PLAN NYACK

Blueprint for the Future

Transportation, Infrastructure and Utilities

Public Workshop

February 24, 2016

Agenda

1. **Welcome (7:00 – 7:10)**
2. **Presentation (7:10 – 7:45)**
   - Introduction, Status Update, Timeline
   - Regional Transportation Issues
   - Local Transportation Issues
   - Broadway TAP Grant
   - Infrastructure and Utilities
3. **Coffee Break (7:45 – 8:00)**
4. **Roundtable Discussion (8:00 – 9:00)**
   - Transportation
   - Infrastructure and Utilities

Introductions

Steering Committee

Jen Laird White, Mayor
Doug Foster, Trustee
JC Brotherhood
Bill Batson
Roger Cohen
Elijah Reichlin Melnick
Paul Curley
Rodger Stevens
Jack Dunnigan, Alternate

Village Staff

Jim Politi, Village Administrator
Bob Galvin, Village Planner
Marcy Denker, Sustainability Coordinator
Don Yacopino, Building Inspector

Consultant Team

BFJ Planning
Perkins Eastman
James Lima Planning + Development
Sherwood Design Engineers
Turner Miller Associates
COWI Engineers
Appleseed

Introductions

BFJ Planning

Frank Fish, FAICP

Georges Jacquemart, PE, AICP

Susan Favate, AICP, PP

Simon Kates, AICP, LEED AP

Lauren Rennée

Sherwood Design Engineers

Jason Loiselle, PE

McClaren Engineers

Steve Grogg, PE

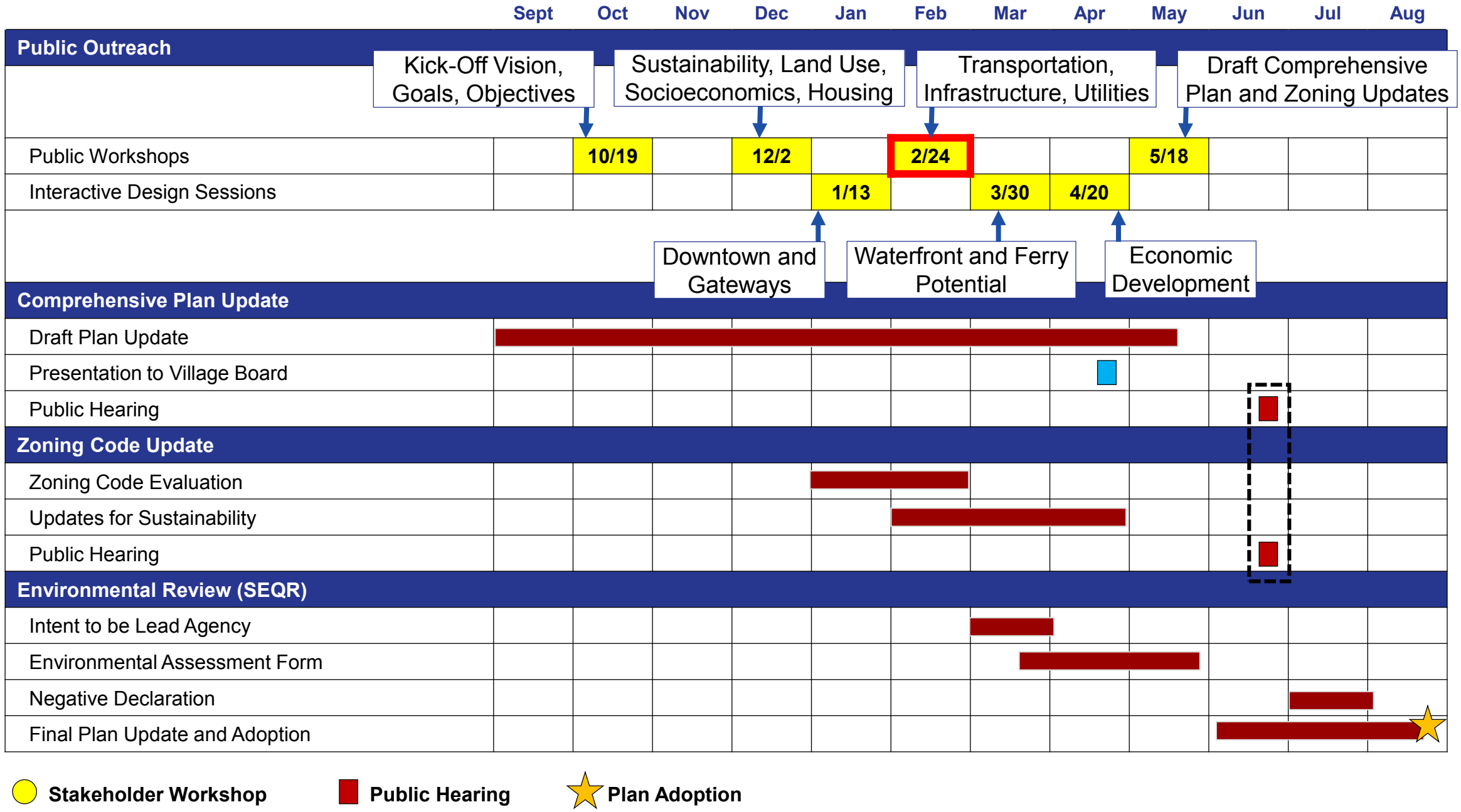
Comprehensive Plan Status Update

- Tonight is the fourth public workshop out of seven
- Nyack Comprehensive Plan Survey is open until March 7
  - ~800 responses so far
- Team is working on DRAFT comprehensive plan chapters and the Village is posting them online as they are completed.
- DRAFT chapters will be revised based on input at public workshops as the team develops recommendations
- A full DRAFT plan will be completed in late spring/early summer for review by the public

Comprehensive Plan Chapters

1. Introduction and Vision
2. Regional Context and History
3. Socioeconomic Trends and Housing
4. Land Use and Zoning
5. Infrastructure and Utilities
6. Transportation
7. Environmental, Historic, Cultural, and Municipal Resources
8. Parks, Open Space, and Recreation
9. Economic Development
10. Future Land Use Plan and Implementation

* Drafts Online


Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Public Outreach
Kick-Off Vision, Goals, Objectives
Sustainability, Land Use, Socioeconomics, Housing
Transportation, Infrastructure, Utilities
Draft Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Updates
Public Workshops
10/19
12/2
2/24
5/18
Interactive Design Sessions
1/13
3/30
4/20
Downtown and Gateways
Waterfront and Ferry Potential
Economic Development
Comprehensive Plan Update
Draft Plan Update
Presentation to Village Board
Public Hearing
Zoning Code Update
Zoning Code Evaluation
Updates for Sustainability
Public Hearing
Environmental Review (SEQR)
Intent to be Lead Agency
Environmental Assessment Form
Negative Declaration
Final Plan Update and Adoption
Stakeholder Workshop
Public Hearing
Plan Adoption

