

Pathway/Trail and Outdoor Recreation Funding Concepts

Category	State	State or Local Program	Funding Mechanism/Concept	Statutory Construct	Advantages/ Disadvantages	Other Information	Information Source
	Alaska	State or Local	State general obligation bonds authorized by the legislature and ratified by the voters.	Constitutional with legislative or local authorization.			https://2296f903-e219-47d7-a925-87eb3d67b503.filesusr.com/ugd/a07cfa_9949202afd79434b968ae8991240cbbf.pdf
	Arizona	State	The Arizona Heritage Fund was created in 1990 as a voter-Initiative which passed with over 62% majority. It directed \$10 million annually from state lottery to the State Parks Heritage Fund to be used for local, regional, and state parks; trails and open spaces; and cultural heritage sites. It has since been cut to \$2.5 million annually.	Lottery funded			
	California	State	AB1789 reinstates the California Trails Commission to help oversee and coordinate trail development around the State, and includes a representative of the mountain biking community. Creates the Trails Corps Program within the CCC to specialize on natural surface trail construction and maintenance. Appropriates \$75,000,000 one time from the General Fund to fund non-motorized trail grant program, with an emphasis on new trails or new access to existing trails. Appropriates \$15,000,000 each year to continue the program.	2022 AB1789			https://openstates.org/ca/bills/20212022/AB1789/
	California	State	<i>Bicycle Transportation Account</i> (dedicated state funds) provides grants for county and municipal projects that improve the safety and convenience of bicycle commuters. Eligible projects include new bikeways, secure bicycle parking, installation of traffic control devices, bikeway planning, improvements and maintenance, and hazard elimination. <i>Local jurisdictions must contribute ten percent project match and no single applicant may receive more than 25 percent of the total available funds.</i>	California Streets and Highways Code Section 2106			https://sccrtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PCL_GuideToBikePgmFndgCA-2.pdf
	California	Local	<i>Developer Impact Fees</i> (sometimes known as mitigation fees) - Local governments charge developers an impact fee to offset the public costs required to accommodate new development with public infrastructure. <i>The fee varies based on local government assessments but must equal the cost of the proposed project or service.</i>				https://sccrtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PCL_GuideToBikePgmFndgCA-2.pdf
	California	Local	County voters can approve one-half to one percent sales tax increase to fund transportation projects, including pathways/trails for up to 20 years.				https://sccrtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PCL_GuideToBikePgmFndgCA-2.pdf

California	Local	Some local jurisdictions have enacted bicycle registration and licensing programs to fund bicycle-related programs and projects.	California Vehicle Code, Division 16.7, Section 39004 - "each licensing agency (cities, counties or college), by ordinance or resolution, may adopt rules and regulations for the collection of (bicycle) license fees." Similar sections of California Vehicle Code establish limitations and dictate how revenues may be used.			https://sccrtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PCL_GuideToBikePgmFndgCA-2.pdf
California	State	One quarter of one cent of retail sales tax is returned to the county of origin for the purpose of funding transportation improvements in that county such as bicycle and pedestrian facilities, safety programs, and planning projects (minimum of two percent).	Transportation Development Act - Article 3			https://sccrtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PCL_GuideToBikePgmFndgCA-2.pdf
California	Local	TransNet, a San Diego voter approved half-cent sales tax funds transportation projects, including bike paths and facilities, pedestrian improvements, and neighborhood safety projects.	Local ballot initiative			https://www.railstotrails.org/build-trails/trail-building-toolbox/funding/acquisition-funding/
Colorado	Local	Colorado Springs imposes a \$4 excise tax on new bicycles sold in city with revenue dedicated to bikeway improvements.				https://www.railstotrails.org/build-trails/trail-building-toolbox/funding/acquisition-funding/
