



The Land and Water Conservation Fund: 2017 Budget Request

In 1965, Congress created the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) as a bipartisan commitment to safeguard our parks, historic cultural sites, recreation, hunting and fishing, and natural areas for use and enjoyment by all Americans, and to conserve our forests, rivers, lakes, and wildlife habitats for future generations. Today, the Fund is helping provide for and protect America's outdoor spaces — public and private, large and small, urban and rural — as envisioned by the American people.

The American people 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. Looking to LWCF's next 50 years, we must employ creative and flexible approaches to meet our conservation and recreation needs, and secure the future of our nation's unparalleled natural resources and outdoor opportunities for the generations to come.

The Fund plays an important economic role for local communities. Recreation activities in national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, marine sanctuaries, and other public lands and waters contributed approximately \$51 billion and 880,000 jobs to the U.S. economy in 2012.ⁱ Nationally, outdoor recreation activities contribute \$646 billion to the economy annually and support 6.1 million jobs.ⁱⁱ Moreover, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is a sound investment: every \$1 invested in public land acquisition through LWCF returns \$4 in economic value for local communities.ⁱⁱⁱ It is also a smart investment: in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, LWCF's \$12 million in grants to help develop the city's 10,334 acre park system saves Philadelphia \$6 million annually in stormwater management costs, while further investments in parks and green infrastructure to manage stormwater and prevent flooding will save \$16 billion that would otherwise be spent on new underground pipes and tunnels.^{iv}

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 Nation's natural and cultural resources.

In 2017, the total LWCF request is \$900 million: \$475 million in discretionary funding and \$425 million in mandatory funding as part of a multi-year strategy leading to full permanent funding for LWCF in 2018.

2017 LWCF President's Budget Request (\$ millions)	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
LWCF State and Local Assistance Grants	110.0	45.0	155.0
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Grants	53.5	55.0	108.5
Forest Legacy Grants	62.3	37.7	100.0
Urban Parks & Recreation Grants	0.0	30.0	30.0
Grants to States Total	225.8	167.7	393.5
NPS Land Acquisition	68.2	66.2	134.5
BLM Land Acquisition	44.0	44.8	88.8
FWS Land Acquisition	58.7	79.0	137.6
FS Land Acquisition	65.7	62.3	128.0
DOI Office of Valuation Services	12.6	5.0	17.6
Federal Land Acquisition Total	249.2	257.3	506.5
<i>DOI subtotal</i>	<i>347.0</i>	<i>325.0</i>	<i>672.0</i>
<i>USDA subtotal</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>228.0</i>
Total LWCF Program Funding	475.0	425.0	900.0

Permanent Funding for LWCF

The LWCF enjoys widespread popularity, and there are more willing sellers than available funding; however, the Fund is constrained by uncertainty about annual current appropriations. Unpredictable funding allocations prevent 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 require. Annual planning driven by the budget process can favor funding individual projects, which may not be the most strategic for 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.

The Administration proposes to address these challenges by pursuing full, permanent, and mandatory funding of \$900 million for the Fund's programs beginning in 2018. Mandatory funding will increase the financial certainty needed to build and enhance local and community conservation partnerships and optimize valuable investments by leveraging other Federal and non-Federal funds. It will enable efficiencies in managing LWCF programs and facilitate a more predictable, transparent, and inclusive process. Mandatory funding will also finally achieve the original intent of the LWCF Act: to take a small portion of the royalties paid by private companies to access the Nation's offshore oil and gas reserves and invest in the protection of our Nation's lands and waters for the benefit of all Americans, now and in the future.

LWCF Grants to States

Over its 50 years, LWCF has funded grant programs administered by the Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to meet a spectrum of diverse local and regional needs. It has conserved millions of acres in our national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, historic and scenic trails, wild and scenic river corridors, battlefields and monuments, and other public lands. A total of \$393.5

million of the Administration's LWCF request will fund grants to States and localities for conservation and recreation.

The **LWCF State and Local Assistance Program** provides matching grants to State, local, and tribal governments to create and expand close-to-home parks, develop recreation facilities, and further locally-supported recreation plans. Since its inception, the State and Local Assistance Program has leveraged more than \$4.1 billion in grants with over \$8.2 billion in matching local public and private investment to support more than 40,000 park, trail, and recreation projects in virtually every county in the United States.^v

The **Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF)** provides grants 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 underserved and physically and economically distressed urban communities to revitalize and improve city parks and recreation facilities. UPARR provides grants directly to local governments to rehabilitate public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities, and develop local open space 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.

Public Land Conservation, Recreation, and Access

A total of \$506.5 million of the Administration's LWCF request will support conservation, access, and recreational opportunities – from hunting and fishing, to canoeing and bird watching – on Federal lands. 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 investments 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 people to their public lands for recreational opportunities. Agencies work with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, and fee simple lands that provide public access, or consolidate public ownership so that Americans have accessible spaces to hike, hunt, and fish. More than 90 percent of line-item land acquisition funding supports projects that will provide public access.

