

## **SECTION V TECHNIQUES FOR LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LWRP**

The LWRP must provide for the implementation of the policies, proposed uses, and proposed projects of the program. Careful attention has been given especially to the implementation of the policies. Implementation measures have been established for each policy, which includes the standards set forth in the policy explanation.

Section V has six main parts:

- Part A, Laws and Regulations Necessary to Implement the LWRP, explains the major local laws which will serve as implementation tools for the LWRP.
- Part B, Local Management Structure, illustrates who is going to carry out the various implementation measures contained in the LWRP.
- Part C, Procedures to Ensure Local Compliance, describes the local, State and Federal roles in the LWRP consistency process
- Part D, Financial Resources Necessary to Fund the Projects and Programs in the LWRP, contains a discussion of the various financial tools that are potentially available to fund the projects in the LWRP.

### **A. Laws and Regulations Necessary to Implement the LWRP**

#### **A.1. Introduction**

Local laws and regulations are the basic means for enforcing the provisions of the LWRP. While their effects are long-term or incremental, they help ensure that, at a minimum, nothing will occur to prevent the long-term advantageous use of the waterfront or to frustrate the achievement of any of the policies or purposes of the LWRP.

Following is a description of Dobbs Ferry's laws and regulations that will serve to implement the LWRP. They include Dobbs Ferry's Master Plan and Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Flood Damage Regulations, Steep Slope Ordinance, Sign Regulations, Architectural Review Board Law, and Westchester County's Critical Environmental Areas Regulations.

#### **A.2. Local Laws and Regulations**

##### **A.2.a. Master Plan and Zoning Ordinance**

The Village of Dobbs Ferry developed its first proposed Master Plan in 1962. However, this plan was never formally adopted by the Village. A second new proposed Plan was prepared in 1971 under a grant from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development under the

Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section 701 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1954. The Village Board, also, never adopted that document.

The Dobbs Ferry Zoning Code was first adopted in 1966. It has been revised on a number of occasions. The Zoning Code establishes use districts and regulates uses within these districts. It also establishes building setback and density requirements; regulates the bulk and arrangement of buildings, lot area coverage, off-street parking, access, drainage, accessory uses, fences and walls, lighting, screening and landscaping, swimming pools, steep slopes, and other similar issues typically addressed in zoning regulations.

The Village's Zoning Ordinance divides the Village of Dobbs Ferry into the following zoning districts:

- OF -1 through OF 6 - one-family residence (40,000 minimum lot area (mla) - 5,000 mla)
- TF - Two or Three Family Residences
- TFS - Two and/or Three Family Residences with Stores
- A-1, 2, 3 and AAA - Apartments
- A5 - Apartments with Stores
- OS - Office Buildings
- DS - Designed Buildings
- B - Business
- LOD - Limited Office District
- I - Industry
- E - Educational
- CC - Country Club
- NH - Nursing Home
- C – Convent
- WFA – Waterfront A
- WFB – Waterfront B

The boundaries of these zoning districts are displayed in [Figure II-4](#) of this LWRP.

In accordance with the specific recommendations in this LWRP, the Village established a new zoning district called the Waterfront District (WFA and WFB) to provide a comprehensive and consistent focus for the waterfront area and stimulate appropriate waterfront-related economic development. (See Appendix B)

The Waterfront District designation permits recreational, open space, commercial, business and residential uses that will benefit from and, in turn, enhance the unique aesthetic, recreational, historic and environmental qualities of the waterfront area. This district is designed to protect the sensitive aesthetic, recreational, historic and environmental features that exist along the shoreline, to promote and encourage public access to the shoreline and enjoyment of these features, to encourage appropriate water-oriented uses of this area, to preserve and enhance mixed commercial use of old industrial buildings that bring creative small businesses, artisans

and entrepreneurs to the community and support the Village's economy and bring people to the waterfront area and to ensure appropriate density of development, commercial and residential.

The Waterfront District encompasses all building lots and parcels, and portions thereof, within the Village that, until the creation of this zoning district, were zoned for industrial use. In addition, this district includes every building lot or parcel, or portion thereof, within the Village that is situated to the west of the railroad right-of-way, whether above or below the mean high water line, including any and all such lots, parcels or portions thereof that are entirely submerged under the Hudson River.

