

**North Carolina
Parks and Recreation Trust Fund
2011–12
ANNUAL REPORT**



Division of Parks and Recreation

Lewis R. Ledford, Director



*Beverly Eaves Perdue
Governor*

*Dee A. Freeman, Secretary
Department of Environment and
Natural Resources*

Parks and Recreation Trust Fund
Annual Report 2011–12

Table of Contents

	<i><u>Page</u></i>
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 North Carolina Parks and Recreation Authority.....	2
3.0 Parks and Recreation Trust Fund Revenue Summary	3
4.0 Grants Program for Local Governments	4
4.1 Program Description.....	4
4.2 Description of Applications and Grants.....	5
4.3 Geographic Distribution of Grants	5
5.0 State Parks Program.....	9
5.1 Land Acquisition	9
5.2 Construction and Renovation.	10
5.3 Operating Expenses Associated with State Park Projects.....	11
5.4 Special Financing for Projects in the State Parks System.....	13
5.5 Repayment of COPs Indebtedness.....	14
6.0 Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access Program	15
6.1 Program Description.....	15
6.2 Types of Projects Funded.....	16
6.3 PARTF Revenues and Grants Awarded.....	17

List of Tables

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
	Parks and Recreation Trust Fund	
3-1	Distribution of Revenues for June 2011 - May 2012.....	3
	Grants Program for Local Governments	
4-1	Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2011-12.....	6
	State Parks System	
5-1	Land Acquisition Funds to be Reallocated Fiscal Year 2011-12	9
5-2	Land Acquisition Projects to Receive Reallocated Funds Fiscal Year 2011-12	10
5-3	Capital Improvement Projects for Fiscal Year 2011-12.....	10
5-4	Revisions to Land Acquisition Projects for 2007 Certificates of Participation (COPs).....	13
	Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access Program	
6-1	Communities Prioritized for FY 2011-12 Funding Based on FY 2011-12 Deposits and Other Available Funds	17

List of Figures

<i>Figure</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
	Grants Program for Local Governments	
4-1	Distribution of PARTF Grants by County 1995 -2012.....	7
4-2	Distribution of PARTF Grants by County from 2012 Funding Cycle	7

1.0 Introduction

The North Carolina General Assembly established the North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) on July 16, 1994. The General Assembly made an initial appropriation of \$1 million to the PARTF to fund improvements in state parks, to fund grants for local governments and to increase public access to the state's beaches. In 1995, the General Assembly dedicated funds from the excise stamp tax to the trust fund starting in FY 1996-97. The Parks and Recreation Authority, a 15-member board, was also created to allocate funds from the PARTF to projects in state parks and to grants for local governments.

An excise tax on real estate transfers is the primary funding source for the PARTF. The tax is levied on each "deed, instrument, or writing by which interest in real property is conveyed to another person." The tax is levied at the rate of \$1 on each \$500 of the interest or property conveyed. Each county remits one-half of the proceeds, less the county's allowance for administrative expenses, to the state. Effective July 1996, the General Assembly (G.S. 105-228.30) stipulated that part of the state's share would be allocated to the PARTF. The N.C. Department of Revenue credits 75 percent of the funds remitted to the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund and 25 percent to the Natural Heritage Trust Fund. Additional revenue is allocated from a portion of the fees from personalized license plates as well as investment earnings credited to the assets of the fund.

Pursuant to G.S. 113-44.15, the money from the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund is to be allocated as follows:

- (1) Sixty-five percent (65 percent) for the State Parks System for capital projects, repairs and renovations of facilities and to acquire land.
- (2) Thirty percent (30 percent) to provide grants to local governments on a dollar-for-dollar basis to create or improve parks and recreational projects.
- (3) Five percent (5 percent) for the Coastal and Estuarine Water Beach Access Program.
- (4) No more than 3 percent may be used by the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for the operating expenses associated with managing capital improvements projects, acquiring land, and administering the grants program for local governments.

2.0 North Carolina Parks and Recreation Authority

The North Carolina Parks and Recreation Authority, a 15-member board that oversees the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund, was created by the General Assembly with the authority's powers and duties becoming effective July 1, 1996. The governor appoints five members, including the chairperson. The General Assembly appoints 10 members, five upon the recommendation of the president pro tempore of the N.C. Senate and five upon the recommendation of the speaker of the N.C. House.