Connecticut	State	The Community Connectivity Grant Program, now in its fourth round of awards, provides construction funding for local initiatives that will improve safety and accessibility for bicyclists and pedestrians in and around community centers, encouraging more people to use these healthy and environmentally sustainable modes of travel. The grant program also facilitates social and economic opportunities for underserved communities by providing equitable levels of access to safe and affordable transportation. This round awarded more than \$38 million. Primarily for sidewalks and roadside pathways.	State bond initiative			https://portal.ct.gov/DOT/PP_Intermodal/CTConnectivity/CT-Connectivity-CCGP
Florida	State	Florida Forever devotes 1.5 percent of annual conservation funds to trails and greenways.				https://www.railstotrails.org/build-trails/trail-building-toolbox/funding/acquisition-funding/
Idaho	State	Idaho has instituted an optional trails supporter sticker raising \$18,000 between June 2020 and June 2021.				https://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/activities/biking/non-motorized-trails-sticker/
Illinois	State	The Illinois Bicycle Path Grant Program (Bike Path) provides financial assistance to eligible local units of government to assist them with the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of public off-road, non-motorized bicycle paths and directly related support facilities. Agencies that apply for projects that accommodate additional trail users, such as equestrians, will receive special consideration in the review of grant applications. The Illinois Bicycle Path Grant Program was created in 1990 to financially assist eligible units of government to acquire, construct, and rehabilitate public, non-motorized bicycle paths and directly related support facilities. Grants are available to any local government agency having statutory authority to acquire and develop land for public bicycle path purposes. Revenue for the program comes from a percentage of vehicle title fees collected pursuant to Section 3-821(f) of the Illinois Vehicle Code.	Section 3-821(f) of Illinois Vehicle Code			https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/grants/pages/bikepathprogram.aspx

Pathways / Trails Funding	Indiana	State (with federal assistance money)	Next Level Trails will invest \$150 million – the largest infusion of State trail funding in Indiana history – toward the development of regionally and locally significant trails throughout Indiana. As part of Governor Holcomb’s broader Next Level Connections infrastructure program, Next Level Trails (NLT) is designed to incentivize collaborative efforts to accelerate trail connections. The Department of Natural Resources will administer the program.	ARPA funding with state augment			https://www.in.gov/dnr/state-parks/recreation/grants/next-level-trails/
	Maryland	State	The Kim Lamphier Bikeways Network Program provides grant support for a wide range of bicycle network development activities. The program supports projects that maximize bicycle access, fill missing links in the state’s bicycle network, and enhance last-mile connections to work, school, shopping and transit. The Bikeways Program seeks to leverage past investments in bicycle facilities, complement existing state, local, and federal programs, and promote biking as a fun, healthy transportation mode.				https://www.mdot.maryland.gov/tso/pages/Index.aspx?PageId=28
	Maryland	State	Through the Transportation/Land-Use Connections (TLC) Program, the Transportation Planning Board helps local jurisdictions address community-level issues by providing both direct technical assistance and information about best practices and model projects through the TLC Clearinghouse.				https://www.mwcog.org/transportation/planning-areas/land-use-coordination/tlc-program/
	Massachusetts	State (bundled with RTP funds)	MassTrails provides grants to support recreational trail and shared use pathway projects across the Commonwealth. The award maximum depends on the project type and needs and is generally \$50,000 for “local” projects and up to \$300,000 for projects demonstrating critical network connections of regional or statewide significance. Commonwealth Trails grants are supported by the state’s annual Capital Investment Plan and aim to help communities design, create and maintain off-road shared-use pathway connections between where Massachusetts residents live, learn, work, shop, and recreate, especially by building out the longer distance regional networks of multi-use pathways across the state and filling in critical gaps in existing networks, or overcoming current barriers to connectivity. Also funded with RTP.				https://www.mass.gov/welcome-to-masstrails
