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S. 3583

To authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish and carry out a community revitalization program to provide Federal grants to communities for the rehabilitation of critically needed parks, recreational areas, and facilities, the development of improved recreational programs, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 20, 2012

Mrs. HAGAN (for herself, Mr. KERRY, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

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A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish and carry out a community revitalization program to provide Federal grants to communities for the rehabilitation of critically needed parks, recreational areas, and facilities, the development of improved recreational programs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Community Parks Revitalization Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the 2010 United States Census, over 80 percent of the population of the United States lives in urban areas.

(2) Urban parks are a critical part of our Nation's urban infrastructure, playing a vital role in revitalizing neighborhoods, stimulating our Nation's economy, combating national issues such as obesity and juvenile delinquency, and protecting our environment.

(3) Urban parks are a catalyst for active outdoor recreation, an industry which in 2010 supported 6,100,000 American jobs, generated $646,000,000,000 in retail sales and services across the United States, generated $39,900,000,000 in Federal tax revenues, and $39,900,000,000 in State and local tax revenues.

(4) Studies also show that approximately 20 jobs are created for every $1,000,000 invested in parks and conservation projects.

(5) Studies have found that parkland saves cities millions of dollars in storm water management and air pollution expenses by capturing precipitation, reducing runoff, and absorbing air pollutants.

(6) Between 2001 and 2012, as funding for local parks and recreation significantly declined, the number of adults classified as overweight or obese steadily increased from 61 percent to 67 percent. Similarly, during this same period, the number of children and adolescents classified as overweight or obese nearly tripled, going from 12 percent in 2001 to 33 percent in 2011.

(7) Physical inactivity contributes to obesity and takes a toll on our Nation's economy, as the annual costs of medical spending and lost productivity from individuals in the United States being obese and overweight are estimated to be $147,000,000,000. Access to urban parks is critical to combating this issue. A study by the Centers for Disease Control found that the creation of, or enhanced access to, places for physical activity, such as parks, led to a 25.6 percent increase in the percentage of people exercising on 3 or more days a week which improves the physical and mental health of our citizens.

(8) Access to urban parks is critical to combating obesity and its residual impact on health care expenses. A study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that the creation of, or

enhanced access to, places for physical activity, such as parks, led to a 25.6 percent increase in the percentage of people exercising on 3 or more days a week, which improves the physical and mental health of our citizens.

(9) According to the Centers for Disease control and Prevention, over the 25 years preceding the date of enactment of this Act, rates of obesity have more than tripled among adolescents ages 12 to 19 and doubled among adults ages 20 to 74 and children ages 6 to 11.

(10) Physical inactivity contributes to obesity. A study by the CDC found that the creation of, or enhanced access to, places for physical activity led to a 25.6 percent increase in the percentage of people exercising on 3 or more days a week. Physical activity can improve physical and mental health. The annual costs of medical spending and lost productivity from individuals in the United States being obese and overweight are estimated to be $147,000,000,000.

(11) Urban parks also decrease juvenile delinquency by providing quality after school programs. According to the Juvenile Justice Bulletin, without structured, supervised activities in the after school

hours, youth are at greater risk of being victims of crime or participating in anti-social behaviors, especially during the hours of 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm.

(12) The National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center reported that students who spend no time in extracurricular activities, such as those offered in after-school programs through parks and recreation agencies, are 49 percent more likely to have used drugs and 37 percent more likely to become teen parents than are those students who spend 1 to 4 hours per week in extracurricular activities.

