



APPENDIX J. MUNICIPAL PLAN REVIEW SUMMARIES

This appendix includes a summary of relevant municipal plans reviewed to identify current integration and future integration opportunities with the HMP. Note that only municipal plans and laws that are relevant to hazard mitigation are included in this appendix. For a list of all municipal plans reviewed for the purpose of this HMP, see Section 3 (Planning Process).

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Name of Plan/Document	Relevant Community/County	Relevant Goals	Mitigation Actions
Building, Unsafe	Brewster	It is the intent of this chapter to provide for the removal or repair of buildings in business, industrial and residential sections that from any cause may now be or shall hereafter become dangerous or unsafe to the public.	All buildings or structures which are structurally unsafe, unsanitary or not provided with adequate egress or which constitute a fire hazard or are otherwise dangerous to human life or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence or abandonment are, severally, for the purposes of this chapter, unsafe buildings. All such unsafe buildings are hereby declared to be illegal and shall be abated by repair and rehabilitation or by demolition in accordance with the procedures herein set forth.
Construction Codes, Uniform	Brewster	This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the "Uniform Code") and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the "Energy Code") in this Village of Brewster	(1) To receive, review, and approve or disapprove applications for building permits, certificates of occupancy, certificates of compliance, temporary certificates and operating permits, and the plans, specifications and construction documents submitted with such applications; (2) Upon approval of such applications, to issue building permits, certificates of occupancy, certificates of compliance, temporary certificates and operating permits, and to include in building permits, certificates of occupancy, certificates of compliance, temporary certificates and operating permits such terms and conditions as the Code Enforcement Officer may determine to be appropriate; (3) To conduct construction inspections, inspections to be made prior to the issuance of certificates of occupancy, certificates of compliance, temporary certificates and operating permits, fire safety and property maintenance inspections, inspections incidental to the investigation of complaints, and all other inspections required or permitted under any provision of this chapter; (4) To issue stop-work orders; (5) To review and investigate complaints; (6) To issue orders pursuant to Subsection A of § 103-15, Violations; penalties for offenses, of this chapter; (7) To maintain records;
Flood Damage Prevention	Brewster	Protect human life and health; B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.	A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program
Comprehensive Plan	Brewster	1. Improve streetscapes and create a pedestrian friendly, "walkable" environment, 2. Achieve the adaptive reuse of vacant buildings or rebuild where appropriate 3. Create sustainable development by implementing smart growth and green building design elements in an economically viable plan.	The village must consider water quality protection measures to safeguard its own drinking aquifer, as well as NYC's Croton Water Supply System. As recommended in the Draft Croton Plan, the limits of the source aquifer should be determined and additional safeguards to protect the aquifer should be established. The Village may want consider establishing a groundwater protection overlay district depending upon the delineated limits of the source aquifer. In addition, fire protection within the Village is a concern. The Brewster Fire Department currently utilizes a ladder truck that is 100 feet tall. The ladder truck currently has a limited function with existing power lines throughout the Village, and in particular, along Main Street. Therefore, as a recommendation for this updates to the Comprehensive Plan, the overhead power lines on Main Street and Marvin Avenue should be placed underground conduits. In addition, the maximum height of any structure should be limited to 75 feet when considering any revisions to the maximum structure height in the B-1 zoning district.
Stormwater Management	Brewster	Meet the requirements of minimum measures four and five 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 New York State 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; ensure that these management practices are properly maintained; and eliminate threats to public safety.	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 waterborne 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 municipality. 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 particular site or an entire watershed and thereby mitigate the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation from development.
Zoning Plan	Brewster	To guide and regulate the orderly growth, development and redevelopment of the Village of Brewster in accordance with the adopted Comprehensive Plan of long-term objectives, principles and standards determined to be beneficial to the welfare of the people and their interests. B. To protect the established character and the social and economic wellbeing of both private and public property. C. To promote, in the public interest, the most appropriate utilization of land. D. To secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers and to provide adequate light, air and convenience of access. E. To prevent overcrowding of land or buildings and to avoid undue concentration of population. F. To conserve the value of buildings and to enhance the value of land throughout the Village.	
Flood Damage Prevention	Carmel	A. To protect human life and health; B. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. To minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and H. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.	A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Subdivision of Land	Carmel	<p>A. The land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it will produce building sites of such good quality and dimensions that will permit their development without danger to health or peril from fire, flooding or other deleterious conditions. B. Proper provision shall be made for drainage, water, sewerage and other needed improvements. C. Proposed streets shall be designed, located and built to accommodate safely the projected traffic volume and promote safe and convenient circulation of vehicles and pedestrians. D. Protection of the environment and the prevention of the destruction of the natural character and beauty of the land shall be encouraged. E. In proper cases and where required by the Planning Board, park areas of suitable size, location and character for recreational purposes shall be identified in the subdivision plat.</p>	<p>Improvements. The Planning Board shall not, except as provided for in Subsection B below, grant final plat approval until all the streets or highways, shown on the final plat, shall have been fully improved to the satisfaction of the Planning Board, all in accordance with the Street Construction Specifications of the Town of Carmel.2 Furthermore, no permit for the erection of any building shall be issued unless a street or highway giving access to such proposed structure has been duly placed on the Official Map or unless such street or highway is an existing state, county or Town highway or is a street shown upon a final plat which has been granted final plat approval by the Planning Board in accordance with these regulations.</p>
Zoning Plan	Carmel	<p>(1) To lessen congestion in the streets. (2) To secure safety from fire, flood, panic and other dangers. (3) To promote health and the general welfare. (4) To provide adequate light, air and open space. (5) To prevent the overcrowding of land or buildings. (6) To avoid undue concentration of population. (7) To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements. (8) To promote conservation of open space and valuable natural resources and to prevent urban sprawl and degradation of the environment through improper use of land. (9) To promote the conservation of nonrenewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Lots under water or subject to flooding. No more than 10% of the minimum area requirement of a lot may be satisfied by land which is under water or subject to periodic flooding. The Conservation District boundaries shown on the accompanying Zoning Map are the flood hazard areas that were delineated by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for the National Flood Insurance Program, which was enacted in 1968 to protect house buyers who qualify for insurance. It has been recognized that those boundaries were prepared at a broad scale and are tentative and therefore subject to refinement. Until such more detailed maps, which may adjust the Department of Housing and Urban Development's flood hazard delineations or add others, are made available, the following conditions shall apply in this district: Approval of any building, structure or use shall be as a conditional use by the Planning Board after the applicant has received approval from the Department of Environmental Conservation or other state or local agencies having jurisdiction over this matter at the time the application will be considered by the Town of Carmel. The construction of a single family dwelling, permitted as a conditional use, shall be in accordance with the district regulations of the R Residential Zone. Such construction shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation. C. In the absence of detailed maps delineating the flood hazard area by elevation, an applicant shall apply to the Department of Environmental Conservation or other state or local agency having jurisdiction over the delineation of the location of the flood hazard boundary.</p>
Comprehensive Plan	Cold Spring	<p>Goal 1: Preserve and enhance the small town, historic, neighborly, diverse and safe character of Village life. Goal 2: Take full advantage of our location on the Hudson River. Goal 3: Protect the natural environment and conserve energy. Goal 4: Enhance the economic vitality of the Village. Goal 5: Ensure that community facilities and services meet the Village's needs and are efficient and affordable. Goal 6: Control property taxes. Goal 7: Integrate new development with the traditional Village.</p>	<p>Recommendation: Fund construction of a new firehouse with sufficient space to house the existing equipment plus a ladder truck, cleaning facilities, a second office, and adequate parking, either at the current location or the Butterfield Hospital site or Cedar Street in the location of the Phillipstown Volunteer Ambulance Corps and the American Legion, subject to resolution of traffic issues. Consider forming a fire district that includes the area currently serviced by the Cold Spring Fire Company and would spread the cost to all taxpayers served. 5.1.2. Recommendation: Consider sharing of fire company facilities with police, ambulance corps, and other services to economize, if the firehouse is moved. 5.2.1. Recommendation: Evaluate options for a town-wide consolidated fire protection district and assess whether it would result in a tax increase for Villagers; if the action would result in increased taxes for Villagers, no further action should be taken. 5.2.2. Recommendation: Investigate ways of boosting volunteer participation in the fire company. 5.2.3. Recommendation: Seek a way to ensure emergency secondary access to the area west of the railroad tracks</p>
