

# Local Law Filing

(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  Village  
*(Select one.)*

of Canandaigua

Local Law No. 8 of the year 20<sup>21</sup>

A local law Amending Chapter 174 Subdivision of Land, Section 174-16 Conservation Subdivisions  
*(Insert Title)*

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the  
*(Name of Legislative Body)*

County  City  Town  Village  
*(Select one.)*

of Canandaigua as follows:

See Attachment 1

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

**Local Law 8 of 2021**  
**Attachment 1**

## **§ 174-16. Conservation subdivisions**

### **A. Purpose**

Pursuant to § 278 (cluster subdivisions) of New York Town Law, the purpose of these regulations is to:

- (1) Achieve a balance between well-designed development, meaningful open space conservation and natural resource protection in the Town of Canandaigua by requiring conservation subdivisions instead of conventional subdivisions. Conservation subdivision (clustering) is intended to encourage conservation and development in the most appropriate locations on a subdivided parcel, to limit the impact of development on sensitive and/or significant natural, agricultural, scenic and cultural resources, and to encourage development that enhances the Town's rural character, pattern and scale of settlement.
- (2) Allow for residential development on lots that are smaller than would otherwise be permitted in the applicable zoning district in exchange for the protection of conservation assets identified in the Town's Natural Resource Inventory.
- (3) Encourage the placement of lots and design of streets in a manner that results in more efficient provision of infrastructure and delivery of public services and that supports a walkable and socially cohesive residential community.
- (4) Maintain and preserve the natural, agricultural, scenic and cultural assets identified in the Town's Natural Resource Inventory.
- (5) Advance the goals of the Town's Comprehensive Plan.

### **B. Guiding Principles**

- (1) A Conservation Subdivision must be designed and maintained to ensure that the conservation assets located on the site retain their ecological, hydrological, agricultural, scenic and other qualities. The design must be designed and maintained to avoid fragmentation of conservation assets and to maintain corridors that connect significant ecological communities.
- (2) Procedures and institutional structures for ongoing management of the conservation assets on the site are required as a condition of subdivision approval.
- (3) Conservation subdivisions must comply with all other provisions of Chapter 174. Subdivision of Land except when specifically noted in this section

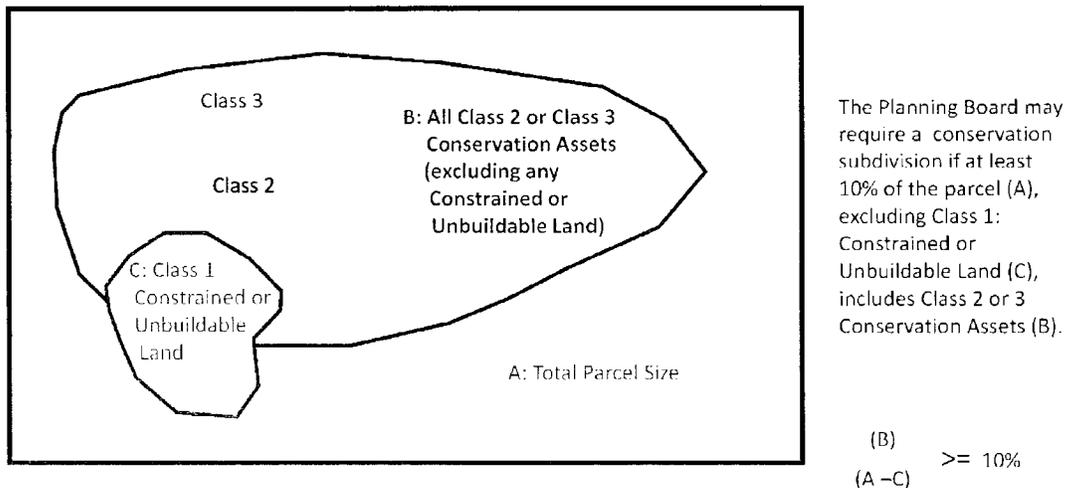
### **C. Applicability**

- (1) A proposed subdivision in any zoning district must be designed as a conservation subdivision if more than 10% of the parent parcel, excluding any Class 1: Constrained or unbuildable land as defined in D. (2) (a) below, comprises Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets as

defined in D. (2) (b) below or Class 3: Other Conservation Assets as defined in D. (2) (c) below.

- (2) To determine whether a conservation subdivision will be required, refer to the diagram in Figure 1 below. Subtract the acreage of Class 1 Constrained or Unbuildable Land (C) from the total acreage of the parcel (A). Determine the total acreage of Class 2 and Class 3 Conservation Assets excluding any land that is Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Land (B). If [B] divided by [A minus C] is 10% or more, the Planning Board may require a conservation subdivision.

