

SECTION V LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES

A. Introduction

The Malone LWRP must provide for the implementation of the policies, proposed uses and proposed program. Thorough consideration has been given especially to the implementation of the LWRP policies. Implementation measures have been established for each policy, which includes the standards set forth in the policy explanation. The implementation measures will describe the specific steps that must be taken to achieve the vision and desired redevelopment objectives. These actions will be categorized, described in priority order and include the short-term and long-term public and private actions.

Section V is separated into four main parts:

- **Existing Land Use Laws and Regulations Necessary to Implement the LWRP** - Outlines the existing major local laws that are already in place that will serve as implementation tools for the LWRP.
- **Additional Local Laws, Amendments to Existing Local Laws, and Regulations Adopted to Further LWRP Implementation** - Describes the legal requirements to ensure that there is consistency among all projects falling within the jurisdiction of the waterfront revitalization boundary and establishes new or revised local actions that are recommended in order to implement the LWRP. These actions include such items as amendments to the zoning ordinance.
- **Local Management Structure and Procedures for Reviewing Proposed Projects** - Miscellaneous actions that are recommended for the community and other local entities to consider. The management structure is described, and illustrates who is going to carry out the various implementation measures contained in the LWRP.
- **Resources to Ensure Local Compliance** - Discussion of the various financial tools that are potentially available to fund the projects listed in the LWRP.

B. Existing Laws and Regulations Necessary to Implement the LWRP

Local laws and regulations are the basic means for enforcing the policies of the Malone LWRP. Enforcement of the policies of the LWRP will ensure that no action will occur to prevent the long-term best use of the waterfront or to interrupt the achievement of any of the policies or purposes of the LWRP. Before the NYS Department of State can approve the LWRP, these laws must be adopted by the Town and Village.

Following is a description of Local, State and Federal laws and regulations that will assist with the implementation of this LWRP.

1. Local Laws and Regulations

a. Zoning Ordinances

The Zoning Codes of both the Town and Village of Malone will be critical in ensuring that development within the two communities takes place in accordance with the intentions of the municipalities and of this LWRP.

b. Flood Damage Prevention

Chapter 24 of the Village Code addresses Flood Damage Prevention to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. Properties that have been identified within areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) must adhere to the regulations set forth in Chapter 24. Consistent with NYSDEC regulations, the following list represents some of the standards that are required for new construction or buildings that are substantially improved within the special flood hazard areas:

All new construction and substantial property improvements should be constructed in a manner which minimizes flood impact, including anchoring, appropriate building materials, and through other methods and practices that minimize potential damage. Manufactured homes should also be installed implementing these principles. When homeowners or homebuilders are installing new facilities (electrical systems, heating, plumbing, etc) into a home, they should be installed so as to prevent floodwaters from entering their components. Lastly, all subdivisions proposals should be submitted only if they respect the potential damages of floodwaters, can provide appropriate drainage, and are situated above a certain elevation (in cases of subdivisions with over 50 lots or 5 acres).

c. Telecommunications Towers Regulations

The Town of Malone adopted an ordinance to provide for the establishment and/or expansion of wireless telecommunications services while protecting neighborhoods and minimizing the adverse visual and operational effects through careful design, siting and screening. This ordinance defines application procedures, siting preferences (including shared uses), standards, and review procedures for applications. One of the provisions is that no approval will be granted for structures proposed within 1,000 feet of the Adirondack Trail, Military Trail, Seaway Trail, and Salmon River shoreline.

2. State Laws and Regulations

a. State Environmental Review (SEQR)

Any State or local agency that proposes to directly undertake or fund an action or has discretionary authority to approve an action, must comply with the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). A decision by an agency to deny, permit or conditionally permit, or financially support an action by other parties is subject to SEQR. By incorporating a systematic approach to environmental review early in planning stages, projects

can be modified if needed to avoid potentially adverse environmental impacts. The basic purpose of SEQRA as expressed by the New York State Legislature is:

“...to declare a state policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and enhance the human and community resources; and to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems, natural, human and community resources important to the people of the state.”

3. Federal Laws and Regulations

a. FERC Licensing Agreements

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires a license to construct, operate, and maintain a non-federal hydroelectric project located on navigable water of the United States, and requires hydroelectric facilities to undergo a licensing process and renewal every 25-50 years dependent on the terms of the license. The dams on the Salmon River with the WRB are subject to the FERC requirements. When the license is up for renewal, hydroelectric companies must draft an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement to review the project and environmental impacts. The following list describes the relicensing processes:

- Notice of application issued.
- Notice of Ready for Environmental Analysis issued.
- Federal and state agencies provide recommendations, terms and conditions.
- Issues Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.
- Resolve issues and respond to comments.
- Issue Final Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.
- Commission issues order.
- License compliance and administration/dam safety inspections.