The Village's Zoning Code also contains a Site Plan Review Law. This provision requires site plan review for improvements to commercial properties and for residential developments. Site plan review is not required for single-family and two and three family detached residences and their accessory uses, so long as they are not part of a development. Once a subdivision has been approved, site plan review is not required for individual lots, even in the case of a multi-lot development. It is required for cluster developments. The Planning Board may waive site plan review, except in cases involving environmentally sensitive areas or features that would require consideration, such as scenic views, steep slopes, wetlands, or endangered species.

The Village's Zoning Code also requires compliance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) and the implementing regulations promulgated by the Department of Environmental Conservation contained in Part 617 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York. SEQR requires an agency to identify possible significant impacts of proposed actions on any aspect of the physical or human environment at the earliest possible stage and to require appropriate mitigating measures. The Environmental Quality Review requires all Village boards and agencies to comply with SEQR. The Dobbs Ferry Planning Board and the Conservation Advisory Board provide technical review of SEQR Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessment Forms for proposed actions in the Village and offer recommendations to the Village Board, which serves as lead agency.

#### **A.2.b. Subdivision Regulations**

The Village has Subdivision Regulations that were first adopted in 1966. The regulations require the submission of proposed subdivisions of land to the Village Planning Board for review and approval. They include standards for street layout, lot configuration, drainage improvements, provision of open space and recreational space, and the preservation of natural resources.

#### **A.2.c. Flood Damage Prevention Regulations**

In 1986 the Village updated its code to enact a Model Local Law on Flood Damage Protection, which complies with the National Flood Insurance Program Flood Management Criteria for Flood Prone Areas. The purpose of this ordinance is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood height or velocities;
- Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
- Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and
- Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The 1986 local ordinance incorporated the flood maps promulgated by the Federal Insurance Administration and satisfied all of the basic floodplain management guidelines established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

#### **A.2.d. Steep Slope Ordinance**

Because Dobbs Ferry is located on the banks of the Hudson River, many areas of the Village are steeply sloped and therefore are vulnerable to erosion from runoff. In 1989, the Village of Dobbs Ferry enacted a Steep Slope Ordinance as an effort to "protect environmentally sensitive lands, preserve the Village's natural resources and promote the orderly development of land...with excessively steep slope areas." These areas often feature far reaching vistas of the Hudson River and points north and south. Regulation of steep slopes should provide a strong mechanism for the Village to address the potential for erosion and the importance of view preservation when a parcel is being developed.

#### **A.2.e. Sign Regulations**

The Village adopted a Sign Ordinance in 2000. The Historic River Towns of Westchester, comprised of the thirteen Hudson River Villages in Westchester County, is presently developing a sign plan for all Westchester communities along the Hudson River to adopt. The Plan will attempt to standardize signage in this region and highlight the region's historic, cultural and recreational links. In the future, Dobbs Ferry will have the opportunity to coordinate the Village's local signs with the Historic River Towns of Westchester regional sign plan.

#### **A.2.f. Architectural Review Board Law**

The Architectural Review Board (ARB) Law was adopted in 1966. The purpose of the law is to judge excessive uniformity, dissimilarity, or inappropriateness of design in the exterior

appearance of buildings and structures erected or altered in or in the immediate vicinity of a residential neighborhood or in a commercial or industrial neighborhood and to determine if a new design adversely affects the desirability of the immediate area and neighboring areas for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes and, by so doing:

- impairs the benefits of occupancy of existing residential, commercial, and industrial property in such areas;
- impairs the stability and value of both improved and unimproved real property in such areas;
- prevents the most appropriate development of such areas;
- produces degeneration of residential, commercial, and industrial property in such areas with attendant deterioration of conditions affecting the health, safety, and morals of the inhabitants thereof; or
- destroys a proper relationship between the taxable value of real property in such areas and the cost of municipal services provided.

The Village, by implementing the mandate of the ARB, can address issues of property value as it relates to the preservation, or deterioration, of resources such as scenic views.