Figure 1: Calculations to determine whether a conservation subdivision will be required



### (3) Exceptions

- (a) The Planning Board will not require a conservation subdivision if the total acreage of land to be subdivided into one or more building lots is less than 3 acres.
- (b) If, based upon the Conservation Analysis described in subsection D below, the Planning Board determines that there is no reasonable basis for requiring a conservation subdivision, the Board may allow and may approve a conventional subdivision plat. In order for the Planning Board to make such a determination, the Planning Board must find at least one of the following:
- [1] The land contains no substantial resources with conservation value.
  - [2] The total acreage under consideration is too small to preserve a substantial amount of land with conservation value (This criterion shall not be evaded by piecemeal subdivision of larger tracts.) or
  - [3] the lot configuration is unique and precludes preservation of a substantial amount of land with conservation value.
- (4) Conservation subdivision of a portion of larger tract.

- (a) The Planning Board may entertain an application for a subdivision of a portion of a parcel if a conservation analysis is provided for the entire parcel.
- (b) The approval to develop a portion of the parcel is not a basis for the applicant or successor in interest to subsequently request an exception under Subsection C(3) for the remainder of the parcel.

## D. Conservation Analysis

- (1) As part of its sketch plan and preliminary plat submission [See Subsection D(2), Permanent preservation by conservation easement, below.], an applicant shall prepare a conservation analysis, consisting of inventory maps, a written description of the land and an analysis of the conservation value of various site features.
- (2) The conservation analysis must identify and delineate all Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 lands as described below.

- (a) **Class 1: Constrained or unbuildable land**

Class 1: Constrained or unbuildable lands are areas that cannot be developed due to Federal, State or Town regulations, deed restrictions, easements or other physical or legal limitations to development. The area of these lands will not count in the determination of the maximum number of lots on the site nor in the computation of the preserved acreage. Constrained or unbuildable lands include, but are not limited to:

- [1] Wetlands that require a permit from the NYS DEC or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (See *NRI Map 15*)
- [2] Flood Hazard areas (Zone A or Floodway) (See *NRI Map 15*)
- [3] Slopes of 40% or more (See *NRI Map 7*)
- [4] Land within 25 feet of the mean high water mark of Canandaigua Lake or 100 feet of the bed of a stream classified as Class C or higher by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- [5] Land within an existing or proposed stormwater management facility or right-of-way
- [6] Land occupied by existing or proposed public utility structures or improvements
- [7] Land encumbered by existing easements or otherwise unavailable for development

- (b) **Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets**

Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets include the following lands identified in the Town's Natural Resource Inventory, exclusive of any lands classified as Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Lands.

- [1] Land that includes rare or vulnerable ecological communities (Silver Maple-Ash Swamp; Floodplain Forest) (See *NRI Map 1*)
- [2] Woodlands within the Strategic Forest Protection Area (See *NRI Map 8*)

- [3] Agricultural land that was farmed within the past 2 years, located within the Strategic Agricultural Protection Area, with soils classified as Prime, Prime if Drained, or Soils of Statewide Significance. (See *NRI Map 8*)
- [4] Riparian buffers within 150 feet of a stream centerline, exclusive of the 100-foot stream corridor included in Class 1. (See *NRI Map 5*)
- [5] Slopes of 15% or more but less than 40%

**(c) Class 3: Other conservation assets**

Class 3: Other Conservation Assets include the following lands identified in the Town's Natural Resource Inventory, exclusive of any lands classified as Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Lands or Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets.

- [1] Other natural land cover types (including, but not limited to woodlands, wetlands, old field or shrubland) not included in Class 1 or Class 2. (see *NRI Maps 1 and 3*)
- [2] Land visible from Canandaigua Lake (See *NRI Map 11*)
- [3] Land adjoining or visible from existing public or protected land (See *NRI Map 10*)
- [4] Land including or adjoining Historic Sites (See *NRI Map 10*)
- [5] Agricultural land that was farmed within the past 2 years, located outside the Strategic Agricultural Protection Area, with soils classified as Prime, Prime if Drained, or Soils of Statewide Significance as classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- [6] Land within the Padelford Brook Greenway not included in other categories (See *NRI Map 14*)
- [7] Scenic landscapes
- [8] Recreational resources
- [9] Lands that provide connectivity to public land
- [10] Buffers for resources in adjacent or nearby parcels.
- [11] Publicly accessible open space

**(2) Other conservation considerations**

Applications for conservation subdivisions should also identify other conservation considerations applicable to the site, including but not limited to:

- (a) The visibility of the site from public vantage points
- (b) Historic sites within or adjoining the site
- (c) How the built environment and natural features will be integrated through the design of the conservation subdivision.

