
SECTION 5: TECHNIQUES FOR LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION

This section of the LWRP sets out existing laws and sections of village zoning code that relate to the LWRP Policies, proposed laws, amendments and other village actions necessary to support the LWRP policies and implementation strategies. Means by which to implement the LWRP include:

- The enforcement of existing laws and regulations supporting the LWRP;
- The establishment of new laws and regulations specifically imposed to assist in the implementation of the LWRP;
- Establishment of local review regulations that evaluate proposed projects for consistency with the LWRP policies; and
- Identification of financial resources available to fund projects and programs of the LWRP.

5.1 LOCAL LAWS & REGULATIONS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE LWRP

Zoning Law (Local Law #1 of 2013)

The Village of Union Springs' zoning law, originally adopted in 1973, was updated and rewritten with assistance from the Cayuga County Department of Planning & Economic Development; and adopted in 2013. More details on the current zoning law are provided in Section 2 of the LWRP. Site Plan Review is incorporated into the Village zoning regulations. The current zoning law supports the implementation of the LWRP policies, however; to strengthen this support the village adopted a few minor zoning amendments. These amendments are provided in detail in Appendix B; and include historic preservation and waterfront design considerations for the Planning Board to consider during site plan review.

Flood Damage Prevention (Local Law #1 of 2007)

In 2007 the village adopted a local law for flood damage prevention in compliance with the floodplain management requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program contained in federal regulations 44 CFR 60.3 through 60.6 to insure the municipality's continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. The purpose of this local law 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:

1. 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 heights or velocities;
2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and
6. qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The village continues to remain in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program therefore; no amendments to this local law are necessary to implement the LWRP.



Local Law to Prevent the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species in Cayuga Lake

The Cayuga County Local Law No. 6 for the Year 2013 titled: A Local Law to Prevent the Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species shall continue to be enforced by Cayuga County for all navigable waterways within the county.

Noise Ordinance (Local Law #2 of 1999)

The Village of Union Springs shall continue to enforce the existing *Noise Law of the Village of Union Springs* adopted as Local Law #2 of 1999, which is sufficient to support the above mentioned policies of the LWRP; and has established regulations "...to preserve the public health, peace, welfare and good order by suppressing the making, creation, or maintenance of excessive unnecessary, unnatural or unusually loud noises, which are prolonged, unusual, and unnatural in their time, place and use and which are detrimental to the environment".¹

Wastewater Disposal (Local Law #1 of 1977)

In 1977 the village adopted a local law which regulates the disposal of wastewater, the construction and use of public sewers, building of lateral connections, the discharge of waters and wastes into the public sewer system, and provides penalties for violations. This local law was amended in 1982 to include additional regulations for industrial uses and the disposal of industrial wastes. This amendment also included new and updated definitions. This local law, as amended, still serves the needs of the community and no additional amendments are necessary to implement the LWRP.

Listed below are a series of new laws or regulations that were adopted by the village in order to implement the LWRP.

LWRP Consistency Review Law (Appendix A)

The Village of Union Springs adopted a Waterfront Consistency Review Law and Waterfront Assessment Form in conjunction with the adoption of this Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. The purpose of this local law is to provide a framework for agencies of the village to incorporate the policies and purposes contained in the Village of Union Springs LWRP when reviewing applications for actions or direct agency actions within the Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA); and to assure that such actions and direct actions by village agencies are consistent with the LWRP policies and purposes.

Zoning Law Amendments (Appendix B)

The current zoning law supports the implementation of the LWRP policies, however; to strengthen this support the village adopted a few minor zoning amendments. These amendments are provided in detail in Appendix B; and include historic preservation and waterfront character, aesthetic, and design considerations for the Planning Board to consider during site plan review.

Dock and Mooring Law (Appendix B)

In support of Policy 1: Foster a Pattern of Development in the Waterfront Area that Enhances Community Character, Preserves Open Space, Makes Efficient Use of Infrastructure, Makes Beneficial Use of a Waterfront Location, and Minimizes Adverse Effects of Development; Policy 3: Enhance Visual Quality and Protect Scenic Resources in the Waterfront Area; Policy 9: Provide for Public Access to, and Recreational Use of, Waterfront Waters, Public Lands, and Public Resources of The Waterfront Area; and Policy 10:

Protect Water-Dependent Uses and Promote Siting of New Water-Dependent Uses in Suitable Locations; and to support the Harbor Management Plan within the waterside area of the Village of Union Springs (see Appendix F) the village developed and adopted a Dock and Mooring Law that regulates the location and size of future docks that will extend out into the lake in order to preserve the scenic quality and general enjoyment of the lake by all land owners and tourists. The purpose of the Dock and Mooring law is to reduce congestion, overcrowding, and hazards along the lakeshore, while preserving riparian rights of lakeshore owners. To meet the goals of the law, the Village's Planning Board has developed specific design limitations on size, placement, and number of docks allowed per amount of lakefront owned; as well as general standards which include assessment of project impacts on navigation, aesthetics, congestion, and neighborhood character.

Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Law (Appendix B)

In support of Policy 5: Protect and Improve Water Quality and Supply in the Waterfront Area, the Village of Union Springs developed and adopted a Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Law to minimize adverse impacts of new development and redevelopment. The law addresses the following actions:

- Improve highway and local road maintenance practices and incorporate winter road treatments that minimize pollutants;
- Retain as much of the natural vegetation as possible near the waterfront and avoid mass grading or clearing of land for development;
- Protect inlets to storm sewers by using suitable filtering devices during construction, and routinely keeping them clear of debris;
- Continually evaluate the effectiveness of storm collection systems, and make improvements, where possible, aimed at collecting and detaining sediments in filtering catch basins and retention areas;
- Require land development activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Construction Activities GP-02-01 or as amended or revised;
- Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in stream temperature, and stream-bank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels;
- Minimize increases in pollution caused by storm water runoff from land development activities which would otherwise degrade local water quality;
- Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable; and
- Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and non-point source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management practices and to ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.



5.2 OTHER ACTIONS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE LWRP

The village will maintain partnerships with several public and private entities to carry out the projects listed in this LWRP. These include, but are not limited to:

Cayuga County Department of Planning & Economic Development

- Support in the development of new land use regulations, guidelines, and policies
- Support with CFA grant writing and project “que-ups”

Cayuga County Economic Development Agency

- Administration of the Cayuga County Small Business Loan Program
- Assistance and business planning to entrepreneurs and new businesses
- Marketing and promotion of vacant buildings and lots available for new businesses

Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District

- Aquatic Weed Harvesting
- Invasive species management
- Stormwater management education and construction activities

Cayuga County Tourism Office

- Cooperative marketing to tourists and county residents

Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway

- Cooperative marketing to tourists and county residents
- Development of a Cayuga Lake Birding Trail with stops, information, and events in Union Springs
- Development of additional Cayuga Lake Blueway Trail paddlecraft launch sites and amenities in Union Springs
- Improvements to Frontenac Park for paddlecraft users

Finger Lakes Land Trust

- Conservation of strategic lands/habitats for endangered and threatened species
- Public education regarding natural resource conservation
- Trail enhancements and/or development of new public trails on conservation lands

NYS Office of General Services

- Issuance of grants, easements, licenses, and other interests for activities and development affecting State-owned uplands or lands under or formerly under water.

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

- Improvements to Frontenac Park and Frontenac Island
- New multi-use trails
- Public education regarding natural resource conservation

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

- Construction and maintenance of boat launches and recreational areas
- Fisheries management to support fishing-related tourism (continued stream and lake stocking)

NYS Department of State

- Provide funding and technical assistance to implement the LWRP

NYS Department of Transportation

- Improvements to the stormwater system under NYS Route 90 (Cayuga Street) between Factory Street and Basin Street that runs under buildings and businesses on both sides of the street, and through the creek down to Foundry Street and out to Cayuga Lake. Associated improvements along NYS Route 90 (Cayuga Street) also include:
 - ~ streetscape and public amenities;
 - ~ other public infrastructure features (new water/sewer lines & connections, buried electric, etc.);
 - ~ demolition of buildings* on west side of the street in the project area.

*These buildings will be privately re-developed after the project is complete. See Section 4 for more details and concept plans.

The Nature Conservancy

- Conservation of strategic lands/habitats for endangered and threatened species
- Public education regarding natural resource conservation
- Trail enhancements and/or development of new public trails on conservation lands

Union Springs Chamber of Commerce

- Marketing and promotion of existing businesses
- Marketing and promotion of vacant buildings and lots available for new businesses
- Organization and promotion of community events

US Army Corps of Engineers

- Construction and permitting for projects that take place in the waters of Cayuga Lake

US Fish & Wildlife Service

- Conservation of strategic lands/habitats for endangered and threatened species
- Public education regarding natural resource conservation
- Wetland protection

