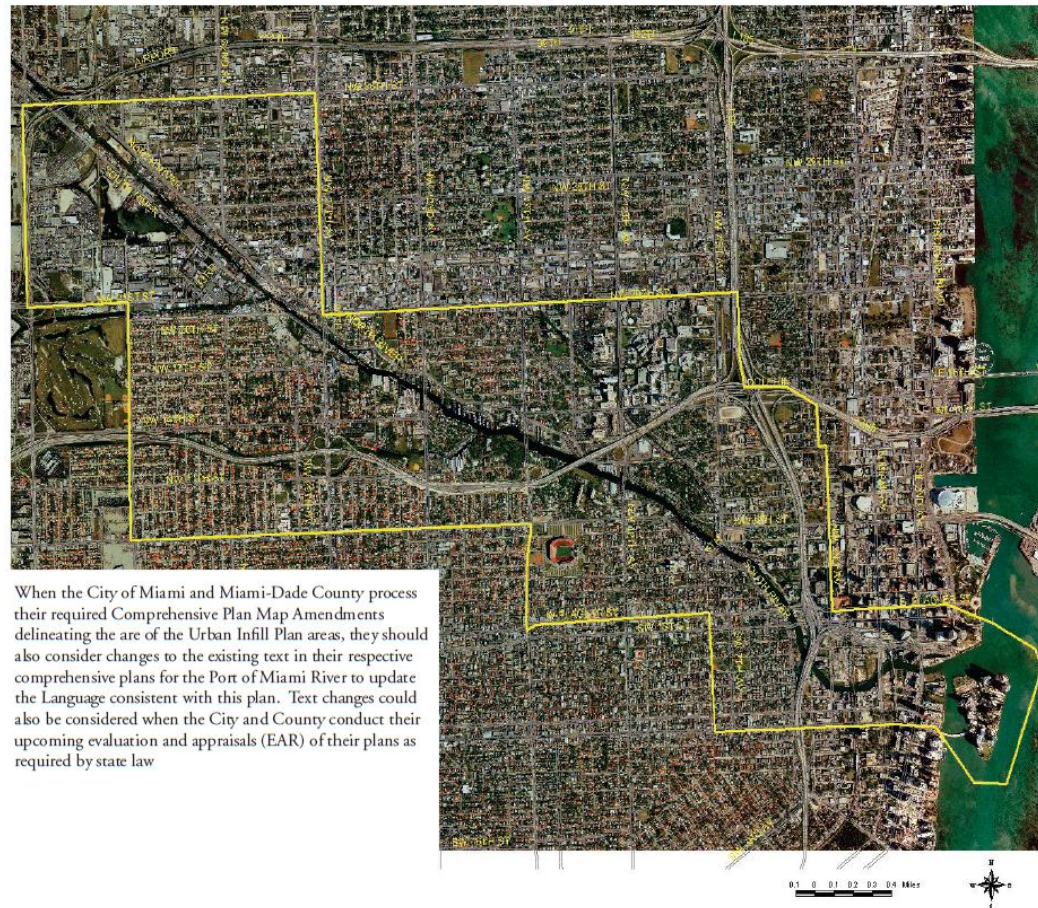


Anexo 1. Área de estudio y de trabajo.

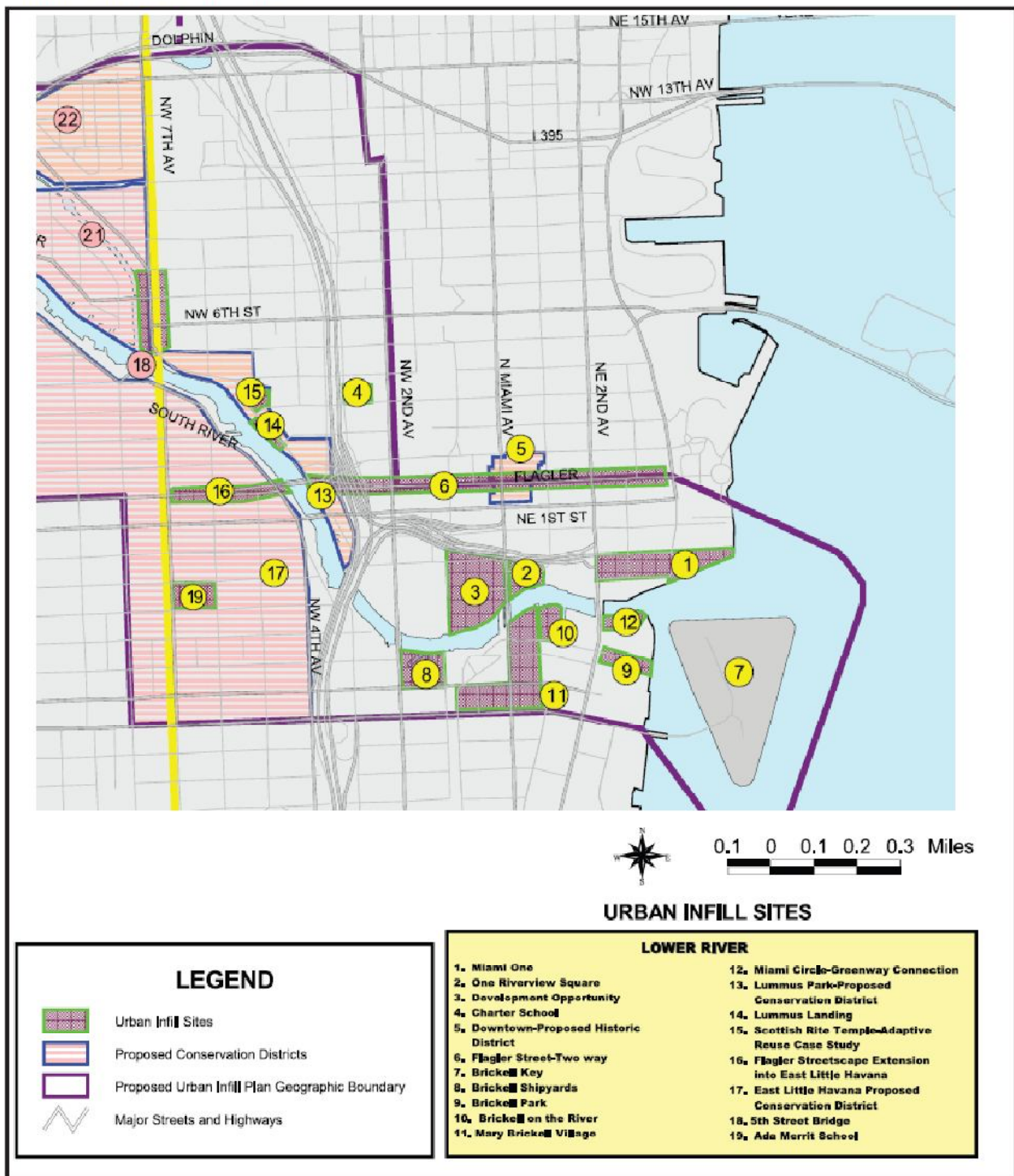


Fuente: "Miami River Commission Urban Infill Plan". p. 4.

