



## The Land and Water Conservation Fund: 2016 Budget Request

In 1965, Congress created the Land and Water Conservation Fund to embody its bipartisan commitment to safeguard natural areas, water resources and our cultural heritage, and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. LWCF is helping to create and protect America’s outdoor spaces—public and private, large and small, urban and rural—as envisioned by the American people.

Americans care deeply about our outdoor heritage, want to enjoy and protect it, and are willing to take collective responsibility to protect it for their children and grandchildren. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has provided funding to secure access for recreational opportunities throughout the country. Over its 50 year history, the Fund has protected conservation and recreation land in every state and supported tens of thousands of state and local projects.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund plays an important economic role for local communities. Recreation activities in national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, marine sanctuaries, and other federally managed lands and waters contributed approximately \$51 billion and 880,000 jobs to the U.S. economy in 2012.<sup>i</sup> Nationally, outdoor recreation activities contribute \$646 billion to the economy annually and support 6.1 million jobs.<sup>ii</sup> Moreover, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is a sound investment: for every \$1.00 invested in Federal land acquisition through LWCF, there is a return of \$4.00.<sup>iii</sup> It is also a smart investment: in Denver, Colorado, every federal LWCF dollar spent on revitalization of the South Platte River leveraged more than \$2,000 in local and private funding.<sup>iv</sup>

Conserving landscapes and meeting the present-day needs of local communities requires collaboration among all stakeholders, including private landowners, conservation and recreation groups, and local, state, tribal, and federal governments. The Administration’s LWCF request supports broad collaboration around locally driven priorities and more efficient and coordinated ways of investing in, restoring, and managing the country’s natural and cultural resources.

In 2016, the total LWCF request is \$900 million: \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$500 million in permanent funding as part of a multi-year strategy leading to full permanent funding for LWCF in 2017.

<b>2016 LWCF President’s Budget Request (\$ millions)</b>	<b>Discretionary</b>	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Total</b>
LWCF State and Local Assistance Grants	53.2	47.0	100.2
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Grants	50.0	50.0	100.0
Forest Legacy Grants	61.0	39.0	100.0
Urban Parks & Recreation Grants	0.0	25.0	25.0
<b>Grants to States Total</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>325.2</b>
NPS Land Acquisition	64.3	106.7	171.0
BLM Land Acquisition	38.0	55.4	93.4
FWS Land Acquisition	58.5	106.3	164.8
FS Land Acquisition	63.0	64.7	127.7
DOI Office of Valuation Services	12.0	6.0	18.0
<b>Federal Land Acquisition Total</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>339.0</b>	<b>574.8</b>
<i>DOI subtotal</i>	<i>276.0</i>	<i>396.3</i>	<i>672.3</i>
<i>USDA subtotal</i>	<i>124.0</i>	<i>103.7</i>	<i>227.7</i>
<b>Total LWCF Program Funding</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>

## Permanent Funding for LWCF

LWCF enjoys widespread popularity, and there are more willing sellers than available LWCF funding. Yet the program is constrained by uncertainty about annual current appropriations. Unpredictable funding prevents the agencies—along with local and state partners—from engaging in the multi-year planning that large-scale conservation and effective collaboration with local communities requires. Annual planning driven by the budget process can favor funding individual projects which may not be the most strategic in terms of advancing broader conservation objectives.

These challenges also impact the partners who work with agencies to protect critically important habitat and recreation areas. Chronic uncertainty and underfunding have made it increasingly challenging for local, state and federal managers to use this tool to address the development threats facing the nation's most important open spaces, pristine habitats, and cultural sites—the lands and waters that support vibrant outdoor economies, provide community recreation opportunities, and preserve our history.

The Administration proposes to address these challenges by pursuing full and permanent funding for LWCF programs. Permanent funding will increase financial certainty needed to build and enhance local and community conservation partnerships and optimize valuable investments by leveraging other federal and non-federal funds. Permanent appropriations will support the efficiencies demonstrated by the LWCF programs and facilitate a more predictable, transparent and inclusive process. Permanent funding will also finally achieve the original intent of the LWCF Act: to dedicate a meaningful portion, \$900 million, of the royalties private companies pay to access the nation's offshore oil and gas reserves to preserving the nation's lands and waters for the benefit of all Americans, now and in the future.

## LWCF Grants to States

LWCF funds grant programs run by the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Fish & Wildlife Service. A total of \$325 million would fund grants to States for conservation and recreation.

The **LWCF State Grants** program provides matching grants to States and local governments for locally supported projects that provide close-to-home recreation areas and facilities. Since its inception, there have been more than 42,000 matching grants totaling over \$4 billion more in local public and private investment.<sup>v</sup>

The **Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund** (CESCF) grants provide funds to States to work with private landowners, conservation organizations, and other partners to protect and conserve the habitat of threatened and endangered species.

The **Urban Park Recreation and Recovery Program** (UPARR) provides matching grants to select physically and economically distressed urban communities to revitalize and improve recreation opportunities. UPARR provides grants directly to local governments to rehabilitate recreation facilities; demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and develop local plans.

The **Forest Legacy Program** (FLP) supports State efforts to protect privately owned forest lands. FLP is an entirely voluntary program administered through the Forest Service in cooperation with State partners. FLP also encourages partnerships with local governments and land trusts, recognizing the important contributions landowners, communities, and private organizations make to forest conservation efforts.

## Federal Land Conservation, Recreation and Access

A total of \$575 million of the Administration's LWCF request will support conservation, access and recreational opportunities on federal land. The Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture work in cooperation with local communities, rely on willing sellers, and maximize opportunities for easement acquisitions. LWCF funds address urgent threats to some of America's most special places, and support more efficient land management and State and local priorities.