5.3 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE LWRP

All State actions proposed within the Village of Union Springs Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) shall be reviewed in accordance with the guidelines established by the New York State Department of State (see Appendix C). The review of proposed actions for consistency with the policies and provisions of the Village of Union Springs LWRP, including site plan and subdivision applications, will be undertaken by the Village Planning Board. Their recommendations will inform the decisions of the Village Board of Trustees or Village Zoning Board of Appeals, as appropriate. Any action that is proposed within the Village of Union Springs WRA and has to be approved, funded, or undertaken by the village requires completion of a Waterfront Assessment Form and must be reviewed for consistency with the LWRP policies, pursuant to the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Consistency Review Law. The LWRP Consistency Review Law and Waterfront Assessment Forms for the Village of Union Springs is located in Appendix A of this LWRP.



Recommendations for Implementation Priorities from Planning Board

The Village Board of Trustees shall require the Planning Board to recommend priority projects from the LWRP for implementation. The Planning Board will also continue to focus on ongoing issues that were addressed in the LWRP but require further consideration and refinement. In order to provide an ongoing dialogue regarding the recommended improvements, the Village Board of Trustees shall establish an agenda line item for “LWRP Implementation Status” to receive updates from the Planning Board as long as it is relevant to do so.

5.4 FUNDING SOURCES

State Funding Sources to Implement the LWRP

The implementation of the proposed actions identified in Section 4 could be funded through a combination of public and private sources. These costs could include capital expenditures and maintenance costs. The village will encourage private investment and make efforts to secure funding through State and Federal programs grants to support implementation of the identified LWRP actions.

Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) Program

The NYS Department of State administers the Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program which provides assistance to communities to undertake activities resulting in neighborhood revitalization strategies for areas affected by brownfields or economic distress. The program enables communities to assemble effective strategies to return dormant sites and areas back to productive uses.

<https://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/brownFieldOpp/index.html>

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) manages the NYS Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) which provides interest-free or low-interest rate financing for wastewater and water quality improvement projects to municipalities throughout New York State. A variety of point source, non-point source, and national estuary projects are eligible for financing, including construction or restoration of sewers and wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater management, landfill closures, as well as habitat restoration and protection projects. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) annually provides a grant to the state to capitalize the CWSRF program. EFC uses this federal money, along with the required State match funds equal to 20% to fund projects for the purpose of preserving, protecting, or improving water quality. As borrowers repay their loans, repayments of principal and interest earnings are recycled back into the CWSRF program to finance new projects and allow the funds to “revolve” over time.

<https://www.efc.ny.gov/CWSRF/>

Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvement Program (CHIPS)

CHIPS provides State funds to municipalities to support the construction and repair of highways, bridges, highway-railroad crossings, and other facilities that are not on the State highway system. Funds are apportioned to municipalities annually by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) pursuant to a formula specified in this section of the Law. Upon approval of the State Budget, NYSDOT determines each municipality’s final CHIPS Capital apportionment for the new State fiscal year and notifies them of the available amount via the letter for the scheduled June payment and a posting to the Capital Apportionment Balances link on the CHIPS website. The Village of Union Springs currently receives CHIPS funding. <https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/chips>

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) manages the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) which offers subsidized low interest rate financing and limited grants for construction of eligible water system projects to municipalities and public financing authorities in New York State. The program provides a significant financial incentive for public and private water systems to finance needed drinking water infrastructure improvements (e.g. treatment plants, distribution mains, storage facilities). Potential projects must be submitted to EFC for rating and listing on the Intended Use Plan (IUP.) Projects that protect maintain or improve water quality are eligible. Projects that are ready to proceed are generally funded. Limited funds are available. Suitable projects are those which address problems with the quality of a water supply source, including public sources and private “community” sources such as for a restaurant or manufactured home park. <http://www.efc.ny.gov/DWSRF>

Emergency Relief Program

The ER program is intended to help state and local highway agencies pay for the extraordinary costs incurred by repairing damage to facilities functionally classified as interstates, principal arterials, minor arterials, urban collectors and rural major collectors by either natural disasters or catastrophic failures. Examples of natural disasters include floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, tidal waves, severe storms or landslides. A bridge suddenly collapsing after being struck by a barge is an example of a catastrophic failure. ER funds may be used for both “emergency repairs” and “permanent repairs”.