In addition, the Forest Service requests \$4.7 million in discretionary funding and \$4.0 million in mandatory 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 \$12.5 million in discretionary funding for projects to support public access to public lands for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreational activities. This total of \$21.2 million requested for designated **Sportsmen and Recreational Access programs** amounts to 4.2 percent of all land acquisition funding.

The **American Battlefield Protection Program** (ABPP) provides grants to State, local, and private partners to protect battlefields and associated landmarks dating back to the American Revolution up through World War II; identify, survey, and assess these historic sites for preservation and interpretation; and raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and cultural landmarks for future generations. In cooperation with State, local and private partners, ABPP has protected more than 14,000 acres since 1999 with over \$40 million from LWCF.

The President's FY 2017 budget includes 135 projects across the four land management agencies in 41 States. The wide range of projects proposed for funding includes important wildlife habitat and migration corridors in Florida's Everglades, grassland and wetland habitats popular with hunters and anglers in eastern North Dakota and South Dakota, historic structures associated with the Wright brothers and the early development of the airplane at the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in Ohio, permanent public access to the South Puget Sound Coastal Forest in Washington State, scenic vistas along the Appalachian Trail, and popular public recreation sites in national monuments in Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico.

The Administration's strategic approach to using LWCF land acquisition funds includes the **Collaborative Landscape Planning** (CLP) 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 Landscape Initiative was launched in 2013, investments of more than \$190 million have restored and led to stabilization of critical landscapes in Montana's Crown of the Continent, the California Desert, and the longleaf pine ecosystem of Florida and Georgia, among others.

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 seven landscapes for discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2017:

- Island Forests at Risk (HI)
- High Divide (ID, MT)
- Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative (MD, VA, WV)
- National Trails System (CA, GA, HI, ID, MT, NM, OR, PA, TN)
- Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative (FL)
- Southern Blue Ridge (GA, NC, TN, VA)
- Pathways to the Pacific (OR, WA).

Benefits of Proposed FY 2017 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 increasing 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.

Cut Laurel Gap in the **Cherokee National Forest** is a high-elevation critical acquisition inholding that bridges 137,000 acres of contiguous public land. Purchasing this key parcel will significantly reduce agency administrative oversight and taxpayer costs by eliminating 14 miles of Forest Service boundary maintenance and eliminating 50 property corners. Cut Laurel Gap adds two miles of new road access for public recreation, opening more than 1,700 new acres for high-demand ruffed grouse, turkey, white-tailed deer and bear hunting, and access to three high-quality native Southern Appalachian brook trout streams and pristine headwater tributaries to Gentry Creek. The property also provides some of the best scenic vistas in Tennessee, and possesses high-quality northern hardwood forests, seepage wetlands and habitat for State-listed plant species and nongame wildlife species.

Conservation efforts have been underway to consolidate “checkerboard lands,” a mixture of public and private ownership. For example, acquisition of nearly 1,200 acres of inholding parcels within the **Rio Grande del Norte National Monument** in northern New Mexico will secure and increase traditional and recreational access and connectivity to the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic Corridor, and prevent fragmentation of a vital interstate wildlife migration corridor and critical range, the most important winter range habitat for elk populations between Colorado and New Mexico. Protection of these areas will ensure that the Native American tribes and descendants of Hispanic settlers who traditionally used these lands as important areas for hunting, native plant, pinon nut, and fire-wood gathering, and grazing may continue to do so. This will also improve the efficiency of BLM management activities, resulting in overall long-term savings.

Another example of conservation efforts to consolidate checkerboard lands are the acquisitions of inholdings proposed for the **California Wilderness**. From stunning Sierra forests to the Pacific coastline to vast desert vistas, river canyons, and mountain peaks, California Wilderness areas provide critical wildlife and plant habitat, many within a short drive from major urban centers. Funding in FY 2017 will consolidate public ownership within designated wilderness to preserve wilderness character, and increase opportunities for the American public to experience wildland recreation. The estimated reduction in operating costs would total at least \$50,000 annually from reducing the miles of boundaries BLM has to manage and monitor.

Access for Hunting, Fishing, and Recreation

The America’s Great Outdoors initiative makes access to our nation’s lands for all kinds of recreation – including hunting and fishing – a national priority. This LWCF request will fund strategic acquisitions that improve access to public lands for outdoors enthusiasts.