Land acquisition funds are used to secure access for the American public to their Federal lands. Agencies work with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide public access, or consolidate Federal ownership so that the public has intact spaces to hike, hunt, and fish. Over 90 percent of line-item land acquisition funding supports projects that will provide public access. In addition, the Forest Service will use up to \$5 million in current funding to acquire parcels that provide access to national forest lands where access is not currently available, chronically difficult to access or impeded, and Interior bureaus request \$15 million in current and permanent funding for projects to support public access for recreation. This total of \$20 million requested for designated recreational access projects represents 3.5% of all land acquisition funding.

The President's 2016 budget includes 173 projects across the four land management agencies in 43 states. The wide range of projects proposed for funding includes important waterfowl nesting habitat in the Prairie Pothole region, historic battlefields in Pennsylvania, scenic vistas in Maine's Acadia National Park, and popular public recreation sites in national monuments in California and Arizona.

The Administration's strategic approach to using LWCF land acquisition funds includes the Collaborative LWCF initiative. This interagency program brings DOI and USDA together with local stakeholders to identify large natural areas where LWCF funds can achieve the most important shared conservation and community goals in the highest priority landscapes. Conserving large scale natural areas provides multiple resource and economic benefits to the public, including clean drinking water, recreational opportunities, protected habitat for at-risk and game species and jobs generated on and off these lands. Since the Collaborative Initiative was launched in 2013, investments totaling \$116 million have been restored and led to stabilization of critical landscapes in Montana's Crown of the Continent, the California Desert, and the longleaf pine ecosystem of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture follow a rigorous merit-based based evaluation process to select collaborative landscapes for investment. After evaluating and prioritizing multiple ecosystems, they selected eight landscapes for 2016 funding:

- Island Forests at Risk (HI)
- Upper Rio Grande (CO, NM)
- High Divide (ID, MT)
- Rivers of the Chesapeake (VA, MD, DE)
- National Trails System (nationwide)
- Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine (FL, GA)
- Pathways to the Pacific (OR, WA)
- Northern Coastal California (CA)

## Benefits of Proposed FY2016 LWCF Investments: Highlights

### Reduced Costs for Land Management

*LWCF funds will be used to acquire parcels that make it easier and less costly to manage existing public lands. Instead of raising operating costs, the acquisition of inholdings can reduce maintenance and manpower costs by reducing boundary conflicts, simplifying resource management activities, and easing access to and through public lands for agency employees and the public.*

Acquisitions in North Carolina's **Pisgah and Uwharrie National Forests** protect mountain streams and public water supplies, and provide access for camping, hunting, fishing and hiking including the Appalachian Trail. Management savings from these acquisitions are estimated to exceed \$200,000 and are attributed to the elimination of proposed residential developments in the Forest which removes the need for the Forest Service to administer rights-of-way and roads to those developments and eliminates the attendant costs resulting from the sedimentation of streams, introduction of invasive species and need to protect those homes from wildfire. Savings are also achieved through the consolidation of lands which eliminates the need to mark and maintain several miles of boundary line and reduces illegal trespass and off-highway vehicle conflicts.

Proposed acquisitions at **Lake Clark National Park and Preserve** in Alaska are expected to yield significant cost-savings through reduced firefighting costs over time. For firefighting purposes, native-allotment tracts, such as most of the tracts included in the FY16 budget for this park unit, are designated at the "full" protection level, meaning they are high priority for extensive fire suppression actions, and can incur significant costs to protect. NPS acquisition of these tracts would eliminate the requirement to commit intensive firefighting resources to suppress fires on these tracts, and would yield an estimated savings of \$60,000 per allotment during fire events.

At **Saguaro National Park**, protecting 137 acres of Arizona's Sonoran Desert would significantly reduce administrative management costs for employee housing. Existing structures on a small portion of the acquired land would be used for employee housing, reducing the cost of rental housing and alleviating the need for ongoing rental of storage space for maintenance needs. The estimated reduction in operating costs would total at least \$10,000 per year.

### Access for Hunting and Fishing and Recreation

*Participants in the America's Great Outdoors listening sessions made it clear that access to our nation's lands for all kinds of recreation – including hunting and fishing – is a national priority. This LWCF request will fund strategic acquisitions that improve access to public lands for sportsmen and women.*

The FY2016 budget will enable the purchase of one of the largest private inholdings within the **Smith River National Recreation Area in Oregon**. Designated a Wild and Scenic River, the Smith River is a sought after destination for fishing and outdoor recreation due to its scenic beauty and clear water cutting through steep mountain terrain. This acquisition includes nine miles of streams and will improve the quality and availability of access for fishing and other outdoor recreational opportunities. Acquisition of this parcel will allow stream habitat and watershed improvements for several trout and other fish species.

At the **Niobrara National Scenic River**, most access to the river is presently controlled by private landowners/outfitters along the river. NPS acquisition of the 19.6-acre Rocky Ford tract, the easternmost landing site on the “canoe-able” reach of the river, would secure public access in perpetuity to the recreational portion of Niobrara. The Rocky Ford property is a privately owned developed landing with camping facilities.

The **Continental Divide National Scenic Trail**, one of the crown jewels of the National Trails System, traverses five states over 3,100 miles between Canada and Mexico. Since the Trail’s establishment, Federal agencies and local partners have protected the majority of the route for dedicated trail, but portions remain where hikers and horseback riders must travel on dirt or paved roads. In New Mexico, acquisition of the 5,227-acre Alamocita Creek parcel – currently threatened with rural residential subdivision – would nearly close an existing gap and eliminate a 52-mile temporary route along state highway shoulders.