FERC licenses require consultation with relevant federal, state and interstate resource agencies, affected Indian tribes, and the public on project design, the impact of the proposed project, reasonable hydropower alternatives, and required studies. Studies performed for licensing can address a number of subject areas, and usually evaluate engineering, economics, and environmental issues. License agreements often end in settlement agreements between the involved agencies or groups, which often include mitigation measures from the project.

The Macomb Dam (also known as the Macomb Project) filed a relicensing application in 2004. The settlement agreement reached for the Macomb Dam includes limiting daily impoundment fluctuations, maintaining a minimum flow downstream from the powerhouse, continued implementation of an Interim Sediment Management Plan, installation of appropriate spacing on the project trash-rack for fish protection, installation of a fish stocking tube, development of a stream flow and water level monitoring plan and development of a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP). Other provisions in the Settlement Agreement included enhancement of the existing boat launch on the Town of Malone property adjacent to the Macomb impoundment (Lamica Lake), and development of a hiking trail and parking area on property owned by Erie Boulevard Power Company (now owned by Brookfield Power Corporation).

C. Additional Local Laws, Amendments to Existing Local Laws and Regulations Adopted to Further LWRP Implementation

1. Consistency Laws

The purpose of these new laws is to provide a framework and procedures for agencies of the Town and Village to consider the policies and purposes contained in the LWRP when reviewing applications for actions or direct agency actions located within the WRA and to assure that such actions are consistent with the policies and purposes of the LWRP. The Town of Malone Waterfront Consistency Review Law can be found in Appendix A and the Village of Malone Waterfront Consistency Review Law can be found in Appendix B.

These local laws establish consistency review procedures for Town and Village actions within the WRA in order to implement the LWRP. These local laws require each board, department, office, officer or other body of the Town and Village of Malone that actions to directly undertake, or to permit, fund or otherwise approve any project, use or activity within the WRA be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the State and local policies set forth in the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. To this end, the LWRP Consistency Review Laws establish procedures for:

1. Initial review of proposed actions in a manner compatible with requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), Title 6, Part 617 NYCRR.
2. Advisement and assistance to applicants (if involved) and/or the boards, the departments, offices, officers, or other bodies of the Town and Village involved regarding forms, procedures, etc.

2. Water Quality Initiatives

Waterfront Overlay District

The new Waterfront Overlay District laws are a special layer of zoning regulations that apply only to properties within the LWRP boundary. This overlay district laws regulate shoreline distances, cutting restrictions, buffering, plantings, allowed land uses and any other issues pertinent to protection of the Salmon River from adverse impacts of development. The Town of Malone Waterfront Overlay District is included in Appendix C and the Village of Malone Waterfront Overlay District is included in Appendix D. The area addressed by the overlay district laws are described in [Figure V-1](#) and [Figure V-2](#).

Local Law for Stormwater Management, Sedimentation and Erosion Control

Given the community's interest in preserving the waterfront in a recreation-friendly state, the LWRP emphasizes control of the sedimentation sources in order to protect and enhance water quality as a high priority. The establishment of a local law for stormwater management is

therefore a key component of the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. The Town of Malone Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Law is included in Appendix E and the Village of Malone Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control Law is included in Appendix F.

D. Local Management Structure and Procedures for Reviewing Proposed Projects

Discussion of the various financial tools that are potentially available to fund the projects listed in the LWRP.

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:

Village Positions

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 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.

Village Planning Board: Provide assistance to the Waterfront Advisory Council as part of the local consistency review of proposed actions within the waterfront area. Review and approve site plans and subdivisions within the waterfront area.

Village 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.

Town Positions

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

Town Board: Execute LWRP program responsibilities, in coordination with Supervisor, for such items as coordination with volunteer and private organizations and local government cooperation. Review and approve proposed site plans for new development within the waterfront area.

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

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

Town Building Inspector: Provide initial review of proposed coastal area development proposals to determine compliance with the Town zoning ordinance, work with Town Planning Board and other Town 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.

Town Planning Board: Provide assistance to the Waterfront Advisory Council as part of the local consistency review of proposed actions within the waterfront area. Review and approve site plans and subdivisions within the waterfront area.

