



***2015-2020 West Virginia Statewide  
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation  
Plan (SCORP) Abstract and Public  
Participation Methodology***

The SCORP is a state policy plan required by the National Park Service (NPS) under the terms of the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act for the distribution of approximately \$2.5 million dollars in federal assistance during the 2015-2020 period. LWCF matching share grants are made available to state and local units of government for the purpose of developing high quality, public outdoor recreational projects.

The LWCF program has been the federal government's longest standing strategy (since 1965) towards giving states an environmental approach using parks to develop what we value today as healthy lifestyles. Underlying—but nonetheless related—policies and processes for ensuring healthy lifestyles fall to a variety of institutions including the State's Bureau of Public Health, Department of Education, Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Senior Services, Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation and a wide number of local public health departments and hospitals in addition to select departments of the State's two universities. Facilitating and enabling these institutions deal with the myriad dimensions of health and environmental policies, systems and contexts are a growing number of local and non-profit organizations. Thus in its extended meaning, the State's LWCF program can either be an environmental antecedent or pursuit towards using parks to develop healthy lifestyles, when considered as a funding resource for state or local park improvements by, for or with one of the above agencies.

Directions for administration of the state's LWCF program are guided by three, state-defined policies in the SCORP for justifying and prioritizing projects recommended to the NPS for financial assistance. These project priorities concern capital repairs and replacement of obsolete park facilities, the expansion of new park facilities, and the development of new recreational trails, particularly in the state's rural areas. Development of these policies was based on an analysis of park issues and trends as they relate to the supply and demand for public park facilities in the state.

SCORP content is organized around a synopsis of prior work for the 2009-2013 period, a digest of trends and issues concerning state public recreation, a policy and plan description for the 2015-2020 period, and some additional guides for future project development including an update to the state's Regional Wetlands Concept Plan, for candidate wetlands acquisitions, required by Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. Source and support material for the SCORP is derived from surveys, data collection and analysis, public engagement efforts, and consultations with state and federal officials and other public and private outdoor recreation stakeholders.

The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) is the cognizant state agency for the administration of the state's LWCF program, by and for the National Park Service. The SCORP Appendix includes a copy of the formal project application required by the NPS as well as the WVDO's annual fund notice and instructions to all project applicants. The WVDO fund notice additionally includes standards for project selection based upon NPS requirements for an Open Project Selection Process (OPSP), which are elaborated upon as strategies within this SCORP's Plan Implementation section.

**SCORP Methodology:**

Survey research for the 2015-2020 West Virginia SCORP was developed and administered between April and December of 2014. A sample size of 300 responses for the state's population of 1.8 million was received from 1,200 surveys distributed for a 95 percent confidence interval and 5.6 percent margin of error. Survey questions were initially developed from regional planning and development organizations, then alpha-tested by and between the West Virginia Departments of Commerce, Highways, and Bureau of Public Health with additional comments received from the WVDO staff.

Public comments were sampled from a distribution list of statewide stakeholders including:

- Regional planning councils;
- Visitor and Convention Bureaus;
- Economic Development Authorities;
- Chambers of Commerce;
- WV Park Association members;
- County Health Departments;
- Child After-School Programs;
- YMCAs/YWCAs;
- On-Trac Organizations;
- Main Street Organizations;
- West Virginia Land Trust;
- WV Environmental Council;
- WV Highlands Conservancy;
- WV Planning Association;
- WV Coalition for Physical Activity;

- WV Commission for National and Community Service;
- WV Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund;
- Sport and Recreation Groups (long list: including trail groups, riding clubs, bicycle groups, and hunting groups);
- WVU student body student canvas through the Davis School of Forestry and Natural Resources.

This list of stakeholders was initially organized from a comprehensive list of park and trail interests developed by the U.S. Center for Disease Control for their Parks and Trails toolkit for developing Health Impact Assessments.

Public participation to review the survey results and other data analyzed was conducted during the summer and early fall of 2014 in four public meetings: one in Charleston and one in each of the state's three Congressional Districts. A final presentation on the SCORP and the State's LWCF program was made before the West Virginia State Legislative Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources on September 8, 2014 during the Legislature's Interim Legislative meetings.

Student presentations on public outdoor recreation needs and the state's SCORP survey were concluded December 9, 2014 by the WVU Davis College's Division of Recreation, Parks and Tourism Resources. A copy of the survey instrument is included in this appendix along with an abstract of student responses to the state's survey.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)  
2015-2020  
West Virginia Development Office  
Charleston

## Acknowledgements

Over 300 West Virginians took the time to help prepare this update to the State's public outdoor recreation plan, without whose survey inputs no conclusions would have been possible. A select few went above and beyond to assist the West Virginia Development Office staff with their expertise or comments, sometimes responding on limited notice—they deserve special note:

Dr. Christiaan Abildso, WVU School of Public Health  
Roger Anderson, DNR Environmental Resources  
Annette Barron, WVDHHR/BPH  
Joe Black, WV Commerce Department, Tourism Division  
Keith Burdette, Secretary, WV Department of Commerce  
Ryan Burns, State Trails Coordinator, WVDOT  
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Judy Crabtree, KEYS for Healthy Kids  
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Jennifer Ferrell, WVDO Main Street  
Dr. Rahul Gupta, Commissioner, WVBPH  
Eriks Janeisins, Director, Oglebay Foundation  
Dr. Jamie Jeffrey, KEYS for Healthy Kids  
Laura Lawson, WVDO Main Street  
Laura Lipscomb, DHHR Division of Health Promotion  
Jeff Lusk, Director, Hatfield-McCoys Regional Recreational Authority  
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*About our cover:*

The QR-inspired 'word cloud' represents the thoughts most often expressed by state residents in our SCORP survey responses to describe their greatest park experiences.

The Bank Gothic font used in the cover's title block was drawn from the style of signage engraved on a Boone County mine portal, reminiscent of the culture and symbols of our State's coal identity.

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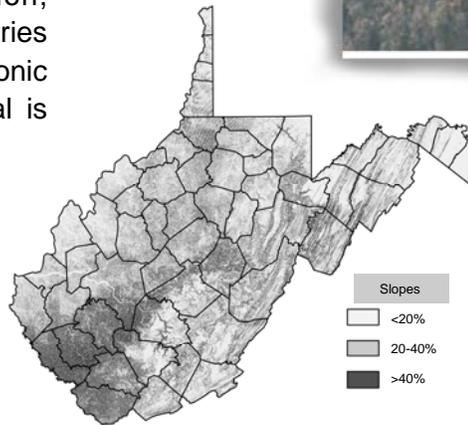
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## Overview and Accomplishments from 2009 to 2013

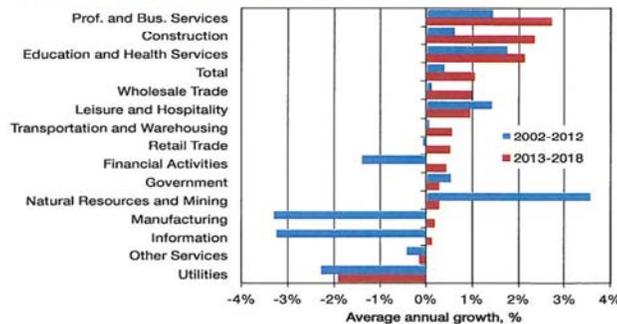
West Virginia's outdoor recreation, tourism, and energy-producing industries are collectively tied to the State's iconic mountain topography (Figure 1). Coal is only a cultural image but a major contributor to the State's economy (see Figure 2). While alternatives to coal and the State's new-found Marcellus and Utica natural gas formations are sought, these energy sources remain viable—and volatile—fuel resources for not only public utilities but the growth of the State's chemical industry exports.



**Figure 1—The Mountain State of West Virginia. (left) Slope Map, (above) Bridge Day BASE jumper, Fayetteville, West Virginia.**

Parks and public outdoor public recreation are integral parts of the State's Leisure and Hospitality industry. Income growth and visitors have been steadily increasing for the last several years, although salary growth falls behind that of the State's other economic sectors (see Figures 3 & 4). The 2013 opening of the 10,600-acre Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve in Southern West Virginia will provide some unique opportunities as well as challenges for the State's recreation and tourism providers, the impact of which is discussed in the *Trends and Issues* section.

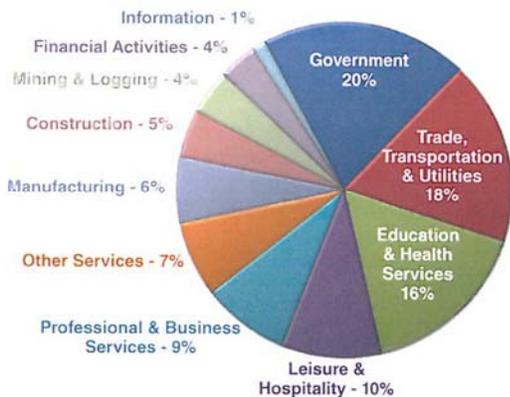
**FIGURE 2.10: West Virginia Employment Growth Forecast by Sector**



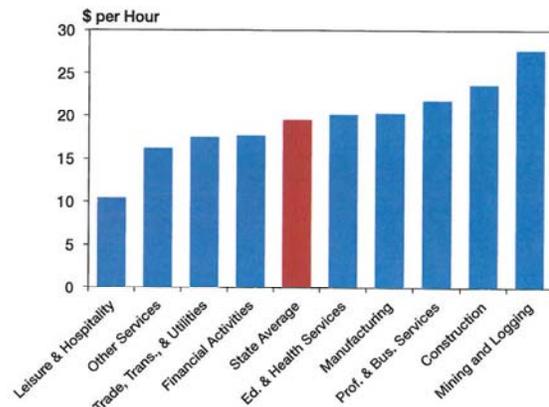
Source: Workforce WV WVU BBER Economic Model

**Figure 2 (above): The State's natural resources and mining remain strong, yet volatile, sectors (WV Outlook, 2014).**

**Figures 3 & 4 (below) Leisure and Tourism remain in fourth place in employment and last place in salaries.**



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

**2009-2013 Period-SCORP Priority I:  
“Assist park expansions to promote active lifestyles and innovate community cores.”**

The lack of movement or physical activity has contributed to a major health issue related to the State’s high obesity rate and rates of other chronic diseases (see Figure 5).

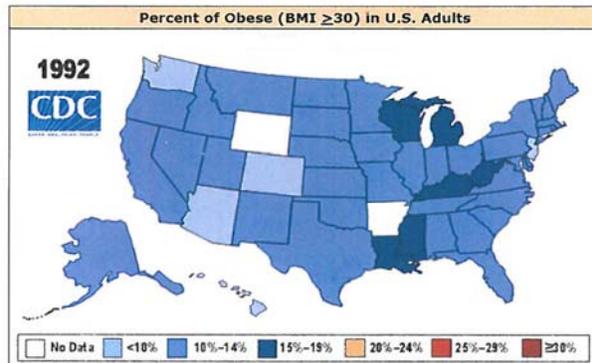
Losses in traditional manufacturing (see Figure 2, preceding page) have reinforced the population decline and social isolation of persons living in predominantly rural areas of the State, especially among those elderly and retired. However the State’s many small towns—built originally as local trade centers—retain the framework necessary for recovery. Population losses have already stopped in many places as jobs already lost cannot be lost again.

The development of parks and tourism infrastructure implicit in this SCORP priority are key forces among a number of factors that can now help revive community cores. However slow this process is, incremental, more efficient improvements are important enabling steps towards developing these most stable of community assets. Further discussion of these matters are discussed in *Trends* and uses of other resources in *Implementation, Part II* and in our Main Street/Growing Healthy Communities sidebar.

Authors having discussed this include:

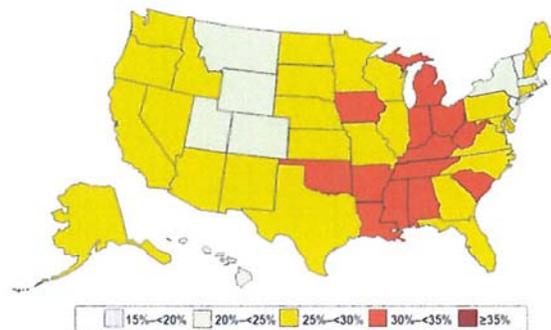
- “The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces,” by William H. White (1980—Project for Public Spaces, NYC)
- “Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community,” by Robert D. Putnam (2000—Simon & Shuster, NYC)
- “Loneliness: Human Nature and the Need for Social Connection,” by John T. Cacioppo (2008—Norton & Co., NYC)
- “Alone Together: Why We Expect More From Technology and Less From Each Other,” by Sherry Turkle (2011—Basic Books, NYC)

**Figure 5 (below): 1992-2012 Comparison of State Obesity Trends.** (source: CDC BRFSS)



**Prevalence\* of Self-Reported Obesity Among U.S. Adults  
BRFSS, 2012**

\*Prevalence reflects BRFSS methodological changes in 2011, and these estimates should not be compared to those before 2011.



SCORP Priority I LWCF projects built during 2009-2013 were characteristically more costly park infrastructure improvements, which nonetheless greatly widened and deepened their intended impacts to revitalize their local community cores and promote more physical activity. Representative projects in each of the State’s three Congressional Districts are featured here.

**Figure 6 (right)  
Oglebay  
Park Winter  
Sports Complex, Wheeling WV, First District.**



Thirteen of the 31 LWCF applications funded between 2009 and 2013 were considered *SCORP Priority I* projects, including three new parks now protected under Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

*SCORP Priority I* projects were represented in each Congressional District. In Northern West Virginia's First Congressional District, Oglebay Park's new Winter Sports Complex in Wheeling is shown on the preceding page. Second and Third District Priority I projects shown at right, respectively, include a gateway park for Charleston, the Mary Ratrie Greenspace, and the April Dawn Spraypark in Milton.



**Fig. 7 (top) Priority I project from 2nd Congressional District—Mary Ratrie Greenspace, Charleston WV.**

**Fig. 8 (middle) Priority I project from 3rd Congressional District—April Dawn Spraypark, Milton WV.**



**Fig. 9 (bottom) Priority III project from 3rd District—Chuck Ripper Wildlife Interpretive Trail, Huntington WV.**

*2009-2013 Period—SCORP Priority II:*

***“Provide park funding for maintenance or additions to restore or maintain services.”***

By far the greatest number of LWCF projects funded during this period were facility upgrades to existing parks. A total of 14 projects, divided almost evenly between the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts, included a variety of pool repairs, shelter upgrades, and new playground installations. In the 1st District, LWCF projects were awarded to the Town of Beech Bottom, Marshall County, the City of McMechen, the City of Clarksburg, the City of Parkersburg, the City of Shinnston and the Town of Parsons. In the 2nd District, grants were awarded to the Town of Belle, the City of Charles Town, Barbour County, the City of Dunbar, and the City of Nitro. Nitro, Beech Bottom and Dunbar were all first-time LWCF recipients.

*2009-2013 Period—SCORP Priority III:*

***“Provide support to complement the State’s Recreational Trails program.”***





**Fig. 10: Priority III Project from the 2nd Congressional District—  
Moulton Park on the Shenandoah River, Jefferson County WV**

In regard to SCORP Priority III, there were no expressed, RTP-LWCF joint ventures during the 2009-2013 period. However one interpretive trail in Huntington (photo on previous page) and one water trail in Jefferson County were assisted with LWCF funds.

**2009-2013 Period—SCORP Priority IV:  
“Acquire lands for conservation values to preclude loss from development and promote healthy life-**

One LWCF acquisition project was undertaken during the 2009-2013 period, to save a two acre tract from housing redevelopment in the Jerome Park neighborhood of Morgantown, to be rededicated as Mayfield Park (see photo below).



**Fig. 11: Priority IV Project from the First District:  
Mayfield/Jerome Park Acquisition,  
Morgantown WV**

**2009-2013 SCORP Activity  
Priorities:**

- **Develop “Certified Healthy Communities” designation,**
- **Agency cooperation to assist communities with revitalization strategies.**

two programming priorities (see above) which were partially successful as objectives. A “Certified Healthy Communities” designation was not accomplished as a LWCF program initiative, however the concept was incorporated into a current mini-grant program for eligible On-Trac and Main Street communities managed jointly between the WVDO and the State’s Bureau of Public Health. (see following Sidebar)

In a similar fashion, no formalized inter-agency agreements have been formed as expressed, LWCF initiatives, however the WVDO continues to work cooperatively with a broad array of public and private, state and local organizations as part of its overall mission to develop or restore essential infrastructure and human capacity needs to ensure a high life quality.

The State’s 2009-2013 SCORP included

## Growing Healthy Communities program cultivates community and economic development

By Keith Burdette

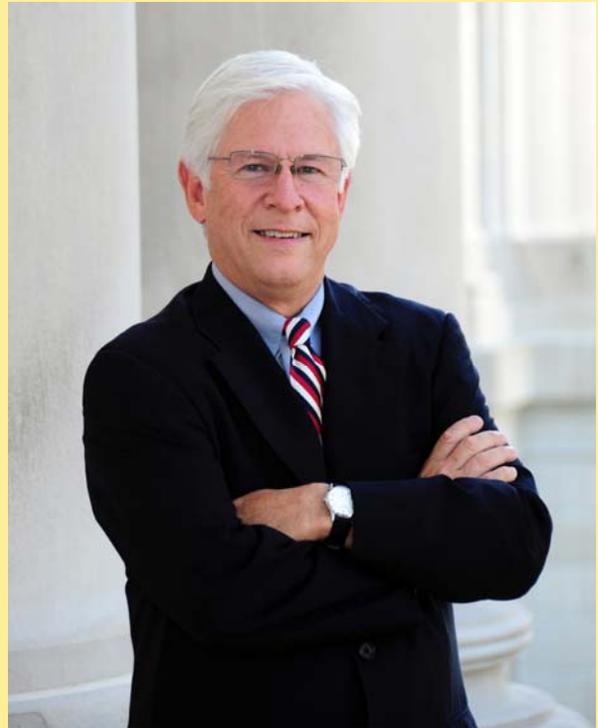
Cabinet Secretary, Department of Commerce  
Executive Director, West Virginia Development  
Office

“Cities and towns across the nation have come to see that a vibrant, sustainable community is only as healthy as its core.”

That statement from the National Main Street Center reflects the vision which Main Street West Virginia supports. In its 2012 *Strategies for Economic Improvement in Appalachia's Distressed Rural Counties*, the ARC notes that understanding one's local resources and assets is key to developing individualized revitalization plans. While barriers from a number of factors continue to limit individual communities' potential economic growth, the State's Main Street and ON-TRAC process help clarify the unique and complex obstacles and issues communities face to achieve that vision.

As part of the design process and civic infrastructure, community parks help serve a vital economic function. As one of a community's most stable assets, parks, if well-situated, can help create a positive impact on downtown real estate, tourism, and retail sales. A park can function to connect different buildings and services as well as send a message about the level and quality of strategic investments being made in the community. The park venue can convey a new image or identity to downtown and provide a stage to vary cultural and civic events. As the “lungs” of a community, a community park literally invites people to become more physically active and simply hang-out and enjoy the uniqueness of their special place. A successful park development adds ‘boutique’ value for investors and visitors as they see these how these other downtown elements can be brought together to convey a high-quality environment rather than simply relying on a generic layout of streets and buildings.

In 2012, the Growing Healthy Communities initiative was created to promote physical activity, access to affordable healthy food and community fitness and to connect health and economic development impacts in West Virginia Main Street and ON TRAC communities. In time, this program will help downtowns broaden their green-



related initiatives to include other neighborhoods and businesses featuring locally grown or produced products with other civic infrastructure improvements. Going forward, it is hoped that these green initiatives will achieve the same return on reinvestment as Main Street West Virginia's past accomplishments have shown. In our most recent *2013 Main Street West Virginia* summary, that impact showed that for every \$1 of state public dollars invested in the Main Street West Virginia program, there was \$204 in direct private reinvestment and \$7 in indirect private reinvestment. In addition, Main Street West Virginia communities leveraged state investment to generate another \$350,000 in new taxes from net new business creation, and \$509,238 in new taxes from net job creation.

Administered by the West Virginia Development Office, the Growing Healthy Communities program is funded by the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation and the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. Growing Healthy Communities projects are selected through a competitive process. To qualify, projects must focus on developing healthy community activities, increasing access to healthy food and promoting active lifestyles in ways that will stimulate the local economy. They approach improvements to the local health and economy of local communities through policy, systems or environmental changes. Strategies include making

a community more bike-friendly, an area more walkable, a farmer's market more usable for both vendors and shoppers.

In 2015, Gov. Earl Ray Tomblin announced awards for seven projects totaling \$135,720 in grants for the Growing Healthy Communities Grant Program. The projects provided grants to:

- § **Elkins ON TRAC:** Begin the implementation phase of the rail yard path to connect the Elkins Rail Yard to downtown attractions.
- § **Main Street Fairmont:** Begin the implementation phase of the Fairmont Connectivity Plan. Crosswalks will be painted with murals and artistic bike racks will be installed in the historic downtown, and community events will be held to encourage use and safety for pedestrians and cyclists.
- § **Main Street Kingwood:** Continue the development of the Preston County/Kingwood Farm to Table initiative by loaning iPads to local farmers to enable credit card, EBT, and WIC acceptance at the Kingwood Farmers Market. The project will also install a high-tunnel and community garden to encourage gardening among seniors and low income citizens in the area.
- § **Main Street Morgantown:** Design and implement way finding signage to connect existing trails, the Wharf district, and the downtown area.
- § **Parsons Revitalization Organization:** Add fitness stations and activity panels in Mill Race Park.
- § **Town of Shinnston:** Conduct a local business health assessment and enhance walkability by completing the Rail Trail and the trail in Ferguson Park.
- § **Town of Sutton:** Enhance the Sutton Farmers Market and promote bicycling in Sutton. The grant project will provide more canopies and tables for the Sutton Farmers Market, install a sound system and security system at the Sutton Farmer's Market, and a plan for a permanent structure. The project will also install 18 bike racks in the area and hold an event to promote cycling.

Whether creating bike paths, planting community gardens or making farmers markets more shopper-friendly, these community projects show ingenuity and commitment to improving health and encouraging economic development.

### ***Trends and Issues***

Public outdoor recreation is all about creating opportunities to refresh mind and body in different environments. These opportunities evolve over time, influenced by a variety of trends and issues. Broad matters influencing the finance of new recreational development since the State's 2009-2013 SCORP include these major challenges and accomplishments:

- Following the prosperity of the 1990's and Millennium, the recent Great Recession marked the most significant reduction in states' revenues since the Great Depression.
- Federal budget battles have accompanied significant declines in federal LWCF assistance for the acquisition and development of high-quality public outdoor recreational projects.
- Obesity rates continue to increase for West Virginia and the nation as the improvement of public health has arguably become the nation's number one domestic policy issue.
- West Virginia continues to age, as it maintains its rank of having the third oldest population in the United States—both a challenge as well as an opportunity for simultaneously having fewer preferences for active, youth-oriented recreational facilities as well as growth potential for retirees and second home development.
- West Virginia was successful over scores of other states in the Boy Scouts of America's selection of their permanent venue for a National Scout Jamboree site at the Summit Bechtel Reserve in Fayette County. Besides its variety of world-class, outdoor recreational opportunities, the state's 'wild and wonderful'

natural areas were judged to be readily accessible via existing commercial carriers— rail, airline and interstate—to larger regions.

- The U.S. 2010 Census reveals 80.7 percent of the nation’s population now living in urban areas. Significantly, the rural-to-urban shift is occurring nearly *three times faster* than the overall population growth rate of 9.7 percent. The land conversion accompanying this population shift accounts for the ‘sanctuary in rural greenery’ East Coast visitors see in the Mountain State’s available natural areas. In large part, this demographic accounts for West Virginia’s trend-bucking, exponential growth in big game hunting and ATV ridership when compared to national trends.
- The multi-dimensional aspects of linking physical activity opportunities with stronger place-making, access to healthier foods, improvements to the natural environment, and increased access to new or better economic opportunities has

now generated a consortium approach by and between more than 25 state and private agencies or groups in West Virginia which are now beginning to network together to address a number of the challenges and opportunities noted here. *(for additional description of these consortiums, go to [www.trythiswv.com](http://www.trythiswv.com) and [www.keys4healthykids.com](http://www.keys4healthykids.com)).*

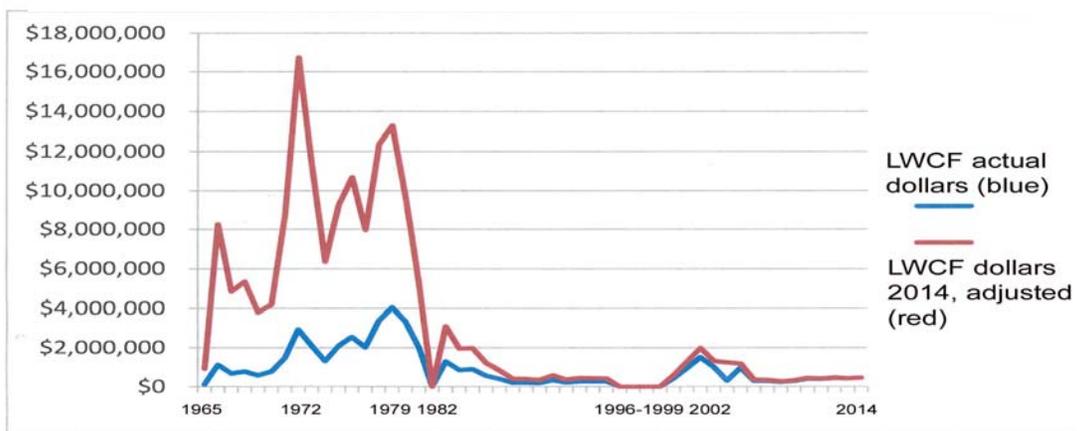
**Details of Trends**

*“Recent economic conditions are leading many parks and recreation agencies across the country to cut their budgets....recreation resources per capita are projected to be about 2/3 of what they are now by 2060, yet demand will rise substantially by that year.”*

*—quotes from Recreation Management and the U.S. Forest Service (NSRE)*

For years the LWCF grants-in-aid program has been a ‘go-to’ source of financial support for park capital improvements. However in the history of the program, federal funds have been dramatically cut since 1982 (see table below), greatly limiting the number and size of grant awards. Effects have been

**Fig. 12: Time Value of Money—LWCF Annual Apportionments Adjusted for 2014 Dollars**



## **The Need for Philanthropy and Friends to Sustain Our Parks & Recreation Facilities**

By: G. Randolph Worls

Chairman, The Oglebay Foundation

As the competition for traditional funding sources and consumer dollars grows more intense, public service/non-profit organizations must rely on producing revenue through a wide variety of means, among them the donations of friends and supporters. Because revenue from taxes, fees, and charges can no longer meet optimal operation and maintenance requirements, most organizations are facing a challenging financial deficit. To help bridge the gap between agency needs and revenue many park and recreation departments, botanical gar-

dens, zoos, cultural arts groups, and universities have turned to Friends Organizations.

A Friends Organization is simply a non-profit 501(c)3 corporation whose purpose is to assist with the improvement of the agency that it serves, most commonly in the area of financial support. Support may also come in the form of volunteerism and advocacy. Specifically, Friends Organizations can be used in the following ways:

1. Creating an additional flow of funds on a yearly basis through an annual campaign.
2. Creating a flow of funds for a special projects including designated capital improvements.
3. Using Friends as volunteer staff for special projects/special events.
4. Serving as an operating entity if the governmental entity is unable.
5. Sponsorship of fund raising events.

Many governmental agencies have created park and recreation departments that need external public support. With philanthropic support becoming more important to all non-profit organizations, a trust instrument designed for the sole purpose of acquiring gifts is an essential element of a comprehensive development program and key to the long term success and sustainability of park agencies. Fewer than five percent of publically-managed parks follow these recommendations.



### **Establishing a Foundation**

The important of a separate trust fund or supporting foundation is that individuals, businesses, and philanthropic foundations, in general, are reluctant to contribute to governmental agencies. In fact, there is really no precedent for major giving to units of government. However, people will contribute to non-political trust funds established with guidelines that state its specific purpose and are administered by an independent group of trustees whose main purpose is to generate monies for the fund, and assure that they are managed for the purpose intended.

### **Partnering with Your Community Foundation**

It may be appropriate, and to some extent economically feasible, to establish a "donor advised fund" with a local community foundation. Community foundations already have in place tax-exempt status and the expertise to handle such an arrangement. In exchange for using the community foundation's tax exempt status, its facilities, its staff, as well as saving the time, effort, and funds to create a separate trust fund, the local entity relinquishes the rights to the final decisions for managing and distributing the fund monies.

The parks and recreation field must become pro-active in acquiring resources from the private sector to address the deferred maintenance needs of their agencies, to provide for the long-term financial sustainability for West Virginia parks through the establishment of endowments. While we want to build and grow the capital facilities that provide for the healthy places in our communities that attract tourists, improve community wellness, and conserve natural resources, it is imperative that we identify resources that will guarantee the existence of facilities and programs into the future.

disproportionate, with southern distressed counties of the Third Congressional District seeking funds the least due to the program's local matching requirements.

Of greater concern is the obsolescence of previously funded park improvements built during the onset of the program that 40 years later, have all but reached the end of their life cycle. State-maintained parks alone have unmet needs exceeding \$60 million (see Appendix). Now much of what was built then is due for replacement, without significant fund sources being available to finance necessary improvements. As a consequence, deferred maintenance is an all-to-common observation, underscored by the large number of comments received in our 2014 survey about needed improvements to existing facilities.

Measures to reinstate the LWCF program to a greater share of its \$900 million authorization may yet gain traction in the near-term Congressional budget debates. Three current bills to reinstate LWCF funding include S. 1265, S. 1813, and HR 2727.

Of particular interest to West Virginians is the House Bill, sponsored by First District Congressman David McKinley, whose motives in sponsorship include correction of the inequities between federal and state apportionments and the creation of greater incentives for tourism-based job growth and local economic development.

Aside from these Congressional initiatives, financial assistance for park developments from governmental sources appears very limited. Our 2014 survey asked if current financial assistance for parks and tourism infrastructure was good, bad or indifferent, to which only 12 percent of residents felt it was 'bad' while 51 percent thought current support was good. A significant minority of 37 percent were either indifferent towards, or unresponsive to, this issue.

While the LWCF program is not a sole source of support for public outdoor recreation, a comprehensive review of park resources goes beyond the scope of this policy plan. Given the limits of present and prospective governmental assistance, philanthropic support from West Virginia foundations will need to be pursued more in the future (see sidebar and listing of WV foundations in Appendix 'Park Source and Support References').

*"If I knew I was going to live so long, I would have taken better care of myself."*

—Lawrence Peter 'Yogi' Berra

West Virginians continue to struggle with the effects from a wide variety of health issues including high blood pressure, smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, diabetes, and preventable hospitalizations, according to the American Public Health Association (see Appendix for State Health Rankings Details and WV Bureau of Public Health sidebar following this section).

Everyone recreates differently, however our 2014 SCORP survey sought to get a more effective understanding of people's recreational preferences not only by the purpose of their activity but also the context in which they chose one interest over another. As a consequence, several of the most common physical activity preferences—walking, running and cycling—were paired with the passive recreational interest of driving for pleasure, in both census-defined, urban and rural environments. As an additional measure, urban and rural residents were each asked to prioritize their respective park facility interests. Finally, a cross-tabulation of activity interests was examined by physical activity level ('low—being limited or no physical activity interest, medium—being casual or occasional physical activity interest, and high—being daily or near-daily physical activity

## State Health Officer Gives Prescription for Better Health

By: Dr. Rahul Gupta

Commissioner, West Virginia Bureau of Public Health, DHHR

In West Virginia, residents are lucky to live in beautiful spaces that encourage outdoor activities. People are more likely to walk and be physically active, as well as enjoy higher levels of health and well-being, when they have easy access to parks and trails within their communities.<sup>1</sup> A top priority for the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources Bureau for Public Health (BPH) is working with communities, worksites and schools to improve trails and sidewalks for walking and assure connectivity in transportation planning.<sup>2</sup> The goal is for adults and children of all ability levels to have easy and safe access to physical activity in the places where we live, work, learn, pray and play.

Only a few lifestyle choices have as large of an impact on a person's health as physical activity. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that people who are physically active for about seven hours a week have a 40% lower risk of premature death than those who are active for less than 30 minutes per week.<sup>3</sup> The benefits of exercise add up. Each additional 15 minutes of daily exercise will reduce all causes of death from chronic disease by 4% and cancer deaths will be reduced by 1%.<sup>4</sup> BPH Commissioner and State Health Officer Dr. Rahul Gupta says that getting outside to walk is the prescription that offers the greatest health benefits at the lowest cost.

"Regular physical activity lowers the risk of heart disease, stroke, some cancers, and helps control type 2 diabetes. It improves mood, memory and overall health," Dr. Gupta said. "Walking is good exercise for people of all ages and it's free. You can walk alone or in a group, at any time of day, and in most types of weather."

Physical activity not only has tremendous health benefits, but can save tens of thousands of dollars for a person over their lifetime. Physical inactivity is associated with two types of costs. First are the health care costs related to chronic conditions, including doctor's visits, prescriptions and hospitalizations.<sup>5</sup> Second are the costs associated with lost wages and premature death.<sup>5</sup>



BPH supports and promotes physical activity through many activities, including funding community projects like "Mt. Hope on the Move" in Fayette County and "Get Out, Get Active, Get Healthy" in Greenbrier County.<sup>6</sup> Mt. Hope is creating a walking/running club for residents and distributing an area map of walking trails. Greenbrier County's project includes a walking program, physical and nutritional activities, and fruit/vegetable fairs throughout the county, with the aim of increasing usage of state parks, walking and biking trails

These are just a few of several projects important to BPH. The people of West Virginia deserve to have every opportunity to be healthy, and understanding the long-term health and financial benefits of physical activity is a critical step toward that goal. People must have access to the opportunities that our beautiful state has to offer. It's all about healthy people in healthy places across West Virginia!

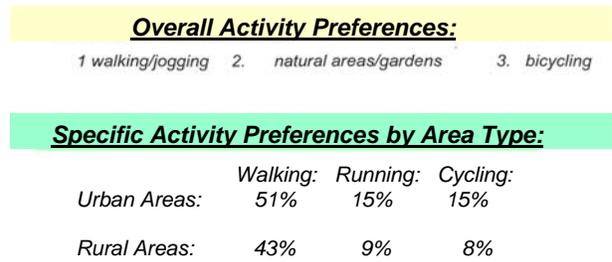
1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Strategies to Prevent Obesity and Other Chronic Diseases: The CDC Guide to Strategies to Increase Physical Activity in the Community*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2011.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health, Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease. *State Public Health Actions to Prevent and Control Diabetes, Heart Disease, Obesity and Associated Risk Factors and Promote School Health*. 2014. *Community Health Assessment and Group Evaluation (CHANGE) Action Guide: Building a Foundation of Knowledge to Prioritize Community Needs*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2010.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/health/index.html#ReduceCancer>. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2014
4. *The Lancet*, Volume 378, Issue 9798, Pages 1244 – 1253. October 2011
5. Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). *Prevention Makes Common "Cents"*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2003.
6. Try This! West Virginia. *Building Blocks for Healthy Communities: Healthy Community Projects*. <http://trythiswv.com/?p=1345>. Partial funding and technical assistance for projects provided by the Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease.

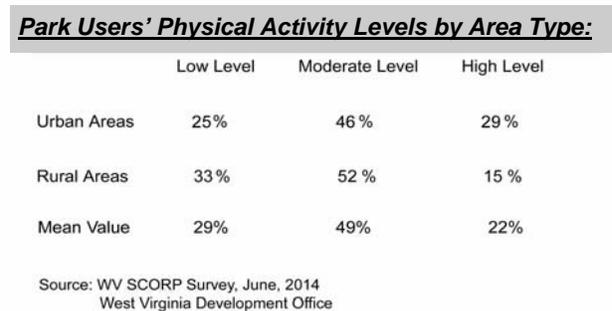
participation’) which was inferred from residents’ trip frequencies, purpose and stated priority preferences. The figures below and on the following page denote the recreational activity, facility and amenity preferences of state residents by the location of their demographic (‘urban’ or ‘rural’) and their user participation rate (‘low’, ‘medium’ or ‘high’).

Consistent with national trends and prior State SCORP surveys, walking continues to be the first choice of West Virginia residents for physical activity (see Fig.13). By any other measure, the availability of trails to walk on was either a first or second facility priority (see Fig. 14). Moreover, the availability of trails was of particular importance to rural West Virginians and those low-activity park users who would stand to gain the most from having more accessible walking opportunities. The health significance of being too far from a safe place to walk for

rural residents is noted in Figures 13 and 14 —those residents living in a rural area are more likely to be less active and be more inactive generally than their urban neighbors. As aerobic levels increase from walking to running or cycling, the activity disparities between urban and rural areas increases dramatically by a near 2-to-1 margin (See Fig. 13).



**Figure 13: Activity Preferences—Statewide and by the Urban-Rural Demographic**



**Figure 14: Physical Activity Levels—“Urban” vs. “Rural” Demographic**

The 29 percent ‘low’ physical activity participation rate noted in the State’s SCORP survey is consistent with West Virginia Bureau of Public Health’s 2012 BRFSS data indicating that 31 percent of West Virginia adults participate in no leisure-time physical activity or exercise, which ranks West Virginia 3rd-highest in the nation for a lack of physical activity. In the other two categories, 50 percent of survey respondents were classified as casual or moderate park users while the remaining 21 percent were classified as daily or frequent park users.

Facility Priorities – Low Park Users

- 1 – (tie) Good Views & Picnic Areas
- 2 – Trails
- 3 – Water Features or Access

Facility Priorities – Casual Park Users

- 1 – Trails
- 2 – Picnic Areas
- 3 – Good Views

Facility Priorities – High Park Users

- 1 – Trails
- 2 – Water Features or Access
- 3 – Good Views

Source: WV SCORP Survey, June, 2014  
West Virginia Development Office

Facility Priorities – Urban Areas

- 1 – Good Views - 78%
- 2 – Trails – 52%
- 3 – Water Features – 42%
- 4 – Picnic Areas – 39%
- 5 – Courts & Playgrounds – 32%

Facility Priorities – Rural Areas

- 1 – Trails – 65%
- 2 – Good Views – 50%
- 3 – Picnic Areas – 45%
- 4 – Water Features – 38%
- 5 – Courts & Playgrounds – 34%

**Figure 15 (above): WV Residents’ Park Facility Priorities by Demographic & Activity Level**

Our survey results further indicated that the majority of casual park users were also the least motivated in term of requiring more park amenities or programs to feel motivated to be more active. A list of the most common items from more than 550 comments re-

ceived is shown below. Significantly, two of the highest rated improvements—better walkways and restrooms—are readily achievable within the limits of LWCF projects recently funded.

**Figure 16 (below): WV Residents’ Park Activity Priorities by Demographic & Activity Level**

Amenity Priorities

Urban Areas:

- 1 – ‘walk friendly’
- 2 – big events, festivals
- 3 – restrooms
- 4 – ‘dog friendly’
- 5 – farmers markets
- 6 – fountains
- 7 – good views
- 8 – clean-up
- 9 – public art
- 10 – community garden

Rural Areas:

- 1 – ‘walk friendly’
- 2 – big events, festivals
- 3 – restrooms
- 4 – good eating nearby
- 5 – wi-fi
- 6 – cultural activities
- 7 – farmers markets
- 8 – good views
- 9 – community gym
- 10 – active sports area

Source: WV SCORP Survey, June, 2014  
West Virginia Development Office

Amenity Priorities by Park User

Low Usage:

- 1 – ‘walk-friendly’
- 2 – big events, festivals
- 3 – restrooms
- 4 – good eating nearby
- 5 – flea markets

Moderate/Casual Usage:

- 1 – ‘walk-friendly’
- 2 -- restrooms
- 3 – big events, festivals
- 4 –‘dog-friendly’
- 5 – farmers markets
- 6 – good eating nearby
- 7 – good views
- 8 – wi-fi

High Usage:

- 1 – big events, festivals
- 2 - ‘walk-friendly’
- 3 -- restrooms
- 4 -- fountains
- 5 – community gym
- 6 – community gardens

*“West Virginia must do everything possible to protect its lovely wilderness and natural serenity—while the rest of the world becomes a crowded beehive.”*

—*Charleston Gazette op-ed, July 27, 2014*

Our 2014 SCORP survey asked residents to describe their most memorable park experience in three words. Their words and thoughts were arranged as a word ‘cloud,’ for the cover of this report. Many if not most of the comments expressed intangible, unquantifiable market values, which have oftentimes made support for parks a difficult proposition. Nonetheless these non-market values have become the basis for a significant state tourism industry, which the national Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) estimated in 2012 to generate \$7.6 billion in in-state consumer spending, \$2 billion in wages and salaries, 82,000 direct West Virginia jobs and \$532 million in state and local tax revenues.

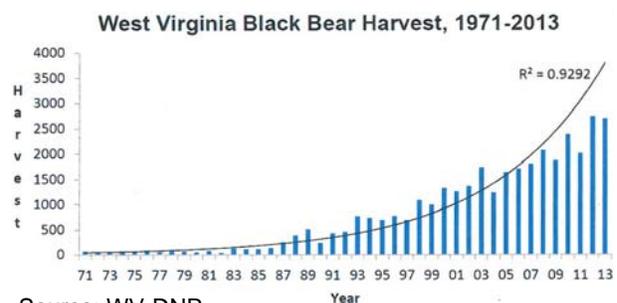
State and local parks represent some of the most stable assets in our communities and can well serve to attract other investments and help the state and its localities diversify our economic base. The value of appearances in this regard cannot be underestimated. Significantly, ‘good views’ besides common park amenities rated highly among both urban and rural area residents in our June, 2014 survey. For smaller communities in our more rural areas, as well as some larger places, imagining park improvements can be difficult when growth is minimal. However, quality placemaking demands that this effort be made, and is the object of further discussion in the last section of this report, dealing with updates and implementation of our LWCF program policy for the 2015-2020 period.

On a larger scale, the state Division of Tourism’s 2012 Ten Year Plan highlights the importance of broad investments and capac-

ity-building within the State’s parks, forests and wildlife management areas, ski and ATV venues, and cultural or heritage businesses supporting cultural or heritage development, additional lodging and the expressed support of the Boy Scout’s Summit Bechtel Reserve. West Virginia is well-positioned for growth in all these areas, in spite of flat or declining national trends in hunting, fishing and off-road, motorized recreation, according to the U.S. Forest Service’s 2012 Outdoor Recreation Trends and Futures.

While West Virginia’s population growth is among the least of states (2000-2010, +2.5%, U.S. Census), its value as a still-predominantly rural area is a draw for greater visitation from more urbanized areas of the country that now outpace the overall rate of U.S. population growth (12.1 percent urbanized area growth vs. 9.7% overall growth, 2010 Census). As a consequence big game hunting is on the rise here as is ATV ridership.(see Fig. 17 below).