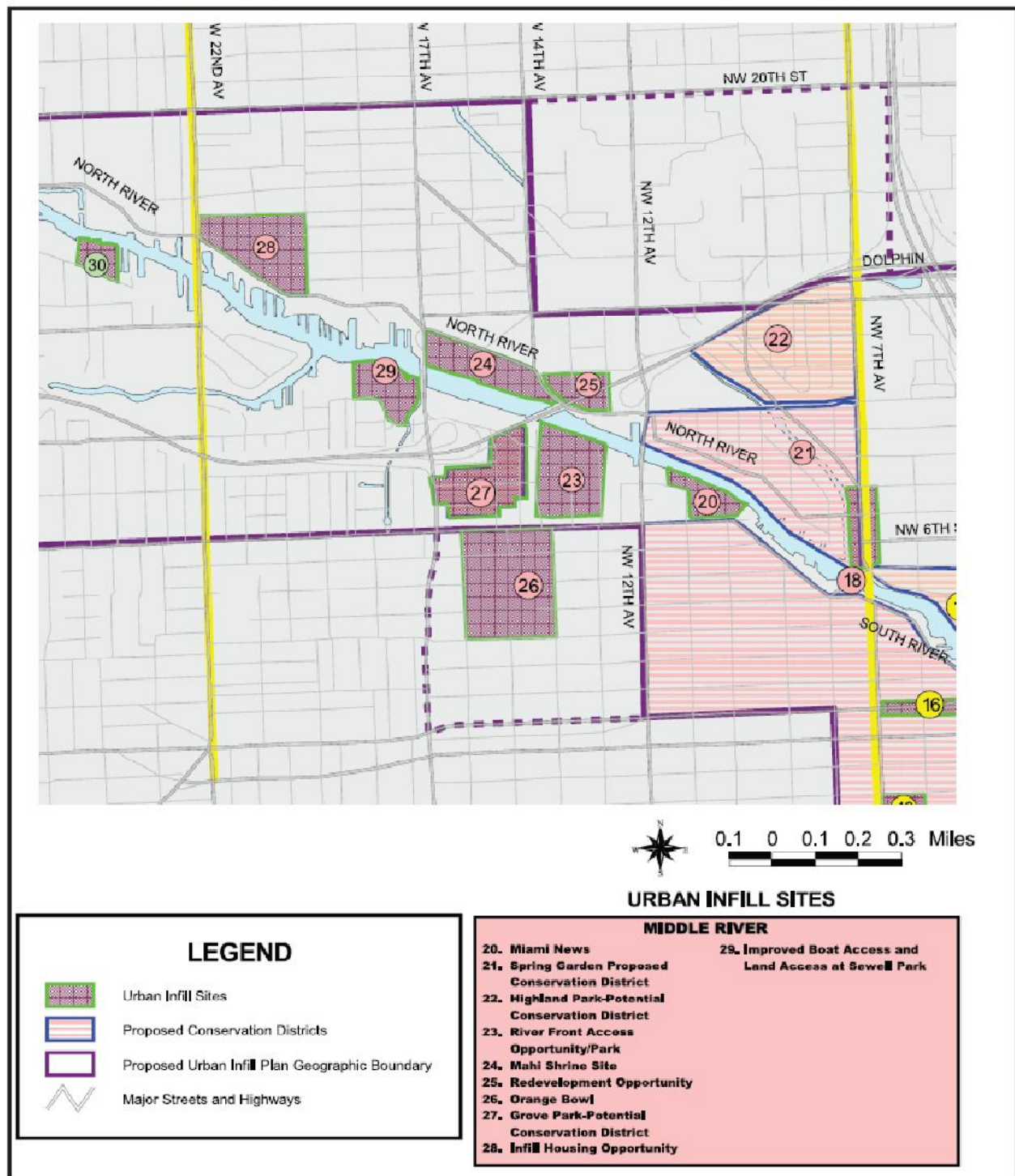


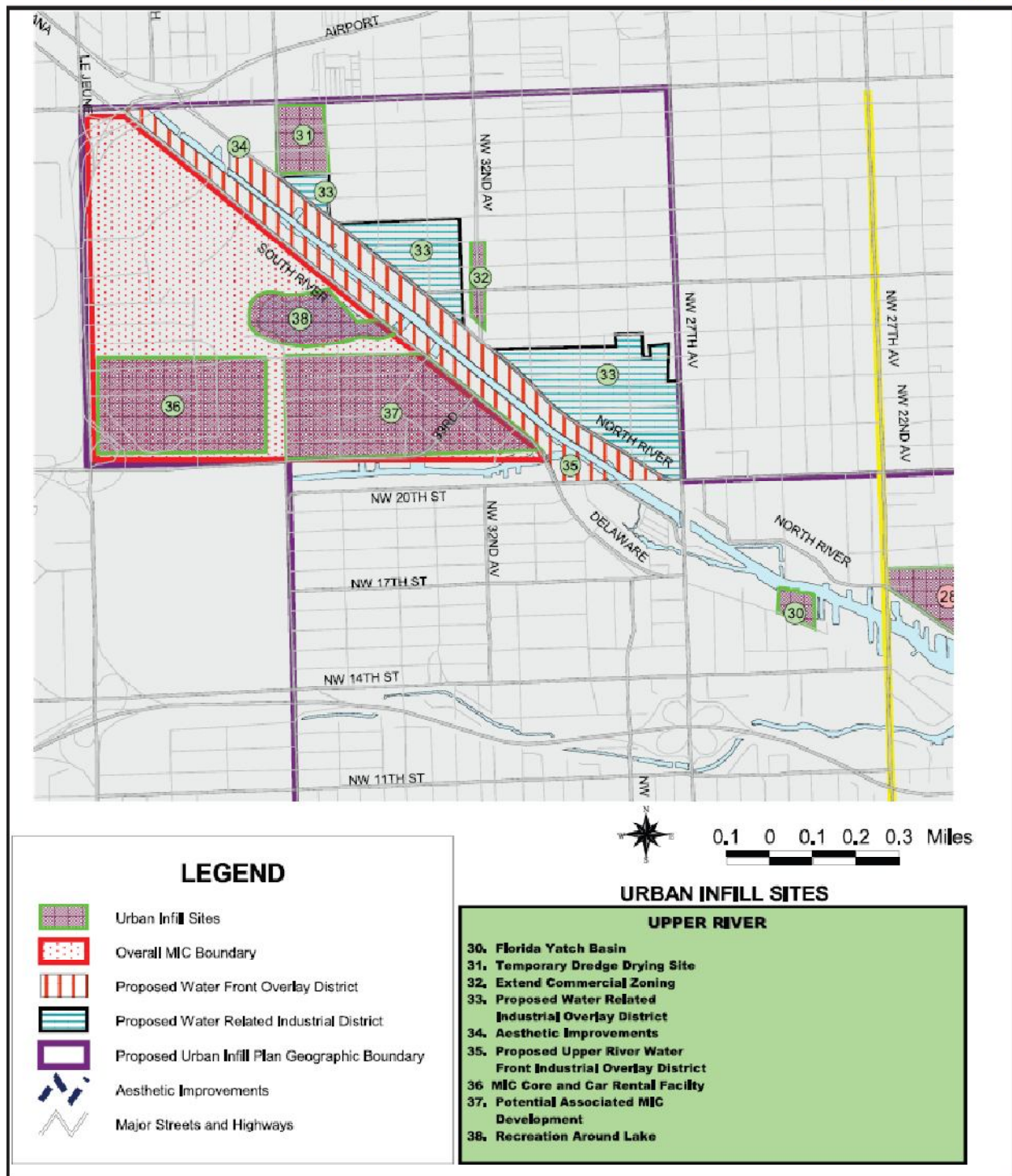
Anexo 3. Lugares estratégicos del UIP.

MIDDLE RIVER/LOWER RIVER



Fuente: Miami River Commission. "Urban Infill Plan". p. 41.





Fuente: Miami River Commission. "Urban Infill Plan". p. 43.

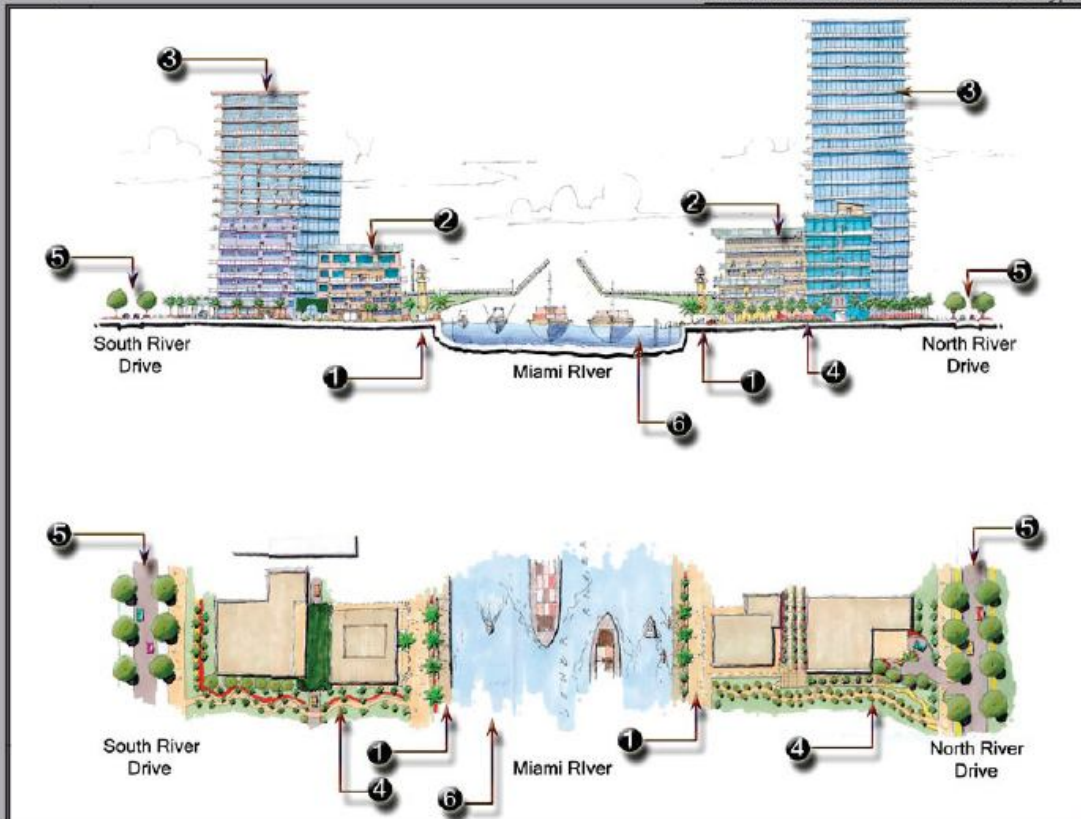
Anexo 4. El Río de Miami como un corredor multimodal, los prototipos.¹

LOWER RIVER PROTOTYPE

In the lower river the riverfront development sites are bound by the future greenway and North or South River Drive. It is envisioned the building frontage along the Greenway would be "mid-rise" in scale with residential and office towers set back from the river to allow light & air to penetrate the river corridor. This will allow for continuous public riverfront access throughout the lower river. Improved vehicular and pedestrian access along North and South River Drives will be important to the viability of these projects. Cross-connections from North and South River Drives to the Greenway will need to be created in both public rights-of-way and easements within sideyard setbacks negotiated with private developers. Development in the lower river is envisioned as medium to high-density mixed-use development. Along the river's edge a 50 foot setback is required for the development of a continuous waterfront greenway in lower river. Developers will be encouraged to stepback building heights from the greenway to create a terraced effect to the building envelope. This will reduce the "canyon" effect of high-rise development preserving natural light to the greenway and the river.

1. **Greenway**- The Greenway along the river shore, consisting of a minimum 16 foot wide clear path and 4 foot passive zones with landscaping, seating, lighting, and other amenities and requiring a 50' setback for enclosed structures. The first floor of new developments should incorporate businesses which interact with the Greenway, such as restaurants, cafes, fresh fish markets, etc.
2. **Mid-rise development**
3. **High-rise development**
4. **Greenway access links**- Public rights-of-ways and building side yard set backs should be used for Greenways access between North and South River Drive and the waterfront Greenway.
5. **North & South River Drive**- In the lower river, North & South River Drive will need canopy tree planting, improved signage for motorists & greenway users, new concrete sidewalks and pedestrian level lighting.
6. **Miami River**: The home to commercial shipping and fishing vessels, and kayaks and canoes.

Lower River Multi-Modal Corridor Prototype



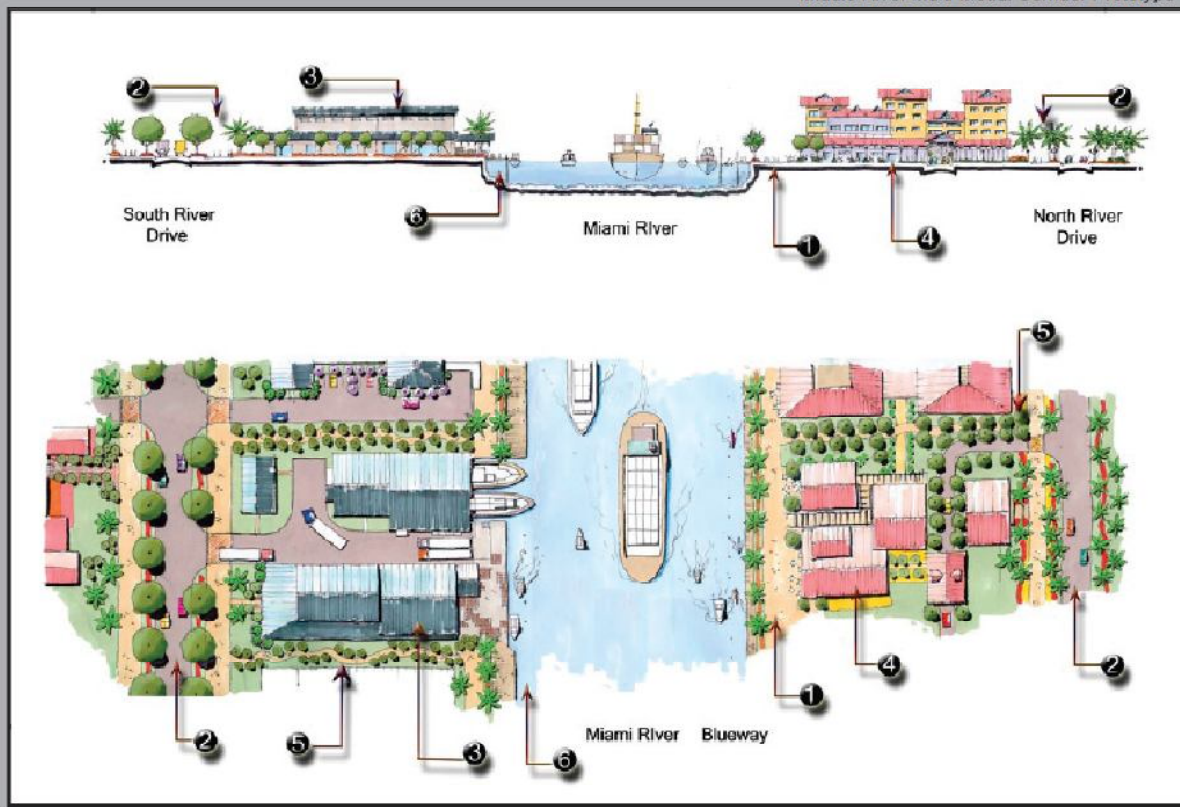
¹ Ver Miami River Commission. "Urban Infill Plan". pp. 57-59.