The authority is charged with six powers and duties: 1) to receive public and private donations and funds for deposit into the trust fund; 2) to allocate funds for land acquisition; 3) to allocate funds for capital projects; 4) to solicit financial and material support; 5) to develop effective support for parks and recreation; 6) and to advise the secretary of DENR on any matter he may refer to the body.

Members are appointed for three-year terms and may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms. After serving two consecutive three-year terms, a member is not eligible for appointment to the authority for at least one year after the expiration of the member's last term. The Parks and Recreation Authority held four meetings during FY 2011-12.

The 2011-12 Parks and Recreation Authority members are:

Mr. Bill Ross, Jr. Chairman
Chapel Hill

Ms. Lydia Boesch
Pinehurst

Mr. Daryle Bost
Charlotte

Mayor Loretta Clawson
Boone

Mr. Robert Epting
Chapel Hill

Mr. Ashley B. Futrell, Jr.
Washington

Mr. Cody Grasty
Maggie Valley

Mayor Woody Gurley
La Grange

Mr. Boyd Lee
Greenville

Mr. Philip McKnelly
Raleigh

Mr. Monroe Pannell
Conover

Ms. Jennifer Scott
Pittsboro

Mr. John S. Stevens
Asheville

Ms. Lisa Wolf
West Jefferson

Mr. Edward Wood
Wilmington

3.0 Parks and Recreation Trust Fund Summary

The Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) is housed in the Division of Parks and Recreation. The Parks and Recreation Authority allocates PARTF revenue to the state parks capital improvement and land acquisition projects. This board also selects the recipients of the grants to local governments to create or improve parks and recreational projects. The Division of Parks and Recreation, under Lewis Ledford, the division's director, develops priorities for the state parks system and recommends projects for the board's approval. Once the board has allocated the PARTF funds, the division manages the projects for state parks and for the grant program for local governments.

The Division of Parks and Recreation transfers 5 percent of PARTF revenue to the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) for the Coastal and Estuarine Water Beach Access Program. The Division of Coastal Management, under Braxton Davis, the division's director, administers these funds and offers matching grants to local governments throughout the 20 coastal counties. The FY 2011-12 budget bill, SL 2011-0145, directed an allocation of funds different than G.S. 113-44.15 (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund Deposits and Distribution of Revenues June 2011 – May 2012	
Deposits	Amount
Total PARTF Revenues	\$ 27,298,347
Personalized Registration Plates	\$ 1,432,532
Investment Income	\$ 211,978
Excise Tax	\$ 25,653,836
Distribution	Amount
Total PARTF Allocation	\$ 27,298,347
Diversion to Address Budget Shortfall	\$ 8,435,000
Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access Program	\$ 680,869
Local Governments Matching Grants Program	\$ 4,182,478
<u>State Parks System</u>	
Land Acquisition	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	\$ \$796,194
COPs Repayment	\$ \$7,203,806
State Park Operating Expenses ... one-time redirect of trust funds to cover the biennial reduction of appropriations for state parks operations (i.e. keep parks open). Also includes administrative costs for trust fund, authority members travel and the support staff.	\$ 6,000,000 ¹

¹ Expenses totaled \$ 4,861,423. The remainder will be reallocated in FY 2012-13 according to SL 2011-0145 Section 13.11C.(b) which includes a provision that "excess" will be allocated pursuant to G.S. 113-44.15(b).

4.0 Grants Program for Local Governments

4.1 *Program Description*

The Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) program provides dollar-for-dollar matching grants to local governments. All counties and incorporated municipalities are eligible applicants. Public authorities, as defined in N.C.G.S. 159-7, that have a mandate to provide public recreation, are also eligible. Two or more local governments may apply jointly. Recipients can acquire land to be used for public recreation or to protect the natural or scenic resources of the property. Recipients can also use a grant to build or renovate recreational and support facilities. All facilities must serve the public.

