



Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act: Overview and Issues

Overview

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA; 16 U.S.C. §§6801-6814) authorizes five agencies to charge and collect recreation fees on federal recreational lands and waters. The agencies are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) and Forest Service (FS) in the Department of Agriculture. The agencies retain the collected fees primarily for on-site improvements.

Current Status. Agencies are authorized to charge fees at recreation sites until October 1, 2024. Initial authority was for a 10-year period, expiring December 8, 2014; multiple extensions have been enacted. Congress oversees program administration and considers program changes.

Types of Fees. FLREA authorizes different kinds of fees, outlines criteria for establishing fees, and prohibits fees for certain activities or services. FWS and NPS can charge entrance fees. BLM, Reclamation, and FS can charge “standard amenity fees” in areas or circumstances with a certain level of services or facilities. All five agencies can charge an “expanded amenity fee” for specialized facilities and services and special recreation permit (SRP) fees for specialized uses, such as group activities.

Criteria for Establishing Fees. Fee criteria in FLREA were intended to promote fairness and consistency among agencies and locations and to minimize confusion, burden, and overlap of fees. Fees are to be commensurate with benefits and services provided. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture (the Secretaries) are to consider comparable fees charged elsewhere, establish the minimum number of fees, and consider the aggregate effect of fees on recreation users and providers. The Secretaries must allow public participation in establishing fees.

Recreation Passes. FLREA authorized a national pass for recreation at sites of the different agencies. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also participates in the pass program (under P.L. 113-121, §1048). The “America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass” covers entrance fees and standard amenity fees at areas where such fees are charged. The annual pass is \$80; discounted or free versions are available (e.g., for volunteers and permanently disabled individuals). Further, agencies have established site-specific and regional passes.

Fee Sites. In 2020 (most recent data available across agencies), the participating agencies charged FLREA fees at then-existing sites as follows: Of FS’s nearly 30,000 recreation sites, 3,879 collected fees. Of BLM’s nearly 3,700 developed recreation sites, about 425 charged fees. Of 568 FWS refuges, 163 sites charged fees, including

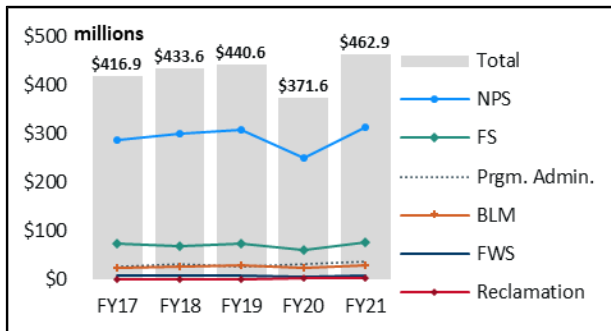
roughly 30 areas with entrance fees. Of 423 NPS units, 156 sites charged an entrance and/or expanded amenity fee. Of Reclamation’s more than 245 sites with developed recreation, 2 charged a fee.

Retention of Fees. Each agency can retain and spend the revenue collected without further appropriation. At least 80% of the annual revenue collected is to be retained and used at the site where it was generated, although the Secretaries can reduce that amount to not less than 60% if collections exceed reasonable needs. The remaining collections are to be used agency-wide, at the agency’s discretion. In practice, the agencies generally use between 80% and 100% of fees at the collecting sites.

Recreation Fee Receipts. Recreation fees generally represent a small portion of agency financing. In FY2021, the five agencies collected \$462.9 million in total revenues under FLREA, composed of \$425.9 million for agency activities and \$37.1 million collected by FS from recreation.gov and used for administration of this reservation service. The agencies collected and retained varying shares of the \$425.9 million: NPS, 74%; FS, 18%; BLM, 6%; FWS, 2%; and Reclamation, less than 1%.

From FY2017 to FY2021 (most recent five-year data available for all agencies), total revenues for the five agencies increased 11%. More specifically, revenues increased by 6% from FY2017 to FY2019, fell by 16% in FY2020, then increased by 25% in FY2021. The increase during the first three years was due to new and higher fees, additional visitation at some sites, and other factors. The decline in FY2020 was due primarily to reduced visitation and suspended fee collections in some areas during the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in FY2021 was due primarily to increased visitation for some agencies. More recent data for some agencies show an increase, (e.g., NPS revenue increased from \$313.4 million in FY2021 to \$348.6 million in FY2022). For each of five years, **Figure 1** shows total revenues and agency shares.

Figure 1. Recreation Fee Receipts, FY2017-FY2021

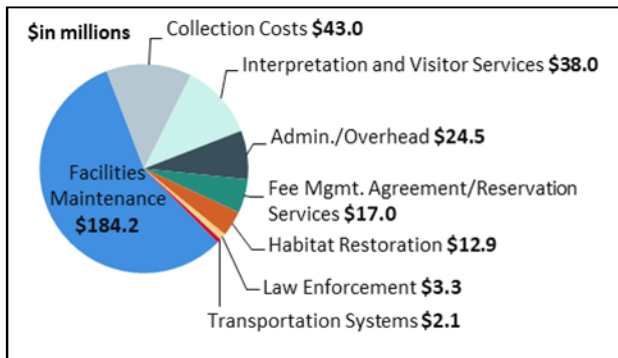


Sources: Annual budget justifications and data FS and Reclamation provided CRS.

