



Appendix C

Juniata and Mifflin Counties Funding Sources

Juniata and Mifflin Counties Greenway, Open Space and Rural Recreation Plan - Local, Regional, State and Federal Funding Sources

This Appendix describes funding sources that can be used to support the implementation of the recommendations to conserve open space, establish greenways and trails and develop, operate and manage close to home recreation. Sources include municipal, state and federal sources as well as examples of private foundations.

Municipal and County Sources

Property Tax - The real estate tax is a tax on the value of the real property (land, buildings, and other improvements) owned by a taxpayer. The amount of real property tax a taxpayer owes depends upon the value of their property and the local tax rate. Property values for tax purposes are determined by an assessment process conducted by the county government. These assessed values may be very different than the actual market value of the properties. These taxes generally support a significant portion of a school district, county or municipality's operational costs. Property tax revenues can also be used to pay debt service on general obligation bonds issued to finance open space system acquisitions, parkland acquisition and facility development. Property taxes can provide a steady stream of financing while broadly distributing the tax burden. In other parts of the Pennsylvania and the country, the property tax has been popular with voters as long as the increase is restricted to parks and open space conservation. Taxpayers are generally concerned about high property tax rates and these concerns are largely related to school taxes that consume the large portion of the property taxes paid by the residents.

Occupation Tax - The tax is levied on the value of residents' occupations, as determined by the county tax assessor's office. The occupation of school bus driver may have an assessed value of \$25, for example, while that of a lawyer may be \$290. Assessed values are not based upon income, so all members of the same occupation will pay the same amount of occupation tax even if their income

differs dramatically. The local jurisdiction levies a tax rate on these occupational assessments. The occupation tax is collected from residents, without regard to where they actually practice their occupation. The occupation tax can also be levied as a flat rate tax. Every person who works pays the same amount, regardless of their occupation. The maximum levy as a flat rate is \$10 per person, while there is no limit if the occupation tax is levied as a tax rate.

Per Capita Tax - The per capita tax is a flat rate tax, levied on adults who live in the jurisdiction. It is sometimes known as the "head," "poll," or "residence" tax. All adults pay the same amount, regardless of their income level.

Earned Income Tax - The earned income tax is a kind of income tax levied only on residents' earned income (such as wages, salaries, or other reimbursements for work). Unearned income, such as interest, dividends, pensions, and social security are exempt from the tax. Unlike the federal or state income taxes, the earned income tax allows no exemptions or standard deductions. A jurisdiction can collect earned income tax from non-residents who work in the jurisdiction but do not pay an earned income tax in their "home" jurisdiction. The maximum levy is 1 percent of earned income. If both the municipality and school district levy the earned income tax, both must share the 1 percent.

Act 153 of 1996 - Pennsylvania municipalities have added a percentage of the Earned Income Tax for open space purposes. The municipalities generally put the question of adding to the Earned income tax generally one-quarter to one-half of one percent on a voter referendum. Generally these have been passing in Pennsylvania. Amending the Pennsylvania Conservation and Land Development Act, Act 153 provides certain types of local government units with a valuable financing tool as many municipalities seek the means to preserve open space in their communities. The Act allows cities, boroughs, towns and townships, as well as certain cooperative governmental units, to impose one of two taxes in addition to the taxing limitations set forth elsewhere to finance certain types of open space initiatives. Counties and county authorities are specifically prohibited from invoking either of the local taxing options. By ordinance, qualifying

local government units may impose either (a) a tax on real property not exceeding the millage authorized by voter referendum, in addition to the statutory rate limits on real estate taxes in the relevant municipal code, or (b) an earned income tax on residents of that local government unit not exceeding the rate authorized by referendum, in addition to the earned income tax rate limit found in the Local Tax Enabling Act. The Act requires that revenue from either of the two authorized tax levies be used to retire indebtedness incurred in purchasing "interests in real property" or in making additional acquisitions of real property to secure an "open space benefit" under either the Conservation and Land Development Act or the Agricultural Area Security Law. The terms "interest in real property" and "open space benefits" are defined broadly in the Act and allow municipalities significant flexibility to achieve their land preservation goals in the manner best suited to their specific needs.

In addition to the local taxing options, the Act authorizes school district boards to exempt by resolution certain real property from further millage increases imposed on real property. Those types of real property that may be exempted include those whose open space property interests are acquired by a local government unit pursuant to the Conservation and Land Development Act, real property that is subject to an easement acquired under the Agricultural Area Security Law and real property whose transferable development rights have been transferred and retired by a local government unit without the development potential having occurred on other lands. The tax exemptions granted under the Act are not to be considered by the State Tax Equalization Board in deriving the market value of school district real property resulting in a reduction in the subsidy to that school district or an increase in the subsidy to any other school district.

