National Program Goals

Reflecting the goals of the LWCF Act, the goals of the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program are:

1. Meet state and locally identified public outdoor recreation resources needs to strengthen the health and vitality of the American People.

2. Increase the number of protected state and local outdoor recreation resources and ensure their availability for public use in perpetuity.

3. Encourage sound planning and long-term partnerships to expand the quantity and ensure the quality of needed state and local outdoor recreation resources.
I am pleased to share this summary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund’s State Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 2006. Our program results in 2006 continue to reflect a high level of achievement in providing millions of Americans with the opportunity to lead physically active and healthy lives. In partnership with states and communities, we continue to support, enhance and create public parks for the benefit and use of all. And we continue because we know there is still more work to be done: across the country the current demand for new outdoor recreation facilities and parkland acquisition at the state and local level remains as strong as ever. In 2006, four-fifths of the states reported an unmet funding need exceeding 80%.

I am proud of the hard work by the National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund team. They do a magnificent job, and take seriously their role in protecting in perpetuity the integrity and recreational value of all state and local parks, lakes, trails, beaches, and conservation lands assisted by the Fund. They join 20,000 of their colleagues to carry out the National Park Service mission to “cooperate with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the country and the world.”

Mary A. Bomar
Director, National Park Service
New Park Highlights

In 2006, nearly 400 communities received funding to develop new or rehabilitate existing outdoor recreation and support facilities. Almost 65% of these LWCF-assisted sites (261) benefitted from entirely new recreation facilities, site improvements or enhancements.

Allen, Texas: The Edge at Allen Station Park

The Edge, as the new active recreation facility is known, features a concrete skate park, two roller-hockey rinks, BMX track and youth center. The skate park is now the largest outdoor facility of its kind in the state.

Carlin, Nevada: Equestrian Park

Equestrian sports are popular throughout Nevada. Construction of a new equestrian park adjacent to the Nevada Gold Mining Interpretive Center provides recreation for 4H groups, and various outdoor equestrian events. This park has been supported by a grassroots community effort, with much of the LWCF match coming from local businesses, raffles and in-kind services.
Having taken my grandson to the new playground many times, I cannot express my gratitude for the DNR’s involvement in getting us a LWCF grant. I have witnessed a ten-fold increase in the usage of the new equipment by our kids.

— Mayor Charles Killion, Treynor, Iowa

Platte County, Missouri: Green Hills Wildlife Preserve

Planting day at Green Hills Wildlife Preserve, a newly-protected green space near Kansas City which includes over 45 acres of protected forest, prairie, fresh water springs and scenic river bluffs. Platte County is in the process of developing trails, picnic shelters and play areas.

Hemingford, Nebraska: Community Pool

“Your assistance made our dream of a new pool come true. For small communities, these dreams are accomplished only with strong community support and great programs such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund.”

— Margaret A. Sheldon, Village Administrator
Hemingford, Nebraska

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and Water Conservation Fund 2006 Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Grant Dollars Awarded $65,828,153*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Matching Dollars Leveraged $92,545,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Recreation Areas Funded 424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. New Acres Permanently Protected 34,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Previously Protected Acres with New Recreation Improvements 228,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. States Receiving Assistance for 6 Statewide Outdoor Recreation Planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes some prior year funds.
Program Accomplishments in 2006

Direct Community Impact: In 2006, all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands obligated $65.8 million dollars in LWCF federal grant monies to acquire recreation land and to develop and upgrade outdoor recreation facilities. This much-needed assistance made a direct impact on park and recreation facilities in 399 local communities.

Increase in New Park Lands: Grants approved in 2006 will result in an increase in the public recreation estate by a total of 19,427 new acres. In many communities, these acres mean brand new parks and recreation facilities. Examples are included in the Project Sites list on page 13 and throughout this report.

Building and Upgrading Parks: For most communities, meeting citizen needs for recreation and physical activity is a three-fold challenge: acquiring land for recreation, developing new recreation facilities and enhancing existing facilities. In 2006, 373 park and recreation areas were enhanced with grants to develop new or rehabilitate existing outdoor recreation and support facilities. More than 70% of these LWCF-assisted sites (261) benefitted from entirely new recreation facilities, site improvements or enhancements.