	Missouri	Local	The Great Rivers Greenway District, a non-profit organization, administers a 0.1 percent sales tax dedicated for parks and open space.	Proposition C			https://www.railstotrails.org/build-trails/trail-building-toolbox/funding/acquisition-funding/
	Montana	State	The Trail Stewardship Program was established following the 2019 Legislative Session when Senate Bill 24 was passed into law. Funding for TSP comes from a portion of Montana’s \$9.00 light vehicle registration fee, as well as a portion of marijuana tax revenue. Since it’s establishment TSP has awarded approximately \$2.82 million to 74 projects across the state focused on development, renovation and maintenance.	2019 Senate Bill 24 (https://leg.mt.gov/bills/2019/billhtml/SB0024.htm)			https://fwp.mt.gov/aboutfwp/grant-programs/trail-stewardship
	New Mexico	State	This grant invests in conservation-minded shovel-ready projects that are open to the public, increase access to outdoor opportunities, and demonstrate a clear economic benefit to the community through improved quality of life, better public health outcomes, and/or increased tourism.	State Statute 9-15-14.3			https://edd.newmexico.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2022-Outdoor-Recreation-Trails-Grant-Guide.pdf

Oregon	State (with local requirement)	ORS § 366.514 requires (with some limitations) the state department of transportation and any municipality or county to expend "reasonable amounts" of state highways funds "to provide footpaths and bicycle trails...as part [a] project", to maintain footpaths and bicycle trails, or to provide them whenever them "whenever a highway, road or street is being constructed, reconstructed or relocated." The amount expended each fiscal year (with some limitations) on footpaths and bicycle trails can never be less than one percent of the funds received.		Advantages: (1) Explicitly requires pathway/trail infrastructure is incorporated into projects., (2) Funds important corridors, including pathway/trail linkage., (3) Large(er) funding amounts can be obtained. Disadvantages: (1) Generally limited to pathway/trail infrastructure that is part of state-controlled assets (e.g., main roadway corridors).		https://oregon.public.law/statutes/ors_366.514#:~:text=The%20department%20and%20cities%20and%20counties%20may%20restrict%20the%20use,use%20footpaths%20and%20bicycle%20trails.
Oregon	State	In 2017, Oregon (House Bill 2017) established a bicycle excise tax to provide grants for bicycle and pedestrian transportation projects through the Connect Oregon Fund. The \$15 collected at the point of sale is applied to bicycle purchases that: (1) is exclusively human powered or is electric-assisted, (2) has wheels of at least 26" diameter or more, (3) is new and not previously owned by a consumer, and (4) has a retail sales price of \$200 or more. Revenues can only be used for projects outside the highway right-of-way.	The amendment increased the sales and use tax rate by three-eighths of one percent on taxable sales (0.00375), starting July 1, 2009, continuing through 2034. Approximately 33% of those funds are dedicated to the Clean Water Fund to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater, with at least 5% of the fund targeted to protect drinking water sources.		Santa Cruz Bicycles and local mountain bike advocates opposed the imitative because it was (and has been) uncertain whether any funding would actually benefit mountain bikers. In response Santa Cruz matched the tax through three regional trail-building organizations.	https://www.oregon.gov/dor/programs/businesses/Pages/Bicycle-excise-tax.aspx#:~:text=The%20Oregon%20bicycle%20excise%20tax,bicycle%20and%20pedestrian%20transportation%20projects.and%20https://www.adventure-journal.com/2017/09/santa-cruz-bikes-will-match-oregons-bike-tax-donate-trailbuilding/and%20https://bikeportland.org/2018/05/21/oregons-new-bike-tax-has-netted-just-30000-so-far-this-year-281802#:~:text=Oregon's%20new%20bike%20tax%3A%20%2477%2C000%20in%20receipts%20and%20%2447%2C000%20to%20collect%20them&text=The%20bike%20tax%20is%20underperforming.&text=Receipts%20from%20the%20first%20quarter.%2477%2C000%20in%20bike%20tax%20payments.and%20https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2017R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2017/Enrolled.and%20https://www.opb.org/news/article/bike-tax-oregon-revenue-projection-2018/