Realty Transfer Tax - The realty transfer tax is a tax on the sale of real estate. The maximum levy is 1 percent of the sales price. If both the municipality and school district levy this tax, both must share the 1 percent.

Amusement Tax - The amusement tax is a tax on the privilege of engaging in an amusement. It is tax

levied on the admissions prices to places of amusement, entertainment, and recreation. Amusements can include such things as craft shows, bowling alleys, golf courses, ski facilities, or county fairs. The amusement tax is considered a tax on patrons, even though it is collected from the operators of the amusement.

Mechanical Devices Tax - The mechanical devices tax is a tax on coin-operated machines of amusement, such as jukeboxes, pinball machines, video games, and pool tables. The tax rate is set as a percentage of the price to activate the machine.

Personal Property Tax - The personal property tax is similar to the real property and occupation taxes, in that it is levied on the value of property owned by residents. The property it taxes is intangible personal property, such as mortgages, other interest bearing obligations and accounts, public loans, and corporate stocks. The personal property tax has sometimes been called an honesty tax because the only way a county knows the value of a taxpayer's personal property is if that taxpayer is honest enough to report it.

Hotel Tax - The hotel occupancy tax, imposed at the same rate as sales and use tax, applies to room rental charges for periods of less than 30 days by the same person. The purpose of the hotel tax is to increase tourism and economic development in Pennsylvania. The tax supports advertising, development of publications related to tourism, capital and program projects to attract tourists, and in some counties open space conservation, trails and recreation facility improvements.

Bonds/Loans - Bonds have been a very popular way for Pennsylvania communities to finance their open space, parks, recreation facilities and trails projects. Bonds and loans can be used to finance capital improvements. The cost of the improvements is borrowed through the issuance of bonds or a loan and the costs of repayment are spread into the future for current and future beneficiaries to bear. However, financing charges are accrued and voter approval is often required. There must be a source of funding (for the payment of the resulting debt service on the loan or bonds) tied to the issuance of a bond or loan.

A number of bond options are listed below. Depending upon the circumstances of the jurisdiction, elected officials can move ahead with a bond issue as an official decision or choose to place a bond issue on a voter referendum. In either case, an education and awareness program should be implemented, especially prior to a public vote in an election.

- **Revenue Bonds** - Revenue bonds are bonds that are secured by a pledge of the revenues from a certain local government activity. The entity issuing bonds, pledges to generate sufficient revenue annually to cover the program's operating costs, plus meet the annual debt service requirements (principal and interest payment). Revenue bonds are not constrained by the debt ceilings of general obligation bonds, but they are generally more expensive than general obligation bonds. Revenue bonds are usually associated in recreation with facilities such as golf course, swimming pools, sports complexes and so on.
- **General Obligation Bonds** - Local governments generally are able to issue general obligation (G.O.) bonds that are secured by the full faith and credit of the entity. In this case, the local government issuing the bonds pledges to raise its property taxes, or use any other sources of revenue, to generate sufficient revenues to make the debt service payments on the bonds. A general obligation pledge is stronger than a revenue pledge, facilitating a lower interest rate than a revenue bond. Frequently, when local governments issue G.O. bonds for public enterprise improvements, the public enterprise will make the debt service payments on the G.O. bonds with revenues generated through the public enterprise's rates and charges. However, if those rate revenues are insufficient to make the debt payment, the local government is obligated to raise taxes or use other sources of revenue to make the payments. G.O. bonds distribute the costs of open space acquisition and

make funds available for immediate purchases. Voter approval is required.

- **Special Assessment Bonds** - Special assessment bonds are secured by a lien on property that benefits by the improvements funded with the special assessment bond proceeds. Debt service payments on these bonds are funded through annual assessments to the property owners in the assessment area.

Installment Purchase Financing - As an alternative to debt financing of capital improvements, communities can execute installment/lease purchase contracts for improvements. This type of financing is typically used for relatively small projects that the seller or a financial institution is willing to finance or when upfront funds are unavailable. In a lease purchase contract the community leases the property or improvement from the seller or financial institution. The lease is paid in installments that include principal, interest, and associated costs. Upon completion of the lease period, the community owns the property or improvement. While lease purchase contracts are similar to a bond, this arrangement allows the community to acquire the property or improvement without issuing debt. These instruments are more costly than issuing debt.

Mandatory Dedication of Parkland - Municipalities can enact a Mandatory Dedication of Parkland ordinance requiring from developers the public dedication of land suitable for the use intended; and, upon agreement with the applicant or developer, the construction of recreational facilities, the payment of fees in lieu thereof, the private reservation of the land, or a combination, for park or recreation purposes as a condition precedent to final plan approval.