### **Economic Benefits for Communities**

*Investing in healthy ecosystems benefits the Federal government, local communities and taxpayers. Timely acquisition of important natural areas today can help avoid much higher costs to taxpayers in future years by protecting water supplies, important species habitat, recreational and cultural sites, and other natural resources with economic value to the public.*

The 7,150 acre **Trumbull Creek Watershed Forest Legacy Program project** will protect highly productive commercial forestland in the heart of the Northern Rockies Crown of the Continent eco-region. The project area is owned by the oldest family-owned wood products company in Montana. It employs 120 people and supports another 112 jobs through their timber operations and business. The project will help to support the area's outdoor recreation and tourism industries by securing permanent public access for hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking and other outdoor pursuits and access to almost 65 miles of logging roads and trails on the property.

Southeast of Moab, the 90,000-acre **Colorado Riverway Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)** is one of Utah’s busiest recreation areas. Drawn by the spectacular red rock scenery, over 800,000 visitors annually enjoy the scenic and recreational opportunities offered within this area, including 60,000 visitors who float the “daily” stretch of the Colorado River that flows through the SRMA. The river is an important economic asset to the local community as it supports many local river-running businesses. The SRMA contains developed boating access facilities, campgrounds, motorized and non-motorized trailheads, as well as some of Moab's most popular hiking trails, including Corona Arch, Negro Bill Canyon and Fisher Towers, and several of the most popular rock climbing areas in southeastern Utah. Protecting parcels proposed for BLM acquisition would eliminate the immediate threat of development.

### **Protection from Urgent Threats**

*LWCF funds are used to acquire lands that are in imminent danger from industrial or residential development. Civil War and Revolutionary War battlefields, for example, are the hallowed ground of our nation’s history; preserving these lands as parks for the American public prevents irreparable loss.*

In Pennsylvania, **Gettysburg National Military Park** preserves and interprets the site of the bloody Civil War battle in July of 1863 that repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. The adjacent Gettysburg National Cemetery, final resting place for over 6,000 veterans, was the setting for President Lincoln's timeless Gettysburg Address. The proposed project would acquire an inholding containing the remains of McAllister's Mill, the only documented Underground Railroad site within the park boundary. The tract contains many landscape features and structures that affected the outcome of the battle or were used for field hospitals. There is intense pressure to commercially develop privately owned lands in and around Gettysburg NMP. Such development would threaten the historic integrity of the park.

The area around **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve** on Washington's Whidbey Island has experienced tremendous growth and development in recent years, threatening the integrity of the cultural landscape and the historic patterns of land use. The Reserve protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to the present, including land use patterns unchanged since the 1850s. The NPS proposes to partner with local landowners to secure conservation easements on four tracts in the north end of the reserve, to forestall the increasing threat of residential subdivision and conserve the historical and cultural integrity of the Reserve.

Resort development is an imminent threat at **Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Kahuku)**, where acquisitions are proposed at Pohue Bay, home to monk seal habitat, anchialine pond communities and coastal strands of endangered plants, as well as significant archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, petroglyphs and ancient trails. The landowner has submitted a proposal and EIS to rezone from conservation to medium density urban and resort development in preparation for resort development in the event that Federal funds are unavailable to protect the property as part of the National Park. Located adjacent to the South Kona wilderness and county open space, portions of the parcel include trails that are part of the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, which preserves and interprets Native Hawaiian culture and natural resources.

### *Supporting Local Priorities*

*Federal acquisitions projects are planned collaboratively with local stakeholders, and often depend on the significant support of State or local government, or of locally-based nonprofit conservation partners. These partners sometimes act as intermediary landowners, holding land temporarily to protect it from development until the Federal government can secure the funds to assume ownership.*

Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City and the City of Ogden are urging the Forest Service to protect several tracts in Mill Creek Canyon and access to the Bonneville Shoreline Trail on the **Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest** adjacent to metropolitan Salt Lake City, Utah. Mill Creek Canyon has intense use by residents and visitors for outdoor activities like hiking and skiing. This canyon is also a source of water for Salt Lake City. Pressure to develop these tracts is intense; the Wasatch Front is predicted to have a 68% increase in population by 2040. There is strong support for the protection of Mill Creek Canyon to sustain water supplies and safeguard abundant outdoor recreation opportunities.

A nearly 600 acre conservation easement through the Forest Legacy Program to support the local Rainbow Ridge forest stewardship collaboration would secure trail access to Rainbow Ridge and link to existing recreational routes in the **Upper Sacramento River Headwaters** area including the Lake Siskiyou trail, Pacific Crest Trail, and the historic Callahan-Sisson Trail. The Rainbow Ridge conservation

easement is supported by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Shasta Valley Conservation District, Mount Shasta Fire Safe Council, Mount Shasta Trails Association, and the California Wildlife Conservation Board.

Weaving a fragile thread of green through the high plains of central Wyoming, the vegetative corridor hugging the banks of the North Platte River represents the rarest of Western ecosystems: only 1% of land in Wyoming constitutes riparian/wetland habitat. The 4,600-acre **North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area** includes a 45-mile segment of the North Platte between Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge and the City of Casper. The North Platte is regarded by the Wyoming Game & Fish Department as a "Blue Ribbon/Class I" trout fishery. Minutes away from Casper's 50,000 residents, an intermingled land ownership pattern stymies public access to and use of the river, and local outdoor enthusiasts and area visitors have turned to the BLM to address their growing demand for river access. BLM investments to secure public access along the North Platte complement state and local efforts, including the popular Platte River Parkway, Casper's highly successful "greenway" project initiated in 1982, and public fishing access easements purchased by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

### *Building Resilient Landscapes*

*The first strategy identified by the National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy is to conserve ecologically-connected networks of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine conservation areas that are likely to be resilient to climate change which can support a broad range of fish, wildlife, and plants under changed conditions. LWCF funds are critical tools in efforts to conserve these resilient landscapes.*

The **Big Six Forest Legacy Program project in Maine** will ensure 23,000 acres of productive forest are protected within one of the Focal Areas of High Estimated Resilience that were developed by The Nature Conservancy. This property is expected to be viable for supporting sugar maple even with potentially significant changes in climate. Some models indicate that over the next hundred years, the range of sugar maple may become limited to New England's high mountains and northern Maine. The Big Six project is one of the largest maple syrup producing properties in the United States accounting for 24% of Maine's production (3.4% of national production).