Subdivision of Land	Cold Spring	<p>It is declared to be the policy of the Planning Board to consider land subdivision plats as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient and economical development of the village. This means, among other things, that land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for the purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood or other menace; that proper provision shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage and other needed improvements; that all proposed lots shall be so laid out and of such size as to be in harmony with the development pattern of the neighboring properties; that the proposed streets shall compose a convenient system conforming to the Official Map, if such exists, and shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Master Plan, if such exists, and shall be of such width, grade and location as to accommodate the prospective traffic, to facilitate fire protection and to provide access of fire fighting equipment to the buildings; and that proper provision shall be made for open spaces for parks and playgrounds.</p>	<p>A. Removal of spring and surface water. The subdivide may be required by the Planning Board to carry away by pipe or open ditch, suitably landscaped, any spring or surface water that may exist either previous to or as a result of the subdivision. Such drainage facilities shall be located in the street right-of-way where facilities are permitted, or in perpetual unobstructed easements of appropriate width. B. Drainage structure to accommodate potential development upstream. A culvert or other drainage facility shall, in each case, be large enough to accommodate potential runoff from its entire upstream drainage area, whether inside or outside the subdivision. The Village Inspector shall approve the design and size of facility based on anticipated runoff from a ten-year storm under conditions of total potential development permitted by the Zoning Law in the watershed. C. Responsibility for drainage downstream. The sub divider's engineer shall also study the effect of each subdivision on the existing downstream drainage facilities outside the area of the subdivision; this study shall be reviewed by the Village Inspector. Where it is anticipated that the additional runoff incident to the development of the subdivision will overload an existing downstream drainage facility during a five-year storm, the Planning Board shall notify the Village Board of such potential condition. In such case, the Planning Board shall not approve the subdivision until provision has been made for the improvement of said condition. D. Land subject to flooding. Land subject to flooding or land deemed by the Planning Board to be uninhabitable shall not be platted for residential occupancy nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life or property or aggravate the flood hazard, but such land within the plat shall be set aside for such uses as shall not be endangered by periodic or occasional inundation or shall be improved in a manner satisfactory to the Planning Board to remedy said hazardous conditions.</p>
Zoning Plan	Cold Spring	<p>A. To recognize that the land within the confines of the Village of Cold Spring has been largely developed, but that the remaining vacant land, if improperly controlled, could drastically alter the character of the community to the detriment of all people residing therein. B. To recognize that the capacity of the sewer and water systems is limited and that uncontrolled building would impose an intolerable burden upon said public facilities. C. To recognize that the traffic capacity of village streets is limited and that proper control of parking and traffic is of paramount importance for adequate transportation and safety from fire and public dangers. D. To recognize that the Village of Cold Spring is situated in a location of unique beauty and that all planning and zoning must have as one of its goals the development of a village that will blend and harmonize with the surrounding countryside, thereby making a more pleasant, relaxed and healthful community for all. E. To recognize that while the Village of Cold Spring is primarily a residential community, provision also must be made for business and industry.</p>	<p>Restoration. A nonconforming building damaged by fire or other causes to the extent of more than seventy-five percent (75%) of its replacement value shall not be repaired or rebuilt except in conformity with the use and area regulations of this chapter.</p>
Floodplain	Cold Spring	<p>A. to protect human life and health; B. to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; C. to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. to minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and, H. to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.</p>	<p>A. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; F. qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>

Flood Damage Prevention	Kent	<p>A. to protect human life and health; B. to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; C. to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. to minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and, H. to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.</p>	<p>A. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; F. qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>
Steep Slope and Stormwater Management	Kent	<p>filling, excavating, building, clearing and other such acts that are inconsistent with the natural condition or acceptable use of steep slopes. Steep slopes in Kent are environmentally sensitive land forms and valuable natural resources which are of benefit to the entire Town and the surrounding region. The environmental sensitivity of steep slopes often results from such features as shallow soils over bedrock, bedrock fractures, groundwater seeps, and watercourses and wetlands found on or adjacent to steep slope areas. (2) 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; (3) This stormwater runoff contributes to increased quantities of waterborne pollutants, including siltation of aquatic habitat for fish and other desirable species; (4) Clearing and grading during construction tends to increase soil erosion and add to the loss of native vegetation necessary for terrestrial and aquatic habitat; (5) The failure to properly control erosion and sediment runoff results in excessive nutrient loading and sedimentation of water bodies within the Town's watersheds, topsoil loss, vegetation loss, altered drainage patterns, instability of soils, obstruction of drainage structures, damage to surface and subsurface hydrology and intensification of flooding. Further, improperly managed disturbance of steep slopes can aggravate erosion and sedimentation beyond rates experienced in natural geomorphological processes. (6) The failure to properly regulate large-scale clear-cutting and land clearing activities, particularly on steep slope areas, has been shown to have dire short-term and long-term impacts on the wetlands, streams, ponds and lakes that make up the unique environmental landscape of the Town of Kent. In particular uncontrolled runoff carrying soil, organic material, and natural and man-made chemicals, metals and toxins have been shown to have the following deleterious effects on the natural and the built environment (7) Uncontrolled disturbance of steep slopes and inadequately controlled land-clearing activities on level and moderate slope areas can lead to failure of slopes and the mass movement of earth; damage to the natural environment, man-made structures and personal safety; and the degradation of aesthetics. The establishment of regulatory and conservational practices in these critical areas is needed</p>	<p>(1) Meet the requirements of minimum control measures 4 and 5 of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4s), Permit No. GP-02-02, as hereafter amended or revised; (2) 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, as hereafter amended or revised; (3) Preserve steep slopes to the greatest extent practicable and to regulate their use to protect the public interest; (4) 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; (5) Minimize increases in pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land development activities which would otherwise degrade local water quality; (6) Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable; (7) 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; and (8) Ensure that all activities involving land clearing and/or land disturbance in all areas of the Town are carried out so as to ensure the maximization of benefits to the public and the residents of the Town and the protection of the natural and man-made environment, by ensuring that soil erosion is controlled to the maximum extent practicable.</p>
Subdivision of Land	Kent	<p>(1) To assure that land to be subdivided will produce building sites of such character Chapter 66r and area that will permit their development for homes or buildings without danger to health or peril from fire, flood or other menace. (2) To facilitate the adequate and efficient provision of community facilities, services and utilities and require the most desirable and appropriate systems for drainage, water supply, sewage disposal and other needed improvements, including any appropriate parks and playgrounds. (3) To promote the safe and convenient circulation of vehicles and pedestrians, and to promote the efficient design, location and construction of roads, streets, sidewalks, pathways and driveways so as to accommodate current and future needs. (4) To minimize the destruction of the natural character of the land and promote the conservation of all elements of topography and vegetation which contribute to the natural beauty of the land. (5) To provide, through all subdivision planning and development, for the privacy of residents while enhancing the general appearance of the community.</p>	

Zoning Plan	Kent	<p>(1) To guide the future development of the Town in accordance with the Kent Comprehensive Plan so that the Town may realize its potential as a place to live and to work, with the most beneficial and convenient relationships among the residential and commercial districts of the Town and with due consideration to: (a) The character of the district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses. (b) Existing conditions and trends in population, economic activity, land use and building development. (c) Conserving the value of buildings and neighborhoods by encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout the Town. (2) To prevent the pollution of streams, ponds and all other water resources, to prevent floods and to encourage the wise use and sound management of natural resources throughout the Town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and the value of the land. (3) To protect the character and the social and economic stability of all parts of the Town and to enhance the appearance of the Town as a whole by ensuring that all development shall be orderly and beneficial to the Town, by eliminating inappropriate and poor quality design in the exterior appearance of structures and by controlling the erection and maintenance of signs throughout the Town. (4) To protect residential areas and to provide privacy for families by the preservation of such areas from, among others, the visual intrusion of nonresidential uses and, wherever reasonable, by the elimination of nonconforming uses which exert a deleterious influence on their surroundings. (5) To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks and other public requirements. (6) To encourage flexibility in the design of land developments so as to promote the most appropriate use of lands, to facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities and to preserve, to the extent feasible, the natural qualities and functions of open lands. (7) To make provision for access to sunlight and the accommodation of solar energy systems and equipment and other alternative energy systems. (8) To assure adequate sites for residence, industry and commerce. (9) To facilitate the efficient and adequate provision of public facilities and services. (10) To gradually eliminate nonconforming uses and, where this is not possible, enhance the compatibility of such uses with adjoining uses.</p>
Comprehensive Plan	Nelsonville	<p>1. Guide zoning decisions, project reviews and other activities for which the Village Board of Trustees Board of Trustees and the Planning Board have responsibility, 2. Alert other government agencies to the policies and aspirations of the Village of Nelsonville when they prepare projects or conduct activities that may have a bearing on the Village, 3. Serve as a guide for development and preservation projects and programs of private individuals, groups and organizations that may wish to enhance the Village, its residents and its services and, 4. Establish a framework or model by which the Village and the community can evaluate the effects of a particular project or proposal and can modify policy for the future as appropriate.</p>
Flood Damage Prevention	Nelsonville	<p>Local Law No. 2 of the year 2012, Flood Damage Prevention. The Village Board of the Village of Nelsonville finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Nelsonville and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. It is the purpose of this local law to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and; (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.
