

APPENDIX A

ATTACHED TO AND FORMING A PART OF
TOWN OF RUSH (NY) LOCAL LAW NO. 3 of the YEAR 2013,
known as:

A local law to amend and supplement
the Zoning Law of the Town of Rush adopted June 12, 1973
(as heretofore amended),
by:

Establishing a Severability Clause;
Confirming and Clarifying that any Uses not Expressly Permitted are Prohibited;
Articulating Certain Explicitly Prohibited Uses;
Adding Certain New Definitions, and Changing Certain Existing Definitions; and
Modifying, Clarifying, and Adding to the Provisions Regarding Variances.

The Town Of Rush (NY) Local Law No. 3 Of The Year 2013 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 Rush 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. It is further 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 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 herein-identified land uses, such as negative impacts on roadways, traffic congestion, and other deleterious impacts upon a community. This Law is not intended to regulate the operational processes of any business. This Local Law is a law of general applicability and is intended to promote the

interests of the community as a whole.

As is consistent with law (including, without limitation NY ECL § 27-0711) this Local Law intends to, and hereby does, regulate certain land uses so as to promote the health and welfare of the citizens of the Town by, among other things, prohibiting the dumping, discharging, injection and disposal of materials herein defined as "Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes" on lands and in bodies of water within the Town. Further, this Local Law is intended and declared to protect drinking water supplies, and is intended and declared to supplement and enhance, but not limit or impinge upon, the Safe Drinking Water Act or the Underground Injection Control programs administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. This Local Law is also intended and declared to impose conditions and restrictions that are directly related and incidental to certain uses of property, with such conditions and restrictions being aimed at minimizing or precluding adverse impacts in and upon the Town that could result from certain uses of property that could pose a unique risk of adverse impacts to, and effects upon, the comfort, peace, enjoyment, health and safety of residents and their property.

Section 2. Findings of Fact.

1. Rush is a community in Monroe County that takes great pride in and assigns great value to its rural residential character, small-town atmosphere, high-quality agricultural and forestry land, and scenic and other natural resources.
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. Certain of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law have the potential to damage surface and ground water resources, in the event of (by way of example) human error, power outages, flooding or other natural disasters, or engineered materials and structures experiencing stresses beyond those for which they were designed. 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.
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 agricultural, 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 also deeply affect the way people feel about a place, and affect whether businesses will want to locate within, or people will want to live in, attend school in, and visit, a place.

5. Allowing certain of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in the Local Law could 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 areas or communities in which such activities 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, the fragmentation of natural communities and valuable wildlife and flora corridors, decreased recreational opportunities, and damage to tourism industries.
6. If one or more of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in 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. Certain of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law typically involve a large volume of heavy vehicles and accidents involving heavy vehicles have greater potential for death or serious injuries and property damages than those involving smaller vehicles. Further, such accidents are more likely to occur on roads (such as many roads in the Town) that have sharp corners, narrow lanes, short sight lines, and overall limited roadway geometries. Thus, an increased volume of heavy vehicular traffic may cause, contribute to, or create unsafe conditions for the traveling public and thus place a strain on emergency responders. Increased heavy vehicular traffic also tends to increase air pollution and noise levels, and decrease the quality of life and property values for those living nearby. Roads are a critical public resource and constitute a major investment of the public's money. With very limited exceptions within the Town, all Town roads are generally "highways by use" (as contemplated by Section 189 of the NY Highway Law) and, as such, many such roadways are not engineered or able to carry repeated heavy vehicular traffic, even if within legal limit loads. The Town is not in a position to bear the high costs associated with the road use impacts that typically accompany many of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law.
7. If one or more of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in the Local Law are conducted within the Town, the air pollution, dust, noise, vibrations, 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. If one or more of the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in the Local Law are conducted within the Town, noise, vibrations, seismic, subterranean, lateral and subjacent support impacts, and light pollution typically caused by such activities, could be hazardous or inconvenient to the inhabitants of the Town. Noise, traffic congestion, nighttime lighting, vibrations, and seismic and other impacts to

subterranean surface support, can have negative effects on human health and wildlife.

9. The creation, generation, keeping, storage or disposal of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes (as that term is defined in the Local Law) within the Town could have a negative impact on the public health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the Town.
10. The high costs associated with the disposal of Natural Gas And/Or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration Or Production Wastes (as that term is defined in 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.
11. Evaluation and determination of whether the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law are appropriate for the Town is a legitimate goal of land use policy and laws; indeed, the exclusion of specified industrial uses is a legitimate and judicially recognized and supported 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. 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, held as follows:

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.

Section 3. Purposes. This Local Law is enacted so as to take proactive steps to protect and preserve the quality of the Town's air, water, historic resources, and other assets, and to protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the Town and its present and future residents. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this Local Law is intended and declared by the Town Board to:

a. promote the purposes of planning and land use regulation by, among other things, preserving the roads and protecting limited and related fire, police, and other emergency response services in the Town;

b. promote the health, safety and welfare of the Town, its present and future inhabitants, by preventing adverse public nuisances and/or land use impacts and effects that could result if the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law were allowed to be conducted within the Town;

c. protect the Town's priceless and unique character, the preservation of which is of significant value to the inhabitants of the Town and the tourists who visit here, by protecting it from adverse public nuisances and/or land use impacts and effects that could result if the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law were allowed to be conducted within the Town; and

d. protect the Town's irreplaceable historic, scenic, and natural resources, and the Town's water and air quality, by protecting each and all of the same from adverse public nuisances and/or land use impacts and effects that could result if the Explicitly Prohibited Uses defined and described in this Local Law were allowed to be conducted within the Town.

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