Public Outreach

Public Workshops

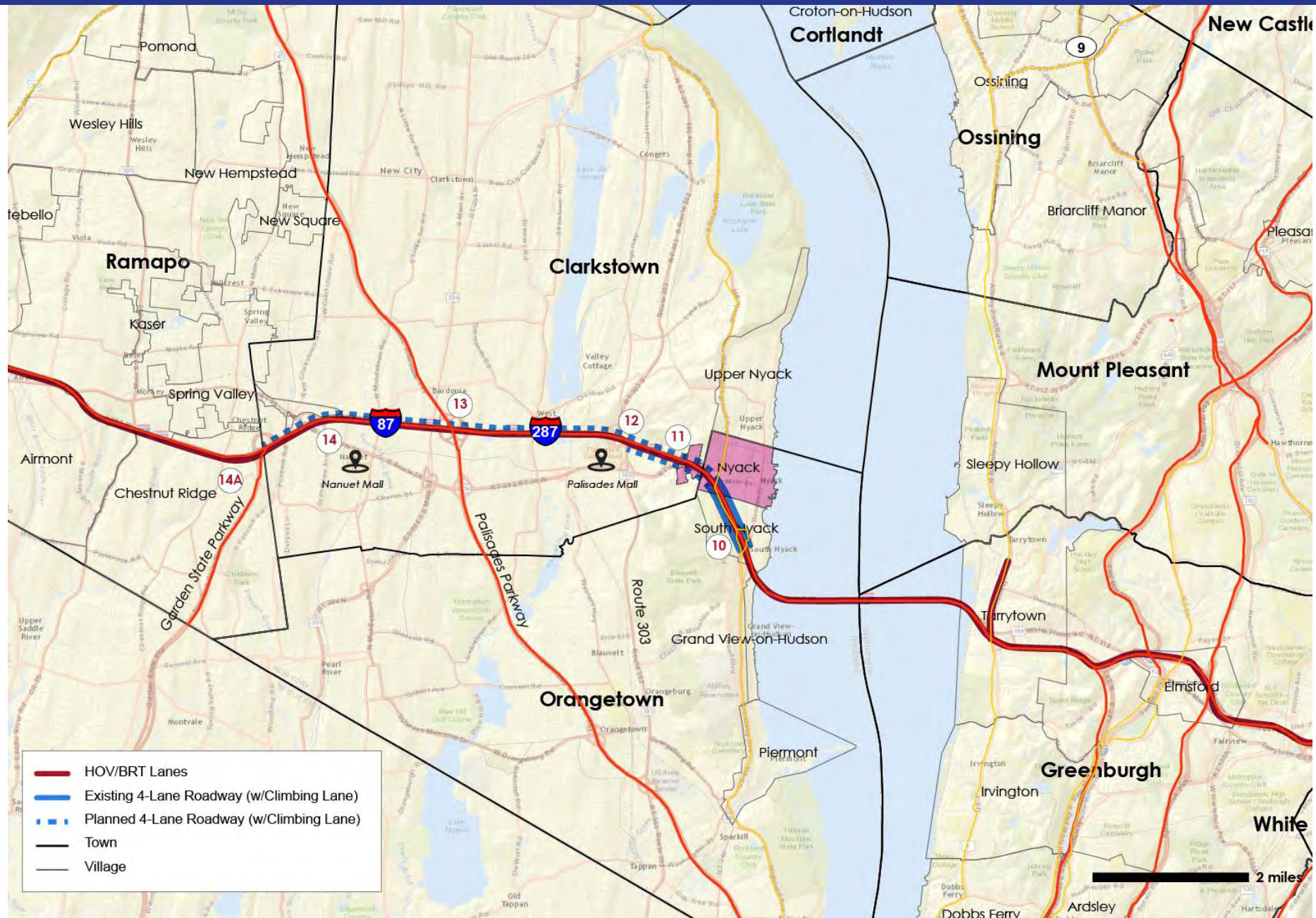
1.	Vision, Goals and Objectives	October 19, 2015
2.	Sustainability, Land Use, and Socioeconomic Trends/Housing	December 2, 2015
3.	Downtown and Gateways	January 13, 2016
4.	Transportation, Infrastructure, and Utilities	February 24, 2016
5.	Waterfront Development and Ferry Potential	March 30, 2016
6.	Economic Development	April 20, 2016
7.	Draft Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code Updates	May 18, 2016

Regional Transportation Issues

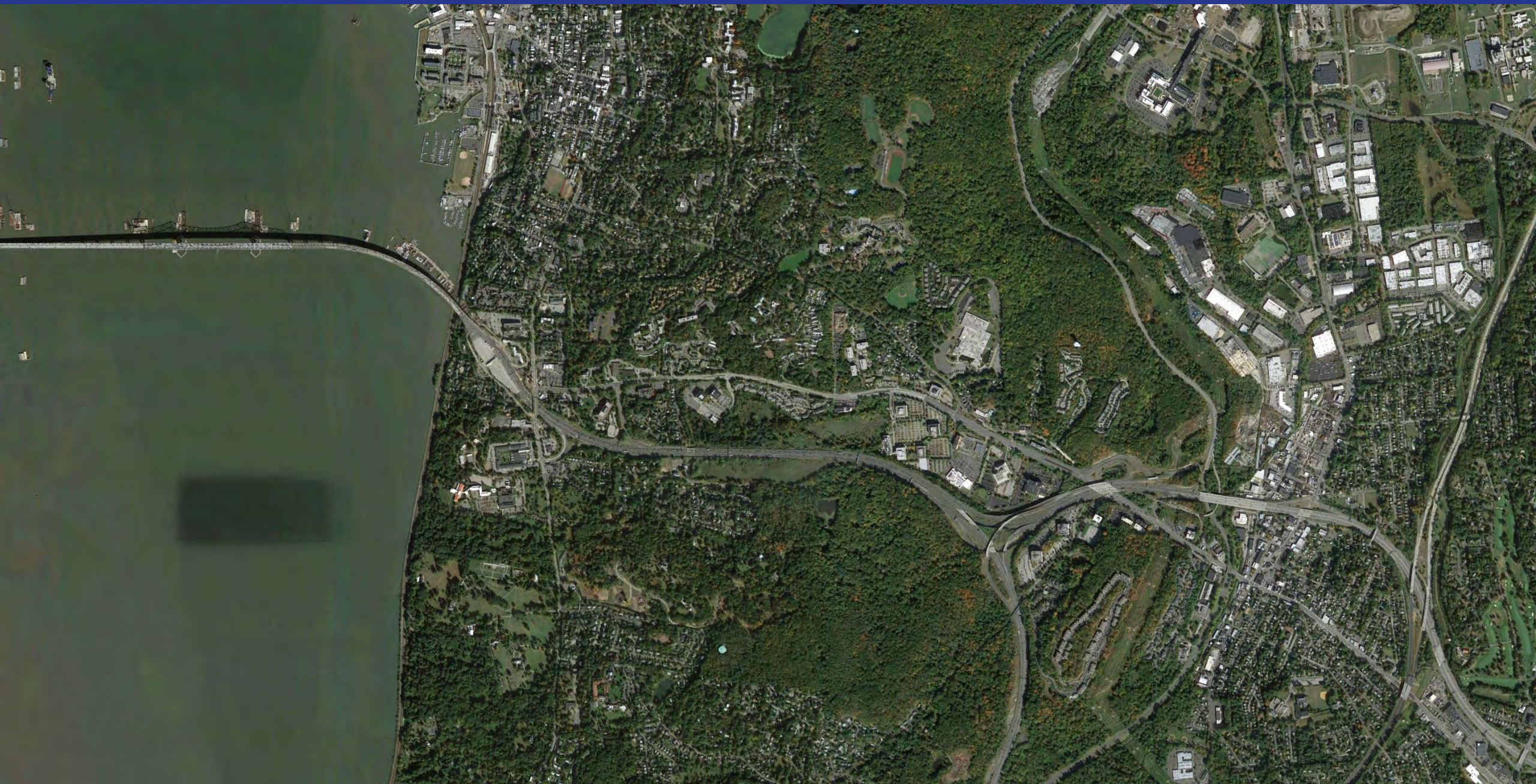
- I-287 Corridor
- BRT Proposal
- Pedestrian/Bike Options (Exit 10)
- Ferry Possibilities