**Figure 17: WV Big Game Hunting Trend**



Source: WV-DNR

While West Virginia ATV ridership is less than U.S. ridership (21.2 %, USFS NSRE vs. 11.7 % WV, 2014 Economic and Fiscal Impact of the Hatfield-McCoy Trail System, MUCBER) the NSRE does not reflect *where* that ridership takes place. In West Virginia’s case, 80 percent of the Hatfield-McCoy Authority’s permits reflect out-of-state visitation, from Canada to Florida over its 700 mile system.

Maps shown here of prior year LWCF investments, 2010 state population concentrations by county, and state primary roads (see *next page*) help explain broad development patterns and needs. While local parks can be found throughout the State (see *Appendix for county park features by region*), only 40 percent of localities have participated in the LWCF program to date.

In 50 years of LWCF funding, per capita LWCF project grants have averaged \$30.00 per capita, statewide (mean value, \$30.00; median value, \$41.42). Concentrations of LWCF funding in the Northern Panhandle and Eastern Mountains area of the state have generally been due to the development of regional park attractions such as Oglebay Park in the Wheeling-Pittsburgh metropolitan area, Canaan Valley and Blackwater Falls State Parks in Tucker County, and several state park, forest and wildlife management area initiatives concentrated in Pocahontas County.

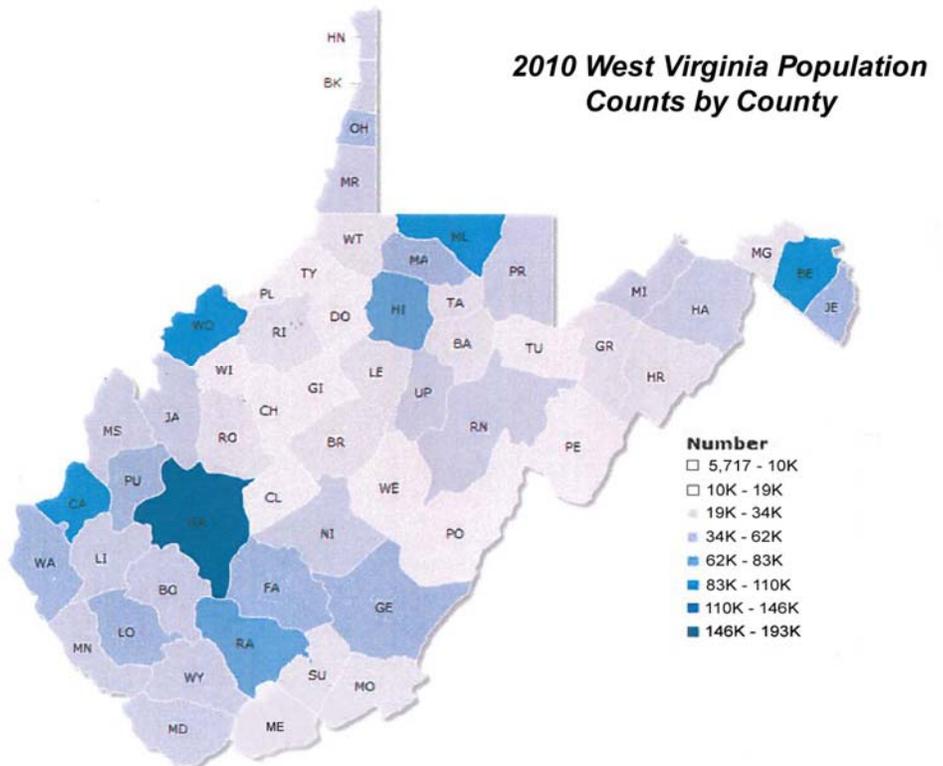
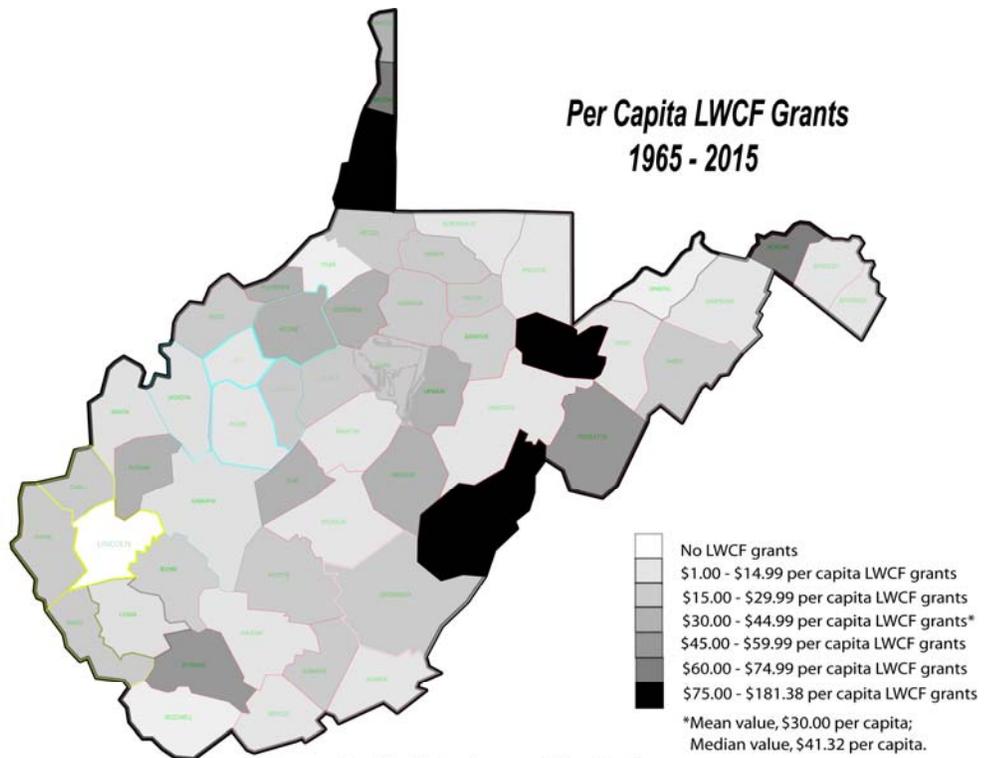
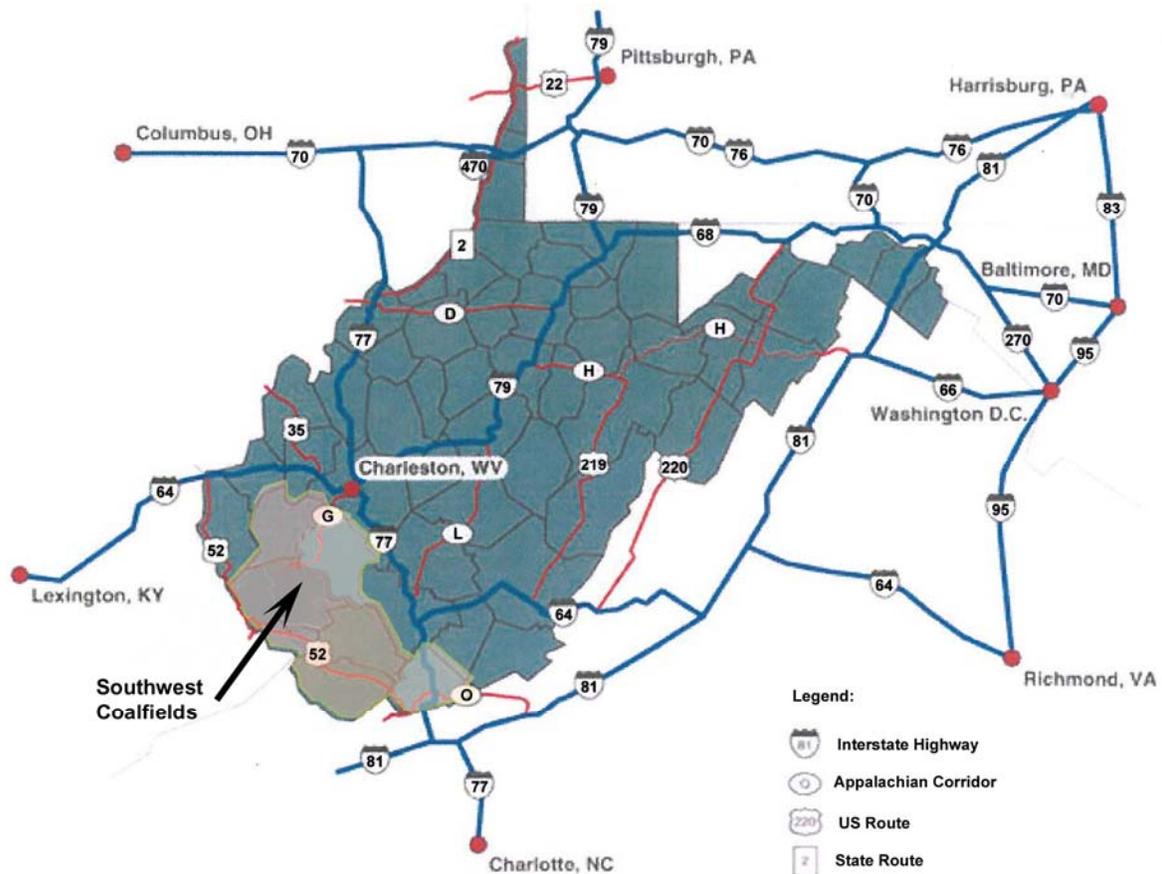


Figure 19: Population Distribution by County in West Virginia, 2010 Census



**Figure 20: Principal Highways in West Virginia and Surrounding Areas**

Outward population growth and major travel patterns suggest future regional demands for LWCF-assistance in the Morgantown/I-68 corridor through the Eastern Panhandle for this area's population growth, the Corridor 'L' area through New River Gorge region for anticipated growth and development of the Boy Scouts of America's Summit-Bechtel Reserve, and further development of camping and other trailhead support facilities in the Southwest Coalfields to broaden off-road recreation supplied by the Hatfield-McCoys Recreational Trail Authority given eventual buildouts of the King Coal and Coalfield Expressways which will improve public access to this underserved region (See Fig.20, above).

**Plan Implementation: Where Do We Go From Here?**

As noted in the SCORP Abstract, this SCORP serves as a guide for the allocation of federal LWCF grants for qualified LWCF projects and applicants [see OPSP/ESP in Appendix]. Plan implementation for the Fiscal 2015-2020 period is premised upon two limiting conditions: reduced federal funding and greater demands for increased park maintenance to deal with significant and growing repair and replacement needs for both state and local parks.

## **LWCF Project Funding Priorities:**

### *First 2015-2020 Facility Priority:*

*Provide assistance for park , forest or wildlife area capital repairs to restore or maintain services to support demands beyond the present.*

**Discussion:** A plurality of residents' demands for better maintained parks as opposed to more park facilities represents the most significant change from prior West Virginia SCORP priorities. Increased maintenance here for funding purposes pertains to major capital repairs of basic park infrastructure in contrast to the support of routine park maintenance, which is an expected standard of care for all LWCF project sponsors.

Discussions with State park officials indicates greater need for park maintenance financing given the difficulty of attracting or securing private funding for this type of work. Local capital park needs estimated at \$200 million in the 2003 SCORP have now grown to a value in excess of \$250 million, given the time value of money. State park immediate capital project costs now exceed \$60 million [see Appendix: 2015 Unmet State Park Needs] reflecting the quickened pace at which costs of replacing old facilities rapidly exceeds functional obsolescence when depreciated on a straight line basis. LWCF funds continue to represent a smart use of this limited fund source for the reasons noted.

## **Strategies:**

- Note and prioritize, through appropriate state Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) criteria, projects which correct state or local facility needs to deal with physical or functional obsolescence.
- Broaden and deepen state support for LWCF projects which promote or correct ADA accommodations for disabled or elderly park patrons.
- Prioritize park projects which demonstrate initiatives toward greater public support of necessary park improvements with such actions as 'save our parks,' 'friends of the park' campaigns, or effective use of local community improvement foundations.

### *Second 2015-2020 Facility Priority:*

*Provide assistance for State or local park renovations to promote active lifestyles, innovate community cores or attract or retain visitors to an area.*

**Discussion:** This SCORP priority reaffirms the need for expansion of basic park infrastructure as a public good. Walking continues to be the number one, statewide recreational preference of a broad cross-section of residents, however any number of other worthwhile park improvements noted previously in the *Trends* section and in our statewide SCORP survey [see Appendix, SCORP survey] serve the purpose of making our State's communities more desirable places to live or visit, create venues for greater youth and adult physical fitness, promote better attraction or retention of business or economic development, or provide core leisure facilities in underserved areas without such necessary public outdoor improvements.

**Strategies:**

- Prioritize candidate projects having program descriptions which elaborate on a wide variety of public needs and interests addressed through their project proposal.
- Provide funding support for projects in under-served areas by virtue of their increased demand for—or basic lack of—core park facilities.
- Encourage connections beyond strictly park and recreation enterprises to other non-profit, for-profit, and educational endeavors that broaden and deepen the value of recreational resources made available through the LWCF program.

**Third 2015-2020 Facility Priority:**

*Provide assistance for the acquisition and development of natural areas in support of trail development to match approved Recreational Trails projects, or other federally-approved, LWCF matching share program.*

**Discussion:** Given the overall limitation of funding available for new, public outdoor recreational facilities, state and federal programs should be considered together when practical to maximize the beneficial impacts to be had from jointly financing a given outdoor recreational proposal. Owing to varying review requirements and procedures for different LWCF-eligible, matching share programs such as the WVDOT Recreational Trails program [see sidebar description] and DHUD Community Development Block Grant programs, candidate LWCF projects leveraging other eligible federal funding resources need to proceed in their review by the National Park Service from a position of already being an approved project grant from the other cognizant federal fund sponsor.

**Strategies:**

- Encourage greater use of RT project funds in under-served rural areas in combination with LWCF eligible project activities.
- Encourage and work with state ATV interests in broadening and deepening local park connections to existing ATV trails for day-use park development or local ATV trailhead support.
- Work cooperatively with the West Virginia Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund (OHCF) to help develop public trails or access across candidate OHCF projects.

**Safe Trails for Healthy Lifestyles**

Ryan C. Burns, West Virginia State Trails Coordinator  
West Virginia Department of Transportation

The lack of safe places to walk, run or bicycle for both recreation and fitness has been a long term problem recognized by governmental and non-profit organizations fighting the high rate of obesity and poor health in West Virginia. Many times those who wish to walk for recreation or exercise are forced to walk along narrow roadway shoulders with vehicular traffic passing close by.

In recognition of this dangerous reality, the West Virginia Recreational Trails Advisory Board has attempted to ameliorate this situation by recommending projects for the Recreational Trails Program that construct local recreational trails, usually centered around a community asset, like a park, a school, or a community center. These trails, usually level and circular in nature, built to accessibility standards, offer residents of local rural communities a place to walk in safety.

The trails built near schools also have the added benefit of providing physical activity for the local school children and helping combat obesity and poor physical fitness in the young.

The opportunity has also presented itself on a larger scale when urban trails have been created allowing urban resident the opportunity to combine recreational/health benefits with alternative transportation. A prime example of this is the White Oak Rail Trail in Oak Hill.



White Oak Trail – Fayette County

Some examples of Recreational Trails Program awards serving fitness needs in communities are:

Braxton County Trail (Two phases at the middle school)



– Braxton County

Hurricane Valley Park - Putnam County

Morgan Grove Park Trail – Jefferson County

Paden City Trail (Two phases, City Park) – Tyler County

Wine Cellar Trail – Kanawha County



Alexander Park Trail – Monroe County

Belmont School Trail – Pleasants County

Yankee Trail (Wellsburg) – Brooke County

Paw Paw Town Trail – Morgan County

Warm Springs Middle School Trail – Berkeley County

Buckhannon River Trail – Upshur County

Homestead School – Randolph County

Twin Branch Trail – McDowell County

Ellenboro Elementary School Trail – Ritchie County

Calhoun County Trail (Grantsville) – Calhoun County

Waterways Trail – Boone County



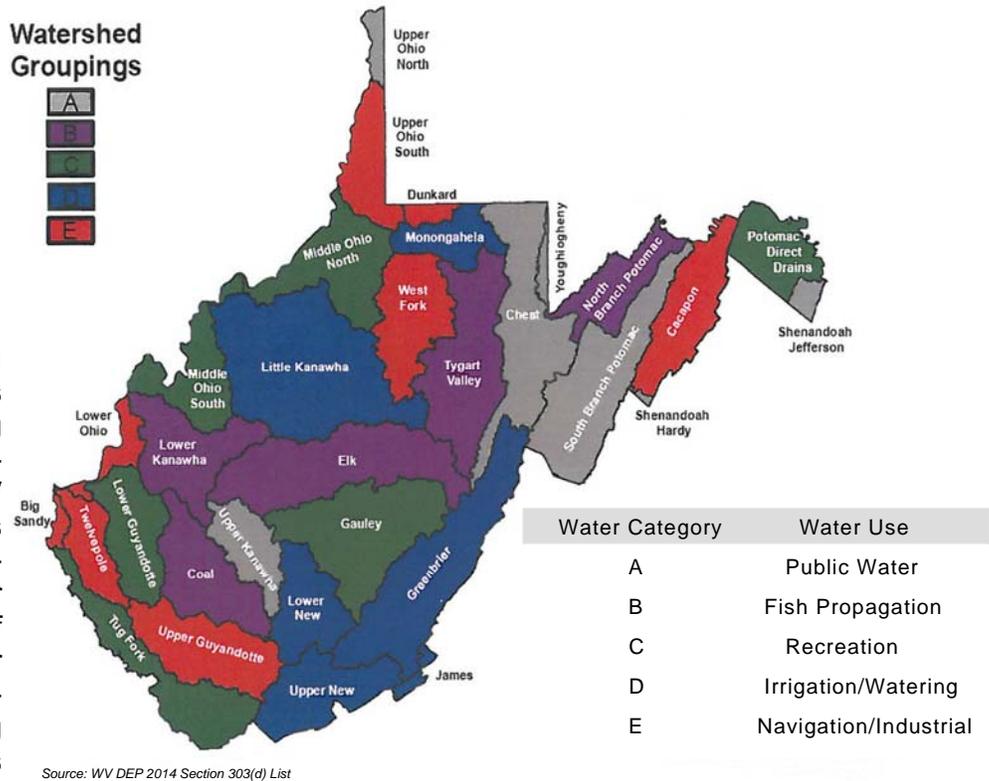
Homecrest Manor Trail –

Wood County

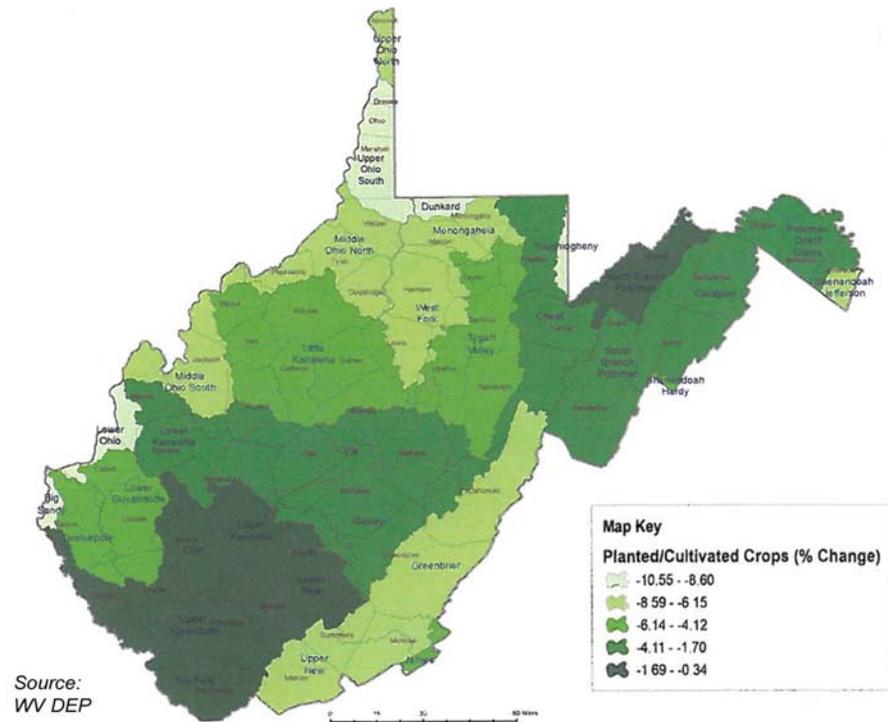
With the latest SCORP research indicating the public is receptive to this initiative, the Recreational Trail Program and the West Virginia Trails Advisory Board will continue to recommend community trail projects to the Secretary of Transportation for future grant awards.

## Sustainability and Recreational Values

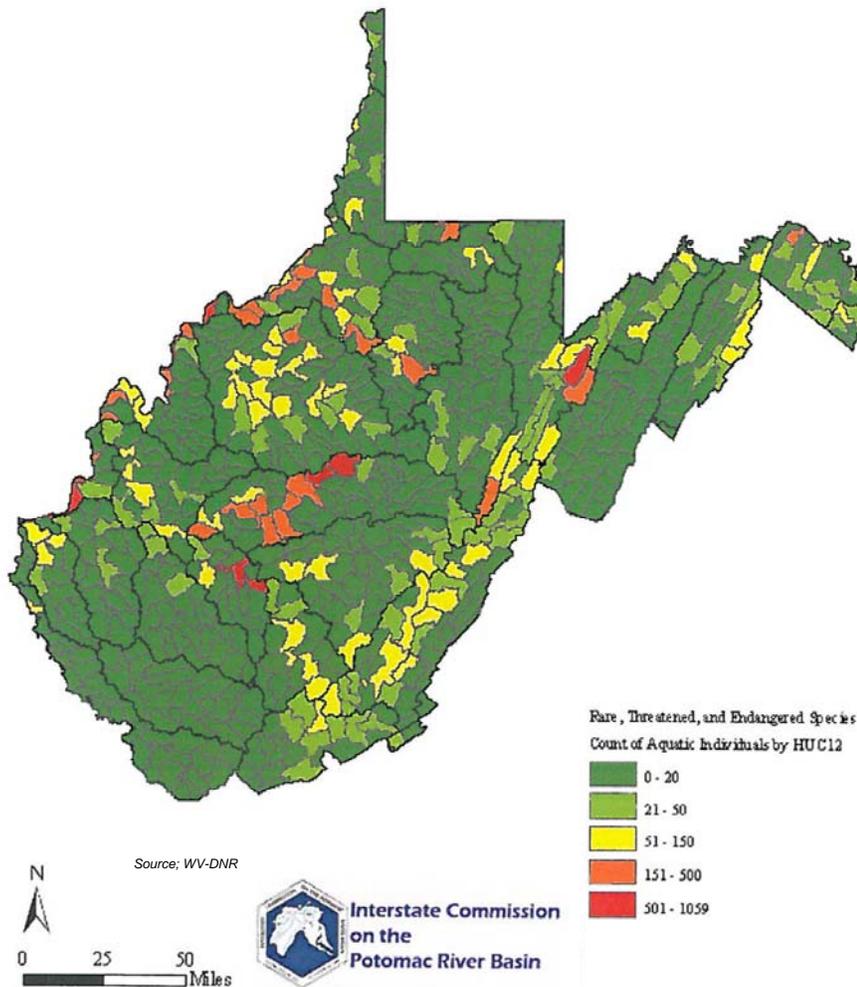
Protection and promotion of the State's water resources has long been recognized as a public good (cf. §22-26-1, WV Code: Water Resources Protection and Management Act). Fresh water demands and the effects of climate change will offer challenges as well as opportunities for protecting and promoting the state's abundant water resources. Future water demands for all forms of development—industrial, commercial and residential—are incrementally posed to stimulate water management's balance of regulatory controls with the protection and enhancement of wildlife and human habitats. Small cropland losses across all the State's watersheds are noted from the incremental land losses shown on the attached map, documenting the relatively minor but steady land conversions. Similar incremental demands are evident in small losses to the State's forested areas, except for those in the Greenbrier River watershed.



**Figure 21: West Virginia Watersheds by Hydrological Groupings**



**Figure 22: Percent Change in Planted/Cultivated Crops by Watershed**



**Figure 23: Counts of Rare, Threatened or Endangered (RTE) Aquatic Species by Watershed**

63,689 acres of known State wetlands covering an estimated 70,000 sites—only 0.4 percent of the State’s land mass—are particularly sensitive landscapes necessary for the protection of wildlife habitats (see RTE aquatic habitats in Fig. 23, above) and the cushioning of stormwater runoff effects. Located primarily along the Ohio River and Eastern Mountains areas of the state, a draft listing of the most Exemplary Wetlands is more fully described in the Appendix. The State’s Wetlands Conservation Plan, as updated (see Plan Appendix) and ongoing monitoring and assessment efforts [will help broaden](#) the methodological base for quantitative information available, required and needed for better wetlands and shallow stream protection and promotion. To date, most state wetlands recreational projects

have been spurred by mitigation efforts involved with new bridge and highway projects. Typical of past efforts include fishing and canoe access made from low-water crossings built during bridge replacement projects as well as wildlife habitat buffers constructed along major highway upgrades.

Public recreational access to floodplain and wetland areas is likely to become a greater positive use of these resources with the effects of future climate change upon the state. While not affected by sea level changes, fluctuations and increases in rain events over the next several years are expected to increase demands upon the state’s communities to prepare for and adapt to greater flooding vulnerabilities. As noted in the State’s recent DHUD National Disaster

Resiliency Competition (NDRC) application, riparian lands offer state communities the opportunity to buffer threats posed by excess flood waters, rising riverbeds, and other hazards with the creation of new parks, greenways, and bike and walking trails among other projects which would altogether promote an aesthetic feature with new functional uses. Current planning efforts to deal with projected climate-related trends have increased work by and between the state's Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), the National Weather Service and the State Climatologist in this regard to better equip state and local capabilities to understand, prepare for, mitigate and recover from flood and other storm events.

### ***Where Do We Go From Here? (Part 2: People and Other Resources)***

*“A person is a person through other persons.”*  
—Zulu Proverb

As noted, imagining change can be difficult when growth is limited, as found in many parts of West Virginia. However, incremental changes can lead to major impacts when an effort is both organized and committed. Previously described LWCF and RT grant programs represent the State's longest standing governmental programs dedicated to the construction of public outdoor recreation facilities. Other newer programs and initiatives now offer important enabling steps with the incentive of mini-grants to help organizations and communities take steps towards developing permanent park and community development improvements.

Passage of the State's Healthy Lifestyles Act in 2005 spurred a host of initiatives at the State and local levels, enabling group efforts to improve policies and practices for greater physical activity and healthy eating. State efforts to improve the poli-

practices acceding environmental improvements from the LWCF and RT construction grants include initiatives from groups including these organizations:

- [www.trythiswv.com](http://www.trythiswv.com)
- [www.wvphysicalactivity.org](http://www.wvphysicalactivity.org)  
(WV Physical Therapy Association)
- [www.wvhub.org](http://www.wvhub.org)
- [www.activeswv.org](http://www.activeswv.org)
- [www.gohelp.wv.gov](http://www.gohelp.wv.gov)  
(WV Healthy Lifestyles Coalition)
- [www.wcwg.org](http://www.wcwg.org) (WV Wellness Council)
- [www.wvonthemove.net](http://www.wvonthemove.net)
- [www.wvahperd.org](http://www.wvahperd.org)
- (WV Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance)
- [www.keys4healthykids.com](http://www.keys4healthykids.com)
- [www.wvde.state.wv.us/healthyschools/LetsMove.php](http://www.wvde.state.wv.us/healthyschools/LetsMove.php)  
(‘Let’s Move’ program)
- WV Bureau of Public Health
- WVU College of Physical Activity and Sports Sciences
- WV Recreation and Parks Association
- Marshall University Department of Pediatrics
- WVU Prevention Research Center
- American Heart Association, WV Chapter
- United Way of Central West Virginia
- WV Bureau of Senior Service
- others

Further, more engaged community -building efforts include the State's Main Street and On-Trac community development programs [see sidebar] which help align and integrate any number of different community development projects with professional, technical assistance. Additional state grants including the Neighborhood Investment Program and Community Partnership programs administered by the West Virginia Development Office may further qualify particular projects with a public recreation scope [go to [wvcommerce.org/people](http://wvcommerce.org/people)]. Altogether, these different initiatives and partnerships help raise public awareness and interests in building the social, physical and community capacities necessary for sound placemaking.

### Acres of Park Maintained (United States)

Number of Acres	2013 Operating Expenditures per Acre of Land Managed or Maintained			2013 Acres of Parkland Maintained Per FTE		
	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile
250 or less	6.454	16.523	34.000	2.7	5	9.8
251 to 1,000	3.487	8.974	18.747	6	8.7	19.6
1,001 to 3,500	1.855	4.808	6.904	9	21.6	54.7
More than 3,500	1.213	3.001	3.846	18.4	32.8	66.3

**Figure 24: National Average Park Operating Costs Per Size of System**

### Future Developments

National park databases (see table above and also ‘Source and Support’ resources in the Appendix) include metrics on some community cost and resident priorities noted in our June SCORP survey. By and large, most West Virginians’ park priorities were fairly modest. The simplest improvements—handicapped-accessible restrooms and walkways, fountains, cleaning and clearing, and updated signage—can all be readily phased for a pay-as-you-go approach within a locality’s abilities. Better capacity building with improvements such as these can help pave the way towards greater park programming for special events, sports tournaments or races, spon-

sored youth activities, or arts and crafts exhibits and installations.

Park improvements are not limited to stand alone, park-only projects. In our June survey, park usage was reported to increase in the range of five to ten additional trips per month when a park or sport-related visit could be combined with some other purpose. Chief among other non-park/park related attractions were, “good places to eat nearby.” For larger communities with planning and zoning this may be a consideration in their future comprehensive planning to examine the development of mixed-use, park/commercial combinations that could serve to attract or retain visitors to their area and help reinforce investments with mutually compatible activities.

### Forecasts for the U. S.

Source: USDA National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)

- **Land development** will continue to threaten the integrity of natural ecosystems.
- **Climate change** will alter natural ecosystems and affect their ability to provide goods and services.
- **Competition** for goods and services from natural ecosystems will increase.
- **Geographic variation** in resource responses to drivers of change will require regional and local strategies to address resource management issues.
- **Recreation resources per capita** is projected to be about 2/3 what it/they are now by 2060.
- Yet, **demand will rise** substantially by that year.

**Figure 25: Forest Service Estimation of Future Park Changes**

For the more distant future, the Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) and Forest Service's 2012 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) forecasts recreational impacts influenced by a mix of environmental, technological and cultural issues. While large-scale environmental issues characterize the NSRE's forecast (see Fig. 25, preceding page) the OIA's view is more sanguine and underscores the increasing use of social media to share outdoor experiences and provide greater variety in recreational opportunities beyond the usual hiking, fishing, and sightseeing—what it characterizes as being 'inclusive' of younger, more diverse park users interests, 'accessible' parks more accommodating of peoples' time constraints, greater commercial connectivity, and 'experiential' —looking for opportunities to make the outdoors a catalyst for building relationships and bonding with more family and friends.

Providing such high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities is certainly an important key to developing healthy lifestyles—and the availability of LWCF dollars is just as important to maintaining them to help make any lifestyle changes permanent.

### ***LWCF & Other State Issues:***

The State's LWCF program offers an underfunded, yet nonetheless valuable, environmental approach towards helping to develop thriving communities with the funding of worthwhile, outdoor recreational construction grant projects. For the future, underlying barriers of declining revenues, aging population and out-migration will continue to challenge the governance of both State and local units of government. What the LWCF lacks in purpose to be able to deal with such demographic and other social changes is more than addressed by the many health-

focused, public and non-profit coalitions now engaged to increase public awareness and education regarding healthy lifestyles including the benefits of public outdoor recreation. These cross-sectional partnerships are responsible for such policy and programming initiatives as 'Complete Streets' legislation, physical activity events and improved messaging regarding healthier living habits. As a consequence, whether as an antecedent or a goal, the State's LWCF program provides a worthwhile physical complement towards helping manifest these other policy and system initiatives. By and of itself, this program's limited funding precludes the funding of major capital improvements for public parks; however, it incentivizes other public and private resources towards realizing the LWCF program's worthwhile objectives.

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
Glossary***

## **SCORP Glossary:**

*ATV* - All-terrain vehicle.

*BASE* - Building-Antenna-Structure-Cliff (Earth) parachute jumping.

*BPH* - West Va. Bureau of Public Health, Division of Health and Human Resources

*BRFSS* - Behavioral Risk Factor Statewide Survey (DHHR-BPH publication)

*DHSEM* - West Va. Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

*DHUD* - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

*ESF* - Environmental Screening Form, NPS LWCF application requirement.

*HR 2727* - House Bill 2727, WV 1st District Congressman David McKinley, Sponsor.

*LWCF* - Land and Water Conservation Fund.

*Main Street* - Historic preservation-based community development program administered in West Virginia through the WVDO.

*MU-CBER* - Center for Business and Economic Research, Marshall University.

*NDRC* - National Disaster Resiliency Competition (DHUD program).

*NPS* - National Park Service.

*NRPA* - National Recreation and Park Association.

*NSRE* - National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, U.S. Forest Service.

*OHCF* - Outdoor Heritage and Conservation Fund, West Va. Dept. of Commerce.

*OIA* - Outdoor Industry Association.

*On-Trac* - Community development capacity building program of the WVDO.

*OPSP* - Open Project Selection Process, NPS SCORP requirement.

*RT* - Recreational Trails grant-in-aid program of the West Va. Dept. of Transportation.

*S. 1265* - Senate Bill 1265, LWCF Authorization; Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Sponsor.

*SCORP* - Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, NPS requirement.

*WVDNR* - West Virginia Division of Natural Resources.

*WVDO* - West Virginia Development Office.

*WVDOT* - West Virginia Division of Highways.

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
Legal Authorization***

## 20. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965 (AND RELATED LAWS)

### A. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT To establish a land and water conservation fund to assist the States and Federal agencies in meeting present and future outdoor recreation demands and needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### TITLE I—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION PROVISIONS

##### SHORT TITLE AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

SECTION 1. [16 U.S.C 4601-4] (a) CITATION; EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act may be cited as the “Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965” and shall become effective on January 1, 1965.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States of America of present and future generations and visitors who are lawfully present within the boundaries of the United States of America such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation in such recreation and to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States by (1) providing funds for and authorizing Federal assistance to the States in planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities and (2) providing funds for the Federal acquisition and development of certain lands and other areas.

##### CERTAIN REVENUES PLACED IN SEPARATE FUND

SEC. 2. [16 U.S.C 4601-5] SEPARATE FUND.—During the period ending September 30, 2015, there shall be covered into the land and water conservation fund in the Treasury of the United States, which fund is hereby established and is hereinafter referred to as the “fund”, the following revenues and collections:

(a) SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES.—All proceeds (except so much thereof as may be otherwise obligated, credited, or paid under au-

<sup>1</sup>The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4—4601-11), as set forth herein, consists of Public Law 88-578 (Sept. 3, 1964) and amendments thereto. Pursuant to section 2(b) of the Act of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1c(b)), the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 apply to all areas of the National Park System to the extent the provisions are not in conflict with specific provisions applicable to a particular unit of the National Park System.

thority of those provisions of law set forth in section 485(b)(e),<sup>1</sup> title 40, United States Code, or the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963 (76 Stat. 725) or in any later appropriation Act) hereafter received from any disposal of surplus real property and related personal property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, notwithstanding any provision of law that such proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Nothing in this Act shall affect existing laws or regulations concerning disposal of real or personal surplus property to schools, hospitals, and States and their political subdivisions.

(b) MOTORBOAT FUELS TAX.—The amounts provided for in section 201 of this Act.

(c)(1) OTHER REVENUES.—In addition to the sum of the revenues and collections estimated by the Secretary of the Interior to be covered into the fund pursuant to this section, as amended, there are authorized to be appropriated annually to the fund out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such amounts as are necessary to make the income of the fund not less than \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 1977, and \$900,000,000 for fiscal year 1978 and for each fiscal year thereafter through September 30, 2015.

(2) To the extent that any such sums so appropriated are not sufficient to make the total annual income of the fund equivalent to the amounts provided in clause (1), an amount sufficient to cover the remainder thereof shall be credited to the fund from revenues due and payable to the United States for deposit in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.); *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of this Act, moneys covered into the fund under this paragraph shall remain in the fund until appropriated by the Congress to carry out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 3. [16 U.S.C 4601-6] APPROPRIATIONS.—Moneys covered into the fund shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of this Act only when appropriated therefor. Such appropriations may be made without fiscal-year limitation. Moneys made available for obligation or expenditure from the fund or from the special account established under section 4(i)(1) may be obligated or expended only as provided in this Act.

#### ADMISSION AND USE FEES; ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 4. (a) [16 U.S.C 4601-6a] ADMISSION FEES.<sup>2</sup>—Entrance or admission fees shall be charged only at designated units of the National Park System or National Conservation Areas administered by the Department of the Interior and National Recreation Areas, National Monuments, National Volcanic Monuments, National Scenic Areas, and no more than 21 areas of concentrated public use

<sup>1</sup> The reference in section 2(a) is set forth as it appears in the original public law. The reference was probably intended to refer to subsections (b) through (e) of section 485.

<sup>2</sup> Public Law 100-55 (101 Stat. 371; 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a note) provided as follows:

"That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the date of the enactment of this Act [June 19, 1987], the Secretary of the Interior shall not charge any entrance or admission fee at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, New Jersey and New York."

administered by the Department of Agriculture. For purposes of this subsection, the term "area of concentrated public use" means an area that is managed primarily for outdoor recreation purposes, contains at least one major recreation attraction, where facilities and services necessary to accommodate heavy public use are provided, and public access to the area is provided in such a manner that admission fees can be efficiently collected at one or more centralized locations. No admission fees of any kind shall be charged or imposed for entrance into any other federally owned areas which are operated and maintained by a Federal agency and used for outdoor recreation purposes.

(1)(A)(i) For admission into any such designated area, an annual admission permit (to be known as the Golden Eagle Passport) shall be available, for a fee of not more than \$25. The permittee and any person accompanying him in a single, private noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse, children, and parents accompanying him where entry to the area is by any means other than private, non-commercial vehicle, shall be entitled to general admission into any area designated pursuant to this subsection. The annual permit shall be valid for a period of 12 months from the date the annual fee is paid. The annual permit shall not authorize any uses for which additional fees are charged pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section. The annual permit shall be nontransferable and the unlawful use thereof shall be punishable in accordance with regulations established pursuant to subsection (e). The annual permit shall be available for purchase at any such designated area.

(ii)<sup>1</sup> The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize businesses, nonprofit entities, and other organizations to sell and collect fees for the Golden Eagle Passport subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretaries may jointly prescribe. The Secretaries shall develop detailed guidelines for promotional advertising of non-Federal Golden Eagle Passport sales and shall monitor compliance with such guidelines. The Secretaries may authorize the sellers to withhold amounts up to, but not exceeding 8 percent of the gross fees collected from the sale of such passports as reimbursement for actual expenses of the sales. Receipts from such non-Federal sales of the Golden Eagle Passport shall be deposited into the special account established in subsection (i), to be allocated between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in the same ratio as receipts from admission into Federal fee areas administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to subsection (a).

(B) For admission into a specific designated unit of the National Park System, or into several specific units located in a particular geographic area, the Secretary is authorized to make available an annual admission permit for a reasonable fee. The fee shall not exceed \$15 regardless of how many units of the park system are covered. The permit shall convey the privileges of, and shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as, the Golden Eagle Passport, except that it shall be valid

<sup>1</sup> Clause (ii) should be moved 2-ems to the right so as to align the clause with clause (i).

only for admission into the specific unit or units of the National Park System indicated at the time of purchase.

(2) Reasonable admission fees for a single visit at any designated area shall be established by the administering Secretary for persons who choose not to purchase the annual permit. A "single visit" means more or less continuous stay within a designated area. Payment of a single visit admission fee shall authorize exits from and reentries to a single designated area for a period of from one to fifteen days, such period to be defined for each designated area by the administering Secretary based upon a determination of the period of time reasonably and ordinarily necessary for such a single visit. The fee for a single-visit permit at any designated area applicable to those persons entering by private, noncommercial vehicle shall be no more than \$5 per vehicle. The single-visit permit shall admit the permittee and all persons accompanying him in a single vehicle. The fee for a single-visit permit at any designated area applicable to those persons entering by any means other than a private noncommercial vehicle shall be no more than \$3 per person. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the maximum fee amounts set forth in this paragraph shall apply to all designated areas.

(3) No admission fee shall be charged for travel by private, noncommercial vehicle over any national parkway or any road or highway established as a part of the National Federal Aid System, as defined in section 101, title 23, United States Code, which is commonly used by the public as a means of travel between two places either or both of which are outside the area. Nor shall any fee be charged for travel by private, noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway to any land in which such person has any property right if such land is within any such designated area. In the Smoky Mountains National Park, unless fees are charged for entrance into said park on main highways and thoroughfares, fees shall not be charged for entrance on other routes into said park or any part thereof. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no admission fee may be charged at any unit of the National Park System which provides significant outdoor recreation opportunities in an urban environment and to which access is publicly available at multiple locations.

(4) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish procedures providing for the issuance of a lifetime admission permit (to be known as the "Golden Age Passport") to any citizen of, or person domiciled in, the United States sixty-two years of age or older applying for such permit. Such permit shall be nontransferable, shall be issued for a one-time charge of \$10, and shall entitle the permittee and any person accompanying him in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse and children accompanying him where entry to the area is by any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, to general admission into any area designated pursuant to this subsection. No other free permits shall be issued to any person: *Provided*, That no fees of any kind shall be collected from any

persons who have a right of access for hunting or fishing privileges under a specific provision of law or treaty or who are engaged in the conduct of official Federal, State, or local Government business and *Provided further*, That for no more than three years after the date of enactment of this Act, visitors to the United States will be granted entrance, without charge, to any designated admission fee area upon presentation of a valid passport.

(5) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish procedures providing for the issuance of a lifetime admission permit to any citizen of, or person domiciled in, the United States, if such citizen or person applies for such permit, and is blind or permanently disabled. Such procedures shall assure that such permit shall be issued only to persons who have been medically determined to be blind or permanently disabled for purposes of receiving benefits under Federal law as a result of said blindness or permanent disability as determined by the Secretaries. Such permit shall be non-transferable, shall be issued without charge, and shall entitle the permittee and any person accompanying him in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle, or alternatively, the permittee and his spouse and children accompanying him where entry to the area is by any means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, to general admission into any area designated pursuant to this subsection.