Protecting Parks Forever: Finally, beyond direct assistance to develop and enhance facilities, every assisted site is protected against conversion to non-recreation use without a thorough review and acceptable replacement for the impacted parkland. This ensures the federal and state/local investments remain available, not just for today’s citizens but for all future generations of Americans. In 2006, LWCF stewardship protection was expanded by 34,635 acres, including 207 new and existing park sites that received LWCF protection for the first time.

Meeting State Targets: In early 2006, NPS collected data from each state reflecting their targets for three performance measures: 1) Number of parks where new outdoor recreation facilities were developed; 2) Number of parks enhanced through development or rehabilitation; and, 3) Number of new acres protected. The actual 2006 accomplishments, respectively, were as follows: 19 states met or exceeded their facilities target; 37 states met or exceeded park enhancements; and 32 States met or exceeded new acres protected. Nationwide, the cumulative totals exceeded the overall targets, including more than doubling the target for new acres protected.
# Land and Water Conservation Fund: Accomplishments in 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Program Goal</th>
<th>Performance Goal</th>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Meet state and locally identified public outdoor recreation resources needs to strengthen the health and vitality of the American People.</td>
<td>1. Increase quantity of outdoor recreation resources for public use and enjoyment.</td>
<td>• Number of new parks created for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment.</td>
<td>62 parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of new acres of land and water made available for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of parks where new outdoor recreation facilities were developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of parks enhanced through new development or rehabilitation of outdoor recreation and support facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of local jurisdictions where LWCF grant projects are located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Increase the number of protected state and local outdoor recreation resources and ensure their availability for public use in perpetuity.</td>
<td>4. Increase the number of acres of protected outdoor recreation resources for public use and enjoyment.</td>
<td>• Number of new acres protected.</td>
<td>34,635 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of new sites protected under the LWCF Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of LWCF projects inspected and determined to be open for public outdoor recreation use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Percent of inspected acres funded by the LWCF determined to be open for public outdoor recreation use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Encourage sound planning and long-term partnerships to expand the quantity and ensure the quality of needed state and local outdoor recreation resources.</td>
<td>6. Stimulate planning initiatives to help states identify outdoor recreation needs and establish the implementation strategies to meet those needs.</td>
<td>• Total number approved SCORP plans.</td>
<td>54 plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of SCORP plans that were updated in 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of projects that exceed the 50% non-federal match.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes converted sites that have been replaced or for which replacement property is pending.
## Land and Water Conservation Fund Unmet Needs in 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2006 LWCF Apportion</th>
<th>$ Unmet Need*</th>
<th>% Unmet Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$440,119</td>
<td>$41,700,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>$252,979</td>
<td>$1,793,350</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$535,156</td>
<td>$6,873,836</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$349,311</td>
<td>$1,403,485</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$2,380,448</td>
<td>$2,310,430</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$478,347</td>
<td>$25,429,320</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$428,517</td>
<td>$69,167,590</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$265,469</td>
<td>$13,483,129</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$1,209,163</td>
<td>$3,093,969</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$673,828</td>
<td>$4,221,378</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>$295,549</td>
<td>$3,354,451</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$288,915</td>
<td>$4,141,641</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$982,020</td>
<td>$8,669,700</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$555,091</td>
<td>$215,000,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$370,704</td>
<td>$1,096,234</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$368,561</td>
<td>$4,200,000</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$420,485</td>
<td>$3,515,693</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$469,166</td>
<td>$68,715,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$275,733</td>
<td>$434,029</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$541,312</td>
<td>$5,500,000</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$617,517</td>
<td>$30,709,139</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$781,981</td>
<td>$32,911,610</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$491,313</td>
<td>$90,593,696</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$353,733</td>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$525,507</td>
<td>$1,615,690</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>$263,863</td>
<td>$248,000,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>$313,356</td>
<td>$15,090,670</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>$344,916</td>
<td>$695,000</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>$282,574</td>
<td>$170,000</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$756,089</td>
<td>$394,069,995</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>$322,708</td>
<td>$13,600,000</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$1,382,142</td>
<td>$24,340,890</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$632,846</td>
<td>$8,954,385</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>$251,523</td>
<td>$1,484,193</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>$873,208</td>
<td>$4,400,000</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$403,132</td>
<td>$3,314,097</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>$418,280</td>
<td>$5,414,439</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$925,319</td>
<td>$60,167,000</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>$285,102</td>
<td>$3,856,889</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>$425,922</td>
<td>$15,525,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>$256,018</td>
<td>$2,361,222</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$518,680</td>
<td>$844,490,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$1,459,197</td>
<td>$54,600,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>$356,983</td>
<td>$86,000,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>$245,935</td>
<td>$4,435,000</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$615,971</td>
<td>$4,710,893</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$568,806</td>
<td>$96,378,158</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$303,067</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$510,695</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>$245,789</td>
<td>$545,072</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>$63,947</td>
<td>$1,218,000</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$240,000</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Marianas</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>$417,984</td>
<td>$11,025,000</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $27,994,976  $2,590,765,273  98.9%

