



ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF
OUTDOOR RECREATION

MATCHING GRANT APPLICATION



**FY25
APPLICATION
GUIDE**

OUTDOOR RECREATION GRANTS PROGRAM

This guide is designed to assist you through the application process. All Outdoor Recreation Matching Grants are administered by the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism.

If you have questions, please feel free to contact us.

Outdoor Recreation Grants Program
Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism
1 Capitol Mall, Suite 4B.215
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Telephone Number: (501) 682-1301
Web Site: www.outdoorgrants.com

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Introduction

This application guide provides an overview of the Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant, eligibility, requirements, and documents necessary to complete your grant application. Also included are explanations of required forms, procedures, and processes related to your application, and the selection process for awarding grant funds to successful applicants. Please call our office and we'll try to answer any questions that you may have. Good luck!

What is the Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant?

The Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant is a reimbursable matching grant that is administered through the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism (ADPHT). This grant provides financial assistance to applicants who wish to increase outdoor recreation opportunities in their community. Funding for this grant is provided through a portion of the state Real Estate Transfer Tax.

How Does the Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant Work?

An applicant who receives funding from the Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant may be reimbursed up to 50% of a project's allowable costs. When preparing an application, the applicant will estimate the total cost it will take to develop their proposed project. Once the total development cost is understood, the applicant will apply for funding that does not exceed one-half of the estimated total development costs. For example, if a project is estimated to cost \$100,000 to complete, the applicant will apply for \$50,000.

Applicants who are awarded a grant are called project sponsors. **Project sponsors do not receive funds before development occurs**; rather, project sponsors are responsible for bearing the initial costs of implementing the project. Project sponsors will be reimbursed 50% of all allowable expenses, up to the grant amount, after all or a portion of the grant project has been completed. The project sponsor may request reimbursement multiple times during the development phase or wait until the project is completed and request the full reimbursement. *Please note that grant funding cannot be increased after it has been awarded. Project sponsors are not penalized for going over the estimated cost, but they will not receive any funding beyond the initial award.*

Who is Eligible to Receive an Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant?

Funding assistance through an Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant is available to all incorporated municipalities and counties in Arkansas. Applications must be signed by the Chief Executive Officer – Mayor, City Manager, or County Judge – of the local government unit applying for assistance. While other interested groups, such as non-profits or advocacy groups, may provide donated funds, labor, or other assistance to the project, all expenses must be invoiced to, and paid by, the project sponsor to be eligible for reimbursement.

How Much Funding is Available?

Applicants may request up to \$250,000 in grant funding. There is no minimum request for funding. It is important to remember that, as a reimbursable grant, the Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant funds only half of an applicant's total project cost. Therefore, a maximum request would be \$250,000 to develop a \$500,000 project. *We welcome grant applications surpassing \$250,000, albeit on a restricted and finite basis. The ORGP Committee will assess those applications based upon available funding and demonstrated need.*

What Kinds of Projects are Eligible for Funding?

All eligible projects fall into one of three categories:

Development	Development projects include the construction, renovation, replacement, etc. of eligible outdoor recreation facilities
Acquisition	Acquisition projects involve the acquisition, either through purchase, donation, or other legal means, of real estate to be used in direct support of public outdoor recreation and/or conservation
Combination	Combination projects include both the acquisition of real property and development of eligible outdoor recreation facilities

Generally speaking, any outdoor recreation site, facility, or permanently mounted equipment (e.g., basketball goals and soccer goals) that will be open to the public is eligible for funding. Enclosed facilities that are in direct support of public outdoor recreation (e.g., rest rooms and concession stands) are also eligible for funding. Higher consideration may be given for conventional outdoor recreation projects (as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis) and facilities that enhance the natural world. These would include hiking/biking/running/equestrian trail infrastructure and facilities at trailheads, climbing infrastructure and facilities, infrastructure or facility improvements related to hunting or shooting, RV parks and campgrounds, fishing piers and bank fishing areas, and facilities at access points to waterways. Lower consideration may be given for projects that include dog parks, concession stands, amphitheaters, band facilities, and community pools.

Community centers and indoor facilities that do not directly support outdoor recreation are not eligible for funding. Programming, staffing, and other ongoing costs (such as routine maintenance) are likewise ineligible. Please consult with your Project Officer if you have any specific questions about eligibility of proposed facilities.

What May a Project Sponsor Use as Their Match?

Along with funds from the project sponsor’s bank account(s), the project sponsor’s match may come from materials purchased by the project sponsor, employee labor provided by the project sponsor, and the use of equipment owned by the project sponsor. Donated labor, services, equipment use, material, and/or the value of donated land acquired for the project may also be submitted as sponsor match. Please consult with your Project Officer if you have any specific questions about what may be used as a project sponsor’s match.

How Do I Get Awarded a Grant?

Applicants must submit all Required Materials before the application deadline and have a sufficient Priority Rating System (PRS) score. To be considered for a grant award, the highest scoring applications will be invited to present their project in front of the Governor Appointed Outdoor Recreation Grants Advisory Committee (Committee). The Committee will submit their funding recommendations to the ADPHT Cabinet Secretary for review.

Application Process

Step 1: Access the Website

The Matching Grant application can be found online at www.outdoorgrants.com. If you do not have access to the internet, please contact our office at (501) 682-1301 and we will mail you hard copies of the application materials.

Step 2: Set Up Account on Foundant Portal

When applying for the Matching Grant online, you will be directed to the Foundant portal to create a new account or log in using your existing account.

Logon

Email Address*

Password*

[Log On](#) [Create New Account](#)

[Forgot your Password?](#)

Welcome to the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism's Office of Outdoor Recreation - Outdoor Recreation Grants Program's grant application page!

New Users: Please click on "Create New Account" to complete the registration process and create your logon credentials.

If you are a consultant creating applications for multiple towns, please use your organization's information. If you are applying on behalf of one town, please use that town or county's information.

Please view the video (6 minutes long) and written (with screenshots) tutorial using this [link](#).

Existing Users: Please enter your credentials and log in. If you forgot your password, please use the "Forgot your Password?" link to the left to reset your password.

Questions: Please contact our office at outdoor.grants@arkansas.gov

New Users

Please click on the “Create New Account” button to complete the registration process and create your logon credentials.

Consultants

One Town: If you are applying on behalf of one town, please use that town or county’s information.

Multiple Towns: If you are creating applications for multiple towns, please use your organization’s information.

Also, there is a video tutorial about the Foundant application process by clicking on the link available on the login page of the portal.

Step 3: Submit Your Application

For this first year of online applications, you can either submit your application online or a hard copy of the application materials may be mailed to the Outdoor Recreation Grants office, 1 Capitol Mall, Suite 4B.215, Little Rock, AR 72201 and must be postmarked by August 30th. Please retain a copy of your application for your reference. Future grant cycles will be online only.

Step 4: Application Review and Scoring

Application review and scoring begins immediately after the application deadline. Project Officers will review applications for deficiencies and score applications with the Priority Rating System (PRS) which can be found on page 19 of this guide. Once scoring is complete, applications will be ranked from highest to lowest scores.

Step 5: Grant Hearings

Once applications are scored, applicants will be notified via the Foundant portal indicating their score and whether their application has been selected for review by the Committee in October.

Selected applications will be presented to the Committee by the applicant's Project Officer. Applicants whose grant applications are not selected are encouraged to reapply in the following grant cycle.