(6)(A) No later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a report on the entrance fees proposed to be charged at units of the National Park System. The report shall include a list of units of the National Park System and the entrance fee proposed to be charged at each unit. The Secretary of the Interior shall include in the report an explanation of the guidelines used in applying the criteria in subsection (d).

(B) Following submittal of the report to the respective committees, any proposed changes to matters covered in the report, including the addition or deletion of park units or the increase or decrease of fee levels at park units shall not take effect until 60 days after notice of the proposed change has been submitted to the committees.

(7) No admission fee may be charged at any unit of the National Park System for admission of any person 16 years of age or less.

(8) No admission fee may be charged at any unit of the National Park System for admission of organized school groups or outings conducted for educational purposes by schools or other bona fide educational institutions.

(9) No admission fee may be charged at the following units of the National Park System: U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, Independence National Historical Park, any unit of the National Park System within the District of Columbia, Arlington

House—Robert E. Lee National Memorial, San Juan National Historic Site, and Canaveral National Seashore.

(10) For each unit of the National Park System where an admission fee is collected, the Director shall annually designate at least one day during periods of high visitation as a "Fee-Free Day" when no admission fee shall be charged.

(11) In the case of the following parks, the fee for a single-visit permit applicable to those persons entering by private, noncommercial vehicle (the permittee and all persons accompanying him in a single vehicle) shall be no more than \$10 per vehicle and the fee for a single-visit permit applicable to persons entering by any means other than a private noncommercial vehicle shall be no more than \$5 per person: Yellowstone National Park and Grand Teton National Park and after the end of fiscal year 1990, Grand Canyon National Park. In the case of Yellowstone and Grand Teton, a single-visit fee collected at one unit shall also admit the vehicle or person who paid such fee for a single-visit to the other unit.

(12) Notwithstanding section 203 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Secretary may charge an admission fee under this section at Denali National Park and Preserve in Alaska.

(b) RECREATION USE FEES.—Each Federal agency developing, administering, providing or furnishing at Federal expense, specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, or services shall, in accordance with this subsection and subsection (d) of this section, provide for the collection of daily recreation use fees at the place of use or any reasonably convenient location: *Provided*, That in no event shall there be a charge by any such agency for the use, either singly or in any combination, of drinking water, wayside exhibits, roads, overlook sites, visitors' centers, scenic drives, or toilet facilities, nor shall there be any such charge solely for the use of picnic tables: *Provided*, That in no event shall there be a charge for the use of any campground not having a majority of the following: tent or trailer spaces, picnic tables, drinking water, access road, refuse containers, toilet facilities, personal collection of the fee by an employee or agent of the Federal agency operating the facility, reasonable visitor protection, and simple devices for containing a campfire (where campfires are permitted). For the purposes of this subsection, the term "specialized outdoor recreation sites" includes, but is not limited to, campgrounds, swimming sites, boat launch facilities, and managed parking lots. Any Golden Age Passport permittee, or permittee under paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of this section, shall be entitled upon presentation of such permit to utilize such special recreation facilities at a rate of 50 per centum of the established use fee.

(c) RECREATION PERMITS.—Special recreation permits for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized recreation uses may be issued in accordance with procedures and at fees established by the agency involved.

(d) All fees established pursuant to this section shall be fair and equitable, taking into consideration the direct and indirect cost to the Government, the benefits to the recipient, the public policy

or interest served, the comparable recreation fees charged by non-Federal public agencies, the economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection and other pertinent factors. Clear notice that a fee has been established pursuant to this section shall be prominently posted at each area and at appropriate locations therein and shall be included in publications distributed at such areas. It is the intent of this Act that comparable fees should be charged by the several Federal agencies for comparable services and facilities.

(e) In accordance with the provisions of this section, the heads of appropriate departments and agencies may prescribe rules and regulations for areas under their administration for the collection of any fee established pursuant to this section. Persons authorized by the heads of such Federal agencies to enforce any such rules or regulations issued under this subsection may, within areas under the administration or authority of such agency head and with or, if the offense is committed in his presence, without a warrant, arrest any person who violates such rules and regulations. Any person so arrested may be tried and sentenced by the United States magistrate<sup>1</sup> specifically designated for that purpose by the court by which he was appointed, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in title 18, United States Code, section 3401, subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), as amended. Any violations of the rules and regulations issued under this subsection shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

(f) The head of any Federal agency, under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, may contract with any public or private entity to provide visitor reservation services. Any such contract may provide that the contractor shall be permitted to deduct a commission to be fixed by the agency head from the amount charged the public for providing such services and to remit the net proceeds therefrom to the contracting agency.

(g) Nothing in this Act shall authorize Federal hunting or fishing licenses or fees or charges for commercial or other activities not related to recreation, nor shall it affect any rights or authority of the States with respect to fish and wildlife, nor shall it repeal or modify any provision of law that permits States or political subdivisions to share in the revenues from Federal lands or any provision of law that provides that any fees or charges collected at particular Federal areas shall be used for or credited to specific purposes or special funds as authorized by that provision of law.

(h) [Repealed by section 1081(f) of Public Law 104-66 (109 Stat. 721).]

(i)(1)(A) Except in the case of fees collected by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the Tennessee Valley Authority, all receipts from fees collected pursuant to this section by any Federal agency (or by any public or private entity under contract with a Federal agency) shall be covered into a special account for that agency established in the Treasury of the United States. Fees collected by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to this subsection shall continue to be available for the purposes of distribution to States and counties in accordance with applicable law.

<sup>1</sup>The reference to United States magistrate in subsection (e) is deemed to refer to a "United States magistrate judge" by operation of section 321 of Public Law 101-650, Dec. 1, 1990.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in any fiscal year, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may withhold from the special account established under subparagraph (A) such portion of all receipts collected from fees imposed under this section in such fiscal year as the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, determines to be equal to the fee collection costs for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That such costs shall not exceed 15 percent of all receipts collected from fees imposed under this section in that fiscal year. The amounts so withheld shall be retained by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, and shall be available, without further appropriation, for expenditure by the Secretary concerned to cover fee collection costs in that fiscal year. The Secretary concerned shall deposit into the special account established pursuant to subparagraph (A) any amounts so retained which remain unexpended and unobligated at the end of the fiscal year. For the purposes of this subparagraph, for any fiscal year, the term "fee collection costs" means those costs for personnel and infrastructure directly associated with the collection of fees imposed under this section.

(2) Amounts covered into the special account for each agency during each fiscal year shall, after the end of such fiscal year, be available for appropriation solely for the purposes and in the manner provided in this subsection. No funds shall be transferred from fee receipts made available under this Act to each unit of the national park system: *Provided, however*, That in making appropriations, funds derived from such fees may be used for any purpose authorized therein. Funds credited to the special account shall remain available until expended.

(3) For agencies other than the National Park Service, such funds shall be made available for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in areas managed by that agency at which outdoor recreation is available. To the extent feasible, such funds should be used for purposes (as provided for in this paragraph) which are directly related to the activities which generated the funds, including but not limited to water-based recreational activities and camping.

(4) Amounts covered into the special account for the National Park Service shall be allocated among park system units in accordance with subsection (j) for obligation or expenditure by the Director of the National Park Service for the following purposes:

(A) In the case of receipts from the collection of admission fees: for resource protection, research, and interpretation at units of the National Park System.

(B) In the case of receipts from the collection of user fees: for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection at units of the National Park System.

(j)(1) 10 percent of the funds made available to the Director of the National Park Service under subsection (i) in each fiscal year shall be allocated among units of the National Park System on the basis of need in a manner to be determined by the Director.

(2) 40 percent of the funds made available to the Director of the National Park Service under subsection (i) in each fiscal year

shall be allocated among units of the National Park System in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection and 50 percent shall be allocated in accordance with paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(3) The amount allocated to each unit under this paragraph for each fiscal year shall be a fraction of the total allocation to all units under this paragraph. The fraction for each unit shall be determined by dividing the operating expenses at that unit during the prior fiscal year by the total operating expenses at all units during the prior fiscal year.

(4) The amount allocated to each unit under this paragraph for each fiscal year shall be a fraction of the total allocation to all units under this paragraph. The fraction for each unit shall be determined by dividing the user fees and admission fees collected under this section at that unit during the prior fiscal year by the total of user fees and admission fees collected under this section at all units during the prior fiscal year.

(5) Amounts allocated under this subsection to any unit for any fiscal year and not expended in that fiscal year shall remain available for expenditure at that unit until expended.

(k) When authorized by the head of the collecting agency, volunteers at designated areas may sell permits and collect fees authorized or established pursuant to this section. The head of such agency shall ensure that such volunteers have adequate training regarding—

- (1) the sale of permits and the collection of fees,
- (2) the purposes and resources of the areas in which they are assigned, and
- (3) the provision of assistance and information to visitors to the designated area.

The Secretary shall require a surety bond for any such volunteer performing services under this subsection. Funds available to the collecting agency may be used to cover the cost of any such surety bond. The head of the collecting agency may enter into arrangements with qualified public or private entities pursuant to which such entities may sell (without cost to the United States) annual admission permits (including Golden Eagle Passports) at any appropriate location. Such arrangements shall require each such entity to reimburse the United States for the full amount to be received from the sale of such permits at or before the agency delivers the permits to such entity for sale.

(1)(1) Where the National Park Service provides transportation to view all or a portion of any unit of the National Park System, the Director may impose a charge for such service in lieu of an admission fee under this section. The charge imposed under this paragraph shall not exceed the maximum admission fee under subsection (a).

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, half of the charges imposed under paragraph (1) shall be retained by the unit of the National Park System at which the service was provided. The remainder shall be covered into the special account referred to in subsection (i) in the same manner as receipts from fees collected pursuant to this section. Fifty percent of the amount retained shall be expended only for maintenance of transportation systems at the unit where the charge was imposed. The remaining 50 percent of

the retained amount shall be expended only for activities related to resource protection at such units.

(m) Where the primary public access to a unit of the National Park System is provided by a concessioner, the Secretary may charge an admission fee at such units only to the extent that the total of the fee charged by the concessioner for access to the unit and the admission fee does not exceed the maximum amount of the admission fee which could otherwise be imposed under subsection (a).

(n)(1) In the case of each unit of the National Park System for which an admission fee is charged under this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, by October 1, 1993, a commercial tour use fee to be imposed on each vehicle entering the unit for the purpose of providing commercial tour services within the unit. Fee revenue derived from such commercial tour use fees shall be deposited into the special account established under subsection (i).

(2) The Secretary shall establish the amount of fee per entry as follows:

(A) \$25 per vehicle with a passenger capacity of 25 persons or less, and

(B) \$50 per vehicle with a passenger capacity of more than 25 persons.

(3) The Secretary may periodically make reasonable adjustments to the commercial tour use fee imposed under this subsection.

(4) The commercial tour use fee imposed under this subsection shall not apply to either of the following:

(A) Any vehicle transporting organized school groups or outings conducted for educational purposes by schools or other bona fide educational institutions.

(B) Any vehicle entering a park system unit pursuant to a contract issued under the Act of October 9, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 20-20g) entitled "An Act relating to the establishment of concession policies in the areas administered by the National Park Service and for other purposes."

(5)(A) The provisions of this subsection shall apply to aircraft entering the airspace of units of the National Park System identified in section 2(b) and section 3 of Public Law 100-91 for the specific purpose of providing commercial tour services within the airspace of such units.

(B) The provisions of this subsection shall also apply to aircraft entering the airspace of other units of the National Park System for the specific purpose of providing commercial tour services if the Secretary determines that the level of such services is equal to or greater than the level at those units of the National Park System specified in subparagraph (A).

ALLOCATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FOR STATE  
AND FEDERAL PURPOSES

SEC. 5. [16 U.S.C 4601-7] ALLOCATION.—There shall be submitted with the annual budget of the United States a comprehensive statement of estimated requirements during the ensuing fiscal year for appropriations from the fund. Not less than 40 per centum

of such appropriations shall be available for Federal purposes. Those appropriations from the fund up to and including \$600,000,000 in fiscal year 1978 and up to and including \$750,000,000 in fiscal year 1979 shall continue to be allocated in accordance with this section. There shall be credited to a special account within the fund \$300,000,000 in fiscal year 1978 and \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 1979 from the amounts authorized by section 2 of this Act. Amounts credited to this account shall remain in the account until appropriated. Appropriations from the special account shall be available only with respect to areas existing and authorizations enacted prior to the convening of the Ninety-fifth Congress, for acquisition of lands, waters, or interests in lands or waters within the exterior boundaries, as aforesaid, of—

- (1) the National Park System;
- (2) national scenic trails;
- (3) the National Wilderness Preservation System;
- (4) federally administered components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and
- (5) national recreation areas administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

##### SEC. 6. [16 U.S.C 4601-8] GENERAL AUTHORITY; PURPOSES.—

(a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to provide financial assistance to the States from moneys available for State purposes. Payments may be made to the States by the Secretary as hereafter provided, subject to such terms and conditions as he considers appropriate and in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act, for outdoor recreation: (1) planning, (2) acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters, or (3) development.

(b) APPORTIONMENT AMONG STATES; NOTIFICATION.—Sums appropriated and available for State purposes for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the several States by the Secretary, whose determination shall be final, in accordance with the following formula:

(1) Forty per centum of the first \$225,000,000; thirty per centum of the next \$275,000,000; and twenty per centum of all additional appropriations shall be apportioned equally among the several States; and<sup>1</sup>

(2) At any time, the remaining appropriation shall be apportioned on the basis of need to individual States by the Secretary in such amounts as in his judgment will best accomplish the purposes of this Act. The determination of need shall include among other things a consideration of the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States and of the use of outdoor recreation resources of individual States by persons from outside the State as well as a consideration of the Federal resources and programs in the particular States.

(3) The total allocation to an individual State under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall not exceed 10 per

<sup>1</sup>In subsection (b)(1) a period probably should replace "; and".

centum of the total amount allocated to the several States in any one year.

(4) The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionments; and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for planning, acquisition, or development projects as hereafter prescribed. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given and for two fiscal years thereafter shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, without regard to the 10 per centum limitation to an individual State specified in this subsection.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (when such islands achieve Commonwealth status) shall be treated collectively as one State, and shall receive shares of such apportionment in proportion to their populations. The above listed areas shall be treated as States for all other purposes of this title.

(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—Payments to any State shall cover not more than 50 per centum of the cost of planning, acquisition, or development projects that are undertaken by the State. The remaining share of the cost shall be borne by the State in a manner and with such funds or services as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary. No payment may be made to any State for or on account of any cost or obligation incurred or any service rendered prior to the date of approval of this Act.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE STATE PLAN REQUIRED; PLANNING PROJECTS.—A comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall be required prior to the consideration by the Secretary of financial assistance for acquisition or development projects. The plan shall be adequate if, in the judgment of the Secretary, it encompasses and will promote the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no plan shall be approved unless the Governor of the respective State certifies that ample opportunity for public participation in plan development and revision has been accorded. The Secretary shall develop, in consultation with others, criteria for public participation, which criteria shall constitute the basis for the certification by the Governor. The plan shall contain—

(1) the name of the State agency that will have authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary for purposes of this Act;

(2) an evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the State;

(3) a program for the implementation of the plan; and

(4) other necessary information, as may be determined by the Secretary.

The plan shall take into account relevant Federal resources and programs and shall be correlated so far as practicable with other State, regional, and local plans. Where there exists or is in preparation for any particular State a comprehensive plan financed in part with funds supplied by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, any statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared for purposes of

this Act shall be based upon the same population, growth, and other pertinent factors as are used in formulating the Housing and Home Finance Agency financed plans.

The Secretary may provide financial assistance to any State for projects for the preparation of a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan when such plan is not otherwise available or for the maintenance of such plan.

For fiscal year 1988 and thereafter each comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall specifically address wetlands within that State as an important outdoor recreation resource as a prerequisite to approval, except that a revised comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall not be required by the Secretary, if a State submits, and the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, approves, as a part of and as an addendum to the existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan, a wetlands priority plan developed in consultation with the State agency with responsibility for fish and wildlife resources and consistent with the national wetlands priority conservation plan developed under section 301 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act or, if such national plan has not been completed, consistent with the provisions of that section<sup>1</sup>

(e) PROJECTS FOR LAND AND WATER ACQUISITION; DEVELOPMENT.—In addition to assistance for planning projects, the Secretary may provide financial assistance to any State for the following types of projects or combinations thereof if they are in accordance with the State comprehensive plan:

(1) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND WATERS.—For the acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters, or wetland areas and interests therein as identified in the wetlands provisions of the comprehensive plan (other than land, waters, or interests in land or waters acquired from the United States for less than fair market value), but not including incidental costs relating to acquisition.

Whenever a State provides that the owner of a single-family residence may, at his option, elect to retain a right of use and occupancy for not less than six months from the date of acquisition of such residence and such owner elects to retain such a right, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1984) and for the purposes of those sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of that Act.

(2) DEVELOPMENT.—For development of basic outdoor recreation facilities to serve the general public, including the development of Federal lands under lease to States for terms of twenty-five years or more: *Provided*, That no assistance shall be available under this Act to enclose or shelter facilities normally used for outdoor recreation activities, but the Secretary may permit local funding, and after the date of enactment of this proviso not to exceed 10 per centum of the total amount allocated to a State in any one year to be used for shel-

<sup>1</sup> At the end of subsection (d), there should be a period.

tered facilities for swimming pools and ice skating rinks in areas where the Secretary determines that the severity of climatic conditions and the increased public use thereby made possible justifies the construction of such facilities.

(f) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT APPROVAL; CONDITION.—(1) Payments may be made to States by the Secretary only for those planning, acquisition, or development projects that are approved by him. No payment may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any project with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any project with respect to which such assistance has been given or promised under this Act. The Secretary may make payments from time to time in keeping with the rate of progress toward the satisfactory completion of individual projects: *Provided*, That the approval of all projects and all payments, or any commitments relating thereto, shall be withheld until the Secretary receives appropriate written assurance from the State that the State has the ability and intention to finance its share of the cost of the particular project, and to operate and maintain by acceptable standards, at State expense, the particular properties or facilities acquired or developed for public outdoor recreation use.

(2) Payments for all projects shall be made by the Secretary to the Governor of the State or to a State official or agency designated by the Governor or by State law having authority and responsibility to accept and to administer funds paid hereunder for approved projects. If consistent with an approved project, funds may be transferred by the State to a political subdivision or other appropriate public agency.

(3) No property acquired or developed with assistance under this section shall, without the approval of the Secretary, be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses. The Secretary shall approve such conversion only if he finds it to be in accord with the then existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and only upon such conditions as he deems necessary to assure the substitution of other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and or reasonably equivalent usefulness and location.:<sup>1</sup> *Provided*, That wetland areas and interests therein as identified in the wetlands provisions of the comprehensive plan and proposed to be acquired as suitable replacement property within that same State that is otherwise acceptable to the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall be considered to be of reasonably equivalent usefulness with the property proposed for conversion.

(4) No payment shall be made to any State until the State has agreed to (1) provide such reports to the Secretary, in such form and containing such information, as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Secretary to perform his duties under this Act, and (2) provide such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement and accounting for Federal funds paid to the State under this Act.

<sup>1</sup> In paragraph (3), the period should not appear before the proviso.

(5) Each recipient of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(6) The Secretary, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under this Act.

(7) [Paragraph (7) was repealed by section 814(d)(1)(H) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4196)]

(8) With respect to property acquired or developed with assistance from the fund, 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.

(g) COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act, with other related Federal programs and activities (including those conducted pursuant to title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 and section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954) and to assure coordination of the planning, acquisition, and development assistance to States under this section with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

(h) CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND OTHER PROJECTS TO REDUCE CRIME.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—In addition to assistance for planning projects, and in addition to the projects identified in subsection (e), and from amounts appropriated out of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, the Secretary may provide financial assistance to the States, not to exceed \$15,000,000, for projects or combinations thereof for the purpose of making capital improvements and other measures to increase safety in urban parks and recreation areas, including funds to—

(A) increase lighting within or adjacent to public parks and recreation areas;

(B) provide emergency phone lines to contact law enforcement or security personnel in areas within or adjacent to public parks and recreation areas;

(C) increase security personnel within or adjacent to public parks and recreation areas; and

(D) fund any other project intended to increase the security and safety of public parks and recreation areas.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—In addition to the requirements for project approval imposed by this section, eligibility for assistance under this subsection shall be dependent upon a showing of need. In providing funds under this subsection, the Sec-

retary shall give priority to projects proposed for urban parks and recreation areas with the highest rates of crime and, in particular, to urban parks and recreation areas with the highest rates of sexual assault.

(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary may provide 70 percent improvement grants for projects undertaken by any State for the purposes described in this subsection, and the remaining share of the cost shall be borne by the State.

#### ALLOCATION OF MONEYS FOR FEDERAL PURPOSES

SEC. 7. [16 U.S.C 4601-9] (a) Moneys appropriated from the fund for Federal purposes shall, unless otherwise allotted in the appropriation Act making them available, be allotted by the President to the following purposes and subpurposes:

(1) For the acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM; RECREATION AREAS.—Within the exterior boundaries of areas of the National Park System now or hereafter authorized or established and of areas now or hereafter authorized to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior for outdoor recreation purposes.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.—Inholdings within (a) wilderness areas of the National Forest System, and (b) other areas of national forests as the boundaries of those forests exist on the effective date of this Act, or purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission subsequent to the date of this Act, all of which other areas are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes: *Provided*, That lands outside of but adjacent to an existing national forest boundary, not to exceed three thousand acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise an integral part of a forest recreational management area may also be acquired with moneys appropriated from this fund: *Provided further*, That except for areas specifically authorized by Act of Congress, not more than 15 per centum of the acreage added to the National Forest System pursuant to this section shall be west of the 100th meridian.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—Acquisition for (a) endangered species and threatened species authorized under section 5(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973; (b) areas authorized by section 2 of the Act of September 28, 1962, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460k-1); (c) national wildlife refuge areas under section 7(a)(5) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742f(a)(4)) and wetlands acquired under section 304 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986; (d) any areas authorized for the National Wildlife Refuge System by specific Acts.

(2) For payment into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury as a partial offset for those capital costs, if any, of Federal water development projects hereafter authorized to be constructed by or pursuant to an Act of Congress which are allocated to public recreation and the enhancement of fish and wildlife values and financed through appropriations to water resource agencies.

(3) Appropriations allotted for the acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters as set forth under the headings "NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM; RECREATIONAL AREAS" and "NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM" in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be available therefor notwithstanding any statutory ceiling on such appropriations contained in any other provision of law enacted prior to the convening of the Ninety-fifth Congress or, in the case of national recreation areas, prior to the convening of the Ninety-sixth Congress; except that for any such area expenditures may not exceed a statutory ceiling during any one fiscal year by 10 per centum of such ceiling or \$1,000,000, whichever is greater.

(b) ACQUISITION RESTRICTION.—Appropriations from the funds pursuant to this section shall not be used for acquisition unless such acquisition is otherwise authorized by law: *Provided, however,* That appropriations from the fund may be used for preacquisition work in instances where authorization is imminent and where substantial monetary savings could be realized.

(c)(1) BOUNDARY CHANGES: DONATIONS.—Whenever the Secretary of the Interior determines that to do so will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of an area of the national park system, he may, following timely notice in writing to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate of his intention to do so, and by publication of a revised boundary map or other description in the Federal Register, (i) make minor revisions of the boundary of the area, and moneys appropriated from the fund shall be available for acquisition of any lands, waters, and interests therein added to the area by such boundary revision subject to such statutory limitations, if any, on methods of acquisition and appropriations thereof as may be specifically applicable to such area; and (ii) acquire by donation, purchase with donated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange, lands, waters, or interests therein adjacent to such area, except that in exercising his authority under this clause (ii) the Secretary may not alienate property administered as part of the national park system in order to acquire lands by exchange, the Secretary may not acquire property without the consent of the owner, and the Secretary may acquire property owned by a State or political subdivision thereof only by donation. Prior to making a determination under this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with the duly elected governing body of the county, city, town, or other jurisdiction or jurisdictions having primary taxing authority over the land or interest to be acquired as to the impacts of such proposed action, and he shall also take such steps as he may deem appropriate to advance local public awareness of the proposed action. Lands, waters and interests therein acquired in accordance with this subsection shall be administered as part of the area to which they are added, subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(2) For the purposes of clause (i) of paragraph (1), in all cases except the case of technical boundary revisions (resulting from such causes as survey error or changed road alignments), the authority of the Secretary under such clause (i) shall apply only if each of the following conditions is met:

(A) The sum of the total acreage of lands, waters, and interests therein to be added to the area and the total such acreage to be deleted from the area is not more than 5 percent of the total Federal acreage authorized to be included in the area and is less than 200 acres in size.

(B) The acquisition, if any, is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, as determined by the Secretary.

(C) The sum of the total appraised value of the lands, water, and interest therein to be added to the area and the total appraised value of the lands, waters, and interests therein to be deleted from the area does not exceed \$750,000.

(D) The proposed boundary revision is not an element of a more comprehensive boundary modification proposal.

(E) The proposed boundary has been subject to a public review and comment period.

(F) The Director of the National Park Service obtains written consent for the boundary modification from all property owners whose lands, water, or interests therein, or a portion of whose lands, water, or interests therein, will be added to or deleted from the area by the boundary modification.

(G) The lands are adjacent to other Federal lands administered by the Director of the National Park Service.

Minor boundary revisions involving only deletions of acreage owned by the Federal Government and administered by the National Park Service may be made only by Act of Congress.

#### FUNDS NOT TO BE USED FOR PUBLICITY

SEC. 8. [16 U.S.C 4601-10] Moneys derived from the sources listed in section 2 of this Act shall not be available for publicity purposes: *Provided, however,* That in each case where significant acquisition or development is initiated, appropriate standardized temporary signing shall be located on or near the affected site, to the extent feasible, so as to indicate the action taken is a product of funding made available through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Such signing may indicate the per centum and dollar amounts financed by Federal and non-Federal funds, and that the source of the funding includes moneys derived from Outer Continental Shelf receipts. The Secretary shall prescribe standards and guidelines for the usage of such signing to assure consistency of design and application.

SEC. 9.<sup>1</sup> [16 U.S.C 4601-10a] Not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the money authorized to be appropriated from the fund by section 3 of this Act may be obligated by contract during each of fiscal years 1969 and 1970 for the acquisition of lands, waters, or interests therein within areas specified in section 7(a)(1) of this Act. Any such contract may be executed by the head of the department concerned, within limitations prescribed by the Secretary of the Inte-

<sup>1</sup>The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (section 101(d) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009) provided that "The contract authority provided for fiscal year 1997 by [this section 9] is rescinded.". Similar provisions appeared for previous fiscal years.

rior. Any such contract so entered into shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the United States and shall be liquidated with money appropriated from the fund specifically for liquidation of such contract obligation. No contract may be entered into for the acquisition of property pursuant to this section unless such acquisition is otherwise authorized by Federal law.

SEC. 10. [16 U.S.C 460l-10b] The Secretary of the Interior may enter into contracts for options to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein within the exterior boundaries of any area the acquisition of which is authorized by law for inclusion in the national park system. The minimum period of any such option shall be two years, and any sums expended for the purchase thereof shall be credited to the purchase price of said area. Not to exceed \$500,000 of the sum authorized to be appropriated from the fund by section 3 of this Act may be expended by the Secretary in any one fiscal year for such options.

SEC. 11. [16 U.S.C 460l-10c] There is hereby repealed the third paragraph from the end of the division entitled "National Park Service" of section 1 of the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 238) and the second paragraph from the end of the division entitled "National Park Service" of section 1 of the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1602; 16 U.S.C. 14). Section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", approved December 24, 1944 (16 U.S.C. 460d), as amended by the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1195) is further amended by deleting ", without charge," in the third sentence from the end thereof. All other provisions of law that prohibit the collection of entrance, admission, or other recreation user fees or charge authorized by this Act or that restrict the expenditure of funds if such fees or charges are collected are hereby also repealed: *Provided*, That no provision of any law or treaty which extends to any person or class of persons a right of free access to the shoreline of any reservoir or other body of water, or to hunting and fishing along or on such shoreline, shall be affected by this repealer.

SEC. 12. [16 U.S.C 460l-10d] Within one year of the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary is authorized and directed to submit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a comprehensive review and report on the needs, problems, and opportunities associated with urban recreation in highly populated regions, including the resources potentially available for meeting such needs. The report shall include site specific analyses and alternatives, in a selection of geographic environments representative of the Nation as a whole, including, but not limited to, information on needs, local capabilities for action, major site opportunities, trends, and a full range of options and alternatives as to possible solutions and courses of action designed to preserve remaining open space, ameliorate recreational deficiency, and enhance recreational opportunity for urban populations, together with an analysis of the capability of the Federal Government to provide urban-oriented envi-

ronmental education programs (including, but not limited to, cultural programs in the arts and crafts) within such options. The Secretary shall consult with, and request the views of, the affected cities, counties, and States on the alternatives and courses of action identified.

## TITLE II—MOTORBOAT FUEL TAX PROVISIONS

### TRANSFERS TO AND FROM LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 201. [16 U.S.C 4601-11] (a) There shall be set aside in the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Treasury of the United States provided for in title I of this Act the amounts specified in section 9503(c)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to special motor fuels and gasoline used in motorboats).

(b) There shall be paid from time to time from the land and water conservation fund into the general fund of the Treasury amounts estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as equivalent to—

(1) the amounts paid before October 1, 1998, under section 6421 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to amounts paid in respect of gasoline used for certain non-highway purposes or by local transit systems) with respect to gasoline used after December 31, 1964, in motorboats, on the basis of claims filed for periods ending before October 1, 1997; and

(2) 80 percent of the floor stocks refunds made before October 1, 1998, under section 6412(a)(2) of such Code with respect to gasoline to be used in motorboats.

SEC. 13.<sup>1</sup> [16 U.S.C. 4601-10e] (a) The President shall appoint an advisory commission to review the opportunities for enhanced opportunities for water-based recreation which shall submit a report to the President and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives within one year from the date of enactment of this section.

(b) The members of the Commission shall include—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee;

(2) the Secretary of the Army, or his designee;

(3) the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, or his designee;

(4) the Secretary of Agriculture, or his designee;

(5) a person nominated by the National Governor's Association; and

(6) four persons familiar with the interests of the recreation and tourism industry, conservation and recreation use, Indian tribes, and local governments, at least one of whom shall be familiar with the economics and financing of recreation related infrastructure.

<sup>1</sup>Section 1021(b) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4210 erroneously added this section 13 at the end of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 rather than at the end of title I of such Act.

(c) The President shall appoint one member to serve as Chairman. Any vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide all financial, administrative, and staffing requirements for the Commission, including office space, furnishings, and equipment. The heads of other Federal agencies are authorized, at the request of the Commission, to provide such information or personnel, to the extent permitted by law and within the limits of available funds, to the Commission as may be useful to accomplish the purposes of this section.

(d) The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as it deems advisable: *Provided*, That, to the maximum extent possible, the Commission shall use existing data and research. The Commission is authorized to use the United States mail in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(e) The report shall review the extent of water related recreation at Federal manmade lakes and reservoirs and shall develop alternatives to enhance the opportunities for such use by the public. In developing the report, the Commission shall—

(1) review the extent to which recreation components identified in specific authorizations associated with individual Federal manmade lakes and reservoirs have been accomplished;

(2) evaluate the feasibility of enhancing recreation opportunities at federally-managed lakes and reservoirs under existing statutes;

(3) consider legislative changes that would enhance recreation opportunities consistent with and subject to the achievement of the authorized purposes of Federal water projects; and

(4) make recommendations on alternatives for enhanced recreation opportunities including, but not limited to, the establishment of a National Recreation Lake System under which specific lakes would receive national designation and which would be managed through innovative partnership-based agreements between Federal agencies, State and local units of government, and the private sector.

Any such alternatives shall be consistent with and subject to the authorized purposes for any manmade lakes and reservoirs and shall emphasize private sector initiatives in concert with State and local units of government.

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***SCORP APPENDIX:  
Survey & WVU  
Recreation, Parks  
and Tourism  
Findings***

**2014 West Virginia Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (WV-SCORP) Survey:**  
 Return to the West Virginia Development Office, Building 6 – Room 553, Charleston WV 25305  
 or scan and email to: <john.r.mcgarrrity@wv.gov>, (t) 304.558.2234

1. **Tell us a little about yourself:**     I'm from WV                       I'm from somewhere else  
     Male                       Female                       Under Age 20                       Over Age 50    Your ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_
2. **What does your local or nearest state park look like?**     Adequate     Inadequate: see below  
     Cleaning                       Safety                       Signage/Wayfinding     Amenities                       Facilities \_\_\_\_\_
3. **What would you do to solve this/these issues?**     Hold Event                       Get Signatures     Raise Money  
     Other Resources \_\_\_\_\_                       Fix this problem \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Would you close a smaller park to improve a bigger one?**                       Yes     No     Don't Know
5. **Is your local or nearest state park highly used?**                       Yes     No     Don't Know
6. **In your local area, is there vacant public land or underutilized streets or intersections that could be approved for some outdoor activities?**                       Yes     No     Don't Know
7. **Have you time to visit your nearest park to exercise daily?**     Yes     No ...weekly?     Yes     No
8. **Do you: walk / run / cycle / or drive for pleasure through or past your local or nearest state park anytime in a typical week? (CIRCLE one or more) Your use of park \_\_\_\_\_**
9. **On a monthly average, how many of your trips from home are exclusively park or sports-related?**  
     Less than 5 trips                       5-10 trips                       11-20 trips                       21-30 trips or more
10. **On a monthly average, how many of your trips from home involve some park or sports-related activity?**                       Less than 5 trips                       5-10 trips                       11-20 trips                       21-30 trips or more
11. **What's special about your local or nearest state park?**     Views                       Picnic/Hang-Out Areas  
     Playfields/Courts/Playgrounds                       Trails                       Water Features or Water Access  
    **Most important park facility/amenity:** \_\_\_\_\_
12. **What would you change in your local or nearest state park?**
13. **What features or activities from the "word cloud" below would increase the use or improvement of your local or nearest state park? (CIRCLE one, two, or three items)**  
    Walk-Friendly / Benches / Fountains / Litter Baskets / Clean-Up / Restrooms / Good Views / Safety / Lighting / More Open Space / Handicapped Accessibility / Close to Stores / Close to Homes / Public or Street Art / A Park with 'Vibe' / Shelters / Dog-Friendly / More Shade / Flowers / Big Events – Festivals / Good Eating Nearby / Slow Zones / Bike Racks / Cultural Activities / Active Sport Areas / Farmers Markets / Flea Markets / Community Gardens / Smoke-Free / Wi-Fi / Historic or Cultural Exhibits or Kiosks/ Community Gym / Organized Activities / **OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_                      →    →    →

13. What three **words** would you use to describe your local park experience? \_\_\_\_\_

14. In 2008, state residents had these outdoor activity priorities; in 2014, what would be yours?

(Urban Area Priorities)--First: Walking/Jogging; Second: Lawn & Garden; Third: Bicycling

(Rural Area Priorities)--- First: Walking/Jogging; Second: Lawn & Garden; Third: Hunting/Fishing

Your Priorities:  First: \_\_\_\_\_  Second: \_\_\_\_\_  Third: \_\_\_\_\_

15. **Focus Area One: Do you see good, bad or indifferent effects from these outdoor activity areas of concern for our future:**

Good  Bad  Indifferent **Open Space Conservation;**

Good  Bad  Indifferent **Effects of Climate Change on Outdoor Recreation;**

Good  Bad  Indifferent **Opportunities for Increased Physical Activity;**

Good  Bad  Indifferent **Financial Support for Parks/Tourism Infrastructure;**

Good  Bad  Indifferent **Disparity between Underserved & Over-Served Areas**

16. **Focus Area Two: Here's a synopsis of current State Rec. Plan Priorities—what would you change?**

First  Second  Third  Don't Know **Priority I**—Park renovations to support active lifestyles or innovate community cores;

First  Second  Third  Don't Know **Priority II**—Park maintenance or additions to restore or maintain services;

First  Second  Third  Don't Know **Priority III**--Trailhead development to support State's Recreational Trails Program;

First  Second  Third  Don't Know **Priority IV**-Acquire open space to expand public access to more physical activity opportunities.

First  Second  Third  Don't Know **Your Priority:** \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name/Organization or Affiliation (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Other Comments:

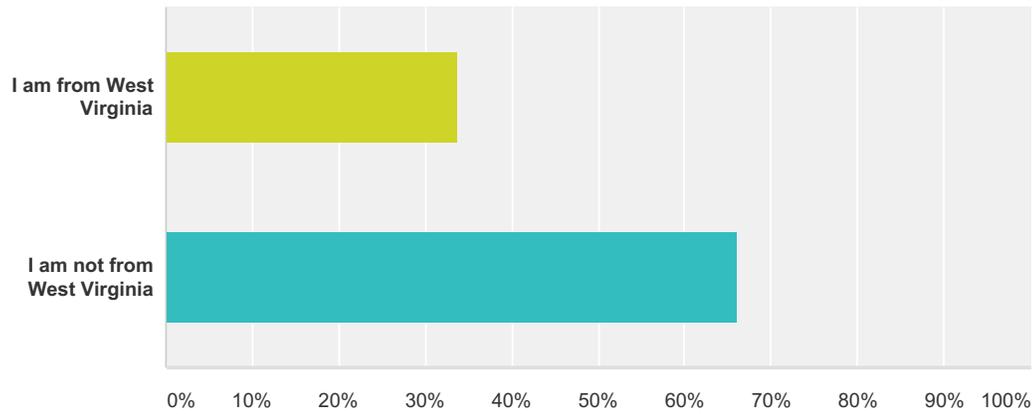
**THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!**

For further information or follow-up, please contact the West Virginia Development Office,  
(t) 304.558.2234, or (e) john.r.mcgarrrity@wv.gov

# Leisure participation survey

## Q1 Tell us about yourself

Answered: 405 Skipped: 6

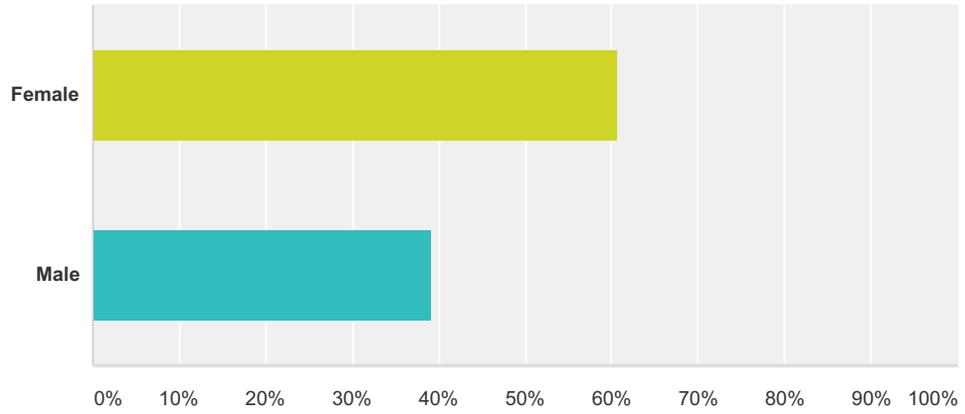


Answer Choices	Responses	
I am from West Virginia	33.83%	137
I am not from West Virginia	66.17%	268
<b>Total</b>		<b>405</b>

# Leisure participation survey

## Q2 I am

Answered: 403 Skipped: 8

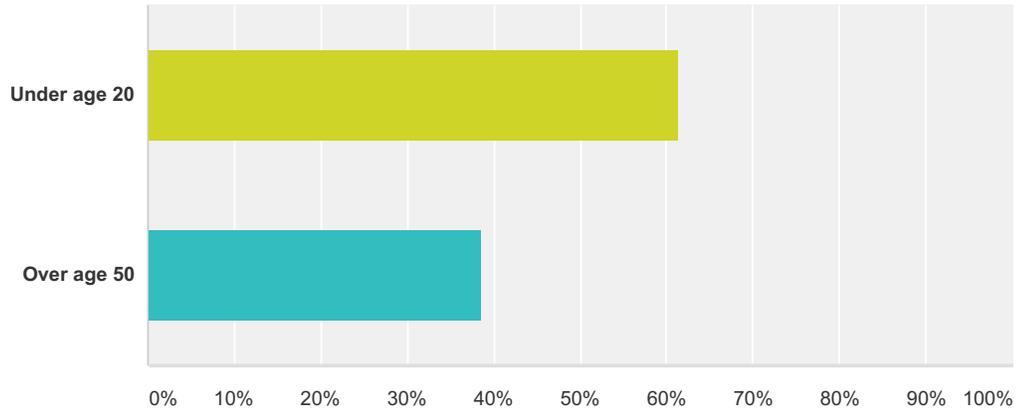


Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Female	60.79%	245
Male	39.21%	158
<b>Total</b>		<b>403</b>

# Leisure participation survey

## Q3 I am

Answered: 266 Skipped: 145



Answer Choices	Responses	
Under age 20	61.28%	163
Over age 50	38.72%	103
<b>Total</b>		<b>266</b>

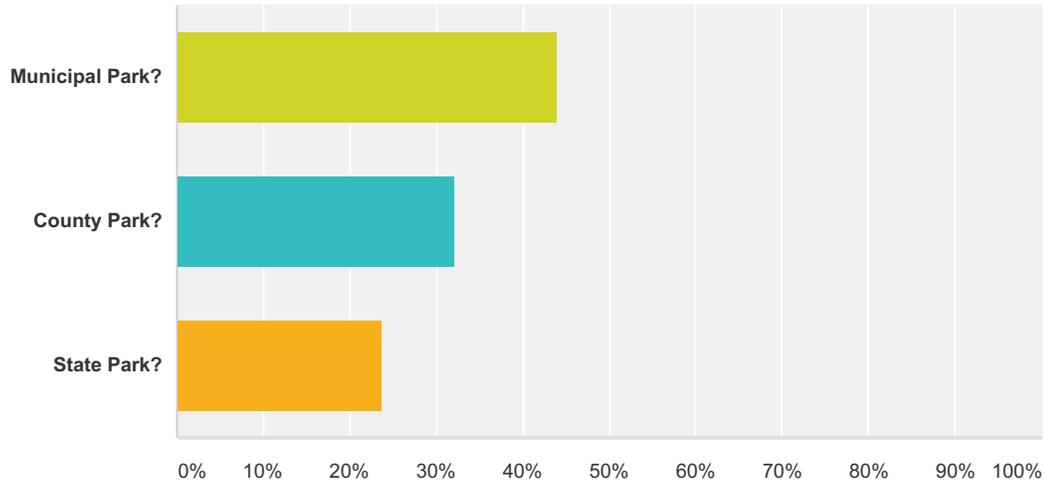
**Q4 What is your home Zip Code?**

Answered: 406 Skipped: 5

# Leisure participation survey

## Q5 Is the nearest park to your home a:

Answered: 367 Skipped: 44

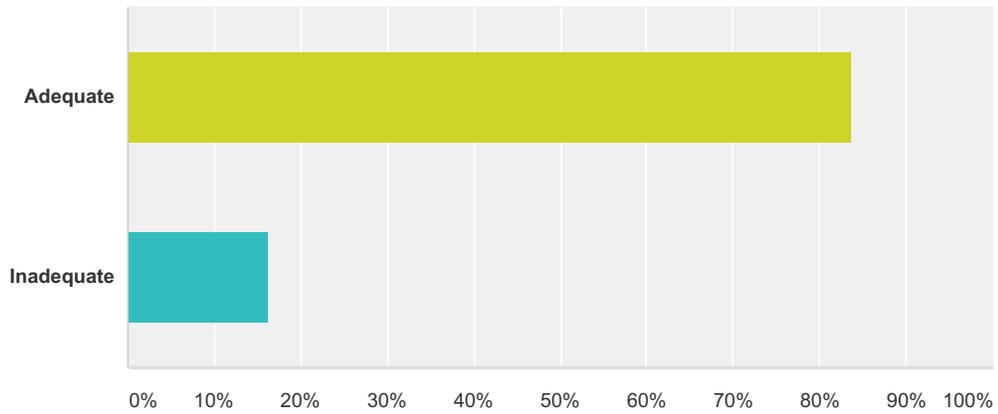


Answer Choices	Responses
Municipal Park?	44.14% 162
County Park?	32.15% 118
State Park?	23.71% 87
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>