#### **A.2.g. Critical Environmental Areas**

In 1989, the Westchester County Board adopted a local law (16-1989) pursuant to 6NYCRR 617.4(h) of the SEQRA regulations) that established a number of critical environmental areas throughout Westchester County. The intent of the law was to identify and protect all areas of the County that contained or bordered on significant natural resources. As such, the potential impact of any Type I or Unlisted Action in a Critical Environmental Area is a relevant area of concern and must be evaluated in the determination of significance prepared pursuant to SEQRA. The Hudson River and immediate shoreline are designated as a Critical Environmental Area by this law. In 1995, the Village of Dobbs Ferry designated the Jurhing Estate as a Critical Environmental Area pursuant to SEQRA regulations 617.4(h).

#### **A.2.h. Designation of Village Parks**

In August, 2002, Dobbs Ferry Local Law No. 6 of the year 2002 was passed amending Village Code, Chapter 230 Parks, Article I – Parks Designated, in which all Village parks are formally designated as parks.

### **A.3. LWRP Consistency Law**

The purpose of this law is to provide a framework for agencies of the Village, under the direction of the Planning Board, to consider the policies and purposes contained in the LWRP when reviewing

applications for actions or direct agency actions; and to assure that such actions and direct actions are consistent with the said policies and purposes.

## **B. Local Management Structure**

The complexity of implementing the LWRP will require the involvement of several agencies, boards, and individual officials. Effective coordination of LWRP implementation requires that, in addition to designating a lead agency for consistency review, specific responsibilities are identified and assigned wherever possible. A summary of functional assignments, including the newly established LWRP Implementation Coordinator position, are listed below:

**Mayor:** Provide overall supervision and management of LWRP implementation projects and programs.

**Village Board of Trustees:** Execute LWRP program responsibilities, in coordination with Mayor, for such items as coordination with volunteer and private organizations and local government cooperation.

**Village Administrator:** As chief executive officer responsible to Village Board of Trustees, provide direct supervision of all Village affairs relating to program LWRP policies, uses and projects.

**Village Clerk:** Handle correspondence, communications and record keeping for Village government actions pertaining to the implementation of the LWRP.

**Village Treasurer:** Serve as chief fiscal officer in providing fiscal management for Village government actions pertaining to the LWRP.

**Village Building Inspector:** Provide initial review of proposed coastal area development proposals to determine compliance with the Village zoning ordinance, work with Village Planning Board and other Village agencies in expediting all necessary reviews, issue permits, and enforce zoning ordinance.

**Director of Public Works:** Manage, maintain, and operate all public works and physical properties pertaining to the coastal area.

**Director of Parks and Recreation:** Provide assistance to Manager and Board of Trustees in planning and executing recreational programs and development of recreational facilities pertaining to the waterfront.

**Planning Board:** Responsible for LWRP consistency review of all proposed local actions in the Village's coastal area. Provide advice and assistance to the Board of Trustees (and the DOS for Federal actions) and the public in prioritizing program projects and activities; provide input to the Board of Trustees on the compatibility of coastal area activities with program policies and objectives; review and approve site plans for new development within the coastal area.

**Zoning Board of Appeals:** Hear and render decisions on variances, special permits, and appeals from any requirement or determination made by the Village agencies pertaining to the coastal area.

Architectural Review Board: Makes referrals and recommendations to the Planning Board regarding the review of compatibility and consistency of proposed structures with the scenic and historic preservation policies of the LWRP.

Conservation Advisory Board: Makes referrals and recommendations to the Village Planning Board regarding review of consistency of proposed actions with the conservation policies and standards of the LWRP; and advises the Village in the development, management, and protection of its natural resources.

Dobbs Ferry Recreation Commission: Serve in an advisory capacity to the Director of Parks and Recreation in planning and executing recreational programs and development of recreational facilities pertaining to the waterfront and downtown area.

Dobbs Ferry Chamber of Commerce: Coordinate merchant and private sector involvement in the LWRP, assist in soliciting donations for smaller waterfront projects, and promote public and private interest and support for revitalization activities.

LWRP Implementation Coordinator: Assist the Village in implementing the recommended programs and projects set forth in the LWRP, and in ensuring compliance with the LWRP coastal management policies and standards.

Open Space Committee: Assist the Village in developing a strategy to evaluate the Village's open space parcels with a view toward conservation and potential future acquisition.

