

DRAFT DATE: 12-19-11

LOCAL LAW FILING

New York State Department of State
41 State Street, Albany, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County
City
Town of Nunda
Village

Local Law No. _____ of the year 2012.

**A local law "to effect a Moratorium and Prohibition Within The Town of
Natural Gas And Petroleum Exploration And Extraction Activities,
Underground Storage Of Natural Gas,
And Disposal Of
Natural Gas Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration, And Production Wastes."**

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the

County
City
Town of Nunda, as follows:
Village

Section 1. TITLE

This Local Law shall be known as the
**"Moratorium on and Prohibition of
Gas And Petroleum Exploration And Extraction Activities,
Underground Storage Of Natural Gas, and
Disposal Of
Natural Gas Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration, And Production Wastes."**

Section 2. AUTHORITY AND INTENT; FINDINGS; PURPOSE

A. The Town Board of the Town of Nunda hereby adopts this Local Law pursuant to the authority described at Section 1. of Appendix A attached hereto, which Appendix A is hereby incorporated and made a part of this Local Law for all purposes by this reference.

B. The Town Board has found, determined, and made the declarations of findings set forth at Section 2. of Appendix A attached hereto.

C. The Purposes underlying the Town Board's passage of this Local Law, as articulated, found, and declared by the Town Board, are set forth at Section 3. of Appendix A attached hereto.

Section 3. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Local Law, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively set forth below:

Agriculture Use--- Land used for the production of crops and/or livestock and livestock products (as those terms are defined at Section § 301 of the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law).

Board of Appeals --- The Zoning Board of Appeals of the Town.

Below-Regulatory Concern --- Radioactive material in a quantity or of a level that is distinguishable from background (as that phrase is defined at 10 CFR §20.1003), but which is below the regulation threshold established by any regulatory agency otherwise having jurisdiction over such material in the Town.

Gathering Line, Or Production Line --- Any system of pipelines (and other equipment such as drip stations, vent stations, pigging facilities, valve box, transfer pump station, measuring and regulating equipment, yard and station piping, and cathodic protection equipment), used to move oil, gas, or liquids from a point of production, treatment facility or storage area to a transmission line, which is exempt from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's jurisdiction under section 1(b) of the Natural Gas Act, and which does not meet the definition of a "Major utility transmission facility" under the Public Service Law of New York, Article 7, §120(2)(b).

Injection Well --- A bored, drilled or driven shaft whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension, or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension, through which fluids (which may or may not include semi-solids) are injected into the subsurface and fewer than ninety (90) percent of such fluids return to the surface within a period of ninety (90) days.

Land Application Facility --- A site where any Natural Gas Exploration And/Or Petroleum Production Wastes are applied to the soil surface or injected into the upper layer of the soil.

Natural Gas --- Methane and any gaseous substance, either combustible or non-combustible, which is produced in a natural state from the earth and which maintains a gaseous or rarefied state at standard temperature and pressure conditions, and/or gaseous components or vapors occurring in or derived from petroleum or other hydrocarbons.

Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Exploration Activities --- Geologic or geophysical activities related to the search for natural gas, petroleum or other subsurface hydrocarbons including prospecting, geophysical and geologic seismic surveying and sampling techniques, *but only to*

the extent that such activities involve or employ core, rotary, or any other type of drilling or otherwise making any penetration or excavation of any land or water surface in the search for and evaluation of natural gas, petroleum, or other subsurface hydrocarbon deposits.

Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities --- The digging or drilling of a well for the purposes of exploring for, developing or producing natural gas, petroleum or other subsurface hydrocarbons, including without limitation any and all forms of shale fracturing.

Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes --- Any of the following in any form, and whether or not such items have been excepted or exempted from the coverage of any federal or state environmental protection laws, or have been excepted from statutory or regulatory definitions of "industrial waste," "hazardous," or "toxic," and whether or not such substances are generally characterized as waste: (a) below-regulatory concern radioactive material, or any radioactive material which is not below-regulatory concern, but which is in fact not being regulated by the regulatory agency otherwise having jurisdiction over such material in the Town, whether naturally occurring or otherwise, in any case relating to, arising in connection with, or produced by or incidental to the exploration for, the extraction or production of, or the processing, treatment, or transportation of, natural gas, petroleum, or any related hydrocarbons; (b) natural gas or petroleum drilling fluids; (c) natural gas or petroleum exploration, drilling, production or processing wastes; (d) natural gas or petroleum drilling treatment wastes (such as oils, frac fluids, produced water, brine, flowback, sediment and/or any other liquid or semi-liquid material); (e) any chemical, waste oil, waste emulsified oil, mud, or sediment that was used or produced in the drilling, development, transportation, processing or refining of natural gas or petroleum; (f) soil contaminated in the drilling, transportation, processing or refining of natural gas or petroleum; (g) drill cuttings from natural gas or petroleum wells; or (h) any other wastes associated with the exploration, drilling, production or treatment of natural gas or petroleum. This definition specifically intends to include some wastes that may otherwise be classified as "solid wastes which are not hazardous wastes" under 40 C.F.R. § 261.4(b). The definition of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes does not include (i) recognizable and non-recognizable food wastes, or (ii) waste generated by Agriculture Use.

Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes Disposal/Storage Facility --- Any of the following: (a) tanks of any construction (metal, fiberglass, concrete, etc.); (b) impoundments; (c) pits; (d) evaporation ponds; or (e) other facilities, in any case used for the storage or treatment of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes that: (i) are being held for initial use, (ii) have been used and are being held for subsequent reuse or recycling, (iii) are being held for treatment, or (iv) are being held for storage.

Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes Dump --- Land upon which Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes, or their residue or constituents before or after treatment, are deposited, disposed, discharged, injected, placed, buried or discarded, without any intention of further use.

Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Support Activities --- Shall mean and be any one or more of the following: (a) Natural Gas Compression Facility; (b) Natural Gas Processing Facility; (c) Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes Disposal/Storage Facility; (d) Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes Dump; (e)

Land Application Facility; (f) Non-Regulated Pipelines; (g) Underground Injection; or (h) Underground Natural Gas Storage.

Natural Gas Compression Facility --- Those facilities or combination of facilities that move natural gas or petroleum from production fields or natural gas processing facilities in pipelines or into storage; the term shall include equipment for liquids separation, natural gas dehydration, and tanks for the storage of waste liquids and hydrocarbon liquids.

Natural Gas Processing Facility --- Those facilities that separate and recover natural gas liquids (NGLs) and/or other non-methane gases and liquids from a stream of produced natural gas, using equipment for any of the following: cleaning or stripping gas, cooking and dehydration, residual refinement, treating or removing oil or condensate, removing water, separating NGLs, removing sulfur or carbon dioxide, fractionation of NGLs, or the capture of CO₂ separated from natural gas streams.

Non-Regulated Pipelines --- Those pipelines that are exempt or otherwise excluded from regulation under federal and state laws regarding pipeline construction standards or reporting requirements. Specifically includes production lines and gathering lines.

Person --- Any individual, public or private corporation for profit or not for profit, association, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, firm, trust, estate, and any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

Pipeline --- All parts of those physical facilities through which petroleum, gas, hazardous liquids, or chemicals move in transportation (including pipes, valves and other equipment and appurtenances attached to pipes and other equipment such as drip stations, vent stations, pigging facilities, valve boxes, transfer pump stations, measuring and regulating equipment, yard and station piping, and cathodic protection equipment), whether or not laid in public or private easement or private right of way within the Town. This includes, without limitation, gathering lines, production lines, and transmission lines.

Radioactive Material --- Material in any form that emits radiation, but only if such material has been moved from its naturally occurring location through an industrial process. Such material is "radioactive material" for purposes hereof, whether or not it is otherwise exempt from licensing and regulatory control pursuant to the NYS Department of Labor, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Department of Energy, the US Department of Transportation, or any other regulatory agency.

Radiation --- The spontaneous emission of particles (alpha, beta, neutrons) or photons (gamma) from the nucleus of unstable atoms as a result of radioactive decay.

Subsurface --- Below the surface of the earth, or of a body of water, as the context may require.