I-287 Corridor

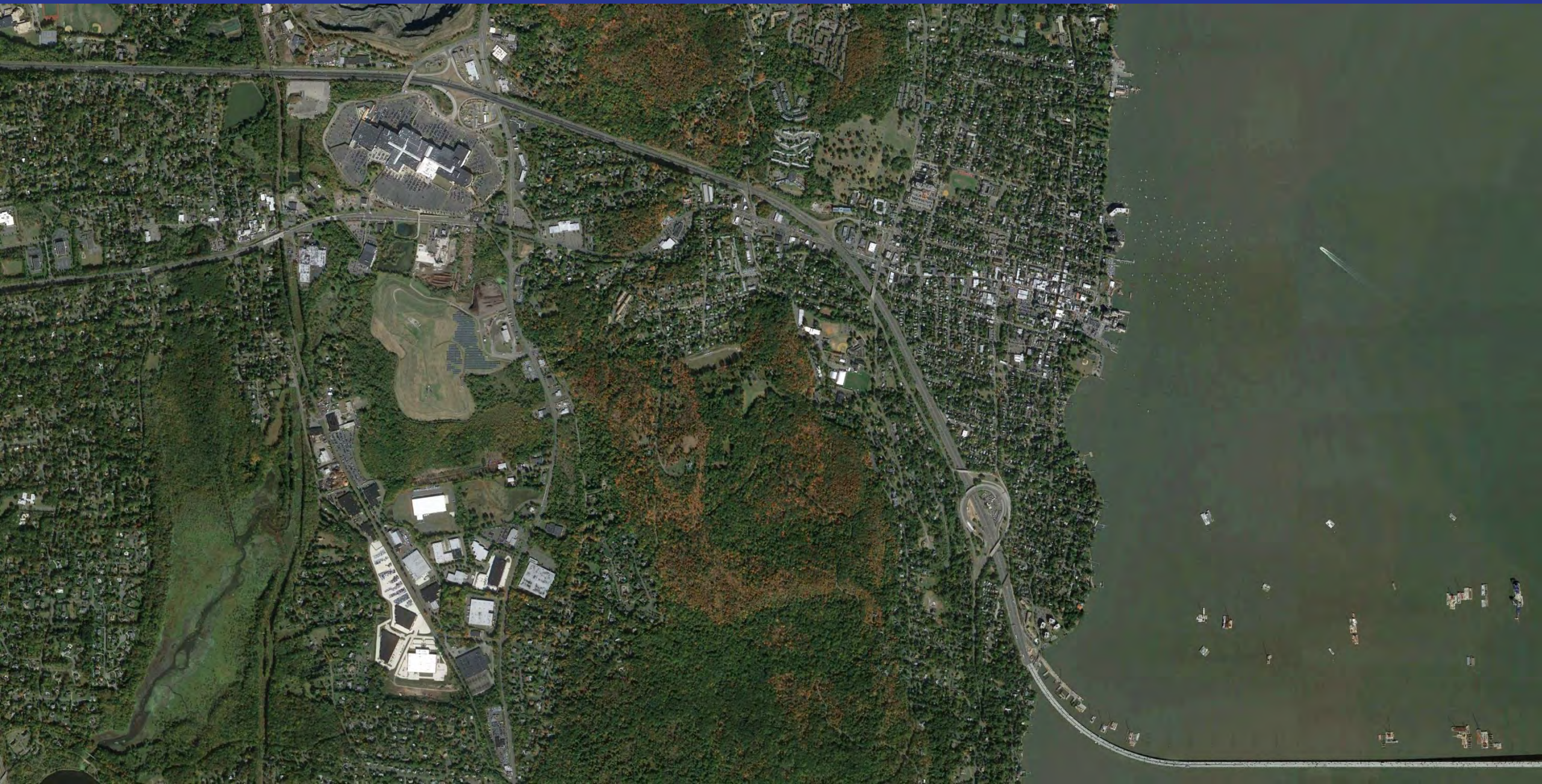
- Safety and emergency vehicle access
- Cost of congestion in lost dollars
- Air quality impacts
- Added traffic on local Nyack Roads



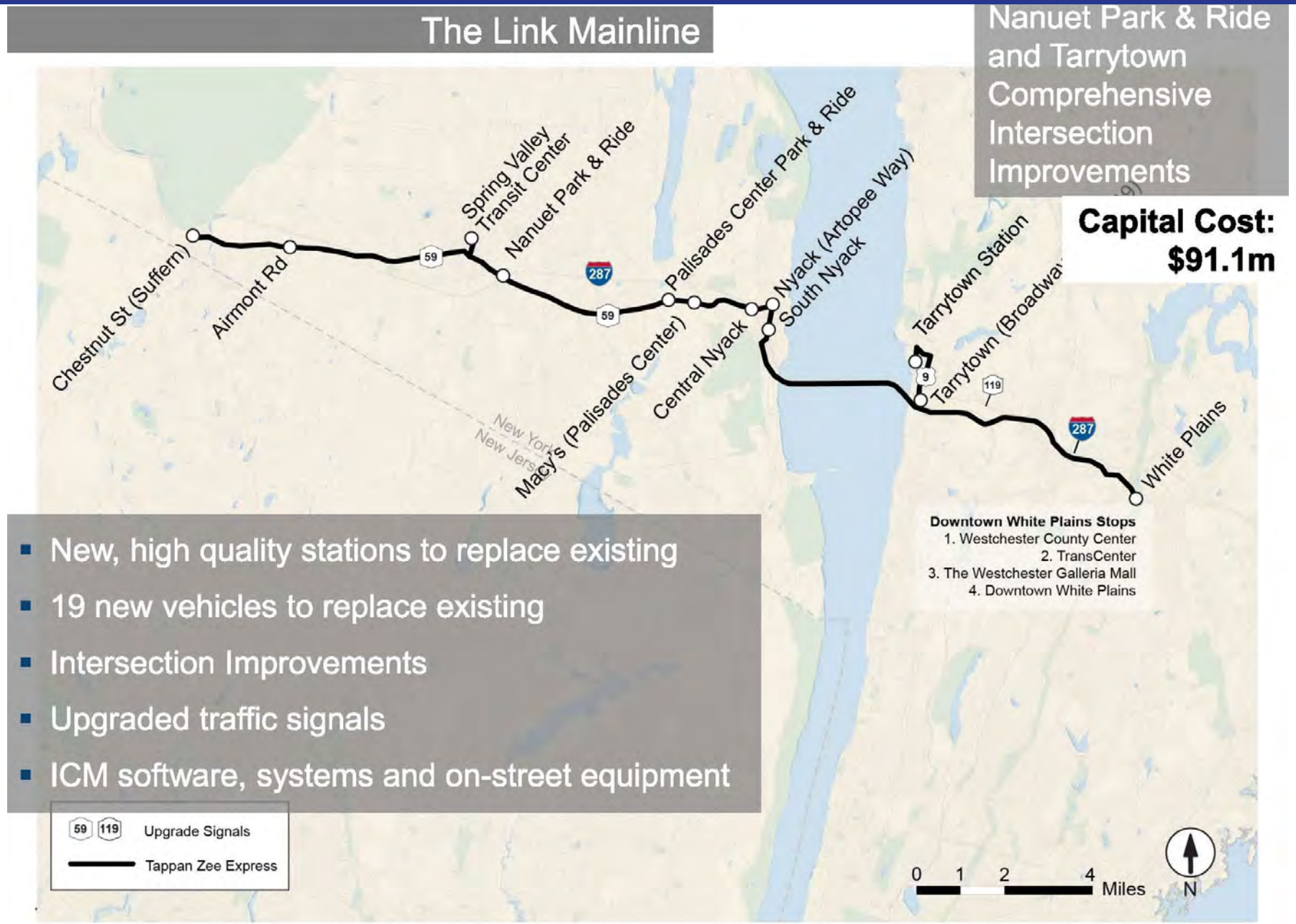
Tappan Zee Bridge, Exit 9



Tappan Zee Bridge, Exit 10



I-87/287—Proposed Express Bus Route



New NY Bridge Lane Configuration

Exit 10 Shared-Use Path Parking Options

Concept E

Parking/comfort station at Interchange 10 adjacent to S Franklin St

Connection to Shared-Use Path via underpass under S. Broadway Bridge and pedestrian bridge over on-ramp

