**LWCF Success in Massachusetts**

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided funding to help protect some of Massachusetts’ most special places and ensure recreational access for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities. Massachusetts has received approximately $236.4 million over the past five decades, protecting places such as such the Cape Cod National Seashore, Great Meadows and Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuges, Minute Man National Historical Park.

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 Southern Monadnock Plateau and Muschopauge Brook, both in Worcester County. The FLP 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 $35 million in federal funds to invest in Massachusetts’ 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 Massachusetts’ state and local parks including trails and watershed lands along the Millers River in Ashburnham and scenic views from Mt. Watatic summit.

**Economic Benefits**

Active outdoor recreation is an important part of the Massachusetts economy. The Outdoor Industry Association has found that active outdoor recreation generates $16.2 billion in consumer spending in Massachusetts, 120,000 jobs which generate $5.9 billion in wages and salaries, and produces $911 million annually in state and local tax revenue. Further, the U.S. Census reports that each year over 2.4 million people hunt, fish, or enjoy wildlife-watching in Massachusetts, contributing over $1.6 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 Massachusetts

Cape Cod National Seashore

With over four million visitors a year, Cape Cod National Seashore is one of the most heavily visited units in the National Park system. The Seashore offers six swimming beaches, over 11 miles of self-guided nature trails, a variety of picnic areas, scenic overlooks, historic building tours, and many fishing opportunities. Due to the Seashore’s tremendous popularity, privately owned land in this area faces significant development pressures. Recently, the owners of the 57-acre North of Highland Campground, a family-run private campground within the Seashore’s boundary in Truro, sold an easement on the campground to the National Park Service. This easement allows the campground to remain open, serve the public, and provide recreational opportunities to visitors.

Fiscal Year 2020 Agency Priority Project List for Massachusetts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Delegation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FWS</td>
<td>CT/MA/ME/NH</td>
<td>Great Thicket NWR</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>Warren, Markey/Keating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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