Town --- The Town of Nunda, Livingston County, New York.

Town Board --- The Town Board of the Town.

Transmission Line --- A pipeline that transports oil, gas, or water to end users as a public utility and which is subject to regulation either by: (a) the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's jurisdiction under section 1(b) of the Natural Gas Act, or (b) as a "Major utility transmission facility" under the Public Service Law of New York, Article 7, §120(2)(b).

Underground Injection --- Subsurface emplacement of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes by or into an Injection Well.

Underground Natural Gas Storage --- Subsurface storage, including in depleted gas or oil reservoirs and salt caverns, of natural gas that has been transferred from its original location for the primary purpose of load balancing the production of natural gas. Includes compression and dehydration facilities, and pipelines.

Section 4. MORATORIUM AND PROHIBITION.

A. From and after the date of this Local Law, no application for a permit, zoning permit, special permit, zoning variance, building permit, site plan approval, subdivision approval or other Town-level approval shall be accepted, processed, approved, approved conditionally, or issued for the construction, establishment, or use or operation of any land, body of water, building, or other structure located within the Town for any of the following: (i) any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Exploration Activities; (ii) any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities; or (iii) any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Support Activities.

B. From and after the date of this Local Law, no Person shall use, cause, or permit to be used, any land, body of water, building, or other structure located within the Town for any of the following: (i) any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Exploration Activities; (ii) any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities; or (iii) any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Support Activities.

C. The moratorium and prohibition set forth above in Sections A. and B. of this Section 4. are not intended, and shall not be construed, to: (y) prevent or prohibit the transmission of natural gas through utility pipes, lines, or similar appurtenances for the limited purpose of supplying natural gas to residents of or buildings located in the Town; or (z) prevent or prohibit the incidental or normal sale, storage, or use of lubricating oil, heating oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, or propane in connection with legal Agriculture, residential, business, commercial, and other uses within the Town, so long as such uses do not involve any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Exploration Activities, Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities, or Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Support Activities.

D. This moratorium and prohibition shall be in effect beginning on the effective date of this Local Law and shall expire on the earlier of (i) that date which is one year [?] after said effective date; or (ii) the effective date of a Town Board resolution affirmatively stating the Town Board has determined that the need for this moratorium and prohibition no longer exists.

E. This moratorium and prohibition shall apply to all real property within the Town.

F. Under no circumstances shall the failure of the Town Board of the Town, the Board of Appeals of the Town, the Planning Board of the Town, or the Code Enforcement Officer for the

Town to take any action upon any application for a permit, zoning permit, special permit, zoning variance, building permit, site plan approval, subdivision approval, or other Town-level approval constitute an approval by default or an approval by virtue of expiration of time to respond to such application.

Section 5. PENALTIES.

A. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Local Law shall be an unclassified misdemeanor as contemplated by Article 10 and Section 80.05 of the New York State Penal Law, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500) or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both, for the first offense. Any subsequent offense within a three month period shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) or imprisonment for a period of not more than 30 days, or both. For purposes of this Clause A., each day that a violation of this Local Law exists shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

B. Compliance with this Local Law may also be compelled and violations restrained by order or by injunction of a court of competent jurisdiction, in an action brought on behalf of the Town by the Town Board.

C. In the event the Town is required to take legal action to enforce this Local Law, the violator will be responsible for any and all necessary costs incurred by the Town relative thereto, including attorney's fees, and such amount shall be determined and assessed by the court. If such expense is not paid in full within 30 days from the date it is determined and assessed by the Court, such expense shall be charged to the property(ies) within the Town on which the violation occurred, by including such expense in the next annual Town tax levy against such property, and such expense shall be a lien upon such property until paid.

Section 6. 'GRANDFATHERING' OF LEGAL, PRE-EXISTING NON-CONFORMING USE

Notwithstanding any provision hereof to the contrary, any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities that are being conducted in the Town as of the effective date of this Local Law shall be subject to the following:

A.1. If, as of the effective date of this Local Law, substantive Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities are occurring in the Town, and those activities are in all respects being conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including without limitation all valid permits required to be issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") and all other regulating agencies, then and only then such Activity shall be considered a pre-existing, non-conforming use and shall be allowed to continue, subject, however, to the provisions of Clauses B. and C. of this Section 6.

2. Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities that are being conducted in the Town as of the effective date of this Local Law and which do not qualify for treatment under the preceding Clause A. 1. of this Section 6 shall not be grandfathered, and shall in all respects be prohibited as contemplated by Section 4 hereof.

B. Upon the depletion of any well which is allowed to remain in operation after the effective date of this Local Law by virtue of Clause A. 1. of this Section 6, or upon any other substantive cessation of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities (otherwise grandfathered by virtue of Clause A. 1. of this Section 6) for a period of more than twelve (12) months, then and in such event the non-conforming use status of such Activity shall terminate, and thereafter such Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities shall in all respects be prohibited as contemplated by Section 4 hereof.

C. Notwithstanding any provision hereof to the contrary, the pre-existing, non-conforming status conferred and recognized by Clause A. 1. of this Section 6 is not intended, and shall not be construed, to authorize or grandfather any Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction Activities extending beyond whatever well bore is authorized in any DEC permit in existence as of the effective date of this Local Law. Any expansion or attempted or purported expansion shall not be grandfathered under Clause A. 1. of this Section 6, and instead shall in all respects be prohibited as contemplated by Section 4 hereof.

Section 7. INVALIDITY OF ANY CONFLICTING APPROVALS OR PERMITS.

No permit or approval issued by any local or state agency, department, commission or board shall be deemed valid within the Town of Nunda when to the extent that such permit or approval purports to allow or permit any activity that would violate the prohibitions set forth at Section 4 of this Local Law.

Section 8. HARDSHIP USE VARIANCE.

The Board of Appeals of the Town of Nunda hereby authorized to accept and review (after public notice and hearing and in accordance with the requirements of law and of this Local Law) requests for a hardship use variance from application of the provisions of this Local Law by persons aggrieved hereby.

No such use variance shall be granted by the Board of Appeals without a showing by the applicant that applicable zoning regulations and restrictions have caused unnecessary hardship.

- A. *Unnecessary Hardship.* In order to prove such unnecessary hardship the applicant is required to demonstrate to the Board of Appeals that, with respect to every permitted use under the zoning regulations for the particular district where the property is located, each of the following four criteria is satisfied: (i) the applicant cannot realize a reasonable return on the entire parcel of property, and such lack of return is substantial as demonstrated by competent financial evidence; (ii) the alleged hardship relating to the property in question is unique, and does not apply to a substantial portion of the district or neighborhood; (iii) the requested use variance, if granted, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood; and (iv) the alleged hardship has not been self-created.
- B. *Reasonable Rate of Return.* In evaluating whether the applicant can realize a reasonable rate of return, the Board of Appeals must examine whether the entire original or expanded property holdings of the applicant are incapable of producing a reasonable rate of return (and not just the site of the proposed development project). No use variance shall be granted

unless, in addition to satisfying all other applicable provisions of law and this Law, the Board of Appeals finds that the applicant has clearly demonstrated, by detailed "dollar and cents" proof, the inability to obtain a reasonable return for the entire parcel (and not just the site of the proposed project) and for each and every permitted use in the district (including those uses permitted by special use permit).