MIDDLE RIVER PROTOTYPE

In the middle river many of the riverfront development sites are bound by the river and North and South River Drive. Under these conditions, the greenway will be an on-road facility incorporated into River Drive as illustrated in the Parks and Greenways section of this plan. As a practical matter this will occur in locations where there are existing water dependant industrial businesses and in historic neighborhoods such as Spring Garden. Given the eclectic nature of middle river there are also redevelopment opportunities for mid-rise mixed-use developments that can incorporate the same 50 foot riverfront Greenway as required in the lower river. These sites will need 'cross connectors' to link the "on road" greenway with the waterfront portion. Both of these conditions are depicted in the typical cross section of the middle river. There are locations in the the Middle River that can support mid-rise and mixed-use development, that serve the needs of Middle River neighborhoods and greenway users.

1. **Greenway (waterfront)-** Currently, the City of Miami does not require a building setback to allow for a waterfront greenway on properties west of the 5th Street bridge. This image suggests that new projects in the Middle River, that are not industrial, should incorporate a waterfront Greenway segment that provides a "waterfront" loop off of the primary Greenway route on River Drive.
2. **Greenway-** Through most of the Middle River, the Greenway will be an "on road" facility within the right-of-way of both North and South River Drives.
3. **Water-dependant industrial businesses**
4. **Mixed-use development**
5. **Greenway access link-** Public rights-of-way and building side yard set backs should be used for Greenway access between North and South River Drive and the waterfront Greenway.
6. **Miami River:** The home to commercial shipping and fishing vessels, and kayaks and canoes.

Middle River Multi-Modal Corridor Prototype

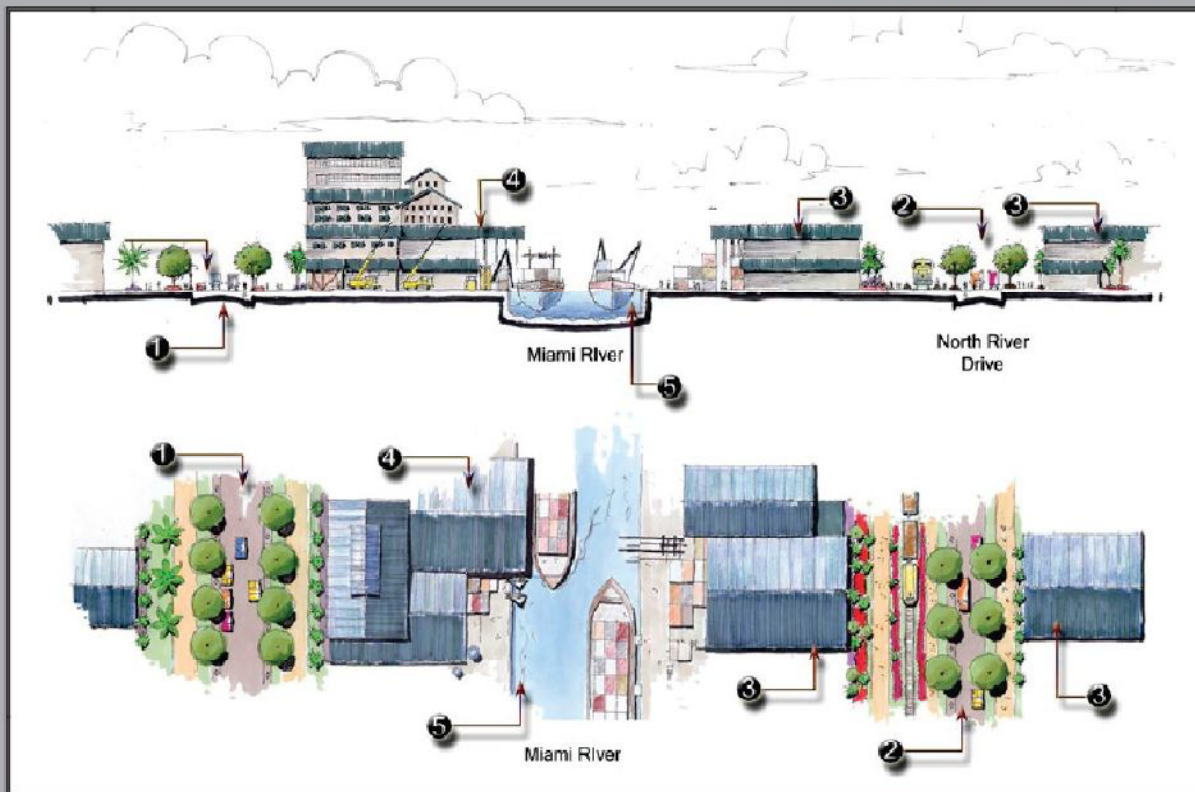


UPPER RIVER PROTOTYPE

The Miami River is the fourth largest port in the State of Florida. The preservation and growth of the shipping industry will require that the greenway be a continuous on road facility on South River Drive. The river and adjacent roadway will dictate the development sites in the upper river. North and South River Drive will need to handle the vehicular traffic of the shipping business, the MIC, the surrounding neighborhood and the addition of the on road greenway facility. Significant roadway modifications will be required along North and South River Drives to support this multi-modal mix. The recommended zoning overlay for this area would allow for secondary uses above water-dependant industrial businesses.

1. **Greenway: South River Drive-** In the upper river, the Greenway will be an entirely "on road" facility within the right-of-way of South River Drive.
2. **North River Drive-** This narrow right-of-way will continue to serve the marine industry and residential neighborhoods. Canopy tree planting, pedestrian lighting and concrete sidewalks are needed to establish a buffer zone and more pedestrians oriented and neighborhood roadway.
3. **Water-Dependant Industrial Businesses**
4. **Industrial use with secondary uses above**
5. **Miami River:** The home to commercial shipping and fishing vessels, and kayaks and canoes.

Upper River Multi-Modal Corridor Prototype



Anexo 5. Recomendaciones medioambientales Miami River Water Quality Report.¹

Environmental Recommendations

1. Stormwater Infrastructure

A. Retrofit the remaining drainage areas within the Miami River watershed, including the Upper Wagner Creek area, with stormwater quality treatment. The Pinehurst neighborhood retrofit project should be started immediately. The Pinehurst retrofit was ranked high in the City of Miami's master plan update, and is within the Upper Wagner Creek basin. Since it usually takes from two to three years to complete a project like this, the activities will extend beyond the first year. Total project cost is estimated at \$1,500,000. Estimated three-year cost share is \$750,000. The South Florida Water Management District has \$450,000 in matching funds for this City of Miami Stormwater project. The State of Florida should continue to provide matching funds for stormwater system improvements in the Miami River watershed to encourage the City of Miami to give these projects higher priority in the stormwater program.

B. Little Havana Storm Sewer Rebuilding. The approved City of Miami FY 2002 Budget, pg. 142, "Capital Budget, Fund 352, Storm Sewers" has \$54,201 available, from 6/29/01 thru 9/30/02, under project #352293.

C. Allapattah Storm Sewers. The approved City of Miami FY 2002 Budget, pg. 142, "Capital Budget, Fund 352, Storm Sewers" has \$93,400 available, from 6/29/01 thru 9/30/02, under project #352214.

D. Downtown Storm Sewer Rebuilding. The approved City of Miami FY 2002 Budget, pg. 142, "Capital Budget, Fund 352, Storm Sewers" has \$1,152,921 available, from 6/29/01 thru 9/30/02, under project #352291.

E. Wagner Creek dredging Phase IV. The City of Miami has contracted a consultant to engineer the dredging of Wagner Creek, between 12th and 14th Ave. Wagner Creek dredging Phase IV costs \$366,000.

¹ Ver Miami River Commission. "Miami River Water Quality Report". pp. 17-23.

F. Wagner Creek dredging Phase V. The City of Miami has contracted a consultant to engineer the dredging of Wagner Creek between 12th Ave and the Seybold canal (approximately parallel to NW 8th Street). Wagner Creek dredging Phase V costs \$416,000.

G. Install a device that intercepts solid waste before water emerges from the Upper Wagner Creek box culvert. While the quantity of solid wastes on the streets may have been reduced, it is likely that some will always get into the storm drains. To keep the wastes out of the Miami River and lower long-term maintenance costs, the Stormwater subcommittee recommends the installation of devices that intercept and hold solid wastes, so that the waste may be collected and eliminated. This is a good “best management” practice, which would be a great benefit to the River’s water quality.

H. Collect, compile and analyze data regarding solid waste accumulation in catch basins to increase the effectiveness of the City of Miami’s maintenance program. The maintenance program is currently designed to clean out all catch basins on a regular schedule. The installation of solid waste interceptor devices, (Action Item “1, F”) will require an increased maintenance program to empty the solid debris collected by the proposed solid waste interceptors. This will reduce the quantity of solid waste in the Miami River. The estimated cost for collecting the solid waste is \$800,000 per year.