Applications will be selected for review using the PRS score.

NOTE:

The amount of funding available is based upon the State's yearly tax receipts. Staff will not know the amount of available funding during the application cycle. Final funding amount will be determined in September.

The Application Process



Applicants invited to the Grant Hearings will each be given eight (8) minutes to present their proposal to the Committee. This presentation may take the form of a slide show, video, or persuasive speech. However, applicants wishing to use additional materials, must produce and provide all materials necessary for their presentation.

Program staff will make every effort to ensure electronic media are presented without a hitch. However, staff is not responsible for technical difficulties that may occur on the day of the hearing. Applicants should be prepared to speak about their project proposal in the event of equipment malfunction. Backup material or handouts will be allowed.

Presentation materials should be appropriate for audiences of all ages. Religious and political themes should be avoided, as projects funded by the Program are intended for use by all members of the community regardless of creed. Do not use animals or human beings as props for, or participants in, any physical presentation. This includes bringing members of potential user groups, such as children or athletic teams, into the hearing space. Electronic presentations may feature specific user groups, but applicants should refrain from overt emotional manipulation. Violation of these rules may result in disqualification of the applicant's proposal. The Program Director will have final approval of all proposed presentations.

Any representative of the applicant may appear before the Committee. The Chief Executive Officer is encouraged (but not required) to be present to answer any questions regarding funding/maintenance.

Step 6: Committee Review & Recommendations

The Committee will review applications based on the information submitted and will make funding recommendations to the Cabinet Secretary of the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism for their approval. Project Officers may not, and do not, advocate for individual projects. Staff do not have the authority to release the Committee's recommendations to the public prior to review by the Cabinet Secretary of the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism.

Step 7: Grant Award Announcements

Applicants will receive the results of the hearing through the Foundant portal as soon as recommendations are approved and certified.

Important Dates to Remember

May 1, 2024	Grant applications available on the website.
August 30, 2024	APPLICATION DEADLINE
October 23-25, 2024	Grant Hearings

Application Materials

The following are brief explanations of what is required for an application to be eligible, and what is optional to earn Priority Rating System (PRS) points. Detailed instructions are listed under each category. Each applicant must submit all items that fall under the title “Required Materials”.

Required for Land Acquisition

If your application includes obtaining land for public outdoor recreation, you are required to submit several materials in addition to the Required Materials. Not all forms of land acquisition will require the same documents. It is **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED** that you consult with your Project Officer immediately if your project involves land acquisition. See **pages 22-23** for details regarding land acquisition.

Priority Rating System Checklist

In the event total requested funding exceeds twice the amount of available funding, the Priority Rating System (PRS) determines which applicants will be invited to the Grant Hearings to present their project to the Committee, so these optional PRS points are very important! The more points you score on the PRS, the better your chance of being invited to appear before the Committee for funding consideration.

Application Checklist

Required Materials Checklist

- _____ 1) Estimated Project Cost
- _____ 2) SCORP Priority Assessment
- _____ 3) Fund Source Assurance
- _____ 4) Resolution
- _____ 5) Proof of Land Control
- _____ 6) Site Location Map
- _____ 7) Site Plan
- _____ 8) Project Boundary Map

Priority Rating System Checklist

- _____ 1) Community Outreach
- _____ 2) Public Meeting
- _____ 3) Parks Committee
- _____ 4) Improved Barrier Free Access
- OR**
- _____ 5) Improved Play Equipment
- _____ 6) Fund Source Assurance
- _____ 7) Letter from Licensed Design Professional
- _____ 8) Site Plan
- _____ 9) Grant History
- _____ 10) Open Projects

Required for Land Acquisition

- _____ 1) Letter of Intent to Sell or Donate
- _____ 2) Deed of Proposed Acquisition
- _____ 3) Commitment for Title Insurance
- _____ 4) Plan for delayed development

Required Materials

1. Estimated Project Cost

Development Costs

List all line items and estimated costs.

Line items should be “rounded up” to an appropriate number to include installation, freight, tax, or contingency costs. It is okay to overestimate development costs.

If a line item, such as concrete, will be in more than one park, please separate the costs for each park and write the costs on separate lines.

Acquisition Method

If applicable, select the type of acquisition and list the property’s estimated value.

NOTE: Applicants are not recommended to purchase a formal appraisal during the application process.

Optional Costs

Administrative fees cannot exceed 10% of the total development costs.

Landscape architectural, architectural, and/or engineering fees cannot exceed 12% of the total development costs.

NOTE: Administration, landscape architecture, engineering, and architecture fees may only be reimbursed after commensurate development work has been completed.

List Your Line Items in Priority Order Indicate which line items should be prioritized in the event an application receives partial funding.

2. SCORP Priority Assessment (page 25)

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is a 5-year road map for improving public outdoor recreation in Arkansas. The SCORP was produced through research and a large-scale survey of Arkansas citizens and recreation providers (e.g., local park directors) in the state. The SCORP Priorities reflect the survey, and provide an idea of what kinds of projects the people of Arkansas would like to see in their communities.

Applicants are encouraged to describe the way(s) in which their project meets one or more of the SCORP Priorities. Project Officers will read all responses and relay this information to the Committee. Points in this category are only relevant to applicants who are invited to the Grant Hearings. The Committee may consider SCORP responses when making recommendations for funding.

See pages 25-35 for more information on SCORP priorities.

Required Materials

3. Fund Source Assurance

Categorize the source(s) of project funding that will pay for the line items on the Estimated Project Cost form.

4. City Council/Quorum Court Resolution (page 13)

A resolution documenting support of the grant application. The resolution must be from the current year and include the wording found on page 13.

5. Proof of Land Control (See page 10)

Deed

Required when the applicant already has ownership of the park to be developed. Generally, reversionary clauses or any other clouds in a land title that are inconsistent with public outdoor recreational use are not allowed. Additional Deeds may be requested by Project Officer after application submission.

Letter of Intent to Sell or Donate

Required if the application is to acquire land through fee-simple purchase and/or private donation.

Lease

Leased lands from state or federal agencies are the only leases eligible for grant funding. Submit a copy of the lease (or other formal land use agreement) with the application.

6. Site Location Map (see page 16)

A map that clearly shows:

1. Extent of the applicant's city/community
2. Location of the proposed project
3. Location of land acquisition (if applicable)

7. Site Plan (see page 17)

A site plan of the proposed project area. A site plan is required with your application.

Site Plan

Worth points on PRS.

Must clearly show:

1. Proportionally accurate project area
2. All application line items
3. Existing facilities near the project area
4. Barrier-free access to all proposed facilities. Identify handicapped parking, paved walkways, ramps, bridges, etc.

8. Project Boundary Map (see page 18)

A map clearly showing the boundary lines of the proposed project area.

If the proposed project will be in an existing park, the entire park should be included within the boundary map. If you feel the entire park cannot be included, **consult your project officer before the deadline.**

An example of a boundary map may be found on page 18.

NOTE: Everything located within the defined boundary must remain in outdoor recreation use in perpetuity

NOTE: Project Boundary Map and Site Plan may be combined if the boundary lines, proposed site elements, and existing site elements of the park are clearly identified.

Land Acquisition

1. Letter of Intent to Sell or Donate

Required if the application is to acquire land through fee-simple purchase and/or private donation. The letter must come from the property owner and include the following:

1. Statement of intention to sell and/or donate
2. Legal description of property
3. Price of purchase (if applicable)
4. Signature from both parties

2. Deed of Proposed Acquisition

Please include a copy of the deed for the land you intend to acquire.

