

Testimony of The Nature Conservancy in New York Before the Joint Legislative Hearing on the Environmental Conservation Portions of the Executive Proposed Budget for New York State Fiscal Year 2021-22

January 27, 2021

My name is Jessica Ottney Mahar, and I am the New York Policy and Strategy Director for The Nature Conservancy. On behalf of our 85,000 New York supporters from every region of the state, thank you for the opportunity to testify today regarding the Executive Budget Proposal for State Fiscal Year 2021-22 (FY 2021-22).

The Nature Conservancy in New York is a division of the world's largest conservation organization. Our mission is to conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends. We work in all 50 states as well as in 79 countries and territories to protect nature for the benefit of people today and future generations. We have a collaborative, science-driven approach to environmental problem-solving. We are engaged in scientific research and innovating new tools and approaches to address the most important environmental challenges: tackling climate change, protecting land and water, providing food and water sustainably and building healthy cities. We have our feet on the ground as land stewards for the 136 preserves – almost 200,000 acres -- we own in New York, and on a daily basis we work with all levels of governments, community groups, industry, and other stakeholders locally in New York and around the world to secure a more sustainable future.

During this last year as the COVID pandemic raged across our state, the nation and the globe, The Nature Conservancy's team doubled down on its work to protect the natural resources people depend on, including public access to our preserves. With the explosion of outdoor recreation as a safe activity and an important way for people to endure the pandemic, we saw a dramatic increase in visitation across the state, increasing 300% over 2019 levels, which were already record setting. When people needed nature most, our team rolled up their sleeves (and put on their masks) to ensure public access to the outdoors on our preserves throughout our state.

Last spring, when we wanted to learn more about how the ongoing pandemic was reshaping people's priorities as it impacted their lives, we conducted public opinion research.¹ The goal of this research was not to shape policy, but rather, to give us context as we worked to deliver on our mission. We did this research as infection rates, hospitalizations and deaths in our state had just peaked. Not surprisingly, we found that people were deeply concerned with the economic and health impacts of the coronavirus. We also found that the majority of New York voters continue to believe climate change is a

¹ Research methodology: 640 interviews with New York State voters likely to participate in the November 2020 election conducted June 4-8, 2020 via landlines and cell phones by FM3 Research. Margin of error +/- 3.9% at the 95% confidence level.

serious or extremely serious problem for our state. Despite the immediate crisis bearing down on them, New Yorkers continued to recognize that this existential threat requires our attention and action. Nearly seven in ten voters believed that climate change is caused by human activity, and most see climate change causing at least “a moderate amount” of personal harm.

We asked voters about how they want our state to recover from the pandemic, and seven in ten said that they believe the recovery is an opportunity to prepare New York’s economy and society for the challenges we face in the future, such as climate change. Two thirds of voters said that the pandemic had increased their confidence in scientists. Additionally, a majority of voters believe that New Yorkers of color have suffered disproportionate harms from the virus and resulting recession. Finally, we asked about what the recovery should look like, and found that voters broadly and intensely support clean energy jobs, increasing park access, and investing in infrastructure including natural infrastructure that reduces flooding as well as projects that protect clean water.

These findings assure us that New Yorkers share our hope that the recovery from the pandemic would allow us to build a more sustainable and equitable future for our state’s children and grandchildren. Even in the face of a global crisis, New Yorkers are steadfast in their support for action on climate change, and in their desire for conservation of natural resources.