Other County and Municipal Options

Park, Recreation Facility, Open Space and Trail Sponsors - A sponsorship program for park, recreation facilities, and trails allows smaller donations to be received from both individuals and businesses. Cash donations could be placed into a

trust fund to be accessed for certain construction or acquisition projects. Some recognition of the donors is appropriate and can be accomplished through the placement of a plaque, the naming of a trail segment, and/or special recognition at an opening ceremony. Types of gifts other than cash could include donations of services, equipment, labor, or reduced costs for supplies. Policies on donations need to be established to ensure long term viability and support resulting from the donation.

Volunteerism - Community volunteers from sports organizations, health enterprises, trail clubs, church groups, civic groups, scout troops and environmental groups to work on greenway development on special community workdays. Volunteers can also be used for fund-raising, maintenance, and programming needs. It is important to note that volunteers are not “free”; they require recruiting, training, support and recognition.

Conservancy and Trust Fund – Conservancies and land trusts are important organizations in open space, greenways and trails. Conservancy support is very limited in Juniata and Mifflin Counties with only a few, but important, holdings. The Counties should strive to establish a Juniata Mifflin Conservancy since no other conservancy or land trust expressed the opinion that they have the capacity and mission to serve this area. A conservancy can undertake a host of efforts related to open space, greenways and recreation ranging from fund-raising to education and outreach to land acquisition and conservation easement management. In conjunction with the conservancy a Trust Fund could be established as a dedicated source of funding that supports the operation and management of the greenway, trail, park and recreation system. A private financial institution could help to set up an investment account or work with the proposed conservancy to establish the endowment. Contributions to the fund would be solicited from parks, open space and trail advocates, businesses, civic groups, and other foundations. The goal would be to establish a capital account that would earn interest and use the interest monies to support maintenance and operations. Special events could be held whose sole purpose is to raise capital money for the Conservancy and the Trust Fund. A trust fund can also be used in the acquisition of

high-priority properties that may be lost if not acquired by private sector initiative, often relatively more quickly than possible by governmental entities.

Fundraising, Gifts, Donations, Bequests, Fees and Charges, Partnerships – The use of non-tax revenue sources is important for parks, recreation and open space. Projects that are suitable for these areas are those that are high visibility, clearly definable, easily understood and communicated, have public support and a reasonably high probability for success.

Foundations – Juniata and Mifflin Counties are not within the purview or service area of many foundations. An Internet search found less than \$200,000 in foundation funding for purposes in Mifflin County in 2007. Major Pennsylvania Foundations such as Heinz, William Penn and Pew do not serve this area. For the counties to pursue foundation support, the direction should be cause-based such as wellness, fitness, conservation and so on targeted to businesses trying to establish good public relations and image such as Bank of America. Foundation grants require dedicated time and expertise that is generally beyond the capacity of county and municipal employees. Consideration could be given to a number of partners retaining a grants specialist.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Funding Sources

The current budget challenges in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have left many programs in a state of flux and with decreased funding. However, Pennsylvania does have a number of funding resources in place for open space, greenway, trail park and recreation. The following provides a summary of these sources and lists contact names, telephone numbers and web addresses.

The Community Conservation Partnership Program (C2P2) - The State of Pennsylvania provides grants for planning, land acquisition, park development, feasibility studies, and special studies. Peer-to-Peer Projects provide professional expertise for a one year time frame for the purpose of addressing a parks and recreation issue or

Bank of America Neighborhood Excellence Initiative

Neighborhood Excellence Initiative has three parts.

Local Heroes - honors individuals who have done outstanding work in their communities. Honorees get to designate a \$5,000 contribution from Bank of America to the nonprofit of their choice.

Student Leaders - honors young people who are doing extraordinary work in their neighborhoods. And if you haven't been to one of our award ceremonies, you really wouldn't believe how incredibly gifted and dedicated some of today's young people are. Student Leaders get summer internships at local nonprofits and a chance to participate in a special mentoring program at Bank of America.

Neighborhood Builders – a program in which outstanding nonprofits are selected by local community leaders. Each Neighborhood Builder organization is granted \$200,000 over two years for operating expenses. They also get a chance to participate in national training programs like the Emerging Leaders workshop that Bank of America conducts.

opportunity. The \$10,000 grant requires a \$1,000 match. Applications for these grants are due in October of each year, and a 50 percent match is required from the local project sponsor. The amount of maximum award varies with the requested activity. Planning grants are typically awarded \$50,000 or less. Land acquisition and construction grants range from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Small community grants are also available through this program for municipalities with populations less than 5,000. These grants can support up to 100 percent of material costs and professional design fees for recreational facilities. Grants for these projects are typically limited to \$20,000.