I . Report to the MRC on alternatives and BMP’s for on-site treatment of stormwater runoff from private property. New developments and redevelopment trigger implementation of current standards to protect water quality. The NPDES program has targeted a limited number of specific land use types in the upper Wagner Creek basin such as produce packers, certain industries, and public right-of-way. However, much of the existing development in the basin was constructed prior to requirements for on-site treatment of stormwater runoff. Increasing the amount of runoff treated on-site reduces the burden for public facilities and should reduce the intensity of runoff. A feasibility report to the MRC should explain and rank all possible alternatives that can increase on-site treatment of stormwater runoff in the Upper Wagner Creek basin.

2. Wastewater Infrastructure

A. Report to the MRC on alternatives to find and eliminate leaking or improper laterals. Much work has been completed to locate and eliminate connections to the sanitary sewer system that were illegal or leaking. Since coliform bacteria levels remain relatively high in Wagner Creek, although obvious problems with the sanitary sewer mains have been fixed, degraded laterals are still suspect. Evaluated alternatives should include some type of certification from property owners that their sewer connections are sound. Plumbing permits could indicate those that have not been replaced recently. WASD is planning a comprehensive countywide pilot study to evaluate alternatives for a lateral evaluation and repair program. Currently this study is in the planning stage, and must be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), as part of the Peak Flow Study.

B. Eliminate septic tanks near the Miami River with the highest potential risk. Onsite wastewater disposal systems (septic tanks) are still in use in some areas adjacent to the Miami River. While none of these occurs within the Upper Wagner Creek basin, eliminating these systems is a high priority. Many studies throughout the State of Florida have documented surface water quality degradation from nearby onsite wastewater treatment systems.

C. Conduct "dye flood" study. Since 1992, the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (WASD) has been involved in an investigation in order to determine the location of illegal connections between the storm water and sanitary sewer systems. To date, WASD smoke tested 100% of the sewer collection system and identified 115 illegal connections. Through enforcement actions, these connections have been disconnected. By utilizing dye flooding we have identified a small number of illegal connections (via p-traps), which make these connections impossible to detect through smoke testing.

The "Dye-Flood" procedure involves the flooding of stormwater inlets and catch basins with dye water, while an observer monitors the adjacent down stream sanitary sewer manhole to determine if dye has been transferred from the storm water system into the sanitary sewer system. If dye water is observed, this process has proved that dye has found its way into the sanitary sewer system. A closed circuit television camera is then installed in the sanitary sewer line in order to establish the point of entry. And finally, this information is documented and

forwarded to the Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) for corrective action.

We suspect there are still many storm/sanitary sewer connections that have not yet been located. Therefore, we are proposing a comprehensive evaluation of the entire Miami River watershed. The cost of a dye flood study is approximately \$35,000 per square mile, estimating 40 to 45 crew days. Therefore the 25 –30 square mile Miami River watershed would cost approximately \$900,000 - \$1,050,000 and will require between 840 -1,260 crew days to complete.

D. Continue to improve transmission capacity in Miami River Watershed. WASD will continue its I/E/I program. This program provides for the evaluation of the sewer collection system by video review, smoke testing and visual inspection on a 10- year cycle. Any defects identified during the evaluation will be repaired. Future work has not been defined, as repairs from the previous evaluation have just been completed. Any future evaluation and resulting repairs will be funded by WASD. WASD also monitors pump station performance on a countywide basis. Currently, all pump stations with the Miami River Watershed are in compliance, so there are no pending repairs. Any future pump station upgrades required to comply with the Consent Decree will be the responsibility of a developer, or by WASD, if there is no pending development.

3. Enforcement, Compliance and Education

A. Prioritize and monitor “high risk industrial facilities”. Some facilities are discharging into the City of Miami's public infrastructure. The activity is a significant NPDES stormwater permit non-compliance issue.

B. Conduct periodic NPDES compliance inspections throughout the entire Miami River watershed, to include public and private facilities required to have permits. This should be followed by regular reports on the rate of compliance and status of any resulting enforcement actions.

C . Implement active inspection of sanitary sewer connections and stormwater drainage infrastructure during the construction period. As the Miami River Corridor continues through this phase of development on vacant land, and redevelopment of older structures, it is critical to regularly inspect the sanitary sewer connections, and stormwater drainage infrastructure, during construction. WASD inspects the public side of the sanitary sewer system, City or County inspects the private side, DERM inspects the stormwater system hookups.

D. Achieve compliance with all permits that may affect water quality. Some NPDES and grease trap permits were out of compliance. Several other environmental violations in the basin were documented. Setting a goal for a high compliance rate and tracking results will help indicate effectiveness of educational and compliance programs.

E. Continue surveillance and inspections, and improve centralized documentation and reporting of enforcement activities. Coordinated, continuous compliance surveillance and monitoring will ensure preservation of gains achieved, and should be designed to detect and correct deficiencies before they can cause serious water quality problems. Estimated annual cost is \$15,000.

F. Provide Environmental Education- The Miami River Commission, in conjunction with the Stormwater Subcommittee (SSC), and the Environmental Education Providers (EEP), (including its numerous agencies such as Florida Yards and Neighborhoods, Citizens for a Better South Florida, Officer Snook Water Pollution Program, etc.) will provide environmental education. The environmental education programs will include Miami River boat tours, environmentally safe gardening practices in the East Little Havana Riverside Garden and Spring Garden Point Park, environmental education workshops and events such as the annual Miami Riverday festival, flyers, and web-sites.

G. Point Park Environmental Center. SGCA, the Miami River Commission and the Trust for Public Land have created the Spring Garden Point Park at the confluence of Wagner Creek and the Miami River. This Park is designed to be a major environmental, historic and ecological education center, involving citizenry, students at nearby schools, and the general public in understanding the environmental issues of the Miami River and Wagner Creek.

SGCA is raising the funds, with significant help by the Miami River Commission, to make this facility a major educational interpretive center on the River for environmental issues. So far, the SGCA, the Miami River Commission, and the Trust for Public Land have raised over \$1 million dollars to support this environmental education project.

4. Monitoring and Research

A. The State of Florida should continue to provide funding for monthly water quality monitoring of Wagner Creek, the Miami River, and adjoining portions of Biscayne Bay. The outfall near N.W. 20th Street should be included in monthly sampling and oil & grease and flow monitoring should be added. Water quality will continue to be the key measure of success. These activities are necessary to detect change and to measure effectiveness of management strategies in protecting the River and Bay from point and nonpoint source discharges in the Wagner Creek watershed. Flow estimates are needed to calculate pollutant loading. There are currently eight water quality stations to test in the River. The current monthly frequency of sample collection should be adequate to compare to historical data. Estimated cost of routine sampling is \$10,000 annually. Additional funding is required to measure flow.

B. Conclude special studies required or suggested under NPDES and ensure that the implications for stormwater management are incorporated into implementation strategies. Some uncertainties still exist about items such as pollutant removal rates and soil infiltration rates. Obtaining this information and utilizing it strategically could increase the efficiency of the City of Miami's stormwater management system.

C. Extend the storm sewer survey for bacterial contamination farther upstream into the basin. A carefully designed and systematic monitoring program to determine bacterial concentrations in the stormwater system within the upper Wagner Creek basin may reveal geographical hotspots. Locating hotspots of contamination can make the search for sources more efficient. The results should be managed within a geographic information system. Estimated cost is \$35,000.

D . Determine the source of *Escherichia coli* bacteria through advanced techniques, or conduct surveys for pathogens in the surface water of Wagner Creek. Continued high concentrations of coliform bacteria in the surface waters of Wagner Creek seem to suggest contamination from human derived fecal matter, but that is not necessarily true. Organic wastes can also be a source of coliform bacteria. To ensure that resources are used to find and eliminate the primary problems, obtaining information about the likely sources of the bacteria are needed. DNA testing can sometime be useful in demonstrating if bacteria are derived from human feces. Examining the presence and densities of enterococcus or of specific pathogens can also provide clues about sources. It may also be possible that a careful analysis of the existing data could yield some clues about relationships of rainfall events to densities. Estimated cost is \$35,000.

E. Generate user-friendly water quality reports for the Miami River and Wagner Creek. Water quality results are the primary means of determining success for this project. Currently, data are maintained in standardized, electronic spreadsheet formats and reported to state and federal agencies. Although the data are public record and are available, they could be reported in a graphic or map format that is more accessible and easy to understand. A system that provides monthly updates displayed in a way that is easily interpreted would be ideal to keep leaders informed. While graphs could be generated manually each month, it would be more efficient to have this largely automated. Some computer programming and other procedures would need to be completed by a public employee or a consultant. Estimated cost is \$5,000.

F. Water quality targets should be finalized for key parameters. Targets have already been proposed for nutrients and bacteria. Pending collection and analysis of additional data, targets could also be established for additional parameters of interest. It is recommended that targets be developed that are protective of downstream waters.

Management Recommendations Management recommendations are intended to address opportunities for improvement listed in a previous section. The items address leadership and process management.

5. Management

A. Enhance the authority and leadership role of the Stormwater Subcommittee. The effectiveness of the group could be improved by participation of leaders from key agencies and from the Miami River Commission. Participants must include decision makers, or staff with access to decision makers, so that priority tasks can be identified and implemented, and impediments to progress can be removed. It is recommended that the subcommittee include two members of the Miami River Commission, senior staff from the City of Miami, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), Miami-Dade County, Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Participation should be recorded and reflected in an annual report.

B. Identify and track specific action tasks and responsible parties. The Stormwater Subcommittee should define specific objectives and tasks required to achieve objectives. This could include short-term actions, such as reports for upcoming meetings, or longer-term projects such as construction of improvements to sewer infrastructure or collection of monitoring data. Specific deliverables or milestones should be defined, along with projected timelines for completion. Lead agency or responsible party should be identified and made accountable for written tracking of the task.

C. Integrate stormwater management goals and Upper Wagner Creek tasks and objectives into the activities of related Miami River committees. There are a number of existing committees, such as the Quality of Life Working Group, the Greenway Subcommittee, which bring together agencies and representatives of the community that can address Wagner Creek and stormwater tasks through their ongoing programs. Incorporating relevant tasks and reports into these committee activities should help promote awareness, improve coordination, and reduce duplication. It would also raise the profile of Wagner Creek with leaders of public and private organizations and take advantage of recognition and leadership already generated by the Miami River Commission.

D. Establish standardized water quality tracking for key characteristics. Monthly monitoring results for the Miami River watershed should be reported in an easy to read graphical format that is automatically updated as soon as results are available and verified for quality assurance.

The tracking report should compare the results to water quality criteria or agreed upon targets. Targets have already been suggested for nutrients and for bacteria. As additional targets are established, results for these parameters could be added to the standardized report.

