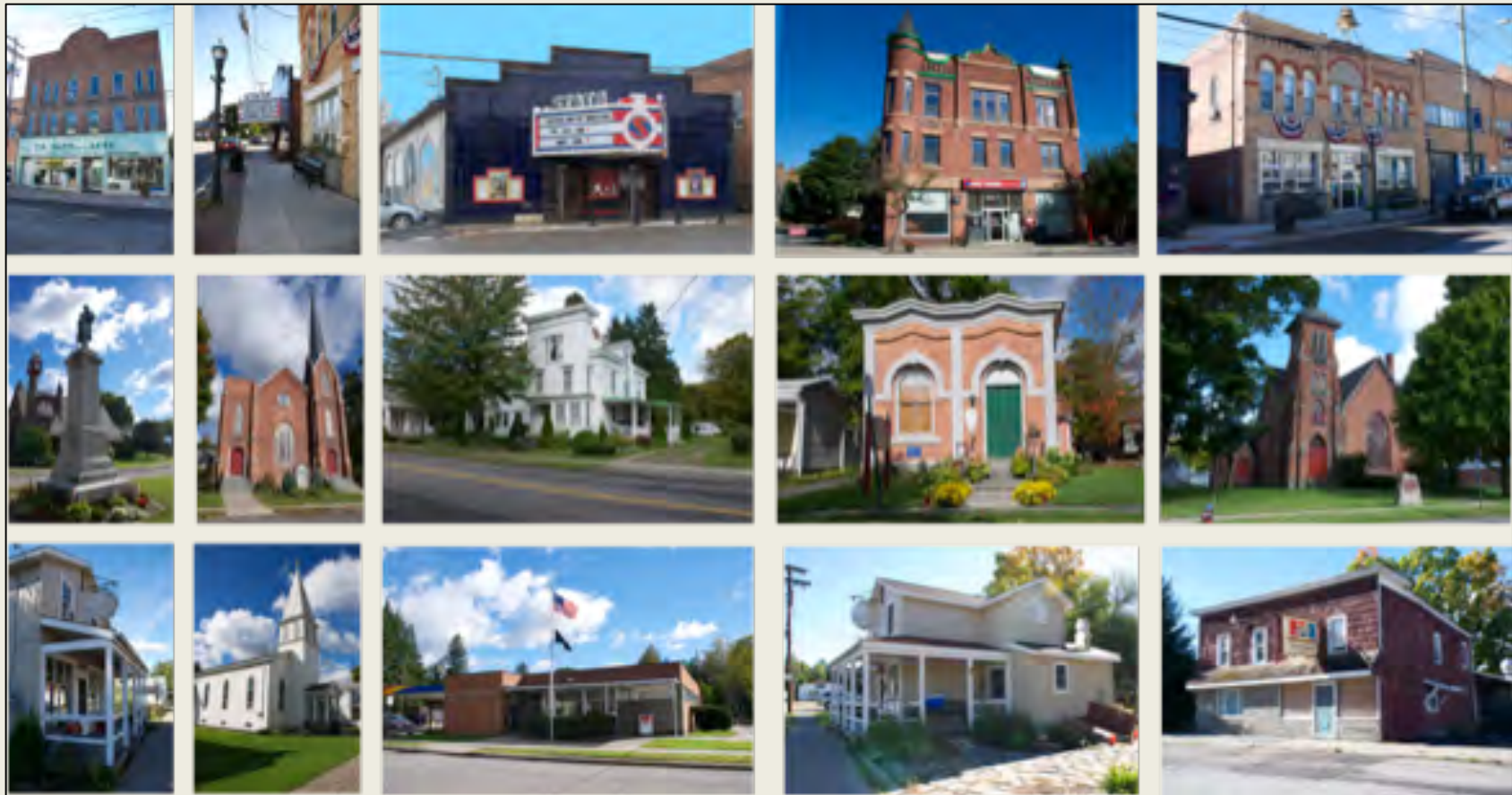


COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

VILLAGE OF DEPOSIT, NEW YORK



Prepared for New York State Energy Research and Development Authority and the Village of Deposit, New York.
Prepared by Planit Main Street, Inc. [ADOPTED BY THE VILLAGE BOARD SEPTEMBER 26, 2017](#)



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AFPB – Agriculture and Farmland Protection Board

CDBG – Community Development Block Grant

Comm. – Communication

Emg. – Emergency

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The Village of Deposit was incorporated as a village in 1811. For the past 204 years, the Village has established its place as an important business, industrial, residential and transportation center for the large agricultural, forestry, and mining industries in the surrounding Towns of Deposit and Sanford and the region. In recent years, the Village has also struggled to maintain its role as a business and employment center due to competition from regional big box retail centers in the Southern Tier, declines in local manufacturing industries and the effects of natural disasters like the June 28, 2006 flood that inundated the community.

The 2006 flood had a devastating effect on Deposit and led to the desire of community leaders to create its first Comprehensive Plan in order to preserve its unique sense of place, stimulate new investment in the community and to make it more resilient to the effects of natural disasters and climate change. In spite of these challenges, Deposit's residents have consistently demonstrated their resiliency and ability to adapt to new circumstances. This Plan reflects those strong community values and the desire of residents to protect the Village for future generations.

The Village has a *unique character* defined, in part, by its natural resources, built environment and local residents. With respect to natural resources, the West Branch of the Delaware River, bucolic farmlands within the valley, and forested hillsides form the backdrop to Deposit's landscape. Civic and institutional buildings like Village Hall, Deposit Historical Museum and its churches help to form the basis of Deposit's identity and character. Historic and architecturally significant homes and public spaces such as the Civil War Monument at Monument Street also define the unique character of Deposit. Lastly, its residents - with their rich sense of history and strong sense of community - help to provide its *unique sense of place*.

Deposit's *quality of life* reflects resident perceptions about cultural, economic, health, physical, social and environmental features of life. *Quality of life* is therefore a contextual concept, having no independent or absolute value, but is rather a statement about the relative well-being of a community. The general sentiment of its residents, based upon feedback from the Visioning Session, is that the Village of Deposit offers its residents a good quality of life.



Above (top to bottom): View of Village Hall looking from Front Street; view of Deposit Historical Museum on Second Street; and view of Butterfield's Restaurant on Division Street. Deposit's historic architecture, local businesses, residents, natural resources and built environment define its unique sense of place and quality of life. This Plan strives to preserve these features of the Village while promoting new growth.

The Downtown business district along Front Street also defines the Village’s character. Downtown provides a compact and energizing mix of land uses; its business center is aesthetically pleasing and conveniently human scaled; its unique shops and eateries, along with historic buildings, invite walking; its State Movie Theater attracts patrons from the surrounding region; and the New York, Susquehanna & Western Rail Line harkens back to a time long gone when visitors arrived by rail. The Village of Deposit stands in contrast to the surrounding countryside yet is visually harmonious with its natural surroundings. These are the features that make the community so inviting.

The Village is nestled along the banks of the West Branch of the Delaware River with homes situated close to one another on small lots along pedestrian friendly streets that are within a short walking distance to the Downtown business district and its many institutions such as its library, museum and local churches. These features of the Village’s built environment make Deposit a very *walkable community*, which is a feature that residents want to preserve.

The planning vision for the Village of Deposit is to encourage growth in a manner that reflects the best qualities of the Village’s built environment, while maintaining high-quality standards for new development within the community.

1.2 Purpose of the Plan

In accordance with NYS Village Law, §7-722(2)(a), Comprehensive Plans are intended to be general in nature and may include, but are not limited to, the designation of land-use; the consideration of goals, objectives and policies for agricultural, cultural, historic and natural resource protection; transportation systems; future housing needs, and present and future locations of community facilities; existing and proposed recreation facilities and parkland; future general location of commercial and industrial facilities; and specific strategies for improving the local economy.

This Comprehensive Plan is intended, in part, to prepare the Village of Deposit for the next ten years with the broad goals of enhancing the social and economic vitality of the community, making it more resilient to natural disasters, expanding housing and employment opportunities, and lowering the community’s carbon footprint through energy conservation and other strategies. Deposit’s challenge and planning vision is to accommodate new growth while retaining its unique heritage and enhancing the Village’s character and quality of life.



Above (top to bottom): View of oldest house in the Village of Deposit (formerly Rookery Tavern circa 1799); view from River Street looking north along the Delaware River toward the Pine Street Bridge; and view from River Street looking south along the Delaware River toward the Susquehanna & Western Railroad Bridge. Deposit is a densely developed Village nestled on the banks of the West Branch of the Delaware River.

This Comprehensive Plan includes a concise statement of a community’s vision for development, along with goals, objectives, principles, guidelines, policies, standards, devices and instruments for the immediate and long-range implementation of the vision. Goals provide general direction based upon the aspirations of the community, and objectives and policies provide further direction for achieving an aspect of a goal.

This Comprehensive Plan serves as the general guide for the Village Board in its legislative and budgeting role, the Village of Deposit Planning Board (“Planning Board”) in its site plan and subdivision review and approval role, the Zoning Board of Appeals in its quasi-judicial role, along with Village staff members, citizens, business owners and landowners with respect to directing development and redevelopment within the Village of Deposit.

As a policy statement of community intent, the Comprehensive Plan serves these purposes:

- It operates as an overall guide to be used in day-to-day development decisions.
- It serves as a coordinating mechanism for officials responsible for implementing elements of the plan.
- It provides residents with information on how their community will develop.
- It gives the public and private sectors a clear statement of what the community will expect in development proposals.
- It provides a legal basis for the specific land-use regulations and other local government functions, which will govern the structure of the community in the future.

This Comprehensive Plan is intended to help Deposit realize the community’s vision for the future and to guide growth in a manner that fosters orderly, coordinated and beneficial development.

The full implementation of some of the Plan objectives necessitates modifications of certain land-use regulations, preparation of more specific plans, or research of additional implementation methods. The additional efforts needed to do these are detailed in the Implementation chapter of the Plan, which outlines the timeframe for implementing objectives along with the party responsible for taking a leadership role in the implementation thereof.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DEFINED

“A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN INCLUDES A CONCISE STATEMENT OF A COMMUNITY’S VISION FOR DEVELOPMENT, ALONG WITH GOALS, OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, GUIDELINES, POLICIES, STANDARDS, DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VISION.”

1.3 The Comprehensive Plan Process

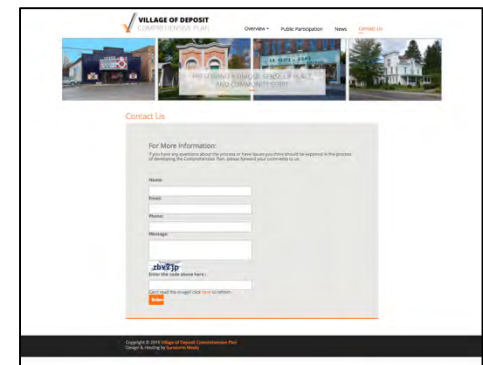
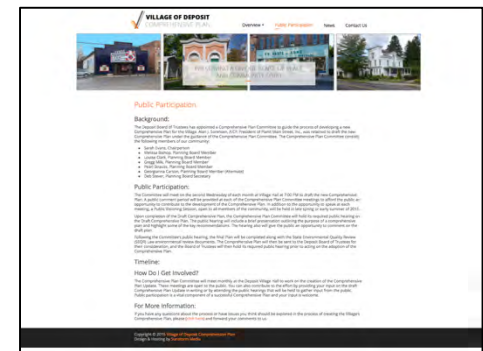
A Comprehensive Plan is, in part, a public review process that defines what is important to the community. By carefully examining current conditions and issues in the context of citizen involvement, the Plan can establish justifiable recommendations for future action. Its purpose is to guide change as consistent with community goals.

The Village didn't have an adopted Comprehensive Plan prior to creation of this 2015 Plan. In October 1998, the Village Board implemented its first land use regulations with the adoption of Chapter 140 - Zoning of the Village Code. In 2008, the Village Board adopted Local Law No. 4 of 2008 establishing Subdivision Regulations. In New York State, local land use regulations must be in keeping with adopted Comprehensive Plans. That requirement and the desire to stimulate reinvestment in the Village were two catalysts to move forward with the creation of this Plan.

In January 2015, the Deposit Village Board appointed seven residents to a Comprehensive Plan Committee to guide the development of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan Committee, hereafter referred to as "Committee," held regularly scheduled meetings on the second Wednesday of each month at Village Hall.

The Committee held its first Public Visioning Session on July 8, 2015, which was attended by 47 members of the community. The purpose of the visioning session was to solicit input from the public with respect to community priorities and preferences. During the Public Visioning Session, a *Community Character Survey* (CCS) was conducted by Planit Main Street, Inc. with Shelly Johnson, Chief Planner with the Delaware County Planning Department. Residents were shown a variety of images that suggested aspects of community character and asked to rate the images as to whether they represented the form of development they would like to see in their community (positive rating) or things they would not like to see (negative rating). The results from the CCS were used to guide recommended land use policies.

The Committee further encouraged public participation by providing a public comment period at each Committee meeting and by inviting the public through its website www.FormDeposit.com, which included an overview of the public participation process and calendar of meetings. Public participation was further encouraged through public meetings on the Plan.



Above (top to bottom): Screen shots of Form Deposit website including the home page with Comprehensive Plan process background and calendar, the Public Participation webpage; and Contact Us webpage that enabled visitors to submit written comments to the Committee throughout the Plan process.

A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis was conducted during the visioning session, which provided a basis to help the Committee focus on those issues and topics that needed to be addressed in the Village’s Comprehensive Plan.

**Table 1-1
Responses from Each Category of the SWOT Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Community involvement	Vacant housing units	Travelers from NYS 17	Drugs
Natural resources (hunting/fishing)	Empty storefronts	Delaware River	Young moving out
Walkability of Village	Lack of employment	Heritage Tourism	Flooding
Church architecture	No effective gateway	Millennium Pipeline (NG)	Negativity
Good housing stock	Diminishing tax base	Housing rehabilitation	Lack of interest
State Movie theatre	Floodplain restrictions	Vacant storefronts	Reservoir/NYCDEP
School within Village	No bars	Walking/buggy tours	DRBC releases
Delaware River	Lack of youth events	Beauty of area (seasons)	Emergency comm.
Cultural resources (museum/library)	Condition of roads	Snowmobile trails	Split jurisdiction
Railroad history	Only one supermarket	Marketing strategies	Emergency evacuations
Sense of security (Safe Village)	Financial strain to provide services	Multi-media resources	
Fire Department	Lack of ambulance service	Comparably lower taxes	
Employment opportunities	Dilapidated houses		
Medical clinic	Poor condition of sidewalks		
Community pool	Loss of street trees		
Senior center	Lack of image (Central Theme)		
Geographic location	Distance to veterinary care		
Supermarket	Parking		
Deposit Foundation	Expense of living (water/sewer/taxes)		
Deposit’s Closet	No service for Town Tax Base		
Short-line bus stop	Do not capitalize on weekends		
Funeral home	Lack of cell services		
Local events	Broadband and cellular communications		
Volunteer organizations	No bakery		
School extra-curricular activities	Availability of local contractors		
Affordable youth sports			
Industrial base			
Local newspaper			
Pharmacy			
Liquor store			
Hotels/motels			
Vacation homeowners			
Resorts (W. Branch Angler, Scotts, etc.)			
Oquaga Creek State Park			
River Park			
Fishing/boating Cannonsville Res.			

SWOT ANALYSIS

“RESIDENTS SELF-IDENTIFIED A NUMBER OF STRENGTHS THAT THE VILLAGE OF DEPOSIT POSSESSES INCLUDING ITS SETTING ON THE WEST BRANCH OF THE DELAWARE RIVER, SENSE OF SECURITY, RICH ARCHITECTURE, GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, LOCAL NEWSPAPER, STATE THEATRE AND PROXIMITY TO NEARBY RESORTS AND PUBLIC PARKS.”

The first phase of the Comprehensive Plan update included a relevant document review by the planning consultant with input from the Comprehensive Plan Committee and Planning Board, as well as Village staff members and other stakeholders within the Village of Deposit. The Committee also undertook an analysis of population and housing trends by compiling Year 2000 and 2010 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

The Committee also considered the following as part of its recommendations for the Village's new Comprehensive Plan:

- Village Board priorities and policy direction as reflected in local laws.
- New federal and state requirements, laws or initiatives.
- The need to address weaknesses and ambiguities in existing land use laws.
- Clarification of unclear objectives such as what actions require Site Plan review.
- Recent severe storm events, which appear to be influenced by climate change.
- Need to address vacant and/or dilapidated housing stock.
- Desire to restore tree-lined street and develop tree planting program.
- Measures to enhance the walkability of the community.
- Need to address Downtown revitalization and fill empty storefronts.
- Hope for improving community resiliency during storm events.
- Aim to reduce energy consumption for Village facilities, housing units and local businesses.
- Aspiration of reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- Target measures to reduce dependency on automobile and reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled.
- Need to enhance infrastructure to address deficiencies and accommodate new growth.

This 2017 Comprehensive Plan reflects a culmination of these efforts, along with public input at the Public Visioning Session. Chapter 2.0 provides a historic context concerning the development of the Village of Deposit from early native American and subsequent European settlement to today, along with an analysis of emerging trends that may affect growth in Deposit tomorrow.

BACKGROUND STUDY

“THE FIRST PHASE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE INCLUDED A RELEVANT DOCUMENT REVIEW BY THE PLANNING CONSULTANT WITH INPUT FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE AND PLANNING BOARD, AS WELL AS VILLAGE STAFF MEMBERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS WITHIN THE VILLAGE OF DEPOSIT”

2.0 PORTRAIT OF DEPOSIT

The Portrait of Deposit provides a brief summary of the history of the Village (Yesterday) in order to provide a context to the forces that have shaped Deposit's growth (Today) and the demographic trends that are likely to shape the growth of Deposit over the next decade (Tomorrow). This is followed by specific demographic trends summarized from U.S. Census Bureau data up to 2010. This chapter concludes with a discussion of the planning implications related to emerging trends in the Village and within the surrounding region.