RecTAP - As part of C2P2, the Pennsylvania Recreation and Park Society administers the RecTAP grant program. This is a \$1500 grant without a match requirement for consulting services to help a municipality address an issue of importance and create solutions or strategies to solve a problem or seize an opportunity. Membership in PRPS is required. Counties and municipalities are eligible for a grant per year.

Heritage Park Grants - DCNR makes grants available to promote public-private partnerships that preserve and enhance natural, cultural, historic and recreation resources to stimulate economic development through heritage tourism. Grants are available to municipalities, nonprofit organizations or federally designated commissions acting on behalf of the municipalities in a heritage park areas such as in the Main Line Canal Greenway. Grants

are awarded for a variety of purposes including feasibility studies; development of management action plans for heritage park areas; specialized studies; implementation projects; and hiring of state heritage park managers.

Land Trust Grants - PA DCNR provides land acquisition grants for areas where rare or threatened species exist. Grants are made available to nonprofit land trusts or land conservancies and require a 50 percent match. Award amounts will vary, and usually supported the acquisition of hundreds of acres of land.

Rails-to-Trails Grants - The Rails-to-Trails Grants provide 50% funding for the planning, acquisition or development of rail-trail corridors. Eligible applicants include municipalities and nonprofit organizations established to preserve and protect available abandoned railroad corridors for use as trails or future rail service.

Urban and Community Forestry Grants - These grants encourage the planting of trees in Pennsylvania communities. Municipal challenge grants provide 50 percent of the cost of the purchase and delivery of trees. Special grants are available for local volunteer groups, civic clubs, and municipalities to train and use volunteers for street tree inventories, and other projects in urban and community forestry.

The Recreational Trails Program (DCNR) - PADCNR administers grants for the Recreation Trails Program funded through the Federal

Highway Administration funds. Funding for this program needs re-authorization in the next federal surface transportation bill. If this program is re-authorized, funds could be used for the acquisition of land and the construction of trail tread and trail facilities.

Rivers Conservation Program - This program seeks to maintain, restore, and enhance rivers throughout Pennsylvania. Non-profit organizations and municipalities may apply for grants above \$2500. Before being considered for river conservation, implementation, acquisition, or development projects, a grant applicant must have an approved river conservation plan.

PENNDOT - PENNDOT's primary means of funding greenways projects is through the Transportation Enhancements Program that is up for re-authorization. Projects with a tie to transportation, historic preservation, bicycle/pedestrian improvements, or environmental quality are eligible candidates for Transportation Enhancements funding.

Department of Community and Economic Development - DCED's mission includes four elements that each has a relationship to greenways: economic development, travel and tourism, technical assistance and community development. The 2010 Pennsylvania state budget reduced the DCED budget from \$5 million to \$390,000 so the availability of funds will be limited and the impact on programs undetermined. DCED's funding programs include the following:

- **Community Revitalization Program** - This funding source supports local initiatives aimed at improving a community's quality of life and improving business conditions.
- **State Planning Assistance Grant** - This program provides funding to municipalities for preparation and maintenance of community development plans, policies, and implementation measures.
- **Small Communities Planning Assistance** - This grant is awarded to municipalities having a population of 10,000 people or less. The grant offers a no-match funding

source that can be used to support neighborhood revitalization, economic development, community conservation and housing plans. Regardless of the project type, the grantee must demonstrate the project benefits low to moderate income residents.

- **Communities of Opportunity Program** - This program provides funding to prepare communities to be competitive in attracting, expanding, and maintaining businesses and providing affordable housing. The program is open to municipalities, redevelopment and housing authorities, and nonprofit housing corporations. The program does not require a local match.
- **Community Development Block Grants** - This program provides financial and technical assistance to communities for infrastructure improvements, housing rehabilitation, public services, and community facilities. The program targets local governments and 70% of each grant must be used for activities or projects that benefit low to moderate income people.
- **Main Street Program** - The Main Street Program provides grants to municipalities and redevelopment authorities to foster economic growth, promote and preserve community centers, creating public/private partnerships, and improve the quality of life for residents. The program has two components, a Main Street Manager and Commercial Reinvestment. The Main Street Manager component funds a staff position that coordinates the community's downtown revitalization activities. The Community Reinvestment component provides funding for actual improvement projects in the community. The Main Street Manager is partially funded for a 5-year period. A business district action plan must be completed for eligibility in this program. The program had a \$2.5 million allotment for 1999-2000.

Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission (PHMC) - The 2009-2010 budget has been reduced by nearly 20 percent resulting in staff and program reductions. Impact on grants has not yet been determined.

