

(A) NO ALTERNATE ALLOCATIONS.—If Congress has not enacted legislation establishing alternate allocations by the date on which the Act making full-year appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies for the applicable fiscal year is enacted into law, amounts made available under subsection (c) shall be allocated by the President.

(B) INSUFFICIENT ALTERNATE ALLOCATION.—If Congress enacts legislation establishing alternate allocations for amounts made available under subsection (c) that are less than the full amount appropriated under that subsection, the difference between the amount appropriated and the alternate allocation shall be allocated by the President.

(j) PUBLIC DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture may accept public cash or in-kind donations that advance efforts—

(A) to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog; and

(B) to encourage relevant public-private partnerships.

(2) CREDITS TO FUND.—Any cash donations accepted under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) credited to, and form a part of, the Fund; and

(B) allocated to the covered agency for which the donation was made.

(3) OTHER ALLOCATIONS.—Any donations allocated to a covered agency under paragraph (2)(B) shall be allocated to the applicable covered agency independently of the allocations under subsection (e)(1).

(k) REQUIRED CONSIDERATION FOR ACCESSIBILITY.—In expending amounts from the Fund, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall incorporate measures to improve the accessibility of assets and accommodate visitors and employees with disabilities in accordance with applicable law.

(Added Pub. L. 116–152, §2(a), Aug. 4, 2020, 134 Stat. 683.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, referred to in subsec. (b)(3)(B)(i)(I), is title I of div. C of Pub. L. 109–432, Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3000, which is set out as a note under section 1331 of Title 43, Public Lands.

The Mineral Leasing Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(3)(B)(i)(II), is act Feb. 25, 1920, ch. 85, 41 Stat. 437, which is classified generally to chapter 3A (§181 et seq.) of Title 30, Mineral Lands and Mining. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 181 of Title 30 and Tables.

The date of enactment of this section, referred to in subsec. (g), is the date of enactment of Pub. L. 116–152, which was approved Aug. 4, 2020.

#### CHAPTER 2005—URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

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#### § 200501. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) AT-RISK YOUTH RECREATION GRANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “at-risk youth recreation grant” means a grant in a neighborhood or community with a high prevalence of crime, particularly violent crime or crime committed by youthful offenders.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “at-risk youth recreation grant” includes—

(i) a rehabilitation grant;

(ii) an innovation grant; and

(iii) a matching grant for continuing program support for a program of demonstrated value or success in providing constructive alternatives to youth at risk for engaging in criminal behavior, including a grant for operating, or coordinating, a recreation program or service.

(C) ADDITIONAL USES OF REHABILITATION GRANT.—In addition to the purposes specified in paragraph (8), a rehabilitation grant that serves as an at-risk youth recreation grant may be used for the provision of lighting, emergency phones, or any other capital improvement that will improve the security of an urban park.

(2) GENERAL PURPOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term “general purpose local government” means—

(A) a city, county, town, township, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; and

(B) the District of Columbia.

(3) INNOVATION GRANT.—The term “innovation grant” means a matching grant to a local government to cover costs of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies, or services designed to demonstrate innovative and cost-effective ways to augment park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level and to address common problems related to facility operations and improved delivery of recreation service, not including routine operation and maintenance activities.

(4) MAINTENANCE.—The term “maintenance” means all commonly accepted practices necessary to keep recreation areas and facilities operating in a state of good repair and to protect them from deterioration resulting from normal wear and tear.

(5) PRIVATE, NONPROFIT AGENCY.—The term “private, nonprofit agency” means a community-based, nonprofit organization, corporation, or association organized for purposes of providing recreational, conservation, and educational services directly to urban residents on a neighborhood or communitywide basis through voluntary donations, voluntary labor, or public or private grants.