This year’s budget presents us an opportunity to begin a recovery that uses New York’s foundation of strong environmental programs and our nation-leading climate change law to make additional, historic commitments to protect natural resources and create jobs, upgrade infrastructure, and deliver significant community economic and health benefits. That foundation starts with the \$300 million Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) – a longtime goal of our community – which has now been sustained at that level for five years and is proposed to continue for a sixth. It includes the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act, first spearheaded by the Legislature, which has grown from \$400 million to a successful \$3.5 billion program – and now another \$500 million is proposed to provide essential funding for infrastructure upgrades and repairs and the protection of drinking water sources across New York. And it includes a new infusion of capital into our world-class State Parks system and Department of Environmental Conservation facilities that has improved public access to outdoor recreation, allowing more people to connect with nature – especially over the last year when people relied on nature more than ever before. Given the fiscal situation facing New York State due to the economic crisis caused by the pandemic, The Nature Conservancy applauds the Executive Budget’s continuation of appropriations for environmental programs that are of critical importance to communities in every county of New York State, and will directly contribute to our recovery from the pandemic.

A \$300 Million Environmental Protection Fund

The Nature Conservancy supports the appropriation of at least \$300 million for the EPF in FY21-22. The EPF is the primary mechanism for protecting and conserving New York’s iconic landscapes and natural resources. It has been a long-term and mostly steady and reliable source of funding to deal with threats, such as invasive species and water pollution, support for community assets that enhance quality of life and drive economic activity, such as parks, zoos, and waterfronts. And it has provided the funding for initiatives such as open space conservation, farmland and forest protection, estuary programs, and oceans and great lakes restoration, ensuring that New York’s great places remain available for future generations. While additional funding infusions through periodic bond measures, like the one proposed this year for the environment, are incredibly helpful and exciting, having this steady

program funding is critical to the success of community-driven programs that conserve natural resources, enhance recreational opportunities and improve the lives and well-being of all New Yorkers.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the EPF is, in fact, its broad reach. It touches down in every county of New York State. For municipal governments it provides funding for waterfront planning, parks, waste management and water infrastructure – important services taxpayers expect and require. For farmers it provides funding to help prevent runoff pollution and protect farmland from development pressures, often allowing future generations of farmers to continue family businesses. For other resource-dependent sectors including forestry and fishing, it ensures the sustainability and quality of New York’s lands and waters to help keep those industries in our state. It supports stewardship of state lands, funds zoos and botanical gardens, and conserves land and water for all types of recreation from mountain biking, to bird-watching and fishing or just going for a walk in a beautiful place. The EPF is an ingenious and incredibly successful government initiative, that enables the delivery of important programs in every corner of the state.

In sum, the EPF programs are a remarkable collective of initiatives that create jobs and generate revenue – a \$7 return for every \$1 invested – support industries such as forestry, farming, outdoor recreation, and tourism; protect our invaluable land and water resources; spur innovation; and directly support local government efforts to enhance quality of life in our communities.

RGGI Raid for EPF

There is a proposed \$5 million transfer from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) to the EPF in the Executive Budget.² The Nature Conservancy does not support transferring money out of RGGI, which generates funding expressly aimed at climate mitigation including renewable energy development and other emissions reductions programs, to pay for the EPF. We strongly support New York tackling climate change as a top priority. We are disappointed to see this proposed transfer, which began in last year’s budget, continued. Environmental funding in New York needs to be focused so that programs complement – robbing Peter to pay Paul is simply bad public policy and should not be permitted. This undermines the otherwise well-considered continuation of EPF funding.

Cuts to Zoos, Botanical Gardens and Aquaria Program

The Executive budget proposes a \$3 million reduction to the Zoos, Botanical Gardens and Aquaria (ZBGA) program. The Nature Conservancy opposes this cut. ZBGA funding is critically important to institutions across the state, including The Nature Conservancy, in carrying out missions related to caring for living species, educating the public about our environment, and providing people access to nature and experiences with plants and animals. In a year when some of our institutions saw record visitation, and when others were forced to shut their doors and gates reducing revenue for their operations, this funding is more important this year than ever before. The EPF ZBGA program provides direct support for jobs for people who are directly involved in the care and stewardship of living collections and public education on the environment and science, as well as providing critical access to nature in disadvantaged communities. Indeed, given the pandemic impacts there could not be a worse time to reduce this funding. We accordingly urge the Legislature to restore the ZBGA program to \$16 million, which was the appropriation in FY 2020-21.