No change to local traffic patterns

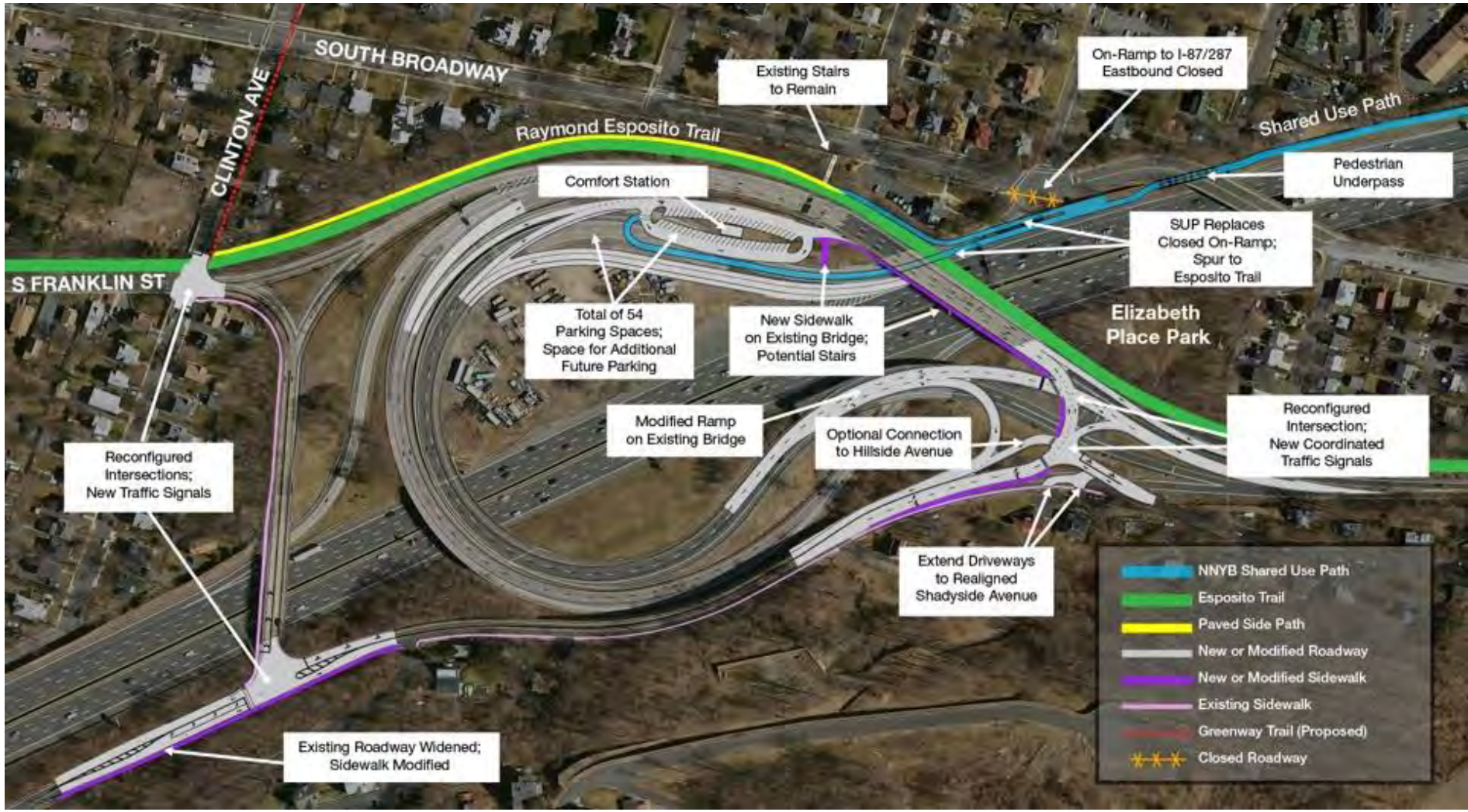
Exit 10 Shared-Use Path Parking Options

Concept F

Parking/comfort station within Interchange 10

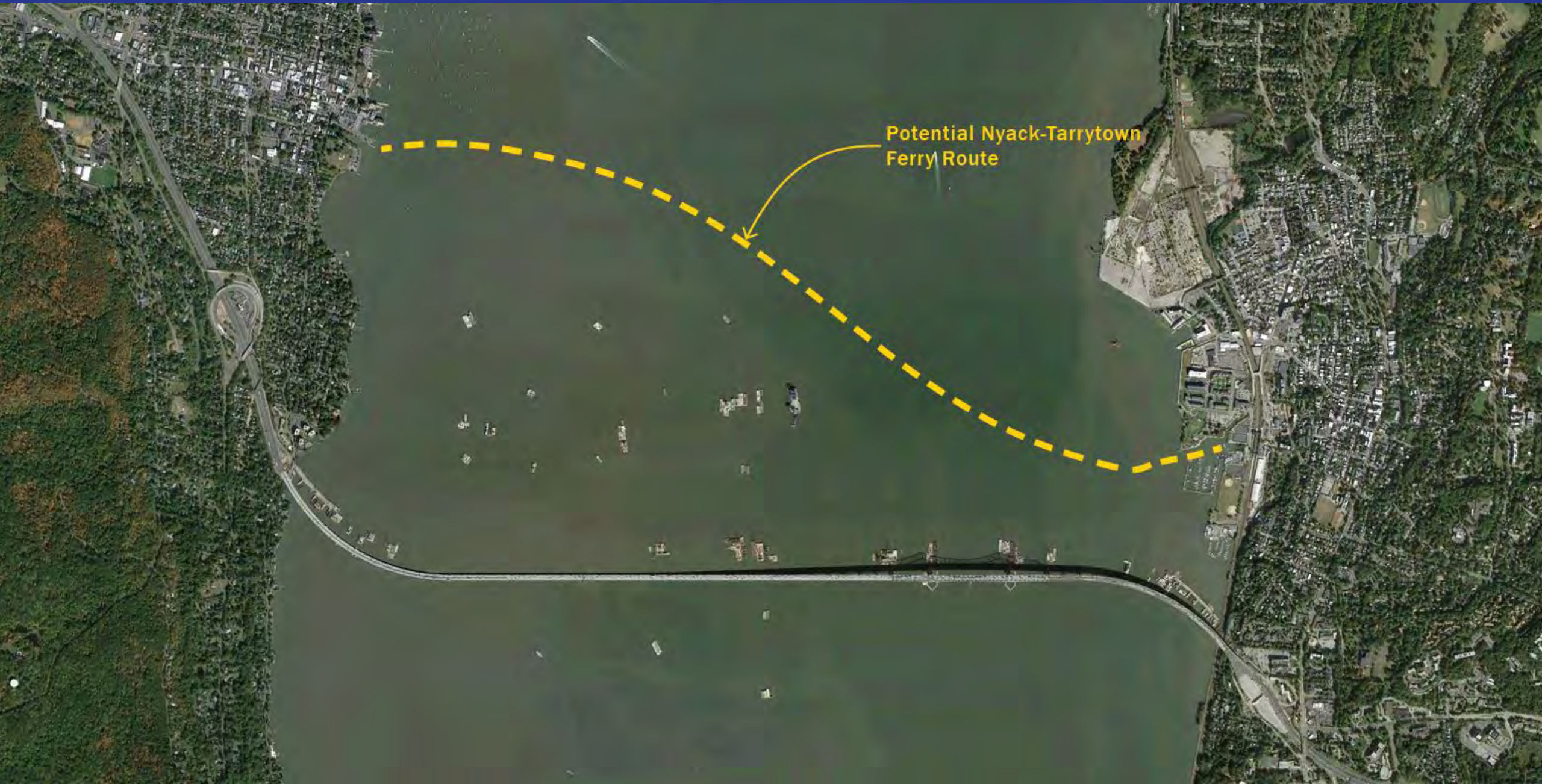
Connection to Shared-Use Path via underpass under S. Broadway Bridge and closed on-ramp to I-87/287 Eastbound