- **Keystone Historic Preservation Grants** - Local governments and non-profit groups may apply for this grant that have ranged from \$5,000 to \$100,000. A 50% local match is required and funds may be used for preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic properties, buildings, structures, sites, or objects.

Department of Environmental Protection - Growing Greener II - was a \$625 million program passed by the voters and established in 2005 to address the state's most pressing environmental issues as well and to stimulate economic development and jobs. The fund is nearly depleted and the potential for a Growing Greener III program is being touted by key interest groups. This would be an important source of future funding for open space, greenways, parks, trails, open space, farmland and cultural resources.

Stormwater Planning and Management Grants - This program provides grants to counties and municipalities for preparation of stormwater management plans and stormwater ordinances. The program requires a 25% local match that can come in the form of in-kind services or cash. While greenways are not specifically funded by the project, they are excellent elements of a stormwater management system. This program is part of the Growing Greener Initiative.

Nonpoint Source Management Section 319 Grants - Section 319 grant funding comes from the federal Clean Water Act. The grants are available to local governments and nonprofit groups for watershed assessments, watershed restoration projects, and projects of statewide importance. The grant requires a 60% local match and 25% of the construction costs of practices implemented on private land must come from non-federal sources.

Environmental Fund for Pennsylvania - This fund is available to environmental, conservation, and recreation organizations for projects that

improve the quality of life for Pennsylvania communities.

Environmental Education Grants - The focus of the EE Grants Program is to support environmental education through schools, county conservation districts and other nonprofit conservation or educational organizations, including colleges and universities. Eligible applicants include County, Municipality, Authority, School District, Non-Profit, Conservation District, Non-Profit Conservation or Education Organizations. The average grant size is \$10,000.

Land Recycling Grants Program - Provides grants and low interest loans for environmental assessments and remediation. The program is designed to foster the cleanup of environmental contamination at industrial sites and remediate the land to a productive use.

Federal Sources

Most federal programs provide block grants directly to states through funding formulas. For example, if a Pennsylvania community wants funding to support a transportation initiative, they would contact the PENNDOT and not the US Department of Transportation to obtain a grant. Despite the fact that it is rare for a county or a municipality to obtain a funding grant directly from a federal agency, it is relevant to list the current status of federal programs.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act - The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, abbreviated ARRA (Pub.L. 111-5), is an economic stimulus package enacted by Congress in February 2009. It is intended to provide a stimulus to the U.S. economy in the wake of the economic downturn. The measures are worth \$787 billion. The Act includes federal tax cuts, expansion of unemployment benefits and other social welfare provisions, and domestic spending in education, health care, and infrastructure, including the energy sector. The counties can prepare for both projects and nibs funded under this program. Having projects ready to go will help to get them funded. While the first round of stimulus money was for construction type projects, future rounds may deal with jobs.

Surface Transportation Act (Accessed through PENNDOT) - The Surface Transportation Act has been the largest single source of funding for the development of bicycle, pedestrian, trail and greenway projects. Prior to 1990, the nation, as a whole, spent approximately \$25 million on building community-based bicycle and pedestrian projects, with the vast majority of this money spent in one state. Since the passage of the first transportation enhancement bill, funding has been increased dramatically for bicycle, pedestrian and greenway projects, with total spending over of \$5 billion. The program is up for re-authorization.

- **Surface Transportation Program (STP)** - This is the largest single program within the legislation from a funding point of view, \$6.6 billion is proposed in the 2009 bill. Historically, 10 percent of the funding within this program has been set aside for Transportation Enhancements (TE) activities. Historically, a little more than half of the TE funds have been used nationally to support bicycle/pedestrian/trail projects.
- **Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)**
- **Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)** - Some of the eligible uses of these funds would include traffic calming, bicycle and pedestrian safety improvements, and installation of crossing signs.
- **Recreational Trails Program (RTP)** - The Recreational Trails Program is specifically set up to fund both motorized and non-motorized trail development.
- **Scenic Byways** - The National Scenic Byway program has not traditionally been a good source of funding for bicycle/pedestrian/trail projects. Historically only 2 percent of these funds have been used to support bicycle and pedestrian improvements. Applications are only accepted by PENNDOT from established scenic byways groups, but historically, byways groups have advanced

proposals in partnership with other organizations — including cultural heritage tourism groups — in support of the byways' goals.

