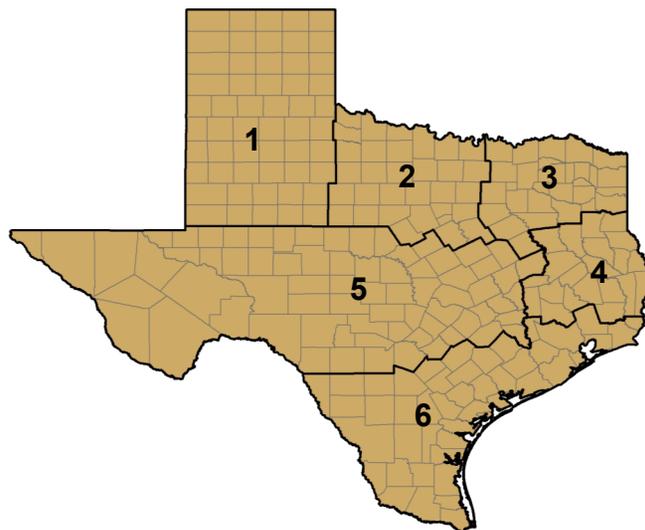


Landowner Friendly Process

1. The landowner contacts the appropriate U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) field office.
2. A PFW biologist will visit with the landowner to determine if a project is feasible.
3. If feasible, a project plan is developed, often with other conservation partner input.
4. A Private Lands Agreement, which contains both the landowner's and FWS objectives, is provided to the landowner for review and signature.
5. Projects are reviewed, ranked, and selected based on merit and available funding.
6. If selected, the project will be submitted to the FWS Regional Office for processing and final approval.
7. Once approved, the landowner receives a copy of the signed agreement from the FWS. At that time project construction may begin.



PFW Biologist Contacts:



- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Duane Lucia | (806) 742-4737 |
| 2. Catherine Yeargan | (817) 277-1100 |
| 3. Steve Arey | (817) 277-1100 |
| 4. Jeff Reid | (936) 676-8546 |
| 5. Chris Harper / Doug Phillips | (512) 490-0057 |
| 6. Tim Anderson / Chad Stinson | (361) 994-9005 |

For information about the PFW program statewide, contact:

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
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<http://partners.fws.gov/>



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Partners for Fish & Wildlife Program

Texas



Texas Coastal Prairie
Photo Source: USFWS

A voluntary partnership program for private landowners to restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat.



What is Partners for Fish and Wildlife?

The Partners for Fish and Wildlife (PFW) program provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners to restore or enhance fish and wildlife habitats for Federal trust species (e.g. migratory birds, threatened, endangered, and other declining species). The PFW program has been very well received by our participating private landowner Cooperators. Several Cooperators have been honored with both National and Regional Wildlife Conservation awards.



More than 1,600 partnerships have been entered into with private landowners in Texas resulting in the restoration or enhancement of over:

- 71,000 acres of wetlands;
- 7,000 acres of riparian habitat;
- 380,000 acres of uplands which includes 165,000 acres of at risk species habitat.

The cornerstone of the program is partnerships, not only with private landowners, but with non-Federal agencies, conservation organizations, schools and other entities with an interest in wildlife. These partnerships have generated significant restoration accomplishments on private lands, benefiting both Federal trust and resident wildlife species. The program emphasizes conservation practices, such as invasive species control, directed at restoring habitats which include, but are not limited to, wetlands, riparian areas, bottomland hardwoods, upland forests, native grasslands, savannahs and brushlands.

Where Do We Work?

Native Grasslands

Native grasslands are some of our most imperiled habitats in North America. Today, less than one percent of the tallgrass prairie in Texas remains in relatively pristine condition. What remains of our native grasslands is being rapidly consumed by urbanization and brush encroachment.



Lesser prairie-chickens on a PFW project site.
Photo Source: USFWS

Wetlands and Riparian Areas

More than half of the original 16 million acres of wetlands in Texas have been lost. Restoration of these systems can enhance groundwater recharge and discharge, sediment stabilization, toxicant retention, wildlife diversity, and recreation opportunities.



Landowner and future conservationists enjoying restored wetland area.
Photo Source: USFWS

Unique Restoration Activities

The PFW program also places a high priority on restoring unique or rare habitat types across the State. These include the longleaf pine forest in east Texas, South Texas brush, karst systems in central Texas, as well as specific habitats which support federally listed plants or animals.



Longleaf pine restoration project in east Texas.
Photo Source: USFWS

Outdoor Learning Areas

The PFW program funds outdoor learning areas (schoolyard habitats) which provide students with "hands-on" educational opportunities. These projects benefit fish and wildlife and the human communities that learn from them.



Students using a schoolyard habitat.
Photo Source: USFWS