Queensland, Australia	State	Safer Roads Sooner (dedicated state funds) initiative provides small funding amounts for cycling safety road treatments. Funding sources include revenue raised from Queensland's Camera Detected Offence Program. The Safer Roads Sooner program focuses on road engineering treatments that are "high-benefit, cost-effective" at known and potential crash locations on state-controlled roads.				https://www.griffith.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0031/1088662/Griffith_TMR_CycleFunding_FullReport_20190904.pdf
Queensland, Australia	State	Cycle Network Local Government Grants (dedicated state funds) provides matching funding (generally 50/50) for the design and/or construction of cycling infrastructure. Special grants are also available to encourage completion of network completion projects, on-road improvements, and behavior change programs.		Advantages: (1) Provides incentives for local governments to create and develop cycling infrastructure., (2) Enhances local investments and encourages other investments. (3) Competitive. Disadvantages: (1) Passive approach (requires local governments to apply for grants). (2) High demand for funding. (3) Local governments not awarded funding may not develop pathway/trail networks.		https://www.griffith.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0031/1088662/Griffith_TMR_CycleFunding_FullReport_20190904.pdf
Queensland, Australia	State	<i>Rail Trail Local Government Grants</i> (dedicated state funds) provide funding to plan, design, and construct rail trails.		Advantages: (1) Supports local governments to plan, design, and construct rail trails. Disadvantages: (1) Passive approach (requires local governments to apply for grants).		https://www.griffith.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0031/1088662/Griffith_TMR_CycleFunding_FullReport_20190904.pdf
Queensland, Australia	State	<i>Community Road Safety Grants</i> (dedicated state funds) offer funding to community groups for projects/programs that address road safety issues.		Advantages: (1) Fosters community effort. Disadvantages: (1) Focused on safety awareness programs.		https://www.griffith.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0031/1088662/Griffith_TMR_CycleFunding_FullReport_20190904.pdf
Washington	Local	Seattle levies a property tax to fund transportation projects, including sidewalks, trails, and walkways.				https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/about-us/funding/levy-to-move-seattle

	Washington	State	The Nonhighway and Off-road Vehicle Activities program provides funding to develop and manage recreation opportunities for such activities as cross-country skiing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain bicycling, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, motorcycling, and riding all-terrain and four-wheel drive vehicles. A portion of the funding also is available for education and enforcement programs that encourage environmentally responsible use of the outdoors and for helping to minimize conflict between visitors through positive management techniques. Except for off-road vehicle facilities, activities supported by this program must be accessed via a non-highway road, which is a public road that was not built or maintained with gasoline tax funding. Non-highway roads are found most often in state and national forests and national parks.				https://rco.wa.gov/grant/nonhighway-and-off-road-vehicle-activities-program-trails/
	Wisconsin	State	A state trail pass is required for all people age 16 or older biking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding or in-line skating on certain trails. A state trail pass is not required for walking or hiking. Wisconsin state trail pass fees are the same for residents and non-residents. The annual pass is good for the calendar year and the daily pass is good for the day of purchase. Wisconsin State Statute 27.01(8) authorizes the establishment of the state trail pass. Money from the sale of state trail passes is deposited into the parks segregated account of the state Conservation Fund. The trail fee revenues are used for maintaining and operating state trails, parks and recreation areas. In 2019 the state collected a total of about \$1.4 million for state trail passes (previous