- **Safe Routes to School Program (SR2S)** - This is an excellent program to increase funding for access to the outdoors for children. It provides funding for the surface transportation programs that guide spending of federal gas tax revenue. The legislation provides funding for PENNDOT to create and administer SR2S programs which allow communities to compete for funding for local SR2S projects.
- **High Priority Projects** - These include transportation projects earmarked by Congress for development.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

(LWCF) - The Land and Water Conservation Fund is the largest source of federal money for park, wildlife, and open space land acquisition. The program's funding comes primarily from offshore oil and gas drilling receipts. However, Congress generally appropriates only a fraction of this amount and authorized \$27 million nationwide in 2009 for 2010. The program provides up to 50 percent of the cost of a project, with the balance of the funds paid by states or municipalities and is administered by PADCNR as part of its annual grant program. These funds can be used for outdoor recreation projects, including acquisition, renovation, and development. Projects require a 50 percent match.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

(EPA) - The EPA funds a program that enables communities to clean up polluted properties. Funding for these programs is available directly from the EPA and is administered in the form of grants to localities.

Brownfields Revitalization Assessment and Cleanup Grant Funding

- Needy communities fare better in competition. High unemployment rates, high poverty rates, loss of jobs/population, minority or other sensitive populations and unusually high health concerns in the area are prime factors in grant consideration.

Community Block Development Grant Program (HUD-CBDG) - The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) offers grants to communities for neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improvements to community facilities and services, especially in low and moderate-income areas. The Community Development Block Grants can be spent on a wide variety of projects, including property acquisition, public or private building rehabilitation, construction of public works, public services, planning activities, assistance to nonprofit organizations and assistance to private, for-profit entities to carry out economic development. At least 70 percent of the funds must go to benefit low and moderate-income populations. The funds must go to a local government unit for disbursement. A detailed citizen participation plan is required.

Economic Development Administration - Grant-based investments under the Public Works, Planning, Local Technical Assistance, and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs that will promote comprehensive, entrepreneurial and innovation-based economic development efforts to enhance the competitiveness of regions, resulting in increased private investment and higher-skill, higher-wage jobs in regions experiencing substantial and persistent economic distress. Two grants that may be applicable to cultural heritage tourism are the Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (which helps communities develop comprehensive redevelopment efforts that could include cultural heritage tourism programs) and the Planning Program Grant (which helps planning organizations create comprehensive development strategies).

Preserve America – These grants are designed to support a variety of activities related to heritage tourism and innovative approaches to the use of historic properties as educational and economic assets.

These grants are intended to complement the bricks and mortar grants available under the Save America’s Treasures program, and fund research and documentation, interpretation and education, planning, marketing, and training. Eligible recipients for these matching (50/50) grants include State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic

Preservation Officers, designated Preserve America Communities, and Certified Local Governments that are applying for Preserve America Community designation. Individual grants range from \$20,000 to \$250,000. Further information on the application process and other details of the Preserve America grants program may be found at the National Park Service Web site.

The Preserve America initiative also offers technical and financial assistance from federal agencies that can be used to:

- Bolster local heritage preservation efforts;
- Support better integration of heritage preservation and economic development; and
- Foster and enhance intergovernmental and public-private partnerships to accomplish these goals.

National Trust for Historic Preservation - This endowment funds 14 different grants. The Preservation Funds Matching Grants and Intervention Funds assist nonprofit and public agencies with planning and educational projects or preservation emergencies, respectively. The Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation provides matching grants for nonprofit and public organizations whose projects contribute to preservation and/or recapturing an authentic sense of place. The Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund for Historic Interiors provides grants for professional expertise, communications, materials and education programs. Individuals and for-profit groups may apply. The latter two grants only apply to National Historic Landmark sites.

National Endowment for the Arts - The National Endowment for the Arts organizes its grants around artistic disciplines and fields such as “folk and traditional arts,” “local arts agencies,” “state and regional” and “museums.” Within these categories, the applicable grants are listed. The grants provide funding for artistic endeavors, interpretation, marketing and planning. Not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organizations and units of state or local government, or a recognized tribal community are eligible. An organization must have a three-year

history of programming prior to the application deadline.

National Endowment For The Humanities -

The National Endowment for the Humanities is a federal program that issues grants to fund high-quality humanities projects. Some grant categories that may be well suited to cultural heritage tourism are: grants to preserve and create access to humanities collections, interpreting America's historic places implementation and planning grants, museums and historical organizations implementation grants and preservation and access research and development projects grants. The grants go to organizations such as museums, libraries, archives, colleges, universities, public television, radio stations and to individual scholars. Matches are required and can consist of cash, in-kind gifts or donated services.

Small Business Administration - Many cultural heritage tourism businesses are small businesses. The Small Business Administration (SBA) does not itself loan money, but guarantees loans from banks or from specially chosen small business investment companies. These loans can be used for business expenses ranging from start-up costs to real estate purchases. Rural business investment companies target their funds toward companies located in rural areas. Eligible companies must be defined as "small" by the SBA.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has a long list of grant programs that benefit the conservation or restoration of habitats. These include grants for private landowners to assist in protecting endangered species, grants to restore the sport fish population and grants for habitat conservation planning and land acquisition. The amount, matching requirements and eligibility for each grant vary. The website also provides practical information about successful projects and conserving specific habitats.