## **C. Procedures to Ensure Consistency with the LWRP**

### **C. 1. Local Actions**

As noted above, the Village has adopted a LWRP Consistency Law to ensure local actions are undertaken in a manner consistent with the policies and purposes of the LWRP. LWRP consistency review procedures are distinct but integrally tied to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) procedures. Under the direction of the Planning Board, lead agency in LWRP consistency reviews, all agencies contemplating a direct action or receiving an application for approval of an action by others shall follow review and certification procedures set forth in the Village's LWRP Consistency Law.

When the action is proposed by a state or federal agency, additional procedures are required as described in C.2 and C.3 of this section.

### **C. 2. State Agency Actions**

The New York State Waterfront Revitalization of Coastal Areas and Inland Waterways Act (Article 42 of the Executive Law) and the Department of State's regulations (19 NYCRR Part 600) require certain state agency actions identified by the Secretary of State to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the policies and purposes of approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs (LWRPs). The Act requires that state agencies provide timely notice to the local government whenever an identified action will occur within an area covered by an approved LWRP. The Secretary of State is required by the Act to

confer with state agencies and local governments when notified by a local government that a proposed state agency action may conflict with policies and purposes of an approved LWRP.

### **C.3. Federal Agency Actions**

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) requires that each Federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone shall be carried out in a manner which is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the enforceable policies of approved LWRPs

Procedures for LWRP consistency review and determination of direct actions and permit/license actions of federal agencies are coordinated by the New York State Department of State (DOS). All documentation from a federal agency regarding consistency determination of a proposed federal action will be received and forwarded by the DOS to the local municipality for review and recommendation regarding consistency. After coordinated review by the DOS and the municipality, a determination will be made and the consistency decision letter will be forwarded to the federal agency. If the DOS and the municipality do not concur, the DOS will send a copy of the “disagreement” letter to the federal agency and to the municipality.

## **D. Financial Resources Necessary to Fund the Projects and Programs in the LWRP**

There are three main funding implications associated with implementation of the Village’s LWRP. These are the administrative costs involved in the continued local management of the LWRP, the capital and revenue costs involved in project implementation, and the costs related to maintenance and upkeep of projects.

### **D.1. Administration Costs**

Management costs associated with the administration of the LWRP must be budgeted by the Village and financed out of general revenues. This involves creating a separate budget item for the administration of the LWRP to cover the costs of consistency reviews, fulfilling reporting requirements, and general administrative and clerical needs.

### **D.2. Capital Improvements**

The second funding implication is the capital and revenue costs involved in project implementation. The Village has identified a number of LWRP projects designed to address and implement many of the LWRP Policies identified in Section III. These projects are discussed in detail in Section IV. The Dobbs Ferry Recreation Fund is an additional source for implementation. Open space funds generated through the Open Space Bond have the potential for purchasing lands important in advancing the goals of the LWRP.



### **D.3. Upkeep**

Maintenance and upkeep of LWRP improvements will vary from year to year depending on the types of materials chosen during design and construction, and normal wear and tear from weather. Costs will be built into the Village annual budget.

### **D.4. Services**

Although the Village will need to take the lead in achieving the implementation of these projects, it is unlikely that the Village will be able to provide the necessary financial resources to implement any of these projects without seeking financial assistance from other entities or as part of a public/private partnership.

Possible sources of funding include the NYS Department of State, NYS Environmental Protection Fund, the NYS Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act, the TEA-21 Transportation Enhancement Program, and the New York State Council on the Arts, with local matches from the Village in the form of money and/or in-kind services. Local sponsorship of projects should be sought from the local business community. The Village will work closely with the New York State Department of State Division of Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitalization to identify possible funding sources.

A key element in the building of successful implementation partnerships is the availability of a local match from the Village. This match is essential in leveraging public or private sector money. The local match generally can take a number of forms, including funding by the Village, the provision of materials or Village public works labor, and the monetary value of volunteer and staff time. It is also advantageous to try to link LWRP project implementation to other capital improvement work that is going on within the Village, such as a development proposal or public water supply project, stretching the benefits of limited public funds and achieving multiple objectives. In terms of providing a monetary match, the Village Board should set up a budget item that would dedicate funds for the implementation of LWRP projects. This item could be used to fund small-scale projects, parts of projects, or a partial cash match for project grants.

