

TITLE 17

ZONING*

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***Editor's note**—LL No. 1, 2021, § 1, adopted February 24, 2021, repealed Tit. 17 and enacted a new Tit. 17 as set out herein and later amended. See Code Comparative Table for complete derivation. Former Tit. 17 pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Res. No. 134-19, 7-10-2019; LL No. 1, 2019, adopted January 23, 2019; LL No. 3, 2018, adopted July 11, 2018; LL No. 1, 2018, adopted May 23, 2018; LL No. 2, 2017, adopted February 23, 2017; LL No. 1, 2017, adopted February 8, 2017; LL No. 2, 2016, adopted August 24, 2016; LL No. 1, 2016, adopted February 24, 2016; LL No. 1, 2015, adopted April 8, 2015; LL No. 3, 2012; LL No. 1, 2012; LL No. 4, 2011; LL No. 2, 2011; LL No. 1, 2011; LL No. 6, 2009; LL No. 4, 2009; LL No. 2, 2008; LL No. 1, 2008; LL No. 9, 2007; LL No. 8, 2007; LL No. 7, 2007; LL No. 3, 2007; LL No. 2, 2007; LL No. 1, 2007; LL No. 5, 2006; LL No. 2, 2006; LL No. 5, 2004; LL No. 2, 2004; LL No. 1, 2004; and LL No. 2, 2003.

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Chapter 17.04

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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This title shall be known as the "Zoning Law of the Town of Big Flats, N.Y." and may also be referenced as "BFZL".
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.020 Authority.

Pursuant to the Municipal Home Rule Law of the Consolidated Laws of New York State, the Town of Big Flats Town Board in the County of Chemung, State of New York, resolves, enacts, and publishes the following provisions.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.030 Precedence of more restrictive standards.

The provisions of this chapter are in addition to the provisions set forth in other town laws or regulations, as well as any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, including but not limited to those of Chemung County, the State of New York, or the United States. Wherever the requirements of this chapter are at variance with the requirements of other lawfully adopted

rules, regulations, or ordinances, the more restrictive or that imposing the higher standards shall govern.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.040 Purpose.

The zoning requirements and districts set forth and the districts identified upon the zoning map of the town are made to promote public health, safety, and general welfare of the community; and specifically:

A. To encourage the most appropriate use of land in the community in order to conserve and protect the value of property;

B. To eliminate the sprawl of development and provide for more adequate and suitably located commercial facilities and consequently eliminate road-side hazards and add to community attractiveness;

C. To create a suitable system of open spaces and recreation areas, and to protect and enhance existing wooded areas, scenic areas, farmlands, and waterways;

D. To protect groundwater resources which serve as public and private sources of water supply;

E. To regulate development densities in order to assure access to light and circulation of air, to facilitate the prevention and fighting of fires, to prevent undue concentration of population, to lessen congestion on roads, to provide efficient municipal utility services, and to accommodate solar energy systems and equipment and access to sunlight necessary thereto;

F. To improve transportation facilities and traffic circulation, and to provide adequate off-road parking and loading facilities;

G. To assure privacy for residents and freedom from public nuisances and things harmful to the health, safety, and general welfare of the community;

H. To protect the community against unsightly, obtrusive, and nuisance land uses and operations;

I. To enhance the aesthetic aspects throughout the entire town and maintain its natural beauty; and

J. To provide an opportunity for occupancy of housing or uses of land to all people regardless of race, creed, sex, color, national origin, age, disability, or marital status.

This title has been made with reasonable consideration for the character of each district and a district's suitability for particular uses, and with a view to conserving and protecting the value of the property, to encourage the most appropriate uses of the land throughout the town.

These purposes are achieved through this title by regulating and restricting the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and other structures; restricting the density of population; regulating the size of yards and other open spaces; regulating and restricting the location and use of a building structure and lot for trade, industry, residential or other purposes; creating districts for such purposes and establishing their boundaries; continuing a zoning board of appeals to determine and vary the application of various provisions of this title in harmony with its general purposes and intent and in accordance with specific rules in this chapter contained; and providing for the enforcement of this title.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.050 Interpretation, separability, and conflict.

A. The following rules of construction of language shall apply to the text of this title.

1. Words used in the present tense include the future tense.

2. Words used in the singular include the plural, and words used in the plural include the singular.

3. Words used in the masculine form shall also include the feminine.

4. The word "person" includes an individual, partnership, association, firm, or corporation.

5. The word "shall" is mandatory; the words "may" or "should" are permissive.

6. The words "used" or "occupied" as applied to any lot or building shall be construed to include the words "intended, arranged or designed to be used or occupied".

7. A building or structure includes any part thereof.

8. The phrases, "to erect," "to construct", and "to build" each has the same meaning and includes to excavate for a building and to relocate a building by moving it from one location to another.

9. Other words not defined above or in Section 17.04.060 shall be as defined in the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code or as used in their common meaning.

10. The term "NYS" means New York State.

B. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, sentence, clause, or provision of this title shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall apply only to the section, subsection, paragraph, subdivision, sentence, clause, or provision adjudicated invalid, and the remainder of this title shall remain valid and in full force and effect.

C. This title shall be interpreted in such a way wherever possible so that the meaning of the words, phrases and subsections in this title shall make them consistent, valid, and legal in effect.

D. Whenever the requirements of this title are at variance with the requirements of other lawfully adopted laws, rules, requirement, or ordinances of the town, the

one of these with the most restrictive provisions or those imposing the higher requirement shall govern.

E. Any reference in this title to other laws, rules or regulation shall be interpreted to include any future amendments to those laws, rules, or regulation.

F. Unconstitutionality and illegality. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, word, section, or part of this title shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, illegal, or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate any paragraph, word, section, or part thereof not directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.060 Definitions.

The following words or phrases as used in this title are defined as follows:

Adverse visual impact means the negative effect of a regulated activity on the visual quality of a landscape.

Aesthetic impact means any occurrence which creates a detrimental effect on the perceived beauty of a place or structure. Mere visibility, even startling visibility of a project proposal, should not be a threshold for decision-making. Instead, a project, by virtue of its visibility, must clearly interfere with or reduce the public's enjoyment and/or appreciation of the appearance of an inventoried resource (e.g. cooling tower plume blocks a view from a state park overlook).

Agri-business means, for sale, gain, or commercial purpose as a principal use, the: (a) processing of agricultural products from agricultural plant and agricultural animal uses into modified forms of such agricultural products; and/or (b) packaging of such modified agricultural product; and/or (c) storage of agricultural plant products in silos, grain elevators, or similar structures

that are not part of an agricultural plant use. Examples of such modified agricultural projects are foodstuff, fertilizer, and fuels. The term agri-business does not include factory farm, feedlot, kennel, and/or slaughterhouse.

Agricultural activity means activity including grazing and watering livestock, irrigating crops, harvesting crops, using land for growing agricultural products, and cutting timber for sale, but shall not include the operation of a dude ranch or similar operation, or the construction of new structures associated with agricultural activities.

Agricultural animal means the: (a) raising and gathering of agricultural animal products for sale, gain, or commercial purpose as a principal use; (b) incidental storage of feed for agriculture animal products raised on the same lot with such storage; and (c) the place of sale of those agricultural animal products raised on the same lot with such place of sale. As used in this definition, agricultural animal products consist of livestock, poultry, dairy cows, fur-bearing animals, and bees, for sale, gain or commercial purposes. The term agricultural animal does not include agri-business, commercial stable, factory farm, feedlot, kennel, and slaughterhouse.

Agricultural plant means the: (a) raising and harvesting of agricultural plant products for sale, gain, or commercial purpose as a principal use; and (b) storage and/or place of sale of those agricultural plant products raised on the same lot with such storage and/or place of sale and additionally of agricultural plant products raised on another lot devoted to agricultural plant use. As used in this definition, agricultural plant products consist of whole plants and plant parts but excluding cut tree wood. Examples of whole plants are vegetable-bearing plants, fruit-bearing plants, herb-bearing plants, flowering plants, bushes, and

trees. Example of plant parts are: vegetables, fruits, herbs, cut flowers, cut twigs, cut evergreen trees, and tree sap. As used in this definition, whole plants exclude invasive and rampant plants described in Section 17.36.200.

Airport means any lot designed to be used and/or operated either publicly or privately by any person for the landing and taking off of aircraft, including all necessary taxiways, aircraft storage and tie-down areas, hangars and other necessary buildings.

Alteration means any change, rearrangement, modification, addition or enlargement to a building, structure, use, or lot other than repairs.

Alternative dwelling park means a contiguous parcel of land under single ownership on which two or more manufactured homes or homes of any other styles of construction having less than one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet and/or having any one overall exterior dimension of less than twenty (20) feet are located.

Antenna means a structure greater than twelve (12) feet in height being a device: (a) mounted on a supporting structure or on a vehicle continuously maintained at a location for a period of more than one week; and (b) used for receiving or transmitting electro-magnetic signals for telephone, television, radio and/or other communication devices from and/or to orbiting space satellites and/or ground communications systems.

Antenna array means a collective assembly of antennae.

Antenna, co-location. Co-location antenna means the construction or installation of an antenna on an existing tower or on a lot containing an existing wireless telecommunications facility use.

Antique or craft shop means a retail storefront that primarily deals in the on-site sale

of antiques or hand-made crafts. A site or facility housing three or more antique or craft vendors shall not be considered an antique or craft shop. Additionally, a facility that primarily deals in the sale of antiques or crafts through internet or catalog sales shall not be considered an antique or craft shop.

Applicant means a property owner or agent of a property owner who has filed an application for a land development activity.

Art center means a facility that is able to encompass a variety of art forms. Stage theaters, small scale motion picture theaters, art galleries, museums, and educational facilities may be included as part of an art center.

Art gallery means a facility for the exhibition of art, characterized by the ownership of a collection. As part of standard use activities, limited sales of exhibited art shall be allowed.

Aquifer means an area consisting of saturated, permeable geologic material capable of yielding water to wells and springs.

Assisted living facility means a facility with a principal use of assisted living care as defined and regulated by New York State. (See also *convalescent home* and *nursing home*).

Attic means that space of building which is between the top of the uppermost floor construction and the underside of the roof. (See *story*).

Auction facility means a lot or structure dedicated to periodic auction of goods and/or services.

Auction facility, farm means an auction facility dedicated to periodic auction of livestock, such as horses, sheep, lambs, goats, and/or cattle and/or farm implements, such as tractors threshers, or dairy equipment.

Authorized board or body means the town board or other board designated by the legislative body to review and act on development and subdivision review.

Auto salvage yard. See *salvage yard*.

Backdrop means the distant part of a landscape located from four miles to infinity from the viewer.

Bakery means a small scale facility where the baking and serving of goods primarily takes place on-premise. Large-scale wholesale bakery facilities shall not be construed as a bakery.

Bank means a financial institution licensed by the government whose primary activities include borrowing or lending money. For the intent of this document, a credit union shall be defined as a bank.

Bar means a business establishment licensed by NYS to serve alcoholic beverages and which establishment is designed primarily for the consumption of such alcoholic beverages on the lot. Food or entertainment may be provided on the lot as a secondary use.

Barrier means a structure and/or plant materials that obstruct visual and/or noise impact on use from another use and which is located in a buffer yard. A barrier is not considered a fence for the purposes of the regulations set forth in Section 17.36.060.

Basement means any space of a building which is partly below finished grade but having more than one-half of its height measured from floor to ceiling above average finished grade. (See *cellar*).

Bed and breakfast means a building consisting of a one-unit dwelling in which at least one, but not more than four, sleeping rooms are provided as a primary use by the resident-owner for compensation from and for the accommodation of transient guests with no more than two meals served daily and the entire service included in one stated price.

Billboard. See *sign, off-lot*.

Boarding house means a building, other than a hotel/motel or bed and breakfast, containing a general kitchen and a general

dining room, in which at least three, but no more than six, sleeping rooms are offered for rent, with or without meals to nontransient guests. A lodging house, or rooming house shall be deemed a boarding house.

Body modification facility means a business that performs permanent or semi-permanent deliberate modification of the human body for nonmedical reasons in a nonsurgical setting. Examples of body modification include but are not limited to: tattooing, branding, piercing (excluding piercing of the ear), or other forms of body modification that are not of a religious or cultural nature.

Buffer means an area of land forming a physical separation between two uses and consisting of the required setback and any buffer yard.

Buffer yard means an area of a buffer lying between a lot line or transition yard and the required setback that is landscaped in accordance with Section 17.36.200 and having the same width as the required setback.

Building means any structure, either temporary or permanent, having walls and a roof, designed for the shelter of any person, animal, or property, and occupying more than one hundred forty-four (144) square feet of area.

Building area means the total of areas taken on a horizontal plane at the main grade level of the principal building and all accessory buildings including open or enclosed porches, attached carport or garage but exclusive of terraces, and uncovered steps. Such horizontal area of each building is the area within and circumscribed by the exterior faces of the outer walls and/or architectural elements of the building.

Building, accessory means an accessory structure that is a building.

Building group means a group of two or more principal buildings and any accessory buildings occupying a lot in one ownership and having any yard in common.

Building height. See *structure height*.

Building, principal means a building where the principal uses of the lot are conducted and situated.

Building, semi-detached means a building attached by a party wall to another building normally of the same type on the same or a separate lot.

Bulk means a term to describe the size, volume, area, and shape of a structure and the physical relationship of their exterior walls or their location to lot lines, other buildings and structures, or other walls of the same building; and of all open spaces required in connection with a structure, or lot.

Bulk storage means materials stored in large quantities which are dispensed in smaller units for use or consumption as regulated in Chapter 17.24.

Campground means a public or privately owned facility consisting of campsites offered for rent on a nightly, weekly, monthly, or seasonal basis, as well as common amenities intended to serve campground patrons. Such amenities may include restaurants, conference facilities, restrooms, recreation areas, small-scale convenience marts, and assembly areas. Campsites may or may not feature access to publicly or privately maintained utilities such as sewer, water, or electric service. Campgrounds shall not be confused with alternative dwelling parks.

Campground, high-amenity means a campground that may provide multiple utility hook ups and other services such as camp stores, outdoor games and other facilities. High-amenity campground may allow

low stays of greater than two weeks. High-amenity campgrounds are considered a high-impact recreational use.

Campground, primitive means a facility that meets the campground definition but has limited amenities, does not provide sewer or water hook ups, generally lacks buildings, and does not allow stays longer than two weeks. Primitive campgrounds may provide restrooms and electricity. Primitive campgrounds are considered a low-impact recreational use.

Car wash means a building, lot, or portions thereof where vehicles are washed either by the patron or others using machinery and mechanical devices specifically designed for this purpose.

Catering means the on or off-site business of providing and distributing of foodstuffs for private gatherings.

Catering facility means a fixed location where catering events occur. Such locations may include kitchens, seating areas, and/or conference facilities.

Cellar means that space of a building that is considered non-habitable and is partly or entirely below average finished grade, which has more than half its height, measured from the floor to ceiling, below the average established curb level or finished grade of the ground adjoining the building. (See *basement*).

Cemetery means the land that is set apart or used for the internment of the dead or in which human bodies have been buried. A cemetery may include facilities for storing ashes of human remains that have been cremated or the internment of the dead in sealed crypts or compartments but may not include a structure for the cremation of human remains.

Channel means a natural or artificial watercourse with a definite bed and banks that conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.

Church. See *place of worship*.

Clearing means any activity that removes the vegetative surface cover.

Clear vision zone means a volumetric zone at an intersection, of any combination of roads, drives, internal drives and drive-ways permitting a visual line of sight and defined by a geometric sector of certain radius in a base plane in feet above finished grade and by a zone height extending a certain number of feet above the base plane.

Club, membership means an organization catering exclusively to members and their guests, and lot and/or building for social, educational, service, recreational or athletic purposes, which are not conducted primarily for financial gain, providing there are no vending stands, merchandising, or commercial activities except as when limited to the use of the membership or guests for the club purposes.

Club, rod and gun means a membership club where the primary purpose is related to outdoor sportsman activities. Such facilities may include shooting ranges, hunting, and fishing areas, limited lodging facilities for member use, and other recreation and social facilities similar to those of other membership clubs.

Cluster residential development (CRD) means a subdivision plat or plats, for the residential use, approved pursuant to Chapter 17.28, in which the applicable physical and dimensional requirements may be modified to provide an alternative permitted method for the layout, configuration and design of lots, buildings and structures, roads, utility lines, and other infrastructure, parks, and landscaping in order to preserve the natural and scenic qualities of open lands.

Code enforcement officer (CEO) means an official designated by the town board for the purpose of enforcing codes, laws, ordi-

nances, rules, regulations, and conditions set by resolution of the town board, planning board, or zoning board of appeals.

Co-locator means a company, person, or entity that owns or operates a co-location antenna.

Color means the property of reflecting light of a particular wavelength that enables the eye to differentiate otherwise indistinguishable objects. A hue (red, green, blue, yellow, etc.) as contrasted with a value (black, white, or gray).

Commercial vehicle means any vehicle with a net vehicle weight of five tons or more and/or more than four axles, or trailer longer than eighteen (18) feet or any vehicle registered and licensed as a commercial vehicle per the state which it is used or designed to be used for the commercial transportation of persons, goods, wares, or merchandise.

Composition means the arrangement of the component parts of a landscape. Component parts are objects or activities usually described in terms of color, texture, line, form, dominance, and scale.

Condominium means a building or building group, in which residential dwelling units, commercial, or industrial units are owned individually with common areas and facilities owned jointly by all the owners of individual space within the building or building group. Condominiums are regulated under the Condominium Act (Article 9B of Real Property Law, or most recent or applicable law).

Conference center means a center where meetings or conferences are conducted. A conference center may be part of a hotel/motel, may operate as a stand-alone facility, or may be operated in conjunction with a catering facility.

Constrained land includes wetlands (including a one hundred (100) foot buffer around such wetland), watercourses,

floodways, one hundred (100) year floodplains, lands within the Ridgeline Overlay Districts (Chapter 17.24), and slopes over twenty-five (25) percent, which are two thousand (2,000) square feet or more of contiguous sloped area.

Consulted agencies means each government agency having decision-making authority applicable to a proposed development and private consultant designated by such governmental agency.

Contrast means the diversity or distinction of adjacent parts. Effect of striking differences in color, form, line, or texture of a landscape. Comparing the component parts of a landscape in terms of form, line, color, texture, dominance, or scale.

Convalescent home means a building used for accommodation and care of persons receiving nonskilled, long or short-term care, meeting the New York State Department of Social Services (NYSDSS) definition of a proprietary facility. (See also *nursing home*).

Convenience mart means a retail use that combines no less than two and no more than three uses on a single lot, with at a minimum, the sale of motor vehicle fuel and accessory substances, as well as the sale of groceries taking place on the property. Fast food restaurants may be permitted as a use for convenience mart if the total floor space dedicated to the fast food restaurant (including seating) is no greater than ten (10) percent of the total floor area of the convenience mart and no drive through window is provided. For a single lot that is greater than three acres, the planning board may permit one or a combination of the following if it determines there is adequate and safe traffic flow, circulation, and parking—a fourth use, a drive thru window and/or fast food floor area to be increased up to a maximum of forty (40) percent of

the total floor area. All uses must be permitted in the zoning district in which the lot is located.

Cottage industry means a business conducted as an accessory use, which is clearly incidental to or secondary to a residential use of a dwelling unit and which: (a) does not change the character of the residential use; (b) is carried out wholly within the enclosed walls of the dwelling unit and/or an accessory structure located on the same lot as the dwelling unit; and (c) is operated by a resident of the dwelling unit; and with up to three employees who do not reside in the dwelling unit.

Coverage means that lot area or percentage of lot area covered by buildings, including accessory structures, and all other impervious surfaces.

Crematorium means a structure used for the purposes of the cremation of human remains.

Cumulative effects mean the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the activity when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future activities regardless of what entity undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant activities taking place over a period of time.

Day care center means a place, person, association, corporation, institution, or agency which provides day care for children as defined and licensed by NYSDSS pursuant to the NYS Social Services Law and related rules and regulations. The name, description, or form of the entity which operates a day care center shall not affect its status as a day care center.

The term day care center shall not refer to care provided in:

1. A day camp as defined in the State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Chapter I);

2. An after-school program operated by a private school or religious organization; or

3. A facility operated by a public school district or providing day services under an operating certificate issued by the department of mental health.

Day care of adults shall be as defined and licensed by the NYSDSS pursuant to the NYS Social Services Law and related rules and regulations.

Day care, family home means day care provided as an accessory use in the care givers' residence in accordance with NYSDSS rules and regulations.

Dedication means the deliberate appropriation of property by its owner for general public use.

Density means the minimum lot area per permitted principal use. (See bulk and density control schedule).

Design engineer or professional means an engineer, architect, landscape architect, designer, or surveyor licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Developer means any entity or person undertaking proposed land development activities.

Development means any man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures and/or impervious surfaces, the construction of tanks or other storage facilities, pumps, pumping stations, waste treatment or disposal facilities, and/or the excavation, dredging, filling, mining, or grading for purposes of development.

Direct effects mean those effects caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place. Direct effects are a subset of cumulative effects.

Director of planning means an official designated by the town board for the purpose of providing professional opinion to

the town board, planning board or zoning board of appeals. This official also shall serve the town as a zoning enforcement officer.

District means a portion of the land area of the town: (a) mapped on the town zoning map pursuant to Section 17.08.020 and designated as a use district with specified permitted uses pursuant to Sections 17.08.040 and 17.12.010; (b) established as a planned multiple residential district (PMRD) pursuant to Chapter 17.20; (c) established as a planned unit development (PUD) pursuant to Chapter 17.21 or (d) established as an overlay district pursuant to Chapter 17.24.

Distribution center means a facility that stores inventory and ships finished good orders to customers for a specific geographic area. Such a facility may accept customer returns, but no direct retail or wholesale sales are done from this location.

Double frontage lot means a lot which fronts upon two streets which do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot. Also known as a through lot.

Drive means an improved way that provides or is designed to provide vehicular access between a road and a parking area and/or an internal drive.

Drive, internal means an improved way that provides or is designed to provide vehicular access between a drive and one or more uses on the same lot.

Drive-through use means an accessory use for a business use that provides service to a person in a motor vehicle alongside a service window, booth, receptacle, or other like arrangement on the exterior of a principal or accessory structure for the business use.

Driveway means an improved way on a lot containing a one-unit dwelling and/or two-unit dwelling and providing or de-

signed to provide vehicular access between the residential use and a road and/or drive or internal drive.

Dry cleaning facility means a location where the cleaning of clothing or fabrics with chemical solvents takes place. Facility may include a location where patrons drop off and pick-up clothing to be dry cleaned.

Dump. See *solid waste disposal facility*.

Duration means the period of time in which an effect on a resource may exist or remain detectable.

Dwelling, accessory unit means a second dwelling unit accessory to a one-unit dwelling, included as part of the initial construction of a one-unit dwelling or subsequently added thereto for use as a complete, independent living facility with provisions within the accessory apartment for cooking, eating, sanitation, and sleeping. An accessory dwelling unit may also be located in a separate accessory structure on the same lot as the main dwelling, such as a detached garage, provided that such structure is clearly an accessory to the main dwelling unit rather than the accessory dwelling unit. An accessory dwelling unit may be used as a short-term rental within the permitted districts.

Dwelling, multi-unit means a building consisting of three or more dwelling units.

Dwelling, one-unit means a building consisting of one dwelling unit that is:

1. Detached having two side yards; or
2. Semi-detached having only one side yard and one common party wall.

Dwelling, two-unit means a building consisting of two dwelling units.

Dwelling, seasonal shall be a dwelling unit consisting of one or more rooms, connected together, with provisions for living, cooking, sanitary and sleeping facilities exceeding one hundred forty-four (144) square feet to be used for non-permanent place of residence. Maximum time period for continued residency shall not exceed six months.

Dwelling unit means one or more rooms, connected together, with provision for living, cooking, sanitary, and sleeping facilities arranged for the use of one family or household. This shall include a manufactured home, house trailer, or factory manufactured home provided they meet the requirements of this title and the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. It shall not include a hotel/motel or a boarding house.

Easement means a recorded right-of-way or right of use held by a person or entity from an owner of a lot.

Equipment storage area, nonresidential means any space, inside or outside of a structure, used for the storage or keeping of equipment and/or the associated materials and machinery for construction, excavating, landscaping, or associated commercial vehicles, or associated transportation trailers, or parts thereof, whether they are in operable or inoperable condition, which are in active or inactive use. Outside storage areas must have applicable screening to avoid visual impacts and must be maintained accordance with applicable property maintenance requirements. This definition shall exclude equipment, material, machinery, and vehicles associated with an active agricultural animal use, active agricultural plant use, or active timber harvesting operation.

Equipment storage area, residential means any space, inside a structure, used for the storage or keeping of equipment and/or the associated materials and machinery for use for the maintenance and upkeep of a residential use. No commercial vehicles or associated equipment shall be permitted to be stored in a residential equipment storage area. This definition shall exclude equipment, material, machinery, and vehicles associated with an active agricultural animal use, active agricultural plant use, or active timber harvesting operation.

Erosion control manual means the most recent version of the "New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control" manual, commonly known as the "Blue Book."

Existing uses means the current appearance and use of the landscape, considering previous human alterations.

Factory farm means a feedlot confirming more than three hundred (300) agricultural animals.

Family means a household consisting of a single housekeeping unit occupied by one or more persons. (See the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code).

Farm market means a temporary and/or permanent structure, operated on a seasonal or year-round basis, that allows for agricultural producers to retail agricultural plant products and agriculture-related items directly to consumer and enhance income through value-added products, services, and activities.

Feedlot means a lot on which agricultural animals have been, are or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained within a ground surface area not more than twenty-five (25) times the ground surface area occupied by the agricultural animals for further growth thereof for a total of forty-five (45) days or more in any twelve (12) month period, and the animal confinements areas do not sustain crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post harvest residues in the normal growing season. Two or more feedlots under a common ownership shall be treated as a single feedlot if the lots on which they are located adjoin each other, or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

Fence means a vertical structure, constructed of wood, masonry, stone, wire, metal, or any other manufactured material or combination of materials, erected to meet setback or buffer yard requirements.

Finished grade means the elevation at which the finished surface of the surrounding lot intersects the walls or supports of a building or structure. If the line of intersection is not reasonably horizontal, the finished grade, in computing height of a building and structure, shall be the mean elevation of all finished grade elevations around the periphery of the building.

Fitness center means a public or privately owned facility which houses equipment for the purpose of physical exercise. Such facilities may include gymnasiums, workout facilities, swimming pools, ball courts, outdoor exercise areas, personal service facilities, or small scale restaurant facilities. A health club or a gymnasium shall be considered a fitness center.

Flea market means a lot or parcel with outdoor stalls, booths, or selling spaces used for the display or sale of used or new goods, wares, merchandise, antiques, collectibles and arts and crafts.

Floor area means the aggregate sum of the gross horizontal area of the floor or several floors of the building or building group. The floor area of a building or building group shall include:

1. Basement space;
2. Elevator shafts and stairwells at each floor;
3. Floor space for mechanical equipment, with structural headroom of seven feet six inches or more;
4. Penthouses;
5. Attic space (whether or not a floor has actually been laid) providing structural headroom of seven feet six inches or more for at least fifty (50) percent of the area;
6. Interior balconies and mezzanines;
7. Enclosed porch or attached garage;
8. Accessory use, exclusive of space for parking lots.

However, the floor area of a building shall not include:

1. Cellar space, except that cellar space used for retail shall be included for the purposes of calculating requirements for accessory off-road parking spaces and accessory off-road loading berths;
2. Elevator and stair bulkheads, accessory water tanks, and cooling towers;
3. Floor space used for mechanical equipment, with structural headroom of less than seven feet six inches;
4. Attic space, whether or not a floor has actually been laid, providing structural headroom of less than seven feet six inches for fifty (50) percent of the area;
5. Uncovered steps and/or exterior fire escapes;
6. Terraces, breeze ways, open porches, and outside balconies and open spaces;
7. Accessory off-road parking spaces;
8. Accessory off-road loading berths.

Food truck means a motorized vehicle, registered by the state department of motor vehicles and able to be operated on the public roadway in which food for human consumption is sold or dispensed. Such vehicle may be self-propelled or towed by another registered vehicle. Food trucks shall be compliant with applicable public health and safety regulations. Location of food truck must allow for safe parking and adequate space for patron safety.

Footprint, building means the perimeter of a structure or series of structures at ground level as depicted on a scaled drawing.

Form means the structure, mass or shape of a landscape or an object. Landscape form is often defined by the edges or outlines of landforms, rock forms, vegetation patterns, waterforms, or the enclosed spaces created by these attributes.

Fuel storage terminal means a fuel storage and distribution facility where motor

fuel is supplied by pipeline or marine vessel and from which motor fuel may be removed at the rack.

Funeral service means a business that provides burial and funeral related services for the deceased and their families. These services may include a prepared wake and funeral. The provision of a chapel for the funeral service may be included on site.

Grading means excavation or fill of material, including the resulting conditions thereof.

Gross floor area means the sum of the gross horizontal areas of several floors of a building measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two buildings. Gross floor area does not include basements when at least one-half the floor-to-ceiling height is below grade. Gross floor area does not include accessory parking, attic space having a floor-to-ceiling height less than seven feet, exterior balconies, uncovered steps, or inner courts.

Health care clinic means a place where medical, dental, vision, nutrition, physical therapy, chiropractic, and other similar health care services are furnished to persons on an out-patient basis by three or more physicians or professional health care providers who have common offices in a building which may also offer laboratory/testing facilities, medical, or surgical procedures, and similar health care services.

Heliport means any lot or other facility used or designed to be used, either publicly or privately, by any person for the landing and taking off of helicopters, including all necessary taxiways, aircraft storage and tie-down areas, hangars, and other necessary buildings.

Hobby farm means any use accessory to the principal use involving the raising or gathering of farm animals for any purpose.

1. As used in this definition, farm animals consist of horses, cows, llamas, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens (see D), roosters, ducks, geese, turkeys, poultry, livestock of any kind, etc. All farm animals shall be maintained on property by fencing consistent with Section 17.36.060, or other applicable methods to ensure owner is able to maintain animals on the individual property. Inability to keep farm animals on the owner's parcel will result in the code enforcement officer taking appropriate measures as outlined in this code.

2. Any animal other than those commonly considered to be domestic pets such as dogs, cats, parakeets, house rabbits, aquatic and similar animals whose primary residence is inside the house located on such parcel which the principal use of said parcel is residential shall be considered noxious and offensive uses of property, and as such constitute a nuisance.

3. The term farm animals do not include bee keeping (in compliance with Article 15 of the NYS Agriculture and Markets Law), agri-business, agricultural animal, agricultural plant, commercial stable, private stable, factory farm, feedlot, kennel, and slaughterhouse.

4. Hens and chickens shall be permitted as follows:

a. Chicken coops shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet from any property line, shall not be located in any front yard, and shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet from any well. Chickens shall not be allowed to roam freely in any front yard or beyond the property line and shall be confined to a coop at night.

b. No chickens shall be raised, harbored, or gathered on any lot smaller than six thousand (6,000) square feet.

c. Not more than four hens and/or chickens located on lots less than fifteen

thousand (15,000) square feet not located within a RU (rural) or C (conservation) zone.

d. Not more than six hens and/or chickens located on lots less than one acre not located within a RU (rural) or C (conservation) zone

e. All chicken litter and manure and any material conducive to the breeding of flies, or which would create any offensive odor, that is removed from the chicken run or coop, shall be placed in sealed compost bins, air-tight containers, or air-tight bags until entirely removed from the premises or turned under the soil surface as fertilizer.

f. No parcel shall improperly harbor, raise, or gather chickens/by-product in a manner which may cause or found to have caused disease, odors, aquifer contamination, etc., or deemed to be a nuisance.

Home occupation means an occupation or profession conducted as an accessory use, clearly incidental and secondary to the residential use of a dwelling unit and which does not change the character of the dwelling unit, and which is carried on wholly within the enclosed walls of the dwelling unit by only a resident of the dwelling unit.

Hospital means an institution for the care and treatment of sick and injured, equipped with technical facilities, medical, nursing, and other professional and technical personnel necessary for diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from sickness or injury who may require bed care. (See the NYS Public Health Law).

Hotell/motel means one or several buildings, or any part thereof, which contains living and sleeping accommodations for transient occupancy, which may have a common exterior entrance or entrances, and which may or may not include dining and/or meeting facilities. Individual rooms may or may not have small scale kitchen facilities.

This term shall not include a short term rental, bed and breakfast or boarding house, or dwelling unit.

Ice cream parlor means a location where the primary product is ice cream and items derived from ice cream or similar dairy products. The ice cream sold at such a facility shall typically be intended for immediate consumption, although limited sale of packaged ice cream and frozen dairy goods are allowed. An outdoor ice cream stand shall be considered an ice cream parlor.

Impervious cover means those surfaces, improvements, and structures that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall, snow melt and water (e.g. building rooftops, pavement, sidewalks, driveways, etc.).

Improvements means constructed or installed facilities, other than buildings including but not limited to: drives or internal drives, utilities, parking areas, roads, the entire stormwater management system and components, domestic and fire protection, water supply, and public sewer, except those portions thereof that are the responsibility of the town water district, town sewer district, county department of public works, and county sewer district no. 1, and other similar facilities needed to support the principal or accessory use.

Incineration service means an on or off-site service providing for the disposal of waste materials via combustion.

Indirect effects mean those effects caused by the activity or use attributed to the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects are a subset of cumulative effects.

Industrial stormwater permit means a state pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued to a commercial industry or group of industries which regulates the

pollutant levels associated with industrial stormwater discharges or specifies on-site pollution control strategies.

Industrial use means any activity conducted in connection with the manufacture, assembly, disassembly, fabrication, painting, coating, resource recovery, storage, or processing of materials or products.

Infiltration means the process of percolating stormwater into the subsoil.

Inn. See *hotel/motel*.

Jurisdictional wetland means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation as defined by the state department of environmental conservation and/or Army Corp of Engineers.

kennel and domestic animal daycare means any lot or structure used or maintained for the caring for, boarding, breeding, sale, letting for hire, or the commercial training of dogs, cats and/or other domestic animals kept as pets, which may include on-site outdoor exercise space.

Land development activity means construction activity including clearing, grading, excavating, soil disturbance or placement of fill that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, or activities disturbing less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, even though multiple separate and distinct land development activities may take place at different times on different schedules.

Landform means one of the attributes or features that make up the Earth's surface, such as a plain, hill/mountain, ridgeline, or valley.

Landowner means the legal or beneficial owner of land, including those holding the right to purchase or lease the land, or any other person holding proprietary rights in the land.

Landscape means an area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated because of geology, landform, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout that area.

Landscape character or *landscape composition* means particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

Landscape compatibility means the elements of color, form, line, and texture that typically determine landscape character.

Large tree means a live deciduous tree that is a minimum of eight inches diameter breast height (dbh).

Lawn and garden equipment sales means the use of a lot or structure or any part thereof for the display, sale, lease and/or repair of equipment and/or new or used vehicles not licensed for use on a public road and for the display and sale of materials, each of which is designed and intended for: (a) establishing and maintaining a lawn and/or garden; and/or (b) residential small scale snow removal.

Library means any facility in which literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, or audio-visual materials, are kept for reading, reference, or lending. Such a facility may be a stand-alone use or in conjunction with a school, museum, or cultural facility.

Line means anything that is arranged in a row or sequence. In landscapes ridges, skylines, structures, changes in vegetation, or individual trees and branches may be perceived as a line.

Line-of-sight profile. A profile is a graphic depiction of the depressions and elevations one would encounter walking along a straight path between two selected locations. A straight line depicting the path of light received by the eye of an imaginary viewer standing on the path and looking towards a predetermined spot along that path constitutes a line-of-sight. The locations along the path where the viewer stands and looks are the control points of the line-of-sight profile.

Loading berth means a dedicated area for the receipt or distribution of materials or merchandise by motor vehicles, including space for standing, loading, and unloading.

Lot means a measured unit of contiguous land, whether improved or unimproved, having fixed boundaries and designated on a plat or survey devoted to a specific use or occupied by a building or a building group, united by a common interest, use or ownership.

Lot area means the total area within the lot lines excluding any area within a right-of-way and any area within twenty-five (25) feet of the centerline of a private road.

Lot, corner means a lot situated at the junction of and adjacent to two or more intersecting roads when the interior angle or intersection does not exceed one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees.

Lot, coverage. See *coverage*.

Lot depth means the mean distance from the front lot line to rear lot line.

Lot line means the lines bounding a lot.

Lot line, front means a lot line, which is coincident with the right-of-way boundary line of a road, other than a private road, or which is measured twenty-five (25) feet from the centerline of a private road.

Lot, through means a lot, which faces on two roads at opposite ends of the lot and which is not a corner lot.

Lot width means the width of a lot measured along the front yard setback.

Maintenance agreement means a legally recorded document that acts as a property deed restriction, and which provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.

Mall means an individual building or group of buildings under common management that is/are greater than twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet in total size containing a combination of three or more separate retail uses or an individual building or group of buildings under common management that is/are greater than one

hundred thousand (100,000) square feet in total size containing a combination of three or more separate office or industrial uses.

Manufactured home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections and while being transported is eight body feet or more in width or forty (40) body feet or more in length or, when installed on a lot, is at least three hundred twenty (320) square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein. The term shall include any structure which meets the size requirements herein set forth, and for which the manufacturer has filed the certification required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and which structure complies with the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. A manufactured home should not be confused with a travel trailer which is towed by a motor vehicle and which can be operated independently of utility connections and is limited in width while being transported to eight body feet, in length to thirty-two (32) body feet and is designed to be used principally as a temporary dwelling and does not require a HUD seal. A manufactured home shall include a double wide manufactured home. A manufactured home is identified as such by the existence of the seal required by HUD. A manufactured home should not be confused with a modular home.

Manufactured home park. See *alternative dwelling park*.

Medical clinic. See *health care clinic*.

Mini-storage facility means a building or building group designed and constructed with individual partitions or compartments for the storage of property. This definition

shall not include a wholesale storage, warehouse/distribution center, truck terminals, and/or other transfer facilities for goods, wares, or merchandise.

Mitigation means any action taken or not taken to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or eliminate actual or potential adverse environmental impact, including adverse visual impact.

Mixed-use building means a building that contains two or more allowable principal use types in a multi-story building. For example, a building with at least one floor devoted to allowed nonresidential uses and at least one devoted to allowed residential uses would be considered a mixed-use building.

Modular home means a dwelling unit constructed off-site, consisting of one or more segments, and designed to be affixed to and supported by a foundation, as part of the real estate, and the one or more segments having each horizontal overall exterior dimension of at least twenty (20) feet.

Monopole means a freestanding tower consisting of a single pole designed to support an antenna.

Museum means a building, place, or institution primarily devoted to the acquisition, conservation, study, exhibition, and educational interpretation of objects having scientific, historical, or artistic value. Such facilities may include limited retail, restaurant, catering, or conference facilities to serve museum patrons.

New York State licensed professional means a professional, licensed by the State of New York under Article 145 of the New York State Education Law. This includes but is not limited to engineer, architect, and interior designer.

Native species means a species that was not introduced and historically, or currently, occurs in a given ecosystem.

Nature center means a type of museum or visitors center designed to educate people about nature and the environment. Classrooms, trails, habitat areas, and conference facilities may be a part of a nature center. Additionally, lodging and camping areas for users of the nature center may be available.

Night club means a place of entertainment whose principal use is provision of music and space for dancing by patrons on a lot, regardless of whether alcoholic beverage, food, or other entertainment are provided as accessory use.

Nonpoint source pollution means pollution from any source other than from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyances, and shall include, but not be limited to, pollutants from agricultural, silvicultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal, and urban runoff sources.

Notice of compliance means a notice issued by a code enforcement officer upon completion of construction, alteration, or change in occupancy classification pursuant to the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (latest edition) of a building and/or lot. The notice shall acknowledge satisfactory compliance with the requirements of this law, any conditions of approval attached to such use by an authorized board of the town, and any adjustments thereto granted by the zoning board of appeals. The notice is a permit to use the structure and/or lot in accordance with the approval.

Nursery school/pre-kindergarten means a private school organized for the purpose of educating three or more children less than seven years of age for less than three hours per day (although two sessions may be held daily) and shall be registered and certified by the NYS Education Department. (See also *day care center*).

Nursing home means a facility with a principal use of nursing care as defined and regulated by New York State.

Office, general business means a business, office, or agency providing service to the general public or other offices and agencies, such as insurance brokers, real estate agents, computer programming, consulting organizations, or similar service businesses.

Office, professional means an office principally occupied by a professional licensed by the state such as a lawyer, engineer, architect, accountant, physician, chiropractor, therapist, dentist, or similar occupation.

Outdoor lighting means outdoor electrically powered illuminating device, lamps, light, or reflective surface used or designed to be used for illumination of a structure, sign, improvement and/or lot.

Parcel. See *lot*.

Parking area means an area for the parking, display, and/or storage of motor vehicles.

Parking lot, commercial means any lot or structure where the principal use is a parking area.

Paving means a smooth, hard, dense pervious, semi pervious or impervious surface, which is durable and well-drained under normal use and weather conditions. For purpose of a public/dedicated road or street, see Chapter 12.04 of this code.

Permanent impact means the potential long-term effects on the characteristics, or functions and values of the resource that result from a regulated activity.

Phasing means clearing a parcel of land in distinct pieces or parts, with the stabilization of each piece completed before the clearing of the next.

Permit, building means a permit issued by the code enforcement officer in conformance with this title, the New York State

Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (latest edition) and/or any other building code requirements adopted by the town.

Personal service establishment means a non-retail use providing service related to an individuals' care and upkeep needs, such as a manicurist, pedicurist, massage, yoga, barber shop and/or beauty parlor, and the upkeep of personal attire, such as tailor, seamstress, or shoe repair. This definition shall not include facilities used for appliance, vehicle, small engine repair or similar use, nor shall it include a body modification facility.

Place of worship means a building or lot used predominantly for public worship by members or representatives of a spiritual and/or religious sect, group, or organization as recognized by state statute and any other use must be de minimis.

Planned unit development (PUD) means an independent, freestanding zoning district, wherein the zoning regulations need not be uniform for each class or type of land use, but where the use of land shall be in accordance with a preliminary planned unit development plan approved by the town board.

Plant nursery. See *agricultural plant*.

Plaza means an individual building or building group under common management that is/are less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet in total size containing a combination of three or more separate retail uses; or an individual building or building group under common management that is/are less than one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet in total size containing a combination of three or more separate office or industrial uses.

Pollutant of concern means sediment or a water quality measurement that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of

impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the development activity.

Practicable means available and feasible considering cost, existing technology, and logistics based on the overall purpose of the activity.

Project means land development activity.

Reasonably foreseeable future activities means that the activity will proceed or there is a high probability that the activity will proceed, i.e. valid permits have been granted for projects in the vicinity of the proposed project; projects are constructed or under construction, or applications for permits to construct projects in the vicinity of the proposed project are currently under consideration.

Recharge means the replenishment of underground water reserves.

Recreation, high-impact means indoor or outdoor recreation that requires one or more permanent structures and has a high impact on the character and environment of the site. This includes but is not limited to stadiums, amusement parks, batting cages, swimming pools, tennis courts, high-amenity campgrounds, alpine ski resorts, race-tracks, miniature golf, go kart tracks, bowling centers, roller skating facilities, zoos, and similar recreational or gaming facilities. It also includes club houses or other buildings that support recreational uses that are predominantly low-impact recreation, such as nature centers, paintball, and golf courses.

Recreation, low-impact means recreation that does not require permanent buildings or structures, retains natural surfaces, and will have little to no impact on the character of the environment of the site. This includes but is not limited to sports fields, trails, primitive campgrounds, picnic areas, playgrounds, open pavilions, boat

launches, driving ranges, and temporary recreational activities that do not require permanent structures (such as traveling carnivals). It can include those portions of golf courses, nature centers, paintball fields, and other outdoor recreation facilities that do not contain buildings, except for small structures that are necessary appurtenances of the recreational use, such as restrooms or small storage sheds.

Recreational vehicle (RV) means a motorized vehicle or trailer that can be registered by the state department of motor vehicles, which is designed to be primarily used for temporary living or sleeping purposes while traveling and which is customarily standing on wheels or removable rigid supports.

Research facility means a business facility where the primary focus is on product advancement and innovation. Such facilities may be on stand-alone lots or a part of an office or business park.

Resource means the individual protected natural resource specific to the activity proposed in an application.

Restaurant, fast food. A fast-food restaurant describes an establishment where food and/or beverages are sold in a form ready for consumption by design, packaging, and sales techniques; significant revenue is derived from food sales where a large percentage of consumption takes place off-lot. At such a restaurant, patrons are served at a counter and a drive through window is commonly present.

Restaurant, standard. A standard restaurant describes any full-service establishment whose principal use is the on-site preparation and sale of food for consumption by patrons at such a restaurant, patrons are served by a wait staff. Such an establishment may or may not sell alcoholic beverages.

Retail means a business or commercial use or activity involving primarily the sale or exchange of goods, wares and merchandise or stock-in-trade to the public which may include some fabrication on-site of goods or merchandise that are sold on the lot containing such use or activity.

Retail, small scale means a structure with no more than two distinct business uses that is no greater than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in size.

Right-of-way means property under public control, ownership, or easement, by deed or by operation of law, and used or intended to be used for travel by persons and/or vehicles.

Road means an existing public or private way which has been improved to afford vehicular access to a lot.

Road, local means a road designed primarily to provide vehicular access only to a lot which abuts it.

Road, marginal access means a local road that is parallel and adjacent to a primary road, that is connected to the primary road by another short local road.

Road, primary means a state, county, or town road which serves or is designed to serve heavy flows of vehicular traffic and which is used primarily as a route for vehicular traffic between communities and/or other heavy traffic areas.

Road, private means an improved way that is used or designed to be used to provide access to lots which abut it, that is built to town specifications, and remains in the ownership of and is maintained by the developer or development association and is not dedicated to the town.

Road, secondary means a town road which serves or is designed to serve as a vehicular traffic way within a neighborhood or as a feeder to a primary road.

Road, town means a road that is controlled, maintained, and owned by the town by deed or by operation of law.

Roadside stand means a direct marketing operation without a permanent structure, only offering outdoor shopping. Such an operation is seasonal in nature and features on-site and locally produced agricultural plant products. Roadside stand shall operate as an accessory use to the principal use of the lot(s).

Salvage yard means a lot with or without a building used or occupied for the storage, sale, or salvage of junk material, including processing, such as sorting, baling, packing, disassembly, exchange, purchase and/or sale of materials, and including scrap metals or other scrap, used, or salvaged building materials, or the dismantling or demolition of automobiles or other vehicles, tires, machinery, or parts thereof. This term shall not include the storage, uses or salvage of agricultural machinery in agricultural plant, agricultural animal, agribusiness, and feedlot uses.

Scale contrast means the degree to which an activity or object dominates or intrudes into a landscape or confined setting.

Scenic resource means public natural resources or public lands visited by the general public, in part for the use, observation, enjoyment, and appreciation of natural or cultural visual qualities. The attributes, characteristics, and features of the landscape of a scenic resource provide varying responses from and varying degrees of benefits to, humans.

School, private means an elementary or secondary school facility operated by a person, firm, corporation, or organization (other than a public school district), giving academic instruction in the ten (10) common learning areas of arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, the English language, geography, history, civics, hygiene and physi-

cal training, registered and/or certified under the requirement of the Commissioner of the state department of education or chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Sediment control means measures that prevent eroded sediment from leaving the site.

Sensitive areas mean cold water fisheries, shellfish beds, swimming beaches, groundwater recharge and aquifer areas, water supply reservoirs, habitats for threatened, endangered or special concern species.

Setback means a line generally parallel to a lot line and spaced equidistant therefrom by a distance specified in Section 17.16.020 or a line generally parallel to an edge of a drive or internal drive and spaced equidistant therefrom by a distance specified in Chapter 17.20.

Short-term rental means the rental of rooms or an accessory dwelling unit to unrelated persons or transient guest who come and go over short periods of time and the owner/resident shall have permanent occupancy of the dwelling unit. The resident/owner occupancy shall be considered the principal use and the short-term rental shall be an accessory use. The period of rental shall be less than one month.

Sign means any letter, number, mark, symbol, figure, picture, exemplary device and/or banner (each and/or all hereafter referred to as "symbol") used or designed to be used to express, advertise, or display an idea, instruction, product, commodity, business, service and/or entertainment. The term includes any structural or surface area where the symbol is displayed or attached.

Sign area means the area within the fewest and shortest straight lines that can be drawn around the outside perimeter of a sign including all decorations and lights but excluding the supports if they are not used

for advertising purposes. Each separate face of a sign shall be counted as part of the sign area, except that any neon tube, string of lights, or similar device shall be considered as a two-dimension structure and deemed to have minimum width dimension of six inches.

Sign, identification means a sign containing the name of and/or directing attention to a particular business, profession, or other principal use on a lot, as well as any and all accessory use(s) that exist on a lot. A "for sale" sign or "lease" sign relating to the lot on which it is displayed shall be deemed an identification sign when a building and/or lot is unoccupied or vacant and offered for sale or lease.

Sign, off-lot means a sign which directs attention to, advertises or expresses an idea, product, business activity, service, or entertainment which is not conducted, sold, or offered upon the lot where such sign is located.

Sign, temporary means a sign displayed for a limited period of time. Such signs are typically constructed of, but not limited to light materials and whose duration is limited by its construction functionality.

Significant wildlife habitat (SWH) means the habitat frequented by endangered and threatened species.

Site plan means a map, plan, and supporting information required pursuant to Chapter 17.32 for uses specified in Section 17.12.010.

Situation means the position of the activity or object within the landscape.

Slaughterhouse means a lot on which or a building in which agricultural animals are slaughtered for sale, gain, or commercial purpose.

Solar collector means a device or structure, or combination of devices or structures, including supports, which transform

direct solar energy into thermal, chemical, or electrical energy, and that contribute to a structure's on-site energy supply.

Solar collector, detached means a solar collector physically detached from the structure for which solar energy is to be supplied.

Solar energy system means a complete design or assembly consisting of a solar collector, an energy storage facility (where used) and components for the distribution of transformed energy provided that the system is independent of any conventional energy system. Passive solar energy systems may be included in this definition.

Solid waste disposal facility means any facility as defined, permitted and regulated by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Spatial dominance means the degree to which an activity or object dominates the landscape; is prominently situated within the landscape; or dominates landform, waterform, or sky backdrop.

SPDES general permit for construction activities GP-0-20-001 (or latest permit) means a permit under the state pollutant discharge elimination system (SPDES) issued to developers of construction activities to regulate disturbance of one or more acres of land.

SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4) GP-0-20-001 (or latest permit) means a permit under the state pollutant discharge elimination system (SPDES) issued to municipalities to regulate discharges from municipal separate storm sewers (MS4) for compliance with EPA established water quality standards and/or to specify stormwater control standards.

Specialized repair means a building or lot used primarily for the indoor repair of highly technical specialized equipment, such as: electronic equipment, electrical systems,

computer systems and circuits and other similar operation and support systems. This definition does not include a principal or accessory use that involve mechanical and body repair, painting or refinishing of motor vehicles, small engines, appliances, or similar products.

Stable, commercial means any lot or structure used or maintained for the boarding, breeding, sale, training, riding, or driving of horses, mules, or donkeys for compensation or incidental to the operation of any club, association, or similar organization.

Stable, private means an accessory structure to a residential use in which horses, mules or donkeys are kept for private accessory use and not for remuneration.

Stabilization means the use of practices that prevent exposed soil from eroding.

Steep slope means any geographic area of the town having natural topography with slopes of a ratio of fifteen (15) percent, one and one-half feet rise in ten (10) feet horizontal distance, or greater.

Stop work order means an order issued which requires that all construction activity on a site be stopped.

Storage facility means a building or building group designed and constructed for the common, long-term, and/or seasonal interior storage of individual or business property. This definition does not include a warehouse/distribution center, truck terminal or other transfer facility for goods, wares, or merchandise.

Stormwater means rainwater, surface runoff, snowmelt, and drainage.

Stormwater hotspot means a land use or activity that generates higher concentrations of hydrocarbons, trace metals or toxicants than are found in typical stormwater runoff, based on monitoring studies.

Stormwater management means the use of structural or nonstructural practices that

are designed to reduce stormwater runoff and mitigate its adverse impacts on property, natural resources, and the environment.

Stormwater management facility means one or a series of stormwater management practices installed, stabilized, and operating for the purpose of controlling stormwater runoff.

Stormwater management officer means an employee or officer designated by the town to accept and review stormwater pollution prevention plans, forward the plans to the town planning board and inspect stormwater management practices.

Stormwater management practices (SMPs) means measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing flood damage and preventing or reducing point source or nonpoint source pollution inputs to stormwater runoff and water bodies.

Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) means a plan for controlling stormwater runoff and pollutants from a site during and after construction activities.

Stormwater runoff means flow on the surface of the ground, resulting from precipitation.

Story means a portion of a building which is between one floor and the next higher floor level or roof.

Structure means a static construction of building materials, composed of one or more parts, including but not limited to a building, heating-ventilating-air conditioning (HVAC) system, stadium, platform, tower, antenna, shed, display stand, storage bin, sign, fence, reviewing stand and gasoline/fuel pump.

Structure, accessory means a structure detached from, on the same lot with and subordinate to a principal structure, used for purposes customarily incidental to those

of the principal structure. Accessory structure includes, but is not limited to, portable, removable, or permanent enclosure, shade structure, carport, garage, and storage shed.

Structure height means the vertical distance measured from the mean finished grade to the highest point of a roof or otherwise to the top of a structure.

Structured parking means parking spaces provided within the footprint area of a structure, such as a building, including rooftop, at-grade, or below grade spaces.

Structure, principal means a structure where the principal uses of a lot are conducted. Such structure includes any open or enclosed porch, carport, garage, or similar structure attached to such structure.

Surface waters of the State of New York means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic Ocean within the territorial seas of the State of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. Storm sewers and waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons which also meet the criteria of this definition are not waters of the state. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally in waters of the state (such as a disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from impoundment of waters of the state.

Temporary means a type of period of time allowed by law or determined to be appropriate for the facts and circumstances relating to a condition or situation under consideration for permit or approval by the code enforcement officer or an authorized board of the town.

Temporary impacts mean the potential short-term effects on the characteristics, or functions and values of the resource that result from a regulated activity or the periodic use of a structure. Temporary effects are also those potential effects that can be overcome or avoided through implementation methods during an activity or restoration of the resource following completion of an activity.

Texture means the grain of a landscape or repetitive pattern of tiny forms. Visual texture can range from smooth to coarse.