# Leisure participation survey

## Q6 What does your local park look like?

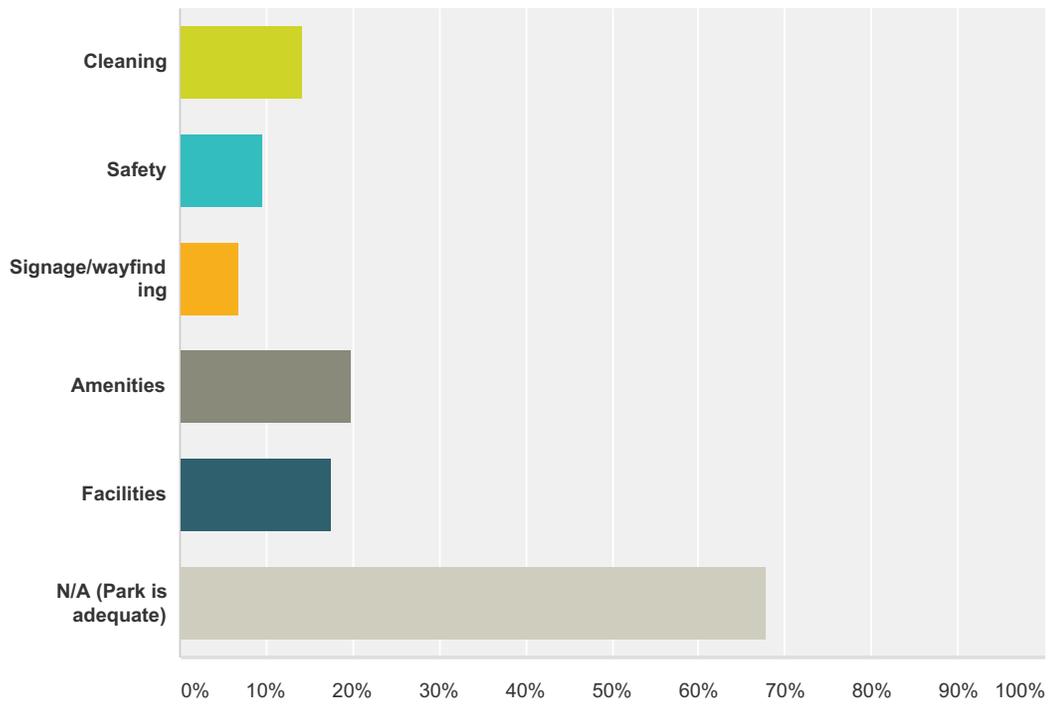
Answered: 375 Skipped: 36



Answer Choices	Responses
Adequate	83.73% 314
Inadequate	16.27% 61
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>

### Q7 If inadequate, which of the following are lacking?

Answered: 261 Skipped: 150

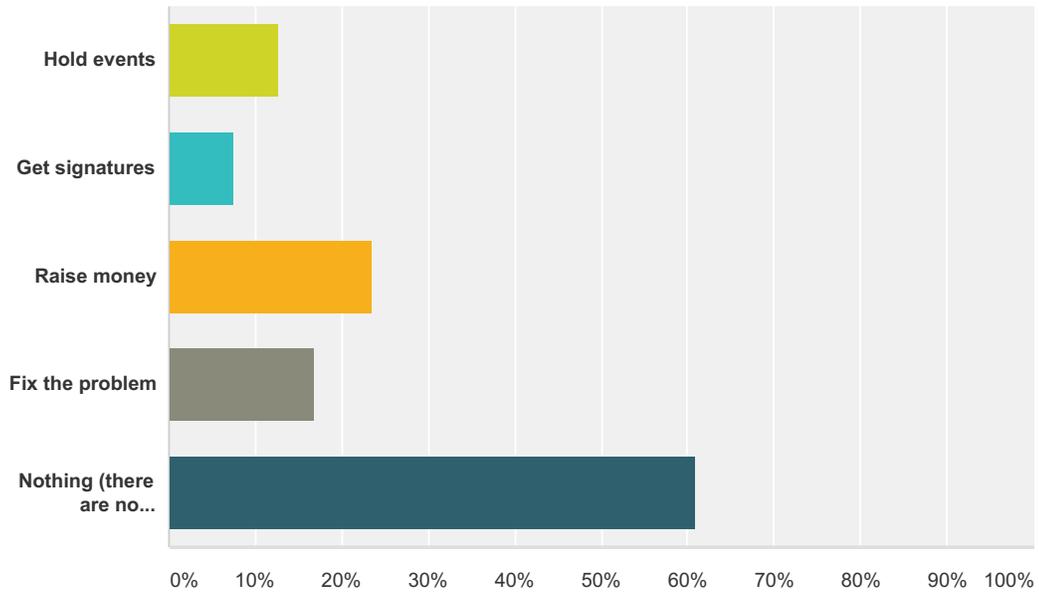


Answer Choices	Responses
Cleaning	14.18% 37
Safety	9.58% 25
Signage/wayfinding	6.90% 18
Amenities	19.92% 52
Facilities	17.62% 46
N/A (Park is adequate)	67.82% 177
<b>Total Respondents: 261</b>	

# Leisure participation survey

## Q8 What would you do to solve these issues?

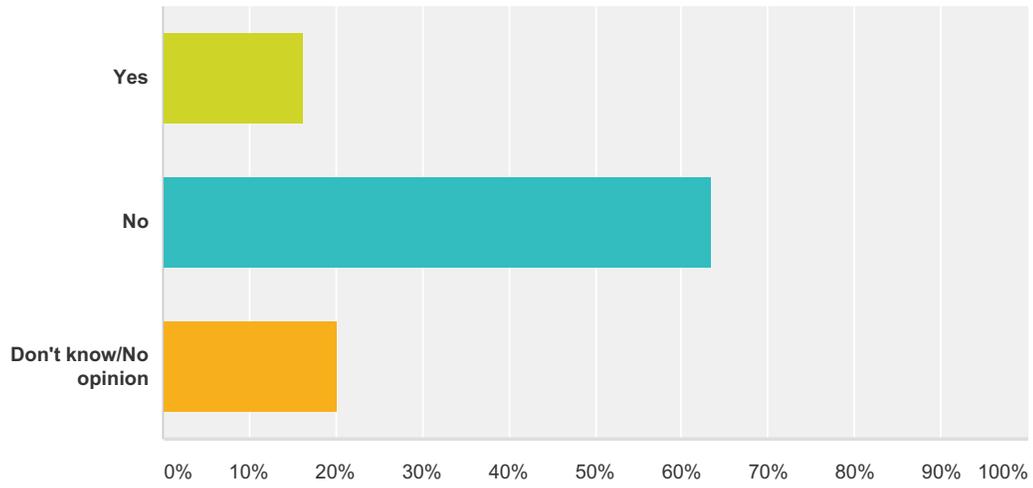
Answered: 289 Skipped: 122



Answer Choices	Responses
Hold events	12.80% 37
Get signatures	7.61% 22
Raise money	23.53% 68
Fix the problem	16.96% 49
Nothing (there are no problems)	60.90% 176
<b>Total Respondents: 289</b>	

### Q9 Would you close a smaller park to improve a bigger one?

Answered: 374 Skipped: 37

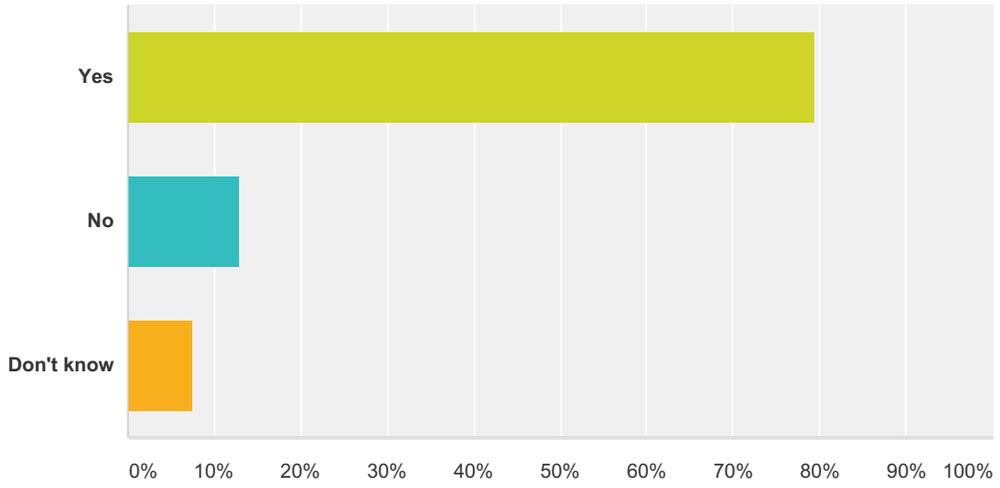


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	16.31% 61
No	63.37% 237
Don't know/No opinion	20.32% 76
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>

# Leisure participation survey

## Q10 Is your local/nearest park highly used?

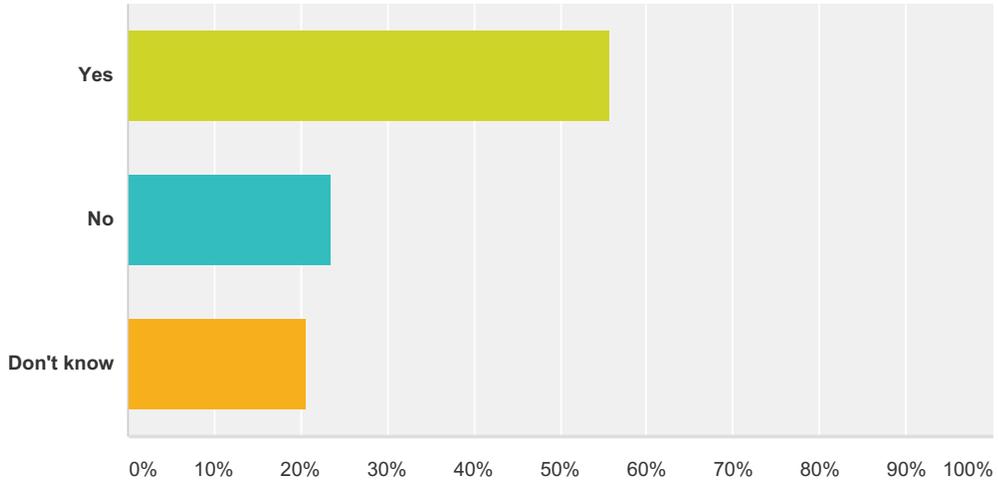
Answered: 356 Skipped: 55



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	79.49%	283
No	12.92%	46
Don't know	7.58%	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>356</b>

**Q11 In your local home area is there vacant public land or underutilized streets or intersections that could be approved for some outdoor activities?**

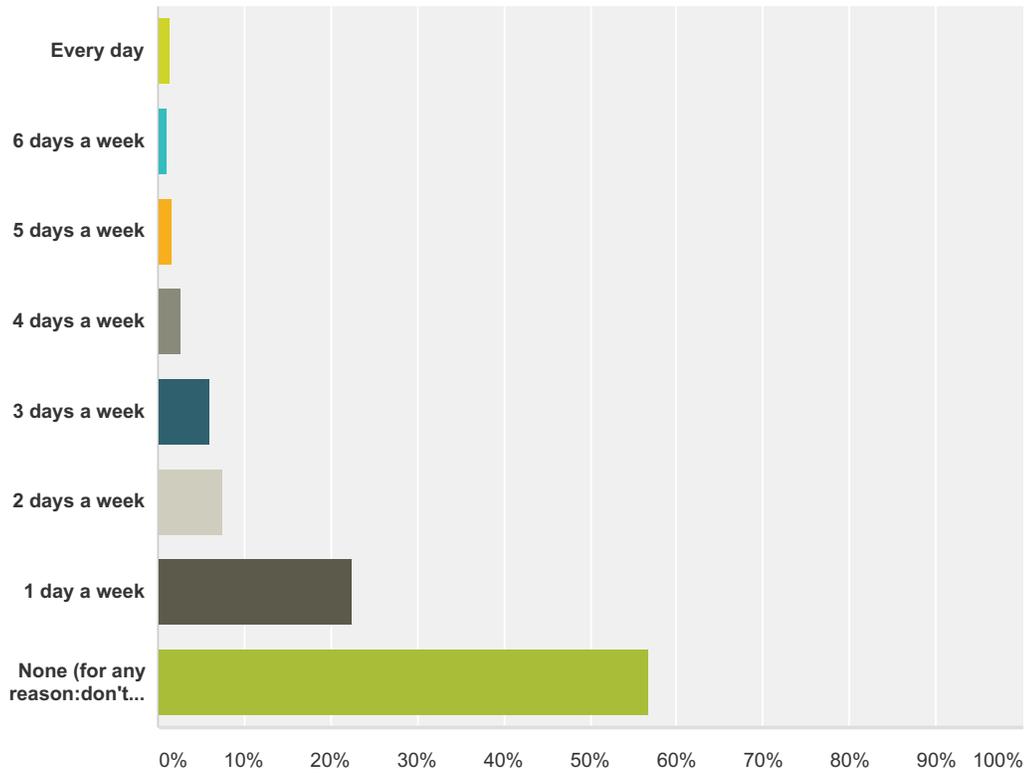
Answered: 359 Skipped: 52



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	55.71% 200
No	23.68% 85
Don't know	20.61% 74
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>

### Q12 How many times a week do you visit your nearest park to exercise?

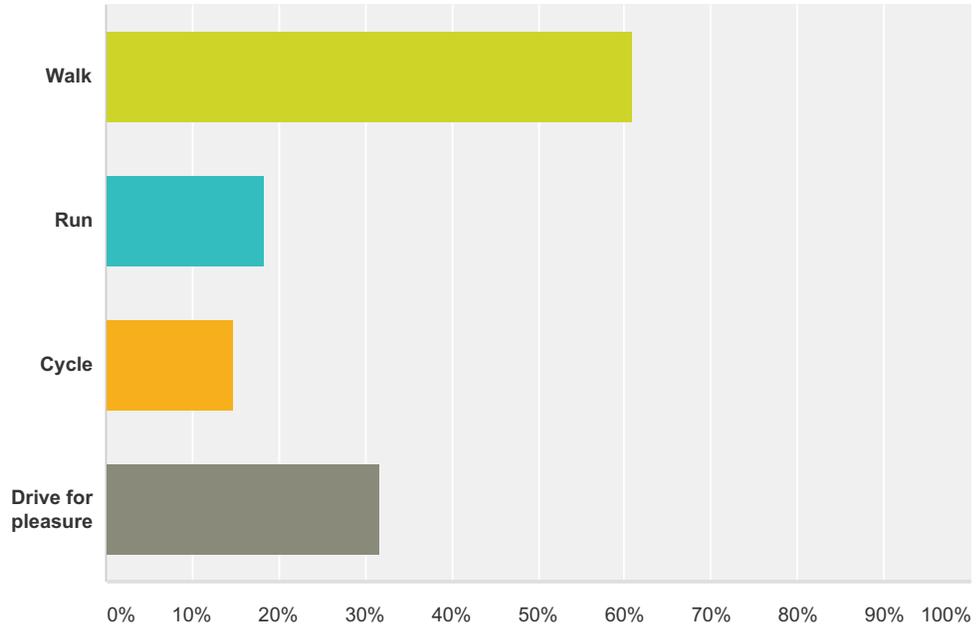
Answered: 358 Skipped: 53



Answer Choices	Responses
Every day	1.40% 5
6 days a week	1.12% 4
5 days a week	1.68% 6
4 days a week	2.79% 10
3 days a week	6.15% 22
2 days a week	7.54% 27
1 day a week	22.63% 81
None (for any reason: don't have time/ no interest/health reasons/ too far/ have other recreational resources etc.)	56.70% 203
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>

**Q13 In a typical week which of the following activities do you do in/through/past your local or nearest park?**

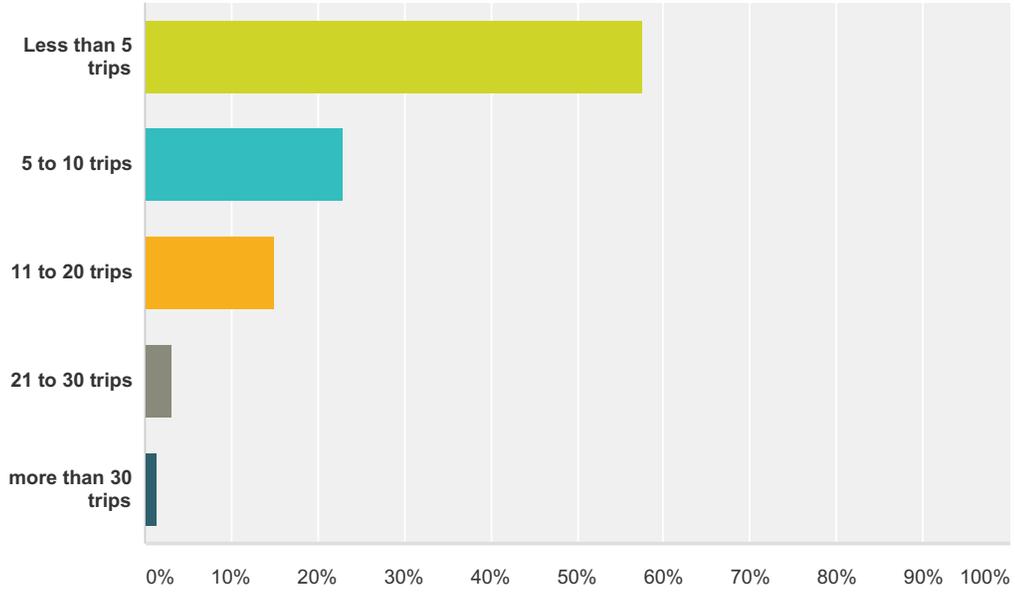
Answered: 277 Skipped: 134



Answer Choices	Responses
Walk	61.01% 169
Run	18.41% 51
Cycle	14.80% 41
Drive for pleasure	31.77% 88
<b>Total Respondents: 277</b>	

**Q14 On a monthly average, how many of your trips from home are EXCLUSIVELY park or sports-related?**

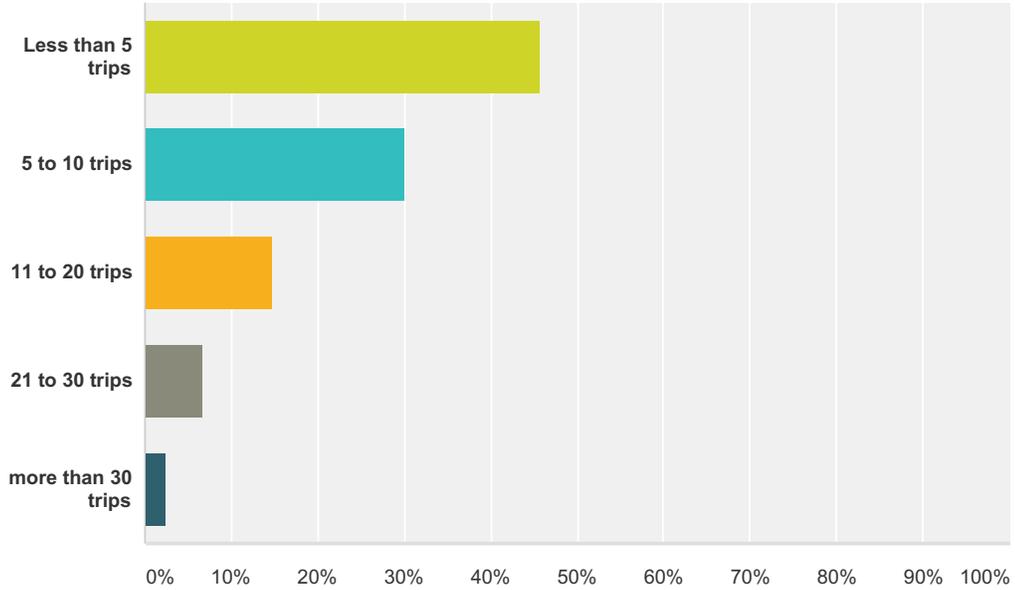
Answered: 358 Skipped: 53



Answer Choices	Responses
Less than 5 trips	57.54% 206
5 to 10 trips	22.91% 82
11 to 20 trips	15.08% 54
21 to 30 trips	3.07% 11
more than 30 trips	1.40% 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>

**Q15 On a monthly average, how many of your trips from home involve SOME park or sports related activity?**

Answered: 356 Skipped: 55

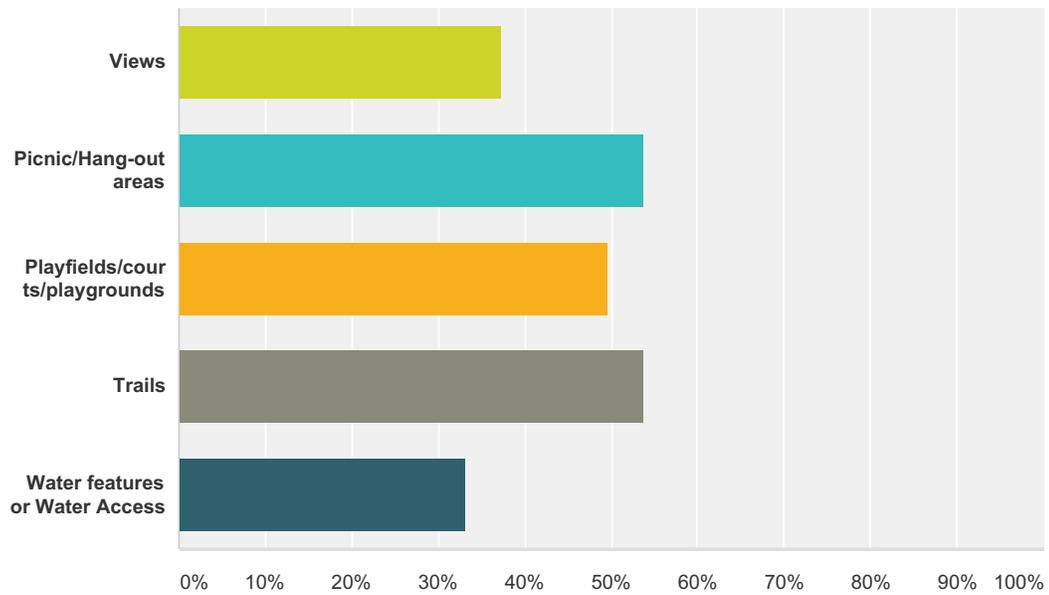


Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Less than 5 trips	45.79%	163
5 to 10 trips	30.06%	107
11 to 20 trips	14.89%	53
21 to 30 trips	6.74%	24
more than 30 trips	2.53%	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>356</b>

Leisure participation survey

**Q16 What is special about your local or nearest park? (select all that apply)**

Answered: 316 Skipped: 95



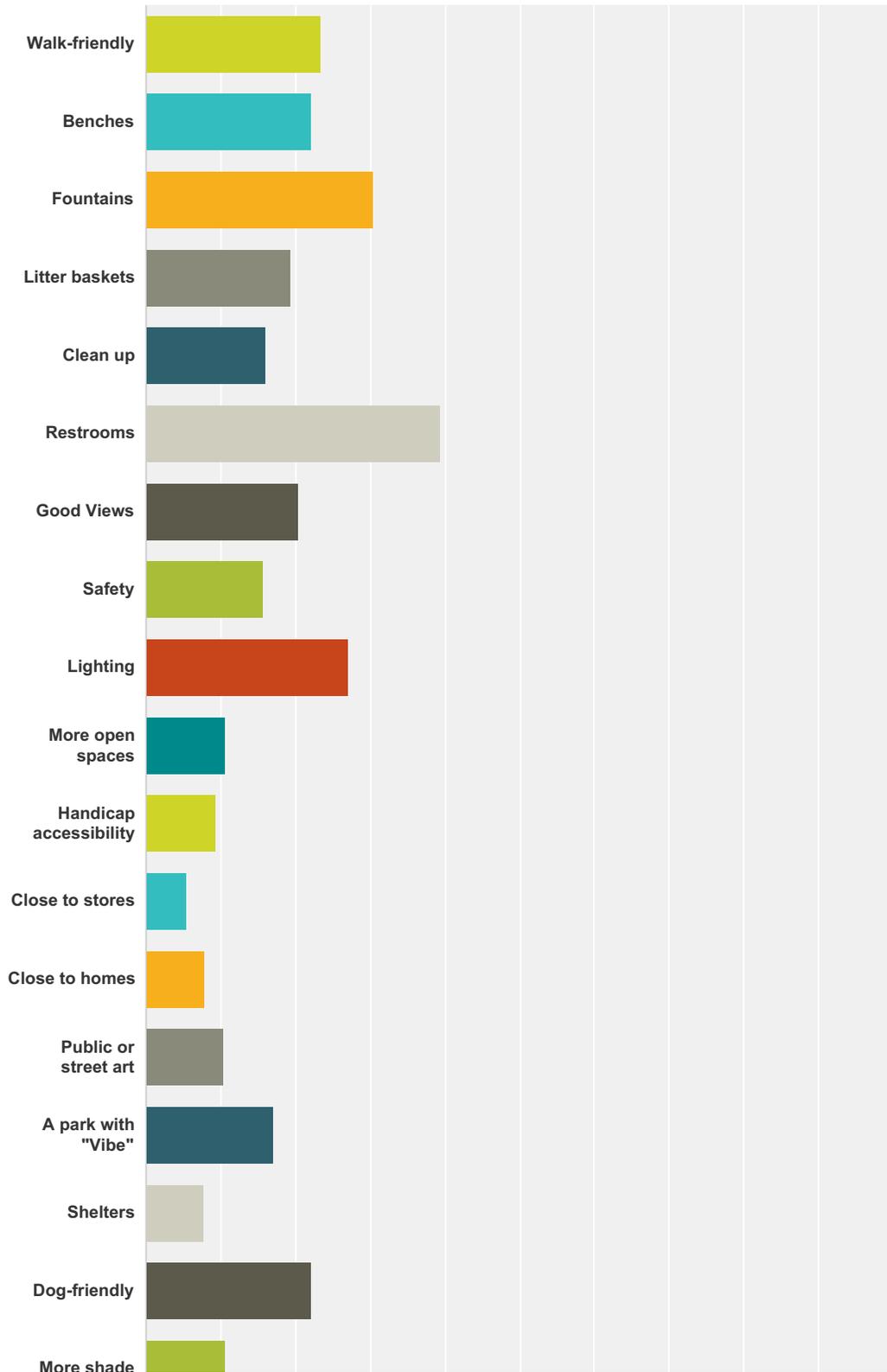
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Views	37.34%	118
Picnic/Hang-out areas	53.80%	170
Playfields/courts/playgrounds	49.68%	157
Trails	53.80%	170
Water features or Water Access	33.23%	105
<b>Total Respondents: 316</b>		

**Q17 What would you change in your local  
or nearest park?**

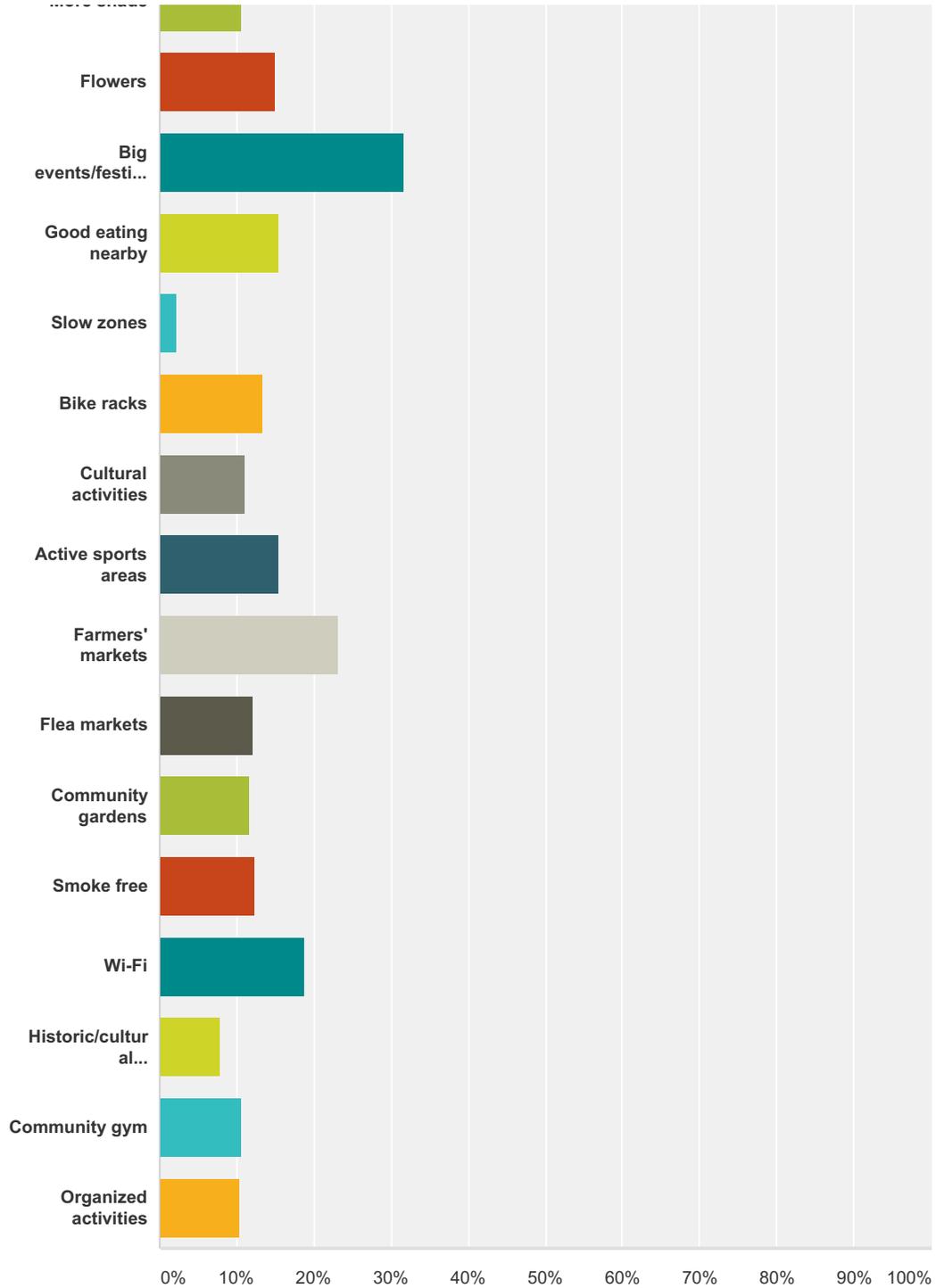
Answered: 172 Skipped: 239

**Q18 What features or activities from the list below would increase the use or improvement of your local or nearest park? (Select at most three)**

Answered: 299 Skipped: 112



## Leisure participation survey



Answer Choices	Responses
Walk-friendly	23.41% 70
Benches	22.07% 66
Fountains	30.43% 91
Litter baskets	19.40% 58
Clean up	16.05% 48

## Leisure participation survey

Restrooms	39.46%	118
Good Views	20.40%	61
Safety	15.72%	47
Lighting	27.09%	81
More open spaces	10.70%	32
Handicap accessibility	9.36%	28
Close to stores	5.35%	16
Close to homes	8.03%	24
Public or street art	10.37%	31
A park with "Vibe"	17.06%	51
Shelters	7.69%	23
Dog-friendly	22.07%	66
More shade	10.70%	32
Flowers	15.05%	45
Big events/festivals	31.77%	95
Good eating nearby	15.38%	46
Slow zones	2.34%	7
Bike racks	13.38%	40
Cultural activities	11.04%	33
Active sports areas	15.38%	46
Farmers' markets	23.08%	69
Flea markets	12.04%	36
Community gardens	11.71%	35
Smoke free	12.37%	37
Wi-Fi	18.73%	56
Historic/cultural exhibits/kiosks	8.03%	24
Community gym	10.70%	32
Organized activities	10.37%	31
<b>Total Respondents: 299</b>		

**Q19 What three words do you associate with the county in which you live (your home county)?**

Answered: 259 Skipped: 152

Answer Choices	Responses	
1.	100.00%	259
2.	98.07%	254
3.	94.98%	246

**Q20 What three words would you use to describe your BEST park experience or memory?**

Answered: 252 Skipped: 159

Answer Choices	Responses	
1.	100.00%	252
2.	99.21%	250
3.	96.83%	244

**Q21 In 2008 WV state residents had the following outdoor activity priorities: (Urban Area Priorities): 1st-walking/jogging; 2nd-lawn & garden; 3rd-bicycling(Rural Area Priorities): 1st-walking/jogging; 2nd-lawn & garden; 3rd-hunting/fishing In 2014 what would be your priorities?**

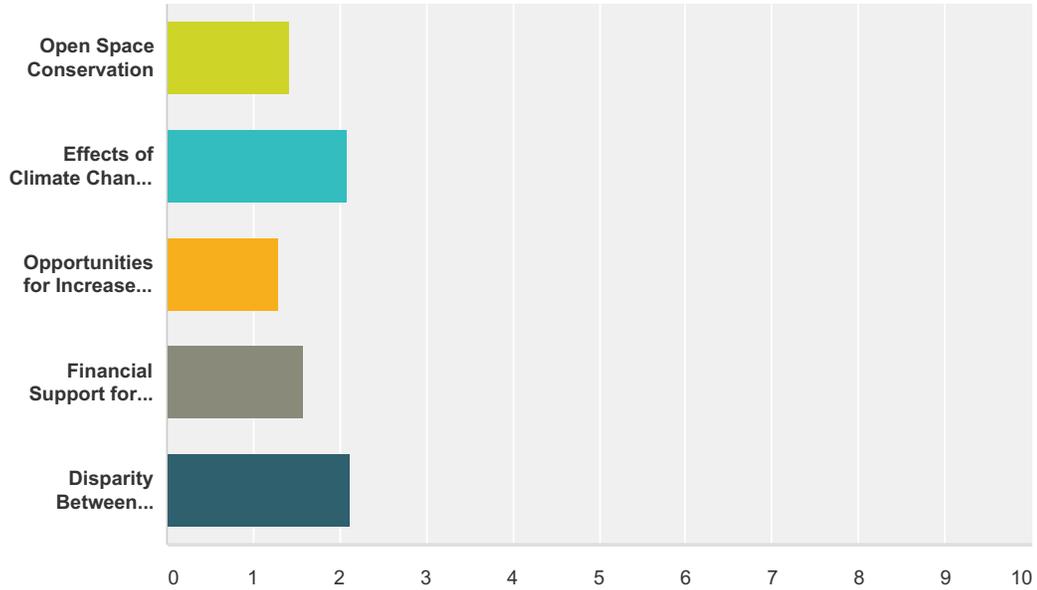
Answered: 249 Skipped: 162

Answer Choices	Responses	
1.	100.00%	249
2.	97.99%	244
3.	96.79%	241

# Leisure participation survey

## Q22 Do you see GOOD, BAD or INDIFFERENT effects from the following outdoor activity areas of concern for the future:

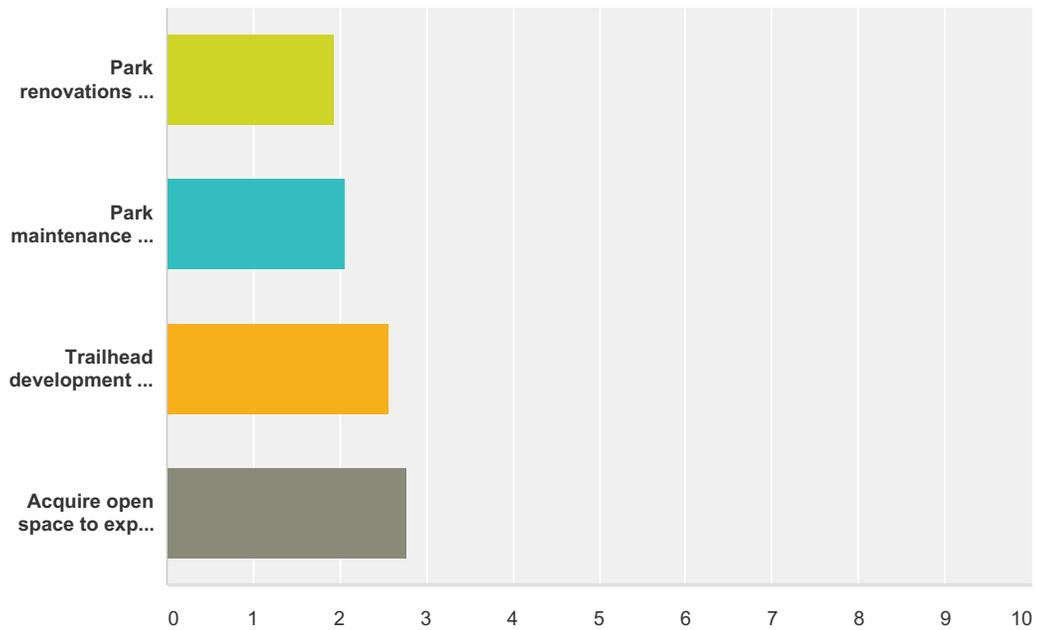
Answered: 282 Skipped: 129



	Good	Bad	Indifferent	Total	Weighted Average
Open Space Conservation	75.00% 210	8.21% 23	16.79% 47	280	1.42
Effects of Climate Change on Outdoor Recreation	31.07% 87	30.36% 85	38.57% 108	280	2.08
Opportunities for Increased Physical Activity	81.14% 228	7.47% 21	11.39% 32	281	1.30
Financial Support for Parks/Tourism Infrastructure	62.45% 173	17.33% 48	20.22% 56	277	1.58
Disparity Between Underserved & Over-served Areas	26.62% 74	33.45% 93	39.93% 111	278	2.13

**Q23 Here is a synopsis of the current WV state Recreational Plan Priorities. Priority I: Park renovations to support active lifestyles or innovate community cores. Priority II: Park maintenance or additions to restore or maintain services Priority III: Trailhead development to support State's Recreational Trails Program Priority IV: Acquire open space to expand public access to more physical activity opportunities What would you change and what would you change the priority to?**

Answered: 271 Skipped: 140



	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	Fourth Priority	Total	Weighted Average
Park renovations to support active lifestyles or innovate community cores.	49.26% 133	20.74% 56	16.67% 45	13.33% 36	270	1.94
Park maintenance or additions to restore or maintain services	32.71% 88	36.80% 99	21.19% 57	9.29% 25	269	2.07
Trailhead development to support State's Recreational Trails Program	18.28% 49	27.24% 73	34.33% 92	20.15% 54	268	2.56
Acquire open space to expand public access to more physical activity opportunities	24.72% 67	14.39% 39	19.93% 54	40.96% 111	271	2.77

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
Open Project  
Selection Process  
(OPSP) and  
Application Forms  
(ESF)***



MEMORANDUM

**TO:** All City and County Chief Elected Officials  
Regional Planning and Development Councils  
West Virginia Parks and Recreation Association  
Other Interested Parties

**FROM:** Mary Jo Thompson, Director   
Community Development Division

**DATE:** September 1, 2015

**SUBJECT:** **FY 2015 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF) NOTICE:  
INVITATION TO SUBMIT APPLICATIONS**

This invitation to submit LWCF applications for 50 percent funding of outdoor recreation projects for the Fiscal 2015 funding cycle is being announced in response to the State's apportionment notice, in the approximate amount of \$457,000. Based on demand, we expect to recommend funding one grant up to \$100,000 (project total cost, \$200,000), three grants up to \$60,000 (each project totaling \$120,000), and four grants of \$30,000 or less (each \$30,000 project totaling \$60,000; lesser grants with corresponding 50-percent matches). To allow for minor deviations from these proposed grant limits, the Community Development Director reserves the right to adjust award recommendations by ten percent with the remaining, unobligated fund balance at any time during the funding cycle.

Complete, single applications will be due in our office on or before **5:00 PM, Tuesday, December 1, 2015**. LWCF application forms are available for download from the National Park Service at this hyperlink: <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/PD-ESF%20final.doc>. All projects must be justified in accordance with priorities of the West Virginia Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). For the 2015-2020 period, priorities will be given to capital repairs or replacement of physically or functionally obsolescent facilities or areas, barring projects judged to be the result of neglect or inadequate maintenance. Prioritized projects will reflect one or more of the following four conditions:

- Reasonable maintenance and repairs are not sufficient to keep the area or facility operating;
- Changing recreational needs dictate a change in the type of facilities provided;
- Park operating practices dictate a change in the type of facilities required; and/or,
- The recreation area or facility is destroyed by fire, natural disaster, or vandalism.

Other projects which encourage healthy lifestyles, community revitalization or the acquisition of natural areas in support of trails development will also be considered. Phased projects are eligible, however each phase needs to result in a "stand alone" improvement not dependent on subsequent funding for completion.

Besides funding priorities, our Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) evaluates projects according to a number of criteria including the following: use of other resources-- including public engagement, applicant's history of prior awards, deferred maintenance, land use conversions, any prior or current lack of progress with construction, any private sector competition, lack or progress in providing handicapped accessibility, and the merits of the project's design as it relates to its completeness, quality and readiness to be bid. Major application errors and omissions include: lack of detailed budgets, lack of plans, lack of documented match, lack of SHPO or other environmental clearance, lack of USAFLA-qualified appraisal on land acquisitions, land acquisition without development, and/or a missing narrative for the project's description or justification.