*Unmet needs shown are as reported by each applicable State.
NR = Not reporting.

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### Charting the National Need for Parks and Recreation in 2006

In an effort to measure the current need for outdoor recreation facilities and parkland acquisition at the state and local level, the National Park Service asked each state in October 2006 to estimate their total unmet need for Land and Water Conservation Funds for the past fiscal year. If a state typically combines Land and Water Conservation Funds with similar state grant programs, an estimate of the total unmet need for all programs was used. With all fifty states responding, this chart demonstrates a consistent picture of strong demand for recreation facility development and parkland acquisition funding: 82% of the states reported an unmet funding need exceeding 80%. Since Land and Water Conservation Funds are available to states for three years following appropriation, it is important to note that some states have not fully awarded their apportioned funding.
A Closer Look at National Need

In addition to an overall estimate of unmet need, the National Park Service asked each state to characterize their pool of unfunded projects. Here are profiles from ten states across the country.

In Arizona, the unmet need was estimated at $6.9 million, unfunded projects include requests from the Quechan Indian Tribe to develop a nature park and restore riparian wetland habitats along the Colorado River in Yuma; from Scottsdale to provide lighting for new and existing ballfields; and from Eloy, a small community with few recreational facilities, to develop a neighborhood park on donated land.

In California, the unmet need was estimated at $2.3 million, but this total has been skewed by several factors affecting the accuracy of such estimates. Significant factors affecting unmet need data include the decreased appropriation California received this year, which discouraged many potential applicants; and the $150,000 limit for local agency projects, which resulted in more scaled down "band-aid" approach to projects, also because of the decreased LWCF funding. In past years when funding was much higher, California’s applications were greatly increased, which, in turn, greatly increased the number of excellent projects in the selection pool.

In Colorado, the unmet need was estimated at $25 million, a diverse list of approximately ninety unfunded projects included the Shady Lane Pocket Park in Cortez, park and recreation land acquisition in Cripple Creek, the Riverwalk Trail in Gunnison County, Jackson Creek Trail in El Paso County and the Crystal Valley Trail in Pitkin County.

In Iowa, the unmet need was estimated at $1.1 million, unfunded projects include community aquatic centers in Clear Lake, Eagle Grove, Manly, and Melbourne; a playground project in Scharnburg; trail acquisition and development in Des Moines County; skate parks in Carroll, Newton and Rock Rapids; campground and park revitalization work in Allison, Clinton, Creston, and Cherokee and Mitchell counties.

Santa Cruz County, Arizona: Patagonia Lake State Park facility upgrades include new modular restrooms and showers in the two campgrounds and adding electricity to over 100 campsites.

Cullman, Alabama: Whatley Park Soccer and Tennis Facilities

Ingham County, Michigan: Hawk Island County Park
In Kentucky, the unmet need was estimated at $3.5 million, unfunded projects include little league baseball fields, soccer fields, picnic shelters, playground equipment, nature trails, a greenway project, campgrounds, and lighting for sports and playfields.

In North Dakota, the unmet need was estimated at $1.5 million, unfunded projects include improvements to community parks in Langdon, Lidgerwood and St. John; community pool enhancements in Ashley, Roosevelt and Velva; and several state park projects. Similar to California, Nebraska also noted that the unmet need would have been significantly higher if all interested municipalities had applied.

In Oklahoma, the unmet need was estimated at $3.3 million, unfunded projects include new community recreation facilities in Okeene, Moore, Poteau and Bethany; facility improvements at Roman Nose State Park and Oklahoma State University.

In Oregon, the unmet need was estimated at $5.4 million, examples of unfunded projects include significant recreational trail projects in Aumsville and Gresham which would have improved safety and environmental impacts; and basic infrastructure improvements at a neighborhood park in Estacada.