(13) According to the Juvenile Justice Bulletin, without structured, supervised activities in the after-school hours, youth are at greater risk of being victims of crime or participating in anti-social behaviors. Juveniles are at the highest risk of being a victim of crime between 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., and the peak hour for juvenile crime is between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., the first hour after most students are dismissed from school.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to authorize the Secretary to establish and carry out a community revitalization program to

provide Federal grants to communities for the rehabilitation of critically needed parks, recreational areas, and facilities, the development of improved recreational programs, and for other purposes;

(2) to improve urban areas through economic development;

(3) to prevent and improve chronic disease outcomes, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, depression, and obesity;

(4) to improve recreational areas and facilities and expand recreation services in urban areas with a high incidence of crime and to help expand recreation opportunities for at-risk youth;

(5) to promote collaboration between local agencies involved in parks and recreation, law enforcement, youth social services, and juvenile justice system;

(6) to ensure accessibility to therapeutic recreation services and to provide recreation opportunities for injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces; and

(7) to encourage the rehabilitation of existing and construction of new urban recreational areas and facilities with environmentally beneficial components, when possible, such as sustainable landscape

features and upcycled and recycled materials, and to prioritize the selection of projects that provide environmental benefits to urban areas, including by updating lighting, planting trees, increasing the urban forestry canopy, improving stormwater management, increasing green infrastructure, employing water conservation measures, and adding green spaces to urban areas.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) The term ''recreational areas and facilities'' means indoor or outdoor parks, buildings, sites, or other facilities that are dedicated to recreation purposes and administered by public or private nonprofit agencies to serve the recreation needs of community residents, with emphasis on public facilities readily accessible to residential neighborhoods, including multiple-use community centers that have recreation as a primary purpose, but excluding major sports arenas, exhibition areas, and conference halls used primarily for commercial sports, spectator, or display activities.

(2) The term ''rehabilitation and construction grants'' means matching capital grants to local governments for the purpose of rebuilding, remodeling,

expanding, or developing existing or building new recreational areas and facilities, including improvements in park landscapes, infrastructure, buildings, and support facilities, and the provision of lighting, emergency phones, or other capital improvements to improve the security of urban parks, but excluding routine maintenance and upkeep activities.

(3) The term ''innovation and recreation program'' grants means matching grants to local governments to cover costs of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies, or services designed to demonstrate innovative and cost effective ways to augment park and recreation opportunities, or support new or existing programs, which increase access to recreation opportunities for returning veterans and active duty military and their families or provide constructive alternatives for youth at risk for engaging in criminal behavior.

(4) The term ''recovery action program grants'' means matching grants to local governments for development of local park and recreation recovery action programs, including for resource and needs assessment, coordination, citizen involvement and planning, and program development activities to encour-

age public definition of goals and develop priorities and strategies for overall recreation system recovery.

(5) The term ''maintenance'' means all commonly accepted practices necessary to keep recreational areas and facilities operating in a state of good repair and to protect such areas and facilities from deterioration resulting from normal wear and tear.

(6) The term ''local government'' means any city, county, town, township, parish, village, or any local or regional special district such as a park district, conservation district, or park authority.

(7) The term ''private nonprofit agency'' means a community-based, non-profit organization, corporation, or association organized for purposes of providing recreation, conservation, and educational services directly to urban residents on either a neighborhood or community-wide basis through voluntary donations, voluntary labor, or public or private grants.

(8) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(9) The term ''State'' means any State of the United States (or any instrumentality of a State ap-

proved by the Governor), the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(10) The term ''insular areas'' means Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 5. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

(a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations establishing a community revitalization program to provide Federal rehabilitation and construction grants, innovation and recreation programming grants, and recovery action program grants in accordance with this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) eligibility requirements for the grant program established pursuant to such subsection;

(2) the timing and form of applications required to be submitted to the Secretary by local governments seeking such grants;

(3) required elements of any grant application required to be submitted to the Secretary by local governments seeking such grants;

(4) criteria for priority selection and approval by the Secretary in choosing which local governments receive grant funds;

(5) guidelines for seeking modification of a project to be funded or which is funded by the grant program established pursuant to such subsection; and

(6) penalties placed on local governments that received amounts under the grant program established pursuant to such subsection for failing to comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements set forth in section 13, up to and including rescission of grant amounts for repetitive violations.

SEC. 6. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND PRIORITY CRITERIA.