3. Commitment for Title Insurance

Only required if the land to be acquired does not come with a warranty deed. If this is the case, the application must include a letter addressed to the ORGP Director with a statement of intention to purchase title insurance upon grant award and must be signed by the applicant's CEO.

4. Plan for Delayed Development

If the application is to acquire land for delayed development, it is helpful to provide a plan for that development. Future development of a site is not required for the proposal to be eligible, although any site acquired must be accessible (include barrier-free access) or made so upon acquisition. A good plan will include:

1. Site plan showing:
 - a. Future facilities and site elements
 - b. Provisions for public access if a conservation project
2. Interim plans for the site
 - a. Current use(s) of the site
 - b. How the site can be used by the public until it is developed

Instructions - Priority Rating System

The Priority Rating System (PRS) is used to score Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant applications. The following items are not required, but completion of this section can be consequential to your application's success. Application scores will not be amended after the application deadline.

1. Community Involvement

Applicant met one or more of the community involvement requirements listed in Appendix A (page 19).

2. Public Meeting

Applicant met the public meeting requirements listed in Appendix C (page 21).

3. Parks Committee (Independent)

Applicants who have an active parks committee **that meets and acts independently, and is not a part of the City Council/Quorum Court** may receive up to three (3) points on the PRS if they provide the following in their application:

List of Committee Members

If your city has a parks committee, please list the names of the appointed individuals and their terms of office. Please indicate if the individuals do not have terms of office.

Minutes of Park Committee Meetings

Include the minutes from committee meetings that have occurred within the past 12 months.

Parks Subcommittee

Applicant who do not have an independent parks committee but do have an active City Council/Quorum Court parks subcommittee may earn up to two (2) PRS points by submitting the names of subcommittee members, their terms of office, and minutes of subcommittee discussions that have occurred in the last 12 months.

4. Improved Barrier Free Access

Application will construct barrier free access to existing facilities within one or more parks.
Example: Constructing a new accessible path to an existing facility or modifying an existing facility to meet accessibility standards. Applicants will also receive points if all existing parks within their jurisdiction already meet the barrier free standard listed above.

5. Improved Play Equipment

Application will improve existing play equipment by meeting CPSC and/or ADA safety standards.

Examples of this include:

1. Installing compliant impact surfacing
2. Replacing non-compliant play equipment

CPSC= Consumer Product Safety Commission

ADA= Americans with Disabilities Act

6. Fund Source Assurance

Project Officers will review the Fund Source Assurance form and assign PRS points based on if the project's funding is:

- 1.) All cash value
- 2.) Combination of cash value and promised donations

Projects with all cash value will be prioritized.

Instructions - Priority Rating System

7. Use of Licensed Professional

Applicants provided a letter signed by their Chief Executive Officer committing to the use of a licensed professional. A licensed design professional can be a landscape-architect, architect, engineer, or a licensed tradesman such as a plumber or electrician. All licensed professionals must be registered in the state of Arkansas.

8. Site Plan

Site plan(s) that include and identify the following will receive points on the PRS:

1. Proportionally accurate project area
2. All application line items
3. Existing facilities near the project area
4. Barrier-free access to all proposed facilities including ADA parking and walkway(s). If access to proposed facilities already exists, indicate the existing ADA parking and pathway(s) that will provide access to proposed facilities.

9. Grant History

Determined by the last time the applicant was awarded a Matching or FUN Park grant from this program. State fiscal years are used as a determining factor.

Please contact your Project Officer if this information is unknown.

10. Open Projects

Determined by the status of previous Matching Grants at the time of the application's submittal.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

Resolution No. 12-3456

WHEREAS, SAMPLEVILLE, Arkansas seeks to improve the recreation facilities and wishes to seek grant funding assistance; and

WHEREAS, in order to obtain the funds necessary to develop and/or improve the site for such a recreation area, it is necessary to obtain an Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant from the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism; and

WHEREAS, the plans for such recreation areas have been prepared and the price therefore has been established; and

WHEREAS, this governing body understands the grantee and grantor will enter into a binding agreement which obligates both parties to policies and procedures contained within the Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant Application Guide, including, but not limited to, the following; the park area defined by the project boundary map, submitted with the application, must remain in outdoor recreation use in perpetuity, regardless if the property is bought or developed with matching grant funds and; all future overhead utility lines within the project boundary must be placed underground and; the project area must remain open and available for use by the public at all reasonable times of the day and year; facilities can be reserved for special events, league play, etc. but cannot be reserved, leased or assigned for exclusive use, and; the project area must be kept clean, maintained, and operated in a safe and healthful manner.

City Council/Quorum Court is well aware and apprised of the above-mentioned project, and will provide the local portion of the development cost of the entire project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council/Quorum Court of SAMPLEVILLE, Arkansas that the Mayor/County judge is hereby authorized to make application to the Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism for assistance to develop recreational facilities for the City/County.

Passed this 1st day of July, 2099.

APPROVED _____
Mayor/County Judge Clerk

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

June 30, 2099

I am hereby submitting this letter confirming this grant proposal was a dedicated agenda item at the June 7, 2099 monthly meeting of the **City of Sampleville City Council / Sampleville County Quorum Court**. I also certify that the meeting was open to the public, was advertised in advance of the meeting, and that the grant proposal was explicitly noted in the advertisement, the method of which was as follows:

METHODS OF ADVERTISEMENT: Posted Notices

LOCATION: Sampleville Hardware Store, Sampleville Post Office, Sampleville Grocery Store

DATE: Posted on May 30, 2099

A copy of the official meeting agenda is included with this application. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (123) 456-7890.

Sincerely,

Mayor/County Judge signature

Mayor/County Judge name

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

June 30, 2099

I am hereby submitting this letter confirming the **City of Sampleville** completed a volunteer activity pursuant to this grant application.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY: **Trash Pickup**

LOCATION: **Sampleville City Park, 1234 Parks Rd., Sampleville, AR 77777**

DATE: **June 27th, 2099**

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: **9**

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at **(123) 456-7890**.