In Vermont, the unmet need was estimated at $4.4 million, examples of unfunded projects include major projects at five parks in Burlington, along with municipal recreation projects in Chelsea, Fairfax and Fairfield, Randolph and Shoreham.

In Wisconsin, the unmet need was estimated at $32 million, unfunded local projects for recreational facility development, renovation and land acquisition represent 43% of the total, with state projects making up the balance, including land acquisitions for one wild lake, the Ice Age National Scenic Trail and the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

“Partnership with the Land and Water Conservation Fund was essential to the success of our recreational development. To date, the Three Forks Harbor Project has invested nearly $10 million in public and private funds to construct a multi-use recreational facility that interfaces with the national inland waterway navigation system.”

— Dave Davis, Special Projects Coordinator, Muskogee Port Authority, Muskogee, Oklahoma
Chincoteague Island, Virginia: Waterfront Park
In 2006, Scenic Virginia selected Robert N. Reed Sr. Downtown Waterfront Park for a 2006 Honorable Mention award in the category of Best Creative Scenic Improvement.
SCORP Update: Experts Agree – Getting Outdoors is Good for Your Health

A fundamental purpose of the LWCF State Assistance Program is to respond to state and local public outdoor recreation needs and thereby promote community health. Increasingly, States are using the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) process to provide policy, direction, and incentives for state and local park systems to increase public use of outdoor recreation areas to improve personal health.*

Nebraska: According to the 2006 Nebraska SCORP, park and recreation areas within a community lower the estimated costs of future health care, since regular physical activity reduces the risk for heart attack, colon cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, and may reduce the risk for stroke. Nebraska’s SCORP integrates the findings of the State’s Physical Activity and Nutrition State Plan, which states that physical activity need not be strenuous to be beneficial; people of all ages can benefit from moderate physical activity such as 30 minutes of brisk walking five or more times a week. The State Game and Parks Commission is partnering with the State Health and Human Services Agency to increase the public’s outdoor recreation activities for personal health and wellness.

Iowa: SCORP planners are surveying residents about their use of parks and trails for physical fitness in order to develop performance goals and measures for encouraging Iowans to get physically and mentally healthy through outdoor recreation. This effort will link to the Iowa Department of Public Health’s Comprehensive Nutrition and Physical Activity Plan measures.

Oregon: Grant applicants receive extra points for outdoor recreation projects that will result in active recreation opportunities promoting physical well-being. Grant program managers cite the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) finding that a sedentary lifestyle is a major contributor to an alarming increase in major health problems such as heart disease and diabetes within the American population.

Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University researchers are developing guidance for States to use the SCORP process to develop performance goals and measures tailored to each State’s needs to achieve health outcomes associated with public outdoor recreation resources.

*States are required to produce a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every five years to maintain their eligibility to participate in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.
Protecting Places that Matter

Our booklet on site stewardship explains the purpose of Section 6(f) of the LWCF Act and the role local communities and state partners play in ensuring that park places are protected in perpetuity from non-recreation uses, unless that use has been approved by the NPS. The full text is available on the web at www.nps.gov/lwcf.

Visit us at nps.gov/lwcf

The LWCF website provides current program information, including announcements on state apportionments, LWCF project highlights, program contacts, the LWCF grants manual, and all federal forms needed for a LWCF project. In 2006, NPS also provided a link to a comprehensive listing of all funded projects to date. The list includes summary reports by year and by state as well as a list by state and county.

Supporting City Parks

More than 40 of the “100 Largest City Parks” recently identified by the Trust for Public Land’s (www.tpl.org) Center for City Park Excellence, received LWCF funding support.

“I am tremendously impressed to learn about the large number of major city parks and the amount of city park funding that has stemmed from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It’s also particularly comforting to know that these large LWCF-assisted parks have additional permanent protection through the federal government.”

— Peter Harnik, Director, Center for City Park Excellence, Trust for Public Land
The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a visionary program established by Congress to preserve, develop and assure accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources for active participation in recreation and “to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States (Public Law 88-578).” In a landmark study more than forty years ago, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission championed the vital connection between local recreation facilities and public health, the very same connection prevalent in today’s prescriptions for creating healthy communities. Projects are listed by county with congressional districts in parentheses. Images featured in this section highlight both current and recently completed LWCF projects.