Theater, drive in means a seasonal outdoor facility devoted to the showing of motion pictures.

Theater, motion picture means an enclosed building or part of a building primarily devoted to showing motion pictures.

Theater, stage means a facility that is primarily utilized for dramatic musical or live performances and which may include dinner theaters. A stage theater may be operated as a stand-alone use or as part of an art center, cultural facility, school, or museum.

Tiny homes mean a dwelling unit that is four hundred (400) square feet or less in floor area excluding lofts and shall be compliant with New York State Building Code (latest edition).

Tower means a structure other than a building vertically projecting up from ground upon which it is positioned and designed to support an antenna or other structure that is not a building.

Town center area means the area defined by the town center, town center residential, and town center 2 zoning districts.

Townhouse means a building consisting of three or more attached one-unit dwellings each having separate entrances and common vertical party walls. (See also *building, semi-detached*).

Traditional uses mean the dominant cultural uses of the resource that have occurred in the recent, rather than historical, past.

Transient guest means any person who shares a dwelling unit on a nonpermanent basis for not more than thirty (30) days. (See the New York State Sanitary Code).

Transition yard means an area of land forming a physical separation between a district boundary and a yard setback or buffer yard.

Travel trailer. See *recreational vehicle*.

Truck terminal means a building or lot, part of a building or lot, used for the short-term storage, transfer and/or transit of goods, wares and merchandise for the owner or others by truck or rail transport.

Use means an activity on a lot.

Use, accessory means a use which is controlled by the person exercising a principal use, incidental to and customarily associated with the principal use and located on the same lot as the principal use.

Use, adult means a public or private business or establishment or any part thereof, which excludes persons under eighteen (18) years of age, and which has as a significant or substantial portion of its stock-in-trade, or derives a significant or substantial portions of its revenues or devotes a significant or substantial portion of its interior business or advertising to the sale, rental and/or display of materials, products, entertainment, or services which are of a sexually explicit nature.

Use, extractive means the removal and sale of any soil, gravel, or earth product from a property. Grading in preparation for site construction under approved plans, where earth material is moved on-site or removed off-site incidental to construction activities, shall not be deemed an extractive use.

Use, nonconforming means the use of structure or lot, legally existing at the time of enactment of this title, which does not conform to the zoning requirements of the district in which it is situated.

Use, principal means a main or primary use of a lot or structure.

Vehicle detailing facility means a business that performs an extremely thorough cleaning and polishing of an automobile, both inside and out, to produce a show-quality level of detail above and beyond that provided by a car wash.

Vehicle filling station means a lot, including any structure thereon or any part thereof, that is used primarily for the sale of fuel, oil, and other petroleum products for motor vehicles on-site, and may include accessory uses for the sale of motor vehicle accessories, facilities for lubricating, washing, and motor vehicle repair, but shall not include auto body work, welding, or painting.

Vehicle maintenance facility means a lot or structure containing three or more of the following uses: vehicle filling station, vehicle repair, vehicle detailing, auto parts sales, car wash, and/or vehicle rental.

Vehicle rental means a lot and/or a structure or any part thereof used for the rental and for the display for rental of only passenger automobiles (including minivans, sport utility vehicles, moving vans/trucks or other vehicles not requiring a commercial driver's license (CDL) to operate).

Vehicle repair means a lot including any structure thereon or any part thereof, that may have as a principal use a vehicle filling station, and may also include welding, painting, and vehicular body and/or engine work and the accessory sale of related vehicle parts, maintenance products, and accessories. A salvage yard is not to be considered as meeting this definition.

Vehicle sales and/or repair, heavy equipment means a lot and/or structure or any

part thereof used for the display, sale, lease, or repair of new or used tractor trailers, heavy construction equipment, and large-scale agricultural equipment.

Vehicle sales and/or repair, specialized means a lot and/or structure of any part thereof used for the display, sale, lease, or repair of new or used recreational vehicles (RV), boats, jet-skis, motorcycles, ATV/UTV or other motorized vehicles not defined under vehicle sales/lease or vehicle sales and lease, heavy equipment.

Vehicle sales/lease means a lot and/or a structure or any part thereof used for the sale and/or lease, and for the display for sale and/or lease, of new or used automobiles (including minivans and sport utility vehicles), trucks (five tons GVW or less) or trailers (eighteen (18) feet in length or less), motorcycles, recreational vehicles, snowmobiles, boats, and light industrial vehicles.

Veterinary hospital means a lot and/or structure thereon or any part thereof used for the treatment and/or examination of animals' illness including facilities for boarding animals receiving examination or treatment. This definition is deemed to include animal hospital or clinic.

Viewshed means the geographic area as viewed from a scenic resource, which includes the proposed activity. The viewshed may include the total visible activity area from a single observer position or the total visible activity area from multiple observers' positions. A map that shows the geographic area from which a proposed action may be seen is a viewshed.

Visual assessments mean a variety of analytical techniques that employ viewsheds, and/or line-of-sight profiles, and descriptions of aesthetic resources, to determine the impact of development upon aesthetic resources; and potential mitigation strategies to avoid, eliminate or reduce impacts on those resources.

Visual elements mean the landscape components that make up the overall visual character of a landscape.

Visual impact means what occurs when the mitigating effects of perspective do not reduce the visibility of an object to insignificant levels. Beauty plays no role in this concept. A visual impact may also be considered in the context of contrast. For instance, all other things being equal, a blue object.

Visual quality means the essential attributes of the landscape that when viewed elicit overall benefits to individuals and, therefore, to society in general. The quality of the resource and the significance of the resource are usually but not always, correlated.

Warehouse/distribution center means a lot and/or structure thereon or any part thereof used for short term or temporary storage of goods, wares, and/or merchandise, whether for the owner of the warehouse/distribution center or for others, prior to shipment thereof to a wholesale and/or retail business, whether it is in public or private ownership, or to a not-for-profit organization.

Warehouse/distribution center, small scale means a lot and/or structure thereon or any part thereof used for short term or temporary storage of goods, wares, and/or merchandise, whether for the owner of the warehouse/distribution center or for others, prior to shipment thereof to a wholesale and/or retail business, whether it is in public or private ownership, or to a not-for-profit organization and not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) square feet of floor area dedicated to the use.

Watercourse means a permanent or intermittent stream or other body of water, either natural or manmade, which gathers or carries surface water.

Waterform means one of the attributes or features that make up the earth's surface, such as a pond, lake, stream, river, waterfall, estuary, or ocean.

Waterway means a channel that directs surface runoff to a watercourse or to the public storm drain.

Wholesale business means a business or establishment which is engaged in selling primarily to retailers or jobbers rather than directly to the public.

Wireless telecommunication means any personal wireless service as defined in the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 which includes Federal Communication Commission (FCC) licensed commercial wireless telecommunication services, including cellular, personal communication services (PCS), specialized mobile radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobile radio (ESMR), paging and similar services.

Wireless telecommunication facility (WTF) means an unstaffed facility for transmission and/or reception of wireless telecommunication and comprising an antenna or antenna array plus connection cables on a tower or support structure to achieve necessary elevation for such transmission and/or reception and associated operating equipment.

WOSS means wetlands of special significance.

Yard, front means an open area bounded by:

1. A front lot line;
2. A front yard setback; and
3. Either:
 - a. Two side lot lines; or
 - b. A side lot line and another front lot line; or
 - c. Two other front lot lines. (See Figure 1).

Yard, rear means an open area bounded by:

1. A rear lot line;

2. A rear yard setback related to the rear lot line; and

3. Two side yard setbacks. (See Figure 1).

Yard, side means an open area bounded by:

1. A side lot line;
2. A side yard setback related to the side lot line;
3. A front yard setback; and
4. Either:
 - a. Rear lot line; or
 - b. Another side lot line; or
 - c. Another front yard setback.

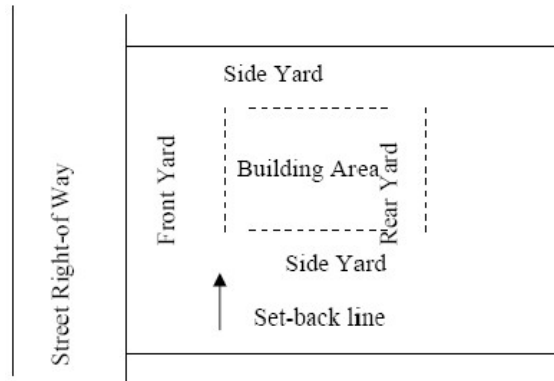


Figure 1:
Rendering of Setback Dimensions

(LL No. 2, 2023; LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.070 Application of requirements.

No building or lot shall hereafter be used or occupied, and no building or structure or part thereof shall be erected, constructed, altered, or reconstructed unless in conformity with the requirement in this chapter specified for the district in which it is located, except as hereinafter provided.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.04.080 General requirements.

A. No structure shall hereafter be erected, constructed, altered, or reconstructed except in conformance with the requirements and procedures of this title.

B. No part of a required yard or other open space around any structure required for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this title shall be included as part of a yard or other open space required for another structure.

C. No lot shall be reduced in size so that its area or any of its dimensions or open spaces would be smaller than required by this title.

D. No structure or lot shall be used for any uses other than those uses permitted for the district as set forth in Section 17.12.010 or 17.21.030 where applicable.

E. This title shall be interpreted and applied so that it provides the minimum requirements for the promotion of the public health, safety, and general welfare.

F. A use not specifically permitted shall be deemed to be prohibited.

G. Regardless of any other provisions of this title, any use that is noxious or offensive and constitutes a public nuisance by reason of emission of odor, dust, noise, vibration, smoke, gas, fumes, or radiation or which presents a hazard to public health or safety is prohibited.

H. Approval of a use under this title shall not abrogate an applicant's responsibility to obtain all other required local, county, state, or federal permits or approvals as appropriate.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.08

DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED

Sections:

17.08.010 Districts.

17.08.020 Zoning map.

17.08.030 Interpretation of district boundaries.

17.08.040 Use districts.

17.08.010 Districts.

In order to fulfill the purpose of this zoning law, the law establishes the following districts:

RU - Rural.

R1 - Residential - moderate density.

R2 - Residential - high density.

TC - Town center.

TC2 - Town center 2.

TCR - Town center residential.

BN - Business neighborhood.

BN2 - Business neighborhood 2.

BNR - Business nonretail.

BR - Business regional.

ABD - Airport business development.

CL - Commercial or light industrial.

I - Industrial.

C - Conservation.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.08.020 Zoning map.

The location and boundaries of the districts are established on a map designated "Zoning Map of the Town of Big Flats" which is kept on file and will be available for public viewing in the office of the town clerk, and such map is declared to be part of this zoning law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.08.030 Interpretation of district boundaries.

Where uncertainty exists with respect to the boundary of any of the aforesaid districts as shown on the zoning map, the following rules shall apply:

A. Centerline and Right-of-Way Lines. Where district boundaries are indicated as approximately following the centerline or right-of-way lines of a road, public utility easement or watercourse, the boundaries shall be construed to be coincident with such lines. Such boundaries shall be deemed to be automatically moved if a centerline or right-of-way of such road, public utility easement, or watercourse is moved not more than twenty (20) feet.

B. Lot or Boundary Lines. Where district boundaries are indicated as approximately following the town boundary line, property lines, lot lines, or projections thereof, said boundaries shall be construed to be coincident with such lines or projections thereof.

C. Where district boundaries are so indicated that they are approximately parallel to the town boundary line, property lines, lot lines, right-of-way lines or projections thereof, the boundaries shall be construed as being parallel thereto and at such distances therefrom as indicated on the zoning map or as shall be determined by use of the scale shown on the zoning map.

D. In the event of a questionable district boundary, the questionable boundary shall be referred to the zoning board of appeals, and they shall, to the best of their ability, establish the exact boundary.

E. Precise district boundary determinations made by the zoning board of appeals in accordance with the above rules shall be considered final and conclusive and may only be altered by amendment of the zoning map by the town board.

F. Lots Divided by District Lines. Where a lot is divided by a district boundary line, the requirement for each respective district shall apply except:

1. In all cases where a lot in one ownership, other than a through lot, is divided by a district boundary so that fifty (50) percent or more of such lot lies in the less restricted district, the requirement prescribed for such less restricted district shall apply to the more restricted portion of the lot for a distance of thirty (30) feet from the district boundary. For purposes of this title, the more restricted district shall be deemed that district that prohibits a particular intended use of a lot or that sets a higher standard with respect to setback, coverage, yards, screening, landscaping and/or similar requirements.

2. In all cases where a district boundary line is located not farther than fifteen (15) feet away from a lot line of record, the requirement applicable to the greater part of the lot shall apply to the entire lot.

G. Buildings Divided by District Lines. Where a strict boundary line divides a building existing on the effective date of the local law codified in this title, so that fifty (50) percent or more of such building lies within the less restricted district, the requirement prescribed by this title for such less restricted district (as defined in subsection F of this section) shall apply to the entire building. Such provisions shall apply only if, and as long as, the building is in single ownership and its structural characteristics prevent its uses in conformity with the requirements of each district.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.08.040 Use districts.

A. Rural (RU) Intent. This district delineates those existing substantially undeveloped areas of the town that exhibit a rural character due to the lack of public

services to support development, such as road networks, water and sewer service, and where serious limitations to development such as steep slopes, bedrock exposed or at shallow depth, poor drainage soils, wetlands and other natural features which may restrict denser development; are significant factors. This district serves to conserve these areas for less intensive, low density residential use and, where appropriate in conformance with the natural and manmade limitations existing in these areas, for certain general and/or business uses characteristic of rural areas.

B. Residential Moderate Density (R1) Intent. This district delineates those areas where predominantly one-unit dwellings are located, moderate density residential development has or is likely to occur, and it is necessary to protect the integrity of these residential areas by prohibiting the intrusion of any use that is not compatible with this predominant type and intensity of use exists.

C. Residential High Density (R2) Intent. This district delineates the developed residential areas where predominantly one-unit dwellings within moderate to high density residential subdivisions has occurred and allow similar additional in-fill residential development to occur at the same density, while protecting the integrity of these residential areas by prohibiting the intrusion of any use that is not compatible with this predominant type and intensity of use

D. Town Center (TC) Intent. This district establishes areas within the traditional hamlet where commercial uses are desired, either in combination with housing or as separate uses. It is the intent of the town to promote and preserve this area as a small community center where residential and commercial uses can co-exist through the use of district wide design guidelines and requirements to ensure the compatibility

between uses and adjoining residential districts to preserve the unique character of the town center.

E. Town Center 2 (TC2) Intent. The town center 2 zoning district is meant to serve as a service oriented area within the town center area. While some services associated with the town center zoning district will be allowed, additional uses similar to those already in the district will be allowed.

F. Town Center Residential (TCR) Intent. This district consists of a section of the Big Flats hamlet that is primarily residential in nature. In this area, one-unit dwellings are the prevalent housing form. New residences to be constructed within the district should be compatible with the existing neighborhood areas. It is the intent of the town to preserve residential neighborhood housing and community facilities that are compatible with this housing type in the TCR district.

G. Business Neighborhood (BN) Intent. This district establishes areas within the town where limited business development of a low-profile scale and character consistent with the adjoining residential use can occur. The town has determined that to be consistent with the adjacent residential use, such business development shall include uses that meet the following objectives:

1. With the exception of regulated signs and parking areas, there shall be no major exterior accessory use or appurtenance.

2. A building shall be designed to be at a scale consistent with the adjacent residential use; no more than two stories and of an individual size and mass that is consistent with the adjacent residential areas.

3. The development shall not create noise, dust or other such conditions that would adversely impact on the adjacent residential use.

4. The development shall be designed to serve the needs of residential neighborhoods of the town.

5. Residential uses shall be allowed on the second floor of structures in the BN zoning district.

To meet these objectives, the town has located this business zoning designation on a primary road adjacent to existing residential area. The town finds that the introduction of numerous drive access points on a road may conflict with the safe and efficient movement of traffic. It is the town's intent to limit the number of curb cuts or drive accesses on roads.

H. Business Neighborhood 2 (BN2) Intent. The purpose of this district is to delineate an area in the town that is very unique in relation to other areas of the town. The BN2 district abuts, extends along, and is accessible to Interstate 86, a four-lane limited access highway. The BN2 district is located along Daniel Zenker Drive, a primary, county maintained road that provides vehicle access to regional destinations such as the Elmira-Corning Regional Airport, the hamlet of Big Flats, and Airport Corporate Park. The BN2 zoning district also abuts the ABD zoning district located immediately to the east of Hibbard Road. The location of this district in the town and its proximity to, and direct access from, a limited access Interstate highway warrants a broader variety of permitted principal uses than those assigned to the town center and neighborhood mixed use areas. However, its proximity to residential uses also warrants the exclusion of certain principal uses that are currently permitted in the ABD and zoning districts in the town that abut Interstate 86. Additionally, businesses located in the BN2 zoning district are intended to be of a smaller scale than businesses in the BR zoning district. Therefore, this district is to accommodate certain prin-

cial uses that may be compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhoods to the west while recognizing the district's location in relation to the ABD district and Interstate 86.

I. Business Non Retail (BNR) Intent. This district delineates that area that is either situated between the two primary road networks and active rail lines; is located in the major flight path for the Elmira-Corning Regional Airport; or is located to act as a buffer between incompatible types of use. Due to its location, these areas are not well suited to low density, single-unit dwelling residential development, and cannot support a more intensive business development due to the lack of adequate access and services. The town's intent in establishing this district is to provide for and accommodate certain low intensity, nonretail business use that, by their nature, will be compatible with the lack of services. The district may also support certain higher-density residential use outside of the direct airport flight paths and where some form of public water and sewer service can be provided. This district also encompasses certain prime agricultural lands that are currently in farming operations. It is the town's intent to preserve and support the continuation of these viable agricultural operations as permitted land use within this district, and to protect and preserve those natural features that exist, such as wetlands, ponds, and recreational opportunities.

J. Business Regional (BR) Intent. This district delineates that area in the town that has, by the nature of the existing business development and availability of a large-scale transportation network, public water, and public sewer service; become a major regional business center. The extent of existing development, availability of services, substantial investment provided in service upgrades and the extent of vacant land leads

the town to seek to preserve this area for additional major retail business development that is consistent with and supports existing development patterns. Additionally, the presence of access to transportation networks and existing utilities provides rationale for the encouragement of multi-unit residential development within the BR district. The town will ensure that the transportation network and other services will continue to accommodate additional major business development through establishing minimum requirements for all business uses that will include limiting the number of future access points to the road network and the careful consideration of the potential use of joint access drive and marginal access road, as appropriate.

K. Airport Business Development (ABD) Intent. The town has the advantage of having the regional commercial airport located in its approximate center. This facility is an asset to both the town and county and should be preserved and protected from inappropriate or nonconforming types of land uses or land uses that would negatively affect the ability of the airport to fulfill its purpose. Accordingly, this district encompasses all of the airport property, much of the lands that are located within the flight and glide paths and other such adjoining lands that can either be impacted by or impact on the airport operation. The ABD district is provided with requirements to assure and establish the intended compatibility and intensity of development. This district also encompasses areas of prime agricultural soils that are currently being utilized for active agricultural operations. This agricultural use is also considered to be compatible with the airport use and district designation.

L. Commercial Light Industrial (CL) Intent. This district delineates those areas of the town that by their location along and

adjoining major primary roads that can support a range of business uses which cater to the essential traveler services, and to make provision for certain industrial use that by their nature require direct access to and support of such road network and/or that may be compatible with such uses.

M. Industrial (I) Intent. This district delineates those areas in the town that are utilized for and appropriately suited for industrial use, and to preserve these areas for such use and related uses that will not create a detrimental or significant adverse impact on the environment and the welfare of the community. Areas of the town designated for adult uses are also located within the Industrial zoning district.

N. Conservation (C) Intent. This district delineates those open, public-owned, agricultural and/or environmentally sensitive land and water areas of the town that because of their current use, critical relationship to the Chemung River, agricultural potential or extreme environmental sensitivity, should be preserved and utilized only for less intensive and carefully considered development that is compatible with the sensitive nature of such lands; and to ensure that the existing character, nature and benefits derived from such lands are preserved and retained.

It is the intent of this district to minimize losses due to flooding, protect natural areas that accommodate floodwaters, minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding, preserve the quality and quantity of groundwater resources, protect significant viewsheds, preserve significant wildlife habitat, enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation, and protect agricultural resources. This zone supports low intensity recreational and agricultural uses that do not require the construction of

new buildings (except for small structures that are "necessary appurtenance" to the agricultural and recreational uses).
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.12

DISTRICT USE REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

17.12.010 Use requirement table.

17.12.020 Activities prohibited in all districts.

17.12.030 Exceptions in all districts.

17.12.010 Use requirement table.

The use requirement table for uses permitted in each district is as follows:

	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C**
Residential—As Principal Use														
Alternative dwelling park	S													
Assisted living facility	S	S		S	S				S					
Boarding house				S										
Convalescent home	S			S	S				S					
Dwelling, multi-unit	S	S		S	S		S		X	X				
Dwelling, one-unit	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		S					
Dwelling, two-unit	P	S	S	S	S		S		S					
Dwelling with a business				S			S							
Nursing home	S			S	S				S					
Seasonal dwelling or hunting cabin	P													
Short-term rental	S	S		S	S									
Tiny home	P													
General—As Principal Use														
Airport or heliport	X										S			
Club, membership	S			S			S	S	S					

	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C**
Club, rod and gun	S													
Cultural, museum, library, or art center	S			S	S		S	S	S	S				
Day care center or nursery school	S	S		S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		
Government	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Place of worship	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
Private school	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S				
Public utility building, e.g. electric, switch or pump station	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Recreation, High-impact	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X		
Recreation, Low-impact	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	S		S
Wind energy conversion system	X													X
Business—As Principal Use														
Adult use												X	X	
Agricultural animal*	S													S
Agricultural plant*	S							S	S		S			S
Agri-business*	S													
Antenna	S			S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Antique and craft shop	S			S	S		S	S		S				
Art gallery				S			S	S	S	S				
Auction facility, farm	S													S
Auction facility, non farm	S			X	X			X	X					
Bakery				S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		
Bank, financial institution				S			S	S	S	S	S			
Bar or night club							S			S				
Body modification facility										S			S	

	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C**
Car wash				S			S ⁴			S		S		
Catering facility or service	X	X		S			S	S		S		S		
Convenience mart				X			S	S		S	X			
Crematory												S		
Dry cleaning, off-site				S	S					S		S		
Dry cleaning, on site												S	S	
Factory farm	S													
Farm market	S			S	S		S	S	S	S	S			
Feedlot	X													
Fitness center, health club, or gymnasium	S			S	S		S	S	S	S	S			
Flea market	X				X							X	X	
Funeral service				S	S		S	S				S		
Food truck				S	S		S	S	S	S				
Health care clinic				S	S		S	S	S	S				
Hotel/motel or conference center										X	X			
Ice cream parlor	S			S	S		S	S	S	S		S		
Kennel	S												S	
Laundry, self service				S	S		S	S		S		S	S	
Lawn and garden equipment sales and service					S		S	S			X	S		
Mall										S				
Mini storage					S		S	S	S	S	S	S		
Motor vehicle filling station			X							S		S		
Office, general business			S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	

	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C**
Office, professional				S	S		S	S	S	S	S			
Parking lot, commercial				S				S		S	S	S		
Personal service establishment				S	S		S	S	S	S				
Pharmacy				S			S	S	S	S				
Photographic studio				S			S	S	S	S				
Plaza				X				S	S	S	S			
Printing and publishing					S						S	S	S	
Restaurant, fast food				X			S			S	X	S		
Restaurant, standard				S	S		S	S		S	S	S		
Retail other than that listed in this table										S				
Retail, small scale				S			S	S		S	S			
Specialized repair					S		S	S	S	S	S			
Stable, commercial	S							S						S
Storage facility	S				S		S	S	S	S		S		
Theater, motion picture, drive-in							X		S					
Theater, motion picture, single or multiplex				X	X		X		S	S				
Theater, stage				S					S	S				
Vehicle detailing				X	X		X			X		X	X	
Vehicle maintenance facility				X						X	X	X	X	
Vehicle rental					S					S	S		S	
Vehicle repair				X	X					X	X	X	X	
Vehicle sales/lease										X		X	X	
Vehicle sales and/or repair, heavy equipment								X					X	

	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C**
Industrial—As Principal Use														
Vehicle sales and/or repair, specialized							X	X	X			X	X	
Veterinary hospital	S				S		S	S	S				S	
Wireless telecommunication facility	S			S ³				S ³	S ³	S	S	S	S	S
Extractive use, soil mining													X	
Fuel storage terminal													X	
Incineration services												S	S	
Manufacture, fabrication, assembly and other material handling	X							S		S	S	S	S	
Research facility								S	S		S	S	S	
Truck terminal										X		S	S	
Warehouse/distribution											X	S	S	
Warehouse/distribution, small scale								S		X	S	S	S	
Vehicle repair, vehicle sales and vehicle storage													X	

Accessory to a principal use listed in this table	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C
Accessory use other than those listed below ⁵	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S	P/S
Bed and breakfast	S	S		S	S									
Cottage industry	S			S										
Day care, family home	P	P	P	S										
Day care, group family home	P	P	P	S										
Food, drive-through use				S			S	S		S	S			

Accessory to a principal use listed in this table	RU	R1	R2	TC	TC2	TCR	BN	BN2	BNR	BR	ABD	CL	I	C
Nonfood, drive-through use				S			S	S		S	S			
Equipment storage area (residential)	S	S	S	S	S	S		S						
Equipment storage area (nonresidential)	S			S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Hobby farm	P													P
Home occupation	P	P	P	P	P	P			P					
Manufactured home, as temporary secondary dwelling on a lot with an existing one-unit dwelling as a principal use	S	S	S	S		S								
Roadside stand	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S
Wind energy conversion system	S							S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Short-term rental	X	X		X	X									
Solar energy system	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Stable, private	P												P	S

KEY:	
Districts:	
RU	Rural
R1	Residential - moderate density
R2	Residential - high density
TC	Town center
TC2	Town center 2
TCR	Town center residential
BN	Business neighborhood
BN2	Business neighborhood 2

KEY:	
Districts:	
BNR	Business non-retail
BR	Business regional
ABD	Airport business development
CL	Commercial light industrial
I	Industrial
C	Conservation

Use designations:	
P	Permitted as of right.
S	Permitted under site plan approval.
P/S	Permitted as of right where associated with principal use that is permitted as of right or permitted under site plan approval where associated with a principal use that is permitted under site plan approval.
X	Permitted under site plan approval and upon grant of a special permit by the town board.
Blank	Not permitted in district.
*	Such agricultural uses proposed or existing in a certified agricultural district created in accordance with the applicable provisions of the NYS Agricultural and Markets Law shall be exempt from regulations under the provisions of this section as provided under Agricultural and Markets Law Section 305-a.
**	Buildings are generally prohibited in the conservation district. However, restrooms and other facilities may be necessary to support desirable low-impact recreation and agricultural uses. Whenever possible, such buildings should be located outside of the C zone. When this is not feasible, small buildings are permitted in zone C on parcels larger than ten (10) acres, provided that the building is "a necessary appurtenance" of the recreational, agricultural, or open space use. Open pavilions are not considered buildings and are thus permitted. These considerations should be taken up by the planning board during the site plan review of the proposed use. Filing, storage, and other encroachments on natural drainage and flood flows are prohibited in zone C.

NOTES:

1. Accessory use accompanying this principal use excluding vehicle sales/lease.

2. Only in SHRMRD.
3. Wireless telecommunication facility is only permitted in this district when the antenna is constructed or installed on a building in compliance with the requirements of Section 17.36.180(D)(4).
4. Permitted only with connection to public water supply as sole source of water.
5. See Section 17.16.050(B) for dwelling units that may accessory to the principal use.

(LL No. 4, 2024; LL No. 2, 2024; LL No. 2, 2023; LL No. 1, 2023; LL No. 4, 2022; LL No. 1, 2022; LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.12.020 Activities prohibited in all districts.

A. No effluent or matter of any kind shall be discharged into any watercourse or body of surface water which:

1. Violates established watercourse requirements of the state department of environmental conservation or otherwise causes odors or fumes or which is poisonous or injurious to human, plant or animal life; or

2. Causes an increase in projected flood heights.

B. The practice of soil stripping shall be limited to incidental filling of areas within the town to bring them up to grade, except insofar as is necessary for typical agricultural practices or incidental to excavation for cellar and other structure.

C. Unless conducted under proper and adequate requirements, no use shall be permitted which will produce corrosive, toxic or noxious fumes, gas, materials, glare, fire, explosion, electromagnetic disturbance, radiation, smoke, odors, dust, waste, noise, vibration, or other objectionable features so as to be detrimental to the public health, public safety, or general welfare.

D. Dumping or storage of material in a manner that facilitates the breeding of vermin or endangers health in any way.

E. No new development of a use requiring site plan approval shall occur or be allowed until such site plan approval has been granted, except that the planning board may authorize specific limited site preparation as that board finds necessary to facilitate its thorough site plan review upon which that board shall render a decision on the question of site plan approval. The CEO may give written authorization or permit for excavation specifically limited to performing environmental audit of land, testing of soils to determine any condition

thereof and testing for potential, character, and volume of underground water to determine its quality.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.12.030 Exceptions in all districts.

A. Public Properties. Nothing in this title shall restrict construction or use in the exercise of governmental use of a governmental building or lot.

B. Public Utilities. Nothing in this title shall restrict the construction or use, of underground or overhead distribution facilities of public utilities operating under the laws of the state. Other facilities may be constructed subject to a site plan approval. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.16

BULK AND DENSITY CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

17.16.010 Intent.

17.16.020 Bulk and density control schedule.

17.16.030 Yard requirements.

17.16.040 Projection into yard.

17.16.050 Compliance with density.

17.16.060 Distance between principal structures on same lot.

17.16.070 Through lot.

17.16.080 Transition yard requirements.

17.16.090 Special requirements relating to yards in RU district.

17.16.100 Special requirements relating to yards in the town center area.

17.16.010 Intent.

This chapter is established in the interest of promoting public health, safety, and welfare by providing open space for: the access of light and air circulation, preventing conflagration, facilitating firefighting, meeting current and future septic disposal needs, protecting water supplies and environmentally sensitive areas, providing no congested traffic movements, and protecting views.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.020 Bulk and density control schedule.

The bulk and density control schedule of required conditions is shown for each individual district as follows:

A. Rural (RU) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One unit dwelling or bed and breakfast	Two unit dwelling	Multi-unit dwelling	Agriculture crops or livestock (may include residential use)	Public utility, electric station, stitch station, or pump house	Other general or business use
Minimum lot dimensions						
Area	Traditional subdivision; 5 acres, see note (P)3.	Traditional subdivision; 15 acres	Traditional subdivision 20 acres plus 5 acres for each additional unit	10 acres	0.5 acres	2 acres
	Cluster residential development see § 17.28	Cluster residential development see § 17.28	Cluster residential development see § 17.28			
Width (in feet)	Traditional: 200	Traditional: 400	Traditional: 800	300	50	200
	Cluster residential development see § 17.28	Cluster residential development see § 17.28	Cluster residential development see § 17.28			

	One unit dwelling or bed and breakfast	Two unit dwelling	Multi-unit dwelling	Agriculture crops or livestock (may include residential use)	Public utility, electric station, stitch station, or pump house	Other general or business use
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks) for traditional subdivision lots. For CRD lots, see § 17.28.						
Front (feet)	50	50	50	70	25	50
Side (feet)	50	50	50	50	25	50
Rear (feet)	60	60	60	100	25	50
Maximum lot coverage 10 percent for residential, 25 percent for agricultural, and 40 percent for all other uses						
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	0.1	0.13	0.15 (based on 3 units)			
Maximum building height for nonagricultural structures: 35 feet or 2 stories.						
One unit, two unit and multi-unit dwelling units shall have framing at least 16 feet in length.						

B. Residential Moderate Density (R1) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One unit, no public sewer and no public water; or bed and breakfast	One unit with public water no public sewer	One unit with public sewer and public water	Public utility, electric station, stitch station, or pump house	Other general use
Minimum lot dimensions for lots in existing platted subdivisions or existing lots not meeting the requirements of Section 17.28.080(A)					
Area	30,000 sq ft.	25,000 sq. ft.	25,000 sq. ft.	0.5 acres	2 acres
Width (in feet)	100	100	100	100	200
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks) for lots in existing platted subdivisions or existing lots not meeting the requirements of Section 17.28.080(A)					
Front (feet)	40	30	30	25	50
Side (feet)	25	20	10	25	50
Rear (feet)	60	60	30	25	50
Maximum lot coverage 40 percent					
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	1.74	2.18	2.9		
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories					
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: 1,000 square feet					

2. For existing lots meeting the requirements of 17.28.080(A), see Section 17.28 (Cluster Residential Subdivisions).

C. Residential High Density (R2) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One or two unit, no public sewer and no public water	One or two unit with public water no public sewer	One or two unit with public sewer and public water	Public utility, electric station, stitch station, or pump house	Other general use
Minimum lot dimensions					
Area	17,500 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft. (see note 2)	0.5 acres	2 acres
Width (in feet)	80	60	60	50	200
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)					
Front (feet)	25	20	10	25	50
Side (feet)	15	15	10	15	50
Rear (feet)	30	30	30	25	50
Maximum lot coverage 60 percent					
Maximum density (dwell- ing units/acre)	2.49	2.9	4.36		
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories for residential/3 stories for general use					
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: 800 square feet					

D. Town Center (TC) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One or two unit no public sewer and no public water	One or two unit with public water no public sewer	One or two unit with public sewer and public water	All other permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions				
Area	20,000 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.
Width (in feet)	80	70	60	See § 17.36.340(D)
Yard requirements (setbacks)				
Maximum front (feet)	20	20	20	See § 17.36.340(D)
Minimum side (feet)	10	10	5	See § 17.36.340(D)
Minimum rear (feet)	30	30	30	See § 17.36.340(D)
Maximum lot coverage 60 percent				
Maximum density (dwelling units/ acre)	2.18	2.9	5.8	
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories				
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: 800 sq. ft.				

2. For mixed use projects, see note 5.

E. Town Center 2 (TC2) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One or two unit, no public sewer and no public water	One or two unit with public water, no public sewer	One or two unit with public sewer and public water	All other permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions				
Area	20,000 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.
Width (in feet)	80	70	60	See § 17.36.340(D)
Yard requirements (setbacks)				
Maximum front (feet)	20	20	20	See § 17.36.340(D)
Minimum side (feet)	10	10	5	See § 17.36.340(D)
Minimum rear (feet)	30	30	30	See § 17.36.340(D)
Maximum lot coverage 60 percent				
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	2.18	2.9	5.8	
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories				
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: 800 square feet				

2. For mixed use projects, see note 5.

F. Town Center Residential (TCR) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One unit, no public sewer and no public water	One unit with public water, no public sewer	One unit with public sewer and public water	General use
Minimum lot dimensions				
Area	20,000 sq. ft.	15,000 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.	0.5 acres
Width (in feet)	80	70	60	See § 17.36.340(D)
Yard requirements (setbacks)				
Maximum front (feet)	20	20	20	See § 17.36.340(D)
Minimum side (feet)	10	10	5	See § 17.36.340(D)
Minimum rear (feet)	30	30	30	See § 17.36.340(D)
Maximum lot coverage 60 percent				
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	2.18	2.9	5.8	
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories				
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: 800 square feet				

G. Business Neighborhood (BN) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	One or two unit no public sewer and no public water	One or two unit with public water, no public sewer	One or two unit with public sewer and public water	Multi unit, no public sewer and no public water	Multi unit with public water, no public sewer	Multi unit with public water, and public sewer	All other permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions							
Area	15,000 sq. ft.	12,500 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.	See note 4	See note 4	See note 4	30,000 sq. ft.
Width (in feet)	80	80	80	See note 4	See note 4	See note 4	100
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)							
Front (feet)	10	10	10	See note 4	See note 4	See note 4	25
Side (feet)	10	10	10	See note 4	See note 4	See note 4	15
Rear (feet)	10	10	10	See note 4	See note 4	See note 4	25
Maximum lot coverage 50 percent							
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	2.9	3.48	4.36	See note 4	See note 4	See note 4	
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories							
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: 800 square feet for one or two unit dwellings, refer to Note 4 for minimum habitable area for multi-unit dwellings							

2. For mixed use projects, see note 5.

H. Business Neighborhood 2 (BN2) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	All uses as permitted in Chapter 17.12
Minimum lot dimensions	
Area	1 acre
Width (in feet)	100
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)	
Front (feet)	25
Side (feet)	15
Rear (feet)	25
Maximum lot coverage 50 percent	
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	Not applicable
Maximum building height: 35 feet or 2 stories	
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: not applicable	

I. Business Non-Retail (BNR) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	All permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions	
Area:	1 acre
Lot width (in feet):	100
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)	
Front (feet):	25
Side (feet):	15
Rear (feet):	25
Maximum lot coverage	50 percent
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	Not applicable
Maximum building height	35 feet or 2 stories unless otherwise stated
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit	Not applicable

J. Business Regional (BR) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	Multi-unit dwelling with public water and sewer	All other permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions		
Area:	See note 4	85,000 sq. ft.
Lot width (in feet):	See note 4	200
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)		
Front (feet):	See note 4	25
Side (feet):	See note 4	15
Rear (feet):	See note 4	25
Maximum lot coverage	See note 4	70 percent
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	See note 4	
Maximum building height	See note 4	Lesser of 60 feet or 4 stories
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit	See note 4	Not applicable unless otherwise stated

2. For mixed use projects, see note 5.

K. Airport Business Development (ABD) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	All permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions	
Area:	2 acres
Width (in feet):	300
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)	
Front (feet):	25
Side (feet):	15
Rear (feet):	25
Maximum lot coverage: 70 percent	
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	Not applicable
Building height: 40 feet or 3 stories*	

	All permitted uses
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: not applicable	

* Upon approval from FAA building height may be permitted to be up to 60 feet or 4 stories.

L. Commercial Light Industrial (CL) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	All permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions	
Area:	1 Acre
Lot width (in feet):	100
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)	
Front (feet):	25
Side (feet):	15
Rear (feet):	25
Maximum lot coverage: 70 percent	
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	Not applicable
Maximum building height: 40 feet or 2 stories	
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: not applicable	

M. Industrial (I) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	All uses
Minimum lot dimensions	
Area:	1 acre
Lot width (in feet):	100
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)	
Front (feet):	25
Side (feet):	15
Rear (feet):	25
Maximum lot coverage: 70 percent	
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	Not applicable
Maximum building height: 60 feet or 3 stories	
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: not applicable	

N. Conservation (C) Zoning District.

1. Bulk and Density Control Schedule.

	All permitted uses
Minimum lot dimensions	
Area:	3 acres
Lot width (in feet):	200
Minimum yard requirements (setbacks)	
Front (feet):	25
Side (feet):	15
Rear (feet):	25
Maximum lot coverage: 5 percent	
Maximum density (dwelling units/acre)	Not applicable
Maximum building height: 25 feet or one stories	
Minimum habitable area per dwelling unit: not applicable	

O. Reserved.

P. Notes Applicable to the Density or Bulk Control Schedule.

1. Overall exterior dimension means overall exterior lineal length and width of a structure.

2. The county health department may require new development using on-lot sewage disposal systems to have larger than the minimum lot sizes stated in this chapter.

3. Owners of property in the rural zoning district as of the date of passage of this ordinance shall retain the right to a one time subdivision of their property into no more than two total parcels to provide a homestead property for a family member, as defined by the state division of housing and community renewal. The newly created parcel shall be no smaller in size than the minimum lot size allowed in the R1 zoning district for properties without public sewer or water service.

4. Multi-unit Dwelling. The requirements for each multi-unit dwelling and the lot for the multi-unit dwellings within the BN and BR zoning districts shall be as

established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, but shall comply with the following special requirements:

a. Maximum lot coverage: sixty (60) percent;

b. Minimum lot area:

i. BN District: thirty thousand (30,000) square feet plus two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet for each dwelling unit.

1. Requires approval from the county department of health.

ii. BR district: eighty-five thousand (85,000) square feet.

iii. Front yard: twenty (20) feet.

iv. Side yard: ten (10) feet.

v. Rear yard: twenty-five (25) feet.

c. Reserved.

d. Maximum building height: forty-two (42) feet and three stories;

e. Minimum habitable dwelling area:

1 bedroom	700 square feet
2 bedrooms	900 square feet
3 bedrooms	1,100 square feet
Additional bedroom	add 100 square feet

5. For mixed use projects greater than one story in height, where there is a conflict in lot dimensions, the less restrictive dimension shall be used.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.030 Yard requirements.

Except as provided in this chapter, no structure shall be erected or altered, or lots used, except in accordance with the requirements set forth in this chapter and the bulk and density control schedule. No principal building shall be erected or altered in a setback.

A. Special Requirement Relating to Front Yard.

1. No part of any lot that has two or more front yards shall be deemed to be a rear yard.

2. On any lot with more than one front yard, all yards, other than front yard, shall be deemed to be a side yard.

3. The minimum front yard setback on an undeveloped lot may be reduced under the following conditions:

a. Lots adjoining the two sides of the undeveloped lot have principal buildings located within less than the minimum front yard setback established for the district;

b. The lot width of the undeveloped lot is two hundred fifty (250) feet or less; and

c. The reduced front yard setback on the undeveloped lot shall be no less than a distance equal to the average distance between the front lot line and the building line on the adjoining lots.

B. Special Requirement Relating to Inside Yard.

1. A structure having semi-detached, townhouse, or multi-unit dwelling shall meet side yard setback only at the end of the structure facing the side yard.

2. Where the side wall of a building is not parallel to the side lot line or the side lot line is broken or otherwise irregular, the side yard may be varied. In such case, the average width of the side yard shall not be less than the otherwise required minimum width; provided, however, that such yard shall not be narrower at any one point than one-half the otherwise required minimum width setback.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.040 Projection into yard.

Only the following shall be permitted to project into a minimum yard setback:

A. Awnings and canopies may project a maximum of six feet.

B. Cornices, eaves, passive solar devices, other such architectural features, and roof-mounted antenna may project a maximum of two feet.

C. Exterior uncovered and unenclosed handicap access facilities may project up to the lot line if required to meet the access requirements of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

D. Except as provided in Chapters 17.36 through 17.52, unroofed and unenclosed paved surfaces may project up to the lot line.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.050 Compliance with density.

A. No subdivision of a lot shall create a lot that is not in compliance with any provision of the bulk and density control schedule.

B. There shall be no more than one principal structure containing any dwelling unit on a lot except as may be approved under site plan review and approval.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.060 Distance between principal structures on same lot.

Where there are two or more principal structures on a lot in any district, the space between such structures shall be at least equal to the structure height of the taller structure.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.070 Through lot.

In the case of a lot running through from one road to another road, the front of such lot shall for the purposes of this title, be considered that frontage upon which the majority of the buildings in the same block front, but in case there has been no clearly defined frontage established, the owner may, when applying for a building permit, specify on the permit application which lot line shall be considered the front lot line. The rear portion of such a lot shall, however, be

a front yard for the purposes of determining required setback and locations of permitted structure and use.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.080 Transition yard requirements.

A. Where a R1, R2, or TCR district abuts any other district without an intervening road, a minimum side or rear yard setback in the other district that is measured from a lot line coincident with the boundary of the abutting district shall be increased more than the minimum yard setback specified in Section 17.16.020 for the other district by the number of feet as follows: (except where the TCR abuts the TC and TC2)

Other district:	Abuts a R1, R2, or TCR district, increase added to required setback:
RU, TC, and C	Ten (10) feet
BN and BN2	Fifteen (15) feet
BNR and TC2	Twenty (20) feet
BR	Thirty (30) feet
ABD and I	Forty (40) feet

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.090 Special requirements relating to yards in RU district.

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of the BFZL, other than subsections (B) and (C) of this section, agricultural plant use, except structures thereof other than fences and/or plant-supporting structures, may extend to any and all lot lines of the lot on which the agricultural plants are raised.

B. No agricultural plant use shall be within:

1. Ground surface distance of one hundred (100) feet from any watercourse, spring, existing well on a lot abutting the lot con-

taining the agricultural plant use, or other surface water body used to provide potable water, and

2. The required buffer and transition yard, as set forth in Section 17.36.200, along the lot line of the agricultural plant use that is coincident with a R1, R2, TCR, PUD, or PMRD district boundary line.

C. No business uses other than agricultural plant, agricultural animal, and commercial stable shall be within five hundred (500) feet of a boundary line of a R1, R2, or PMRD district.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.16.100 Special requirements relating to yards in the town center area.

A. In the TC, TC2, and TCR zoning districts, no minimum front or side setback is required.

B. The maximum front and side setback may not exceed the average front or side yard of the nearest two lots on either side of the subject lot.

C. If one or more of the lots required to be included in the averaging calculation are vacant, such vacant lots will be deemed to have a yard depth of zero feet.

D. Lots fronting a different street than the subject lot or separated from the subject lot by a street or alley may not be used in computing the average.

E. When the subject lot is a corner lot, the average setback will be computed on the basis of the two adjacent lots that front on the same street as the subject lot.

F. When the subject lot abuts a corner lot fronting on the same street, the average setback will be computed on the basis of the abutting corner lot and the nearest two lots that front on the same street as the subject lot. Calculating setbacks shall be conducted by using the example provided in Figure 2:

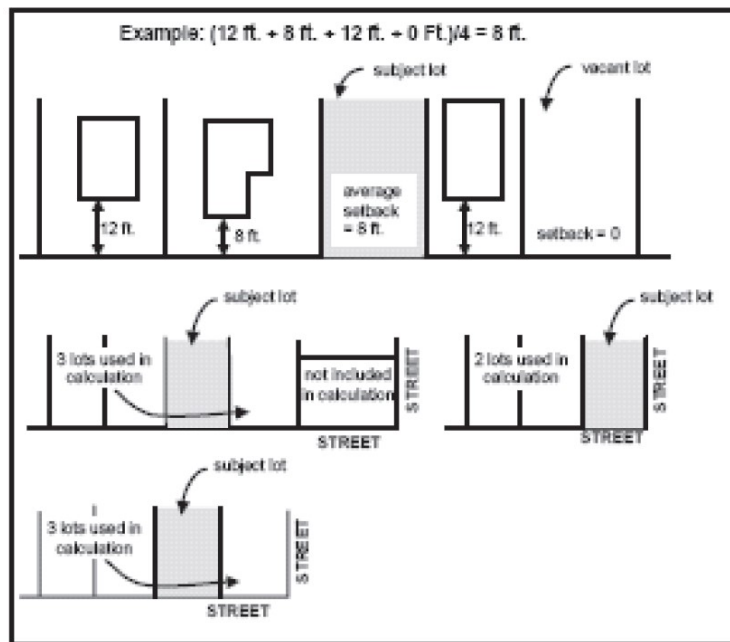


Figure 2: Average Setback

G. Exceptions to the standards provided in Figure 2 are:

1. A portion of the building may be set back from the maximum setback line in order to provide an articulated facade or accommodate a building entrance feature, provided that the total area of the space created must not exceed one square foot for every linear foot of building frontage.

2. A building may be set back farther than the maximum setback in order to accommodate an outdoor eating area. In order to preserve the continuity of the street wall, the building may be set back no more than twelve (12) feet from the front or street side property line or at least forty (40) percent of the building facade must be located at the maximum setback/line. The total area of an outdoor eating area that is located between a public sidewalk and the building facade may not exceed twelve (12) times the building's street frontage in linear feet.

3. The minimum rear setback must be zero to thirty (30) percent of the lot depth.

4. No side setback is required in the TC and TC2 districts, except when a property abuts a residential-zoned property outside of the town center area, in which case the minimum side yard setback required in the TC or TC2 district must be the same as required for a residential use on the abutting residential-zoned lot in accordance with Section 17.16.020, bulk and density control schedule.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.20

PLANNED-MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (PMRD)

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17.20.010 Intent.

It is the intent of this chapter to provide flexible land use and design requirements through the use of performance criteria so that small-to-large neighborhoods or portions thereof may be developed that incorporate a variety of residential density and building types. A PMRD may contain both individual dwelling unit building sites and common property which is planned and developed as a unit. In order to carry out the purpose of this chapter, a PMRD development shall achieve the following objectives:

A. A maximum choice at all economic levels in the types of environment, occupancy, housing, lot sizes and community facilities available to existing and potential town residents;

B. Create more usable open space and recreation areas;

C. The preservation of large trees and outstanding natural features;

D. Creative use of land and related physical development;

E. An efficient use of land resulting in smaller networks of utilities and roads, thereby lowering the costs of construction and maintenance;

F. A development pattern in harmony with the objectives of the comprehensive plan for the town;

G. Compatibility with all applicable guidelines and requirements set forth in Chapters 17.36 through 17.52;

H. Maintenance or creation of acceptable traffic patterns and levels of service on the existing road network, especially in established residential areas.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.020 Reserved.

17.20.030 Applicable districts.

A. A PMRD may be permitted in the RU, R1, BR, TC, TC2, and BNR underlying districts in accordance with the procedures for establishing a PMRD hereafter set forth in Section 17.20.100.

B. A senior housing PMRD (SHPMRD) may be permitted in the RU, R1, BR, TC, TC2 and BNR underlying districts in accordance with the procedures for establishing a PMRD hereafter set forth in Section 17.20.100.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.040 Permitted uses.

One-unit, two-unit, and multi-unit dwellings and their accessory uses are permitted subject to site plan review and approval. Such dwelling units may be in the form of condominiums or rental units.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.050 Cooperative planning and design option.

As part of the PMRD review process, the planning board may offer the services of its planning and design consultant to assist the applicant in creating a concept plan for the project. The intent of the option is to offer early facilitation of creative design solutions, operating outside of the more rigid process of typical plan review and comment. The option would include coordination with town staff and boards as appropriate. The cost of this option would be borne by the applicant and only upon agreement by the applicant. The option is available as a supplement to typical staff town consultant review services with the goal of creating an enhanced project design and a more efficient and cost effective review process for the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.060 General requirements governing PMRD.

Any development proposal to be considered as a PMRD allowing such density increases as outlined in this chapter shall conform to the following requirements, which are regarded as minimum requirements, in addition to applicable requirements in other subsections of this chapter:

A. **PMRD Lot Area.** The minimum lot area required to constitute a PMRD lot shall be five contiguous acres.

B. **PMRD Access.** A minimum of two vehicular drives, approved and constructed in accordance with Section 17.36.050 shall be required for each PMRD lot unless waived by the planning board in review with the fire department and director of public works. Such drives shall originate from a road with a minimum classification as secondary road.

C. **Water and Sewer Service.** A PMRD shall be serviced by public water and public sanitary sewer systems.

D. **PMRD Density.** The planning board shall determine in each case the appropriate dwelling unit density and location. The gross density shall be calculated using the total acreage of the proposed PMRD lot. Such gross density shall in no instance exceed ten (10) dwelling units per acre.

E. **Maximum Number of Units.** The maximum number of one-unit and in a PMRD shall be no more than thirty (30) percent of the total number of allowable dwelling units per the density calculation for the development in accordance with subsection 17.20.060(D).

F. **Recreation Requirements.** A PMRD development shall have a minimum of ten (10) percent of the entire PMRD lot set aside and developed, as appropriate, for recreational use in accordance with Section 17.36.100.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.070 Special requirements governing PMRD.

In addition to compliance with the general requirements set forth in Section 17.20.060 the following special requirements shall apply to PMRD:

A. **One-Unit and Two-Unit Dwelling.** The requirements for each one-unit and two-unit dwellings and its lot within the PMRD shall be as established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, but shall comply with the following special requirements:

1. Maximum lot coverage: fifty (50) percent;
2. Minimum lot area: seven thousand (7,000) square feet;
3. Minimum lot width: fifty (50) feet;
4. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front yard as measured from pavement edge of drive or interior drive: ten (10) feet,

- b. Side yard: ten (10) feet,
- c. Rear yard: twenty-five (25) feet;
- 5. Maximum building height: thirty-five (35) feet and two stories;
- 6. Minimum habitable dwelling area:
 - a. Seven hundred (700) square feet in each one-unit dwelling,
 - b. Nine hundred (900) square feet in each two-unit dwelling;
- 7. Parking: shall be in conformance with Section 17.48.010;
- 8. An accessory building, including detached garage, shall be located no less than ten (10) feet from any rear or side lot line and shall not be located in front yard, and shall be located at least ten (10) feet from the principal building.

B. Townhouse. The requirements for each townhouse and its lot within the PMRD shall be as established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, but shall comply with the following special requirements:

- 1. Maximum lot coverage: fifty (50) percent;
- 2. Minimum lot area: three thousand five hundred (3,500) square feet;
- 3. Minimum lot width: twenty (20) feet;
- 4. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front yard as measured from pavement edge of drive or interior drive: ten (10) feet,
 - b. Side Yard: five feet (at end of townhouse);
 - c. Rear Yard: twenty-five (25) feet;
- 5. Maximum building height: forty (40) feet and three stories;
- 6. Minimum habitable dwelling area: eight hundred (800) square feet in each dwelling;
- 7. Parking: shall be in conformance with Section 17.48.010;
- 8. An accessory building, including detached garage, shall be located no less than ten (10) feet from any rear or side lot line

and shall not be located in front yard, and shall be located at least ten (10) feet from the principal building.

C. Multi-unit Dwelling. The requirements for each multi-unit dwelling and the lot for the multi-unit dwelling within the PMRD lot shall be as established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, but shall comply with the following special requirements:

- 1. Maximum lot coverage: sixty (60) percent;
- 2. Minimum lot area per dwelling unit:
 - a. For each one-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand (4,000) square feet,
 - b. For each two-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand two hundred (4,200) square feet,
 - c. For each three-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand four hundred (4,400) square feet,
 - d. For each four-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand six hundred (4,600) square feet,
- 3. Minimum lot width: two hundred (200) feet;
- 4. Minimum setbacks:
 - a. Front yard as measured from pavement edge of drive or interior drive: twenty (20) feet,
 - b. Side Yard: ten (10) feet (at ends of buildings),
 - c. Rear Yard: twenty-five (25) feet;
- 5. Maximum building height: forty-two (42) feet and three stories;
- 6. Minimum habitable dwelling area:

1 bedroom	700 square feet
2 bedrooms	900 square feet
3 bedrooms	1,100 square feet
Additional bedroom	add 100 square feet

- 7. Parking: shall be in conformance with Section 17.48.010.
- 8. Accessory building, including detached garage, shall be located no less than

ten (10) feet from any rear or side lot line and shall not be located in front yard, and shall be located at least twelve (12) feet from the principal building.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.080 General requirements governing senior housing PMRD (SHPMRD).

