

Public Conservation Funding in New England

Recent Trends in Government Spending on Land Protection

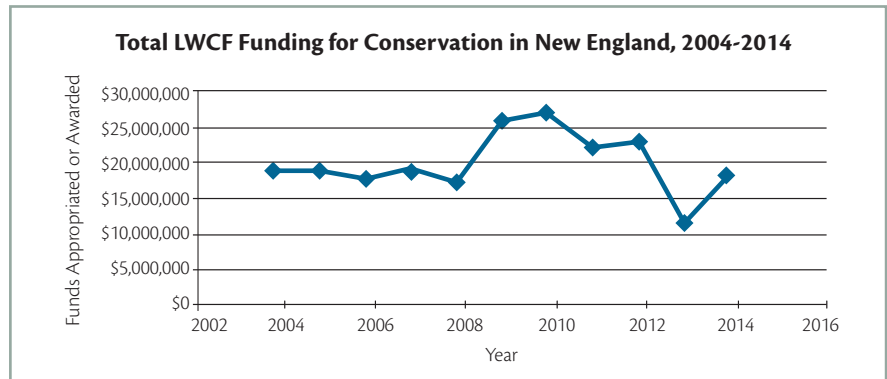
Land and Water Conservation Fund Overview

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is the primary vehicle for federal conservation funding in New England. From 2004-2014, funding streams from the LWCF contributed approximately 55-78% of New England's annual federal conservation funding (excluding Natural Resources Conservation Service programs). Multiple funding pools exist under the umbrella of the LWCF; major pools include "federal" funds, "stateside" funds, and – especially relevant to New England – the Forest Legacy Program. Smaller funding streams under the LWCF that impact one or more of the New England states include the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund and the Highlands Conservation Act.

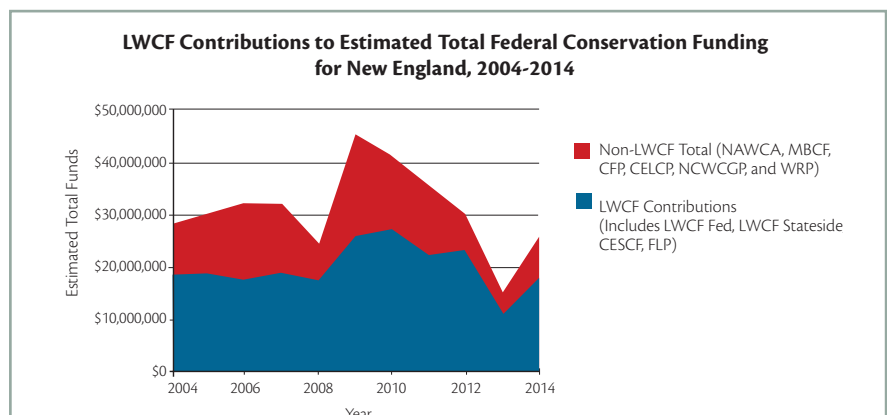
In fall of 2015, the Land and Water Conservation Fund was allowed to expire for the first time in its 50-year history. Though the fund was reauthorized in December 2015, the reauthorization is only for three years. Given the significant role of the LWCF for federal conservation funding in New England, the ultimate fate of this funding source will have strong ramifications for land protection in the region.



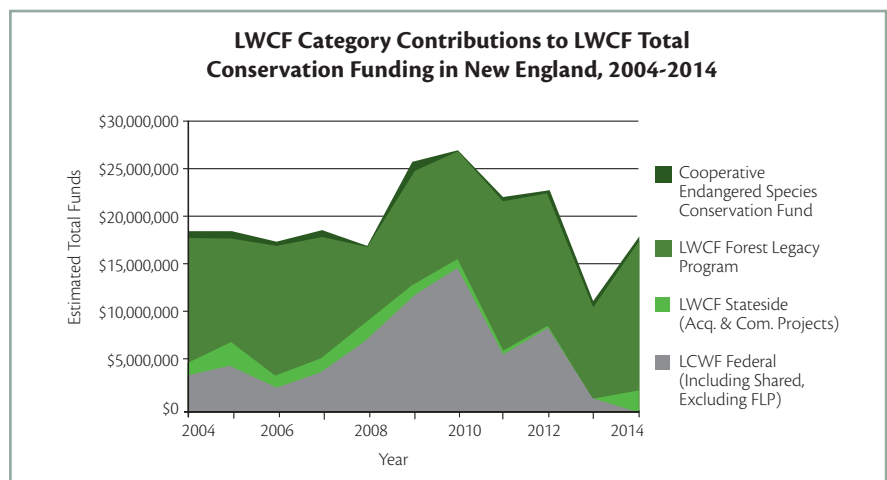
Highstead in Redding, Connecticut



Data for federal-side projects and FLP from federal appropriations; stateside grants from NPS (acquisition and combination projects only), CESCO data from F&WS; Highlands Act data from Appalachian Mountain Club.