- (3) The conservation analysis shall describe the current and potential conservation value of all land on the site. In the course of its initial preliminary plat review, the Planning Board shall indicate to the applicant which conservation assets are most important to preserve.
- (4) The outcome of the conservation analysis and the Planning Board's determination shall be incorporated into the approved preliminary plat, which shall show land to be permanently preserved by a conservation easement. The preliminary plat shall also show preferred locations for intensive development as well as acceptable locations for less dense development.
- (5) The determination as to which land has the most conservation value and should be protected from development by conservation easement shall be made by the Planning Board. Whenever the Planning Board approves a preliminary plat with protected open space, it shall make written findings identifying the specific conservation values protected and the conservation findings supporting such protection. An application that does not include a complete conservation analysis sufficient for the Planning Board to make its conservation findings shall be considered incomplete.

## E. Calculation of Number of Residences Permitted

- (1) The maximum number of dwellings allowed on a site shall be known as the base density.
- (2) Unconstrained acreage shall be determined by subtracting the acreage of Class 1: Constrained and Unbuildable Land from the total (gross) acreage.
- (3) Base density shall be determined by dividing the unconstrained acreage by the allowable number of acres per unit required within the zoning district. All fractional units shall be rounded to the nearest whole unit. A sketch plan of a conventional subdivision in which all lots comply with minimum lot sizes is required to demonstrate the number of units that can be accommodated on the site.
- (4) The maximum base density determined under this section may be further reduced by the Planning Board as a result of the conservation analysis required in Subsection D above.
- (5) Bonus Density

Pursuant to § 261-b of New York Town Law, the base density, as determined by Subsection E(3) above, may be increased by up to 15% by the Town Board within areas served by public water and sewer, if permanent public access will be granted to the protected open space land and any associated improvements.

- (6) Density permitted by this section shall not be further reduced as a result of the reservation of parkland during the subdivision process

## F. Development Standards

- (1) **Types of development in a conservation subdivision.**

Notwithstanding the requirements of the zoning district, residential development as part of a conservation subdivision may include single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, attached

~~dwelling~~, townhomes with a maximum of six units per group, or four-plexes (four dwelling units in one free-standing structure.)

**(2) Area and dimensional requirements.**

- (a) The Planning Board may waive requirements for minimum lot sizes, setbacks and dwelling size that would otherwise apply to residences in the zoning district.
- (b) Appropriate lot sizes will be determined by the Planning Board after careful consideration of all site characteristics and development requirements. Within areas not served by public water and sewer service, minimum lot sizes shall be determined by the Planning Board with regard to specific site characteristics and public health and safety concerns.
- (c) The applicant shall specify lot sizes, and other lot dimensions to be incorporated into the final plat. Lot dimensions and building setbacks must be based on careful consideration of all site characteristics and development requirements.
- (d) Setbacks between any residences and parcels adjoining the conservation subdivision must be at least the minimum setback required in the zoning district for single family residences. Larger buffers may be required by the Planning Board.
- (e) Maximum building heights in the zoning district shall apply to all structures in the Conservation Subdivision.

## G. Conservation Standards

- (1) The conservation subdivision must be designed to protect the conservation assets proposed to be preserved from future disturbance due to incompatible land uses, changes in ecological function or other impacts associated with development of the site.
- (2) **Minimum open space preservation requirement**
  - (a) At least 40% of the area of the parent parcel, not including the total acreage of Class 1: Constrained/ Unbuildable Land, must be preserved with a permanent conservation easement. (See Figure 1. To determine the minimum amount of preserved land, divide [the acreage of land to be preserved "B"] by [the acreage of the parent parcel ("A") minus the acreage of Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Lands ("C.")] The resulting number must be 40% or larger.)

Figure 2: Calculation of minimum required permanent open space



(b) The preserved land must include:

- [1] All of the Class 1: Constrained/ Unbuildable land
- [2] At least 80% of all land that contains Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets and
- [3] At least 40% of the land that contains Class 3: Other Conservation Assets.

(c) If the total acreage of land containing Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 conservation assets comprises less than 40% of the entire parent parcel, outdoor recreation areas or other open space shall be incorporated into the conservation subdivision design.

(c) The Planning Board may waive the requirements in this section provided that the subdivision design meets appropriate conservation goals.