Any development proposal to be considered as a SHPMRD allowing such density increases as outlined in this chapter shall conform to the following requirements, which are regarded as minimum requirements, in addition to applicable requirements in other subsections of this title as well as the requirements of the Federal Fair Housing Act.

A. SHPMRD Lot Area. The minimum lot area required to constitute a SHPMRD lot shall be three contiguous acres.

B. SHPMRD Access. A minimum of two drives, approved and constructed in accordance with Section 17.36.100 shall be required unless waived by the planning board in review with the fire department and director of public works. Such drives shall originate from a road with a minimum classification as secondary road.

C. Water and Sewer Service. Each SHPMRD shall be serviced by public water and public sanitary sewer systems.

D. Density. The planning board shall determine in each case the appropriate dwelling unit density and location. The gross density shall, be calculated using the total acreage of the proposed development. The planning board shall use the following requirements to help determine the appropriate dwelling unit density but may allow for a denser development upon review of the project:

1. Multi-unit dwelling units shall be permitted at a maximum density of twelve (12) dwelling units per acre.

2. One-unit and two-unit dwellings shall be permitted at a maximum density of 3.5 dwelling units per acre.

3. No dwelling unit in a SHPMRD shall have more than two bedrooms, with the exception of a caretaker's or manager's dwelling unit which may have up to four bedrooms.

E. Minimum habitable space shall be as established in Section 17.16.020, bulk and density control schedule.

F. Recreation Requirement. All development proposals shall have a minimum of five percent of all lands set aside and developed in accordance with Section 17.36.100 for the private recreational use of the SHPMRD residents.

G. Other Permitted Use. To further the objectives of the SHPMRD the town establishes and permits the following additional principal and accessory use:

1. Principal Use. The following principal uses shall also be permitted in a SHPMRD. Each such use shall be required to have a minimum lot area of one acre. The planning board shall determine at the time of site plan review if a larger lot area is required to support the use:

a. Assisted care living units, which for the purposes of this section, shall be living units that do not constitute the definition of a dwelling unit, but may contain separate living and sleeping space, and includes central eating facilities at which residents take meals;

b. Nursing home or convalescent home, health care services facility, home for the aged, and other health care related facilities in combination with assisted care living units with central facilities duplicating those centrally provided for congregate care units and assistance with daily living services including but not limited to bathing, dressing, mobility, and medication supervision;

c. Any combination of subsection (G)(1)(a) or (b) of this section.

2. Accessory Use. Certain related ancillary facilities shall be permitted, either in a separate building or in combination with assisted and/or congregate care units. Such ancillary facilities are deemed to be and shall function as an accessory use and shall be compatible with the residential character of the development and are as follows:

- a. Cafeteria;
- b. Laundry, with off-site dry cleaning;
- c. Lounge;
- d. Game room;
- e. Recreation room;
- f. Exercise or multipurpose room;
- g. Workshop;
- h. Library or reading room;
- i. Sauna or spa, exercise rooms, whirlpool;
- j. Medical clinic and/or emergency medical center, physical and speech therapy areas, first aid station, principally for the benefit of residents of the development;
- k. Community and smaller private dining rooms, bar, or standard restaurant facility;
- l. Small retail stores, convenience store, personal service establishments, bank, post office, areas for crafts, games, and other activities;
- m. Chapel or other place of worship;
- n. Rental units and/or guest rooms for visitors;
- o. Social services office. Such office shall be for use by social service providers or others offering direct assistance to residents of the development;
- p. Playground (outdoor and/or indoor);
- q. Adult day care facilities;
- r. Twenty-four (24) hour security;
- s. Maintenance facilities.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.090 Special requirements governing SHPMRD.

In addition to compliance with the general requirements set forth in Section 17.20.080, the following special requirements shall be applied to all SHPMRD and shall be regarded as minimum requirements:

A. One-Unit and Two-Unit Dwelling Requirements. The dimensional requirements for one-unit and two-unit dwellings shall be as established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, except that in no instance shall they be less than the following requirements:

- 1. Maximum lot coverage: fifty (50) percent;
- 2. Maximum density: six dwelling units per acre;
- 3. Minimum lot area: seven thousand (7,000) square feet per dwelling unit;
- 4. Minimum lot width: fifty (50) feet;
- 5. Minimum setback requirements:
 - a. Front yard as measured from the pavement edge of drive and interior drive: ten (10) feet,
 - b. Side yard: ten (10),
 - c. Rear yard: twenty-five (25) feet,
 - d. Exception: Awning, canopies, single story decks and single story covered porches may project a maximum of six feet into the required yard setbacks. Such awning, canopies, single story decks and single story covered porches shall not exceed one hundred forty (140) square feet of structure area within the required yard set forth above;
- 6. Maximum building height: thirty-five (35) feet and two stories;
- 7. Minimum habitable dwelling area:
 - a. Four hundred (400) square feet in each unit dwelling.
- 8. Parking: shall be in conformance with Section 17.48.010;
- 9. An accessory building, including detached garage, shall be no more than three hundred (300) square feet in size and shall

be located no less than ten (10) feet from any rear or side lot line, shall not be located in a front yard setback, and shall be located at least ten (10) feet from the principal building.

B. Townhouse Dwelling. The requirements for townhouse dwellings shall be as established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, except that in no instance shall they be less than the following specific requirements:

1. Maximum lot coverage: fifty (50) percent;

2. Minimum lot area: three thousand five hundred (3,500) square feet per dwelling unit;

3. Minimum lot width: twenty (20) feet;

4. Minimum setback requirement:

a. Front yard as measured from the pavement edge of drive and interior drives: ten (10) feet,

b. Rear yard: twenty-five (25) feet,

c. Side yard: five feet (at ends of buildings);

5. Maximum building height shall be three stories or forty (40) feet, whichever is the lesser;

6. Minimum habitable dwelling area: eight hundred (800) square feet;

7. Parking requirements:

a. Minimum parking: 1.0 space per dwelling unit and in accordance with all other requirements of Section 17.48.010;

b. Maximum parking: two spaces per dwelling unit and in accordance with all other requirements of Section 17.48.010;

8. Any accessory building, including a detached garage, shall be no more than three hundred (300) square feet in size and shall be located no less than ten (10) feet from any rear or side yard, shall not be located in a front yard setback, and shall be located at least ten (10) feet from the principal building.

C. Multi-Unit Dwelling Development. The dimensional requirements for multi-unit dwellings shall be as established by the planning board in the site plan review and approval process, except that in no instance shall they be less than the following specific requirements:

1. Maximum lot coverage: sixty (60) percent.

2. Minimum lot area per dwelling unit:

a. For each one-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand (4,000) square feet.

b. For each two-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand two hundred (4,200) square feet.

c. For each three-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand four hundred (4,400) square feet.

d. For each four-bedroom dwelling unit: four thousand six hundred (4,600) square feet.

3. Minimum lot width: two hundred (200) feet.

4. Minimum setback requirement:

a. Front yard as measured from pavement edge of drive and interior drive: twenty (20) feet,

b. Rear Yard: twenty-five (25) feet,

c. Side Yard: ten (10) feet (at ends of building),

d. No principal building shall be located less than thirty (30) feet from any interior lot line,

5. Maximum building height shall be three stories or forty (40) feet, whichever is the lesser.

6. Minimum habitable dwelling area:

1 bedroom	700 square feet
2 bedrooms	900 square feet
3 bedrooms	1,100 square feet
Additional bedroom	add 100 square feet

7. Parking requirements: a maximum of 1.5 spaces per dwelling unit and in accordance with all other requirements of Section 17.48.010;

8. An accessory building, including detached garage, shall be located no less than ten (10) feet from any rear or side yard and shall not be located in a front yard setback, and shall be located at least ten (10) feet from the principal building.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.20.100 Procedures for establishing a PMRD or SHPMRD.

A. Application Requirements. A request for establishing a PMRD or SHPMRD shall sequentially comprise: (1) a concept plan pursuant to Chapter 17.32; and (2) a site plan application pursuant to Chapter 17.32 and a proposed zoning amendment pursuant to Chapter 17.68.

B. Concept Plan Requirement. A concept plan for a proposed PMRD or SHPMRD, prepared in accordance with Chapter 17.32 shall be submitted to the town board and to the planning board.

C. Action on the Concept Plan.

1. The planning board shall evaluate the concept plan and make a recommendation to the town board. The recommendations shall be either conditional acceptance of the concept plan or disapproval of the request and shall include findings for such recommendation.

2. Then the town board shall evaluate the concept plan and the recommendation by the planning board. The town board shall make a decision of either conditional acceptance of the concept plan or disapproval of the request and shall include findings for such decision.

D. Application for Site Plan and Zoning Amendment. Upon conditional acceptance of the concept plan by the town board, the applicant may initiate a site plan appli-

cation in accordance with Chapter 17.32 for a PMRD or SHPMRD by submitting to the planning board a preliminary plan together with a proposed zoning amendment.

E. Action on Preliminary Plan of Site Plan and Zoning Amendment. The planning board shall act on the preliminary plan and proposed zoning amendment as follows:

1. Evaluate potential environmental impact, compliance with this title and any other applicable law, rule or regulation, and any other significant concern;

2. Make findings based on the evaluation according to subsection 17.32.100(A);

3. Make a decision based on the findings according to subsection 17.32.110(A) to either:

a. Accept the preliminary plan and proposed zoning amendment for consideration by the town board and make a recommendation to the town board that the town board, make a determination of significant environmental impact by the proposed PMRD or SHPMRD and enact the proposed zoning amendment; or

b. Refuse to accept the preliminary plan and proposed zoning amendment and make a recommendation to the town board that the town board disapprove or modify the proposed zoning amendment.

F. Action on Zoning Amendment.

1. After the receipt of the planning board's recommendation to accept the preliminary plan and proposed zoning amendment, the town board shall, in accordance with Chapter 17.68, set and hold a public hearing on the proposed zoning amendment for the PMRD or SHPMRD.

2. After the public hearing pursuant to Chapter 17.68, the town board shall enact, with or without modification, or disapprove the proposed zoning amendment and record the reason for the action.

G. Action on Site Plan Application. After enactment of the zoning amendment, the planning board shall process and make a decision on the site plan application for the PMRD or SHPMRD in accordance with Chapter 17.32.

H. Subdivision Approval Requirement. If the PMRD or SHPMRD proposal involves a subdivision of land:

1. Any subdivision of land shall be included in the concept plan.

2. An application for subdivision approval shall, concurrent with the site plan application, be initiated by the applicant and processed with decisions thereon by the planning board.

I. Modification or Amendment of Approved PMRD or SHPMRD. Any proposed modification or change to an approved site plan for a PMRD or SHPMRD requires submission, processing, and decision on an amendment to the approved site plan in accordance with Chapter 17.32.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.21

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) DISTRICT

Sections:

- 17.21.010 Legislative purpose.**
- 17.21.020 Authority.**
- 17.21.030 Use regulations.**
- 17.21.040 General requirements.**
- 17.21.050 Cooperative planning and design option.**
- 17.21.060 Procedure.**
- 17.21.070 Decisions.**
- 17.21.080 Performance standards.**

17.21.010 Legislative purpose.

The town hereby finds and determines that:

A. When coordinated with the town comprehensive plan, the creation of planned unit developments can be an effective tool for guiding development in ways that support community goals and priorities.

B. Planned unit developments provide a means by which different land uses within an area covered by a single development plan may be combined to achieve compatibility among such uses. Unattainable with traditional municipal zoning techniques, planned unit development provides flexibility in the regulation of land use development in order to:

1. Encourage innovation in land use variety and design, in the layout and type of new structures and in their integration with existing structures;
2. Enhance efficiency in the use of land, natural resources, energy, community services, and utilities;
3. Encourage open space preservation and protection of natural resources, historic sites, and structures;

4. Facilitate the provision of housing and improved residential environments;

5. Enhance the ability of municipalities to promote business and employment opportunities;

6. Allowing a diversity of uses in close proximity in the district within a limited area, including residential, institutional, professional office and general business establishments;

7. Preserving and restoring the overall character of the district;

8. Promoting a balance of land uses;

9. Promoting the opportunity for people to work, meet, and utilize services in the vicinity of their residences;

10. Providing opportunities for a mixture of uses in the same building;

11. Promoting a positive pedestrian environment in the district;

12. Facilitating integrated physical design;

13. Promoting a high level of design quality; and

14. Encouraging the development of flexible space for small and emerging businesses;

15. Facilitating development proposals responsive to current and future market conditions.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.020 Authority.

The power to establish planned unit development is provided for in Section 261-C of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law. In addition to any other powers and authority to plan and regulate by zoning, the town hereby enacts requirements for the review of planned unit development plans and the establishment and simultaneous mapping of a planned unit development district pursuant to the provisions of this local law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.030 Use regulations.**A. Permitted Uses.**

Small-scale light industrial
 (building size not to exceed twenty-five thousand (25,000) square-foot)
 Medical facility, to include a health care clinic or hospital
 Office, professional
 Office, general business
 One-unit dwellings
 Two-unit dwellings
 Multi-unit dwellings
 Day care center or nursery school
 Assisted living facilities
 Convalescent home
 Nursing home
 Club, membership
 Museum
 Government facility
 Place of worship
 School
 Public utility building
 Car wash
 Fitness center
 Parking lot, commercial
 Research facility
 Plaza
 Restaurant, standard
 Retail, small scale
 Bakery
 Ice cream parlor
 Hotel/motel or conference center

B. Prohibited Uses.

1. A use not specifically permitted in subsection 17.21.030(A) shall be deemed prohibited except as approved under subsection 17.21.030(C).

C. Uses permitted with Site Plan Approval/Special Permit.

1. Any other use compatible with the above-allowed uses.

2. Application for determination for an approved use shall include a detailed description of the use, approximate number

of employees and estimated volume of traffic to be generated, as well as the criteria set forth in Section 17.21.060, Procedure.

3. Enlargement or expansion of existing buildings whether residential, institutional, or professional and general office service establishments.

D. Same-structure/On-site Mixed Use.

1. Within the district, there shall be no restriction on combining different categories of use within the same building except any imposed by the New York State Building Code or other federal, state, or local regulations.

2. Uses must follow the performance standards in Section 17.21.080, Performance Standards.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.040 General requirements.

A. Permitted Uses. Uses within an area designated as a planned unit development district are determined by the provisions of this section as well as the conditions of the approval of any actual planned unit development project.

1. **Mixed-use Planned Unit Development.** A mixed-use planned unit development may incorporate a variety of housing types, such as detached, attached, one-unit, two-unit, multi-unit, or any combination thereof. Accessory uses, including mixed-use structures, religious institutions, educational facilities, and private and public membership clubs may be allowed as determined appropriate by the planning and town boards. In addition, the mixed-use planned unit development shall permit principally business uses of a variety of types, such as research and development facilities, high-technology assembly, professional offices, commercial recreation facilities and such other uses as may be deemed appropriate by the planning and town board for the area under construction. accessory uses are al-

lowed when exclusively intended and designed for use by the users of the permitted principal use.

B. Minimum Area.

1. In all applicable zoning districts outside of the town center area, the minimum area requirement for consideration of a planned unit development district designation shall be ten (10) contiguous acres of land.

2. In the town center area, the minimum area required for a planned unit development district shall be five contiguous acres.

C. Location. The planned unit development shall be applicable only in areas of the town where public sewer and water service are available or on parcels immediately adjacent to existing public sewer and water service where sewer and water can be extended to.

D. Density. Because land is used more efficiently in a planned unit development, improved environmental quality can usually be produced with greater density than is usually permitted in traditional zoning districts. The planning board shall determine in each case the appropriate land use intensity and/or dwelling unit density for individual projects. The determination of land use intensity or dwelling unit density shall be thoroughly documented, including all facts, opinions and judgments justifying the selection.

E. Open Space. A minimum of thirty (30) percent open space is required for all PUD proposals. Clustering of dwelling units, institutional and general business or professional office uses, and small-scale light industrial uses are strongly encouraged, provided buffers, common open space, and emergency access are adequately planned. Buffers are required in order to eliminate or minimize potential interference and nuisances on adjacent properties. The size of

the buffer shall be determined through the PUD review process, based on its ability to achieve appropriate separation, and conform to the performance standards contained herein.

F. Lot Coverage. For all uses, the maximum lot coverage shall be seventy (70) percent.

G. Setbacks.

1. Unless otherwise expressly provided in this section, the front, side, and rear yard setbacks for individual structures within the PUD shall be determined in conjunction with the final approval of the planned unit development plan.

H. Height Restrictions. The height of structures shall be determined in conjunction with the review and approval of the master plan of the planned unit development.

I. Spacing of Buildings. The location of all structures shall be as shown on the final planned unit development plan. The proposed location and arrangement of structures shall not be detrimental to existing or prospective structures, or existing or prospective neighborhoods. Every one or two unit dwelling shall have access to a public street.

J. Parking. Unless otherwise expressly provided in this section, PUDs shall be subject to the off-street parking and loading standards of Chapter 17.48.

K. Street Standards and Modification. The design of public streets within a PUD shall comply with all applicable town standards as provided in Title 12 of this code.

L. Development Assurances. The planning board may require adequate assurance, in a form and manner that it approves, that the common open space, amenities, and public improvements shown in the final planned unit development plan will be provided and fully developed and shall comply with the provisions below:

M. Performance Bond. Prior to final planned unit development plan approval,

the applicant shall file with the town clerk, in an amount to be set by the town board, a certified check to cover the full cost of all required improvements or a performance bond to cover the full cost of all improvements. The performance or completion bonds shall comply with Section 277 of the Article 16 of the New York State Town Law, and shall be satisfactory to the town board, town attorney, and code enforcement officer as to form, sufficiency, manner of execution and surety, to ensure installation of all improvements shown on the final plan. A period of at least one year of filing of the plan, in accordance with the standards and specifications of the town but no more than three years shall be set forth in the bond within which time all required improvements shall be completed. The time limit may be extended by the board, upon written application made not less than sixty-two (62) days prior to the expiration of the period in accordance with New York State Town Law Section 277.

N. Inspection of Improvements. The applicant shall provide for the inspection of required improvements during and after construction to assure that all town specifications and requirements shall be met during the construction of the required improvements, and to assure satisfactory completion of the improvements and utilities as required by the planning board.

O. As-Built Record Drawings. The applicant shall deliver and file with the town a set of as-built final maps, plans and drawings conforming to those submitted for the final planned unit development plan receiving final planned unit development plan approval and certified by a duly licensed professional engineer that all construction of improvements was accomplished in accordance with such final plan approval, and the certification shall run specifically in the favor of the town.

P. Acceptance of Improvements. The applicant shall complete all required improvements to the satisfaction of the town approval authority with jurisdiction over the improvement, who shall file with the town board a report documenting the satisfactory completion of all required improvements, including all rights-of-way and easements, in the form of an acceptable deed filed with the town clerk.

Q. Ownership. The tract of land under application for consideration for a planned unit development may be owned, leased, or controlled either by a single person or corporation or by a group of individuals or corporations. An application must be filed by the owner or jointly by the owners or their agent(s) of all property included in the project. In the case of multiple ownership, the approved plan shall be binding upon all property owners, and such owners shall provide written certification of such binding agreements. All land included for the purpose of development within a PUD shall be owned by or be under the complete control of the applicant for such PUD, whether the applicant be an individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity, and shall be planned and developed as a whole in a single development operation or a definitely programmed series of development operations or phases. The applicant shall provide to the town all of the necessary documents and information that may be required by the town attorney to assure the town that the development project may be lawfully completed according to the plans sought to be approved.

R. Adherence to Town Center Requirements. At the discretion of the planning board, all planned unit developments shall be developed in accordance with Section 17.36.340 (Town Center Requirements). (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.050 Cooperative planning and design option.

As part of the PUD review process, the planning board may offer the services of its planning and design consultant to assist the applicant in creating a concept plan for the project. The intent of the option is to offer early facilitation of creative design solutions, operating outside of the more rigid process of typical plan review and comment. The option would include coordination with town staff and boards as appropriate. The cost of this option would be borne by the applicant and only upon agreement by the applicant. The option is available as a supplement to typical staff town consultant review services with the goal of creating an enhanced project design, and a more efficient and cost effective review process for the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.060 Procedure.

An application for a PUD approval shall consist of a preliminary planned unit development plan and a final planned unit development plan. The PUD review process involves the coordinated review and approval of the planning board (PUD recommendation and site plan approval) and the town board (PUD approval).

A. Pre-Application Conference. A request for a pre-application conference shall be submitted along with the appropriate application fee to the code enforcement officer in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 17.64.050. The intent of the pre-application conference is for the applicant to obtain a general awareness of the town's planning rationale, the compatibility of the proposed PUD with existing and anticipated land uses in the vicinity, and a familiarity with the town's PUD procedures. The conference assists the applicant in determining the suitability of a proposed

PUD in the proposed location, without incurring the expense of preparation of a PUD conceptual development plan. The conference will be an informal meeting with the planning board at a workshop session or a regularly scheduled meeting, open to the public, and included on their agenda in advance of the meeting. The pre-application meeting is mandatory but does not require the filing of a preliminary planned unit development plan or plat.

B. Preliminary Planned Unit Development Plan Submission. A preliminary planned unit development plan is a generalized plan that shows the proposed use and maximum scale, density, and intensity of use for all uses of all lands within the proposed PUD in accordance with the information requirements in subsection D below. An application for approval of the preliminary planned unit development plan shall be submitted along with the appropriate application fee to the code enforcement officer as set forth in the current fee schedule adopted by the town board. The code enforcement officer shall ascertain that all filing requirements have been met, and if so, shall forward the application document to the planning board.

C. Planning Board Review of Preliminary Planned Unit Development Plan. The planning board shall review the application for compliance with the performance standards set forth in Section 17.21.080 of this chapter. At its first regular meeting after timely submission of application documents, the planning board will entertain a presentation of the project by the applicant, review the application materials and the preliminary planned unit development plan, and review the EAF or DEIS submitted by the applicant. All PUD applications shall be considered Type I actions under SEQRA requiring coordinated review. After evaluating the preliminary planned unit

development plan according to the performance standards set forth in Section 17.21.080, the planning board shall prepare an itemized list of written findings of fact which supports a recommendation of approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the preliminary planned unit development district and accept the preliminary planned unit development plan. Upon receipt of a complete application, the written findings and recommendation of the planning board shall be forwarded to the town board within sixty-two (62) days.

D. Town Board Review. The town board shall review the preliminary planned unit development district and the written findings of fact from the planning board. It shall conduct a public hearing at its regular or special meeting of the board within sixty-two (62) days after receiving all of the above materials. Public notice shall be required in the same manner as provided in subsection 16.08.040(D) of this Code. The town board will, within sixty-two (62) days of close of the public hearing, approve, approve with conditions, or deny the preliminary planned unit development district based upon the criteria set forth in subsection 17.21.060(A)(4)(a). The decision of the town board shall be final and shall be supported by written findings. The decision of the town board shall be forwarded to the planning board for further action.

1. The town board may approve with or without conditions, provided that it finds that all of the following standards have been met for the proposed district:

a. The location, size, and use of any structure(s), nature and intensity of operations involved, size of the site in relation to the proposed structure(s), and the location of the site with respect to roads giving access to it are such that the proposed uses will be in harmony with orderly development of the neighborhood.

b. The location, nature and height of buildings, walls and fences will not discourage the appropriate development and use of adjacent land and buildings or impair their value.

c. The proposed use shall not conflict with the intent of the Town of Big Flats Comprehensive Plan (2020), or any part thereof.

d. A use within the proposed district shall not have an adverse effect on the agricultural resources of the area.

e. The proposed uses will not result in excessive off-premises noise, dust, odors, solid waste, or glare, or create any public or private nuisances.

f. The proposed uses will not cause significant traffic congestion, impair pedestrian safety, or overload existing roads considering their current width, surfacing, condition, and any proposed improvements made to them by the applicant.

g. The proposed uses will be suitable for the proposed action considering the property's size, location, topography, vegetation, soils, protected natural habitat, hydrology, and if appropriate, its ability to be buffered or screened from neighboring properties.

h. The proposed uses will be subject to such conditions on operation, design, and layout of structures and provision of buffer areas as may be necessary to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses and to protect the natural, historic, and scenic resources of the town.

E. Planning Board Review of Final Planned Unit Development Plan. Upon receiving the town board's preliminary planned unit development district approval; with or without conditions, the applicant shall submit a final planned unit development plan to the planning board for approval and recommendation of approval, approval with conditions, or denial of the final planned

unit development district to the town board. The final planned unit development plan is a detailed development plan prepared to scale showing accurately and with complete dimensioning the boundaries of a site and the location of all buildings, structures, land uses, and principal site development features. The submittal requirements are set forth in the following section.

F. Town Board PUD District Final Approval. The town board shall review the final planned unit development district and the written findings of fact from the planning board. The town board will approve, approve with conditions, or deny the final planned unit development district.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.070 Decisions.

A. Final approval of a PUD by the town board shall be considered a binding commitment on the applicant and all subsequent owners to develop the property in accordance with the approved final PUD plan and conditions of approval. A final PUD plan approval does not in any way mandate or require performance of the applicant to proceed with the approved developmental plans or project.

B. A final planned unit development plan shall be approved in the same form and manner as a site plan pursuant to Chapter 17.32, and the provisions therein shall be fully applicable to PUD approvals. Any approval of a PUD shall incorporate the findings required under SEQRA and shall be made in written form that includes each of the following:

1. Identification of each use consistent with the use classifications of this chapter;
2. The maximum scale, density, and intensity of use applicable to each such use;
3. The manner in which the proposed PUD supports and is consistent with the statement of land use policies, principles, and goals in the comprehensive plan;

4. The manner in which the site plan development proposed for the PUD is found to be suitable for that particular district;

5. The manner in which the physical improvements will satisfy the site development standards applicable to the district in which the proposed use is located, and to the extent practicable will comply with the performance standards for such district;

6. The particular elements of the site plan that are subject to planning board approval during site plan review;

7. Any conditions which shall become restrictions for the approved PUD with the same force as if they were included in the regulations provided in Chapter 17.32;

8. Any required dedication or reservation, which must include a determination that such dedication or reservation is related both in nature and extent to the impact of the proposed project; and

9. Modifications of site development elements necessary to ensure that any physical improvements meet the performance standards established in Section 17.21.080, Performance Standards.

C. Any denial of a PUD district must be in writing and must address the specific reasons for the denial.

D. Performance standards procedure. An application for a site plan, special use permit, building permit or a certificate of occupancy for a use subject to performance standards procedures shall include a plan of the proposed construction and a description of the proposed machinery, operations and products, and specifications for the mechanisms and techniques to be used in restricting the emission of any dangerous and objectionable elements listed under this section. The applicant shall also file with such plans and specifications an affidavit acknowledging his or her understanding of the applicable performance standards and stating his or her agreement to conform

with same at all times. Upon the satisfactory filing of the required plans, specifications and affidavit, the code enforcement officer shall proceed to issue a building permit and/or certificate of occupancy in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 17.64.020.

E. **Development Phasing Plan Required.** For any commercial or institutional use that is proposed to be constructed in phases, the applicant shall submit a development phasing plan that specifies the chronology of development including required land use components, structures, public facilities, and infrastructure. The schedule for the development of such stages or units shall be submitted stating the approximate beginning and completion date for each such stage or unit and the proportion of the total PUD public or common open space and dwelling units to be provided or constructed during each such state and overall chronology of development to be followed from stage to stage. Projects shall be phased so that supporting public facilities and infrastructure will be provided concurrent with their need and completed before occupancy of the structures.

F. **Timely Provision of Infrastructure and Public Services.** The construction and provision of all common open space and public facilities that are shown on the development plan must proceed at the same rate or faster as the construction of the other infrastructure improvements.

G. **Substantial Public Benefit.** Substantial public benefit shall mean the provision of public facilities that are both unusual in character and serve the needs of an area greater than the immediate development and contributes toward the town and regional jobs/housing balance as well as to address housing demands induced by development adjacent to and within the PUD. Development impact bonuses or credits may be al-

lowed to offset impacts only if public facilities such as street improvements, substantial public transportation improvements, certain park and recreation facilities which currently do not exist or are limited in the town, sewer, water, or utilities are provided that are in excess of those required under the provisions of this code. The infrastructure elements shall be constructed at the time of the initial PUD development and shall meet the applicable town or county public improvement standards.

H. **Building Permit Required.** In the event that the applicant does not request a building permit within one year of the town board approval pursuant to subsection 17.21.060(6), the approval granted pursuant to subsection 17.21.060(6) is automatically rescinded. If a permit is granted, it shall be subject to all of the terms of Section 17.21.080, Performance Standards.

I. **Expiration.** A PUD approval shall be deemed to authorize only the particular uses specified in such approval and shall expire if substantial construction of the PUD is not commenced within two years from the date of the final signature of the plan maps. The planning board may, at its discretion, after conducting a public hearing, grant an extension to an approved PUD. The applicant shall submit a written request sixty (60) days prior to the date of expiration of the PUD approval, requesting an extension for a specified time and the reason, therefore. In granting the extension, the planning board may require revision of the previously approved PUD to comply with current regulations and conditions. The planning board shall render a decision, in writing, to the applicant and the other appropriate agencies within forty-five (45) days of closing the public hearing. The time within which the planning board must render its decision may be extended by mutual consent of the applicant and the planning board.

J. Termination. Failure of an applicant or developer to comply with any conditions of approval for an approved planned unit development plan shall make the approval null and void.

K. Abandonment or Failure to Proceed.

1. If the applicant or owner of record chooses to abandon an approved preliminary planned unit development plan or an approved final planned unit development plan, he or she shall so notify the planning board in writing.

2. If the applicant or owner of record fails to submit a final planned unit development plan to the planning board within one year of the approval date of the preliminary planned unit development plan; and has not applied for an extension to the above time limits from the planning board, the planning board shall revoke its approval of the preliminary plan and shall so notify the applicant or owner of record in writing. If within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of such revocation, the applicant or owner of record does not present to the planning board an application for reinstatement of the preliminary planned unit development plan, the planning board shall consider that the applicant or owner of record has abandoned the plan and said original petition or application shall be deemed null and void.

3. Following any action to abandon the proposed PUD, whether it be through failure to proceed or through formal notice of abandonment by the applicants, owners of record or their successors, the town board shall take action to rescind their previous preliminary or final planned unit development plan approvals, and to invalidate any related agreements necessary to revert to underlying zoning district(s).

L. Amendments. Minor changes to a development plan may be approved admin-

istratively, as provided in Section 17.32.170. Major changes shall include all modifications and quantities in conflict with the limitations and provisions as reflected in the minor amendment criteria set forth below. Upon initiation of the amendment as established by the original petition, all major amendments to the development shall be submitted to the town board for public hearing and recommendation to the planning board as required for the original application and approval. Provided further, all property owners within the prescribed notification area as set forth in the rules of the planning board shall be notified of said amendments and further the proposed amended plan shall only be approved by the planning board in a like manner as prescribed in Section 17.21.060.

1. Minor Amendment Criteria. Amendments shall not be deemed as minor if the cumulative revisions to the most recent approved final planned unit development plan of record which was considered at a public hearing include:

a. A change to the use and character of the development.

b. The possible creation of obstacles, barriers and service problems to traffic circulation, fire protection, public safety, and public utility services due to the revision(s).

c. A reduction by greater than five percent of the designated open space.

d. An increase by greater than five percent in the approved number of residential dwelling units.

e. Increase the floor area proposed for non-residential use by more than five percent.

M. Variances. The board of zoning appeals is solely empowered to grant variances to the provisions of this section under conditions for variances set forth in Chapter 17.60.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.21.080 Performance standards.

A. No use shall be permitted that causes or results in dissemination of dust, smoke, gas or fumes odor, noise, vibration, or excessive light under standards set forth in the performance criteria in this section.

B. Any other performance standards of the town shall apply to the PUD in addition to these.

C. Access and Traffic Impacts.

1. Traffic and safety impacts to the existing and proposed roads shall be minimized.

2. Access shall be provided to the extent feasible through an existing side street or a shared driveway or shared access; curb cuts shall be limited.

3. At the discretion of the town board, pedestrian and vehicular traffic shall be separated; walkways shall be provided for access to adjacent properties and between businesses.

4. At the discretion of the town board, a pedestrian and/or bicycle way shall connect various uses and otherwise provide appropriate circulation or continuity to an existing pedestrian or bicycle circulation system. These uses include, but are not limited to residential, parking, transit, bicycling, industrial, recreation, and commercial.

5. Walkways must conform to requirements of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

D. Parking and Loading, and Shared Parking Requirements.

1. Minimum number of spaces required for all development shall comply with the parking standards provided in Section 17.48.010.

2. Parking spaces may be located either on or off the lot. Applicant must show proof of space, its location in relation to the dwelling unit or non-residential uses and indicate if the space is owned or leased.

3. Buildings that do not have frontage on a street must provide access for emergency and service vehicles through the layout and design of driveways, interior service roads, or pedestrian and bicycle circulation corridors.

4. In no circumstances will cul-de-sacs be permitted pursuant to subsection 12.04.050(5) of this code.

5. Where there is more than one category of use, then the number of spaces required shall be seventy (70) percent of the sum of required spaces for each category of use.

6. The planning board may reduce the number of required parking spaces for the general business or professional office building/industrial portion of the building by fifty (50) percent.

7. Off-street loading requirements are: small-scale light industrial uses require one bay per every twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet of floor area; residential or general business, or professional office uses require one bay per every fifty thousand (50,000) square feet of floor area.

E. Noise.

1. Residential units shall be constructed so that interior noise levels do not exceed an Ldn of forty-five (45) dB in any habitable room.

2. The maximum permissible sound pressure level of any continuous, regular, or frequent source of sound produced by any use or activity shall not exceed the following limits at the property line of the sound source:

District	7:00 a.m.— 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.— 7:00 a.m.
General business or professional offices	65	50
Small-scale light Industrial	65	40
Residential	55	55

Source pressure level limits measured in dB (A's)

3. Sound pressure level shall be measured at all major lot lines, at a height of at least four feet above the ground surface. Noise shall be measured with a sound level meter meeting the standards of the American Standards Institute, ANSI S1.4-1961 "American Standard Specification for General Purpose Sound Level Meters." The instrument shall be set to the A-weighted response scale. Measurements shall be conducted in accordance with ANSI S1.2-1962 "American Standard Meter for the Physical Measurement of Sound."

4. Sound levels specified shall not be exceeded for more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one day, except for temporary construction or maintenance work, agricultural activity, timber harvesting, traffic, church bells, emergency warning devices, parades, or other special circumstances.

5. No person shall engage in or cause very loud construction activities on a site abutting residential use between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

6. General business, professional offices, or small-scale light industrial uses shall be designed and operated, and hours of operation limited where appropriate, so that neighboring residents are not exposed to offensive noise, especially from traffic or late-night activity. No amplified music shall be audible to neighboring residents.

7. Common walls between residential and non-residential uses shall be constructed to minimize the transmission of noise and vibration.

8. Residential buildings to be constructed or rehabilitated shall be designed or retrofitted to filter out noise through construction employing, but not limited to: such techniques as applying soundproofing material between dwelling units laterally and vertically, and between different uses; employing staggered joists, and insulation.

F. Vibration, Smoke, Heat, Glare, and Odor.

1. Vibration shall not be discernible to any human's sense of feeling for three minutes in any one hour or a total of fifteen (15) minutes in any one day, or producing an acceleration of more than 0.1 G.

2. Smoke shall not be visible beyond a shade darker than No. 1 on the Ringelmann Smoke Chart.

3. Heat and glare shall not be discernible from the outside of any structure.

4. Odor, dust, and fumes shall be effectively confined to the premises or so disposed as to avoid air pollution.

G. Lighting.

1. All outdoor lighting shall be designed in accordance with Section 17.36.240 and with the additional requirements set below so as not to adversely impact surrounding uses, while also providing a sufficient level of illumination for access and security purposes. Such lighting shall not blink, flash, oscillate, or be of unusually high intensity of brightness.

2. Parking areas shall be illuminated to provide appropriate visibility and security during hours of darkness.

3. Any outdoor lighting fixture that is newly installed or replaced shall be shielded so that it does not produce a strong, direct light beyond the property boundaries, and shall be directed toward the object to be illuminated. Light shall be directed away from residences.

4. Lighting of the site shall be adequate at ground level for the protection and

safety of the public in regard to pedestrian and vehicular circulation. The glare from the installation of outdoor lights and illuminated signs shall be contained on the property and shall be shielded from abutting properties. Lighting structures shall be integrated with the site and surrounding uses.

5. An exterior lighting plan is required including the following items plus any additional information required by the planning board if needed to determine compliance with these provisions:

a. A lighting plan showing existing and proposed exterior lighting, including building and ground lighting; locations, supports, mounting heights, and orientation of all lighting units.

b. For all external lighting units, descriptions and diagrams of physical configuration and photometric data, such as those available from manufacturers, indicating fixtures, lamps, reflectors, and filters and showing the angle of light cut-off and light distribution patterns.

6. All parking areas and pedestrian facilities serving non-residential uses and open to the general public shall be provided with illumination during all hours from dusk to dawn that those facilities are open to the general public. Such illumination shall provide not less than 0.2 average maintained horizontal foot-candles, and an illumination ratio (brightest/darkest) of not more than 4:1. However, the planning board may approve alternative arrangements if it determines that, because of special circumstances or alternative provisions, the specified illumination is not necessary or appropriate for the protection of the public safety.

7. To avoid lighting impacts, outdoor lighting fixtures shall be mounted no higher than twenty (20) feet, directed inward to the greatest extent feasible, or otherwise ori-

ented and shielded to avoid glare on adjoining premises and plantings or other screening used to block headlight glare from drives and parking lots onto adjacent properties or roadways.

8. A lighting district shall be established at the direction of the town board for all new planned unit developments.

H. Storage. All materials, supplies, and equipment shall be stored in accordance with state fire code, state property maintenance code, and the town zoning code. They shall be screened from view from public ways and abutting properties. Exterior storage of materials, goods, and equipment shall be screened entirely from view by a solid fence, or, alternatively, by solid vegetative plantings. Storage shall not exceed five percent of the total lot area and shall not occur within the front yard or side yard setbacks.

I. Waste Disposal.

1. Waste disposal shall follow state department of health regulations.

2. Storage of waste and waste facilities shall be screened from view from public ways and neighboring properties.

3. Appropriate provisions shall be made for the disposal of trash, which may include, but shall not be limited to, the provision of trash compactors within the building or on site.

J. Loading/Unloading. The town may require that operations, including loading and unloading shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. only.

K. Signs shall conform in accordance to Chapter 17.52.

L. Landscaping Requirements.

1. Landscaping plans should specifically address streetscape aesthetics, so that as development occurs, an attractive streetscape will be ensured along the main roads and large expanses of parking will be broken up and hidden from view at all times

2. Screening of mechanical equipment, trash, and loading areas shall be provided through the use of walls, fences, and/or dense, evergreen plant materials.

3. Parking area landscaping.

a. Parking areas shall be screened from adjacent residential uses, streets, and walkways using trees and shrubs adapted to the region, of specimen quality conforming to the American Standard for Nursery Stock, American Standards Institute, Inc., 230 Southern Building, Washington, DC 20005, and shall be planted according to accepted horticultural standards. Berms may be used for screening along the street in conjunction with plant materials.

b. The landscaped perimeter area shall be at least five feet wide.

c. Landscaping shall be provided for interior vehicular use areas to provide visual and climatic relief from broad expanses of pavement and to channelize and define logical areas for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

d. The use of porous pavement and/or perforated brick or block shall be used to the extent feasible to increase on-site water retention for plant material, groundwater supplies, and to reduce problems associated with runoff.

4. Completion of the landscaping requirements may be postponed due to seasonal weather conditions for a period not to exceed six months from the time of project completion.

M. Maintenance of Landscaping and Screening.

1. All landscaping and screening shall be maintained by the property owner.

2. Landscaping and screening plant materials shall not encroach on the public walkways or roadways in a way that impedes pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

3. Shrubs or trees that die shall be replaced within one growing season.

4. If the property owner fails to do so, the town reserves the right to maintain the landscaping and screening after notifying the owners, agents, renters, or lessees by certified mail at their last known address or at the subject property address, that it shall be removed or trimmed within five days of the notice by the code enforcement officer.

5. The town shall assess the owners, agents, renters, or lessees for the cost of trimming or removal at a cost referenced in Chapter 8.06 of this code.

6. If any property owner fails or refuses to pay when due any charge imposed under this section, the code enforcement officer may, in addition to taking other collection remedies, certify due and unpaid charges, including interest, to the town to be levied against the person's property for collection by the county in the same manner as delinquent general taxes upon such property are collected as provided by town law.

N. Appearance/Architectural/Site Design.

1. Architectural design shall be compatible with the character and scale of building in the town through the use of appropriate building materials, screening, breaks in roof and wall lines and techniques.

2. Variation in detail, form, and siting shall be used to provide visual interest and avoid monotony.

3. Proposed buildings shall relate harmoniously to each other with adequate light, air circulation, and separation between buildings.

4. Proposed buildings shall be compatible within the context of the PUD congruent with color, scale, and character of the existing natural and built environment.

5. Existing buildings shall remain compatible with the historic character and scale of contiguous buildings within the PUD for the purposes of reconstruction or rehabilitation.

6. Site development plans should address the pedestrian environment for residents, visitors, and employees, creating an outdoor environment where the open spaces work together to create meaningful public spaces and buildings walkability from one building to another.

7. Designs which integrate and protect existing wetland areas into the landscape without disturbing them are encouraged through the use of trails, public access, or recreation areas. New construction design shall be in harmony with the existing district and surrounding character.

8. Buildings or structures that are listed or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the New York State Register of Historic Places shall be converted, constructed, reconstructed, restored, or altered to maintain or promote the status of the building or structure on, or eligibility for inclusion on the State or National Register of Historic Places.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.24

OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Sections:

17.24.010 Flood damage prevention overlay district (FDPOD).

17.24.020 Aquifer protection overlay district (APOD).

17.24.030 Ridgeline overlay district (RLO).

17.24.010 Flood damage prevention overlay district (FDPOD).

A. Intent. The town finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the town and that such damage may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities and injury to and/or loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damage and achieve the purposes and objectives set forth in the flood damage prevention local law this overlay district is established.

B. Applicable Area. The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to all areas of special flood hazard areas as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the flood insurance rate map and flood boundary-flood way map, all panels dated August 18, 1993 or the most recent updated version.

C. Special Requirements. The specific provisions as set forth in the Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, Town of Big Flats, shall be applicable to all areas in this overlay district.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.24.020 Aquifer protection overlay district (APOD).

A. Intent. The intent of the aquifer protection overlay district (APOD) is, in the

interest of public health, safety, and general welfare, to preserve the quality and quantity of the town's groundwater resources in order to ensure a safe and healthy drinking water supply. This purpose will be accomplished by regulating certain uses that have been determined to be potentially damaging to groundwater quality, and by establishing minimum documentation and submittal requirements to ensure that other uses will not adversely affect the groundwater quality and quantity.

B. The aquifer protection overlay districts are named and described as follows:

1. Area I District. Zone of contribution type of aquifer which is a highly permeable area that primarily serves as a public water supply for a municipal water system, private water company, water district and water authority.

2. Area II District. Primary aquifer type of aquifer which is a potentially productive area not yet intensively used as sources of public water supply, but that is composed of moderately permeable material that may have the potential to be a source of public water supply and that serves as a significant source of water for individual wells and/or has an area extent greater than one square mile in size.

3. Area III District. That upland area of the town tributary to the aquifer protection overlay district.

C. Applicable Area. The aquifer protection overlay district shall have three areas that are considered as overlaying other districts as defined in subsection B of this section and as indicated on the zoning map as area I, area II, and area III. Any use permitted in the portions of the district so overlaid shall be permitted, subject to all the provisions of this subsection. The APOD consists of aquifers and aquifer recharge areas shown on the aquifer protection overlay district map. The aquifer protection over-

lay district map is an approximate delineation of the boundaries of the unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits, recharge areas with sand and gravel at the surface, and probable high-yield bedrock well locations as identified. In any cases where conflicts arise between these supplemental requirements and any other existing requirement, the more restrictive shall apply.

D. Permitted Use. All uses permitted under this title and listed in Section 17.12.010, or 17.21.030 where applicable, for the various districts are permitted in the aquifer protection overlay district except as follows:

1. Prohibited uses and activities in all areas of the APOD:

a. The discharge, land application, or disposal of any hazardous material, toxic substance, or radioactive material;

b. Any principal use that is the production or processing of any hazardous material or toxic substance;

c. Any form of underground injection of hazardous materials or toxic substances is prohibited;

d. The use of septic system cleaners which contain toxic substances or hazardous materials;

e. The disposal of toxic substances or hazardous materials by means of discharge to a septic system;

f. Land spreading of septic waste.

2. Prohibited use in aquifer areas I and II:

a. The open storage of pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides. All other storage of such material is prohibited unless authorization has been obtained from the state department of environmental conservation as provided in the New York Environmental Conservation Law;

b. Solid waste disposal facility;

c. The bulk storage of coal or salts, except in a water-tight structure, or cover constructed on an impervious material;

d. One-unit dwelling using septic tanks on a lot of less than thirty-five thousand (35,000) square feet, except as otherwise permitted by the county health department;

e. Two-unit dwelling using septic tanks on a lot of less than fifty thousand (50,000) square feet, except as otherwise permitted by the county health department.

3. Prohibited uses in aquifer area III:

a. The open storage of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and artificial fertilizers within fifty (50) feet linear distance of any watercourse;

b. The open storage of coal or salt within fifty (50) feet linear distance of any watercourse.

E. Applicability.

1. An applicant for any proposed action requiring subdivision approval, special use permit, site plan approval, zoning amendment, or zoning variance, under this chapter or Title 16, Subdivisions, shall be subject to the restrictions contained herein. Applicants for special use permit or a major subdivision shall additionally be subject to the aquifer impact assessment provisions of subsection F of this section. Compliance shall be required as a condition of approval of any action within the APOD. The applicant shall show on any required submissions, the location of any portion of the subject property which lies within the APOD district as identified on the town aquifer protection overlay district map.

2. Existing development, uses, or activities located within the APOD district are not subject to the requirements of this section and are considered permitted, preexisting nonconforming uses or activities. Any significant change in a permitted pre-existing nonconforming use or activity shall be

subject to the requirements of the APOD district regulations except for routine maintenance, repair, replacement, or minor improvements to such existing permitted non-conforming uses and facilities.

F. Aquifer Impact Assessment. All applications for subdivision, site plan, or special use permit, zoning variances, and zoning amendments under this code shall include an aquifer impact assessment, unless waived by the planning board for good cause shown, based on the methodology developed by the town planning and zoning department. Said assessment shall be prepared by a qualified professional (e.g. licensed engineer, water engineer, geohydrologist). The following use restrictions and requirements shall apply to all land in the APOD district and which is within one mile of community water supply wells or springs. These use restrictions are not intended to supersede the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law or the New York State Environmental Conservation Law governing acceptable agricultural practices.

G. Supplemental Requirement in Areas I and II.

1. All commercial, industrial, home occupation, and cottage industry uses shall comply with all local, state, and federal requirement concerning storage, use and disposal of toxic substances, hazardous materials, and hazardous wastes.

2. Petroleum bulk storage facilities installed above or below ground shall comply with state department of environmental conservation requirement.

3. Commercial, industrial, home occupation, and cottage industry uses shall provide to the code enforcement officer, lists of all toxic substances, hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes known to be used or stored on a lot together with sufficient detail to apprise the town of the method of storage and the amount of toxic substances,

hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes on the lots. In the case of existing uses, this information shall be supplied within six months of enactment of the local law codified in this title. In the case of proposed use, this information will be supplied as part of the plans prepared for site plan approval.

4. When the existing or proposed use includes the bulk storage of toxic substances, hazardous materials, or hazardous waste and it is determined to have a potential negative impact on groundwater quality, the planning board, as part of its site plan review and approval procedure, may require plans showing all features of a system necessary for proper storage and monitoring in the event of leak or spill of these substances and such plans be prepared by a design engineer.

5. When a proposed use includes the use of toxic substances or hazardous materials and it is determined to have a potential negative impact on groundwater quality, the planning board may require, as part of their site plan review and approval procedures, plans prepared by a licensed architect or engineer showing all features of the systems necessary for satisfactory conveyance, distribution and use of the materials, operating plans and monitoring in the event of leak or spill of these substances.

6. The planning board may require that certain commercial and industrial uses provide on-going groundwater monitoring as follows:

- a. A commercial or industrial use, for which the planning board requires groundwater monitoring, which commences on or after the effective date of the local law codified in this title shall install and maintain a minimum of one groundwater monitoring well in a direction up gradient from on-site activities and one groundwater monitoring well in a direction down gradient from on-

site activities. The specific location of these groundwater monitoring wells shall be determined by a professional geologist, hydrologist, engineer, or other qualified expert trained and experienced in hydrogeology.

b. Frequency of required water quality sampling from monitoring wells shall be determined on a site-specific basis.

c. Access to monitoring wells shall be provided to the town for purposes of inspecting and monitoring water quality sampling deemed as appropriate.

d. The sampling analysis shall include, as a minimum, pH, total dissolved solids, total carbon, and total organic carbon.

7. Vehicle filling station, vehicle repair, vehicle sales, lease and/or repair; heavy equipment, and salvage yard including but not limited to: vehicle repair, body repair, disassembly, and rust proofing operations:

a. Floor drains shall be connected to a holding tank or sanitary sewer equipped with an oil and grit separating tank.

b. Wastes collected in a holding tank shall be disposed of through a licensed waste hauler.

c. Waste degreasing solvents shall be stored in drums or a holding tank and disposed of through a licensed waste hauler.

d. Waste oil shall be stored in tanks or drums for disposal by a licensed waste hauler.

e. Storage facilities for tanks and/or drums shall require coated, sealed concrete floors, and containment areas to retain accidental spills or leaks; a permanent roof to protect tanks or drums and that prevents precipitation from entering dikes. Drums shall be sealed and shall be located away from floor drains.

f. Large drip pans shall be kept beneath drums, which have spigots and are stored in horizontal position on racks.

g. Potentially contaminated scrap, including but not limited to scrap parts, bat-

teries and used filters shall be stored in proper containers to prevent environmental release of contaminants.

8. Commercial application of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, or chemical fertilizers:

a. Application of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, or chemical fertilizers shall be performed in accordance with the recommendations and label of the manufacturer.

b. Property owners who enlist the services of a commercial pesticide, fungicide, or herbicide applicator shall ensure that the applicator is certified and licensed by the state department of environmental conservation.

c. No pesticides or herbicides shall be stored or applied except in compliance with this section. All storage of pesticides and herbicides within the APOD shall be within a building. Application of pesticides and herbicides within aquifer recharge areas or probably high-yield bedrock wells, as identified on the APOD map, shall be subject to issuance of a special use permit as required by Chapter 17.32, Special Use Permit Review and Criteria, with the exception of commercial agricultural uses, which are exempted from this requirement. All such use, storage, or application shall be in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and its implementing regulations.

9. Whenever there is a question as to the groundwater contamination potential of a proposed use, the expert opinion of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), or the state or county health departments may be requested.

10. The dumping or disposal of snow or ice collected off-site from roadways or parking areas within fifty (50) feet linear distance of watercourse is prohibited.

11. Any outside area used for loading, handling, or mixing of coal or salts, shall be designed so as to prevent seepage and runoff from entering the groundwater or any watercourse.

12. Disposal Wells. The installation or use of disposal wells is prohibited.

13. Infiltration Basins. Stormwater infiltration practices shall be designed in accordance with the standard in the "New York State Stormwater Design Manual." The bottom of the infiltration facility shall be separated by at least four feet vertically from the seasonally high water table or bedrock. To protect groundwater from possible contamination, runoff from designated hotspot land uses or activities must not be directed to a formal infiltration facility. In cases where this goal is impossible (e.g. where the storm drain system leads to a larger recharge facility designed for flood control), redundant pretreatment must be provided by applying a minimum of two practices adequately designed to protect from contamination.

14. Animal Wastes. Manure piles shall not be permitted unless provision has been made to prevent seepage into groundwater. Suitable storage facilities shall be required when it is not possible to spread or dispense of wastes on a daily basis.

15. Industrial Sludge and Toxic Chemicals. No toxic or hazardous substances, defined as such by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the New York Department of Environmental Conservation, shall be stored except under permit from those agencies.

16. Wastewater Lagoons and Pits. Use of wastewater lagoons and pits for temporary storage of wastewater is prohibited. All storage facilities shall be watertight, located above ground and under permit by the NYS DEC.

17. Disposal. Disposal of toxic chemicals, industrial sludge, or radioactive materials is prohibited.

18. Fertilizer Storage. All bulk storage of fertilizers for agricultural or commercial use must be within a building or structure, which will prevent any seepage or runoff.

19. Storage Tanks and Pipelines.

a. The installation, construction, placement, or replacement of new or existing underground storage tanks or containers of one thousand one hundred (1,100) gallons or less for petroleum products is prohibited in connection with all uses subject to this law, including home fuel storage tanks for residential purposes. All above underground storage tanks of one thousand one hundred (1,100) gallons or less for petroleum products, pipelines, and transfer areas shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be designed to minimize the risk of groundwater contamination by incorporating backup containment structures, impervious surfaces, catchment areas and other features.

b. The town reserves the right to prohibit installation or expansion of above ground storage tanks of one thousand one hundred (1,100) gallons or less for petroleum products or installation or expansion of above ground storage tanks, pipelines, or containers for any other toxic chemical, where consistent with the purpose and standards of this section. This subsection is intended to be consistent with the requirements of the New York State Petroleum Bulk Storage Code found in 6 NYCRR 612, 613, and 614 which regulates storage tanks holding one thousand one hundred (1,100) gallons or more.

20. Salt and Coal Stockpiles. The storage of salts or coal is prohibited except in a completely enclosed building or structure, which will prevent any seepage or runoff containing such materials.

21. **Water Wells.** All water supply wells shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the county department of health and state department of health.

22. **Abandoned Wells.** All abandoned wells shall be sealed in accordance with the requirements of the county department of health and state department of health.

H. Supplemental Requirement in Wellhead Protection Areas.

1. The following uses shall require special permit by the planning board:

a. The discharge, land application, or disposal of any septic, sewage sludge and/or food waste by-product(s);

b. Any use that involves the production, processing, or use of any hazardous material, toxic substances, or radioactive material.

2. All new development within five hundred (500) feet of a wellhead protection area shall be subject to site plan review and approval by the planning board.

3. Prohibited uses within five hundred (500) feet of a public water supply well:

- a. All on-site sewage disposal systems.
- b. All earth material extractive uses.