In August, the Division of Parks and Recreation (DPR) mails a description of the PARTF program and the schedule for submitting an application to local governmental officials and parks and recreation directors. A local government can request a maximum grant amount of \$500,000 in PARTF assistance with each grant application. The appraised value of land that is donated to a local governmental unit may be applied to the dollar-for-dollar matching requirement.

The DPR provides assistance to local governments in several ways. In September, the PARTF staff conducts a workshop in which local governments can learn about the program and how to complete an application. The workshop is presented simultaneously at University of North Carolina System video conference sites. The DPR has a contract with the North Carolina State University to provide technical assistance to local governments through the Recreation Resources Service (RRS). RRS assists local governments in planning PARTF projects and preparing grant applications with four consultants in regional offices statewide.

The members of the Parks and Recreation Authority select which applicants will receive a grant. The factors considered by the authority as it selects recipients include the criteria contained in the PARTF scoring system, the population of the applicant, the geographic distribution of projects across the state, the presence or absence of other funding sources and compliance with prior grant agreements.

Applications were due Jan. 31, 2012. The Parks and Recreation Authority met in May 2012 and in July 2012 to select grant recipients.

4.2 *Description of Applications and Grants*

The PARTF revenues allocated to local grants for FY 2011-12 were \$4,182,478. Sixty (60) local units of government submitted PARTF applications, requesting \$12.6 million in PARTF assistance. The authority awarded 31 grants for \$5,860,370. The difference between the amount awarded and the fiscal year revenues is \$1,677,892 from various cancelled projects, reductions in the scope of work or projects completed under budget.

Table 4-1 shows a list of the projects approved for FY 2011-12. The table is organized alphabetically by recipient.

4.3 *Geographic Distribution of Grants*

The members of the Parks and Recreation Authority consider the geographic distribution of funds across the state as one of the factors used in selecting grant recipients. Since 1995, the authority has awarded more than \$150 million in PARTF grants to 707 projects in 99 counties across North Carolina (Figure 4-1). Figure 4.2 presents the distribution of PARTF grants by county for the current fiscal year.

**Table 4-1. North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund
Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2011-12**

Applicant	County	Project	Grant Amount
Aberdeen	Moore	Ray's Mill Pond Park Acquisition and Development	\$252,000
Alamance County	Alamance	Cedarrock Park Enhancement	\$245,367
Archdale	Randolph	Creekside Park Expansion	\$42,857
Bladenboro	Bladen	Clarence McLean Park Acquisition and Development	\$213,000
Blowing Rock	Watauga	Blowing Rock Recreation Area	\$142,500
Brunswick	Brunswick	Town Creek Park	\$359,354
Carolina Beach	New Hanover	Ocean-to-Sound Access Park Acquisition	\$369,179
Clay	Clay	Wal-Ford Farm Acquisition	\$215,450
Cornelius	Mecklenburg	Robbins Park Phase II	\$300,000
Dunn	Harnett	Tyler Park Enhancement	\$500,000
Enfield	Halifax	Enfield Community Park Phase III	\$36,500
Guilford County	Guilford	Northeast Park Phase 3	\$150,000
Hillsborough	Orange	Riverwalk Phase II	\$425,000
Hobgood	Halifax	Hobgood Community Park	\$12,000
Jamestown	Guilford	Wrenn-Miller Park	\$132,688
La Grange	Lenoir	LaGrange Community Building	\$315,000
Lake Lure	Rutherford	Buffalo Creek Trail System	\$93,478
Marion	McDowell	Catawba River Greenway Phase II	\$238,800
Maysville	Jones	Frost Park Improvements	\$55,693
Montreat	Buncombe	Assembly Drive Greenway	\$115,160
Nashville	Nash	Stony Creek Environmental Park	\$284,375
New Hanover County	New Hanover	Castle Hayne Park Acquisition	\$287,817
Pender County	Pender	Millers Pond Park	\$162,545
Randleman	Randolph	City Park Purchase	\$52,750
Rhodhiss	Burke	Horseshoe Trail Park	\$163,750
Sharpsburg	Edgecombe	Sharpsburg Town Park	\$88,200
Spencer	Rowan	Stanback Educational Forest and Park	\$200,000
Star	Montgomery	Star Park Improvements	\$11,830
Swain County	Swain	Swain County Park Improvement	\$60,000
Wilmington	New Hanover	Cross City Trail - Autumn Hall Section	\$219,308
Yancey County	Yancey	Cane River Park	\$115,769
Total			\$5,860,370