On the **Bridger-Teton National Forest** in Wyoming’s Greater Yellowstone Area, FY 2017 funding will allow excellent opportunities for recreational access, including hunting and fishing. The Greater Yellowstone Area has the largest intact ecosystem, known for wildlife, healthy watersheds, wildlands and backcountry recreation. Wildlife habitat and crucial migration routes would be secured for special status wildlife species (grizzly bear, lynx, wolverine, goshawk, willow flycatcher, sage grouse, elk, pronghorn, deer and moose). Tourists travel from around the world (375,000 visitor days) to hike, horseback, hunt, fish, and view wildlife.

The **Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area**, extending from Lake Lanier's Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek in the greater Atlanta, Georgia, area, welcomes more than three million runners, hikers, cyclists, birdwatchers, anglers, tubers, kayakers, and canoeists each year. The park encompasses nearly 10,000 acres of land and provides more than 65 percent of the public greenspace in the greater Atlanta area. Funding requested in FY 2017 will continue efforts to protect land along the Chattahoochee River, further improving access to the river, connecting lands, protecting Atlanta's drinking water, and creating more recreational opportunities.

Tracking the Colorado River from near its headwaters in Rocky Mountain National Park to Glenwood Canyon, the 85-mile corridor of the **Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)** has grown into a popular destination for more than 65,000 visitors each year, including anglers, rafters, kayakers, paddle boarders, and campers drawn by red rock cliffs, soaring geologic formations, free-flowing water, and historic scenic ranches. The river offers a variety of outdoor recreational experiences from advanced whitewater rafting and kayaking in Gore Canyon to family-friendly floating, and is used regularly by school groups, outdoor education groups, and organizations serving the disabled. The river is an important economic asset to local communities as it supports many local river-running businesses. Protecting parcels proposed for BLM acquisition will prevent the immediate threat of development and secure strategic public access points in previously inaccessible and underused portions of the Upper Colorado River.

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.

Much of the land near the **Cache River National Wildlife Refuge**, located in northeast Arkansas, is prone to repeated flooding, leaving the surrounding lands difficult to farm. Landowners appreciate having an opportunity to voluntarily sell their lands as an alternative to financial losses resulting from flood-damaged croplands. The active land acquisition and habitat restoration program on the Cache River Refuge has returned upwards of 25,000 acres of flood-prone, low-productivity agricultural lands to bottomland hardwood habitats that provide critical habitats for waterfowl and other migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, and important aquatic species. Funding requested in FY 2017 will help acquire the 2,248-acre Naill Tract, which borders the White River and several public roads enabling increased vehicular and boat access to Refuge lands in an area that is highly valued for public use but has relatively limited access points due to private land ownership. Recreational visits to Refuge lands fuel local economies that benefit from purchases of fuel, lodging, food, and equipment.

Popular with hunters and fishermen, the **Dakota Grassland Conservation Area** is a highly diverse and endangered ecosystem that consists of large, unique grassland and wetland complexes that provide habitat for migratory birds, shorebirds, grassland birds, the endangered piping plover and other wildlife, and includes ranching and farming communities. Funding requested in FY 2017 will protect approximately 14,500 acres of grassland and wetland habitats in eastern North Dakota and South Dakota. The Dakota Grassland Conservation Area relies on purchasing conservation easements from

private landowners. The easements will prevent habitat fragmentation, plowing and drainage of the land, but maintain traditional grazing, haying, and ranching uses.

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.

Threatened for conversion from both residential development and conversion for row crops, the **Wolfe Creek Forest Legacy** project in Florida is a FY 2017 proposal that conserves productive forest land, protects important habitat for threatened and endangered species (including Gopher Tortoise), protects more than four miles of Big Coldwater Creek, secures public recreational access and supports military readiness by precluding land use conflicts that could negatively impact training and operations on Naval Air Station Whiting Field. Wolf Creek will fill gaps in the conservation landscape, expanding an existing network of 800,000 acres of conserved land.

The **Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail** is a series of water routes extending 3,000 miles, tracing the 17th Century voyages of Captain Smith to chart the lands and waterways of Chesapeake Bay. Funding in FY 2017 will be used to protect the Werowocomoco site at Puritan Bay, where Captain Smith was taken after his capture and brought before Chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas. The village site is one of the most important Virginia archaeological finds in recent history and its protection, study, and interpretation to the American public are of high importance. Preservation lands along the trail corridor will maintain the historic and scenic integrity of the trail, and promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the natural, cultural and scenic resources of the Nation's Capital Region.

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.

The **Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park** in Ohio preserves and protects the sites and structures where America's aviation industry began. One such site is the factory built by the Wright Company founded by Wilbur and Orville Wright. The factory, completed in 1910, is the site of the first American facility specifically designed and built for the manufacture of airplanes. It was the first tangible structure representing the investment of private capital into this then-new industry. Acquiring the 1.3-acre Wright Company factory will enable the park to tell the complete story of the invention of the airplane by the Wright brothers, from dream to practical commercial product. The factory site is currently owned by a brownfield redeveloper who is a willing seller; however, after the site cleanup is sufficiently completed for reuse, NPS must move ahead with purchasing the land in a reasonable time to ward off other interested buyers.

