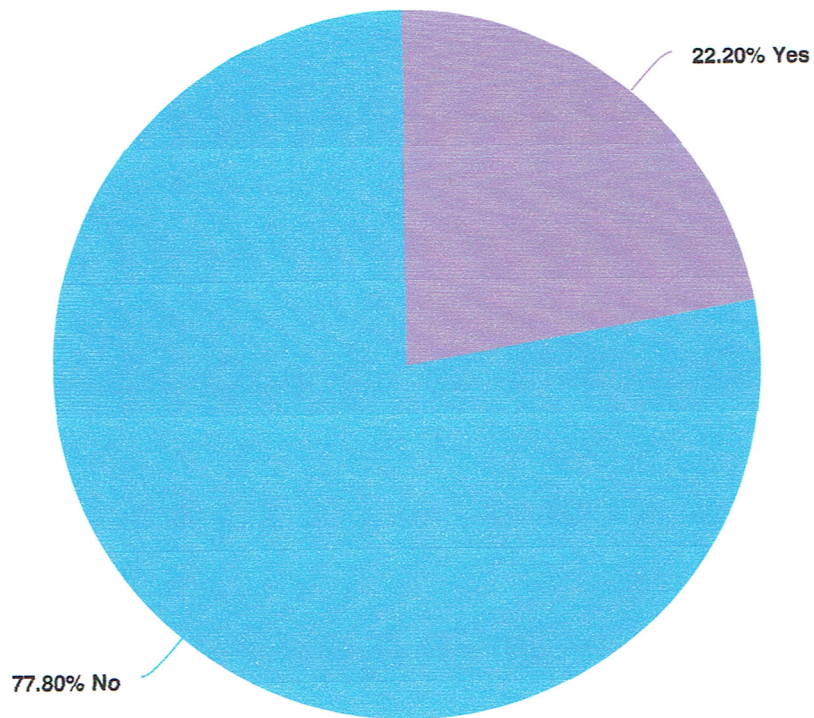


Report for LWCF Survey 2017

Response Counts



5. Our state was able to fund all LWCF requests received in FY 16.



Value

Percent

Responses

Yes



22.2%

6

No

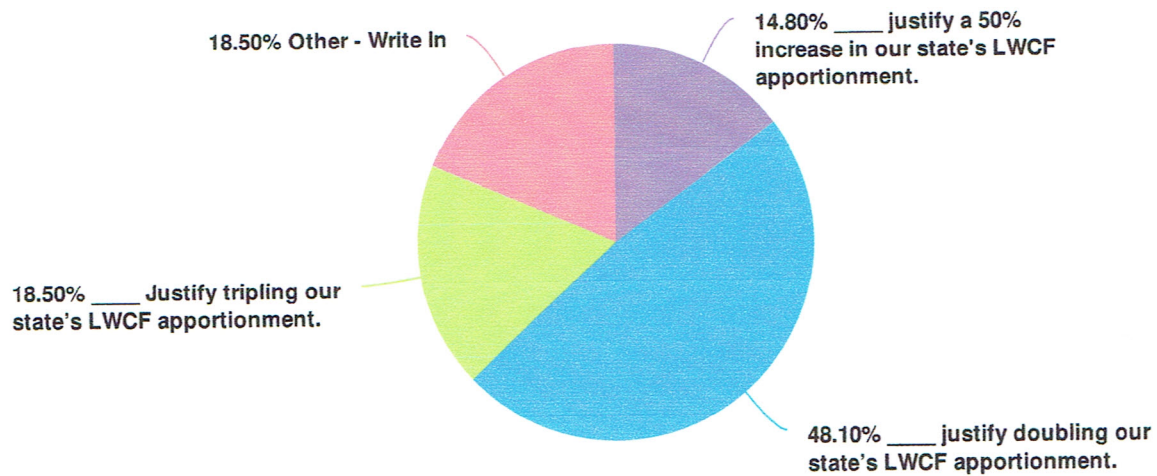





77.8%

21

Total: 27

6. There is enough demand for state and local projects, and the availability of matching funds, to increase the annual LWCF allocation to..... (complete the sentence from the selections below)