Foundations

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - provides grants for conservation and environmental education projects.
(www.nfwf.org/programs/program.htm)

Pew Charitable Trust - provides grants in environment, culture and health and human services. The organization has a current emphasis on public health and wellness.
(www.pewtrusts.com/grants)

Wallace Foundation - The Wallace Foundation seeks to support and share effective ideas and practices that will strengthen education leadership, arts participation and out-of-school learning.
(www.wallacefoundation.org)

The Foundation Center - provides access to web sites for private foundations, corporate grants, public charities, and community foundations.
(www.fdncenter.org/funders)

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation - provides grants for projects in the United States and U.S. territories that advance their mission to improve the health and health care of all Americans. Projects fall into seven program areas:

- Building Human Capital
- Childhood Obesity
- Coverage
- Pioneer
- Public Health
- Quality/Equality
- Vulnerable Populations

RWJF awards most grants through calls for proposals (CFPs). All seven program areas issue CFPs from time to time. Three program areas—Building Human Capital, Pioneer and Vulnerable Populations—also accept unsolicited proposals. RWJF accepts unsolicited proposals in these areas at any time and issues awards throughout the year. There are no deadlines. The RWJF supports public agencies, universities and public charities that are tax-exempt under section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Types of projects funded include innovative projects that can have measurable impact and can create meaningful, transformative change, such as:

- Service demonstrations

- Gathering and monitoring of health-related statistics
- Public education
- Training and fellowship programs
- Policy analysis
- Health services research
- Technical assistance
- Communications activities
- Evaluations.

(www.rwjf.org)

The Foundation Center provides access to web sites for private foundations, corporate grants, public charities, and community foundations. (www.fdncenter.org/funders)

Recreation Grants

Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation Grants - Rolling Deadlines. The Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation provides a variety of grants to community groups and schools that meet our eligibility requirements, in order to support the growth of youth baseball and softball, as well as promote character growth in children. Please visit the title link for information about the grants and downloadable applications. <http://www.ripkenfoundation.org/grants/grant/>

NIKE Bowerman Track Renovation Program - The Bowerman Track Renovation Program provides matching cash grants to community-based, youth-oriented organizations that seek to refurbish or construct running tracks. The program distributes approximately \$200,000 in matching grants each year. Recipients of a Bowerman Track Renovation grant are encouraged, but not required, to use Nike Grind technology to resurface their track. Nike Grind material is made of recycled athletic shoes sliced and ground into rubber granules, providing a superior, environmentally conscious all-weather track surface. To learn more or apply, visit Nike Bowerman Track Renovation Program.

USA Football Equipment Grants - Athletics

and Wellness Support Grants In 2007, the USA Football Equipment Grant provided youth leagues and high school programs from across the United States with over \$500,000 worth of new football equipment. The application is not yet available for 2009, but you may register to receive notification when the application goes live later this year at USA Football Equipment Grants.

LPGA-USGA Girls Golf Program - LPGA-USGA Girls Golf provides an opportunity for girls, ages 7 to 17, to learn to play golf, build lasting friendships and experience competition in a fun, supportive environment, preparing them for a lifetime of enjoyment with the game. Girls are learning values inherent to the game of golf, such as practice, respect, perseverance, and honesty, preparing them to meet challenges of today's world with confidence. Learn more at LPGA-USGA Girls Golf Program.

United States Golf Association Grants - The USGA is committed to providing opportunities for personal development through golf and its values. To this end, the USGA launched an aggressive grant making program in 1997 to help organizations develop introductory golf programs and alternative golf facilities for youth from disadvantaged backgrounds, minority youth, girls and individuals with disabilities. Through June 2007 the USGA dedicated more than \$58 million to positively impact hundreds of thousands of children and people with disabilities. Having provided more than \$21 million to The First Tee and its Chapters, the USGA is the largest single supporter of The First Tee Network. The USGA is committed to this significant annual grants initiative through at least the end of this decade. The USGA also instituted the Fellowship in Leadership and Service. This two-year program provides professional development opportunities for recent college graduates and instills in them a passion for volunteerism and philanthropy. The paramount experience of USGA Fellows comes through working as grants program staff members. Learn more at USGA Grants

Women's Sports Foundation Grants - GoGirlGo! Campaign to maximize the use of sport/physical activity as an educational intervention and social asset in order to enhance the wellness of girls as they navigate between childhood and early

womanhood. Learn more at the Women's Sports Foundation website.