Zoning Code	Nelsonville	<p>To lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, panic, floods and other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding of the land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to make provision for, so far as conditions may permit, the accommodation of solar energy systems and equipment and access to sunlight therefor; and to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements.</p>

Stormwater Management	Patterson	<p>(1) Minimize increases in peak rate of 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; (2) Minimize increases in pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land development activities which would otherwise degrade local water quality; (3) Minimize the total volume of stormwater runoff which flows from any specific site during, and following development to the maximum extent practicable in order to minimize the economic impact of installation, operation and maintenance of drainage facilities; (4) Reduce soil erosion and sediment transport, wherever possible, through appropriate structural and non-structural best management practices (BMPs), and to ensure that these management practices are properly maintained to eliminate threats to public safety. (5) 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; (6) 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;</p>	<p>§133 -10. Performance Standards. §133 -11. Technical Standards. §133 -12. Erosion and sediment control plan requirements. §133 -13. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) Requirements. §133 -14. Maintenance During Construction. §133 -15. Maintenance Easement(s). §133 -16. Maintenance after Construction. §133 -17. Maintenance Agreements. §133 -18. Notations. §133 -19. Permit Standards. §133-20. Redevelopment. §133-21. Contractor Certification.</p>
Flood Damage Prevention	Patterson	<p>Chapter 91, Flood Damage Prevention. Amended in its entirety on 2-13-2013. The Town Board of the Town of Patterson finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Patterson and that such damages may include destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. It is the purpose of this chapter to:</p> <p>A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which resulting increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.</p> <p>B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial Construction.</p> <p>C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.</p> <p>D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.</p> <p>E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.</p> <p>F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>	<p>The Town Planner is hereby appointed to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.</p> <p>A development permit shall be obtained before the start of construction, or the start of any other development within the area of special flood hazard as defined herein, and shown on the maps and study described in § 91-6.</p> <p>The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):</p> <p>A. Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;</p> <p>B. Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,</p> <p>C. Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.</p> <p>On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in §91-6, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.</p> <p>The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.</p> <p>The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure shall either:</p> <p>(1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or</p> <p>(2) Be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water.</p>
Subdivision of Land	Patterson	<p>A. To assure that land to be subdivided will produce building sites of such character and area as will permit their development for homes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood or other menace. B. To facilitate the adequate and efficient provision of community facilities, services and utilities. The most desirable and appropriate systems for drainage, water supply, sewage disposal and other needed improvements, including any appropriate parks and playgrounds, shall be required. C. To promote the safe and convenient circulation of vehicles and pedestrians. Roads and streets shall be designed, located and constructed as to accommodate current traffic and future traffic where required, shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Town Comprehensive Plan, and shall facilitate fire protection and provide access of fire-fighting equipment to buildings. D. To restrain the destruction of the natural character of the land and promote the conservation of all elements of topography and vegetation which contribute to the natural beauty of the land. E. To promote the wise use and sound management of the groundwater systems, drainage basins, wetlands, streams, lakes and ponds and all other natural resources throughout the Town. F. To maintain, through all subdivision planning and development the existing character and development patterns of neighboring properties.</p>	<p>§ 138-14. Improvements required; bond § 138-15. Inspection fees § 138-16. Reservation of parkland on subdivision plats containing residential units § 138-17. Additional requirements § 138-18. Application for area variance § 138-19. Inspection of improvements § 138-20. Proper installation of improvements § 138-21. Utilities assurance § 138-22. Agreements</p>

	<p>land use which represents the most beneficial and convenient relationships among the residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas within the town, having regard to their suitability for co-existence with each other without reducing the quality of life or character of the community. B. To conserve the natural resources and rural character of the town by encouraging development in appropriate locations and by limiting building in areas where it would conflict with the town's predominantly rural pattern and scale of settlement; C. To provide for adequate light, air and privacy; to promote safety from fires, floods and other dangers, and to prevent overcrowding of the land and undue congestion of the population. D. To protect the character and the social and economic stability of all parts of the town and encouraging the orderly and beneficial development of the town. E. To protect and conserve the value of land throughout the town and the value of buildings appropriate to the various districts established by this chapter. F. Bringing about the gradual conformity of the uses of land and buildings throughout the town to the comprehensive zoning plan set forth in this chapter, and minimizing conflicts among the various uses, land and buildings. G. To aid and encourage the wise use and sound management of the groundwater systems, drainage basins, streams, lakes and ponds and all other natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the environmental quality, and beauty of the community.H. To aid in bringing about the most beneficial relation between the uses of land and buildings and the movement of traffic through and the circulation of traffic within the town, having particular regard to the avoidance of congestion on the highways, streets and roads within the town and the provision of safe and convenient traffic access appropriate to the various uses of land and buildings throughout the town. I. To aid in providing a guide for public policy and action in the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public facilities and services, and for private enterprise in building development, investment and other economic activity relating to the uses of land and buildings. J. In recognition of the economic value of Patterson's natural beauty and environmental amenities, to protect the integrity of scenic views, ridge lines, agricultural land, existing and potential recreation areas, waterways, ground and surface water supplies, ecological systems, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and natural</p>	<p>Any actual and ongoing emergency activity which is immediately necessary for protection and preservation of life or property or the protection or preservation of natural resource values. Such emergency activities include, but are not limited to: search and rescue operations; preventative or remedial activities related to large scale contamination of streams or other bodies of water; response to floods, hurricanes and other storms; fire fighting and public health concerns. Within five (5) days of the end of such an emergency involving the undertaking of any activity which otherwise would be treated as a regulated activity under this section, the person chiefly responsible for undertaking such emergency activity shall send a written statement to the E.C.I. setting forth the pertinent facts regarding such emergency, including an explanation of life, property or resource values such activity was designed to protect or preserve.</p>
<p>Zoning Code</p>	<p>Patterson</p>	
<p>Comprehensive Plan</p>	<p>Patterson</p>	<p>OPreserve and enhance the natural beauty and rural quality of the community and protect the small-town atmosphere. OProtect environmentally sensitive areas and natural resources such as scenic roads and vistas, waterways, floodplains and wetlands. OEstablish environmentally sound land use development policies which respect private property rights and ensure balanced and orderly patterns of future growth. OEncourage regional cooperation to safeguard Patterson's environmental setting. OFoster and preserve the community's heritage by protecting historic structures and sites which foster the natural beauty of the Town. OProvide adequate public utilities and recreation facilities, and minimize the fiscal burden of such services on the existing community. OImprove traffic conditions, and provide adequate parking and local circulation within secondary highway networks OPromote environmentally sound management of the waste stream. OPromote non-residential growth in areas suitable for such uses. OAccommodate new growth in a manner which protects the semi-rural character of the Town. OProvide sufficient variety and quantity of housing to accommodate the present and future needs of various income levels and age groups, including housing suitable for people of low and moderate income.</p>