I. Delineation of Wellhead Protection Area. Upon delineation of any wellhead protection area boundaries for the town and subsequent approval, they shall become separate wellhead protection areas under this subsection and shall be subject to all applicable rules and requirement established in this chapter and promulgated by the approval authority at the time such areas are delineated.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.24.030 Ridgeline overlay district (RLO).

A. Findings. The town board considers scenic character to be one of the town's most important assets. Therefore, in accor-

dance with the goals, objectives, and strategies laid out in the town comprehensive plan, the town board finds that:

1. The natural open character of the town's ridgelines is a critical feature whose conservation enriches and benefits both residents and visitors, as documented in the town's comprehensive plan.

2. The protection of the scenic character of the town's ridgelines is important to maintaining and protecting rural character, a sense of place, and scenic landscapes, all of which contribute to the town's quality and attractiveness for residential and commercial development, as well as for tourism.

3. The development of areas covered by this overlay district may be appropriate, but only if such development is carefully planned and designed to maintain, conserve, and enhance the scenic features of the area and the views of the landscape from public roadways, and waterforms.

4. Implementation of the RLO will protect important wildlife habitat and environmentally fragile areas as well as preserve open space.

B. Purpose. The purpose of the ridgeline overlay district (hereafter the "RLO") is to:

1. Establish clear development guidelines so that future development activities do not interfere with the scenic, aesthetic, and recreational uses utilized and enjoyed by residents and visitors;

2. Protect the town's ridgelines, which are found at higher elevations, and include some of the most environmentally sensitive areas of the town; and

3. Preserve the town's important scenic features including, but not limited to, individual healthy trees within open fields that are at least eighteen (18) inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), historic

structures, wetlands, ponds, hedgerows, public or private unpaved country roads, and stone walls.

C. Applicability. Any parcel, partially or wholly in one of the RLO areas are included in the RLO. The RLO is comprised of land located in the scenic viewshed with an elevation of one thousand one hundred (1,100) feet or more above mean sea level. The RLO areas are shown on "Town of Big Flats Zoning Map."

1. For any property wholly or partially in the RLO, prior to the application for a building permit, the applicant or designee shall meet with the code enforcement officer. If it is demonstrated that the proposed construction will not take place within an RLO area, the applicant shall proceed with site plan approval in accordance with Section 17.32 of this code or building permit application, as applicable.

2. For any property in the RLO where it is determined that construction will take place within an RLO area, prior to the issuance of any building permit, a RLO special permit and site plan approval must be received from the planning board (board). In the review of an application for a permit, the board must evaluate the potential for unreasonable adverse visual impacts resulting from a proposed activity.

3. The requirements of this chapter shall not apply to dwelling additions and accessory structures less than three hundred (300) square feet in structure area, provided no new area is cleared. Furthermore, an elevation survey, prepared and stamped by a licensed surveyor, may be submitted to the board to show that no part of the site is in the RLO.

4. Inconsistency. The RLO requirements shall not be used to lessen the underlying zoning district density applicable to the development. The most restrictive requirements under this chapter or the appli-

cable requirements for the development set forth in the town code shall apply to such development. Except as provided herein, if any conflict arises between the provisions of this chapter and any other requirements set forth in this code and the town zoning law, this chapter shall control.

D. Scope of Review. The potential impacts of a proposed activity will be determined by the board considering the presence of the scenic resource, the significance of the scenic resource, the existing character of the surrounding area, the expectations of the typical viewer, the extent and intransience of the activity, the project purpose, and the context of the proposed activity. Unreasonable adverse visual impacts are those that are expected to unreasonably interfere with the general public's visual enjoyment and appreciation of a scenic resource, or those that otherwise unreasonably impair the character or quality of such a place. During the RLO special permit process, the planning board will determine whether the proposed development will have an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character of the surrounding area.

1. The board shall review the project's visual impact on the scenic viewshed using the basic visual impact assessment form and the visual impact analysis matrix provided in the appendix to this law.

2. The board shall consider all relevant evidence to that effect, such as evidence that:

a. The design of the proposed development takes into account the scenic character of the surrounding area;

b. A development which is not in keeping with the surrounding scenic character will be located, designed, and landscaped to minimize its visual impact to the fullest extent possible; and

c. Structures will be designed and landscaped to minimize their visual impact on the surrounding area.

3. If the board finds that the proposed development will have an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character of the surrounding area and that effects cannot be mitigated, the board shall deny the project.

4. If the board finds that the proposed development has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character of the surrounding area, but that the effects can be mitigated, the board may impose any reasonable conditions upon the approval of a development, so long as the conditions fulfill or enhance the overriding findings and purposes of this chapter. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, limiting illumination of the site, limiting clearing, or cutting, requiring architectural or vegetative screening, regulating the use of color and or materials used in construction, or any other reasonable conditions developed during the review of the application. Any condition imposed under this paragraph shall be clearly noted on the final plat, plan, or permit issued for the development and/or filed with the county clerk.

E. Application Submissions. Applications for approval of proposed developments shall include evidence that affirmatively demonstrates that there will be no unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character of the surrounding area. Basic evidence must be provided to ensure that visual concerns have been fully addressed in each application. In addition to a visual impact assessment as described in subsection F of this section, the applicant must submit a complete site plan application and landscaping and lighting plans prepared by a registered landscape architect. Depending on the scope of the project and its potential impact, the board may require a lighting engineer. The applicant must also submit

the SEQR Visual Environmental Assessment Form Addendum (V-EAF) pursuant to 6 NYCRR 617.20 Appendix B. The applicant may request a pre-application meeting during which the planning department or a committee of the planning board can provide guidance.

F. Visual Impact Assessment. The applicant must complete a visual impact assessment (VIA). An applicant's visual impact assessment should visualize the proposed activity and evaluate potential adverse impacts of that activity on existing scenic and aesthetic uses of a protected natural resource within the viewshed of a scenic resource, and to determine effective mitigation strategies, if appropriate. The VIA must be prepared by a design professional trained in visual assessment procedures.

In all visual impact assessments, scenic resources within the viewshed of the proposed activity must be identified and the existing surrounding landscape must be described. The assessment must be completed following standard professional practices to illustrate the proposed change to the visual environment and the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures. The radius of the impact area to be analyzed must be based on the relative size and scope of the proposed activity given the specific location. Areas of the scenic resource from which the activity will be visible, including representative and worst-case viewpoints, must be identified. Line-of-sight profiles constitute the simplest acceptable method of illustrating the potential visual impact of the proposed activity from viewpoints within the context of its viewshed. A line-of-sight profile represents the path, real or imagined, that the eye follows from a specific point to another point when viewing the landscape. For activities with more sensitive conditions, photo simulations and computer-generated graphics may be required.

A visual impact assessment must describe the location of the activity and provide an inventory of scenic resources within the viewshed of the proposed activity. It shall include narratives to describe the significance of any potential impacts, the level of use and viewer expectations, measures taken to avoid and minimize visual impacts, and steps that have been incorporated into the activity design that may mitigate any potential adverse visual impacts to scenic resources. It shall also describe the activity relative to its location and scale within the viewshed of any scenic resource, including a description of the existing visual quality and landscape characteristics and it will indicate how the development fits into the scenic character of the area.

G. Mitigation. In a case where the board determines that the proposed activity will have an adverse visual impact on a scenic resource, applicants may be required to employ appropriate measures to mitigate the adverse impacts to the extent practicable. Mitigation should reduce or eliminate the visibility of the proposed activity or alter the effect of the activity on the scenic or aesthetic use in some way. The board will determine when mitigation should be proposed and whether the applicant's mitigation strategies are reasonable. The board may require mitigation by requesting that the applicant submit a design that includes the required mitigation or by imposing permit conditions consistent with specified mitigation requirements.

In determining whether the projects impact on scenic and aesthetic uses are unreasonable, the board will consider whether the applicant's activity design is visually compatible with its surroundings, incorporating environmentally sensitive design principles and components according to the gen-

eral strategies described below (specific design standards are listed in subsection H of this section):

1. Planning and Siting. Properly siting an activity may be the most effective way to mitigate potential visual impacts. Applicants are encouraged, and may be required, to site a proposed activity in a location that limits its adverse visual impacts within the viewshed of a scenic resource.

2. Design. When circumstances do not allow siting to avoid visual impacts on a scenic resource, elements of particular concern should be designed in such a way that reduces or eliminates visual impacts to the area in which an activity is located, as viewed from a scenic resource. Applicants should consider a variety of design methods to mitigate potential impacts, including screening, buffers, earthen berms, camouflage, low profile, downsizing, non-standard materials, lighting, and other alternate technologies.

3. Offsets. Correction of an existing visual problem identified within the viewshed of the same scenic resource as the proposed activity may qualify as an offset for visual impacts when an improvement may be realized. Offsets may be used in sensitive locations where significant impacts from the proposal are unavoidable or other forms of mitigation might not be practicable. An example of an offset might be the removal of an existing abandoned structure that is in disrepair to offset impacts from a proposal within visual proximity of the same scenic resource. Offsets can also include visual improvements to the affected landscape, such as tree plantings or development of scenic overlooks.

H. Design Standards. All development subject to this chapter shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Placement of Structures.
 - a. To ensure the placement of structures outside of the exposed ridgeline area

on proposed building lots, building sites, including areas of cleared vegetation, shall be clearly designated on the site plan. Constructed structures shall not differ in any direction from building site locations shown on an approved subdivision and/or site plan at the time of building permit application.

b. Structures shall be sited at the lowest elevation possible to be as visually inconspicuous as possible when seen from a distance and from lower elevations. In no case shall development occur along and/or project above ridgelines when viewed from the locations identified in subsection L of this section.

2. Restrictions on Height. Within the RLO, no principal or accessory structure with a building height of greater than twenty-five (25) feet shall be constructed unless visual cross sections or other appropriate methods demonstrate that the subject structure could be constructed with a building height greater than twenty-five (25) feet, in conformance with the bulk and density control schedule requirements identified within Section 17.16.020 without unduly impacting ridgelines and scenic view sheds.

3. Visibility. All structures shall be sited to avoid, eliminate, or alter the project's effect on the scenic or aesthetic resource, or which occupy or obstruct public views of land within the RLO to the greatest extent practicable. Public views shall be considered to be from any location listed in subsection L of this section. These locations are frequented by the public and offer unobstructed views of the town's ridgeline landscapes. Visibility shall be measured using a condition of no leaves on trees.

4. Colors. Structures should blend in with natural surroundings through preferred use of stone and/or natural wood siding. In all cases, structures shall be constructed and maintained so predominating exterior wall colors (including the colors of

basement walls on the downhill side of the structure) and roof surfacing materials repeat the colors found most commonly in the land and vegetation around the building (earth tone) and have a light reflective value of no more than sixty (60) percent.

5. Vegetation. Existing vegetation within ridgeline areas shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable. Every attempt shall be made to limit cutting necessary for either construction or the opening of views from the subject site so as to maintain native vegetation as a screen for structures, as seen from public roads or parks or other public views. This section is not intended to limit forest management in ridgeline areas when practiced in accordance with environmentally sound and sustainable silvicultural principles.

6. Landscaping. The applicant must submit for approval, a landscape plan prepared by a licensed landscape architect, showing the satisfaction and location of all vegetation requirements on the site. An applicant may request alternative placement of landscaping on certain lots if such placement provides adequate mitigation of the visual impact of the roofline of the principal structure.

a. The area around each principal and accessory structure shall include at least one tree of a species with a mature height of at least thirty-five (35) feet for each two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet of lot; provided, however, that this requirement shall not require any one-unit dwelling lot to contain more than eight trees unless growing naturally on the site.

b. Trees installed to meet the requirements of this section must be of coniferous species, shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet tall when planted, shall be planted a maximum of twenty (20) feet on center, and shall be planted before a certificate of occupancy is issued for the principal structure. If

planting is not possible due to planting season or weather conditions, a temporary certificate of occupancy (CO) may be issued by the code enforcement officer, however, the temporary CO will expire one month into the planting season when all final planting must occur.

c. Shrubs will be planted with a twenty-four (24) inches minimum size for those specified for spread, and thirty-six (36) inches minimum for those specified for height.

d. Landscaping survivability shall be assured by bond determined by the planning board, for at least two years.

7. Tree Cutting. All timber harvesting in the RLO shall comply with Chapter 5.16 (Timber Harvesting) of this code.

a. If the regulations of the RLO district conflict with Chapter 5.16, the RLO regulations shall apply.

b. Clear-cutting of all trees in a single contiguous area in an RLO district in excess of one-fourth of an acre in area shall be prohibited.

c. Exceptions. This section shall not apply to:

i. Christmas tree culture or other existing tree plantation;

ii. Harvests conducted in accordance with a timber harvesting plan prepared pursuant to Section 480-a of the New York State Real Property Tax Law;

iii. Tree clearing for farm purposes within agricultural districts established pursuant to New York State Agriculture and Markets Law;

iv. Severe natural disturbances, which include fire, insect infestation, disease, ice, and wind. Removal under these circumstances must first receive approval from the code enforcement officer;

v. Removal of timber stands that, if partially harvested according to accepted silvicultural practice, are at high risk for

wind throw due to factors such as soils, rooting depth, crown ratio, or stem quality;

vi. Ecologically appropriate improvement or creation of wildlife habitat, with accompanying prescription and justification from a certified wildlife professional, a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Forester, a member of the New York Institute of Consulting Foresters, or a cooperating consultant forester.

8. Lighting. Exterior lighting in the RLO shall be controlled in both height and intensity and shall be in conformance with the following requirements:

a. The preparation of a complete lighting plan by a registered landscape architect, or by a lighting engineer if required by the planning board.

b. Under no circumstances shall the light level at any lot line exceed 0.2-foot candle, measured at ground level.

c. Floodlights shall not be used to light any portion of a principal or accessory structure facade, and all outdoor light sources mounted on poles or buildings or trees to illuminate driveways, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, or other outdoor areas shall use fully shielded cutoff light fixtures.

d. For purposes of this section, a "full cutoff light fixture" is one in which no more than two and one-half percent of the total output is emitted at ninety (90) degrees from the vertical pole or building wall on which it is mounted. All such fixtures shall be installed or shielded so that part of the light bulb or light source is not visible beyond the property boundaries and all such fixtures must come from the directory of fixtures approved by the International Dark Sky Association.

9. Parking.

a. Parking lots for nonresidential and multi-unit residential uses shall be provided with screened parking wholly at the side

and/or rear of the structures, provided such an arrangement does not create a significant visual effect.

b. Parking is provided at the side of the structures, at least a ten-foot-wide landscaped area (exclusive of that required for sidewalks or utility easements) shall be provided between the road right-of-way and the parking lot, to be planted with shade or ornamental trees and at least a three-foot-high evergreen hedge, wall, or fence.

c. At least one tree and three shrubs shall be provided for each eight parking spaces in interior areas of a parking lot, whether such lot is provided at the side or rear of the structures.

d. Parking for single-family dwellings shall be provided at the side and/or rear of the principal structure, provided such an arrangement does not create a significant visual effect.

10. Screening. Vegetation, topography, and architectural features shall be used to buffer and screen.

a. Clearing of existing vegetation at the edge of the road shall be minimized, except to create road and driveway entrances with adequate sight distance. Curved driveways shall be used to increase the screening of buildings.

b. Buildings shall be sited so that they do not protrude above treetops or the ridgelines of hills as seen from public places and roads. This shall not be interpreted to mean that the buildings should not be seen, only that they should not protrude above the trees or the hilltops.

c. All electric, telephone, television, and other communication lines, both main and service connections, servicing new development, shall be provided by underground wiring within easements of dedicated public rights-of-way, installed in accordance with

the prevailing standards and practices of the utility or other companies providing such services.

11. Dimensional Regulations. The following dimensional regulations shall apply to development within the RLO:

a. All subdivisions of land within the RLO, shall, whenever possible, be developed in accordance with the town's cluster residential development regulations, in accordance with this Chapter 17.28 and New York State Town Law.

b. Nonresidential buildings and multi-unit dwellings shall be sited in clusters.

c. No building shall exceed seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet unless the structure is to be used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

d. The maximum lot coverage on any parcel proposed for subdivision or development shall be twenty (20) percent. Such restrictions shall be shown on any subdivision plat.

e. Maximum building height requirements shall apply to the peak of the roofline except for cupolas or turrets as well as silos or barns when used in conjunction with agricultural operations, which may exceed the maximum building height.

12. Drainage and Prevention of Soil Erosion. No site plan, building permit, or subdivision plat shall be approved unless such approval includes soil erosion and sediment control measures, prepared in accordance with the standards described in Section(s) 17.36.090 and 99.02.010 Appendix I, Stormwater Management Guidelines for New Developments of the Town Code, or manuals in common usage, such as the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Reducing the Impacts of Stormwater Runoff from New Development or the New York State Soil and Water Conservation Committee's New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sedi-

ment Control. Landowners shall bear full responsibility for the installation, construction, and maintenance of all erosion control measures required as a condition or approval.

I. Referral. The town's ridgeline areas contain significant wildlife habitats, including those frequented by endangered and threatened species. To receive assistance in its review of applications, the applicable reviewing board may refer the proposed plan to the state department of environmental conservation and/or the New York Natural Heritage Program for its review and recommendations. To receive further assistance, such reviewing board may refer the proposed plans to any such agencies or officials of the town, county, state, or federal government as the board may deem appropriate.

J. Waiver. The planning board, may waive some or all of the regulatory requirements of this section in the RLO under any of the following circumstances:

1. The structure or area within the RLO is situated so the structure does not create a significant visual impact that needs to be mitigated, when viewed from visually sensitive areas, including public view locations identified as important views in the town comprehensive plan or subsection I of this section;

2. The work to be done is of a minor nature and is consistent with the design standards set forth herein.

3. The use involves commercial agricultural operations and pursuits as defined by the state department of agriculture and markets.

K. Determination. It is the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate that the proposed design does not unreasonably interfere with existing scenic and aesthetic uses, and thereby diminish the public enjoyment and appreciation of the qualities of a

scenic resource, and that any potential impacts have been minimized. The board's determination of impact is based on the following visual elements of the landscape:

1. Landscape compatibility, which is a function of the sub-elements of color, form, line, and texture. Compatibility is determined by whether the proposed activity differs significantly from its existing surroundings and the context from which they are viewed such that it becomes an unreasonable adverse impact on the visual quality of a protected natural resource as viewed from a scenic resource;

2. Scale contrast, which is determined by the size and scope of the proposed activity given its specific location within the viewshed of a scenic resource; and

3. Spatial dominance, which is the degree to which an activity dominates the whole landscape composition or dominates landform, water, or sky backdrop as viewed from a scenic resource.

In making a determination within the context of this rule, the board considers the type, area, and intransience of an activity related to a scenic resource that will be affected by the activity, the significance of the scenic resource, and the degree to which the use or viewer expectations of a scenic resource will be altered, including alteration beyond the physical boundaries of the activity. In addition to the scenic resource, the board also considers the functions and values of the protected natural resource, any proposed mitigation, practicable alternatives to the proposed activity that will have less visual impact, and cumulative effects of frequent minor alterations on the scenic resource. An application may be denied if the activity will have an unreasonable impact on the visual quality of a protected natural resources as viewed from a scenic resource even if the activity has no practicable alternative and the applicant has min-

imized the proposed alteration and its impacts as much as possible through mitigation. An "unreasonable impact" means that the standards, purpose, and intent of this law will or cannot be met.

L. Scenic Resources. The following public natural resources and public lands are usually visited by the general public, in part with the purpose of enjoying their visual quality. Under this law, the board considers a scenic resource as the typical point from which an activity in, on, over, or adjacent to a protected natural resource is viewed. This list of scenic resources includes, but is not limited to, locations of national, state, or local scenic significance. A scenic resource visited by large numbers who come from across the country or state is generally considered to have national or statewide significance. A scenic resource visited primarily by people of local origin is generally of local significance. The list of places where the intent of this section is to protect the viewshed includes, but not limited to:

1. The National Soaring Museum and Harris Hill;
2. The Palisades area;
3. The Chemung River and future Chemung River Greenway;
4. Community Park, Miniers' Fields and Sperr Park;
5. Elmira/Corning Regional Airport;
6. New York State Route 352;
7. New York State Route 17/Interstate 86;
8. Tanglewood Nature Center;
9. Any Rails to Trails areas;
10. Any National or State Parks located in the town;
11. A property on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended;
12. Public natural resources or public lands visited by the general public, in part

for the use, observation, enjoyment, and appreciation of natural or cultural visual qualities.

M. Appeal. Article 78 proceedings:

1. The applicant or any interested person may appeal a decision of the planning board on a RLO permit.

2. The appeal shall be made to the state supreme court for review by a proceeding under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules of New York State.

3. Any such proceeding shall be commenced within thirty (30) days of the approval with or without conditions or denial of the RLO permit that is subject to such review proceeding.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.28

CLUSTER RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sections:

- 17.28.010 Intent.**
- 17.28.020 Applicable districts.**
- 17.28.030 Permitted uses.**
- 17.28.040 Dimensional requirements.**
- 17.28.050 Authorization.**
- 17.28.060 Cooperative planning and design option.**
- 17.28.070 Standards for cluster residential developments.**
- 17.28.080 Requirements governing CRD.**
- 17.28.090 Open space.**
- 17.28.100 Review and approval of CRD plan.**
- 17.28.110 Public hearing on CRD.**

17.28.010 Intent.

A cluster residential development (CRD) subdivision is intended to enable and encourage flexibility in the design and development of land in such a manner as to promote the most appropriate use of land, to facilitate adequate and economical provision of services, to preserve those areas in the town that are suitable for agricultural use, to protect and conserve open space use and environmentally sensitive features, and to preserve scenic qualities, while allowing development to take place on areas of a property best suited for a neighborhood. The use of cluster residential development principles can result in the preservation of contiguous open space and important scenic resources and environmental resources, while allowing compact development, more walkable and bike-able neighborhoods, and more design flexibility than conventional developments.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.020 Applicable districts.

Cluster residential development (CRD) shall be considered applicable in the RU and R1 districts.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.030 Permitted uses.

All one-unit, two-unit, and multi-unit dwelling and accessory uses as specified in Section 17.12.010, Use Requirements Table, for the applicable districts are permitted.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.040 Dimensional requirements.

A. Located Within the RU District. If the applicant is proposing a minimum of fifty (50) percent open space, the physical and dimensional requirements may be reduced to the following requirements (per residential unit):

Min. lot area: ½ acre.

Min. front yard: 25 ft.

Min. side yard: 25 ft.

Min. rear yard: 60 ft.

Max. lot coverage: 40 percent.

In order for such a reduction to occur, the planning board, at their discretion, shall conclude that the proposed cluster residential development is designed to preserve and protect the natural and scenic qualities of the open space(s) to the greatest extent practicable and all necessary approvals from the county department of health shall be obtained prior to final approval of the CRD.

B. Located Within the R1 District. If the applicant is proposing a minimum of fifty (50) percent open space, then the physical and dimensional requirements identified in subsection 17.16.020(B)(1), excluding minimum habitable area, may be reduced by not more than seventy (70) percent. In order for such a reduction to occur, the planning board, at their discretion, shall conclude that the proposed cluster residen-

tial development is designed to preserve and protect the natural and scenic qualities of the permanent open space(s) to the greatest extent practicable and all necessary approvals from the county department of health shall be obtained prior to final approval of the CRD.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.050 Authorization.

A. In accordance with subsection 278 of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law, the town board authorizes the planning board, simultaneously with the approval of a plat or plats, to approve cluster residential development subdivisions, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth. In no instance shall the number of proposed dwelling units exceed the number permitted, as if the land were to be subdivided in accordance with the minimum lot size and density requirements of the district, unless otherwise permitted.

B. The town board, pursuant to Section 278 of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law, authorizes the planning board to require that the developer submit an application which reflects and incorporates the objectives stated in this chapter and/or in Chapter 17.04 are met to a greater degree than if the development were permitted to occur in a conventional manner. The planning board shall comply with all procedures and requirements set forth in this chapter where implementing such power.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.060 Cooperative planning and design option.

As part of the CRD review process, the planning board may offer the services of its planning and design consultant to assist the applicant in creating a concept plan for the project. The intent of the option is to offer early facilitation of creative design solu-

tions, operating outside of the more rigid process of typical plan review and comment. The option would include coordination with town staff and boards as appropriate. The cost of this option would be borne by the applicant and only upon agreement by the applicant. The option is available as a supplement to typical staff-town consultant review services with the goal of creating an enhanced project design and a more efficient and cost effective review process for the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.070 Standards for cluster residential developments.

A. Determining Base Density. "Base density" is measured as the number of lots permitted on one acre of the parent tract.

1. Density Calculation Method. For the purpose of establishing the base density within the RU zoning district the following sliding scale shall be used:

Percentage of land permanently preserved	Base density
50-60 percent	0.3
60-70 percent	0.5
> 70 percent	1.0

a. Round down fractional units of 0.5 or less and round up fractional units greater than 0.5. The resulting number is the "base density" allowed on the site.

2. Yield Plan Method. For the purpose of establishing the base density within the R1 zoning district, the yield plan method shall be utilized to determine the maximum number of dwelling units allowed on a site. Yield plans shall meet the following requirements:

a. A yield plan shall be prepared as a concept plat, in accordance with Chapter 16.08, containing proposed lots, streets, rights-of-way, and other pertinent features.

Although it must be drawn to scale, it need not be based on a field survey. However, it must be a realistic layout reflecting a development pattern that could reasonably be expected to be implemented, taking into account the presence of wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, existing easements or encumbrances and, if no public sewer is available, the suitability of soils for subsurface sewage disposal.

b. For the purposes of preparing the yield plan the minimum lot area utilized shall be such area as defined within the bulk and density control schedule (Chapter 17.16).

The planning board, at its sole discretion, must determine whether the layout shown on the yield plan is realistic, reflecting a development pattern that could reasonably be expected to be implemented under conventional subdivision review. The number of dwelling units identified on the yield plan then becomes the "base density" allowed on the site.

3. Once the number of lots for a proposed CRD has been established, this number may be increased by up to fifteen (15) percent if permanent public access will be granted to the permanent open land and any associated improvements as delineated in this section. Also, a ten (10) percent increase may be granted if the applicant uses the minimum lot area as described in Section 17.28.040 as a maximum lot area in the proposed development.

4. The density permitted by this section may be reduced as a result of the necessary land needed for septic and water systems as per county health department regulations.

B. Conservation Analysis.

1. As part of its preliminary plat submission, an applicant shall prepare a con-

servation analysis, consisting of inventory maps and photographs, a description of the land, and an analysis of the conservation value of the various site features. The conservation analysis shall show all lands with conservation value, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Constrained land;
- b. Open space and environmental resources;
- c. Buffer areas necessary for screening new development from adjoining parcels;
- d. Land exhibiting present or potential recreational, historic, ecological, agricultural, water resource, habitat, scenic, or other natural resource value;
- e. Land, that when considered together with land on adjoining parcels, would constitute a contiguous area or network of open space for the benefit of conserving the resources identified in sections (a) through (d) above.

2. The planning board, town staff, and/or appropriate professionals retained by the town, shall conduct a site visit to review the applicant's conservation analysis for completeness and accuracy. The site visit may also be used by the planning board to help determine which of the lands identified as being of conservation value are most important to preserve.

3. The conservation analysis shall describe the importance and the current and potential conservation value of all land on the site. In the course of its initial preliminary plat review, the planning board shall indicate to the applicant which of the lands identified as being of conservation value are most important to preserve.

4. The outcome of the conservation analysis and the planning board's determination shall be incorporated into the approved preliminary plat showing land to be permanently preserved by a conservation easement. The preliminary plat shall also

show preferred locations for intensive development as well as acceptable locations for less dense development.

5. The final determination as to which land has the most conservation value and will be protected from development by a conservation easement, deed restrictions or other acceptable instrument shall be made by the planning board. Whenever the planning board approves a plat with protected open space, it shall make written findings identifying the specific conservation values protected and the reasons for protecting such land (the "conservation findings"). The planning board shall deny an application that does not include a complete conservation analysis sufficient for the board to make its conservation findings.

6. If the planning board deems the proposed site to not include any constrained land, said application shall be denied.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.080 Requirements governing CRD.

Any CRD shall conform to the following requirements which are regarded as minimum requirements:

A. The CRD shall apply only to lands as specified in Section 17.28.020. It shall be determined that such development will not be detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of persons residing in the vicinity, or to property or improvements in close proximity. The proposed development shall create an attractive residential environment that is in conformity with the intent of this chapter and the town comprehensive plan (2006). A proposed CRD shall have a minimum contiguous acreage of:

Zoning district	Minimum contiguous acreage
R1 with water and sewer	2.0
R1 with water and no sewer	6.0
R1 with no water and no sewer	10.0
RU	10

B. Such development shall be buffered in accordance with Section 17.36.200.

C. All CRD plans shall be prepared with the competent professional assistance of a design engineer and shall be consistent with the spirit and intent of the BFZL.

D. In areas without public water and sewer, any reduction in lot size allowed under this chapter shall be dependent on approval of the on-lot potable water and sewage disposal system by either New York State Department of Health, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, or the Chemung County Department of Health.

E. All the land not contained in the lot or the road right-of-way shall be of such size and shape as to be usable for recreation or agriculture or natural buffer areas. Such land shall either be preserved in accordance with Section 17.28.090 or:

1. Offered for dedication to and accepted by the town; or

2. Be held in corporate ownership by the owners of the lots within the development via a homeowner's association or other means. As part of this method, the developer shall incorporate into all of the deeds of the properties within the development, a clause giving to the owners an interest in such open land which shall be used for recreation, cultural or agricultural purposes only; or

3. Be retained under separate ownership as an agriculture use, nature center, rod

and gun club, government or stable. If retained under separate ownership, a clause shall be incorporated into the deed restricting the land to be used for recreation, cultural or agriculture use only. No structure save those incidental to the recreational, cultural, or agricultural use shall be permitted thereon.

F. The open land left undeveloped after development shall be maintained in accordance with the development plan. Applicants shall provide copies of deed covenants for the prospective purchasers, or conservation easement with the town, describing land management practices to be followed by whichever party or parties are responsible for maintenance.

G. Further subdivision of residual land, or its use for other than recreation, conservation, or agriculture, except for easements for utilities, shall be prohibited. Accessory structures to recreation, conservation, or agriculture may be erected on residual land, subject to the provisions of Chapter 17.32, site plan approval procedures.

H. Construction shall start within one year of the date of approval and shall be completed within a time frame agreed to by the developer and the planning board. If such time frame is not met by the developer, no further building permits will be issued for the development unless an extension is approved by the town planning board prior to the expiration of the approved time frame.

I. In the event that an organization established to own and maintain common property fails to maintain such property as prescribed, the town board may take action as prescribed by law.

J. In accordance with subsection 278 of Article 16 of the NYS Town Law, when the final plat is filed with the county clerk, a copy of said plat shall be filed with the town clerk. The town clerk shall make appropriate notations and references thereto on the

town zoning map. The town clerk shall make such notations and references as needed, but not less frequently than semi-annually.

K. Lots shall be arranged in a manner that protects land of conservation value and facilitates pedestrian and bicycling circulation. Permitted building locations or areas (building envelopes) shall be shown on the final plat.

L. Roads built within the CRD shall conform to the construction requirements outlined in Title 12 of this code. These standards may be reduced at the discretion of the planning board and with approval of the town department of public works.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.090 Open space.

Any development permitted on land located in a CRD that is not protected as open space shall not compromise the conservation value of such open space land.

A. Conservation Value of Open Space. The open space protected pursuant to this Section must have "conservation value," which shall be determined during the conservation analysis described in subsection 17.28.070(B) above.

B. Preservation by Conservation Easement.

1. A conservation easement restricting development of the open space land and allowing use only for agriculture, forestry, passive recreation, protection of natural resources, or similar conservation purposes, pursuant to Section 247 of the General Municipal Law and/or Sections 49-0301 through 49-0311 of the Environmental Conservation Law, shall be granted to the town, with the approval of the town board, and/or to a qualified not-for-profit conservation organization acceptable to the town board. Such conservation easement shall be approved by the planning board after a hearing to determine the need for such and shall be

required as a condition of final plat approval. The planning board shall require that the conservation easement be enforceable by the town if the town is not the holder of the conservation easement. The conservation easement shall be recorded in the county clerk's office and recording information (liber and page) shall be shown on the final plat prior to filing of the final plat in the county clerk's office.

2. The conservation easement shall prohibit residential, industrial, or business use of open space land (except in connection with agriculture, forestry, and/or passive recreation), and shall not be amendable to permit any such use. At the discretion of the planning board, the conservation easement may permit public access, outdoor active recreation on the portion of protected open space comprised of unconstrained land or may be amendable to permit such use in the future, provided that the planning board finds such use would be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and that it would not impair the conservation value of the land. Driveways, wells, underground sewage disposal facilities, (including constructed wetlands), local utility distribution lines, stormwater management facilities, trails, and agricultural structures shall be permitted on preserved open space land, provided that they do not impair the conservation value of the land. Forestry shall be conducted in conformity with applicable best management practices as described by the state department of environmental conservation's division of lands and forests.

3. A land management plan, approved by the planning board, shall be included in the conservation easement. The conservation easement shall provide that if the town board finds that the management plan has been violated in a manner that renders the condition of the land a public nuisance, the

town may, upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the owner, enter the premises for necessary maintenance, and that the cost of such maintenance by the town shall be assessed against the landowner(s) or, in the case of an HOA, the owners of properties within the development, and shall, if unpaid, become a tax lien on such property or properties. Preserved open space may be included as a portion of one or more large lots or may be contained in a separate open space lot. The conservation easement may allow dwellings to be constructed on portions of lots that include preserved open space land, provided that the total number of dwellings permitted by the conservation easement in the entire subdivision is consistent with applicable density limitations as determined under Section 17.28.070.

C. Notations on Final Plat. Preserved open space land shall be clearly delineated and labeled on the subdivision final plat as to its use, ownership, management, method of preservation, and the rights, if any, of the owners of lots in the subdivision and the public to the open space land. The final plat shall include deed recording information in the county clerk's office for the conservation easement.

D. Ownership of Open Space Land.

1. Open space land shall under all circumstances be protected by a conservation easement, but may be owned in common by a homeowner's association (HOA), offered for dedication to town, county, or state governments, transferred to a non-profit organization acceptable to the planning board, held in private ownership, or held in such other form of ownership as the planning board finds appropriate after a fact finding public hearing to properly manage the open space land and to protect its conservation value.

2. If the land is owned in common by an HOA, such HOA shall be established in accordance with the following:

a. The HOA application must be submitted to the state attorney general's office before the approved subdivision final plat is signed and must comply with all applicable provisions of the general business law. The HOA must be approved by the state attorney general's office prior to issuance of the first certificate of occupancy from the code enforcement officer.

b. Membership must be mandatory for each lot owner, who must be required by recorded covenants and restrictions to pay fees to the HOA for taxes, insurance, and maintenance of common open space, private roads, and other common facilities.

c. The HOA must be responsible for liability insurance, property taxes, and the maintenance of recreational and other facilities and private roads.

d. Property owners must pay their pro rate share of the costs in (b) above, and the assessment levied by the HOA must be able to become a lien on the property.

e. The HOA must be able to adjust the assessment to meet changed needs.

f. The applicant may make a conditional offer of dedication to the town, binding upon the HOA, for all open space to be conveyed to the HOA. Such offer may be accepted by the town, at the discretion of the town board, upon the failure of the HOA to take title to the open space from the applicant or other current owner, upon dissolution of the association at any future time, or upon failure of the HOA to fulfill its maintenance obligations hereunder or to pay its real property taxes.

g. Ownership shall be structured in such a manner that real property taxing authorities can satisfy property tax claims against the open space lands by proceeding against individual owners in the HOA and the dwelling units they each own.

h. The town attorney shall find that the HOA documents presented satisfy the conditions in subsections (a) through (g) above, and such other conditions as the planning board shall deem necessary.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.100 Review and approval of CRD plan.

The approval procedure shall be the same as that for the approval of subdivisions as defined in Title 16 of this code. In addition, the developer shall conduct a concept plat review with the code enforcement officer prior to the submission of an application and at each level of approval provide the following information:

A. Conservation analysis, as described in Section 17.28.070;

B. A tabulation of the total number of acres in the proposed project; the percentage designated for each use area;

C. Proposed location and acreage for a recreation area, natural watercourse and/or other open space;

D. Proposed lots shall be laid out, to the greatest extent feasible, to achieve the following objectives:

1. Focus development on site soils that are best suited for development and that can accommodate stormwater management and control and/or subsurface septic disposal in areas not provided with public sewer,

2. Avoid disturbance of mature woodlot and/or hedgerows,

3. Preserve environmentally sensitive areas and/or unique site features,

4. Located to least likely block or interrupt scenic vistas,

5. Located where the greatest number of units could be designed to take maximum advantage of solar heating opportunities,

6. Promote a more efficient and economical provision of utility services; and

7. Shall conform with other criteria listed in Chapter 17.32.

E. The planning board shall review the proposed cluster residential development for overall compliance with this section prior to the approval of the final plat.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.28.110 Public hearing on CRD.

A public hearing, as specified in subsection 278 of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law, shall be held by the planning board regarding the CRD subdivision plat.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.32

SITE PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Sections:

- 17.32.010 Intent.**
- 17.32.020 Authorization.**
- 17.32.030 Application for area variance.**
- 17.32.040 Conditions of site plan approval.**
- 17.32.050 Waiver of requirements.**
- 17.32.060 Cooperative planning and design option.**
- 17.32.070 Concept plan.**
- 17.32.080 Site plan application.**
- 17.32.090 Preliminary plan requirements.**
- 17.32.100 Action on preliminary plan.**
- 17.32.110 Findings and decision on preliminary plan.**
- 17.32.120 Final plan requirements.**
- 17.32.130 Approval of site plan.**
- 17.32.140 Resubmittal of a concept or preliminary plan.**
- 17.32.150 Appeal.**
- 17.32.160 Expiration, termination, and extension of site plan approval.**
- 17.32.170 Deviation from approved site plan.**
- 17.32.180 Amendment of an approved site plan.**
- 17.32.190 Maintenance of property.**

17.32.010 Intent.

The intent of site plan review and approval is to determine compliance with the purpose and provisions of this title. The further intent of this chapter is to evaluate conditions and environmental impact that

may cause conflict between existing and proposed uses or be in conflict with natural site conditions. The evaluation is intended to minimize the adverse effects concerning health, safety, and overall welfare of the residents of the community through a collaborative process between the town and developers of properties in the town.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.020 Authorization.

The power to approve, approve with modification and/or conditions, or disapprove a site plan for a use is vested in the planning board pursuant to Section 274-a of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law. Where a site plan approval is required, no building permit shall be issued until site plan approval is granted. The planning board may impose conditions on a site plan approval that are to be fulfilled prior to the issuance of a building permit, certificate of compliance or occupancy. The planning board in their review of any site plan shall be guided by the provisions set forth in this chapter and elsewhere in this title and the planning board may require that the site plan be prepared by a design engineer. Such requirement shall be based on the complexity of the site features and of the proposed structure or land use as related to same.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.030 Application for area variance.

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, where a proposed site plan contains one or more features which do not comply with the bulk and density requirements of this title or other physical or dimensional requirements, application may be made to the zoning board of appeals for an area variance pursuant to Chapter 17.60 of this title.

B. Such application shall be made part of the application for such site plan approval;

C. The fee for such application shall be in addition to that required for said site plan approval.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.040 Conditions of site plan approval.

The developer is required to comply with all conditions of site plan approval.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.050 Waiver of requirements.

The planning board in its discretion, may waive any requirements of this chapter deemed not necessary for review of an application for site plan review.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.060 Cooperative planning and design option.

As part of the site plan review process, the planning board may offer the services of its planning and design consultant to assist the applicant in creating a concept plan for the project. The intent of the option is to offer early facilitation of creative design solutions, operating outside of the more rigid process of typical plan review and comment. The option would include coordination with town staff and boards as appropriate. The cost of this option would be borne by the applicant and only upon agreement by the applicant. The option is available as a supplement to typical staff town consultant review services with the goal of creating an enhanced project design and a more efficient and cost effective review process for the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.070 Concept plan.

An applicant may submit a concept plan for discussion and comment by the planning board or its designated committee as prescribed by the rules of the planning

board. The purpose of the concept plan is to facilitate the preparation of an adequate preliminary plan. The concept plan shall be submitted in accordance with the rules of the planning board.

A. Concept Plan Contents. The concept plan shall comprise the following data which shall be clearly labeled with the name of the proposed development, name of the applicant, and tax parcel number of the lot proposed for development:

1. An area map showing:
 - a. All lots proposed for development by the applicant,
 - b. All of the following data within one thousand (1,000) feet of the boundary line of the lot specified in this subsection:
 - i. Existing and proposed lots and their ownership,
 - ii. Existing and proposed uses,
 - iii. Existing and proposed districts,
 - iv. Existing and proposed roads,
 - v. Existing and proposed subdivisions,
 - vi. Existing and proposed easements,
 - vii. Existing and proposed structures,
 - viii. All existing natural features such as water bodies, watercourses, wetlands, wooded areas, special flood hazard areas, and individual large trees,
 - ix. District boundaries including zoning, fire, school, sewer, and water, and
 - x. All soil classifications;
2. An area map of the site topography, at a scale of not less than one inch to two thousand (2,000) feet, showing the entire proposed site area and the location of the lots for the proposed development;
3. A scaled site development map of the concept plan showing existing and proposed:
 - a. Structures,
 - b. Public and private improvements;
4. Additional data:
 - a. Name, address, and telephone number of applicant,

b. Concise written description of the proposed development, including:

- i. Purpose, nature, and magnitude of the use,
- ii. Projected time frame for the proposed development,
- iii. Notation of the acreage of the lot proposed for development,
- iv. Square footage of each proposed structure,
- v. Proposal for the source of water supply and method for sewage disposal.

B. Action on the Concept Plan. The planning board or its designated committee shall:

1. Review the concept plan with the applicant; and
2. Give its written comments thereon to the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.080 Site plan application.

A. A site plan application shall comprise:

1. Completed forms of the planning board required of the applicant by the rules of the planning board;
2. Preliminary plan in accordance with Section 17.32.090;
3. Final plan in accordance with Section 17.32.120;
4. Environmental assessment form required of the applicant by the rules of the planning board;
5. Supplemental engineering and technical reports as appropriate to the contents of the preliminary and final plans and required by the planning board; and
6. Other information required by the planning board.
7. Applicable fees per most current fee schedule.

B. A site plan application shall be submitted to the planning board in accordance with the published meeting and submission schedule of the planning board.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.090 Preliminary plan requirements.

The preliminary plan shall comprise:

A. The documents required in Section 17.32.070;

B. Report and plan regarding any potential environmental impact associated with the proposed development;

C. The mitigation offered or proposed for any environmental impact;

D. Preliminary plan drawing that includes the following information:

1. Title drawing(s), including name, address and telephone number of applicant and the tax parcel number of the lot proposed for development;
2. North point, scale and date, all revision dates (include month, day, and year);
3. Boundaries of the development plotted to scale of not more than one hundred (100) feet to one inch on a survey map prepared by a design professional;
4. Existing natural features such as watercourse, water body, wetland, wooded area and individual large trees, and a notation of features to be retained;
5. Existing contours at intervals of not more than five feet of elevation and proposed contours at intervals of not more than two feet of elevation;
6. Location of proposed use and the location, area, and the height of all structures;
7. Location of all existing and proposed improvements, whether public or private, including roads, drives, internal drives, driveways, stormwater management system, culverts, retaining walls, fences, and easements;

8. Preliminary design of sewage disposal and water supply systems and location of such systems;

9. Location and design of all energy distribution facilities, including electrical, gas and solar energy system;

10. Location of any proposed buffer areas, barrier(s), and/or landscaping;

11. Delineation of the extent of each residential area, description of dwelling unit type, and a calculation of the residential density in dwelling units per acre for each such area;

12. Location of each parking area and vehicle loading area, with access and egress to a drive, internal drive, or driveway;

13. Location, design, and size of all signs and outdoor lighting;

14. The approximate location and dimension of the area proposed for a neighborhood park or playground, or other recreation open space;

15. Building orientation and site design for energy efficiency;

16. Grading plan and erosion control plan, including the description and location of control measures;

17. Location and design of a stormwater management system; and

18. The lines and dimensions of any lot which is offered, or is to be offered, for dedication to a government for public use, with the purpose indicated thereon, and of any lot proposed to be reserved for the common use of the occupants of the proposed development.

E. A stormwater management analysis and plan consistent with the requirements of the Standards for Stormwater Management in the Town of Big Flats, including all design data and computations used as a basis for the design capacities and the performance of the stormwater management system and the erosion control plan.

F. The planning board may require such additional information that appears necessary for a complete assessment of the development under this title and the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.100 Action on preliminary plan.

The planning board:

A. Shall review and evaluate potential environmental impact, compliance with this title and any other applicable law, rule, or regulation, and any other significant concern;

B. May confer with any consulted agency;

C. Shall consider the following when reviewing a preliminary plan:

1. Adequacy and arrangement of vehicular traffic, including public transportation and bicycle access and circulation, including on-site circulation;

2. Location, arrangement, appearance, and sufficiency of off-road vehicular parking and loading;

3. Adequacy of pedestrian access, circulation, convenience, and safety;

4. Location, arrangement, size and design of building, outdoor lighting, and signs;

5. Relationship of the various uses on the project site to one another and their scale;

6. Adequacy of a buffer and barrier between adjacent uses and adjoining lots;

7. Adequacy of any stormwater management system;

8. Adequacy of structures, roads, drives, internal drives, driveways, and buffers in areas susceptible to flooding, ponding, and/or erosion;

9. Adequacy of flood damage prevention measures consistent with Chapter 17.24;

10. Compatibility of development with natural features of the site and with surrounding land uses;

11. Adequacy of open space for play area, recreation, and natural area such as wildlife habitat, wetland, and wooded area;

12. Adequacy of orientation of a structure and the site design for energy efficiency, the extent to which the proposed plan conserves energy and energy resources in the community, and the protection of adequate sunlight for a solar energy system;

13. Adequacy of fire protection, water supply, and site design to accommodate emergency vehicle access;

14. Consistency of building design, scale, mass, and site location with surrounding development and district intent; and

15. Any other relevant matter.

D. Shall determine if the preliminary plan is complete and sufficient to make findings pursuant to Section 17.32.110, and if not, require additional information to make the preliminary plan complete and sufficient;

E. Shall accept the completed preliminary plan when it finds the preliminary plan is complete and sufficient pursuant to subsection C of this section; and

F. Upon acceptance of the preliminary plan pursuant to subsection E of this section, a public hearing may be scheduled within sixty-two (62) days from the date of such acceptance.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.110 Findings and decision on preliminary plan.

The planning board:

A. Shall make findings based on the evaluation according to subsection 17.32.100(A);

B. Shall make a decision based on findings according to subsection A of this section to approve, with or without conditions, or disapprove the preliminary plan; and

C. Shall provide the applicant with a copy of the findings and decision pursuant to subsections A and B of this section.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.120 Final plan requirements.

A. The final plan shall comprise of:

1. The approved preliminary plan with any modifications thereof and/or additions thereto required by the planning board; and

2. Every necessary permit from a governmental authority relating to the development pursuant to the site plan or a written assurance from such governmental authority that it is willing to issue such permit upon the performance by the developer of an action that is or will be required of the developer.

B. Action on the Final Plan. When the planning board finds the final plan is complete pursuant to subsection A of this section, it shall approve, with or without conditions, or disapprove the final plan, and record the reason for disapproval. A copy of the decision and reason shall be given to the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.130 Approval of site plan.

A. Approval of a final plan, with or without conditions, constitutes approval of the site plan, subject to any and all conditions of the approved final plan.

B. Pursuant to the rules of the planning board, the applicant shall submit two sets of final site plans to be signed by the planning board chairperson. The approval endorsement shall be affixed on a copy of the title drawing of the approved site plan. A copy of the endorsed title drawing shall be given to the applicant.

C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) consistent with the requirements of this chapter (the town stormwater management and erosion and sediment control law (Chapter 17.37 of this code)) shall be required for site plan approval, if the project meets the criteria for the preparation of a SWPPP. The SWPPP shall meet performance and design criteria and standards set forth in Chapter 17.37 of this code. The approved site plan shall be consistent with the provisions of the town stormwater management and erosion and sediment control law and the state stormwater general permit, most current permit.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.140 Resubmittal of a concept or preliminary plan.

A. The planning board may require the re-submittal of a concept plan for a proposed development if:

1. More than six months has lapsed since the date of giving the planning board's written comments on the concept plan for the proposed development pursuant to subsection 17.32.070(B);

2. A submitted preliminary plan contains substantial changes in the scope of the proposed development in comparison with the concept plan commented on; or

3. An applicant who submitted a preliminary plan is different than the applicant who submitted the concept plan commented on for the proposed development.

B. The planning board may require re-submittal of a preliminary plan if:

1. More than one year has lapsed since the date of approval of a preliminary plan for a proposed development pursuant to Section 17.32.110;

2. A submitted final plan contains substantial changes in the scope of the pro-

posed development in comparison with the preliminary plan approved for a proposed development; or

3. An applicant, who submitted a final plan is different than the applicant who submitted the preliminary plan approved for a proposed development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.150 Appeal.

The applicant or any interested person may appeal a decision of the planning board on a site plan. The appeal shall be made to the state supreme court for review by a proceeding under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules of New York State. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.160 Expiration, termination, and extension of site plan approval.

A. Expiration and Termination of Site Plan Approval.

1. Approval of a site plan for a development shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of the date of endorsement of the drawing of the approved final plan.

2. Failure to secure a building permit or to begin construction or installation of required improvements during the one-year period shall cause a site plan approval to become null and void.

3. Failure of an applicant or developer to comply with any conditions of approval for an approved site plan shall make the approval null and void.

B. Extension of Site Plan Approval. The code enforcement officer may extend the time of validity of the site plan approval for a period of not more than two years from the date of approval endorsement pursuant to subsection 17.32.130(B).

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.170 Deviation from approved site plan.

A. A proposed deviation from an approved site plan that produces no significant change in performance of the development, as documented in the approved site plan and any conditions thereof, may be approved by the code enforcement officer provided such action is concurred in by the chairperson of the planning board as prescribed in the rules of the planning board.

B. Any deviation from an approved site plan granted pursuant to this section shall be noted on an as-built drawing submitted to the town for inclusion in the site plan approval record. The as-built drawing shall be received by the town prior to the issuance of any certificate of compliance or occupancy.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.180 Amendment of an approved site plan.

A. No proposed change of and/or addition to an approved site plan, other than as provided in Section 17.32.170 shall be executed without approval thereof by an approved site plan containing such site plan amendment.

B. Any proposed change of and/or addition to an approved site plan, other than as provided in Section 17.32.170 shall require a site plan application addressing such site plan amendment and decision on that application by the planning board pursuant to this chapter.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.32.190 Maintenance of property.

In addition to violations of the town's building code, Title 8 of this code, and the state uniform code, under Title 15 of this code, the failure to maintain landscaping, lighting, parking facilities, stormwater management facilities, or signage in accordance

with an approved site plan shall be construed as a violation of an approved site plan. Unless an amendment to the approved site plan is approved in accordance with Section 17.32.180 or a deviation from the approved site plan is granted in accordance with Section 17.32.170, if it is found that upon a site visit by the code enforcement officer or other local official conducted under the terms of Chapter 1.12 (Right of Entry for Inspection) of this code that maintenance of development has not taken place in accordance with the terms stated in the approved site plan, in addition to the penalties described in Chapter 1.08 and Section 15.04.040, the town board, at their discretion, shall have the right to rescind any certificate of occupancy related to the property until such time as the facilities are restored to proper working order in accordance with the terms of the approved site plan.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.33

SPECIAL USE PERMIT REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Sections:

17.33.010 Authorization.

17.33.020 Applicability.

17.33.030 Procedure.

17.33.040 Standards.

17.33.050 Decision.

17.33.010 Authorization.

Pursuant to Section 274-b of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law and in accordance with the procedures, standards, and conditions herein specified, the town board is authorized to grant special use permits for the establishment of one or more of the uses for which a special use permit must be secured as specified in this chapter. Under the authority of Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, this section supersedes Section 274-b of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.33.020 Applicability.

A. A special use permit shall be required for:

1. Reestablishment of a prior nonconforming structure, use, and/or lot. See Chapter 17.56.

2. Expansion of a prior nonconforming use. See Chapter 17.56.

3. Any and all uses requiring a special use permit under the district use requirements of this chapter. See Section 17.12.010.

B. Prior to the submission of any application for a building permit or certificate of occupancy for any use requiring a special use permit under this chapter, an application shall be made to the code enforcement

officer for a special use permit in the manner and form specified in Section 17.33.030 of this chapter.

C. Any revision of an approved special use permit or any reconstruction, enlargement, extension, moving or structural alteration of an existing special use shall require approval and submission of a new application for approval.

D. All buildings, structures, and uses that require a special use permit under this chapter must also obtain site plan approval pursuant to Chapter 17.32, Site Plan Review and Approval.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.33.030 Procedure.

A. Application. Any application for a special use permit shall be consistent in the manner and form prescribed Chapter 17.64, Administration and Enforcement.

B. SEQRA.

1. Any use requiring a special use permit shall be deemed to be either a type I or unlisted action.

2. If there is any other involved agency, the action shall undergo coordinated review.

3. An application for a special use permit shall not be deemed final until the planning board or another involved agency serving as lead agency shall have completion of a DEIS or have found and made a negative declaration significant environmental impact based upon documentation including but not limited to an environmental assessment form.

C. Public Hearing. A public hearing shall be required for every special use permit and be held by the town board. The public hearing and official notice shall comply with the requirements of Section 274-b of Article 16 of the New York State Town Law and may be combined with a public hearing held pursuant to SEQRA. The no-

tice shall contain an agriculture data statement required by Section 283-a of New York State Town Law.

D. Area Variance. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, where a proposed site plan contains one or more features which do not comply with the bulk and density requirements of this title or other physical or dimensional requirements, application may be made to the zoning board of appeals for an area variance pursuant to Chapter 17.60 of this title.

1. Such application shall be made part of the application for such special use permit;

2. The fee for such application shall be in addition to that required for said special use permit.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.33.040 Standards.

The town board may grant a special use permit, provided that it finds that all of the following conditions and standards have been met for each proposed use or structure:

A. The proposed action shall comply with the applicable requirements contained in Sections 17.33.020, 17.33.030, and will be consistent with the purposes of the district in which it is located.

B. The location, size, and use of any structure(s), nature and intensity of operations involved, size of the site in relation to the proposed structure(s), and the location of the site with respect to roads giving access to it are such that the proposed use will be in harmony with orderly development of the district.

C. The location, nature and height of buildings, walls and fences will not discourage the appropriate development and use of adjacent land and buildings or impair their value.