Sincerely,

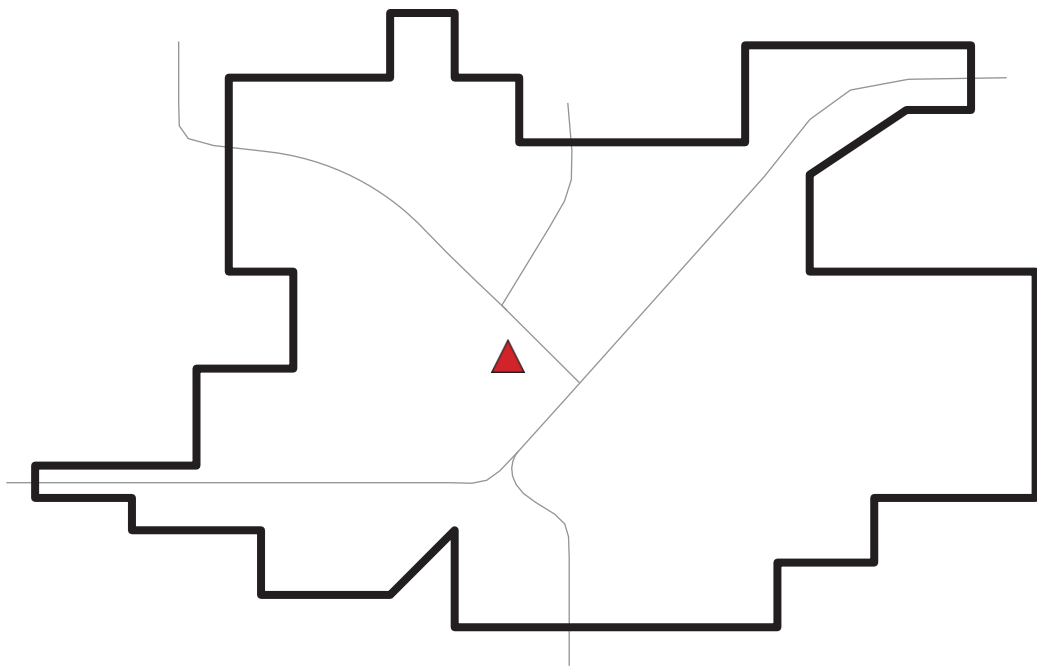
Mayor/County Judge signature




Mayor/County Judge name

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

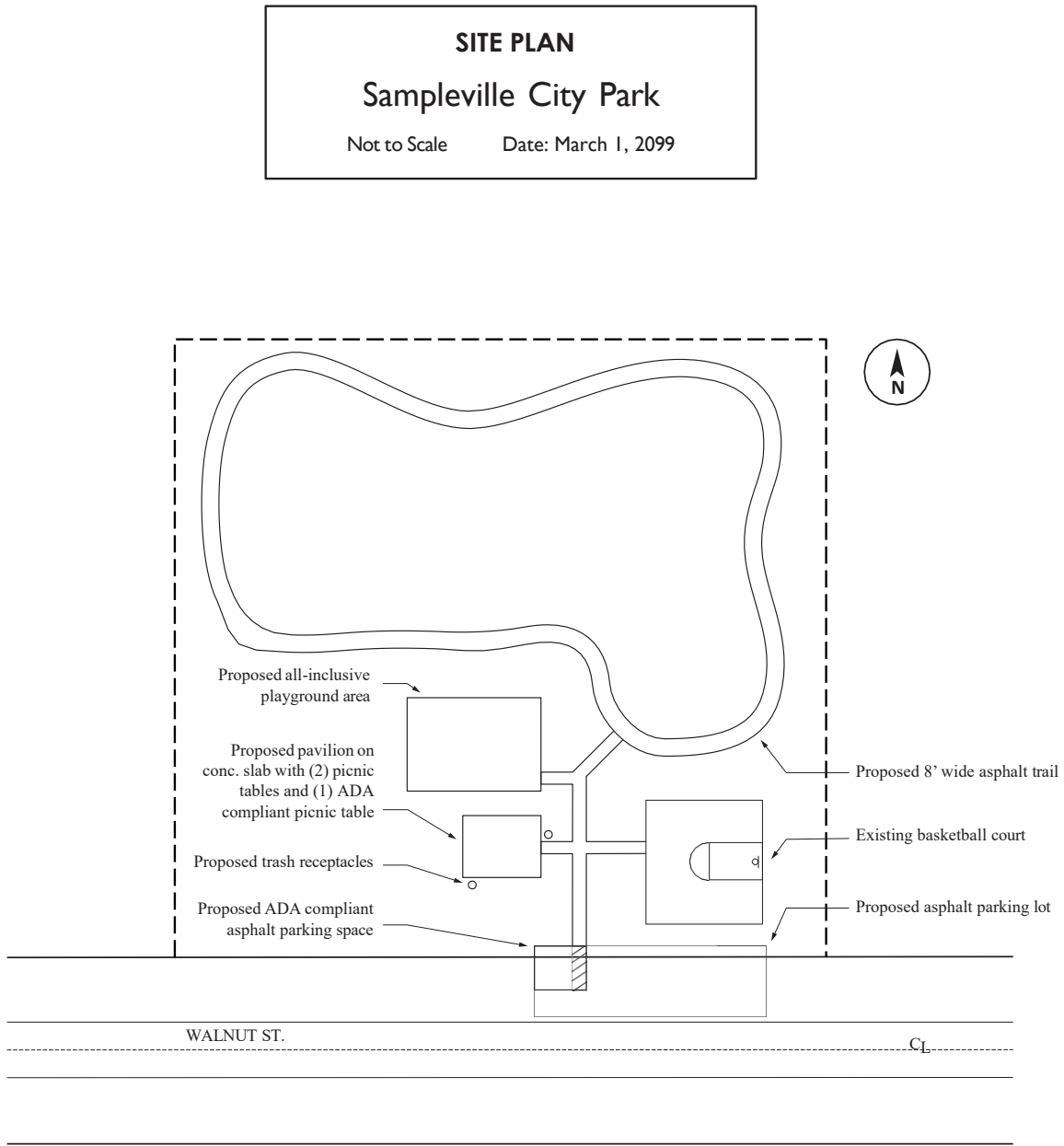
SITE LOCATION MAP
City of Sampleville



-  City Limits
-  Major Highways
-  Sampleville City Park

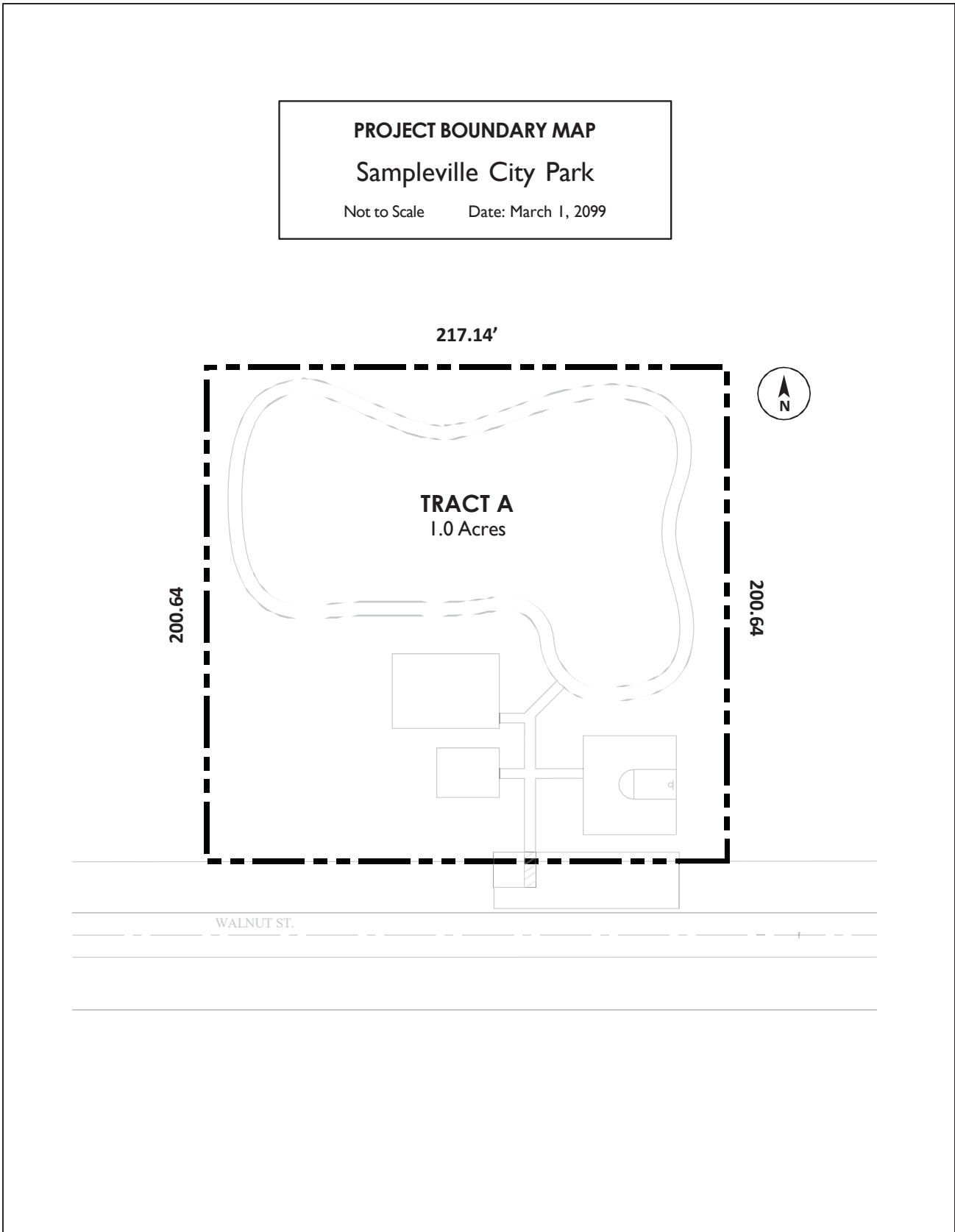
EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE