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/emergency-relief>

Empire State Development

Empire State Development provides a variety of assistance aimed at helping businesses. It offer loans, grants and tax credits, as well as other financing and technical assistance, to support businesses and encourage their growth within New York State. The following ESD programs are available:

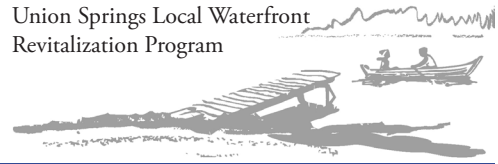
- Empire State Development Grant Funds
- Excelsior Jobs Program
- New York State Innovation Hot Spot Support Program
- ESD Strategic Planning and Feasibility Studies
- Market New York
- New York State Grown & Certified Agricultural Producer’s Grant Program
- Start-Up NY

<https://esd.ny.gov/doing-business-ny>

Environmental Protection Fund

The Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) is a State program that offers matching grant funds for waterfront planning and development projects, parks and recreation improvements, and historic preservation projects. Funds can be used for planning and design services, for land acquisition and for the construction of project improvements. The Department of State and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation both distribute EPF funding, typically on an annual basis through the State’s Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) process. The EPF criteria for recreation projects favor proposals that would provide additional water-based recreation opportunities or access to water-based sites.

<https://parks.ny.gov/grants/historic-preservation/default.aspx>



Extreme Winter Recovery (EWR)

The enacted NYS Fiscal Year 2017-18 State Budget includes a new \$65 million EWR appropriation to help local governments make necessary repairs to highways and bridges and re-appropriates prior years' EWR funding through the NYS Department of Transportation as part of the CHIPS program.

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/chips>

Green Innovation Grant Program

The NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) manages the State's Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP) which provides grants on a competitive basis to projects that improve water quality and demonstrate green stormwater infrastructure in New York. A minimum of 10% up to 60% match from state or local sources is required. Green infrastructure practices treat rainwater as a valuable resource to be harvested and used on site, or filtered and allowed to soak back into the ground, recharging aquifers, rivers, and streams. The plants used in green infrastructure help to cool our surroundings and improve air quality through the process of evapotranspiration. These green practices have multiple benefits, which include restoring habitat, protecting against flooding, providing cleaner air, and beautifying our streets to spur economic development and community revitalization. <https://www.efc.ny.gov/Default.aspx%3Ftabid%3D445>

Local Government Efficiency (LGE) Program

The NYS Department of State provides grants to municipalities, school districts and special districts and public authorities for planning and implementation projects that will provide cost savings through consolidation of services. The goal of the program is to encourage these entities to work cooperatively with one another to deliver public services more efficiently and at a lower cost. Projects must demonstrate that the cost to deliver services through cooperative arrangements is less than the cost for such services to be delivered by individual entities. The grant amount may not exceed the amount of cost savings that would result from cooperation. Capital projects that require the cooperation of two or more entities should be considered for LGE funding under the Regional Delivery of Services or Shared Cooperative Services categories.

<https://www.dos.ny.gov/lglge/index.html>

PAVE-NY

The current five-year State Transportation Plan provides \$100 million per year through the PAVE NY program to assist municipalities with rehabilitation and reconstruction of local highways and roads. Funds are apportioned by NYSDOT according to the percentage of funds each municipality received under the NYS Fiscal Year 2016-17 CHIPS Program. PAVE-NY follows all the programmatic and reimbursement requirements of CHIPS, with one notable exception, eligible project activities are limited to Highway Resurfacing and Highway Reconstruction. <https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/chips/PAVE-NY>

Recreational Trails Program

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation administers grants through the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of trails and trail-related projects. Funds are available to non-profit organizations, municipal, state, and federal agencies, and other government entities. Funded projects must be identified as a component of a statewide or national trails system, or further a specific goal of SCORP or the Statewide Trails Plan or a local plan, and must be available to the general public. <https://parks.ny.gov/grants/recreational-trails/default.aspx>

Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP)

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) administers the Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP), a competitive grant program which allocates funds from the Environmental Protection Fund to projects that reduce polluted runoff, improve water quality and restore habitat in New York's waterbodies. Eligible applicants include municipal corporations, Soil and Water Conservation Districts and not-for-profit Corporations (in some cases). Applicable project types include Nonagricultural Nonpoint Source Abatement and Control (NPS) and Aquatic Habitat Restoration (AHR). Depending on the type of project, reimbursement is available for up to 85% of the total cost of the project.

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/4774.html>

Federal Funding Sources to Implement the LWRP

Community Development Block Grant

NYS Homes and Community Renewal administers the competitive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program for non-entitlement communities (municipalities with a population under 50,000 and counties with a population under 200,000.) Competitive CDBG grants are available for public facilities, community and economic development activities, wastewater and drinking water facilities, housing and public infrastructure projects. Project beneficiaries must be predominantly persons with low or moderate incomes. Projects must correct or prevent health and safety problems, slums or blight. The most highly rated infrastructure projects will be those that solve serious, documented public health and safety problems, such as private water supplies that are contaminated by bacteria or other substances.