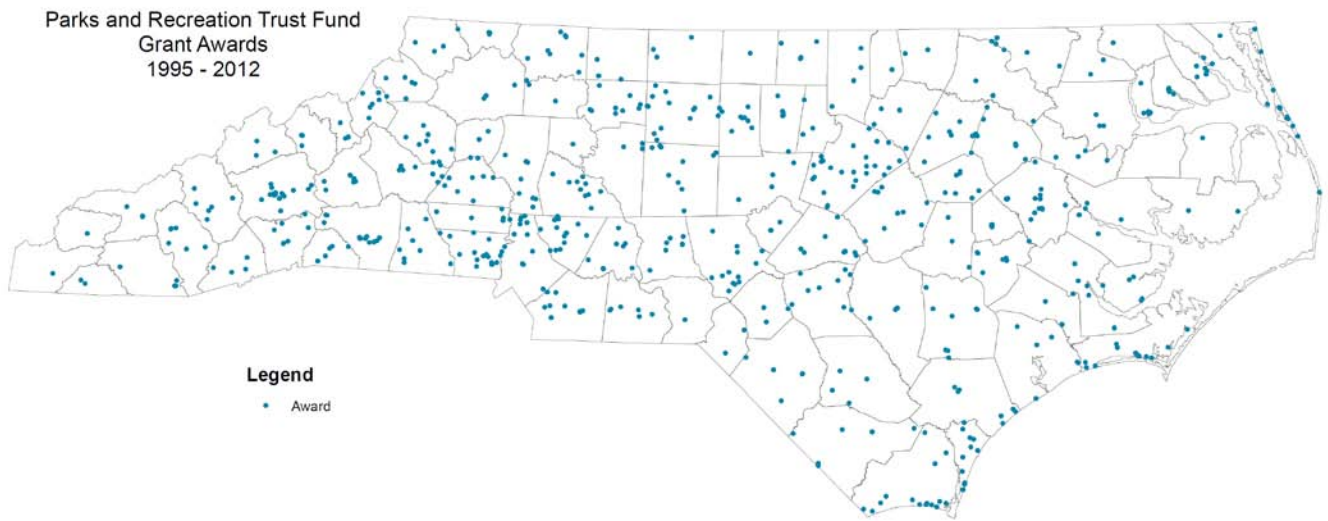


Figure 4-1. Distribution of PARTF Grants by County 1995-2012

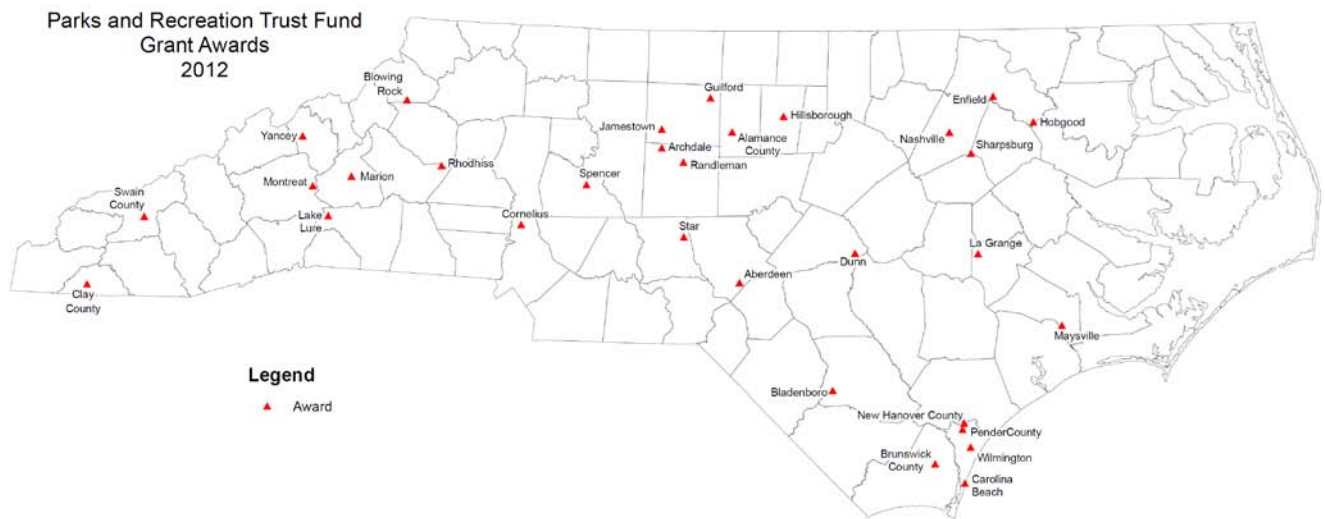


Figure 4-2. Distribution of PARTF Grants by County from 2012 Grant Cycle

***Examples of Local Government Projects Funded by
North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund***

Burke County--- Town of Rhodhiss

Horse Shoe Trail Park—This 12-acre site located along the Catawba River will create a unique passive park that will focus on the remains of one of the first dams on the Catawba River System. The park will feature more than a ¼ mile of hiking trails with multiple observation decks along the river bank terminating at the old horseshoe dam. Other features of the park include a picnic shelter and a canoe launch.

Orange County—Town of Hillsborough

Riverwalk Phase II is a linear greenway project proposed along the Mountain-to-Sea Trail route in the town of Hillsborough. The project will be a paved, accessible, urban trail that provides a connection along the Eno River between Gold Park and downtown. Riverwalk Phase II provides facilities for pedestrians as well as all forms of non-motorized vehicles including bicycles, skateboards, and strollers. In addition, the project includes two pedestrian bridges crossing the Eno River and a viewing platform with a seating area and informal picnic locations.

Brunswick County

Town Creek Park—Town Creek Park was built in the 1980's and has been well used by Brunswick County's population. Brunswick County surveyed its constituents and this renovation, and the upgrade will focus on recreational activities that are useable by all age groups. This project will be phase one of a multi-phased project identified during the master planning process. The new features in this phase include accessible nature trails with fitness stations, walking trails and picnic areas. A dog park will be added that will accommodate both large and small dogs. A basketball court and an additional picnic shelter and playground will be added. Tennis courts and a basketball court will be resurfaced. The shuffleboard and bocce ball courts will be upgraded to make them more useable.

5.0 State Parks Program

5.1 Land Acquisition