Trial applications are encouraged prior to the December due date to allow the staff to advise and recommend any changes or additions necessary to have a complete application. We strongly recommend prior contact with either Jim Marshall or John McGarrity of our staff at 304-558-2234 or by email to [james.s.marshall@wv.gov](mailto:james.s.marshall@wv.gov) or [john.r.mcgarrrity@wv.gov](mailto:john.r.mcgarrrity@wv.gov). Early contact helps establish the eligibility of the project sponsor, project, and site as well as any major details for a potential grant application. Please call our office should you have any questions about our LWCF program or this information.















National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## LWCF Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form

The purpose of this Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form (PD/ESF) is to provide descriptive and environmental information about a variety of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) state assistance proposals submitted for National Park Service (NPS) review and decision. The completed PD/ESF becomes part of the “federal administrative record” in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations. The PD portion of the form captures administrative and descriptive details enabling the NPS to understand the proposal. The ESF portion is designed for States and/or project sponsors to use while the LWCF proposal is under development. Upon completion, the ESF will indicate the resources that could be impacted by the proposal enabling States and/or project sponsors to more accurately follow an appropriate pathway for NEPA analysis: 1) a recommendation for a Categorical Exclusion (CE), 2) production of an Environmental Assessment (EA), or 3) production of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The ESF should also be used to document any previously conducted yet still viable environmental analysis if used for this federal proposal. The completed PD/ESF must be submitted as part of the State’s LWCF proposal to NPS.

**Except for the proposals listed below**, the PD/ESF **must** be completed, including the appropriate NEPA document, signed by the State, and submitted with each new federal application for LWCF assistance and amendments for: scope changes that alter or add facilities and/or acres; conversions; public facility exceptions; sheltering outdoor facilities; and changing the original intended use of an area from that which was approved in an earlier LWCF agreement. Consult the LWCF Program Manual ([www.nps.gov/lwcf](http://www.nps.gov/lwcf)) for detailed guidance for your type of proposal and on how to comply with NEPA.

**For the following types of proposals only this Cover Page is required** because these types of proposals are administrative in nature and are categorically excluded from further NEPA environmental analysis. NPS will complete the NEPA CE Form. Simply check the applicable box below, and complete and submit only this **Cover Page** to NPS along with the other items required for your type of proposal as instructed in the LWCF Program Manual.

- SCORP planning proposal
- Time extension with no change in project scope or with a reduction in project scope
- To delete work **and** no other work is added back into the project scope
- To change project cost with no change in project scope or with a reduction in project scope
- To make an administrative change that does not change project scope



**Name of LWCF Proposal:**

**Date Submitted to NPS:**

**Prior LWCF Project Number(s)** *List all prior LWCF project numbers and all park names associated with assisted site(s):*

**Local or State Project Sponsoring Agency** *(recipient or sub-recipient in case of pass-through grants):*

**Local or State Sponsor Contact:**

**Name/Title:**

**Office/Address:**

**Phone/Fax:**

**Email:**

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information collection is authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.). Your response is required to obtain or retain a benefit. We use this information to obtain descriptive and environmental information about the proposal. Completion times vary widely depending on the use of the form, from approximately 30 minutes to complete the cover page only to 500 hours for a difficult conversion of use. We estimate that the average completion time for this form is 8 hours for an application, 2 hours for an amendment, and 112 hours for a conversion of use, including the time necessary to review instructions gather data and review the form. You may send comments on the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW. (2601), Washington, DC 20240. We may not collect or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Using a separate sheet for narrative descriptions and explanations, address each item and question in the order it is presented, and identify each response with its item number such as Step 1-A1, A2; Step 3-B1; Step 6-A1, A29; etc.

## Step 1. Type of LWCF Proposal

### New Project Application

- Acquisition** *Go to Step 2A*     **Development** *Go to Step 2B*     **Combination (Acquisition & Development)** *Go to Step 2C*

### Project Amendment

- Increase in scope or change in scope from original agreement.** *Complete Steps 3A, and 5 through 7.*
- 6(f) conversion proposal.** *Complete Steps 3B, and 5 through 7.*
- Request for public facility in a Section 6(f) area.** *Complete Steps 3C, and 5 through 7.*

### Request for temporary non-conforming use in a Section 6(f) area.

*Complete Steps 4A, and 5 through 7.*

### Request for significant change in use/intent of original LWCF application.

*Complete Steps 4B, and 5 through 7.*

### Request to shelter existing/new facility within a Section 6(f) area regardless of funding source. *Complete Steps 4C, and 5 through 7.*

## Step 2. New Project Application (See LWCF Manual for guidance.)

### A. For an Acquisition Project

1. Provide a brief narrative about the proposal that provides the reasons for the acquisition, the number of acres to be acquired with LWCF assistance, and a description of the property. Describe and quantify the types of existing resources and features on the site (for example, 50 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 200 acres forest, scenic views, 100 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/ contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, above ground/underground utilities, including wires, towers, etc.).
2. How and when will the site be made open and accessible for public outdoor recreation use (signage, entries, parking, site improvements, allowable activities, etc.)?
3. Describe development plans for the proposal for the site(s) for public outdoor recreation use within the next three (3) years.
4. SLO must complete the State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 certifying that the appraisal(s) has been reviewed and meets the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions" or a waiver valuation was approved per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2)(ii). State should retain copies of the appraisals and make them available if needed.
5. Address each item in "D" below.

### B. For a Development Project

1. Describe the physical improvements and/or facilities that will be developed with federal LWCF assistance, including a site sketch depicting improvements, where and how the public will access the site, parking, etc. Indicate entrances on 6(f) map. Indicate to what extent the project involves new development, rehabilitation, and/or replacement of existing facilities.
2. When will the project be completed and open for public outdoor recreation use?
3. Address each item in "D" below.

### C. For a Combination Project

1. For the acquisition part of the proposal:
  - a. Provide a brief narrative about the proposal that provides the reasons for the acquisition, number of acres to be acquired with LWCF assistance, and describes the property. Describe and quantify the types of existing resources and features on the site (for example, 50 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 200 acres forest, scenic views, 100 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/ contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, above ground/underground utilities, including wires, towers, etc.)
  - b. How and when will the site be made open and accessible for public outdoor recreation use (signage, entries, parking, site improvements, allowable activities, etc.)?
  - c. Describe development plans for the proposed for the site(s) for public outdoor recreation use within the next three (3) years.
  - d. SLO must complete the State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 certifying that the appraisal(s) has been reviewed and meets the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions" or a waiver valuation was approved per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2)(ii). State should retain copies of the appraisals and make them available if needed.
2. For the development part of the proposal:
  - a. Describe the physical improvements and/or facilities that will be developed with federal LWCF assistance, including a site sketch depicting improvements, where and how the public will access the site, parking, etc. Indicate entrances on 6(f) map. Indicate to what extent the project involves new development, rehabilitation, and/or replacement of existing facilities.
  - b. When will the project be completed and open for public outdoor recreation use?
3. Address each item in "D" below.

### D. Additional items to address for a new application and amendments

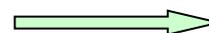
1. Will this proposal create a **new** public park/recreation area **where none previously existed** and is not an addition to an existing public park/recreation area? Yes \_\_\_\_ (go to #3) No \_\_\_\_ (go to #2)
2.
  - a. What is the name of the pre-existing public area that this new site will be added to?
  - b. Is the pre-existing public park/recreation area already protected under Section 6(f)? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_  
If no, will it now be included in the 6(f) boundary? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
3. What will be the name of this **new** public park/recreation area?
4.
  - a. Who will hold title to the property assisted by LWCF? Who will manage and operate the site(s)?
  - b. What is the sponsor's type of ownership and control of the property?  
\_\_\_\_ Fee simple ownership  
\_\_\_\_ Less than fee simple. Explain:  
\_\_\_\_ Lease. Describe lease terms including renewable clauses, # of years remaining on lease, etc.  
Who will lease area? Submit copy of lease with this PD/ESF. (See LWCF Manual for **program restrictions** for leases and further guidance.)
5. Describe the nature of any rights-of-way, easements, reversionary interests, etc. to the Section 6(f) park area? Indicate the location on 6(f) map. Do parties understand that a Section 6(f) conversion may occur if private or non-recreation activities occur on any pre-existing right-of-way, easement, leased area?
6. Are overhead utility lines present, and if so, explain how they will be treated per LWCF Manual.
7. As a result of this project, describe **new** types of outdoor recreation opportunities and capacities, and short and long term public benefits.

8. Explain any existing non-recreation and non-public uses that will continue on the site(s) and/or proposed for the future within the 6(f) boundary.
9. Describe the planning process that led to the development of this proposal. Your narrative should address:
  - a. How was the interested and affected public notified and provided opportunity to be involved in planning for and developing your LWCF proposal? Who was involved and how were they able to review the **completed** proposal, including any state, local, federal agency professionals, subject matter experts, members of the public and Indian Tribes. Describe any public meetings held and/or formal public comment periods, including dates and length of time provided for the public to participate in the planning process and/or to provide comments on the completed proposal.
  - b. What information was made available to the public for review and comment? Did the sponsor provide written responses addressing the comments? If so, include responses with this PD/ESF submission.
10. How does this proposal implement statewide outdoor recreation goals as presented in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) (include references), and explain why this proposal was selected using the State's Open Project Selection Process (OPSP).
11. List all source(s) and amounts of financial match to the LWCF federal share of the project. The value of the match can consist of cash, donation, and in-kind contributions. The federal LWCF share and financial matches must result in a viable outdoor recreation area and not rely on other funding not mentioned here. Other federal resources may be used as a match if specifically authorized by law.

Source	Type of Match	Value
		\$
		\$
		\$

12. Is this LWCF project scope part of a larger effort not reflected on the SF-424 (*Application for Federal Assistance*) and grant agreement? If so, briefly describe the larger effort, funding amount(s) and source(s). This will capture information about partnerships and how LWCF plays a role in leveraging funding for projects beyond the scope of this federal grant.
13. List all required federal, state, and local permits/approvals needed for the proposal and explain their purpose and status.

**Proceed to Steps 5 through 7**



**Step 3. Project Amendment** (See LWCF Manual for guidance.)

**A. Increase/Change in Project Scope**

1. **For Acquisition Projects:** To acquire additional property that was not described in the original project proposal and NEPA documentation, follow Step 2A-Acquisition Project and 2D.
2. **For Development Projects:** To change the project scope for a development project that alters work from the original project scope by adding elements or enlarging facilities, follow Step 2B-Development Project and 2D.
3. **For Combination Projects:** Follow Step 2C as appropriate.

**B. Section 6(f)(3) Conversion Proposal**

Prior to developing your Section 6(f)(3) conversion proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual and 36 CFR 59.3 for complete guidance on conversions. Local sponsors must consult early with the State LWCF manager when a conversion is under consideration or has been discovered. States must consult with their NPS-LWCF manager as early as possible in the conversion process for guidance and to sort out and discuss details of the conversion proposal to avoid mid-course corrections and unnecessary delays. **A critical first step is for the State and NPS to agree on the size of the Section 6(f) park land impacted by any non-recreation, non-public use.**

**especially prior to any appraisal activity.** Any previous LWCF project agreements and actions must be identified and understood to determine the actual Section 6(f) boundary.

The Section 6(f)(3) conversion proposal including the required NEPA environmental review documents (CE recommendation or an EA document) must focus on the loss of public outdoor recreation park land and recreational usefulness, and its replacement per 36 CFR 59, and **not** the activities precipitating the conversion or benefits thereof, such as the impacts of constructing a new school to relieve overcrowding or constructing a hotel/restaurant facility to stimulate the local economy. Rather, the environmental review must 1) focus on “resource impacts” as indicated on the ESF (Step 6), including the loss of public park land and recreation opportunities (ESF A-15), and 2) the impacts of creating new replacement park land and replacement recreation opportunities. A separate ESF must be generated for the converted park area and each replacement site. Section 6(f)(3) conversions always have more than minor impacts to outdoor recreation (ESF A-15) as a result of loss of parkland requiring an EA, except for “small” conversions as defined in the LWCF Manual Chapter 8.

For NPS review and decision, the following elements are required to be included in the State’s completed conversion proposal to be submitted to NPS:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. A detailed explanation of the sponsor’s need to convert the Section 6(f) parkland including all efforts to consider other practical alternatives to this conversion, how they were evaluated, and the reasons they were not pursued.
3. An explanation of how the conversion is in accord with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).
4. Completed “State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 for each of the converted and replacement parcels certifying that the appraisals meet the “Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.” States must retain copies of the appraisals/waiver valuations and make them available for review upon request.
5. For the park land proposed for conversion, a detailed description including the following:
  - a. Specific geographic location on a map, 9-digit zip code, and name of park or recreation area proposed for conversion.
  - b. Description of the area proposed for the conversion including the acreage to be converted and any acreage remaining. For determining the size of the conversion, consider not only the physical footprint of the activity precipitating the conversion, but how the precipitating activity will impact the entire 6(f) park area. In many cases the size of the converted area is larger than the physical footprint. Include a description of the recreation resources, facilities, and recreation opportunities that will be impacted, displaced or lost by the proposed conversion. For proposals to partially convert a Section 6(f) park area, the remaining 6(f) park land must remain recreationally viable and not be impacted by the activities that are precipitating the conversion. If it is anticipated that the precipitating activities impact the remaining Section 6(f) area, the proposed area for the conversion should be expanded to encompass all impacted park land.
  - c. Description of the community and population served by the park, including users of the park and uses.
  - d. For partial conversions, a revised 6(f) map clearly indicating both the portion that is being converted and the portion remaining intact under Section 6(f).
6. For each proposed replacement site:
  - a. Specific geographic location on a map, 9-digit zip code, and geographical relationship of converted and replacement sites. If site will be added to an existing public park/outdoor recreation area, indicate on map.
  - b. Description of the site’s physical characteristics and resource attributes with number and types of resources and features on the site, for example, 15 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 50 acres forest, scenic views, 75 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, structures, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, overhead/underground utilities including overhead wires, towers, etc.

- c. Identification of the owner of the replacement site and its recent history of use/function up to the present.
  - d. Detailed explanation of how the proposed replacement site is of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location as the property being converted, including a description of the recreation needs that will be met by the new replacement parks, populations to be served, and new outdoor recreation resources, facilities, and opportunities to be provided.
  - e. Identification of owner and manager of the new replacement park?
  - f. Name of the new replacement park. If the replacement park is added to an existing public park area, will the existing area be included within the 6(f) boundary? What is the name of the existing public park area?
  - g. Timeframe for completing the new outdoor recreation area(s) to replace the recreation opportunity lost per the terms of conversion approval and the date replacement park(s) will be open to the public.
  - h. New Section 6(f) map for the new replacement park.
7. NEPA environmental review, including NHPA Section 106 review, for both the converted and replacement sites in the same document to analyze how the converted park land and recreational usefulness will be replaced. Except for “small” conversions (see LWCF Manual Chapter 8), conversions usually require an EA.

***Proceed to Steps 5 through 7***

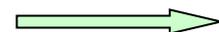


**C. Proposal for a Public Facility in a Section 6(f) Area**

Prior to developing this proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. In summary, NPS must review and decide on requests to construct a public indoor and/or non-recreation facility within a Section 6(f) area. In certain cases NPS may approve the construction of public facilities within a Section 6(f) area where it can be shown that there will be a net gain in **outdoor recreation** benefits and enhancements for the entire park. In most cases, development of a non-recreation public facility within a Section 6(f) area constitutes a conversion. For NPS review, the State/sponsor must submit a proposal to NPS under a letter of transmittal from the SLO that:

- 1. Describes the purpose and all proposed uses of the public facility such as types of programming, recreation activities, and special events including intended users of the new facility and any agency, organization, or other party to occupy the facility. Describe the interior and exterior of the facility, such as office space, meeting rooms, food/beverage area, residential/lodging area, classrooms, gyms, etc. Explain how the facility will be compatible with the outdoor recreation area. Explain how the facility and associated uses will significantly support and enhance existing and planned outdoor recreation resources and uses of the site, and how outdoor recreation use will remain the primary function of the site. (The public’s outdoor recreation use must continue to be greater than that expected for any indoor use, unless the site is a single facility, such as a swimming pool, which virtually occupies the entire site.)
- 2. Indicates the exact location of the proposed public facility and associated activities on the site’s Section 6(f) map. Explain the design and location alternatives considered for the public facility and why they were not pursued.
- 3. Explains who will own and/or operate and maintain the facility? Attach any 3<sup>rd</sup> party leases and operation and management agreements. When will the facility be open to the public? Will the facility ever be used for private functions and closed to the public? Explain any user or other fees that will be instituted, including the fee structure.
- 4. Includes required documents as a result of a completed NEPA process (Steps 5 – 7).

***Proceed to Steps 5 through 7***



## Step 4. Proposals for Temporary Non-Conforming Use, Significant Change in Use, and Sheltering Facilities (See LWCF Manual for guidance.)

### A. Proposal for Temporary Non-Conforming Use

Prior to developing this proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. NPS must review and decided on requests for temporary uses that do not meet the requirements of allowable activities within a Section 6(f) area. A temporary non-conforming use is limited to a period of six months (180 days) or less. Continued use beyond six-months will not be considered temporary, and may result in a Section 6(f)(3) conversion of use requiring the replacement of converted parkland. For NPS review, describe the temporary non-conforming use (activities other than public outdoor recreation) in detail including the following information:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. Describe in detail the proposed temporary non-conforming use and all associated activities, why it is needed, and alternative locations that were considered and why they were not pursued.
3. Explain length of time needed for the temporary non-conforming use and why.
4. Describe the size of the Section 6(f) area affected by the temporary non-conforming use activities and expected impacts to public outdoor recreation areas, facilities and opportunities. Explain efforts to keep the size of the area impacted to a minimum. Indicate the location of the non-conforming use on the site's 6(f) map.
5. Describe any anticipated temporary/permanent impacts to the Section 6(f) area and how the sponsor will mitigate them during and after the non-conforming use ceases.
6. Consult the LWCF Manual for additional requirements and guidelines before developing the proposal.

***Proceed to Steps 5 through 7***



### B. Proposal for Significant Change in Use

Prior to developing the proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. NPS approval must be obtained prior to any change from one eligible use to another when the proposed use would significantly contravene the original plans or intent for the area outlined in the original LWCF application for federal assistance. Consult with NPS for early determination on the need for a formal review. NPS approval is only required for proposals that will **significantly** change the use of a LWCF-assisted site (e.g., from passive to active recreation). The proposal must include and address the following items:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. Description of the proposed changes and how they significantly contravene the original plans or intent of LWCF agreements.
3. Explanation of the need for change in use and how the change is consistent with local plans and the SCORP.
4. Consult the LWCF Manual for additional requirements and guidelines before developing the proposal.

***Proceed to Steps 5 through 7***



### C. Proposal for Sheltering Facilities

Prior to developing this proposal, you must consult the LWCF Manual for complete guidance. NPS must review and decide on all proposals to shelter an existing outdoor recreation facility or construct a new sheltered recreation facility within a Section 6(f) area regardless of funding source. The proposal must demonstrate that there is an increased benefit to public recreation opportunity. Describe the sheltering proposal in detail, including the following:

1. A letter of transmittal from the SLO recommending the proposal.
2. Describe the proposed sheltered facility, how it would operate, how the sheltered facility will include recreation uses that could typically occur outdoors, and how the primary purpose of the sheltered facility is recreation.

3. Explain how the sheltered facility would not substantially diminish the outdoor recreation values of the site including how the sheltered facility will be compatible and significantly supportive of the outdoor recreation resources present and/or planned.
4. Explain how the sheltered facility will benefit the total park's outdoor recreation use.
5. Describe efforts provided to the public to review the proposal to shelter the facility and has local support.
6. Document that the sheltered facility will be under the control and tenure of the public agency which sponsors and administers the original park area.
7. Consult the LWCF Manual for additional requirements and guidelines before developing the proposal.

***Proceed to Steps 5 through 7***



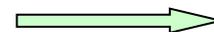
**Step 5. Summary of Previous Environmental Review** (including E.O. 12372 - Intergovernmental Review)

To avoid duplication of effort and unnecessary delays, describe any prior environmental review undertaken at any time and still viable for this proposal or related efforts that could be useful for understanding potential environmental impacts. Consider previous local, state, federal (e.g. HUD, EPA, USFWS, FHWA, DOT) and any other environmental reviews. At a minimum, address the following:

1. Date of environmental review(s), purpose for the environmental review(s) and for whom they were conducted.
2. Description of the proposed action and alternatives.
3. Who was involved in identifying resource impact issues and developing the proposal including the interested and affected public, government agencies, and Indian tribes.
4. Environmental resources analyzed and determination of impacts for proposed actions and alternatives.
5. Any mitigation measures to be part of the proposed action.
6. Intergovernmental Review Process (Executive Order 12372): Does the State have an Intergovernmental Review Process? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_. If yes, has the LWCF Program been selected for review under the State Intergovernmental Review Process? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_. If yes, was this proposal reviewed by the appropriate State, metropolitan, regional and local agencies, and if so, attach any information and comments received about this proposal. If proposal was not reviewed, explain why not.
7. Public comment periods (how long, when in the process, who was invited to comment) and agency response.
8. Any formal decision and supporting reasons regarding degree of potential impacts to the human environment.
9. Was this proposed LWCF federal action and/or any other federal actions analyzed/reviewed in any of the previous environmental reviews? If so, what was analyzed and what impacts were identified? Provide specific environmental review document references.

Use resource impact information generated during previous environmental reviews described above and from recently conducted site inspections to complete the Environmental Screening Form (ESF) portion of this PD/ESF under Step 6. Your ESF responses should indicate your proposal's potential for impacting each resource as determined in the previous environmental review(s), and include a reference to where the analysis can be found in an earlier environmental review document. If the previous environmental review documents contain proposed actions to mitigate impacts, briefly summarize the mitigation for each resource as appropriate. The appropriate references for previous environmental review document(s) must be documented on the ESF, and the actual document(s) along with this PD/ESF must be included in the submission for NPS review.

***Proceed to Steps 6 through 7***



## Step 6. Environmental Screening Form (ESF)

This portion of the PD/ESF is a working tool used to identify the level of environmental documentation which must accompany the proposal submission to the NPS. By completing the ESF, the project sponsor is providing support for its recommendation in Step 7 that the proposal either:

1. meets criteria to be categorically excluded (CE) from further NEPA review and no additional environmental documentation is necessary; or
2. requires further analysis through an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS).

An ESF alone does not constitute adequate environmental documentation unless a CE is recommended. If an EA is required, the EA process and resulting documents must be included in the proposal submission to the NPS. If an EIS may be required, the State must request NPS guidance on how to proceed.

The scope of the required environmental analysis will vary according to the type of LWCF proposal. For example, the scope for a new LWCF project will differ from the scope for a conversion. Consult the LWCF Manual for guidance on defining the scope or extent of environmental analysis needed for your LWCF proposal. As early as possible in your planning process, consider how your proposal/project may have direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the human environment for your type of LWCF action so planners have an opportunity to design alternatives to lessen impacts on resources, if appropriate. When used as a planning tool in this way, the ESF responses may change as the proposal is revised until it is ready for submission for federal review. Initiating or completing environmental analysis after a decision has been made is contrary to both the spirit and letter of the law of the NEPA.

The ESF should be completed with input from resource experts and in consultation with relevant local, state, tribal and federal governments, as applicable. The interested and affected public should be notified of the proposal and be invited to participate in scoping out the proposal (see LWCF Manual Chapter 4). At a minimum, a site inspection of the affected area must be conducted by individuals who are familiar with the type of affected resources, possess the ability to identify potential resource impacts, and to know when to seek additional data when needed.

At the time of proposal submission to NPS for federal review, the completed ESF must justify the NEPA pathway that was followed: CE recommendation, production of an EA, or production of an EIS. The resource topics and issues identified on the ESF for this proposal must be presented and analyzed in an attached EA/EIS. Consult the LWCF Manual for further guidance on LWCF and NEPA.

The ESF contains two parts that must be completed:

### Part A. Environmental Resources

### Part B. Mandatory Criteria

**Part A:** For each environmental resource topic, choose an impact estimate level (none, negligible, minor, exceeds minor) that describes the degree of potential negative impact for each listed resource that may occur directly, indirectly and cumulatively as a result of federal approval of your proposal. For each impacted resource provide a brief explanation of how the resource might be affected, how the impact level was determined, and why the chosen impact level is appropriate. If an environmental review has already been conducted on your proposal and is still viable, include the citation including any planned mitigation for each applicable resource, and choose an impact level as mitigated. If the resource does not apply to your proposal, mark NA in the first column. Add any relevant resources (see A.24 on the ESF) if not included in the list.

Use a separate sheet to briefly clarify how each resource could be adversely impacted; any direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that may occur; and any additional data that still needs to be determined. Also explain any planned mitigation already addressed in previous environmental reviews.

**Part B:** This is a list of mandatory impact criteria that preclude the use of categorical exclusions. If you answer “yes” or “maybe” for any of the mandatory criteria, you must develop an EA or EIS regardless of your answers in Part A. Explain all “yes” and “maybe” answers on a separate sheet.

**For conversions, complete one ESF for each of the converted and replacement sites.**

<b>A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES</b> Indicate potential for adverse impacts. Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9.	<b>Not Applicable-</b> Resource does not exist	<b>No/Negligible Impacts-</b> Exists but no or negligible impacts	<b>Minor Impacts</b>	<b>Impacts Exceed Minor</b> EA/EIS required	<b>More Data Needed to Determine Degree of Impact</b> EA/EIS required
1. Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.					
2. Air quality					
3. Sound (noise impacts)					
4. Water quality/quantity					
5. Stream flow characteristics					
6. Marine/estuarine					
7. Floodplains/wetlands					
8. Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability					
9. Circulation, transportation					
10. Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/federal listed or proposed for listing					
11. Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.					
12. Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat					
13. Unique or important fish/habitat					
14. Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)					
15. Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. <i>Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B</i>					
16. Accessibility for populations with disabilities					
17. Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/features					
18. Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.					
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure					
20. Minority and low-income populations					
21. Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)					
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies					
23. Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated					
24. Other important environmental resources to address.					

<b>B. MANDATORY CRITERIA</b> If your LWCF proposal is approved, would it...	Yes	No	To be determined
1. Have significant impacts on public health or safety?			
2. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation, or refuge lands, wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands (E.O. 11990); floodplains (E.O. 11988); and other ecologically significant or critical areas.			
3. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA section 102(2)(E)]?			
4. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks?			
5. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects?			
6. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, environmental effects?			
7. Have significant impacts on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by either the bureau or office. (Attach SHPO/THPO Comments)			
8. Have significant impacts on species listed or proposed to be listed on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.			
9. Violate a federal law, or a state, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment?			
10. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (Executive Order 12898)?			
11. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (Executive Order 13007)?			
12. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area, or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and Executive Order 13112)?			

**Environmental Reviewers**

The following individual(s) provided input in the completion of the environmental screening form. List all reviewers including name, title, agency, field of expertise. Keep all environmental review records and data on this proposal in state compliance file for any future program review and/or audit. The ESF may be completed as part of a LWCF pre-award site inspection if conducted in time to contribute to the environmental review process for the proposal.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The following individuals conducted a site inspection to verify field conditions.

List name of inspector(s), title, agency, and date(s) of inspection.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

State may require signature of LWCF sub-recipient applicant here: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Step 7. Recommended NEPA Pathway and State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation**

First, consult the attached list of "Categorical Exclusions (CEs) for Which a Record is Needed." If you find your action in the CE list **and** you have determined in Step 6A that impacts will be minor or less for each applicable environmental resource on the ESF **and** you answered "no" to all of the "Mandatory Criteria" questions in Step 6B, the proposal qualifies for a CE. Complete the following "State LWCF Environmental Recommendations" box indicating the CE recommendation.

If you find your action in the CE list **and** you have determined in Step 6A that impacts will be greater than minor or that more data is needed for any of the resources **and** you answered "no" to all of the "Mandatory Criteria" questions, your environmental review team may choose to do additional analysis to determine the context, duration, and intensity of the impacts of your project or may wish to revise the proposal to minimize impacts to meet the CE criteria. If impacts remain at the greater than minor level, the State/sponsor must prepare an EA for the proposal. Complete the following "State Environmental Recommendations" box indicating the need for an EA.

If you do not find your action in the CE list, regardless of your answers in Step 6, you must prepare an EA or EIS. Complete the following "State Environmental Recommendations" box indicating the need for an EA or EIS.

**State NEPA Pathway Recommendation**

I certify that a site inspection was conducted for each site involved in this proposal and to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this LWCF Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form (PD/ESF) is accurate based on available resource data. All resulting notes, reports and inspector signatures are stored in the state's NEPA file for this proposal and are available upon request. On the basis of the environmental impact information for this LWCF proposal as documented in this LWCF PD/ESF with which I am familiar, I recommend the following LWCF NEPA pathway:

- This proposal qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CE).
  - CE Item #:
  - Explanation:
- This proposal requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) which is attached and has been produced by the State/sponsor in accordance with the LWCF Program Manual.
- This proposal may require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NPS guidance is requested per the LWCF Program Manual.

*Reproduce this certificate as necessary. Complete for each LWCF appraisal or waiver valuation.*

**State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review**

**Property address:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date of appraisal transmittal letter/waiver:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Real property value: \$** \_\_\_\_\_ **Effective date of value:** \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that:  a State-certified Review Appraiser has reviewed the appraisal and has determined that it was prepared in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

OR

the State has reviewed and approved a waiver valuation for this property per 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2)(ii).

SLO/ASLO Original Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Typed Name, Title, Agency:

**National Environmental Policy Act  
Categorical Exclusion List  
National Park Service  
Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program**

LWCF applicants and NPS should use this categorical exclusion (CE) list and guidance until advised otherwise. The CEs listed in Sections 1 and 2 include NPS CEs found in the Department of Interior (DOI) Manual (DM) at 516 DM 12 and DOI CEs found at 43 CFR § 46.210. These are the CEs NPS may use for LWCF federal actions. The CEs have been organized by need for documentation and by subject matter. They are not organized as published in the DM or CFR. Remember, before using any CE, consult Section 3 to make sure none of the extraordinary circumstances apply.

**Section 1. CEs for Which No Formal NEPA Documentation is Necessary**

The following list shows actions that usually have no potential for impact to the human environment, and that therefore are not routinely subject to NEPA review and documentation. The list is included here to reinforce the idea that many routine federal government actions do not need further NEPA analysis. Under normal circumstances, no NEPA-related documentation [including an Environmental Screening Form (ESF)] is required to perform the actions on this list. However, if the CE exceptions criteria for “Extraordinary Circumstances” in Section 3 apply, or if for any other reason you believe the action listed below may have an impact on the human environment, procedures for environmental review and documentation described in the LWCF Manual, Chapter 4, including the LWCF Proposal Description and Environmental Screening Form (PD-ESF) apply.

Some of the following actions (A through I) are the same as the DOI CEs published as 43 CFR § 46.210. Others (J through Y) have been added by NPS (516 DM 12). The CEs in **bold** print are more commonly associated with NPS LWCF activities and federal actions associated with a Fund-assisted project or site. These actions are not routinely subject to further NEPA review and documentation:

- A. Personnel actions and investigations and personnel services contracts.
- B. Internal organizational changes and facility and bureau reductions and closings.
- C. Routine financial transactions including such things as salaries and expenses, procurement contracts ( *e.g.* , in accordance with applicable procedures and Executive Orders for sustainable or green procurement), guarantees, financial assistance, income transfers, audits, fees, bonds, and royalties.
- D. Departmental legal activities including, but not limited to, such things as arrests, investigations, patents, claims, and legal opinions. This does not include bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions which are outside the scope of NEPA in accordance with 40 CFR 1508.18(a).
- E. Routine and continuing government business, including such things as supervision, administration, operations, maintenance, renovations, and replacement activities having limited context and intensity (*e.g.*, limited size and magnitude or short-term effects).

*Guidance: Examples of day-to-day maintenance and operations include trash removal, changing light bulbs, sweeping parking lots, cleaning restrooms, fixing machinery, snow removal, and small-scale building repairs that do not involve modifications of the building's footprint, etc.*

- F. Management, formulation, allocation, transfer, and reprogramming of the Department's budget at all levels. (This does not exclude the preparation of environmental documents for proposals included in the budget when otherwise required.)
- G. Legislative proposals of an administrative or technical nature (including such things as changes in authorizations for appropriations and minor boundary changes and land title transactions) or having primarily economic, social, individual, or institutional effects; and comments and reports on referrals of legislative proposals.

*Guidance: This CE does not apply to legislative proposals that would result in changes in land use, or for legislative proposals for wilderness designation or wild and scenic river designation.*
- H. Policies, directives, regulations, and guidelines: that are of an administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural nature; or whose environmental effects are too broad, speculative, or conjectural to lend themselves to meaningful analysis and will later be subject to the NEPA process, either collectively or case-by-case.
- I. Activities which are educational, informational, advisory, or consultative to other agencies, public and private entities, visitors, individuals, or the general public.
- J. Land and boundary surveys.

*Guidance: Be sure to consider impacts resulting from survey activities, such as vegetation removal and ground disturbance before using this CE.*
- K. Preparation and issuance of publications.
- L. Technical assistance to other Federal, State and local agencies or the general public.
- M. Routine reports required by law or regulation.
- N. Issuance of individual hunting and/or fishing licenses in accordance with State and Federal regulations.
- O. Changes in interpretive and environmental education programs.

*Guidance: This CE also applies to changes in schedules for interpretive and environmental education programs and services.*
- P. Plans, including priorities, justifications and strategies, for non-manipulative research, monitoring, inventorying and information gathering.

*Guidance: This CE also applies to agreements between NPS offices and other federal and state agencies for plans and studies.*

- Q. Authorization, funding or approval for the preparation of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans.  
*Guidance: This CE applies to equivalent plans such as comprehensive statewide historic preservation plans. This action required documentation in the previous categorical exclusion version.*
- R. Adoption or approval of surveys, studies, reports, plans and similar documents which will result in recommendations or proposed actions which would cause no or only minimal environmental impact.  
*Guidance: In the case of a plan that may direct NPS action, use of this CE may not be appropriate and additional analysis may be needed before implementing recommendations.*
- S. Sanitary facilities operation.  
*Guidance: Examples include changes to operating hours, replacing treatment chemicals, and upgrades to equipment to incorporate new technologies that do not result in changes to building footprints or scale of the structure or service, etc.*
- T. Development of standards for, and identification, nomination, certification and determination of eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmark and National Natural Landmark Programs.  
*Guidance: This CE also applies to biosphere reserves.*
- U. Statements for management, outlines of planning requirements and task directives for plans and studies.
- V. Preparation of internal reports, plans, studies and other documents containing recommendations for action which NPS develops preliminary to the process of preparing a specific Service proposal or set of alternatives for decision.  
*Guidance: This CE applies to foundation documents and other equivalent preliminary informational documents.*
- W. Documents which interpret existing mineral management regulations and policies, and do not recommend action.
- X. Stabilization by planting native plant species in disturbed areas.  
*Guidance: This CE could apply to other minor revegetation actions such as replanting of native species in a small area after removal of exotic species. Remember, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act must be completed prior to any ground disturbance.*
- Y. Day-to-day resource management and research activities.  
*Guidance: This CE applies to cultural and natural resource management and research activities that have no impact on the human environment and that are not otherwise listed in Section 3.*

## Section 2. CEs for Which a Record Is Needed

In order to carry out the responsibilities of the LWCF Act, 36 CFR 59.3 and the NPS LWCF State Assistance Program Manual, CEs should only be used when the action under the CE would result in no or minor impacts. This is true under NEPA whether the impact is beneficial or adverse. Use the LWCF Environmental Screening Form to determine the level of potential impacts. Before applying any CE, the “Extraordinary Circumstances” listed in Section 3 must be considered. These CEs are from 43 CFR § 46.210 and 516 DM 12. See the LWCF Program Manual, including the PD-ESF, for the process to follow when your proposal is described in one of the following categories:

### A. Actions Related to General Administration

1. Changes or amendments to an approved action when such changes would cause no or only minimal environmental impact.

*Guidance: An approved action includes one that has been analyzed in a NEPA document. Examples include, but are not limited to, changes in phasing of developments; changes to building capacities or levels of service not involving changes in building footprints or scale of the structure or service; and changes in use or addition of new uses that are similar in scope to uses included in the approved plan.*

2. Minor boundary changes.

*Guidance: This CE applies to boundary changes that are accomplished through existing statutory authorities and when no change in land use is anticipated, such as including an area within a park boundary and maintaining the area as open space, or including a historic structure within the boundaries of a park unit and retaining that structure.*

3. Reissuance/renewal of permits, rights-of-way or easements not involving new environmental impacts.

*Guidance: This CE applies when the impacts of the original actions have been evaluated in a NEPA document that accompanied the original permit, right-of-way or easement.*

4. Conversion of existing permits to rights-of-way, when such conversions do not continue or initiate unsatisfactory environmental conditions.

*Guidance: This CE applies when the impacts of the original actions were evaluated in a NEPA document. Unsatisfactory environmental conditions means adverse environmental impacts that may be more than minor.*

5. Issuances, extensions, renewals, re-issuances or minor modifications of concession contracts or permits not entailing new construction.

6. Commercial use licenses involving no construction.

*Guidance: Commercial use licenses are now known as commercial use authorizations. Remember, as with all CEs, this CE should only be used when the operational activities approved under the permit process result in no or minor impacts.*

7. Leasing of historic properties in accordance with 36 CFR Part 18 and NPS-38.

*Guidance: NPS-38 is now Director's Order 38.*

8. Modifications or revisions to existing regulations, or the promulgation of new regulations for NPS-administered areas, provided the modifications, revisions or new regulations do not:

- a. Increase public use to the extent of compromising the nature and character of the area or causing physical damage to it,
  - b. Introduce noncompatible uses which might compromise the nature and characteristics of the area, or cause physical damage to it,
  - c. Conflict with adjacent ownerships or land uses, or
  - d. Cause a nuisance to adjacent owners or occupants.
- Guidance: Area should be interpreted to mean NPS unit.*

9. At the direction of the NPS responsible official, actions where NPS has concurrence or coapproval with another bureau and the action is a categorical exclusion for that bureau.

*Guidance: An Environmental Screening Form should be completed to ensure that the action will result in no or minor impacts to NPS resources.*

## **B. Plans, Studies and Reports**

1. Changes or amendments to an approved plan, when such changes would cause no or only minimal environmental impact.

*Guidance: Minimal impact should be interpreted to mean minor impact. This CE should only be used when the original approved plan had some level of NEPA compliance (including CEs).*

2. Cultural resources maintenance guides, collection management plans and historic furnishings reports.

*Guidance: This CE also applies to equivalent documents.*

3. Interpretive plans (interpretive prospectuses, audio-visual plans, museum exhibit plans, wayside exhibit plans).

*Guidance: This CE applies to equivalent documents that call for implementing actions with no or minor physical effects on the human environment.*

4. Land protection plans which propose no significant change to existing land or visitor use.

## **C. Actions Related to Development**

1. Land acquisition within established park boundaries.

*Guidance: This CE should be used when future anticipated uses would have no or minor impacts; for example, acquisitions for small-scale park administration sites.*

2. Land exchanges which will not lead to significant changes in the use of land.

*Guidance: This CE is most suitable for situations where the land exchange would result in no changes in the use of the land. Where changes in land use are anticipated to occur, additional NEPA analysis is likely necessary. This CE applies to routine transfers of jurisdiction between the NPS and the District of Columbia accomplished through existing statutory authority, where no change of use in the land is anticipated upon transfer. For LWCF, some small conversions might meet this criterion. See the LWCF Manual Chapter 8 for further guidance.*

3. Routine maintenance and repairs to non-historic structures, facilities, utilities, grounds and trails.

*Guidance: Examples of routine maintenance include re-stuccoing, replacement of siding or roofing materials, repairing windows and doors, and in-kind replacements of architectural constituent features. This CE does not apply to new facility construction, expansion of the footprint of the development of existing facilities, or upgrades or improvements to existing facilities that include the potential for more than minor environmental impacts.*

4. Routine maintenance and repairs to cultural resource sites, structures, utilities and grounds under an approved Historic Structures Preservation Guide or Cyclic Maintenance Guide; or if the action would not adversely affect the cultural resource.  
*Guidance: This CE may apply to other guides equivalent to the Historic Structures Preservation Guide and Cyclic Maintenance Guide. "Would not adversely affect" should be interpreted to mean a Section 106 determination of "no adverse effect." This CE does not apply to new facility construction, expansion of the footprint of development of existing facilities, or upgrades or improvements to existing facilities that include the potential for more than minor environmental impacts.*
5. Installation of signs, displays, kiosks, etc.  
*Guidance: Other examples include wayside exhibits, small solar collectors on poles, boundary marking signs, and small solar or wind generator system installations on a building.*
6. Installation of navigation aids.
7. Establishment of mass transit systems not involving construction, experimental testing of mass transit systems, and changes in operation of existing systems (e.g., routes and schedule changes).  
*Guidance: This CE may not be appropriate if you are establishing a new mass transit system that would change visitor access, restrict how visitors may access the park, or restrict access to areas of the park. Additional analysis is likely necessary for those types of projects, including air tour management plans.*
8. Replacement in kind of minor structures and facilities with little or no change in location, capacity or appearance.  
*Guidance: Examples of minor structures and facilities include comfort stations, pit toilets, fences, kiosks, signs, sheds, foot logs, small trail bridges, and campfire circles.*
9. Repair, resurfacing, striping, installation of traffic control devices, repair/replacement of guardrails, etc., on existing roads.  
*Guidance: This CE also applies to road maintenance, rehabilitation, repaving, and reconstruction on existing roads within the existing road prism. Actions taken under this CE may also include repair or replacement of culverts, signs, surfacing of right turn lanes at intersections in previously disturbed areas, seal coating a parking lot, maintenance of an existing gravel road in the same footprint, routine roadside brushing, routine ditching, culvert cleaning/replacement, adding gravel, grading and other modifications to minor existing features on existing roads. This CE does not apply to widening the driving lanes or paving dirt shoulders.*
10. Installation of wells, comfort stations and pit toilets in areas of existing use and in developed areas.  
*Guidance: Other examples include pump houses and vault toilets.*
11. Minor trail relocation, development of compatible trail networks on logging roads or other established routes, and trail maintenance and repair.  
*Guidance: Examples include relocating a short section of a trail to avoid an exposed cliff, where storm damage is occurring, erosion is occurring or where boulders are falling; relocating a small section of a trail for resource or visitor protection; relocating trails that are forming which cut across sensitive vegetation, and short trail extensions, or spur trails. Additional analysis is likely to be necessary when there is potential for additional resource damage.*

12. Upgrading or adding new overhead utility facilities to existing poles, or replacement poles which do not change existing pole line configurations.  
*Guidance: Examples include wireless telecommunication facilities (WTF) located on existing poles or replacement poles, and other similar services. If replacing or constructing associated WTF ground facilities, see CE 2.C.18).*
13. Issuance of rights-of-way for overhead utility lines to an individual building or well from an existing line where installation will not result in significant visual intrusion and will involve no clearance of vegetation other than for placement of poles.  
*Guidance: This CE also applies to the NPS installation (not just the issuance of a right-of-way permit for another entity) of overhead poles and utility lines that meet the other requirements of the CE. Remember, as with all CEs, visual intrusions with a greater than minor impact will require additional analysis.*
14. Issuance of rights-of-way for minor overhead utility lines not involving placement of poles or towers and not involving vegetation management or significant visual intrusion in an NPS-administered area.  
*Guidance: Remember, as with all CEs, visual intrusions with a greater than minor impact will require additional analysis.*
15. Installation of underground utilities in previously disturbed areas having stable soils, or in an existing utility right-of-way.  
*Guidance: Previously disturbed area means an area showing clear evidence of recent human disturbance or areas within an existing road prism. An example includes installation of water and sewer lines in existing utility right-of-ways.*
16. Landscaping and landscape maintenance in previously disturbed or developed areas.  
*Guidance: Previously disturbed area means an area showing clear evidence of recent human disturbance. Installation of plant species that are known or have the potential to spread and become a pest in adjacent natural areas would trigger the exception to this CE (3.L) and would likely require additional analysis.*
17. Construction of fencing enclosures or boundary fencing posing no effect on wildlife migrations.  
*Guidance: Other examples include installation or construction of exclosures or other internal fencing that may be used to control exotic/ non-native species. This CE may also be used for security fencing around park buildings or facilities.*
18. Construction of minor structures, including small improved parking lots, in previously disturbed or developed areas.  
*Guidance: Previously disturbed or developed areas means development zones with clear evidence of recent human disturbance. Other examples of minor structures include adding a small support building such as a pump house or small equipment cache in an existing maintenance yard; bus stop (transportation) or picnic shelters, comfort stations, or similar small-scale structures for public use; walkways, ramps, signs, or other small features incidental to the use of a developed area or to improve handicapped accessibility; small-scale development of new parking spaces adjacent to existing parking areas; addition or relocation of a small number of camping spaces in an existing campground or picnic sites in an existing picnic area and small compatible additions to existing buildings (such as making an L into a T). This CE does not apply to new WTF, but could be used for co-location on an existing facility and installation of associated materials.*

19. Construction or rehabilitation in previously disturbed or developed areas, required to meet health or safety regulations, or to meet requirements for making facilities accessible to the handicapped.  
*Guidance: Previously disturbed or developed areas means development zones with clear evidence of recent human disturbance. This CE could apply to alteration of front country (developed area trails) to meet accessibility standards*

#### **D. Actions Related to Visitor Use**

1. Carrying capacity analysis.
2. Minor changes in amounts or types of visitor use for the purpose of ensuring visitor safety or resource protection in accordance with existing regulations.
3. Minor changes in programs and regulations pertaining to visitor activities.
4. Issuance of permits for demonstrations, gathering, ceremonies, concerts, arts and crafts shows, etc., entailing only short-term or readily mitigable environmental disturbance.
5. Designation of trail side camping zones with no or minimal improvements.