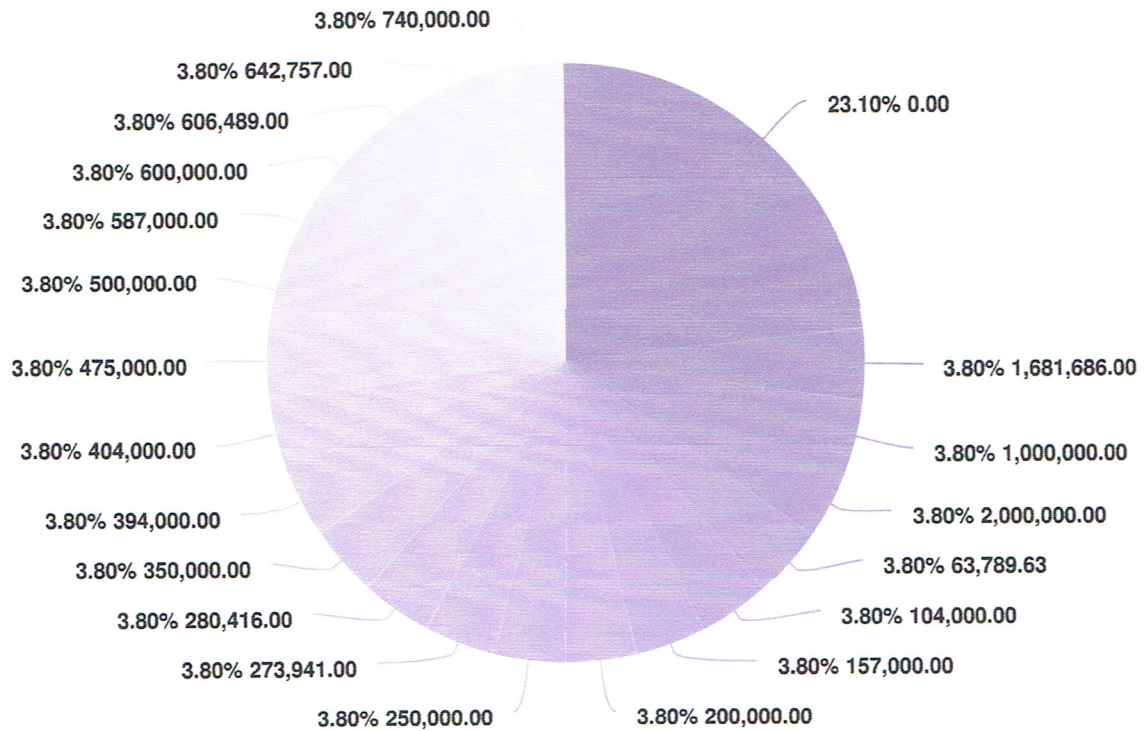


Value		Percent	Responses
____ justify a 50% increase in our state's LWCF apportionment.		14.8%	4
____ justify doubling our state's LWCF apportionment.		48.1%	13
____ Justify tripling our state's LWCF apportionment.		18.5%	5
Other - Write In		18.5%	5

