
University of Texas, Permian Basin	Washington University (St. Louis)	Young Harris College
University of Texas, San Antonio	Wayne State University	Youngstown State University
University of Texas, Tyler	Webb Institute of Naval Architecture	
University of the Pacific	Webster University	
University of the South	Wellesley College	
University of Tulsa	Wells College	
University of Utah	Wentworth Military Academy	
University of Vermont	Wesleyan College	
University of Virginia	Wesleyan University	
University of Washington	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	
University of West Florida	West Virginia University	
University of Wisconsin, Madison	West Virginia Wesleyan College	
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Westbrook College	
University of Wisconsin, Platteville	Western Carolina University	
University of Wyoming	Western Connecticut State College	
Upper Iowa University	Western Kentucky University	
Ursinus College	Western Maryland College	
Ursuline College	Western Michigan University	
Utah State University	Western New England College	
Utah Valley State College	Western Texas College	
	Westminster College (Missouri)	
Valdosta State College	Westminster College (Pennsylvania)	
Valley City State College	Wheaton College (Illinois)	
Valley Forge Military Junior College	Wheaton College (Massachusetts)	
Valparaiso University	Wheeling College	
Vanderbilt University	White Pines College	
Vassar College	Whitman College	
Vermont Law School	Whittier College	
Vernon Regional Junior College	Wichita State University	
Villa Julie College	Widener University	
Villanova University	Wiley College	
Virginia Commonwealth University	Wilkes University	
Virginia Intermont College	Willamette University	
Virginia Military Institute	William Paterson College	
	William Woods College	
	Williams College	

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