Long ago, thousands of birds were drawn to the wetlands of Colorado's San Luis Valley for breeding, resting, and foraging during their long migrations. After decades of water over-appropriation caused the lowering of the valley's water table, the rapid disappearance of wetlands and plummeting bird populations, State and Federal agencies initiated wetland restoration efforts in the 1960's, including the development of BLM's Blanca Wetlands Area. Today, the newly-expanded **Blanca Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern** covers over 124,000 acres, 10,000 acres of which are managed by the BLM as a wetlands network of playa lakes, ponds, marshes and wet meadows. The BLM and its partners have made great strides in preserving and managing the landscape to provide rich and diverse habitats for wildlife – including 13 threatened and endangered species and 160 species of water birds – and a haven for people. The project would fulfill goals identified in the Integrated Activity Plan for Blanca Wetlands by purchasing over 12,000 acres of land bordering the northern boundary of the site. These acquisitions would essentially merge wetlands owned by BLM, State of Colorado, NPS, FWS, and The Nature Conservancy, and would encourage management across jurisdictions to achieve broad scale connectivity and resource objectives.

## Collaborative Landscape Conservation Highlights

**Island Forests at Risk:** The Islands of Hawai'i are diverse and include habitats ranging from coastal to alpine, wet and dry forests, as well as grasslands. The Hawaiian culture is closely tied to the natural environment and native wildlife. Yet, one-third of all birds listed under the Endangered Species Act occur in Hawai'i. This collaborative will benefit species and ecosystems which will in turn benefit Native Hawaiian cultural resources. The 2016 President's Budget proposes \$15 million in current and \$24 million in permanent funding.

Facilitating cultural connections with the native plants and animals of Hawai'i is a primary component of this proposal. Funding will enable acquisition of willing-seller private inholdings at Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, which will restore habitat connectivity for species such as the 'Alala (Hawaiian Crow), the Palila, and Hawaiian Hawksbill sea turtles nesting areas. An important acquisition on Maui contains the last unprotected piece of sub-alpine habitat on Maui and restoration will provide habitat for many species.

**Upper Rio Grande Collaborative Landscape:** Investment in the *Upper Rio Grande* landscape will support conservation in the headwaters of the Rio Grande River in Colorado and New Mexico, a land of soaring peaks and spectacular river gorges within a day's drive of five million people. The Upper Rio Grande collaborative landscape partnership builds on a multi-year effort among Federal agency personnel from all levels, local private landowners and conservation groups. Over the last 30 years, grassroots, community-based efforts on both sides of the state line have made incredible strides to permanently protect critical cultural, wildlife, ecological, and recreational lands under a variety of Federal and state authorities. At the same time, private, partnership-based efforts have made significant investments to protect the working landscapes across the Upper Rio Grande through conservation easements and increased public awareness of the importance of landscape-scale conservation.

The 2016 budget proposes a total of \$22 million in current and \$18 million in permanent funding for the Upper Rio Grande landscape. Proposed acquisitions will create an un-fragmented core of protected lands on more than 1.3 million acres, enabling more efficient land management and conservation of resources across the landscape. Conservation plans include 5,000 acres of wetlands restoration and historic wetlands protection. This restoration has the potential to support over 160 species of birds, including 19 waterfowl and 22 shorebird species and Colorado's largest population of breeding Western snowy plovers, and remarkable macroinvertebrate diversity. Plans for the landscape also include protection of unique cultural and historic sites. To date, approximately 650 archeological sites have been recorded within the 22,000 acres (8.9%) of the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument that have been comprehensively inventoried, and local experts believe that thousands of additional archaeological and historical resources remain undocumented.

**High Divide Collaborative Landscape:** Investment in the *High Divide* landscape will support a crucial wildlife lifeline along the spine of the continent in Idaho and Montana that links Yellowstone National Park to Idaho's Frank Church Wilderness. This landscape collaborative includes 11 units of four land management agencies; Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS); two state wildlife agencies; seven conservation groups, community groups, and science organizations; and ranchland groups, land owners,

and private foundations. The collaborative brings mature local partnerships together to achieve regional landscape conservation and community goals.

High Divide counties rely on outdoor recreation opportunities for local residents and more than 3.8 million annual visitors. Recreation tourism brings in \$320.1 million annually to local county economies, and includes popular activities such as wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, and river floats. The 2016 budget proposes \$18 million in current and \$9 million in permanent funding for the High Divide landscape. LWCF investments will enhance public access to dispersed recreation lands and waterways, and will protect the Nez Perce, Continental Divide, and Lewis and Clark National Trails.

LWCF investments in the High Divide will protect corridor bottleneck lands to allow grizzly bear, lynx, wolverine, and big game animals to move freely through the High Divide; ensure that habitats for endangered sockeye salmon, threatened Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout, and candidate arctic grayling are ecologically functional; and protect core sage grouse habitats to support the broader NRCS Sage Grouse Initiative. The plan includes keeping strategic lands in private ownership, supporting the working ranchlands that are central to the region's economy and culture.

**Rivers of the Chesapeake:** The Chesapeake Bay is the nation's largest and most productive estuary. The Bay provides high-value forests, critical habitat for many species, contains sites representing thousands of years of cultural heritage, and recreation opportunities for 14 million people. The LWCF Collaborative process is an important component of stakeholder engagement with headwater communities and will enhance federal-state collaboration as part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement. The 2016 budget proposes \$10 million in current funding and \$23 million in permanent funding.

