LWCF Success in Alaska

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided funding to help protect some of Alaska’s most special places and ensure recreational access for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities. Alaska has received approximately $157.9 million in LWCF funding over the past five decades, protecting places such as Denali and Wrangell St. Elias National Parks, Alaska Maritime, Kenai and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuges, and the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

Forest Legacy Program (FLP) grants are also funded under LWCF, to help protect working forests. The FLP cost-share funding supports timber sector jobs and sustainable forest operations while enhancing wildlife habitat, water quality and recreation. For example, the FLP contributed to places such as the Agulowak River Conservation Easement and Native Allotments project in Bristol Bay Borough County. The Forest Legacy Program assists states and private forest owners to maintain working forest lands through matching grants for permanent conservation easement and fee acquisitions, and has leveraged approximately $3 million in federal funds to invest in Alaska’s forests, while protecting air and water quality, wildlife habitat, access for recreation and other public benefits provided by forests.

LWCF state assistance grants have further supported hundreds of projects across Alaska’s state and local parks including Campbell Creek Greenbelt Park System, the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, and the Tanana Lakes Recreation Area.

Economic Benefits

Active outdoor recreation is an important part of the Alaska economy. The Outdoor Industry Association has found that active outdoor recreation generates $7.3 billion in consumer spending in Alaska, 72,000 jobs which generate $2.3 billion in wages and salaries, and produces nearly $337 million annually in state and local tax revenue. Further, the U.S. Census reports that each year 961,000 people hunt, fish, or enjoy wildlife-watching in Alaska, contributing over $1.3 billion in wildlife recreation spending to the state economy.
LWCF is a simple idea: that a portion of offshore drilling fees should be used to protect important land and water for all Americans. These are not taxpayer dollars. Unfortunately, the promise of LWCF has been broken. The program is authorized to receive up to $900 million each year—but most of these funds have been diverted elsewhere. Now is the time to fix this and ensure that funds retained in the LWCF account are used for their intended conservation and recreation purposes.

LWCF supports the acquisition of land and conservation easements to protect our national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, trails, and BLM sites, grants funds to the states for local and state park needs, protects critical wildlife habitat, watersheds and recreational access, and conserves working farms, ranches and forestlands that enhance local economies.

LWCF in Alaska

Cube Cove, Tongass National Forest

The Cube Cove tracts were the largest single in-holding on Admiralty Island, located within the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. With the exception of limited shoreline frontage, this tract was entirely surrounded by the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. Admiralty Island is renowned for supporting some of the largest concentrations of coastal brown bear and bald eagles anywhere in the world. The land was willingly sold by Shee Atika, Inc., an Alaska Native Corporation, and the project was supported by the Native community of Angoon, located approximately 25 miles south of Cube Cove.

Fiscal Year 2020 Agency Priority Project List for Alaska

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Delegation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>Kadasahan, Tongass</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Murkowski, Sullivan/Young</td>
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Status of the Land and Water Conservation Fund

In 2019, permanent authorization of LWCF was secured as part of S. 47, the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. Passage of the Dingell Act ensures that LWCF no longer faces the uncertainty of potential expiration, and that the unique structure and inflow of funds to LWCF is protected. The focus is now on permanent full funding for LWCF – ensuring that each year the $900 million deposited into the LWCF account actually goes towards conservation and recreation priorities. Over the 55 years of the program, over $22 billion has been diverted from LWCF to other, unknown purposes. That means that our public lands, waters, and historic sites have been put in peril. As open space continues to shrink, LWCF investments become even more critical to providing the outdoor opportunities for all future generations.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Permanent Funding Act – S. 1081 and H.R. 3195 – have passed through their respective committees and are ready for floor votes in both chambers.

LWCF Appropriations FY2000-FY2020

Note - All approximate totals derived from appropriations bills
- Forest Legacy Program & Sec. 6 funded from LWCF starting in 2004