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The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's (ORRRC) -- 'Greatest Idea'

Foundations of LWCF State Grant Program

National Land and Water Conservation Fund State Grant Training Denver, Colorado

April 7-11, 2013





- Session Objectives
 - Comprehend the genesis of the LWCF Act of 1964 and the fundamental aspects of the State Assistance Program.
 - 2. Gain familiarity with the organizational and operational structure of the program and be able to identify roles and responsibilities.



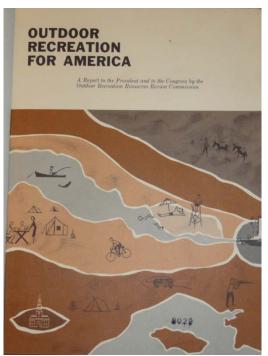


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- ORRRC's Mission
 - Determine recreation needs now and in 2000
 - Determine resources needs now and in 2000
 - Recommend policies and programs

Core Findings

- Opportunities urgently needed near metropolitan areas
- Land is available but doesn't effectively meets needs
- Money is needed







- ORRRC's Recommendations
 - A National Outdoor Recreation Policy
 - "... preserve, develop and make accessible ... such quantity and quality of ... recreation
 - Implementation will require cooperation from all levels of government, especially the States
 - Establish Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
 - Create a grant-in-aid program to stimulate and assist the States





- President Johnson's Endorsement
 - LWCF Act received bipartisan support



Signed into law on Sept. 3 1964





LWCF Act's Purpose

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"to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens ... present and future generations and visitors ... such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources ... are necessary and desirable for individual active participation in such recreation and to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States by..."





LWCF Purpose was to be Accomplished by

- "(1) providing funds for and authorizing Federal assistance to the States in planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities
- (2) providing funds for the Federal acquisition and development of certain lands and areas
 - Supports NPS, FWS, BLM, and USFS acquisition needs"





- LWCF Act
 - Established a long term source of funding
 - Proceeds from sale of surplus federal lands
 - Motorboat fuel tax
 - Recreation use fees
 - Set 60% for State grants and 40% federal acquisition





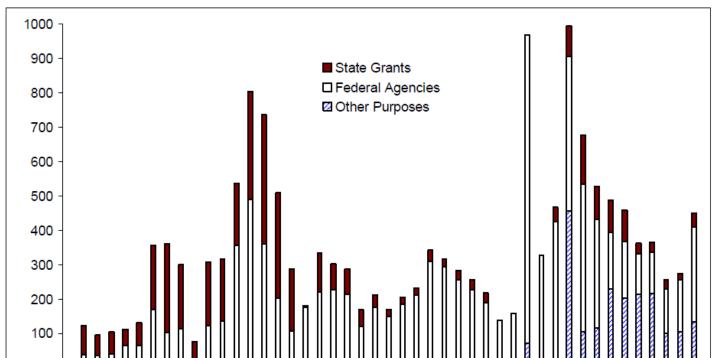
- LWCF Act's Evolution
 - Basic purposes remain the same today
 - Legislative amendments
 - 1968 -- OCS oil and gas royalties added
 - 1976 -- "not less than 40% available for federal purposes" added
 - 1977 -- Funding authorization level increased to \$900m
 - FY1998 expansion of funds for "related purposes" other than land acquisition





Figure 1. LWCF Appropriations, FY1965-FY2010

(in millions of dollars)



Source: The primary source for these data is the DOI Budget Office; data updated May 29, 2009. See the Land and Water Conservation Fund, MSExcel spreadsheet, on the Budget Office's website at http://www.doi.gov/budget/budget_general/bgindex.html (visited on July 30, 2010).

Notes: The graph does not reflect \$76 million provided for the transition quarter from July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976.