### (3) Required conservation buffers

The following conservation buffers must be incorporated into the subdivision design, unless waived by the Planning Board:

- (a) Minimum 100 feet buffer from all Class 1: Constrained/ Unbuildable Land
- (b) Minimum 100-foot buffer from the Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets that will be preserved with a conservation easement.
- (c) Minimum 50 feet buffer from Class 3: Other Conservation Assets that will be preserved with a conservation easement.
- (d) Where a conservation subdivision abuts an existing residence in a residentially zoned area, a suitable buffer area shall be required by the Planning Board. This buffer shall be at least the same distance as the minimum rear or side yard setback in the district in which the abutting land is located.

- (e) Where residential lots within a conservation subdivision abut agricultural operations, a suitable buffer area shall be required by the Planning Board. See also Town Code Chapter 107, Farming, for the Town of Canandaigua Right-to-Farm Law.

#### (4) Connections to adjoining land

The subdivision design must incorporate connections between Conservation Assets on and adjoining the site to maximize their functional and aesthetic value.

- (5) Land to be preserved through a conservation easement or other mechanism must be delineated as separate parcel. Conservation easements will not be permitted on a portion of a building lot.

## H. Conservation Subdivision Design Steps and Review Procedures

The design of a conservation subdivision must follow the following steps.

### (1) Step 1: Determine Applicability

- (a) Identify, delineate and calculate the number of acres on the parent parcel of all generally contiguous conservation assets, including Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable land, Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets and Class 3: Other Conservation Assets. “Generally contiguous” means that the area calculation may include minor interruptions such as small areas of open areas within an otherwise wooded area or a hedgerow within a farm field.
- (b) Identify, delineate and calculate the number of acres of all generally contiguous Conservation Assets not included in the Constrained or Unbuildable Land.
- (c) If the total acreage of land, excluding Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Land, that comprises Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets and Class 3: Other Conservation Assets is more than 10% of the size of the parent parcel (exclusive of Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Land), a conservation subdivision is required. If this amount is 10% or less, a conservation subdivision is optional. (See diagram in Subsection C. (2)).

### (2) Step 2: Prepare Conservation Analysis as described in Subsection D and a conservation plan based on the outcome of the conservation analysis

- (a) Prepare a map that depicts all of the Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 Conservation Assets on the site.
- (b) Label or provide a key that identifies each type of Class 1: Constrained or Unbuildable Land, Class 2: Priority Conservation Assets and Class 3: Other Conservation Assets on the site (e.g., high quality agricultural soils; ecological community; flood hazard area; regulated wetland; steep slope, stream/lake buffer, etc.)
- (c) Prepare a narrative description of the conservation goals relating to each type of conservation asset on the site. Examples of conservation goals include:
  - avoid fragmentation wildlife habitat
  - maintain access to farm fields

- maintain connectivity between natural areas for wildlife
  - protect scenic views
  - avoid deleterious views of or from historic resources.
- (d) Prepare a narrative that demonstrates how permanent protection of conservation lands as part of a conservation subdivision will help achieve these goals
- (3) Step 3: Calculate maximum number of residential lots (“base density determination”)
- (a) Subtract the acreage of Class 1: Constrained/ Unbuildable Land from the total acreage.
  - (b) Divide the remainder by the number of lots that would be permitted in the zoning district. This number will be calculated by dividing the buildable (unconstrained) land area in each zoning district on the site by the required minimum lot size for the zoning district. Fractional units will be rounded to the nearest whole number.
  - (c) Prepare a sketch of a conventional subdivision in which all lots comply with minimum lot size requirements and no development occurs on any Constrained or Unbuildable Lands to determine the maximum number of lots that can be accommodated on the site.
  - (d) The smaller of the calculation in (b) and (c) is the “base density.”
  - (e) Add the number of lots permitted based on the bonus calculation in Subsection E. (5) above to determine the maximum number of residential units permitted on the site.
- (4) Step 4: Prepare Sketch Plan (voluntary)
- (a) Prepare a sketch plan that depicts all:
    - [1] Class 1 Conservation Assets: Constrained or Unbuildable Land
    - [2] Class 2 Conservation Assets: Priority Conservation Assets
    - [3] Class 3 Conservation Assets: Other Conservation Assets
    - [4] Proposed conservation buffer areas as described in Subsection G.(3)
    - [5] Area(s) to be developed with residential lots, including individual lot layouts
  - (b) The sketch plan must also depict and label all Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 conservation assets located within 100 feet of the parent parcel.
- (5) Step 5: Preliminary Subdivision Plat
- In addition to information required pursuant to Town Code § 174-14, the preliminary subdivision application for a conservation subdivision shall contain the following:
- (a) A Conservation Plan
  - (b) Calculation of the maximum number of lots
  - (c) Preliminary layout of lands to be developed and lands to be preserved with a permanent conservation easement.
- (6) Step 6: Final Subdivision Review

In addition to information required pursuant to Town Code § 174-14, the final subdivision application for a conservation subdivision shall contain the following:

- (a) Proposed conservation easement(s) for the protection of permanent open space land.
- (b) A final land management plan for the permanent open space areas, to be incorporated into the conservation easement and made enforceable by the Town.
- (c) All the materials required for approval as provided herein, unless waived by the Planning Board.