D. The proposed use shall not conflict with the intent of the town comprehensive plan, or any part thereof, latest update.

E. Operations of any special use shall not be more objectionable to nearby properties than would be the operations of any unconditionally permitted use.

F. A special use permit shall not be issued for a use on a property where there is an existing violation of this local law and/or state uniform code.

G. The use shall not have an adverse effect on the agricultural resources of the area.

H. The proposed use shall be in strict compliance with the requirements of Chapter 17.36.

I. The proposed use will not result in excessive off-premises noise, dust, odors, solid waste, or glare, or create any public or private nuisances.

J. The proposed use will not cause significant traffic congestion, impair pedestrian safety, or overload existing roads considering their current width, surfacing, condition, and any proposed improvements made to them by the applicant.

K. The proposed use will be suitable for the proposed action considering the property's size, location, topography, vegetation, soils, protected natural habitat, hydrology, and if appropriate, its ability to be buffered or screened from neighboring properties and public roads.

L. The proposed use will be subject to such conditions on operation, design, and layout of structures and provision of buffer areas as may be necessary to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses and to protect the natural, historic, and scenic resources of the town.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.33.050 Decision.

The town board may approve the application, approve with conditions, or deny the application.

A. Decision. Any decision by the town board to grant or deny a special use permit shall include either a negative declaration of environmental significance or a written findings statement consistent with the requirements of SEQRA, and in addition shall contain a statement of its findings regarding the appropriateness of the use so authorized and the conditions required in the special use permit, or its reasons for denial. In granting any approval, the town board shall impose any conditions that may be necessary to ensure that the proposed use will be compatible with its surroundings.

B. Filing. Within five business days from the date of adoption of a resolution approving the special use permit, the town supervisor or other duly authorized member of the town board shall cause a copy of such resolution to be filed in the office of the town clerk. Simultaneously with the filing with the town clerk, an additional copy of such resolution shall be delivered to the code enforcement officer and such resolution shall be deemed to authorize the issuance of a building permit.

C. Conditions. The town board shall attach to the special use permit such conditions and restrictions as are deemed necessary and appropriate. Upon its granting of said special use permit, any such conditions must be met in connection with the issuance of permits by the code enforcement officer. The town board shall attach a condition that site plan approval is obtained prior to the issuance of any building permit or certificate of occupancy, when the town board report contains a recommendation for such approval.

D. Expiration.

1. A special use permit shall be deemed to authorize only the particular use or uses specified in such permit and shall expire if:

a. A certificate of occupancy is not issued within two years from the date of approval of such special use permit;

b. If the certificate of occupancy is revoked for any reason;

c. If the authorized use or uses shall cease for more than one year for any reason; or

d. If the required improvements are not maintained and all conditions and standards complied with throughout the duration of the use.

2. Extension of Expiration. Upon written application to the town board, the board may extend the time of validity of special use approval for a period of time no more than three years from the date of approval of such special use permit.

E. Revocation. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 15.04 and Section 17.32.190, a special use permit may be revoked by the town board as a permit related to the certificate of occupancy.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.36

DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS GENERALLY

Sections:

- 17.36.010 Intent.**
- 17.36.020 General requirement.**
- 17.36.030 Lot requirements.**
- 17.36.040 Road arrangement and access design requirements.**
- 17.36.050 Drive, internal drive, and driveway requirements.**
- 17.36.060 Fence requirements.**
- 17.36.070 Clear vision zone requirements.**
- 17.36.080 Valley wall development requirements.**
- 17.36.090 Stormwater management and erosion control requirements.**
- 17.36.100 Open space requirements.**
- 17.36.110 Utility requirements.**
- 17.36.120 Damaged and unsafe building or structure requirements.**
- 17.36.130 Industrial use requirements.**
- 17.36.140 Reserved.**
- 17.36.150 Wind energy conversion systems (windmill) requirements.**
- 17.36.160 Home occupation requirements.**
- 17.36.170 Cottage industry requirements.**
- 17.36.180 Wireless telecommunication facility (WTF) requirements.**
- 17.36.181 Accessory antenna.**
- 17.36.190 Vehicle filling station, vehicle repair, vehicle sales or lease and heavy equipment vehicle sales and/or repair, vehicle maintenance facility and/or convenience mart.**
- 17.36.200 Transition yard, buffer yard, landscaping, and barrier requirements.**
- 17.36.210 Fast food restaurant requirements.**
- 17.36.220 Drive-through use requirements.**
- 17.36.230 Adult use requirements.**
- 17.36.240 Outdoor lighting requirements.**
- 17.36.250 Outdoor recreational use requirements.**
- 17.36.260 Sound control requirements.**
- 17.36.270 Reserved.**
- 17.36.280 Commercial parking lot or structure requirements.**
- 17.36.290 Flea market requirements.**
- 17.36.300 Airport and heliport requirements.**
- 17.36.310 Rod and gun club requirements.**
- 17.36.320 Equipment storage area.**
- 17.36.330 Drive-in theater requirements.**
- 17.36.340 Town center area requirements.**
- 17.36.341 Solar siting.**
- 17.36.342 Cannabis-related businesses.**

17.36.010 Intent.

The intent of this chapter and Chapters 17.40 through 17.52 is to establish requirements for all development to assure compliance with this title and the town comprehensive plan.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.020 General requirement.

Every development shall comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter and Chapters 17.40 through 17.52.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.030 Lot requirements.

A. A lot shall be sized and arranged to not create any degree of nonconformance with this title.

B. Lot Access.

1. A lot shall not have direct access with a road.

2. Where a watercourse separates a buildable area of a lot from a road with which the lot has vehicle access, installation of a bridge or other structure, spanning the watercourse, shall be subject to the same design criteria and review as all other stormwater drainage facilities in a development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.040 Road arrangement and access design requirements.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to assure that all development provides for safe and adequate access to a lot proposed for development. This intent is furthered by requiring that all development that proposes to contain a new town road, private road, and/or internal drive be designed to:

1. Provide for:
 - a. Convenient traffic access and circulation;
 - b. Traffic control and safety;
 - c. Pedestrian and bicycle access, circulation, and safety;
 - d. Access for fire fighting, snow removal, and street maintenance equipment;
 - e. Stormwater drainage;
 - f. Utility location; and
2. Arranged to:
 - a. Separate through traffic from neighborhood traffic insofar as practical;

b. Be coordinated to compose a connected system;

c. Be laid out to provide suitable future road connections with adjoining lots; and

d. Conform to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

B. Road and Drive Requirements.

1. A development proposal, subject to site plan review as provided in Chapter 17.32, shall show and detail all design features for a town road, private road, and/or internal drive sufficient to document compliance with the intent of this section and Chapter 12.04 of this code.

2. A traffic study or analysis may be required to support design considerations and/or to validate the mitigation of any traffic impacts associated with a development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.050 Drive, internal drive, and driveway requirements.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to assure that all development provides for safe and adequate access to a lot proposed for development. This intent is furthered by requiring that all development that proposes to contain a new internal drive and/or driveway be designed to comply with the requirements of a highway work permit for all work conducted in a right-of-way.

B. General Requirement.

1. A development plan shall show and detail design features for an internal drive and/or driveway sufficient to document compliance with the intent of this section and the standard for internal drive and driveway construction in the town.

2. A plan for an internal drive and/or driveway prepared by a design engineer may be required to fully support design considerations and/or to validate the mitigation of any traffic impacts associated with a development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.060 Fence requirements.

A. General Requirement. Grading of a site for the purpose of raising the elevation of a fence contrary to this section is prohibited, except as shown in an approved site plan.

B. A fence on a lot shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Height Restrictions.

a. RU, R1, R2, C, TC, and TCR districts:

i. Maximum height of four feet above finished grade shall be permitted for a fence located in a front yard. A fence located in a front yard, near a right-of-way, shall be established and maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 17.36.070.

ii. Maximum height of eight feet above finished grade shall be permitted for a fence located not within a front yard.

b. ABD, BN, BN2, BNR, TC2, BR, CL and I districts:

i. The height and location of a fence shall be approved in a site plan.

ii. A site plan is not required for a fence located on a lot containing an existing residential use listed in Section 17.12.010; provided, that the existing residential use is continued, and the fence construction complies with the requirements of this section.

2. A fence shall be constructed entirely within the boundaries of a lot.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.070 Clear vision zone requirements.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to assure that all development provides for safe and adequate access to and from a lot proposed for development. This intent is furthered by requiring that all development that proposes to contain a new road, drive, internal drive, or driveway be designed to provide a clear vision zone.

B. General Requirement.

1. A development plan shall show and detail design features for a drive, internal drive, and driveway sufficient to document compliance the intent of this section and the standard for clear vision zone in the town.

2. A plan for a road, drive, internal drive, or driveway prepared by a design engineer may be required to fully support design considerations and/or to validate the mitigation of any traffic impacts associated with a development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.080 Valley wall development requirements.

A. Steep Slope Requirements. The topography of the town includes many steep slopes that benefit the community by providing scenic views, aquifer recharge areas, wooded areas, and substantial protection against flooding and erosion. If these areas are not carefully protected, the benefits of these areas will be irreparably lost, and extensive erosion and flooding is likely to occur. Road construction, building site development, and other construction activity proposed for these areas require special design consideration to prevent erosion, minimize stormwater runoff, and preserve large trees, natural terrain, and scenic views.

B. General Requirements.

1. Each development proposal shall, show, in a plan, all site work, cut and fill, erosion, and drainage control measures and any proposed road, drive, internal drive, and/or driveway cross-subsections. The detail of the plan shall be sufficient to determine if steep slopes exist on the proposed development site and the extent which such steep slopes affect the proposed site work. The preparation of these plans by a design engineer may be required.

2. Constructing or grading development sites to be level, otherwise known as padding, shall be permitted only when it can be clearly demonstrated, by exhibits presented in a site plan that the final treatment of the site meets the requirements of this subsection.

C. Design Requirements. Design principles and criteria used in the review of a site plan application shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Landscaping of areas around a structure making such areas compatible with the natural terrain;

2. Shaping, grouping, and placement of manmade structures to complement the natural landscape;

3. Arrangement of structures so they complement one another to promote visual interest;

4. Shaping of essential grades to conform to the existing contours and prohibit the appearance of successive padding, terracing, or other similar form of grading for a building site in steep slope areas;

5. Encouragement of split-level development sites;

6. Use of one-way roads when consistent with traffic safety, circulation needs, and natural topography. This guideline may allow for smaller road right-of-way, less cut-and-fill within a given area, and a road network consistent with the natural terrain. A road shall be parallel with the hillside wherever possible and may require variable width of right-of-way. This shall not only provide the most economical routing, but also minimize the amount of grading required.

D. Slopes Greater than Twenty-Five (25) Percent. A slope greater than twenty-five (25) percent (2.5 feet of vertical rise in a ten (10) feet horizontal distance) shall not be developed except as approved in a site plan. When an application is received by the

code enforcement officer for a development that proposes to affect, in any way, a slope greater than twenty-five (25) percent, the application shall be referred to the planning board as a site plan application under Chapter 17.32.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.090 Stormwater management and erosion control requirements.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to assure that all development provides for adequate protection against the impacts associated with stormwater and that development does not create added stormwater runoff from a development site. This intent is furthered by requiring that all development plans include provisions for stormwater management and that such plans comply with the standard for stormwater management in the town indicated in Chapter 17.37.

B. General Requirement.

1. A development plan shall show and detail design features for a stormwater management system sufficient to document compliance the intent of this section and the standard for stormwater management in the town.

2. A plan for a stormwater management system prepared by a design engineer may be required to fully support design considerations and/or to validate the mitigation of any stormwater impacts associated with a development.

C. Special Site Plan Requirement. When an application for building permit, highway work permit, variance and/or special permit, includes a lot where, in the determination of the stormwater officer, a significant impact associated with stormwater management and/or erosion is likely to occur as a result of a development the application shall be referred to the planning board as a site plan application under Chapter 17.32.

D. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. A stormwater pollution prevention plan consistent with the requirements of this chapter (the town stormwater management and erosion and sediment control law (Chapter 17.37 of this code)) shall be required. The SWPPP shall meet performance and design criteria and standards set forth in Title 17. The approved preliminary subdivision plat or site plan shall be consistent with the provisions of this chapter (the town stormwater management and erosion and sediment control law). (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.100 Open space requirements.

A. For an alternative dwelling park, PMRD, PUD, or multi-unit dwelling development.

1. Consistent with the town comprehensive plan, open space may be required for an alternative dwelling park, PMRD, any PUD that includes a residential component, or multi-unit dwelling development. Land for open space or other recreational purposes may not be required until the planning board has made a finding that a proper case exists for requiring that open space be suitably located for recreational purposes within the town and if such a case exists the site plan shall show open space suitably located therein unless there are no suitable open space of adequate size. Such findings shall include an evaluation of the present and anticipated future needs for recreational facilities in the town based on projected population growth to which the particular subdivision plat will contribute. The required open space shall meet the following minimum requirements:

a. Such land shall be either held in private or corporate ownership, maintained in by an established organization.

b. The location of such land on a lot shall be determined with the following considerations:

i. Maximizing the safety of residents walking or bicycling between such facilities and their homes;

ii. Providing for safe traffic circulation and parking at the open space site;

iii. Minimizing the interaction between traffic to and from the principal use of the lot and the traffic to and from the open space site(s) on the lot;

iv. The suitability of the open space site and its location for the intended recreational purpose.

2. A preliminary subdivision plat or site plan shall include the following minimum details regarding open space:

a. A dimensional drawing showing boundaries of the open space, its size in square feet, the location, and a description of any equipment to be installed or buildings to be constructed in the open space;

b. A maintenance plan for the area;

c. A detailed description of future ownership, insofar if such is possible, of the land for the open space;

d. The details of the plan shall show how the entire area is to be graded, drained, and landscaped to make it a useful and attractive feature of the development.

B. Open Space in All Development Areas.

1. On a lot proposed for a development that requires a subdivision approval or site plan in accordance with Section 17.12.010 that are determined to be of importance to the community based on their environmental setting, scenic view, historical, or archeological significance may be set aside and not be developed as a condition of subdivision or site plan approval. Such a determination shall depend upon the magnitude and character of the development and the potential that the environmental

setting, scenic view, historical, or archeological site would be irreparably lost if not preserved.

2. Lands proposed for open space purposes shall be either held in private or corporate ownership and maintained by an established organization. The ownership of such land shall be determined in consideration of the following:

a. The severity of the constraints and the impact these constraints have on the potential for further development of a lot;

b. The importance of the land area to the town and the persons using the development;

c. The lands scenic quality, potential for wildlife habitat, and the potential for protecting adjacent properties from any potential adverse impact that may result from development of the area of an open space;

d. The likelihood that residents in the development and/or the town would utilize and/or benefit from the set aside of such land.

3. When it is determined by the planning board that open space is required, a detailed plan shall be provided with a preliminary subdivision plat or site plan for the open space and at minimum include:

a. A dimensional drawing showing boundaries of the open space;

b. A maintenance plan for the open space area;

c. A detailed description of future ownership of the land, insofar as such is possible;

d. A description of any improvements planned for the land.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.110 Utility requirements.

A. Electric, Telephone, and Cable. With the exception of individual service to one-unit and two-unit dwellings, the telephone and television cable, electric and gas lines or

similar utility services shall be installed underground unless full documentation supporting other methods as the most feasible approach is provided to and accepted by the planning board in an approved subdivision or site plan.

B. Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. The installation of and specifications for public water and sewer lines shall comply with the rules, regulations, and requirements of the town water district, county sewer district, county health department, state department of environmental conservation and/or state department of health.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.120 Damaged and unsafe building or structure requirements.

A. General Requirements.

1. The owner of a structure or building that has been damaged by fire, flood, or other cause shall notify the code enforcement officer (CEO) of the damage within seventy-two (72) hours of when the damage occurred. Any damaged building or structure shall be made safe and secure in accordance with the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

2. The use of fire as a method for razing a damaged or unsafe structure or building is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the state department of environmental conservation, county emergency management office, the fire chief for the jurisdictional fire district, and the town code enforcement officer (CEO).

B. Repair, Replacement and/or Razing.

1. The owner of a building or structure which has been damaged by fire, flood, or other cause to an extent of more than fifty (50) percent of its replacement value shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Arrange for the damaged building or structure to be evaluated by a design engineer and/or the CEO.

b. Shall apply for a building permit for the work recommended by the design engineer and/or CEO and which may include repair, reconstruction or razing of the damaged building or structure. The owner shall perform such work within one hundred eighty (180) days of the date of an order to remedy from the CEO.

2. The owner of a building or structure which has been damaged by fire, flood, or other cause to an extent of less than fifty (50) percent of its replacement value shall apply for a building permit for the work required to either repair, reconstruct or raze the damaged building or structure and perform such work within two hundred seventy (270) days of the date the damage occurred.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.130 Industrial use requirements.

A. General Requirements. No industrial use shall be permitted, established, maintained, or conducted which is likely to cause or have:

1. Fumes, gases, dusts, particulate, odors, or any other atmospheric pollutant beyond the boundaries of the lot whereon an industrial use is located;

2. Excessive smoke or similar atmospheric pollutant beyond the boundaries of a lot on which the industrial use is located. Excessive smoke shall be determined according to the Ringelmann's Scale for Grading the Density of Smoke, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. When the shade or appearance of such smoke is darker than No. 2 on the Ringelmann Smoke Chart, it is then excessive;

3. Noise levels greater than seventy (70) decibels (dB) measured at a boundary of a lot occupied by an industrial use;

4. A discharge of any industrial effluent into any watercourse, open ditch, or on

a land surface unless specifically permitted under the authority of the state department of environmental conservation;

5. A discharge of any industrial effluent into a public sanitary sewer system except in accordance with the rules of and under the control of public health authorities or the public body controlling such sewer system;

6. Open storage or stocking of any waste materials;

7. Glare or light levels in excess of the requirements set in Section 17.36.240;

8. Vibration perceptible beyond the lot lines whereon such industrial use is conducted;

9. Any other nuisance, activity, or action that may be harmful to a person or property.

B. Buffer, Barrier, and Landscape Requirements.

1. Buffer and barrier shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.36.200.

2. All portions of the lot proposed for industrial development and not occupied by structure, parking area, drive, internal drive, pedestrian ways, or storage shall be landscaped with lawn, trees, shrubs, or other plant material in accordance with Section 17.36.200.

C. Other Industrial Use Activity.

1. Outdoor Storage. Materials, supplies, or products shall not be stored in a front yard and such storage located in the side or rear yard shall be screened in conformance with Section 17.36.200.

2. Off-Road Loading and Unloading Berths. Off-road loading and unloading berths shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.48.020 and the following minimum requirements:

a. An off-road loading and unloading berth located on or along a drive shall be located a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from a road.

b. The handling of all freight shall occur either on those sides of a building which do not face a road or be suitably landscaped and screened in accordance with Section 17.36.200.

3. Accessory Use. Accessory uses shall conform to the minimum requirements set forth in Chapter 17.40 and as prescribed in an approved site plan.

D. Design Requirement. A site plan for an industrial use shall include design elements that includes sufficient documentation to determine compliance with the requirements of this section and all other applicable sections of this title.

E. Access. Access to a lot containing an industrial use shall:

1. Be designed by a design engineer;
2. Be designed not to route traffic directly through a R1, R2, or TCR district on other than a primary road;
3. Be designed to access a road other than a town road located within a R1, R2, or TCR district; and
4. Have a design based on a traffic study that includes provisions for access for all vehicles expected or intended to use the site. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.140 Reserved.

17.36.150 Wind energy conversion systems (windmill) requirements.

The intent of this section is to regulate the placement of and access to wind for an energy conversion system and to protect the health and safety of individuals on adjacent lots.

A. General Requirements. A site plan approval and building permit are required for the construction of a wind energy conversion system.

B. Dimensional Requirements.

1. The total height for a vertical axis rotor installation of a wind energy conversion system is the tower height plus one-half the rotor diameter, and for a horizontal rotor installation of a wind energy conversion system is the distance from the base at finished grade to the top of the unit.

2. A wind energy conversion system setback shall be a distance that is the greater of either the total height of the wind energy conversion system or the required setback.

3. A maximum allowable total height for a wind energy conversion system shall be one hundred five (105) feet unless otherwise restricted or prohibited by federal, state, or local laws, rules, or regulations.

4. Minimum allowable height above finished grade at the lowest point of the arc of a rotor blade shall be fifteen (15) feet.

C. Safety Requirements. All wind energy conversion systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the following:

1. The foundation and supports for a wind energy conversion system shall be as designed by a design engineer.
2. At least one sign shall be posted at the base of the wind energy conversion system warning of high voltage.
3. Tower climbing ladders, stairs or similar devices shall be no lower than twelve (12) feet from the ground.
4. All wind energy conversion system(s) shall be installed with braking systems approved by the manufacturer.

D. Sound Control Requirements. The maximum level of sound created by the wind energy conversion system as measured at the lot line shall be no greater than fifty-five (55) decibels (dB).

E. Design Requirements.

1. All electric transmission lines serving the installation shall be installed underground.

2. No wind energy conversion system with guy wire support shall be permitted. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.160 Home occupation requirements.

A. Restrictions. The following uses shall not be permitted as a home occupation:

1. A business which has a primary function of wholesale or retail sale of goods or articles produced off-site on a lot;

2. Any form of motor vehicle repair including vehicle body work;

3. Motor vehicle sales or lease;

4. Any small engine or appliance repair;

5. A veterinary hospital;

6. A bar and/or restaurant;

7. Any use or activity defined as a cottage industry under Section 17.36.170 of this title; and

8. Any use that, under the provisions of the state uniform fire prevention and building code is not permitted based on the type of construction or a use prohibited based on any other federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation.

B. General Requirements. A home occupation use shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

1. No more than two home occupations shall be conducted as an accessory use to a dwelling unit.

2. In a dwelling unit the lesser of either twenty-five (25) percent of the total floor area or five hundred (500) square feet, may be used for or dedicated to the use(s).

3. The use(s) shall be conducted within the enclosed walls of dwelling unit.

4. There shall be no external evidence of such use(s) except for a sign installed in accordance with Chapter 17.52. No stock, merchandise, packaging, equipment or displays related to the use shall be visible from outside the dwelling unit.

5. Except for articles produced on the premises, no stock in trade shall be displayed or sold on the premises.

6. The dwelling unit in which the use is located shall not be altered or extended in a manner not customary or typical to a residential building to accommodate the use.

7. The use shall not result in or cause vehicular traffic volumes of greater than four cars per hour or otherwise create a nuisance to abutting lots.

8. There shall be no sharing, letting, or subletting of space, for use by non-residents in the conduct of their profession, trade, or business.

9. No additional parking facilities shall be required to be constructed to accommodate the use(s).

10. The use shall not change the residential character of the adjoining lots. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.170 Cottage industry requirements.

A. Restrictions. The following uses shall not be permitted as a cottage industry use:

1. A business which has a primary function of wholesale or retail sale of goods or articles on a lot except as provided in subsection (B) of this section;

2. Any form of motor vehicle repair including vehicle body work;

3. Motor vehicle sales or lease;

4. Veterinary hospital;

5. Bar and/or restaurant;

6. Any use that, under the provisions of the state uniform fire prevention and building code is not permitted based on the type of construction or a use prohibited based on any other federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation.

B. General Requirements. A cottage industry use may be permitted when an approved site plan documents compliance with the following minimum requirements:

1. No more than one cottage industry use may be permitted on a residential premise.

2. In a dwelling unit, the lesser of thirty (30) percent of the total floor area or seven hundred fifty (750) square feet is to be used for or dedicated to the use.

3. No more than one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet of an accessory structure is used for or dedicated to the use.

4. The use is to be conducted within the enclosed walls of the dwelling unit and/or accessory structure.

5. There is no external evidence of such use except for a sign installed in accordance with Chapter 17.52. No stock, merchandise, packaging, equipment, or displays related to the use is visible from outside the and/ dwelling unit or accessory structure.

6. A dwelling unit in which the use is located is not altered or extended in a manner not customary to or typical of a residential building in order to accommodate the use. Construction and/or modification of an accessory structure to accommodate the use is permitted.

7. The use shall not result in or cause vehicular traffic volumes of greater than six cars per hour or otherwise create a nuisance to abutting properties.

8. A maximum of ten (10) percent of any area devoted to or used for the use may be for display, and/or wholesale and retail sales.

9. There shall be no sharing, letting, or subletting of space, for use by others in the conduct of their profession, trade, or business.

10. The use shall remain compliant with all conditions of site plan approval.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.180 Wireless telecommunication facility (WTF) requirements.

A. Intent. The town has received and anticipates receiving additional applications for WTF that will include the construction of antennas and towers. It is the intent of the town to establish an orderly process for managing the accommodation of the communication needs of the residents and businesses consistent with applicable federal and state regulations, while protecting the health safety and general welfare of the residents of the town by:

1. Facilitating the provision of wireless telecommunication and other communication services to the residents and businesses of the town, while simultaneously preserving the character, appearance, and aesthetic resources of the town;

2. Minimizing the adverse visual effects of wireless telecommunication towers and facilities through development of site and approval criteria;

3. Protecting the scenic, historic, environmental, natural, and manmade resources of the town;

4. Preserving property values of the town;

5. Minimizing the undue proliferation and height of wireless telecommunication towers throughout the town;

6. Avoiding potential harm to adjacent persons and properties from tower failure, noise, falling objects, and attractive nuisance through the establishment of site standards; and

7. Encouraging shared use of existing and approved towers in order to reduce the number of towers needed to serve the community where reasonably possible, so as to minimize and mitigate the adverse visual impacts of towers and their facilities.

B. These regulations are intended to be consistent with the Telecommunications Act of 1996 in that:

1. They do not prohibit, or have the effect of prohibiting, the provision of personal wireless services;
2. They are not intended to be used to reasonably discriminate among providers of functionally equivalent services;
3. They do not regulate personal wireless services on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that the regulated services and facilities comply with the FCC's regulations concerning emissions.

C. Approval Procedures.

1. Site Plan Approval. As specified in Chapter 17.12 of this code, all WTF shall require site plan approval in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Chapter 17.32 of this title.

2. Additional Submittal Requirements. In addition to the standard submittal requirement for a site plan as specified in Chapter 17.32, an application for a WTF shall include the following documentation, except that the planning board may waive the submittal of certain of the following documentation in the instance of an antenna that is to be located on an existing structure or tower:

a. Necessity of Service. A documentary demonstration supported by standard engineering practices, signed by a licensed NYS professional engineer with expertise in WTF, that the proposed WTF is necessary to provide service to locations that cannot be served by an existing WTF within or outside the town, and/or by alternate technologies, such as repeaters.

b. A copy of the FCC license for the applicant's service in the proposed area.

c. A five-year build-out plan for the proposed site and other sites within the town adjacent municipalities, clearly dem-

onstrating the applicant's plans for other structures, proposed application and building dates.

d. Structural Integrity Certification. A certification by a state licensed professional engineer that the supporting structure will meet the state building code wind load requirements for the proposed facility and any additional users identified in the co-location antenna certification.

e. Co-Location Antenna Certification. A documentary demonstration by standard engineering practices, signed by a licensed state professional engineer, that the tower would accommodate co-locators. Such data shall identify the maximum number of co-locators, or alternative co-location antenna strategies, which could be supported on the tower.

f. Visual Impact Assessment. The applicant shall provide a documentary visual impact assessment, including a photo simulation, that supports with clear and convincing evidence that the visual, aesthetic, and community character intrusion impacts have been minimized to the greatest extent possible.

g. Bulk and Density Documentation. The applicant shall provide clear and convincing documentary evidence that the proposed structure height of the antenna or tower is the minimum necessary to provide licensed communications to the locations in the town that the applicant is unable to serve with an existing facility or with a structure with a lower structure height.

h. Emission Certification. A report signed by state licensed professional engineer with expertise in WTF and/or a health physicist with expertise in radio frequency emissions, that the proposed maximum equipment output at the proposed site will comply with all emission standards adopted by the FCC, such certification may be required to be updated periodically.

i. Non-Interference Certification. A certification and supporting evidence signed by NYS licensed professional engineer with expertise in WTF that the proposed WTF will not cause interference with existing communication devices.

D. Standards for WTF. A new or the alteration of an existing WTF shall meet the following minimum standards:

1. Minimum lot area shall be as specified in Chapter 17.16.

2. An antenna or a tower for a WTF shall have a setback, from all property lines, from above ground power lines and/or from other structures not used in support of the WTF, the greater of: (a) either the required setback set forth in Chapter 17.16; or (b) no less than the maximum distance from the center of the monopole antenna to the perimeter of the fall zone of the antenna or tower, as certified by a state licensed professional engineer. Fall zone shall be measures from the base to the top of the tower.

3. A WTF shall be located no nearer than five hundred (500) feet to a dwelling unit, day care center, place of worship, school, or a road or drive used by the public.

4. Structure Height Limits. The structure height of any antenna or tower shall be the minimum required to establish and maintain adequate service as supported by the documentation submitted in the site plan review and approval application. In no instance shall the tower exceed a structure height that is the lesser of either one hundred twenty (120) feet or a maximum of fifty (50) feet above any immediately adjacent tree line.

5. A WTF shall be a monopole, unless otherwise authorized by the planning board for good cause as shown in the submittal documentation.

6. Signal lights shall be prohibited unless required by the FCC or Federal Aviation Administration.

7. A WTF shall be sited to have the minimum adverse visual impact on the surrounding areas and roads. WTF and towers shall be designed and constructed of materials that are harmonious with natural setting.

8. The maximum area to be cleared for a WTF shall be no more than fifty (50) feet in extent from the footprint of the WTF and its accessory structure. Only the very minimum amount of vegetative clearing shall be permitted to accommodate construction.

9. All equipment and accessory structures shall be sited to minimize adverse visual impact on the surrounding areas and roads. The planning board may require that these facilities be located completely or partially underground.

10. All equipment not located within a building shall be designed and/or treated with materials to blend with the surrounding natural setting.

11. Signs shall be prohibited unless required by the planning board or an applicable regulation or law.

12. Co-location antenna arrangements are required of all new WTF unless substantial documentation shows that:

a. The applicant has provided clear and compelling evidence in accordance with subsection 17.36.180(B);

b. Co-location cannot achieve the minimum reasonable technical needs of the proposed facility;

c. The inability to secure permission of owner of existing site and/or facility at a reasonable cost to allow additional installation; and/or

d. Structural and other engineering limitations, absent reasonable refurbishment, are demonstrated.

13. The applicant shall document additional capacity for future shared use of the tower and shall certify that such addi-

tional capacity shall be available for future applicants providing wireless telecommunication services, subject to good faith negotiations.

14. The clustering of antennas or towers on the same lot shall be considered if co-location antennas cannot be arranged.

15. Each WTF shall be protected against unauthorized access. Security fencing shall be required. The planning board shall determine the area extent of fencing required based on the site plan application submittal. All security fencing shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet in height.

E. Discontinued Use. An antenna or tower not operated for the provision of wireless telecommunication services for a continuous period of twelve (12) months or more may be deemed abandoned. Upon receipt of notice of determination from the town, the operator shall remove the antenna or tower within ninety (90) days of the date of such notice of determination.

F. Exempt Facilities. Provided compliance with Section 17.36.181 is maintained by the property owner, the following transmitting and/or receiving WTF's are exempt from regulation by this section of this code:

1. Amateur radio and satellite facilities provided that such facilities are operated by a licensed amateur;

2. Civil, emergency, and other facilities under the control of or operated by a government agency; or

3. Home satellite facilities where installed on residential premises solely for the use by the residents of that premises and not offered for service to off-premises locations.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.181 Accessory antenna.

A. Residential Antennas. Antennas for transmitting and/or receiving telecommunication that are listed in subsection

17.36.180(F) as exempt from the provisions of Section 17.36.180 and that are constructed or installed on a lot with a residential principal use and are used as an accessory use to an existing residential use, shall be constructed and maintained as follows:

1. That the antenna or any supporting structure, such as a tower, is constructed or installed behind the front of the principal building on the lot and to not encroach on any portion of any required side, front or rear yard.

2. A freestanding antenna or any part thereof including the supporting structure for such antenna shall not exceed forty (40) feet in height.

3. An antenna attached to any portion or part of a building including a chimney, shall not extend above the roof line to lesser of either: (a) the structure height as permitted by Section 17.16.020 for the district and use applicable to the lot or (b) no more than five feet above the highest point of the roof of the principal building on the lot.

4. Any guy wire supports for an antenna that are within eight feet to the ground, a walkway or any habitable space of a building shall be clearly marked to the extent as to make the guy wires visible to pedestrians.

B. Commercial Antennas. Antennas for transmitting and/or receiving telecommunication that are listed in subsection 17.36.180(F) as exempt from the provisions of Section 17.36.180 and that are constructed or installed on a lot with a general, business, or industrial principal use and are used as an accessory use to an existing general, business, or industrial use, shall require approval pursuant to Chapter 17.32 of this title and as a minimum be constructed and maintained as follow:

1. That the antenna or any supporting structure such as a tower, is constructed or installed behind the front of the principal

building on the lot and to not encroach on any portion of any required side, front, or rear yard.

2. A free-standing antenna or any part thereof including the supporting structure for such antenna, shall not exceed forty (40) feet in height.

3. A free-standing antenna or tower, including any guy supports, constructed, or installed at ground level shall be enclosed in a fenced area of such area and height as permitted in an approved site plan.

4. An antenna attached to any portion or part of a building including a chimney, shall not extend above the roof line to lesser of either: (a) the structure height as permitted by Section 17.16.020 for the district and use applicable to the lot; or (b) no more than eight feet above the highest point of the roof of the principal building on the lot.

5. Any guy wire supports for an antenna that are within eight feet to the ground, a walkway or any habitable space of a building shall be clearly marked to the extent as to make the guy wires visible to pedestrians. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.190 Vehicle filling station, vehicle repair, vehicle sales or lease and heavy equipment vehicle sales and/or repair, vehicle maintenance facility and/or convenience mart.

A. Dimensional Requirements.

1. Minimum Lot Size.

a. Minimum lot size for vehicle filling station, vehicle repair, vehicle sales or lease and heavy equipment vehicle sales and/or repair vehicle maintenance facility and/or convenience mart uses shall be the greater of either one acre or the minimum lot area requirement prescribed in Section 17.16.020.

b. In those instances where a vehicle filling station, vehicle repair, vehicle sales or lease and heavy equipment vehicle sales

and/or repair, vehicle maintenance facility and/or convenience mart uses is proposed as part of a mall or plaza, there shall be dedicated for such use a minimum lot area of one acre.

c. In addition to any required lot area and/or setback, a developer may be required to provide any additional space necessary, as determined by an approved site plan, to mitigate any potential impact on surrounding lots or uses.

2. The minimum lot width shall be the greater of two hundred (200) feet or the minimum lot width prescribed in Section 17.16.020.

3. Fuel dispensing devices shall not be located within the front, rear and/or side yard setbacks including all required buffers and/or barriers as defined by the underlying zoning district and as defined in this chapter.

B. General Requirements.

1. Automobile parts, including tires, frames, hubcaps, motors, and dismantled or unregistered motor vehicles; are to be stored within a structure or otherwise screened from view from any adjoining lot or road. Accessory products that are offered for sale may be placed outside during normal business hours provided such items are stored or displayed in a rack.

2. All repair work shall be performed within a building. Vehicles waiting to be serviced or stored on the lot shall not be parked or stored in any required buffer and/or transition yard. Wrecked vehicles being held for insurance adjustment or other legal purpose shall be stored behind the rear wall of the building and/or screened from view from an adjoining lot or road.

3. Parking.

a. No vehicle shall be parked, stored, or left standing within fifteen (15) feet of a road right-of-way.

b. Parking area requirements shall be as set forth in Section 17.48.010. Such parking areas shall not conflict with the traffic pattern to and from any fuel pump. In addition to any required parking, a developer may be required to provide any additional parking areas necessary, by an approved site plan, to mitigate any potential impact on a surrounding lot or use.

c. Where parking areas abut a residential use as set forth in Section 17.12.010 or a residential district boundary, they shall be screened from such use or district and include a barrier that shall:

i. Be composed of densely planted plant material no less than ten (10) feet in depth, eight feet in height from finished grade;

ii. Include an opaque fence;

iii. Be of materials consistent with the character of adjacent residential lots;

iv. Be maintained in perpetuity or to a time when the adjoining residential use no longer exists.

4. No vehicles offered for rent or sale shall be placed, stored, or parked within fifteen (15) feet of a road right-of-way.

5. All storage and display areas shall be provided with a hard, dust-free surface and shall be adequately drained.

6. All outdoor lighting shall conform with Section 17.36.240.

7. No twenty-four (24) hour operation use shall be permitted within two hundred fifty (250) feet of an existing residential use and/or residential district boundary.

8. Fuel, oil, and other materials which are environmentally hazardous shall be stored, controlled, and disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state department of environmental conservation.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.200 Transition yard, buffer yard, landscaping, and barrier requirements.

A. Intent. The preservation and promotion of nature is a desirable and important means of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare and that a healthy environment indicates a healthy community, which is consistent with the town comprehensive plan. The use of buffers and transition yards is a method of preserving and enhancing nature while providing citizens an assurance of protection from negative intrusions such as visual and noise impacts from uses on adjoining developments. More specifically, this section is intended to provide requirements that will ensure greater compatibility between different characters of land uses by requiring a transition yard between residential and non-residential districts and a screen or buffer between the uses in order to minimize the harmful impact of noise, dust and other debris, motor vehicle headlight glare or other artificial light intrusion and other objectionable activities or impacts conducted on or created by an adjoining or nearby use. This section will provide consideration of those physical and visual elements of a development or use and to require treatment of the land with landscaping using plant materials and/or manmade features. Such plant materials and/or manmade features are to be arranged to enhance the appearance, to screen or effectively separate different types of uses, and to eliminate or minimize impacts on adjoining uses.

B. Application of Transition Yards and Buffer Yards.

1. When a district other than a R1, R2, or TCR district abuts a R1, R2, or TCR district, a transition yard shall be provided. (See Figure 4).

2. The buffer yard provisions of this section shall apply to all uses requiring site plan approval or as a mitigation for impacts associated with a development in any districts in the town. (See Figures 4 and 5).

3. When provisions of this section require transition and buffer yards such yards shall be in addition to any setback required in the district. (See Figures 4 and 5)

C. Transition Yard Requirements. (See Figures 4 and 5).

1. Minimum Requirements. Where a R1, R2, or TCR district abuts any other district without an intervening road, a minimum side or rear yard setback in the other district that is measured from a lot line coincident with the boundary of the abutting district shall be increased more than the minimum yard setback specified in Section 17.16.020 for the other district by a transition yard which will have a depth equal to the number of feet as follows:

Other district	Residential districts	Transition yard depth in feet
RU	R1 & R2	25
TC	TCR	25
C	R1 & R2	25
BN	R1 & R2	25
BN2	R1 & R2	25
TC2	R1, R2, & TCR	25
BNR	R1 & R2	50
BR	R1 & R2	50
ABD	R1 & R2	75
CL	R1 & R2	75
I	R1 & R2,	75

2. Where a R1, R2, RU, or TCR district abuts any other district along the centerline of a road, a transition yard shall be required in the other district that is a depth measured from a front lot line coin-

cident with the right-of-way of the road which shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet more than the minimum front yard setback specified in Section 17.16.020 for the other district.

3. A transition yard shall be treated as a buffer yard for purposes of determining landscaping and barrier requirements as provided in subsections E and F of this section.

4. No principal structure, principal use, accessory structure, or accessory use shall be located within any required transition yard.

5. No drive shall be located within a required transition yard if there is an adjoining lot in common ownership on which such drive may be located without being in a transition yard. Otherwise, a drive or parking space as an accessory use may be located within the required transition yard only as approved in a site plan.

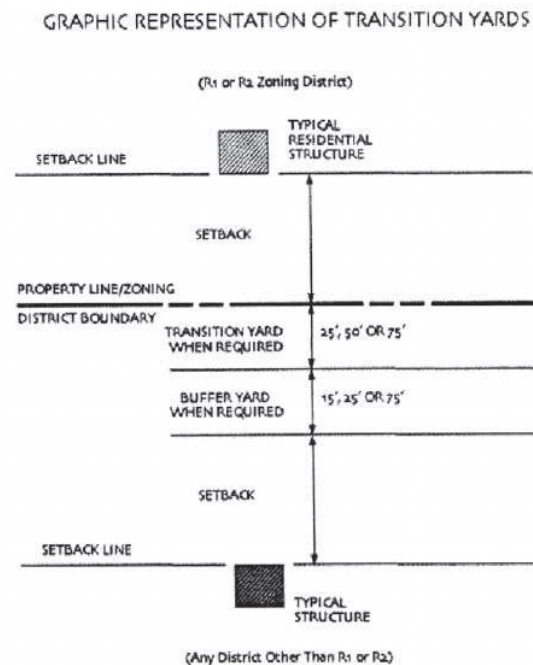


Figure 4: Transition Yards

D. Buffer Yard Requirements. (See Figure D-1).

1. Where a lot is proposed to contain a use listed in the use categories set forth in

Use category	Existing or approved residential use	Existing or approved general use	Existing or approved business use	Existing or approved industrial use
Proposed residential use	1	2	3	4
Proposed general use	2	1	2	3
Proposed business use	3	2	1	2
Proposed industrial use	4	3	2	1

Buffer Yard Type Description. (See Figures 4 and 5 for graphic representation).

1. The buffer yard shall be the minimum yard requirements (setbacks) for the proposed principal use and structures as prescribed in Section 17.16.020.

2. The buffer yard shall be the total of the minimum yard requirements (setbacks) for the proposed principal use and structures as prescribed in Section 17.16.020 plus a buffer yard of fifteen (15) feet and such buffer yard shall be landscaped in accordance with subsection E of this section.

3. The buffer yard shall be the minimum yard requirements (setbacks) for the proposed principal use and structures as prescribed in Section 17.16.020 plus a buffer yard twenty-five (25) feet and such buffer yard shall be landscaped in accordance with subsection E of this section.

4. The buffer yard shall be the minimum yard requirements (setbacks) for the proposed principal use and structures as prescribed in Section 17.16.020 plus a buffer yard of seventy-five (75) feet and such buffer yard shall be landscaped in accordance with subsection E of this section.

Section 17.08.040 and abuts a lot containing an existing or approved use, a minimum buffer yard shall be provided, for the proposed use, as follows:

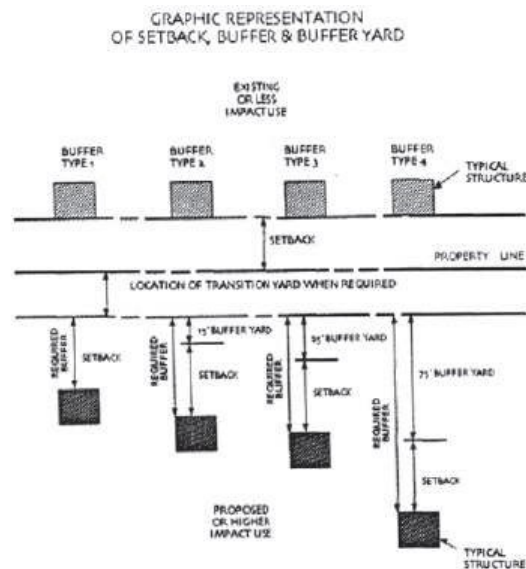


Figure 5: Buffer Yard

2. No principal structure, principal use, accessory structure, or accessory use shall be located within any required buffer yard.

3. A drive and parking spaces shall not be located within a required buffer yard.

4. The buffer yard shall be provided with landscaping as required in an approved site plan and the requirements set forth in subsection E of this section.

5. A buffer yard shall be shown on drawings required in an application for site plan approval.

6. A buffer yard required to mitigate an impact associated with a development shall be designed by a design professional and constructed in accordance with said design.

7. The requirements of Section 17.36.070 shall be considered in the design of any buffer yard.

8. The owner and all future owners shall maintain a required buffer yard in perpetuity. If a buffer yard is not maintained, the town reserves the right to take actions in accordance with Section 17.32.190.

E. Landscaping Requirements.

1. Where a buffer yard is required by this section, the buffer yard shall be provided with a landscape type as specified in the following table:

Use category	Existing or approved residential use	Existing or approved general use	Existing or approved business use	Existing or approved industrial use
Proposed residential use	1	2	3	4
Proposed general use	2	1	2	3
Proposed business use	3	2	1	2
Proposed industrial use	4	3	2	1

Landscaping Type Description. (See Figure 6 for graphic representation of landscape density).

1. Buffers may be landscaped with plantings of choice. No landscape plan is required.

2. Planting shall include shrubbery and/or small trees that at maturity will be a minimum of six feet or a height that will provide intervening vegetation to the full height of the proposed use structure as viewed from an eye level elevation of five feet six inches at any point on the abutting use setback line.

3. Planting shall include hedges, shrubbery, and/or small trees that at maturity will be a minimum of eight feet or a height that will provide intervening vegetation to the full height of the proposed use structure as viewed from an eye level elevation of five feet six inches at any point on the abutting use setback line.

4. Planting shall include hedges, shrubbery and/or small trees that at maturity will be a minimum of ten (10) feet or a height that will provide intervening vegetation to the full height of the proposed use structure as viewed from an eye level elevation of five feet six inches at any point on the abutting use setback line and/or the second story of a residential use.

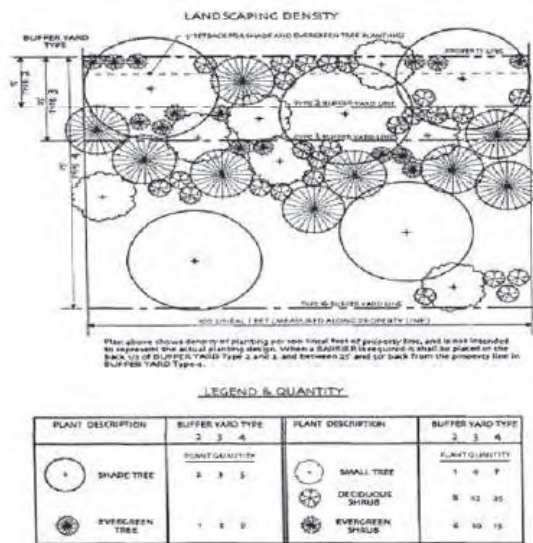


Figure 6: Landscape Density

*Note: See subsection F3 of this section for plant type and minimum planted size.

2. Landscape Plan.

a. Whenever landscaping is required pursuant to this section and a site plan approval is required, a landscape plan shall be submitted to the planning board.

b. In those instances where a landscape plan is required to be submitted to the planning board, the landscape plan shall be prepared and stamped by a state licensed landscape architect, authorized to practice landscape architecture in accordance with state law and shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of this section.

c. A variety of plants may be substituted for plantings required under this section; however, the performance of the substitute vegetation shall be equal to that of those approved in any site plan and as follows:

- i. Evergreen trees may be substituted for shade trees or small trees without limitations.

- ii. Evergreen shrubs may be substituted for deciduous shrubs without limitation.

d. The size and character of all plantings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the American Standard for Nursery Stock, (ASNS) latest edition (currently November 6, 1996), which is adopted by reference in this chapter.

e. Plantings adjacent to roads or within parking areas shall be those recommended in the handbook *Urban Trees Site Assessment Selection for Stress Tolerance Planting*, published by Urban Horticulture Institute, Cornell University.

f. Invasive or Rampant Plants. The use of invasive or rampant plants is prohibited. Examples of such plants include, but are not limited to: purple loosestrife, oriental bittersweet, kudzu, exotic wisterias, such as Chinese and Japanese wisteria, mile-a-minute weed, Russian olive, multi-flora rose, white poplar, and black locust.

3. **Plant Requirements.** Plant branching, root size, and proportions at time of planting shall be as described in the ASNS standards according to the specified plant size. Minimum required planted size shall be as follows:

Plant type (per ASNS)	Minimum size (approximate size when planted)	Mature size
Shade tree - type 1 & 2	1.5" caliper	30'—80' ht.
Small tree - small upright tree, type 3	6' height	20'—35' ht.
Small tree - small spreading tree - type 4	5' height*	20'—30' ht.
Small tree - multi-stem tree	6' height	20'—30' ht.

Plant type (per ASNS)	Minimum size (approximate size when planted)	Mature size
Evergreen tree - coniferous evergreen — cone - type 4	5' height **	35'—75' ht.
Deciduous shrub	15" height	3'—15' ht.
Evergreen shrub - coniferous evergreen (CE) - broad, globe & upright - type 3	18" height	4'—15' ht.
CE — broad upright - type 5	18" height	15'—20' ht.
CE — columnar - type 6	36" height	15'—20' ht.
Broadleaf evergreens (BE) semi-spreading - type 2	15" height	4'—6' ht.
BE — broad upright - type 4 & 5	18" height	6'—15' ht.

* Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) shall be sized as per shade tree, type 1 and 2.

** Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*) shall be sized as per CE, type 3.

Table notes:

- Bare root stock may be allowed as a portion of the required planting upon review of planting plan and determination that the landscaping meets the intent of this section.
- Dwarf plants, vines, and ground covers may be used as part of an overall planting plan but will not be counted as part of the buffer yard planting requirements.

4. Landscaping Minimum Requirements. The following minimum requirements shall apply to the preservation, installation, and maintenance of all landscaping required by this section:

a. All disturbed soil areas of the site shall be replanted or re-seeded in accordance with the approved plan.

b. All plantings will be done at an appropriate time of the year in accordance with the standards and policies of the Chemung County Soil and Water Conservation District (CCSWCD). No planting will be allowed if the ground is frozen and shall be completed in accordance with generally accepted horticultural practices for the town's geographic area.

c. Shade or evergreen trees shall not be planted closer than five feet to a property line.

d. Plantings required by this section shall fit with the character of the surroundings and be composed of native, naturalized and disease resistant species capable of

survival without extraordinary measures and be cold hardy in accordance with USDA plant hardiness zone 5.

e. The owner and future owners shall be responsible for the maintenance, repair and replacement of all landscaping required under this section in perpetuity and the area shall be kept free of refuse and debris. If the required landscaping is not maintained, the town reserves the right to take actions in accordance with Section 17.32.190.

5. Credit for Existing Vegetation. To the greatest extent possible, existing site vegetation shall be saved during construction and thereafter. Existing site vegetation may be used to meet some or all of the requirements of subsection E of this section provided that the existing site vegetation provides or exceeds the minimum level of protection afforded by the requirements of this section. If applicable, the planning board may consider credit for preservation of qualifying existing site vegetation on a one-to-one basis with the landscaping require-

ments of this section. New plantings where existing vegetation is used as part of the required landscaping shall be compatible with the existing landscape in character and type.

6. **Alternative Designs.** For good cause shown, the developer may submit alternative designs as part of a landscape plan provided the alternative design meets or exceeds the minimum requirements of this

section and that such alternative design is accepted and approved by the planning board.

F. Barrier Requirements.

1. When a specific impact is identified that cannot be practically mitigated under the landscaping requirements of this section, as determined by the planning board, a barrier may be required that meets or exceeds the following requirements:

Use category	Existing or approved residential use	Existing or approved general use	Existing or approved business use	Existing or approved industrial use
Proposed residential use	NA	1	2	4
Proposed general use	1	NA	1	3
Proposed business use	2	2	NA	1
Proposed industrial use	4	3	1	NA

Barrier Description.

1. The barrier shall comply with the requirements of Section 17.36.070 and shall provide protection against impacts associated with a development to a minimum height above finished grade of six feet as measured at the common property line between the existing and proposed use.

2. The barrier shall comply with the requirements of Section 17.36.070 and shall provide protection against impacts associated with a development to a minimum height above finished grade of eight feet as measured at the common property line between the existing and proposed use.

3. The barrier shall comply with the requirements of Section 17.36.070 and shall provide protection against impacts associated with a development to a minimum height above finished grade of ten (10) feet as measured at the common property line between the existing and proposed use.

4. The barrier shall comply with the requirements of Section 17.36.070 and shall provide protection against impacts associated with a development to a minimum height above finished grade of twelve (12) feet as measured at the common property line between the existing and proposed use.

[5.] The barrier shall be provided for in the buffer yard or transition yard.

[6.] When a barrier is required, the barrier shall be illustrated on the drawings required in an application for site plan approval.

[7.] A barrier shall be designed to provide the degree of continuous protection to a use commensurate with the specific adverse impact associated with a development.

[8.] A barrier shall be designed by a design engineer such as a landscape architect and constructed in accordance with the design.

[9.] The requirements of Section 17.36.070 shall be considered in the design of any barrier.

[10.] The owner and future owners shall maintain a required barrier in perpetuity. If a barrier is not maintained in accordance with this section, the town reserves the right to take actions as described in Section 17.32.190.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.210 Fast food restaurant requirements.

A. Intent. A fast food restaurant use has operational characteristics that may include a significantly higher number of customers per day than those of surrounding uses. This use is likely to also have an accessory drive-through use. These characteristics have the potential for creating serious traffic conflicts, hazards to pedestrians, and congestion at peak hours. It is the intent of this section to provide reasonable controls to avoid, to the greatest extent possible the consequences of this congestion and traffic hazard.

B. Dimensional Requirements.

1. Minimum Lot Size.

a. Minimum lot size for all uses shall be as defined in the bulk density requirement, Section 17.16.020.

b. In those instances where a use regulated in this chapter is proposed as part of a mall or plaza and is located on an outparcel from the primary mall or plaza lot, there shall be dedicated for such use an area of the lot equal to one acre.

c. To mitigate impacts on adjoining lots and/or road infrastructure, additional lot area, setbacks and/or right-of-way reserve strips may be required in an approved site plan.

2. Minimum Lot Width. The greater of one hundred (100) feet or the minimum

lot width established in the bulk density requirement for the applicable district, Section 17.16.020.

C. Access and parking.

1. Access shall be designed by a design engineer in accordance with Sections 17.36.050 and 17.36.070.

2. Parking.

a. The number of parking spaces shall be as specified in Section 17.48.010.

b. Parking areas or parking lots shall be designed to provide for pedestrian safety. To the greatest extent possible, pedestrian access to the principal structure shall not cross primary circulation lanes.

c. Whenever possible, fast food restaurants shall work with adjoining properties to provide shared parking and access for the fast food restaurant and the adjoining properties.

D. Buffer, Landscaping and Barrier Requirements.

1. Buffers, landscaping and barriers shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.36.200.

2. Additional barrier shall be provided for areas used for parking, dumpsters, utilities, and accessory structures from an adjoining, road, or lot.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.220 Drive-through use requirements.

A. Intent. A drive-through use has many points of traffic conflict and the potential for creating congestion on roads, drives and internal drives. This section prescribes requirements to ameliorate such congestion and traffic conflicts.