E. Standardize reporting format and publish results regularly. A standardized reporting form should be developed for each specific task or objective identified. Lead agency or responsible party should complete the report, which should be maintained in an electronic database, or automated tracking system. The results of project performance and water quality should be available through a variety of channels for stakeholders and leaders to see. They could be posted on the MRC web site, distributed at regular MRC meetings, or contained in regular newsletters or summary reports that are distributed to top leadership in participating organizations and interested stakeholders. Outstanding accomplishments could be highlighted.

F. Conduct an annual evaluation and “report card”. To ensure that activities remain aligned and resources are allocated to priority issues, the process of evaluating performance and developing new action plans should be completed annually. This should be synchronized to be completed when information is needed for State and local fiscal planning. The evaluation should rely on documented results. Key performance measures (e.g. rate of compliance with permits) could serve as the basis for a “grade” on the “report card”. Upper Wagner Creek should have its own section on the report card. Participation or attendance of committee members could be included in the report card. Estimated annual cost to prepare a report is \$2,000.

6. Land Planning

In response to the State Legislature’s 2000 Miami River Improvement Act request to create a Miami River Corridor Urban Infill Plan, the City and County entered into a Joint Planning Agreement. The “Miami River Corridor Plan: An Urban Infill Planning Initiative” will address the environment, green space, housing, crime prevention, education, transportation and commerce. A professional Planning Firm was contracted to assist the City and County in their Urban Infill Planning efforts. The planning process includes 9 public planning workshops. The Urban Infill Plan was funded by several grant awards in 2001.

Anexo 6. Financiación UIP.

FUNDING/ DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES MATRIX		MIAMI RIVER URBAN INFILL PLAN			1-May-02
Program	Governing Agency	Amount of \$\$ Available	Eligible Projects	Application Dead-line	Application Timeline
FUNDING SOURCES					
Grants					
Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative Program	DEP	\$25 million per year (nation wide)	1,2,3,4,5,7	1-Jul	1 year
COAG Entitlement Communities Program	USHUD	Varies by year and city	1,2,3,4,7,10	1-Jul	1 year
Section 315 Nonpoint Source Management Implementation Grant	DEP	\$5 million per year (Florida wide)	4,5,6,7	1-Jul	1 year
Economic Development/Transportation Fund	FDOT	\$2 million per grant	1,2,3,4	ongoing, open cycle	1/2 year
Highway Beautification Grant	FDOT	\$3 million per grant	1,6,10	1-Feb	1/2 year
Public Works and Development Facilities Program	CDR (in special office)	FY 01 total available: \$205,000,000	1,2,3,4	ongoing, open cycle	1/2 year
Florida Greenways and Trails Program	FDEP	\$4.5 mil. available annually	6,7	dbt	dbt
Florida Recreation and Development Assistance	FDEP	\$200,000 per project	6,7	2nd	1/2 year
Florida Recreational Trails Program	FDEP	\$100,000 per project	6,7,10	Jan	1/2 year
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program	US Dept. of Interior	\$200,000 per project	6,7	June	1/2 year
Florida Boating Improvement Program	Florida Fish and Wildlife	\$100,000 per project	7,10	July	1/2 Year to 1 Year
Land and Water Conservation Fund	US Dept. of Interior	\$150,000 per project	6,7	March	1/2 year
Waterways Assistance Program	Florida Island Navigation	usually between \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000	6,7,10	March	1/2 Year to 1 Year
Florida Forever Program	Florida Community Trust	\$50 mil in ground sales since 1990-	6,7	13-Aug	1/2 year
Loans					
Florida Municipal Loan Council-Fixed rate bond pool	Florida League of Cities	Total available in program: \$500 Million	all	1-May	up to 1/2 year
Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP) -	FDOT	Varies by project	1	MPO Process	Over 1 year
State Revolving Loan Program for Wastewater Management	DEP	FY 2001, \$300 million available	2,3	15-Dec	6 months to 1 year. The preconstruction loan can be approved in two to three months.
State Revolving Loan Program for Drinking Water Management	DEP	Approximately \$30 million annually grants will be limited to approximately \$3.3 million annually and no more than \$150,000 per year for any project sponsor.	2	15-Apr	same as above
State Revolving Loan Program for Storm water	DEP	FY 2001, \$200 million available	4,6	16-Dec	same as above
Bayfront and Riverfront Trust Fund	Local Governments	\$881,542 as of Jan. 31, 2001	6,7,10,11	Varies	Varies
COAG- Section 108 Loan Fund	USHUD	\$1,8572,000 (\$2,660,800)	1,2,3,4,7,10	1-Jul	1/2 Year to 1 Year
INCENTIVES					
General obligation bond	Local Governments	Determined by Local Government	see G.O. bond map	N/A	N/A
Water and Sewer Bond	Local Governments	Determined by Local Government	2,3,4	N/A	N/A
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	Local Governments	To be determined by local governments	1,2,3,4,7,10	N/A	N/A
Impact Fee Credit Agreement	Local Governments	To be determined by local governments	1,2,3,4,10,11	N/A	N/A
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,7,10,11	N/A	N/A
Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,7, 8,9,10,11	N/A	N/A
Downtown Development Authority	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,7, 8,9,10,11	N/A	N/A
Miami-Dade Empowerment Zone	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,7, 8,9,10,11	N/A	N/A
Enterprise Zone	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,7, 8,9,10,11	N/A	N/A
Front Porch Initiative	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,7, 8,9,10,11	N/A	N/A
Impact Fee Credit	Local Governments	Varies by project	1,2,3,4,10,11	N/A	N/A
Parting Trust	Local Governments	Varies by project	10,11	N/A	N/A
Private/ Public Partnerships	Local Governments	Varies by project	all	N/A	N/A
HU/Bzones Empowerment/Outstanding Programs	DBA	Varies by project	8,9,11	N/A	N/A
ELIGIBLE PROJECT TYPE LEGEND					
1. Roadway Improvements					
2. Water distribution system					
3. Waste water system (sewer)					
4. Storm sewer system					
5. water quality					
6.Trails and Greenways					
7. Property acquisition					
8. Small business assistance					
9. Job training					
10. Transportation improvements					
11. Private development					

Fuente: Miami River Commission. "Urban Infill Plan". p. 87.

Anexo 7. Propuesta de Miami River tax increment financing district revenue projection.

PROPOSED MIAMI RIVER TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT(S) REVENUE PROJECTIONS

Tax Increment Contribution Level	UMSA Area only [A]	City of Miami, excluding Downtown [B]	SubTotal A + B	Downtown Miami [C]	TOTAL All Segments A + B + C
TWENTY (20) YEAR TIF - Assumed 4.85% Annual Growth					
50% TIF	\$ 5,731,331	\$ 26,770,921	\$ 32,502,252	\$ 19,264,478	\$ 51,766,730
At Net Present Value	\$ 2,847,643	\$ 13,301,280	\$ 16,148,924	\$ 9,571,662	\$ 25,720,586
75% TIF	\$ 8,596,996	\$ 40,156,382	\$ 48,753,378	\$ 28,896,717	\$ 77,650,095
At Net Present Value	\$ 4,271,465	\$ 19,951,920	\$ 24,223,385	\$ 14,357,493	\$ 38,580,879
95% TIF	\$ 10,889,528	\$ 50,864,751	\$ 61,754,279	\$ 36,602,508	\$ 98,356,786
At Net Present Value	\$ 5,410,522	\$ 25,272,433	\$ 30,682,955	\$ 18,186,158	\$ 48,869,113
THIRTY (30) YEAR TIF - Assumed 4.85% Annual Growth					
50% TIF	\$ 15,375,337	\$ 71,817,869	\$ 87,193,206	\$ 51,680,467	\$ 138,873,673
At Net Present Value	\$ 5,282,741	\$ 24,675,568	\$ 29,958,309	\$ 17,756,652	\$ 47,714,961
75% TIF	\$ 23,063,006	\$ 107,726,803	\$ 130,789,809	\$ 77,520,701	\$ 208,310,510
At Net Present Value	\$ 7,924,111	\$ 37,013,353	\$ 44,937,464	\$ 26,634,978	\$ 71,572,442
95% TIF	\$ 29,213,141	\$ 136,453,951	\$ 165,667,091	\$ 98,192,888	\$ 263,859,979
At Net Present Value	\$ 10,037,207	\$ 46,883,580	\$ 56,920,787	\$ 33,737,639	\$ 90,658,426
TWENTY (20) YEAR TIF - Assumed 10.0% Annual Growth					
50% TIF	\$ 18,305,522	\$ 85,504,699	\$ 103,810,221	\$ 61,529,573	\$ 165,339,794
At Net Present Value	\$ 8,753,698	\$ 29,423,434	\$ 38,177,132	\$ 29,423,434	\$ 67,600,566
75% TIF	\$ 27,458,283	\$ 128,257,049	\$ 155,715,332	\$ 92,294,360	\$ 248,009,692
At Net Present Value	\$ 13,130,547	\$ 61,332,504	\$ 74,463,051	\$ 44,135,151	\$ 118,598,202
95% TIF	\$ 34,780,492	\$ 162,458,928	\$ 197,239,420	\$ 116,906,189	\$ 314,145,609
At Net Present Value	\$ 16,632,027	\$ 77,687,838	\$ 94,319,865	\$ 55,904,524	\$ 150,224,389
THIRTY (30) YEAR TIF - Assumed 10.0% Annual Growth					
50% TIF	\$ 64,254,363	\$ 300,130,744	\$ 364,385,107	\$ 215,975,458	\$ 580,360,564
At Net Present Value	\$ 20,165,328	\$ 94,191,815	\$ 114,357,143	\$ 67,780,861	\$ 182,138,004
75% TIF	\$ 96,381,544	\$ 450,196,116	\$ 546,577,660	\$ 323,963,187	\$ 870,540,847
At Net Present Value	\$ 30,247,993	\$ 141,287,722	\$ 171,535,715	\$ 101,671,292	\$ 273,207,007
95% TIF	\$ 122,083,289	\$ 570,248,413	\$ 692,331,703	\$ 410,353,370	\$ 1,102,685,072
At Net Present Value	\$ 38,314,124	\$ 178,964,448	\$ 217,278,572	\$ 128,783,636	\$ 346,062,208
ASSUMPTIONS:					
	Outside boundary equals the River Greenway plan boundary				
	[A] = NW 36 St on West at salinity dam, and City of Miami limit, approx. NW 27 Ave, on east				
	[B] = Approx. NW 27 Ave at City Limit on west, SW 2nd Ave on east				
	[C] = SW 2nd Avenue on west, mouth of the Miami River on east				
Millages:	City of Miami	8.995			
	Miami Dade County	5.713			
Discount Rate/Net Present Value		5.70%			

Fuente: Miami River Commission. "Urban Infill Plan". p. 85.

