LWCF Success in Missouri

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided funding to help protect some of Missouri’s most special places and ensure recreational access for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities. Missouri has received approximately $146.8 million in LWCF funding over the past five decades, protecting places such as the Mark Twain National Forest, Ozark National Scenic River, Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge and Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield.

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 LaBarque Creek watershed in Jefferson 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 $4 million in federal funds to invest in Missouri’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 Missouri’s state and local parks including Tower Grove Park in St. Louis, Flat Branch Park in Columbia and a trail renovation in Parr Hill Park in Joplin.

Economic Benefits

Active outdoor recreation is an important part of the Missouri economy. The Outdoor Industry Association has found that active outdoor recreation supports $14.9 billion in consumer spending in Missouri, 133,000 jobs across Missouri which generate $4.6 billion in wages and salaries, and produces $889 million annually in state and local tax revenue. Further, the U.S. Census reports that each year 3.5 million people hunt, fish, or enjoy wildlife-watching in Missouri, contributing $3.4 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.

LaBarque Creek

Located at the edge of suburban St. Louis, the land around LaBarque Creek was experiencing rapid development and conversion of forest land to non-forest. This project used $2 million in FLP funding, which was matched by $2.76 million in funding from other, non-federal sources, to protect 583 acres of forest. There are three public drinking water supply intakes on the Meramec River downstream from LaBarque Creek, which serve over 200,000 people. Excellent water quality in LaBarque Creek helps ensure clean drinking water for metro St. Louis. This project helped to ensure sound, sustainable timber management by the Missouri Department of Conservation. The tracts had previously been privately owned and did not allow for public access. Upon purchase they became part of LaBarque Creek State Forest, which is open to the public. Due to their proximity to the 2.8 million residents of the St. Louis metro area, public lands in the area are in high demand for recreational activities. The addition of these tracts helped meet that demand.

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.