B. General Vehicular Traffic Requirements.

1. A principal or accessory use which contains a drive-through use shall provide a drive or internal drive dedicated to the drive-through use and which complies with the

requirements of Sections 17.36.050 and 17.36.070 as well as the following minimum requirements:

a. A drive or internal drive for a drive-through use shall be distinctly marked and shall be separate from other internal traffic circulation drive lanes and pedestrian ways.

b. Drive or internal drive for a drive-through use shall not cross any principal pedestrian access to the principal building.

2. All uses shall maintain a minimum distance of forty (40) feet from the service window to a public right-of-way.

C. Vehicular Traffic Stacking or Queuing Requirements. A drive-through use, for the following specific principal or accessory uses shall provide the following minimum vehicular traffic queuing or stacking distances:

1. For a fast food restaurant, the minimum distance shall be one hundred forty (140) feet between start of lane to service window.

2. For a bank and other business not using order stations the minimum distance shall be sixty (60) feet from start of lane to service window.

D. Multiple Drive-Through Vehicular Traffic Lanes. The planning board may allow lesser distances than those specified in subsection C of this section for businesses with multiple drive-through lanes when substantial documentation supporting such reduction is provided in an approved site plan. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.230 Adult use requirements.

A. Intent. This section recognizes that adult uses, by their very nature, have serious objectionable operational characteristics and deleterious effects on adjacent neighborhoods and businesses. The objectionable characteristics of these uses are heightened by their concentration and by being located inappropriately in proximity to residential

neighborhoods, schools, parks, and other areas frequently used by the town's youth. The special purpose of this section is to regulate the creation, opening, commencement and/or operation of any adult use, as defined in this chapter, in order to achieve the following:

1. To preserve the character and the quality of life in the neighborhoods and business areas of the town;

2. To control such documented harmful and adverse secondary effects of the adult uses on the surrounding areas which include decreased property values, attraction of transients, parking and traffic problems, increased crime, loss of business for surrounding businesses, and deterioration of neighborhoods;

3. To keep such uses out of areas where youth routinely assemble;

4. To maintain the general welfare and safety for the town's residents.

B. Adult Uses. An adult use includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A business or establishment, or any part thereof, which excludes persons under eighteen (18) years of age and which has as a significant or substantial portion of its stock-in-trade, or derives a significant or substantial portion of its revenues or devotes a significant or substantial portion of its interior business or advertising to the sale, rental and/or display of the following:

a. Books, magazines, periodicals, or other printed materials; photographs, films, motion pictures, video cassettes or video reproductions, digital reproductions, slides, compact discs, computer software, or other visual representations which depict or display human sexual activity or human sexual anatomical areas, or

b. Instruments, devices, or paraphernalia which are designed for use or marketed primarily for stimulation of human genital organs or for sexual gratification.

A business or establishment has a significant or substantial portion of its use in adult uses when twenty (20) percent or more of its stock-in-trade is devoted to adult uses, or it derives twenty (20) percent or more of its revenues from adult uses or it devotes twenty (20) percent or more of its interior display or advertising to the sale, rental and/or display of adult uses;

2. A night club, bar, nonalcoholic or "juice" bar, restaurant or similar establishment which excludes persons under eighteen (18) years of age and which features:

a. Persons who appear nude or in a state of semi-nudity,

b. Live performances which are characterized by the display or exposure of human genitalia, buttocks, or breasts, or

c. Films, motion picture, video cassettes or video reproductions, digital reproductions, slides, compact disks, computer software, or other visual representations which depict or display human sexual activity or human sexual anatomical areas;

3. A hotel, motel, or similar establishment which provides patrons with closed-circuit television transmissions, films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides, or other photographic or digital reproductions which are characterized by the depiction or description of sexual activities or contact with sexual, anatomical areas of human beings and has a sign visible from the public right-of-way which advertises the availability of this adult type of photographic reproductions; or offers sleeping rooms for rent on a regular basis for a period of time which is less than ten (10) hours.

C. Criteria for Approval of Special Permit. An adult use shall only be permitted subject to the following requirements:

1. Located in an I or CL district.

2. Spaced at least one thousand (1,000) feet from another adult use.

3. Spaced not less than five hundred (500) feet from the boundary of any R1, R2, RU, TC, TC2, TCR, or BNR district.

4. Spaced not less than five hundred (500) feet from any of the following:

a. School;

b. Place of worship;

c. Park or playground;

d. School bus stop; or

e. Existing residential dwelling unit;

5. Not conducted in any manner that permits the observation of the adult use or a picture or representation of the adult use from any road, drive, internal drive, driveway and/or pedestrian way, or from any adjoining lot.

6. Complies with all other applicable provisions of this and other applicable laws. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.240 Outdoor lighting requirements.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to require that outdoor lighting conserves energy, provide security and utility and not adversely impact the night-time environment. Proposed outdoor lighting plans shall to the maximum degree possible show that they do not adversely impact the rural character of the community or cause excessive glare to traffic or pedestrians.

B. General Requirement.

1. A development plan shall show and detail design features for outdoor lighting sufficient to document compliance the intent of this section and the standard for outdoor lighting in the town.

2. A plan for outdoor lighting prepared by a design engineer may be required to fully support design considerations and/or to validate the mitigation of any lighting impacts associated with a development.

C. Special Site Plan Requirement. When an application for building permit, variance and/or special permit, includes a

lot where, in the determination of the code enforcement officer, a significant impact associated with outdoor lighting is likely to occur as a result of a development, the application shall be referred to the planning board as a site plan application under Chapter 17.32.

D. Restrictions. Except for in an approved site plan, the following types of lighting are prohibited as outdoor lighting:

1. Mercury vapor lights;
2. Any light source created by a laser or any similar high intensity light is prohibited for outdoor lighting;
3. Searchlights or ground-based, upward-projecting spotlights.

E. Performance Standards for Outdoor Lighting. Appropriately regulated and properly installed outdoor lighting will contribute to the safety and welfare of the residents of the town. This section is intended to assist property owners in their efforts to provide a safe and secure environment, control energy costs and keep unnecessary di-

rect light from shining onto abutting properties or streets. It is also intended to reduce the problems of glare, minimize light trespass, and help reduce the energy and financial costs of outdoor lighting by establishing regulations which limit the area that certain kinds of outdoor lighting fixtures can illuminate and by limiting the total allowable illumination of lots located in the town. In order to assure that walkways, parking lots, and other outdoor areas accessible to the general public are safely illuminated at night, the following minimum standards for outdoor lighting levels shall be adhered to. These outdoor lighting levels are the minimum levels that are generally considered adequate for the designated areas. Individual site lighting requirements can vary considerably, however, and property owners are ultimately responsible for ensuring that adequate illumination of outdoor areas is provided.

1. Minimum Required Outdoor Lighting Levels for Development Subject to Site Plan Approval or Special Use Permit.

Area	Foot-candles (fc)	Lux (lx)
a. Walkways	0.5	5
b. Parking areas: Regional shopping centers, fast-food facilities, convenience stores, and retail gasoline sales.	0.9	10
c. Parking areas: Retail stores or shopping centers open before 8:00 a.m. or after 5:30 p.m., office parks, hospital parking lots, cultural, recreational, or civic complexes, and parking areas for apartment complexes.	0.6	6
d. Retail stores or shopping centers open after 8:00 a.m. and closing at or before 5:30 p.m., employee parking areas for industrial development, schools and other educational facilities; churches and other places of worship; and other public areas where there is generally very little nighttime activity.	0.2	2

2. No artificial lighting shall shine directly upon any neighboring property or be so established that it shall shine directly upon any neighboring property or shall shine directly on or into any room or rooms, porches or patios of any neighboring struc-

ture or property as to be a nuisance. Nor shall any artificial lighting be maintained or operated from any structure or land in such a way as to be a nuisance to neighboring properties or impair vision through inordinate glare or to create a hazard to neighbor-

ing properties or as to interfere with the reasonable quiet, enjoyment, use, or comfort of the occupants of the neighboring properties.

3. Exterior lighting facing neighboring property shall be hooded or shielded so that it does not produce an objectionable or inordinate glare on the neighboring property.

4. Exterior lighting shall be controlled in both height and intensity and shall be in conformance with the requirements established herein. The light level measured at a lot line shall not exceed 0.2 foot-candles unless adjacent property is under common ownership or part of a larger common development plan as typically found in a mall, plaza, or business center. All outdoor light sources mounted on poles or buildings or trees to illuminate driveways, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, or other outdoor areas shall use fully shielded light fixtures. For purposes of this section, a "full cutoff light fixture" is one in which no more than two and one-half percent of the total output is emitted at ninety (90) degrees from the vertical pole or building wall on which it is mounted. All such fixtures shall be installed or shielded so that part of the light bulb or light source is not visible beyond the property boundaries.

5. Any lights used to illuminate the exterior of a multiple unit dwelling, dormitory or other group residence, or an alternative dwelling park, or a commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential or nonagricultural space or parcel, including buildings, signs and other structures, parking and pedestrian areas and landscaping, shall be designed and installed such that:

a. Any exterior lighting unit with a lamp or lamps rated at a total of more than one thousand eight hundred (1,800) lumens, and any flood or spot exterior lighting unit with a lamp or lamps rated at a

total of more than nine hundred (900) lumens, shall not emit any direct light above a horizontal plane through the lowest direct light-emitting part of the exterior lighting unit;

b. Any exterior lighting unit with a lamp or lamps rated at a total of more than one thousand eight hundred (1,800) lumens, and any flood or spot exterior lighting unit with a lamp or lamps rated at a total of more than nine hundred (900) lumens, shall be mounted at a height equal to or less than the value $3 + (D/3)$, where D is the distance in feet to the nearest property boundary;

c. The maximum height of the exterior lighting unit may not exceed twenty-five (25) feet. The planning board may allow for an increase in maximum height where the proposed increase in height will have no negative impact on adjacent parcels and will meet the maximum/minimum foot-candle levels and/or allow for an overall reduction in the amount of outdoor lighting fixtures.

6. Exceptions to the above shall be: Any exterior lighting unit with a lamp or lamps rated at a total of one thousand eight hundred (1,800) lumens or less, and any flood or spot exterior lighting unit with a lamp or lamps rated at nine hundred (900) lumens or less, may be used without restriction as to light distribution or mounting height, except that if any spot or flood exterior lighting unit rated nine hundred (900) lumens or less is aimed, directed, or focused such as to cause direct light from the exterior lighting unit to be directed toward residential buildings on adjacent or nearby land, or to create glare perceptible to persons operating motor vehicles on public ways, the exterior lighting unit shall be redirected or its light output controlled as necessary to eliminate such conditions.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.250 Outdoor recreational use requirements.

A. Intent. The intent of this section is to control and regulate the impacts associated with an outdoor recreational use to assure minimum adverse impact on surrounding uses. Outdoor recreational use includes outdoor activities classified as recreation, high-impact or recreation, low-impact. These facilities may be of a commercial or of a public nature, such as a town or county park.

B. General Requirements.

1. Outdoor lighting shall comply with Section 17.36.240.

2. An outdoor recreational use located within five hundred (500) feet of a lot line for any existing residential use shall schedule all events to end prior to 11:00 p.m.

3. The use of an outdoor public address (PA) system shall comply with Section 17.36.260.

4. Where such use abuts an existing residential use and is designed or intended to be operated or open for business any time after 9:00 p.m., a buffer, in accordance with Section 17.36.200, equal to the requirements for an industrial use shall be provided on the lot with such use.

C. Sanitary Requirements.

1. An outdoor recreational use shall provide for adequate and safe public rest room and/or toilet facilities in accordance with the requirements of the state department of health and the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

2. When temporary and/or portable restrooms are to be used to comply with this subsection, no less than four shall be provided.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.260 Sound control requirements.

A. Intent. This section is intended to establish sound level requirements suffi-

cient to permit the enjoyment and use of adjoining lots without the adverse impacts associated with unnecessary or unusually high levels of sound. The sound levels requirements established in this section are considered to be minimum requirements and more restrictive requirements may be imposed to mitigate any measurable adverse sound impact associated with a development.

B. General Requirements.

1. Unless specifically authorized in an approved site plan a use on a lot shall not produce a sound level that exceeds an average of seventy (70) decibels (dB) over any twenty (20) minute period from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and of sixty-five (65) decibels (dB) at all other times and measured at a lot line of the lot.

2. A sound level deemed by a public health authority to be a danger to the public at large in the vicinity of a use creating such sound shall be prohibited.

3. All construction equipment in use on a construction site shall be equipped with mufflers and used in such a manner as to control the creation of excessive noise.

4. An outdoor sound system located in either a R1, R2, TC, TC2, TCR, or BNR district or in another district within one thousand (1,000) feet of a R1, R2, TC, TC2, TCR, or BNR district boundary shall not be operated at any time after 11:00 p.m. or earlier than 8:00 a.m. local time.

C. Exceptions.

1. Sound levels of construction activities for a development pursuant to an approved site plan or building permit may exceed the limits established in subsection (B)(1) of this section provided such sound does not occur in any of the following circumstances:

- a. After ten o'clock p.m.;
- b. After construction activity has been completed;

c. After a certificate of compliance or occupancy for the development has been issued; or

d. In violation of subsection (B)(2) of this section.

2. Specific sound levels in excess of the requirements of subsection B of this section may be approved in a site plan.

3. A governmental use is not restricted by the requirements of this section.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.270 Reserved.

17.36.280 Commercial parking lot or structure requirements.

A. Density Requirements.

1. Minimum lot size: two acres.
2. Minimum lot width: three hundred (300) lineal feet.

B. Access Requirements. Access shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.36.050 and such access shall comply with Section 17.36.070.

C. Prohibited Activity. The following activities or conditions are prohibited at a commercial parking lot or structure:

1. Storage or parking of unlicensed or unregistered motor vehicles;
2. Storage or overnight parking of commercial vehicles;
3. Retail use, auction, or flea market;
4. Drive in theater;
5. Overnight or long-term camping or occupancy.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.290 Flea market requirements.

A. Density Requirements.

1. Minimum lot size: ten (10) acres.
2. Minimum lot width: five hundred (500) feet.

B. Buffer, landscaping and barrier requirements shall be per Section 17.36.200.

C. Parking requirements shall comply with Section 17.48.010.

D. Outdoor Sound or Public Address System Requirements. Unless specifically approved with a special use permit, an outdoor sound or public address system is not permitted for a flea market.

E. Sanitary Facility Requirements.

1. A flea market shall provide for adequate and safe public rest room and/or toilet facilities in accordance with the requirements of the state department of health and the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

2. When temporary and/or portable restrooms are to be used to comply with this subsection, no less than four shall be provided.

F. Other Requirements.

1. With the exception of a permitted sign and/or required rest room facilities, there shall be no permanent or temporary accessory structure without approval of a site plan by the planning board.

2. All tables, stands and/or other display equipment and all vehicles shall be removed from the lot at any time that the flea market is not open to the public for any period of time greater than seventy-two (72) hours.

3. No overnight camping or permanent occupancy shall be permitted unless specifically authorized with a special use permit.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.300 Airport and heliport requirements.

A. Density and Runway Location Requirements.

1. A minimum lot size of twenty-five (25) acres is required for a privately owned airport and/or heliport.

2. To the greatest extent possible a runway shall be aligned and located so that the

flight path as measured for distance of one thousand (1,000) feet from the end of the runway does not align directly over any existing residence or other occupied building other than those used in support of the airport or heliport use.

B. Buffer, Landscaping and Barrier Requirements.

1. Landscaping Requirements.

a. The entire lot, except for area covered by a structure, interior drive, or surfaced as a parking area and/or other ancillary use, shall be seeded or planted with ground covers and suitable landscaping in accordance with an overall landscaping plan approved as part of an approved site plan or special use permit.

b. All landscaping shall be maintained by the owner or future owners in perpetuity.

2. Buffer Requirements.

a. Buffer, landscaping and barrier in accordance with Section 17.36.200 and any conditions of an approved site plan or special use permit shall be maintained by the developer in perpetuity.

b. A minimum buffer of one hundred (100) feet in width shall be maintained on the lot of the airport or heliport use and the lot line of an adjoining lot containing residential use.

c. No structure or parking area shall be permitted within a buffer.

3. Barrier Requirements. Any material incidental to the airport or heliport use including trash, boxes, aircraft parts and other materials stored outside a building shall be:

a. Screened from view from any adjoining lot or road by a barrier in accordance with Section 17.36.200 and at least eight feet in height as measured from finished grade; and

b. Located in accordance with a design approved in a site plan or special use permit.

C. Maintenance Facility Requirements. All aircraft repair and/or maintenance, with the exception of fueling, shall be conducted inside of a principal or accessory structure unless otherwise prohibited by local, state or federal law, rule or regulation.

D. Fuel or Tank Farm Requirements. Fuel or tank farm shall be located to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal law, rule, or regulation.

E. Operating Hour Requirement. Standard operations of aircraft shall be limited to between the hours 5:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.310 Rod and gun club requirements.

A. Density Requirements.

1. Minimum lot size: per planning board discretion

2. Minimum lot width: per planning board discretion

B. Buffer, landscaping, and barrier requirements shall be in accordance with Section 17.36.200.

C. Parking requirements shall be in accordance with Section 17.48.010.

D. Noise Control Requirement. Noise levels generated by such use shall be no greater than fifty-five (55) dB as measured at the boundaries of the lot occupied by such use creating noise.

E. Sanitary Facility Requirement.

1. A rod and gun club shall provide adequate and safe public rest room and/or toilet facilities in accordance with the requirements of the state department of health and the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

2. When temporary and/or portable restrooms are to be used to comply with this subsection, no less than two shall be provided.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.320 Equipment storage area.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to establish requirements to assure that equipment storage areas as an accessory use to a residential, business, general, or industrial use are developed so as to minimize any foreseeable negative impacts on the neighborhood where they are located. Such an area may prove to deteriorate the quality of the neighborhood through the development of visual blight, unwarranted property taxes produced by unkempt property, and negative impacts to the aesthetic resources. It is the intent of this section to, wherever possible; prevent such a use from creating a negative impact on the character of the neighborhood, aesthetic resources, and/or property values.

B. General Requirements.

1. Where a lot contains, or is proposed to contain, a use listed in the use categories set forth in Section 17.12.010 and wishes to use any space of the parcel as an accessory equipment storage area, shall abide to the requirements set forth in this section.

2. All equipment to be stored in such an area shall be screened either with a privacy fence, constructed in accordance with Section 17.36.060, or type 3 landscaping, as defined in Section 17.36.200, unless the existing landscaping can be shown to provide adequate visual screening.

3. Parking. In accordance with Section 17.48.010, off-road parking area(s) on the same parcel as a residential use shall be restricted to noncommercial vehicles only.

4. As defined herein equipment storage areas in residential districts that exist at the time of the enactment of the local law shall be removed or brought into compliance within three years of the effective date of such local law.

5. Such storage area is restricted to the side and/or rear of the principal structure on a parcel of land.

C. General Requirements Associated with a Residential Use.

1. Such space, if less than a total of one hundred twenty (120) square feet, outside of a structure, if contiguous and/or in aggregate on a parcel of land, would not be considered an equipment storage area, unless otherwise stated.

2. Storage of equipment and machinery shall not exceed ten (10) feet in height and shall be maintained in a safe and secure condition and location.

D. General Requirements Associated with a Non-Residential Use.

1. Such space, if less than one percent of the lot area, outside of a structure, if contiguous and/or in aggregate on a parcel of land, would not be considered an equipment storage area, unless otherwise stated.

2. Storage of equipment and machinery shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height and shall be maintained in a safe and secure condition and location.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.330 Drive-in theater requirements.

A. Allowed Accessory Uses. The following shall be allowed as accessory uses for a drive in theater:

1. Standard or fast food restaurant.
2. Ice cream parlor.
3. Recreation, low-impact or high-impact.

B. Size. The minimum size requirement for a drive-in theater shall be:

1. For a single screen theater, ten (10) acres.
2. For each additional screen, five acres.

C. Setbacks. The minimum setbacks for a drive-in theater shall be:

1. Front: one hundred (100) feet.
2. Side: fifty (50) feet.
3. Rear: fifty (50) feet.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.340 Town center area requirements.

A. Intent. It is the intent of this section to promote development patterns in the town center area, that are of a high-density, high-intensity, mixed-use nature.

B. Use Districts.

1. The regulations described in this section are applicable to the following zoning districts:

- a. TC, town center;
- b. TC2, town center 2; and
- c. TCR, town center residential.

2. Additionally, these requirements, at the discretion of the planning board, may be applied to any planned unit development in the town, as defined in Chapter 17.21 and for any mixed-use project within the business regional zoning district.

C. Purpose. The purposes of the regulations in this section are to:

1. Provide flexibility in development standards for reuse or new re-development of vacant or underutilized lots within the town center area that will protect the character of the hamlet;

2. Provide compatibility with residential and nonresidential existing character using architectural and design elements of scale, color, and form guidelines and standards;

3. Promote development of a compact, pedestrian-oriented town center area consisting of a high-intensity employment center, vibrant and dynamic mixed-use areas, and residential living environments that provide a broad range of housing types for an array of housing needs;

4. Promote a diverse mix of residential, business, commercial, office, institutional, educational, cultural and entertainment activities for workers, visitors, and residents;

5. Promote infill development and more efficient redevelopment of existing properties within the town center area.

6. Encourage pedestrian-oriented development within walking distance of transit opportunities at densities and intensities that will help to support transit usage where it is achievable;

7. Promote the health and well-being of residents, employees, and visitors by encouraging physical activity, alternative transportation, and greater social interaction;

8. Create a place that represents a unique, attractive, and memorable destination for residents, employees, and visitors;

9. Utilize buildings and landscaping to create meaningful public spaces; and

10. Enhance the community's character through the promotion of high-quality urban design.

D. Lot Coverage and Lot Widths.

1. All residential development in the town center area is subject to the standards for lot coverage as provided in Section 17.16.020.

2. All other allowed uses, existing development, and proposed development are subject to the following standards for lot coverage:

a. The area covered by impervious surfaces (i.e. area covered by buildings and pavement) shall be minimized to the greatest extent practicable; best practices for surface water management shall be required pursuant to the town stormwater management guidelines (Chapter 17.37 of this title).

3. Lot widths should create a relatively symmetrical street cross section that reinforces the public space of the street as a simple, unified public space.

E. Building Height. All development is subject to the following maximum building height standards:

1. All building heights for proposed new buildings shall be consistent with the

prevailing building heights of contiguous lots and properties so as to not create a disparate and disproportionate mix of heights. For example, if both properties on each side of the lot contain one-story buildings, it would not be disparate to create a two-story building; however, it would be disproportionately out of character of the neighboring properties to create a three-story structure. Or, if the adjacent properties were two-story, it would not be out of character to create a three-story building or one-story building.

2. New structures shall be no more than three stories.

3. In the TC district, within five hundred (500) feet of the intersection of Main and Canal Streets, new construction is encouraged to have a minimum of two-story façade height. Such second story frontage must contain habitable space of at least thirty (30) feet deep, measured from the front of the building to the back. Other portions, which compose the rear of the building, structures further than fifty (50) feet from the public road, or portions that are otherwise not visible from the main road are exempt. The intent of this provision is to create a stronger and more traditional public street wall within the traditional hamlet area.

a. If a development is found to be in compliance with this subdivision, the requirements of the bulk and density control may be reduced by no more than fifty (50) percent.

F. Frontage Buildout.

1. To reinforce the street edge, new development shall align the front of construction with the front of neighboring buildings that are also close to the front setback line.

2. The front façade should be kept parallel to the street.

3. Landscaping should be used to reinforce the façade frontage line in areas where there are gaps between buildings.

4. Additions and renovations to existing structures should attempt to increase the building frontage prominence whenever possible.

5. Corner lots should try to place as much building mass near the intersection as possible to help anchor the lot and take advantage of the high visibility.

a. The creation of a public space on the corner, such as a pocket park, sculptural element, or water feature such as a fountain shall be encouraged.

b. Vehicle intensive uses, such as gas stations, drive thru facilities, or vehicle maintenance facility shall locate the primary building at the front of the site to focus visual attention on the architecture of the structure itself while using it to shield vehicle areas and accessory buildings in the rear.

6. The primary building entry should be placed at the front of the building (facing the front lot line) and be clearly identifiable from the street.

a. To allow the main entry area to still be visible from a side or rear parking lot, a secondary entry may be provided which is more readily accessible to patrons from the rear or side if desired, provided it is clearly not the primary means of entry. Alternately, an entry or "entry element" such as a porch, gate, ramp, or covered walkway, etc. may be used along the front or corner of the building so that it is visible in the front, but also visible when approaching from the side or rear parking areas.

b. If the planning board determines that it is not feasible or desirable to place the main building entry directly on the front façade, attempts should be made to ensure that it is still readily visible and faces the main road or internal street as much as possible.

G. Setbacks.

1. All development in the town center area is subject to the following setback standards:

a. No minimum front yard setback is required in the town center area.

b. The maximum front yard setback may not exceed the average front yard depth of the nearest two lots on either side of the subject lot.

c. If one or more of the lots required to be included in the averaging calculation are vacant, such vacant lots will be deemed to have a yard depth of zero feet.

d. Lots fronting a different street than the subject lot or separated from the subject lot by a street or alley may not be used in computing the average.

e. When the subject lot is a corner lot, the average setback will be computed based on the two adjacent lots that front on the same street as the subject lot.

f. When the subject lot abuts a corner lot fronting on the same street, the average setback will be computed based on the abutting corner lot and the nearest two lots that front on the same street as the subject lot. Calculating setbacks shall be conducted by using the example provided below:

g. The minimum rear setback must be zero to thirty (30) percent of the lot depth.

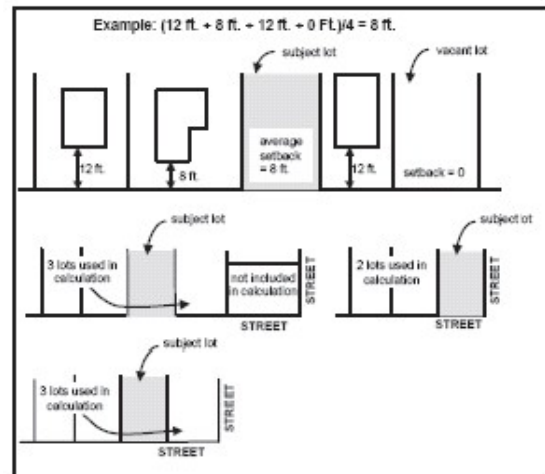


Figure 7: Average Setback

2. The following exceptions to the maximum front and side yard setbacks apply:

a. A portion of the building may be set back from the maximum setback line in order to provide an articulated facade or accommodate a building entrance feature, if the total area of the space created does not exceed one square foot for every linear foot of building frontage, as shown in Figure 7.

b. A building may be set back farther than the maximum setback in order to accommodate an outdoor eating area. In order to preserve the continuity of the street wall, the building may be set back no more than twelve (12) feet from the front property line or at least forty (40) percent of the building facade must be located at the maximum setback line. The total square footage of an outdoor eating area that is located between a public sidewalk and the building facade may not exceed twelve (12) times the building's street frontage in linear feet.

c. Exceptions to Minimum Side Yard Setbacks.

i. Side Yard Setbacks in TCR. Provision for zero lot-line one-unit dwellings will be made, provided that a reciprocal access

easement is recorded for both lots and townhouses or other attached dwellings, and provided that all dwellings have pedestrian access to the rear yard through means other than the principal structure.

H. Off-Street Parking. All development in the town center area is subject to the following parking standards:

1. One off-street parking space must be provided for each dwelling unit.

2. Off-street parking for non-residential uses must be provided at a minimum ratio of one space per each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area, or two parking spaces, whichever is greater

3. All off-street parking spaces must be located to the rear of the principal building or otherwise screened so as to not be visible from public right-of-way or residential zoning districts.

I. Indoor/Outdoor Operations. All permitted uses in the town center area must be conducted within buildings unless otherwise expressly authorized. This requirement does not apply to off-street parking or loading areas, automated teller machines, or outdoor seating areas, alone or in connection with restaurants.

J. Doors and Entrances.

1. Buildings must have a primary entrance door facing a public sidewalk or a front yard if a public sidewalk does not exist. Entrances at building corners may be used to satisfy this requirement.

2. Building entrances may include doors to individual shops or businesses, lobby entrances, entrances to pedestrian-oriented plazas, or courtyard entrances to a cluster of shops or businesses.

K. Vehicle and Driveway Access.

1. No curb cuts are allowed to cross sidewalks that disrupt pedestrian movements and pose safety threats.

2. Curb cuts will provide pedestrian primary access, clear zones, and circulation.

L. Landscaping Requirements.

1. Parking Area Landscaping and Screening. All parking and loading areas fronting public streets or sidewalks, and all parking and loading areas abutting residential districts or uses shall provide:

- a. A landscaped area at least five feet wide along the public street or sidewalk.

- b. Screening at least three feet in height and not less than fifty (50) percent opaque.

- c. One tree for each twenty-five (25) linear feet of parking lot frontage.

2. Parking Area Interior Landscaping. The corners of parking lots, "islands," and all other areas not used for parking or vehicular circulation shall be landscaped. Vegetation can include turf grass, native grasses or other perennial flowering plants, vines, shrubs, or trees. Such spaces may include architectural features such as benches, kiosks, or bicycle parking.

3. In parking lots, an additional landscaped area of at least three hundred (300) square feet shall be provided for each twenty-five (25) spaces or fraction thereof, containing one canopy tree. The remainder shall be covered with turf grass, native grasses, or other perennial flowering plants, vines, or shrubs.

4. Installation and Maintenance of Landscaping Materials.

- a. All landscape materials shall be installed to current industry standards.

- b. Maintenance and replacement of landscape materials shall be the responsibility of the property owner and all future owners. Landscape maintenance should incorporate environmentally sound management practices, including the use of water- and energy-efficient irrigation systems such

as drip irrigation, and pruning primarily for plant health and public safety, as well as the replacing of dead materials annually.

5. **Materials.** All plant materials must meet the minimum standards set by the American National Standards Institute in ANSI Z60.1 American Standard for Nursery Stock. Landscape species shall be indigenous or proven adaptable to the climate but shall not be invasive species. Plant materials shall comply with the following standards:

a. Landscape materials shall be tolerant of specific site conditions, including but not limited to heat, cold, drought, and salt.

b. Existing healthy plant material may be utilized to satisfy landscaping requirements, provided it meets the minimum plant size specified above.

c. Landscape materials that are used for screening shall be of a size that allows growth to the desired height and opacity within two years.

M. Pedestrian Circulation.

1. Convenient pedestrian circulation systems that minimize pedestrian-motor vehicle conflicts shall be provided continuously throughout the town center area. Where feasible, any existing pedestrian routes through the site shall be preserved and enhanced. All public streets, except for alleys, shall be bordered by sidewalks on both sides of the street, in accordance with the specifications below:

a. Sidewalks in the TCR District. Clear and well-lighted sidewalks, three to five feet in width, depending on projected pedestrian traffic, shall connect all dwelling entrances to the adjacent public sidewalk.

b. Sidewalks in the TC and TC2 Districts. Clear and well-lighted walkways shall connect building entrances to the adjacent public sidewalk and to associated parking

areas. Such walkways shall be a minimum of five feet in width and comply to all ADA standards.

2. Development subject to site plan approval or special use permit shall post a bond, as determined by the town board, for the completion of sidewalks and shall set aside appropriate real property for a public easement for such sidewalk.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.341 Solar siting.

A. **Intent.** It is in the public interest to provide for and encourage renewable energy systems and a sustainable quality of life, the purpose of this chapter is to facilitate the development and operation of renewable energy systems based on sunlight. Solar energy systems are appropriate in all zoning districts when measures are taken, as provided in this section, to minimize adverse impacts on neighboring properties and protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Solar farms should complement the municipality and its residents' way of life and not be solely a method to replace otherwise viably or future use of property in the town, for example, tillable farmland, tree removal, impact upon future development in the area due to utility requirements for operation of the solar farm with commercially viable premises, as well as quality of life issues. This legislation is not intended to override agricultural exemptions that are currently in place.

B. **Definitions.** As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, unless the context or subject matter requires otherwise.

Building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) systems means a solar energy system that consists of integrating photovoltaic modules into the building structure, such as the roof or the facade and which does not alter the relief of the roof.

Collective solar means solar installations owned collectively through subdivision homeowner associations, college student groups, "adopt-a-solar-panel" programs, or other similar arrangements.

Flush mounted solar panel means a photovoltaic panel or tile that is installed flush to the surface of a roof or wall of a principal and/or accessory structure and which cannot be angled or raised.

Freestanding or ground-mounted solar collector system means a solar collector system that is directly installed in the ground and is not attached or affixed to an existing structure. Pole mounted solar energy systems shall be considered freestanding or ground-mounted solar energy systems for purposes of this section.

Glare means the effect produced by light with intensity sufficient to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility.

Major solar collection system or solar farm means energy generation facility or area of land principally used to convert solar energy to electricity, whether by photovoltaics, concentrating solar thermal devices or various experimental solar technologies, with the primary purpose of wholesale or retail sales of electricity, but also may be for on-site use. Solar farm facilities consist of one or more freestanding ground- or roof-mounted solar collector devices, solar-related equipment and other accessory structures and buildings, including light reflectors, concentrators, and heat exchangers, substations, electrical infrastructure, transmission lines and other appurtenant structures and facilities.

Minor solar collection system means a solar photovoltaic cell, panel or array, or solar hot air or water collector device, which relies upon solar radiation as an energy source for collection, inversion, storage, and distribution of solar energy for electricity

generation or transfer of stored heat, secondary to the use of the premises for other lawful purposes with the total surface area of all solar collectors on the lot not to exceed three thousand (3,000) square feet.

Net-metering means a billing arrangement that allows solar customers to get credit for excess electricity that they generate and deliver back to the grid so that they only pay for their net electricity usage at the end of the month.

Photovoltaic (PV) systems mean a solar energy system that produces electricity by the use of semiconductor devices, called photovoltaic cells that generate electricity whenever light strikes them.

Qualified solar installer means a person who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of solar electrical equipment and installations and has received safety training on the hazards involved. Persons who are on the list of eligible photovoltaic installers maintained by the New York State Energy Research and Development authority (NYSERDA), or who are certified as a solar installer by the North American Board Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP), shall be deemed to be qualified solar installers for the purposes of this definition.

Rooftop or building mounted solar collector system means a solar collector system in which solar panels are mounted on top of the structure of a roof either as a flush-mounted system or as modules fixed to frames which can be tilted toward the south at an optimal angle.

Setback means the distance from a front lot line, side lot line or rear lot line of a parcel within which a free standing or ground mounted solar energy system is installed.

Solar access means space open to the sun and clear of overhangs or shade including the orientation of streets and lots to the

sun so as to permit the use of active and/or passive solar energy systems on individual properties.

Solar collector means a solar photovoltaic cell, panel, or array, or solar hot air or water collector device, which relies upon solar radiation as an energy source for the generation of electricity or transfer of stored heat.

Solar easement means an easement recorded pursuant to NY Real Property Law § 335-b, the purpose of which is to secure the right to receive sunlight across real property of another for continued access to sunlight necessary to operate a solar collector.

Solar energy equipment/system means solar collectors, controls, energy storage devices, heat pumps, heat exchangers, and other materials, hardware, or equipment necessary to the process by which solar radiation is collected, converted into another form of energy, stored, protected from unnecessary dissipation and distributed. Solar systems include solar thermal, photovoltaic, and concentrated solar.

Solar array means a group of multiple solar modules with purpose of harvesting solar energy.

Solar panel means a device for the direct conversion of solar energy into electricity.

Solar storage battery means a device that stores energy from the sun and makes it available in an electrical form.

C. Applicability.

1. The requirements of this section shall apply to all solar energy system and equipment installations modified or installed after the effective date of this section.

2. Solar energy system installations for which a valid building permit has been issued or, if no building permit is presently required, for which installation has commenced before the effective date of this section shall not be required to meet the requirements of this section.

3. All solar energy systems shall be designed, erected, and installed in accordance with all applicable codes, regulations and industry standards as referenced in the state building code and this code.

4. Solar collectors, unless part of a major solar collector system or solar farm, shall be permitted only to provide power for use by owners, lessees, tenants, residents, or other occupants of the premises on which they are erected, but nothing contained in this provision shall be construed to prohibit "collective solar" installations or the sale of excess power through a "net billing" or "net-metering" arrangement in accordance with New York Public Service Law § 66-j or similar state or federal statute.

5. Nothing contained within this section shall preclude the town from operating or leasing any solar energy system on town-owned properties or assets, subject to the provisions contained within this section.

D. Minor Solar Collection Systems.

1. Rooftop and Building-Mounted Minor Solar Collector Systems. Rooftop and building mounted solar collectors are permitted in all zoning districts in the town subject to the following conditions:

a. Building permits shall be required for installation of all rooftop and building-mounted solar collectors.

b. Rooftop and building-mounted solar collectors shall not exceed the maximum allowed height of the principal use in any zoning district.

c. With the exception of solar panels, all equipment associated with roof mounted collector systems, including but not limited to controls, energy storage devices, heat pumps, exchangers, or other materials, hardware or equipment necessary for the process by which solar radiation is converted into another form of energy shall be screened from street view and shall not be located within the front yard.

2. Building-Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) Systems. BIPV systems are permitted in all zoning districts and shall be shown on the plans submitted for the building permit application for the building containing the system.

3. Free Standing and Ground Mounted Minor Solar Collector Systems. Free standing or ground mounted minor solar collector systems are permitted as accessory structures in all zoning districts of the town, subject to the following requirements:

a. The ground mounted and freestanding minor solar collector systems shall meet the accessory building setback and location requirements per subsection 17.40.020(C).

b. Building permits are required for the installation of all ground-mounted and free standing minor solar collector systems.

c. The height of the ground mounted and freestanding solar collector systems and any mounts shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in any zone, when oriented at maximum tilt.

d. The total surface area of all minor solar collector systems on the lot shall not exceed three thousand (3,000) square feet and, when combined with all other buildings and structures, including accessory structure, on the lot, shall not exceed the maximum lot coverage per Section 17.16.020 of the zone in which they are located.

e. Ground mounted and freestanding minor solar collector systems and other facilities shall be surfaced, designed, and sited so as not to reflect glare onto adjacent properties and roadways.

f. Ground mounted and freestanding minor solar collector systems shall be screened when possible and practicable from adjoining lots and street rights-of-way through the use of architectural features, earth berms, landscaping, fencing or other screening which will harmonize with the character of the property and surrounding

area. Any transition yard, buffer yard, landscaping, and barrier requirements per Section 17.36.200 shall be adhered to when applicable. The proposed screening shall not interfere with normal operation of the solar collectors.

g. The area of the ground mounted and freestanding solar collectors and/or equipment pads shall be included in calculating whether the lot meets maximum permitted impervious coverage requirements as defined in Section 17.16.020 for the applicable zoning district.

h. The installation of ground mounted and freestanding minor solar collectors on any non-residential use shall be considered a development and shall comply with the site plan approval process and applicable sections of Title 17.

E. Major Solar Collection Systems or Solar Farms. Major solar collection systems or solar farms shall be permitted under site plan approval and upon grant of a special use permit by the town board in the RU, BN2, BNR, BR, I, and C districts, subject to the following supplementary regulations:

1. Height and Setback Restrictions.

a. The maximum height for freestanding solar panels located on the ground or attached to a framework located on the ground shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height above ground at maximum tilt angle.

b. The minimum setback from front property line shall be fifty (50) feet and side and rear property lines shall be fifty (50) feet unless a residential structure is within three hundred (300) feet of the property line or cannot be built and be compliant with underlying zoning district setbacks and then the side and rear setback shall be extended to one hundred (100) feet. If the setback requirement of the underlying zoning district for general or business use is greater than that setback distance shall ap-

ply. Any transition yard, buffer yard, landscaping, and barrier requirements per Section 17.36.200 shall be adhered to when applicable.

c. The minimum setback from a residential structure to solar collectors shall be two hundred (200) feet. As part of the special use permit process the town board upon good cause reduce the setback from the residential structure.

d. The maximum permitted impervious coverage requirements shall be as defined in Section 17.16.020 the applicable zoning district. The panel areas shall not be included in calculating whether the lot meets the maximum permitted impervious coverage if the panels are post mounted. Any access roads, equipment pads, or other impervious surface shall be included in calculating whether the lot meets maximum permitted impervious coverage requirements.

2. Design Restrictions.

a. Major solar collection systems and solar farms shall be enclosed by a chain link or fixed knot deer perimeter fence to restrict unauthorized access at a minimum height of seven feet.

b. A sign not to exceed sixteen (16) square feet shall be displayed on or near the main access point and shall list the facility name, owner, and phone number for emergency personnel purposes.

c. Ground mounted, and freestanding solar collector systems shall be screened from adjoining lots and street rights-of-way through the use of architectural features, earth berms, landscaping, fencing or other screening which will harmonize with the character of the property and surrounding area. Any transition yard, buffer yard, landscaping, and barrier requirements per Section 17.36.200 shall be adhered to when applicable. The proposed screening shall not interfere with normal operation of the solar collectors.

d. All panels and equipment shall be surfaced, designed, and sited so as not to reflect glare onto adjacent properties and roadways.

e. On-site power lines shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be placed underground.

f. Removal of trees and other existing vegetation should be minimized to the best extent possible.

g. Driveways and access roads within the lot shall be a gravel or crushed stone surface and shall be designed to minimize the extent of roadways constructed, disturbance and soil compaction.

h. All major solar collection systems or solar farms shall be considered Type 1 actions as it relates to SEQRA.

i. All major solar collection systems or solar farms that disturb over one acre shall submit a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the Chapter 17.37 and the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activity, latest version (general permit).

j. All major solar collection systems or solar farms shall provide a construction access plan and decompaction/stabilization plan to prevent excessive compaction due to construction activities and to ensure site is properly decompacted and stabilized per the terms of the approved SWPPP and the general permit. Construction access plan must be approved by the town prior to the applicant advancing past the phase I construction as referenced in the major solar collection system construction requirements section below.

k. The following shall be conditions of approval for all special use permits issued for major solar collection facilities:

i. No major solar collection facility or solar farm shall be energized or allowed to generate power to the electric transmission

line until a certificate of occupancy has been obtained from the town code department.

ii. The town shall receive thirty (30) days' notification prior to the applicant and/or contractor requesting final electrical inspection from the approved third party electrical inspector.

iii. Applicant and contractor(s) shall adhere to construction conditions requirements outlined in the following sections.

iv. Any violation of subsection 17.36.341(E) that are not corrected by the applicant and/or contractor in a timely and responsive manner shall warrant the town board to revoke the special use permit, issue a stop work order, and the applicant and/or contractor shall face fines and penalties as outlined in this chapter and/or Section 15.04,150, whichever is more stringent.

v. Bi-weekly construction site meetings shall be required by all parties to ensure compliance with the construction requirements for major solar collection systems outlined in subsection 17.36.341(E)(3). Applicant shall provide to the town and other involved parties a summary report of the bi-weekly meetings along with remediation actions to address any noncompliant corrective measures within forty-eight (48) hours of the site meeting.

vi. The construction requirements outlined in subsection 17.36.341(E)(3) shall be strictly adhered to for all major solar collection systems or solar farms. Any deviation from the construction sequence outlined below will result in fines, penalties and legal actions as referenced in Section 17.36.341 of the town zoning code. Written approval by the town board is required for the applicant to deviate from the construction requirements outlined in the code.

vii. If any work is commenced outside the authorized phase of construction, the town code enforcement officer shall immediately

issue a stop work order. Persons receiving the stop work order shall be required to halt all development and construction activities. The stop work order shall be in effect until the town confirms that construction activities being performed in compliance with the construction requirements in subsection 17.36.341(E).

viii. In addition to or as an alternative to any penalty provided herein, or by law, any person who violates the construction requirements of subsection 17.36.341(E) or proceeds with construction activities in subsequent phases without approval from the town shall be guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of at [least] five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per day or imprisonment for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both.

3. Major Solar Collection System Construction Requirements.

a. For each of the construction phases noted below, the town code enforcement officer shall review and inspect the work completed and shall provide written authorization to proceed to the next phase. No work shall be performed on the next phase until such authorization has been obtained. A construction phase compliance checklist will be provided to the applicant as part of the site plan approval and a condition of site plan approval shall be that the compliance checklist must be kept on site and no phase shall continue without documented authorization from the code enforcement officer permitting the applicant and/or contractor(s) to advance to the next phase.

b. To obtain inspections, the applicant shall notify the town code enforcement officer at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the desired construction phase inspection.

c. Construction sequencing:

i. Pre-Construction Kick Off Meeting. Prior to the start of any mobilization,

staging, ground disturbance or any other construction activities a pre-construction kick-off meeting shall be scheduled and held. The following items shall be received and approved by the town before the pre-construction kick-off meeting can be held:

(A) Final site plan approval from the planning board and special use permit from the town board has been obtained and all conditions necessary to start construction have been met with all appropriate documentation necessary to demonstrate compliance having been submitted, reviewed and approved by the town.

(B) Final stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) has been received by the town and stamped "approved" by the town planning and code department.

(C) A performance guarantee to be provided by the original applicant named on the site plan and special use permit applications. Applicant to provide a performance bond, cash escrow, or irrevocable letter of credit from an appropriate financial or surety institution which guarantees satisfactory completion of the project and names the town as the beneficiary. The security shall be in the amount of fifteen (15) percent of the total construction cost of the project which shall be provided in a certified cost estimate prepared by a professional engineer in the state. The performance guarantee shall remain in force until the surety is released from liability by the town as outlined in the sequence below. Any change of ownership and/or operation to the original applicant shall require a new performance guarantee. The town must be notified of any change of ownership within thirty (30) days of such change.

(D) A stormwater inspection fee to be provided by the original applicant named on the site plan and special use permit applications. Applicant to provide a fee in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00)

that will be placed in cash escrow. All inspections and meetings completed by town staff will be paid out of that escrow amount. At any point that amount is depleted, the applicant may be required to post additional cash escrow.

(E) Kick-off meeting. After all of the items noted above have been completed applicant may schedule an on-site kick-off meeting and shall invite the following minimum attendees: engineer-of-record that prepared SWPPP, applicant (submitting site plan/special use permit application), EPC company (if applicable), general contractor, site contractor, and representative from the town. During the pre-construction kick-off meeting, the construction requirements outlined in this section along with the compliance checklist; SWPPP requirements including critical elements such as erosion and sediment control and stormwater management measures; decompaction and stabilization; and construction access plan shall be reviewed with all parties.

ii. Phase I Construction. Construction during this phase shall include all work to be completed as noted below and work shall be completed in an acceptable manner. At a minimum, the following construction activities shall be completed prior to the installation of the racking system and panels.

(A) All perimeter controls shall be installed, maintained and functioning.

(B) All land clearing has been completed and all earthwork has been completed.

(C) Temporary and/or permanent best management practices for erosion and sediment control and runoff management have been installed (per the approved SWPPP).

(D) Underground utility conduits have been installed.

(E) Concrete equipment pad has been poured (equipment may or may not be installed at this stage).

(F) Equipment posts have been staked out and/or drilled.

(G) Applicant or contractor to update access plan if needed to limit construction traffic to select areas to be accessed at this stage of construction. Access plan shall be approved and being followed prior to advancing to the next phase of construction.

(H) Applicant or contractor to decompact and stabilize, per requirements of the SWPPP and general permit, latest revision, areas as noted on the access plan not scheduled to receive heavy and/or frequent construction traffic necessary to complete the remainder of construction. Access plan shall be communicated to all subcontractors and measures shall be put in place (i.e. construction fencing) to ensure construction traffic is kept off these areas to avoid compaction.

(I) Town code enforcement officer must sign off on the decompaction and/or stabilization work that has been completed per the terms of the SWPPP and general permit, latest revision.

(J) Upon approval by the town code enforcement officer for this phase of construction, the applicant that posted the performance guarantee may submit a written request to release twenty-five (25) of said guarantee.

(K) Upon approval of the access plan and successful completion of decompaction and stabilization per the SWPPP and general permit, the applicant or contractor may proceed to the installation of racking system, panels, wiring and equipment installation.

(L) Weekly inspection reports must document that access plan is being following and heavy construction equipment is not compacting areas that have been decompacted and stabilized.

iii. Phase II Construction. At this phase all remaining work is completed in order to

request electrical inspections. Prior to final electrical inspection the following items shall be completed by the applicant or contractor:

(A) The town shall receive thirty (30) days' notification prior to the applicant and/or contractor requesting final electrical inspection from the approved third party electrical inspector. If the town does not receive notification and final inspection is completed without notification to the town, the special use permit shall be immediately revoked and the applicant shall face fines and penalties as outlined in this chapter or and as in Section 15.04.140, whichever is more stringent.

(B) All work shall be completed per the approved plans and/or deviations have been approved by the engineer-of-record and the town.

(C) SWPPP final stabilization measures are in place and/or close to final stabilization.

(D) Operation and maintenance plan and agreement have been executed and proof of recording has been obtained.

(E) All landscaping and/or buffering has been installed unless seasonal restrictions prevent installation from occurring at this time. If landscaping and/or buffering is not installed, the applicant shall provide a financial security for such improvements to ensure that these items will be installed next planting season.

(F) Upon approval by the town code enforcement officer for this phase of construction, the applicant that posted the performance guarantee may submit a written request to release twenty-five (25) percent of said guarantee.

iv. Project Closeout. Upon satisfactorily meeting the items noted below, the town shall issue the final certificate of occupancy

and sign the notice of termination. At this phase all work has been completed including the following:

(A) The site has achieved eighty (80) percent stabilization and all landscaping and/or buffer has been installed.

(B) All punch list or deficient items have been satisfactorily addressed.

(C) An as-built plan and certification letter prepared by the professional engineer of record licensed in the state stating that the site has been constructed in conformance with the approved site plan, special use permit and conditions, and the approved SWPPP and any deviations from the approved plans have been noted and approved by the engineer.

(D) Upon project closeout the remaining portion of the performance guarantee and inspection escrow shall be released.

(E) Town to perform post-construction three-year inspections and applicant to perform inspections and maintain per O&M agreement and plan.

4. Decommissioning.

a. Solar farms and solar power plants which have not been in active and continuous service for a period of six months shall be removed at the owners or operator's expense. Town may request from the owner or operator proof of service if it appears the site appears to be inactive or out of service.

b. The site shall be restored to as natural a condition as possible within three months of the removal. Failure to do so will result in the loss of the applicable performance bond and payment. A time extension may be requested by the owner in the event that weather or other circumstances prevent the site from being restored within the three-month time period.

c. A valid performance and payment bond assigned to the town for major solar collection system. The applicant must provide an estimated cost of decommissioning

and the salvage value of all equipment to establish the amount. The performance guarantee may be of the following types:

i. A surety or performance bond that renews automatically. A bond certificate must be submitted to the town each year verifying the bond has been properly renewed.

ii. A no-contents irrevocable bank letter of credit from a banking corporation licensed to do business in the state.

d. The full amount of the bond or letter of credit must remain in full force and effect until the major solar collection system is decommissioned and any necessary site restoration is completed.

e. All applications for a solar farm shall be accompanied by a decommissioning plan to be implemented upon abandonment and/or in conjunction with removal of the facility. If the applicant begins but does not complete construction of the project within eighteen (18) months after receiving final site plan approval, this may be deemed abandonment of the project and require implementation of the decommissioning plan to the extent applicable.

f. Any change of ownership and/or operation shall require a new application and new bond. The town must be notified of any change of ownership within thirty (30) days of such change. If this does not occur the town board may exercise full authority to utilize the bond or letter of credit and decommission the site.

F. Safety.

1. All solar collector installations must be performed by a qualified solar installer. Documentation of being a qualified solar installer must be provided as part of the building permit application.

2. Prior to operation, electrical connections must be inspected by a town approved third-party electrical inspection person or

agency. Any connection to the public utility grid must be inspected by the appropriate public utility.

3. Solar energy systems shall be maintained in good working order. Maintenance shall include, but not be limited to, mowing, painting, structural repairs, and integrity of security measures. Site access shall be maintained to a level acceptable to the code enforcement officer and emergency personnel. The owner or operator shall be responsible for the cost of maintaining the solar farm and any access road(s), unless accepted as a public right-of-way.

4. Rooftop and building-mounted solar collectors shall meet all applicable state fire and building code standards.

5. Upon request, the owner or operator shall cooperate with local emergency services in developing an emergency response plan. All means of shutting down the solar farm facility shall be clearly marked. The owner or operator shall identify a responsible person for public inquiries throughout the life of the installation.

6. If solar storage batteries are included as part of the solar collector system, they must be placed in a secure container or enclosure meeting the requirements of all applicable building code standards when in use and when no longer used shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws and regulations of the town and other applicable laws and regulations.

7. All installations must adhere to the provisions of all applicable state fire and building codes, and any other applicable local, state, and federal codes and/or standards.

8. Where this section differs or conflicts with other laws, rules, and regulations, unless the right to do so is preempted or prohibited by the county, state or federal

government, the more restrictive or protective of the town and the public safety shall apply.

(LL No. 1, 2024; LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.36.342 Cannabis-related businesses.

A. Intent. It is the intent and purpose of this section to provide regulations regarding cannabis-related businesses occurring within the limits of the town. Such facilities shall comply with all regulations provided in the Marihuana Regulation and Taxation Act (MRTA)(S.854-A/A.1248-A), Chapter 7-A, Cannabis Law (410 ILCS 705/1-1) and the regulations provided in this chapter. In the event that the MRTA is amended, the more restrictive of the state or town regulations (as established in this chapter) shall apply.

B. Violation. Any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, entity, or organization of any kind and any principle or agent thereof found guilty violating any provisions of this local law, and the owner or any entity that owns or hold an interest in any premises on which a violation is committed shall be subject to penalties outlined in this code.

C. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, unless the context or subject matter requires otherwise.

Act means Marihuana Regulation and Taxation Act, Chapter 92 of the Laws of 2021.

Board means the New York State Cannabis Board established pursuant to the Act.

Cannabinoid hemp means any hemp and any product processed or derived from hemp, that is used for human consumption provided that when such product is packaged or offered for retail sale to a consumer, it shall not have a concentration of more than three-tenths of a percent delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.

Cannabis means all parts of the plant of the genus *Cannabis*, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant' and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin. It does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination. It does not include hemp, cannabinoid hemp or hemp extract as defined by the Act or any drug products approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

Community facility means a facility that may include, but not be limited to, a facility that provides day care to children; a public park; a playground; a public swimming pool, a library; a school; a community center; or a center or facility where the primary purpose of which is to provide recreational opportunities or services to children or adolescents.