LWCF investments will protect high-value forests that contribute to water quality, add dozens of new public access sites, protect a network of critical stopover sites and uplands for migrating birds, and expand brook trout habitat. Many of the projects will protect important cultural and historical sites including Harriet Tubman's birthplace, important Native American landscapes, and civil war battlefield sites. Projects in all of the focus areas for this proposal will further expand public access to Bay and its rivers. Increasing access to the water is a priority for local governments. Public water access is critical to promoting watershed stewardship and providing opportunities to engage in the great outdoors.

**National Trails:** LWCF investment in the *National Trails Collaborative Landscape* will benefit the country's world-class system of 30 National Scenic and Historic Trails totaling over 54,000 miles in length, traversing 49 States and every ecological biome in the Nation, and touching wilderness, rural landscapes, and historic and cultural corridors. These long-distance trails, stretching for hundreds or thousands of miles each, connect with 70 national wildlife refuges, 80 national parks, 90 national forests, and 100 major metropolitan areas. They protect crucial conservation areas and wildlife migration corridors and provide education, recreation, and fitness opportunities for all ages. The request will support acquisitions to improve safety, access, connectivity, and integrity for 16 trails in 18 States.

The collaborative nature of the national scenic and historic trails means that a financial investment by any of the partners has the potential to be greatly leveraged by contributions from other partners, including State agencies, local governments, and land trusts. Federal investment in these Trails

stimulates citizen engagement in public resource stewardship and volunteerism, connects citizens with the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, and strengthens communities across the land. The 2016 President's Budget proposes \$9 million for the National Trail landscape in current and \$10 million in permanent funding.

**Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative:** LWCF investment in the *Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative* is crucial to the ecological well-being and recovery of the diminishing longleaf pine ecosystem in the South. Longleaf pines, which once covered up to 98 million acres of the Southeast, have been reduced to about 3 million acres, much of it in poor condition.

The 2016 budget proposes a total of \$19 million in permanent funding for the Florida-Georgia Longleaf Initiative. Lands targeted for acquisition represent the highest priority to protect and restore critical habitat for several listed species, and protect and restore the headwaters of the free-flowing Suwannee and St. Mary's Rivers – the largest intact watershed in the East. Both rivers are critical watersheds that recharge the Floridan Aquifer, which provides drinking water for much of north Florida. Projects will support the 170,000-acre Suwannee Wildlife Corridor, enhance public access for recreation, and protect private lands from wildfire. The project supports local economies by protecting highly prized natural landscapes for public outdoor recreation and tourism. The working forest component further enhances economic vitality of local communities by providing forest products that support local infrastructure.

**Pathways to the Pacific:** The Pathways to the Pacific landscape includes the lower Columbia River basin from the John Day River to the Pacific Ocean and includes many key tributaries. The 2016 budget proposes \$14 million in permanent funding.

The Columbia River is the largest North American river flowing to the Pacific Ocean and drains large portions of Oregon and Washington. It was once the stronghold of Pacific salmon and steelhead producing more fish than any other Lower 48 river. This collaborative LWCF proposal will focus on stabilizing imperiled fish runs while also benefiting many other sensitive species. Situated along the Pacific Flyway, the Columbia also supports thousands of migratory songbirds, waterfowl and shorebirds.

The Pathways to the Pacific projects will improve public access with acquisitions in the Oregon National Historic Trails, the John Day Wild and Scenic River, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, and several national wildlife refuges including Willapa NWR and Ridgefield NWR.

**Northern California Coastal:** The Northern California Coastal collaborative landscape is bounded by the Oregon border to the north, San Francisco Bay to the south and Interstate 5 to the east and includes vast stretches of undeveloped coast, old growth forests, and sections of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the California Coastal Trail. The 2016 budget proposes \$7 million in permanent funding.

The projects in this landscape will expand recreational opportunities by adding trails and providing more miles of accessible and protected rivers and streams for anglers, paddlers and others. The landscape is fire prone and proposal projects include acquisition of key tracts that will enable better management of fuel load and wildland fire response, ultimately increasing safety and reducing costs.

Proposed acquisitions also support the climate and adaptation and resilience initiatives of many partners. Temperatures are projected to increase in the area by 4 to 7 degrees by 2050, stressing these unique habitats and increasing the impact of reduced snowpack, more severe wildland fires, and sea level rise. In addition to the threat of a changing climate, this landscape collaboration is focused on decreasing habitat fragmentation and denial of public access due to a dramatic rise in rural real estate values and associated development and road building.

Many iconic and popular areas will receive funding including the California Coastal National Monument, Cache Creek, the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, the Smith and Trinity Rivers, Snow Mountain Wilderness, and Redwood National Park and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

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<sup>i</sup> Federal Interagency Council on Recreation, *Fact Sheet on Outdoor Recreation: Jobs and Income*, 2014

<sup>ii</sup> Outdoor Industry Association, *The Outdoor Recreation Economy*, 2012

<sup>iii</sup> The Trust for Public Land, *Return on the Investment from the Land & Water Conservation Fund*, 2010

<sup>iv</sup> The Mayors for Parks Coalition, *A Smart Investment for America's Economy*, 2015

<sup>v</sup> The Mayors for Parks Coalition, *A Smart Investment for America's Economy*, 2015