The Village should evaluate the requirements necessary to obtain funds from a variety of existing environmental response and economic development programs. Some of the available grant programs require a percentage contribution from the Village. Primary available government funding programs include:

- D.4.a.** *The New York State Clean Water/Clean Air Bond* - Environmental Conservation Law Article 56. Project eligibility should be evaluated under different Bond Act funds, including the Safe Drinking Water Fund (Title 2), the Clean Water Fund (Title 3), and the Municipal Environmental Restoration Project Fund (Title 5).
- D.4.b.** *The New York State Environmental Protection Fund* - Environmental Conservation Law Article 54. The fund, administered by NYSOPRHP, provides assistance for park, recreation and historic preservation projects. Funding for the implementation of Local

Waterfront Revitalization Programs, administered by the NYSDOS, is also available through this program.

- D.4.c.** *The Federal "Superfund"* - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). This fund provides the federal government with funds to implement short-term "removal" actions, or longer term remedial investigation and remediation of hazardous waste sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NYSDEC must request that a site be listed on the NPL. This fund was used to implement limited clean-up activities at the former Diamond International site.
- D.4.d.** *Federal Environmental Response and Spill Compensation Fund* - Navigation Law Article 12. This fund is available to states to implement investigation and clean-up of petroleum discharges and removal of underground storage tanks. The fund is also available to compensate injured parties, including municipalities which have lost revenue as a result of the discharge of petroleum.
- D.4.e.** *Clean Water State Revolving Fund for Water Pollution Control*. Financing is available to respond to non-point source pollution projects. Non-point source refers to water pollution from diffuse sources that are not directly related to a piped discharge. Examples include remediation of contamination from leaking underground storage tanks or collection and treatment of road runoff, and water body restoration such as stream bank stabilization, drainage erosion, and sediment control.
- D.4.f.** *Industrial Finance Program*. Provides low interest loans to private businesses for environmental improvement capital projects, including Brownfields site remediation and solid waste management.
- D.4.g.** *The State Revolving Fund Program* is one of the largest environmental infrastructure financing programs in the nation. Three primary loans are available through EFC: Bond-Funded Loans, Financial Hardship Loans, (including interest-free long-term), and Interest-Free Short-Term (up to two years).
- D.4.h.** *Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)*. This program provides direct funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for activities that support the reuse of industrial sites. CDBG funds are used for grants, loans, loan guarantees, and technical assistance activities. Formally a federal program, New York State has been administering the program since 2000.
- D.4.i.** *Section 108 Federal Loan Guarantees*. Another HUD program, may also be applicable to the industrial site reuse effort. Eligible projects include rehabilitation of obsolete structures, property acquisition and site preparation activities that could include removal of contamination from a property.

- D.4.j.** *New York State and U.S. Departments of Transportation.* Grants and loans may be available pursuant to the DOT Transportation Efficiency Act (TEA21), formerly ISTEA. (Industrial Access Program Chap 54 of Laws of 1985 - appropriations bill.) Note: Dobbs Ferry may not be eligible for these funds after the Waterfront District Zone is adopted and industrial zones are removed.
- D.4.k.** *New York State Empire State Development Corporation (EDC).* Program grants and loans are available as incentives to attract commercial development and may be applicable to Brownfields development. The Economic Development Fund is the primary funding program.
- D.4.l.** *U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration.* Grants are available to assist economic development projects.
- D.4.m.** *New York State Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants Program.* The NYSDEC has a grant program under its Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants Program. The Program provides grants for up to fifty percent (50%) of the cost of eligible nonpoint source water pollution assessment, planning, and abatement projects.
- D.4.n.** *Private Foundation Grants.* The Environmental Grantmaker's Association, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 3450 New York, New York, 10104 compiles a listing of hundreds of potential foundations and trusts which may provide funding assistance to creative environmental/economic development initiatives. The Foundation Center's satellite location at the Yonkers Public Library has a searchable database of charitable foundations.
- D.4.o.** *Greenway Communities Grant Program.* Provides funding for natural and cultural resource protection, regional planning, economic development, heritage and environmental education, and promotion of access to the Hudson River.
- D.4.p.** *Greenway Conservancy.* Provides funding for trail-related projects.
- D.4.q.** *The Environmental Protection Fund.* A legislatively designated long-term source of revenues available to meet the pressing environmental needs of the State. A portion of this funding is administered by NYS DOS for LWRP implementation.
- D.4.r.** *Land and Water Conservation Fund.* Federal monies allocated to the States by the Department of the Interior for land acquisition and development of outdoor recreation.
- D.4.s.** *Pittman-Robertson Program.* Federal monies from the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, apportioned to the states for wildlife conservation and hunter education.
- D.4.t.** *Sport Fish Restoration Program.* Also known as the Dingell-Johnson program and amended by the Wallop Breaux Act, collects taxes on sport fishing related items and