The **Montana National Wildlife Refuges** collectively make up the Crown of the Continent ecosystem: the Rocky Mountain Front, Blackfoot Valley, and Swan Valley Conservation Areas. The Crown's

resources sustain vibrant local economies rooted in family ranching and timber production, but declining profit margins put pressure on families to subdivide ranches in order to survive. By giving ranching families the alternative of using perpetual conservation easements, rather than selling their lands outright, FWS has developed an incentive-based approach to protect important fish and wildlife habitat on private lands in the Crown. These partnerships not only prevent fragmentation and conserve important wildlife habitat, but also help maintain traditional lifestyles and working lands, local ranching economies, and rural character. For example, ranching families in the Blackfoot River Valley have used funding from a conservation easement to buy back property they once sold and reassemble their original ranch ownerships. Now FWS's 10,192-acre conservation easement provides permanent protection of important scenic overlooks and landscapes, as well as habitat for grizzly bears, Canada lynx and forest dependent migratory birds while also maintaining a working family ranch that supports the agricultural economy of the area. In FY 2017, funding will support community-based conservation efforts to enhance cultural conservation; support working farms, ranches, and forests; and protect the incredible wealth of water, wildlife, and recreation resources critical to the economic well-being and quality of life in the Crown.

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 that 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 **Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge**, located on Maryland's eastern shore, is home to an incredible amount of plant and animal diversity in its three major habitats – forest, marsh and shallow water. The refuge contains one-third of Maryland's tidal wetlands, making it an ecologically important area within the State. The FY 2017 funding will be used to acquire and protect land identified as being resilient to sea level rise, which includes land within the boundary of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument. The natural habitats of the refuge, wetlands, waterways, swamps, and upland forests, are representative of the landscape where Harriet Tubman grew up. Funds will help keep this historic landscape intact, and protection of these wetlands and forests will enhance compatible public recreational opportunities on the refuge.

Given their small relative size and geographic isolation from other landscapes, the Hawaiian Islands are particularly vulnerable to climate change and other threats. Investments made in FY 2017 by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the **Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge**, which sits on the windward slope of Mauna Kea on the Island of Hawaii, will provide a unique opportunity to protect a very significant portion of a fragile ecosystem. This will help build a resilient landscape by providing greater potential for wildlife movement, habitat protection and restoration and native species adaptation in the face of threats from invasive species, human land use, and climate change that are significantly impacting Hawaiian forest ecosystems. These investments will improve and develop habitat corridors to help endangered and other native Hawaiian species adapt to the spread of avian malaria and warming temperatures, and also connect the Kona Forest Unit to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park to provide

connectivity of lower elevation habitats with the mountain regions, resulting in a more protected and resilient landscape.

Seasonal flooding and bank erosion in **Lake Chelan National Recreation Area**, located adjacent to North Cascades National Park in Washington, have increased in severity and frequency due to shifts in mountain precipitation. More winter precipitation falls as rain instead of snow, rising temperatures result in earlier snowmelt, and associated flow changes the Stehekin River corridor as it seeks to meander in the narrow valley following a flood. Private land protection typically leads to unnatural, harmful bank armoring or wetland zone impacts, such as dikes, which significantly disrupt riparian connectivity and lead to negative downstream impacts, such as armoring and erosion. Removal of structures and development increases connectivity and stream corridor efficiency. Resources provided in FY 2017 will allow NPS to protect lands threatened by flooding and bank erosion. These acquisitions will reduce the incidence of private property loss and resource degradation from undermined sewage systems, destroyed structures and road failure.

Collaborative Landscape Conservation Highlights

Island Forests at Risk: The Islands of Hawai'i are a unique and diverse landscape 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; however, one-third of all birds listed under the Endangered Species Act occur in Hawai'i and the number of species at risk continues to grow. *Island Forests at Risk* will benefit species and ecosystems, which will in turn benefit Native Hawaiian cultural resources. The FY 2017 President's Budget proposes \$12.2 million in discretionary and \$20.0 million in mandatory funding.

Facilitating cultural connections with the native plants and animals of Hawai'i is a primary component of this proposal. Funding will complete 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 turtle. An important acquisition for Hakalau Forest is Maui's last unprotected piece of sub-alpine habitat, and restoration will provide habitat for a variety of threatened and endangered species, such as the Haleakala silversword, Hawaiian petrel, and Hawaiian Hoary Bat.

High Divide: Investment in the *High Divide* 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 seven units of four Federal land management agencies; the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); two State wildlife agencies; seven conservation groups; community 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 2017

budget proposes \$14.5 million in discretionary and \$5.3 million in mandatory 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.