<p>Comprehensive Plan</p>	<p>Phillipstown</p>	<p>i. Provide for updated and contemporary standards for parking, off-street loading, landscaping, lighting and other design standards. j. Provide for coordination with the State Environmental Quality Review Act review procedure. k. Provide for overlay and floating zones as described in the Comprehensive Plan. l. Provide for environmental protection measures, either in the new zoning regulations or by separate local laws, to protect existing steep slopes, woodland areas, viewshed, wetlands, groundwater and surface water supplies, ridge tops and stormwater. 2. Resource Protection System 3. Cluster Development 4. Floodplain Restrictions</p>
<p>Open Space Plan</p>	<p>Phillipstown</p>	<p>Discourage intensive development in areas not designated for future growth in the Comprehensive Plan, allowing only low-density development, Improve the visual qualities of Route 9, Facilitate visual and physical access to the Hudson River, f) Work with Putnam County Division of Planning & Development and NY Department of Transportation (DOT) to plan for appropriate road improvements along Route 9D to develop additional biking opportunities in the town g) Develop trail networks, including identifying bike trail opportunities to connect different areas of town, developing linkages for the north-south Greenway Trail and the east-west Northern Putnam Trail, and maintaining the existing horse trail network and consider additional horse trails where appropriate. h) Improve riverfront access using the Putnam Riverfront Alliance inventory of access points (appendix H). Riverfront plans should be developed closely with the Village of Cold Spring, Phillipstown, Putnam County and all other stakeholders., a) Develop a master plan for all roads in the town b) Establish speed limits on Town roads c) Where appropriate, introduce "traffic-calming" design measures on roads d) Create pedestrian footpaths and bikeways, Proactively engage the county and state in road issues,a) Concentrate new commercial and industrial development in designated mixed-use or industrial areas b) Locate denser development adjacent to existing areas of settlement c) With active local community involvement, study appropriate areas for new mixed-use development, explore use of central sewer and water where appropriate, and consider developing master plans that balance community character and development potential. This might be done as a follow-up step for one or more of the following areas (exact boundaries to be determined as part of the preliminary study): d) Anticipate redevelopment opportunities before they arise such as institutional uses, large tracts and old industrial sites e) Allow denser mixed-use development areas that can become community hubs, creating more pedestrian-oriented environments, a) Enforce existing regulations b) Implement a computer based system to track the permitting process c) Rewrite the zoning code and land development regulations to ensure that they are consistent with the goals of the Comprehensive Plan and are clear, understandable, flexible, and easy to administer, d) Empower a committee to oversee implementation of the Comprehensive Plan e) Develop a staff position to follow through on strategies of the Comprehensive Plan a. adopt an Open Space Index; b. designate the Conservation Advisory Council as a Conservation Board; c. establish a Community Preservation Fund, in order to preserve properties of importance to Phillipstown's natural resources or community character; d. establish a staff/consulting position of Natural Resource Review Officer to conduct conservation analysis of applications; e. enact changes to the zoning and other land use codes and promote public education and outreach programs to better protect natural resources.</p>

Flood Damage Prevention	Philipstown	<p>A. To protect human life and health; B. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects; C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. To minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and H. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.</p>	<p>A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which willunnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>
Stormwater Management	Philipstown	<p>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.</p>	<p>A. Land development activities and associated increases in 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 waterborne 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 streambank 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 municipality; 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 particular site or an entire watershed and thereby mitigate the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation from development.</p>
Zoning Code	Philipstown	<p>This Zoning Law enables Philipstown to protect the diverse "character" of the Town while also giving landowners a range of options and choices for the use, development, and conservation of their land. It is designed to achieve the community's goals as expressed in the Town's Comprehensive Plan while respecting the property interests of landowners and providing a development approval process that is predictable, efficient, and fair.</p>	<p>Establishment of districts. Zoning Maps. Floodplain Overlay District (FPO). Cold Spring Reservoir Watershed Overlay District (WSO). Open space development options. Stormwater management. Steep terrain and ridgeline protection regulations.</p>
Building Construction and Fire Prevention	Putnam Valley	<p>The Town Board of the Town of Putnam Valley, Putnam County, New York, hereby accepts applicability of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code for the Town of Putnam Valley, Putnam County, New York, in accordance with the provisions of § 374-a of the Executive Law of the State of New York.</p>	
Flood Damage Prevention	Putnam Valley	<p>A. Protect human life and health; B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and, H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.</p>	<p>A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which willunnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>
Comprehensive Plan	Putnam Valley	<p>Maintain and strengthen efforts to protect the abundant natural resources that exist in this Hudson Highlands community. Safeguarding water quality in this "Town of Lakes" is among the priority natural resource concerns. Protect the quality of our drinking water through aquifer and surface water protection. Consider the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources when determining overall housing densities in Putnam Valley. Develop a coordinated approach to the resolution of long-standing public health and environmental issues related to wastewater management in the Town's lakeside communities and other densely populated locations in the Town. Promote energy efficiency and conservation, and the use of renewable energy in the town. Coordinate and streamline the development review process to enable projects that are consistent with the vision, goals, and recommendations of this plan to achieve approval in a predictable, straightforward manner.</p>	<p>Lake Protection Program, Establish an Open Space Committee, Adopt recommendations provided within the Town of Putnam Valley Housing Plan. Prepare for and comply with the Phase II Stormwater Management Regulations Strengthen zoning regulations that address the protection of steep slopes and ridgelines. Re-examine the Town's wetland and watercourse ordinance Develop regulations to protect underlying aquifers</p>
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	Putnam Valley	<p>The purpose of this chapter is to regulate modification of natural terrain and the alteration of drainage by providing for runoff, erosion and sediment control measures and maintenance of artificial structures within the Town of Putnam Valley to assure, protect and safeguard the health, safety and general welfare.</p>	<p>Activities which disturb the topography or vegetation of land which have permits as follows require a permit to commence work, which shall be obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer before the commencement of any such activity: (1) The construction of individual wells and of sewage disposal systems causing the disturbance of any area less than 5,000 square feet, having received approval from the Putnam County Health Department. (2) The construction of roads, driveways and related bonded improvements pursuant to a subdivision plan, site development plan or a development approval plan that has received final approval from the Putnam Valley Planning Board and has been filed with the Putnam County Clerk or pursuant to a grading permit issued by the Code Enforcement Officer or by the Planning Board. (3) An activity carried out pursuant to a wetlands permit issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation or the Putnam Valley Planning Board. (4) An activity carried out pursuant to forestry practices permit issued by the Town of Putnam Valley. (5) An activity carried out pursuant to a mining permit issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation or an earth products removal permit issued by the Town of Putnam Valley.</p>

Storm Sewers	Putnam Valley	<p>A. To meet the requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from MS4s, Permit No. GP-02-02 or as amended or revised; B. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 since such systems are not designed to accept, process or discharge nonstormwater wastes; C. To prohibit illicit connections, activities and discharges to the MS4; D. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this article; and E. To promote public awareness of the hazards involved in the improper discharge of trash, yard waste, lawn chemicals, pet waste, wastewater, grease, oil, petroleum products, cleaning products, paint products, hazardous waste, sediment and other pollutants into the MS4.</p>	<p>Discharge prohibitions. Failing individual sewage treatment systems prohibited. Activities contaminating stormwater prohibited Use of best management practices to prevent, control, and reduce stormwater pollutants. Suspension of access to MS4; illicit discharges in emergency situations. Industrial or construction activity discharges. Access to facilities; monitoring of discharges. Notification of spills.</p>