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

Shared Positions

Waterfront Advisory Council: Responsible for conducting the local consistency review of proposed actions within the waterfront area. Provide advice and assistance to the Town and Village boards and the public in prioritizing program projects and activities; and provide input to the Town and Village boards on the compatibility of activities in the waterfront area with LWRP policies and objectives.

Malone 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.

Malone 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.

E. Resources to Ensure Local Compliance

LWRP compliance procedures are distinct but integrally tied to the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) procedures. Under the direction of the Planning Board, lead agency in LWRP consistency reviews, all Town and Village 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 local consistency laws. The laws require that Town and Village agencies refer actions to the Planning Board to be evaluated for consistency with the LWRP policy standards and conditions which are set forth in the Policies - Section III of the LWRP. The Planning Board, after conferring with the agency, then renders a written recommendation indicating whether or not the action is consistent or not with the LWRP, along with suggested modifications to such action if it is deemed necessary.

F. Financial Resources Necessary to Fund the Projects and Programs in the LWRP

There are three main funding implications associated with implementation of the 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.

Management costs associated with the administration of the LWRP are minimal, however, must be budgeted by the Village and Town 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.

The second funding implication is the capital and revenue costs involved in project implementation. The Village and Town have 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 Malone Recreation Commission Fund is an additional source for implementation.

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 Town and Village annual budgets.

Although the Town and Village will need to take the lead in achieving the implementation of these projects, it is unlikely that the Town and 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, and the New York State Council on the Arts, with local matches from the Town and 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 and Town 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 Town and 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 Town and Village, the provision of materials or Town and 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 Town and Village Boards 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 Town and 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 Town and Village. Primary available government funding programs are listed in the following table:

**FUNDING SOURCES APPROPRIATE FOR THE
TOWN AND VILLAGE OF MALONE
LOCAL WATERFRONT REVITALIZATION PROGRAM**

FUNDING AGENCY		PROGRAM	ASSISTANCE TYPE	PURPOSE
Federal	<i>Department of Commerce, Economic Development Agency</i>	ED grants for Public Works And Infrastructure Development	Up to 80% of a project in severely distressed areas.	Project grants to promote long-term economic development and assist in the construction of public works and development facilities.
	<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development</i>	Section 108 Loan *	Loan guarantees	Assist in economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale development projects.
		Economic Development Initiative (EDI)	Grants awarded in connection with Section 108 Loans.	Grants to further subsidize Section 108 Loan projects.
		Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)	Grants awarded in connection with Section 108 Loans.	EDI-type grant assistance to help redevelop sites complicated by environmental contamination.
	<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	Business & Industry (B&I) Loan Guarantees	Guarantees up to 80% of a loan made by a commercial lender. May be used for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings and real estate, & defined types of debt financing. (Maximum aggregate amount to any one borrower: \$25 million)	Create and maintain employment and improve the economic climate in rural areas. Rural areas include all areas other than cities of more than 50,000 pop. and their immediately adjacent urban or urbanizing areas.
		Business & Industry (B&I) Direct Loans	Loans to public entities and private parties who cannot obtain credit from other sources. loans to private parties can be made for improving, developing, or financing business and industry, creating jobs and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. (including pollution abatement) (Maximum aggregate loan amount to any one borrower: \$10 Million)	Create and maintain employment and improve the economic climate in rural communities.
		Intermediary Relending Program Loans	RBS lends funds to intermediaries, (i.e. public bodies, nonprofit coops) which, in turn, provide loans to recipients.	Loans to finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas, including cities w/a Pop. < 25,000
		Rural Business Enterprise Grants	Direct Grant	Finance and facilitate development of small and emerging private business enterprises located in rural areas. Can be used for both hard and soft costs.
		Rural Business Opportunity Grants	Direct Grant. Nonprofit and public bodied eligible. Maximum of \$1.5 million per grant is authorized by legislation.	Funding for technical assistance, training, & planning activities that improve economic conditions in rural areas.
		Community Facilities	Loan / Grant	Designed to facilitate the development of essential community facilities and services in rural areas (20,000)