recent years have ranged from \$1.3 to \$1.5 million in revenues with about 80 percent coming from annual passes and 20 percent from daily passes). The revenue generated by the state trail pass does not cover expenses for the trails for which it is charged. For example, the average revenue for state-operated state trails was \$29,711 in 2014. For the same time, average expenses for each trail were \$69,811. The difference in the amount required to operate a state trail and the money received from the sale of state trail passes is covered by monies from the separate Wisconsin State Park System account which includes funds from state park admission stickers and camping fees.				https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/parks/admission/trailpasses
	Alabama	State	Secures land for conservation and recreation using ten percent of the interest earned from offshore natural gas royalties, capped at \$15 million per year.	Constitutional amendment			https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Headwaters-Economics-v4-Screen.pdf
	Alaska	Local	Eagle River Recreation Service Area assesses a property tax to generate annual fund to build and maintain parks and trails. The service area is governed by a locally-elected board.				https://2296f903-e219-47d7-a925-87eb3d67b503.filesusr.com/ugd/a07cfa_9949202afd79434b968ae8991240cbbf.pdf
	Arizona	State	The Legacy Amendment increases the state sales tax by three-eighths of one percent beginning on July 1, 2009 and continuing until 2034. The additional sales tax revenue is distributed into four funds as follows: 33 percent to the clean water fund; 33 percent to the outdoor heritage fund; 19.75 percent to the arts and cultural heritage fund; and 14.25 percent to the parks and trails fund.				https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Headwaters-Economics-v4-Screen.pdf
	California	State	California Proposition 68, passed in 2018, dedicates \$4 billion in general obligation bonds for state and local parks, environmental protection and restoration projects, water infrastructure, and flood protection. Of the \$4 billion, \$1.3 billion is dedicated to creating and maintaining parks in urban and underserved communities.	California Proposition 68			https://americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/OutdoorRec-report.pdf

California	State	The <i>Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000</i> (Proposition 12) protects land and recreation resources in California and allocates funding for parks (66 percent), conservancies (17 percent), wildlife and land acquisition (13 percent), park acquisition for low-income and at-risk youth (five percent), the managing agency (two percent), and other activities (two percent). Eligible applicants are local park districts, counties, municipalities, other government agencies, and federally-recognized California Indian tribes. Ineligible applicants include school districts and non-profit organizations.	California Proposition 12			https://scrtc.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PCL_GuideToBikePgmFndgCA-2.pdf
Colorado	State	The Great Outdoors Colorado program dedicates a portion of the state's lottery proceeds to "protect and enhance Colorado's wildlife, park, river, trail, and open space heritage."	Constitutional amendment			https://americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/OutdoorRec-report.pdf
Delaware	State	The DNREC Outdoor Recreation, Parks and Trails Program (ORPT), formerly known as the Delaware Land and Water Conservation Trust Fund (DTF), is a matching grant program assisting with public park land acquisition and outdoor recreation facility development in Delaware. ORPT assistance is available for parkland acquisition, planning and outdoor recreation facility development projects. Sponsoring agencies must agree to dedicate the park to public outdoor recreation use in perpetuity and assume responsibility for continued operation and maintenance of the area. ORPT grants can fund the purchase of land for new parks, conservation areas or additions to existing parkland. Funds may also be applied to the development of playgrounds, ballfields, trails, picnic pavilions, and other active outdoor recreation facilities and supporting amenities.	Real estate transfer tax			https://dnrec.alpha.delaware.gov/parks/planning/recreation-parks-trails/#:~:text=The%20DNREC%20Outdoor%20Recreation%20Parks,recreation%20facility%20development%20in%20Delaware.