# FY2016 LWCF National Project Priorities –President’s Budget Request

## Bureau of Land Management

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request (Current)
1		<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>	
	CO	Blanca Wetlands ACEC/SRMA	\$6,346,000
	NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	<u>\$2,900,000</u>
		Upper Rio Grande Total	\$9,246,000
2	WY	North Platte River SRMA	\$1,310,000
3	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	\$750,000
4	AZ	Ironwood Forest National Monument	\$1,000,000
5		<b>High Divide</b>	
	ID	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	\$740,000
	ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area/Teton River	\$3,500,000
	ID	Thousand Springs ACEC	\$250,000
	ID	Oregon National Historic Trail/Craters of the Moon NP	<u>\$1,315,000</u>
		High Divide Total	\$5,805,000
6	CA	Panoche-Coalinga ACEC	\$900,000
7	CA	Carrizo Plain National Monument	\$300,000
8		<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>	
	VA	Meadowood SRMA	\$2,400,000
	MD	Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area	<u>\$191,000</u>
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Total	\$2,591,000
9	OR	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	\$2,600,000
10		<b>National Trails System</b>	
	NM	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	<u>\$2,300,000</u>
		National Trails System Total	\$2,300,000
11	CA	California Wilderness	\$482,000
12	OR	North Umpqua National Wild and Scenic River	\$2,000,000
13	UT	Colorado Riverway SRMA	\$1,100,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$4,000,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$1,616,000
		Acquisition Management	\$2,000,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$38,000,000</b>

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request (Permanent)
		<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>	
14	CO	Rio Grande Natural Area	<u>\$3,850,000</u>
		Upper Rio Grande Total	\$3,850,000
15	OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	\$4,000,000
		<b>High Divide</b>	
16	MT	Madison River SRMA	\$8,300,000
	ID	Thousand Springs ACEC	\$200,000
	ID	Henrys Lake ACEC	<u>\$296,000</u>
		High Divide Total	\$8,796,000
17	CA	California Wilderness	\$2,299,000
		<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>	
18	MD	Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area	<u>\$465,000</u>
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Total	\$465,000
19	CA	Panoche-Coalinga ACEC	\$3,800,000
		<b>National Trails System</b>	
20	MT	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	<u>\$4,750,000</u>
		National Trails System Total	\$4,750,000
21	AZ	Agua Fria National Monument	\$3,300,000
		<b>Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine</b>	
22	FL	Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area	<u>\$412,000</u>
		Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine Total	\$412,000
23	UT	Santa Clara River/Land Hill ACEC	\$1,900,000
		<b>Pathways to the Pacific</b>	
24	OR	John Day/South Fork John Day National Wild and Scenic River	\$7,075,000
	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
		Pathways to the Pacific Total	\$8,075,000
		<b>Northern California Coastal</b>	
25	CA	North Cow Mountain Recreation Area	<u>\$3,250,000</u>
		Northern California Coastal Total	\$3,250,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$6,000,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$1,500,000
		Acquisition Management	\$3,000,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$55,397,000</b>

## Fish and Wildlife Service

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request
1		<b>Island Forests at Risk</b>	
	HI	Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge	\$8,589,000
		Island Forests at Risk total	\$8,589,000
2	ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	\$6,500,000
3		<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>	
	CO/NM	Sangre de Cristo Conservation Area	\$1,000,000
		Upper Rio Grande total	\$1,000,000
4	ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	\$3,000,000
5		<b>High Divide</b>	
	ID	Camas National Wildlife Refuge	\$280,000
	MT	Red Rocks Lake National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,000,000
		High Divide Total	\$1,280,000
6	FL	Everglades Headwaters Conservation Area	\$2,091,000
7		<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>	
	VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,600,000
	MD	Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,511,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake total	\$ 3,111,000
8	FL	Everglades Headwaters Conservation Area	\$2,500,000
9		<b>National Trails System</b>	
	ID	Gray's Lake National Wildlife Refuge	\$ 2,500,000
		National Trails System total	\$ 2,500,000
10	MN/IA	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	\$ 500,000
11	CT/MA/NH/VT	Silvio O. Conte NFWR	\$2,000,000
12	ID/UT/WY	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area	\$2,000,000
13	KS	Flint Hills Conservation Area	\$840,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$2,500,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$5,351,000
		Acquisition Management	\$12,773,000
		Exchanges	\$1,500,000
		Land Protection Planning	\$465,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$58,500,000</b>

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request (Permanent)
14		<b>Island Forests at Risk</b>	
	HI	Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge	\$11,411,000
		Island Forests at Risk total	\$11,411,000
15	ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	\$6,548,000
16		<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>	
	CO	Baca National Wildlife Refuge	\$3,439,000
	CO/NM	Sangre de Cristo Conservation Area	\$1,890,250
		Upper Rio Grande total	\$5,329,250
17	ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	\$2,000,000
18	TX	Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,000,000
19	KS	Flint Hills Conservation Area	\$1,134,000
20	TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,500,000
21	MT	Montana Refuges	\$3,000,000
22		<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>	
	VA	Rappahannock River	\$3,890,000
	VA	James River National Wildlife Refuge	\$950,000
	MD	Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,900,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake total	\$6,740,000
23	CA	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge	\$2,000,000
24	IL/IA/MN/WI	Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge	\$2,000,000
25		<b>National Trails System</b>	
	VA	Rappahannock River - Captain J Smith National Historic Trail	\$3,530,000
		National Trails System total	\$3,530,000
26	CA	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	\$2,000,000
27	AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	\$2,000,000
28	TX	Neches River National Wildlife Refuge	\$3,000,000
29		<b>Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine</b>	
	FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	\$12,000,000
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine total	\$12,000,000
30	AR	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge	\$3,000,000
31	VA	Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge	\$2,000,000
32	GA/FL	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	\$2,000,000
33		<b>Pathways to the Pacific</b>	
	WA	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	\$4,203,000
	WA	Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge	\$259,750
		Pathways to the Pacific total	\$4,462,750
34	FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area	\$3,000,000
35	IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,000,000
36	NJ	Cape May National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,000,000
37	TX	Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,200,000
38		<b>Northern Coastal California</b>	
	CA	Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge	\$917,000
		Northern Coastal California total	\$917,000
39	WA	Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,500,000
40	IL	Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	\$2,000,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$3,000,000
		Acquisition Management	\$12,000,000
		Exchanges	\$1,000,000
		Land Protection Planning	\$3,000,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$106,272,000</b>