On-ramp from South Broadway to I-87/287 will be closed

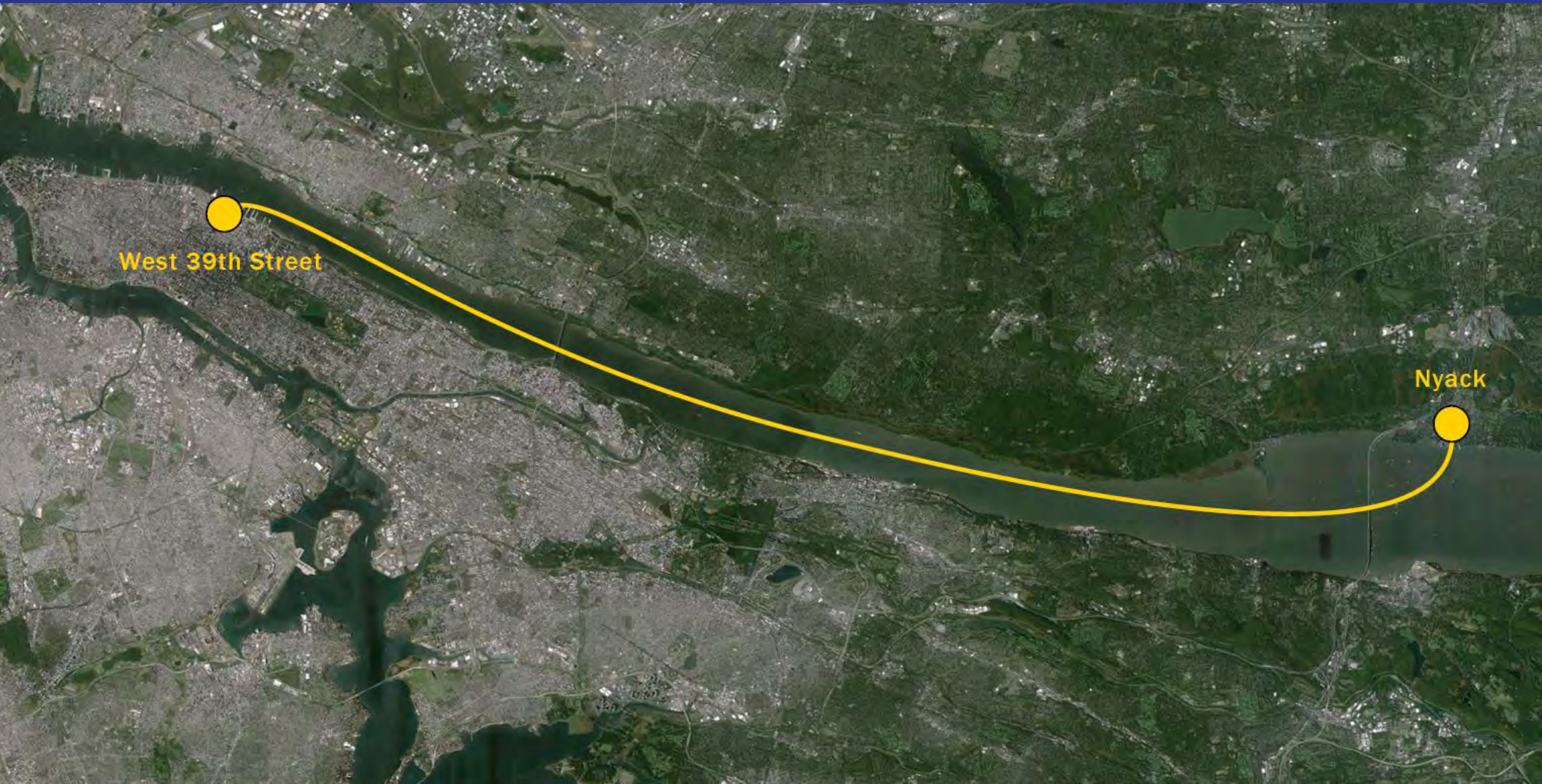


Ferry Alternatives: Option 1—Seasonal Recreation/Tourism

Ferry Alternatives: Option 2—Commuter Nyack-Tarrytown



Ferry Alternatives: Option 3—Commuter Nyack-Midtown Manhattan



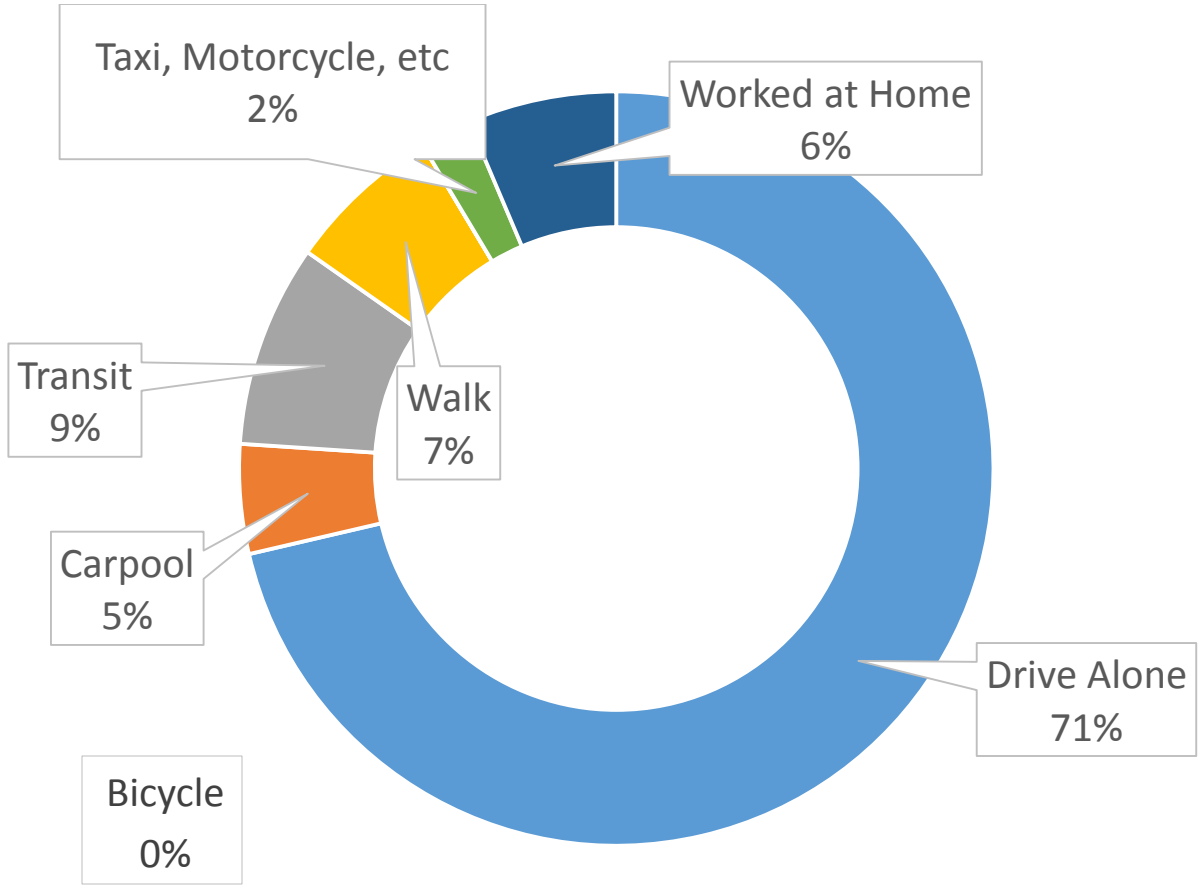
Commutation Patterns

Major Work Destinations (2013)

2,761 Employed Residents

Destination	Count	Share
Nyack Village	289	10.5%
Rockland County (ex Nyack Village)	886	32%
Manhattan, NY	459	17%
Westchester County	336	12%
Bergen County	256	9%
Brooklyn, NY	96	3.5%
All Other Locations	438	16%