2.1 Yesterday

The Deposit area has been occupied by a long series of cultures, beginning with the Paleo-Indian culture through to the Lenapehoking culture (Lenape), which came into the region about 700 years before European settlers. Native Americans were attracted to the area due to its fertile soil, wildlife, rich fisheries and ease of transportation along the West Branch of the Delaware River.

Europeans first settled in the Deposit area around 1789 and they too were attracted to the area for its natural resources and ease of travel along the Delaware River. The first colonial settlement in the Deposit area was known as Deansville, so named for Captain Nathan Dean who settled in the area in 1791. The area was also referred to as Cook House. "Cook House is the corruption of the Indian appellation of Coke-ooze, signifying or imitating the hooting of owls" (Jay Gould: History of Delaware County)ⁱ. The name was later changed to Deposit. "The name Deposit was logical because in early times vast quantities of pine lumber were drawn in winter on sleighs, from as far away as the Susquehanna, and deposited on the banks of the river here to await the spring high waters when the logs were fashioned into rafts sometimes as large as 200 feet in length, and taken to Philadelphia's market" (Cable, Mary: *Historic Deposit*, Deposit Historical Museum, March 3, 1997).

In 1811, the Deposit settlement containing twelve dwellings, was incorporated as a charter village. At the time, it comprised an area of 156 acres along the western banks of the West Branch of the Delaware River in the Town of Tompkins, Delaware County, NY.ⁱⁱ In 1851, the Village charter was amended to include 400 acres in the Town of Sanford, Broome County, NY. In 1871, through a special act of the State Legislature, the charter was amended to address the Village's location in two counties. The Village is one of only twelve charter villages in New York; is situated in two towns (i.e. Deposit and Sanford); and two Counties (Delaware and Broome).ⁱⁱⁱ

DEPOSIT

“THE NAME DEPOSIT WAS LOGICAL BECAUSE IN EARLY TIMES VAST QUANTITIES OF PINE LUMBER WERE DRAWN IN WINTER ON SLEIGHS, FROM AS FAR AWAY AS THE SUSQUEHANNA, AND DEPOSITED ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER HERE TO AWAIT THE SPRING HIGH WATERS WHEN THE LOGS WERE FASHIONED INTO RAFTS SOMETIMES AS LARGE AS 200 FEET IN LENGTH, AND TAKEN TO PHILADELPHIA'S MARKET.”

Source: Historic Deposit - Mary Cable, Deposit, NY, March 3, 1997

During the early 1800's, the Village continued to grow as a central hub for lumber and tanning industries that would transfer their products down the Delaware River to Philadelphia markets during the spring thaw. During this period of time, lands within the Delaware Valley were being cleared for crops and grazing of livestock. However, Deposit's connection to the outside world was limited. "Until the opening of the Erie Railway it resembled Rasselas's valley, there being no apparent mode of ingress or egress" (Munsell, W.W: The History of Delaware County: 1797-1880).^{iv}

"The construction of the New York and Erie Railroad started in 1835 at Deposit, New York and the first section completed was from Piermont to Goshen, in 1841. From Goshen, the line was completed to Middletown by 1843, to Port Jervis by 1848, to Binghamton in 1849, and finally to Dunkirk in 1851. The New York and Lake Erie Railroad was the longest railroad in the country and also the widest at 6' gauge" (Source: www.Erierailroad.org, Erie History page).

The arrival of the New York & Erie Railroad brought with it jobs, new residents and unparalleled transportation access to the outside world. This transportation access would transform Deposit from a sleepy little village in a remote valley into a center for commerce and industry. By 1898, Deposit's population grew to 1,800 residents, from only 1,419 in 1870. "At that time, the community had 6 churches, 1 school, 2 newspapers, 1 bank, 7 hotels and large dairy interests. In terms of industry, the community was home to an extensive Borden's milk condensery plant and was a center for bluestone, pearl button, malleable iron and hand-sled manufacturing" (Source: adapted from *Between the Ocean and the Lakes – The Story of the Erie* by Edward Harold Mott 1899).^v

The arrival of the train also spawned a new industry in the Village and surrounding Towns – that being the tourism industry. Nearby resorts such as *Scott's Oquaga Lake House (1869)* and a variety of hotels opened in the Village to accommodate travelers and visitors to the community.

"In the 1890s, Deposit was a center of publishing with the relocating of the Outing Publishing Company in the town (from New York). Several magazines, including *The Bohemian Magazine* were published and printed from Deposit. The Outing Publishing Company went out of business a few years after the failure of the Knapp Bros. Bank in 1909" (Wikipedia, Deposit). The Village's population reached a total of 2,051 residents by 1900. A more thorough analysis of the Village's demographic trends and that in surrounding Town's is provided below.

NY & ERIE RAILROAD

"THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD BROUGHT WITH IT JOBS, NEW RESIDENTS AND UNPARALLELED TRANSPORTATION ACCESS TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. THIS TRANSPORTATION ACCESS WOULD TRANSFORM DEPOSIT FROM A SLEEPY LITTLE VILLAGE IN A REMOTE VALLEY INTO A CENTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY."

The New York & Erie Railroad and its successors operated successful passenger service along this route for many years, but the advent of the personal automobile and construction of the interstate highway system would ultimately signal the end of passenger service to Deposit. However, freight service, is still provided along this rail line.

Between the 1950s and 1980s, the Village of Deposit would once again be the beneficiary of a major transportation improvement when NYS Route 17 (known as the Quickway and/or Southern Tier Expressway) was constructed. This limited access State highway extends 397 miles from Woodbury in Orange County, NY west to Mina at the westernmost boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. This limited access highway provides ease of access to markets for Deposit’s industries and makes it easy for residents to commute to the Binghamton metropolitan area.

2.2 Today

The Village of Deposit has a geographic area of 1.31 square miles (sq. mi.), of which, 1.30 sq. mi. is land and 0.1 square miles is land under water. According to the 2010 Census by the U.S. Census Bureau, Deposit’s population consisted of 1,633 residents with a population density of 1,317 persons per square mile. The Village is set at a base elevation of around 991 feet above sea level and situated along the banks of the West Branch of the Delaware River.

Table 2-1 on the next page shows how the Village of Deposit and its surrounding towns and counties have changed since 1900. Between 1900 and 1950, the Village of Deposit’s population decreased by 1.7%. However, this decrease paled in comparison to the Towns of Deposit and Sanford, which experienced decreases in this time period of 10.1% and 31.2% respectively. Delaware County’s population also decreased by 4.2% between 1990 and 1950. In contrast, between 1900 and 1950, New York State’s population grew by 104% and Broome County by 167%.

These trends reflect the general outmigration from more rural areas of the State to more urbanized areas between 1900 and 1950. Within the Southern Tier, much of this outmigration flowed toward the City of Binghamton and surrounding metropolitan areas that were experiencing rapid growth in its manufacturing, education and technology industries. While the Village population decreased during this period, the reduction was slight compared to its neighbors.

Village of Deposit, New York



Above (top to bottom): Image of the Erie Limited, which provided passenger service between New York and Chicago; image of the Deposit Depot, which was taken in the 1960’s and aerial photo of the former Borden Milk Condensery factory that was later used for a variety of industries. The B&W photos are from the Library of Congress Archives and were taken in the 1960’s. Sadly, neither building is standing today and all that remains standing is the chimney.

Between 1950 and 1970, the Village experienced a steady period of growth. Its population peaked in 1970 with 2,061 residents. Between 1950 and 1980, the Towns of Deposit and Sanford experienced sustained population growth with increases of 15.3% and 9.1% respectively. This growth was, in part, influenced by the construction of the Cannonsville Reservoir during the 1950s and 1960s. Between 1970 and 1980, the Village population decreased to 1,897 residents – a 8.0% decline. This decline was influenced, in part, by the loss of jobs associated with the construction of the reservoir. Between 1980 and 1990, the Village experienced a population increase of 2.1%. Since that time, the Village’s population has continued to decline losing 12.2% of its population between 1990 and 2000, and another 2.1% between 2000 and 2010.

	1900	1950	%Chg. '00-50	1980	%Chg. '50-80	1990	%Chg. '80-90	2000	%Chg. '90-00	2010	%Chg. '00-10	Persons per Sq. Mi.
New York State	7,268,894	14,830,192	104%	17,558,165	18.4%	17,990,778	2.5%	18,976,45	5.5%	19,378,102	2.1%	416
Broome County	69,149	184,698	167%	213,648	15.7%	212,160	-0.7%	200,536	-5.5%	200,600	0%	284
Delaware County	46,413	44,420	-4.2%	46,824	5.4%	47,225	0.9%	48,055	1.8%	47,980	-0.2%	33
Village of Deposit	2,051	2,016	-1.7%	1,897	-10.2%	1,936	2.1%	1,699	-12.2%	1,633	-2.1%	1,317
Town of Deposit	1,747	1,570	-10.1%	1,810	15.3%	1,824	0.7%	1,687	-7.5%	1,712	1.5%	27
Town of Sanford	3,514	2,416	-31.2%	2,635	9.1%	2,576	-2.2%	2,477	3.8%	2,407	-2.8%	38

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census*Reflects closing of Camp LaGuardia and loss of 923 Group Quarters Population counted by U.S. Census in

These trends suggest the gradual population decline is expected to continue in Deposit, absent measures to stimulate new investment and/or attract new residents. One of the primary goals of the Comprehensive Plan is to stimulate future development and population growth in a manner consistent with the Village’s unique character and its vision statement.

Today, the Village has a resident population of 1,633 residents, of which, 57.58% meet the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUDs) definition of Low-Moderate Income. Some of the factors contributing to the lower income rates include the seasonal nature of some industries such as forestry and mining, loss of better paying manufacturing, information and public administration industries jobs (see Table 2-2) in the Village and surrounding towns. Having a high number of senior residents on a fixed income is also a contributing factor.

POPULATION TRENDS

“BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990, THE VILLAGE EXPERIENCED A POPULATION INCREASE OF 2.1%. SINCE THAT TIME, THE VILLAGE’S POPULATION HAS CONTINUED TO DECLINE LOSING 12.2% OF ITS POPULATION BETWEEN 1990 AND 2000, AND ANOTHER 2.1% BETWEEN 2000 AND 2010.”

Table 2-2 Trends in Employment Status and Industries 2000-2010										
Employment Characteristics (Age 16 and over)	Delaware County, New York Trends from 2000-2010				Village of Deposit Trends from 2000-2010				Percent Change	Percent Change
	2000	%	2010	%	2000	%	2010	%	COUNTY	VILLAGE
Total										
Persons 16 Years and Over				100.0%	1,262	100.0%	1,356	100.0%	3.5%	7.4%
In Labor Force				59.5%	728	57.7%	933	68.8%	6.8%	28.2%
Civilian Labor Force				59.5%	728	57.7%	933	68.8%	6.9%	28.2%
<i>Employed</i>	20,840	54.1%	21,913	55.0%	663	52.5%	836	61.7%		
<i>Not Employed</i>	1,376	3.6%	1,821	4.6%	65	5.2%	97	7.2%		
Armed Forces	12	0.0%	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Not in Labor Force	16,298	42.3%	16,130	40.5%	534	42.3%	423	31.2%		
Industry										
Educational & Health Services	5,420	26.0%	5,964	27.2%	109	16.4%	220	26.3%	10.0%	101.8%
Retail Trade	2,138	10.3%	2,488	11.4%	52	7.8%	130	15.6%	16.4%	150.0%
Manufacturing	3,018	14.5%	2,514	11.5%	165	24.9%	126	15.1%	-16.7%	-23.6%
Construction	1,611	7.7%	2,049	9.4%	50	7.5%	71	8.5%	27.2%	42.0%
Professional services	1,038	5.0%	1,132	5.2%	28	4.2%	60	7.2%	9.1%	114.3%
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	1,460	7.0%	1,740	7.9%	65	9.8%	54	6.5%	19.2%	-16.9%
Other Services (except public admin).	1,069	5.1%	1,058	4.8%	21	3.2%	49	5.9%	-1.0%	133.3%
Transportation, warehousing & utilities	764	3.7%	1,049	4.8%	38	5.7%	40	4.8%	37.3%	5.3%
Wholesale Trade	501	2.4%	396	1.8%	21	3.2%	29	3.5%	-21.0%	38.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	755	3.6%	743	3.4%	10	1.5%	21	2.5%	-1.6%	110.0%
Agriculture, forestry and mining	1,284	6.2%	1,245	5.7%	33	5.0%	14	1.7%	-3.0%	-57.6%
Information	543	2.6%	352	1.6%	48	7.2%	12	1.4%	-35.2%	-75.0%
Public administration	1,239	5.9%	1,183	5.4%	23	3.5%	10	1.2%	-4.5%	-56.5%
	20,840		21,913		663		836			

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau DP-3 Table and 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP-3 Table.

Based upon an analysis of data from 2000 and 2010 Censuses, certain trends in employment and industries become clear (see Table 2-2). During this time period, the number of residents employed in the Educational & Health Service industry increased from 109 to 200 people, or a 101.8% increase. Those residents employed in retail trade increased from 52 to 130 people, or a 150% increase. During this time period the number of residents employed in the Professional Services, Other Services and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industries increased by 114.3%, 133.3% and 110.0% respectively.

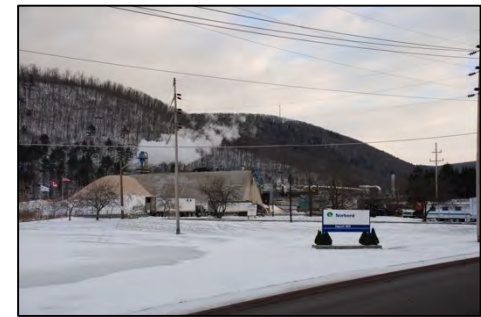
However, during this time period fewer residents found employment in the Agricultural, Forestry and Mining; Information; and Public Administration industries with residents employed in these industries declining by 57.6%, 75% and 56.5% respectively (see Table 2-2). Residents employed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Mining industry went from 5.0% of the Civilian Labor Force in 2000 to just 3.0% in 2010. Other industries that employed fewer Village residents during this timeframe included Manufacturing along with the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industries, which saw employment declines of 23.6% and 16.9% respectively.

The growth in Educational and Health Service industry jobs, with generally better paying jobs is a good trend. However, the loss of good paying Manufacturing industry jobs is not. Yet these shifts reflect County, State and National shifts in employment in such industries. The Village has the necessary infrastructure (water, sewer, freight rail and interstate highway access) to accommodate more manufacturing. It also has the unique character and natural setting along the West Branch of the Delaware River to attract visitors to stimulate growth in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industry.

2.3 Tomorrow

In the coming years, the Village of Deposit will likely continue to lose population, absent proactive measures to reverse this trend. The reasons for this include the fact that the community’s population is growing older, families are having fewer children, and recent graduates are moving away to seek better employment opportunities. The Village will also likely see continued shifts in those industries that employ local resident’s, but can take proactive measures to encourage growth in key industries by working with economic development agencies in adjoining counties.

Village of Deposit, New York



Above (top to bottom): The Norbord facility - now home to the New England Wood Pellet Company; former Indian Country Bluestone facility that now houses Integrated Wood Components; and the former Jeep Dealership (Town of Deposit) that has since been converted to a Family Dollar store. The 2006 flood severely impacted industries within the industrial park along Airport Road and revised FEMA FIRM maps have greatly limited redevelopment potential in this area.

There are many emerging population trends that will continue to influence development and growth in the Village of Deposit and Broome and Delaware Counties in the decades ahead. These include an aging population, an increase in the number of single-person households, and changes in ethnic and racial compositions of the population in the Village and in the surrounding region.

These trends are documented in the 2010 Census and are very likely to continue in the decades ahead. Below is an overview of demographic trends along with an analysis of the potential planning implications. The trends selected for analysis were those determined to most influence development and population growth in the years ahead.

2.4 Demographic Trends

Analysis of the 2000 and 2010 Censuses shows Deposit’s population is aging with the median age increasing from 37.1 to 40 years of age. In 2010, 16.6% of the population was over the age of 65. In 2010, the Baby Boomers (1946-1964) with a Year 2010 age cohort of 45-64 accounted for another 11.4% of Deposit’s population.

Deposit will likely see a continued increase in people over the age of 65 in the next decade due to the aging Baby Boomers and increases in life expectancy. With these demographic shifts, will come changes in the demand for services and community needs. As people grow older there may a greater need to walk to services as the ability to drive is impaired for some seniors. Such changes may warrant upgrades in the sidewalk system or the creation of additional services to meet the needs of seniors.

The Village also appears to be losing some its college graduates, as seen in the decline in people age 25-34 between 2000 and 2010. This age cohort made up 11% of the Village population in 2000, but only 9.6% in 2010. This points to a need to provide better employment opportunities.

Age Cohort	2000		2010	
	Population	%	Population	%
<i>Under 5</i>	134	7.9%	119	7.2%
<i>5 -19</i>	374	22.0%	357	21.5%
<i>20-24</i>	101	5.9%	120	7.2%
<i>25-34</i>	187	11.0%	150	9.6%
<i>35-44/35-49*</i>	235	13.8%	324	19.6%
<i>45-64/50-64*</i>	375	22.1%	209	11.4%
<i>65 & over</i>	293	17.3%	276	16.6%
Total	1,699	100.00	1,663	100.0%
Median Age		37.1		40.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 & 2010
 *Age cohorts recorded varied between 2000 & 2010

AGING POPULATION

“ANALYSIS OF THE 2000 AND 2010 CENSUSES SHOWS DEPOSIT’S POPULATION IS AGING WITH THE MEDIAN AGE INCREASING FROM 37.1 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE.”