- C. *Unique Hardship.* No use variance shall be granted unless, in addition to satisfying all other applicable provisions of law and this Law, the Board of Appeals finds that the entire parcel of which the project is a part possesses unique characteristics that distinguish it from other properties in the area.
- D. *Essential Character of the Neighborhood.* In making its determination of whether the proposed development project will alter the essential character of the neighborhood, the Board of Appeals shall take into account factors that are of vital importance to the citizens of the Town including without limitation: (i) the rural residential, agricultural and historic character of the Town, (ii) its irreplaceable recreation and tourism sites, (iii) the extent of hazard to life, limb or property may result from the proposed development project, (iv) health impacts, (v) the social and economic impacts of traffic congestion, noise, dust, odors, emissions, solid waste generation and other nuisances, (vi) the impact on property values, and (vii) whether the applicant will use a style of development that will result in degradation to the air quality, water quality and environment of the Town. In order to find that the proposed development project does not alter the essential character of the neighborhood, the Board of Appeals shall interpret the public interest in said essential character of the neighborhood to require, at a minimum, that the project will not do any of the following: (x) pose a threat to the public safety, including public health, water quality or air quality, (y) cause an extraordinary public expense, or (z) create a nuisance.
- E. *Self-Created Hardship.* The Board of Appeals may find that the applicant suffers from a self-created hardship in the event that the Board finds that (i) the applicant's inability to obtain a reasonable return on the property as a whole results from having paid too much or from a poor investment decision; (ii) the applicant previously divided the property and is left with only a portion which suffers from some unique condition for which relief is sought and which did not apply to the parcel as a whole; or (iii) when the applicant purchased the property, he or she knew or should have known the property was subject to the zoning restrictions.

In the event the Board of Appeals grants a hardship use variance from the provisions of this Local Law to the applicant, the applicant shall be required to comply with all provisions of the Town's then applicable zoning laws and other laws and regulations, together with any amendments to such law or regulations which may be enacted during the term of this Local Law. Any hardship use variance that is granted shall grant only the minimum variance that the Board of Appeals deems necessary and adequate to address the unnecessary hardship proven by the applicant, and at the same time preserve and protect the character of the neighborhood and the health, safety and welfare of the community.

Section 9. SEVERABILITY.

If any word, phrase, sentence, part, section, subsection, or other portion of this Local Law, or the application thereof to any person or to any circumstance, is adjudged or declared invalid or unenforceable by a court or other tribunal of competent jurisdiction, then, and in such event, such judgment or declaration shall be confined in its interpretation and operation only to the provision of this Local Law that is directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment or declaration is rendered, and such judgment or declaration of invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect or impair the validity or enforceability of the remainder of this Local Law or the application hereof to any other persons or circumstances. If necessary as to such person or circumstances, such invalid or unenforceable provision shall be and be deemed severed herefrom, and the Town Board of the Town hereby declares that it would have enacted this Local Law, or the remainder thereof, even if, as to particular provisions and persons or circumstances, a portion hereof is severed or declared invalid or unenforceable.

Section 10. SUPERSEDING INTENT AND EFFECT.

During the time this Local Law is in effect, it is the specific intent of the Town Board, pursuant to Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(1)(ii)(d)(3) and §22, to supersede: (a) any inconsistent provisions set forth in Town Law § 265-a, § 267; § 267-a, § 267-b, § 268; §274-a, §274-b; § 276, § 277, § 278, and § 279; (b) any other inconsistent provisions set forth in Article 16 of the Town Law; (c) any inconsistent provisions of the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Nunda; and (d) any inconsistent provisions of any and all other local ordinances, local laws or local resolutions of the Town of Nunda.

Section 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the New York Department of State.

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. _____ of 2012 of the Town of Nunda, was duly passed by the Town Board on _____ in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 above.

(Seal)

Cindy Essler, Town Clerk

Date: _____

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

_____, Esq.

Town Attorney for the Town of Nunda

Date: _____

DRAFT

DRAFT December 19, 2011

APPENDIX A
ATTACHED TO AND FORMING A PART OF
TOWN OF NUNDA (NY) LOCAL LAW NO. ___ of the YEAR 2012,
known as:

**"Moratorium on and Prohibition of
Gas And Petroleum Exploration And Extraction Activities,
Underground Storage Of Natural Gas,
and Disposal Of
Natural Gas Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration, And Production Wastes."**

The "Moratorium on and Prohibition of Gas And Petroleum Exploration And Extraction Activities, Underground Storage Of Natural Gas, and Disposal Of Natural Gas Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration, And Production Wastes" to which this Appendix A is attached is herein sometimes referred to as "this Local Law" or "this Law."

This Appendix A is a part of the Local Law to which it is attached for all purposes.