Means of Transportation to Work (2014)



Vehicular Circulation

Areas of Focus

- Congestion Locations?
  - Highland/Route 59
  - Main/Broadway

- Gateways
  - High Avenue
  - Route 59
  - South Broadway

Functional Classification

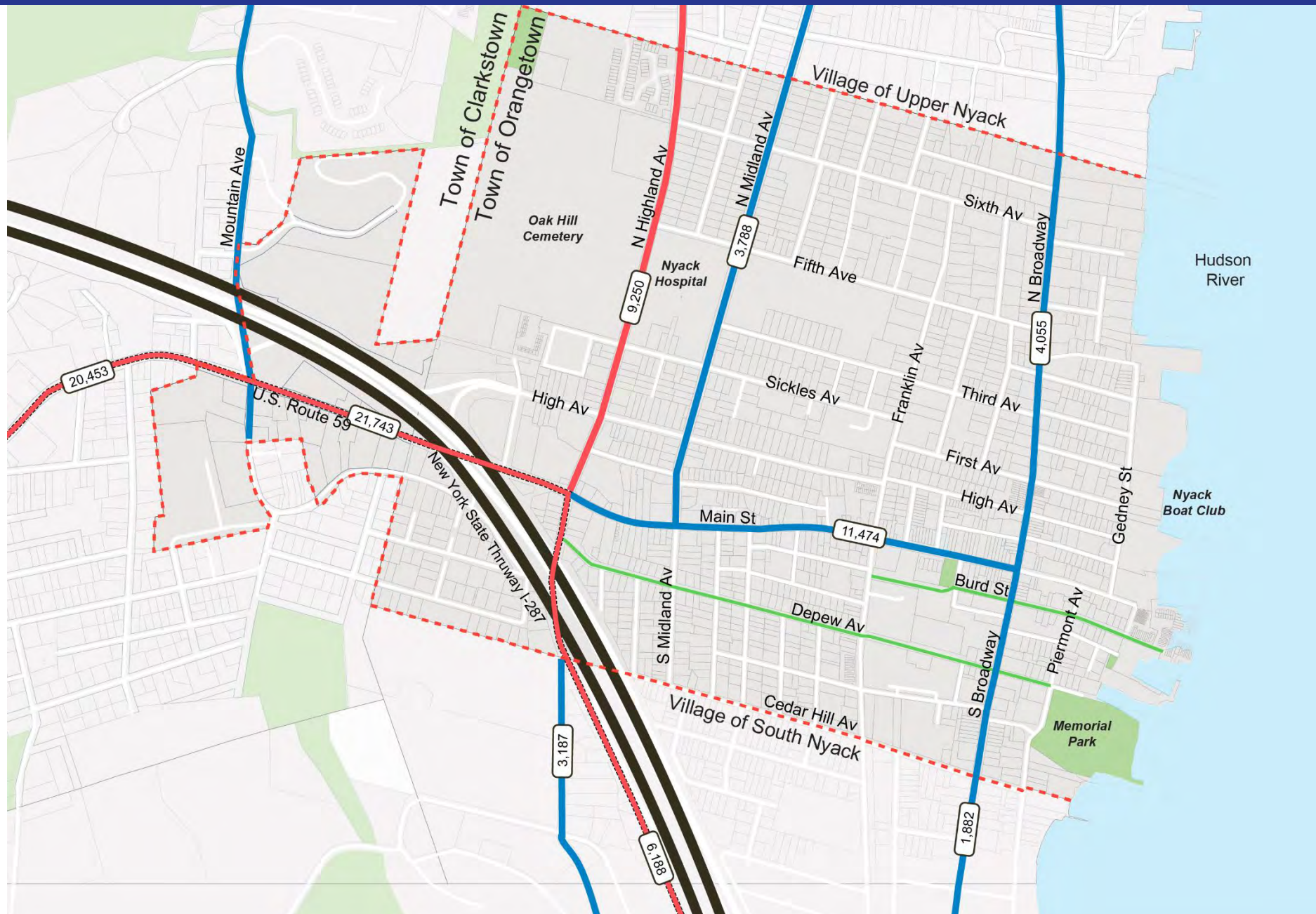
With Avg Daily Traffic

New York State

- Interstate - NYSTA
- Principal Arterial - NYSDOT
- Minor Arterial - NYSDOT
- Major Collector - Village

Village of Nyack

- "Main Arterial of Travel"



Safety

Areas of Focus

- Identification of High Crash Intersections
- Improvements at High Crash Intersections
- Traffic calming along High Speed Corridors