The 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 leverage 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 Collaborative: 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 *Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative* 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 FY 2017 budget proposes \$10.2 million in discretionary funding and \$18.0 million in mandatory 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 the Chesapeake Watershed, 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 System: LWCF investment in the *National Trails System* 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 and urban landscapes, and historic and cultural corridors. These long distance trails, each 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 14 trails in 9 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 2017 President's Budget proposes \$9.1 million for the National Trail landscape in discretionary funding and \$18.1 million in mandatory funding.

Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative: LWCF investment in the *Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative* is crucial to the ecological well-being and recovery of the diminishing longleaf pine ecosystem in the South. The longleaf pine ecosystem, which once encompassed over 98 million acres of the Southeast, has been reduced to roughly three million acres, much of it in poor condition.

The FY 2017 budget proposes \$6.8 million in discretionary funding and \$8.5 million in mandatory 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 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.

Southern Blue Ridge Landscape: The *Southern Blue Ridge* – encompassing 10.4 million acres in the mountains of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia – is one of the most biodiverse ecoregions in the United States, providing drinking water for many rural areas and cities in the Southeast, and containing several of the most visited National Park units as well as the southern half of the Appalachian Trail; yet its habitats are some of the most threatened due to fragmentation from development and climate change threats. Sweeping elevation changes and mountain bog ecosystems create a unique geology, topography, and climate, providing habitats that support 400 threatened and endangered species.

The FY 2017 budget proposes \$7.5 million in discretionary funding and \$24.0 million in mandatory funding for the Southern Blue Ridge. These resources will be used to develop the newly established Mountain Bogs National Wildlife Refuge and focus conservation efforts on the mountain sweet pitcher plant, bunched arrowhead, and bog turtle, while providing ample upland habitat for eventual public use. In addition, investments will protect important forested ecosystems, many of which protect critical tributaries and other waterways, and provide a multitude of public access points to scenic trails along the Blue Ridge Parkway, and improve wildlife habitat.

Pathways to the Pacific: *Pathways to the Pacific* includes the lower Columbia River basin from the John Day River to the Pacific Ocean and includes many key tributaries. The FY 2017 budget proposes \$7.3 million in discretionary funding and \$16.3 million in mandatory 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 Salmon Wild and Scenic River, 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 Steigerwald Lake NWR.

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

ⁱⁱ Outdoor Industry Association, *The Outdoor Recreation Economy*, 2013

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

^{iv} The Mayors for Parks Coalition, *A Smart Investment for America's Economy*, 2015

^v National Park Service, LWCF State and Local Grant Funding, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/stateside.htm>, 2016

FY 2017 LWCF National Project Priorities – President’s Budget Request

Bureau of Land Management

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Discretionary)
1		High Divide	
	MT	Madison River SRMA	\$4,000,000
	ID	Henry’s Lake ACEC	\$50,000
	ID	Salmon River SRMA	\$700,000
	ID	Thousand Springs ACEC	\$300,000
	ID	Craters of the Moon NM and Preserve/Oregon National Historic Trail	\$1,200,000
	ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	<u>\$2,750,000</u>
		High Divide, Total	\$9,000,000
2	NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	\$1,250,000
3	CO	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	\$350,000
4	CO	Upper Colorado River SRMA	\$1,500,000
5		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative	
	VA	Meadowood SRMA	\$1,400,000
	MD	Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area	<u>\$1,600,000</u>
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$3,000,000
6	AZ	Agua Fria National Monument	\$3,300,000
7		National Trails System	
	MT	Lewis and Clark NHT/Upper Missouri River Breaks NM/Upper Missouri WSR	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
		National Trails System, Total	\$2,000,000
8	CA	Dos Palmas ACEC	\$650,000
9	NM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	\$750,000
10	ID	Hixon Columbian Sharptailed Grouse ACEC	\$1,250,000
11		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative	
	FL	Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area	<u>\$412,000</u>
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative, Total	\$412,000
12		Pathways to the Pacific	
	OR	Salmon Wild and Scenic River	\$1,300,000
	OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	<u>\$3,450,000</u>
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$4,750,000
13	CA	California Wilderness	\$2,389,000
14	UT	Red Cliffs NCA	\$1,700,000
		Total Core Projects	\$13,139,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$19,162,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$32,301,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$8,000,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$1,616,000
		Acquisition Management	\$2,042,000
		TOTAL - BLM Discretionary	\$43,959,000