Section 1. Authority and Intent. This Local Law is intended to be consistent with and is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to the Town Board of the Town of Nunda under the New York State Constitution, and the Laws of the State of New York, including but not limited to the following authorities: New York State Constitution Article IX, Section 2 (c)(ii)(6), (10); Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(1)(i); Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(1)(ii)(a)(6), (11), (12), and (14); Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(1)(ii)(d)(3); Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(2); Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(3); Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(4)(a), and (b); Statute of Local Governments §10(1), (6), and (7); Town Law § 64 (17-a), (20-b), and (23); Town Law § 130(5), (6), (7), (8), (11), (14), (15), and (23); Town Law § 135; Town Law Article 16 (Zoning & Planning) inclusive; Environmental Conservation Law § 17-1101 §27-0711; and New York State Law, Public Health Law § 228 (2), and (3).

This Law is a police power and land use regulation. This Law is intended and is hereby declared to address matters of local concern, and it is declared that it is not the intention of the Town to address matters of statewide concern. This Local Law is intended to act as and is hereby declared to exercise the permissive "incidental control" of a zoning law and land use law that is concerned with the broad area of land use planning and the physical use of land and property within the Town, including the physical externalities associated with certain land uses, such as negative impacts on roadways and traffic congestion and other deleterious impacts on a community.

Section 2. Findings of Fact.

1. Nunda is a community in the southern part of Livingston County that takes great pride

in and assigns great value to its rural residential character, small-town atmosphere, and scenic and other natural resources. **[Tom: here consider adding material from Comp Plan re: special assets and features. See accompanying Rider A for examples of language we've used other places.]**

2. Many residents are dependent upon aquifers and wells for life-sustaining water; maintaining the quality of water resources within the Town is critical to protecting the natural environment of the Town, the general health and welfare of Town residents, and the local economy.
3. Preservation of the Town's irreplaceable scenic sites, air quality and water quality, and priceless and unique character, is of significant value to the inhabitants of the Town and to the tourists who visit here.
4. The Town's rich natural environment is a valuable asset that creates a sense of identity and well-being for residents of the area. Preserving and protecting the scenic, recreational, and other natural resources of the Town is important for both a healthy environment and vibrant economy. Aesthetic issues are real and evoke strong reactions from people. They deeply affect the way people feel about a place – whether or not businesses will want to locate, or people will want to live in and visit a place.
5. Allowing the activities prohibited by Section 4 of the Local Law would impair the existing character of the Town, because by their very nature such activities have the potential to produce a combination of negative impacts upon the environment and people living in or in proximity to the communities in which they are located. Such negative impacts may include, without limitation, traffic, noise, vibrations, fumes, damage to roadways, degradation of water quality, degradation of air quality, decreased availability of affordable housing, damage to and loss of agricultural lands and soils, damage to and loss of open space, natural areas, and scenic views, decreased recreational opportunities, and damage to the tourism industries.
6. If one or more of the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law are conducted within the Town, traffic generated thereby could be hazardous or inconvenient to the inhabitants of the Town and could be dangerous to pedestrians (especially children), cyclists, and motorists, and could result in traffic congestion that could delay emergency response times for medical emergencies, fires and accidents. Roads are a critical public resource and constitute a major investment of the public's money. The Town is not in a position to bear the high costs associated with the road use impacts that accompany many of the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law. Accidents involving heavy trucks have greater potential for death than those involving smaller vehicles. Increased truck traffic increases air pollution and noise levels, and decreases the quality of life and property values for those living nearby.
7. If one or more of the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law are conducted within the Town, the air pollution, dust and odors generated thereby (whether onsite or by truck traffic to and from the proposed site of such activities) could be hazardous or

inconvenient to the inhabitants of the Town. Air pollution is a known hazard to the public health.