Georgia	State	The Georgia Outdoor Stewardship Program provides funding to support parks and trails and protect and acquire lands critical to wildlife, clean water and outdoor recreation. Applicants can apply for grants and loans. The program is allocated 75 percent of the revenue derived from the state sales and use tax of the sale of outdoor recreation equipment.	Constitutional amendment - Georgia Outdoor Stewardship Act (see 2018 House Bill 332 https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/50460 and House Resolution 238 https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/50463)			https://gadnr.org/gosp
Iowa	State	The Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund, when funded, would support: (1) clean recreational and drinking water in lakes, rivers, and streams, (2) access to outdoor recreation opportunities through trails (minimum of ten percent of funding) and local, county and state parks, and (3) fish and wildlife to hunt. The constitutional amendment states that three-eighths of one-cent revenue from the <u>next</u> sales tax increase will be allocated to the Trust. To date, the legislature has not raised the state sales tax, leaving the Trust empty. It is estimated that when the trust is funded, it will provide up to \$180 million each year from conservation initiatives.	Constitutional amendment			https://www.inhf.org/what-we-do/conservation-policy/iowas-water-and-land-legacy/

Pathways / Trails and/or Outdoor Recreation Funding	Maine	State	The Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund (MOHF) helps fund critical wildlife and conservation projects throughout Maine. The Maine Legislature established MOHF in 1996 with LD 717 "An Act to Establish the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund" in response to a grassroots effort led by Maine Audubon and the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine while joined by many other environmental interested parties. MOHF's sole purpose is "maintaining, improving and expanding state and local natural resource conservation programs and associated compatible public uses." in accordance with the MOHF Strategic Plan (PDF). Revenue is generated exclusively by a dedicated instant lottery ticket distributed by the Maine State Lottery. Tickets are available at most convenience stores, gas stations, and other outlets where Maine State Lottery tickets are sold. The MOHF Strategic Plan (PDF) requires that funds raised by the lottery be expended in four general categories: Category 1: Conservation of fisheries and wildlife, and habitat (35%); Category 2: Acquisition and management of public lands, parks, wildlife conservation areas, and public access and outdoor recreation sites and facilities (35%); Category 3: Conservation of endangered and threatened species (15%); and Category 4: Natural resources law enforcement and protection of public health (15%).				https://www.maine.gov/ifw/programs-resources/grants/outdoor-heritage-fund.html
	Minnesota	State	In 2008, Minnesota's voters passed the Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment (Legacy Amendment) to the Minnesota Constitution to: protect drinking water sources; to protect, enhance, and restore wetlands, prairies, forests, and fish, game, and wildlife habitat; to preserve arts and cultural heritage; to support parks and trails; and to protect, enhance, and restore lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater. The Legacy Amendment increases the state sales tax by three-eighths of one percent beginning on July 1, 2009 and continuing until 2034. The additional sales tax revenue is distributed into four funds as follows: 33 percent to the clean water fund; 33 percent to the outdoor heritage fund; 19.75 percent to the arts and cultural heritage fund; and 14.25 percent to the parks and trails fund.	Constitutional amendment			https://www.legacy.mn.gov/ , and https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Headwaters-Economics-v4-Screen.pdf
	Missouri	State	Parks, soils and water sales tax dedicates one-eighth of one percent sales tax for outdoor recreation and conservation. The tax is placed on the ballot every ten years to reaffirm voter support. First passed in 1984, the tax passed by 80 percent in 2016, passing in every county.	Constitutional amendment			https://dnr.mo.gov/land-geology/soil-water-conservation/parks-soils-water-sales-tax#:~:text=Missouri%20citizens%20have%20shown%20strong,soil%20and%20water%20conservation%20efforts
	New York	State (administered by non-profit)	Park and Trail Partnership Grants—administered by Parks & Trails New York in partnership with the NY Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and funded through the Environmental Protection Fund—support a wide array of partner efforts, from raising private funds for capital projects and performing maintenance and beautification tasks, to providing innovative educational programming and hosting special events. Created by the state legislature in 1993, the Environmental Protection Fund is financed primarily through a dedicated portion of real estate transfer taxes. The EPF has gradually grown from its original appropriation of \$31 million in fiscal year 1994-1995. Over the past 20 years, the EPF has provided more than \$2.7 billion for a variety of environmental projects. As a trust fund created in state law, these resources must be kept separate from other state monies.				https://www.ptny.org/our-work/support/park-trail-partnership-program#:~:text=The%20NYS%20Park%20and%20Trail,the%20Office%20of%20Parks%2C%20Recreation
	North Carolina	State	The North Carolina Natural Heritage Trust Fund, which is supported in part by fees for vanity license plates, awards funds for conservation and recreation, including trails projects.				https://www.railstotrails.org/build-trails/trail-building-toolbox/funding/acquisition-funding/

	Ohio	State	The Clean Ohio Trails Fund, part of a broader conservation program passed by bond in 2000, provides grant money for land acquisition and construction of recreational trails. Those applying for funds must provide 25 percent local match, although this can include contributions of land, labor, or materials.	Bond initiative			https://www.railstotrails.org/build-trails/trail-building-toolbox/funding/acquisition-funding/
	Rhode Island	State	Department of Environmental Management's Green Space Grant Program fund land conservation, recreational land acquisition and development, and recreational trail development and improvements. Each of these programs operates under a set of rules and regulations with Committee and Department oversight. The grant programs rely on State bond funding and Federal program funds. All funds require a local matching contribution which might be fulfilled with in-kind services or cash match from the grant applicant. Eligible applicants and matching fund requirements vary by program. Please review each program carefully to determine if your organization and project is eligible for funding. DEM Staff is available to guide you in this process and to help you get started.				http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/planning/grants/#:~:text=DEM's%20GREEN%20SPACE%20GRANT%20PROGRAMS,with%20Committee%20and%20Department%20oversight.