Appendix A

Community Outreach

Applicants are strongly encouraged to conduct community outreach prior to their mandatory public meeting. Outreach may include in-person meetings, scheduled visits, posts on social media, or by appearing on a radio or television broadcast. To qualify as community outreach, efforts must ask for public comment on something related to the proposed project. **Advertising the public meeting does not count as community outreach.**

This activity encourages applicants to engage with special interest groups and under-served persons in your community who may not attend a public meeting. Outreach efforts should be structured in a way that the applicant can reasonably expect to receive the greatest involvement within their community.

Applicants will receive points on the Priority Rating System (PRS) for completing outreach activities. Only traditional in-person meetings can be held multiple times for multiple points. Partial points will be given to outreach efforts that do not meet one or more of the requirements listed below.

In-Person Meetings (Ethnic/racial minority groups, persons with special needs, senior citizens, school children, etc.)

1. Name of group contacted
2. Date of contact or meeting
3. Sign-in sheet and/or meeting minutes (including written responses, if any)

Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc)

Screenshot(s) containing:

1. Name of organization
2. Date posted
3. Content of post
4. Comments and responses, if any

Reminder:

Multiple efforts in the social media category will only count as one activity

Media Broadcast (Radio or Television)

Written statement from applicant's CEO certifying:

1. Type of media broadcast
2. Name of broadcasting organization
3. Summary of what was discussed

Reminder:

Multiple efforts in the media broadcast category will only count as one activity

Appendix B

Volunteer Activity Standards

NOTES ON SCORING

The Volunteer Activity is included in the "Community Outreach" section of the Priority Rating System (PRS). You may conduct as many volunteer activities as you wish, but **only one activity will be counted towards the PRS score**. A fully-documented Volunteer Activity conducted after January 1st, (year of the application due date) that is included with the application will receive two (2) points. An activity documented incompletely will receive one (1) point.

What is a Volunteer Activity?

Volunteer activities can take on many forms, and just about any organized volunteer workday in the park will be accepted, such as trash pick-up, painting, equipment repair, tree-planting, etc.

Does it have to be in the park for which the application is submitted?

Yes.

What if we are applying for our first park?

No problem! If you don't have a park, you could have the activity on the site you are proposing. (Even empty sites could use a spruce-up now and again!) If holding an activity in the proposed site isn't feasible, another volunteer activity that takes place outdoors within the community will be accepted.

Is there a minimum number of participants?

The more the merrier, of course, but as long as there is more than one person, the activity will be acceptable. No distinction will be made on the PRS between large and small groups.

Documenting the Volunteer Activity

To receive points for the volunteer activity, applications must include the following:

1. Location of the activity
2. Date of the activity
3. Type of activity
4. Number of participants (approximate)
5. Signature of sponsor Chief Executive

All requirements for activity documentation may be met by using the template found on page 15.

Appendix C

Public Meeting Standards

What is a Public Meeting?

"Public Meeting" refers to the regularly-scheduled monthly meeting of the project sponsor's governing body (City Council or Quorum Court). For the purposes of this application, the meeting must be held during the same calendar year (i.e., after January 1st) that the application is due.

Discussing the Project in the Public Meeting

In order to receive points for holding a public meeting, the proposed project (or proposal to submit a grant application) must be listed as a separate agenda item for that month's meeting. Additionally, the meeting must be advertised as open to the public. Applicants may use the advertising method normally used to publicize the monthly meeting.

Documenting the Public Meeting

Applications must include the following:

1. Copy of the meeting agenda
2. Sign-in sheets
3. Minutes
4. Proof of meeting advertisement that includes:
 - i. **Method of advertisement**
 - ii. **Date of publication**

Method of advertisement may be documented by providing a copy of the advertisement itself, e.g., printing a screenshot of the advertisement from the sponsor's official web page or social media account. If date of publication (such as a time stamp) is not clearly visible, indicate the date in some other way, such as writing it by hand on the document.

The sponsor's Chief Executive (Mayor / City Manager / County Judge) may produce a **signed** document (see page 14) articulating and affirming 4(i) and 4(ii) above. Applications utilizing signed Chief Executive statement as proof of advertisement **must still include a copy of the meeting agenda.**

Appendix D

Land Acquisition Information

Applicants may apply for a grant to acquire lands and waters to establish a new park, expand an existing park, establish a conservation area, or acquire any other property dedicated to outdoor recreation. Land may be acquired through fee-simple purchase or private donation. Please contact your project officer as soon as possible if you are planning to acquire property.

There are three types of acquisition projects:

Acquisition for immediate development means the applicant intends to construct outdoor recreation facilities as soon as the property has been purchased.

Acquisition for delayed development means the applicant will purchase land with the intention of constructing outdoor recreation facilities in the future. During the period of time between acquisition and development, the property must be open for public recreation purposes to the extent to which the land is suitable or which can be achieved with a minimum public investment. Non-recreational uses, such as farming, that occurs on the property at the time of acquisition must cease prior to a grantee's request for reimbursement.

Acquisition for preservation/protection means the applicant intends to purchase land primarily for conservation or educational purposes. Projects in this category must install provisions for public access that meet accessibility standards.

Guidelines for Land Acquisition

1. Donated property must be in private ownership, not public ownership, at the time of acquisition.
2. Generally, reversionary clauses or any other clouds in a land title that are inconsistent with public outdoor recreational use are not allowed.
3. Title to the land should not be taken until a state contract authorizing Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant funding for the acquisition is completed, unless applicant has received prior approval from ADPHT.
4. The appraised value of property may be used as a portion or all of the project sponsor's match. Successful applicants will be required to submit either a finding of value or formal appraisal after grant approval.

NOTE: Applicants are not recommended to purchase an appraisal prior to receiving a grant award.