8. Allowing one or more of the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law to be conducted within the Town could negatively impact the quality of water resources within the Town. Water pollution is hazardous to the public health. If a domestic water source is contaminated, remediation is time and cost intensive, and may not restore the water resource to a quality acceptable for domestic use.
9. If one or more of the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law are conducted within the Town, noise, vibrations, and light pollution typically caused by such Activities could be hazardous or inconvenient to the inhabitants of the Town. Noise, traffic congestion, nighttime lighting, and vibrations can have negative effects on human health and wildlife.
10. The creation, generation, keeping, storage or disposal of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes (as that term is defined at Section 3. of the Local Law) within the Town could have a negative impact on the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the Town.
11. The high costs associated with the disposal of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes (as that term is defined at Section 3. of the Local Law) have in other localities resulted, and could in our Town result, in persons seeking to avoid such costs by depositing such material along roadways, in vacant lots, on business sites, in the private dumpsters of others, or in other unauthorized places. Such activities could pose a hazard to the public health, safety, and welfare of the inhabitants of the Town.
12. The explicit proscription of the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law is a legitimate goal of land use laws. There is no question that exclusion of specified industrial uses is a legitimate goal of such laws:

As the United States Supreme Court stated in *Town of Belle Terre v. Borass*, 416 U.S. 1 (1974):

the concept of public welfare is broad and inclusive.... The values that it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary. It is within the power of the [local] legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled.

416 U.S. at 6.

And see also *Matter of Gernatt Asphalt Products, Inc. v. Town of Sardinia*, 87 N.Y. 2d 668 (1996), where the Court of Appeals, New York State's highest court, evaluated a

claim that a town's prohibition of mining throughout the town was in effect unconstitutional 'exclusionary zoning,' and held as follows:

We have never held, however, that the ... ['exclusionary zoning'] test, which is intended to prevent a municipality from improperly using the zoning power to keep people out, also applies to prevent the exclusion of industrial uses. A municipality is not obliged to permit the exploitation of any and all natural resources within the town as a permitted use if limiting that use is a reasonable exercise of its police power to prevent damage to the rights of others and to promote the interests of the community as a whole. 87 N.Y. 2d at 683, 684. (emphasis added.)

Section 3. Purposes. The purpose of the Local Law is to enable the Town of Nunda to stay the construction, operation, and establishment of, and the submission and processing of applications for permits, zoning permits, special permits, zoning variances, building permits, operating permits, site plan approvals, subdivision approvals, certificates of occupancy, certificates of compliance, temporary certificates, and other Town-level approvals respecting, the activities prohibited by Section 4. of the Local Law, for a reasonable time, so as to allow the Town time to study the impacts, effects, and possible controls over such activities and to consider amendments to the Town's zoning laws to address the same. The Town Board finds that a moratorium of one (1) year duration, coupled with a mechanism for an 'unnecessary hardship' variance procedure, will achieve an appropriate balancing of interests between (on the one hand) the public need to safeguard the character and other resources of the Town of Nunda and the health, safety and general welfare of its residents, and the rights of individual property owners or businesses desiring to conduct such activities (on the other) during such period.

Specimen language to a community

Rider A
(examples of language from other Towns for item 1. of Section 2
(Findings of Fact) of Appendix A of the draft Moratorium)

1. Bethel is the centerpiece of Sullivan County. It is both a farm area and a part of the Catskills vacation and scenic Upper Delaware River regions. Bethel takes great pride in and assigns great value to its rural residential character, small-town atmosphere, and historic, scenic and other natural resources. The historic Woodstock Festival of 1969 took place in Bethel, and Bethel is now proud home to the Bethel Woods Center for the Arts, and The Museum at Bethel Woods. Fortunately, Bethel attracts a significant number of yearly visitors. Bethel seeks to attract even more visitors, and that strategy has the potential to be a significant economic development driver, provided that Bethel protects its scenic and other natural resources and does not instead devote its open space to natural gas drilling and associated industrial activities.

2. Alfred is a community in the western part of the State that takes great pride in and assigns great value to its rural residential character, small-town atmosphere, and historic, scenic and other natural resources. It lies in two significant river basins: the Genesee River Watershed, draining to Lake Ontario, and the Susquehanna River Basin, part of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Alfred is a regional center of educational, cultural, and artistic activity; it is home to both Alfred State College and Alfred University. Both institutions generously share with the community their considerable educational, cultural, and recreational assets. At the same time, the Town faces financial challenges, because it bears the responsibility of providing a high level of services to a largely tax-exempt property base. Fortunately, Alfred attracts a significant number of yearly visitors. Family members transport and visit College and University students, people come from outside of the area to visit the College and University, and tourists come to visit the art galleries, ceramic museum, and studios of local artists and craftspeople. Alfred seeks to attract even more visitors, and that strategy has the potential to be a significant economic development driver, provided that Alfred protects its scenic and other natural resources and remains a vibrant, college/university town, and does not instead devote its open space to natural gas drilling and associated industrial activities.