Anexo 8. Transferencias intergubernamentales federales y estatales para la financiación del UIP e incentivos al sector privado.¹

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION –
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRANSPORTATION FUND**

DESCRIPTION: The Economic Development Transportation Fund provides funding to local governments for transportation projects that serve as an inducement for business retention, location or expansion in the State of Florida.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments that exercise maintenance jurisdiction over the proposed transportation project.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Up to \$2 million per grant.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: The application cycle is open; grants are available on a first-come, first-serve basis.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: N/A

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION -
HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION GRANT**

DESCRIPTION: The Highway Beautification Council awards grant money to projects, which enhance the aesthetic quality of state owned systems.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments

¹ Ver Miami River Commission, City of Miami y Miami-Dade County. “Miami River Corridor Urban Infill Plan”. Documento Electrónico. p. 92-119.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grant

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Varies per project, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation may award up to a total of \$3 million in matching grants to submitting city and county governments. Local process may require a draft due in October 100% construction plans required in grant application.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINE: Grant application due February 1, grants awarded by July 1

**UNITED STATES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION –
PUBLIC WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES PROGRAM**

DESCRIPTION Under the Public Works and Development Facilities Program, grants are provided to help distressed communities attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify their economies, and generate long-term, private sector jobs. Among the types of projects funded are water and sewer facilities primarily serving industry and commerce, access roads to industrial sites or parks, port improvements and business incubator buildings. Proposed projects must be located within an eligible area as determined by the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Projects must be consistent with an approved Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: State governments, political subdivisions of a state, Indian tribes, special purpose units of government, public or private non-profit organizations, or associations representing the redevelopment area or part thereof.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: The nationwide funding level in federal fiscal year 2001 is \$286 million; the average funding level for a grant is \$900,000.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: EDA screens proposals before deciding whether to invite formal applications; complete program information appears annually in the *Federal Register*. There is no fee or deadline for the application. The process usually takes up to six months. Priority

consideration will be given to projects that: (1) improve opportunities for the successful establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial plants or facilities, (2) assist in creating or retaining private sector jobs in the near-term, as well as additional long-term employment, provided that the jobs are not transferred from other areas and will result in a low cost per job in relation to cost, (3) benefit the long-term unemployed and members of low-income families residing in the area served by the project, (4) fulfill a pressing need of the area and can be started and completed in a timely manner, and (5) demonstrate adequate local funding support with evidence that such support is committed.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Local matching funds are required dollar per dollar. These funds can be other loans or grants such as CDBG. The City of Miami will need to show significant private sector job creation in order to secure this grant due to the fact that the city does not meet the unemployment criteria of at least 5.1% or higher.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT -ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Communities Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to eligible metropolitan cities and urban counties (called “entitlement communities”). Since 1974, CDBG has awarded grants to these entitlement community grantees to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and community facilities and services. Entitlement communities have the flexibility to develop their own programs and funding priorities. However, grantees must give maximum feasible priority to activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. A grantee may also carry out activities that aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. Additionally, grantees may fund activities when the grantee certifies that the activities meet other community development needs having a particular urgency, because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs. CDBG funds must be used for activities that meet one of more of these three broad national objectives. Funds may be used for activities that include, but are not limited to: (1) acquisition of real property, (2) relocation and demolition, (3)

rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures, (4) construction of public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, and neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes, (5) public services, within certain limits; activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources, and (6) provision of assistance to profit motivated businesses to carry out economic development and job creation/retention activities. Generally, the following types of activities are *ineligible*: (1) acquisition, construction or reconstruction of buildings for the general conduct of government, (2) political activities, (3) certain income payments; and (4) construction of new housing by units of general local government.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Central cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, other metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000 and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 (excluding the population of entitled cities) are entitled to receive annual grants; HUD determines the amount of each entitlement grant by a statutory dual formula that uses several objective measures of community needs, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas; non-entitlement municipalities that are located in an entitlement county have the option of participating with their county in the CDBG entitlement program through a signed agreement .

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Entitlement grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: In fiscal year 2000, \$2.965 billion was available, and \$12.5 million was entitled to the City of Miami for FY 2001.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: To receive an annual CDBG entitlement grant, a grantee must develop and submit to HUD its Consolidated Plan (a jurisdiction's comprehensive planning document and application for funding under the following Community Planning and Development formula grant programs: CDBG, HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants); in its Consolidated Plan, the jurisdiction must identify its goals for these programs as well as for housing programs; the goals will serve as the criteria against which HUD will evaluate a jurisdiction's plan and its performance under the plan; also, the Consolidated Plan must include several required certifications, including that not

less than 70 percent of the CDBG funds received (over a one-, two- or three-year period specified by the grantee) will be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, and that the grantee will affirmatively further fair housing; HUD will approve a Consolidated Plan submission unless the plan (or a portion of it) is inconsistent with the purposes of the National Affordable Housing Act or is substantially incomplete; Following approval, HUD will make a full grant award unless the Secretary has made a determination that the grantee: (1) has failed to carry out its CDBG-assisted activities in a timely manner, (2) has failed to carry out those activities and its certifications in accordance with the requirements and the primary objectives of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and with other applicable laws, or (3) lacks a continuing capacity to carry out its CDBG-assisted activities in a timely manner.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: A grantee must: (1) develop and follow a detailed plan that provides for, and encourages, citizen participation and which emphasizes participation by persons of low- or moderate-income, particularly residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, slum or blighted areas, and areas in which the grantee proposes to use CDBG funds (the plan must provide citizens with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, information and records related to the grantee's proposed and actual use of funds), (2) provide public hearings to obtain citizen views and to respond to proposals and questions at all stages of the community development program, including at least the development of needs, the review of proposed activities and review of program performance, (3) provide for timely written answers to written complaints and grievances, and (4) identify how the needs of non-English speaking residents will be met in the case of public hearings where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: In May 1997, Vice President Gore announced the Clinton Administration's Brownfields National Partnership, which brings together resources of more than 20 federal agencies to address brownfields cleanup and redevelopment with a coordinated approach. In 1998, the U.S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) initiated its Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative (BRI), which provides funds and loan guarantees to cleanup and redevelop environmentally contaminated industrial and commercial sites, commonly known as “brownfields.” Under the BRI, HUD issues Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants and Section 108 loans for property acquisition, environmental cleanup, economic development activities, public infrastructure and public facilities development. BEDI grants are awarded on a competitive basis to either entitlement communities (state or local governments receiving Community Development Block Grant/CDBG formula funding) or non-entitlement areas via their state’s CDBG program office (Florida Small Cities CDBG Program). Grantees receive BEDI grants that are leveraged by Section 108 loan funds. BRI primarily benefits low-income residents in and around brownfields. Under guidelines for the programs comprising BRI, grantees must use at least 70 percent of funds for activities in which either the majority of the individuals who benefit, or the majority of the residents of the neighborhood that benefit, are primarily low-or moderate income individuals.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: State and local governments.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: BRI brings together four different types of existing HUD assistance that communities can use to cleanup and revitalize potentially contaminated sites: (1) annual formula grants allocated to states and larger local jurisdictions through CDBG; (2) lower interest loan guarantee authority available through the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program; (3) accompanying competitive grants through the BEDI program

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Approximately \$25 million.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: To receive CDBG funds, states and qualified urban areas must develop and submit to HUD a Consolidated Plan that contains strategies and activities to redevelop brownfields; otherwise, interested state and local governments should follow the application procedures for the desired program—CDBG Entitlement program, the Florida Small Cities CDBG Program, the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, and BEDI

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Varies by program.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION –
SECTION 319 NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION GRANT**

DESCRIPTION The Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Implementation Grant can be used for implementation of nonpoint source management controls.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: State agencies, water management districts, local governments, non-profit corporations and universities; urban stormwater projects may not be eligible in the 15 counties and the respective municipalities that are getting National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems municipal stormwater permits if the project was specifically identified in the permit application or permit.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE Implemented via contract with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Funding is approximately \$9 million annually.

SOURCE OF FUNDS: Congressional appropriation through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; authorized under Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Proposals must be sent to Florida DEP by July 1; funding starts after July 1 the following year.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: A minimum 40 percent non-federal match is required.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT –
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT - SECTION 108 LOAN
GUARANTEE**

DESCRIPTION: Section 108 is the loan guarantee provision of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. It allows local governments to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization

projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Such public investment is often needed to inspire private economic activity, providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms and individuals may need to invest in distressed areas. Section 108 loans are not risk-free, however. Local governments borrowing funds guaranteed by Section 108 must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations to cover the loan amount as security for the loan. Loan commitments are often paired with Economic Development Initiative (EDI) or Brownfield Economic Development Initiative grants, which can be used to pay predevelopment costs of a Section 108-funded project. They can also be used as a loan loss reserve (in lieu of CDBG funds), to write-down interest rates or to establish a debt service reserve. Activities eligible for Section 108 financing include: (1) economic development activities eligible under CDBG, (2) acquisition of real property, (3) rehabilitation of publicly owned real property, (4) housing rehabilitation eligible under CDBG, (5) construction, reconstruction or installation of public facilities (including street, sidewalk and other site improvements), (6) related relocation, clearance and site improvements, (7) payment of interest on the guaranteed loan and issuance costs of public offerings, (8) debt service reserves, and, in limited circumstances, and (9) housing construction as part of community economic development, Housing Development Grant or Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant programs. For purposes of determining eligibility, the CDBG rules and requirements apply. As with the CDBG program, all projects and activities must either principally benefit low- or moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e., CDBG entitlement recipients) and non-entitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by the state; the public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency to be the borrower.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: HUD guarantees repayment of notes issued by local governments to raise capital for approved projects; the guarantee represents the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, providing private investors with enough security that the participating local governments can borrow funds at lower interest rates comparable to those that the government commands when borrowing through the U.S. Treasury; the guaranteed amount must not exceed five times the community's (or state's) most recent CDBG allocation; the maximum loan term is 20 years;

loan guarantees generally require security beyond the pledge of CDBG funds, which HUD and the borrower negotiate.

AVAILABLE FUNDING APPLICATION: In Fiscal Year 2000, funding provided for \$1.261 billion in loan guarantee authority.