Stormwater Management	Putnam Valley	<p>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 ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.</p>	<p>Stormwater pollution prevention plan required. Contractor certification Technical standards Water quality standards Maintenance and inspection during construction. Maintenance easements Maintenance after construction.</p>
Zoning Code	Putnam Valley	<p>The zoning regulations and districts as herein established have been designed to implement and promote the Master Plan for the Town of Putnam Valley for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the town. The regulations have been designed to protect the fragile natural resources in the town; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, parks and public requirements; to provide for a range in housing opportunities; and to promote the public interest, health, comfort, convenience, safety and general welfare; to protect and conserve property values; to assure orderly community growth; to regulate the use of buildings, structures and land; to regulate the location, height and arrangement of buildings and structures; to regulate the size and use of lots, yards and other open spaces; to regulate the percentage of a lot which may be occupied by buildings and other land uses and to regulate the intensity of land use. The regulations have been made with reasonable consideration, among other things, for the character of the district and its peculiar suitability for the particular uses specified and with a view toward conserving natural resources and encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout the Town consistent with the Master Plan.</p>	
Comprehensive Plan	Southeast	<p>Protect the Town's community character, Protect valuable natural resources, Provide a diversity of housing opportunities, Provide a healthy economic environment, Provide necessary community services, Maintain the Town's transportation network</p> <p>The Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code of the State of New York grants to the local governments the power to designate local officials to enforce the code. Now, in furtherance of that authority and to create procedures for the enforcement of the code, this chapter is enacted to take effect immediately.</p>	<p>Where capacity exists, encourage the connection of existing septic systems to existing private wastewater treatment plants, especially in the Route 22 Corridor. ☐ Continue to participate in the Putnam County MS4 Coordinating Committee to implement stormwater management practices, education, and training. ☐ Continue to cooperate with the Village of Brewster to provide shared services and facilities, and to eliminate overlapping or duplicate services. Create an Official Map of all roads within the Town. The Official Map would identify the classification of each road (arterial, collector, local street, etc.) and would identify any "paper streets" or planned roadway improvements. The Official Map would also identify designated scenic roads. ☐ Create traffic impact criteria that calls for maintaining the Town's classification system on its roadways with respect to traffic volumes. ☐ Enforce standards with respect to grade and width for private roadways to ensure safe and efficient flow of automobiles and emergency vehicles. Clarify standards within the Subdivision Regulations pertaining to responsibility for maintenance of roadway margins. ☐ Continue to enforce provisions for shared driveways and cul-de-sacs to provide better clarity with respect to allowed length (1,000 feet), width (18 feet), grade (10 percent maximum), and materials. Evaluate measures to ensure routine and long-term maintenance of private roadways or shared driveways by home-owner associations. Amend Resource Protection Plan provision (§138-21) and site plan review criteria (§138-46) of the zoning code to indicate that resource protection areas, such as steep slopes and wetlands, cannot be built upon. Revise the zoning code to strengthen design controls for all commercial buildings, parking lots, and outside storage areas. ☐ Ensure that the recently amended sign code is adequately enforced, and facilitate the compliance of existing businesses. ☐ Continue to enforce the Town's protection of scenic stone walls and historic resources.</p>
Building Construction and Fire Prevention	Southeast		<p>Right of entry, Tests of building materials or construction. Out-of-Town inspections. Building fees. Permits; permit fees. Conformance and permit required. Application for permit; stop-work orders. Permit procedure; effect on prior permits; expiration, revocation and extension of permit. Certificates of occupancy. Demolition and repair of buildings. Penalties for offenses.</p>
Flood Damage Prevention	Southeast	<p>A. Protect human life and health; B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions; E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities, such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; G. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and, H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.</p>	<p>A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which willunnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>

Sewers and Water	Southeast	<p>A. To inform the public as to the technical and administrative procedures to be followed in obtaining connection to the Town of Southeast public sewer system. B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the public sewer system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge. C. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the public sewer system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system. D. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system. E. To meet the requirements of the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from MS4s, Permit No. GP-02-02, or as amended or revised. [Added 12-20-2007 by L.L. No. 11-2007] F. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the Town's storm sewer system since such system is not designed to accept, process or discharge nonstormwater wastes. [Added 12-20-2007 by L.L. No. 11-2007] G. To prohibit illicit connections, activities and discharges to the Town's storm sewer system. [Added 12-20-2007 by L.L. No. 11-2007] H. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this article. [Added 12-20-2007 by L.L. No. 11-2007] I. To promote public awareness of the hazards involved in the improper discharge of trash, yard waste, lawn chemicals, pet waste, wastewater, grease, oil, petroleum products, cleaning products, paint products, hazardous waste, sediment and other pollutants into the Town's storm sewer system. [Added 12-20-2007 by L.L. No. 11-2007]</p>	<p>Discharge regulations: POTWs Use of public sewers. Building sewers and connections. Regulation of nondomestic discharges. Suspension of service or permit. Notification of violation. Action for relief. Prohibition against activities contaminating stormwater. Enforcement; notification and remedy of illicit discharges, connections and contamination.</p>
Stormwater Management	Southeast	<p>A. Meet the requirements of Minimum Measures 4 and 5 of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s), Permit GP-02-02, or as amended or revised. B. Require land development activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for construction activities, Permit 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 stream bank 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 that flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable. F. Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint-source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management practices and ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety.</p>	<p>Discharge prohibitions. Failing individual sewage treatment systems prohibited. Activities contaminating stormwater prohibited Use of best management practices to prevent, control, and reduce stormwater pollutants. Suspension of access to MS4; illicit discharges in emergency situations. Industrial or construction activity discharges. Access to facilities; monitoring of discharges. Notification of spills.</p>
Subdivision of Land	Southeast	<p>A. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood or other menace. B. Proper provision shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage and other needed improvements. C. All proposed lots shall be so laid out and of such size as to be in harmony with the development pattern of the neighboring properties. D. The proposed streets shall compose a convenient system conforming to the Official Map, if such exists, and shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Comprehensive Plan, if such exists, and shall be of such width, grade and location as to accommodate the prospective traffic, to facilitate fire protection and to provide access of fire-fighting equipment to buildings. E. Safe driveway access shall be provided to each proposed lot. F. Proper provision shall be given to the preservation and potential enhancement of existing natural features and other assets of a community nature. G. A means more rigorous and effective than is presently provided under New York Town Law shall be provided for assuring the satisfactory completion and performance of all proposed public improvements. The system of performance bonds provided under New York Town Law as an alternative to the prior completion of public improvements in a subdivision is deficient in providing for and protecting the public health, safety and welfare as inflation, inadequately completed improvements, unmeritorious defenses to enforcement of bonds and the high cost of enforcing surety bonds may result in failure to properly complete public improvements, hardship to purchasers of properties in the subdivisions and to the general public and unjust enrichment of owners, subdividers and developers of subdivisions.</p>	<p>§ 138-14. Improvements required; bond § 138-15. Inspection fees § 138-16. Reservation of parkland on subdivision plats containing residential units § 138-17. Additional requirements § 138-18. Application for area variance § 138-19. Inspection of improvements § 138-20. Proper installation of improvements § 138-21. Utilities assurance § 138-22. Agreements</p>