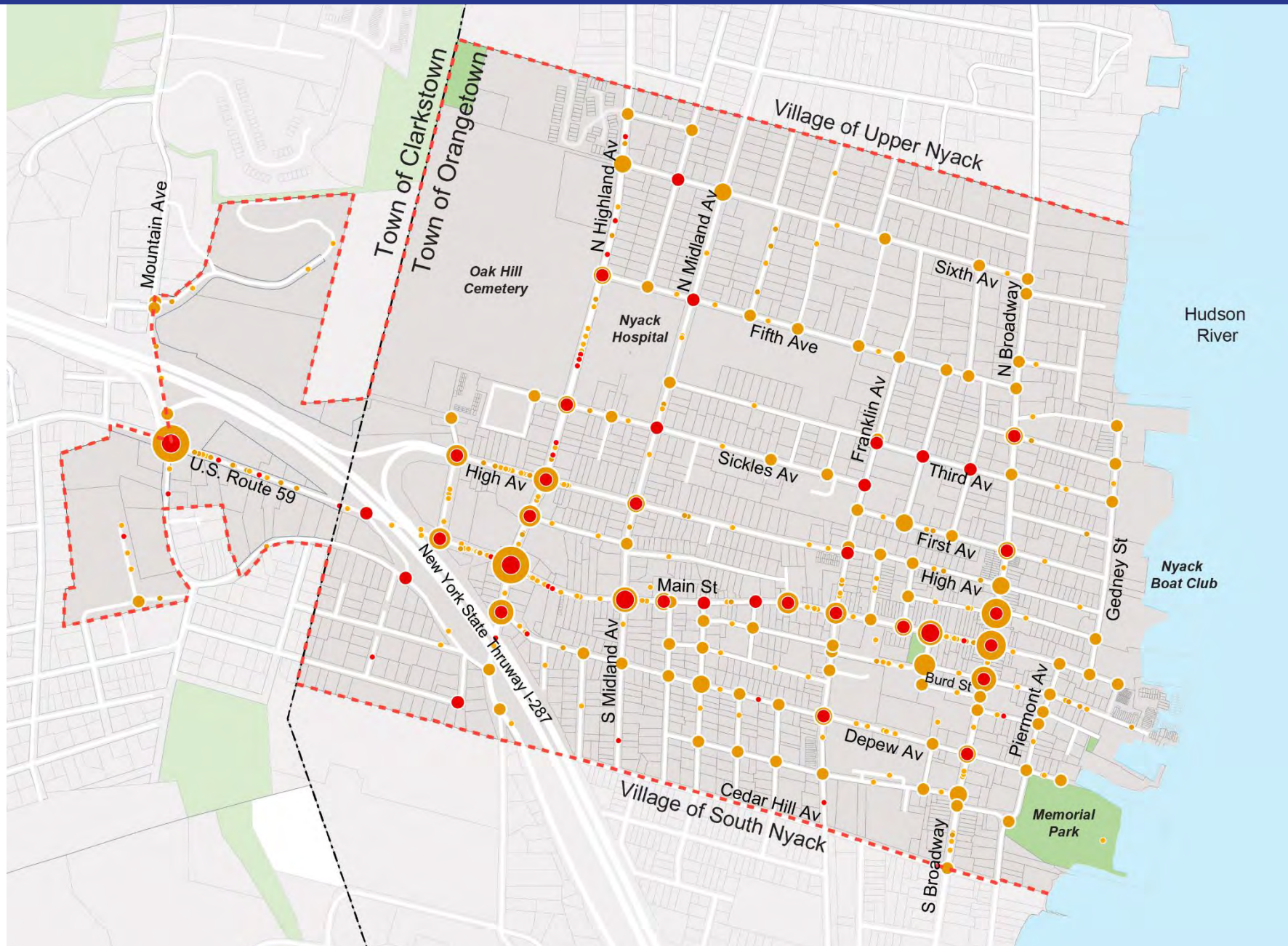
Motor Vehicle Crashes

May 1, 2012 - April 30, 2015 (1,054 Total)

Source: NYSDOT

Crash Severity

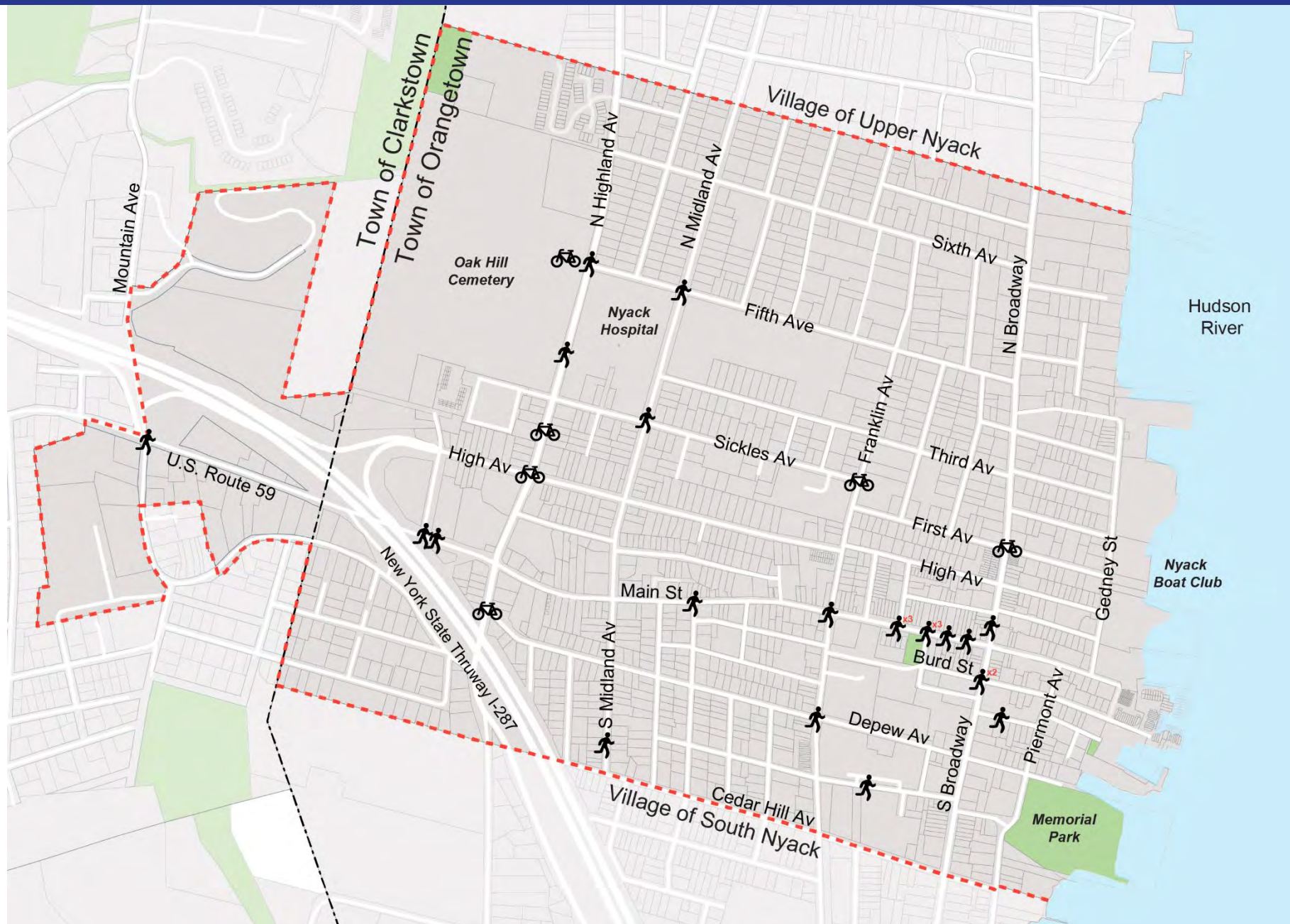
- Fatality (0)
- Injury (131)
- Property Damage and Non-Reportable (923)



Safety

Areas of Focus

- Pedestrian and Bicycle Crashes
- Complete Streets Policy



Bike and Ped Crashes

May 1, 2012 - April 30, 2015 (32 Total)

Source: NYSDOT

Pedestrian Injury (26)

Bicycle Injury (6)

Public Transit

Areas of Focus

- Quality of Service
  - Rockland County Local, Regional, and Express Services
  - Jitney and Paratransit Services for Seniors and Disabled
- Future Bus Rapid Transit Service