FUNDING AGENCY		PROGRAM	ASSISTANCE TYPE	PURPOSE
Federal	<i>Small Business Administration</i>	7 (A) Loan Guaranty Program	The maximum amount the SBA can guaranty is generally \$2,000,000. Guaranty can be up to 85% of loans of \$150,000 or less, and up to 75% of loans above \$150,000. Express loans can be up to 50% of \$2,000,000.	Loans can be used for most business purposes including, but not limited to, purchase of real estate; construction; renovation or leasehold improvements; acquisition of furniture, fixtures, machinery, and equipment; purchase of inventory; working capital.
		LowDoc Loan Program	Loan. Max amount \$100,000	Loans can be used for most business purposes including, but not limited to, purchase of real estate; construction; renovation or leasehold improvements; acquisition of furniture, fixtures, machinery, and equipment; purchase of inventory; working capital. Designed to increase the availability of loans under \$100,000
		Certified Development Company (504) Loan Program	Senior lien from a private sector lender: 50%; junior lien: 40%. Contribution of at least 10% equity. Must create or retain one job for every \$50,000.	Provides growing businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and buildings.
		Short Term Loans and Revolving Lines of Credit CAP Lines Loan Program	Can be for any dollar amount (except for the Small Assess-Based Line). The interest rate can be up to 2.5% over prime.	Umbrella program which helps business meet their short-term and cyclical working capital needs. There are 5 programs: Seasonal Line; Contract Line; Builders Line; Standard Assets-Based Line; Small Assets-Based Line.
		International Trade Loans	Can guaranty as much as \$1,250,000 in combined working capital and facilities-and-equipment loans. Applicant must establish that the loan will significantly expand or develop an export market.	For business engaged in, or preparing to engage in, international trade, or are adversely affected by competition from imports.
		Export Working Capital Program	Loan requests of \$1,111,111 or less processed by the SBA, requests over \$1,111,111 processed by Ex-Im Bank.	Designed to provide short-term working capital to exporters. combined effort involving SBA and Ex-Im Bank.
		Pollution Control Loan Program	Guarantee up to \$1,000,000	Intended to provide loan guarantees to eligible small business for the financing of the planning, design, or installation of a pollution control facility.
		Qualified Employee Trusts Loan Program	The maximum amount the SBA can guaranty is generally \$2,000,000. Guaranty can be up to 85% of loans of \$150,000 or less, and up to 75% of loans above \$150,000. Express loans can be up to 50% of \$2,000,000.	Objective is to provide financial assistance to Employee Stock Ownership Plans. Trust must be part of a plan sponsored by the employer company and qualified under IRS regs.

FUNDING AGENCY		PROGRAM	ASSISTANCE TYPE	PURPOSE
Federal	<i>Small Business Administration (cont.)</i>	Micro Loan Program	Depending on the earnings of the business, loan maturity may be as long as 6 years. Rates are no more than 4% over prime. SBA makes funds available to nonprofit intermediaries, who make loans in the amount that range from under \$100 to a max of \$35,000.	Developed to increase the availability of very small loans to business borrowers.
State	<i>Empire State Development Corp.</i>	JOBS Now		Provides financial assistance to projects that involve the expansion of an eligible business within the State or the attraction of a business that will result in the creation of 300 new, permanent, full-time jobs. (Retention does not count)
		1. Job Creation Grants	Direct Grants	Used to defray state and/or local tax liability.
		2. Worker Training Grants	Direct Grants	Offset costs of worker retraining programs that focus on new hire training, recruitment, skills upgrading, productivity enhancement and total product/service quality enhancement.
		3. Capital Loans & Grants	Loan and/or grant with interest rate not Lower than 3%.	For purposes of infrastructure upgrades (e.g., access roads, water/sewer lines, site prep. Etc.) as well as the acquisition of land, buildings, machinery & equipment and related soft costs.
		4. Interest Subsidy Grants	Not to reduce the debt service costs to less Than 3%.	Designed to offset debt service costs associated with loans made to businesses by private lending institutions.
		5. Working Capital Loans and Loan Guarantees	Limited to no more than 60% of the loan being guaranteed.	Made to businesses undertaking projects to finance expenses such as accounts receivable and inventory.
		Economic Development Fund		Designed to provide flexible assistance for projects that promote the economic health of NYS by facilitating the creation and/or retention of jobs and the increase of business activity in the state.
		1. General Development Financing	Loans and loan guarantees:>\$75,000 and <\$ 2.0 Million Int. subsidy grants:>\$75,000 and <\$500,000 and reduced loans for up to 5 years.	Used for the purposes of new construction, renovation, leasehold improvements acquisition of land, buildings and machinery and soft costs.
		2. Federal & Urban Site Dev. Financing	Loans and loan guarantees:>\$75,000 and not to exceed 50% of project costs. Grants>\$25,000 and <\$100,000	Used for the purposes of new construction, renovation, leasehold improvements acquisition of land, buildings and machinery and soft costs.
		3. Infrastructure Development Financing	Loans and guarantees:>\$10,000 and <\$500,000. Loans between 40% and 50% of the total ESDC assistance and the balance shall be in the form of a grant.	For the development of basic infrastructure site improvements and related soft costs.
		4. Regional and Economic Industry Planning Studies and Economic Development	Grants not to exceed \$50,000 with a 10% match	For preparation of strategic plans, analysis of business sectors, marketing and promoting regional business clusters, feasibility studies, planning for new enterprise development and identification of new business opportunities.