Data for federal-side LWCF projects and FLP from federal appropriations; LWCF stateside grants from NPS (acquisition and combination projects only), LWCF Highlands data from Appalachian Mountain Club; CESCO, MBCF, NAWCA, NCWCGP, and WRP data from U.S. F&WS reports; CFP data from USFS; CELCP data from the Trust for Public Land. See www.wildlandsandwoodlands.org/public-funding-report for contacts and full program names.



Federal, shared, and FLP data all from federal appropriations records; stateside grants data from National Park Service; CESCO data from U.S. F&WS. Please see www.wildlandsandwoodlands.org/public-funding-report for exact data sources.

Regional Overview

FEDERAL

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is the main source of federal funding for conservation in New England, contributing approximately 55-78% of the region's federal funding each year from 2004-2014. In late 2015, LWCF was allowed to expire for the first time in its 50-year history, and was later reauthorized for only three years. The protection of this program is crucial to the continued effort of conserving the New England Landscape.

LWCF IN ACTION

LWCF supports the Forest Legacy Program, which has helped protect over 1 million acres of land in New England. LWCF also provides funding for regionally significant projects like the four-state Silvio O. Conte National Fish & Wildlife Refuge.

OTHER SOURCES OF FEDERAL FUNDING

- Community Forest Program
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act
- Migratory Bird Conservation Fund
- Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
- Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
- National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program
- Wildlife Restoration Program/Pittman-Robertson Act



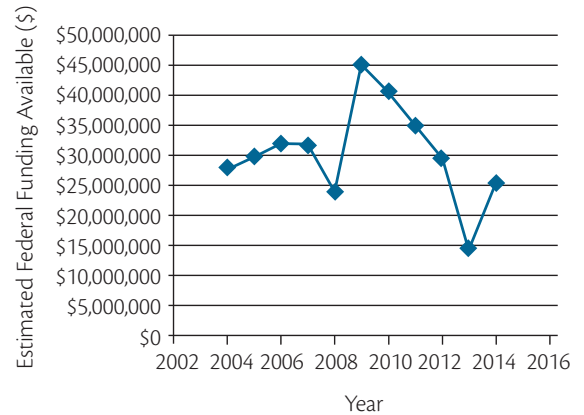
STATE

Funding for state-level land conservation programs varies widely by state in New England. Massachusetts led the region from 2004-2014 in total state-level conservation spending, while Vermont and Rhode Island invested the most per capita. In several New England states, like Connecticut and New Hampshire, conservation programs have been underfunded or undermined in recent years. In every year from 2004-2014, Connecticut's state spending on conservation was well below the estimated average the state needs to stay on track to meet its goal of 21% of the state's acreage conserved by 2023. In 2014 Connecticut's Community Investment Act was partially diverted to the state's general fund for the 2016-2017 budget. New Hampshire's LCHIP funding was also diverted to other purposes on multiple occasions between 2004 and 2014, and in early 2015 Maine's governor withheld over \$11 million in voter-approved bond funds for the Land for Maine's Future Program, jeopardizing time-sensitive conservation projects.

LOCAL

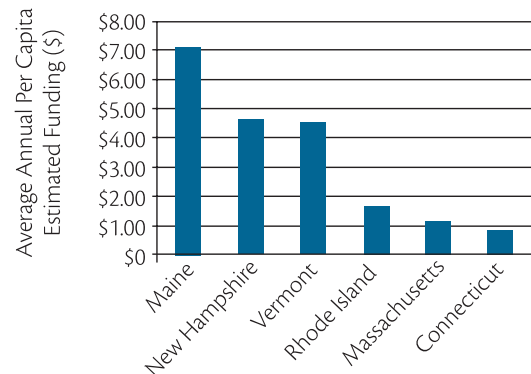
Local funds help communities preserve open space and recreation lands, and often provide critical match funding for larger conservation projects. The Massachusetts Community Preservation Act (CPA) is an innovative example of strong support at the local level, allowing towns to raise money through a surcharge on local property taxes.

Estimated New England Federal Funding Total, 2004-2014



Per capita calculations based on 2010 U.S. Census. Please refer to the full report for additional information and data sources.

Estimated Per Capita Federal Contributions for Land Conservation in New England States, 2004-2014



Estimated total federal contributions for conservation (defined here as land protection through acquisition or easement) in New England. Please note that NRCS programs are excluded from these estimates because we could not obtain data for the full range of years, and some federal program data are based on appropriations rather than spending. Please refer to the full report for additional information and data sources.

To learn more and download the full Public Conservation Funding in New England report, visit www.wildlandsandwoodlands.org/public-funding-report. The Wildlands and Woodlands (W&W) Initiative is a collaborative effort to protect 70 percent of New England in forests over the next 50 years. Achieving the W&W goal will require considerable investment from both public and private sources and continuing innovations in conservation finance.



Wildlands & Woodlands
A Vision for the New England Landscape