The Village of Deposit has a very homogenous population, with nearly 97% of its population being white. The breakdown of race and Hispanic origin in the Village is very comparable to that of Delaware County, but in contrast to Broome County, which has a less homogeneous population. The 2010 U.S. Bureau of the Census shows that Deposit’s residents were 96.6% white, 1.2% black, 0.1% Asian, 0.2% American Indian and 1.5% “some other race” and/or “two or more” races.

**Table 2-4
Village of Deposit/Broome County and Delaware County, New York
Race and Hispanic Origin Year 2010**

	Village of Deposit		Broome County		Delaware County	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Total	1,663	100.0	200,600	100.0	47,980	100.0
White	1,606	96.6	176,444	88.0	45,675	95.2
Black	26	1.6	9,614	4.8	779	1.6
Asian	1	0.1	7,065	3.5	367	0.8
American Indian	4	0.2	396	0.2	131	0.3
Native Hawaiian or PI	0	0.0	82	0.0	12	0.0
Some Other Race	4	0.2	1,912	1.0	394	0.8
<i>Two or more</i>	22	1.3	5,087	2.5	622	1.3
<i>Hispanic*</i>	46	2.8	6,778	3.4	1,560	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau * Description of ethnicity not race. A person may consider themselves as white/Hispanic, black/Hispanic, or other combination thereof. The percentages of all racial categories add up to 100%.

An analysis of the 2000 and 2010 Censuses shows significant growth in the level of educational attainment among the Village’s residents (see Table 2-5 on next page), which is now on par with Delaware County averages. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of Villages residents who were high school graduates or higher increased from 80.3% to 90.4% and those with a Bachelor’s degree or higher increased from 11.4% to 18.5%. In Broome County, 88.3% of residents were high school graduates or higher and 25.1% had a Bachelor’s degree or higher.

There was also a significant shift in the number of residents with some college with no degree to those with an Associate’s degree. The percent change for those with some college decreased by 14.1% and those residents with an Associate’s degree increased from 91 to 125, or a 27.2% increase. These improvements in educational attainment will make the community more attractive to perspective employers who are consistently looking for skilled labor.

EDUCATIONAL TRENDS

“AN ANALYSIS OF THE 2000 AND 2010 CENSUSES SHOWS SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN THE LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AMONG THE VILLAGE’S RESIDENTS (SEE TABLE 2-4 ON NEXT PAGE), WHICH IS NOW ON PAR WITH DELAWARE COUNTY AVERAGES.”

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 2-5
Village of Deposit and Delaware County, New York
Educational Attainment**

Educational Attainment	Delaware County, New York Trends from 2000-2010				Village of Deposit Trends from 2000-2010				% Change County	\$ Change Village
	2000		2010		2000		2010			
		%		%		%		%		
Total Persons 25 Years and over	33,070	100.0	33,831	100.0	1,050	100.0	1,140	100.0	2.2	7.9
Less Than 9th Grade	1,885	5.7	1,282	3.8	52	4.9	31	2.8	-47.0	-67.7
9th-12th, no diploma	4,776	14.4	3,141	9.3	155	14.7	78	6.8	-52.1	-98.7
High school graduate	12,353	37.4	13,227	39.1	478	45.5	560	49.1	6.6	14.6
Some college, no degree	5,600	17.0	6,147	18.2	154	14.6	135	11.8	8.9	-14.1
Associate's degree	2,956	8.9	3,581	10.6	91	8.6	125	11.0	17.5	27.2
Bachelor's degree	3,139	9.5	3,716	11.0	73	6.9	133	11.7	15.5	45.1
Graduate or professional	2,361	7.2	2,737	8.1	47	4.5	78	6.8	13.7	39.7
Percent high school graduate >		79.9		87.0		80.3		90.4		
Percent Bachelor's Degree or >		16.6		19.1		11.4		18.5		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau STF3 Data Year 2000 and Table DP02 2010

EDUCATIONAL TRENDS

“AN ANALYSIS OF THE 2000 AND 2010 CENSUSES SHOWS SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN THE LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AMONG THE VILLAGE’S RESIDENTS (SEE TABLE 2-4 ON NEXT PAGE), WHICH IS NOW ON PAR WITH DELAWARE COUNTY AVERAGES.”

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2.5 Planning Implications for Deposit

The Village’s population is diversifying age-wise and educational attainment in Deposit in now on par with County averages. The Village’s population has declined steadily in recent decades and this decline is anticipated to continue in the decades ahead, without proactive measures to stimulate new growth. The Village’s growing senior population could result in additional demand for community services needed to serve this population.

Future growth in retirees may also influence market demands for new housing styles, with universal design¹ that can better meet the needs of the Village’s aging population. There may also be a growing preference for smaller houses to reflect the decrease in average household size and a growing desire to produce more energy efficient housing units to serve families on a fixed income.

¹ Universal design in housing is intended to accommodate the needs of the broadest spectrum of users (e.g. children, elderly, people with disabilities and people of different height or weight).

The higher level of educational attainment of Deposit’s residents is a competitive advantage the Village can utilize to attract business to the community, since a skilled labor force is often a prerequisite for site-selection companies hired to find development sites for business expansion. Also, the unique character of the Village and its quality of life make it an attractive location for telecommuters or entrepreneurs who may be able to work at home or seek a less congested location to undertake their work. However, to take full advantage of such opportunities, the Village must address deficiencies in broadband and cellular communication systems, that were identified by residents at the Visioning Session as being inadequate and costly.

With respect to the loss of high school and college graduates, Deposit must advance economic development strategies to help retain its talented workforce. It must also encourage and support entrepreneurial ventures and land-use policies, which provide opportunities for commercial and manufacturing growth in the community in a manner that enhances the community character. The Village is uniquely positioned to take advantage of economic development resources from two counties (Broome and Delaware) in this endeavor.

The unique character of Deposit and the quality of life it offers its residents is also a strong recruitment tool. Increasingly, businesses are attracted to locations where they feel their employees want to live due to a variety of quality of life issues such as sense of security, quality of schools, access to recreation, and the quality of the natural and built environment.

Lastly, availability of freight rail service and the Village’s proximity to NYS Route 17 (Future I-86) make it an attractive location for larger industries that can take advantage of the area’s relatively lower labor cost while having excellent access to nearby metropolitan markets.

2.6 Deposit’s Vision and Goals

While history, population trends and demographic data are important considerations in the development of this Comprehensive Plan, the Plan itself is a forward-looking document intended to guide and manage future development and population growth in a manner that is consistent with Deposit’s vision for the future.



Above (top to bottom): Various images of the Deposit Central School buildings, which are situated within the Village of Deposit. The Deposit Elementary School, Middle School and High School are situated on a central campus on Second Street. The school contains a variety of athletic fields along with a community swimming pool that is managed by the Village along with the Towns of Deposit and Sanford. The Village has an excellent school system, but better employment opportunities are needed for graduates.

Vision Statement:

“In our **Vision of Deposit** in the **Year 2025**, the Village’s **unique character** and **quality of life** are preserved and enhanced for present and future generations. The Village’s exceptional livability and distinctive character have been achieved and enhanced by preserving and building on our strengths, by addressing our weaknesses, and by making steady progress with concentration toward our shared vision for the future. Our success is the result of citizens, government, businesses, and institutions coming together in deliberate action to realize our collective vision of what Deposit can and should be.”

The objectives of the Comprehensive Plan are as follows:

- To ensure that new governmental, institutional, non-residential and residential development within the heart of the Village and its neighborhoods complements and enhances the existing built environment.
- To maintain a proper relationship between the new growth and the Village’s ability to provide essential services such as roads, water, sewer, parks and municipal facilities.
- To maintain the Deposit Central School facilities in the Village where students can walk to school and amenities such as athletic fields and the community pool can be utilized by the greater community.
- To encourage the preservation of prime farmlands along Laurel Bank Avenue that help to support the local economy, provide valuable open space and help to mitigate effects of periodic flooding on the Village.
- To encourage the preservation of the ridgelines, wetlands, floodplains, stream corridors and natural contours of the land, which form the scenic backdrop for the Village of Deposit.
- To consider the protection of environmental assets of the village such as groundwater supply, important topographic features and scenic vistas when reviewing development projects.

VISION STATEMENT

In our **Vision of Deposit** in the **Year 2025**, the Village’s **unique character** and **quality of life** are preserved and enhanced for present and future generations. The Village’s exceptional livability and distinctive character have been achieved and enhanced by preserving and building on our strengths, by addressing our weaknesses, and by making steady progress with concentration toward our shared vision for the future. Our success is the result of citizens, government, businesses, and institutions coming together in deliberate action to realize our collective vision of what Deposit can and should be.

Comprehensive Plan
Committee

- To coordinate planning with the surrounding Towns of Deposit and Sandford to enhance important gateways to the Village such as from NYS Route 8/10 and Exit’s off of NYS Route 17 (Future I-86).
- To provide for a mixture of housing types that will promote a growing population base, while maintaining the desired environment, unique character and quality of life.
- To retain existing businesses and industries within the Village and surrounding towns in order to maintain a stable tax base and provide job opportunities for Village residents.
- To stimulate Downtown revitalization along Front Street by implementing the nationally recognized Main Street Four Point Approach including a focus on Organization, Promotion, Design and Economic Restructuring.
- To address sustainability and resiliency of the community.
- To find new opportunities to allow for the expansion of manufacturing industries in the Village, or surrounding towns, in the wake of 2006 flood an its impacts on FEMA’s designation of flood prone areas.
- To preserve those attributes of the Village (i.e. historic building stock, public spaces, monuments, institutional buildings, natural environment, etc.) that define its unique sense of place.
- To enhance the walkability of the community through sidewalk improvements and other measures to improve the pedestrian experience.
- To restore tree-lined streets within the Village of Deposit.
- To reduce energy consumption and lower Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- To enhance recreational opportunities and access to the waterfront.

GOAL

“TO RESTORE THE TREE-LINED STREETS WITHIN THE VILLAGE’S NEIGHBORHOODS.”



Above: Post card showing tree-lined street at the corner of Second and Pine Street, looking west toward the Deposit Historical Society Museum.

2.7 Achieving Deposit’s Vision

The Village of Deposit faces a variety of challenges in achieving its vision for the future. These challenges include stimulating growth and redevelopment and protecting agricultural, historic and natural resources; providing employment and housing opportunities; providing necessary infrastructure and services to meet community needs cost effectively; and expanding recreational amenities within the Village. Achieving each of these will require balancing, what in some instances will be competing interests.

Despite these challenges, Deposit has consistently demonstrated its resiliency and ability to adapt to new circumstances. For example, during the 2006 flood, a small manufactured home park at the end of River Street was severely damaged and later purchased by Delaware County through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and New York State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) voluntary flood buyout program. The Village secured a New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPR&HP) grant to create a Master Plan for this 3.3-acre waterfront site to transform this property into a new waterfront park.

The Village has also secured funding for significant streetscape enhancements within its Downtown business district along Front Street. It has also focused on securing Community Development Block Grants to improve its aging water and sewer infrastructure. Such efforts to improve Deposit are a testament to the community’s resiliency and commitment to future generations.

In the chapters that follow, detailed descriptions of the Village of Deposit are presented including agricultural, natural, recreation, cultural and historic resources; the transportation system; community facilities; jobs and housing; sustainability and resiliency policies and land-use policies. The Comprehensive Plan includes goals for each of these aspects of Deposit, including chapter-specific goals, objectives and policies that support the Village’s vision and values.

Achieving Deposit’s Vision

“FIRST WE SHAPE
OUR BUILDINGS;
AND AFTERWARD
OUR BUILDINGS
SHAPE US.”

Winston Churchill



Above: Deposit’s Civil War Monument

Note: Churchill quote was stated while addressing the British nation with regard to the re-building of the ‘Houses of Commons’ after its destruction during the Second World War.

3.0 NATURAL RESOURCES

The Village of Deposit, in many ways, is defined by its surrounding rural landscape with high aesthetic value, which contains agricultural, recreational, natural and wildlife areas. The Village is also blessed with such resources within the boundary of the Village. These natural resources contribute to the Village’s unique character. Residents have access to some of these natural resources such as the West Branch of the Delaware River or Oquaga Creek while other natural resources are privately owned. All of these natural resources contribute to the quality of life in the Village. This chapter highlights the natural resources found within the Village, including land resources (i.e. open space, streams and scenic roads), geologic features (mountains, hillsides and backdrops) and water resources (wetlands, floodplains, aquifer, streams and water bodies).

3.1 Land Resources

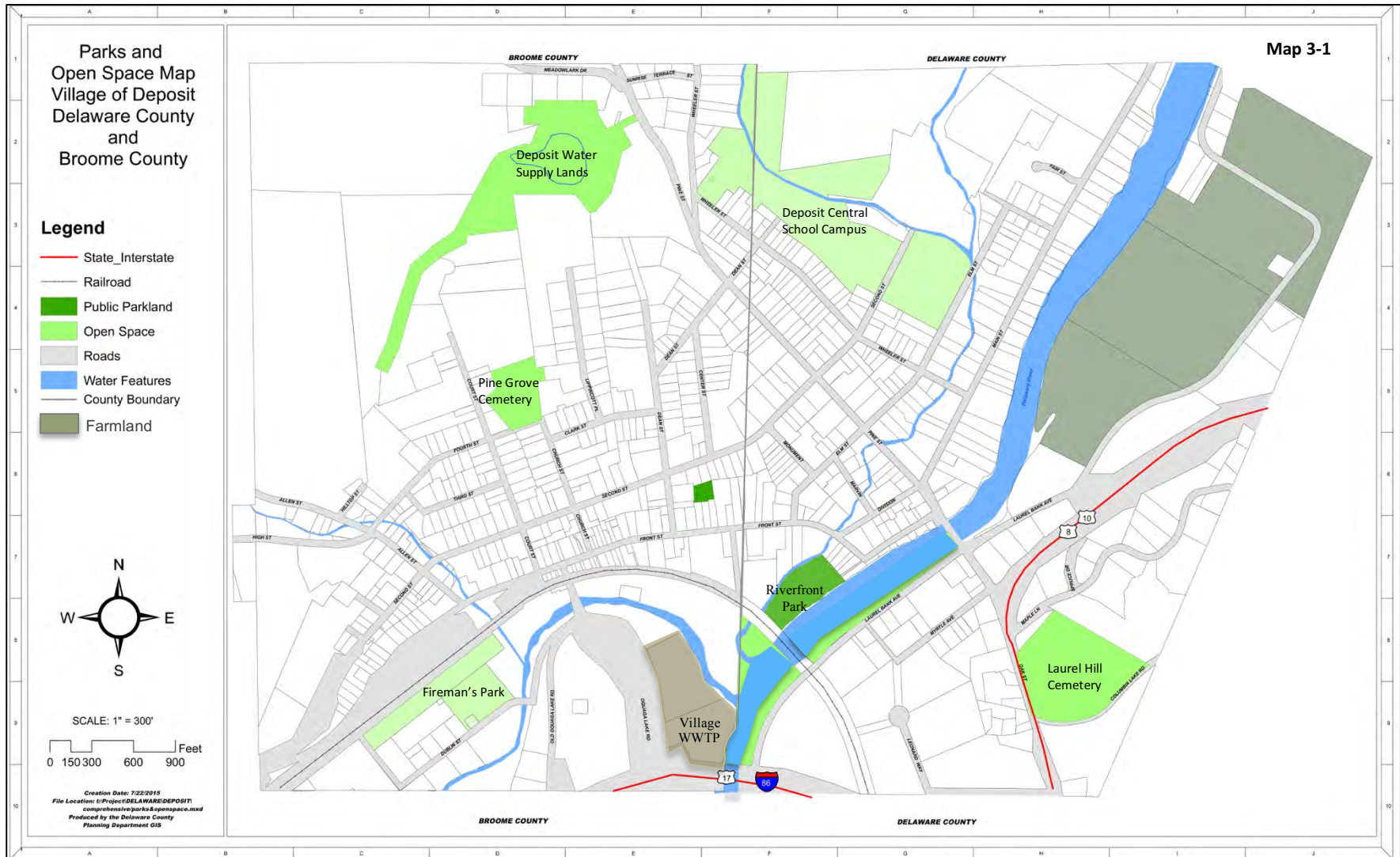
Open Space

One of the reasons the Village of Deposit has been able to retain its unique small town charm is due, in part, to the number of open spaces and agricultural lands within the borders of the Village. Open space in the Village can be categorized in the following ways:

- 1) Privately owned open space associated with a farming or vacant land, which generally are not open to the public or that have limited public access.
- 2) Recreational facilities associated with the Deposit Central School District, which are typically reserved for use by the students, but also serve larger community needs (i.e. community pool).
- 3) Undeveloped property owned by the Village around its water and sewer facilities that is not intended for recreational use.
- 4) Developed recreational lands owned by the Village and Fire Department, including lands currently used for active recreational purposes by residents or intended for future active recreational lands (e.g. Planned River Street Waterfront Park).
- 5) Private institutional lands, such as cemeteries, churches, libraries or museums, which have limited or restricted public access.
- 6) Environmentally constrained lands such as wetlands and steep slopes, which have limited or restricted public access.
- 7) The West Branch of the Delaware River with limited public access, but the ability to be more accessible through new NYSDEC fishing and boating access points along the river.



Above (top to bottom): Village’s reservoir and water supply tank at top of hill off of Pine Street with surrounding undeveloped lands; Deposit Central School District athletic fields which are situated in the heart of the Village; and cultivated farmlands off of Laurel Bank Avenue and West Branch of the Delaware River within the Village limits. Each of these open space resources help to create the small-town charm that the Village enjoys.



3.2 Geologic Features

Mountain, Hillsides and Backdrops

Areas with steep slopes (15%>slope) and the ridgelines above these slopes are depicted on the Slope map on the next page. These areas of steep terrain are generally wooded or are used for pasture, but have shallow soil over bedrock, and are highly susceptible to erosion.