² PPGG Article VII, p. 201, lines 14-20

Other Environmental Protection Fund Program Appropriations

State Land Stewardship

The Nature Conservancy supports the modest increase from \$34.4 million to \$35.665 million proposed for the State Land Stewardship Program, particularly at a time when more New Yorkers are using our state lands than ever before. We are especially supportive of the continued funding of \$18,000 for the New York Natural Heritage Program Protected Areas Database, which was allocated \$55,000 in FY20-21 for a much-needed update. This continued funding will allow the Heritage Program to keep the data updated continuously and will be important as the state evaluates significant renewable energy development and opportunities to conserve natural and working lands to meet our climate change goals.

State Open Space and Land Conservation

It is disappointing to see the state's land conservation program proposed for a reduction again this year, albeit a small one. The Executive Budget proposes reducing the program from \$31 million to \$30 million. This program once received \$60 million annually, and there are important land conservation projects in every region of the state that need to move forward. These projects protect important lands and waters, provide new recreational opportunities and conserve wildlife habitat. At a time when the planet is losing biodiversity at an alarming rate, we should be doubling down on this program, not chipping away at it.

While there is a reduction proposed for the overall program, the Executive Budget proposes an increase to the Land Trust Alliance Conservation Easement Program, new grant funding that will help land trusts throughout New York State conserve forests through partnerships with private landowners. The proposal increases the appropriation for this program from \$1.5 million to \$3 million. The Nature Conservancy supports additional funding for this program, which will leverage the power of New York's professional land conservation organizations to deliver results by creating jobs and conserving forests in communities throughout our state.

Environmental Bond Act

The Nature Conservancy appreciates the admirable effort and hard work by the Governor and Legislature last year to successfully negotiate a Bond Act that would provide \$3 billion to tackle climate change, prevent flooding, create tens of thousands of jobs, protect clean water, create new parks and conserve and restore natural resources. A study released this week by AECOM and Rebuild by Design quantified the economic benefits of the Bond Act, as proposed in the SFY2020-21 budget, detailing how if enacted it would support 65,000 jobs, result in an estimated \$6.7 billion in project spending, and reduce impacts from natural disasters that have cost taxpayers more than \$37 billion over the last ten years.³ We are not the only ones excited about the prospect of this measure being on the ballot, where we believe it will be successfully approved by voters. Together with more than 175 partners, we have launched New Yorkers for Clean Water and Jobs⁴, a coalition that is supporting environmental appropriations in the budget, and preparing to invest millions into a campaign in support of the Bond Act when it is reauthorized for a vote. When the state's financial situation allows for the reauthorization of this measure, we strongly encourage the Legislature to work with the Governor to ensure the measure, as negotiated and passed in the FY20-21 budget, is reauthorized and placed on the ballot for

³ Economic Impacts of the New York State Environmental Bond Act, AECOM and Rebuild by Design, December, 2020. https://cleanwaterandjobs.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/20201103_NYS-Bond_Final-Draft.pdf

⁴ www.cleanwaterandjobs.org

New York voters to pass. We look forward to working with elected leaders, stakeholders across the state, and our coalition partners to campaign in support of this measure, New York's first environmental Bond Act in 25 years.

Funding for Water Quality

Last year we advocated in support of the addition of \$500 million to the Water Infrastructure Improvement Act, bringing total support for the program to \$3.5 billion. We thank you for continuing to support investment in our state's water infrastructure and programs to safeguard our water resources. The FY21-22 Executive budget proposal would add another \$500 million to this program, aimed at leveraging federal, local and private funds available to municipalities to upgrade or repair waste and drinking water infrastructure, upgrade failing septic systems, protect the sources of our drinking water and undertake other critical projects to improve water quality throughout the State.