(a) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the regulations required under section 5(a), the Secretary shall set forth eligibility requirements for receiving grants under the community revitalization program established pursuant to this Act.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The eligibility requirements required to be established under paragraph (1) shall be based on—

(A) evidence of a commitment to ongoing planning, rehabilitation, service, operation, and maintenance programs for park and recreations systems, as described in section 8;

(B) population density (the number of persons per square mile of land area);

(C) total population under 18 years of age or over 59 years of age;

(D) the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force;

(E) the percent of households without automobiles available;

(F) the percent of persons with income below 125 percent of the poverty level;

(G) the percent of single-headed households with children present; and

(H) any additional criteria the Secretary determines appropriate.

(b) PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY WAIVER.—

(1) GENERALLY.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized to designate local governments in standard metropolitan statistical areas, as defined by the most current census, that do not meet all of the eligibility requirements required

under subsection (a) as eligible to receive grants under this Act.

(2) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Grants to local governments described in paragraph (1) shall not exceed, in the aggregate, 15 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act for rehabilitation and construction, innovation and recreation program, and recovery action program grants.

(c) ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATION.—As part of any application process set forth pursuant to the regulations prescribed under section 5, a responsible official for a local government that has applied for a grant under this Act shall certify that the local government meets all of the eligibility requirements established under this Act with respect to receipt of grant amounts under the community revitalization program established pursuant to this Act. If a local government applies for a partial eligibility waiver under subsection (b), such certification shall specify which of the eligibility requirements are met by the local government.

(d) PRIORITY CRITERIA.—

(1) GENERAL PRIORITY CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall establish priority criteria for the selection and approval of projects to be funded by grant amounts made available pursuant to this Act. The

priority criteria established under this subsection shall be based on factors such as—

(A) a higher population density of the project neighborhood;

(B) demonstrated deficiencies in the condition of existing recreational areas and facilities in the project neighborhood;

(C) demonstrated deficiencies in access to neighborhood recreation opportunities, particularly for minority and low- and moderate-income residents, veterans or active duty military families, and residents with physical or mental disabilities;

(D) the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force of the project neighborhood;

(E) public participation in determining rehabilitation or development needs;

(F) the extent to which a project or program supports or complements target activities undertaken as part of a local government's overall community development and urban revitalization program;

(G) the extent to which such a project would—

(i) provide employment opportunities for minorities, youth, and low- and moderate-income residents in the project neighborhood; and

(ii) provide for participation of neighborhood, nonprofit, or tenant organizations in the proposed rehabilitation and construction activity or in subsequent maintenance, staffing, or supervision of recreational areas and facilities;

(H) the amount of State, local, and private support for the project as evidenced by commitments of non-Federal resources to project construction or operation; and

(I) any additional criteria the Secretary determines appropriate.

(2) PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR REHABILITATION AND CONSTRUCTION GRANTS.—In addition to the general priority criteria established under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall establish priority criteria for the selection and approval of projects to be funded by a rehabilitation and construction grant made pursuant to this Act, including whether the project—

(A) builds recreational areas and facilities in areas that are located within half a mile of

public housing or a school and do not currently have indoor or outdoor facilities;

(B) creates, maintains, or revitalizes playgrounds or active play areas for children;

(C) connects children to the outdoors for physical activity and access to nature;

(D) promotes physical activity for individuals and the community at large;

(E) works collaboratively with local governments, colleges, and universities, and other institutions to track the longitudinal rates of chronic diseases in the community such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, depression, and obesity;

(F) uses environmentally beneficial components such as sustainable landscape features and upcycled and recycled materials;

(G) provides environmental benefits to urban areas, including by—

(i) updating lighting;

(ii) planting trees;

(iii) increasing the urban forestry canopy;

(iv) improving stormwater management;

(v) increasing green infrastructure;

(vi) employing water conservation measures; or

(vii) adding green spaces;

(H) connects to public transportation;

