



2024 Apportionment for State Wildlife Grants

In 2001, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program (now the Office of Conservation Investment) implemented the State Wildlife Grant Program (SWG), funded through annual General Appropriation. This grant program supports state fish and wildlife agencies' conservation measures that are found in their state Wildlife Action Plan related to species of "greatest conservation need". These funds are used by state, U.S. territory, and District of Columbia fish and wildlife agencies for conservation measures that develop and implement programs that benefit wildlife and their habitats. Eligible projects including research, species restoration, habitat management, and other conservations measures to benefit at risk species. To date, almost \$1.4 billion has been awarded to states, commonwealths, territories, and D.C. agencies through the State Wildlife Grant Program.

What do these funds do?



Frecklebelly Madtom
Found throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and a small portion of Tennessee, frecklebelly madtom were part of a statewide range assessments paid for by SWG funds in 2019. The SWG funded research found that frecklebelly populations have declined and provided state fish and wildlife agencies with a better understanding of the species' range and management opportunities for future monitoring.



Bumblebees
Bumblebees in the Midwest are getting a boost from a SWG supported partnership with state fish and wildlife agencies in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. Ecosystems in the Midwest are threatened by the loss of pollinating bees, with several species already federally listed as endangered or under review for potential listing. SWG is supporting the engagement of community scientists to conserve bumble bees and manage the declining populations.



Lesser Prairie-Chicken
Supported by SWG funds, biologists from Colorado Parks and Wildlife and Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks set out to relocate lesser prairie-chickens into the Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands within the Sand Sagebrush Ecoregion. In total, 411 lesser prairie-chickens were relocated between 2016-2019 to the more suitable habitat within the Sand Sagebrush Ecosystem. Additionally, this relocation project provided researchers with valuable insights into habitat needs and movement patterns.

State	Total 2024 SWG
Alabama	\$900,074
Alaska	\$2,951,025
American Samoa	\$147,551
Arizona	\$1,533,731
Arkansas	\$678,232
California	\$2,951,025
Colorado	\$1,313,685
Connecticut	\$590,205
Delaware	\$590,205
District of Columbia	\$295,103
Florida	\$2,839,321
Georgia	\$1,598,173
Guam	\$147,551
Hawaii	\$590,205
Idaho	\$733,655
Illinois	\$1,823,147
Indiana	\$1,005,245
Iowa	\$718,109
Kansas	\$851,723
Kentucky	\$769,927
Louisiana	\$833,375
Maine	\$590,205
Maryland	\$774,643
Massachusetts	\$858,841
Michigan	\$1,522,910
Minnesota	\$1,182,767
Mississippi	\$638,162
Missouri	\$1,142,437
Montana	\$1,043,855
N. Mariana Islands	\$147,551
Nebraska	\$708,810
Nevada	\$1,047,776
New Hampshire	\$590,205
New Jersey	\$1,115,088
New Mexico	\$1,003,349
New York	\$2,626,209
North Carolina	\$1,527,771
North Dakota	\$590,205
Ohio	\$1,613,033
Oklahoma	\$891,588
Oregon	\$1,093,292
Pennsylvania	\$1,775,996
Puerto Rico	\$295,103
Rhode Island	\$590,205
South Carolina	\$782,203
South Dakota	\$590,205
Tennessee	\$1,056,878
Texas	\$2,951,025
Utah	\$906,411
Vermont	\$590,205
Virgin Islands	\$147,551
Virginia	\$1,245,819
Washington	\$1,310,811
West Virginia	\$590,205
Wisconsin	\$1,027,711
Wyoming	\$590,205

Total \$59,020,497



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