Tony Hawk Foundation Skatepark Grants - Tony Hawk Foundation grants are awarded for the construction of free, public skateparks in disadvantaged communities in the U.S. and its territories and has awarded over \$2-million to 365 communities since 2002. The primary mission of the Tony Hawk Foundation is to promote high-quality, public skateparks in low-income areas throughout the United States. The foundation believes that local officials should treat public skateparks the same way they treat public basketball courts or tennis courts, meaning that anyone may show up and use them anytime, unsupervised. The Tony Hawk Foundation awarded over \$250,000 in grants to 29 communities in the fall of 2007. Grants range from \$1,000 - \$25,000. Municipalities, public agencies, and community nonprofit organizations working on public-skatepark projects should go to the grant application at the Tony Hawk Foundation website. For more information, send an email to contact@tonyhawkfoundation.org.

The Wal-Mart Foundation Grants - The Wal-Mart Foundation has adopted four areas of focus: Education, Job Skills Training, Environmental Sustainability and Health. While the Wal-Mart Foundation encourages funding requests that align with its four areas of focus – programs that do not align with the four areas of focus will also be given full consideration. Learn more and apply at The Wal-Mart Foundation website.

United States Soccer Foundation Program & Field Grants - As the major charitable arm of soccer in the U.S., the United States Soccer Foundation has invested more than \$48 million in the game, supporting hundreds of projects in every state in the country. The Foundation annually provides grant support to local communities and soccer organizations aimed at achieving the mission to enhance and grow the sport of soccer. The primary focus is providing grants to projects and programs that develop players, coaches, and referees in economically disadvantaged urban areas encompassing populations of 50,000 or more. The Foundation also provides assistance to develop fields, including state-of-the-art synthetic grass

surfaces, irrigation and lighting. To learn more or apply, visit www.ussoccerfoundation.org/grants.

Dick's Sporting Goods Sponsorships and Donations - Dick Stack, founder of Dick's Sporting Goods, believed that sports play a vital role in teaching children fundamental values like a strong work ethic, teamwork, and good sportsmanship. And he understood that supporting the organizations that make youth sports possible is the best way to promote those values.

This year, through its Community Youth Sports Program, Dick's will donate more than 56,000 coach's equipment kits to youth baseball, football, soccer, basketball, lacrosse and hockey organizations across selected markets - reaching over 1.1 million kids. Dick's community efforts focus on traditional team sports and outdoor related activities and events.

Baseball Tomorrow Fund - The Baseball Tomorrow Fund is intended to provide funding for incremental programming and facilities for youth baseball and softball programs, not as a substitute for existing funding or fundraising activities.

Baseball Tomorrow Fund generally considers projects that include capital expenditures for youth baseball and softball programs such as baseball/softball equipment and uniforms, basic baseball/softball field renovations and construction (e.g. infield mix, sod/seeding, bases, dugouts, fencing, field lighting, irrigation system, grading, etc.) Deadline for Applications: Open, applications are awarded quarterly

The No Child Left Inside Act - seeks to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and expand environmental education, create environmental stewards and produce graduates who are equipped to address the challenges, adjustments and opportunities of the 21st century. A key component to this legislation is the use of field experiences to provide students with opportunities to directly experience nature in ways that improve the students' overall academic performance, personal health (including addressing child obesity issues), and understanding of nature. Other components include:

- NCLI is a voluntary program and therefore does not implement unfunded mandates;
 - \$100 million would be authorized for 2010-2014;
 - In order for educational agencies within a state to receive NCLI grant funding, the state educational agency must work with state environmental and natural resource agencies to develop and implement a state environmental literacy plan for pre-kindergarten through grade 12;
 - Provides grants for environmental education professional development of teachers and educators;
 - Creates an environmental education grant program to prepare children to understand and address major environmental challenges facing the U.S.; and to strengthen environmental education as an integral part of the elementary school and secondary school curriculum.
- Create awareness of the vital services parks and recreation offers.
 - Enhance the overall health and livability of your community!

The application is available online and will remain open until December 11, 2009.

ACHIEVE Healthy Communities: Create Healthier Communities - Obtain Funding Through NRPACDC ACHIEVE Grants - National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) support local communities to implement ACHIEVE Communities (Action Communities for Health, Innovation and Environmental Change). In 2010, NRPA will fund ten park and recreation agencies at \$35,000 each to develop coalitions of local stakeholders and community leaders to address chronic disease risk factors of physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and tobacco use. With an ACHIEVE grant agencies will:

- Reduce the incidence of chronic disease through policy, systems and environmental change strategies at the local level.
- Create partnerships with community stakeholders.
- Attend meetings with national leaders to learn about tools, resources, and strategies to build healthier communities