- September 30, 2015 a Date to Remember
 - 50th Anniversary of the LWCF Act
 - LWCF Act's sunset date
 - Continuation of funding
 - Preservation of the recreation estate i.e. 6(f) protection





LWCF State Assistance

Program







- LWCF State Assistance -- Relevancy
 - The State Assistance Program is the <u>only</u> state and federal partnership program in the federal government for creating and protecting public parks and outdoor recreation opportunities close to home





- Core Legislative Cornerstones of the State Assistance Program
 - 1. Partnership to assist states in building a state and local park system, close to home -- grants
 - 2. Increase and maintain a permanent nationwide recreation estate -- 6(f) protection
 - 3. Encourage sound planning recreational SCORP's





- The Program
 - State-Federal Partnership -- emphasis State role
 - 50/50 matching grants
 - To states and thru states to local units of government
 - Grants for acquisition, development, and planning





- Three Key Legislative and Policy Provisions
 - 1. SCORP Statewide Plan, 5 year cycle
 - 2. Open Project Selection Process (OPSP)
 - 3. Assisted sites maintained and protected in perpetuity—Section 6(f)(3)





- 1. Statewide Plan You Got to Have a Plan
 - SCORP elements ...
 - 1) evaluate the supply of and demand for public outdoor recreation resources (local, state, and federal) throughout the state;
 - 2) identifies and prioritizes needs and opportunities for recreation improvements including capital investments, and
 - 3) a program to implement the SCORP





- 2. Open Project Selection Process
 - Administratively adopted in the 1980's to better align projects with SCORP recommendations
 - Outlines the state's criteria and standards for grant selection
 - Sets forth the process for equal participation in the state's LWCF program
 - NPS approved document





• 3. Site Protection & Maintenance Requirements

- 6(f)(3) Grant assisted sites must be maintained and accessible for public for outdoor recreation use in perpetuity
 - Sites, in whole or in part, may not be converted without approval of the Secretary
 - Law requires replacement property of at least equal value and equivalent recreational utility
- State inspection every 5 years





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- The Partnership
 - The program is administered centrally from Washington, DC, in conjunction with staff in four Regional Offices
 - NPS works in partnership with the States to ensure that LWCF funds are used consistent with the purposes of the Act and to safeguard the Act's legacy



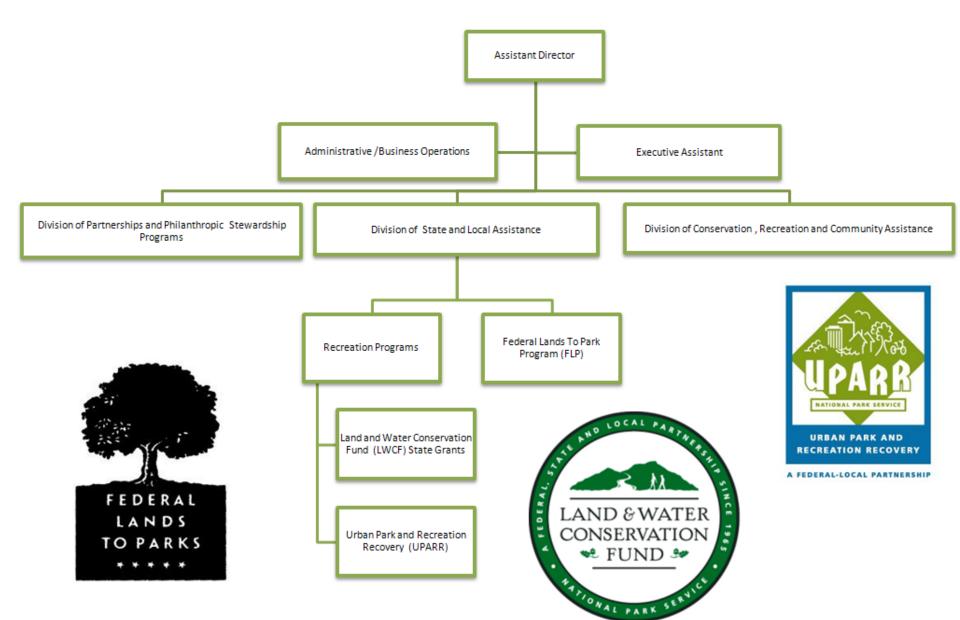


- NPS Organization the Ever Evolving Maze
 - LWCF Program is 3 levels from the
 - Director, Jonathan Jarvis
 - Deputy Director of Operation, Peggy O'Dell
 - Assistant Director Partnership and Civic Engagement, Rich Weideman
 - Elevating "recreation" within NPS
 - Recognition of "external programs"
 - Looking to better serve our communities