Zoning Code	Southeast	<p>This chapter regulates and restricts the location, construction and use of buildings and structures, the use of land and the area, shape and frontage of building lots in order to promote health, safety, morals and general welfare of the Town; to implement a Comprehensive Plan; to lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, flood, panic and other dangers; to promote health and general welfare; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements; to conserve the value of buildings; and to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the Town.</p>	<p>Development in floodplain. In addition to any existing federal legislation, development activities within the Town's floodplain will be further governed by any relevant section of this chapter and by Chapter 74, Flood Damage Prevention, for flood damage prevention.</p>

Indian Point Emergency Guide	Putnam County	<p>Indian Point Emergency Guide, 2011-2012 Edition. The information in this booklet is for the people in the communities close to Indian Point. Emergency planners want people who live, work or visit Putnam County to have this information because it will help keep them safe in the unlikely event of an emergency at Indian Point. A key component in the ongoing public education campaign is the New York State Office of Emergency Management website for the Joint Information Center developed primarily for Indian Point issues.</p>	<p>If there is a potential for or an actual release of radiological materials to the environment, the Putnam County Executive—in partnership with New York State officials and other county executives—would sound emergency sirens. These special sirens are located throughout the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) around Indian Point. There are 16 sirens located in Putnam County. The approximate siren locations can be found on the map at the center of this booklet. When the sirens sound, the notification system will contact residents within the Putnam County portion of the Indian Point EPZ and those who have registered with NY Alert a state wide emergency notification system that requires pre-registration.</p> <p>If there is an emergency at Indian Point, people need to take protective actions, including Shelter-in- Place and Evacuation. The County will provide the appropriate emergency instructions. Together, government officials would decide what protective actions, if any, the public should take. Their decisions and instructions would be communicated to the public through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts as well as through other news media. In addition to emergency measures for Indian Point, the Guide provides general preparedness information for Fires, Thunderstorms, Flooding, Tornados, Winter Storms, and Power Outages.</p>
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Putnam County	<p>The Putnam County CEMP was prepared by county officials working cooperatively with state, federal, and private agencies in a planning effort coordinated by the New York State Office of Emergency Management (NYSOEM). The plan was designed to reduce or prevent emergency/disaster situations that the county is predisposed to, and enhance the adeptness of response and recovery operations.</p> <p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <p>a.To identify, assess and prioritize local and regional vulnerabilities to emergencies or disasters and the resources available to prevent or mitigate, respond to and recover from them; b.To outline short, medium, and long range measures to improve Putnam County’s capability to manage hazards; c.To provide that Putnam County and its local governments will take appropriate actions to prevent or mitigate effects of hazards and be prepared to respond to and recover from them when an emergency or disaster occurs; d.To provide for the efficient utilization of all available resources during an emergency; e.To provide for the utilization and coordination of local government and state and federal programs to assist disaster victims by prioritizing the response to the needs of groups that may be inordinately affected, including those with disabilities or other access and functional needs; and ensure the whole community is able to access emergency programs and services related to emergencies; and f.Provide for the utilization and coordination of state and federal programs for recovery from a disaster with attention to the development of mitigation programs.</p>	<p>1The Putnam County Bureau of Emergency Services Commissioner or Designee has been designated the County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator. All County agencies will participate in risk reduction activities with the cooperation and coordination of the Putnam County Bureau of Emergency Services Commissioner; the County Hazard Mitigation Coordinator will be consulted as appropriate with relation to hazards involving environmental or naturally occurring risks.</p> <p>The County will coordinate with municipalities and local emergency services to develop the capability to monitor identified hazard areas in order to detect hazardous situations in their earliest stages. This capability will be developed over time and will link with ongoing hazard mitigation planning programs. On November 17, 2017, Putnam County assembled a group of local officials to consider and discuss the questions and issues raised by the HAZNY program. Representatives from DHSES OEM Region II facilitated the meeting and recorded the results for Putnam County. The group analyzed hazards potentially affecting Putnam County. HAZNY rated each hazard based on the Group’s assessment and assigned a numerical value based on likelihood and consequence.</p>
County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA)	Putnam County	<p>2017 Update. The Putnam County Bureau of Emergency Services (BES) manages and coordinates the County’s fire, HazMat, EMS, Enhanced 911 system, fire investigations, fire police, trainings, radiological emergency preparedness and fire training center. BES manages a countywide communications systems and is tasked with planning for response, remediation / mitigation and recovery from natural and manmade disasters including those resulting from biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical and explosive causes.</p>	<p>The County has excellent working relationships amongst its agencies. While the County has some emergency plans in place, many of the plans need to be updated or formalized. Putnam has excellent working relationships with neighboring counties, specifically Westchester and Dutchess. The County has a solid emergency management organizational construct in place and the first responder related capabilities are generally well developed. The County has also engaged in extensive citizen preparedness and community outreach efforts. The County should continue to work towards re-engaging the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) members.</p>
Radiological Emergency Response Plan - Appendix P - General Population Evacuation	Putnam County	<p>Putnam County Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Appendix P - General Population Evacuation. The Plan provides primary and alternate evacuation routes from multiple facilities and locations to various reception centers in response to a nuclear incident at the Indian Point Energy Center.</p>	
Radiological Emergency Response Plan - Appendix O - Traffic Management Plan	Putnam County	<p>Putnam County Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Appendix O - Traffic Management Plan. This appendix to the Putnam County Radiological Emergency Response Plan contains information and data regarding traffic management aspects of a response to a nuclear incident at the Indian Point Energy Center. In particular, this appendix outlines the field operations to be used to manage vehicular traffic during and after an evacuation of specific areas of Putnam County.</p> <p>Should a release of radioactive material occur at the Indian Point Indian Center, people in southwestern Putnam County – in areas already designated as Emergency Response Planning Areas – might be advised by county officials to leave the area to avoid prolonged exposure to those materials.</p>	<p>The representative of the Putnam County Sheriff’s Department assigned to the Emergency Operations Center during an emergency is responsible for coordinating the establishment of traffic control and access control for areas being evacuated.</p> <p>The resources required to implement this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel with the capabilities of performing the planned control functions of traffic guides. • Equipment to assist these personnel in the performance of their tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Traffic Barriers o Traffic Cones o Signs • A plan that defines all necessary details and is documented in a format that is readily understood. <p>The functions to be performed in the field are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate evacuating traffic movements that serve to expedite travel out of the EPZ along routes that the analysis has found to be most effective. 2. Restrict traffic movements that permit vehicles to travel in a direction which takes them significantly closer to the plant site, or which interferes with the efficient flow of other evacuees.