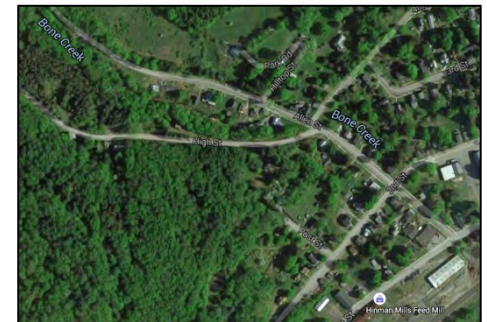
In their wooded natural state, or when used for pasture they form an attractive backdrop, or setting, so important to defining the small-town charm of Deposit. At low levels of density modest use can be made of these steep-slope lands without destroying their very nature.

In contrast, higher densities of as little as one unit per acre, along with the necessary roads built to municipal slope requirements, would result in the need for extensive grade changes in steeply sloped areas, most likely involving retaining walls or long disturbed slopes that would require extensive stabilization. When steep slopes are developed for residential subdivisions, they tend to be prone to erosion and excessive stormwater runoff during storm events.

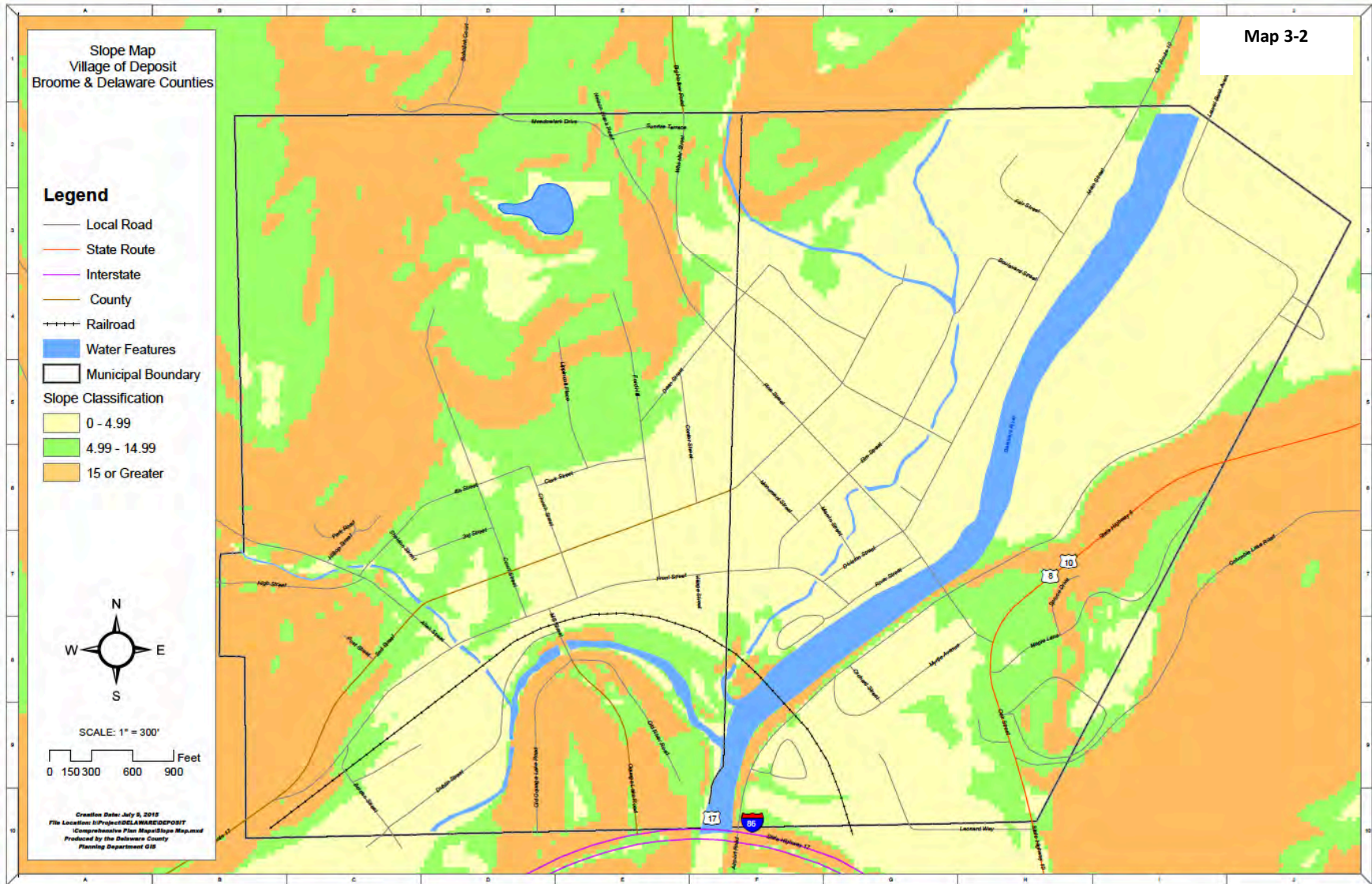
Such disturbed areas in many cases would be visible to the wide area, imposing a stark contrast between the natural wooded landform and the highly engineered, disturbed slope. This outcome would be inconsistent with the Village’s character and environmental goals.

Therefore, this Comprehensive Plan encourages the protection of mountains, hillsides and steeply sloped backdrops, and the adoption (or refinement) of measures to avoid the wholesale re-grading and disturbance of these areas for residential development. When such lands are considered for development, the protection of existing vegetative cover should be encouraged to the greatest extent practicable to reduce the likelihood of erosion and hillside destabilization.

This Plan also encourages the adoption of provisions in the subdivision regulations to reduce and avoid steep slope disturbance, and to encourage the sensitive siting of dwellings and their access ways in a manner that works with the natural contours of the land and entails minimum disturbance.



Above (top to bottom): Low density three lot subdivision at the top of Court Street, which crosses an area of slope in excess of 15%; area along Old Oquaga Lake Road with slopes in excess of 15%; and aerial view of steep slope area along Allen and High Streets. Most areas with steep slopes in the Village are heavily wooded, which reflects the difficulty developing such sites. Future development in such area should be at very low levels of density to avoid adverse environmental impacts.



3.3 Water Resources

Wetlands

Both the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulate wetlands. All proposed development within the vicinity of NYSDEC and federal wetlands must comply with the regulation of the respective authority.

The general location of wetlands is provided on NYSDEC and USACE Wetland Inventory maps. The general location of these within the Village is shown on the Water Resources Map on page 27. When wetlands are identified on a property, they should be delineated in the field during the subdivision or site-plan review process. *This Plan recommends the Planning Board continue to evaluate the need for wetland delineations at the earliest time possible during the review.*

Wetlands serve three primary functions: 1) to filter and clean water; 2) to provide wildlife habitat; and 3) to provide stormwater storage and retention. Wetlands are necessary to our ecosystems. Their development, outside of the occasional road or access driveway, must be limited and resisted. They also serve a vital function in retaining large amounts of runoff during the spring thaw or major storm events. In this respect, wetlands help to reduce peak flood flows and decrease flood damage. Wetlands also provide scenic viewsheds, which help to define Deposit.

Floodplains

This Plan urges protection of floodplains for the benefit of the Village's present and future residents, as well as Deposit's neighbors, both downstream and upstream. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified potential flood hazard areas in the Village of Deposit, which are shown on FEMA maps. The established FEMA floodplain designations are shown on the Water Resources map on page 27, but these may be revised by FEMA.

FEMA defines the likelihood of flooding into two broad categories: 1) lands within the 100-year floodplain; and 2) lands within the 500-year floodplain. Lands within the 100-year floodplain have a 1% probability of a flood exceeding a certain depth in any given year. Where the threat exists of potential loss of life or property, the construction of houses and other buildings should generally be discouraged. However, a large portion of the Village of Deposit lies within a floodplain.

Rivers and Streams

“A RIVER IS MORE THAN AN AMENITY. IT IS A TREASURE. IT IS A NECESSITY OF LIFE THAT MUST BE RATIONED AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE POWER OVER IT.”

Oliver Wendell Holmes

The Village’s Downtown business district and a significant portion of its housing stock lie within the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain. This presents challenges to protecting existing homes from flood damage and in redeveloping vacant residential and commercial building sites.

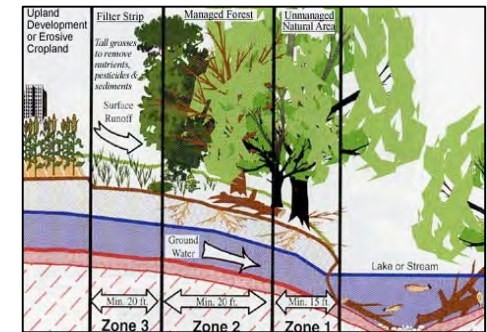
The Planning Board must factor in the presence of floodplains when it reviews site plans and will need to ensure mitigation measures for development within floodplains. However, through the use of best management practices for development in flood prone areas, some redevelopment is possible. However, best management practices must be employed to mitigate both financial loss and the potential loss of life that might occur as the result of periodic flooding. The Village’s Design Guidelines for its CBD and CHO Zoning Districts provides standards for new non-residential development in all mapped flood plains and this Plan supports these recommended standards.

Streams, Water Bodies and Riparian Zones^{vi}

A *riparian zone* is the border between land and a flowing body of surface water that is densely populated with plant species. Perhaps one of the most important qualities of the riparian buffer zone is its ability to control erosion, and thus, to prevent sediment pollution. In a stream surrounded by a riparian zone, sediment pollution is controlled. Riparian zones are densely populated with plant species, and thus, have intricate root systems that prevent erosion and undercutting of banks. In addition, the woody stems and grasses help to physically trap sediment by slowing down the water runoff from the surrounding area, allowing the sediment to settle out.

This Plan recommends riparian zones be established along all major streams, including the West Branch of the Delaware River, Oquaga Creek and Butler Brook and their tributaries, to prevent stream bank erosion and mitigate damage during major flooding events. The land-use activities allowed within the riparian zone might include passive recreation and other limited-impact activities that would not adversely affect native plant species within the riparian zone. Passive linear parks would be appropriate within the riparian zone, provided the design protects native plants to the extent practicable and that trails within such zones are designed to have low impact.

The branches, stems and leaves of plants absorb the impact of raindrops. Decaying leaves and low-growing vegetation form a ground cover that further lessens the erosive force of raindrop impact. This groundcover slows runoff, increasing the amount of water absorbed into the soil, and then releases slowly into the stream, groundwater or atmosphere.



Above (top to bottom): Illustration showing unmanaged natural zone, managed forest zone and filter strip (i.e. Zones 1, 2 and 3); and views of riparian zone along West Branch of the Delaware River. Natural riparian zones help to prevent excessive erosion of stream banks during flooding. When riparian zones are removed, rip rap is often required to stabilize stream banks.

Source: Illustration from Southeast Michigan Resource Conservation & Development Council.

The water that is absorbed may contain nutrients, pesticides and other pollutants that will eventually be taken up by plants or broken down over time. By slowing runoff, trapping sediments, and increasing absorption, these plants act as a living filter to protect water quality. Riparian zones along the water courses in the Village play a vital function in helping to protect the water quality in these streams. It is particularly important to protect water quality within the Oquaga Creek and West Branch of the Delaware River, which are important destinations for sport fisherman who help to sustain the local tourism economy when they spent money in the community.

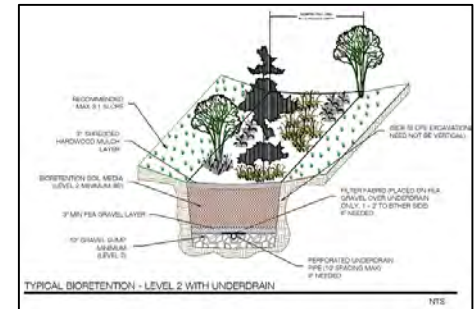
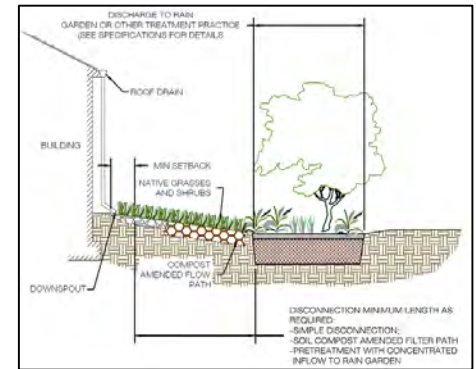
The riparian zones also play a very important role in helping to prevent excessive erosion of the stream banks during periodic flooding. Waterfront vegetation also enhances habitat for wildlife and increases opportunities for wildlife viewing. Plants along waterways provide food and shelter for a variety of insects, amphibians, reptiles, songbirds, mammals and fish.

During the 2006 flood, the riparian zone helped to reduce erosion along the banks of streams. Unfortunately, many homes were still affected by flooding, but the damage could have been worse without the riparian zone along the West Branch of the Delaware River and its tributaries.

Stormwater Management

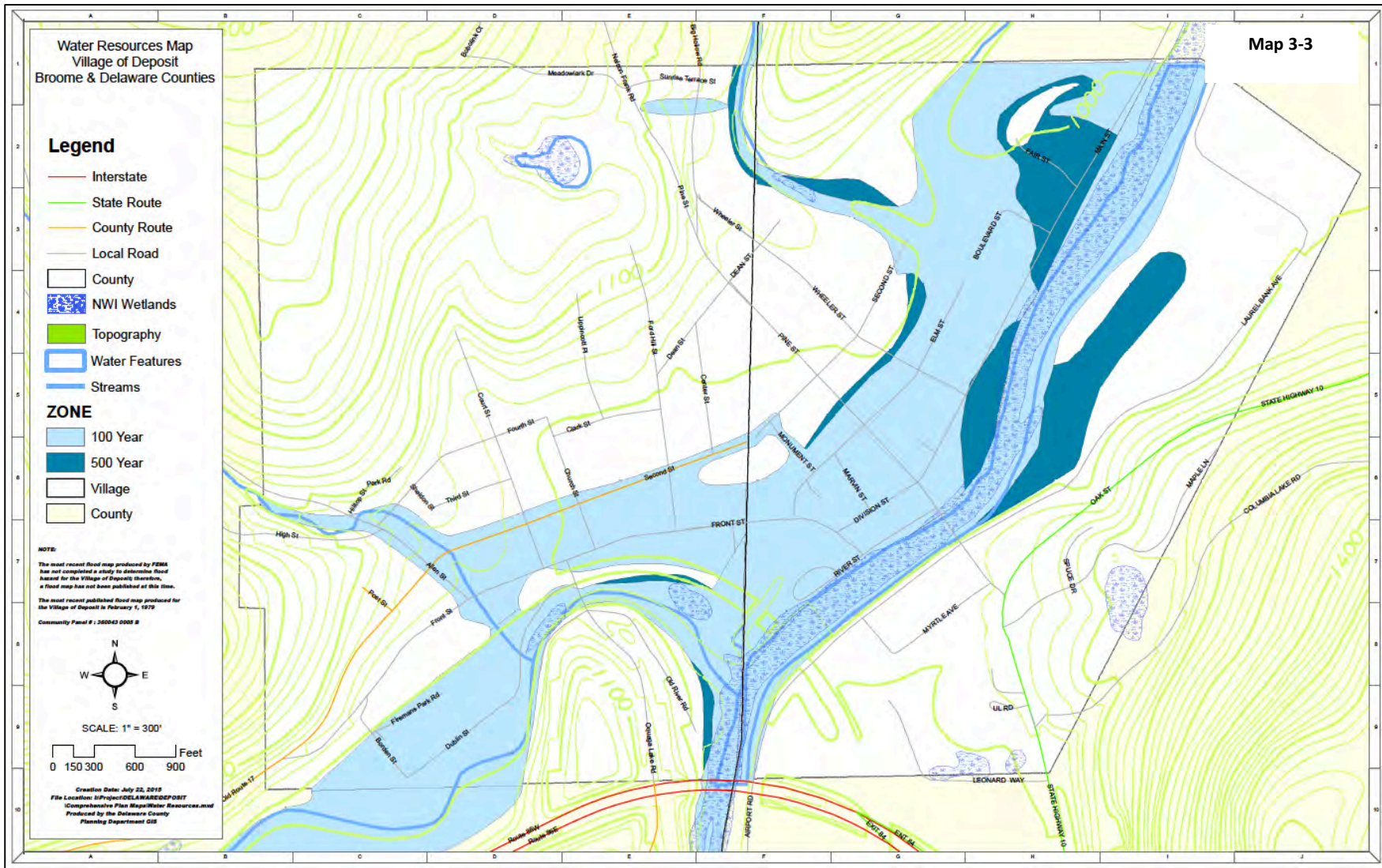
In New York State, any construction operation that will disturb or expose one or more acres of soil requires a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit for stormwater management discharges from construction activity. Soil disturbance includes clearing vegetation, grubbing, filling, grading, excavation, demolition and any current or proposed construction activity. If the proposed action is anything other than a single-family home, it will also require the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

As the Planning Board reviews development applications, it must ensure that appropriate stormwater management measures are put in place. Such measures will help to protect water quality and mitigate potential damage during major storm events. This Plan also encourages the use of *low impact design alternatives*, such as curbsless parking areas, open grass drainage swales, permeable pavement and dry wells to decrease potential stormwater runoff, flooding, surface water pollution and groundwater pollution related to future development.



Above (top to bottom): Illustration showing residential rooftop bioretention system; view of bioretention system with plantings, which are intended to absorb nutrients from runoff; and a typical bioretention system. This Plan supports low impact design alternatives for stormwater management where feasible.