Finding of Value

For property with an anticipated value of \$25,000 or less, a written finding of value prepared by a knowledgeable person such as a real estate broker, banker, or local appraiser can be provided. This document should include a statement of the preparer's experience, qualifications, a short description of the factors considered, and the means by which a conclusion was reached. The written finding of value can be submitted after grant award.

Formal Appraisal

For property with an anticipated value of \$25,000 or more, a formal appraisal must be purchased after the grant is awarded. The appraisal must comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) <http://www.uspap.org>.

1. If acquiring land for any purpose, applicants are required to submit a letter of intent to sell or a letter of intent to donate from the property owner (see page 10).
2. If acquiring land without a warranty deed, applicants are required to submit a letter of commitment for title insurance.
3. If acquiring land for delayed development, Applicants are required to submit a plan for delayed development.

Appendix E

Matching Grant Requirements

If you receive an Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant, you must adhere to the following requirements:

1. Applicants should not begin construction or take title of land until a state contract between the State and sponsor is completed, unless applicant has otherwise requested and received approval from ADPHT.
2. Project sponsors must identify the boundaries of their public park project. Once the boundaries have been identified by the local project sponsor and provided to the Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism, all facilities constructed within that boundary, at any future time, must be in compliance with the provisions contained within this guide.
3. Property acquired or developed with grant funds must be retained for nothing other than public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity. Property that has been converted to any private and/or non-outdoor recreation use must be replaced by the project sponsor with lands of equal or greater real estate value and recreation usefulness.
4. Site inspections will be made by Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism staff periodically during construction and at least once every five years after the project's completion. Project sponsors who fail to maintain the grant-assisted site for public use may jeopardize future eligibility for Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant funds.
5. Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant-funded facilities must be accessible to persons with physical impairments.
6. All funded projects must be open to entry and use by all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Discrimination on the basis of residence, including preferential reservation or membership systems, is prohibited, except to the extent that reasonable differences in admission and other fees may be maintained on the basis of residence.
7. Property acquired or developed with Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant funding assistance shall be maintained so as to be safe and accessible to the public. Site improvements shall be kept in reasonable repair.
8. The property shall be kept open for public use at reasonable hours and times of the year, according to the type of area or facility.
9. Participants may impose reasonable limits on the type and extent of use of areas and facilities acquired or developed with Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant assistance when such a limitation is necessary for maintenance or preservation. Limitations may be imposed on the type of users (e.g. hunters, four-wheelers, etc.).
10. Overhead utility lines are discouraged within the project boundary. All future overhead lines must be placed underground if possible. This applies to any overhead lines including electric lines, phone lines, etc. The cost of burying overhead lines may be included in an Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant application.
11. Administration, landscape architecture, engineering, and architecture fees may only be reimbursed after commensurate development work has been completed.
12. A permanent sign indicating that Outdoor Recreation Matching Grant funds were used to acquire and/or develop public outdoor recreation facilities must be maintained within the park. The Arkansas Department of Parks, Heritage and Tourism will provide the grantee a small sign to be mounted in a prominent location within the park.

Appendix F

SCORP Priorities

The *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)* is prepared every five years by the staff of the Outdoor Recreation Grants Program. The purpose of the plan is to assess the states outdoor recreation facilities and resources, and to make recommendations and prioritize areas that need attention in the future. In order for your project to be funded it must fit within one or more of the Priorities listed on the following page.

The Arkansas Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan sets forth these Priorities for the period of 2019 through 2023. Through consideration of key issues, public interest, natural resources, and existing facilities and management, leaders in the field of recreation see these Priorities as having the potential to build better and holistic outdoor recreation in the future.

The nature of a statewide plan inherently involves many stakeholders, with varying missions, resources, and public needs to serve. The overall status of outdoor recreation will be improved in a holistic way when each agency, municipality, or other stakeholder can make use of the SCORP and its Priorities to strengthen their work in developing and maintaining parks for public use.



Priority 1: **Connectivity**

Making connections to communities and facilities that currently are disconnected

The first SCORP Priority is "Connectivity." Once again, recreation providers can meet this priority in any number of ways, and in ways that are most appropriate and feasible for their city, county, or constituency. The idea of connectivity in public outdoor recreation is the same as the idea of connectivity generally: it's the notion that an interconnected web of public outdoor recreation opportunities is better than isolated facilities.

Connective trails are one of the most common examples of connectivity in public outdoor recreation. Walking is ranked #1 among all recreation activities, and has held a top position in every Arkansas SCORP. It should also be noted that walking is the activity that cuts across all demographic categories to a greater degree than any other. And while people still enjoy going to the park and walking around a track or through the woods on a winding paved trail, more and more Arkansans are saying they enjoy trails that take them from point A to point B, and beyond. If a walking trail begins in one park and ends in another, or winds its way through town and provides the walker with access to other recreational facilities or public spaces, then that project will have met the Connectivity Priority.

And while connecting your community is a fine goal to have, there's no reason to stop there! Perhaps your city is near the route of a larger, longer trail system; if so, the connection of your local trail system to the wider world may encourage exploration by locals, and perhaps a lengthy and profitable visit from adventurous folks from elsewhere.

For those far removed from such thoroughfares, a connective trail might provide access to the scenic countryside outside of town. In bucolic,

rural Arkansas, a little trail to "nowhere" might well be a trail to somewhere...a somewhere an adventurous child could explore, or a long-time resident may have never frequented otherwise. Any connectivity—no matter the locations connected—is a tie that binds a community one to another, individual with group, group with nature, and one to all. In a connected community, the journey truly counts as much as the destination.

While a simple idea, large connective trails can be very expensive to design and implement, and they are by no means the only way to meet this Priority. Merely connecting disparate facilities within a single park—via walking trail or wheelchair-accessible pathways, for example—is a step toward greater connectivity.

Ideas for Connections

- *Connecting parks to each other*
- *Connecting the community to the greater city*
- *Connecting the city to the greater region*
- *Connecting existing facilities with accessible sidewalks*
- *Use existing connections*
- *Use right-of-ways from abandoned railroads*

SCORP Priorities

Priority Spotlight: The Razorback Greenway



Make connections that extend beyond your city limits!

At 36 miles, the Razorback Greenway connects not only communities, but entire cities. All of the towns along its length are made accessible to pedestrians and bicyclists, making it both fun and practical.

CONNECTIVITY: Barriers & Recommendations

BARRIERS	OUR RECOMMENDATIONS
Income Inequality	Consider routing trails or safe routes for people who cannot afford or have limited access to vehicles
	Some children have parents who work two jobs. Give those kids a safe route to walk or bike to school or a nearby park
Feeling Unsafe	Proper lighting: Use string lights above alleyways or have uplit trees and buildings where street lights may not reach
	Place trails in high-use areas. People may feel safer when they are surrounded by other individuals
Nobody to Go With	Your city or a local organization can implement programs to create opportunities for community interaction
Physical Impairment	Connect new and existing facilities with accessible paths
Lack of Free Time	Bike share programs are great for those wanting to commute or explore the area
	Offer trails or designated paths in close proximity to residential areas
	Make it so someone could bike to work with ease. It may take just as much time to drive as it does to bike!

Priority 2: Community

Fostering community interaction through projects that it into the rhythms of everyday life

Many survey respondents expressed a desire for community-centered projects, leading SCORP staff to include "Community" as a SCORP Priority.