For FY 2011-12, no land acquisition projects were approved. The Parks and Recreation Authority reallocated \$1,833,169 for land acquisition projects in the state parks system (Table 5-1). These funds became available from previously approved projects that were not completed or came under budget. These projects will help address the need for additional acreage at four state park units. However, it will cost an estimated \$176 million to purchase the 43,752 acres needed to complete all current state park units.

Table 5-1. North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund State Park Land Acquisition Projects Funds to be Reallocated			
Projects to be Reallocated	Fiscal Year	Funds to be Reallocated	Reason
Haw River State Park	2006-07	\$1,002,404	Unable to secure option on all of the tracts proposed for acquisition
Pettigrew State Park	2004-05	\$156,036	Tracts acquired at less than estimated costs
Pettigrew State Park	2005-06	\$213,000	Other grants covered majority of the land costs
South Mountain State Park	2007-08	\$282,459	Unable to secure option on all of the tracts proposed for acquisition
Stone Mountain State Park	2006-07	\$149,270	Tracts acquired at less than estimated costs
Weymouth Woods State Nature Preserve	1999-2000	\$30,000	Tracts acquired at less than estimated costs
		\$1,833,169	Total Available

Table 5-2. North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund State Park Land Acquisition Projects to Receive Reallocated Funds			
Unit	Acres	Cost	Project Description
Chimney Rock State Park	3	\$50,169	Additional funds to match LWCF for World's Edge Access tracts.
Mayo River State Park	83	\$330,000	Additional funds for half of Cedar Mountain, a state significant natural heritage site.
Mount Jefferson State Natural Area	53	\$953,000	Protection of a lower ridge on Mount Jefferson—half of phase 2.
Mount Mitchell State Park	14	\$500,000	Two small tracts within nationally significant natural heritage site.
Total	153	\$1,833,169	

5.2 *Construction and Renovation*

During FY 2011-12, the Parks and Recreation Authority approved state park construction and renovation projects totaling \$796,194 (Table 5-3). With PARTF funds, the division continues to address a lengthy backlog of construction and renovation projects in the state parks system. However, approximately \$417.6 million is required to meet all of the needs for new construction and renovation for the state parks system.