Source: Illustration from Virginia Department Conservation & Recreation. 26



3.4 Natural Habitat

Night Sky

The dark, star-filled night skies that still prevail in Deposit are an important, but diminishing natural resource. Deposit’s dark skies provide more than aesthetic value; they also help to define the rural character of the surrounding towns and unique character of the Village. Unfortunately, artificial lighting associated with development can result in “light pollution” that washes out the stars and makes it difficult to identify constellations, bright planets and other celestial bodies.

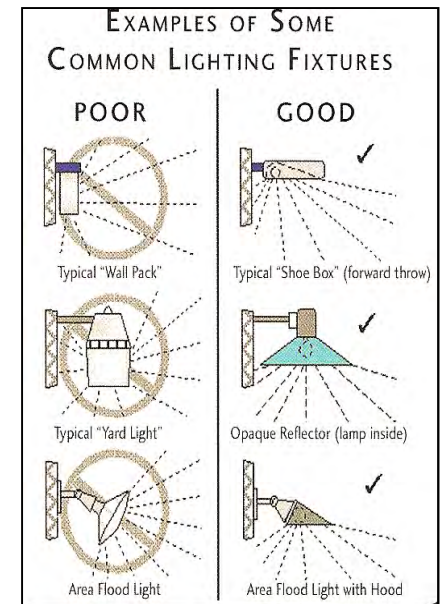
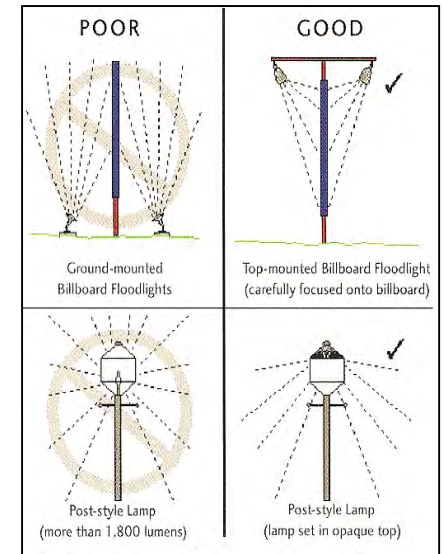
This Plan supports the regulation of exterior lighting in a manner that balances nighttime visibility and security needs while protecting the night sky, natural environment and wildlife habitats. By taking simple steps to regulate outdoor lighting, Deposit can preserve the night sky, reduce energy consumption and protect wildlife habitat where darkness is essential to migration and reproduction of many nocturnal species.

Invasive Plants and Animals

This Plan supports invasive plant and animal eradication efforts. Invasive species are non-native species that can cause harm to natural ecosystems, resulting in a wide range of environmental, recreational and economic impacts. The NYSDEC has identified invasive species as a significant threat to the State’s biodiversity - second only to habitat loss.

The Village’s economy is dependent on the health of its streams that provide boating, fishing and swimming opportunities. Once introduced into water bodies, aquatic invasive plants spread rapidly, congest waterways and disrupt native fish populations. Invasive animals could decimate local fish populations. Once infested, ponds and rivers can become unusable, which could adversely affect the local economy as the quality of these natural resources is diminished.

The Village Board will work with NYSDEC to identify threats related to invasive species including Japanese Knotweed, Purple Loosestrife, and Japanese Barberry. When identified, the Village Board should partner with the NYSDEC to secure funding through the State’s Invasive Species Eradication grants to help eradicate invasive species. State funds can be used to pay for up to one half of the total costs of a selected eradication project.



Above: Examples of “poor” and “good” lighting fixtures. Source: Otsego County Conservation Association “Starry Nights in Otsego County”

3.5 Natural Resources: Goals, Objectives and Policies

Land Resources: Open Space

- NR.1. Protect and conserve the natural beauty of Deposit’s setting and natural environment.
- NR.2. Promote land-use decisions that encourage the protection and sustainable use of the Village’s natural resources.
- NR.3. Consider importance of protecting natural resources in the review of any development proposals.
- NR.4. Protect and develop appropriate access to the community’s natural resources and public open spaces for the enjoyment and recreation of residents and visitors.
- NR.5. Pursue State and federal funding to implement construction of proposed parkland improvements identified in the Master Plan for waterfront park along River Street.
- NR.6. Support the right-to-farm and the continued use of prime agricultural lands for farming.
- NR.7. Be proactive in keeping important institutional uses such as churches, museums and the Deposit Central School campus in the Village.
- NR.8. Develop a Street Tree Planting Program to maintain tree-lined streets in the Village of Deposit.

Geologic Features: Mountain, Hillsides and Backdrops

- NR.9. Encourage the conservation of the steep hillsides (e.g. through the application of forestry best management practices), wetlands, floodplains, stream corridors and natural contours of the land, which form the scenic backdrop for the Village of Deposit.
- NR.10. During the development review process, ensure that natural resources, including native habitat of threatened or endangered species, are protected.
- NR.11. Conserve and protect wildlife corridors between development sites consisting of natural vegetation, forested areas, wetlands and undeveloped steep slopes.

Natural Resources

“PROMOTE LAND-USE DECISIONS THAT ENCOURAGE THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE VILLAGE’S NATURAL RESOURCES.”

Water Resources: Wetlands, Floodplains, Aquifer, Streams and Water Bodies

- NR.12. Implement SWPPP best management practices as required by the NYSDEC.
- NR.13. Minimize impact of new development on the natural resources through best management practices (BMP) and *low-impact design standards*.
 - Require onsite stormwater management to reduce runoff and nonpoint source pollution.
 - Minimize the amount of tree loss and impervious cover for new projects, consistent with permitted land-use intensity.
 - Encourage clustering of development away from environmentally sensitive land such as woodlands, wetlands and steep slopes.
- NR.14. Conserve the riparian zone along major streams and tributaries, including West Branch of the Delaware River, Oquaga Creek and Butler Brook and their tributaries.
- NR.15. Explore opportunities to acquire conservation easements along the West Branch of the Delaware River to create a greenway that links to the proposed waterfront park on River Street.
- NR.16. Ensure that all developments comply with NYSDEC and USACE wetland regulations.
- NR.17. Carefully evaluate new development projects around the Village’s water wells for potential impacts to water quality.

Natural Habitat: Threatened & Endangered Species, Night Sky and Invasive Plants and Animals

- NR.18. Encourage conservation of threatened or endangered species habitat through appropriate site design, best management practices and conservation easements.
- NR.19. Regulate outdoor lighting to balances nighttime visibility and security needs while protecting the night sky, natural environment and wildlife habitats.
- NR.20. Work with NYSDEC to identify threats related to invasive species and secure funding through the NYSDEC Invasive Species Eradication program to eradicate such species when identified.

The information provided in this chapter is provided for general planning purposes and is not intended to be a substitute for detailed site-specific information. Proposed land-use applications will need to provide additional details as may be appropriate and necessary for a site.

Night Sky

“REGULATE OUTDOOR LIGHTING TO BALANCES NIGHTTIME VISIBILITY AND SECURITY NEEDS WHILE PROTECTING THE NIGHT SKY, NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE HABITATS.”

4.0 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture is an important part of the Village’s history, economy and environment providing locally raised agricultural products along with valuable open space that enriches the quality of life for residents by defining a distinct edge to the Village. Farm buildings along Laurel Bank Avenue (including its farmhouses, barns, silos and other out buildings) also enrich Deposit’s landscape and help to define the rural character its residents have come to appreciate.

Deposit’s farmers and its agricultural lands provide an important part of the community’s economic base and contribute to the unique character of the Village. Agriculture in Deposit has historically focused on dairy, livestock and field crops, but the variety of agricultural activities and the very nature of farming is changing and new opportunities for farming exist within the Village.

Deposit’s farmland is primarily situated along Laurel Bank Avenue to the east of the West Branch of the Delaware River. There are also some smaller fields that are cultivated within the Village on the west side of Main Street. Some of the agricultural lands within the Village limits are situated within a FEMA designated 500-year floodplain. However, most the agricultural lands are situated outside the FEMA 100-year or 500-year floodplain and are not prone to periodic flooding.

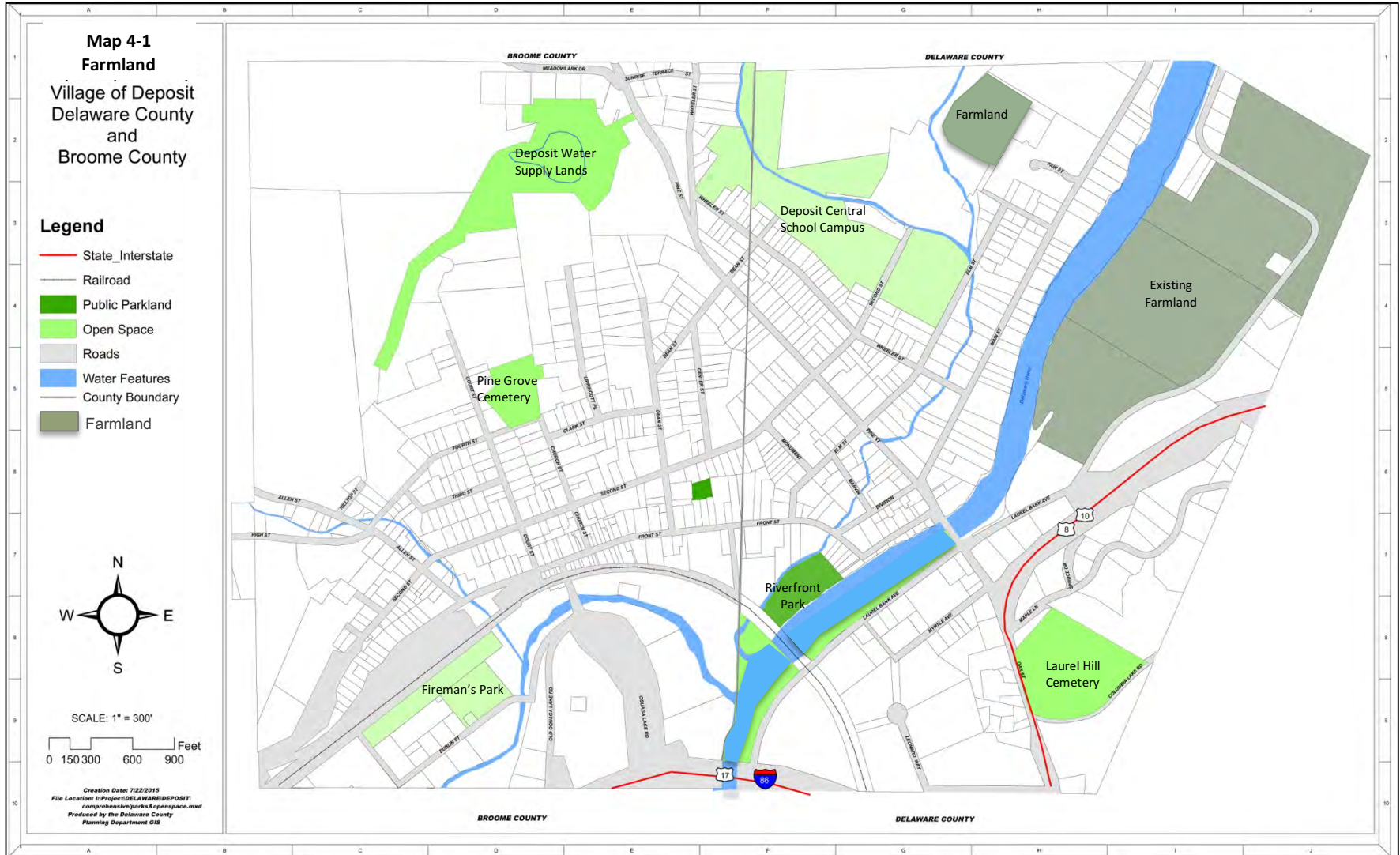
These farmlands have gentle slopes and well drained soils that make them very suitable for farming. However, these characteristics also make these farmlands attractive for residential development. Therefore, it is important that local land use regulations do not unnecessarily impede agricultural practices, but instead provide farmers with the flexibility they need to respond to changing market conditions and opportunities so they can maintain the viability of their farms.

4.1 Agricultural Vision

This Plan seeks the long-term preservation of the Village’s agricultural resources, promotes diversity of farm types, and supports the economic viability of the farming community and the profitability of each farm that lies within the Village. It also strongly supports the right-to-farm to protect existing farms from nuisance suites from new residential development that may encroach on farms or new residents who are unaccustomed to farming. A map showing the location of existing farms within the Village along with soil groups are provided on Maps 4-1 and 4-2.



Above (top to bottom): Aerial view agricultural lands along Laurel Bank Avenue that lies within the Village of Deposit limits; photo of this farmland looking southwest from NYS Route 10 toward the center of the Village of Deposit; and view of Catskill Cattle Company, LLC, which is situated along Laurel Bank Avenue in the Village and Town of Deposit.



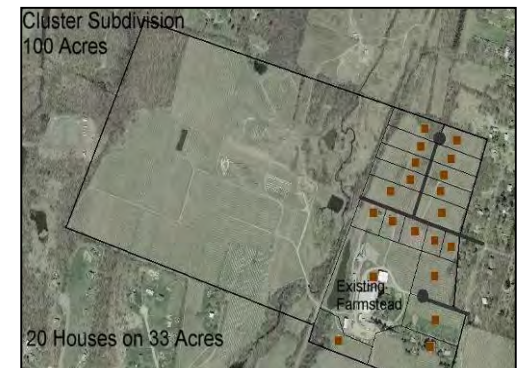
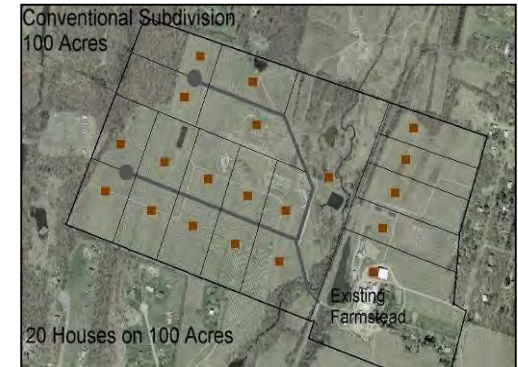
4.2 Agriculture: Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal AG-1: Ensure long-term protection of agricultural-land resources for agriculture, open space and scenic resources.

- AG.1. Encourage both private and public efforts to preserve and manage agricultural lands through purchase of development rights (PDR) program administered by the Delaware County Ag & Farmland Protection Board and NYS Agricultural & Markets Districts.
- AG.2. Encourage conservation subdivision design to preserve prime soils when farms are subdivided.
- AG.3. Require sufficient vegetative buffer on the nonagricultural land, so farms are buffered from homes.
- AG.4. Support local farmer efforts to diversify their farms by providing letters of support to farmers who may be seeking funding through USDA loan and grant programs.
- AG.5. Encourage participation in the New York Farm Link Program (nyfarmnet.org) to match farmers who are selling their farms with people who are looking to purchase a farm.

Goal AG-2: Retain and encourage a diversity of economically viable farm types.

- AG.6. Encourage shared, or “cooperative” infrastructure development (storage and processing facilities, locations for CSA drop-off and pickup, regional food hubs, etc.).
- AG.7. Increase community engagement and consumer demand for locally grown food.
 - Work with regional economic-development entities and County and local governments to give local agriculture a higher priority and more visibility.
 - Help connect institutional, restaurant and wholesale opportunities with agricultural producers.
- AG.8. Review and revise regulations pertaining to farm operations to ensure these laws do not needlessly inhibit farming (e.g. farm stands, year-round farmer’s markets, greenhouses, value-added product operations, home-food production, U-picks, CSAs, and agritourist sites).
- AG.9. Continue support for agricultural programs provided by Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) and Broome & Delaware County Soil and Water Conservation District.
- AG.10. Continue to support the Koo Koose Farmers’ Market at Memorial Park in the Downtown.



Above (top to bottom): The above illustrates how a conservation subdivision can be used to retain large tracts of farmland. The top illustration shows a conventional subdivision of 100 acres into 20 five-acre lots where the community’s zoning requires a minimum lot size of five acres per lot. The illustration below it shows a conservation (cluster) subdivision where the 20 building lots are clustered on 33 acres of the site – leaving 67 acres of prime farmland within a conservation easement. The conservation easement can be held by a homeowner’s association, land trust, or sold to an adjacent farmer for the agricultural value of the property that is far lower than the use value if it could be developed.

5.0 CULTURAL, HISTORIC AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Deposit's unique sense of place is defined, in large part, by its cultural, historic and recreational resources. This Chapter provides a brief description of those resources with recommendations for enhancing and protecting these resources in the years to come.

5.1 Cultural Resources

The Village of Deposit has a variety of cultural resources that help to enhance the quality of life for its residents. These include, but are not limited to, such institutions as the Deposit Historic Museum, State Theatre and Deposit Free Library.

The Deposit Historical Society operates out of the *Deposit Historical Museum*, which was constructed as the Knapp Brothers Bank in 1874. The Deposit Historical Museum building is both architecturally and historically significant in its own right, but through the operation of the museum is also an important cultural institution. The museum houses a variety of exhibits including folk art, a restored bank tellers cage, quilts, and other artifacts from the local area. The museum also maintains a collection of old photographs of the area in addition to maintaining a website at <http://www.deposithistoricalsociety.org> that provides access to a variety of resources.

The 600-seat *State Theatre* is home to the *Deposit Community Theater and Performing Arts Center*, which offers live performances along with still screen first-run movies. This National Register of historic places listed theater was built in 1937 and designed by architect H.L. Beebe in the Art Deco style. Vitrolite tiles face the façade and the elegant marquee is lit with neon lights and bulbs. The theater is the cultural anchor of Downtown. When not used for these purposes, the building is also used by the Village Board as an alternative place to conduct important public meetings.