## National Park Service

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request (Current)
1		<b>Island Forests at Risk</b>	
	HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	\$6,000,000
		Island Forests at Risk total	\$6,000,000
2	TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River	\$1,204,000
3	NY	Saratoga National Historic Park	\$740,000
4	AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve	\$625,000
5		<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>	
	CO/NM	Great Sand Dunes National Park	\$6,852,000
		Upper Rio Grande total	\$6,852,000
6	WA	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	\$1,450,000
7	AK	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	\$943,000
8	FL	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	\$110,000
9		<b>High Divide</b>	
	MT	Big Hole National Battlefield	\$300,000
		High Divide Total	\$300,000
10	GA	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	\$2,123,000
11	FL	Fort Caroline National Monument	\$324,000
12	WI	Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway	\$223,000
13		<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>	
	DE	Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail	\$2,237,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake total	\$ 2,237,000
14	NM	Pecos National Historical Park	\$386,000
15	AK	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	\$810,000
16	AZ	Saguaro National Park	\$1,348,000
17		<b>National Trails System</b>	
	MA	New England National Scenic Trail	\$875,000
		National Trails System total	\$875,000
18	MD	Piscataway Park	\$571,000
19	PA	Gettysburg National Military Park	\$285,000
20	WA	Olympic National Park	\$1,581,000
21	WV	Gauley River National Recreation Area	\$2,617,000
22	NY	Saratoga National Historical Park	\$749,000
23	ME	Acadia National Park	\$2,467,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$2,000,000
		Emergencies/Hardships/Relocations/Deficiencies	\$3,928,000
		Acquisition Management	\$9,679,000
		Inholdings/Exchanges/Donations	\$4,928,000
		American Battlefield Protection Grants	\$8,986,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$64,339,000</b>

Rank	State	<b>Collaborative Landscape</b> /Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request (Mandatory)
24	WY	Grand Teton National Park	\$45,100,000
25	<b>Island Forests at Risk</b>		
	HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	<u>\$13,000,000</u>
	Island Forests at Risk total		\$13,000,000
26	AZ	Saguaro National Park	\$3,027,000
27	WA	Olympic National Park	\$2,833,000
28	AK	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	\$645,000
29	AK	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	\$2,500,000
30	NE	Niobrara National Scenic River	\$2,060,000
31	NY	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River	\$550,000
32	TX	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park	\$2,625,000
33	ID	City of Rocks National Reserve	\$535,000
34	MS	Natchez National Historical Park	\$833,000
35	WV	New River Gorge National River	\$368,000
36	TN	Shiloh National Military Park	\$300,000
37	<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>		
	DE	Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail	\$5,178,000
	VA	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	\$3,000,000
	VA	Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park	\$500,000
	VA	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park	<u>\$1,814,000</u>
Rivers of the Chesapeake total		\$10,492,000	
Sportsman/Recreational Access		\$500,000	
Emergencies/Hardships/Relocations/Deficiencies		\$6,000,000	
Acquisition Management		\$4,000,000	
Inholdings/Exchanges/Donations		\$6,800,000	
American Battlefield Protection Grants		\$4,530,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$171,037,000</b>	

## U.S. Forest Service

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request
1		<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>	
	CO/NM	Rio Grande NF	<u>\$5,000,000</u>
		Upper Rio Grande total	\$5,000,000
2	CA	Hurdygurdy: Six Rivers NF	\$700,000
3	UT	Wasatch Watersheds-Bonneville Shoreline Trail	\$2,320,000
4	NC	North Carolina Treasures Pisgah NF	\$1,250,000
5	NC	North Carolina Treasures Uwharrie	\$450,000
6-10		<b>High Divide</b>	
	MT	Beaverhead Deerlodge	\$1,525,000
	ID	Caribou-Targhee	\$1,625,000
	MT	Gallatin	\$2,000,000
	ID	Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness	\$425,000
	ID	Sawtooth	<u>\$2,500,000</u>
		High Divide total	\$8,075,000
11	CA	Tahoe	\$1,400,000
12	CO	Toll Properties, Roosevelt NF	\$800,000
13	TN	Tennessee Mountains, Cherokee NF	\$1,635,000
14	MO	Current River, Mark Twain NF	\$2,070,000
15		<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>	
	VA	George Washington and Jefferson NF	<u>\$1,990,000</u>
		Rivers of the Chesapeake total	\$1,990,000
16	AZ	Fossil Creek, Coconino NF	\$1,000,000
17	MN	Minnesota Northwoods Chippewa NF	\$2,175,000
18	MN	Minnesota Northwoods Superior NF	\$515,000
19	FL	Florida Longleaf, Osceola	\$3,900,000
20-22		<b>National Trails</b>	
	WA	Pacific Crest Trail	\$3,000,000
	CA	Pacific Crest Trail	\$200,000
	MT	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	<u>\$255,000</u>
		National Trails total	\$3,455,000
23	WY	Upper Gros Ventre, Bridger-Teton NF	\$1,000,000
24	OR	Pacific Northwest Streams, Umatilla NF	\$840,000
25	WY	Pacific Northwest Streams, Rogue River-Siskiyou NF	\$550,000
26	WY	Greater Yellowstone, Bridger Teton NF	\$1,025,000
27	CA	Castle Crags, Shasta Trinity NF	\$2,800,000
28-29		<b>High Divide</b>	
	ID	Sawtooth NF	\$2,300,000
	MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge	\$200,000
		High Divide Total	\$2,500,000
30	MI	Great Lakes-Northwoods, Ottawa NF	\$1,800,000
		Priority Recreational Access	\$5,000,000
		Cash Equalization	\$250,000
		Acquisition Management	\$8,500,000
		Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	\$2,000,000
		<b>Total, U.S. Forest Service Land Acquisition</b>	<b>\$ 63,000,000</b>