PROCESS/DEADLINES: Eligible communities may apply for loan guarantees year round; public entitlement entities wishing to apply for Section 108 loan guarantee assistance are advised to contact HUD in advance for guidance in preparing an application; public entities may contact either the Community Planning and Development staff at the appropriate HUD field office or the Section 108 office in Washington, DC at (202) 708-1871; application guidance can also be found in the Section 108 regulations at 24 CFR 570.704, "Application Requirements"; non-entitlement communities may apply through their state (see Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant in this publication for contact); HUD makes preliminary commitments and then negotiates formal guarantee agreements with the selected local governments over the succeeding months, resolving issues such as the nature and amount of security to be required, the repayment schedule, and the specific permissible uses of the loan funds.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: The principal security for the loan guarantee is a pledge by the applicant public entity (or the state in the case of a nonentitlement public entity) of its current and future CDBG funds; additional security will also be required to assure repayment of the guaranteed obligations; the additional security requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but could include assets financed by the guaranteed loan; the maximum repayment period for a Section 108 loan is 20 years.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION –
STATE REVOLVING FUND LOAN PROGRAM
FOR DRINKING WATER TREATMENT**

DESCRIPTION: The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program provides financial assistance for improvements to drinking water facilities. Projects receiving the top priority are those that address public health risk problems. Compliance projects, those necessary to bring a system into

compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, also receive a favorable priority score. Other projects are also eligible and are funded as funds are available.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Rate-based community water systems.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Low-interest loans; disadvantaged communities may be eligible for grants to correct public health risk problems; communities may also receive pre-construction assistance, which provides grants or loans for planning, design and administrative costs.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Approximately \$30 million annually; grants will be limited to approximately \$3.3 million annually and no more than \$750,000 per year for any project sponsor.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Submit "Request for Inclusion on a Priority List" form to the contact listed below.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Facilities plan required; project must be environmentally sound; plans and specifications are required; all necessary permits must be obtained.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – STATE REVOLVING FUND LOAN PROGRAM FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT

DESCRIPTION: The State Revolving Fund Loan Program for Wastewater Treatment provides funding to assist in the financing of publicly owned wastewater and stormwater treatment, collection, transmission, disposal and reclamation re-use facilities, as well as infiltration/inflow correction.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Municipalities, county governments, special districts, authorities or agencies thereof with jurisdiction over collection, transmission, treatment or disposal of wastewater, industrial wastes or other wastes; also included are districts or authorities with responsibility to provide airport, industrial or research park, or port facilities to the public.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Project loans for up to 20 years at interest rates that are 60 percent of market rate. Pre-construction loans are available and provide up-front disbursements for project planning, administrative services and project design.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: In fiscal year 2001, \$350 million.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Submit " Request for Inclusion on a Priority List" form to the contact listed below.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Facilities plan required; project must be environmentally sound; plans and specifications are required; all necessary permits must be obtained.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION –
STATE REVOLVING FUND LOAN PROGRAM
FOR STORMWATER TREATMENT**

DESCRIPTION: The Stormwater State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program provides low-interest loans to Eligible Local Governments for planning, design and constructing stormwater facilities. The Department solicits project information (request for inclusion) each year. The information is used to establish project priorities for the following annual cycle. Projects with the highest priority are based on public health and water quality. The same annual priority list development and management procedures are used for stormwater loans as for wastewater SRF loans.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS Municipalities, county governments, special districts, authorities or agencies thereof with jurisdiction over collection, transmission, treatment or disposal of wastewater, industrial wastes or other wastes; also included are districts or authorities with responsibility to provide airport, industrial or research park, or port facilities to the public.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: The loan terms include a 20-year amortization and low-interest rates. Preconstruction loans are available and provide up-front disbursements for project planning, administrative services and project design.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: In fiscal year 2001, \$360 million is expected, assuming continued Federal funding; up to 10 percent of these funds may be used for stormwater management systems.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES Submit " Request for Inclusion on a Priority List" form to the contact listed below.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Facilities plan required; project must be environmentally sound; plans and specifications are required; all necessary permits must be obtained.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (TEA-21)

DESCRIPTION: The Transportation Enhancement Program provides funding and technical assistance for eligible activities, as specified in the federal act (TEA-21), including bicycle/pedestrian facilities, renovation of historical transportation facilities and other transportation enhancement activities.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), state agencies, and statewide or national interest groups.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Funding, technical assistance and construction.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Currently, an estimated \$35 million to \$40 million annually.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: See the Web site at <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo> for more details; application requirements set forth by Florida Department of Transportation' s (FDOT) Office of Environmental Management; coordinated through FDOT district offices, with annual application deadlines tentatively set in late spring or early summer.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: All projects must be related to the transportation system; project examples include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, scenic or historic site acquisition, scenic or historic highway programs, landscaping and beautification projects, historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation facilities, preservation of abandoned railroad corridors, control and removal of outdoor advertising, planning and research, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT WATER AND SEWER REVENUE BONDS

DESCRIPTION: Water and sewer bonds floated by the City or County are used to fund water distribution and waste water systems within the limits of the municipality. The advantage of water and sewer bonds is that they are revenue bonds, meaning the revenue generated by the facilities can be used to retire the debt on the bonds.

MEMBERSHIP/ELIG. REQUIREMENTS/FEES: Only the local government, which issues the bonds, may utilize this capital.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION: Partnering with the local government will be necessary to obtain this funding source.

FLORIDA COMMUNITIES TRUST - FLORIDA FOREVER PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: The Florida Communities Trust (FCT) provides state funding for the acquisition of communitybased projects, urban open space, parks and greenways that implement local government comprehensive plans.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Florida municipalities, county governments and non-profit environmental organizations that are tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Matching and non-matching grants are awarded through a statewide competitive application process. Funds may only be used for land acquisition and related real estate closing costs as described and limited by the Florida Forever Act.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Approximately \$66 million in bond proceeds are anticipated in fiscal year 2000-2001. Applicants are eligible to receive up to 10 percent of the advertised funds available.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Eligible applicants must submit application form FF-1 with all parts completed by 5:00 p.m. Monday, Aug. 13, 2001 to be considered for 2001 grant cycle funding.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: County governments with populations larger than 75,000 and municipalities with populations larger than 10,000 are required to provide a minimum cash match of 25 percent of the total project cost. No match is required for small local governments or eligible non-profits.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION –
FLORIDA GREENWAYS AND TRAILS PROGRAM**

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the Florida Greenways and Trails Program, formerly known as the Florida Rails-to-Trails Program, is to acquire lands to facilitate the establishment of a statewide system of greenways and trails. A greenway is defined as (1) a linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley, or ridge-line, or over land along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road or other route, (2) any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage, (3) an open space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and populated areas, or (4) a local strip or linear park designated as a parkway or greenbelt. Trails are linear corridors and any adjacent support parcels on land or water providing public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Federal, state and local governments, non-profit organizations and individuals.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE Acquisition of property through fee simple title or less than fee; the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Governor and Cabinet) would hold title to the property.

AVAILABLE FUNDING The program receives 1.5 percent of the allocations funded by the state under the Florida Forever Act (approximately \$4.5 million annually).

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Florida Greenways and Trails Program proposal applications must be submitted by the annual deadline published in the *Florida Administrative Weekly*.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Applications must include letters from property owners stating their willingness to sell; a managing entity must be identified in the application; this would preferably be a government agency.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – FLORIDA RECREATION DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: The Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program is a competitive grant program that funds acquisition or development of land for public outdoor recreation purposes.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Municipal and county governments of the State of Florida.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Competitive grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Available program funds for fiscal year 2002-2003 are contingent upon an appropriation by the Florida Legislature: the maximum individual grant amount for fiscal year 2001-2002 is \$200,000.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Submission period to be announced; for fiscal year 2002-2003, applicants must submit a completed FRDAP grant application by the announced submission deadline; applicants may submit up to two applications during the submission period;

each agency may only have a total of three active projects; applications must involve only one project site, except for acquisition or development of sandy beach access.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Matching requirements vary according to the project; if the total project cost is \$50,000 or less, no local match is required; if the total project cost is \$50,001 - \$150,000, a local match of 25 percent is required; for projects that cost more than \$150,000, a 50 percent local match is required; the value of undeveloped land owned by the applicant (subject to conditions) or in-kind services may be used for the match.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds for projects that provide, renovate or maintain recreation trails. Project proposals may address motorized trails, non-motorized trails, mixed-use projects (motorized, non-motorized or both) and trail user education.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Municipal, county, state, or federal government agencies, and private organizations approved by the state; private individuals are only eligible to receive safety/education program grants.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Funding of projects that provide, renovate or maintain recreational trails.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: \$100,000 maximum per project

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: RTP grant applications must be submitted during an announced RTP application submission period, which ends in January; applicants may submit only one application during the submission period; applications must involve only one project site; Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff will conduct Grant Application Workshops to provide guidance and answer questions regarding the program.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: A 50/50, 60/40, or 80/20 match is required.

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this fund is to: 1. Construct, expand, rebuild, rehabilitate and/or remodel existing neighborhood park and recreation areas and/or facilities in economically depressed areas. 2. Develop recovery action program plans for systematic operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites and facilities.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grant.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: \$200,000 maximum per project (varies annually).

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Application deadline is set for June.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 85/15 matching requirement for State partnership projects. The grantor will match dollar for dollar State contributions to the Grantee share of rehabilitation projects p to 15% of the approved project budget. Higher priority is given to projects that involve private sector (for profit and/or non profit agencies and organizations) participation through cost sharing contributions, project planning assistance, operation and maintenance assistance for the project facilities, and/or "sweat equity" .

FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT WATERWAYS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION: The waterways assistance program funds two general types of capital actions: acquisition and development of waterways. The goal is to plan, develop, construct, reconstruct, extend or improve public navigation, recreation, inlet management, environmental education, law enforcement, boating safety and beach renourishment projects directly related to the waterways. To plan and acquire dredge material management sites. To assist environmental mitigation projects associated with waterway improvement related activities and

inlet mangement projects.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: No official maximum cap set per project, but usual range is between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000 per project

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES Application deadline is set for March.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Varies.

**FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
FLORIDA BOATING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

DESCRIPTION: The goal of this program is to physically improve an area, facility, resources, or site to increase its ability or capacity to serve the needs of recreational motorized boating in public waterways.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Maximum amount per project is \$100,000

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Application deadline is set for July

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 100% funding in counties with population less than 100,000 50/50 matching required in counties with population greater than 100,00.

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR -NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(THROUGH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION)
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this fund is to acquire real property to serve public outdoor recreation purposes, and to construct, expand, renovate, repair, and/or install physical improvements to an area, facility, resource or site to increase its ability or capacity to serve public outdoor recreation purposes.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Local governments.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Grants.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Maximum amount per project is \$150,000 (varies annually).

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINES: Application deadline is set for March.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 50/50 matching required.