A decade ago, DEC released a report indicating more than \$36 billion was needed to repair New York's aging wastewater infrastructure.⁵ It turns out that was an understatement – at the direction of the Division of Budget leadership at that time, that report expressly did not take into account the impacts of climate change, which add to this need. The State Comptroller has released a report more recently detailing nearly \$40 billion in needs just for drinking water systems across New York State.⁶ Collectively this is the infrastructure that provides clean drinking water to people, and ensures that sewage is properly treated, and is relied on by all citizens of New York State. As with the report about wastewater infrastructure, the report quantifying needs for drinking water infrastructure did not contemplate issues associated with the impact of emerging contaminants that are now being found in New York's waters, and requiring municipalities to spend on new treatment systems or even tie in to new water supplies.

The commitments made by the Legislature and Governor in recent years through the appropriation of \$4 billion for the New York Water Infrastructure Improvement Act, which is larger than any environmental bond act, are critical if we are to ensure future generations of New Yorkers have access to clean, safe drinking water and effective wastewater disposal. So, while we contemplate the reauthorization of the environmental bond act, we must also commit to continuing to appropriate funds to this critically important program.

Capital Funding for State Agencies

Governor Cuomo's budget proposes continued capital investments in State Parks including \$110 million for the new 4-year \$440 million Parks 100 Initiative. It also includes a proposed \$75 million for capital projects at the Department of Environmental Conservation, aimed at upgrading DEC recreational and state land facilities, wetlands restoration, and other important projects that allow the agency to successfully implement its mission of conserving natural resources and protecting public health. The Nature Conservancy supports these capital investments in our state's outdoor recreational facilities, which provide the public abundant, safe and exciting new ways to connect with nature, and draw tourists to New York to enjoy our natural resources. As a frequent partner with the state environmental agencies, including facilitating significant additions to state lands, The Nature Conservancy is eager to see the state leverage the many different values of our natural resources. With an \$800 million outdoor recreation industry in our State that employs more than 13,000 people, these investments benefit our economy and our environment. And this year, as we saw New Yorkers turn to

⁵ https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/infrastructure rpt.pdf

⁶ <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/pubs/research/drinkingwatersystems.pdf>

our natural lands and parks more than ever before to safely exercise and seek solace during the global pandemic

Hunting Expansion: TED Article VII, Part X

The Executive budget proposal includes an expansion for the use of crossbows, and provisions that would allow 12 and 13 year-olds to hunt big game. The Nature Conservancy supports both of these proposals because they will increase hunter participation, help diversify the hunting community, both of which are important to reducing the state's overabundant deer herd, which is a serious threat to our forests.

New York's 19 million acres of forest provide many benefits to society, such as clean air and water, wildlife habitat, timber resources, and carbon storage, of critical importance in the fight against climate change. Impacts from deer herbivory (i.e. deer eating plants, in this case small saplings that would otherwise eventually grow into larger trees) significantly limits the ability of forests to provide these important societal benefits. If we are to manage our forests in a way to optimize the services we want them to provide our communities, not the least of which is storing carbon, we must take action to ensure that they can recover and grow to their full potential. In addition, we must ensure areas that have been reforested have an opportunity to grow and provide these benefits.

To put it plainly: deer are the most significant threat to forest regeneration in New York State. We estimate that approximately 50% of New York's forests do not have sufficient regeneration to fully recover after a disturbance to the forest canopy, leading to a loss in carbon sequestration. (See The Nature Conservancy's New York Forest Regeneration Map in Attachment 2.) In addition to regeneration impacts, deer are threatening the success of reforestation projects in our state; devaluing the return on those investments.

Reforestation is one of the most important natural climate solutions, and will be needed to ensure New York can meet climate change goals, including the goal the New York State Climate Action Council and its Agriculture and Forestry Advisory Panel has set for land-based carbon sequestration, which is to more than double carbon stored in our forests and other lands by 2050. Deer impacts to reforestation projects often lead to failure without tree tubes or fencing. These mitigation measures are expensive and could create a barrier to the ability to scale a reforestation strategy across the state. For example, the cost of tree tubes can add as much as \$1,300/acre to project costs.