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Mandatory)
		High Divide	
15	ID	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve/Oregon NHT	\$656,000
	ID	Salmon River SRMA and Hat Creek	\$3,473,000
	ID	Thousand Springs ACEC	\$180,000
	ID	Sands Desert Management Area/Teton River	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
		High Divide, Total	\$5,309,000
16	UT	Red Cliffs NCA	\$5,000,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative	
17	VA	Meadowood SRMA	\$2,800,000
	MD	Nanjemoy National Recreation Management Area	<u>\$1,668,000</u>
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$4,468,000
18	CA	Panoche-Coalinga ACEC	\$500,000
19	MT	Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River	\$475,000
20	CA	Carrizo Plain National Monument	\$350,000
		National Trails System	
21	ID	Nez Perce National Historic Trail	\$3,100,000
	OR	Pacific Crest NST/Cascade Siskiyou National Monument	\$350,000
	CA	Pacific Crest NST/San Geronio Wilderness	\$3,050,000
	NM	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	\$2,300,000
	MT	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	<u>\$1,150,000</u>
		National Trails System, Total	\$9,950,000
22	CA	Big Morongo ACEC	\$800,000
		Pathways to the Pacific	
23	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon NHT/Salmon WSR	\$1,700,000
	OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	\$6,800,000
	OR	Crooked Wild and Scenic River	<u>\$350,000</u>
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$8,850,000
24	NM	Sabinoso ACEC	\$2,300,000
25	NM	Galisteo Basin ACEC	\$1,500,000
26	WY	North Platte River SRMA	\$2,816,000
		Total Core Projects	\$13,741,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$28,577,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$42,318,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$0
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$1,500,000
		Acquisition Management	\$1,000,000
		TOTAL - BLM Mandatory	\$44,818,000

Fish and Wildlife Service

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Discretionary)
1		Island Forests at Risk	
	HI	Hakalau Forest NWR	\$6,200,000
		Island Forests at Risk, Total	\$6,200,000
2	ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	\$8,000,000
3		High Divide	
	MT	Red Rocks Lake NWR	\$2,000,000
		High Divide, Total	\$2,000,000
4	ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	\$3,000,000
5		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative	
	MD	Blackwater NWR	\$1,200,000
	VA	James River NWR	\$900,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$2,100,000
6	FL	Everglades Headwaters NWR and Conservation Area	\$2,500,000
7		National Trails System	
	PA	Cherry Valley NWR	\$2,200,000
		National Trails System, Total	\$2,200,000
8	AR	Cache River NWR	\$1,406,000
9	IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR	\$500,000
10	TX	Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR	\$1,500,000
11		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative	
	FL	St. Marks NWR	\$2,500,000
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative, Total	\$2,500,000
12	NC/TN	Mountain Bogs NWR	\$478,000
13	MA/NH/CT/VT	Silvio O. Conte NFWR	\$1,009,000
14		Pathways to the Pacific	
	WA	Willapa NWR	\$991,000
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$991,000
15	MT	Montana NWRs	\$1,500,000
		Total Core Projects	\$19,893,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$15,991,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$35,884,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$2,500,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$5,351,000
		Acquisition Management	\$12,955,000
		Exchanges	\$1,500,000
		Land Protection Planning	\$465,000
		TOTAL - FWS Discretionary	\$58,655,000

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Mandatory)
16		Island Forests at Risk	
	HI	Hakalau Forest NWR	<u>\$8,000,000</u>
		Island Forests at Risk, Total	\$8,000,000
17	FL	Everglades Headwaters NWR and Conservation Area	\$1,457,000
18	CA	North Central Valley Wildlife Management Area	\$1,500,000
19	MT	Montana NWRs	\$4,500,000
20	KS	Flint Hills Conservation Area	\$1,500,000
21		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative	
	VA	Rappahannock River Valley NWR	<u>\$8,500,000</u>
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$8,500,000
22	MA/NH/CT/VT	Silvio O. Conte NRWR	\$4,328,000
23	ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	\$5,032,000
24		National Trails System	
	ID	Grays Lake NWR	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
		National Trails System, Total	\$1,000,000
25	ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	\$5,000,000
26	MN/IA/WI/IL	Upper Mississippi River NWFR	\$2,000,000
27		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative	
	FL	St. Marks NWR	<u>\$4,500,000</u>
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative, Total	\$4,500,000
28	ID/UT	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area	\$5,000,000
29		Southern Blue Ridge	
	NC/TN	Mountain Bogs NWR	<u>\$12,600,000</u>
		Southern Blue Ridge, Total	\$12,600,000
30	TX	Balcones Canyonlands NWR	\$4,500,000
31		Pathways to the Pacific	
	WA	Steigerwald Lake NWR	\$2,649,000
	OR	Tualatin NWR	\$2,000,000
	WA/OR	Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer	<u>\$360,000</u>
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$5,009,000
		Total Core Projects	\$34,817,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$39,609,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$74,426,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$0
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$0
		Acquisition Management	\$3,000,000
		Exchanges	\$0
		Land Protection Planning	\$1,541,000
		TOTAL - FWS Mandatory	\$78,967,000