Table 5-3. North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund Capital Projects for Fiscal Year 2011-12		
Park	Project	Cost (\$)
Park System	Major Maintenance Funds	796,194
TOTAL REQUEST		796,194

5.3 Operating Expenses Associated with State Park Projects

In allocating PARTF funds to the state parks system, the Parks and Recreation Authority considered the operating expenses that may be associated with the projects (G.S. 113-44.15(b3)). The Division of Parks and Recreation estimated these costs and presented them for the board's consideration when the projects were proposed for funding. The estimated costs are based on conceptual plans for each project. Detailed operating expenses associated with each project will be determined when the final design plans are available.

The following section presents the anticipated minimum and optimum operating expenses associated with nine land acquisition projects approved. No additional operating costs are anticipated for projects not included in this section.

Chimney Rock State Park – World's Edge Access Tracts

The minimal staffing level would include a full-time park ranger and part-time general utility worker. These positions would assist in marking boundaries, erecting signs, gates and rehabilitation of eroded forest roads. These positions would establish a visitor contact station using an existing residence included in this acquisition and begin construction of a trail network to access the property.

The optimal staffing level would include a full-time park ranger, maintenance mechanic II and part-time general utility worker. These positions would assist in marking boundaries, erecting signs, gates and rehabilitation of eroded forest roads. These positions would establish a visitor contact station using an existing residence included in this acquisition and begin construction of a trail network to access the property.

Associated Operating Expenses:

- Minimum - One-time equipment needs of \$45,000 and with annual operating expenses of approximately \$141,201.
- Optimum - one-time equipment needs of \$81,850 and with annual operating expenses of approximately \$214,283.

-

Mount Jefferson State Natural Area – Vannoy Phase 2

The minimal staffing level for this project would not require additional staff.

The optimal staffing level would include a part-time general utility worker. This position would assist in marking boundaries, erecting signs and gates, hiking trail work and assist in the general management of this area.

Associated Operating Expenses:

- Minimum - One-time equipment needs of \$600 with annual operation expenses of approximately \$4,650 annually.
- Optimum - One-time equipment needs of \$600 with annual operation expenses of approximately \$12,767 annually.

Mount Mitchell State Park – Two Significant Heritage Tracts

The minimal staffing level for this project would not require additional staff.

The optimal staffing level would include a part-time general utility worker. This position would assist in marking boundaries, erecting signs and gates, hiking trail work and assist in the general management of this area.

Associated Operating Expenses:

- Minimum - One-time equipment needs of \$600 with annual operation expenses of approximately \$4,300 annually.
- Optimum - One-time equipment needs of \$600 with annual operation expenses of approximately \$8,308 annually.

Mayo River State Park- Cedar Mountain Significant Heritage Site

The minimal staffing level for this project would not require additional staff.

The optimal staffing level would include a six-month general utility worker. This position would assist in marking boundaries, erecting signs and gates, and assisting with hardwood restoration project and assist in the general management of this area.

Associated Operating Expenses:

- Minimum - One-time equipment needs of \$600 with annual operation expenses of approximately \$5,650 annually.
- Optimum - One-time equipment needs of \$600 with annual operation expenses of approximately \$13,767 annually.

In addition, only seasonal staff and/or minimal increases in operating budgets are anticipated for the following parks where land acquisition projects are being funded with certificates of participation (COPs) indebtedness: Mayo River State Park, Mt. Jefferson State Natural Area, New River State Park, William B. Umstead State Park and Yellow Mountain State Natural Area.

5.4 *Special Financing for Projects in the State Parks System*

In 2007, legislation approved by the General Assembly and the governor authorized the issuance of special indebtedness using certificates of participation (COPs) for land acquisition in the state parks system. The indebtedness is to be repaid by future PARTF revenue. A maximum of \$50 million is to be used to finance the cost of land acquisition for the expansion of the State Parks System, including the Mountains-to-Sea State Trail. The land acquisitions are to support the conservation priorities set out by the One North Carolina Naturally Program.