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.
Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.
Kansas

Crawford
Crawford State Park (2)

Geary
Milford State Park (1)

Montgomery
Elk City State Park (4)

Osage
Eisenhower State Park (2)

Kentucky

Adair
Columbia City Park (1)

Ballard
Wickliffe City Park (1)

Breathitt
Quicksand Elk Viewing Site (5)

Clay
Horse Creek Park (5)

Edmonson
Chalybeate Springs Park (2)

Fleming
Flemingsburg City Park (4)

Grayson
Firefighters Park (2)

Harrison
Berry Park (4)

Kenton
Ludlow Memorial Park (4)

Louisiana

Allen
Lambert Park (4)

Assumption
Bayou L’Ourse Park (3)

Wichita, Kansas: Wichita Skate Park
This unique skate recreation space was identified and developed in partnership with the City of Wichita, Kansas and Kansas Department of Transportation to develop as a skateboard park.

Maine

Aroostook
Houlton To Presque Isle Trail (2)

Cumberland
Crescent Beach State Park (1)

Franklin
Strong Public Beach (2)

Kennebec
Edwards Mill Park (1)

Knox
Appleton Community Playground (1)

Waldo
Abbott Park (2)

York
Frost Tuft’s Park (1)

Wichita, Kansas

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been extremely valuable to the Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department. LWCF funded the redevelopment of Twin Lakes County Park, located in a rapidly growing community with few recreational facilities. This redevelopment not only enhanced existing facilities, but provided new recreational opportunities as well, including ball fields, new trails, a fishing pier and boat launch.

— John VonDeLinde, Director of Parks and Recreation, Anoka County, Minnesota

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.
Massachusetts

Bristol
Horseneck Beach State Reservation (3)

Franklin
Buckland Recreation Area (1)
Unity Park (1)

Middlesex
Sandy Pond Beach (5)

Suffolk
McLaughlin Playground (8)

Maryland

Queen Anne
Chesapeake Exploration Center (1)
Riggs Park (3)

Michigan

Alger
Kingston Lake State Forest (1)

Cheboygan
Burt Lake State Park (1)

Dickinson
City Park (1)

Gogebic
Eddy Park (1)

Houghton
Twin Lakes State Park (1)

Huron
Pigeon Recreation Park (10)

Kalamazoo
Fort Custer Recreation Area (6)
Upjohn Park (6)

Marquette
Sands Township Recreation Area (1)

Monroe
Frenchtown Township Park (15)
Heck Park (15)
Ida Township Park (16)

Ottawa
Grand Haven State Park (2)

Saginaw
Unionville Village Park (4)

Van Buren
Southside Park (6)

Wexford
Lakefront Park (2)

Minnesota

Dakota
Vermillion Empire Wildlife Management Area (2)

Marshall
Riverfront Park East (7)

Marion
Columbia Water Park (4)

Oktibbeha
Diane Jackson Park (3)

Pike
McCombs Sports Park (3)

Sunflower
Iverson City Park (2)

Lawrence
White Park (7)

Lewis
Ewing City Park (9)

Platte
Bennet Park (6)

Saint Charles
Tot Lot Park (2)

Queen Anne’s County, Maryland
Forty-four acres of marsh, sandy beach, and upland area on the Chester River near the Chesapeake Bay will be protected in perpetuity through joint federal, state, and county efforts. Acquisition of this property provides local recreation near an existing population center, while supporting the broader stewardship of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mississippi

Calhoun
Vardaman Sportsplex (1)

De Soto
Lee’s Summit Community Park (1)

Hancock
Buccaneer State Park (4)

Lauderdale
Dunn’s Falls (4)

Lawrence
Friendship Park (3)

Tishomingo
C.C. Shook Park (1)

Warren
Vicksburg River Front Park (2)

Yalobusha
Water Valley Downtown City Park (1)

Saint Francois
Columbia Park (8)

Good Earth Park (8)

Saint Louis City
Lafayette Park (1)

Saline
Slater Kiddie Park (4)

Missouri

Camden
Shadey Dell Park (4)

Cass
Cimarron Trails Park (5)

Franklin
Orchard Park (9)

Jackson
Fleming Park (6)

Johnson
Grover Memorial Park (4)

Allen, Texas: Allen Station Park

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.
Montana

Big Horn
Hardin School Tennis Courts (1)

Jefferson
Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park (1)

Lewis and Clark
Spring Meadow Lake State Park (1)

Missoula
Frenchtown Pond State Park (1)

Park
Northside Park (1)

Prairie
Terry City Park (1)

New Mexico

Cattaragus
Alleghany State Park (29)

Chahtaqua
Chadakoin Park (27)
Lake Erie State Park (27)

Clinton
Montgomery St. Waterfront Park (23)

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.