National Park Service

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Discretionary)
1	WY	Grand Teton National Park - State Land	\$22,500,000
2	Island Forests at Risk		
		Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	\$6,000,000
		Island Forests at Risk, Total	\$6,000,000
3	High Divide		
	ID	Nez Perce National Historical Park	\$400,000
		High Divide, Total	\$400,000
4	AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve	\$517,000
5	Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative		
	VA	Captain John Smith National Historical Trail	\$2,100,000
	VA	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	\$2,000,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$4,100,000
6	GA	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	\$1,217,500
7	AZ	Saguaro National Park	\$600,000
8	OH	Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park	\$450,000
9	Pathways to the Pacific		
	OR	John Day Fossil Beds	\$250,000
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$250,000
10	WA	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	\$1,280,000
		Total Core Projects	\$26,564,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$10,750,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$37,314,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$2,000,000
		Emergencies/Hardships/Relocations/Deficiencies	\$3,928,000
		Acquisition Management	\$10,000,000
		Inholdings/Exchanges/Donations	\$5,000,000
		TOTAL - NPS Discretionary	\$58,242,000

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Mandatory)
11		Island Forests at Risk	
	HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	\$6,000,000
	HI	Haleakala National Park	\$6,000,000
		Island Forests at Risk, Total	\$12,000,000
12	AZ	Saguaro National Park	\$952,000
13	AK	Katmai National Park and Preserve	\$2,545,000
14	CA	Redwood National Park	\$6,060,000
15	MD	Piscataway Park	\$794,000
16	FL	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	\$859,000
17	CA	Whiskey Town National Recreation Area	\$1,281,000
18	MS	Natchez National Historical Park	\$326,000
19	TX	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park	\$2,625,000
20		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative	
	MD	Piscataway Park	\$550,000
	VA	Frederick and Spotsylvania County Battlefields National Memorial Park	\$4,543,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$5,093,000
21	NY	Martin Van Buren National Historic Site	\$222,000
22	TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River	\$160,000
23	AK	Denali National Park	\$1,872,000
24	CA/NV	Death Valley National Park	\$455,000
25	CA	Lassen Volcanic National Park	\$471,500
26	NC	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	\$373,000
27	CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	\$3,591,500
28		National Trails System	
	HI	Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	\$5,000,000
		National Trails System, Total	\$5,000,000
29		Southern Blue Ridge	
	NC	Blue Ridge Parkway	\$4,029,000
		Southern Blue Ridge, Total	\$4,029,000
30		Pathways to the Pacific	
	OR/WA	Lewis and Clark National Historic Park	\$2,506,000
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$2,506,000
		Total Core Projects	\$22,587,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$28,628,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$51,215,000
		Sportsman/Recreational Access	\$0
		Emergencies/Hardships/Relocations/Deficiencies	\$1,000,000
		Acquisition Management	\$3,000,000
		Inholdings/Exchanges/Donations	\$1,000,000
		TOTAL - NPS Mandatory	\$56,215,000

U.S. Forest Service

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Discretionary)
1-2		High Divide	
	ID	Sawtooth National Recreation Area	\$2,800,000
	ID	Caribou-Targhee	\$330,000
		High Divide, Total	\$3,130,000
3	WY	Greater Yellowstone Area: Bridger-Teton	\$2,850,000
4	CA	Sierra Nevada Checkerboard: El Dorado/Tahoe	\$1,200,000
5		National Trails System	
	CA	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	\$4,905,000
		National Trails System, Total	\$4,905,000
6	MN	Minnesota Northwoods: Superior	\$3,500,000
7		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative	
	FL	Osceola	\$3,850,000
		Florida/Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative, Total	\$3,850,000
8	MT	Swan Valley: Flathead	\$4,000,000
9	IN	Hoosier Upland Natural Treasures: Hoosier	\$1,600,000
10	AK	Admiralty Island National Monument Cube Cove: Tongass	\$4,000,000
11-13		Southern Blue Ridge	
	VA	George Washington and Jefferson	\$2,280,000
	TN	Cherokee	\$3,400,000
	NC	Pisgah	\$1,850,000
		Southern Blue Ridge, Total	\$7,530,000
14	NC	North Carolina Threatened Treasures: Uwharrie	\$360,000
15	SC	South Carolina Coastal Legacy: Francis Marion	\$1,600,000
16	OR	Pacific Northwest Streams: Rogue River-Siskiyou	\$1,450,000
17		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative	
	VA/WV	George Washington and Jefferson	\$1,000,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Collaborative, Total	\$1,000,000
18	CO	Wood Parcel (The Wedge): Rio Grande/Gunnison	\$500,000
19	OR	Three Mile: Siuslaw	\$390,000
20	NH	Upper Amonoosuc: White Mountain	\$675,000
21	CO	Carson Mining Claims: Rio Grande/Gunnison	\$900,000
22	AK	Historic Portage Pass Trail: Chugach	\$650,000
23	WA	Washington Cascades/Yakima River Watershed: Okanogan-Wenatchee	\$1,500,000
24	CA	Sanhedrin: Mendocino	\$2,800,000
25-26		Pathways to the Pacific	
	WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	\$400,000
	OR	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	\$913,000
		Pathways to the Pacific, Total	\$1,313,000
		Acquisition Management	\$8,500,000
		Cash Equalization	\$750,000
		Sportsmen/Recreational Access	\$4,700,000
		Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	\$2,000,000
		TOTAL - U.S. Forest Service Land Acquisition Discretionary	\$65,653,000