Almost any project that fosters community interaction more or less through happenstance—rather than through purposeful association, as with, e.g., sports leagues—will be in keeping with the Community Priority. While not a requirement of this priority, projects that focus on a town or city's downtown area are especially appropriate.

Examples of such projects are downtown pavilions, which might be used to host community-centered activities, like farmers markets, community gardens, community-centered activities, or design "pocket parks", wherein small open spaces in urban cores (often an abandoned lot) are converted into small green spaces for resting, visiting, eating, or impromptu gatherings of friends and family.

Programming

Along with providing appropriate spaces for community-centered projects, it is also important to have these spaces properly programmed. In one sense, "programming" is very similar to "design". However, programming goes beyond "design" in that it takes into consideration the many external factors that can make or break a park's success.

While having a park for its own sake is not necessarily a bad thing, it's a much better thing to design a community space with a mind toward its possible planned uses. Will this space lend itself to picnicking? Lunch breaks for downtown workers? Or perhaps something more elaborate, such as impromptu jam sessions on a Saturday night, or a free movie screening hosted by the local library or church or Rotary Club. While the best-laid plans of planners and providers sometimes go awry, a

properly programmed park will have a much better chance at becoming a valued and cherished community space for years to come.

Along with the process of planning your outdoor community space to foster the kinds of activities most likely to engage your local populace, it's important to provide the opportunity for the community members to take ownership of those spaces and find new and interesting ways to take advantage of their park. To that end, planners might want to initiate inclusive activities within that new community space. Invite local experts or hobbyists to provide free, community-wide workshops. Local gardeners, beekeepers, craftspersons...each community has a hidden expert or two, many of whom are more than happy to share their passion. Planning your project for a productive use of your community space will help ensure its success as a community hub.

The Community Priority lends itself to imagination, and can be employed in both large and small projects. At its core, this Priority is about providing outdoor recreation spaces within the context of everyday life.

Don't forget about trails!

Trails, especially those that connect community spaces (parks, neighborhoods, downtowns), encourage a slower, friendlier, more interactive daily routine for everyone.

Voila! Community!

SCORP Priorities

Priority Spotlight: Wynne Splash Park and Farmers Market



Invigorate your community with a multi-purpose space!

With greenspace, play equipment, walkable pathways, and pavilions—all located in the center of town, accessible by all—this project is both passive and active, and exemplifies the Community Priority.

COMMUNITY: Barriers & Recommendations

BARRIERS	OUR RECOMMENDATIONS
Income Inequality	Provide free programmed events like a seasonal concert series or movies in the park
Feeling Unsafe	Give opportunities for multi-cultural events such as food festivals or art shows. Diversifying the use within a space may encourage use for all nationalities, races, and genders
	Proper programming can make spaces feel safe even when nobody else is present
Nobody to Go With	Program spaces that can be a 'get-away' for someone seeking solidarity
	Program spaces and events where people can connect and/or relate to others over shared interests (i.e. community gardens, e-sport competitions, cycling tours)
Physical Impairment	Provide an adequate number of seating areas
Lack of Free Time	Develop communal spaces in close proximity to workplaces to cater to those taking a 30 to 60 minute lunch break

Priority 3: Innovation

Maximizing resources and creating new experiences by re-purposing neglected facilities

Along with the survey distributed to the users of Arkansas’s public outdoor recreation resources, SCORP staff disseminated a similar survey to professionals who provide and maintain public outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities. These recreation providers expressed a desire and a need to keep up with current recreation trends in the face of budgetary constraints and lack of resources (see Appendix D). This led to the inclusion of “Innovation” as a Priority.

As the word implies, projects that are in keeping with the Innovation Priority will be ones that seek to revitalize, reinvigorate, or even reinvent public outdoor recreation opportunities in their communities. Innovation may apply to physical structures, vacant urban areas, or possibly somewhere in between.

Innovation might also be reflected in a new and interesting way to utilize a neglected recreation space, or re-purpose outdated or out-of-favor facilities. Perhaps a disused tennis court is converted to a pickleball court, or an outdated baseball field is converted to a community garden space.

Along with providing citizens with new and interesting opportunities in their shared outdoor spaces, innovative re-purposing of existing facilities can help cash-strapped communities revitalize public outdoor recreation while practicing fiscal restraint.

When it is feasible to use existing superstructures or other professional-grade facility components, it becomes easier to involve the community in the execution of an innovative project. When the work of professionals has already been done, laypersons can provide the labor necessary to re-stripe that tennis court and string that pickleball net; a baseball field no longer in use is still a professionally graded and leveled space ideal for the construction of simple raised plots.

Under the direction of an innovative and creative parks professional, a community workday can result in a new, vibrant facility more in keeping with the wishes of a modern, changing populace.

As with the innovative spirit itself, the ways to implement the Innovation Priority are practically limitless.

Think outside the box!

Yes, even this box! Opportunities to make new forms of outdoor recreation lie around every corner. Talk with your community and see what they have to say.

You’ll be surprised with the ideas that they come up with!

SCORP Priorities

Priority Spotlight: Historic Crawfordsville High School Campus



This old gymnasium will be reborn!

Long neglected, the old CHS gym is being repurposed as an open-air, multi-purpose facility. Innovative thinking has allowed Crawfordsville to use a beloved old structure to anchor a new and vibrant park.

INNOVATION: Barriers & Recommendations

BARRIERS	OUR RECOMMENDATIONS
Income Inequality	Turning an existing space into a free-use park
Feeling Unsafe	Turning blighted space into greenspace may help remove the perception of danger
Physical Impairment	Retrofitting playground equipment
Nobody to Go With	Utilize social media to find and include marginalized communities
Lack of Free Time	Partner with local businesses to expand pocket parks into commercial/industrial campuses

Priority 4: Accommodation

Adapting to changing demographics and recognizing marginalized populations

All recreation providers want their parks to be accommodating to all users; no worthy provider would intentionally exclude any person or user group from a communal space. As such, it might seem unnecessary to include Accommodation as a SCORP Priority. Based on survey responses, however, we feel this Priority is an important one.

Accommodation means much more than the bare minimum of including a sidewalk and wheelchair ramp, making a previously inaccessible area accessible. While it may be true that most parks could use a few upgrades for wheelchair access, there are demographics beyond the physically impaired that experience barriers to outdoor recreation. This Priority encourages providers to look—really *look*—at their communities, and make an honest assessment of the services provided by their public spaces and facilities.

Are the demographics of the town changing?

Are there new faces and groups moving into the community?

Are accessible ramps truly accommodating those with limited mobility?

Similar to the previous Priority, Innovation, the Accommodation Priority challenges outdoor recreation providers to find creative solutions to overcome existing barriers.

Meeting this Priority might be as simple as providing an opportunity tailored to a new or growing demographic within the larger community. This could be establishing soccer

fields in a community that has recently seen a growth in its Hispanic population, or including benches and shade structures along a walking trail commonly frequented by senior citizens.

It might also mean intertwining wheelchair-accessible infrastructure to where it runs alongside existing play structure. This would open up the play area to allow children in wheelchairs, parents with physical impairments, and even grandparents with limited mobility to be right alongside other scampering youngsters.

At the end of the day, meeting this Priority will mean adapting to changes in daily life, practicing empathy for the whole community, and taking great pains to truly learn each and every group within the community, and what Accommodation means to them.

