

Restoring Our Refuges: A Plan for Indiana



Big Oaks Refuge contains the largest unfragmented forested block in southeastern Indiana and some of the largest grassland areas found anywhere in the region. The refuge provides habitat for 120 species of breeding birds, the endangered Indiana bat and 41 species of fish. So control of such invasives as garlic mustard, Japanese stiltgrass, bush honeysuckle, privet, Asian bittersweet, wisteria is critical as is restoration of 500 acres of forest habitat. The invasive species will be mapped using GPS. Volunteers with Big Oaks Conservation Society stand ready to be part of the strike team.



Budget shortfalls at **Patoka** and **Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuges** could adversely impact all aspects of wildlife management, including management for the federally endangered Indiana Bat.



*Endangered in Indiana, the Bobcat relies on **Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge***

The National Wildlife Refuge System struggles to meet its wildlife conservation mission

In Indiana alone, 27 mission-critical projects sit on the shelf.

Indiana is home to spectacular natural resources including 3 National Wildlife Refuges. These refuges are national treasures, with habitats that include river corridors, bottomland hardwood forests, and wetlands, each providing important habitat to wildlife like the endangered Indiana Bat and threatened Copperbelly Watersnake.

In 2008, more than 200 thousand visitors enjoyed hiking, birding, wildlife photography, environmental education, and hunting and fishing on Indiana refuges.

Yet, national wildlife refuges in Indiana may not be able to continue protecting wildlife and offering world-class recreation. Indiana wildlife refuges are saddled with deferred operations and maintenance projects that exceed \$12 million.

Today, the state's wildlife refuges need at least 20 additional positions. Those include 8 wildlife biologists, 4 guides and educators, and 6 essential maintenance and enforcement personnel. Without these people, Indiana refuges will fall further behind in meeting the demand.

What's the solution? CARE recommends \$514 million for the Refuge System's FY 2010 Operations and Maintenance budget and an increase to at least \$765 million by FY 2013

About C.A.R.E.

The Cooperative Alliance for Refuge Enhancement is a diverse coalition of 22 conservation, recreation, sporting, and scientific organizations with more than 14 million members and supporters across the United States. CARE has been working since 1995 to help the National Wildlife Refuge System fight a serious funding crisis.

American Birding Association
American Fisheries Society
American Sportfishing Association
Assateague Coastal Trust
Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation
Defenders of Wildlife
Ducks Unlimited
Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Izaak Walton League of America
National Audubon Society
National Rifle Association of America
National Wildlife Federation
National Wildlife Refuge Association
Safari Club International
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[www.FundRefuges.org/CARE/
CareHome.html](http://www.FundRefuges.org/CARE/CareHome.html)



Saddled with declining purchasing power and a \$3.5 billion backlog of deferred operations and maintenance projects, the National Wildlife Refuge System is in a financial vise.

The Refuge System needs an annual increase of \$15 million in its operations budget just to keep pace with inflation and demand. The Refuge System welcomed more than 41.2 million visitors in 2008, up from 33 million in 1998.

National Wildlife Refuges are undeniable economic engines. According to the *Banking on Nature* report from the FWS:

- Spending by visitors to refuges generated more than \$1.7 billion of sales nationwide, created 27,000 jobs in local communities and added \$543 million in employment income. These economic data do not include Alaska or Pacific island refuges, which together generate millions of annual visitors.
- At *Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge* in Indiana, for every dollar appropriated to the refuge budget, \$21.56 are generated in expenditures to the local economy, with visitor spending totaling \$3.1 million.

Yet, according to Management Systems International, a respected business consultant, the Refuge System has seen its real purchasing power decline by 11 percent between fiscal years 2003 and 2008.

The Government Accountability Office found that with continuing funding constraints and an expanding list of challenges, it may be difficult to maintain the Refuge System as envisioned in law – “where the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the Refuge System are maintained; priority visitor services are provided; and the strategic growth of the system is continued.”

There is a solution to safeguard the world’s finest network of public lands dedicated to wildlife conservation: \$514 million in FY 2010 for the National Wildlife Refuge System and an increase to at least \$765 million by FY 2013 – steps that will restore operational quality and begin to chip away at the deferred operations and maintenance backlog.