Vision 2010	Putnam County	<p>Vision 2010. The report provides a foundation for a continuing dialogue among community leaders and local residents as to the direction Putnam County should travel on its path towards 2010. The Principles guiding Vision 2010 are Balance, Respect and Partnership.</p>	<p>Recommendations of the Plan include; Cultivating expanded partnerships among the County, New York City Department of Environmental Protection, municipalities, and State and federal agencies to maximize financial and technical assistance for protecting water quality and quantity; Completing and implementing the Groundwater Protection and Utilization Plan; Facilitating the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation’s Phase II Stormwater Management Program, as required by the Clean Water Act; Supporting Putnam’s agricultural economy by providing enhanced technical assistance in areas of environmental best management practices, farm business management assistance, and improved access to local and regional markets; Creating harmony between the built and non-built environment through innovate land use policies; and Inventorying streams to identify stream channel erosion and begin remediation activities.</p>
Commercial Corridors - Planning and Feasibility Study	Putnam County	<p>Putnam County Commercial Corridors - Planning and Feasibility Study. A planning and feasibility study was conducted of 10 key commercial corridors throughout the County. The purpose of the study is to establish recommendations towards the revitalization and improvements for each corridor.</p> <p>The 10 corridors consist of; Main Street in the Village of Cold Spring and the Village of Nelsonville; 2. NYS Route 52 & U.S. Route 6 in the Hamlet of Carmel; 3. U.S. Route 6 in the Hamlet of Mahopac; 4. U.S. Route 9 in the Town of Philipstown; 5. Oscawana Lake Road and Peekskill Hollow Road in the Town of Putnam Valley; 6. NYS Route 52 in the Town of Kent and the Town of Carmel; 7. NYS Route 311 and Front Street in the Town of Patterson; 8. NYS Route 22 in the Town of Southeast; 9. Main Street in the Village of Brewster; and 10. U.S. Route 6/202 in the Town of Southeast.</p>	<p>Based in part on traffic, infrastructure and economic development assessments, short, medium, and long term transportation recommendations were provided for each corridor. The recommendations presented for each corridor can be utilized by both the municipalities and the County as a guide to prioritize improvements, develop budgets for funding these improvements as part of infrastructure planning and identify grants that can be obtained to assist with the implementation and construction of the recommended improvements.</p>

<p>Large Development Projects Report. Putnam County</p>	<p>Land Development Projects Report, December 2015. The report was prepared with the hope of fostering a greater understanding of development activity throughout the region. The intent is also to provide a greater awareness of potential cumulative impacts to land use, environmental resources, economic development and transportation from proposed development activity throughout the county. This report is a planning tool only. It is a list of large projects that are under review or have been approved by the local municipalities. Not all projects listed in this report will be constructed,</p>
<p>Stormwater Management & Land Use Regulation Putnam County</p>	<p>Stormwater Management and Land Use Regulation, December 2017. This is a fact sheet of Stormwater Regulations. It recommends strategies for updating local stormwater laws, such as; 1. Review existing laws and programs. 2. Inventory your community's natural resources; conduct watershed assessment. 3. Assess current stormwater caused damage and concerns. 4. Review existing local law for Stormwater Management and Erosion Control. 5. Compare with DEC's Model Local Law and include required standards, using either the base version or the optional resiliency version; and 6. Tailor the local law to the individual community (goal: integrate stormwater management with local land use decisions).</p>
<p>Stormwater Improvement Study Putnam County</p>	<p>Stormwater Improvement Study Final Report, December 2009. The intent of this Stormwater Improvement Study (Study) is to identify costs and develop preliminary designs for other water quality improvement features which could potentially be installed (retro-fit) within the Study Area. These features would serve not only to improve the quality of the local lakes and streams, but would aid in the protection and improvement of the quality of water in the Croton Reservoir system by reducing the pollutant of concern (phosphorus). The NYSDEC goals for phosphorus removal in the NYCDEP East of Hudson Watershed are summarized in the Croton Watershed Phase II Phosphorus TMDL Implementation Plan (NYSDEC, January 2009a). As part of this plan, the NYSDEC presents minimum thresholds for phosphorus reduction which must be met for a plan to be approvable.</p> <p>In order to satisfy the needs and recommendations of the PCMS4CC, potential stormwater quality retrofit locations in the PCMS4CC study area were selected considering multiple factors including: Known Problem Areas; Retrofit Location; Proximity to Waterbodies; Drainage Area Size; Land Cover; and Property Ownership. The NYSDEC recommends the following retrofits for use in stormwater projects: Better Site Design Approaches; Rehabilitation of Existing Storm Sewer Systems; Stabilizing Dirt Roads and Surfaces; Conversion of Existing Ponds to Extended Detention or Wetland Treatment Systems; Retrofit Abandoned Buildings; Retrofit Road Ditches to Enhance Open Channel Design; Control the Downstream Effects of Runoff from Existing Paved Surfaces; Control Stream Erosion by Reducing Flow into Streams; Upgrade Existing Conveyance System to Provide Water Quality/Quantity Control within the Drainage Structure; and Reforestation. During the process of identifying 40 potential retrofit sites, the PCMS4CC members identified several sites with known existing drainage problems or issues. These sites were noted as having flooding/erosion/design failure issues and score with a higher priority for retrofits. Recommendations include: Develop an approach on how to fund the retrofit program; Develop a strategy to create a uniform approach throughout the territorial jurisdiction; Develop a region wide stormwater management plan; and Develop a region-wide GIS database which encompasses either the PCMS4CC watershed or the EOH watershed.</p>
<p>Flood Preparedness and Response: A Guide for Municipalities Putnam County</p>	<p>Flood Preparedness & Response: A Guide for Municipalities, 2014. The purpose of this guide is specifically to address the flooding of streams and creeks that affects bridges, roadways and other public infrastructure. Municipalities are</p> <p>Each Municipality should prepare an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) The purpose of the EAP is to establish procedures to protect life and property. The EAP should contain at a minimum: Emergency Notification Flowchart: Site Description: Emergency Detection, Evaluation and Classification:and Inundation Maps. Other Flood-Smart Strategies and recommended Actions include; Taking stock of infrastructure; Creating a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan; Attend Post-Flood Emergency Stream</p>
<p>Flood Insurance Study Putnam County</p>	<p>Flood Insurance Study, March 4, 2013. This countywide Flood Insurance Study (FIS) investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in, or revises and updates previous FISs/Flood Insurance</p> <p>The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. To reduce the risk of property damage in areas where the stream velocities are high, the community may wish to restrict development in areas outside the floodway. The Study</p>
<p>Harmful Algal Bloom Action Plan Putnam lake Putnam County</p>	<p>Harmful Algal Bloom Action Plan for Putnam Lake. Harmful algal blooms (HABs), primarily within lakes and ponds of New York State, have become increasingly prevalent in recent years and have impacted the values and services that these resources provide.</p> <p>The overarching goal of this Putnam Lake Harmful Algal Bloom Action Plan is to minimize the spatial and temporal extent of HABs in Putnam Lake through well planned, targeted nutrient reduction management strategies from all contributing sectors. Management actions focused on reducing phosphorus loading to the lake should be evaluated and implemented to achieve both near- and long-term water quality goals. Recommended Action Projects</p>
<p>Regulatory Landscape for Protecting Source Water Putnam County</p>	<p>Regulatory Landscape for Protecting Source Water, Tools for Protection & Tools for Contamination Response, December 2017. The state legislature has delegated the power to control land development and the physical environment to local towns, villages, and cities. In exercising that authority, they are empowered to achieve the most appropriate use of the land and they are required to mitigate adverse environmental impacts that result from development projects that they approve. Local land use boards routinely require developers to minimize soil erosion, implement stormwater runoff measures, manage the use, storage, and placement of contaminants, and avoid excessive impervious coverage, particularly in areas prone to flooding.</p> <p>Local governments can adopt nuisance protection laws requiring, for example, that businesses using hazardous materials are not located near drinking water supplies. Local governments have considerable flexibility in exercising their land use power, such as the adoption of overlay zones that impose stricter development standards on designated watersheds and entering into intermunicipal agreements in adjacent communities to protect their watersheds by adopting similar land use regulations and monitoring and enforcing compliance. The protection of trees, requirements for replacing topsoil on development sites, and protection of steep slopes are other priorities for protecting water quality that are addressed in local government regulations in some communities in New York.</p>