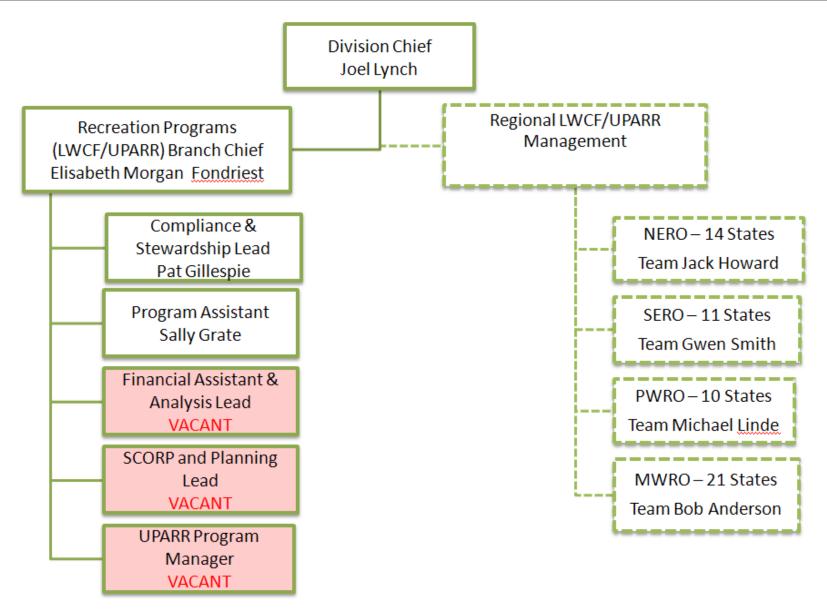
Assistant Directorate, Partnerships and Civic Engagement (7000) State and Local Assistance Programs Division (2225)





State and Local Assistance Programs Division (2225) Recreation Programs Branch







LWCF State Grant Program Pillars

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NPS

Washington DC budget, program guidance, policy, manual, database

Regional Staff
Grant approvals,
compliance,

State/Territory's

SLO/ALSO State program

NASORLO





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Programmatic Roles

State

- SCORP and OPSP
- Evaluating and selecting projects
- Preparing and submitting applications to NPS
- Site inspection

NPS

- Technical assistance and approval SCORP/OPSP
- Annual apportionment
- Reviewing applications and obligating funds
- Closing out completed projects
- Policy, manual, database

NPS/State shared

- Managing funds and monitoring grants
- Assuring compliance of the grants and projects with the LWCF manual and regulations
- Overseeing post grant compliance





- Accomplishments
 - \$4.1 billion appropriated, matched at least 50:50 for a total of \$8.2 billion
 - 42,000+ grants
 - 23% acquisition projects supporting purchase and protection of 3 million acres
 - 77% development/construction projects to develop basic outdoor recreation facilities
 - Grants benefited 10,800+ public agencies
 - 76% of grants awarded to local projects
 - LWCF park in more than 98% of counties





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Pulling Back the Curtains on LWCF Appropriations, Allocation and Fund

Appropriation, Apportionment, Obligation, Expenditure, and SRA

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- Gain a basic understanding of the federal appropriation process as it relates to LWCF State Assistance Program.
- 2. Gain knowledge of the apportionment process, types of funds, and understand the fiscal requirements related to obligations and expenditures.