	Tennessee	State	The Local Parks and Recreation Fund provides grants to eligible local government entities for the purchase of lands for parks, natural areas, greenways, and recreation facilities. The funds may also be used for trail development and capital projects in parks, natural areas, and greenways. At least 60 percent of the funds allocated will go to municipal governments as authorized by TCA 67-4-409. All grant projects must be on publicly owned land.				https://www.tn.gov/environment/about-tdec/grants/grants-recreation-grants/grants-local-parks-and-recreation-fund-lprf-grants.html#:~:text=The%20Local%20Parks%20and%20Recreation,%2C%20natural%20areas%2C%20and%20greenways.
	Utah	State	Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity: (1) Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant (UORG) Tier 1 is for new outdoor recreation infrastructure projects and helps communities build recreation amenities that support local economic development and funds projects from \$10,001-\$200,000. (2) UORG - Regional Asset Tier funds up to \$500,000 for large projects with a total value of at least \$2 million. Rural Counties are eligible for a simple 50/50 on Regional Asset Tier projects. (3) Recreation Restoration Infrastructure Grant (RRI) - funds are awarded to restore high-use and high-priority trails or repair or replace other types of developed recreation infrastructure on public lands. RRI grants are offered from \$5,000-\$150,000.	State transient tax/hotel lodging tax			https://business.utah.gov/outdoor/grants/
	Utah	State	The Legislature created the Outdoor Adventure Infrastructure Restricted Account to collect 1 percent of sales and use tax to construct new outdoor recreation infrastructure and upgrade or replace existing recreation infrastructure.				
	Washington	Local	Conservation Futures WA: This is a county-wide property taxing mechanism that can be used to acquire conservation land and can also be used on trails				https://conservationfutureswa.org/
	Recreation Funding	Maryland	State	Created in 1969, Maryland dedicates 0.5 percent from real estate transfers in Program Open Space. Each county receives an allotment based on county population and the amount of real estate transfer revenue generated in that county. Various other heritage and land preservation programs also receive funding.	State statute		
Pennsylvania		State	Pennsylvania imposes a one percent real estate transfer tax. While the majority of the tax is deposited in the state's general fund, 15 percent is dedicated to the Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund. In November 1993, Pennsylvania citizens strongly affirmed the General Assembly's action, with 67% of voters voting to supplement the Keystone Fund's permanent funding stream with \$50 million in bond revenues. The Keystone Fund funds recreation, parks, conservation, libraries, historical preservation, and education.	State statute - https://keystonefund.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2014/03/act50_1993.pdf			https://www.revenue.pa.gov/TaxTypes/RTT/Pages/default.aspx

Outdoor R	Rhode Island	State	This Recreation Grant program provides matching funds to cities and towns and recognized Native American tribes for the acquisition, development and renovation of outdoor recreational lands and facilities. The program is funded through State bonds. Funding categories include Large Recreation Development grants (up to 80% matching funds to a maximum of \$400,000), Small Recreation Development Grants (up to 80% matching funds to a maximum of \$100,000), and Recreation Acquisition grants (up to 50% matching funds to a maximum of \$400,000). Applications are scored by the Recreation Resources Review Committee and submitted to the DEM Director for approval.	State bond initiative and federal program funds			
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