“Outdoor recreation is important for the State of Montana because of its impacts on overall quality of life, including physical and mental health. There is a vital and often overlooked connection between outdoor recreation on public and private lands, parks and healthy communities. Like other states, Montana is experiencing extraordinary increases in costs for public health care due to an aging population and the increasingly sedentary lifestyles of its residents.”

– Walter W. Timmerman, Recreation Bureau Chief, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
North Carolina

Buncombe
Azalea Park (11)

Edgecombe
Sports Complex (1)

Mecklenburg
Four Mile Creek Greenway (9)

Robeson
Northeast Park (7)

Rockingham
Mayo River State Park (13)

Sampson
Western District Park (2)

North Dakota

McLean
Washburn Riverside Park (1)

Morton
Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park (1)

Oliver
Center Stanton School Park (1)

Ramsey
Brocket Park (1)

Richland
Wahpeton Airport Park (1)

Rolette
St. John Park (1)

Stutsman
Parkhurst Public Use Area (1)

Williams
Tioga Main Park (1)

Ohio

Ashtabula
Malek Park (14)

Belmont County
Community Park (6)

Hamilton County
Terrace Park (2)

Jackson County
Harding Avenue Softball Field (18)

Jefferson
Warren Township Park (6)

Lorain County
Margaret Peak Nature Preserve (13)

Madison
Community Park (15)

Mahoning
Bricker Homestead Park (16)

Mercer
North Park (5)

Miami
Frey Memorial Friendship Park (8)

Muskingum
Township Park (18)

Portage
Chesnut Hills Trail (13)

Stark
Canalway Learning Center (16)

Tuscarawas
Township Community Park (18)

Washington
Beverly Municipal Swimming Pool (6)

Oklahoma

Carter
Regional Park (4)

Kingfisher
Kingfisher Walking Track (3)

Le Flore
Lake Wister State Park (2)

Lincoln
Outback Park (2)

McCurtain
Broken Bow Baseball Complex (2)

Osage
Ben Parker Memorial Park (3)

Lincoln
Indian Springs Recreation Area (3)

McCurtain
Broken Bow Baseball Complex (2)

Muskogee
Honor Heights Park (2)

Okmulgee
Briscoe Park (10)

Pennsylvania

Adams
Littlestown Borough Swimming Pool (17)

Allegheny
McLaughlin Run Park (18)

Berks
Hamburg Community Pool (17)

Centre
Circleville Park (5)

Cumberland
Mill Hall Community Pool (5)

Cumberland
Stony Ridge Park (19)

Dauphin
Messick Park (17)

Lackawanna
McDade Park (11)

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.
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Lancaster
Old Homestead Park (16)

Monroe
Paradise Township Regional Park (11)
Pocono Township Regional Park (11)
Regional Park (11)

Montgomery
Hatboro Memorial Pool (13)

Somerset
Somerset Swimming Pool (9)

Venango
Ramage - Hasson Park (5)

Warren
Breeze Point Landing (5)

South Dakota
Beadle
Mountain Dew Diamonds Park
Roger Kasa Little League Complex
Wolsey Pool Park

Brookings
Lake Poinsett Recreation Area

Brown
Melgaard Park

Charles Mix
Wagner City Park

Clay
Prentis Park

Fall River
Angostura Recreation Area

Faulk
Orient Town Park

Grant
Koch School Park

Haakon
Kiddie Park

Hamlin
Hayti Ball Park
Memorial Park

Hughes
Pierre Softball Park

“
We’re just really excited to have this project approved, especially since the grant process is so competitive statewide. We’ve made a commitment to improving recreation for our citizens but grant funding speeds the process along and gives us more facilities on the ground faster.”