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- Basics of the Federal Budget Process
 - "Appropriation" authority is granted to Congress by US Constitution
 - President proposes a "budget" for Congressional consideration reflecting administration priorities
 - President's Budget release February
 - A culmination of three separate budget proposals over 2 years
 - Congressional wrangling over the budget creates challenges





Differences in Requests and Appropriations

| EXPERIENCE |
|------------|
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| FY | President's Request | Congressional Appropriation | Difference |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 2003 | \$194,600 | \$94,383 | -\$100,217 |
| 2004 | \$156,000 | \$91,360 | -\$64,640 |
| 2005 | \$91,360 | \$89,736 | -\$1,624 |
| 2006 | \$0 | \$27,995 | +\$27,995 |
| 2007 | \$0 | \$27,995 | +\$27,995 |
| 2008 | \$0 | \$23,133 | +\$23,133 |
| 2009 | \$0 | \$19,000 | +\$19,000 |
| 2010 | \$27,200 | \$37,200 | +\$10,000 |
| 2011 | \$47,200 | \$37,126 | -\$10,074 |
| 2012 | \$195,000 | \$42,138 | -\$152,862 |





• LWCF Act's - Evolution

- Legislative amendments
 - 1968 -- OCS oil and gas royalties added
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- 1965 to 2012 LWCF Receipts and Outlays
 - \$34.4 billion total receipts received
 - \$16.3 billion appropriated
 - Outlay between Federal vs. State vs. Other

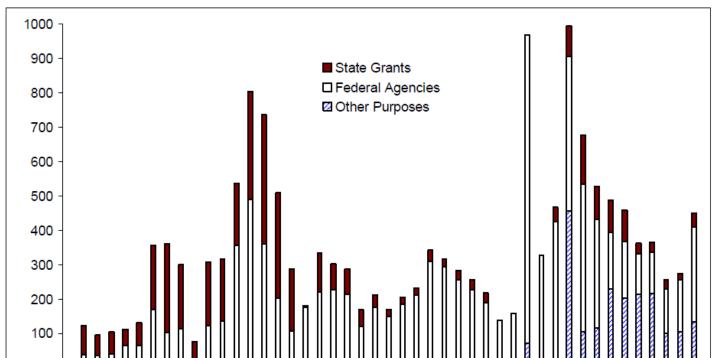
| State | Other |
|---------------|------------------------|
| \$4.1 billion | \$2.2 billion (13%) |
| | |





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(in millions of dollars)



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- Trends with LWCF Appropriations
 - Prior to 1976 amendment vs. post amendment changes in total appropriated dollars

| | Federal | State |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1965-1976 | \$0.9 billion (39%) | \$1.4 billion (61%) |
| 1977-2012 | \$93.3 billion (66%) | \$2.7 billion (19%) |





- Trends with LWCF Appropriations
 - Prior to 1997 vs. post 1998 differences in total appropriations for "other purposes"

| | Federal | State | Other |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1965-1997 | \$5.6 billion (63%) | \$3.3 billion (37%) | \$0 (0%) |
| 1997-2012 | \$4.5 billion (61%) | \$0.8 billion (11%) | \$2.2 billion (29%) |





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- Apportionment
 - Congress appropriates, NPS allocates
 - Overview of Formula (LWCF)
 - 40% Equal distribution
 - 60% "Need" (total/urban population)
 - Rules of use of funds
 - Apportioned reserve (faces being rescinded)
 - Upon NPS approval of projects, NPS obligates the funds





- Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006
 - Designed to expand oil and gas leasing
 - Revenues shared by Gulf states and the LWCF
 - State Assistance program designated to benefit from certain lease areas
 - First year allocation of \$8M seemed promising but balances very small since
 - GoMESA funds apportioned similar to LWCF
 - Not subject to 3 year obligation rule
 - Not subject to SRA





- Special Reapportionment Account
 - In the event projects are...
 - Cancelled
 - Finished under budget
 - ...Funds revert to a separate account. Reapportionment to the State is contingent on
 - Efficient management of apportioned funds
 - Demonstrated need for additional funding
 - Programmatic compliance





- Obligations are a concern
 - Program policies tweaked early in FY09 to encourage obligation and expenditure.
 - We ended Fiscal 2012 with
 - \$49.5M in unobligated LW (FY11 and 12)
 - \$5.8M in unobligated GM (FY09-12)
 - \$6.3M in SRA
 - \$890k "lost" to the contingency fund
- New transparency resulting from FBMS make this vulnerable





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Questions? Comments? Break?





- Title / point
 - Sub point
 - Sub, sub point

