

## Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund Guiding Principles Grant Proposal Scoring

Proposal # \_\_\_\_\_ Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Budget \_\_\_\_\_ MOHF Funding Request \_\_\_\_\_

Comments (e.g. strengths, weaknesses, improvements, questions, etc.):

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### Application Check List

- \_\_\_\_\_ Summary Information Form signed by Natural Resource Agency representative
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3-5 page proposal that addresses Guiding Principles, including:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ identification of the fund-distribution category
  - \_\_\_\_\_ stated objectives of the project and how they will be accomplished
  - \_\_\_\_\_ evidence of the urgency and need for the project
  - \_\_\_\_\_ literature cited, if appropriate
  - \_\_\_\_\_ potential outcome of the project and how it will be measured
  - \_\_\_\_\_ project timeline
  - \_\_\_\_\_ itemized budget, other funding sources, and future funding plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ List of key personnel including a resume of each (not to exceed 1 page per person)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of understanding between participating entities if collaborative project

Possible Score (all projects begin with a score of 30 )

- 20 I. Project conserves Maine's outdoor heritage and demonstrates outstanding natural resource or recreational benefits
  - 20 Multiple significant natural resource or recreational benefits
  - 10 Significant natural resource or recreational benefits
  - 0 Insufficient documentation of resource or recreational benefits
- 20 II. Project maximizes degree of matching funds (monetary match must consist of funds raised specifically for the project proposed and does not include salary costs of natural resource agency staff that are funded by the State General Fund)
  - 20 1/3 or more of the total project cost is cash and in-kind match from non-governmental sources
  - 15 Monetary match of 1/3 or higher of the total project cost
  - 10 In-kind or monetary match less than 1/3 of the total project cost
  - 0 No match
- 10 III. Project forms partners between natural resource agencies, interest groups and organizations based on shared visions and mutual responsibility
  - 10 Broad-based partnership of natural resource agency(ies) and non-governmental organizations
  - 5 Alliance of state/federal agencies and universities only
  - 0 No alliance
- 20 IV. Project addresses natural resource concerns of statewide significance and/or broad geographical distribution
  - 20 Project will impact a resource of statewide significance
  - 10 Project will impact a resource of regional significance (e.g. watershed, multiple towns)
  - 5 Project will impact a resource primarily of local significance

## ***Categories and Subcategories addressed are circled***

### **1. Fisheries and wildlife, and habitat conservation projects (35%)**

- a. A species, species group, natural community or ecosystem adversely affected due to lack of management or habitat loss;
- b. A species, species group, natural community or ecosystem that is adversely affected due to unusual vulnerability to human or natural disturbances, or requirements for a special or limited habitat type;
- c. Provides benefits vital to the future welfare of a species or species group;
- d. Education about fisheries, wildlife, natural community and habitat conservation;
- e. Equipment and training to improve efficiencies in fisheries, wildlife and habitat conservation efforts;
- f. Species, species group, natural community or ecosystem of statewide or regional significance;
- g. Environmental monitoring.

### **2. Acquisition and management of public lands, parks, wildlife conservation areas and public access and outdoor recreation sites and facilities (35%)**

- a. Public recreational opportunities or lands of statewide or regional significance;
- b. Species, species group, natural community or ecosystem of statewide or regional significance;
- c. Habitat of a threatened or endangered species listed under state or federal law;
- d. Rare or exemplary natural communities or ecosystems as determined by the State's Natural Areas Program database;
- e. Rare or exemplary geological features;
- f. Areas with proximity to lands dedicated to conservation purposes or public recreation or that provide access to lands or waters with significant natural resource or recreational values;
- g. Education about the management and use of public lands, parks, wildlife conservation areas, and public access and outdoor recreation sites and facilities;
- h. Equipment and training to improve efficiencies in the management of public lands, parks, wildlife conservation areas, and public access and outdoor recreation sites and facilities;
- i. Development and maintenance of outdoor recreational facilities and access sites.
- j. Environmental monitoring.

### **3. Endangered and threatened species conservation projects (15%)**

- a. A species or species group listed as endangered or threatened under state or federal law;
- b. The habitat of one or more species listed as endangered or threatened species under state or federal law;
- c. A species or species group not listed as threatened or endangered but, based on the best available scientific information, potentially warranting listing in near future;
- d. A species, species group, natural community or ecosystem that has been documented as being in decline or recognized as being at risk of extirpation from the State;
- e. Any species, group of species, natural community or ecosystem thought in the best professional judgment of biologists to be in decline or in danger of extirpation from the State but whose status is undetermined;
- f. Education about conservation of rare, threatened and endangered species and species of special concern;
- g. Equipment and training to improve efficiencies in the conservation of rare, threatened and endangered species and species of special concern;
- h. Environmental monitoring.

### **4. Natural resources law enforcement and protection of public health (15%)**

- a. Public health or safety concerns of statewide or regional significance;
- b. Biological indicators that would signal threats to Maine's air quality, water quality, wildlife or wildlife habitat, and/or health of Maine's ecosystems;
- c. Environmental education for the public or law enforcement personnel;
- d. Cross-training between natural resources state agencies;
- e. Equipment and training to improve efficiencies in natural resources law enforcement;
- f. Education of the public about natural resource laws and enforcement;
- g. Environmental monitoring.