In FY 2007-08, the Parks and Recreation Authority approved 11 projects totaling \$50 million using the COPs funding. In FY 2011-12, the authority approved revisions to the list of projects (Table 5-4).

Table 5-4. North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund Revisions to Land Acquisition Projects for 2007 Certificates of Participation (COPs)				
Unit	Acres	Approved Cost	Revised Cost	Description
Hammocks Beach State Park	289	\$5,000,000	\$0	Proposed settlement for the property adjacent to the mainland portion of Hammocks Beach State Park. This project is still in negotiations
Mayo River State Park	290	\$0	\$1,000,000	Property on Cedar Mountain that is within a significant natural heritage area. This property is under option.
Mount Jefferson State Natural Area	53	\$0	\$953,000	Property within the Mount Jefferson significant natural heritage area. This property is under option.
Mountains-to-Sea State Trail	100	\$0	\$987,000	Project in partnership with Orange County Open Space that is within a significant natural heritage area. Project is in negotiations.
New River State Park	41	\$0	\$410,000	Property on the peak and within the significant natural heritage area. This property is under option.
William B. Umstead State Park	19	\$0	\$1,000,000	Property to provide additional access to state park for foot trails and local greenway users. Project in negotiations.
Yellow Mountain State Natural Area	386	\$0	\$650,000	Property near Burleson Bald and Spear Tops that are within significant natural heritage areas. One tract is under option and the other is held by a land trust.
Totals		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	

5.5 *Repayment of COPs Indebtedness*

Beginning in 2005, legislation approved by the General Assembly and the governor authorized the issuance of special indebtedness using certificates of participation (COPs) for land acquisition and capital improvements in the state parks system. The Parks and Recreation Authority may allocate up to 50 percent of the portion of the PARTF revenue dedicated for projects in state parks to repay the debt. This year's principal plus interest payment for COPs indebtedness was \$7,203,806. Of this total, \$5.6 million of the repayment was for state park projects and \$1.6 million was repayment for Waterfront Access and Marine Industry Fund (Session Law 2007-323).

6.0 Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Program

6.1 Program Description

North Carolina's Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access Program was established by the General Assembly in 1981. In FY 1996-97, the program began receiving 5 percent of the revenues from the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund. The program's enabling legislation (GS 113A-134.1) states that public interest would be served by providing increased access to coastal waters, public parking facilities, or other related public uses.

The program provides matching grants to local governments for low-cost capital projects designed to improve pedestrian access to the state's beaches and waterways. The program, administered by the Division of Coastal Management (DCM), offers matching grant funds to local governments throughout the 20 coastal counties. Since 1981, more than 300 public access sites have been acquired, constructed or improved at a cost of more than \$37 million in grant funds. The majority of the projects are managed by local governments responsible for construction, operation and long-term maintenance of the facilities. Beginning in 2009, after program rule changes, the program also began making some awards to other state agencies in a partnering effort to enhance public access needs.

The Division of Coastal Management sends pre-application requests for proposals (RFPs) to local governments in the 20 coastal counties usually in the fall of every year. Grant recipients have 18 months to complete their projects and extensions may be granted, especially for unforeseen events and delays such as hurricanes. The maximum life of a contract with extensions is three (3) years.

The division uses criteria developed by the Coastal Resources Commission to select grant recipients. Local governments are required to match from 10 percent to 25 percent of the project costs depending on whether the request is for acquisition of land or improvements, as well as the communities' economic status.

The required match may include federal and other state funds to be used as the local government cash contribution as long as such funds are not already being used as matching funds for other state and federal programs. Minimum match requirements are based on the economic status of the local government per the North Carolina Department of Commerce's Tier designations, as outlined by the Lee Act (G.S. 105-129.3). Counties designated as Tier 1 and the municipalities located within them are considered economically distressed.

6.2 *Types of Projects Funded*

Communities can apply for five different types of water access sites: local, neighborhood, regional, multi-regional and urban waterfront redevelopment projects.