Recently, the NYSDEC released and accepted public comment on a new Management Plan for White Tailed Deer in New York State for 2021-2030 (draft plan).⁷ The Nature Conservancy provided extensive comments to NYSDEC on the draft plan, which provides a good strategic direction for deer management to meet multiple goals including ecological balance through maintaining and promoting healthy and sustainable forests. After years of collaboration between the hunting community, conservation organizations, forest landowners, and regulators, New York is poised to have a deer management framework that is centered on the health of the forest, using forest regeneration as a key indicator to guide the management of the deer herd throughout the State. We continue to discuss the draft plan with NYSDEC as they work to finalize it and look forward to the implementation of this framework for deer management going forward.

⁷ https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/deerplandraft1120.pdf

In addition to creating a methodology for assessing forest health for the purpose of making management decisions related to deer, the draft plan includes recommendations about several issues where modification of Environmental Conservation Law (which requires action by the New York State Legislature and Governor) may improve deer management efficacy and help generate additional public interest and participation in deer management through hunting (draft plan, Appendix 8). Reducing the hunting age for big game to 12 is included in this list of recommendations, and The Nature Conservancy supports this proposal (Appendix 8, Recommendation 2, p. 74 of the draft plan). According to the draft plan, “forty-six states allow 12-year-olds or younger to hunt big game...” New York’s current Mentored Youth Hunting Program only includes 14 to 16 year-olds and excludes 12 and 13 year-olds from big game hunting. Participation in hunting as a junior hunter allows young people who are interested in big game hunting to learn more about the sport, become educated about safety and sets the stage for lifelong participation in hunting.

Reducing the hunting age for big game in New York State would help address the overabundant deer herd by increasing the number of hunters, and also insulate the hunter population against future declines. National data from the US Fish and Wildlife Service shows that the number of hunters nationally declined 16% from 2011-2016. Hunting is most popular among people ages 45 to 64 years old, and participation rates decline with reduced age.⁸ First-time hunters are most likely to be 12 to 15 years old, so increasing the opportunity to start hunting big game earlier in New York State is likely to help establish and maintain a hunting population.

Likewise, reducing limits on the use of crossbows in New York State will provide another tool for hunters and help further reduce the deer herd. This proposal is another recommendation of the DEC draft plan (Appendix 8, Recommendation 3, p. 75) that The Nature Conservancy supports and urges the Legislature to pass as part of the budget. As stated in the draft plan, current crossbow hunting law does not address deer management needs and is inconsistent with hunter preferences. This change in policy is very important in areas including Albany, Monroe, Suffolk and Westchester Counties where hunting by firearm is restricted and deer are causing serious impacts to forest regeneration. Since the introduction of crossbows as a legal hunting instrument in New York, hunters have been increasingly using this tool to successfully take deer. Surveys of hunters show that even more crossbow hunting is likely to occur if the season is expanded.

Both of these proposals – allowing 12 and 13 year-olds to participate in big game hunting and the expansion of the use of crossbows for hunting – would better position New York State to improve forest health, and would likely generate more revenue for the state, specifically for NYSDEC programs that not only relate to deer management but other programs supported by the Conservation Fund, including the management and conservation of endangered species and their habitat. Revenue from hunting and fishing licenses generate more than \$56 million to support the conservation efforts of the DEC Division of Fish and Wildlife. Furthermore, New York’s 1,476,245 hunters and anglers spend more than 4.95 billion annually, and this spending supports over 56,014 jobs and generates \$623 million in state and local taxes.⁹ In addition to being important for forest health and aligning New York’s hunting laws with those of surrounding states, these proposals make good economic sense. We urge the Legislature to support both proposals to expand hunting in the state budget.