#### **E. Actions Related to Resource Management and Protection**

1. Archeological surveys and permits involving only surface collection or small-scale test excavations.
2. Restoration of noncontroversial native species into suitable habitats within their historic range and elimination of exotic species.  
*Guidance: This CE is most appropriate for exotic plant species. When considering elimination of animals that are exotic species, it is likely that large scale elimination of these species will result in more than minor impacts and require additional analysis. Restoration may be controversial when restoring species that are likely to leave the park or may require special management actions, such as listed or candidate threatened and endangered species.*
3. Removal of park resident individuals of non-threatened/endangered species which pose a danger to visitors, threaten park resources or become a nuisance in areas surrounding a park, when such removal is included in an approved resource management plan.  
*Guidance: This CE should be used only when an imminent danger to visitors or immediate threat to park resources exists. The CE should not be used to treat more than individual plants or more than one specimen of a species (or, at most, a small isolated grouping of individuals). If treatment extends over a large geographic area or to a large numbers of individuals, additional analysis is needed. This CE applies to both native and non-native species.*
4. Removal of non-historic materials and structures in order to restore natural conditions.  
*Guidance: Be sure to evaluate impacts to cultural landscapes and archeological resources. Remember, as with all CEs, this CE should only be used when the action will result in no or minor impacts.*
5. Nondestructive data collection, inventory (including field, aerial, and satellite surveying and mapping), study, research, and monitoring activities.  
*Guidance: This CE applies to many I&M activities, including vegetation plots and monitoring, soil surveys, species monitoring, and other nondestructive research activities which require a research*

permit. This CE should be used for activities which are not covered under the CE for day to day resource management (see 1.Y).

6. Designation of environmental study areas and research natural areas.

*Guidance: This CE includes environmental study areas and research natural areas that have been temporarily or permanently closed to the public if no or minor impacts (including socioeconomic) exist.*

## **F. Actions Related to Grant Programs**

1. Proposed actions essentially the same as those listed in paragraphs A-E above.

*Guidance: This CE applies to approval of a grant by the NPS that would result in actions taken by others that are the same or similar to those listed in paragraphs A-E above.*

2. Grants for acquisition of areas which will continue in the same or lower density use with no additional disturbance to the natural setting.

*Guidance: This CE applies when there is no additional disturbance to the natural setting or type of use.*

3. Grants for replacement or renovation of facilities at their same location without altering the kind and amount of recreational, historical or cultural resources of the area; or the integrity of the existing setting.

4. Grants for construction of facilities on lands acquired under a previous NPS or other Federal grant provided that the development is in accord with plans submitted with the acquisition grant.

*Guidance: This CE may be used when the NEPA documents have been completed on the impacts of the proposal funded by the original grant.*

5. Grants for the construction of new facilities within an existing park or recreation area, provided that the facilities will not:

- a. Conflict with adjacent ownerships or land use, or cause a nuisance to adjacent owners or occupants; e.g., extend use beyond daylight hours;
- b. Introduce motorized recreation vehicles;
- c. Introduce active recreation pursuits into a passive recreation area;
- d. Increase public use or introduce noncompatible uses to the extent of compromising the nature and character of the property or causing physical damage to it; or
- e. Add or alter access to the park from the surrounding area.

*Guidance: Other examples of motorized recreation vehicles include off-road vehicles, personal watercraft, and snowmobiles.*

6. Grants for the restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization, preservation and reconstruction (or the authorization thereof) of properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at their same location and provided that such actions:

- a. Will not alter the integrity of the property or its setting;
- b. Will not increase public use of the area to the extent of compromising the nature and character of the property; and
- c. Will not cause a nuisance to adjacent property owners or occupants.

## **G. Actions Related to Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Post-fire Rehabilitation**

1. Hazardous fuels reduction activities using prescribed fire not to exceed 4,500 acres, and mechanical methods for crushing, piling, thinning, pruning, cutting, chipping, mulching, and mowing, not to exceed 1,000 acres. Such activities:
  - (1) Shall be limited to areas—
    - (i) In wildland-urban interface; and
    - (ii) Condition Classes 2 or 3 in Fire Regime Groups I, II, or III, outside the wildland-urban interface;
  - (2) Shall be identified through a collaborative framework as described in “A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan;”
  - (3) Shall be conducted consistent with bureau and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans;
  - (4) Shall not be conducted in wilderness areas or impair the suitability of wilderness study areas for preservation as wilderness; and
  - (5) Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure; and may include the sale of vegetative material if the primary purpose of the activity is hazardous fuels reduction. (Refer to the ESM Series for additional, required guidance.)

*Guidance: NPS, pursuant to a Department of Interior determination, should not use this CE in Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Nevada due to a 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court case involving the U.S. Forest Service. Parks in other states should consult their Solicitor before using this CE.*

2. Post-fire rehabilitation activities not to exceed 4,200 acres (such as tree planting, fence replacement, habitat restoration, heritage site restoration, repair of roads and trails, and repair of damage to minor facilities such as campgrounds) to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management approved condition from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire. Such activities must comply with the following (Refer to the ESM Series for additional, required guidance.):
  - (1) Shall be conducted consistent with bureau and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans;
  - (2) Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure; and
  - (3) Shall be completed within three years following a wildland fire.

### Section 3. Exceptions to CEs Due To Extraordinary Circumstances

Extraordinary circumstances exist for individual actions within categorical exclusions that may meet any of the criteria listed in paragraphs A through L of this section. If the LWCF State/sponsor environmental reviewer or the NPS decision-maker determines that any of the following exceptions apply to a proposal, it cannot be categorically excluded, and you must prepare either an EA or an EIS. Items A-L below are from the list of departmental exceptions published at 43 CFR § 46.215.

- A. Have significant impacts on public health or safety.
- B. Have significant impacts on such natural resources and unique geographic characteristics as historic or cultural resources; park, recreation or refuge lands; wilderness areas; wild or scenic rivers; national natural landmarks; sole or principal drinking water aquifers; prime farmlands; wetlands; floodplains; national monuments; migratory birds; and other ecologically significant or critical areas.
- C. Have highly controversial environmental effects or involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources [NEPA section 102(2)(E)].
- D. Have highly uncertain and potentially significant environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.
- E. Establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.
- F. Have a direct relationship to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental effects.
- G. Have significant impacts on properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places as determined by the bureau. *Attach (SHPO/THPO comments).*
- H. Have significant impacts on species listed, or proposed to be listed, on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species or have significant impacts on designated Critical Habitat for these species.
- I. Violate a Federal law, or a State, local, or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.
- J. Have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations (EO 12898).
- K. Limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites on Federal lands by Indian religious practitioners or significantly adversely affect the physical integrity of such sacred sites (EO 13007).
- L. Contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area or actions that may promote the introduction, growth, or expansion of the range of such species (Federal Noxious Weed Control Act and EO 13112).

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
State Unmet Needs***

## Unmet Needs for Capital Repairs to State-Operated Parks in West Virginia

When last surveyed for our 2003 West Virginia SCORP, unmet needs for State and local park capital repairs were estimated at \$230 million (\$200M, local; \$45M, State). Given inflation, by 2015 this total would be \$325 million. Current LWCF apportionments to the State address little more than one-tenth of one percent (.001) of this estimated demand. Below is a list of capital needs for State-operated parks with costs exceeding \$60 million of the estimated \$325 million total of unmet park needs. These figures are over and above the amount of funds already provided by the State Legislature.

PARK	PROJECT	COST
Audra	Swimming Area Bathhouse Demolition	38,000.00
Audra	Lower Picnic Area Restroom	\$60,000.00
Audra	Campground Improvements	\$100,000.00
Audra	Swimming Area Improvements	\$80,000.00
Audra	Overhang Boardwalk Trail Improvements	\$10,000.00
Babcock	Roof Replacement	75,000.00
Babcock	Sewage Treatment plant update	50,000.00
Babcock	Pool filter system improvements	\$25,000.00
Babcock	Updated electrical distribution	\$150,000.00
Babcock	Water line update	\$450,000.00
Babcock	Picnic Shelters	\$50,000.00
Babcock	Old swim area	\$25,000.00
Babcock	Toilet facilities	\$30,000.00
Beech Fork	Bath House	\$10,000.00
Beech Fork	Campground Bath House	250,000.00
Beech Fork	Day Use Park Lift Station	\$50,000.00
Beech Fork	Shelter #2 needs replaced	\$50,000.00

PARK	PROJECT	COST
Berkeley Springs	Pool Changing Bldg Roof	\$65,000.00
Berkeley Springs	Old Roman Bath Roof	\$18,000.00
Berkeley Springs	Replace Ped Bridge	\$25,000.00
Berkeley Springs	Old Roman Bath HVAC	\$600,000.00
Berwind Lake WMA	Superintendent's Residence	100,000.00
Blackwater Falls	Cabin Area Electric Transmission Line Replacement	\$250,000.00
Blackwater Falls	Repair Lodge roof	20,000.00
Blackwater Falls	11,000 GPD Sewage Treatment Plant	\$400,000.00
Blackwater Falls	Cabin Area Waste Water Collection System Infiltration	\$450,000.00
Blackwater Falls	Cabin Drainage Improvements	\$50,000.00
Blackwater Falls	Boiler Replcement	\$350,000.00
Blennerhassett Is.	Museum Roof	100,000.00
Blennerhassett Is.	Mansion and Island Belle HVAC	100,000.00
Blennerhassett Is.	Maintenance Garage	\$300,000.00
Blennerhassett Is.	Museum Outside Brick Repairs	\$200,000.00
Cabwaylingo	4 Shelter Roofs	\$40,000.00
Cabwaylingo	Bridge/culvert	\$3,000.00
Cabwaylingo	Water Lines for 14 cabins	\$15,000.00
Cabwaylingo	Demolition of old storage building	50,000.00
Cacapon	CCC Cabins Structural Repairs	\$75,000.00
Cacapon	Repair Tennis Courts	\$75,000.00
Camp Creek	Shelter Roofs	\$20,000.00
Camp Creek	Superindent's Residence	\$30,000.00
Camp Creek	Sewage Extension	\$150,000.00
Camp Creek	Office/Maintenance Complex	\$300,000.00

PARK	PROJECT	COST
Canaan Valley	100,000 GPD Sewage Treatment Plant and Force main System	\$5,000,000.00
Canaan Valley	B and C Lift control and comunication line upgrade	\$250,000.00
Cass	Town Maintenance Building	\$250,000.00
Cass	Whittaker Station Water Station	\$200,000.00
Cass Scenic RR	Water Tank	100,000.00
Cass Scenic RR	Water Line	250,000.00
Cedar Creek	Pool Filters	\$75,000.00
Cedar Creek	Camp Registration Building Replacement Roof	\$37,000.00
Cedar Creek	Dredge Reservoir	\$15,000.00
Cedar Creek	Replace UG electrical lines	\$500,000.00
Chief Logan	Water lines to Camp Ground	\$300,000.00
Chief Logan	Campground Electric upgrade	\$20,000.00
Chief Logan	7,500 GPD Sewage Treatment Plant	\$300,000.00
Chief Logan	Lodge Generator	\$260,000.00
Chief Logan	Camp Ground Sewage Lines	\$50,000.00
Chief Logan	State Park Restrooms	\$1,000,000.00
Chief Logan	Replace Water Slide	\$250,000.00
Coopers Rock	Supt. Residence foundation issues	\$15,000.00
Coopers Rock	Waste treatment plant repairs	\$125,000.00
Coopers Rock	Water tank Repairs or Replacement	\$120,000.00
Coopers Rock	Trash rack for pond outlet	\$3,000.00
Coopers Rock	Waste treatment plant	\$300,000.00
Coopers Rocks	Picnic Shelter Repairs	50,000.00
Coopers Rocks	Concession Stand Replacement Roof	\$30,000.00
Droop Mountain B.F.	Well Drilling and Water Distribution Line	150,000.00

PARK	PROJECT	COST
	Picnic Area Bathhouse and Droop Mountain B.F. Recirculating Sand Filter	\$200,000.00
	Droop Mountain B.F. Picnic Area Shelter	\$30,000.00
Greenbrier	Water System(Tanks, Lines,Pumps)	400,000.00
Greenbrier River Trl	Existing Bridge Inspections	\$25,000.00
Hawks Nest	Picnic Shelter Repairs	100,000.00
Hawks Nest	Tram VFD	\$300,000.00
Hawks Nest	Lodge Electrical Upgrade	\$200,000.00
Hawks Nest	Structural Repairs	\$500,000.00
Hawks Nest GC	Irigation tank removal	\$25,000.00
Hawks Nest Lodge	Water Service Backflow Prevention	\$60,000.00
Hawks Nest SP	Water tank removal	\$40,000.00
Holly River	Tennis Court Resurfacing	30,000.00
Holly River	4,000 GPD Sewer Plant	\$150,000.00
Kanawha St. Forest	New Office	\$50,000.00
Kumbrabow S.F.	Electric Transmission Line Upgrades	600,000.00
Laurel Lake WMA	Resurface Tennis Courts	\$30,000.00
Lost River	Park Waterline Replacement	500,000.00
Lost River	Asphalt Paving	\$60,000.00
Moncove Lake	1970's era Sewer plant replacement	520,000.00
Moncove Lake	Campground electric	\$50,000.00
North Bend	Main Water Line from 1960s	550,000.00
North Bend	Sewage Plant replacement/upgrade	1,000,000.00

PARK	PROJECT	COST
North Bend	Campground upgrade	\$200,000.00
North Bend	Lodge Electrical Upgrade	\$200,000.00
North Bend	Sewage Lines	\$400,000.00
North Bend	Lodge Roof	\$300,000.00
North Bend Rail Trl	Stone Culvert Replacement	\$10,000,000.00
Pinnacle Rock	Jimmy Lewis Lake	\$200,000.00
Pipestem	Rec. Center Sewage Plant	700,000.00
Pipestem	Cabin sewage Plant	350,000.00
Pipestem	Recreation Building and Outdoor Pool Replacement	\$4,235,880.00
Pipestem SP	Demo of old water plant	\$100,000.00
Plum Orch Lk WMA	Storage Building Roof	\$15,000.00
Prickett's Fort	Amphitheater Main toilet Repairs	25,000.00
Prickett's Fort	Repair existing houses	\$150,000.00
System Wide	Paving projects not covered by DOH	1,500,000.00
System Wide	Campsite renovation and upgrades	5,000,000.00
Sytem Wide	Vehicle Replacement	1,800,000.00
Sytem Wide	Equipment Replacement	4,100,000.00
Tomlinson Run	Pool Changing Bldg Roof	\$100,000.00
Tomlinson Run	16,000 GPD Sewer Plant Replacement	\$350,000.00
Tomlinson Run	Group Camp Showers	\$350,000.00
Tomlinson Run	Replace Water Slide	\$250,000.00

PARK	PROJECT	COST
Tomlinson Run	Replacement of Group Camp Bathouse	\$350,000.00
Tomlinson Run	Sanitary Waste Connection	\$300,000.00
Tu-Endie-Wei	Museum electric	\$10,000.00
Twin Falls	Recreation Building and Outdoor Pool Replacement	\$3,946,140.00
Twin Falls	Lodge Structural Repairs	\$1,560,000.00
Tygart Lake	Cabin area Sewage Lift Station	50,000.00
Tygart Lake	Correct Railing issues	\$25,000.00
Tygart Lake	Waste water treatment Improvements	\$50,000.00
Tygart Lake	Fire alarm system	\$20,000.00
Tygart Lake	Nature and Rec Center Roof replacement	\$35,000.00
Tygart Lake	Re-route UG spring	\$10,000.00
Tygart Lake	20,000 GPD Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$700,000.00
Tygart Lake	Waste water Lift Stations	\$150,000.00
Tygart Lake	Cabin sill plates and joists	\$150,000.00
Tygart Lake	Cabin Electrical Upgrade	\$150,000.00
Valley Falls	Widen Electric ROW	\$20,000.00
Various Parks	Technolgy Needs	\$75,000.00
Watoga	Riverside Campground WWTP Replacement	150,000.00
Watoga	Park Waterline Replacement	700,000.00
Watoga	Riverside Campground Electrical Pedestal Upgrade	\$150,000.00
Watoga	Asbestos Roof Shingle Removal	\$200,000.00
Watoga	Riverside Campground Sewer Plant	\$375,000.00
Watoga	Administration Building Upgrade	\$50,000.00

PARK	PROJECT	COST
Watoga	Beaver Creek Sewage Lagoon Replacement	\$250,000.00
Watoga	Pine Run Cabin Area Waste Water Collection System Infiltration	\$200,000.00
Watoga	Bush Place WWTP Demolition	\$15,000.00
Watters Smith Mem	Activity Building Roof Replacement	\$27,000.00
Watters Smith Mem	Repair porch post and gutter	\$15,000.00
Watters Smith Mem	Barn repairs	\$35,000.00
Watters Smith Mem	Replace UG water lines	\$250,000.00
<b>WV State Park Unmet Needs Total</b>		<b>60,703,020.00</b>

Source: WV-DNR  
February, 2015

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
Wetlands Plan and Report***

WEST VIRGINIA  
WETLAND PROGRAM  
PLAN

July 1, 2011

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

## **INTRODUCTION**

Following is West Virginia’s strategy for wetland conservation, management and regulation. It identifies strategic actions the state will attempt to implement between 2011 and 2015. Readers should recognize that this plan is the State’s first coordinated attempt at establishing program direction and is, therefore, a dynamic document likely to change regularly with changing conditions and be revised as lessons are learned during the implementation of the “Core Elements” described below.

The approach we took in writing the plan was to capture the spirit of the EPA guidance provided in the “Core Elements of an Effective State and Tribal Wetlands Program” but felt the need to add an outreach component. The West Virginia Wetland Program Plan (WPP) then consists of five core elements (Monitoring and Assessment; Restoration and Protection; Water Quality Elements; Regulation and Outreach, Information, Education and Coordination. We admit to having more or less knowledge and experience with these core elements and the level of detail in the tasks identified reflects that familiarity.

The overall goal of the WV Wetland Program Plan is to provide guidance and direction to the two state agencies (WV Department of Environmental Protection and WV Division of Natural Resources) directly involved with conserving and regulating wetland activities in the state.	
<b>Core element</b>	<b>Goal or goals</b>
<i>Monitoring and Assessment</i>	Develop and operationalize a system that captures, manages, integrates and shares data that can be effectively utilized to assess and report on condition, status and functions of WV wetlands; identify trends in these assessments; and identify wetland conservation targets and threats to wetland resources.
<i>Restoration and Protection</i>	Develop and adopt a mitigation strategy that incorporates replacement of wetland function; identify unique and exceptional wetlands and offer those sites additional protection.
<i>Water Quality Elements</i>	Develop and adopt standard measures for: wetland integrity and the following wetland functions: nutrient processing, sediment capture, flood attenuation, groundwater recharge, support of biodiversity, and carbon sequestration.
<i>Regulation</i>	Update state legislation that provides authority and guidance for requiring mitigation that replaces lost wetland value and function and recognizing the WVWRAP (WV Wetland Rapid Assessment Protocol) as the tool for measuring value and function.
<i>Outreach/Education/Information</i>	Increase the level of understanding of the value of wetlands by citizens, agencies and organizations and increase the level of coordination and cooperation between all parties.

Building capacity to carry out the plan is included in all of the core elements as is the absolute need to secure a stable and sustainable source of funding.

The tasks in the table assigning a time line to the core elements likely require some explanation to be fully meaningful to the reader both to appreciate the importance of the task and to provide some insight into our status relative to achieving objectives. The following section provides that detail.

## **MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

**Issue** - Data management – The West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR) has been engaged in wetland assessments and research for decades. Much of these data, while of great value to furthering wetland conservation and maintaining wetland function and integrity, were collected, and continue to be collected, to resolve problems and answer questions not posed by the Environmental protection Agency (EPA), the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) or the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP). Because these data were collected in discrete units over time they are not fully integrated into a useful tool for managing and conserving WV wetlands.

**Strategy** – Identify, integrate and make available all extant wetland data. WVDNR collects a considerable amount of wetland related data. These include:

The PLOTS data base maintained by WVDNR's WV Natural Heritage Program. Under the auspices of this program WV has conducted and continues to conduct intensive studies at more than 2000 sites since 1980. WV developed the WV Wetland Rapid Assessment Procedure (WVWRAP) in 2008 to collect wetland ecological integrity and provision of function information. Prototypical landscape level descriptive metrics are currently being developed. The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) is a US Fish and Wildlife Service digital product providing identification and delineation of WV wetland polygons. The product is somewhat dated (based on 1980-1986 color infrared imagery), only identifies wetlands larger than 1-3 acres and is not completely accurate relative of wetland polygon locations largely because of the scale of the base imagery (1:58,000). Despite these limitations it remains the best statewide coverage of WV wetlands.

Functional assessments are being developed under two scenarios. The first relies on descriptive landscape metrics used to develop indices of wetland integrity and function. The second level incorporates these landscape descriptors and adds field data collected using the WVWRAP. Level 3 functional assessment validation data will be collected beginning in 2011 to provide support for the Level 1 and 2 assessments.

In 2003, a graduate student collected extensive wetland data to compare the integrity of vegetation and wildlife communities at 11 constructed wetlands to four natural wetlands. These data add to the detailed information set useful in evaluating and validating landscape and rapid assessment metrics and indices. In 2008, WVDNR collaborated with the West Virginia University to develop an index of biotic integrity (IBI) for wetlands. Intensive studies of vegetation, birds, invertebrates, soils etc. provide valuable validation for rapid assessment procedure and protocol. WVDNR routinely collects data on the numbers and distribution of breeding birds under several programs. Much of this information is collected at wetlands and provides validation of integrity and functional assessments. WVDNR routinely collects data on the numbers and distribution of anurans and salamanders consisting of frog call counts and amphibian egg mass counts. These data contribute to a long-term wetland monitoring strategy and provide some validation of integrity and functional assessments conducted at Level 1 and 2. Data resulting from the National Wetland Comprehensive Assessment will provide very detailed wetland descriptive data valuable for validating Level 1 and 2 assessments as well.

These data need to be consolidated, linked or otherwise made available for use by a wider audience. Progress in that direction comes from development of a web-based tool (Tool) to provide various levels of access to additional federal and state agencies, the environmental consultant industry and the general public. A beta version of the Tool will be completed in December 2011 and a final product is projected to be available in 2012.

WV regulatory and management agencies need to identify additional sources of data for integration. Considerable additional data is known to exist. These data sets need to be examined for potential integration of linkage to the larger data set. Among the data sets that need to be examined are: (1) Section 404 and 401 permit and state certification data. COE, WVDEP and DNR are likely conduits to these data. Wetlands created to satisfy individual mitigation requirements and mitigation bank data need to be examined as well. (2) The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) constructs wetlands as part of their mission. Location and details of these wetlands need to be examined for inclusion. (3) The US Forest Service creates wetlands to provide habitat. These need to be examined. (4) The WVDNR creates wetlands to provide habitat and recreational opportunity. These need to be examined.

Plan for capture of additional data. The web-based database tool being developed is of a modular design which will allow for considerable flexibility to address future needs currently unidentified.

**Strategy** -- Provide data access

WVDNR, WVDEP, EPA and COE will be provided access beginning with the roll-out of the beta version. FWS, FS and NRCS will be provided access upon completion of the final product and will be dependent on their interest in receiving access.

Providing early access to environmental consultants is an important consideration. WV expects that the Tool will be an important component in future aspects of permitting and certification.

**Issue** -- Functional and ecological assessment.

WVDNR has conducted wetland assessments for decades to classify wetlands by community types and by their level of ecological integrity. While these data provide insight into wetland condition and for use in validating larger scope assessments, their limited focus (spatially and because of their emphasis on plant species and communities) provides little information to validate either the recently developed *West Virginia Wetland Rapid Assessment Procedure* (WV WRAP) or the wetland functional indices derived from it and additional landscape metrics. EPA will require statewide wetland conditional and assessment reports beginning in the near future and the recent issuance of the so called “New Mitigation Rule” places additional burden on quickly developing and validating the usefulness of WVWRAP and its derived indices. The new rule requires replacement of functional wetland values as a mitigation condition when wetlands are negatively impacted or destroyed which differs significantly from the current rule requiring an acreage replacement.

**Strategy** -- Develop and implement protocols to collect data to facilitate assessments

Level 1 (Landscape) assessments. These are desktop, Geographic Information System (GIS)-dependent assessments that can be developed to provide broad condition and functional assessments using currently available geo-spatial data. WV is currently developing a landscape assessment model to provide this information. Criteria for the model are that it utilize extant data or metrics derived from those data to provide a landscape assessment of wetland ecological integrity and wetland provision of multiple functions: flood attenuation, groundwater recharge, water quality (nutrient processing, sediment trapping, pollution abatement), support of biodiversity (wildlife habitat, rare species and communities, pollinators), carbon sequestration, cultural values (historical, aesthetic, educational and recreational) and provisioning. To date, 87 potential metrics for analysis have been selected from a combination of WVWRAP derived and landscape level assessment metrics. Algorithms to extract and capture the landscape metrics have been developed and tested in one or more counties. A critical consideration in developing the model is that the universe of wetlands be adequately defined. WV has selected the NWI as the basis for its statewide landscape assessment. Making that decision presented an immediate problem in that many of the NWI

wetland polygons proved to be displaced from their actual locations by random distances and directions of up to 100 meters. Hence, describing conditions around a polygon that does not represent the actual location the wetland is grossly misleading. WV is currently examining each NWI wetland polygon and registering it to its correct location. In March, 2011, polygons in 20 of 55 WV counties have been re-registered and their locations validated. Polygons in 9 counties have been re-registered but not validated and polygons in the remaining 26 counties are in earlier stages of the re-registration process.

Level 2 (Rapid) assessments are intense, short duration field examinations of conditions at selected wetlands. WVWRAP is WV's rapid assessment procedure and it commits no more than two individuals to four hours work at a site. WVWRAP captures in excess of 100 descriptive and assessment metrics at each site which are used directly or indirectly to provide wetland integrity and functional assessments. The WVWRAP protocol was developed in 2010 and (to date) has been applied at 300 sites to validate the technique. In addition, WVWRAP metrics are being used to develop indices of integrity and function. These indices will utilize both WVWRAP and Level 1 information.

Intensive validation studies (Level 3) are detailed exercises conducted at a limited number of sites to expand the management and regulatory information base. They could require numerous re-visits to collect all necessary information. WVDNR has conducted intensive wetland studies since the 1980s. Data for over 2000 sites are maintained in the agency's PLOTS data base. These data are remarkable relative to the number of sites studied, the detailed level of the studies and their identification of rare plant and animal communities, but their utility relative to validating level 1 and Level 2 assessment is lacking for several reasons. The objectives of these studies were to (1) identify and describe wetland vegetation communities extant in WV and (2) classify wetland communities in WV relative to their integrity and rarity. High elevation wetland communities have been classified and ranked. Wetland communities above 730 meters (2400 feet) elevation in the Allegheny Mountain region of West Virginia are characterized by exceptionally high biodiversity and conservation value. WVDNR identified 41 high elevation wetland community associations, 20 of which have high global conservation priority and the remaining 21 types have high state conservation priority. WVDNR has documented 590 animal and more than 900 plant species from high elevation wetlands. Rare taxa include five mammals, 13 breeding birds, one reptile, three amphibians, two snails, two crayfish, 58 odonates, six butterflies, four spiders, and 145 species of vascular plants. Ongoing studies by WVDNR will complete a wetland classification and rarity assessment for remaining WV wetland communities in 2011 or early 2012.

**Strategy** -- Develop wetland function and provision of services assessment algorithms to produce functional indices and an index to ecological integrity. In addition to the ecological

integrity index, WV is considering the developing indices to the following functions: Wildlife Habitat, Flood Attenuation, Groundwater Recharge, Carbon Sequestration, Support Of Biodiversity, Support Of Aesthetic, Cultural And Educational Values, Provisioning, and Support Of Pollinators. Following development and testing, WV must secure concurrence from WVDNR, Federal regulatory agencies and WV DEP. Only then will we seek legislative authority to implement functional indices as a regulatory tool.

To validate indices we will compile a set of reference standards against which individual natural wetlands, constructed wetlands and restored/enhanced wetlands can be measured (cf. the Water Quality Core Element section).

**Strategy** -- Conduct local and statewide assessments

Develop a sampling strategy and protocol. WV has adopted a sampling strategy that seeks to assess wetlands in each of 32 Level IV eco-regions at a level providing statistical confidence ( $p=.85$ ) that presence/absence of NWI-defined wetland polygons are accurately estimated, statewide; that wetland ecological integrity assessment estimates for all WV NWI polygons can be made and accurately classified into one of four categories from largely un-impacted to severely stressed; that estimates of wetland functions can be made for all WV NWI polygons and accurately classified into one of four categories from highly to marginally functional; that similar estimates can be made at increasing smaller scale (i.e. for each eco-region and each HUC-8) but with lower expected levels of confidence.

Statewide landscape level assessments for all NWI polygons are currently underway. Data from this exercise will be integrated with Level 2 field assessments also ongoing at a stratified random sample of NWI wetlands. Field assessments began in 2010 and will be completed no later than 2012. Analyses will be completed in 2012. Following the 2012 analyses, the product will be reviewed and revised to address the needs of WVDEP, WVDNR and USEPA. The last step will be to adopt the final strategy, secure concurrence among WVDEP, WVDNR and USEPA and schedule a continuous process of assessments and reporting.

## **RESTORATION AND PROTECTION**

**Issue** -- Adjust the state's current approach to mitigation.

**Strategy** -- Develop a mitigation process that incorporates wetland function and is compliant with the "new mitigation rule". The current mitigation strategy requires a ratioed replacement for impacted wetlands and is not entirely compliant. WV will need to secure broad agreement that any new approach meets both state and federal needs. Specifically, USEPA and USCOE must concur that any strategy developed satisfies their needs and requirements and WVDEP

and WVDNR must concur with any strategy developed. Prior to implementation, state regulatory authority for WVDEP to implement the new mitigation criteria must be secured.

**Issue** – Identify and offer additional protection to exceptional wetlands and wetlands under public management.

**Strategy** -- Identify and conserve wetland ‘special case’ sites. WV is proposing to identify by type and location unique, exceptional and/or rare wetlands supporting unique, rare or exceptional plant or animal species and/or communities, wetlands of exceptional ecological integrity, wetlands providing exceptional ecological function, and wetlands that cannot be easily replaced. Further we are proposing to identify plants, animals and communities dependent on wetlands so we can afford them additional protection.

**Strategy** – Stewardship. WV state agencies (largely WVDNR) will continue a high level of stewardship of wetlands under its control and coordinate, cooperate, support and assist other state and federal agencies that control or could affect WV wetlands. Invasive species and emerging diseases are an increasing threat to WV wetlands. WV will attempt to increase control of invasive species on properties under its control, assist other agencies with their efforts and establish one or more demonstration areas where invasives have been controlled.

## **WATER QUALITY ELEMENTS**

**Issue** – Evaluate specific water quality standards.

**Strategy** – Develop standard measures for wetland integrity, the final set of functions adopted and for stressor levels. Reference conditions for these metrics will allow comparisons to be made between specific wetlands and the broad spectrum of conditions existing in WV wetlands. At this point we expect to use the range of ecological integrity indices and the ranges of scores for provision of function as calculated from the ongoing assessments to determine means, medians and deviations. Scores will be reduced to 3-5 categories and offered to all cooperating agencies as the WV measures of condition. Water quality standards provisions relative to wetlands will be evaluated in the next scheduled triennial review.

**Strategy** – Wetland-specific conditions will be identified for individual wetlands and wetland types as is appropriate.

## **REGULATION**

**Issue** – Considerable work needs to be completed to maximize the conservation value derived from the data collected and analyzed.

**Strategy** – Operationalize WVWRAP and make it available to developers and the regulatory community to standardize expectations and requirements

**Strategy** – Review and revise the WV mitigation strategy to ensure compliance with the new mitigation rule and to maximize use of newly developed wetland science.

**Strategy** – Provide appropriate training and certifications for the newly introduced protocols and procedures.

**Strategy** – Secure state regulatory authority to implement the new procedures.

### **OUTREACH/EDUCATION/INFORMATION**

**Issue** – Successfully communicating the ideas presented in this plan to a wide range of internal and external audiences is critical to its eventual success.

**Strategy** – increase the amount and quality of wetland information made available to the public

**Strategy** – provide federal, state and local WV governments and agencies with training, support, encouragement and information specific to their needs and responsibilities.

**Strategy** – increase the level of coordination between and among agencies having wetland conservation responsibilities.

### **TIMELINE**

The following tables represent our attempt to convert the strategies identified above into a series of manageable tasks distributed over the next five years. They will most certainly be re-arranged and re-prioritized over the next several years but we believe they set a realistic direction to the WV program.

## Overview/Summary of WV's Wetland Monitoring Efforts

The State of West Virginia takes great interest in the management of its wetlands both large and small. The current total acreage of wetlands within the state is 102,000 & comprises less than 1 percent of the State's total acreage {wetland acreage determined by National Wetlands Inventory: WV 1980-86}. As of this report, instituted management efforts are currently geared toward protection of wetlands by regulatory proceedings or acquisition. Permitting authority for activities impacting wetlands (Section 404) lies with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. West Virginia insures protection through an active Section 401 certification program.

Since the submission of the last 305(b) report; changes in the status of West Virginia's wetlands monitoring are more numerous and more spread across a variety of state agencies. These changes are intended to be the start of a larger statewide monitoring and assessment program. Watershed Assessment personnel have been researching and developing assessment and monitoring strategies in conjunction with EPA and other states. The Wildlife Resources Section of the Division of Natural Resources, in cooperation with West Virginia University, is also currently evaluating aerial photography from 2003 at a 1:4800 scale to supplement the data from the original National Wetlands Inventory. Information from this project will give us improved detail due to the original 1986 NWI's 1:48,000 scale imagery as well as errors in the original polygon transfer process. The updated wetland polygons will show any creations/natural changes/human modifications or eliminations since the 1986 NWI as well as proper Cowardin classification. A set completion date is not available, but numerous counties have been checked by DNR personnel. For more information you may contact Keith Krantz (304) 637-0245 of the WV DNR.

The WV DNR and WV DEP via a MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) have begun a wetlands monitoring and assessment program. Due to the number of employees and specialized skills of the WV DNR, the responsibilities of a majority of field work will fall with the DNR. WV DEP will combine efforts and personnel where applicable in the field as well as remain the primary reporting entity for the state. The WV DNR has recently completed the West Virginia Wetland Rapid Assessment Procedure (WV WRAP) for wetlands which can be used statewide. Calibration with intensive assessments and GIS remote assessments on same wetland sites gives us high confidence in data to be generated in future rapid assessments. The WV DNR started collecting data for database use in the field season of 2010.

The West Virginia field portion of the (NWCA) National Wetlands Condition Assessment (USEPA) was just recently completed in September of 2011. This project became a joint effort involving staff from DEP, DNR, and a variety of NRCS field offices. Besides funding provided to DEP and DNR for program development; DEP Watershed Assessment Branch staff received excellent field experience working in wetlands. The assessment and collection of data from numerous parameters (vegetation, soil, land uses, water quality, etc...) could provide an excellent frame work to build a future WV assessment method. Below you will find an overview of the survey taken from one of the USEPA survey documents:

## Overview/Summary of WV's Wetland Monitoring Efforts

### 1.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF NWCA

This manual describes field protocols and daily operations for the National Wetland Condition Assessment (NWCA). The NWCA is one in a series of statistically-valid National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS) conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to provide the public with a comprehensive assessment of the condition of the Nation's waters. In addition to wetlands, the NARS surveys coastal waters, lakes, and flowing waters in a revolving sequence.

USEPA will collaborate with state, tribal, federal, and other partners to implement the NWCA to meet three goals:

1. Produce a report that describes the ecological condition of the Nation's wetlands.
2. Assist states and tribes in the implementation of wetland monitoring and assessment programs that will guide policy development and aid project decision-making.
3. Advance the science of wetlands monitoring and assessment to support management needs.

The NWCA responds to the long-term goals outlined in USEPA's current strategic plan (USEPA 2006a) to improve the Nation's water quality (Goal 2.3) and to protect, sustain, and restore the health of critical natural habitats and ecosystems, including wetlands (Goal 4.3). Development of the NWCA builds on the accomplishments of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and their production of national reports on status and trends in wetland acreage. When taken together, the results from the NWCA and the USFWS Wetland Status and Trends (S&T) will over time be used to measure progress toward attainment of the national goal to increase the quantity and quality of the Nation's wetlands. These complementary studies can influence how wetlands are managed at local, state, and national scales (Scozzafava et al. 2007).

Current wetland information can be found in a booklet entitled *West Virginia's Wetlands... Uncommon, Valuable Wildlands* (Tiner, 1996). Future valuable information on the number and condition of West Virginia's wetlands will be available from the USEPA, WV DEP, and WV DNR.