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name	FY2016 Request (Permanent)
31	CO	Wedge Properties, Arapaho NF	\$1,275,000
32-33	<b>Upper Rio Grande</b>		
	NM	Carson NF	\$3,000,000
	CO	Rio Grande, NF	\$6,000,000
	Upper Rio Grande total		\$9,000,000
34	NC	North Carolina Treasures, Pisgah NF	\$1,100,000
35	NC	North Carolina Treasures, Uwharrie NF	\$500,000
36	TN	Tennessee Mountains, Cherokee	\$4,200,000
37	WA	Cascades Yakima Basin	\$3,000,000
38-39	<b>Rivers of the Chesapeake</b>		
	VA	George Washington and Jefferson	\$2,700,000
	WV	George Washington and Jefferson	\$3,000,000
	Rivers of the Chesapeake total		\$5,700,000
40	AK	Cube Cove, Tongass NF	\$4,000,000
41	GA	Disappearing Wildlands of GA Mountains and Rivers: Chattahoochee-Oconee	\$3,035,000
42	NM	Heart Bear Ranch	\$2,500,000
43-44	<b>National Trails System</b>		
	CA	Pacific Crest NST	\$1,000,000
	WA	Pacific Crest NST	\$1,000,000
	National Trails System total		\$2,000,000
45	MT	Jenkins Gulch, Helena NF	\$560,000
46	MT	Montana Legacy Completion, Flathead NF	\$2,000,000
47	ID	Salmon Selway, Sawtooth NF	\$3,500,000
48-49	<b>Pathways to the Pacific</b>		
	WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	\$660,000
	OR	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	\$465,000
	Pathways to the Pacific total		\$1,125,000
50	<b>Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine</b>		
	FL	Osceola NF	\$6,775,000
	Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine total		\$6,775,000
51	CO	Rocky Mountain Nature Association McMahon Owens, Arapaho NF	\$250,000
52	OR	Wassen Creek, Siuslaw NF	\$3,000,000
53	IN	Hoosier Uplands	\$1,325,000
54	<b>Northern Coastal California</b>		
	CA	Shasta-Trinity NF	\$2,828,000
	Northern Coastal California total		\$2,828,000
		Acquisition Management	\$7,000,000
		<b>TOTAL, U.S. Forest Service Land Acquisition</b>	<b>\$64,673,000</b>

## FY 2016 Forest Legacy Program Proposed Projects

Rank	State	Forest Legacy Project Name	FY 2016 Request (Current)
		Administrative Funds	\$6,400,000
1	MT	Trumbull Creek Watershed	\$6,500,000
2	GA	Lentile Longleaf Pine Tract	\$ 3,500,000
3	ID	Hall Mountain-Kootenai Valley	\$3,300,000
4	FL	Silver Springs Watershed	\$3,700,000
5	NY	Rensselaer Plateau Working Forest	\$5,455,000
6	ME	Big Six Forest	\$3,800,000
7	WA	Mt. St. Helens Forest Phase 2	\$3,800,000
8	UT	Zion-Orderville Gulch	\$2,630,000
9	TN	Sherwood Forest	\$3,345,000
10	OR	East Moraine Wallowa Lake	\$3,000,000
11	NC	East Fork of French Broad Headwaters Phase III	\$2,800,000
12	CT	Whip-Poor-Will Woods (WPWW)	\$1,430,000
13	AR	Pine-Flatwoods Recovery Initiative	\$1,150,000
14	HI	Helemano Wilderness Area	\$3,000,000
15	PA	The Northeast Connection	\$2,985,000
16	TX	Longleaf Ridge	\$2,000,000
17	SC	Chestnut Ridge Extension	\$1,005,000
18	CA	Rainbow Ridge Wherrit Conservation Easement	\$650,000
19	MI	Pilgrim River Forest	\$550,000
Subtotal, Current Funding, Forest Legacy Program			\$61,000,000

<b>Rank</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Forest Legacy Project Name</b>	<b>FY 2016 Request (Permanent)</b>
20	VT	Worcester Woods	\$4,000,000
21	WA	South Puget Sound Coastal Forest	\$3,500,000
22	UT	Tavaputs Plateau	\$1,425,000
23	OR	West Klamath Lake Forest	\$2,000,000
24	HI	Jimmy and the Giant Palms	\$2,060,000
25	NY	Fort Ann Working Forest	\$710,000
26	TN	Grassy Cove Project	\$1,540,000
27	FL	Wolfe Creek Forest	\$2,000,000
28	VT	Groton Forest Legacy Initiative	\$1,335,000
29	MO	Eleven Point Forest	\$3,000,000
30	MI	Gitcha-ninj Nebish Forest	\$680,000
31	CA	Pacific Union College Forest	\$3,000,000
32	NH	Oliverian Valley	\$510,000
33	AR	Wye Mountain Headwaters	\$2,000,000
34	AL	Coastal Headwaters Forest	\$2,500,000
35	MS	Pascagoula River Conservation Lands	\$1,600,000
36	VA	New River Headwaters	\$1,665,000
37	FSM	Yela Forest Watershed	\$560,000
38	DE	Sussex Timberlands	\$1,860,000
39	KY	Knobs State Forest and Wildlife Management Area	\$1,200,000
40	VA	The Cove	\$1,035,000
41	RI	Arcadia Woodlands	\$820,000
Subtotal, Permanent Funding, Forest Legacy Program			\$39,000,000
<b>Total Funding, Forest Legacy Program</b>			<b>\$100,000,000</b>