(I) uses LEED Green Building Standards or contains energy efficiency components such as energy efficient lighting and HVAC systems, and uses SITES sustainable landscape standards, or other sustainable components and practices;

(J) contains safe trails or routes, such as trails, bikeways, and sidewalks that connect to neighborhoods and enhance access to parks and recreational areas and facilities;

(K) enhances or expands youth development in neighborhoods and communities by engaging youth in environmental stewardship, conservation, and service projects;

(L) updates existing equipment or facilities to be in compliance with the most recent accessibility guidelines published by the United States Access Board, specifically by removing architectural barriers so that sites comply or exceed the requirements of the final guidelines

for the accessibility of recreational areas and facilities; or

(M) constructs new facilities or sites to comply with or exceed the minimum requirements of the final guidelines for the accessibility of recreational sites and facilities published by the United States Access Board.

(3) PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR INNOVATION AND RECREATION PROGRAM GRANTS.—In addition to the general priority criteria established under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall establish priority criteria for the selection and approval of programs to be funded by an innovation and recreation program grant made pursuant to this Act, including whether the project or program—

(A) promotes the unique integration of recreation with other community services, such as transportation, public housing and public safety, either to expand or update current services, or to link programs within the social service structure of a neighborhood or between neighborhoods;

(B) utilizes new management and cost-saving or service-efficient approaches for improving the delivery of recreation services;

(C) serves communities with a high population of active military families or veterans;

(D) ensures accessibility to therapeutic recreation services and provides recreation opportunities for injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces;

(E) employs veterans, youth, or uses youth volunteers;

(F) targets youth that are at the greatest risk of becoming involved in violence and crime;

(G) demonstrates past success in providing constructive alternatives to youth at risk for engaging in criminal behavior

(H) demonstrates collaboration between local park and recreation, juvenile justice, law enforcement, and youth social service agencies and nongovernmental entities, including private, nonprofit agencies;

(I) shows the greatest potential of being continued with non-Federal funds or may serve as models for other communities.

SEC. 7. REHABILITATION AND INNOVATION AND RECREATION PROGRAM GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Upon approval of an application by the chief executive of an eligible local government,

the Secretary may provide 70 percent matching rehabilitation and construction grants and innovation and recreation program grants directly to such eligible local government.

(b) TRANSFER.—At the discretion of a local government receiving a rehabilitation and construction grant or innovation and recreation program grant pursuant to subsection (a), and if consistent with an approved application, such a grant may be transferred in whole or in part to private nonprofit agencies, provided that assisted recreational areas and facilities owned or managed by such private nonprofit agencies offer recreation opportunities to the general population within the jurisdictional boundaries of the local government.

(c) PAYMENTS.—Grant payments may be made only for rehabilitation and construction or innovation and recreation projects and programs approved by the Secretary. In the case of rehabilitation and construction and innovation projects, such payments may be made periodically in keeping with the rate of progress toward the satisfactory completion of a project, except that the Secretary may, when appropriate, make advance payments on approved rehabilitation and construction and innovation projects in an amount not to exceed 20 percent of the total project cost.

(d) MODIFICATION OF PROJECT.—The Secretary may authorize modification of an approved rehabilitation and construction or innovation project only when a grantee has adequately demonstrated that such modification is necessary because of circumstances not foreseeable at the time such project was proposed.

(e) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR INNOVATION AND RECREATION PROGRAM.—Innovation grants shall correspond to the goals, priorities, and implementation strategies expressed in local park and recreation recovery action programs, with particular regard to the special considerations listed in section 8(b) of this Act.

SEC. 8. LOCAL COMMITMENTS TO SYSTEM RECOVERY AND MAINTENANCE.

(a) RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a requirement for project approval, a local government applying for a grant under this Act shall submit to the Secretary evidence of its commitment to ongoing planning, rehabilitation, service, operation, and maintenance programs for its park and recreation systems. Such commitment shall be expressed in a local park and recreation recovery action program that maximizes coordination of all community resources, including

other federally supported urban development and recreation programs.