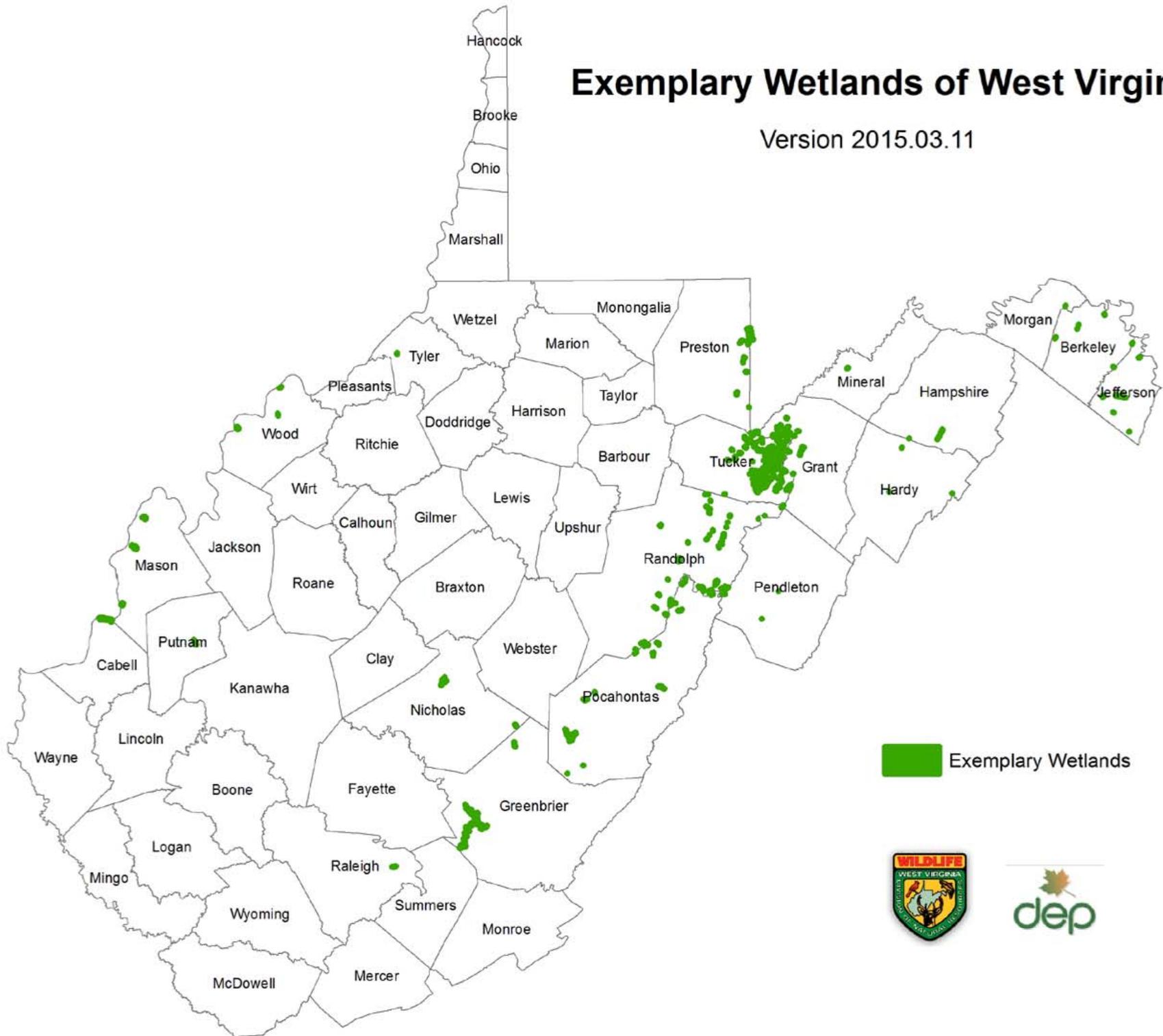
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# Exemplary Wetlands of West Virginia

Version 2015.03.11



 Exemplary Wetlands



## Exemplary Wetlands of West Virginia

*Version 2015.03.11, Compiled by Elizabeth Byers, WVDEP Watershed Assessment Branch*

The following 162 wetlands have been identified as having global biodiversity significance (Site Biodiversity Rank of B1, B2, or B3) based on the rare species and natural communities for which they provide habitat. The ranking system follows national protocols developed by NatureServe and implemented by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

<u>County</u>	<u>Exemplary Wetland Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Site Biodiversity Rank</u>
Berkeley	Harlan Run Marsh	16	B3
Berkeley	Harper Ridge Black Ponds	2	B1
Berkeley	Meadow Branch inlet to Sleepy Creek Lake	24	B3
Berkeley	Rocky Marsh	13	B3
Berkeley	Shaw Run Marsh	9	B3
Berkeley	Willis Ridge Black Ponds	3	B3
Cabell	Greenbottom Swamp	424	B3
Grant	Buffalo Creek headwaters east	16	B3
Grant	Buffalo Creek headwaters west	48	B3
Grant	Difficult Creek	34	B2
Grant	Helmick Run	113	B2
Grant	Laurel Run of Stony River	19	B3
Grant	Mount Storm Lake tributary by Helmick Run	27	B3
Grant	North Branch Potomac River headwater	100	B3
Grant	Stony River Reservoir tributary NW	76	B3
Grant	Stony River tributary at Mt. Storm Lake outlet	32	B3
Greenbrier	Little Laurel Creek of Cherry River	77	B2
Greenbrier	Meadow River central	903	B2
Greenbrier	Meadow River north	1242	B1
Greenbrier	Meadow River south	439	B1
Greenbrier	Otter Creek of Meadow River	392	B2
Greenbrier	Otter Creek of Meadow River	92	B2
Greenbrier	Otter Creek of Meadow River	33	B2
Hampshire	Nathaniel Mountain Defiance Wetland	3	B2
Hampshire	Short Mountain Meadow Run	117	B1
Hardy	Halfmoon Run Black Pond	1	B2
Hardy	Nathaniel Mountain south	7	B2
Hardy	South Branch Mountain south of Gap Run	1	B2
Jefferson	Altona-Piedmont Marsh	111	B1
Jefferson	Bullskin Marsh	11	B2
Jefferson	Harewood Marsh	37	B2

Jefferson	Jefferson Asphalt Marsh	8	B2
Jefferson	Lake Louise & Turkey Run	35	B2
Jefferson	Shenandoah River Bluffs Sinkhole Pond 1	1	B2
Jefferson	Shenandoah River Bluffs Sinkhole Pond 2	1	B2
Jefferson	Town Marsh	16	B3
Mason	Kanawha Floodplain Swamp at Point Pleasant	315	B2
Mason	McClintic WMA Mill Run	139	B2
Mason	Mercers Bottom	87	B3
Mineral	Piney Swamp	38	B2
Morgan	Meadow Branch above Devils Nose	8	B3
Nicholas	Desert Branch	30	B3
Nicholas	Muddlety Creek	235	B3
Pendleton	Chestnut Woods Sinkhole Pond	1	B2
Pendleton	Pond Range Mountain Black Pond	1	B3
Pendleton	Roaring Plains Spruce Bog	1	B2
Pocahontas	Blister Swamp	135	B2
Pocahontas	Cranberry Glades	767	B1
Pocahontas	Droop Mountain Bog	2	B2
Pocahontas	First Fork of Upper Shavers Fork	33	B2
Pocahontas	Greenbrier River at Burnsidess	4	B3
Pocahontas	Little Laurel Creek of Williams River	6	B3
Pocahontas	Little Odey Run	2	B2
Pocahontas	Little River Swamp	74	B3
Pocahontas	Odey Headwater Swamp 1	1	B2
Pocahontas	Odey Headwater Swamp 2	1	B2
Pocahontas	Odey Run Bog	13	B2
Pocahontas	Old Road Run	10	B3
Pocahontas	Right Fork Tea Creek Headwater	17	B3
Pocahontas	Rocky Run South Headwater	8	B3
Pocahontas	Sitlington Creek at Dunmore	60	B3
Pocahontas	Upper Shavers Fork at 2nd Fork	63	B2
Pocahontas	Wildell Swamp	69	B3
Pocahontas	Williams River at Little Laurel Creek	32	B2
Pocahontas	Williams River below Little Laurel Creek	3	B2
Preston	Cranesville Swamp	878	B1
Preston	Cupp Run	76	B2
Preston	Maple Run of Youghigheny River	4	B3
Preston	North Branch Wardwell Run	66	B3
Preston	Rhine Creek	66	B3
Preston	Snowy Creek headwater tributary	37	B3
Putnam	Winfield Swamp	92	B3
Raleigh	Kates Branch	32	B2
Randolph	Beaver Creek of Shavers Fork	18	B3

Randolph	Big Run of Gandy Creek	136	B2
Randolph	Blister Run Swamp	83	B1
Randolph	Condon Run of Otter Creek	51	B2
Randolph	Devils Gulch of Otter Creek	9	B2
Randolph	Gandy Creek Headwaters	27	B2
Randolph	Glade Run of Shavers Fork	93	B1
Randolph	Glady Fork of Dry Fork at Halfway Run	14	B3
Randolph	Glady Fork of Dry Fork below Gap Run	4	B2
Randolph	Glady Fork of Dry Fork below Laurel Lick Run	8	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork Swamp north of Rt 33	1	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork above Burnt Ridge Run	11	B2
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork above Camp Five Run	71	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork above Lambert Hollow	9	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork at Bennett Run	3	B2
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork at Coopers Run	4	B2
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork at Lambert Hollow	34	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork at Laurel Lick Trail	15	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork below Lambert Hollow#1	9	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork below Lambert Hollow#2	10	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork below Laurel Lick Trail#1	21	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork below Laurel Lick Trail#2	6	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork below Laurel Lick Trail#3	5	B3
Randolph	Laurel Fork of Dry Fork oxbow below Shears Hollow	14	B3
Randolph	McGee Run of Shavers Fork	2	B2
Randolph	Moore Run Bog lower	22	B2
Randolph	Moore Run Bog upper	8	B3
Randolph	Mt. Porte Crayon, south ridge	1	B2
Randolph	North Fork Falls Run	27	B2
Randolph	North Fork Fishing Hawk Run	11	B3
Randolph	Red Creek Plains	66	B1
Randolph	Red Run of Upper Shavers Fork	17	B2
Randolph	Rocky Run north headwater	10	B3
Randolph	South Fork Falls Run	10	B2
Randolph	Sinks of Gandy	111	B2
Randolph	Tygart River below Chenoweth confluence	53	B3
Randolph	Whitmeadow Run	31	B2
Randolph	Yellow Creek of Otter Creek	30	B2
Tucker	Abe Run Swamp	191	B1
Tucker	Alder Run Bog	86	B1
Tucker	Bear Rocks Bog	14	B2
Tucker	Beaver Creek at Rt. 93 crossing	85	B3
Tucker	Beaver Creek tributary off Brown Mtn.	32	B3
Tucker	Big Cove	564	B1

Tucker	Big Run Bog of Blackwater River	39	B2
Tucker	Blackwater River above North Branch	210	B3
Tucker	Blackwater River at Freeland Run	759	B3
Tucker	Blackwater River, North Branch to Camp 70	2075	B2
Tucker	Breathed Mountain Bog	85	B1
Tucker	Cabin Mountain Rocky Ridge	2	B3
Tucker	Cabin Mountain saddle	2	B2
Tucker	Blackwater River in Canaan Valley State Park	636	B2
Tucker	Mill Run of Blackwater River	441	B1
Tucker	Blackwater River Headwaters in Canaan Valley State Park	229	B1
Tucker	Dobbins Slashing	220	B2
Tucker	Elder Swamp	296	B3
Tucker	Elder Swamp east tributary	66	B3
Tucker	Elder Swamp east tributary headwater	29	B3
Tucker	Elder Swamp southern headwater tributary	65	B1
Tucker	Engine Run headwaters #1	19	B3
Tucker	Engine Run headwaters #2	16	B3
Tucker	Fisher Spring Run Bog	135	B1
Tucker	Flat Run	245	B2
Tucker	Freeland Run	213	B2
Tucker	Gatzmer Swamp	46	B3
Tucker	Glade Run of Blackwater River	903	B2
Tucker	Glade Run of North Fork Blackwater River	144	B3
Tucker	Hawkins Run	95	B3
Tucker	Left Fork Red Creek	109	B3
Tucker	Little Blackwater	1789	B1
Tucker	Little Canaan Peatland	78	B3
Tucker	Long Run of North Fork Blackwater River	19	B3
Tucker	Lost Run	70	B3
Tucker	Middle Run of North Fork Blackwater River	28	B3
Tucker	North Branch of Blackwater River	619	B2
Tucker	North Fork Blackwater River at Rose Hill Cemetery	31	B3
Tucker	Pendleton Creek headwaters	96	B3
Tucker	Red Run on Canaan Mountain	199	B2
Tucker	Sand Run headwaters	90	B3
Tucker	Shavers Lick Run of Dry Fork	15	B2
Tucker	Stonecoal Run	82	B3
Tucker	Tub Run	49	B3
Tucker	Weimer wetland	7	B3
Tucker	Yellow Birch Trail Peatland	1	B3
Tucker	Yellow Creek of Blackwater River	203	B3
Tyler	Middle Island Creek at Little	17	B3
Wood	Boaz Marsh	13	B3

Wood  
Wood

Sandy Creek Backwater  
Worthington Creek

97 B3  
26 B3

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
West Virginia  
Park Resources  
by  
County and Region***



EXISTING WV PARK FACILITIES

	picnicing	playground	athletic fields	swimming	mini-golf	trails	gardens	golf	zoo	ATV trails	skilling	hunting	gun/archery range	courts: tennis, etc.	fishing	boating	whitewater access	rock climbing	riding	lodging	camping	restaurant	store	conferencing	skateboarding	cultural facilities
REGION 2 (W)																										
Cabell Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x		x	x							x		x									x	
State/Federal	x	x										o			x	x					o	o				
Private								o								o					o	o	o	o		o
Lincoln Co.																										
Local		o	o																							
State/Federal	o	o				o				o					o	o										
Private																						o	o			
Logan Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal	x	x	x	x	x	x				o	x			x	x				x	o	x	o		o		
Private								o													o	o	o	o		o
Mingo Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal	x	x		o		x				o		o													o	
Private								o													o	o	o	o		o
Wayne Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x	x	x										
State/Federal	x	x	x	x		x				o				x								x				
Private								o													o	o	o			
Mason Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x	x	x						x				
State/Federal												x			o											o
Private								o														o	o	o	o	o
REGION 3 (SC)																										
Boone Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x	x											x
State/Federal										o		o			o											
Private								o													o	o	o			
Clay Co.																										
Local		o	o	x																						
State/Federal												o			o											
Private																						o	o			

REGION 2 (W)
Cabell Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Lincoln Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Logan Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Mingo Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Wayne Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Mason Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
REGION 3 (SC)
Boone Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Clay Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private

EXISTING WV PARK FACILITIES

	picnicing	playground	athletic fields	swimming	mini-golf	trails	gardens	golf	sking	ATV trails	zoo	hunting	gun/archery range	tennis, etc.	fishing	boating	whitewater access	rock climbing	riding	lodging	camping	restaurant	store	conferencing	skateboarding	cultural facilities
REGION 3, contd.																										
Kanawha Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x						o	o	o	o	
State/Federal	x	x	o	x		x						x	x	x	x				o		x		o	o	o	o
Private				o			o						o							o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Putnam Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x		x							x	x	x	x								o		
State/Federal																										
Private							o												o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
REGION 4 (SE)																										
Fayette Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x									x													
State/Federal	x	x				x	o					o	x	x	x	x			o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o
Private							o									o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Greenbrier Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x		o							x													
State/Federal	x	x				x						o		o	o				o	o	x					
Private				o	o	o	o						o	o				o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Nicholas Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x									x													
State/Federal	o					o						o		o	o						o				o	
Private							o										o			o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Pocahontas Co.																										
Local		o	o										o													
State/Federal	x					x						x			x	x				x	x	x	o		o	
Private							o	o											o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Webster Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x									x													
State/Federal	x	x	x			x						o	x	x							x					
Private							o													o	o	o	o		o	o
REGION 5 (MOV)																										
Calhoun Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x									x													o
State/Federal												o														
Private																						o	o	o		

REGION 3, contd.
Kanawha Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Putnam Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
REGION 4 (SE)
Fayette Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Greenbrier Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Nicholas Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Pocahontas Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Webster Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
REGION 5 (MOV)
Calhoun Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private





EXISTING WV PARK FACILITIES

	picnicing	playground	athletic fields	swimming	mini-golf	trails	gardens	golf	skilling	ATV trails	zoo	hunting	gun/archery range	courts: tennis, etc.	fishing	boating	whitewater access	rock climbing	riding	lodging	camping	restaurant	store	conferencing	skateboarding	cultural facilities
REGION 7, contd.																										
Lewis Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal													o	o	o						o					
Private																				o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Randolph Co.																										
Local	x	x	x			x								x												
State/Federal												o			o	o										
Private																				o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Tucker Co.																										
Local	x	x	x											x				x							x	
State/Federal	x	x		x	x	x		o	x			o								o	x	o	o	o	o	
Private								o	o											o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Upshur Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal	x	x					x				x															
Private								o												o		o	o	o	o	o
REGION 8 (E)																										
Grant Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal												o			o											
Private																				o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Hampshire Co.																										
Local	x	x	x											x												
State/Federal												o			o						o					
Private								o												o	o					
Hardy Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal	x	x	x		x										x					x	o					
Private								o														o	o			
Mineral Co.																										
Local	x	x	x	x										x												
State/Federal												o			o	o										
Private								o												o	o	o				

REGION 7, contd.
Lewis Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Randolph Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Tucker Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Upshur Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
REGION 8 (E)
Grant Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Hampshire Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Hardy Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Mineral Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private

EXISTING WV PARK FACILITIES

	picnicing	playground	athletic fields	swimming	mini-golf	trails	gardens	golf	ATV trails	skiing	zoo	hunting	gun/archery range	courts: tennis, etc.	fishing	boating	whitewater access	rock climbing	riding	lodging	camping	restaurant	store	conferencing	skateboarding	cultural facilities		
REGION 8, contd.																												
Pendleton Co.																												
Local	x	x	x	x										x														
State/Federal												o			o	o		o			o	o	o	o	o			
Private																	o				o	o	o	o	o			
REGION 9 (E)																												
Berkley Co.																												
Local	x	x	x	x										x														
State/Federal												o			o	o						o						
Private								o											o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Jefferson Co.																												
Local	x	x	x											x		x						x				x		
State/Federal	o											o												o		o		
Private								o													o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Morgan Co.																												
Local	x		x											x														
State/Federal	x					x	x							x	o	o					o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Private								o													o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
REGION 10 (N)																												
Marshall Co.																												
Local	x	x	x	x	x	x		x						x							o			o				
State/Federal	x											o			o	o								o		o		x
Private																					o			o		o		o
Ohio Co.																												
Local	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x			x							o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
State/Federal	x										x			x	x													o
Private								o													o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Wetzel Co.																												
Local	x	x	x	x	x									x														
State/Federal											x											x						
Private																												

REGION 8, contd.
Pendleton Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
REGION 9 (E)
Berkley Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Jefferson Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Morgan Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
REGION 10 (N)
Marshall Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Ohio Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private
Wetzel Co.
Local
State/Federal
Private



***SCORP APPENDIX:  
State Health  
Ranking Summary***

State Data > West Virginia



### West Virginia

Overall Rank: 44

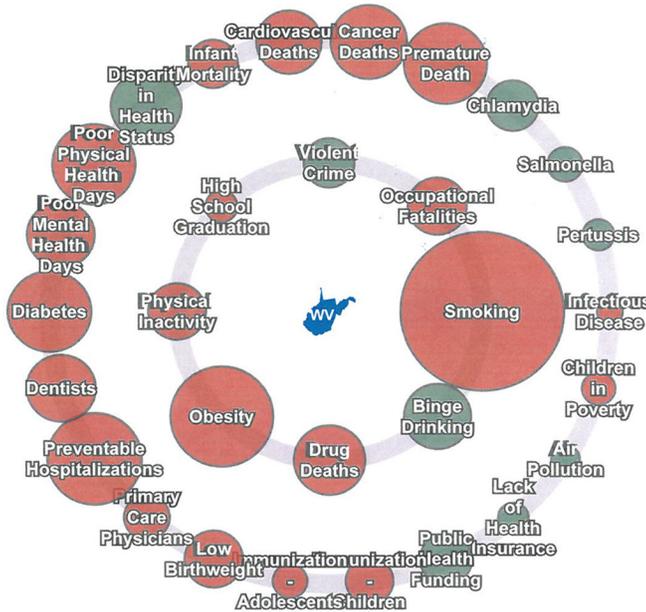
State Overviews

Measures

Change My Rank

#### Core Measure Impact

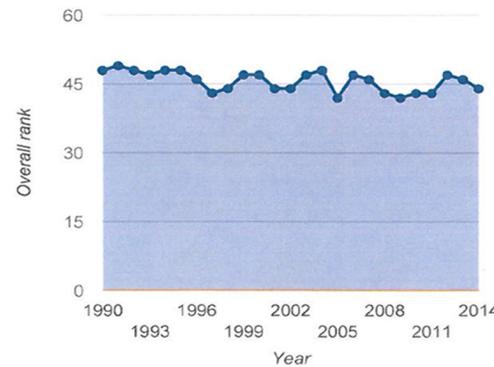
Which measures have the greatest impact on a state's overall ranking? The size of the circle or length of the bar illustrate the impact that each individual measure has on the state's overall rank. Green measures have a positive impact and red measures have a negative impact on the state's overall ranking.



#### Trend

Overall

WV Overall (1990-2014)



■ WV - Weighted sum of the number of standard deviations each core measure is from the national average.  
■ - Weighted sum of the number of standard deviations each core measure is from the national average.

#### Strengths

- Low prevalence of binge drinking
- Low incidence of infectious disease
- High per capita public health funding

#### Challenges

- High prevalence of smoking
- High rate of drug deaths
- High prevalence of obesity

#### Highlights

- In the last 15 years, violent crime increased by 44 percent from 219 to 316 offenses per 100,000 population.
- In the past year, children in poverty increased by 23 percent from 19.0 percent to 23.3 percent of children.
- In the past year, immunization coverage among adolescents increased by 14 percent from 56.1 percent to 64.1 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years.
- Since 1990, infant mortality decreased by 30 percent from 10.0 to 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the past year, drug deaths increased by 42 percent from 22.0 to 31.3 deaths per 100,000 population.

***SCORP APPENDIX:  
Park  
Source and Support  
References***

TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM

ELECTRONIC INTENT-TO-APPLY (ITA) FORM

**Introduction: A New Transportation Bill and Changes to Grant Programs**

On July 06, 2012 President Obama signed into Law P.L. 112-141, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), thus replacing P.L. 109-159, the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). Programs formerly and individually funded under SAFETEA-LU, including the Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP), the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program and the Recreational Trails Program (RTP), are now all contained within the Transportation Alternatives (TA) Program.

The former TE Program, the largest funding program for grant projects under SAFETEA-LU, has now been absorbed by the TA Program. However, many of the same types of projects are eligible for funding under the TA program including sidewalk construction and other eligible projects as listed below.

The RTP, although still part of the TA Program, differs from the other eligible projects in that funding is specifically apportioned (budgeted) for RTP projects unlike the other former programs which now compete for funding from the same apportioned (budgeted) funding source. The total amount of funding estimated to be available to the WVDOT under MAP-21 to award for Federal Fiscal Year 2013 & 2014 encompassing the entire TA Program decreases the total amount of available Federal Funds by approximately 30%, reducing the total amount of available funds from approximately \$10,000,000 per year to \$7,000,000 total of all the aforementioned programs combined. As a result, competition among Sponsors will increase. Furthermore, as explained below, eligibility requirements as well as eligibility of Sponsors have changed with the enactment of MAP-21.

SAFETEA-LU funded the SRTS Program at the 100% reimbursable level. SRTS type projects, in addition to competing with the programs listed above, will now be funded at 80% maximum Federal Funding and require a minimum 20% match from the Sponsor.

**What are “Transportation Alternatives”?**

The West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOT) TA Program provides funding to local and regional government entities to undertake projects to support alternative transportation, community infrastructure improvement activities, historic preservation, roadway amenities and support conventional transportation projects in the areas of archaeology and environmental mitigation.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) may reimburse up to 80% of the cost of approved eligible activities. The project Sponsor must provide a minimum of 20% of the total project cost for all TA Program projects.

**What Types of Projects are Eligible for TA Funds?**

Under MAP-21, the following activities are eligible for funding as TA Projects (excluding the RTP setaside):

1. Construction, planning and design of on-road and off-road trail facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists and other nonmotorized forms of transportation including sidewalks, bicycle infrastructure, pedestrian and bicycle signals, traffic calming techniques, lighting and other safety-related infrastructure, and transportation projects to achieve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
2. Construction, planning and design of infrastructure-related projects and systems that will provide safe routes for non-drivers, including children, older adults and individuals with disabilities to access daily needs.
3. Conversion and use of abandoned railroad corridors for trails for pedestrians, bicyclists or other nonmotorized transportation users.
4. Construction of turnouts, overlooks and viewing areas.
5. Inventory, control or removal of outdoor advertising.
6. Historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities.
7. Vegetation management practices in transportation rights-of-way to improve roadway safety, prevent against invasive species and provide erosion control.
8. Archaeological activities relating to impacts from implementation of a transportation project eligible under this title.
9. Any environmental mitigation activity, including pollution prevention and pollution abatement activities and mitigation to address stormwater management, control and water pollution prevention or abatement related to highway construction or due to highway runoff, including activities described in sections 133(b)(11), 328 (a) and 329; or reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality or to restore and maintain connectivity among terrestrial or aquatic habitats.

In addition, if applying for RTP funds, the following applies:

1. Maintenance and/or restoration of existing trails.
2. Development and/or rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages.
3. Purchase and/or lease of trail construction and maintenance equipment.
4. Acquisition of easements or property for trails.
5. Operation of education programs to promote safety and environmental protection related to trails.
6. Assessment of trail conditions for accessibility.
7. Construction of new trails (with restrictions for new trails on Federal lands).

RTP funds may not be used for:

1. Property condemnation (eminent domain).
2. Constructing new trails for use on National Forest or Bureau of Land Management lands (with certain exceptions).
3. Facilitation of motorized access on otherwise nonmotorized trails.

\*RTP funds are intended for recreational trails: They may NOT be used to improve roads for general passenger vehicle use or to provide shoulders along roads.

The WVDOH may prioritize projects based on category or the scope of individual projects for funding. For additional information on eligibility requirements for each qualifying activity, please refer to the TA and RTP Manuals located on our website at [www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/programplanning/grant\\_administration/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/programplanning/grant_administration/Pages/default.aspx).

## Who May Apply for TA Program Funds?

As noted above, please pay particular attention to who is eligible to apply to TA Program funds as MAP-21 has altered the eligibility requirement from those within SAFETEA-LU. For example: non-profit organizations and State agencies are no longer eligible to participate in the program as a Sponsor. However, the WVDOH encourages non-profit groups and State agencies to partner with eligible organizations. The following is a list of eligible project Sponsor organizations/governmental bodies:

- Local governments;
- Regional transportation authorities;
- Transit agencies;
- Natural resource or public land agencies;
- School districts, local education agencies, or schools;
- Tribal governments; and
- Any other local or regional governmental entity with responsibility for or oversight of transportation or recreational trails (other than a metropolitan planning organization or a State agency) that the State Department of Transportation (DOT) determines to be eligible.

Additionally, the above referenced eligible Sponsors, must provide at least a 20% match in the form of cash or the pay-as-you-go option for all TA and RTP projects. However, the RTP allows for the use of in-kind services or materials as a means to meet the required 20% match. The RTP is the only program in which in-kind services may be used as match.

**Transportation Alternatives Minimum total project cost excluding RTP which is referenced below:** The minimum amount allowable for consideration under the TA program has been raised from \$30,000 to \$50,000. This is a direct result of the likelihood that, due to inflation, design requirements, NEPA, etc., that the majority of projects realistically cannot be completed for under \$50,000 (\$40,000 TA funds + \$10,000 Sponsor match = \$50,000 total project cost). There is no maximum amount of funding which can be requested under the TA projects. However, please note the competitive nature of these grants and the limited amount of funding the WVDOH has available each year. The WVDOH makes every attempt to make recommendations for project funding evenly distributed throughout the State.

**RTP Maximum total project cost:** Due to increased design, material and contingency costs, the RTP maximum total project cost in which a Sponsor may apply has been increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

**RTP Minimum total project cost:** The minimum amount allowable for consideration under the RTP program has been raised from \$5,000 to \$15,000. This is a direct result of the likelihood that, due to inflation, design requirements, NEPA, etc., that the majority of projects realistically cannot be completed for under \$15,000.

## **What is the Application Process?**

The application process is intended to establish communication between the WVDOH and the various applicants. Therefore, we have established the following process.

STEP 1: Complete the "Intent-to-Apply" form online.

STEP 2: Only if your project meets requirements for eligibility, will you be asked to continue by filling out a full Application form online. Site visits to the proposed project locations may be conducted by the WVDOH.

STEP 3: The WVDOH Technical Review Committee meets to review project applications and make funding recommendations to the Department of Transportation (DOT) Cabinet Secretary and the Commissioner of Highways.

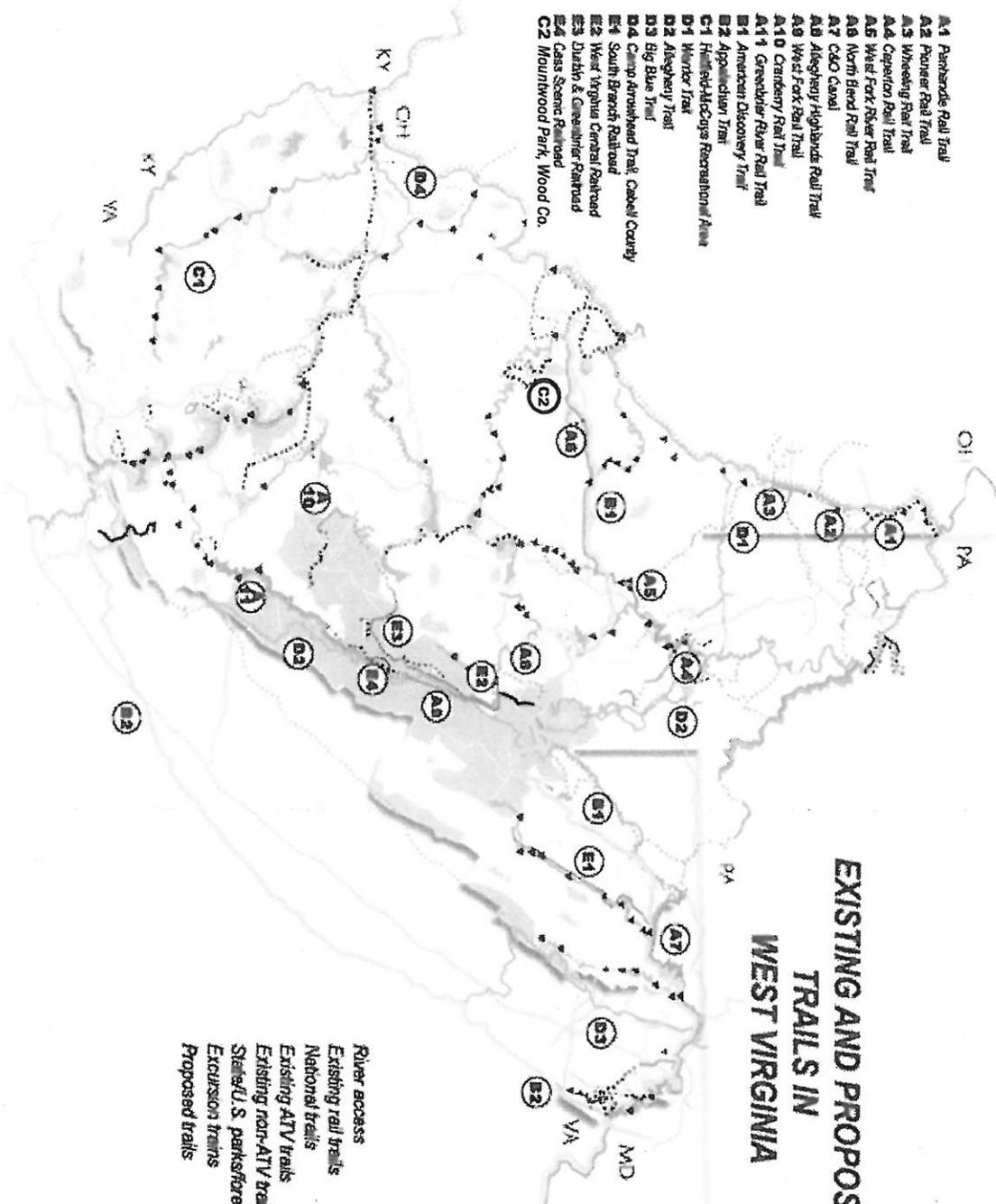
STEP 4: The DOT Cabinet Secretary and the Commissioner of Highways selects, with the concurrence of the Governor, projects for funding.

STEP 5: The selected applicants will be notified via e-mail.

PLEASE NOTE: For additional information visit our website at [www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/programplanning/grant\\_administration/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/programplanning/grant_administration/Pages/default.aspx) and select the appropriate online manual for the Transportation Alternatives or Recreational Trails Programs.

# EXISTING AND PROPOSED TRAILS IN WEST VIRGINIA

- A1 Parkersburg Rail Trail
- A2 Putner Rail Trail
- A3 Wheeling Rail Trail
- A4 Caperton Rail Trail
- A5 West Fork River Rail Trail
- A6 North Bend Rail Trail
- A7 C&O Canal
- A8 Allegheny Highlands Rail Trail
- A9 West Fork Rail Trail
- A10 Cranberry Rail Trail
- A11 Greenbrier River Rail Trail
- B1 American Discovery Trail
- B2 Appalachian Trail
- C1 Helderberg/Allegheny Recreational Area
- D1 Helderberg Trail
- D2 Allegheny Trail
- D3 Big Blue Trail
- D4 Camp Brookhead Trail, Cabell County
- E1 South Branch Railroad
- E2 West Virginia Central Railroad
- E3 Durbin & Chesapeake Railroad
- E4 Cass Scenic Railroad
- C2 Mountwood Park, Wood Co.



- River access
- Existing rail trails
- National trails
- Existing ATV/trails
- Existing non-ATV trails
- State/U.S. parks/forests
- Excursion trails
- Proposed trails

**McGarrity, John R**

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**From:** McGarrity, John R  
**Sent:** Sunday, July 26, 2015 4:12 PM  
**To:** McGarrity, John R  
**Subject:** Funding your community project: read this | Try This

<http://trythiswv.com/funding-your-community-project/>

# TRY THIS west virginia

Building Blocks for  
Healthy Communities

- Home
- About This Website
- Index
- How to Use This Site
- Try This Checklist
- Healthy Eating: Community
- Healthy Eating: Schools
- Fitness: Community
- Fitness: Children
- Policies & Infrastructure
- Fighting Chronic Disease
- Funding
- Troops & Volunteers
- Getting Your Message Out
- Churches
- Seniors

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Building Blocks for  
Healthy Communities

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Search for:

## Funding your community project: read this



These people are raising \$5 for dozens of non-profits. The Run for It! 5K raises tens of thousands a year for WV non-profits. All you do is register, get your team together, solicit sponsors and get their pledges to the Tucker County Foundation, which organizes the event, and gives you the money you raise! (Photo courtesy Tucker Community Foundation)

**This page will tell you what funders want from you and where to look for funding that fits your needs.** We've included lists of funding sources. Know about a funding source we missed? Share it! Write it in the comments section at the end.

**Here are the sections on this page:** Getting ready to apply, Get to know funding and funders, Foundations 101, Most frequent foundation funders and funded, State Funding, Federal Funding, Local funding.

**Be sure to scroll all the way do to: Funding for specific activities.** That's where you'll find funding sources specifically for:

- Food and garden
- Alternative transportation (biking, walking, etc.)
- Recreational trails, land and water
- Running/walking/biking
- Youth environmental programs
- Swimming pools

### Important First Steps. Don't skip this:

So you want to make your community a healthier place to live, and you have an idea about a way you could do that. You have researched a community need. You've gathered community partners. Now you need to line up necessary resources.

Very early in most projects, the question of money comes up. The first thing you need to do is take steps that will (1) increase your chances of getting money and (2) may lower the amount of money you will require.

**Gather your partners/collaborators.** First, gather your community partners. Almost every funder now requires that you prove that you are not the Lone Ranger, that you have created collaborative or partnering agreements with the other groups in your community that need to be on board if your project is to be successful. Your partners may be a garden club or the city council, an afterschool program or a local church. Think it through and pull people together to talk about it. Gather your partners, big roles and small.

**Make a timeline.** You and your collaborators will need a project timeline. List everything you need to be successful; such as people (paid or volunteer), a location, project materials, etc., to be sure the project is ready to move forward.

**Start listing the steps you will have to take to make it successful.** Your list will change over time. Start the list now. Here are a few questions funders will expect you to be able to answer:

1. What community need are you trying to address?
2. How do you know that the need exists? Can you document it with facts?
3. Does the project address the unmet need in a reasonable manner?
4. Is it in line with the mission of your organization?
5. Who will you work with? Do you have the necessary partners at the table to be successful?
6. Is your organization qualified and able to apply for and manage a project programmatically and financially?
7. Do you have the right policies and systems in place to meet IRS charitable rules and requirements?
8. How will you engage others in your project?
9. How will you measure success?
10. How will the project be sustained?

Let's assume you have a solid mission statement. You've identified your target population and can demonstrate why this population would benefit by your project. Now ...

### **Secure some local funding and resources.**

Funders like to see that you have made a variety of efforts – hopefully successful – to help yourself. You may have raised money locally; secured contributions and held events like spaghetti dinners, car washes and so forth, that generate community support and get people involved, giving them a feeling of ownership in your project. Funders also like to see that you have found ways to get in-kind donations: materials, supplies or services or people's time and talents, rather than simply asking the funder to pay for everything.

Local contributions, financial or in-kind, mean you have local support. Funders want to know you have broad local support.

**If you can show how you have helped yourself locally, it will increase your chances of getting a larger grant.**

Many funders require a local match. Investigate local funders before going directly to a national or regional funder. Even small grants from local funders are votes of confidence for you that tell a larger funder that local people believe in you.

Be sure to look over the **local funding ideas** at the end of this page.

**Look for a major funder or funders.** Once you have done all of the above and made sure you can answer the questions above, your project and organization may be ready to start looking for/approaching major funders.

Funding comes from individual donors, foundations, community organizations, faith-based organizations, and local, state, and federal government. A successful grant proposal is well-prepared, thoughtfully planned, and concisely packaged. The applicant has carefully followed the directions and program criteria. Here are some tips:

**Make sure the funder funds what you want to do.** This may seem obvious, but many groups waste time and effort applying to the wrong funders. So be smart. Go to the funder's Web site or other information source. Assess the information carefully, particularly the eligibility and "restricted items" sections. Be sure you are eligible and in the funder's geographic giving area. If you aren't sure, call them and ask.

**Contact the information person listed in the funder's written material, before you develop a proposal.** Read the directions on their Web site before you do. Verify that funding is available and the deadline dates. Briefly describe your project to make sure it is within their guidelines. Find out what process the funder uses for accepting applications. Basic requirements, application forms, information and procedures vary by funder.

**The applicant and grantor agency should have the same interests, intentions, and needs,** if a proposal is to be an acceptable candidate for funding. Do your research, check eligibility criteria, follow the directions, and meet all deadlines.

### Here are some things most funders will look for:

- Evidence that the community is engaged in efforts to make the community more healthy. If the community is not engaged, you cannot affect the culture.
- Evidence that you have community support for your project.
- Evidence that you are not duplicating something already present in the community.
- Evidence that your project supports or synchronizes with the efforts of other community groups.
- A plan – simple or more complex, proportionate to the project – including the goal (success), and "why" of this project.
- A quality budget (even if simple) that identifies expenses and reasons, and several realistic sources for the income you need.

**They will also assess how ready you are and how fully you have developed your idea.** Your group's experience, geographical location and track record will influence their assessment. In general, the newer your group is and the shorter the track record, the more you have to develop your idea to be funded. Here are three group profiles, from new to experienced:

**Group A:** typically a new group or a group just beginning to work on healthy lifestyles. They:

- are proposing a first project (or a repeat of an initial effort)
- have not yet assessed what persons/businesses/organizations can help them with funding, volunteers, in-kind support.
- have a modest project with a modest budget, staffed by volunteers, with no evidence of local fundraising



C. Get organized to write the proposal. Keep a notebook handy to write down ideas as you develop the project. Create a computer file for the attachments and supporting materials.

**There are eight basic components to a proposal package.** Each funder may use slightly different terms, but the general categories are:

(1) **Proposal summary or abstract:** Outlines the proposed project. It should appear at the beginning of the proposal. It could be in the form of a cover letter or a separate page, but should definitely be brief – no longer than two or three paragraphs.

(2) **Introduction of organization:** Most proposals require a description of an applicant's organization. Describe its past and present operations. This information should establish the applicant's credibility. Some features to include are:

- Information about key staff members and the board of directors
- The organization's goals, philosophy, track record with other grantors, and success stories,
- The relevance of the information to the goals of the grantor agency.

(3) **The problem statement (or needs assessment)** makes a clear, concise, and well-supported statement of the problem to be addressed. The information provided should be factual and directly related to the problem addressed by the proposal.

**Areas to document are:**

- The purpose for developing the proposal. What do you want to do? What is the overall aim of your project?
- The beneficiaries – who are they and how will they benefit.
- The social and economic costs to be affected.
- The nature of the problem (provide relevant hard evidence – such as statistics; a short example in the form of a story helps as well).
- How the applicant organization came to realize the problem exists, and what is currently being done about the problem. Why do you want to do the project? How do you know there is a need for this project?
- Did you consult the “target audience” or people you plan to serve on what they need or want?
- Explain what will happen to the project and the impending implications.
- Most important, the specific manner in which problems might be solved. Review the resources needed. Consider how they will be used and to what end.

(4) **Project design (Goals, objectives, and methods):** The program design is the way your project is expected to solve the stated problem. The section describes specific project activities that will accomplish the intervention and benefit the participants. You need to spell out all objectives related to the goals, then tell how you will achieve them. Use quantities or things that can be measure. Tell how you will measure them.

Refer to your problem statement. Describe the expected outcome of your proposed activities. Your figures used should be verifiable. Be realistic. Remember, if the proposal is funded, your stated objectives will probably be used to evaluate your program progress, so don't set goals you can't meet.

(5) **Project evaluation:** The evaluation component has two parts: (1) product evaluation; and (2) process evaluation. Product evaluation is the measure of progress that can be attributed to the project. It measures the extent to which the project has satisfied its desired objectives.





To learn about corporate fundraising, look at the Foundation Center's [Introduction to Corporate Giving](https://www.google.com/#q=foundation+center+introduction+to+corporate+giving) (<https://www.google.com/#q=foundation+center+introduction+to+corporate+giving>) It is available free as an online webinar or an in-person class.

Securing Corporate Partnerships offers more in-depth instruction:

<https://www.google.com/#q=foundation+center+securing+corporate+partnerships> a daylong, fee-based class that will help you understand how corporate donors differ from foundations, and help you develop strategies to gain their support and long-term commitment.

**3. Operating foundations:** Like Independent foundations, their assets usually come from an individual or a small group of donors. They accomplish their charitable purpose largely by operating their own programs rather than by making grants. Operating foundations in West Virginia include hospital foundations, such as the CAMC Foundation [www.camcfoundation.org](http://www.camcfoundation.org).

### Public foundations:

A public foundation is a nongovernmental public charity that operates grants programs that benefit unrelated organizations or individuals. Community Foundations are the best-established category of public foundations in the United States. An example would be The Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation [www.tgkvf.org](http://www.tgkvf.org).

#### The following credible websites can help you search for appropriate foundations:

> **The Foundation Center:** <http://foundationcenter.org> is the most authoritative source of information on private philanthropy in the United States. They help grant seekers, grant makers, researchers, policymakers, the media, and the general public better understand the process / nature of philanthropy. Their web site is designed to guide you to the information you are looking for - instruction on funding research, help with proposal writing, and tools for locating prospective funders, news and research on the field, or a library or training class near you. There is a charge, but the West Virginia library system and several universities have this services available free to the public. The Foundation Center also offers online training and tutorials on grant seeking, such as the following:

- o Overview: Online directories, tools and resources:

<http://foundationcenter.org/getstarted/learnabout/tools.html>

- o Grant seeking Basics for Nonprofit Organizations: Prepares nonprofit organizations to seek out and identify potential sources of foundation support.

- o Guide to Funding Research: A basic primer on the grant seeking process and an introduction to the available resources.

- o The Foundation Directory Online: Provides fundraisers with access to searchable online databases of grant makers, grants, and 990s. With five subscription plans available by month or by year for all levels of grant seekers. Their premier funder database, *Foundation Directory Online*, now includes a free search tool that has replaced Foundation Finder, providing public access to essential information about nearly 90,000 foundations and over 250,000 IRS Forms 990-PF.

Funder profiles include: Address and contact information, fields of interest, program areas, fiscal information. Study these profiles. Make sure the funder funds the kind of project you want to do.

- o Foundation Center Libraries: The Foundation Center's five libraries hold many resources for individual grant seekers. You can search the *Catalog of Nonprofit Literature*, and the libraries' collective holdings.