<p>MS4 Annual Report Putnam County</p>	<p>MS4 Annual Report Cover Page, March 9, 2013. The County completes annual reporting on MS4 Minimum Control Measures and has met or exceeded the minimum standards.</p>
<p>Soil Survey Putnam County</p>	<p>Soil Survey of Putnam and Westchester Counties, New York. This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Soil Conservation Service has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.</p> <p>This soil survey contains information that can be used in land-planning programs in Putnam and Westchester Counties. It contains predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey also highlights limitations and hazards inherent in the soil, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.</p> <p>This soil survey is designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use it to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the survey to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.</p> <p>Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are shallow to bedrock. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.</p>

<p>Agriculture and Farmland Protection Board Putnam County</p>	<p>Keep Putnam Farming, Putnam County Agriculture & Farmland Protection Board. After informing farmers and community members about Keep Putnam Farming, the next step was to begin the data collection phase of the program. By gathering original data using surveys and interviews, knowledge of local farming is enhanced, and market connections can be improved. Local farmers could be best supported by creating greater awareness about farms and where they are located, and by education local leaders and residents about the importance of the agricultural sector in Putnam County. Keep Putnam Farming recommendations include; Helping Farmers to Network, Learn & Build Capacity; Increase Market Opportunities within Putnam County; Develop Farm Friendly Communities; Maintain & Expand Putnam County's Farmland; and Recognize the Importance & Growth of Agriculture in Putnam County.</p>	
<p>An Agriculture & Farmland Protection Plan for Putnam County Putnam County</p>	<p>An Agricultural & Farmland Protection Plan For Putnam County, August 2004. The Plan establishes five major goals, and multiple objectives and strategies to fulfill the vision for agriculture and farmland in Putnam County. Goal 1: Economic Opportunities - Preserve Hudson Valley Economic Development District Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2018-2022 Section 1. Summary Background August, 2019. The Mid-Hudson Regional Economic Development Council ("Council" or "MHREDC")has a clear vision for its seven counties, as illustrated in the regional strategy which closely aligns with state-wide priorities. Integrated goals regionally and at the state level create a blueprint for success. In supporting projects that implement its regional strategy the Council encourages continued</p>	<p>The goals will be accomplished by; aggressively integrating agriculture into existing county economic programs and initiatives; establishing new agricultural promotion efforts aimed at local decision makers, the general public, and area businesses; strengthening the role of the Putnam County Agriculture and Farmland Protection Board as an advocate for agriculture in the County; by increasing farmer participation in local and county government</p>
<p>Hudson Valley Economic Development District Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022 Putnam County</p>	<p>intended to provide a snapshot of the economic distress in the Hudson Valley region based on 2015 data. Identifying communities within the region that exhibit economic distress, as defined by the EDA, is important in determining eligibility for EDA investment assistance.</p>	<p>LIVE A strategy that seeks to revitalize the region's many river, hilltop, and crossroads urban centers by encouraging activities that accelerate placemaking, such as smart growth and transit-oriented development, downtown revitalization, and infrastructure improvements. These efforts will stimulate job creation, inspire innovation, and prevent youth flight. WORK A strategy that seeks to attract and retain a quality workforce in the region's mature and emerging clusters within the tradeable sectors of biotech and life</p>
<p>Hudson Valley Region Distress Criteria Statistical Report Putnam County</p>	<p>Hudson Valley Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2019-2023, November 2019. Meetings with planning and development officials highlighted constraints on the Region to plan for the infrastructure improvements needed to bolster economic and environmental resilience. Particularly in the case of sewer and water infrastructure, there are significant gaps in available information about the location and capacity of sewer and water lines. Limited and failing sewer and water infrastructure severely hampers a community's economic and environmental resiliency. The threats associated with climate change and those accompanying global and technological challenges have the potential to dramatically undermine economic and environmental progress in the Region and beyond. The Vision: The Hudson Valley will maximize the advantages of its location at the nexus between the Upstate and Downstate economies. The Strategy: Building connections for regional competitiveness, resiliency and prosperity. The Plan's Goals are as follows; Goal 1. Improve Economic Competitiveness through Physical Infrastructure Connections Goal 2. Improve Resiliency and Economic Competitiveness through connections to support the capacity for regional planning for municipal sewer and water infrastructure as a template for other types of regional infrastructure planning. Goal 3. Improve Economic Competitiveness through connections to Strengthen the Availability of a Skilled Workforce. Goal 4. Support Connectivity for Regional Prosperity</p>	<p>Putnam County does not exhibit any combined economic distress. Its unemployment is lower than average, and the county boasts higher than average personal income. Putnam County is the only county in the Hudson Valley region that does not have any tract with lower than average income. Putnam County does have a tract with unemployment distress in Carmel.</p>
<p>Hudson Valley Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2019-2023 Putnam County</p>	<p>Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan, Final - May 2013. The Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan sets out a vision for sustainable development that builds on the Region's unique social, cultural, and natural history, with the goal of promoting economic development, environmental sustainability, and enhancing quality of life for the more than two million residents that call the Region home. While the Plan provides a common framework, each resident, municipality, and organization has the freedom and the responsibility to chart their own course toward achieving the Plan's objectives, either individually or collectively.</p>	<p>Counties including (Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester) are outpacing the US in virtually every measure. Although the smallest of the region's counties by area, Putnam County continues to position itself to take better advantage of for tourism and other forms of targeted economic development. As noted in annual updates of the previous CEDS, the largest constraint facing the County is that forty percent of its land is owned by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection as part of the New York City water supply system and 96 percent of the County is in the City's watershed. While many municipalities in the County are struggling to find sufficient infrastructure to support development. Nonetheless, the County reports making significant strides in improving its overall economic competitiveness. The County continues to work toward opportunities to address, Commercial Corridors, Urban Revitalization, Water and Sewer Infrastructure, and Food and Agriculture. For the Hudson Valley Region, one of the types of Resiliency considered was Environmental Resilience and the ability to withstand Natural disasters and the effects of Climate change. The Hudson Valley is all too familiar with natural disasters, the region has seen 7 Federal Disaster Declarations since 2010 but it was Superstorm Sandy that got everyone's attention. The Hudson Valley Regional Council is addressing this issue through education and outreach to communities to give them the tools they need to make decisions about addressing vulnerabilities at all levels.</p>
<p>Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan Putnam County</p>	<p>It should be noted that the Study found Putnam County had the highest per capita emissions rate, due in part to transportation emissions generated by traffic passing through the county. Recent experience with Hurricanes Irene and Sandy underscore the tremendous economic, environmental, and social impacts that can be caused by severe weather events, which are predicted to increase in frequency and severity as a result of climate change. Secondary impacts include flooding, drought, and heat waves. In 2008, the Region's clean water and sewer infrastructure investment needs were estimated to be approximately \$2.75 billion, with Westchester, Rockland and Putnam's request totaling about \$1.4 billion alone. The Croton system, in Westchester and Putnam Counties, now requires potable water filtration per the US EPA and NYSDOH. Directing rural and suburban growth into village centers also protects open space from development. This helps maintain ecosystem services such as water filtration, carbon sequestration, flood mitigation, and biodiversity. conservation areas are those sites that have been identified as having particular strategic value in terms of meeting this Plan's objectives, be it as habitat, flood buffer, natural or cultural heritage, or other use, and thus merit protection from development into an alternative use. Watershed management plans and smart growth strategies can help to protect watersheds and mitigate impacts such as flooding. Priority Projects are needed to identify and reduce risks faced by water infrastructure so as to better prepare the Region for the effects of climate change. Planning for today's 100-year flood is no longer adequate.</p>	