(2) INTERIM PRELIMINARY ACTION PROGRAMS.—During an initial interim period to be established by regulation, the recovery action program requirement under paragraph (1) may be satisfied by submission of preliminary action programs of a local government that define objectives, priorities, and implementation strategies for overall system recovery and maintenance and commit such local government to a scheduled program development process.

(3) 5-YEAR ACTION PROGRAM.—Following the interim period under paragraph (2), each local government applicant shall submit to the Secretary, as a condition of eligibility, a 5-year park and recreation recovery action program that demonstrates—

(A) identification of recovery objectives, priorities, and implementation strategies;

(B) adequate planning for rehabilitation of specific recreational areas and facilities, including projections of the cost of proposed projects;

(C) capacity and commitment to assure that facilities provided or improved under this

Act shall thereafter continue to be adequately maintained, protected, staffed, and supervised;

(D) intention to maintain total local public outlays for park and recreation purposes at levels at least equal to those in the year preceding that in which grant assistance is sought, except in any case where a reduction in park and recreation outlays is proportionate to a reduction in overall spending by the applicant; and

(E) the relationship of the park and recreation recovery action program to overall community development and urban revitalization efforts.

(4) CONTINUING PLANNING PROCESS.—Where appropriate, the Secretary may encourage local governments to meet recovery action program requirements through a continuing planning process which includes periodic improvements and updates in recovery action program submissions to eliminate identified gaps in program information and policy development.

(b) RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Recovery action programs shall address, at a minimum, the following special considerations:

(1) Rehabilitation of existing recreational areas and facilities, including—

(A) general systemwide renovation;

(B) special rehabilitation requirements for recreational areas and facilities in areas of high population concentration and economic distress; and

(C) restoration of outstanding or unique structures, landscaping, or similar features in parks of historical or architectural significance.

(2) Local commitments to innovative and cost-effective programs and projects at the neighborhood level to augment recovery of park and recreation systems, including—

(A) recycling of abandoned schools and other public buildings for recreation purposes;

(B) multiple use of operating educational and other public buildings;

(C) purchase of recreation services on a contractual basis;

(D) use of mobile facilities and recreational, cultural, and educational programs or other innovative approaches to improving access for neighborhood residents;

(E) integration of the recovery action program with federally assisted projects to maximize recreation opportunities through conversion of abandoned railroad and highway rights-of-way, waterfront, and other redevelopment efforts and such other federally assisted projects, as appropriate;

(F) conversion to recreational use of street space, derelict land, and other public lands not now designated for neighborhood recreational use; and

(G) use of various forms of compensated and uncompensated land regulation, tax inducements, or other means to encourage the private sector to provide neighborhood park and recreation facilities and programs.

(c) PUBLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall establish and publish in the Federal Register requirements for preparation, submission, and updating of local park and recreation recovery action programs.

(d) INNOVATION AND RECREATION PROGRAM GRANT.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—In order to be eligible to receive an at-risk youth recreation grant, a local government shall—

(A) include in its 5-year park and recreation recovery action program the goal of—

(i) utilizing new ideas, concepts, and approaches aimed at improving facility design, operations, or programming in the delivery of recreation services;

(ii) increased access of therapeutic or other recreation services to veterans and military families; or

(iii) reducing crime and juvenile delinquency; and

(B) provide a description of implementation strategies to achieve such goals.

(2) COORDINATION.—The description of implementation strategies under paragraph (1) shall also address how the local government is coordinating its recreation programs with other community development or service agencies.

(e) RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTS.—The Secretary is authorized to provide up to 50 percent matching grants to eligible local government applicants for recovery action program development and planning to meet the objectives of this section.

SEC. 9. STATE ACTION INCENTIVE; FEDERAL GRANTS, INCREASE.