- o Associates Program: The Associates Program provides you with an on-call Associate researcher who has access to the full spectrum of Foundation Center materials, from comprehensive databases -updated weekly - to the latest publications on grant seeking and philanthropy.

- o Proposal Writing Short Course: Describes how to prepare a funding proposal, including the planning, research, and cultivation of foundation and corporate donors.

- o Philanthropy News Digest's (PND's) RFP Bulletin: Requests for proposals (RFPs) by grant makers who wish to attract applicants with specific projects or interests.









**CVS Caremark Community Grants Program** funds nonprofit organizations that provide access to health care for underserved populations including wellness and prevention programs, public school programs; health education and awareness programs. The grant application process ends on December 1. Grants of up to \$5,000 are awarded on a rolling basis. <http://info.cvscaremark.com/healthier-communities/cvs-caremark-community-grants>

## Physical Activity projects

- **West Virginia Action for Healthy Kids:** <http://www.actionforhealthykids.org/in-your-state/west-virginia/welcome>
- **WVPASS** offers a great list of assorted resources for communities who want to start healthy activities and music activities. <http://www.wvpass.org/grants.html>

### Trails :

- **West Virginia Recreational Trails Program** recommends grant applications and makes recommendations to the governor [http://www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/programplanning/planning/grant\\_administration/wvtrails/](http://www.transportation.wv.gov/highways/programplanning/planning/grant_administration/wvtrails/)
- **National Trails** <http://www.americanhiking.org/gear-resources/grant-opportunities/>
- **See Try This trails page**

### Schools:

- **The SPARK Grant-finder. Excellent resource:** <http://www.sparkpe.org/grants/grantfunding-resources>
- **WV Action for Healthy Kids:** <http://www.actionforhealthykids.org/resources/school-grants>
- **Fuel Up to Play 60.** Enrolled schools can apply for a \$4,000 grant yearly. <http://www.fueluptoplay60.com>

## Running/Walking/Biking

- **Advocacy Advance.** In the fast-changing world of funding for biking and pedestrians, Advocacy Advance stays on top of the latest changes: [www.advocacyadvance.org](http://www.advocacyadvance.org)
- **Advocacy Advance Guide to Federal Funding:** <http://www.advocacyadvance.org/resources#federal>
- **Lifting the Veil on Bicycle and Pedestrian Spending** (Advocacy Advance). This new 2014 publication provides information on each state's funding program. <http://www.advocacyadvance.org/media/blog/lifting-the-veil-on-bicycle-and-pedestrian-spending>
- **Find it! Fund it!** The Advocacy Advance interactive tool: Type in the project you want, and the tool spits out your federal funding possibilities, e.g. Bike Share, Bike Boulevards, Separated Facilities (STP and CMAQ, Pedestrian and Bike racks.
  - The interactive version. You can also download a pdf Table: [http://www.advocacyadvance.org/site\\_images/content/Find\\_It\\_Fund\\_It\\_chart.pdf](http://www.advocacyadvance.org/site_images/content/Find_It_Fund_It_chart.pdf)
- **Working with Metropolitan Planning Organizations:** Lessons and Answers for Advocates. This guidebook from Advocacy Advance shows how biking and walking advocates can work with MPOs to access federal funds for healthy community efforts.

- **Each state has an advocate.** Christian Abildso (Morgantown Pedestrian Safety Board) is the West Virginia advocate. [walkmgw@yahoo.com](mailto:walkmgw@yahoo.com)
- **Biking grants:** <http://www.bikesbelong.org>
- **Alliance for Biking and Walking's Guide to Fundraising:** <http://www.peoplepoweredmovement.org/pdf/RideGuide2ndEdition.pdf>
- **Let's Move:** Americas move to raise a healthier generation of kids
- **Kids Run the Nation Fund** <http://www.rrca.org/programs/kids-run-the-nation-fund/>
- **More biking ideas:** [http://www.charitybicycleride.com/charity\\_bike\\_events.htm](http://www.charitybicycleride.com/charity_bike_events.htm)
- **Cycling for a cure:** <http://www.health.com/health/gallery/0,,20480511,00.html>
- **Sell bulbs and organic seeds:** <http://www.organicgardening.com/living/3-best-earth-friendly-ways-raise-money> Involve kids. Similar to Girl Scout cookies.
- **Marathons:** <http://www.razoo.com/p/marathon-fundraising>
- **Combine regular races with challenge fundraising...** e.g. \$ for each second I shave off my time... <http://www.raceraiser.com>
- **Long bike ride fundraiser.** Create a regional bike ride or a ride all around your county. <http://www.gvsu.edu/gvnow/index.htm?articleId=69ACD11E-D8A8-9DFE-7AAF9DA5FEB664CB>

### State-administered biking/ pedestrian/ trails programs:

#### WV-DOT Bike/Pedestrian Program

Program Coordinator, Department of Transportation

Phone: 304 558-9591

Fax: 304 558-3783

As of 2013, Safe Routes to School federal funding is gone, and MAP-21 funding is available, but states have to decide how to use it. Applying is complex. Advocacy Advance, a partnership between the Alliance for Biking and Walking and the League of American Bicyclists, offers help at [www.Advocacyadvance.org/MAP21#state](http://www.Advocacyadvance.org/MAP21#state). Here is an infographic that may help you understand this confusing funding: <http://www.advocacyadvance.org/media/blog/infographic-following-map-21-funding>

Funding: MAP-21: The former funding under Safe Routes to School, etc. has been collapsed into MAP-21, and there is now a match and less overall funding. Biking and walking projects can apply for exclusions. MAP-21 funding won't be enough. Previous funding is cut in half from Safe Routes to School – Transportation Alternatives (Enhancements program). Where is the money now?

- Surface Transportation Program
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
- Highway Safety Improvement Program
- Recreational Trails
- Metropolitan Transportation Planning

Transportation Alternatives explanation, Department of Transportation (DOT) sit

**Trails:** WV Trails Program, Ken Given, Unit Leader (Acting), 304 558-9292, [kenneth.t.given@wv.gov](mailto:kenneth.t.given@wv.gov).

#### Swimming

- **Funding for swimming pools:** federal funding for municipal swimming pools:



- <http://gardenabcs.com/Grants.html>
- <http://www.annies.com/school-gardens/grants-for-gardens> or <http://www.annies.com/giving-back/school-gardens>
- <http://www.wholekidsfoundation.org/gardengrants.php>
- <https://foodcorps.org/get-involved/school-garden-grants>

### High tunnel greenhouses

- George Washington Elementary in Eleanor got a \$12,000 **Specialty Crop Block Grant** through the Department of Agriculture to fund their greenhouse program. More information: [http://www.wvagriculture.org/SCBG\\_14\\_Proposal\\_Instructions.pdf](http://www.wvagriculture.org/SCBG_14_Proposal_Instructions.pdf)
- Grants for greenhouses are available through **your local Conservation District**. To find yours: <http://www.wvca.us>
- A **high tunnel specially designed for schools, costing just over \$1,000 in materials** is available through Hudson Farms: <https://sites.google.com/site/kanawhavalleycsa/about-hudson-farms>

### Youth Environmental Programs

- The **West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection** provides grants of up to \$15,000 through its Youth Environmental Program. Typical funded programs include trails, school gardens and other sustainable projects through a school or afterschool program. <http://www.dep.wv.gov/pio/YEP/Pages/default.aspx>



**Betty Workman** June 18, 2014

I was wondering if there are any grants that can help a church feed children during the summer.

Reply



**Kate Long** June 20, 2014

Yes, Betty, any non-profit that feeds kids can get funding for that. Call the WV Office of Child Nutrition at 304-558-2708 and ask about their Summer Food Service Program. Read a bit about it before you call at <http://wvde.state.wv.us/child-nutrition/sfsp>. So wonderful your church is doing that!

Reply



**Kelly Crane** September 16, 2014

What an amazing resource – great work!

Reply



**Peggy Pings** January 24, 2015

What about the money each county and city gets for gambling/gaming facilities? I hear that is a huge, and discretionary, pot of money. Who has good examples of getting some of those funds?

Reply



**Deanna** January 26, 2015

What a wealth of information. Great

Reply



**Fr. Paschal M. Mbepera, CM** June 9, 2015

Thanks for elaborate information on how to solve the challenges that we face though projects and partnership with others. I am in great need of water supply for the village in my local churches and in need of two chapels. hope i have go the light where to begin. wish you all the best.

Reply

## Submit a Comment

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Comment

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**West Virginia Foundation Key Word Search:** go to <<http://foundationcenter.org/>> for individual foundation details; key work search, 'youth' and 'health' in foundation purpose statement.

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Grantmake Contact	Care Of	Street Add	Street Add	City	State	ZIP Code					
The 1912 C	Diana S. Coulthard, Co	P.O. Box 950		Bluefield	WV	24701-095	John Math	Carla Parso	Huntingtor P.O. Box 633	Charleston WV	25322-063
Sally Adam	Steven Kellas	1 Bank Plz.		Wheeling	WV	26003	The Warri	James C. West, Jr.	300 W. Pike St.	Clarksburg WV	26301-271
Ahmed 786	Charitable Ahmed Afz	260 Starling St.		Princeton	WV	24740	Cabell	Huntington Hospital, Inc.	1340 Hal Greer Blvd.	Huntingtor WV	25701-380
The John Patrick	Albright Foundat	1203 Jackson Ave.		Parkersbur	WV	26101	Camden-CI	Kim Couch, Secy. and	1800 Garfield Ave.	Parkersbur WV	26101-534
Alderson-Broaddu	WesBanco	1 Bank Plz.		Wheeling	WV	26003-354	The Valerie	William J. C Leonard J.	512 Princeton Ave.	Morgantov WV	26505-212
Allegheny Highlands	Alliance, Inc.	P.O. Box 194		Circleville	WV	26804	Carter Fam	Maria L. Miller	P.O. Box 393	Charleston WV	25322-039
Altenheim - The Home	for the Age	1387 National Rd.		Wheeling	WV	26003-571	Dante Castro	dale Scholarship Fou	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701-095
Altman Family	Foundation, Inc.	1406 Village Dr.		South Char	WV	25309	Cause Inc.		Rt 1 Box 119 A	Meadow B WV	25976
Paul Ambrose	Charitat	Kenneth P. 6121 Gideon Rd.		Huntingtor	WV	25705	The Roy Ch	Linda M. Bordas, Tr.	1358 National Rd.	Wheeling WV	26003-574
AMD Reclamation, Inc.		308 Dents Run Rd.		Morgantov	WV	26501	James B. CI	Emily Schramm-Fisher	P.O. Box 3047	Wheeling WV	26003-020
Animal Rescue of the	Eastern Panl	1643 Vineyard Rd.		Falling Wat	WV	25419	Marjorie G.	Chandler N United Ban	P.O. Box 393	Charleston WV	25322-039
Appalachia Shanda	Minney, Exec.	637 Grand St.		Morgantov	WV	26501	Thompson	Chandler N United Ban	P.O. Box 393	Charleston WV	25322-039
Armstrong	Robertson Matthews N	P.O. Box 1559		Bluefield	WV	24701-155	Jan Chapman	Family Foundation,	1426 Dean Dr.	Sutton WV	26601
Lowe Bartlett	Armstrong Trust	Rte. 6, Box 501		Buckhanno	WV	26201-884	Charleston	Area Medical Center, li	P.O. Box 1547	Charleston WV	25326-154
John C. & Ada K.	Arter City Nation	P.O. Box 4168		Charleston	WV	25364-416	Chemical	Valley Sports Associati	P.O. Box 1243	Charleston WV	25325-124
Arthur's En	Joan Weisberg, Secy. a	P.O. Box 5654		Huntingtor	WV	25703-065	The Childre	Louise Paree, Exec. Dir	1 Orchard Rd.	Wheeling WV	26003-667
Aurora Project, Inc.		25208 George Washin		Aurora	WV	26705-803	Choices	International	PO BOX 45	Salem WV	26426
Back Creek Valley	Foundation	166 Locust Grove Rd.		Hedgesville	WV	25427-307	City Hospital	Foundation, Inc.	2000 Foundation Way,	Martinsbur WV	25401
Baileanna	Foundation Inc.	Rte. 2 P.O. Box 2		Lewisburg	WV	24901	City Hospital,	Inc.	2000 Foundation Wy.,	Martinsbur WV	25401-919
The Encil	Bailey Family Foundati	722 Lower Donnally Rc		Charleston	WV	25304	The Robert	& Louise Claffin Found	P.O. Box 15	Point Pleas WV	25550
Baker Educ	Mike Lewis	514 Market St.		Parkersbur	WV	26101	Zella G. & E	Amy Hubbard, Tr.	P.O. Box 158	Ronceverte WV	24970
The Ballard	Ralph L. Ballard III, Pre	403 Quarry Pt.		Charleston	WV	25301	Clay Found	Charles M. Avampato,	1426 Kanawha Blvd. E.	Charleston WV	25301-300
Barbour Cc	Roger Bolton, Pres.	P.O. Box 284		Belington	WV	26250-920	The Paul &	William P. Cole, Jr., Dir	2126 Reid Ave.	Bluefield WV	24701-444
Kathleen	Simmons Bat Citizens Ba	P.O. Box 1519		Elkins	WV	26241-151	Community	Susie Nelson, Exec. Dir	1310 Market St.	Wheeling WV	26003-008
Mary F. Ba	Robert Cha	Huntingtor P.O. Box 633		Charleston	WV	25322-063	Community	James H. Shott, Exec. [	128 North : P.O. Box 4	Bluefield WV	24701-406
Beckley Ar	Susan S. Landis, Exec. [	129 Main St., Ste. 203		Beckley	WV	25801-461	Community	Samuel Byrl Ross III, Pr	200 Star Ave., Ste. 212	Parkersbur WV	26101-545
The Sarah	Emblen Ben	WesBanco 1 Bank Plz.		Wheeling	WV	26003	The Copen	Noel Coper Noel Coper	P.O. Box 682	White Sulph WV	24986-068
George F. & Nada	Pete	WesBanco 1 Bank Plz., Trust Dept		Wheeling	WV	26003-354	The Stelio	: Catherine f First Comrr	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701
The BHS Er	Stephanie I Ronnie L. N	21 Warden Run Rd.		Wheeling	WV	26003-617	Covenant	M Marilyn Perkins, Secy.	573 Pigeon Roost Trail	Princeton WV	24740
Big Green	Scholarship Foundation	P.O. Box 1360		Huntingtor	WV	25715-136	Raymond B.	Craig Schc Robert P. F	1609 Warwood Ave.	Wheeling WV	26003
Sara E. Blake	Charitable Foundatio	1 Bank Plz.		Wheeling	WV	26003-354	CRC	Foundation	500 Virginia St. E., Ste.	Charleston WV	25301
Stuart and	Stuart F. Bloch, Pres.	4000 Water St.		Wheeling	WV	26003-435	The Credit	Jimmy Welch, Secy.	P.O. Box 1777	Bluefield WV	24701
L. Ruth	Boesinger Trus	WesBanco 1 Bank Plz.		Wheeling	WV	26003	George M.	George Cruise	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701-095
Boone Cou	Connie Phillips	P.O. Box 695		Madison	WV	25130	Charles L.	Cruise Trust f/b/o Bluefi	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701-095
Franklin W	John Barry	300 Summers St., 3rd I		Charleston	WV	25301-162	Charles L.	Cruise Trust f/b/o Trinit	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701-095
Ethel N.	Bowen Found: First Centu	500 Federal St.		Bluefield	WV	24701-301	Cub Scout	Pack 52 Endowment Fu	4 Candlelight Dr.	Morgantov WV	26508-812
George W. R.	Bruce Bz	WesBanco 1 Bank Plz.		Wheeling	WV	26003-354	D'Annunzio	Vincent F. D'Annunzio,	P.O. Box 866	Clarksburg WV	26302-086
Bowles	Rice Foundation	600 Quarri P.O. Box 1		Charleston	WV	25325-138	Darby Fam	Laura G. Darby, Treas.	655 Whitaker Blvd. W.	Huntingtor WV	25701-466
S. Katherine	Boxwell & Edwin P. CI	P.O. Box 40		Charles To	WV	25414-004	Davis	Charities Association	7 Wyndemere Ct.	Parkersbur WV	26105
The Frank	: Jeffrey J. Rokisky Esq.,	3200 Main St.		Weirton	WV	26062-471	Ricky &	Tom Davis Endowment fo	P.O. Box 130	Berkeley St WV	25411-013
Brickstreet	Lucy Allara	400 Quarrier St.		Charleston	WV	25301-201	The Daywo	William W. Booker, Se	707 Virginia St. E., Ste.	Charleston WV	25301-272
The Bright	Patricia B. Bright, V.P. :	1 Bright Pond Ln.		Summersvi	WV	26651	Deitzler	Foundation, Inc.	149 Bella Vista Dr.	Vienna WV	26105
John W. Brill	Memorial Foundatio	P.O. Box O		Capon Spr	WV	26823-036	Doddridge	Judy Sjostedt, Exec. Di	P.O. Box 92	West Union WV	26456
The Brody-	E.F. Baldwin M.D., Pre:	320 W. Main St.		White Sulph	WV	24986-241	The Drieho	Mark C. Ferrell	1300 Chapline St.	Wheeling WV	26003-664
							The Dunn	F Wayne P. Dunn, Pres.	968 Chesterville Rd.	Mineral Wt WV	26150-608
							East River	F W. J. Kirk Story, Exec. [	403 Wild Turkey Rd.	Bluefield WV	24701
							Eastern W	e Michael Whalton, Exec	229 E. Martin St., Ste.	Martinsbur WV	25401-430

Organization Name	Address	City	State	ZIP Code	
Education / Patricia S. Kusimo Ph. I	803 Quarrier St., Ste. 5	Charleston	WV	25301-266	
Elikan Fund	Wesbanco 1st Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354	
The Elliot F John R. Elliot, Pres. anc	240 Capitol St., Ste. 50	Charleston	WV	25301-229	
Ethel M. H Patricia J. Pickens, Tr.	181 Access Rd.	Williamsto	WV	26187-794	
The Emerich Scholarship Charitabl	P.O. Box 4868	Charleston	WV	25364-416	
The Erickson Foundation	400 Market St.	Parkersbur	WV	26101-533	
Esbensshade Foundation	166 60th St.	Vienna	WV	26105	
The Paul W. Exley Fam Security Ne	1300 Chapline St.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
Mary Virgir Paul Rosier, Chair.	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354	
Khumbula Thina, Inc.	P.O. Box 309	Great Caca	WV	25422	
Joshua Doc Kidwell Never Quit Me	1401 W. Stephen St.	Martinsbur	WV	25401	
Elizabeth Stifel Kline Fr Wesbanco	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
Elizabeth Sarah Kraft Memorial Tr	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354	
Frank H. Kraft Scholarship Trust	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
The L-K Trust	P.O. Box 1330	Huntingtor	WV	25714-133	
Lafon Fami Luther L. LaFon, Pres.	4 Fox Chase Rd.	Charleston	WV	25304	
The Lambert-Tyson Foundation In	247 Pathfinder Ln.	Hedgesville	WV	25427	
The Larch Foundation	26 Park Rd.	Wheeling	WV	26003-664	
Raleigh Co Bobbi Thomas-Bailey, I	111 Willow Ln.	Beckley	WV	25801-177	
Raymond Brooks Vanscoy Testam	P.O. Box 1152	Fairmont	WV	26555-115	
Rccr Foundation	1516 Washington St., I	Charleston	WV	25311	
Harley B. Reger Rehabilitation Fou	655 1/2 W. Main St.	Clarksburg	WV	26301	
Region III V Curtiz Hardman, Exec.	405 Capitol St., Ste. 50	Charleston	WV	25301-178	
Region VI V Barbara J. DeMary, Ex	17 Middletown Rd.	White Hall	WV	26554-810	
Reynolds Family Foundation Irrev	P.O. Box 4040	Huntingtor	WV	25729	
Dr. & Mrs. Ed Wilkins	City Nation 1900 3rd Ave.	Huntingtor	WV	25703	
William Allison Richards Foundatic	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield	WV	24701-095	
The Willy Foundation, Inc.	1412 Sweetbrier Rd.	Charleston	WV	25314	
The Wilson-Taylor Family Charitab	15 Oakwood Rd.	Huntingtor	WV	25701-414	
Wings of Light Inc.	318 Appaloosa Dr.	Falling Wat	WV	25419	
Barry A. W Robert Wilmink	300 Capitol St., Ste. 13	Charleston	WV	25301	
W. A. Jr. an John Beckett, Dir.	500 Federal St.	Bluefield	WV	24701-301	
Woodbridg John Barry Branch Bar	P.O. Box 1793	Charleston	WV	25326-179	
Workforce Angela M. Henson, Ex	200 New River Town C	Beckley	WV	25801-370	
John and Becky Wright Foundatio	252 Oxford P.O. Box 1	Sistersville	WV	26175	
WV Baptist Conventio	Wesbanco 1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
WV Broadc David A. Barnette, Sec	1600 Laidley Tower	Charleston	WV	25301	
WVSC Metro Area Agency on Agin	P.O. Box 518	Institute	WV	25112-051	
Your Comn Beth Fuller, Pres.	111 High St P. O. Box 4	Morgantov	WV	26505	
Grantmake Contact	Care Of	Street Add	Street Add	City	
Fairmont S K. Jean Ahwesh, Exec.	1300 Locust Ave.	Fairmont	WV	26554-143	
Mutschelknaus Family Foundation	P.O. Box 351	Salem	WV	26426-035	
Family Mer Robert D. Hess, Pres.	650 Main St.	Barboursvi	WV	25504-143	
The Elizabeth S. Faris, I Thomas &	5 Emerson Rd.	Wheeling	WV	26003-663	
Jack Fellure Ministries	P.O. Box 507	Hurricane	WV	25526-050	
Fenton Fou Thomas K. Fenton, Pre	700 Elizabeth St.	Williamsto	WV	26187-102	
Charles H. I Carla D. Parsons, Tr.	P.O. Box 633	Charleston	WV	25322-063	
Frada L. Fine Scholarship Fund	148 S. Queen St.	Martinsbur	WV	25401-331	
J. T. & C. B. Frances Tompkins, Dir.	P.O. Box 927	Logan	WV	25601-092	
Edward C. Fisher Unitrust	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
Fitzsimmor Robert P. F Security Ne	1300 Chapline St.	Wheeling	WV	26003-334	
Five Promi Brooke Manchin	P.O. Box 1468	Charleston	WV	25325-146	
Fort Mill Ri Eva Ansel, Secy.-Treas.	91 S. High St.	Romney	WV	26757	
Wayne H. Fortney Preston Memo	2420 Cranberry Sq.	Morgantov	WV	26508-920	
Foster Foundation	1 Bradley Foster Dr.	Huntingtor	WV	25701-944	
Foundation for Children, Families,	P.O. Box 1370	Clarksburg	WV	26302-137	
Jeannine Y. Gary D. Baldwin, Tr.	P.O. Box 2846	Huntingtor	WV	25728-284	
Elizabeth Hogan Franzheim Schola	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
Stella Fuller Settlement, Inc.	P.O. Box 97	Huntingtor	WV	25706-009	
Fund for th Margaret Lieberman, E	803 Quarrier St., Ste. 1	Charleston	WV	25301-265	
The James Gabriel Family Foundat	55 Scott Ave.	Morgantov	WV	26508	
Forest L. Garrison Trus United Ban	P.O. Box 393	Charleston	WV	25322-039	
Charles L. and Anna N. United Ban	514 Market St.	Parkersbur	WV	26101-514	
Annie E. Gebhart Trust BB&T	P.O. Box 1793	Charleston	WV	25326-179	
Fred Gilbert Charitable First Comr	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield	WV	24701	
Charles & Mary Fayne Glotfelty Fo	4412 Lancaster Ave.	Charleston	WV	25304	
Rocco J. Gorman Trust Huntingtor	P.O. Box 633, Ste. WE	Charleston	WV	25322-063	
Virginia S. Gorman Tru Huntingtor	P.O. Box 633, RM, WE	Charleston	WV	25322-063	
Zelma Gray Trust	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003	
Greater Gr Courtney Smith, Exec.	109 S. Jeffe P.O. Box 1	Lewisburg	WV	24901-131	
The Gridiron Foundation, Inc.	618 10th St.	Huntingtor	WV	25701-232	
The Haddad Foundation, Inc.	500 Virginia St. E., Ste.	Charleston	WV	25301-215	
The Philip / Edward &quot;Philip&	1033 Quarrier St., Ste.	Charleston	WV	25301-231	
The Hamer Foundation	P.O. Box 418	Kenova	WV	25530-041	
The Jeanne Charles L. Jarrell, Tr.	P.O. Box 175	Hansford	WV	25103-000	
Hampshire Michael Whalton, Exec	P.O. Box 40	Romney	WV	26757	
Hampshire County His Lawrence F	P.O. Box 876	Romney	WV	26757	
The Willian Lisa K. Bailey	P.O. Box 9	211 Federa	Bluefield	WV	24701-095
Hancock County Savings Bank Cha	351 Carolir P.O. Box 2	Chester	WV	26034-112	
Hardy Cour Michael Whalton, Exec	P.O. Box 1058	Moorefield	WV	26836	
James H. H James H. Harless, Pres.	P. O. Box 1210	Gilbert	WV	25621-121	
Dr. O.M. & William M. Ellis, Jr., Pr	500 Virginia St. E., Ste.	Charleston	WV	25301	
Adolph & Edith Harries & Eleanor	415 Market St.	Parkersbur	WV	26101-533	
Harrison County Family Resource	110 N. 6th St.	Clarksburg	WV	26301	

Organization	Address	City	State	ZIP Code
Ray V. Harron Foundation	P.O. Box 400	Bridgeport	WV	26330-040
Leonard A. & Shirley E. Harvey Foundation	P.O. Box 184	Parkersburg	WV	26102-018
Joseph R. & Jeff Disibbio	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield	WV	24701
Martha & J Jay T. McCr	Brent A. Bu P.O. Box 151	Wheeling	WV	26003-264
Charles E. Hendrixson, Jr. Charitable	P.O. Box 1793	Charleston	WV	25326-179
Herschler F Charles L. Jarrell, Pres.	300 Capito 906 Kanaw	Charleston	WV	25301-280
Hess Family Steve Kellas	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003
Chris Hess Joseph N. Gompers, Tr	117 Edgington Ln.	Wheeling	WV	26003-153
Paul J. Hewgill Charital Charles Cla	P.O. Box 479	Alderson	WV	24910-047
Hinton Are Jerry Beasley, Exec. Dir	P.O. Box 217	Hinton	WV	25951-021
Mary H. and J. Churchill Hodges Fc	540 N. Inwood Dr.	Huntingtor	WV	25701
August J. & Robert J. Krall, Secy.	83 Edgington Ln.	Wheeling	WV	26003-154
P.G. and Rt Terring M. Weaver, Tr.	349 Buckhannon Ave.	Clarksburg	WV	26301-313
Hollowell F Allen Carson, Pres.	103 E. Washington St.	Lewisburg	WV	24901-142
The Holroyd Foundation Inc.	209 W. Washington St	Charleston	WV	25302
Home for Aged Men	1700 Warwood Ave.	Wheeling	WV	26003-714
Hope, Love and Charit John Cook	P.O. Box 492	Thomas	WV	26292
Horne Fam Fred M. Horne, Tr.	980 National Rd.	Wheeling	WV	26003-340
Francis G. Horne Foundation	R.R. 1, Box 320	Ronceverte	WV	24970
Hospice Care Corporation	Rt. 92 S. P.O. Box 76	Arthurdale	WV	26520-076
The Hoss F Jason Hostetler	150 Clay St., Ste. 410	Morgantov	WV	26505
George D. I Carla Parsons	P.O. Box 633	Charleston	WV	25322-063
The Hubert Charitable Foundation	P.O. Box 389	Lewisburg	WV	24901
Hughes Family Foundation, Inc.	1215 S. Park Dr.	Huntingtor	WV	25701-492
Albert J. Ht David H. Rollins, Secy.	P.O. Box 169	Charleston	WV	25321-016
The H. P. ai William Stafford II, Sec	P.O. Box 309	Princeton	WV	24740-030
Huntington Clinical Foc James H. M	P.O. Box 117	Huntingtor	WV	25706-011
The Huntington Foundation, Inc.	P.O. Box 2548	Huntingtor	WV	25726-254
Huntingtor David Steele	2001 3rd Ave.	Huntingtor	WV	25703
Huntington Theater Organ Project	1439 5th Ave.	Huntingtor	WV	25701
I.O.O.F. Gr Carl C. Will Paul L. Hev	1465 Tremont Ave.	Morgantov	WV	26505-533
Institute, V William Raglin, Exec. D	142 Marshall Ave.	Dunbar	WV	25064-212
Interactivity Foundation	P.O. Box 9	Parkersburg	WV	26102-000
J. Herman Isner Trust	Rte. 1 P.O. Box 92	Kerens	WV	26276-960
Jackson Co Judy Sjostedt, Exec. Dir	P.O. Box 565	Ripley	WV	25271
Francis J. and Edith Jac United Ban	21 12th St.	Wheeling	WV	26003
Gordon C. G. Thomas Battle, Pres	P.O. Box 273	Charleston	WV	25321-027
Bernard H. and Blanche E. Jacobsc	300 Summers St., Ste.	Charleston	WV	25301-162
Jam Family Robert M. Jones, Jr., D	P.O. Box 1559	Bluefield	WV	24701
Jefferson C Kathryn Williams, Trea	114 W. 6th Ave.	Ranson	WV	25438
Munawwar Jehan Education Foun	16 Wills Dr.	South Char	WV	25309
The K-G Trust	1002 3rd Ave.	Huntingtor	WV	25701
The Greate Rebecca Ceperley, C.E.	1600 Hunti 900 Lee St.	Charleston	WV	25301-174
Charan Kaur & Amar Kaur Charital	P.O. Box 2238	Weirton	WV	26062-143
The Kelly F. Michael A. Kelly, Pres.	1 Pavillion Dr.	Daniels	WV	25832
Harrison H. Kennedy Award Trust	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Kesan, Inc.	524 Scarlett O'Hara Dr	Summersvi	WV	26651

Organization	Address	City	State	ZIP Code
Grantmake Contact Care Of	Street Add Street Add	City	State	ZIP Code
Gay R. Lars Gay R. Larsen	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003
George A. I Lea Ridenhour	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Marie Leist Sherry W. Ferrell, Co-S	P.O. Box 591	Lewisburg	WV	24901-059
Robert L. & Robert L. Levenson, Jr.	83 Edgington Ln.	Wheeling	WV	26003
Lewisburg Foundation Incorporated	98 Church St.	Lewisburg	WV	24901
Little Kan Judy Sjostedt, Exec. Dir	P. O. Box 944	Elizabeth	WV	26143
Henry Loga Barbara Sr Wesbanco	415 Market St.	Parkersburg	WV	26101-533
The Logan County Charitable and	1325 Stratton St.	Logan	WV	25601-136
Logan Healthcare Foundation, Inc.	P.O. Box 1725	Logan	WV	25601-172
Merwin C. Patti Combs, Pres.	P.O. Box 119	Wardensvil	WV	26851-055
Lynch Foundation, Inc.	P.O. Box 4268	Star City	WV	26505-426
Maier Four Brad M. Rowe, Pres.	P.O. Box 6190	Charleston	WV	25362-019
Clyde W. and Leota B. Marshall M	P.O. Box 304	Cairo	WV	26337
Marshall University Foundation, Ir	519 John Marshall Dr.	Huntingtor	WV	25703-140
The Martha Gaines an Adventure	P.O. Box 78	Lansing	WV	25862
The Martindale Found Larry Marti	57 S. Tamarac Dr.	Shepherdst	WV	25443
Mason Col Judy Sjostedt, Exec. Dir	P. O. Box 66	Point Pleas	WV	25550
Ernestine Matthews Trust	P.O. Box 456	Capon Brid	WV	26711
The Jeremy Philips Kimberly McClu	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Jay T. McCr P. Kimberly McCluskey	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-290
Robert W. McCormick Bank of Ch	P.O. Drawer 40	Charles To	WV	25414-004
McCoy-McMechen Museum, Inc.	P.O. Box 125	Moorefield	WV	26836-012
Maude E. McCracken T Wesbanco	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003
McDavid F Diana Long, Secy.	1410 Woodmere Dr.	Charleston	WV	25314-194
Bernard McDonough Foundation,	311 4th St.	Parkersburg	WV	26101-531
The McGee Foundation	707 Virginia St. E., Ste.	Charleston	WV	25301-270
The McGue Michael W. McGuane,	1605 Warwood Ave.	Wheeling	WV	26003-711
Howard P. Mary Ashci BB&T,	P.O. Box 2348	Charleston	WV	25328
Blanche Hazel Crawford McNash M	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003
Hazel Ruby McQuain Charitable Tr	P.O. Box 683	Morgantov	WV	26507-068
Meagel Charitable Tru: United Ban	21 12th St.	Wheeling	WV	26003-320
Memorial Fund of Lillian V. Weim	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Mike Ross Family Foundation, Inc.	P.O. Box 219	coalton	WV	26257
The Berkeley Minor and Susan F. F	300 Summers St., Ste.	Charleston	WV	25301
James M. and Katherine W. Moler	P.O. Box 40	Charles To	WV	25414-004
John A. Moore Trust Wesbanco	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling	WV	26003
The Allen Jackson Morefield Famil	P.O. Box 485	Bluefield	WV	24701-048
Morgan-Robertson Me First Comr	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield	WV	24701-095
The Morris Foundation	P.O. Box 397	Glenville	WV	26351-039
Byron Neal & Sara Jose United Ban	P.O. Box 393	Charleston	WV	25392-000
Mountain Opportunities Corporat	433 Baltimore Ave.	Clarksburg	WV	26301
The Mountaintop Foundation	564 W. Ma P.O. Box 23	Bruceston N	WV	26525
Myles Family Foundation	P.O. Box 1274	Elkins	WV	26241-127
The Virginia L. Neptun United Ban	514 Market St.	Parkersburg	WV	26101-514

Nicholas Cc Stacy Raffo, Exec. Dir.	P.O. Box 561	Summersvi WV	26651
Mary B. Nir Mary B. Nickell, Pres.	500 Federal St.	Bluefield WV	24701
Karl and M Robert J. Krall, Tr.	83 Edgington Ln.	Wheeling WV	26003-154
North Parkersburg Kiwanis Found	P.O. Box 4511	Parkersbur WV	26104-451
Adaline C. Nugent Edu United Ban	514 Market St.	Parkersbur WV	26101-514
Walter E. & Isaac Maxwell, V.P.	P.O. Box 138	Lost Creek WV	26385
The Nutting Foundation	1500 Main St.	Wheeling WV	26003-282
Katherine Carr O'Dwyer Trust f/b/	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling WV	26003-354
Katherine Carr O'Dwye WesBanco	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling WV	26003-354
Old Hemlock Foundation, Inc.	17098 Brandonville Pk	Bruceton N WV	26525
Old Town Princeton Foundation, li	P.O. Box 529	Bluefield WV	24701-052
Elis Olsson Memorial Foundation	P.O. Box 151	West Point VA	23181-015
One Found Tom R. Attar, Tr.	125 Whitestick Rd.	Beckley WV	25801-362
Ann C. and Robert O. Orders, Jr., F	P.O.Box 1448	Saint Alban WV	25177-144
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe Four	2121 Main St.	Wheeling WV	26003-280
Alexander Bland Osborn Article 13	P.O. Box 2040	Clarksburg WV	26301
The Pace F. Charles W. Pace, V.P.	51 Valley Dr.	Princeton WV	24740
Paden City Rodney McWilliams, P	P.O. Box 233	Paden City WV	26159-023
The John al Elizabeth Pruett, Dir.	1629 College Ave.	Bluefield WV	24701
The Brad P. Kristie Barnett; Dougl	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling WV	26003
Panhandle Ministries	P.O. Box 390	Capon Brid WV	26711-039
Park System Trust Fund of Wheeli	Oglebay Park	Wheeling WV	26003-936
Parkersbur Judy Sjostedt, Exec. Di	1620 Park / P.O. Box 17	Parkersbur WV	26102-176
Robinson S Anthony J. Habbit	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling WV	26003-354
Bernice Pickens Parsor JPMorgan	(P.O. Box 393	Charleston WV	25322
The Peterman Foundation, Inc.	364 Patteson Dr., Ste.	Morgantov WV	26505
Louise Bow Crystal Cline	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701
Sophia Pipi Rachel L. C. Wesbanco	1 Bank Plz.	Wheeling WV	26003
Pocahonta: Marvina Irvine, Treas.;	900 N., Ser P.O. Box 87	Marlinton WV	24954
Perry S. & I Richard Lehman	1200 Laidley Tower	Charleston WV	25301
Point of View Farm Inc Joel Rosent	P.O. Box 136A	Hillsboro WV	24946-013
Jonathan P Melissa Powell, Pres.	P. O. Box 5527	Princeton WV	24740-552
The Wade H. and Doris Mildred Pr	415 Marke P.O. Box 14	Parkersbur WV	26102-142
The Preservati Family (Arnold D. L	1460 E. Main St.	Princeton WV	24740-306
Preston County Catholic Churches	322 E. Main St.	Kingwood WV	26537
Preston County Catholic Churches	322 E. Main St.	Kingwood WV	26537
Herschel C. Jonna Hughes, Tr.	P.O. Box 412	Huntingtor WV	25708-041
Albert M. F Cathy Houser	P.O. Box 393	Charleston WV	25322
Board of Trustees of th City Nation	1900 3rd Ave.	Huntingtor WV	25703-110
Helen J. Pri Mark Ferre Security Na	1300 Chapline St.	Wheeling WV	26003-334
Princeton l Jeff Dissibio	P.O. Box 950	Bluefield WV	24701
Raymond H. Puckett T United Ban	P.O. Box 393	Charleston WV	25322-039
Pyles & Tui Brad Pyles, Pres.	408 Main S P.O. Box 55	Logan WV	25601-390
Lucy S. Quarrier Trust	P.O. Box 1793	Charleston WV	25326-179
Monseigneur Thomas A. Quirk Me	110 S. Main Ave.	Weston WV	26452
Radio 7 Company Herbert E.	P. O. Box 549	Spencer WV	25276-054
Rainbow House, Inc.	P.O. Box 114	Gypsy WV	26361-011

Grantmake Contact	Care Of	Street Addi	Street Addi	City	State	ZIP Code
Right Hand Charitable Trust		108 Hawksbury Trace		Beckley	WV	25801-236
Ritchie Col Judy Sjostedt, Exec. Di	P.O. Box 178			Harrisville	WV	26362
Don M. and Virginia L. Ritter Foun	490 Chestnut Dr.			Huntingtor	WV	25705
Evan G. Rol Patricia L. Watson, V.P	P.O. Box 1793			Charleston	WV	25326-179
Robinson Family Foundation	P.O. Box 6807			Wheeling	WV	26003
George F. Rolf Residua WesBanco	1 Bank Plz.			Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Rolling Ridge Foundation, Inc.	305 Friends Way			Harpers Fe	WV	25425
Root & the Branch, Inc.	P.O. Box 9374			South Char	WV	25309-037
Rosemary l Cynthia A. Wesbanco	1 Bank Plz.			Wheeling	WV	26003
The Ross Foundation Inc.	200 Star Ave., Ste. 212			Parkersbur	WV	26101-545
Sacred Hea Ann Booth, Pres.	P.O. Box 1581			Clarksburg	WV	26302-158
Sacred Mountain Midv Ruth Ann C	HC 75 P.O. Box 20			Circleville	WV	26804
Neal W. And Jo Ann Scaggs Family	302 Central Ave.			Logan	WV	25601
Thomas, W Phillips-Kimberly McCl	1 Bank Plz.			Wheeling	WV	26003
The Albert Frank A. Jackson	1031 National Rd.			Wheeling	WV	26003-570
Science Foundation of R.W. Wilkir	P.O. Box 1697			Bluefield	WV	24701-155
Scott Reed Scott D. Reed, Tr.	1 Damian Rd.			Wheeling	WV	26003
The Tom & Virginia Seely Foundat	2218 Valley Rd.			Berkeley S	WV	25411
Segal-Davis Scott S. Segal, Pres.	810 Kanawha Blvd. E.			Charleston	WV	25301-280
Serra Foundation, Inc.	2525 Pennsylvania Ave			Weirton	WV	26062
John A. Sheppard Memorial Ecolo	P.O. Box 266			Kermit	WV	25674
The June O Frank W. Wilkinson, Cl	P.O. Box 1559			Bluefield	WV	24701-155
Hugh I. Shott, Jr. Foun	First Centu 500 Federa	P.O. Box 15		Bluefield	WV	24701-301
Leo J. Signaigo Charitable Trust	P.O. Box 950			Bluefield	WV	24701-095
Sisters of S Renee Steffen, Grants	4420 Rosemar Ctr., Ste			Parkersbur	WV	26104-125
Skewes Family Foundation	P.O. Box 1014			Bluefield	WV	24701-101
Tom C. Smi George Sinkewitz, Tr.	P.O. Box 1216			Huntingtor	WV	25714
Mike and J Eugene A. Toothman	P. O. Box 2407			Buckhanno	WV	26201
Frank Litz S Diana S. Co First Comr	P.O. Box 950			Bluefield	WV	24701-095
South Wes Claude J. Hunt, Exec.Di	2699 Park Ave., Ste. 21			Huntingtor	WV	25704-205
Southern Grace, Inc.	125 Lee Ave.			Beckley	WV	25801-204
Spartan Fo Harry H. Esbenshade, J	166 60th St.			Parkersbur	WV	26105-800
Stamp 200 Larry Carpenter	21 Bethany Pike			Wheeling	WV	26003
Stamp Cha Frederick Stamp, Jr.; Jc	1 Bank Plz.			Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Genevieve Kathryn Go United Ban	P.O. Box 393			Charleston	WV	25322
Starvaggi C James A. O'Brien, V.P.	401 Pennsylvania Ave.			Weirton	WV	26062-232
Carl Dee St Lawrence F The Bank o	P.O. Box 26757			Romney	WV	26757-087
George E. Stifel Endow Wesbanco	1 Bank Plz.			Wheeling	WV	26003-354
Scott E. Stille Memorial Foundati	680 Cattail Run Rd.			Charles To	WV	25414
W. E. Stone Wilbur S. Jones, Jr., Pr	162 Cabin Rd.			Wheeling	WV	26003
Storck Family Foundati T. Weyer &	501 Avery St., Ste. 900			Parkersbur	WV	26101-512
O. J. Stout Catherine l United Nat	P.O. Box 1508			Parkersbur	WV	26102-150
The Strong-Treister Family Found	503 Pennsylvania Ave.			Charleston	WV	25302
Hill Stump Disaster Ch; First Comr	P.O. Box 950			Bluefield	WV	24701-095