Highway Safety Improvement Program

The purpose of the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads through the implementation of infrastructure-related highway safety improvements. These funds can be used for trail development, where it is documented that use of the roadways has resulted in a significant number of accidents involving cycling and/or pedestrians.

<https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/hsip/>

National Park Service- Historic Preservation Grants & Tax Incentives

The State, Tribal, and Local Plans & Grants Division of the National Park Service provides preservation assistance through a number of programs that support the preservation of America's historic places and diverse history. They administer grant programs to State, Territorial, Tribal, and local governments, educational institutions, and non-profits in addition to providing preservation planning, technical assistance, and policy guidance. Their work supports historic properties and place-based identity, key components to the social and economic vitality of communities. The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings. The National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service administer the program in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices.

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1623/index.htm> & <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm>

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Grants from National Trust Preservation Funds (NTPF) are intended to encourage preservation at the local level by providing seed money for preservation projects. These grants help stimulate public discussion, enable local groups to gain the technical expertise needed for particular projects, introduce the public to preservation concepts and techniques, and encourage financial participation by the private sector.

<https://savingplaces.org/grants#.WPUMoGkrLmE>



Surface Transportation Block Program

The Federal Highway Administration's Surface Transportation Block Grant program (STBG) provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/stp/>

Water and Wastewater Disposal Loan and Grant Program

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development provides loans and grants to water and wastewater facilities and services to low-income communities whose residents face significant health risks with service area populations below 10,000. Loan terms are typically 38-years. The interest rate is indexed to the Median Household Income of the municipality or service area. Eligible water and wastewater projects are those that serve economically disadvantaged populations and solve serious public health problems. Financial assistance should result in reasonable user costs for rural residents.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

Local Government Funding Sources to Implement the LWRP

The Village of Union Springs government will be required to provide matching funds and/or in-kind contributions for all State (25-50% match) and federal grants (20% match). They can, of course, choose to take on project planning and construction with their own funding, if unsuccessful with State and federal funding applications. Where possible, partnerships with local and county businesses or organizations can supplement local government funding.

Village and County Parks and Public Works Department

Village and county staff members, along with elected and appointed officials, should build local interest in the designated LWRP projects and develop funding proposals. Staff time will often provide in-kind contributions toward the local matching funds required.

Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District

The Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) is expected to continue to implement programs that result in the protection of water quality. These programs, which are funded by a combination of State and local sources, include Agricultural Environmental Management, Aquatic Vegetation Control, Erosion and Sediment Control, and Wastewater Management.

Private and Non-Profit Sector Involvement

Building partnerships with members of the local business community and any non-for-profit is critical to long-term successful project development efforts. Leaders of the business community are key volunteers and leaders in the non-profit sector. The leadership of business representatives will strengthen grant applications and sometimes provide a source of matching funds for the local portion of State and federal grants.

Funding Sources by Project Type

For specific capital and infrastructure improvements and for the initiation of water quality improvement projects, the following hierarchy of funding sources could be tapped:

- Grant Programs such as those administered by the NYS Department of State (DOS) and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) under the Environmental Protection Fund. These are generally matching funds granted to preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or acquire lands, waters or structures for park, recreation, conservation or preservation purposes.
- One time Congressional appropriations or NYS Assembly/Senate “member items”. These are generally for one-time, high visibility expenditures meeting a community/regional need.
- Bonding directly by local governments. To continue the mechanical harvesting of aquatic weeds in Cayuga Lake, multiple sources of local funding are expected to be required. These sources include: appropriations by Cayuga County and municipalities to the Soil & Water Conservation District; and funds raised by Aquatic Plant Growth Control Districts to fund the mechanical harvesting of aquatic weeds in designated areas. Such districts are authorized by Section 22-2200 of NYS Village Law and could established for properties along Cayuga Lake.

Local funding should be supplemented by State and Federal grants whenever possible. For on-going water quality programs, local funding may be raised through:

- General municipal and/or county tax revenues (general fund);
- User fees for launch sites; or
- User fee assessed on a per dock basis for commercial and/or residential docks.

Citations

1. Local Law #2 of 1999. Noise Law of the Village of Union Springs. Section 1. Legislative Intent, paragraph 1, line 3. Filed with New York State Department of State on August 26, 1999.