The Secretary is authorized to increase Federal rehabilitation and construction grants and innovation and recreation program grants authorized under section 7, by providing an additional match equal to the total match provided by a State of up to 15 percent of the total project or program costs. In no event may the Federal matching amount exceed 85 percent of total project or program cost. The Secretary shall further encourage the States to assist in assuring that local recovery plans and programs are adequately implemented by cooperating with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in monitoring local park and recreation recovery action programs and in assuring consistency of such plans and programs, where appropriate, with State recreation policies as set forth in statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.

SEC. 10. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS; NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF PROJECT OR PROGRAM COSTS.

(a) NON-FEDERAL SOURCES.—The non-Federal share of project or program costs assisted under this Act may be derived from—

(1) general or special purpose State or local revenues;

(2) State categorical grants;

(3) special appropriations by State legislatures;

(4) donations of land, buildings, or building materials;

(5) in-kind construction, technical, and planning services; or

(6) any combination of paragraphs (1) through (5).

(b) PROHIBITED SOURCES.—No moneys from any Federal grant program other than general revenue sharing and the community development and energy efficiency and conservation block grant programs shall be used to match Federal grants under this program.

(c) PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary shall encourage States and private interests to contribute, to the maximum extent possible, to the non-Federal share of project or program costs.

SEC. 11. CONVERSION OF RECREATION PROPERTY.

No property improved or developed with assistance under this Act shall, without the approval of the Secretary, be converted for uses other than for public recreation. The Secretary shall approve such conversion only if the Secretary determines it to be consistent with the current local park and recreation recovery action program and only upon such conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to assure the provision of adequate recreation

properties and opportunities of reasonably equivalent location and usefulness.

SEC. 12. COORDINATION OF PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall—

(1) coordinate the urban revitalization and livable communities program with other Federal departments and agencies and with State agencies that administer programs and policies affecting urban areas such as the White House Office of Urban Policy and departments that administer programs and policies affecting climate change, green jobs, housing, urban development, natural resources management, employment, transportation, community services, and voluntary action;

(2) encourage maximum coordination of the program between appropriate State agencies and local government applicants; and

(3) require that local government applicants include provisions for participation of community and neighborhood residents, including youth, and for public-private coordination in recovery action program planning and project selection.

SEC. 13. REPORT; RECORDKEEPING; AUDIT AND EXAMINATION.

(a) REPORT.—Each recipient of assistance under this Act shall submit to the Secretary, for each fiscal year such assistance is received, an annual report detailing the projects and programs undertaken with such assistance, the number of jobs created by such assistance, and any other information the Secretary determines appropriate based on the priority criteria established by the Secretary under sections 5 and 6.

(b) RECORDKEEPING.—Each recipient of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records that fully disclose the amount and disposition of project or program undertakings in connection with which assistance under this Act is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or program undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(c) AUDIT AND EXAMINATION.—The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their duly authorized representatives, shall have access, for the purpose of audit and examination, to any books, documents, papers, and records of a recipient of assistance under this Act that are pertinent to such assistance.

SEC. 14. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this Act for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(b) RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM GRANTS.—Not more than 3 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) in any fiscal year may be used for grants for the development of local park and recreation recovery action programs pursuant to section 8 of this Act.

(c) INNOVATION AND RECREATION PROGRAM GRANTS.—Not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) in any fiscal year may be used for innovation grants pursuant to section 7 of this Act.

(d) DISCRETIONARY FUND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law or regulation, not more than 2 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) in any fiscal year may be used to provide rehabilitation and construction grants, innovation and recreation program grants, and recovery action program grants to be used in the insular areas. Such sums will not be subject to the matching provisions of this Act, and may only be subject to such conditions, reports, plans, and agreements, if any, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 15. LIMITATION OF USE OF FUNDS.

Not more than 10 percent of funds appropriated pursuant to section 14 for rehabilitation and construction grants in any fiscal year may be used for the acquisition of lands or interests in land.

SEC. 16. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an interim report containing such findings and recommendations as the Secretary determines appropriate with respect to the community revitalization program established pursuant to this Act.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the overall impact of the community revitalization program established pursuant to this Act.

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