## I. Permanent Open Space

Open space set aside in a conservation subdivision shall be permanently preserved as required by this section. Any development permitted on land located in a conservation subdivision that is not protected as open space shall not compromise the conservation value of such open space land.

### (1) Conservation value of open space.

The open space protected pursuant to this section must have conservation value, which shall be documented in the conservation analysis described in Subsection D above and address the goals specified in the conservation plan.

### (2) Permanent preservation by conservation easement.

- (a) A permanent Conservation Easement or other mechanism approved by the Town Board will be required to permanently protect all lands designated for conservation in the conservation subdivision plat.

[1] The lands designated for conservation must be within one or more parcels separate from any area to be developed with building lots.

[2] Such conservation easement shall be approved by the Planning Board and is required for final plat approval.

[3] The Planning Board shall require that the conservation easement be enforceable by a recognized land trust or similar agency, or the homeowners' association, if the Town is not the holder of the conservation easement.

[4] The Planning Board shall confirm that the deed includes language regarding the conservation easement prior to final approval.

[5] The conservation easement shall be recorded in the County Clerk's office, and recording information (liber and page) shall be shown on the final plat prior to filing of the final plat in the County Clerk's office.

- (b) The conservation easement shall prohibit residential, industrial or commercial use of open space land, except in connection with agriculture, forestry and passive recreation, and shall not be amendable to permit such use.

[1] Driveways, wells, underground sewage disposal facilities, local utility distribution lines, stormwater management facilities, trails and agricultural structures may be

permitted on preserved open space land with Planning Board approval, provided that they do not impair the conservation value of the land.

- [2] Forestry shall be conducted in conformity with applicable best management practices as described by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Lands and Forests.

(3) Land management plan.

A land management plan, approved by the Planning Board, shall be included in the conservation easement. The land management plan must clearly describe how the conservation assets will be preserved in order to maintain the relevant conservation goals for the site and shall contain the following information:

- (a) A baseline property condition report fully describing conditions of the property to be protected under the easement.
- (b) Primary contact information for all parties responsible for holding, monitoring and enforcing the easement.
- (c) A monitoring schedule and associated requirements.
- (d) A recordkeeping procedure.
- (e) Enforcement policy.

- [1] The conservation easement shall provide that if the Town Board finds that the management plan has been violated in a manner that renders the condition of the land a public nuisance, the Town may, upon 30 days' written notice to the owner, enter the premises for necessary maintenance, and the cost of such maintenance by the Town shall be assessed against the landowner, or, in the case of a homeowners' association, the owners of properties within the development, and shall, if unpaid, become a tax lien on such property or properties.

- [2] The conservation easement shall provide that if the Town's Code Enforcement Officer finds that the conservation easement or management plan has been violated in any way, the owner of the property and any persons or entities contributing to said violation shall be subject to the penalties specified for Zoning Code violations in Town Code § 220-114, § 220-115, and § 220-99.

(4) Town Clerk notations on Official Zoning Map.

In accordance with § 278 of Town Law, when the final plat is filed with the County Clerk and a copy of the final plat is filed with the Town Clerk, the Town Clerk shall make appropriate notations and references thereto on the Town Zoning Map. The Town Clerk shall make such notations and references as needed, but not less frequently than semiannually.

**(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)**

**1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 8 of 2021 of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of Canandaigua was duly passed by the Town Board on August 16 2021, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.  
*(Name of Legislative Body)*

**2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer\*.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 20\_\_\_\_ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the \_\_\_\_\_ and was deemed duly adopted *(Elective Chief Executive Officer\*)* on \_\_\_\_\_ 20    , in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

**3. (Final adoption by referendum.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 20\_\_\_\_ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_. *(Elective Chief Executive Officer\*)*

Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

**4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 20\_\_\_\_ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_. Such local *(Elective Chief Executive Officer\*)* law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

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\* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

**5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 20\_\_\_\_ of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, became operative.

**6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 20\_\_\_\_ of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

**(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)**

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 \_\_\_\_\_ above.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: *August 12, 2021*

(Seal)