⁸ https://www.fws.gov/wsfrprograms/subpages/nationalsurvey/nat_survey2016.pdf

⁹ New York Sportsmen’s Advisory Council, 2020 Policy Priorities

Conclusion

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify before you today on the proposed SFY21-22 budget. The Nature Conservancy is proud to be working in New York, we are proud to be working directly with many of you, and we are proud of our partnerships with New York State. As a global organization we have a broad perspective, and in New York we are acutely aware of our State's historic role as an environmental leader. Through this budget, New York has the opportunity to shape a recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that sets the stage for a sustainable and prosperous future. The progress we make in this budget can help ensure New Yorkers have good-paying jobs, and sustain future generations with clean water, healthy air, and a good quality of life. We look forward to working with you throughout the remainder of the budget process and stand ready to bring the resources of our organization to the table as may be helpful.

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For more information about The Nature Conservancy's work in New York, visit www.nature.org/ny.

For more information about New Yorkers for Clean Water and Jobs, visit www.cleanwaterandjobs.org

Attachments:

1. EPF chart
2. Forest Regeneration Map

Attachment 1: Chart of Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) FY21-22 Executive Proposal

<u>Open Space Account</u>	<u>FY20-21 Enacted</u>	<u>FY21-22 Executive</u>
Open Space / Land Conservation	31,000	30,000
<i>LTA Conservation Partnership Grant Program</i>	2,500	2,500
<i>Urban Forestry</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Cities with Population 65,000 or more</i>	500	500
<i>Projects in DEC Regions 1-3</i>	3,000	3,000
<i>LTA Conservation Easement Program</i>	1,500	3,000
<i>Lake George Park Commission</i>	200	0
Farmland Protection	18,000	17,000
<i>Tug Hill Tomorrow for Ft. Drum ACUB</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Cornell University Land Class/Master Soils List</i>	95	95
Agricultural Waste Management	1,500	1,500
<i>Cornell Dairy Acceleration Program</i>	700	700
Municipal Non-point Source Pollution Control	6,000	6,000
<i>Cornell Community Integrated Pest Management</i>	550	550
Agricultural Non-point Source Pollution Control	18,000	18,000
<i>Cornell Integrated Pest Management Program</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Suffolk County Cornell Cooperative Nutrient Management</i>	500	500
<i>Cornell Pesticide Management Education Program</i>	250	250
Hudson River Estuary Program	6,500	6,500
<i>Mohawk River Action Plan</i>	1,000	1,000
Biodiversity / Landowner Habitat Conservation Program	1,350	1,350
<i>Pollinator Protection Plan Implementation</i>	500	500
<i>Cornell Pollinator BMPs</i>	300	300
<i>Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies Catskill Research</i>	100	100
Albany Pine Bush Commission	2,675	2,675
Long Island Pine Barrens Commission	2,000	2,000
Long Island South Shore Estuary Reserve	900	900
Finger Lakes/Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance	2,300	2,300
Lake Erie Watershed Protection / Erie Co. SWCD	250	250
Invasive Species	13,238	13,300
<i>Lake George</i>	450	450
<i>Eradication Grants</i>	5,750	5,750
<i>Cornell Hemlock Woolly Adelgid project</i>	500	500
<i>Cornell Plant Certification Program</i>	120	120
<i>Southern Pine Beetle incl. Rx Fire in Pine Barrens</i>	500	500
<i>Cornell Golden Nematode</i>	0	62
<i>Nassau county aquatic weed harvester</i>	300	0
Ocean and Great Lakes Initiative	18,750	18,000
<i>Peconic Estuary Program</i>	200	200
<i>Great Lakes Commission</i>	60	60