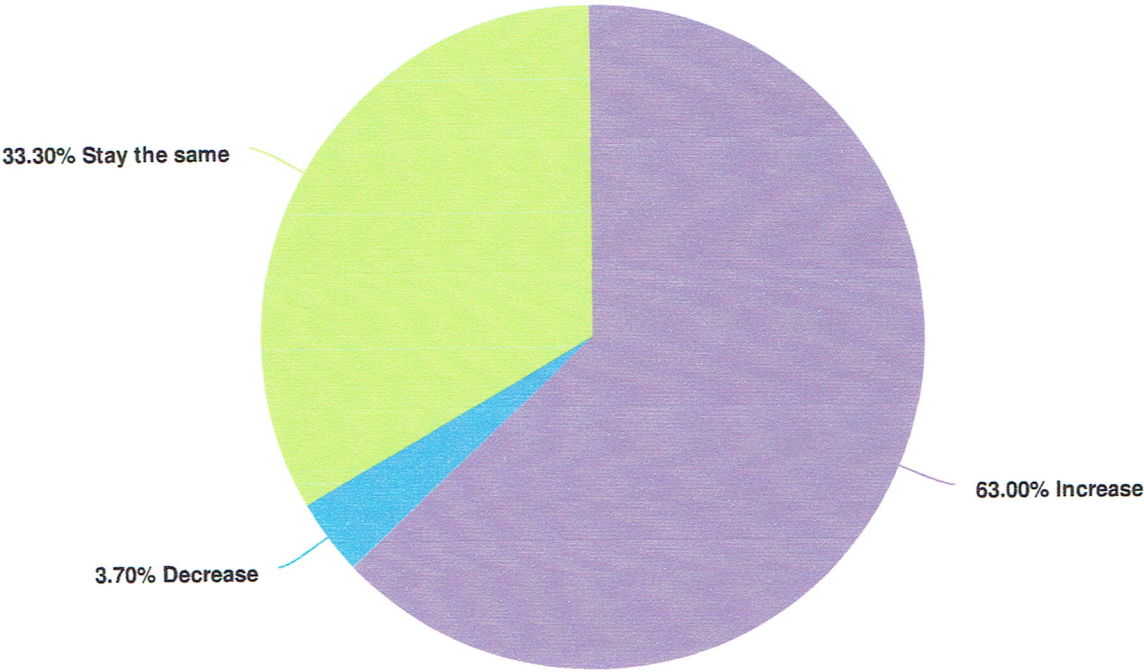
Total: 27

Other - Write In	Count
Even tripling the state apportionment would fall short of potential demand, but it would help. California has approximately 40 million residents. In the most recent state program (Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Act - 2006 bond act), \$2.9 billion in requests through 900 applications were received. The demand (900 applications requesting \$2.9 billion) was in response to \$368 million available for statewide projects. Significant funding has not been available since the 2006 Bond Act. LWCF requests are currently at \$25 million per year, but only because the amount available is so low. If California were to receive \$100 million annually through LWCF, we are confident that at least \$300 million would be requested annually.	1
One and one half times the allocation	1
We are alwasy in need of more money for State and Local projects. Our demand is greater than the available funds.	1
justify a triple but personnel to manage program is very low	1
justify quadrupling our state's LWCF apportionment.	1
Total	5

7. Tell us about the FY14, 15, & 16 LWCF grant awards for State Park projects. What is the average amount of LWCF grants for state park projects over these three years?