The *Deposit Free Library* an important cultural anchor. Hours are from Tuesday – Thursday 12:00 pm -8:00 pm and Friday-Saturday 9:00 am -3:00 pm. Library services include access to the Four County Library System, Inter-Library Loan, internet access through five (5) computers within the library, large print books, E-books and downloadable audio books on CD, DVDs, along with a local history & genealogy area. In addition to these services, the library also supports a variety of programs for children and adults. The library also offers many resources to the community such as English as a Second Language (ESL) classes and exam preparation classes.



Above (top to bottom): Deposit Historic Museum (circa 1874) on Second Street; State Theater on Front Street (circa 1937); and the Deposit Library. The character, or unique sense of place of the Village is defined, in-part, by its cultural institutions such as those listed above. This Plan supports the viability of such cultural institutions to strengthen the social and economic vitality of Deposit.

The following goals are set forth in this Plan with respect to cultural resources:

- Goal 1: Promote the Front Street and Second Street Downtown core area as both a cultural resource and an economic development tool.
- Goal 2: Provide support for a rich variety of cultural opportunities and activities for all groups and individuals in the community.
- Goal 3: Provide support for the Deposit Free Library to ensure it continues to meet community needs.
- Goal 4: Support efforts by these cultural entities to secure State and federal grant funds to enhance programing and to help cover the cost for operations and capital improvements.

5.2 Historic Resources

The Village of Deposit’s rich history is preserved in its historic barns, cemeteries, churches, houses, squares and its civic and cultural institutional buildings, which can be found throughout the Village. While their owners maintain many of these historic structures in good condition, others are threatened by lack of owner maintenance and, in some cases, neglect. This Plan seeks to retain the rich history of the Village by encouraging the preservation and restoration of these resources by their property owners.

There are many structures in the Village that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Map 5-1). This Plan recommends the Village Board support efforts by property owners to have their properties listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places and to promote the preservation, appreciation and sustainable use of historical or heritage resources.

The following goals are set forth in this Plan with respect to historic resources:

- Goal 1: Strive to identify, conserve and protect significant public and privately owned historic structures, landmarks and farm buildings in recognition of their contribution to the Village’s identity.
- Goal 2: Promote the preservation, appreciation and sustainable use of historical resources.
- Goal 3: Work with property owners to maintain and restore historic properties within the Village.
- Goal 4: Work with building owners to find appropriate adaptive reuse of historic properties for new uses.

Village of Deposit, New York



Above (top to bottom): Deposit United Methodist Church; St. Joseph’s Catholic Church; and First Presbyterian Church, which are each situated along Second Street. Each of these churches is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Map 5-1). 36

The National Register of Historic Places is the U.S. government's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects worthy of preservation. Today, the State Theatre is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.² The State Theatre is cited as being significant for its Art Deco Architecture and for its historic and current function as a recreation and culture theater. *"Today, after three devastating catastrophes, thousands of volunteer hours, and the tireless efforts of a small group of citizens, Deposit's State Theatre stands out as a glimmering gem on the main street of this small town."* (From Listing on National Register of Historic Places).

The National Register of Historic Places lists an additional seven (7) properties in Deposit as eligible for listing on the National Register (Map 5-1). Today, Deposit doesn't have land-use regulations to guide exterior alterations to historic buildings even though many structures are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If the Village is to retain its unique sense of place in the future, some consideration of protecting the integrity of its historic properties through guidelines or historic district designation should be considered.

This Plan recommends the Village Board initially develop a set of voluntary historic preservation guidelines to guide landowner decisions with respect to exterior alteration to their homes or businesses and to help building owners better understand historic-preservation techniques. The guidelines would outline the principles of design and preservation that homeowners and business owners could use when they are evaluating proposed changes to historic buildings.

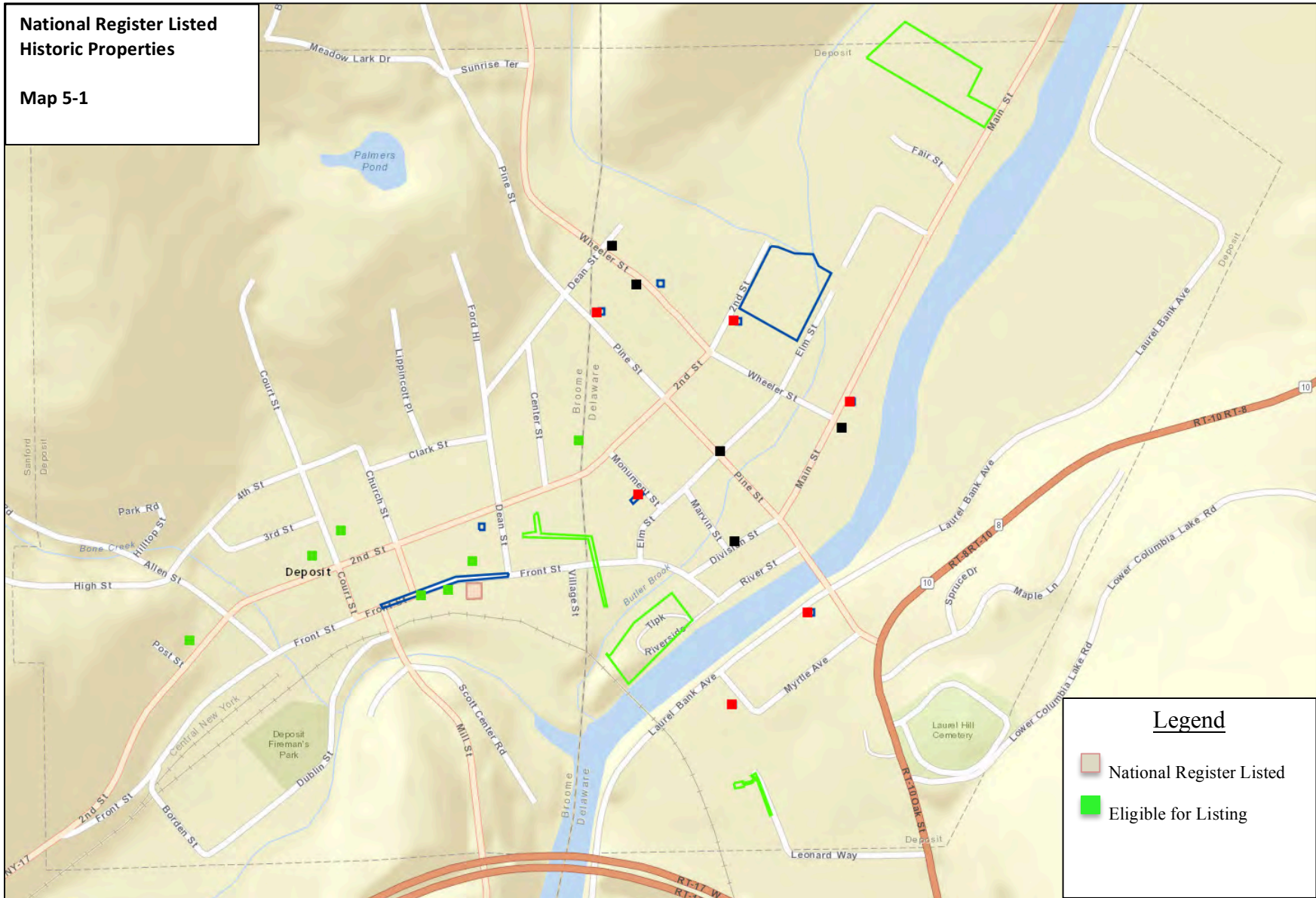
As a starting point, guidelines describing renovation techniques for historic properties, architectural elements to be preserved, and appropriate types of building materials to be used during the renovation of historic properties is included below (see illustrations on pages 39 & 40).

Long-term, the Village Board could work with property owners to seek the creation of a National Register-designated historic district. The National Register listing would symbolize the importance of the Village, and property owners in the districts would be eligible for a 20% investment tax credit for the "certified rehabilitation of income-producing certified historic structures."

² The National Register was established in 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Out of the over one million properties on the National Register, 80,000 are listed individually, the others are contributing members within historic districts.



Above (top to bottom): Painted Lady (i.e., three or more colors that embellish the architectural details) Victorian home that is well preserved; eclectic home on Second Street with a variety of architectural influences that is showing signs of needed repairs and Christ Episcopal Church on Second Street, which is adjacent to Monument Square. The structures above are architecturally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



The following general historic preservation guidelines are offered to guide renovations of historic structures (adapted from National Register Guidelines):

Respect Original Architecture of the Building.

- Determine which elements are essential to its character and preserve these; and
- Avoid masking over original materials.

Avoid removing or altering any historic material or significant architectural features or adding materials, elements or details that were not part of the original building.

- Rehabilitation work should preserve and retain original wall and siding materials; and
- Details such as decorative millwork or shingles should not be added to buildings if they were not an original feature of that structure.

Maintain existing architectural elements of the historic building.

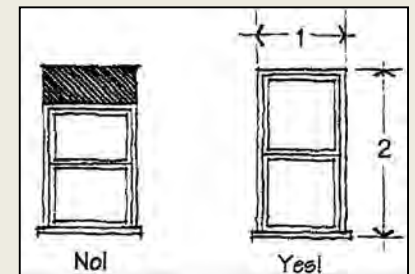
- The best preservation technique is to maintain historic features from the outset so that intervention is not required. Use treatments such as caulking, limited paint removal and reapplication of paint and rust removal;
- Repair only those architectural features that are deteriorated;
- Only replace those features that are beyond repair or missing; and
- Patch, piece-in, splice, consolidate or otherwise upgrade the existing material, using National Trust Preservation Standards.

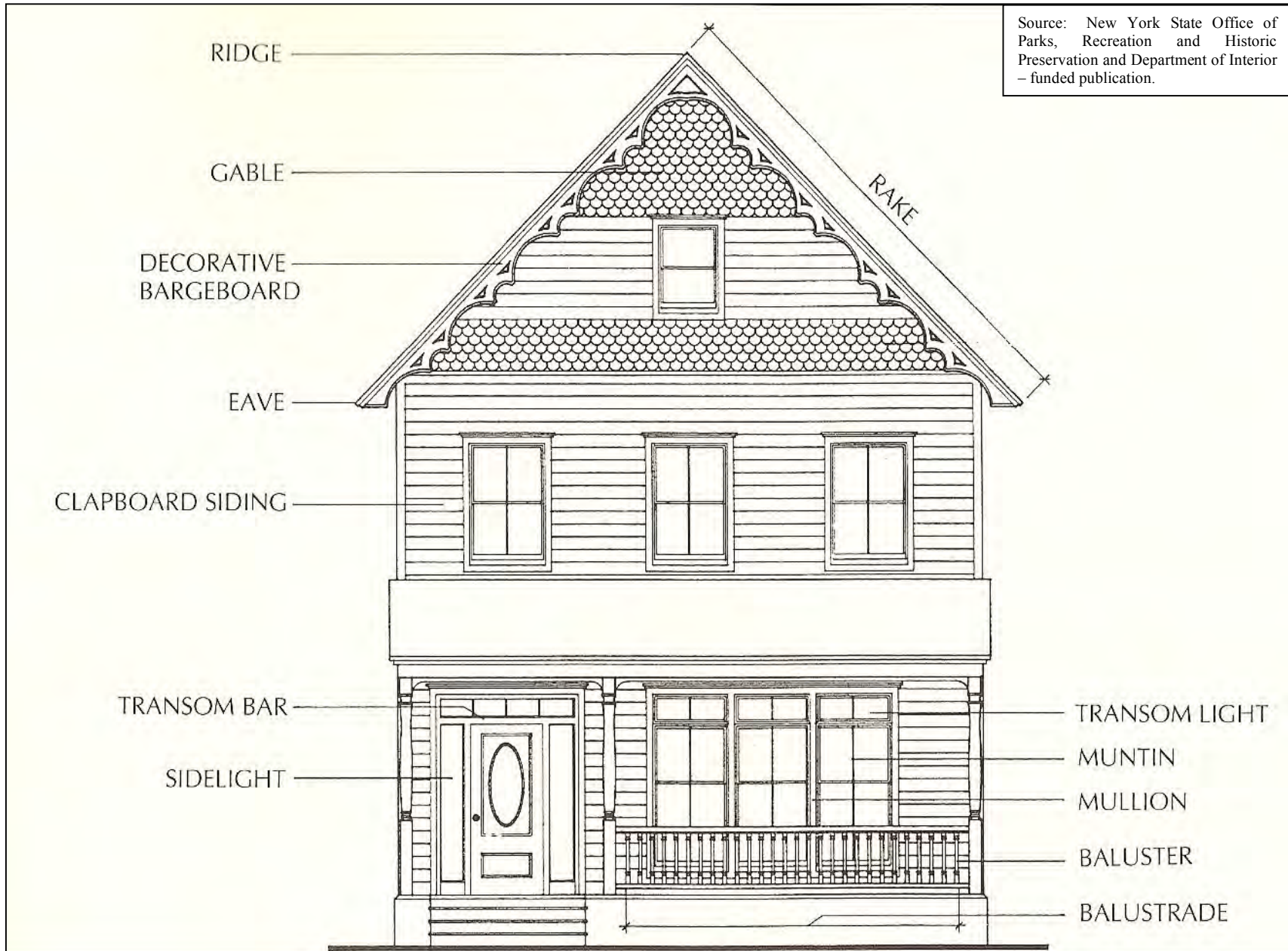
The original window openings, muntin and mullions should be preserved where feasible.

- Do not block down the original window openings to accommodate a stock window that does not fit the building (see illustration to the right);
- Where windows have previously been blocked down, allow replacement windows that will fit the original opening.
- Retain original window style when replacement is necessary.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

“THE BEST PRESERVATION TECHNIQUE IS TO MAINTAIN HISTORIC FEATURES FROM THE OUTSET SO THAT INTERVENTION IS NOT REQUIRED.”





Original building materials should be preserved and should not be covered with synthetic materials.

- Avoid removing siding that is in good condition or that can be repaired;
- If portions of the wood siding must be replaced, be sure to match style and lap dimensions of the original;
- New building permit applications to install vinyl or aluminum siding should be prohibited; and
- Deteriorated architectural features should be repaired rather than replaced, whenever possible.

The Village can strengthen its preservation goals by becoming a state-designated *Certified Local Government* (CLG). If the Village Board enacts appropriate preservation legislation and appoints a qualified preservation review commission, it would become eligible to become a CLG, pending determination by the State Historic Preservation Office that it meets it meets state and federal standards. Approvals are forwarded to the National Park Service for certification. The CLG program supports and strengthens local preservation activities by encouraging communities to develop an action plan in order to achieve their preservation goals. In New York State, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation administers the CLG program.

All certified CLGs are eligible to receive a variety of services from the SHPO, including:

- Grant money designated exclusively for CLG projects, which are awarded through the CLG program;
- Membership in a national CLG network;
- Technical preservation assistance and legal advice;
- Direct involvement in SHPO programs, such as identifying properties that may be eligible for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places;
- Training opportunities that will enable communities to protect their historic resources and integrate them into short- and long-term planning initiatives; and
- Ongoing support from the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation.

This Plan recommends the Village consider pursuing Certified Local Government designation. Doing so will help to protect historic resources for future generations.



Above (top to bottom): A Classic Greek Revival home on Second Street in need of repainting and other repairs; another example of a Greek Revival home, this time showing a home that is in a serious state of disrepair with a leaking roof, loss of front porch overhand and neglected exterior. When historic properties are allowed to become dilapidated they diminish property values, while these same homes restored would dramatically increase property values in the Village.

5.3 Recreational Resources

Today, most recreational resources in the Village of Deposit are not designated as parkland (see Map 5-2). Deposit Fireman’s Field Park, which contains athletic fields and basketball courts is owned by The Deposit Fire Department, Inc. The Deposit Middle-Senior High School campus, which contains athletic fields and a swimming pool is owned by the school district. Presently, the Village Board and school district partner to use the school’s swimming pool as a community swimming pool during the summer months.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) establishes standards and development guidelines for community parks and recreational needs. These are based upon population size and are used to help communities plan for future parks and recreation needs. Based upon the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standards, the Village of Deposit meets some of the recommended standards for recreational facilities listed in Table 5-1, but more recreational facilities are needed. While the Fire Department and school district help to meet current recreational needs, there is no guarantee these lands will be available for future generations since their lands are not designated parkland.

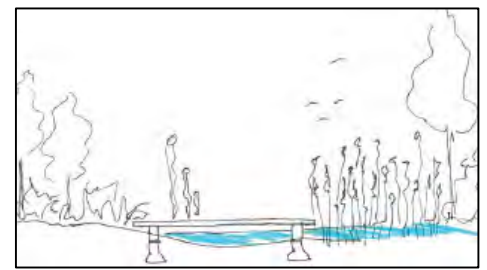
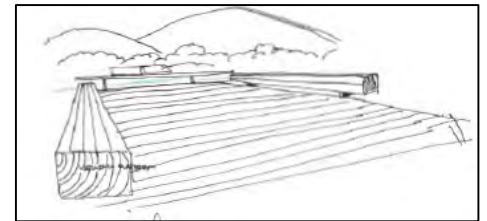
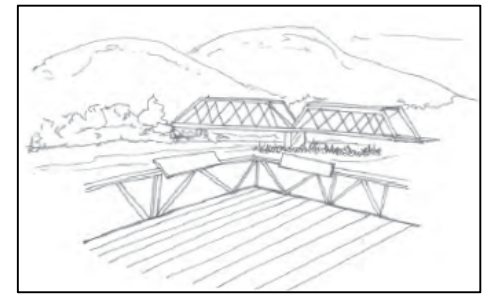
Presently, the only Village-owned park is a 0.35-acre lot adjacent to the Post Office, which contains a gazebo. This Plan recommends the Village government provide more recreational facilities on designated parkland to better ensure that such recreational resources are set aside for future generations. To this end, the Village Board has acquired a 3.3-acre property on the northern bank of the West Branch of the Delaware River near River Street to create a Riverfront Park.

