LWCF MAP TERMS:

1. Site Plan – shows existing facilities and elements of the site. Initially, in the design process an Inventory & Analysis Study is done on a Site Plan to determine the best use of the site.
2. Site Survey – typically a legal survey of the property for acquisition purposes. The 6(f) Boundary map may or may not share the same metes and bounds depending on if the Project Sponsor desires to obligate the whole or part of the site for 6(f) designation.
3. Boundary Map – a legal survey of the LWCF 6(f) Boundary lines for the project which may or may not include the entire site or park property. The area within the 6(f) boundary will be protected for the purpose of public outdoor recreation in perpetuity.
4. Master Plan – a graphic illustration for proposed development planned for the *entire site*, to guide future improvements of facilities and grounds, in this case outdoor recreation elements (athletic fields, play equipment, etc.) and support structures (restrooms, parking lots, etc.). A typical master plan is realized through a serious of development plans or phases over time. However, it is not unusual for a Master Plan to be adjusted over time as needs and priorities change.
5. Conceptual Development Plan or Concept Level Site Plan –Typically a "bubble diagram" type drawing – a graphic means of organizing spaces within a design. An annotated aerial map (map with hand written notes) could also be used to locate *particular elements* or communicate design ideas for the project. This plan is submitted with the preliminary application.
6. Development Plan – a graphic illustration for proposed development of an area or specific components of the overall master plan. The plan would be drawn to scale on an accurate site plan or base map.
7. Construction Documents or Plans and Specifications – design package used for bidding and construction purposes. The project scope may be adjusted based on the bid award amount, in other words, some of the proposed elements from the Development Plan may have to be omitted due to lack of funds for construction. If this is the case, a project amendment would need to be process by this office. These plans are reviewed by our office prior to construction.
8. Pre-Construction Review – a document processed by the state after the plans and specifications have been reviewed and approved. The project sponsor is required to sign and return one copy.
9. As Built Plan – site plan used to communicate changes made during construction. For example, if an element in the project was moved to another location, the As Built would show the new location. The As Built Plan should be signed and dated by the project sponsor and submitted prior to project closeout.
10. Plat Plan - a "plat" is a recorded map of subdivision for land division and tax purposes, usually in an urban area. A plat's purpose is to provide for the orderly creation and legal transfer of real property (and entitlements) and the association of property taxes to a distinct tax parcel with a unique parcel ID number. It is also used in GPS/GIS mapping of land because it will reference common boundaries, standards and coordinate systems. The legal description in the survey should uniquely describe the property by its lot number, or lot and block number as shown in the parish records office. Recording information such as date, volume and page will also be shown. The tract would be specifically described as being "all" of a particular lot or block or subdivision. If the legal description (or metes and bounds description) says "part of" Lot x, then the land is not an individually platted parcel.
11. Legal Description- a legal description is used to describe the location of your land in legal documents (deed for example). The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is used in legal descriptions. It employs a grid system based on township, range and section numbers. Example: N1/2 SE ¼, SW ¼, S24, T32N, R18E. The description would be read "The north 1/2 of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 32 north, range 18 east."
12. Metes and Bounds- a surveyor's description of a parcel of real property, using carefully measured distances, angles, and directions, which results in what is called a "legal description" of the land, as distinguished from merely a street address or parcel number. Such a metes and bounds description is required to be recorded in official county record on a subdivision map and in the deeds when the boundaries of a parcel or lot are first drawn. The boundaries are described in a

running prose style, working around the parcel in sequence, from a point of beginning (POB), returning back to the same point. It may include references to other adjoining parcels (and their owners), and it, in turn, could also be referred to in later surveys. At the time the description is compiled, it may have been marked on the ground with permanent monuments placed where there were no suitable natural monuments. The term "metes" refers to a boundary defined by the measurement of each straight run, specified by a distance between the terminal points, and an orientation or direction. A direction may be a simple compass bearing, or a precise orientation determined by accurate survey methods. The term "bounds" refers to a more general boundary description, such as along a certain watercourse, a stone wall, an adjoining public road way, or an existing building.

13. GPS Coordinates - The Global Positioning System is a space-based global navigation satellite system (GNSS) that provides location and time information in all weather, anywhere on or near the Earth, where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. A GPS receiver calculates its position by precisely timing the signals sent by GPS satellites high above the Earth. Each satellite continually transmits messages that include the time the message was transmitted, precise orbital information (the ephemeris), the general system health and rough orbits of all GPS satellites (the almanac). The receiver uses the messages it receives to determine the transit time of each message and computes the distance to each satellite. These distances along with the satellites' locations are used with the possible aid of trilateration, depending on which algorithm is used, to compute the position of the receiver. This position is then displayed, perhaps with a moving map display or latitude and longitude; elevation information may be included. Many GPS units show derived information such as direction and speed, calculated from position changes. Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com
14. GIS – A geographic information system is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data. GIS can be thought of as a system that provides spatial data entry, management, retrieval, analysis, and visualization functions. The implementation of a GIS is often driven by jurisdictional (such as a city), purpose, or application requirements. Generally, a GIS implementation may be custom-designed for an organization. In a general sense, the term describes any information system that integrates, stores, edits, analyzes, shares, and displays geographic information for informing decision making. GIS applications are tools that allow users to create interactive queries (user-created searches), analyze spatial information, edit data in maps, and present the results of all these operations. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_information_system

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS:

In-Kind Match: value of **donated** equipment, material, services or volunteers

The highlighted items are part of the application required documents. The non-highlighted documents are usually part of project development but are not required submittals.