returns the monies to the states for use in fisheries management and research programs.

- D.4.u.** *Biodiversity Stewardship and Research Fund.* A legislatively designated vehicle to receive funds from a variety of sources; federal, state, and private; to support biodiversity stewardship, research, and education in New York State.
- D.4.v.** *Forest Legacy Program.* Federal monies designed to identify and protect environmentally sensitive forests that are threatened with conversion to non-forest uses.
- D.4.w.** *Environmental Benefit Project Funds and Natural Resource Damages.* If appropriate and in accord with law and guidance, may be provided for open space conservation.
- D.4.x.** *Migratory Bird Stamp and Print.* A dedicated source of revenue for management and acquisition of wetlands and associated migratory bird habitat in New York State and Canada.
- D.4.y.** *Return a Gift to Wildlife.* A state income tax donation program. The revenues are used for a variety of projects that benefit fish and wildlife.
- D.4.z.** *State Revolving Loan Fund.* Provides low-interest loans to municipalities to construct and expand sewage treatment facilities. Continuation of the state revolving loan fund depends on periodic reauthorization of the Clean Water Act with grants to states to capitalize the loan fund.
- D.4.aa.** *Federal Non-Game Wildlife Funding Initiative.* Under consideration by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, would provide a flexible program of grants to the states, funded through a federal excise tax on backpacks, mountain bicycles, tents, climbing gear, and similar outdoor recreational equipment.
- D.4.bb.** *Army Corps of Engineers, Civil Work Water Resources Development Program.* Monies have been committed for the purpose of determining ecosystem restoration opportunities on the Hudson River. Additional federal funds are available on a matching basis for feasibility studies and implementation.
- D.4.cc.** *Gifts and Donations.* A way for individuals and businesses to contribute directly to the conservation of open space through donations of land or easements.
- D.4.dd.** *Natural Resource Damage Claims.* For harm to natural resources within the Hudson River ecosystem may be used for restoration projects to the extent consistent with law. A potential source of these funds is General Electric's settlement regarding the company's PCB contamination of the Hudson River.

- D.4.ee.** *The Wallace Fund for the Hudson Highlands.* A private foundation supporting land acquisition in the Hudson Valley. Shared funding may be possible for properties identified for acquisition in this plan.
- D.4.ff.** *The Hudson River Foundation.* A private foundation supporting research, education and public access to the river. Its purpose is to contribute to the development of sound public policy concerning the river's ecosystem.
- D.4.gg.** *The Hudson River Improvement Fund.* In the fall of 1985, the Hudson River Foundation received \$1.5 million from the State of New York to endow the Hudson River Improvement Fund. Originally this money was paid to the state to settle litigation concerning the out-of-state export of Hudson River water by oil tankers--an issue first brought to public attention by the Hudson River Fisherman's Association. Through the combined efforts of Hudson River environmental groups, including Scenic Hudson, Clearwater and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Improvement Fund was created to fund projects that stress the enhancement of public use and enjoyment of the natural, scenic and cultural resources of the Hudson River and its shores.
- D.4.hh.** *The New York City Environmental Fund.* Administered by the Hudson River Foundation, The New York City Environmental Fund (NYCEF) provides financial support for projects that will foster restoration, care, understanding, and enjoyment of the natural resources of New York City and the Consolidated Edison service area in Westchester County.