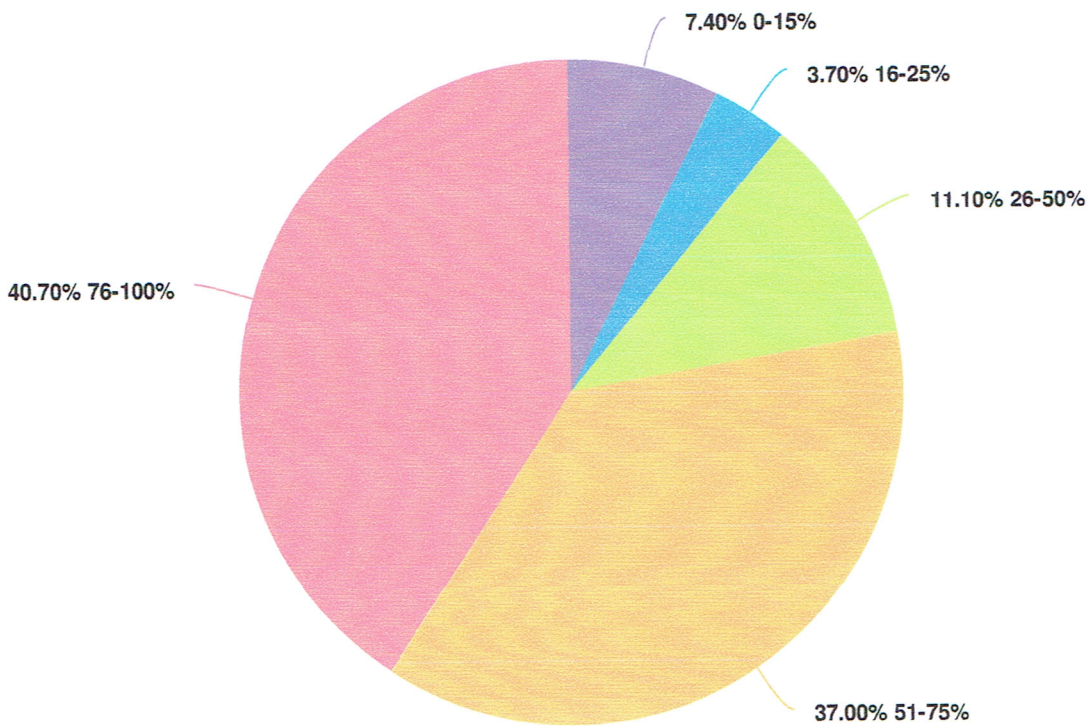


8. If LWCF increases in the future, would the proportion allocated for State Park projects likely.....



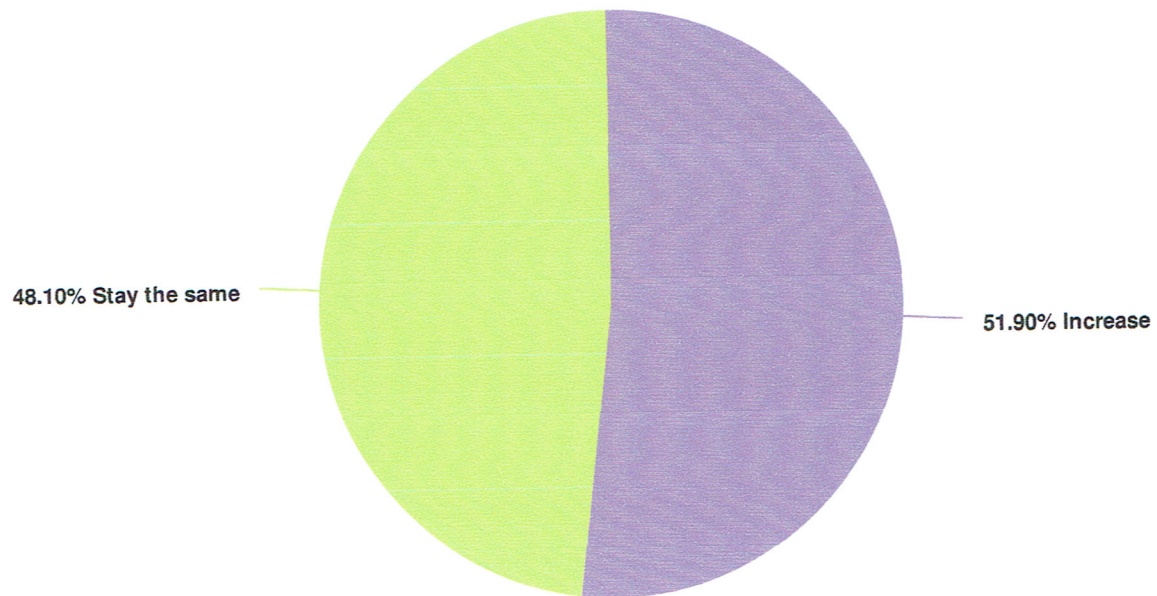
Value		Percent	Responses
Increase	<div><div></div></div>	63.0%	17
Decrease	<div><div></div></div>	3.7%	1
Stay the same	<div><div></div></div>	33.3%	9
			Total: 27


9. Thinking about LWCF state and local grants awarded during FY14-FY16, what was the approximate percentage of LWCF money awarded for infrastructure upgrades, facility replacements or renovation?