Town and Village of Malone Local Waterfront Revitalization Program

FUNDING AGENCY		PROGRAM	ASSISTANCE TYPE	PURPOSE	
State	<i>Empire State Development Corp. (cont.)</i>	5. Commercial Area Development Financing	Loans, loan guarantees and grants. Planning->\$25,000 and <\$100,000. For construction ->\$75,000 and <\$1,000,000.	Assistance for projects whose purpose is to improve commercial buildings, commercial strips, downtown areas and business districts.	
		Small Cities Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Grants awarded on city-by-city basis.	Economic and community development for low/moderate income benefit. Program includes: infrastructure development, technical assistance/training and revolving loan funds.	
		JDA Rural Loan Fund		Funding programs specifically for rural counties in NYS.	
		1. Rural Loan Fund	Loans and working capital. Loans up to 20% of project costs with a cap of \$50,000. Int. rate +Prime minus 3% with a cap of 10% and a floor of 5%.	For manufacturing and non-retail service companies located in rural NY for the acquisition of fixed assets as well as working capital.	
		2. Rural Area Development Fund.	Loans up to 90% of project costs with cap of \$90,000 per project.	For expanding businesses in rural counties with an agricultural component.	
		3. Direct Loan Program	Fixed and variable rate loans.	To provide financing for growth of manufacturing and other private business in NYS. Funds can be used for machinery and equipment and second mortgage loans.	
		4. Enhanced SBA 504 Loans	Fixed and variable rate loans (can be combined with interest rate subsidy grants).	Program offers small to medium sized businesses in NYS greater access to long-term fixed asset financing.	
		<i>Department of Transportation</i>	Industrial Access Program	60% grant and 40% loan	Funds available for industrial access highway and bridge transportation improvements that result in the creation or retention of jobs.
			Transportation Equity Act For the 21st Century	Reimbursable program up to 80% of the eligible project costs.	Provides funding for non-traditional projects that add value to the surrounding transportation system.
		<i>Department of Environmental Conservation</i>	Voluntary Remediation Program	Technical Assistance	Assist communities with the clean-up of brownfield sites for redevelopment.
	Clean Water/Clean Air Environmental Bond Act	Funds and grants.	Breakdown: municipal water supply systems, water quality improvement, open space, for parks, municipally run small business environmental compliance to enhance water quality, solid waste, municipal site restoration, and clean air projects.		
<i>Department of State</i>	Environmental Protection Act	Grant. 50% match	Historic preservation, parks and recreation.		
	Rural New York Grant Program	Grant	Up to \$5,000 for historic resource surveys, public education and planning and design studies		
<i>NYS Council on the Arts</i>	Community Grant	Grant.	Up to \$10,000 for planning efforts, historic preservation, and cultural programs.		

FUNDING AGENCY		PROGRAM	ASSISTANCE TYPE	PURPOSE
County	<i>Industrial Development Agency (cont.)</i>	Industrial Development Bond – Tax Exempt/Taxable	Bonds, Revolving Loan Fund, and Microenterprise Loan Fund	Manufacturing and some civic facility projects. Land, building acquisition, renovation, construction, new machinery and equipment.

Private Sector Sources

National Trust for Historic Preservation	Various Programs	Grants and loans	Historic Renovation Projects
Trust for Public Land	Various Programs	Grants and loans, technical assistance	Open space protection
Kellog Foundation	Various Programs	Grants	Economic development, environmental affairs, urban & community affairs, among others.
Ford Foundation	Various Programs	Grants	Economic development, environmental affairs, urban & community affairs, among others.
The Waterfront Development Center	Various Programs	Grants and technical assistance	Waterfront and waterfront related development
New York State Council on the Arts	Architecture and Environmental Arts Programs and Planning Projects	Grants and technical assistance	Various arts related projects