– Steve S. Kelly Jr., Chairman, Kershaw County Council, South Carolina

Washington
South Strabane Community Park (12)

Westmoreland
Twin Lakes Park (12)

York
Allen Park (19)
John Rudy Park (19)

Rhode Island
Kent
Goddard State Park (2)

Providence
Ponagansett River Greenway (2)

South Carolina
Aiken
Langley Pond Park (3)
North Augusta Greenway (3)

Charleston
Rifle Range Park (1)

Colleton
Scott Creek Park (6)

Greenville
Reedy River Greenway (4)

Kershaw
Lugoff-Elgin Recreation Complex (5)

Corson
McIntosh City Park

Day
Pierpont Town Park
Webster Athletic Complex

Dewey
Earl D. Locken Memorial Park

Edmunds
Collier Park

Lincoln
Chautauqua Park
Ellis Larson Park
Newton Hills State Park
South Park

Lyman
South Iron Nation Recreation Area

Marshall
Roy Lake State Park

McCork
Montrose City Park

Meade
Strong Field

Minnehaha
Big Sioux Recreation Area
Perry Nature Area
Stone Ridge Park

Pennington
Hill City Area Memorial Park

Spink
Frankfort City Park

Turner
Field Of Dreams Park

Union
Adams Nature Area

Union
Alcester Ballfield

Tennessee
Fentress
Pogue Creek State Natural Area (4)

Texas
Armstrong
Palo Duro Canyon State Park (13)

Austin
Clark Park (10)

Bastrop
Bastrop State Park (15)

Cameron
Pendleton Park (15)

Fannin
Memorial Park (4)

Tarrant
Haslet Community Park (12)

Utah
Davis
Heritage Park (1)

West Point City Park (3)

Kane
Kanab City Park (3)

Utah
Meadows Park (3)
**Vermont**

Addison
- Morse Park
- New Haven Community Playground

Caledonia
- Groton State Forest

Chittenden
- Jericho Tennis/Basketball Courts
- Rossetti Natural Area

Lamoille
- Elmore State Park

Washington

- Benton
  - Sacagawea Heritage Trail (4)
- King
  - Seahurst Park (7)
  - West Hylebos Park (9)
- Kitsap
  - Gazzam Lake Park (1)
  - Veterans Memorial Park (6)

**West Virginia**

- Marshall
  - Grandvue Park (1)
- Monongalia
  - Dorsey’s Knob Park (1)
- Randolph
  - Bluegrass Park (2)
- Barbour
  - Barbour County Park (1)
- Harrison
  - Benedum Park (1)
  - Ferguson Park (1)
- Jackson
  - North Park (2)

**Wisconsin**

- Jefferson
  - Evitts Run Skate Park (2)
  - Leetown Park (1)
- Ohio
  - Wheeling Skaternpark (1)
- Raleigh
  - Lake Stephens Park (3)
- Randolph
  - Elkins City Park (2)
- Big Horn
  - Cowley Regional Baseball Park (1)

- Chippewa
  - Casper Park (7)
- Dane
  - Lake Kegonsa State Park (2)

“Land and Water Conservation Funds have been of critical importance in Virginia for decades. Dozens of state parks and hundreds of local parks may not exist today if not for these important federal funds.”

– Joseph Maroon, Director, Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation

**Washington**

- Benton
  - Sacagawea Heritage Trail (4)
- King
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**Virgin Islands**

- Saint Croix
  - Hatfield Park (3)
- Shawano
  - Gibson Island (8)
- Sheboygan
  - Kohler-Andrae State Park (8)

**Wyoming**

- Big Horn
  - Manderson Town Park
- Fremont
  - Lander Tennis Courts
- Goshen
  - Town Park
- Hot Springs
  - Thermopolis Baseball Field
- Sheridan
  - Mavrakis Park

**Guam**

- Umatac Municipal Baseball Field

**Northern Marianas**

- Grotto Park
- Bird Island Lookout

**Puerto Rico**

- Condado Lagoon Park
- Punta Salinas Public Beach

**Virgin Islands**

- Altona Lagoon Beach

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.

“The reality in Wyoming communities is that recreation facilities are essential to the quality of life for our citizens. Quality of life helps keep our youth and young families in the state and helps companies bring quality jobs for our future generations. LWCF is the key for making this happen.”

– Patrick Green, Wyoming State Parks & Historic Sites

A state may not be represented in the above park list – an occurrence due most frequently to a decision to combine its apportionment from successive years in order to have sufficient funds for a desired project(s). States have three years to award funds once apportioned to them.
For more information about the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including state program contacts, please visit us at www.nps.gov/lwcf