Use of Fees. The agencies have broad discretion in using fee revenues for purposes specified in FLREA that aim to benefit visitors directly. They include facility maintenance, repair, and enhancement; interpretation and visitor services; law enforcement; and certain habitat restoration. The Secretaries may not use more than 15% of collections for program administration, overhead, and indirect costs.

NPS and FS, which collected the vast majority of FY2021 revenue, collectively obligated \$324.9 million in FY2021 for varied purposes. The largest amount of funds, 57%, was used for facilities maintenance, including deferred maintenance (estimated at a combined \$29.1 billion for the two agencies in FY2021). Other funds were used for fee collection costs (13%), interpretation and visitor services (12%), and other purposes (18%). (See **Figure 2**.)

Figure 2. NPS and FS Fee Obligation by Type, FY2021

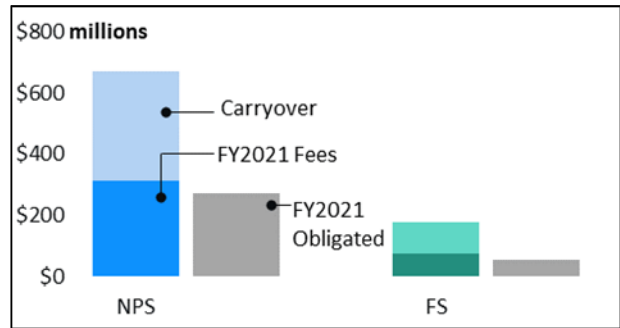


Sources: FY2021 NPS budget justification and data FS provided CRS.

Unobligated Balances. The recreation fee program historically has had a balance of unobligated funds. Agencies carry over funds from one year to the next for several reasons, including for environmental analysis, design, and engineering of projects and for funding next year’s operations and large projects. Some agencies have implemented policies to reduce unobligated balances.

In FY2021, NPS and FS together obligated 38% of all funds (FY2021 fees plus carryover). The obligation rates differed—41% for NPS and 30% for FS. However, as a percentage of FY2021 fee revenues, the two agencies together obligated 83% of funds. The obligation rates differed—87% for NPS and 69% for FS. (See **Figure 3**.)

Figure 3. NPS and FS Total Fee Revenues and Obligations, FY2021



Sources: FY2021 NPS budget justification and data FS provided CRS.

Issues

Congress continues to oversee agency efforts to establish, revise, collect, and spend recreation fees under FLREA and to consider changes to the program. Differences of opinion persist as to the need for recreation fees. Fee supporters contend that visitors should pay for the use of lands and services and that recreation fees improve recreation and visitor services. Some critics oppose recreation fees in general, for instance, as doubly taxing the recreating public. Others assert that fees are appropriate but for fewer agencies or types of activities.

Ongoing deliberations encompass whether to let FLREA expire, extend it, or make it permanent. As part of the FY2024 budget request, President Biden sought a one-year extension (until October 1, 2025) in appropriations law. Most recently, a one-year extension until October 1, 2024, was enacted (P.L. 117-328, Division G, §421).

There are different views as to how a recreation fee program should operate. Many fee supporters contend the current program charges fees in appropriate circumstances, promotes fair and similar fees among agencies, simplifies fees through passes, fosters public involvement in fee decisions, and keeps most fees on-site for improvements that visitors desire. Some see opportunities to add agencies to the program or to charge new or increased fees. Periodic fee assessments by agencies examine where increased fees and other changes might be warranted.

Others find fault with the current program. They seek changes to the terms, conditions, and processes for establishing and increasing fees, for instance, to achieve more standardization across agencies or require congressional approval of fees. Other proposals would limit participation in the program to certain agencies; offer reduced or free annual passes to other individuals; expand use of technology for fee payment and collection; support cash payments for fees; and expand disclosure of amounts and uses of fees. Other issues relate to recreation reservation services under FLREA through Recreation.gov; they pertain to managing access and charging processing, lottery, or cancellation fees.

Still other proposals would amend procedures for issuing and using SRPs, including to adjust fees, specify circumstances for use, authorize use across agency jurisdictions, and authorize temporary permits. (For more

information, see CRS Report R46381, *Guides and Outfitters on Federal Lands: Issues for Congress.*)

Another focus has been on altering expenditure provisions, for instance to change the percentage of fees retained by the collecting site or direct revenues to particular purposes (such as deferred maintenance). An area of debate is the extent to which fee collections can be used for routine agency operations, including during government

shutdowns. (For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11079, *National Park Service: Government Shutdown Issues.*)

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