ENTERPRISE ZONE

DESCRIPTION: The Enterprise Zone is a designated area within Miami-Dade County, offering opportunities for entrepreneurial initiatives and small business expansion that locate to the zone. Miami-Dade County's Enterprise Zone program combines state and local tax treatments, creating persuasive advantages to any business locating or expanding in the Zone. Miami-Dade has three areas which comprise the Enterprise Zone for new business location or business expansion. In July of 1995, the State of Florida officially designated a new Zone that included the three Zones previously in existence and added the recently designated Federal Enterprise Community within the boundary of the State Enterprise Zone. Miami-Dade's Enterprise Zone is divided into three areas which are Miami Beach, Homestead/Florida City (including Perrine-Cutler Ridge) and an area in North-Central Miami-Dade that includes portions of the City of Hialeah, portions of the City of Miami (including Little Havana, Allapattah and portions of Liberty City). The combined population of residents living within Miami-Dade's Enterprise Zone is nearly 200,000. The City of Miami has

passed a first reading ordinance to provide enterprise zone benefits, including ad valorem tax exemptions. See the Enterprise zone map in this appendix for more information

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Entrepreneurial initiatives and small businesses within the designated Enterprise Zone boundary.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Specific incentives offered in an Enterprise Zone are:

- Property Tax Abatement - Up to 100% of local property taxes can be abated by Miami-Dade County for a company moving into a Zone and creating 5 or more new jobs. The abatement can be granted for a period of up to 5 years.
- Refund of Impact Fees - A refund of road, police, fire, emergency services and water and sewer impact fees (within a municipality, the city must also authorize the tax abatement).
- Enterprise Zone Property Tax Credit - 96% credit against corporate income tax on any ad valorem property taxes not abated by local government, for a period of up to 5 years.
- Qualified Target Industry - Doubles QTI Award.
- Enterprise Zone Jobs Tax Credit - 15% credit against corporate income tax or sales and use tax on wages paid to each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone.
- Sales Tax Refund - 97% refund of sales tax in business property and on building materials purchased for use by the company.
- Federal Job Training Tax Credits - Residents of Miami Dade's Enterprise Zone are also eligible under these federal programs. A substantial subsidy is paid for training and hiring new employees.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Varies per project.

MATCHING/OTHER REQUIREMENTS : Working with the State of Florida Officials the City should be able to expand its current Enterprise Zone to incorporate the entire Miami River Urban Infill Boundary.

MIAMI-DADE EMPOWERMENT ZONE

DESCRIPTION: The Empowerment Zone' s purpose is to create jobs and business opportunities in the most economically distressed areas of inner cities and the rural heartland. Not a typical Federal Program, it is designed to empower the people and communities to achieve these goals as a unified, community-wide effort. The Empowerment Zone of Miami-Dade County includes areas of Allapattah/Civic Center, Florida City, Homestead, Liberty City, Little Havana, Melrose, Overtown, Wynwood, Miami International Airport and areas of the Central Business District and Seaport. Developable sites of the Zone include Florida City, Homestead, Opa-Locka Airpark and Northside/Poinciana Industrial Center (79th Street Corridor)

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Community programs, entrepreneurial initiatives, start up businesses, etc. that take place or are located within the designated Empowerment Zone boundaries.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Specific incentives offered in the Empowerment Zone are:

- Empowerment Zone Employment Credit - The empowerment zone employment credit provides businesses with an incentive to hire individuals who both live and work in an Empowerment Zone. The credit is 20% of the qualified zone wages paid or incurred during a calendar year.
- Increased Section 179 Deduction - You may be able to claim an increased section 179 deduction if your business qualifies as an " enterprise zone business" The increase can be as much as \$20,000 (\$35,000 for 2002 and later years).
- Rollover of Gain From a Sale of Empowerment Zone Assets - You may qualify for a tax-free rollover of certain gains from the sale of qualified empowerment zone assets.
- Increased Exclusion of Gain From Qualified Small Business Stock - Taxpayers other than corporations generally can exclude from income 50% of their gain from the sale or trade of qualified small business stock held more than five years.
- Tax-Exempt Bond Financing - State or local governments can issue enterprise zone facility bonds to raise funds to provide an " enterprise zone business" with " qualifi ed zone property."

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Varies per project.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINE: Varies per project.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

DESCRIPTION: The Downtown Development Authority (DDA) is empowered to engage in development, redevelopment and physical improvement activities for the benefit of the downtown environment and the maintenance of its economic stability. The mission of the authority is to encourage, promote, initiate and assist in the implementation of public and private projects within the designated DDA boundary. The main focus of the DDA is to combine public and private commitments and investments that will ensure the continuing growth and development of downtown Miami. See the DDA map in this appendix for more information. Primary DDA duties include:

1. Monitor downtown development and redevelopment activities and assist the public and private sectors in the implementation of proposed development projects and potential investment.
2. Monitor downtown environmental conditions and initiate improvements as necessary to mitigate any problems that impact on the health, safety and welfare of the downtown community.
3. Encourage, initiate and provide technical assistance in the maintenance, improvement and development of all infrastructure serving downtown, including, but not limited to, the downtown transportation network (vehicular access, circulation and mass transit).
4. Promote and assist in the development of public/institutional facilities, amenities and programs within downtown to serve the local business and residential community; attractions that will benefit the greater Miami area and encourage public participation from the entire South Florida community.
5. Promote the recruitment and development of new businesses and encourage the improvement of the business environment within the downtown area.
6. Promote the continuing development of downtown Miami as the business center of South Florida and the State of Florida as a whole.
7. Promote and support any actions, planning efforts, physical improvements, development or redevelopment activities that will ensure continued growth, increase the tax base and improve the overall economic/business climate of downtown Miami.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Initiatives located within the designated DDA boundaries.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Technical assistance, government facilitation and partnering in funding opportunities

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Varies per project.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINE: Varies per project.

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

DESCRIPTION: The core purpose of a Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) is to facilitate the development of under-utilized property in a designated area. A CRA may enter into contracts for residential recreational, commercial, industrial, educational, or other uses in the property for individual properties in order to facilitate their redevelopment. The CRA can also utilize its powers of eminent domain (condemnation) to facilitate the reuse of vacant, tax-delinquent and blighted property throughout the designated CRA boundary. The CRA also administers a range of federal and state funds available to local governments for the purpose of preserving and expanding the local government's affordable housing supply. See the CRA map in this appendix for more information

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: A CRA can only be established by a local government resolution. Initiatives within established CRA boundaries can partner with a CRA.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Technical assistance, government facilitation and partnering in funding opportunities.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Varies per project.

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINE: Varies per project.

HUBZONES EMPOWERMENT CONTRACTING PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION: The HUBZone Empowerment Contracting program provides federal contracting opportunities for qualified small businesses located in distressed areas. Fostering the growth of these

federal contractors as viable businesses, for the long term, helps to empower communities, create jobs, and attract private investment.

The HUBZone Empowerment Contracting program was enacted into law as part of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997. The program falls under the auspices of the US Small Business Administration. The program encourages economic development in historically underutilized business zones - "HUBZones" - through the establishment of preferences. SBA's HUBZone program is in line with the efforts of both the Administration and Congress to promote economic development and employment growth in distressed areas by providing access to more Federal contracting opportunities. See the HUBZone map in this appendix for more information

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS The US Small Business Administration (SBA) regulates and implements the program and determines which businesses are eligible to receive HUBZone contracts, maintains a listing of qualified HUBZone small businesses that Federal agencies can use to locate vendors, adjudicates protests of eligibility to receive HUBZone contracts, and reports to the Congress on the program's impact on employment and investment in HUBZone areas.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Provides federal contracting opportunities for qualified small businesses located in distressed areas.

There are four types of HUBZone contract opportunities:

Competitive: Contracts can be set-aside for HUBZone competition when the contracting officer has a reasonable expectation that at least two qualified HUBZone small business concerns (SBCs) will submit offers and that the contract will be awarded at a fair market price.

Sole-source: HUBZone contracts can be awarded if the contracting officer determines that:

- only one qualified HUBZone SBC is responsible to perform the contract,
- two or more qualified HUBZone SBCs are not likely to submit offers and
- the anticipated award price of the proposed contract, including options, will not exceed:

\$5 million for a requirement within the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for manufacturing or \$3 million for a requirement within all other NAICS codes

Full and open: Competitive contracts can be awarded with a price evaluation preference. The offer of the HUBZone small business must not be 10 percent higher than the offer of a non-small business.

Subcontracting: All subcontracting plans for large business Federal contractors must include a HUBZone subcontracting goal.

Other Specialized Assistance: Eligible HUBZone firms can qualify for higher SBA-guaranteed surety bond on construction and service contract bids. Firms in Federal Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) can also benefit from employer tax credits, tax-free facility bonds, and investment tax deductions.

AVAILABLE FUNDING: Varies per Project.

FRONT PORCH INITIATIVE

DESCRIPTION: Managed by the DCA's, Office of Urban Opportunity, the Front porch initiative creates specialized communities that will share a vision with all key players that make a healthy community. This unique relationship of residents, government, and service providers will learn new ways to resolve community improvement issues. The primary components of the Front Porch Initiative are:

- Manage Front Porch Florida funds necessary to supplement the implementation of the Community Action Plan.
- Develop a specialized and detailed Community Action Plan with each community that will serve as a blueprint to all key players on what the community needs are and how they would like to implement those changes.
- Connect the Front Porch communities with federal and state funding, other agencies and departments, and private and not-for-profit resources necessary to implement Community Action Plan.
- Simplify administration, create strategic alliances and networks of community collaboration, and develop and forge better relationships between Front Porch communities and other community, corporate and faith-based organizations.
- Front Porch Florida Revitalization Funds are used to provide match and leverage other grant opportunities applied for by the community. Front Porch Florida Communities will receive priority in state agency funding opportunities.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS: Neighborhoods receive designation as a Front Porch Florida community through a competitive process. Applications are submitted by a nominating entity on behalf of a community. The nominating entity must represent the diversity of the neighborhood residents and business owners in the neighborhood. The Front Porch Florida designation is awarded to the community, not to the nominating entity. All applications received prior to the deadline date are submitted to the Governor. The Governor makes the selection decision. Criteria for Selecting the Front Porch Florida Communities:

- History of community-based revitalization efforts
- Demonstrated ability to organize and activate community residents and business owners
- Partnership development
- Demonstration of commitment and support from the local community
- Demonstration of commitment and support by local government
- The degree of community participation in preparation of the Action Plan
- The degree to which the nominating entity adequately represents the diversity of the neighborhood residents and business owners (i.e., neighborhood associations, business associations, faith based institutions, health care providers, education representative, elderly representative, youth representative, certified public accountant, local government)

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE Planning assistance, technical assistance, government facilitation and partnering in funding opportunities.

AVAILABLE FUNDING Varies per project

APPLICATION PROCESS/DEADLINE: Varies per project