3.A. Jerusalem is a picturesque, rural town in central Yates County that enjoys a high quality of life and an abundance of open space, including woods, fields, and brushlots. It boasts some of the most scenic landscapes in all of the Finger Lakes region, featuring rolling hills, dramatic valleys, and beautiful Keuka Lake. This unique topography is completely interwoven with the Town's heritage, image, character, and overall sense of place. The Town is rich in agriculture, and

includes a significant presence of Mennonites or "plain" communities. Tourism and recreation are also strong in Jerusalem, as the lakes, wineries, and stunning landscape attract thousands of people each year. Jerusalem seeks to attract even more visitors, and that strategy has the potential to be a significant economic development driver, provided that Jerusalem protects its scenic and other natural resources and does not instead devote its open space to natural gas drilling and associated industrial activities. There is a collective desire among the Town's residents to maintain and protect the community's quality of life, lake and other water quality, beautiful natural environment, and quiet lifestyle. Jerusalem takes great pride in and assigns great value to its rural residential character, small-town atmosphere, and historic, scenic and other natural resources, and desires to conserve these critical assets for future generations.

B. The Town is primarily in the Finger Lakes – Lake Ontario watershed; within that watershed, most of the Town's waterbodies flow into Keuka Lake. The southwestern corner of the Town drains south into the Cohocton River and eventually into the Susquehanna River, making it one of the northernmost reaches of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Keuka Lake is a drinking water source for about [20,000] people. **[please confirm.]**

4. The City of Binghamton is blessed with many strategic advantages, including a nearby State University and community college, a relatively low cost of living, a high quality school district, proximity to major metropolitan cities like New York City and Syracuse, convenient transportation connections (the City is located at the junction of two major highway corridors), and amenities such as the new County Library, Veterans Memorial Arena, NYSEG Stadium, The Forum, and a quality parks and recreation system, to name only a few. As reflected in the City's Comprehensive Plan, Binghamton seeks to reestablish itself and be widely recognized as the social, cultural, and government hub of the region.

The City's Comprehensive Plan reflects community values and a desire of residents for Binghamton to build a long-term sustainable future. Binghamton seeks to position itself as the preferred place to live and work in the region. A place attractive both to residents, students, and visitors. The focus of the City's Comprehensive Plan is entitled 'Restructuring to Create a Vital Place.' As stated in the Comprehensive Plan, reestablishing Binghamton as a vibrant regional center "means [includes] protecting the environmental quality in the City."

Elements of 'Restructuring to Create a Vital Place' include encouraging regional niche commercial and retail, and promoting regional recreational, cultural and civic activities and establishments. According to the Comprehensive Plan, strengthening Binghamton's neighborhoods is a primary key to revitalizing the City as a whole, and creating vital neighborhood centers that support a variety of relatively *small-scale* enterprises is the key to revitalizing the neighborhoods. The City is engaged in many project-level activities intended to attract uses that will reestablish Binghamton's role as a regional social and civic center and

strengthen and support its neighborhoods and Downtown. These activities have the potential to be significant economic development drivers. Natural gas drilling and its associated industrial-scale activities are inconsistent with encouraging neighborhood development within the City. These industrial-scale activities are also incompatible with attracting visitors to the festivals and special events that presently attract thousands of residents and visitors to the City. Allowing natural gas exploration or extraction or underground storage of natural gas or the storage, transfer, treatment or disposal of natural gas exploration and production wastes to occur within the City has the potential to undermine the planning and development efforts the City has made over the past several years.

[You get the idea. This can be as detailed (or not) as you like. Good idea to add description of/reference to any watersheds, aquifers, etc. that are in Nunda.]