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape /Name of Core Project	FY 2017 Request (Mandatory)
27	UT	Wasatch Watersheds - Bonneville Shoreline Trail: Uinta-Wasatch-Cache	\$3,000,000
28	MT	Swan Valley: Flathead	\$2,000,000
29	MT	Clearwater Blackfoot Project: Lolo	\$5,000,000
National Trails System			
30-31	TN	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	\$1,700,000
	GA	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	<u>\$450,000</u>
		National Trails System, Total	\$2,150,000
32	MO	Ozark Mountain Streams & Rivers: Mark Twain	\$1,000,000
33	WI	Wisconsin Northwoods: Chequamegon-Nicolet	\$2,700,000
34	AR	Reed Tract: Ouachita	\$1,000,000
Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative			
35	FL	Osceola	<u>\$4,000,000</u>
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative, Total	\$4,000,000
36	OR	Wassen Creek: Siuslaw	\$3,500,000
37	CA	Sanhedrin: Mendocino	\$12,000,000
Southern Blue Ridge			
38-39	GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee	\$4,400,000
	NC	Pisgah	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
		Southern Blue Ridge, Total	\$7,400,000
40	AK	Cube Cove: Tongass	\$10,300,000
41	OH	Appalachian Foothills: Wayne	\$2,297,000
Sportsmen/Recreational Access			
			\$4,000,000
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness			
			\$2,000,000
TOTAL - U.S. Forest Service Land Acquisition Mandatory			\$62,347,000

FY 2017 Forest Legacy Program Proposed Projects

Rank	State	Forest Legacy Project Name	FY 2017 Request (Discretionary)
		Administrative Funds	\$6,400,000
1	GA	Altamaha River-Sansavilla Project	\$5,000,000
2	MT	Whitefish Lake Watershed Project	\$7,000,000
3	OR	East Moraine Wallowa Lake	\$900,000
4	FL	Silver Springs Watershed	\$3,500,000
5	WA	South Puget Sound	\$6,318,000
6	HI	Ho'omau	\$2,000,000
7	SC	Gold Branch	\$2,030,000
8	FL	Wolfe Creek Forest	\$2,800,000
9	TN	Karst Forest at Grassy Cove	\$1,350,000
10	UT	Zion-Simon Gulch	\$2,500,000
11	NC	East Fork of French Broad Headwaters Phase IV	\$4,000,000
12	NH	Beebe River Uplands	\$2,600,000
13	FM	Yela Valley Watershed	\$565,000
14	MA	West Quabbin Woodlands	\$2,895,000
15	MO	Eleven Point Forest	\$2,000,000
16	HI	Helemano Wilderness Area	\$2,000,000
17	VA	New River Headwaters	\$1,320,000
18	NM	Brazos Cliff	\$3,480,000
19	AL	Coastal Headwaters Forest	\$3,000,000
20	FL	Gulf Coastal Longleaf Initiative	\$689,000
		Subtotal, Discretionary Funding, Forest Legacy Program	\$62,347,000

Rank	State	Forest Legacy Project Name	FY 2017 Request (Mandatory)
21	FL	Gulf Coastal Longleaf Initiative - <i>remainder of total recommended funding</i>	\$1,601,000
22	UT	Coldwater Ranch	\$3,870,000
23	MS	Pascagoula River	\$2,340,000
24	VA	Longleaf Pine	\$4,200,000
25	PA	Northeast Connection	\$3,255,000
26	WY	Grand Canyon of the Black Hills	\$4,500,000
27	NY	Fort Ann	\$710,000
28	VT	Worcester Woods	\$3,000,000
29	CA	Diamond D Forest	\$4,350,000
30	IA	Heritage Valley	\$2,200,000
31	VT	Windham Region	\$2,380,000
32	AR	Hot Springs Recharge	\$475,000
33	NJ	Rockaway River Wildlife Management Area	\$2,185,000
34	WA	East Simcoe Forest	\$2,587,000
Subtotal, Mandatory Funding, Forest Legacy Program			\$37,653,000
Total Funding, Forest Legacy Program			\$100,000,000