Eligible applicant means an applicant that satisfies all the required elements of the adult-use retail dispensary, Part 116.

License means a license issued pursuant to the adult-use retail dispensary, Part 116 and is conditioned on all requirements and prohibitions being met.

Licensee means a person who has been granted a license to engage in the retail sale of cannabis products under Part 116 of the adult-use retail dispensary license program.

Office of cannabis management (OCM) is an independent entity providing a comprehensive regulatory framework governing the cultivation, processing, manufactur-

ing, distribution, transportation and sale of cannabis in the state, including medical, adult-use, and cannabinoid hemp.

Part 116 means the section of Chapter II of Subtitle B of Title 9 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, current amendment which establishes the regulations for obtaining an adult-use retail dispensary.

D. Types of Licenses. New York State intends to issue twelve (12) different cannabis-related business type licenses that permit activities ranging for cultivation to retail and delivery. The town zoning ordinance classes the different business types as either industrial or commercial.

1. *Industrial cannabis-related businesses* include all operators obtaining a cultivation, distribution, processing and/or storage licenses from the state. Industrial cannabis-related business shall only be permitted in the rural (RU), airport business development (ABD), and industrial (I) zoning districts through site plan and special use permit pursuant to Chapter 17.32 and Chapter 17.33 as well as all other applicable provisions of this chapter and any and all chapters of this code.

a. All industrial cannabis-related businesses shall adhere to the industrial use requirements outlined in Section 17.36.130 and all other applicable sections of this code.

2. *Commercial cannabis-related business* includes all operators obtaining an adult-use retail dispensary, delivery service and/or nursery license. Commercial cannabis-related business also includes on-site consumption facilities that sell directly to the consumer for consumptions on the premises. Commercial cannabis-related businesses shall only be permitted in the business regional (BR) zoning district through site plan and special use permit pursuant to Chapter

17.32 and Chapter 17.33 as well as all other applicable provisions of this chapter and any and all chapters of this code.

a. All regulations for commercial cannabis-related businesses shall contained in this section shall only become valid once the town through local law has elected to opt in to the licensing and establishment of adult use cannabis retail dispensaries and/or on-site cannabis consumption sites with the office of cannabis management (OCM). Until said time, no commercial cannabis-related businesses including adult use cannabis retail dispensaries and on-site cannabis consumptions sites shall be permitted to operate in the town.

b. No cannabis products shall be sold, gifted, processed, manufactured, and/or distributed unless the operators have obtained the necessary licenses to operate from the office of cannabis management.

i. Proof of licensed premises from the state office of cannabis management shall be required by the applicant as a condition of site plan and special use permit review and approval.

ii. Any store that attempt to gift or give away cannabis products shall be prohibited within the town. Operation of any such establishment within the town is declared a public nuisance and shall be abated pursuant to the authority established by this code.

E. Supplemental Regulations for Cannabis-Related Businesses.

1. All facilities operated by a registered organization, including any manufacturing facility and dispensing facility, shall have a security system and security plan in place to prevent and detect diversion, theft, or loss of cannabis related products. Such security system and plan shall meet the license requirements and any other safety and security requirements as outlined by the OCM;

2. All applications shall be in compliance with Part 116;

3. Any commercial cannabis-related business shall maintain minimum ownership and control requirements set forth in Part 116 and proof of compliance with said requirements shall be provided to the town on an annual basis.

4. All commercial cannabis-related businesses shall only acquire cannabis products from entities authorized to distribute cannabis products in the state;

5. Commercial cannabis-related business shall not be located with one thousand (1,000) feet of the lot line of any park, playground, library, religion institution or other community facility and two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of the lot line of any school.

6. Commercial cannabis-related business shall be prohibited in all residential districts or within a three-hundred-foot radius of any property in a residential district or that is used for residential purposes.

7. No more than one commercial cannabis-related business shall be located on any lot or within one-half mile of any other commercial cannabis-related business.

8. On a lot where a commercial cannabis-related business is operating, the lot shall have no other uses on site unless located within a plaza or mall that has multiple shops on a single lot.

9. Cannabis products shall not be sold to individuals under twenty-one (21) years of age and no one under the age of twenty-one (21) shall be permitted to enter the licensed facility. Applicant shall provide documentation during the site plan application to show what measures will be implemented to ensure no one under the age of twenty-one (21) is permitted to enter the licensed facility.

10. No commercial cannabis related business shall be located within pre-existing nonconforming buildings.

11. No outdoor seating areas or areas of on-site consumption shall be permitted at an adult-use cannabis retail dispensary.

12. Any buildings in which a commercial cannabis-related business operates shall ensure that the sales and products being sold are not visible from offsite or from a public right-of-way. Applicants are encouraged to minimize opaque facades and/or use other measures to screen the retail areas in order to maintain attractive street frontages.

13. Hours of operation. Commercial cannabis-related business shall only sell cannabis products, including through delivery, during their hours of operation of which may include the following hours and days:

a. Monday through Saturday: 9:00 a.m.—10:00 p.m.

b. Sunday: 12:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.

c. Closed: Easter, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day.

d. Customers may place orders, such as through an online website or application, or accepting payment for those orders outside of the licensee's hours of operation but does prohibit licensees from providing the customer with any cannabis products they have ordered (including through delivery) until the licensee's hours of operation begin.

14. Any drive-thru services or sales shall be compliant with Section 17.36.220.

15. Parking. Commercial cannabis-related businesses shall meet the off-road parking and loading requirements for retail stores outline in Chapter 17.48.

16. Inspections. Police officers and code enforcement officer may inspect the premises and records of licensed operators as allowed by law.

17. Upon surrender of an commercial cannabis-related business license, or cessation of operations, licensee shall notify the town in writing at least thirty (30) days

prior to the date the licensee anticipates ceasing operations and licensee shall meet the requirements of Part 116 in the event of any suspension, revocation, and/or surrendering of license.

18. Site plan and special use permit application requirements for all cannabis-related businesses.

a. Copy of license application submitted to the OCM.

b. Detailed floor plans, including square footage of spaces.

c. All signage proposed including location and size of photos along with photo simulations to show proposed signage from various viewpoints of the site.

d. Traffic impact study and traffic control plan with estimate trips per hour including opening day, weekends and the first six months of operation.

e. Odor control plan.

f. Engineer's report showing plans for operation, water use, waste disposal, light pollution, transportation/delivery, energy efficient and security.

(LL No. 2, 2023)

Chapter 17.37

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Sections:

- 17.37.010 Title.**
- 17.37.020 Findings of fact.**
- 17.37.030 Purpose.**
- 17.37.040 Statutory authority.**
- 17.37.050 Applicability.**
- 17.37.060 Exemptions.**
- 17.37.070 Definitions.**
- 17.37.080 Stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs).**
- 17.37.090 Performance and design criteria for stormwater management and erosion and sediment control.**
- 17.37.100 Maintenance, inspection, and repair of stormwater facilities.**
- 17.37.110 Construction and post-construction inspections.**
- 17.37.120 Performance guarantee.**
- 17.37.130 Enforcement and penalties.**
- 17.37.140 Fees for services.**

17.37.010 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the town stormwater management and erosion and sediment control law.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.020 Findings of fact.

It is determined that:

A. Land development activities and associated increases in site impervious cover often alter the hydrologic response of local

watersheds and increase stormwater runoff rates and volumes, flooding, stream channel erosion, or sediment transport and deposition.

B. This stormwater runoff contributes to increased quantities of water-borne pollutants, including siltation of aquatic habitat for fish and other desirable species.

C. Clearing and grading during construction tends to increase soil erosion and add to the loss of native vegetation necessary for terrestrial and aquatic habitat.

D. Improper design and construction of stormwater management practices can increase the velocity of stormwater runoff thereby increasing stream bank erosion and sedimentation.

E. Impervious surfaces allow less water to percolate into the soil, thereby decreasing groundwater recharge and stream baseflow.

F. Substantial economic losses can result from these adverse impacts on the waters of the town.

G. Stormwater runoff, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution can be controlled and minimized through the regulation of stormwater runoff from land development activities.

H. The regulation of stormwater runoff discharges from land development activities in order to control and minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution associated with stormwater runoff is in the public interest and will minimize threats to public health and safety.

I. Regulation of land development activities by means of performance standards governing stormwater management and site design will produce development compatible with the natural functions of a particu-

lar site or an entire watershed and thereby mitigate the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation from development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.030 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing within the town, and to address the findings of fact in Section 17.37.020 hereof. This chapter seeks to meet those purposes by achieving the following objectives:

A. Meet the requirements of minimum measures 4 and 5 of the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s), Permit No. GP-02-02 or as amended or revised;

B. Require land development activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation state pollutant discharge elimination system (SPDES) general permit for construction activities GP-02-01 or as amended or revised;

C. Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in stream temperature, and streambank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels;

D. Minimize increases in pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land development activities which would otherwise degrade local water quality;

E. Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable; and

F. Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint source

pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management practices and to ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.040 Statutory authority.

In accordance with Section 10(1)(ii)(a)(11) of the Municipal Home Rule Law of the State of New York, the town has the authority to enact local laws for the protection and enhancement of its physical and visual environment as well as to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the town. The town may include in such local law provisions for the appointment of any municipal officer, employee(s), or independent contractor to effectuate, administer and enforce such local law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.050 Applicability.

This chapter shall be applicable to all land development activities as defined in Section 17.37.070.

The town shall designate a stormwater management officer who shall accept and review all stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) and forward such plans to the planning board for approval. The stormwater management officer may: (1) review the plans; or (2) upon approval by the planning board of the Town of Big Flats, engage the services of a state licensed professional engineer to review the plans, specifications, and related documents pursuant to Chapter 2.12 of Title 2 of this code; or (3) accept the certification of a state licensed professional engineer that the plans conform to the requirements of this chapter. The stormwater management officer shall then forward the plans to the planning board for approval. For purposes of this chapter, the stormwater management

officer shall be appointed by the town board. The fee for review of the SWPPP by the town shall be set by resolution of the town board. Fees for review of the SWPPP by a third party shall be passed on directly to the applicant.

All land development activities subject to review and approval by the town planning board under the town's stormwater management and erosion and sediment control law shall be reviewed subject to the standards contained in this chapter.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.060 Exemptions.

The following activities shall be exempt from review under this chapter:

A. Agricultural activity as defined in this chapter.

B. Silvicultural activity except that landing areas and log haul roads are subject to this chapter.

C. Routine maintenance activities that disturb less than five acres and are performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

D. Repairs to any stormwater management practice or facility deemed necessary by the stormwater management officer.

E. Any part of a subdivision if a plat for the subdivision has been approved by the town on or before the effective date of this chapter.

F. Land development activities for which a building permit has been approved on or before the effective date of this chapter.

G. Cemetery graves.

H. Installation of fence, sign, telephone, and electric poles and other kinds of posts or poles.

I. Emergency activity immediately necessary to protect life, property, or natural resources.

J. Activities of an individual engaging in home gardening by growing flowers, vegetable, and other plants primarily for use by that person and his or her family.

K. Landscaping and horticultural activities in connection with an existing structure.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.070 Definitions.

The terms used in this chapter or in documents prepared or reviewed under this chapter shall have the meaning as set forth in this section.

Department means the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Design manual means the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, most recent version including applicable updates, that serves as the official guide for stormwater management principles, methods, and practices.

Stormwater management officer means the code enforcement officer, or any similar official as appointed a stormwater management officer by the town board.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.080 Stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs).

A. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirement. No application for approval of a land development activity shall be reviewed until the planning board or the stormwater management officer, accordingly, has received a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) prepared in accordance with the specifications in this chapter.

B. Contents of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans. All SWPPPs shall provide the following background information and erosion and sediment controls:

1. Background information about the scope of the project, including location, type, and size of project;

2. Site map/construction drawing(s) for the project, including a general location map. At a minimum, the site map should show the total site area; all improvements; areas of disturbance; areas that will not be disturbed; existing vegetation; on-site and adjacent off-site surface water(s); wetlands and drainage patterns that could be affected by the construction activity; existing and final slopes; locations of on-site material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas; and location(s) of the stormwater discharge(s); site map should be at a scale no smaller than one inch equals one hundred (100) feet (e.g. one inch equals five hundred (500) inches is smaller than one inch equals one hundred (100) inches);

3. Description of the soil(s) present at the site;

4. Construction phasing plan describing the intended sequence of construction activities, including clearing and grubbing, excavation and grading, utility and infrastructure installation and any other activity at the site that results in soil disturbance. Consistent with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (erosion control manual), not more than five acres shall be disturbed at any one time unless pursuant to an approved SWPPP;

5. Description of the pollution prevention measures that will be used to control litter, construction chemicals and construction debris from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater runoff;

6. Description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on-site with updates as appropriate, and a description of controls to reduce pollutants from these materials including storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater, and spill — prevention and response;

7. Temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures to be used for soil stabilization, runoff control and sediment control for each stage of the project from initial land clearing and grubbing to project close-out;

8. A site map/construction drawing(s) specifying the location(s), size(s) and length(s) of each erosion and sediment control practice;

9. Dimension, material specifications and installation details for all erosion and sediment control practices, including the siting and sizing of any temporary sediment basins;

10. Temporary practices that will be converted to permanent control measures;

11. Implementation schedule for staging temporary erosion and sediment control practices, including the timing of initial placement and duration that each practice should remain;

12. Maintenance schedule to ensure continuous and effective operation of the erosion and sediment control practice;

13. Name(s) of the receiving water(s);

14. Delineation of SWPPP implementation responsibilities for each part of the site;

15. Description of structural practices designed to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable; and

16. Any existing data that describes the stormwater runoff at the site.

17. Stormwater pollution prevention plan shall be prepared in adherence and contain all applicable information as requirement by the state department of environmental protection as part of the stormwater general permit. Land development activities as defined in Section 17.04.060 shall include water quantity and water quality

controls (post-construction stormwater runoff controls) in adherence to the stormwater general permit.

C. Other Environmental Permit. The applicant shall assure that all other applicable environmental permits have been or will be acquired for the land development activity prior to approval of the final stormwater design plan.

D. Contractor Certification. Each contractor and subcontractor identified in the SWPPP who will be involved in soil disturbance and/or stormwater management practice installation shall sign and date a copy of the following certification statement before undertaking any land development activity:

"I certify under penalty of law that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. I also understand that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards."

The certification must include the name and title of the person providing the signature, address, and telephone number of the contracting firm; the address (or other identifying description) of the site; and the date the certification is made.

The certification statement(s) shall become part of the SWPPP for the land development activity.

E. A copy of the SWPPP shall be retained at the site of the land development activity during construction from the date of initiation of construction activities to the date of final stabilization.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.090 Performance and design criteria for stormwater management and erosion and sediment control.

All land development activities shall be subject to the following performance and design criteria:

A. Technical Standards. For the purpose of this chapter, the following documents shall serve as the official guides and specifications for stormwater management. Stormwater management practices that are designed and constructed in accordance with these technical documents shall be presumed to meet the standards imposed by this section:

1. The New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, most current version, or its successor, hereafter referred to as the design manual).

2. New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, (Empire State Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, 2004, most current version or its successor, hereafter referred to as the erosion control manual).

B. Equivalence to Technical Standards. Where stormwater management practices are not in accordance with technical standards, the applicant or developer must demonstrate equivalence to the technical standards set forth in subsection A of this section and the SWPPP shall be prepared by a state licensed professional engineer.

C. Water Quality Standards. Any land development activity shall not cause an increase in turbidity that will result in substantial visible contrast to natural conditions in surface waters of the state.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.100 Maintenance, inspection, and repair of stormwater facilities.

A. Maintenance and Inspection During Construction. The applicant or developer of the land development activity or their representative shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the applicant or developer to achieve compliance with the conditions of this chapter. Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps or sediment ponds whenever their design capacity has been reduced by fifty (50) percent.

For land development activities as defined in Section 17.04.060 the applicant shall have a qualified inspector as defined by the stormwater general permit conduct site inspections and document the effectiveness of all erosion and sediment control practices every seven days or as required per the state stormwater general permit, most current revision. Inspection reports shall be maintained in a site log book.

The applicant or developer or their representative shall be on site at all times when construction or grading activity takes place and shall inspect and document the effectiveness of all erosion and sediment control practices.

B. Maintenance Easement(s). Prior to the issuance of any approval that has a stormwater management facility as one of the requirements, the applicant or developer must execute a maintenance easement agreement that shall be binding on all subsequent landowners served by the stormwater management facility. The easement shall provide for access to the facility at reasonable times for periodic inspection by the town to ensure that the facility is maintained in proper working condition to meet design standards and any other provi-

sions established by this chapter. The easement shall be recorded by the grantor in the office of the county clerk after approval by the counsel for the town.

C. Maintenance After Construction. The owner or operator of permanent stormwater management practices installed in accordance with this chapter shall ensure they are operated and maintained to achieve the goals of this chapter. Proper operation and maintenance also includes as a minimum, the following:

1. A preventive/corrective maintenance program for all critical facilities and systems of treatment and control (or related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the owner or operator to achieve the goals of this chapter.

2. Written procedures for operation and maintenance and training new maintenance personnel.

3. Discharges from the SMPs shall not exceed design criteria or cause or contribute to water quality standard violations in accordance with subsection 17.37.090(C).

D. Maintenance Agreements. The town shall approve a formal maintenance agreement for stormwater management facilities binding on all subsequent landowners and recorded in the office of the county clerk as a deed restriction on the property prior to final plan approval. The maintenance agreement shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of Schedule B of this chapter entitled Sample Stormwater Control Facility Maintenance Agreement.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.110 Construction and post-construction inspections.

A. Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection. The town stormwater management officer may require such inspections as necessary to determine compliance with this chapter and may either approve that

portion of the work completed or notify the applicant wherein the work fails to comply with the requirements of this chapter and the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as approved. To obtain inspections, the applicant shall notify the town code enforcement official at least forty-eight (48) hours before any of the following as required by the stormwater management officer:

1. Start of construction.
2. Installation of sediment and erosion control measures.
3. Completion of site clearing.
4. Completion of rough grading.
5. Completion of final grading.
6. Close of the construction season.
7. Completion of final landscaping.
8. Successful establishment of landscaping in public areas.

If any violations are found, the applicant and developer shall be notified in writing of the nature of the violation and the required corrective actions. No further work shall be conducted except for site stabilization until any violations are corrected and all work previously completed has received approval by the stormwater management officer.

B. Stormwater Management Practice Inspections. The town stormwater management officer or a qualified designee is responsible for conducting inspections of stormwater management practices (SMPs). All applicants are required to submit "as built" plans for any stormwater management practices located on-site after final construction is completed. The plan must show the final design specifications for all stormwater management facilities and must be certified by a state licensed professional engineer.

C. Inspection of Stormwater Facilities After Project Completion. Inspection programs shall be established on any reason-

able basis, including but not limited to: routine inspections; random inspections; inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations; inspection of drainage basins or areas identified as higher than typical sources of sediment or other contaminants or pollutants; inspections of businesses or industries of a type associated with higher than usual discharges of contaminants or pollutants or with discharges of a type which are more likely than the typical discharge to cause violations of state or federal water or sediment quality standards or the SPDES stormwater permit; and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include but are not limited to: reviewing maintenance and repair records; sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in drainage control facilities; and evaluating the condition of drainage control facilities and other stormwater management practices.

D. Submission of Reports. The town stormwater management officer may require monitoring and reporting from entities subject to this chapter as are necessary to determine compliance with this chapter.

E. Right-of-Entry for Inspection. When any new stormwater management facility is installed on private property or when any new connection is made between private property and the public stormwater system, the landowner shall grant to the town the right to enter the property at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purpose of inspection as specified in subsection C of this section.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.120 Performance guarantee.

A. Construction Completion Guarantee. In order to ensure the full and faithful completion of all land development activi-

ties related to compliance with all conditions set forth by the town in its approval of the stormwater pollution prevention plan, the town may require the applicant or developer to provide, prior to construction, a performance bond, cash escrow, or irrevocable letter of credit from an appropriate financial or surety institution which guarantees satisfactory completion of the project and names the town as the beneficiary. The security shall be in an amount to be determined by the town based on submission of final design plans, with reference to actual construction and landscaping costs. The performance guarantee shall remain in force until the surety is released from liability by the town, provided that such period shall not be less than one year from the date of final acceptance or such other certification that the facility(ies) have been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and that a one year inspection has been conducted and the facilities have been found to be acceptable to the town. Per annum interest on cash escrow deposits shall be reinvested in the account until the surety is released from liability.

B. Maintenance Guarantee. Where stormwater management and erosion and sediment control facilities are to be operated and maintained by the developer or by a corporation that owns or manages a commercial or industrial facility, the developer, prior to construction, may be required to provide the town with an irrevocable letter of credit from an approved financial institution or surety to ensure proper operation and maintenance of all stormwater management and erosion control facilities both during and after construction, and until the facilities are removed from operation. If the developer or landowner fails to properly operate and maintain stormwater management and erosion and sediment control fa-

cilities, the town may draw upon the account to cover the costs of proper operation and maintenance, including engineering and inspection costs.

C. Recordkeeping. The town shall require entities subject to this chapter to maintain records demonstrating compliance with this chapter.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.130 Enforcement and penalties.

A. Notice of Violation. When the town determines that a land development activity is not being carried out in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, it may issue a written notice of violation to the landowner. The notice of violation shall contain:

1. The name and address of the landowner, developer, or applicant.
2. The address when available or a description of the building, structure, or land upon which the violation is occurring.
3. A statement specifying the nature of the violation.
4. A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the land development activity into compliance with this chapter and a time schedule for the completion of such remedial action.
5. A statement of the penalty or penalties that shall or may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed.

B. Stop Work Orders. The town may issue a stop work order for violations of this chapter. Persons receiving a stop work order shall be required to halt all land development activities, except those activities that address the violations leading to the stop work order. The stop work order shall be in effect until the town confirms that the land development activity is in compliance and the violation has been satisfactorily addressed. Failure to address a stop work or-

der in a timely manner may result in civil, criminal, or monetary penalties in accordance with the enforcement measures authorized in this chapter.

C. Violations. Any land development activity that is commenced or is conducted contrary to this chapter, may be restrained by injunction, or otherwise abated in a manner provided by chapter.

D. Penalties. In addition to or as an alternative to any penalty provided herein or by law, any person who violates the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of at least fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not exceeding three hundred fifty dollars (\$350.00) for conviction of a first offense; for conviction of a second offense both of which were committed within a period of five years, punishable by a fine not less than three hundred fifty dollars (\$350.00) nor more than seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) or imprisonment for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both; and upon conviction for a third or subsequent offense all of which were committed within a period of five years, punishable by a fine not less than seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment for a period not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both. Each week's continued violation shall constitute a separate additional violation.

E. Withholding of Certificate of Occupancy. If any building or land development activity is installed or conducted in violation of this chapter, the stormwater management officer may prevent the occupancy of said building or land.

F. If a stormwater management facility is not maintained in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan, the town reserves the right to take actions in accordance with Section 17.32.190.

G. Restoration of Lands. Any violator may be required to restore land to its undisturbed condition. In the event that restoration is not undertaken within a reasonable time after notice, the town may take necessary corrective action, the cost of which shall become a lien upon the property until paid.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.37.140 Fees for services.

The town shall require any person undertaking land development activities regulated by this chapter to pay reasonable costs at prevailing rates for review of SWPPPs, inspections, or SMP maintenance performed by the town or performed by a third party for the town, pursuant to Chapter 2.12 of this code. The fee for review of the SWPPP, inspections, and SMP maintenance performed by the town shall be set by resolution of the town board. Fees for review of the SWPPP by a third party shall be passed on directly to the applicant.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Schedule A
 Stormwater Management Practices Acceptable for Water Quality
 (From: New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, Table 5.1)

Group	Practice	Description
Pond	Micropool Extended Detention Pond (P-1)	Pond that treats the majority of the water quality volume through extended detention and incorporates a micropool at the outlet of the pond to prevent sediment resuspension.
Wet Pond (P-2)	Pond that provides storage for the entire water quality volume in the permanent pool.	
Wet Extended Detention Pond (P-3)	Pond that treats a portion of the water quality volume by detaining storm flows above a permanent pool for a specified minimum detention time.	
Multiple Pond System (P-4)	A group of ponds that collectively treat the water quality volume.	
Pocket Pond (P-5)	A stormwater wetland design adapted for the treatment of runoff from small drainage areas that has little or no baseflow available to maintain water elevations and relies on groundwater to maintain a permanent pool.	
Wetland	Shallow Wetland (W-1)	A wetland that provides water quality treatment entirely in a shallow marsh.
Extended Detention Wetland (W-2)	A wetland system that provides some fraction of the water quality volume by detaining storm flows above the marsh surface.	
Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	A wetland system that provides a portion of the water quality volume in the permanent pool of a wet pond that precedes the marsh for a specified minimum detention time.	
Pocket Wetland (W-4)	A shallow wetland design adapted for the treatment of runoff from small drainage areas that has variable water levels and relies on groundwater for its permanent pool.	
Infiltration	Infiltration Trench (I-1)	An infiltration practice that stores the water quality volume in the void spaces of a gravel trench before it is infiltrated into the ground.
Infiltration Basin (I-2)	An infiltration practice that stores the water quality volume in a shallow depression before it is infiltrated into the ground.	
Dry Well (I-3)	An infiltration practice similar in design to the infiltration trench, and best suited for treatment of rooftop runoff.	

Group	Practice	Description
Filtering Practices	Surface Sand Filter (F-1)	A filtering practice that treats stormwater by settling out larger particles in a sediment chamber, and then filtering stormwater through a sand matrix.
Underground Sand Filter (F-2)	A filtering practice that treats stormwater as it flows through underground settling and filtering chambers.	
Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	A filter that incorporates a sediment chamber and filter bed as parallel vaults adjacent to a parking lot.	
Organic Filter (F-4)	A filtering practice that uses an organic medium such as compost in the filter in place of sand.	
Bioretention (F-5)	A shallow depression that treats stormwater as it flows through a soil matrix and is returned to the storm drain system.	
Open Channels	Dry Swale (O-1)	An open drainage channel or depression explicitly designed to detain and promote the filtration of stormwater runoff into the soil media.
Wet Swale (O-2)	An open drainage channel or depression designed to retain water or intercept groundwater for water quality treatment.	

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Schedule B
SAMPLE STORMWATER CONTROL FACILITY
MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

Whereas, the Municipality of Town of Big Flats ("Municipality") and the _____ ("facility owner") want to enter into an agreement to provide for the long term maintenance and continuation of stormwater control measures approved by the Municipality for the below named project, and

Whereas, the Municipality and the facility owner desire that the stormwater control measures be built in accordance with the approved project plans and thereafter be maintained, cleaned, repaired, replaced, and continued in perpetuity in order to ensure optimum performance of the components. Therefore, the Municipality and the facility owner agree as follows:

1. This agreement binds the Municipality and the facility owner, its successors and assigns, to the maintenance provisions depicted in the approved project plans which are attached as Schedule A of this agreement.

2. The facility owner shall maintain, clean, repair, replace and continue the stormwater control measures depicted in Schedule A as necessary to ensure optimum performance of the measures to design specifications. The stormwater control measures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following: drainage ditches, swales, dry wells, infiltrators, drop inlets, pipes, culverts, soil absorption devices and retention ponds.

3. The facility owner shall be responsible for all expenses related to the maintenance of the stormwater control measures and shall establish a means for the collection and distribution of expenses among parties for any commonly owned facilities.

4. The facility owner shall provide for the periodic inspection of the stormwater control measures, not less than once in every five year period, to determine the condition and integrity of the measures. Such inspection shall be performed by a Professional Engineer licensed by the state of New York. The inspecting engineer shall prepare and submit to the Municipality within thirty (30) days of the inspection, a written report of the findings including recommendations for those actions necessary for the continuation of the stormwater control measures.

5. The facility owner shall not authorize, undertake, or permit alteration, abandonment, modification, or discontinuation of the stormwater control measures except in accordance with written approval of the Municipality.

6. The facility owner shall undertake necessary repairs and replacement of the stormwater control measures at the direction of the Municipality or in accordance with the recommendations of the inspecting engineer.

7. The facility owner shall provide to the Municipality within thirty (30) days of the date of this agreement, a security for the maintenance and continuation of the stormwater control measures in the form of (a Bond, letter of credit or escrow account).

8. This agreement shall be recorded in the Office of the county Clerk, county of _____ together with the deed for the common property and shall be included in the offering plan and/or prospectus approved pursuant to _____.

9. If ever the Municipality determines that the facility owner has failed to construct or maintain the stormwater control measures in accordance with the project plan or has failed to undertake corrective action specified by the Municipality or by the inspecting engineer, the Municipality is authorized to undertake such steps as reasonably necessary for the preservation, continuation or maintenance of the stormwater control measures and to affix the expenses thereof as a lien against the property.

10. This agreement is effective _____.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.40

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE AND USE REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

17.40.010 Intent.

17.40.020 Accessory structure requirements.

17.40.030 Accessory use requirements—General restrictions.

17.40.040 Special design.

17.40.010 Intent.

An accessory structure or use shall not create an impact on the environment that is any more significant than that of the principal use. The requirements established in this chapter are intended to provide for fire safety, open space, and accessibility to sunlight and views.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.40.020 Accessory structure requirements.

A. General Requirements.

1. When a principal use is permitted as of right in accordance with Section 17.12.010, an accessory building and/or use associated with the principal use and constructed in accordance with this chapter shall also be permitted as of right.

2. When a principal use is permitted under site plan approval in accordance with Section 17.12.010, an accessory building and/or use associated with the principal use shall also require site plan approval and be constructed in accordance with this section. Site plan approval may be waived upon the determination of the code enforcement officer and planning board chairperson if the proposed accessory structure and/or use is consistent with the minor deviation requirement in accordance with Section 17.32.170.

3. The construction or placement, on a lot, of an accessory building in excess of one hundred forty-four (144) square feet in area shall require a building permit issued by the code enforcement officer.

B. Size and Number of Accessory Buildings.

1. An accessory building associated with the following specified principal uses shall comply with the following maximum requirements:

Specific principal use listed in Section 17.12.010	Maximum building footprint of an individual accessory building	Maximum accessory building height	Maximum number of accessory buildings associated with a principal use	Maximum permitted cumulative square feet of all accessory buildings associated with a principal use
Alternative dwelling park, two-unit dwelling, or multi-unit dwelling	150 sq. feet	20 feet	One for each dwelling unit	Total dwelling units times 150 sq. feet
Airport or heliport	10 percent of the floor area of principal building	35 feet	As permitted in an approved site plan	As permitted in an approved site plan
Agriculture plant or animal or private stable	As permitted under the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	35 feet	No restriction	As permitted under the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code
Agri-business, or commercial stable	10 percent of the floor area of principal building	35 feet	As permitted in an approved site plan	As permitted in an approved site plan
Government	As permitted under the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	35 feet	No restriction	No restriction

2. An accessory building associated with a principal use other than as specified in subsection B.1. shall comply with following maximum requirements:

District	Specific principal use listed in Section 17.12.010	Maximum building footprint of an individual accessory building	Maximum accessory building height	Maximum number of accessory buildings associated with a principal use	Maximum permitted cumulative square feet of all accessory buildings associated with a principal use
R1, R2	Residential use	900 sq. feet (see note 1)	20 feet	Two	1,100 sq. feet (see note 1)
TC, TC2 & TCR	Residential use	900 sq. feet	20 feet	Two	1,000 sq. feet
R1 & R2	General use	1,000 sq. feet	20 feet	One	1,000 sq. feet
TC, TC2 & TCR	General or business use	1,000 sq. feet	24 feet	One for each general or business use on a lot	Number of general or business uses on a lot times 1,000 sq. feet
BN, BN2 & BNR	General or business use	See note 2	24 feet	See note 2	See note 2

District	Specific principal use listed in Section 17.12.010	Maximum building footprint of an individual accessory building	Maximum accessory building height	Maximum number of accessory buildings associated with a principal use	Maximum permitted cumulative square feet of all accessory buildings associated with a principal use
RU	Residential use	1,500 sq. feet (See note 3)	24 feet	Three	3,000 sq. feet
RU, BR, ABD, CL & I	General use	See note 2	30 feet	See note 2	See note 2
C	General or business use	300 sq. feet	25 feet	Two	600 sq. feet
RU, BR, ABD, CL & I	Business use	See note 2	35 feet	See note 2	See note 2
BNR, ABD, CL, & I	Industrial use	See note 2	35 feet	See note 2	See note 2

Note 1 - The planning board may increase the maximum footprint for an individual accessory building to one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet and one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet for cumulative area of all accessory buildings if the accessory structure/use is located on the same lot as the principal structure and which the lot is greater than one acre. Increase in accessory building area under this provision will required planning board to grant site plan approval.

Note 2 - The planning board shall review general or business requests for accessory structure/use as part of the site plan review and in consideration of the bulk and density requirements of the underlying zoning district, the planning board shall place restrictions on the size and number of accessory structures and uses as deemed appropriate per the provisions of this chapter.

Note 3 - For any conforming lot (over five acres) residential accessory structures shall only need to comply with the setbacks of this chapter and the bulk and density requirements of the rural zoning district.

C. Accessory Building Location.

1. An accessory building shall not be located between the front building line of a structure and the front lot line.
2. An accessory building shall not be located in a buffer.
3. An accessory building associated with a nonconforming residential use located in a BN, BR, ABD, CL, I or C district shall in accordance with the requirements for a residential use in a R1 district as set forth in subsection (B)(2) of this section.

D. Accessory Building Setback. An accessory building shall have a minimum setback distance from a lot line as specified below:

District principal use	Accessory building setback requirements			
	An accessory building 144 sq. feet or less in area		An accessory building more than 144 sq. feet in area	
	Side yard setback	Rear yard setback	Side yard setback	Rear yard setback
RU & C				
For a residential use listed in Section 17.12.010	10 feet	10 feet	20 feet	10 feet
For a general or business use listed in Section 17.12.010	10 feet	10 feet	20 feet	10 feet
R1, R2, TCR, TC, TC2, BN & BNR				
For a residential use listed in Section 17.12.010	5 feet	5 feet	10 feet	5 feet
For a general use listed in Section 17.12.010	5 feet	5 feet	10 feet	5 feet
BN2 BR, ABD, CL & I				
For a general use listed in Section 17.12.010	5 feet	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet
TC, TC2, BN, BN2, BNR, BR, ABD, CL & I				
For a business use listed in Section 17.12.010	5 feet	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet
BNR, BR, ABD, CL & I				
For an industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010	5 feet	5 feet	25 feet	25 feet

E. Accessory Building Setback from Principal Building. An accessory building shall not be constructed closer to a principal building than either a distance of six (6) feet.

F. Location of Certain Accessory Structures Other Than Buildings. In any district an accessory structure associated with a residential use listed in Section 17.12.010 other than a building, and in the form of or similar to the following accessory structures, are prohibited between the front building line of a structure and the front lot line:

1. Swimming pool;
2. Sauna or hot tub;
3. Solid fuel burning stove or appliance;
4. Court for tennis, racquetball, or other sport;
5. Animal pen or enclosure; and
6. Above ground storage of solid or liquid fuel including wood, propane, and fuel oil.
7. Solar energy conversion system.
8. Wind energy conversion system.

G. Exception to the Location of Certain Accessory Structures Other than Buildings. The following are exceptions to the requirements of subsection F of this section:

1. Certain accessory structures located on a lot in accordance with an approved site plan;
2. An enclosure of any portion of a yard for a dog or cat, but not including a pen, dog run, or kennel; or
3. An animal pen or enclosure used in conjunction with the keeping of or maintaining agriculture livestock and/or horses, or an agriculture use.

(LL No. 1, 2022; LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.40.030 Accessory use requirements—General restrictions.

A. An accessory building containing an accessory use shall comply with the requirements of Section 17.40.020.

B. An accessory use not involving a structure is prohibited in a front yard except as provided in an approved site plan.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.40.040 Special design.

A detached garage or carport as part of a building group may be permitted in a front yard on a lot containing the building group in accordance with an approved site plan.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.44

ALTERNATIVE DWELLING PARKS

Sections:

- 17.44.010 Alternative dwelling park defined.**
- 17.44.020 Intent.**
- 17.44.030 Special site plan requirement.**
- 17.44.040 Requirements for a lot containing an alternative dwelling park.**
- 17.44.050 Access requirements.**
- 17.44.060 Vehicular and pedestrian circulation requirements generally.**
- 17.44.070 Reserved.**
- 17.44.080 Buffer, landscape, and barrier requirement.**
- 17.44.090 Fire protection equipment and design.**
- 17.44.100 Solid waste storage and removal requirement.**
- 17.44.110 Open space in an alternative dwelling park.**
- 17.44.120 Facility maintenance requirements.**
- 17.44.130 Sales or model dwelling unit requirements.**
- 17.44.140 Accessory building and use requirements.**
- 17.44.150 Utility requirements.**
- 17.44.160 Individual dwelling unit site requirements.**
- 17.44.170 Dwelling unit installation requirements.**
- 17.44.180 Modification of an existing or approved alternative dwelling park.**

17.44.010 Alternative dwelling park defined.

Any existing trailer or manufactured home park, previously approved under the provisions of an applicable local law or ordinance that is repealed in Article 17 of the local law codified in this title, is, for the purposes of this chapter, defined as an alternative dwelling park.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.020 Intent.

The intent of this chapter is to ensure that those residents of the town who may reside in an alternative dwelling park are provided with a safe and secure environment in which to live. The creation of reasonable bulk and density, traffic control, fire protection, and utility requirements will provide a degree of protection of health, safety, and welfare for these residents equal to that of any other style of residential living. These requirements are also provided to protect existing uses that may adjoin a proposed alternative dwelling park from significant adverse impacts associated with the development of an alternative dwelling park.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.030 Special site plan requirement.

Any extension or significant modification of or change to the layout, bulk, density, utilities, drives, internal drives, or roads for an existing alternative dwelling park shall require a site plan amendment in accordance with Chapter 17.32 and the provisions of this chapter.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.040 Requirements for a lot containing an alternative dwelling park.

A. Density Requirements.

1. Minimum lot area for an alternative dwelling park is ten (10) acres.

2. Lot coverage shall be calculated using the total usable acreage for the entire lot proposed to contain an alternative dwelling park.

3. The total lot coverage shall not exceed forty (40) percent.

4. The density requirements for each individual dwelling unit site shall be in accordance with Section 17.44.160.

B. Dwelling Unit Density Requirement.

1. The planning board shall determine in a site plan if the dwelling unit density and placement on a lot is appropriate in consideration of natural land features, potential for environmental impact, traffic, and pedestrian movements and consistency with the town comprehensive plan.

2. The gross dwelling unit density shall be calculated using the total usable acreage and shall, in no instance, exceed five dwelling units for any acre, or maximum of one hundred fifty (150) dwelling units.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.050 Access requirements.

A site plan for an alternative dwelling park shall include provisions for compliance with the following minimum access requirements:

A. A minimum of two vehicular drives shall be provided to an alternative dwelling park.

B. The drives may originate from any road except a private or primary road.

C. The intersection of one drive with a road shall be separated a minimum distance of five hundred (500) feet from any other drive servicing the lot.

D. Each drive shall either directly align with an opposing drive, or shall be off-set at a minimum distance as established by a traffic study.

E. Each drive shall be located a minimum distance of five hundred (500) feet from any intersection of roads.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.060 Vehicular and pedestrian circulation requirements generally.

A. A site plan application for an alternative dwelling park shall document that there are adequate and safe provisions for internal vehicular and pedestrian traffic movements. A traffic study may be required as the basis of design for the site access and internal road and pedestrian access or circulation. The documentation in the site plan application shall, as a minimum, provide for:

1. Proper pavement width for emergency vehicles;

2. Safe pedestrian passage along and across drives, internal drives and driveways, either on sidewalks, internal trails, or on shoulders adjacent to drives and internal drives;

3. Adequate storage space for snow removal;

4. The parking of vehicles on locations other than roads, drives, and internal drives.

B. The documentation associated with internal vehicular movements, parking, and pedestrian circulation in an alternative dwelling park shall include as a minimum the following details:

1. Drive, internal drive, driveway and/or road construction drawings in compliance with Sections 17.36.040, 17.36.050 and 17.36.070 including details such as alignment, width, profile, construction cross section, wear surface specification, drainage, and traffic control device or signs and pavement marking;

2. Parking area construction drawing including surface design and markings;

3. Plans for emergency vehicle, public transportation, and school bus access;

4. Pedestrian access design including sidewalks, walkways, cross walks, signs, and pavement marking with details for access to

any public or common area including school bus or public transportation stop, parks, and/or recreational structure;

5. A design for the access of U.S. postal delivery of mail and the access for tenants to receive or pick up their individual mail;

6. A drive and/or internal drive maintenance plan having provisions for maintaining the drive surface, snow removal and storage, continuous access for all emergency vehicles and parking control.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.070 Reserved.

17.44.080 Buffer, landscape, and barrier requirement.

A. A lot containing an alternative dwelling park shall have and maintain buffers, landscaping and barriers along perimeter of the lot that complies with the same requirements as those for a business use set in Section 17.36.200.

B. A lot containing an individual dwelling unit within an alternative dwelling park shall have and maintain buffers, landscaping and barriers along perimeter of the lot that complies with the same requirements as those for a residential use set in Section 17.36.200.

C. The planning board may, in an approved site plan, require greater buffer, landscape, and barrier requirements to mitigate those impacts associated with an alternative dwelling park development on an adjoining lot.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.090 Fire protection equipment and design.

A. An alternative dwelling park development site plan shall include design provisions for firefighting. These provisions include:

1. Firefighting vehicle access;

2. Building spacing and setbacks;

3. Fire hydrant location and fire hose dimension;

4. Emergency shut off of utilities;

5. The local fire department's equipment and personnel limitations;

6. Fire lane location; and

7. Response time.

B. A site plan application shall include a detailed plan for all fire protection equipment to be provided in the alternative dwelling park development. This plan shall be prepared by a design engineer and the equipment shall be designed, constructed, installed, and maintained in accordance with all applicable standards including the National Fire Protection Association and the applicable provisions of the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

C. Prior to approval of any preliminary plan, the planning board shall receive from the applicant a written response to a review for the plan prescribed in subsection B of this section by the fire department having jurisdiction for the lot proposed for an alternative dwelling park development.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.100 Solid waste storage and removal requirement.

An approved site plan for an alternative dwelling park shall include adequate provisions for the storage and removal of solid waste in accordance with the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code, New York State Environmental Conservation Law, and the laws of the county. Each site plan application shall include the following:

A. A provision for either curbside pick-up, or a central dumpster location within the alternative dwelling park;

B. The applicant shall include in a maintenance plan a procedure and responsibility for the policing of the area used for

solid waste collection, which shall include provisions for cleaning up any solid waste improperly disposed of or otherwise scattered on the property.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.110 Open space in an alternative dwelling park.

A. An alternative dwelling park site plan shall include provisions for open space in accordance with Section 17.36.100.

B. The planning board may consider certain ancillary recreational facilities in lieu of open space. Such facilities shall be specifically approved by the planning board and shall be deemed to be and shall function as accessory structures and/or uses and as such comply with Chapter 17.40. These recreational facilities shall be compatible with the residential character of the development may include a:

1. Community room or lounge;
2. Game or recreation room;
3. Exercise or multipurpose room;
4. Sauna/spa, whirlpool;
5. Swimming pool;
6. Indoor playground; and/or
7. Day care center.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.120 Facility maintenance requirements.

A. An alternative dwelling park approved in a site plan shall be subject to periodic inspection by the code enforcement officer to document compliance with this title, the conditions of site plan approval and the applicable provisions of the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

B. An alternative dwelling park approved in a site plan shall be maintained in perpetuity, by the developer or any successors thereto, in such condition as intended

by the approved site plan and in accordance with the provisions of such approval and any condition thereof.

C. It shall be a violation of this title to maintain an alternative dwelling park in noncompliance with this section.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.130 Sales or model dwelling unit requirements.

A. On a lot containing an alternative dwelling park:

1. The commercial sales of dwelling units shall not be permitted as another principal use or as an accessory use; however,

2. As shown and permitted in an approved site plan, up to three model dwelling units may be setup and displayed on individual dwelling unit sites.

B. When the provisions of subsection (A)(1) of this section are permitted, such model dwelling units shall be included in any bulk and density calculation.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.140 Accessory building and use requirements.

Except for an accessory building and/or use associated with an individual dwelling unit as specified in subsection 17.44.040(B), an accessory building and/or use shall comply with the requirements specified in Section 17.40.020 for a residential use in an RU district.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.150 Utility requirements.

A. An approved site plan shall include the design and construction specifications for all utilities, including electric, telephone, gas or other fuel source, water, sewer, and television, required to service the alternative dwelling park and each individual dwelling site. Such plans shall comply with the provisions of Section 17.36.110.

B. Television service to the alternative dwelling park shall be provided as a consolidated system for the entire site. No individual antennas shall be permitted on dwelling unit sites.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.160 Individual dwelling unit site requirements.

A. Density Requirements.

1. Minimum lot size: eight thousand (8,000) square feet.
2. Minimum lot width: fifty (50) feet.
3. Maximum lot coverage: forty (40) percent.
4. Minimum yard setback requirements: shall comply with subsection 17.16.020(C)(1).

B. Accessory Building and Use Requirements.

1. Except as otherwise specified in this subsection, an accessory building and use shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 17.40.
2. An accessory building or use located on an individual dwelling lot in an alternative dwelling park shall:
 - a. Not require a site plan amendment pursuant to subsection 17.40.020(A)(2),
 - b. In lieu of subsection 17.40.020(C)(2) an accessory building may be setback from a side and rear lot line of an individual dwelling unit site a minimum distance of five feet, and
 - c. Shall not be located in the front yard of a dwelling lot.

C. Individual Dwelling Unit Site Access. An individual dwelling unit site shall be provided with driveway access from drive or internal drive and such driveway shall comply with the applicable provisions of Section 17.36.050.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.44.170 Dwelling unit installation requirements.

A. Each individual dwelling unit site, pad, or foundation shall comply with the applicable provisions of and the generally accepted standards prescribed in the state uniform fire prevention and building code for the construction of sites and the installation of dwelling units.

B. When the dwelling unit is a manufactured home, the reference standard for construction shall be as prescribed in the state uniform fire prevention and building code specifically subchapter D and reference requirement 68.

C. When the dwelling unit is not a manufactured home, the reference standard for construction shall be as prescribed in the state uniform fire prevention and building code specifically subchapter B.

D. A site plan for an alternative dwelling park must include certification by the design engineer that the project is compliant with the state uniform fire prevention and building code specifically subchapter B and/or D.

E. In addition to all the other requirements of this section, each individual dwelling unit and/or site shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. The site shall be properly drained and compacted to support the weight imposed on the ground by the installed dwelling unit.
2. Each dwelling unit shall be stabilized either in accordance with the manufacturers' specification, the standards referenced in this section, or an engineering design completed by a design engineer specific to the dwelling unit and/or site.
3. Anchors and/or roll over protection, as provided for in the manufacturers' specification, the standards referenced in this section or an engineering design com-

pleted by a design engineer specific to the dwelling unit shall be provided for each dwelling unit installed.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

**17.44.180 Modification of an existing
or approved alternative
dwelling park.**

A. Site Plan Requirement. Other than as permitted in a previously approved site plan, a site plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 17.32.180 is required.

B. Retroactive Compliance Requirement. Any existing alternative dwelling park or any alternative dwelling park previously approved in a site plan shall comply with all applicable provisions of this title when such alternative dwelling park is proposed to have an extension, alteration, or modification that:

1. Increases the number of lots by a number equal to or greater than fifty (50) percent of the number of existing lots or lots approved in a site plan;

2. Increases the lot area being dedicated to or used for an existing or approved alternative dwelling park by more than fifty (50) percent of that which is existing or approved in a site plan; or

3. Has a verified estimated cost of construction or installation for such extension, alteration, or modification that exceeds fifty (50) percent of the assessed property value of the alternative dwelling park at the time that such construction or installation is proposed.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.48

OFF-ROAD PARKING AND LOADING REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

17.48.010 Off-road parking requirements.

17.48.020 Off-road loading and unloading berth requirements.

17.48.010 Off-road parking requirements.

All development shall provide for off-road parking.

A. General.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a lot to provide off-road parking spaces for any use which is created, enlarged, or altered after the effective date of the local law codified in this title.

2. A parking space shall be a minimum dimension of nine (9) feet by eighteen (18) feet, exclusive of pedestrian access, drive, or internal drive, and have access from a drive or internal drive.

3. Parking spaces for the handicapped shall be at least eight feet in width and shall have an adjacent access aisle at least eight feet in width or as otherwise required by the state uniform fire prevention and building code and in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended. The minimum number of accessible spaces shall also be as required by state code. An eight-foot-wide access aisle may be shared by two adjacent handicap parking spaces and shall be part of an accessible route to the building or use which it is designed to serve. Such spaces shall be appropriately located and clearly identified and limited in their use by appropriate signage and pavement markings.

4. The lighting of off-road parking areas shall comply with the requirements set forth in Section 17.36.240.

5. For the purpose of calculating required parking spaces for any use in which patrons and/or spectators occupy benches, pews, or other similar seating facility; each twenty (20) inches of linear dimension of such seating shall be counted as one seat.

6. Off-road parking area for a residential use shall be restricted to noncommercial vehicles only.

7. If a use on a lot and a lot are under separate ownership, the right to the joint use of a parking lot must be evidenced by a deed, lease, contract, or other appropriate document. Such a document shall be provided to the planning board for inclusion in the site plan record.

8. A required parking area, drive, and internal drive on a lot shall not be used for the display of merchandise, goods, or wares offered for sale or connected with the use of a lot unless approved by the code enforcement officer.

9. The layout and landscaping for parking areas shall comply with this chapter.

B. Required Off-Road Parking Spaces. The minimum number of parking spaces in a parking area for a use shall be as follows:

1. One-unit dwelling: two spaces for up to the first four bedrooms, plus one-half space for each additional bedroom.

2. Two-unit dwelling: two spaces per dwelling unit for up to first four bedrooms, plus one-half space for each additional bedroom.

3. Multi-unit dwelling: two spaces per dwelling unit for up to first four bedrooms, plus one-half space for each additional bedroom.

4. Alternative dwelling park: one and one-half spaces per dwelling unit, plus one space for each approved dwelling unit to be developed in a common parking area.

5. Hospital, convalescent or nursing home: one space for each employee on the major shift plus 0.25 spaces per bed.

6. Bed and breakfast: one additional space for each bedroom that is rented within the dwelling.

7. Hotel/motel or boarding house: one space for each room offered for rent or lease, plus one space for every four employees, plus one space per one hundred fifty (150) square feet net area of restaurants and public meeting rooms.

8. Office, general business or professional: two and one-half spaces for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor dedicated to the use.

9. Health care clinic: three spaces for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area dedicated to the use.

10. Retail, including malls or plazas: three and one-half spaces for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area.

11. Funeral home, veterinary hospital, bank, body modification facility, or personal service use: three spaces for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area dedicated to the use.

12. Bar or restaurant, standard or fast food: one space for each one hundred (100) square feet of customer floor area.

13. Membership club, rod and gun club, conference or convention center, or commercial recreation: one space for every two hundred (200) square feet of assembly space.

14. Roadside stand: one space for every one hundred (100) square feet of area devoted to sales or display.

15. Nursery, elementary, or middle school: one space per employee, plus two additional spaces per classroom.

16. High school or college: one space per employee plus five spaces for each classroom.

17. Place of worship, auditorium, theater, stadium: one space for every four assembly seats.

18. Vehicle sales or lease and/or repair and/or heavy equipment sales, contractor's equipment yard, outdoor sales and/or rental: one space for each three thousand (3,000) square feet of area devoted to the use including, outside display areas, equipment and/or sale yards.

19. Vehicle filling station, vehicle maintenance facility, or convenience mart: three spaces per one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area.

20. Cottage industry: one space per employee, plus one space per five hundred (500) square feet of area devoted to the use.

21. Industrial use:

a. One space for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of floor area devoted to manufacture; including printing, publishing, laundry and dry-cleaning plant;

b. One space for each two thousand (2,000) square feet of floor area devoted to storage or stationary operating equipment;

c. One space for each three thousand (3,000) square feet of area devoted to storage, including outside storage yards; and/or

d. For any utility or industrial use, one additional space for each fleet or company vehicle.

22. Warehouse or distribution center, truck terminal: one space per three thousand (3,000) square feet devoted to storage or warehousing.

23. Each other use not specified above: the number of parking spaces shall be determined by the planning board in the site plan review process after considering the area of use, the number of employees, customers and suppliers of goods and services for the use.

24. The planning board may reduce the required number of parking spaces for a specific use in an effort to reduce impervi-

ous area and stormwater runoff in conjunction with the applicant showing that the reduction in parking will not deter on the continued safe and efficient operation of the existing or proposed use.

C. Within the Town Center Area.

1. One off-street parking space must be provided for each dwelling unit within the town center area.

2. For all uses, except residential, in the TC and TC2 zoning districts, off-street parking is recommended to be located at the side or rear of the principal building or otherwise screened so as not to be visible from the right-of-way or residential zoning districts.

D. Maximum Number of Parking Spaces. In the interest of protecting and preserving the groundwater quality and quantity, unless otherwise stated for a specific use, no use in the town shall be permitted to have more than five parking spaces per one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area unless such development plans document the need for such additional parking and that, with quantifying analysis, such parking is determined to not adversely impact the aquifer or ground water. Such additional parking must be specifically approved by the planning board.

E. Calculation of Required Parking Spaces.

1. In the case of a combination of uses, the total requirement for off-road parking spaces shall be no greater than the sum of the minimum requirements for all uses, unless it can be proven by substantive documentation that staggered hours or other operational activities of such uses would permit modification. The planning board may optionally mandate that such shared parking arrangements be instituted if it would reduce the number of parking spaces while serving multiple uses.

2. Whenever a fraction of a space is required, a full space shall be provided.

F. Adaptive Reuse. The planning board may require that redevelopment projects which include existing parking areas which are larger than that required for the newly proposed use are required to design the lot to meet current parking and landscaping standards and remove additional parking areas of asphalt which is no longer needed. The areas of landscape removal should be reclaimed as landscaped islands, medians, or perimeter buffers.

G. Pervious parking surfaces. The planning board, at their discretion, can require that parking spaces above the minimum may be provided by pervious parking spaces in lieu of traditional asphalt.

H. Banked parking. Additional parking spaces above the minimum may be permitted as banked parking with planning board approval and land shall be identified for the future construction of these spaces if necessary. If it is determined at a later date by the code enforcement officer and the planning board that additional spaces are needed, then the banked parking spaces shall be constructed as standard parking spaces.