Water Quality Improvement Program	18,600	19,000
<i>Suffolk County / DEC Nitrogen Reduction</i>	3,000	4,500
<i>Suffolk County Sewer Improvement Projects</i>	1,500	1,500
<i>Nassau County Bay Park STP, well testing & LINAP</i>	5,000	5,000
<i>Source Water Assessment Plans</i>	5,000	5,000
<i>Town of Hempstead Marine Laboratory improvements</i>	350	0
<i>Chautauqua Lake Partnership</i>	95	95
<i>Chatauqua Lake Assocaition</i>	150	150
<i>Scajaquada Creek cleanup</i>	1,000	0
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	10,500	11,500
Water Resources Commissions	1,085	1,085
<i>Susquehanna River Basin Commission</i>	259	259
<i>Delaware River Basin Commission</i>	359	359
<i>Ohio River Basin Commission</i>	14	14
<i>Interstate Environmental Commission</i>	42	42
<i>New England Interstate Commission</i>	38	38
<i>SUNY ESF Center for Native Peoples and the Environment</i>	373	373
Sub-Total	152,648	151,360
Parks and Recreation Account		
State Land Stewardship	34,400	35,665
<i>ORDA/Belleayre Mountain</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Parks & Trails NY Grants Program</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Essex County Overuse</i>	1,200	800
<i>Adirondack Architectural Heritage Camp Santanoni Restoration</i>	250	0
<i>NY Natural Heritage Program Protected Areas Database</i>	55	18
Waterfront Revitalization Program	14,000	14,250
<i>Inner City/Underserved</i>	9,000	9,000
<i>LWRP Updates to mitigate climate risks</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Niagara River Greenway Commission</i>	200	200
Municipal Parks	19,500	19,500
<i>Inner City/Underserved</i>	10,000	10,000
<i>Tivoli Park</i>	250	250
<i>Hudson River Valley Trail Grants</i>	500	500
<i>SUNY ESF for Adirondack VICs</i>	120	120
<i>Paul Smiths for Adirondack VICs</i>	180	180
<i>NYC East River Esplanade 107th St. Pier</i>	1,000	0
<i>Catskill Center for Conservation and Development VIC</i>	150	150
Hudson River Park	3,200	4,000
ZBGA	16,000	13,000
Navigation Law	2,000	2,000
Sub-Total	89,100	88,415

<u>Solid Waste Account</u>		
Municipal Recycling	15,312	15,300
<i>Organics/Food Waste Programs</i>	2,000	2,000
Secondary Materials Markets	200	200
Pollution Prevention Institute	4,000	4,000
<i>Interstate Chemical Clearinghouse</i>	100	100
Pesticide Program	1,800	1,800
<i>Long Island Pesticide Prevention</i>	200	200
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	2,025	2,025
Landfill Closure / Gas Management	764	800
<i>Essex County</i>	300	300
<i>Hamilton County</i>	150	150
Environmental Justice	7,000	8,000
<i>Community Impact Grants Program</i>	3,000	3,000
<i>Connect Kids Outdoor Recreation Program</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Adirondack North Country Association Diversity Initiative</i>	250	250
Environmental Health	6,500	6,500
<i>Childrens Environmental Health Centers</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Fresh Connect</i>	625	625
<i>SUNY 1-4 Dioxane Treatment Pilot</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Clean Sweep</i>	500	500
Brownfield Opportunity Area Grants	1,500	2,000
Sub-Total	39,101	40,625
<u>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Account</u>		
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Outside Power Sector	1,500	1,800
<i>Regenerate NY grant program</i>	500	500
<i>Cornell Natural & Working Lands Ag Inventory</i>	500	0
Climate Adaptation	1,000	800
<i>Wood Products Development Council</i>	200	200
Smart Growth Grants	2,000	2,000
Climate Resilient Farms	4,500	4,700
<i>Cornell Soil Health Program</i>	200	200
Climate Smart Communities Projects	10,150	10,300
<i>Resilience Planting Program</i>	500	500
<i>Community Forests Program</i>	500	500
<i>Groundwork Hudson Valley</i>	50	0
Sub-Total	19,150	19,600
TOTAL EPF	300,000	300,000

NOTES:

000s omitted. Programs in italics are sub-allocations within programs.

Attachment 2: Forest Regeneration Map