Table 5-1 Recreational Demand - Village of Deposit			
Facility Type	Standard per 1000 persons	Need	Provided
Neighborhood Park	1 acre	1.5	3 acres Fireman’s Field (FF)
District Park With restrooms, playfields, tot lots and winter events.	2 acres	3	Proposed 3.3-acre Riverfront Park
Field Games	3 acres	4.5	Fireman’s Field (FF)
Tennis Courts	½ court	3/4	none
Basketball Courts	1 per 5000	1	2 courts (FF)
Baseball	1 per 5000	1	1 field
Soccer	1 per 10,000	1	1 field
Swimming pool	1 per 20,000	1	1 pool
Trail	1 per region	1	none



Above (top to bottom): Aerial view of Deposit Senior-Middle High School, which includes athletic fields and a community swimming pool that is operated during the summer with the cooperation of the Village of Deposit; aerial views of ball fields, basketball courts and volleyball court at Fireman’s Field Park, which is located on Dublin Street.

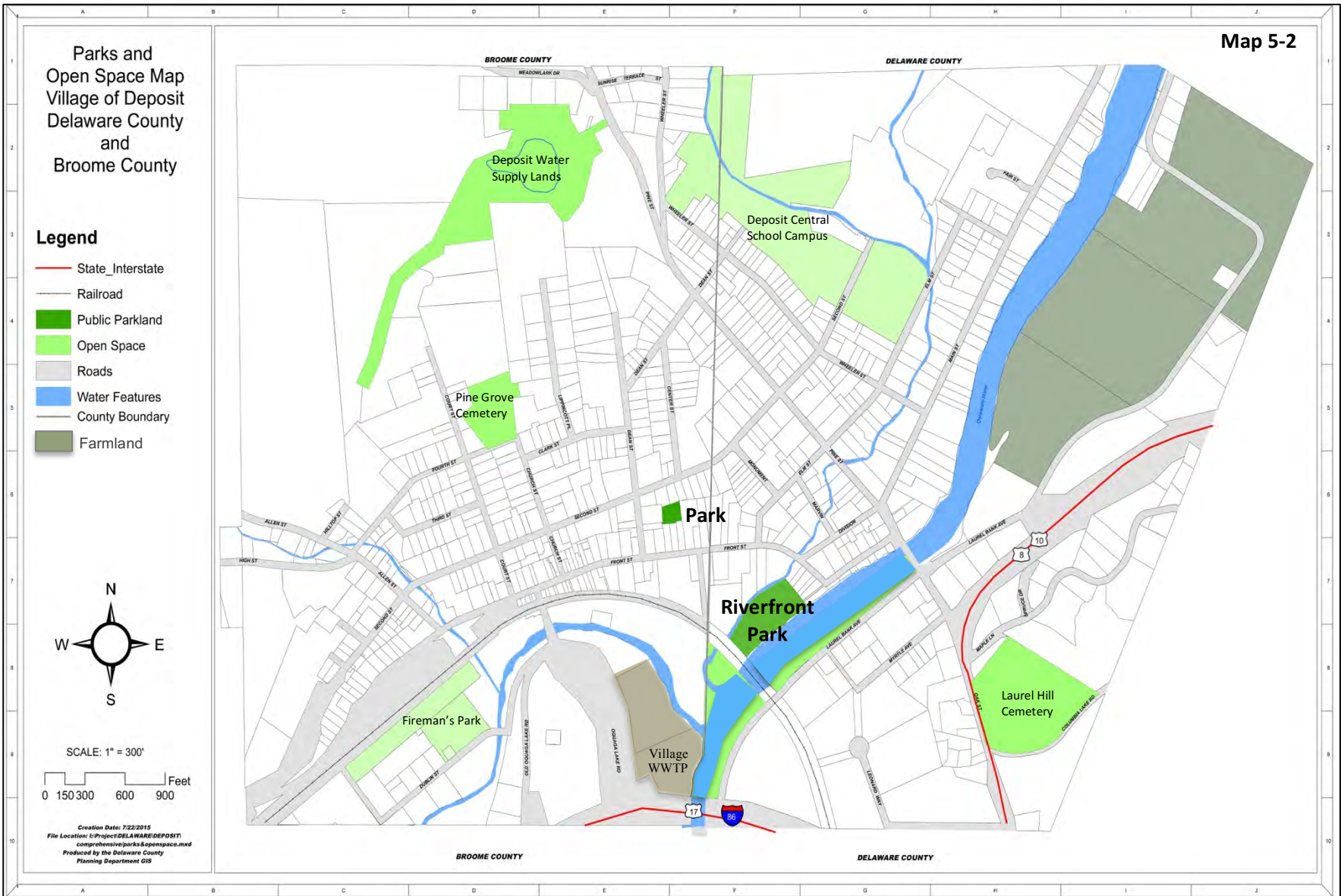
The Village engaged Delta Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors to create a Master Plan for the Deposit Riverfront Park, which is illustrated in the Delta rendering below. The Riverfront Park Master Plan calls for the creation of a venue for gathering and events along with a variety of trails and scenic overlook. This Comprehensive Plan supports the findings and recommendations of the Deposit Riverfront Park Final Master Plan Report, which is incorporated herein by reference.



Above (top to bottom): Conceptual sketch of an overlook taking advantage of the view of the train trestle and West Branch of the Delaware River; conceptual sketch for an overlook viewing at the location of the 1869 Erie Railroad abutment; and conceptual sketch showing how a raised boardwalk may enable site visitors the wetland habitat with minimal impacts. This Comprehensive Plan supports efforts by the Village Board to develop the amenities recommended for the Deposit Riverfront Park in its Master Plan.

Source: 2016 Delta Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors – Deposit Riverfront Park Final Master Plan Report.

This Comprehensive Plan strongly supports the creation of the Deposit Riverfront Park and local efforts to secure State and/or federal funds to improve the parklands with the facilities envisioned within the Deposit Riverfront Park Final Master Plan Report.



5.4 Cultural, Historic, and Recreational Resources: Goals, Objectives and Policies

The following goals, objectives and policies are set forth with respect to cultural resources:

Goal 1: Promote the Downtown as a cultural center and an economic development tool.

- CR.1. Collaborate with local cultural institutions to help them grow within the community and market their resources to the surrounding region.
- CR.2. Provide support for cultural events and the Koo Koose Farmers' Market in the Downtown.
- CR.3. Help promote the not-for-profit Deposit Community Theater and Performing Arts Center as a singular facility for the performing arts and support its long-term sustainability.
- CR.4. Support efforts to develop a cohesive cultural identity for the Village of Deposit and to market its products and leisure experiences for residents and visitors.
- CR.5. Include cultural and historic resources in a new Deposit wayfinding sign system.

Goal 2: Provide support for a rich variety of cultural opportunities and activities for all groups and individuals in the community.

- CR.6. Provide support for cultural activities at Deposit Free Library and at the proposed Riverfront Park.

Goal 3: Support for the Deposit Free Library to ensure it continues to meet community needs.

- CR.7. Promote community support to ensure library is supported in capital and programming budget.

The following goals, objectives and policies are set forth with respect to historic resources:

Goal 1: Strive to identify, conserve and protect significant public and privately owned historic structures, landmarks and buildings in recognition of their contribution to the Village's identity.

- HR.1. Support nominations for individual listing of properties on the National Register of Historic Places.
- HR.2. Provide support letters to individuals or organizations that seek grant funding for historic preservation through the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

“SUPPORT
NOMINATIONS FOR
INDIVIDUAL LISTING
OF PROPERTIES ON
THE NATIONAL
REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES.”



Above: Deposit Depot, which was situated near Fireman's Park, was razed and forever lost to the Village. When historic structures are lost, especially important civic structures, a piece of the community's rich fabric is also lost for future generations. This Plan strongly supports efforts to save such historic structures.

Post Card: National Register Archives.

- HR.3. Seek grants to research, survey, document and rehabilitate historic resources in Deposit.
- HR.4. Maintain accurate inventories of eligible historic properties in the Village, so that they can be considered in planning and development actions.

Goal 2: Promote the preservation, appreciation and sustainable use of historical resources.

- HR.5. Foster stewardship of public squares, monuments and other public spaces.
- HR.6. Develop a set of voluntary historic preservation guidelines for local residents.
- HR.7. Ensure Planning Board reviews development applications for land adjacent to historic resources to aid the Village’s heritage-resource protection efforts. Development proposals adjacent to or including historic sites should identify and mitigate adverse development impacts on those sites.
- HR.8. When historic resources can’t be saved, they should be documented compliant with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Historic American Landscape Standard (HALS) or other appropriate nationally recognized standard.

Goal 3: Work with property owners to upgrade and renovate historic properties and out buildings within the Village of Deposit, including adaptive reuse options.

- HR.9. Create special permit criteria in the zoning law to allow the conversion of carriage houses and other outbuildings to residential and nonresidential uses.
- HR.10. Consider the adoption of a preservation plan to further the Village’s goals for the preservation and conservation of historic resources.

Goal 4: Explore Certified Local Government Status.

- HR.11. Further evaluate the potential benefits of Certified Local Government status and its potential application in the Village of Deposit.
- HR.12. If sufficient benefit is determined to arise from CLG designation, pursue designation in cooperation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation.
- HR.13. Amend zoning law to allow for adaptive reuse of historic structures subject to special permit approval by the Planning Board.

**HISTORIC
PRESERVATION**

“FURTHER
EVALUATE THE
POTENTIAL
BENEFITS OF
CERTIFIED LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
STATUS AND IT
POTENTIAL
APPLICATION IN THE
VILLAGE OF
DEPOSIT.”

The following goals, objectives and policies are set forth with respect to recreational resources:

Goal 1: Expand parkland and recreational opportunities for local residents.

- RR.1. Ensure Deposit’s recreation legacy for future generations by providing public parks, recreational services, and special events [e.g., Lumberjack Festival, Trout Run 5K, Koo Koose Farmer’s Market] for residents of all ages.
- RR.2. Implement improvements envisioned in the Deposit Riverfront Park Master Plan. Construct, design, operate and maintain the planned Riverfront Park, facilities and programs to the most economical extent possible in an environmentally friendly manner to help achieve the dual purpose of the Deposit’s parks. Protecting the environment while providing recreational space.
- RR.3. If the Town disposes of property acquired through the tax foreclosure process, prior to the sale of the property, due consideration shall be given to protecting significant portions of open space on the property with a conservation easement or by other means and/or assessing whether such lands may be suitable for public parkland.
- RR.4. Collaborate with Town’s and County’s to provide recreational amenities within the Village.

Goal 2: Enhance access to recreational facilities by local residents.

- RR.5. Create an interconnected local system of trails and walkways in order to link Deposit’s residents and businesses to its recreational resources. Ensure that recreational facilities and programs are easily accessible by Deposit’s sidewalk system, bike lanes, trails and other pedestrian links.
- RR.6. Develop partnerships within the community and region to increase access to recreational facilities, for local residents. Continue to collaborate with The Deposit Fire Department, Inc., and the school district to share recreational facilities and make them available to Deposit’s residents.
- RR.7. Ensure that a well-balanced maintenance program is established and funded for all Village parks, recreational facilities, athletic fields, vehicles, and maintenance equipment, such as signage, lighting and bathrooms.

RECREATIONAL
RESOURCES

“IMPLEMENT IMPROVEMENTS ENVISIONED IN THE *DEPOSIT RIVERFRONT PARK MASTER PLAN*. CONSTRUCT, DESIGN, OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THE PLANNED RIVERFRONT PARK, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS TO THE MOST ECONOMICAL EXTENT POSSIBLE IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MANNER TO HELP ACHIEVE THE DUAL PURPOSE OF THE DEPOSIT’S PARKS. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT WHILE PROVIDING RECREATIONAL SPACE.”

6.0 TRANSPORTATION

The Village’s transportation system provides the means that enable its residents, businesses and visitors to get around the community and to the surrounding region. It is an important goal of this Comprehensive Plan to provide an interconnected, multi-modal transportation system, which provides safe and efficient access to all properties and land uses.

A multi-modal transportation system accommodates a variety of travelers including motorists, bicyclist, pedestrians, truckers and rail. The Village is committed to ensuring its transportation system continues to serve vehicular travel, but would like to enhance mobility options to its residents and businesses. Such options include improved pedestrian access along the Village’s sidewalk system through sidewalk enhancements, the creation of a trail system to better connect residents to Downtown, institutions, and recreational resources; the designation of bike lanes on roads or streets through “*Complete Streets*” enhancements; and improved rail access to industries.

The Village seeks to reduce its own carbon footprint by ensuring its transportation system provides viable mobility options to its residents and businesses so they are not solely dependent on automobiles for travel and transport. The Village is also committed to reducing its carbon footprint by employing best management practices within its own vehicle fleet while promoting alternative modes of transportation, including biking, public transit, rail, and walking.

Over time, the Village of Deposit envisions an enhanced multi-modal transportation model that encourages healthy, active living, promotes transportation options and independent mobility, increases pedestrian safety and access to community destinations, businesses, reduces environmental impact, mitigates climate change, and supports greater social interaction and community identity.

This transportation model will provide safe and convenient travel along and across streets through a comprehensive, integrated transportation network for bicyclists, drivers, pedestrians, public transportation riders, and people of all ages and abilities, including children, youth, families, older adults, and individuals with disabilities.

COMPLETE STREETS

“NOW, IN COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY, A MOVEMENT IS GROWING TO “COMPLETE THE STREETS”. CITIES AND TOWNS ARE ASKING THEIR PLANNERS AND ENGINEERS TO BUILD ROAD NETWORKS THAT ARE SAFER, MORE LIVABLE, AND WELCOMING TO EVERYONE.... TO ENABLE SAFE ACCESS FOR ALL USERS, REGARDLESS OF AGE, ABILITY, OR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION. THIS MEANS THAT EVERY TRANSPORTATION PROJECT WILL MAKE THE STREET NETWORK BETTER AND SAFER FOR DRIVERS, TRANSIT USERS, PEDESTRIANS, AND BICYCLISTS — MAKING YOUR COMMUNITY A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE.”

- National Complete Streets Coalition

Key elements for achieving this vision will be: 1) improving the street system’s ability to move people and goods safely and efficiently, 2) revitalizing the historic grid network that exists in Deposit by implementing Complete Streets solutions and policies, and 3) improving access to and promoting use of public transport and rail to reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

To achieve this vision and objectives, the Village will need to work closely with the Towns of Deposit and Sanford; Broome and Delaware Counties, the New York State Department of Transportation, and Conrail Norfolk Southern Railway since each of these entities in some way operate and maintain a portion of the Village’s transportation system.

6.1 Improving the Street System

The core of the Village of Deposit’s transportation system is its *grid street plan* in which streets run at right angles to one another, forming a grid (Map 6-1). Two inherent characteristics of the grid plan, frequent intersections and the right angles of intersections, assist pedestrian and vehicular movement. The geometry helps with orientation and wayfinding and its frequent intersections give pedestrians and motorist many choices of potential routes in which to reach their desired destination. Such choices help to alleviate traffic congestion on a single street by giving motorists alternative routes to reach their destination.

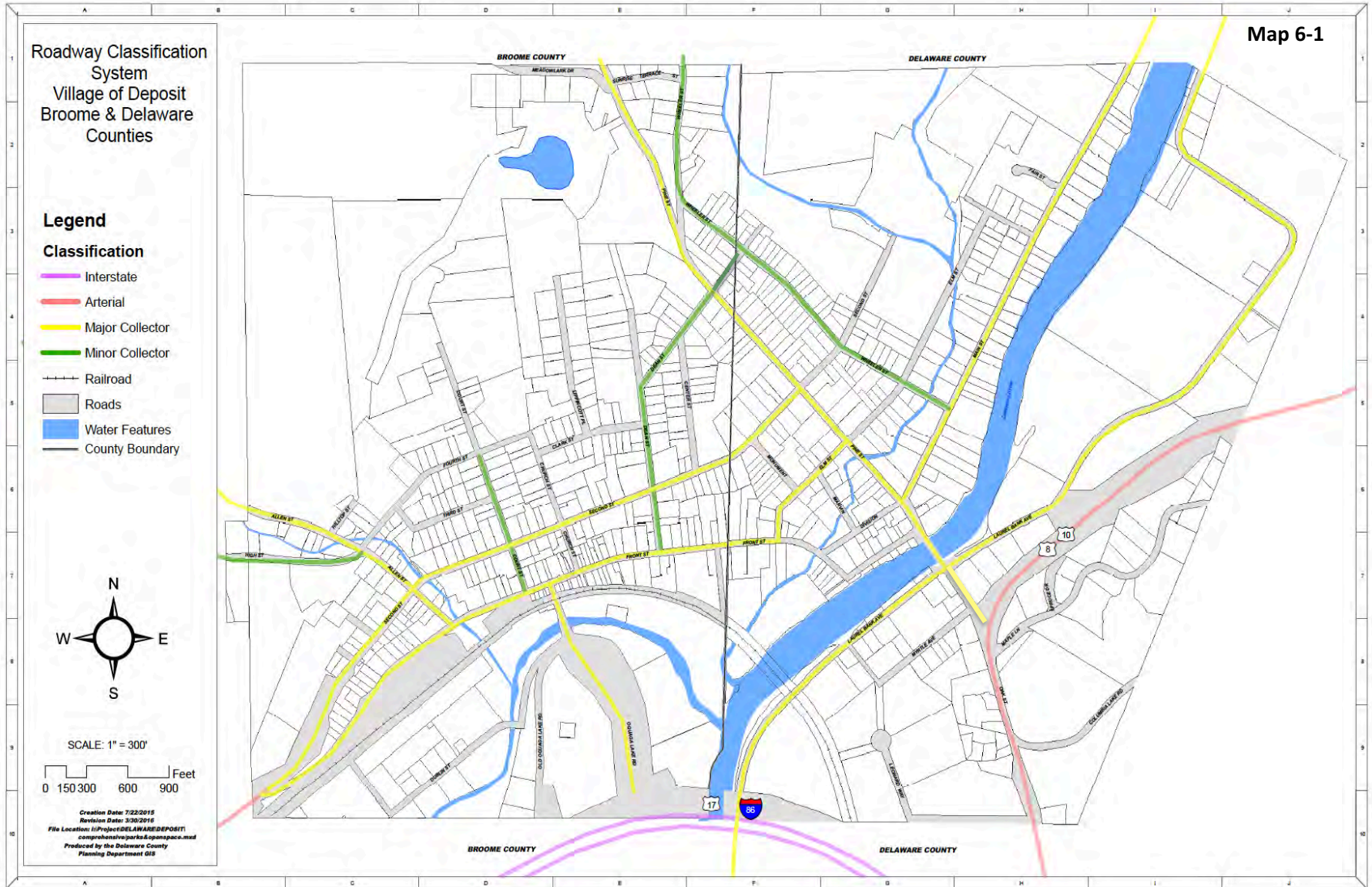
The Village’s street system can be further defined by the functional classification of its streets. The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) has created a functional classification system for roadways as follows: *Local* - This type of road provides direct access to abutting properties and channels local traffic to collector roads (e.g. residential streets); *Minor Collector*: These roads provide connections between arterials and local roads at comparatively slower speeds and carry moderate volumes of traffic (e.g. Dean Street and Court Street); *Major Collector*: Provide connections between arterials and local roads at relatively higher speeds (e.g., Allen Street, Front Street, Laurel Bank Avenue, Main Street, Pine Street, Second Street); *Arterial*: The function of an arterial is to carry medium-to-heavy volumes of traffic at moderate to high speeds and provide access to major traffic generators (e.g., NYS Route 8 & 10) *Interstate and Limited-Access Highways*: This type of highway moves large volumes of traffic at relatively high speeds to and from locations outside the region. Such highways have limited access via designated exits with no at-grade intersections (e.g., NYS Route 17).