I. Structured parking shall include spaces provided within the footprint area of a structure, such as a building, including rooftop, at-grade, or below grade spaces. If such spaces are part of a multi-floor parking garage or deck structure only, then all but the top most level shall be counted against the maximum number of spaces.

J. Dimensions for Drives and Internal Drives Within a Parking Area.

1. Parallel curb parking: twelve (12) foot aisle width for one-directional flow and twenty-two (22) foot aisle width for two-directional flow.

2. Thirty (30) degree parking: thirteen (13) foot aisle width for one-directional flow and twenty-two (22) foot aisle width for two-directional flow.

3. Forty-five (45) degree parking: sixteen (16) foot aisle width for one-directional flow and twenty-two (22) foot aisle width for two-directional flow.

4. Ninety (90) degree parking: twenty-two (22) foot aisle width.

K. Location of Required Parking Spaces in a Parking Area.

1. RU, R1, R2, and TCR Districts. Required vehicle parking spaces shall be provided either in a garage, in a drive, or along the adjacent street frontage which is located on the same lot and is readily accessible to a road or drive.

2. ABD, TC, BN, BN2, TC2, BNR, BR, CL and I Districts.

a. Such spaces shall be provided on the same lot, along the street frontage, or not more than eight hundred (800) feet therefrom provided that the criteria in subsection A of this section are met.

b. Vehicles and equipment for display or for sale shall not be parked or stored within fifteen (15) feet of a road right-of-way.

c. Where such parking is situated adjacent to a residential use, it shall be setback a minimum of ten (10) feet from the residential lot line, and an adequate landscape buffer in conformance with Section 17.36.200 shall be provided within such setback area.

L. Special Requirement for ABD, BN, BN2, BNR, BR, TC and TC2 Districts. The planning board shall, in the review of all site plans, consider the potential for synergism to exist between adjoining uses and may require that parking areas be designed to accommodate traffic movement between lots without re-entering the road system to

lessen traffic volumes and turning movement conflicts and provide proper sight distances.

M. Off-Road Parking Waiver. Off-road parking requirements may be waived in whole or in part upon finding by the planning board that;

1. Satisfactory off-site parking arrangements are proposed in compliance with subsection (A)(7) of this section;

2. The applicant document the specific use routinely requires less parking spaces than those required under this chapter.

N. Construction of Off-Road Parking Area. All off-road parking, with the exception of the parking area for a single or two-unit dwelling shall be provided with a suitable all-weather, non-tracking, dust-free surface and all individual parking spaces shall be visibly marked with paint or other durable and suitable material. All handicapped parking spaces shall meet applicable laws and codes associated with travel surfaces, signage, and striping.

O. Landscaping.

1. In all off-street parking facilities, which contain twenty-five (25) or more parking spaces, at least fifteen (15) percent of the total parking facility within the parking perimeter shall consist of landscaping, except that the planning board may waive or modify the requirement for good cause and in the interest of good design where there are fewer than fifty (50) parking spaces:

2. Landscaped islands are recommended to be located at the ends of each parking bay which contains eight or more spaces, separating adjacent rows of parking spaces at least every second parking bay and elsewhere as determined appropriate by the planning board to properly guide vehicle movement, to provide for plant growth and vehicle overhang, to provide for pedestrian circulation and to otherwise help assure proper traffic circulation, pedestrian

safety, and aesthetics. Such landscaped islands and the plantings within them shall be designed and arranged so as to provide vertical definition to major traffic circulation aisles, entrances and exits; to safely channel internal traffic flow; to prevent indiscriminate diagonal movement of vehicles; to provide cooling shade and relief from the visual impact, monotony and heat of large expanses of paved areas; and, where appropriate, to accommodate stormwater management practices such as bioretention areas, swales, and sand filters.

3. The landscaping of off-street parking areas shall include at least one deciduous tree of not less than three inches caliper for each six parking spaces. Main traffic circulation aisles are recommended to be emphasized with such deciduous trees. Other landscaped islands may be planted with flowering trees and/or other plantings, as appropriate. This is in addition to ground cover, shrubs and hedges which are to be provided where appropriate to serve their intended function while not interfering with safe sight distance for pedestrians and vehicles.

4. The planning board may also permit non-landscaped islands, if appropriate for purposes such as pedestrian circulation, snow storage, and so forth.

5. Screening. In addition to the buffer requirements, all off-street parking and loading facilities shall also be attractively landscaped along their periphery. Such landscaped screening shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet in width. The buffer shall consist of evergreen planting of such type, height, spacing and arrangement as, in the judgment of the planning board, will serve the intended function. The planning board may allow or require a landscaped berm, wall or fence of location, height, design, and materials determined suitable by the board to be substituted for or to supplement the required screen planting.

6. Species. New planting shall be comprised of appropriate native species and shall not incorporate invasive species.

7. Where feasible, the use of pervious or porous materials in the construction of parking facilities is highly encouraged, such as grass, crushed stone, porous asphalt and concrete mixtures and blocks or brick laid in sand. The porous or pervious surfaces can cover the entire lot, or certain areas, such as parking stalls. Porous surfaces should be designed to encourage the direct infiltration and cleansing of stormwater, thus reducing the adverse environmental impacts of large impervious parking areas. Additionally, a plan shall be in place describing the maintenance to ensure the continued viability of pervious parking areas.

8. Snow storage/removal. Areas for snow storage shall be indicated on the submitted site plan and/or landscape plan. These areas should be provided in such a way to minimize damage to proposed vegetation. Snow storage space should be located on proposed pavement or perimeter landscaped areas, rather than internal landscaped areas. If internal landscaped areas are proposed to be used for snow storage, vegetation shall be selected and located in order to avoid damage.

9. The owner and all future owners shall maintain all parking facilities in proper working order. If parking facilities are not maintained, the town reserves the right to take actions in accordance with Section 17.32.190.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.48.020 Off-road loading and unloading berth requirements.

A. Required Berths. In all districts, except for the TC and TC2 districts, a lot or structure which is to be occupied by industrial, commercial, business, or similar uses

requiring the receipt and/or distribution by vehicles of materials or merchandise; there shall be provided and maintained, on the lot, off-road loading berths that are scaled to delivery vehicles anticipated for the proposed use(s) as follows:

Use	Gross square feet of floor area	Vehicle loading berth requirements*
Retail, wholesale, storage and other similar business use	3,000—15,000	1
	15,001—40,000	2
	each 25,000 additional	1
Hotel or motel, restaurants, office building	90,000 or less	1
	90,001—300,000	2
	each 200,000 additional	1
Industrial use	15,000 or less	1
	15,001—40,000	2
	40,001—90,000	3
	Each 40,000 additional	1

* These are considered minimum requirements; however, the planning board may modify the above requirements in the site plan approval process based on scale of business operation and supporting documentation analyzing the necessity for modification of these requirements.

B. Dimensions of Berths. Each loading berth, either open or enclosed, shall be a minimum of fifty-five (55) feet long, twelve (12) feet wide and fourteen (14) feet high; except business uses utilizing vehicles not larger than panel trucks may have berths which are a minimum of twenty (20) feet long, ten (10) feet wide and nine feet high.

C. Location of Berths. Loading berths are to be located in such a way that vehicles occupying berths do not interfere with the movement of people and vehicles on public ways and within on-site parking areas.

D. Screening. Open off-street loading areas shall be screened from adjacent residential lots by walls, fences, evergreen trees, or evergreen hedges. The visual buffer shall be of sufficient height to prevent the viewing of parked vehicles from any point along the minimum side or rear yard setback of such adjoining residential lots.

E. Landscaping. Areas around loading berths shall be provided with buffer as required in Section 17.36.200.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.52

SIGNS

Sections:

- 17.52.010 Sign requirements generally.**
- 17.52.020 Permitted sign description.**
- 17.52.030 General requirements.**
- 17.52.040 Signs permitted in any district.**
- 17.52.050 Sign requirements by principal use and district.**
- 17.52.060 Aggregate sign area requirement.**
- 17.52.070 Removal of certain signs.**
- 17.52.080 Billboard and electronic variable message signs.**

17.52.010 Sign requirements generally.

A. No sign of any kind may be altered, erected, or established in the town except in conformance with the requirements in this chapter.

B. The only signs permitted are those listed in Section 17.52.020.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.020 Permitted sign description.

A. Identification Signs.

1. **Awning.** A sign painted, printed, affixed, or displayed on an awning attached to an exterior surface of a building containing a general, business, or industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010.

2. **Facade.** A sign, painted on, inscribed on, or attached to an exterior surface of a building, not exceeding ten (10) feet above the roofline of a structure and below the ridgeline of a structure where applicable, containing a general, business, or industrial use or accessory use associated with the general, business, or industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010 and without having any

portion thereof extending more than eight inches from the building surface. Façade sign does not include architectural treatments, painting or other building construction that does not contain or promote the use or accessory use.

3. **Projecting.** A sign attached to and having any portion thereof extending more than eight inches from the surface of a building containing a general, business, or industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010.

4. **Freestanding.** A sign supported by a structure independent of a building, at least twelve (12) feet in height, and installed on a lot containing a general, business, or industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010.

5. **Directory.** A sign that contains the names of the principal uses located in a mall or plaza.

6. **Monument.** A sign supported by a structure independent of a building, no greater than twelve (12) feet in height, and installed on a lot containing a general, business, or industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010.

B. Accessory Signs.

1. **Directional.** A sign located near a drive entrance only indicating direction or calling attention to vehicular or pedestrian traffic entrances by displaying arrows or directional words. Directional signs may also include signs within parking areas to denote areas for customer pick-up, waiting, and/or loading zones. All directional signs shall be in accordance with subsection 17.52.030(A)(6) and subsection 17.52.030(C)(4).

2. **Mandated.** Any sign, not illuminated, required by a federal, state, county or local law or rule.

3. **Memorial.** A sign, not illuminated, authorized by the town board, county legislature, or the governor or legislature of

the state to honor, or identify a person, event, organization, or place of local or regional historic interest or importance.

4. **Portable.** A sign that is temporary and not structurally attached to the ground, a building, a structure, or another sign, including sidewalk signs regardless if such sign is on its own trailer, wheels or otherwise designed to be movable.

5. **Sandwich Board.** A two-sided "A" frame, temporary sign, not illuminated, placed on, without any physical attachment to, the ground.

6. **Informational.** A sign, not illuminated, that directs travelers to essential services such as gas, food and lodging, public services or a hospital and installed in a right-of-way, under the jurisdiction of a government authority.

7. **Construction.** A temporary sign, not illuminated, and used on property under construction to denote a contractor, design engineer/architect, financing institution and/or developer or development.

8. **Poster.** A temporary sign, not illuminated.

9. **Electronically Activated.** Changeable sign whose display can be changed by means of remote electronically on-off switching combinations or alphabetic or pictographic components arranged on a display surface. A display on an electronically activated changeable sign shall remain static for a period of time not less than eight seconds or as per the most current regulations and standards as defined by the state department of transportation. The only appearance of movement permitted is the transition from one display to another which shall occur instantaneously but no more than two seconds. Electronically activated signs shall be permitted in all zoning districts; however, electronically activated signs

are not permitted for residential uses as defined in Section 17.12.010 within any zoning district.

a. **Electronic Time/Temperature/Date Sign.** A sign which only displays time, temperature, and/or calendar date shall not flash and shall transition from one display to another which shall occur in a time period not to exceed two seconds.

10. **Freestanding.** A sign of which is co-located on an identification freestanding sign, as described in subsection 17.52.020(A)(6).

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.030 General requirements.

A. All signs shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The installation of a sign, except for a mandated by federal, state, or local government, and as provided in Section 17.52.040, shall require a building permit.

2. A sign shall be constructed and installed in compliance with applicable provisions of the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

3. No sign shall be located at or near an intersection in violation of Section 17.36.070, clear vision zone, or in any manner which may cause a traffic hazard at the intersection. A sign shall not be located where, by reason of the position, shape or color of the sign, it may interfere with or obstruct the view of or be confused with any authorized traffic sign, signal or device, nor shall any sign make use of the word "stop," "look," "drive-in," "left" or "right," or any other word, phrase, symbol or character in such a manner as to distract, mislead or confuse traffic.

4. No sign shall be placed on a roof or on a cupola or similar roof mounted structure or on top of a parapet or similar architectural element of a building.

5. No sign shall be more than thirty-six (36) feet in height above the finished grade or the grade shown on a grading plan of a site plan approved by the planning board, unless otherwise stated. Grading of a site for the purpose of raising the elevation of a sign contrary to this section is prohibited, except as shown in an approved site plan.

6. Each sign on a lot shall be set back a minimum of five feet from the edge of any road, unless otherwise stated.

7. No sign shall be permitted in any road right-of-way.

8. Any flashing sign is prohibited.

9. Reserved.

10. All signs, sign finishes, supports and electric work shall be maintained, kept clean, neatly painted, and free from all hazards, such as but not limited to faulty wiring, loose supports, braces, guys, and anchors.

11. No utility pole or tree, or the like, located in any public right-of-way or public easement shall be used for the posting of signs.

12. No trailer or vehicle shall be intentionally parked on the premises in a manner to serve as a sign.

B. The following requirements apply to an identification sign:

1. A projecting or free standing sign projecting over a pedestrian way shall have a clearance of not less than ten (10) feet above the way or finished grade. A projecting or free standing sign shall not project over a lot line or right-of-way. No projecting or free standing sign shall project over a drive, internal drive, or parking area unless the sign has a clearance from finished grade of fifteen (15) feet.

2. An identification sign on a lot containing a general, business, or industrial use listed in Section 17.12.010 may be internally illuminated.

C. The following requirements apply to all accessory signs:

1. Temporary sign:

a. A temporary sign may be allowed only for a cumulative time period not to exceed ninety (90) days in any consecutive twelve (12) month period.

b. When computing time restrictions for each temporary sign any fraction of a day used shall be construed to be one full day.

c. A temporary sign shall not exceed fifty (50) square feet in sign area and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.

d. A maximum of seven cumulative days within any one calendar year, unless otherwise stated, for any temporary sign constructed of raw paper and/ or raw paper products.

2. Wherever an informational sign is installed, its sign area shall not exceed the permitted sign area for a free standing sign in the underlying district in which it is located.

3. A construction sign shall be removed within fifteen (15) days of the completion of construction or the issuance of any certificate of occupancy or compliance, whichever occurs first.

4. Directional Sign:

a. Every directional sign near a drive entrance direction entering and existing traffic shall not project more than four feet above the finished grade and shall not be located in such a manner as to violate any provisions of Section 17.36.070.

b. All types of directional signs shall not exceed six square feet.

c. The number of directional signs shall not exceed two for each drive.

d. Every directional sign located within the parking area to denote designated areas for customer pick-up, waiting, and/or loading zones shall not project more than twelve (12) feet above the finished grade and shall not be located in such a manner as to vio-

late any provisions of Section 17.36.070. The number of these type of directional signs within parking areas shall not exceed four unless authorized by the planning board as part of the site plan review.

(LL No. 2, 2021; LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.040 Signs permitted in any district.

A. In accordance with subsection 17.52.030(A)(1), no building permit shall be required for any sign listed in this section provided they are displayed and located as follows:

1. Poster.

a. Maximum sign area per face located in the R1, R2, RU, C, TC, TC2, TCR, RCD, BN, BN2 or BNR districts: twelve (12) square feet.

b. Maximum sign area per face located in a district not listed in subsection (A)(2)(a): twenty (20) square feet.

c. No poster signs shall be placed between the edge of any road and the sidewalk, where sidewalks exist.

2. Memorial Sign.

a. Maximum sign area per face: twelve (12) square feet.

b. Number of signs permitted: one on a lot.

c. Location permitted: on a lot or in a right-of-way as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

d. Maximum height permitted: ten (10) feet above finished grade.

3. Informational Sign.

a. Maximum sign area per face: as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

b. Number of signs permitted: as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

c. Location permitted: in a right-of-way as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

4. Sandwich Board.

a. Maximum sign area per face: twenty (20) square ft.

b. Number of signs permitted: two.

5. Construction Sign.

a. Maximum sign area per face: twelve (12) square ft.

b. Number of signs permitted: two for any single construction site or development

c. Location permitted: on a lot where a construction activity is being performed.

d. Maximum height permitted: eight feet above finished grade.

e. All construction signs shall be removed within thirty (30) days of obtaining a certificate of occupancy

6. Home Occupancy Sign.

a. Maximum sign area per face: two (2) square ft. in R1, R2 and TCR districts and four (4) square feet in RU, C, TC, TC2, BN, BN2, BNR, BR, ABD, CL, and I district.

b. Number of signs permitted: one on a lot where home occupancy use is located.

c. Location permitted in all districts: affixed to a dwelling unit or a post.

d. Maximum height permitted: eight feet above finished grade.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.050 Sign requirements by principal use and district.

A. Sign requirements for a residential use and an accessory use associated with the residential use, listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in a R1, R2, RU, C, TC, TC2, TCR, RCD or BNR districts are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Development	Twenty (20) sq. ft.	Two	Twelve (12) ft.

B. Sign requirements for general use and an accessory use associated with the general use, listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in any district are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Façade	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or one hundred (100) sq. ft. of the side.	Not to exceed two	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Projecting	Twelve (12) sq. ft.	One	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Freestanding	Forty (40) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two on a lot	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Monument	Forty (40) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two on a lot	Twelve (12) ft.

C. Sign requirements for a business use, except in a mall or plaza, and an accessory use associated with the business use, listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in a R1, R2, RU, C, TC, TC-2, RCD, BN, BN2, or BNR districts are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Façade	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or one hundred (100) sq. ft. of the side.	Not to exceed two for each principal use and one for each accessory use.	
	Twenty-four (24) ft.		
Projecting	Twelve (12) sq. ft.	One for each principal use.	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Freestanding	Forty (40) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Monument	Forty (40) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two	Twelve (12) ft.
Awning	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or forty (40) sq. ft. of the side.	One for each principal use and one for each accessory use.	Twenty-four (24) ft.

D. Sign requirements for a business use, except in a mall or plaza, and an accessory use associated with the business use listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in the BR district are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Façade	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or two hundred (200) sq. ft. of the side.	Not to exceed two for each principal use and one (1) for each accessory use.	Fifty-six (56) ft.
Projecting	Twenty-four (24) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two for each principal use and one for each accessory use.	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Freestanding	Fifty (50) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two on a lot	Thirty-six (36) ft.
Monument	Fifty (50) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two on a lot	Twelve (12) ft.
Awning	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or one hundred (100) sq. ft. of the side.	One for each principal use and one for each accessory use.	Twenty-four (24) ft.

E. Sign requirements for a mall or plaza located in a TC, TC-2, BN, BN2, BNR, BR, ABD, CL, or I district are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Mall/plaza	One hundred (100) sq. ft.	Two for each block of floor area.*	Thirty-six (36) ft. in BR, twenty-four (24) ft. in TC, TC-2, BN, BN2, BNR, ABD, CL, or I
Directory	Six hundred (600) sq. ft.	Two for each block of floor area.*	Twenty-four (24) ft.

* A block is an area either over zero and up to five hundred thousand (500,000) square feet or over five hundred thousand (500,000) and up to one million (1,000,000) square feet or over one million (1,000,000) square feet.

F. Sign requirements for each tenant principal use and an accessory use associated the tenant principal use, listed in Section 17.12.010, within a mall or plaza and located in the TC, TC-2, BN, BN2, BNR, BR, ABD, CL, or I district are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Façade	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or three hundred fifty (350) sq. ft. of the side.	Two for each principal use and one for each accessory use.**	Thirty-six (36) ft. in BR, twenty-four (24) ft. in TC, TC-2, BN, BN2, BNR, ABD, CL, or I
Projecting	Twenty-four (24) sq. ft.	One for each principal use.	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Awning	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the mall building the sign is installed on or two hundred (200) sq. ft. of the side.	One for each principal and one for each accessory use.**	Twenty-four (24) ft.

* A block is an area either over zero and up to five hundred thousand (500,000) square feet or over five hundred thousand (500,000) and up to one million (1,000,000) square feet or over one million (1,000,000) square feet.

** The aggregate façade sign area shall be the lesser of fifteen (15) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or three hundred fifty (350) square feet of the side for all signs on the side of the building.

G. Sign requirements for a business or industrial use, except in a mall or plaza, and accessory use associated with the business or industrial use, as listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in the ABD, CL or I district are as follows:

Permitted sign from Section 17.52.020	Maximum sign area per face in square feet	Number of signs permitted	Maximum sign height
Façade	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or two hundred (200) sq. ft. of the side.	Two for each principal use and one for each accessory use.**	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Freestanding	Forty (40) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two on a lot.	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Awning	The lesser of ten (10) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or two hundred (200) sq. ft. of the side.	One sign for each principal use and one for each accessory use.**	Twenty-four (24) ft.
Projecting	Thirty-six (36) sq. ft.	One for each principal use.	Twenty four (24) ft.
Monument	Forty (40) sq. ft.	Not to exceed two	Twelve (12) ft.

* A Block is an area either over zero and up to five hundred thousand (500,000) square feet or over five hundred thousand (500,000) and up to one million (1,000,000) square feet or over one million (1,000,000) square feet.

** The aggregate façade sign area shall be the lesser of fifteen (15) percent of the area of the side of the building the sign is installed on or two hundred (200) square feet of the side for all signs on the side of the building.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.060 Aggregate sign area requirement.

A. The aggregate sign area is the sum of all sign areas on a lot except those of signs listed in Section 17.52.040. At no time are signs to be displayed that will cause an aggregate sign area to exceed the limits set forth in subsection (B).

B. Aggregate Sign Area Requirements by Use and District.

1. A residential use and an accessory use associated with the residential use listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in a R1, R2, RU, C, TC, TC2, TCR, RCD, BN, BN2 or BNR district, the maximum aggregate

sign area, excluding the sign area of any memorial sign, is thirty-six (36) square feet.

2. For a general use and an accessory use associated with the general use listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in any district, the maximum aggregate sign area is one hundred sixty (160) square feet.

3. For a business use, except for a mall or plaza, and an accessory use associated with the business use listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in a R1, R2, RU, C, TC, TC2, RCD, BN, BN2, or BNR district, the maximum aggregate sign area is two hundred fifty (250) square feet.

4. For a business use, except for a mall or plaza, and an accessory use associated

with the business use listed in Section 17.12.010 and located in the BR district, the maximum aggregate sign area is seven hundred fifty (750) square feet.

5. For a mall or plaza located in the BN, BN2, BR or BNR district, the maximum aggregate sign area is one thousand (1,000) square feet.

6. For a mall or plaza located in the TC or TC2 district, the maximum aggregate sign area is two hundred (200) square feet.

7. For each tenant principal use and accessory use associated with a tenant principal use listed in Section 17.12.010 in a mall or plaza and located in the BN, BN2, or BR district, the maximum aggregate sign area is five hundred (500) square feet.

8. For each tenant principal use and accessory use associated with a tenant principal use listed in Section 17.12.010 in a mall or plaza and located in the TC or TC2, district, the maximum aggregate sign area is one hundred fifty (150) square feet.

9. For a permitted business or industrial use and accessory use associated with a permitted business or industrial use as listed in Section 17.12.010, located in the ABD, CL and I district, the maximum aggregate sign area is five hundred (500) square feet. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.070 Removal of certain signs.

Any sign now or hereafter existing which relates to a, use no longer conducted on a lot shall be removed by the owner, agent or person having the beneficial use of the lot upon which such sign may be found and within ninety (90) days of cessation of the use except as provided to the contrary elsewhere in this chapter. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.52.080 Billboard and electronic variable message signs.

A. Definitions.

1. *Billboard sign* means a freestanding sign which is a sign exceeding fifty (50) square feet in area that contains a static display.

2. *Electronic variable message sign* means a sign that has electronic displays and has the ability to constantly convey different information to passing motorists.

B. Permitted Zones.

1. Billboards shall be permitted through site plan approval only in the business regional (BR) zoning district.

C. The following requirements shall apply to all billboards and electronic variable message signs:

1. The maximum height of said sign shall not exceed thirty (30) feet above existing grade.

2. Area of sign shall not exceed three hundred (300) square feet per side.

3. Any proposed billboards and electronic variable message signs shall not be located within one thousand (1,000) feet of another existing billboards. Electronic variable message signs must be located two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet from another electronic variable message sign.

4. Billboards and electronic variable signs shall not be erected within two hundred (200) feet of a library, religious institution, school, public park, playground, cemetery or residential use.

5. Any billboard or electronic variable sign shall not be located any closer than six hundred sixty (660) feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way of Interstate 86 without approval from the state department of transportation. Any sign within six hundred sixty (660) feet of the edge of the right-of-way, which is visible from interstate or primary highways and any sign that is more than six hundred sixty (660) feet

from the edge of the right-of-way, outside of DOT designated urban areas, and meant to be seen from the interstate or primary highway are subject to the state DOT sign program.

6. These signs shall adhere to the general requirements of subsection 17.52.030(A) but not subsection 17.52.030(A)(5).

7. Billboards and electronic variable signs shall not contribute to the aggregate sign area of the use on the subject property of where it is located.

8. No billboards or electronic variable signs shall be erected on or attached to any building.

9. All billboards and electronic variable signs shall be constructed in accordance with the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

D. Electronic Variable Message Signs.

1. Billboards and electronic variable signs shall comply with subsection 17.52.020(B)(9) or most current regulations and standards as defined by the state department of transportation for commercial electronic variable message signs.

2. The maximum brightness shall be five thousand (5,000) candelas per square meter for daytime and two hundred eighty (280) candelas per square meter for nighttime. Applicant shall provide documentation showing compliance with the brightness levels including manufacturing specifications and light level test.

3. Signs may not have flashing, intermittent, or moving light(s), except signs giving public service information.

4. All electronic variable message signs shall have Amber Alert capabilities. If there are acceptable protocols established by town and/or county emergency officials for emergency messaging, such officials shall coordinate with the applicant to establish an agreed upon mutually acceptable protocol for displaying emergency messages. Upon

an agreed upon protocol, sign owners shall cooperate with local officials for displaying emergency messages.

E. Permit Process.

1. Any new billboards and electronic variable signs require a site plan approval. Applicant shall submit a site plan application to the code enforcement officer for review and then forwarded to the town planning board who shall review the application pursuant to Chapter 17.32.

2. Applicant shall provide landowner authorization or redacted copy of the lease showing authorization of landowner for the installation of the billboard or electronic variable signs on the said property.

3. Applicant shall provide a site plan showing location of proposed billboard or electronic variable sign and a sign detail to show compliance with subsections 17.52.080(C) and (D).

4. Upon site plan approval, applicant shall obtain a building permit from the code enforcement officer prior to any installation.

5. Any billboard or electronic variable sign that has been found to not be in compliance with this section or any applicable sections of this code may be removed per subsection 15.04.040(J).

(LL No. 2, 2021)

Chapter 17.56

NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES, USES AND LOTS

Sections:

17.56.010 Continuation of nonconforming structure, use or lot.

17.56.020 Discontinuance of nonconforming structure, use, or lot.

17.56.030 Necessary maintenance and repairs of nonconforming structure, use and lot.

17.56.040 Construction started prior to this zoning law.

17.56.050 Existing nonconforming lots.

17.56.060 Extension, alteration, or modification of a nonconforming structure, use and/or lot.

17.56.070 Reduction in lot area.

17.56.010 Continuation of nonconforming structure, use or lot.

Any lawful structure, use or lot existing at the time of enactment of the local law codified in this title, or any subsequent amendment thereof applying to such structure, use or lot, may continue, although such structure, use or lot does not conform to the provisions of this title provided:

A. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to render lawful any use not lawfully conforming to provisions of the town zoning ordinance repealed in Article 17, the local law codified in this title.

B. A nonconforming structure or use is not expanded, enlarged, or extended or increased.

C. Every permanent sign other than signs approved in an approved site plan or those signs for which a sign variance has been granted and lawfully existing at the time of enactment of the local law shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 17.52. Such nonconforming sign shall be removed or altered in a manner to conform with Chapter 17.52 within five years of the effective date of the law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.56.020 Discontinuance of nonconforming structure, use, or lot.

A. A structure or lot which is used for or occupied by a nonconforming use and which is changed to or replaced by a conforming structure or use, shall not thereafter be used for or occupied by a nonconforming use or structure.

B. When a nonconforming use has been discontinued for a period of one year, it shall not thereafter be re-established, and the future use shall be in conformity with this title.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.56.030 Necessary maintenance and repairs of nonconforming structure, use and lot.

A. Except as specified in Section 17.56.060 a nonconforming structure, use or lot may be maintained, repaired, or restored to a safe condition.

B. Nothing in this title shall prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition any wall, floor or roof which has been declared unsafe by the code enforcement officer.

C. Any maintenance, repair or restoration of a nonconforming structure shall comply with the applicable provisions of the state uniform fire prevention and building code.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.56.040 Construction started prior to this zoning law.

A structure for which a building permit was issued prior to the effective date of the local law codified in the law, or prior to the effective date of any subsequent amendment of the local law codified in this chapter, may be completed and used in accordance with approved plans and specifications for the structure.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.56.050 Existing nonconforming lots.

Any lot of record prior to the adoption of the local law codified in this chapter, and whose area is less than the specified minimum lot requirements in Section 17.16.020 may be considered as complying with such minimum lot requirements and no variance shall be required, provided that the following minimum conditions are met:

A. Such lot does not adjoin any other lot or lots held by the same owner where the aggregate area of such adjoining lot is equal to or greater than the minimum lot area required in Section 17.16.020.

B. A septic permit from the one of the following agencies is issued for the nonconforming lot and a copy of such permit is provided to the town prior to commencement of any construction thereon:

1. State department of environmental conservation;
2. State department of health;
3. County health department;
4. County sewer district.

C. For residential use listed in Section 17.12.010, such lot shall have a minimum area of at least six thousand (6,000) square feet and minimum width of fifty (50) feet at the required setback line and have the following minimum yard setbacks:

1. Side yard: six feet.
2. Rear yard: fifteen (15) feet.
3. Front yard: twenty (20) feet.

D. For general or business use listed in Section 17.12.010, such lot shall have a minimum area of at least thirty thousand (30,000) square feet and minimum width of one hundred (100) feet at the required setback line and have the following minimum yard setbacks:

1. Side yard: six feet.
2. Rear yard: fifteen (15) feet.
3. Front yard: twenty (20) feet.

E. Accessory structures shall be located as follows:

1. A minimum of three feet from any rear or side lot line.
2. Behind the rear line of a residential building.
3. In accordance with all other requirements specified in Chapter 17.40.

In any district where residences are permitted, such undersized nonconforming lot may be used for not more than one single-unit dwelling.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.56.060 Extension, alteration, or modification of a nonconforming structure, use and/or lot.

A. Any nonconformity that meets the criteria noted below shall be open to the provisions of Title 17 and must adhere to all applicable requirements of Title 17. If these conditions cannot be met than the existing nonconformity may not be extended, altered, or modified in any way. Any existing nonconforming structure, use and/or lot or any nonconforming structure, use and/or lot previously approved in a site plan shall comply with all applicable provisions of this title when such nonconforming structure, use and/or lot is proposed to be extended, altered, or modified in a manner that:

1. Increases the lot area being dedicated to or used for an existing or approved

nonconforming structure, use and/or lot by more than fifty (50) percent of that which is existing or approved in a previously approved site plan; or

2. Has a verified estimated cost of construction or installation for such extension, alteration or modification that exceeds fifty (50) percent of the assessed value of the nonconforming structure, use and/or lot at the time that such construction or installation is proposed; or

3. A nonconforming building is renovated or structurally altered during its life to an extent exceeding, in aggregate, a value that is fifty (50) percent of the replacement cost of the building.

B. Repair or Reconstruction of Damaged Nonconforming Structure. A nonconforming structure damaged by fire, flood or other causes shall comply with Section 17.36.120. The applicable provisions of Chapters 17.36 through 17.52 shall be utilized when the reconstruction or repair costs for such damaged structure are estimated to be more than fifty (50) percent of the assessed value of such damaged structure at the time of such damage.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.56.070 Reduction in lot area.

Building permit shall not be issued for any lot that is reduced in area so that it creates a nonconforming bulk or density in violation of this title.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.60

ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

Sections:

- 17.60.010 Title.**
- 17.60.020 Authority.**
- 17.60.030 Establishment and duties.**
- 17.60.040 Training and attendance requirements.**
- 17.60.050 Lack of training not to affect validity of members' action.**
- 17.60.060 Removal procedures.**
- 17.60.070 Term of office.**
- 17.60.080 Compensation.**
- 17.60.090 Staff.**
- 17.60.100 Powers and duties.**
- 17.60.110 Use variance.**
- 17.60.120 Area variance.**
- 17.60.130 Grant of variance.**
- 17.60.140 Referral of planning board.**
- 17.60.150 Rules of procedure, by laws and forms.**

17.60.010 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the "Town of Big Flats Zoning Board of Appeals Law."
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.020 Authority.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to Article 16 of the New York State Town Law Section 267 and Municipal Home Rule Law Section 10.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.030 Establishment and duties.

Pursuant to Article 16 of the New York State Town Law, the town board shall appoint a zoning board of appeals consisting

of five members, shall designate its chairperson, and also provide for such expenses as may be necessary and proper. A member of the zoning board of appeals shall not at the same time be a member of the town board.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.040 Training and attendance requirements.

All members of the zoning board of appeals shall be required to attend a minimum of seventy-five (75) percent of their board meetings scheduled within a calendar year.

Noncompliance with minimum requirements relating to attendance at meetings shall be deemed a proper cause for removal from office.

All members of the zoning board of appeals shall be required to attend a minimum of five hours in relevant courses every calendar year.

Noncompliance with minimum requirements relating to training shall be deemed a proper cause for removal from office.

The costs of such seminars, workshops, or continuing education courses so designated shall be a town charge. Members shall also be reimbursed for travel and meal expenses according to town policies. Such training session shall be approved in advance by the town board.

Training sessions which relate to the duties of members of the zoning board of appeals may include programs offered by the New York State Department of State, New York State Association of Towns, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Chemung County Planning Department, the New York State Planning Federation, the Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board, and other such entities, as well as in-house updates or seminars. The town board, after

discussion with the chairpersons of the zoning board of appeals, shall annually designate such seminars, workshops, or continuing education courses which may be offered within a reasonable distance and which may be helpful to or of assistance to the zoning board of appeals in carrying out its functions in a timely, fair, and lawful manner. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.050 Lack of training not to affect validity of members' action.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the failure of a member of the zoning board of appeals to attend the required percentage of meetings or obtain such training shall not affect said person's appointment to serve on such board, to entertain applications, to vote on such applications, or the validity of such member's actions. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.060 Removal procedures.

The chairperson of the zoning board of appeals shall notify the town board in writing on or about December 1 in any year, or at any other time if warranted, of any member who fails to comply with the minimum requirements for meeting attendance and/or training in any calendar year. In the event a member of the zoning board of appeals has failed to complete the minimum attendance and/or training requirements set forth in this chapter, then the town board may remove such member for cause as herein provided:

A. Notice. Such members shall be mailed a written notice specifying the nature of the failure of such member to meet the minimum requirements regarding training and attendance.

B. Public Hearing. Such notice shall specify a date, not less than ten (10) or more than thirty (30) days from the date of mailing such notice, when the town board shall

convene and hold a public hearing on whether or not such member should be removed from service on such board. Such notice shall also specify the time and place of such hearing.

C. Public Notice. Public notice of such hearing shall be published in a paper of general circulation within the town at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the public hearing.

D. Conduct of Hearing. The public hearing on the charges shall be conducted before the town board. The member shall be given an opportunity to present evidence and to call witnesses to refute the charges. A record of such hearing shall be made. The decision of the town board shall be reduced to writing, together with specific findings of the town board with respect to each charge against such member. Findings shall be filed in the town clerk's office and mailed to the member within five business days of such filing by certified mail, return receipt.

E. Action by the town board. Following the hearing and upon a finding that such member has not met the minimum attendance and/or training established by this chapter, the town board may:

1. Remove such member from the zoning board of appeals; or

2. Issue a written reprimand to such member without removing such member from such board; or

3. If the town board shall find the reasons for failing to meet the minimum meeting attendance and/or training requirements are excusable because of illness, injury or other good and sufficient cause, the town board may elect to take no action.

F. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to limit or restrict the town board's authority to remove a member from the zoning board of appeals for cause (i.e. for other than the reasons enumerated herein).

The procedural rules established under this section shall govern any hearing to remove a member for such cause.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.070 Term of office.

A. Appointment. The town board shall appoint the members of the zoning board of appeals by resolution. The terms of the members of the zoning board of appeals shall be for five years.

B. Removal. The town board shall have the power to remove, after public hearing, any member of the zoning board of appeals for cause. Any zoning board of appeals member may be removed for noncompliance with minimum requirements relating to meeting attendance and training.

C. Vacancies. If a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the town board shall appoint the new member for the unexpired term of the vacated office.

D. Alternate Member. Pursuant to Article 16 of the New York State Town Law Section 267(11)(a), the town board shall appoint, by resolution, up to two alternate members to the zoning board of appeals to substitute for a regular member of the zoning board of appeals in the event a quorum of the zoning board of appeals is not attained due to a conflict of interest, illness, or other absence. Such alternate members shall be appointed for one-year terms.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.080 Compensation.

The town board, by resolution, may provide for compensation to be paid to zoning board members.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.090 Staff.

The zoning board of appeals may employ such clerical or other staff assistance as may be necessary and prescribe their

duties; provided, that it shall not at any time incur expenses beyond the amount of appropriations made by the town board and then available for that purpose.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.100 Powers and duties.

The zoning board of appeals shall have the following powers and duties:

A. Appeals. The zoning board of appeals may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation, or determination appealed from and shall such order, requirement, decision, interpretation, or determination as in its opinion ought to have been made in the matter by the code enforcement officer, and that end shall have all of the powers of the code enforcement officer.

B. Variance. The zoning board of appeals, on an appeal from a decision or determination of the code enforcement officer shall have the power to grant area and use variances as defined herein.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.110 Use variance.

A. Definition. Use variance means the authorization by the zoning board of appeals for the use of lot for a purpose which is not otherwise allowed or is prohibited by this title.

B. Criteria for Review. No use variance shall be granted by the zoning board of appeals without a showing by the applicant that the requirements of this title have caused unnecessary hardship, in order to prove such unnecessary hardship, the applicant shall demonstrate the following facts to the zoning board of appeals for each and every permitted use under this zoning law for the particular district in which the lot is located:

1. The applicant cannot realize a reasonable return; provided, that lack of return is substantial and demonstrated by competent financial evidence;

2. The alleged hardship relating to the lot in question is unique, and does not apply to substantial portion of the district or neighborhood in which the lot is located;

3. The requested use variance, if granted, will not alter the essential character of the district neighborhood in which a lot is located; and

4. The alleged hardship is not self-created.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.120 Area variance.

A. Definition. Area variance means the authorization by the zoning board of appeals for the use of lot in a manner which is not allowed by dimensional or physical requirements of this title.

B. Criteria for Review. In making the determination, the zoning board of appeals shall take into consideration the benefit to the applicant, if the area variance is granted, as weighed against the detriment to the health, safety, and general welfare of the neighborhood or community by such grant. In making such determination the board shall consider the following:

1. Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood or community or a detriment to nearby properties will be created by the granting of the area variance;

2. Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some method, feasible for the applicant to pursue, other than area variance;

3. Whether the requested area variance is substantial;

4. Whether the proposed area variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the physical or environmental conditions in the neighborhood or district; or

5. Whether an alleged difficulty of compliance with this title was self-created,

which is relevant to the decision, but shall not necessarily preclude the granting of the area variance.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.130 Grant of variance.

A. The zoning board of appeals, in granting an area variance or use variance, shall grant the minimum variance that it deems necessary and adequate to address the unnecessary hardship or balance proven by the applicant, and at the same time preserve and protect the character of the neighborhood and health, safety and general welfare of the community.

B. The zoning board of appeals shall, in granting an area variance or use variance, have the authority to impose such reasonable conditions and restrictions as are related to and incidental to the proposed use of property.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.140 Referral of planning board.

The zoning board of appeals shall refer every request for area variance and use variance to the town planning board at least thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled hearing date. The planning board shall report its recommendation to the zoning board of appeals at least five days prior to the hearing date.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.60.150 Rules of procedure, by laws and forms.

The zoning board of appeals shall have the power to make, adopt, and promulgate such written rules of procedure, by laws, and forms as they may deem necessary for the proper execution of their duties and to secure the intent of this title.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.64

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Sections:

17.64.010 Enforcement.

17.64.020 Zoning permits.

17.64.030 Notice of compliance.

17.64.040 Violation.

17.64.050 Fee schedule.

17.64.010 Enforcement.

This title shall be enforced by the code enforcement officer, who shall be appointed by the town board. No building permit shall be issued except where all the provisions of this title have been complied with. The code enforcement officer shall keep the planning board and town board advised of all matters pertaining to the enforcement of this title other than routine duties and shall submit a monthly report to the town board enumerating the applications received, inspections made, permits issued or refused and other actions taken.

Whenever a violation of this title occurs, any person having knowledge thereof may lay any information in regard thereto before a proper magistrate as provided by law, and the procedures thereafter shall be as set forth in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.64.020 Zoning permits.

No structures or land shall be used, no building or structure shall be erected, added to or structurally altered until a permit therefore as specified in this section has been issued by the code enforcement officer. Except on written order of the code enforcement officer, no such zoning permit shall be issued for any building where the construction, addition or alteration or use thereof

would be in violation of any of the provisions of this title or any other applicable town laws.

A. Application. There shall be submitted, with each application for a zoning permit, a fee as established by town board and two copies of a layout or plot plan drawn to scale showing the actual dimensions of the lot to be built upon, the exact size and location on the lot of any existing and/or proposed building and accessory structures to be erected and such other information as may be necessary to determine and provide for the enforcement of this title.

B. Process.

1. One copy of such layout or plot plan shall be returned when approved by the code enforcement officer, together with such permit to the applicant.

2. Upon approval of the application, the code enforcement officer, shall issue a building permit to the applicant upon the form prescribed by him and shall affix his or her signature or cause his or her signature to be affixed thereto.

3. Upon approval of the application, both sets of plans and specifications shall be endorsed with the word "approved." One set of such approved plans and specifications shall be retained in the town files and the other set shall be returned to the applicant together with the building permit and shall be kept at the building site open to inspection by the code enforcement officer.

4. If the application together with plan, specifications and other documents filed therewith, describe proposed work which does not conform to all of the applicable requirements of this title, the code enforcement officer shall not issue the same and shall return the plans and specifications to the applicant with a written explanation outlining the reasons, therefore.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.64.030 Notice of compliance.

No building or structure hereafter erected, structurally altered, or extended shall be used, or changed in use until a notice of compliance or occupancy shall have been issued by the code enforcement officer in accordance with this title.

All notices of compliance or occupancy for new or altered structures shall be applied for coincident with the application for a building permit, therefore. Such certificate of compliance shall be issued within thirty (30) days after the erection or alteration shall have been approved as complying with the provisions of this title.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.64.040 Violation.

A. **Penalty.** Any person, firm, company or corporation owning, controlling or managing a use, building, structure, or lot on which there has been placed, or there exists anything in violation of any of the provisions of this title; and any person, firm, company or corporation who shall assist in the commission of any violation of this title or any conditions imposed by the planning board; or who shall build, contrary to the plans or specifications submitted to the planning board and certified as complying with this title shall be guilty of an offense and subject to a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). Every such person, firm, company, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each day such a violation, omission, neglect, or refusal shall continue.

B. **Alternative Penalty.** In case of any violation or threatened violation of any of the provisions of this title, or conditions imposed by the town board or planning board, in addition to other remedies provided in this chapter, the town board may institute any appropriate action or proceed-

ing to prevent such unlawful erection, structural alteration, reconstruction, moving and/or use, to restrain, correct or abate such violation, to prevent the occupancy of such building, structure or lot, or to prevent an illegal act, conduct, business or use in or about such lot.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.64.050 Fee schedule.

A. **Fee Schedule Established.** A schedule of fees for all permits and applications as required in this title shall be set by town board.

B. **Fee Remittance.**

1. An application for a permit or other action for which a fee has been established in accordance with subsection A of this section shall be accompanied with such appropriate fee in order for such application to be deemed complete.

2. No action such as to grant permission, comment on, approve or disapprove an application pursuant to this title shall be taken without receipt by the town of the appropriate fee.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.68

AMENDMENTS

Sections:

17.68.010 Procedure.

17.68.020 Advisory report by planning board.

17.68.030 Petition by owners of fifty percent of frontage.

17.68.040 Public notice and hearing.

17.68.050 Protest by owners.

17.68.060 Decision by town board.

17.68.070 Notification of decision.

17.68.010 Procedure.

The town board may, from time to time, on its own motion, or on petition, or on recommendation from the planning board, amend the requirements and districts established under this chapter after public notice and hearing in each case. All proposed amendments of the requirements or districts in this chapter established shall be filed in writing in a form required by the town board.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.68.020 Advisory report by planning board.

Every proposed amendment, unless initiated by the planning board, shall be referred to the planning board. The planning board shall report in writing its recommendations thereon to the town board, accompanied by a full statement of the reasons for such recommendations, prior to the public hearing. If the planning board fails to report within a period of forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of notice or such longer time as may have been agreed upon by it and the town board, the town board may act without such report. If the planning board recommends disapproval of the

proposed amendment, or recommends modification thereof, the town board shall not act contrary to such disapproval or recommendation except by the adoption of a resolution fully setting forth the reasons for such contrary action.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.68.030 Petition by owners of fifty percent of frontage.

Wherever the owners of lots having fifty (50) percent of the total cumulative road frontage in a district or a part thereof shall present a petition duly signed and acknowledged to the town board and requesting an amendment, supplement, change or repeal of the requirements prescribed for such district or part thereof, it shall be the duty of the town board to vote upon the petition within ninety (90) days after filing of the same by the petitioners with the town clerk.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.68.040 Public notice and hearing.

The town board, by resolution, shall fix the time and place of the public hearing and cause notice to be given as follows:

A. By publishing notices of the proposed amendment and the time and place of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the town, not less than ten (10) days prior to the date of public hearing;

B. By giving written notice of hearing to any required municipal, county, regional, metropolitan, state, or federal agency in a manner prescribed by title.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.68.050 Protest by owners.

A zoning amendment shall be passed by the favorable vote of at least a three-fourths majority vote of the town board if a

protest against the proposed amendment is presented to the town board, duly signed and acknowledged by:

A. The owners of twenty (20) percent or more of the area of land included in such proposed amendment;

B. The owners of twenty (20) percent or more of the area of land immediately adjacent and extending a distance of one hundred (100) feet there from; or

C. By the owners of twenty (20) percent or more of the area of land directly opposite thereto and extending a distance of one hundred (100) feet from the street frontage of the land proposed for zoning amendment.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.68.060 Decision by town board.

The town board shall set the public hearing as required and shall render its decision within sixty (60) days of the receipt of the planning board's report. If the town board deems it advisable, it may require as a condition for approval of the amendment, that the amended area be put to use within a reasonable length of time.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.68.070 Notification of decision.

The town board shall provide notice of decision pursuant to town law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

Chapter 17.72**TOWN OF BIG FLATS PLANNING
BOARD LAW****Sections:****17.72.010 Title.****17.72.020 Authority.****17.72.030 Purpose.****17.72.040 Establishment of the
planning board.****17.72.050 Eligibility.****17.72.060 Term of office.****17.72.065 Training and attendance
requirements.****17.72.067 Lack of training not to
affect validity of members'
actions.****17.72.068 Removal procedures.****17.72.070 Compensation.****17.72.080 Procedures.****17.72.090 Powers.****17.72.100 Inconsistency.****17.72.110 Unconstitutionality and
illegality.****17.72.010 Title.**

This chapter shall be known as the "Town of Big Flats Planning Board Law." (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.020 Authority.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to Article 16 of the New York State Town Law Section 271 and Municipal Home Rule Law Section 10. (LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.030 Purpose.

This chapter is enacted to establish a planning board for the town for purpose of securing, planning for, and promoting the public health, comfort, convenience, safety,

welfare, the environment, appropriate land use, and orderly development in and of the town.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

**17.72.040 Establishment of the
planning board.**

There shall be a planning board of seven members, which shall have the powers and duties set forth in Town Law Section 271.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.050 Eligibility.

A. Membership on Other Boards. No person who is a member of the town board shall be eligible for membership on the planning board. No person shall be disqualified from serving as a member of the planning board by reason of serving as a member or employee of the county planning board or department.

B. Attendance and Training. Any planning board member who is absent, without excuse, for more than two consecutive meetings of the board shall be subject to removal for failure to attain minimum attendance requirements. All planning board members shall complete such training requirements, including seminars, conferences, videotapes, audiotapes, or reading, as may be prescribed by the town board by resolution or as required under Article 16 of the Town Law.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.060 Term of office.

A. Appointment. The town board shall appoint the members of the planning board by resolution. the terms of the members of the planning board shall be for seven years.

B. Vacancies. If a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the town board shall appoint the new member for the unexpired term of the vacated office.

C. Alternate Member. Pursuant to Article 16 of the New York State Town Law Section 271(15)(a), the town board shall appoint, by resolution, up to two alternate members to the planning board to substitute for a regular member of the planning board in the event a quorum of the planning board is not attained due to a conflict of interest, illness, or other absence. Such alternate members shall be appointed for one-year terms.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.065 Training and attendance requirements.

A. All members of the planning board shall be required to attend a minimum of seventy-five (75) percent of their board meetings scheduled within a calendar year.

B. Noncompliance with minimum requirements relating to attendance at meetings shall be deemed a proper cause for removal from office.

C. All members of the planning board shall be required to attend a minimum of five hours in relevant courses every calendar year.

D. Noncompliance with minimum requirements relating to training shall be deemed a proper cause for removal from office.

E. The costs of such seminars, workshops, or continuing education courses so designated shall be a town charge. Members shall also be reimbursed for travel and meal expenses according to town policies. Such training session shall be approved in advance by the town board.

F. Training sessions which relate to the duties of members of the planning board may include programs offered by the New York State Department of State, New York State Association of Towns, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the Chemung County Planning De-

partment, the New York State Planning Federation, the Southern Tier East Planning and Development Board, and other such entities, as well as in-house updates or seminars. The town board, after discussion with the chairpersons of the planning board, shall annually designate such seminars, workshops, or continuing education courses which may be offered within a reasonable distance and which may be helpful to or of assistance to the planning board in carrying out its functions in a timely, fair, and lawful manner.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.067 Lack of training not to affect validity of members' actions.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the failure of a member of the planning board to attend the required percentage of meetings or obtain such training shall not affect said person's appointment to serve on such board, to entertain applications, to vote on such applications, or the validity of such member's actions.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.068 Removal procedures.

The chairperson of the planning board shall notify the town board in writing on or about December 1 in any year, or at any other time if warranted, of any member who fails to comply with the minimum requirements for meeting attendance and/or training in any calendar year. In the event a member of the planning board has failed to complete the minimum attendance and/or training requirements set forth in this chapter, then the town board may remove such member for cause as herein provided:

A. Notice. Such members shall be mailed a written notice specifying the nature of the failure of such member to meet the minimum requirements regarding training and attendance.

B. Public Hearing. Such notice shall specify a date, not less than ten (10) or more than thirty (30) days from the date of mailing such notice, when the town board shall convene and hold a public hearing on whether or not such member should be removed from service on such board. Such notice shall also specify the time and place of such hearing.

C. Public Notice. Public notice of such hearing shall be published in a paper of general circulation within the town at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the public hearing.

D. Conduct of Hearing. The public hearing on the charges shall be conducted before the town board. The member shall be given an opportunity to present evidence and to call witnesses to refute the charges. A record of such hearing shall be made. The decision of the town board shall be reduced to writing, together with specific findings of the town board with respect to each charge against such member. Findings shall be filed in the town clerk's office and mailed to the member within five business days of such filing by certified mail, return receipt.

E. Action by the town board. Following the hearing and upon a finding that such member has not met the minimum attendance and/or training established by this chapter, the town board may:

1. Remove such member from the planning board; or
2. Issue a written reprimand to such member without removing such member from such board; or
3. If the town board shall find the reasons for failing to meet the minimum meeting attendance and/or training requirements are excusable because of illness, injury, military deployment, or other good and sufficient cause, the town board may elect to take no action.

F. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to limit or restrict the town board's authority to remove a member from the planning board for cause (i.e. for other than the reasons enumerated herein). The procedural rules established under this section shall govern any hearing to remove a member for such cause.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.070 Compensation.

The town board, by resolution, may provide for compensation to be paid to planning board members.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.080 Procedures.

A. Chairperson. The town board shall, by resolution, designate the chairperson of the planning board. In the absence of a chairperson, the planning board may designate a member to serve as chairperson.

B. Meetings. All meetings of the planning board shall be held at the call of the chairperson and at such other times as such board may determine. The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the board shall be necessary for the planning board to act.

C. Oaths. The chairperson, or in absence of the chairperson, the acting chairperson, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

D. Meetings, Minutes, Record. Meetings of the planning board shall be open to the public to the extent provided in Article Seven of the Public Officers Law. The planning board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon every question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall also keep records of its examinations and other official actions.

E. State Environmental Quality Review Act. The planning board shall comply

with the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act under Article Eight of the Environmental Conservation Law and its implementing regulations as codified in Title Six, Part 617 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations.

F. Hearings.

1. **Time of Hearing.** If a public hearing is required, the planning board shall schedule a hearing of all applications within the time permitted by the applicable ordinance, law, or regulation giving jurisdiction to the board in the manner.

2. **Notice of Hearing.** The planning board shall give notice of the hearing in the time and manner as provided by law. The board shall mail notices of the hearing to the parties, and if required by Section 239 of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York, to the county planning board.

3. **Form of Notice.** The notice shall state the name of the applicant, the location of the property involved, the general nature of the application involved, and the date, time and place of the hearing sought.

4. **Proceedings.** The planning board shall create its own rules and regulations pertaining to the conduct of such public hearings.

5. **General Rules.** Any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney.

6. **Oaths.** The chairman, or in his or her absence, the acting chairman, may administer oaths.

G. Procedures. The planning board shall create and adopt its own rules and regulations, subject to the town board's review and approval, concerning the procedures to be utilized for matters submitted to, or reviewed by, the planning board.
(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.090 Powers.

The planning board shall have all the powers allowed under Article 16 of the New York State Town Law and any provisions of the town code.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.100 Inconsistency.

All other local laws and ordinances of the town inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall be only to the extent of such inconsistency and in all other respects this chapter shall be in addition to such other local laws or ordinances regulating and governing the subject matter covered by this chapter.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)

17.72.110 Unconstitutionality and illegality.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, word, section, or part of this chapter shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, illegal, or invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate any paragraph, word, section, or part thereof not directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

(LL No. 1, 2021, § 1)