- Local access sites include public access points, offering minimal or no facilities. Pedestrians who live within a few hundred yards of the site primarily use them. Generally, these access ways are a minimum of 10 feet in width providing only a dune crossover or pier. Vehicle parking is generally not available at these access sites. Bicycle racks may be provided as well as litter receptacles and access signs.
- Neighborhood access sites are public access areas offering parking, usually for between five and 25 vehicles, a dune crossover or pier, litter receptacles and public access signs. Such accesses are typically 40-to-60 feet in width and are primarily used by individuals within the immediate subdivision or vicinity of the site. Restroom facilities may be installed.
- Regional access sites serve the public throughout an island or community including day visitors. These sites normally provide parking for 25-to-80 vehicles, restrooms, a dune crossover, pier, foot showers, litter receptacles, and public access signs. Where possible, one-half acre of open space in addition to all required setback areas should be provided for buffering, day use, nature study or similar purposes.
- Multi-regional access sites are typically larger than regional accessways but smaller than state parks. Multi-regional facilities provide parking for 80-to- 200 cars, restrooms with indoor showers and changing rooms, and a concession area.
- Urban waterfront redevelopment and working waterfront projects that improve public access. Such projects include the establishment or rehabilitation of boardwalk areas, shoreline stabilization measures such as the installation or rehabilitation of bulkheads, and the placement or removal of pilings public safety and/or increased access and use of the urban waterfront.

Additionally, as part of rule changes that took effect in 2007, boat ramps and motorized boating facilities may be included as part of any of the above types of access provided the pedestrian access is also part of the project.

6.3 ***PARTF Revenues and Awards Based on Fiscal Year 2011-12 Deposits***

The amount transferred from the PARTF fund to DCM during FY 2011-12 was \$680,869. Table 6-1 provides the list of local governments that have been prioritized to receive funding using funds available through the fourth quarter deposit of 2011-12 funds as well as leftover funds from older projects.

Table 6-1 Communities Prioritized for 2012-2013 Funding Based on 2011-12 Deposits and Other Available Funds			
Local Government	Project Description	Total Project Cost	Grant Amount
Atlantic Beach	Les and Sally Moore Regional Beach Access extension (New Bern Ave)	\$ 38,395	\$ 28,796
Bayboro	Waterfront Park Improvements- Boardwalk	\$ 50,000	\$ 37,500
Edenton	Walkway, Ramp/Bridge System for Public Access to Historic Roanoke River Lighthouse	\$ 256,000	\$ 25,000
Elizabeth City	Waterfront Park Public Facility - Phase I Land/Bldg Acquisition	\$142,500	\$102,000
Emerald Isle	Sound Side Fishing Pier	\$100,000	\$ 75,000
Havelock	Church Road Water Access and Park Acquisition of 2.6 ac.	\$189,300	\$133,000
Holly Ridge	Morris Landing Restroom Facility	\$ 83,725	\$ 63,000
Indian Beach	Indian Beach Regional Access	\$ 29,000	\$ 21,750
Kitty Hawk	East Kitty Hawk Road Beach Walkover	\$ 17,165	\$ 12,873
Kitty Hawk	Lillian Street Beach Walkover	\$ 40,900	\$ 30,675
Morehead City	Jib Property Improvements	\$596,350	\$175,000
North Topsail Beach	Rodney Knowles Memorial Park land acquisition	\$294,000	\$125,000
Wilmington	Smith Creek Canoe & Kayak Launch w/parking	\$398,432	\$175,000
Windsor	Sutton Dr. Cashie River Boardwalk & Canoe Access	\$ 69,552	\$ 62,928
Windsor	Hoggard Mill Rd -Thompson Acquisition (acre of land)	\$ 9,450	\$ 8,550
Windsor	Hoggard Mill Rd –Boardwalk & Kayak Launch Improvements	\$164,430	\$148,770
Totals		\$2,479,299	\$1,299,842

Totals may be adjusted during the final contract process.

The project list does not include any partnerships directly with other state agencies. No PARTF funds are used for administrative costs associated with the Division of Coastal Managements access grant program. The only non-award costs are funds used towards access site signs made by the State Division of Corrections. Signs are provided for new sites as well as existing sites that regularly require replacement due to weathering and storm events.