Village of Deposit, New York



Above (top to bottom): Southern gateway to the Village from NYS Route 10, which is an arterial highway; view of Second Street in the center of the Village and serves as a major collector between NYS Route 10 and Broome County Route 315 (Second Street); and view of western gateway to the Village heading east on Second Street. Improving the street system in the Village will require cooperation with Town, County and State agencies.

Map 6-1



The Village’s grid street plan is well-established so improving it is more a matter of identifying and then addressing deficiencies in the current infrastructure than expanding the system. This Plan recommends ongoing monitoring of traffic accident data with local and State law enforcement agencies to identify locations in the street system where roadway design may be contributing to traffic accidents. Once deficiencies are identified then improvements can be planned and funding secured to improve traffic safety.

Deficiencies in the present street system are largely a reflection of deterioration of roadway infrastructure (e.g., bridges, crosswalks, culverts, drainage and paving). Some examples of these deficiencies are provided in the photos to the right. Addressing each deficiency is important, but the deteriorated culvert that crosses Butler Brook along Front Street, near its intersection with Division Street is a critical street system improvement that needs immediate attention (photo top right). Since the culvert is partially collapsed the sidewalk along the culvert is closed to the public. Weight limits have also been posted on the culvert, restricting heavier vehicles from crossing the culvert. This intersection is the primary gateway to the Village’s Downtown business district and the restriction on traffic along this route will continue to have an adverse impact on Downtown revitalization efforts. For the above reasons, securing funding to assist the Village Board in addressing this street system deficiency is a priority of this Comprehensive Plan and should be an action considered for immediate implementation.

Looking ahead, it is recommended the Village Board with its Department of Public Works continue to identify needed improvements in its street system so that as funding becomes available it is ready to apply for federal and State aid to address such deficiencies. This Plan supports the creation of a detailed inventory of the roadway system, which describes the general condition of road, culvert and sidewalk segments, and any drainage deficiencies that need to be addressed. From such an inventory, a Capital Improvement Plan could be developed along with a schedule for maintenance and replacement of key segments of the street system.

6.2 Complete Streets - Revitalizing the Grid System

Where the Village’s grid system is in good repair, it serves the multi-modal transportation needs of Deposit. However, some streets are so deteriorated they barely serve the transportation needs of drivers (e.g., such as the segment of Church Street between Front and Second Street).



Above (top to bottom): Culvert crossing the Butler Brook at the corner of Division Street and Front Street that needs to be replaced (sidewalk is closed and weight limit posted); view of some segments of paving along Front Street that are beginning to crack and need to be sealed, and view of curbing, sidewalk and drainage deficiencies near the Front Street-Elm Street intersection. This Plan supports Village grant applications to secure funding to address these deficiencies.

It is an important goal of this Comprehensive Plan to implement *complete street* solutions and policies to revitalize the historic grid network that exists in Deposit. In some instances, such solutions would involve repair or replacement of curbing, drainage and sidewalks. This is what is needed along Church Street [between Second Street and Front Street]. In other instances, new sidewalks or trails would be required to better link residential areas to institutions, parks and the Downtown such as those improvements called for in the Deposit Riverfront Park Master Plan.

This Plan also supports the Front Street streetscape enhancements that are planned for in the heart of the Downtown, which include new sidewalks, curbing and drainage along with streetscape enhancements to make the business district more inviting to pedestrians and bicyclist. The Front Street project also calls for *curbed bump outs* at the Front Street-Church Street intersection to improve sight distance at this corner and pedestrian safety.

By bumping out the curb line at a crosswalk, the traffic gets slower, the pedestrians are more visible to oncoming traffic, and pedestrians are clearly directed to these crossing locations which helps channel them to safer crossing locations. The curbed bump outs should help to address the sight distance concerns for the Church/Front Street intersection. However, this Plan recommends on-going monitoring of the one-way street system along Church and Court Streets [between Second and Front Streets] to ensure they continue to meet the transportation needs of Deposit.



Above: The ideal “Complete Street” with accommodations for pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and automobiles.

Courtesy AARP Bulletin.

Village of Deposit, New York



Above (top to bottom): View of well-maintained sidewalk segment in front of the State Theatre in the heart of the Downtown business district along Front Street; view of well-maintained ADA compliant sidewalks along both sides Court Street [between Front Street and Second Street] and view of poorly maintained sidewalks and drains along Church Street [between Front Street and Second Street] that are a deterrent to pedestrian travel. This Plan support complete street enhancements along this segment of Church Street.

6.3 Reducing Vehicle Miles Traveled – Improving Access to Public Transport and Rail

The Village seeks to reduce the number of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) of the community by improving access to public transportation along with business access to freight rail. These efforts, would help to lower Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) that is also an important goal of this Plan.

Presently, Short-line Bus Company stops at 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM at Wheeler’s (on NYS Route 8) and provides good bus service to NYC. Since most resident’s in the Village are more closely tied to Binghamton for employment, medical and shopping than NYC, this Plan finds the need for better and more frequent bus service to and from Binghamton, which could then be used by residents who work in the Binghamton area. Access to public transportation for residents could also be enhanced by improving the sidewalk system leading to the current bus stop and/or identifying a bus stop in the heart of Downtown. Bringing Broome County bus service to Deposit is also desired.

Broome County provides public transportation service for rural Broome County residents through its *B.C. Country* bus route (Map 6-2). “To use BC Country, you must first register and then reserve your ride. BC Country will pick you up in the morning, bring you to your destination in urban core of Broome County, and provide a return trip in the afternoon or early evening” (B.C. Country Website). This is a convenient service that could help to reduce reliance on automobile travel for many residents and help to reduce VMT and lower emissions of GHG.

Unfortunately, the B.C. Country service area does not presently include the Town of Sanford or the Village of Deposit. This Plan recommends regional cooperation with the Town of Sanford, Village of Deposit and Broome County to bring B.C. Country service to Deposit.

This Plan also recommends the Village Board cooperate with the NYSDOT to explore the feasibility establishing a low-volume CNG filling station in Deposit that could be used by the State, Village, Town and Counties. Converting the Village Vehicle Fleet and perhaps the School District’s Vehicle Fleet to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) could result in significant cost savings for fuel, while also helping to reduce GHG emissions. Looking to the future, such a facility might be expanded to include public access so that the traveling public and resident commuters could also take advantage of this alternative fuel type for their automobiles.

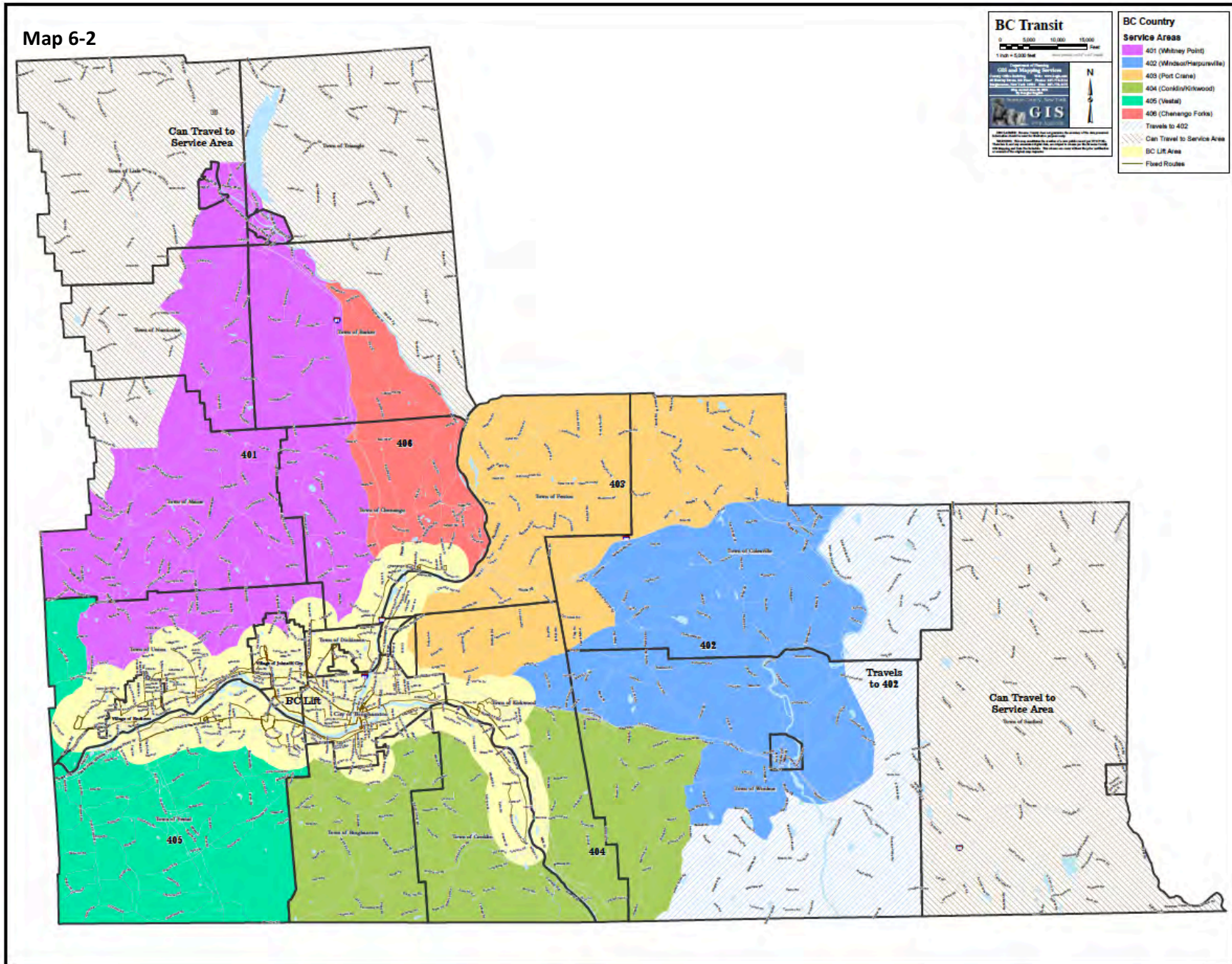
TRANSPORTATION

“THE VILLAGE SEEKS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED OF THE COMMUNITY BY IMPROVING ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ALONG WITH BUSINESS ACCESS TO FREIGHT RAIL.”

Mean Travel Time to Work

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
DC	24.6	22.6
VD	24.3	24.6

DC- Delaware County
VD – Village of Deposit



This Plan also recognizes the Conrail Norfolk Southern Railway, which traverses the Village of Deposit, is an important part of its transportation infrastructure. The railway gives the Village a significant competitive advantage in attracting industries, which transport heavy materials. To help ensure the long-term viability of the Conrail Norfolk Southern Railway, this Plan supports rail line connections to existing and new manufacturing industries within the Village of Deposit. Increasing traffic volumes on the railway will help to ensure its long-term viability, while simultaneously helping to reduce VMT on local roadways.

The Village needs to retain its older residents to sustain its population base and its senior residents will increasingly need public transportation as they grow older to attend doctor appointments or shop for their basic needs. Public transportation is needed to allow its senior residents to age in place rather than moving to other communities where more essential services are provided.

Public transportation is also needed for the Village's low-moderate income young adult population who need public transit for access to higher education, job training, and job opportunities that are only found in the surrounding region. Better access to public transportation would help the Village to retain its young adults and stem the loss of its young residents who are leaving in search of employment in the surrounding region.

Better public transit services – connecting the Village to the Binghamton metropolitan area – are essential to enabling the Village to retain its seniors and young adults. This Plan supports measures to work with the County and regional entities to expand such services to Deposit.

6.4 Truck Routes and Weight Limits

This Plan recommends the Village Board work with Broome and Delaware Counties to assess the feasibility of avoiding truck traffic, or setting a weight limit on trucks along Second Street and Pine Street. Where feasible to do so, manufacturing businesses should be encouraged to explore the feasibility of utilizing rail as a means of moving their goods and raw materials.

TRANSPORTATION

“TO HELP ENSURE THE LONG-TERM VIABILITY OF THE CONRAIL NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY, THIS PLAN SUPPORTS RAIL LINE CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING AND NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE VILLAGE OF DEPOSIT.”

6.5 Transportation: Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal: To provide an interconnected, multimodal transportation system that is safe and efficient, and serves and supports residential and nonresidential land-use in Deposit.

Objectives and Policies

Traffic Circulation

- TC.1. Identify safety challenges for pedestrians, bicyclists, or other users through analysis of accident data, and walkability audits; and develop solutions to safety issues.
- TC.2. Prioritize modifications to safety challenges and identify funding streams and implementation strategies, including which features can be constructed as part of routine street projects.
- TC.3. Enhance Deposit’s grid street network so that it better accommodates multiple modes of transportation, including bike, bus, pedestrian, truck and vehicular access.
- TC.4. Work with business owners and trucking companies to explore alternatives for dealing with heavy truck traffic on Second Street and Pine Street (e.g. dedicated truck routes, delivery hours, rail, etc.).
- TC.5. Establish consistent gateway treatments at the Village’s primary entry-points; including lighting, seasonal banners, plantings and wayfinding sign scheme, to better direct visitors to the Downtown and enhance the sense of place for the Village of Deposit.
- TC.6. Identify additional funding streams and implementation strategies to retrofit existing streets to include Complete Streets infrastructure. The Village could pursue funding through the NYSDOT Safe Routes to Schools and Transportation Alternatives Program to make complete street improvements.
- TC.7. Reserved.

Bicycles and Pedestrian Safety

- BP.1. Advance opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian connections between residences, parks, institutions and the Downtown business district. For example, such as those planned as part of the Front Street revitalization and those called for in the Deposit Riverfront Park Master Plan.

TRANSPORTATION

“ADVANCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN RESIDENCES, PARKS, INSTITUTIONS AND THE DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT.”

- BP.2. Require bike racks and amenities for commercial sites, schools, parks and public facilities.
- BP.3. Through a *Capital Improvement Plan*, inventory the Village’s sidewalk system in terms of condition, need for repair, replacement or extension and pursue funding through NYSDOT, NYSOCR (CDBG) and other agencies to make needed enhancements.
- BP.4. Integrate complete streets infrastructure and design features into street design to create safe and inviting environment for all users to walk, bicycle and use public transportation.
- BP.5. Capitalize on the Village's compact development and classic grid system by making enhancements to the street system to better encourage non-motorized transportation modes.
- BP.6. Ensure that sidewalk improvements are fully accessible to people with disabilities.

Public Transportation

- PT.1. Work with Broome County and Short-line Bus Company to provide a covered bus shelter and covered bike parking at a transit stop in the Downtown business district.
- PT.2. Coordinate with Broome County Transit to bring its BC Country bus service to the Village of Deposit.
- PT.3. Coordinate with Short-line Bus Company to expand bus service to and from Binghamton to Deposit.
- PT.4. Work regionally and locally to develop satellite park-and-ride facilities near NYS Route 17 with bus service to Binghamton and New York City.
- PT.5. Reduce carbon emissions by reducing trips (especially single-occupancy), vehicle miles traveled by improving access to public transportation.

Rail Service

- RS.1. Support projects and proposals to help ensure the freight railroads are adequately utilized for commercial use including extension of sidings to local manufacturing industries.
- RS.2. Railroad rights-of-way should be preserved for current and future use.
- RS.3. Explore opportunities to provide seasonal tourist train rides along the Conrail Norfolk Southern Railway line and support passenger rail service with a station in the Village of Deposit.

TRANSPORTATION

“INTEGRATE COMPLETE STREETS INFRASTRUCTURE AND DESIGN FEATURES INTO STREET DESIGN TO CREATE SAFE AND INVITING ENVIRONMENTS FOR ALL USERS TO WALK, BICYCLE AND USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.”