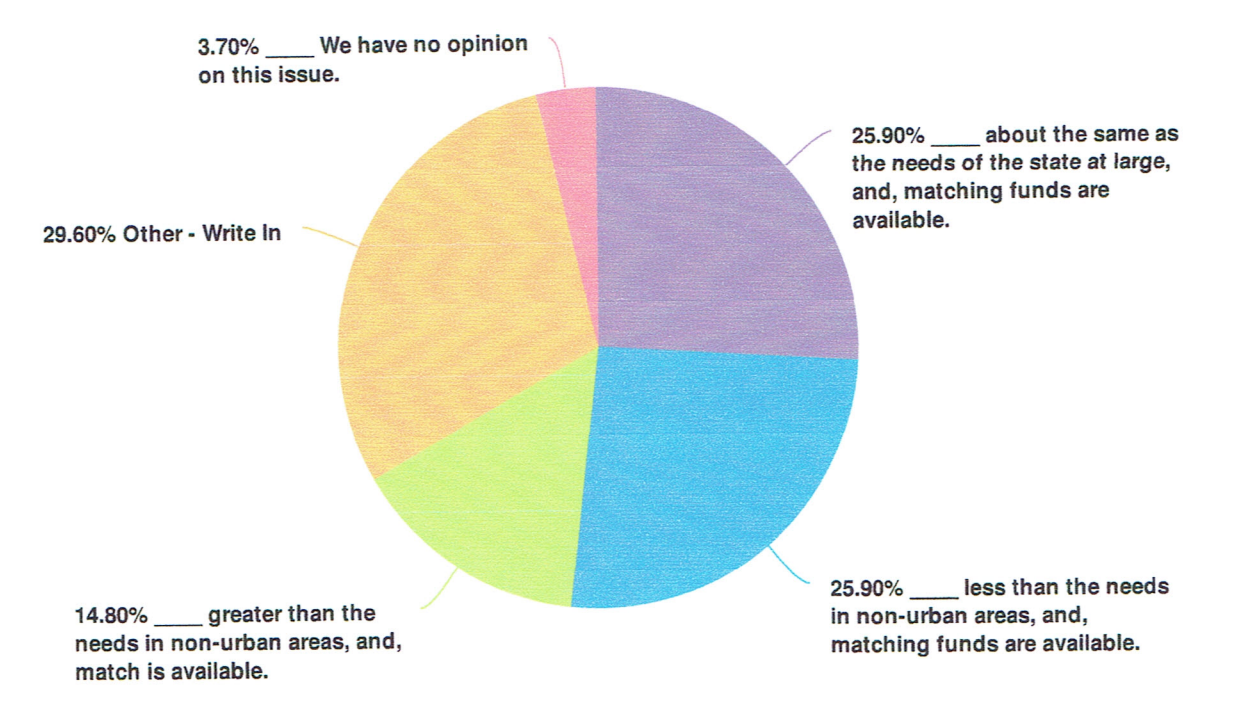
Value		Percent	Responses
0-15%	<div><div></div></div>	7.4%	2
16-25%	<div><div></div></div>	3.7%	1
26-50%	<div><div></div></div>	11.1%	3
51-75%	<div><div></div></div>	37.0%	10
76-100%	<div><div></div></div>	40.7%	11
			Total: 27

10. If LWCF apportionments increase, what percent of infrastructure upgrades, replacements or renovations for state and local projects do you project or expect? (Select one below)



Value		Percent	Responses
Increase		51.9%	14
Stay the same		48.1%	13
			Total: 27

11. Complete the following: If a new LWCF State Assistance Program included a required urban component (urban defined as cities and counties of 50,000 population or greater), are the urban needs and available matching funds...



Value	Percent	Responses
<div></div> ____ about the same as the needs of the state at large, and, matching funds are available.	25.9%	7
<div></div> ____ less than the needs in non-urban areas, and, matching funds are available.	25.9%	7
<div></div> ____ greater than the needs in non-urban areas, and, match is available.	14.8%	4
<div></div> Other - Write In	29.6%	8
<div></div> ____ We have no opinion on this issue.	3.7%	1
Total: 27		

Other - Write In	Count
14 counties out of 82 counties have a population of 50,000 or more and only 3 cities have a population of 50,000 or more	1
Approximately 90% or 30 million Californians live in urban areas, while approximately 10% live in rural areas. There are underserved communities in urban and rural areas throughout California. A non-matching program helps economically disadvantaged communities compete. However, if match will continue to be required, California will have numerous high need areas statewide and will be able to identify projects with match.	1
Maine has only one "urban center" with a population of 50k or more. This type of funding would be of limited benefit to our state.	1
ND does not have many urban areas. The majority of our requests are from non-urban areas. Matching funds are available in both urban and non-urban areas. In my opinion, non-urban areas do not have as much public demand but there is still a need for the residents/families. Urban areas have more public demand, and thus there is a need there too.	1
We only have 2 cities that meet the urban qualification.	1
greater needs in urban communities but match not as readily available	1
needs about the same, unsure of matching funds	1
only Honolulu would qualify - disqualifies other counties/islands	1
Total	8