Other Questions to Consider

- What are some ways you can make the existing infrastructure of your parks more accommodating?
- Are your parks engaging those with physical impairments, or just meeting the minimum requirements?

SCORP Priorities

Priority Spotlight: Jonesboro Miracle League Field and Playground



More than just accessible... Accommodating!

Baseball, playground, seating: In this all-inclusive facility, no distinction is made between those with or without a physical impairment. The design integrates activities for everyone, regardless of ability.

ACCOMMODATION: Barriers & Recommendations

BARRIERS	OUR RECOMMENDATIONS
Income Inequality	Propose projects in or near public housing developments
Feeling Unsafe	Include multi-lingual signage within park, trail, and playground systems
	Engage with local veterans to promote neighborhood watch programs
Physical Impairment	For best results, include persons who are physically impaired in parks commissions and hold focus group meetings at rehabilitation or special needs centers
Nobody to Go With	Create spaces that can accommodate for cultural uniqueness and changing demographics
	Engage with local seniors - initiate mentor programs

Priority 5: Stewardship

Preserving and re-purposing the built environment while conserving and protecting the natural one

While change is good, the wheel doesn't always need to be reinvented, and that is why "Stewardship" is the last, but not least, SCORP Priority. Along with their desire to meet changing demographics and public interest with new and interesting facilities, public recreation providers expressed the need to care for and maintain the existing facilities the locals already use and enjoy. To meet the Stewardship priority means preserving and conserving all of the public resources in one's care, both man-made and natural.

The Built Environment

Meeting the Stewardship Priority might mean renovating an existing outdoor recreation facility to improve safety, to increase accessibility for the disabled, or just to enhance the aesthetics and appeal of an old-but-loved park feature.

At the heart of this priority are the tried-and-true Arkansas values of thrift and ingenuity. While there's nothing wrong with a brand-new facility, there's also nothing quite like an old, sturdy facility—maybe a little worse for wear, but still strong and full of memories—being given a new lease on life through a little bit of imagination and elbow grease. The result is a newly-viable piece of the local park at half the cost and with twice the emotional investment.

The Natural Environment

Though it's important to care for and preserve our material past, it's also imperative that public recreation providers protect our rapidly-disappearing natural environment. Nature preserves are not only the purview of state and federal governments, and they need not be huge, grand swaths of wildlands; acquiring a few acres of old trees in the middle of town is an act of Stewardship, as is restoring a streambank that runs through a neighborhood. Not all parks need pavilions and playgrounds; sometimes what a community needs is a nice big tree under which to sit, and babbling brook in which to wade. Stewardship means caring for all that we have, and claiming as much as possible for the enjoyment of all citizens.

Stewardship does not apply only to structures; it can also be understood as "conservation". Projects that place an emphasis on wildlife or habitat conservation will be in keeping with the Stewardship Priority, as will projects that entail environmentally-friendly elements such as native-plant landscaping or renewable-resource utilization (such as installing solar panels in restroom or concession facilities), or controlling flooding and runoff in public outdoor recreation areas through rain gardens or other ecologically-sound mitigation strategies.

Interpretation

Stewardship of both the built and natural environment is enhanced through interpretation. Without the context of interpretation, the public may not be aware of a structure's importance. Is the refurbished pavilion the site of an important local event? A sign or a plaque will enhance the public's enjoyment of that facility and may inspire more citizens to take personal responsibility for its preservation and protection.

Conservation areas are likewise enhanced through interpretation. To a screen-addled youngster, a forested area might be nothing more than a bunch of trees and briars. But with a cleared understory, a simple path, and interpretive signs providing some guidance—what kind of tree, what critters might be hiding in its boughs, the local significance of this patch of woods—that batch of trees becomes an adventure, rewarding the curious person, young or old, who makes the journey with their imagination on and their phone turned off.

When considering safety, interpretive programs and guided walks can ease concerned users by providing an informative and enjoyable way to explore the area, all while enhancing one's experience.

Interpretation can take an innovative form, as well. QR-codes or proximity beacons can be applied to the signs adorning trees or the plaques affixed to statues or structures, allowing tech-savvy visitors to be whisked away to a land of living trees and talking stone, all while safely ensconced in their neighborhood park.

SCORP Priorities

Priority Spotlight: Fourche Creek Urban Wetland



Stewardship means both built and natural environments!

Fourche Creek in Little Rock provides an encompassing look at Stewardship. Protecting the natural landscape goes hand-in-hand with improving the built one through, in this case, a public boat launch.

STEWARDSHIP: Barriers & Recommendations

BARRIERS	OUR RECOMMENDATIONS
Income Inequality	Preserve and maintain existing facilities, especially within communities with frequent usage and lower income
	Create safe routes to give opportunities for those without transportation to experience nature
Feeling Unsafe	Improve lighting conditions, consider using energy efficient or solar powered fixtures
	Increase visibility by maintaining foliage and removing the understory of a wooded area
	Proper signage can educate park users of dangerous and/or unfamiliar species in the area
Physical Impairment	Create nature trails that meet ADA requirements
Nobody to Go With	Engage community groups with events like an invasive species cleanup

Appendix G

Priority Rating System

Applications are scored using a Priority Rating System (PRS) and ranked from the highest to the lowest scores. Please see page 6 of this application guide for more detailed information on how the Priority Rating System may affect your grant application.

1. Community Outreach

Documented outreach (per activity or meeting up to three meetings):

Fully Documented:	2
Fully Documented:	2
Fully Documented:	2
Insufficient Documentation:	1
No Outreach:	0
Volunteer Activity	
Fully Documented:	2
Insufficient Documentation:	1
No Volunteer:	0

2. Public Meeting

Provided required documentation including the proposed grant project was presented as a dedicated agenda item at City Council/Quorum Court monthly meeting, per instructions on page 21 of this guide.

Fully Documented	4
Insufficient Documentation	2
No public meeting	0

3. Parks Committee

Applicant has provided evidence of an active parks committee:

Yes - independent park committee	3
Yes - city council parks subcommittee	2
Incomplete documentation (either)	1
No	0

4/5. Improved Barrier Free Access and/or Play Equipment

Project involves constructing barrier free access to existing facilities within one or more parks; **or**, project will replace or upgrade play equipment with new equipment that complies with Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) guidelines; **or**, all existing parks within the applicant's jurisdiction already meet standards for barrier free access and CPSC guidelines:

Yes	2
No	0

6. Fund Source Assurance

Application's Project Fund Source Assurance reflects that the grant's match will be:

All cash value	2
Combination of cash value and promised donations	1

7. Letter From Licensed Design Professional

Provided a letter signed by the Chief Executive Officer certifying they will use a licensed design professional (i.e., landscape architect, architect or engineer) to develop construction documents and/or will use a licensed professional tradesman (i.e., contractor, electrician, etc.) to construct project facilities:

Yes	4
No	0

8. Advanced Site Plan

Application includes a site plan with a proportionally accurate project area, identifies all application line items, and identifies barrier-free access to all proposed facilities, including ADA parking and pathway(s) leading to the proposed facility. Mark ADA parking and pathway(s) providing access to any proposed facility even if ADA parking and pathway already exist:

Yes	4
Some, but not all, requirements are met	2

9/10. Grant History and Open Projects

Applicant has no open grants **and** has not received an Outdoor Recreation Grant in the past:

Never received a grant	5
21+ years	4
16-20 years	3
11-15 years	2
1-10 years	1
Open grant	0