Public Transit

Community Routes

Clarkstown Mini-Trans

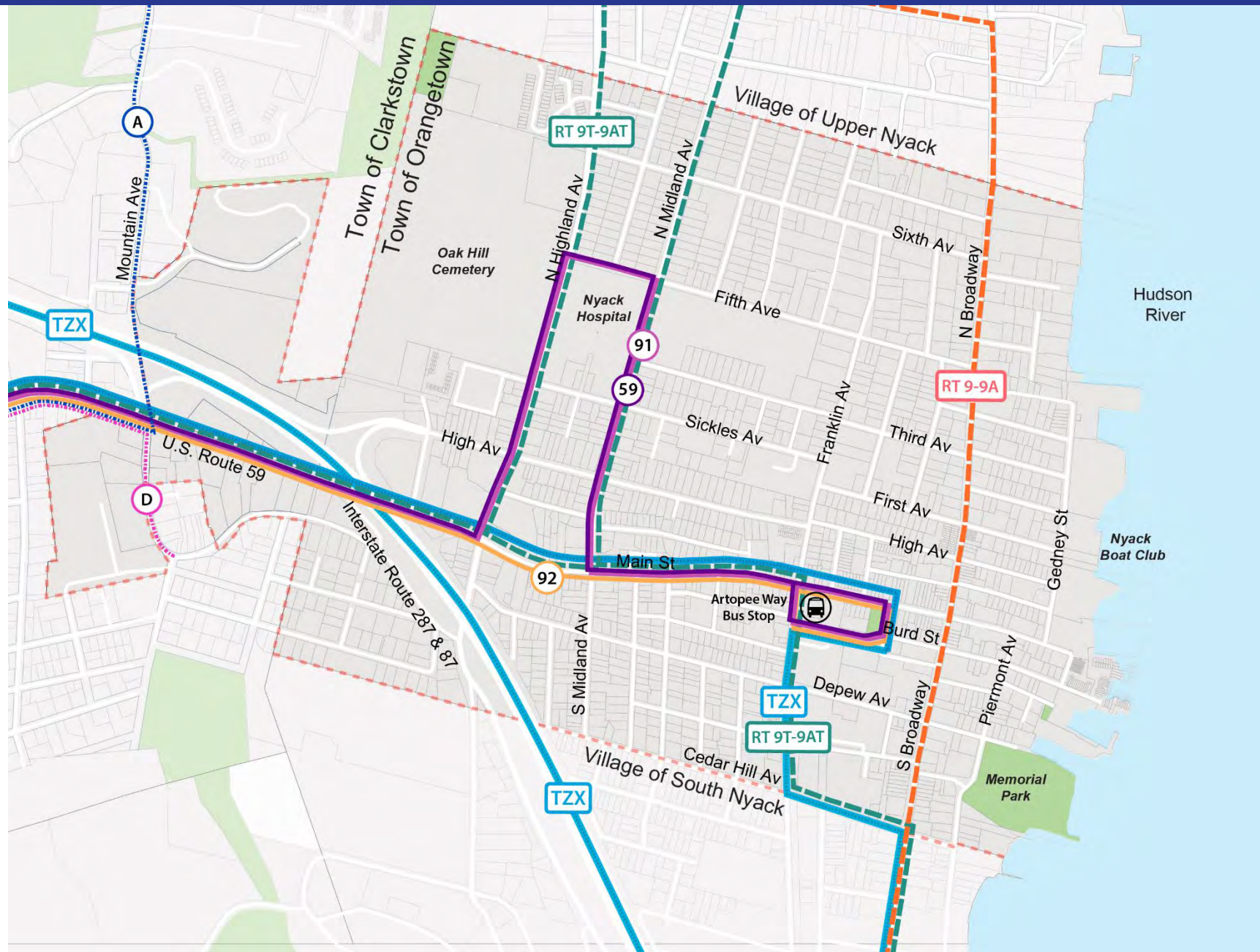
Local Bus Routes

TOR Bus Routes

Express Bus Routes

Coach USA
(Red and Tan Lines)

Tappan Zee Express (TZX)



Bicycles

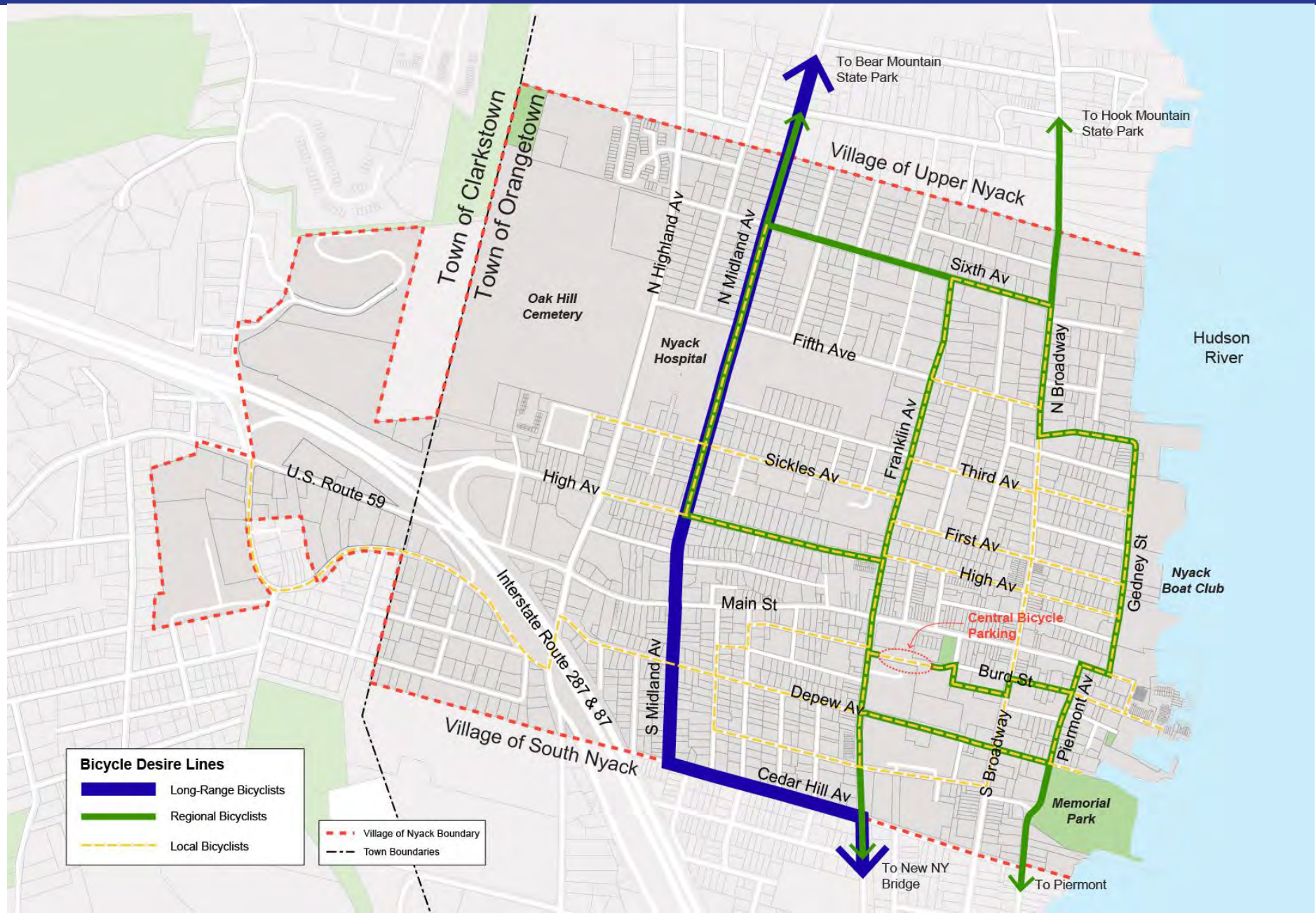
Areas of Focus

- Bicycle Desire Lines
- User Groups
- Bicycle Count Data (2014)
  - ~1,500 Cyclists counted in South Nyack on a Saturday in August

Long-Range Bicyclists

Regional Bicyclists

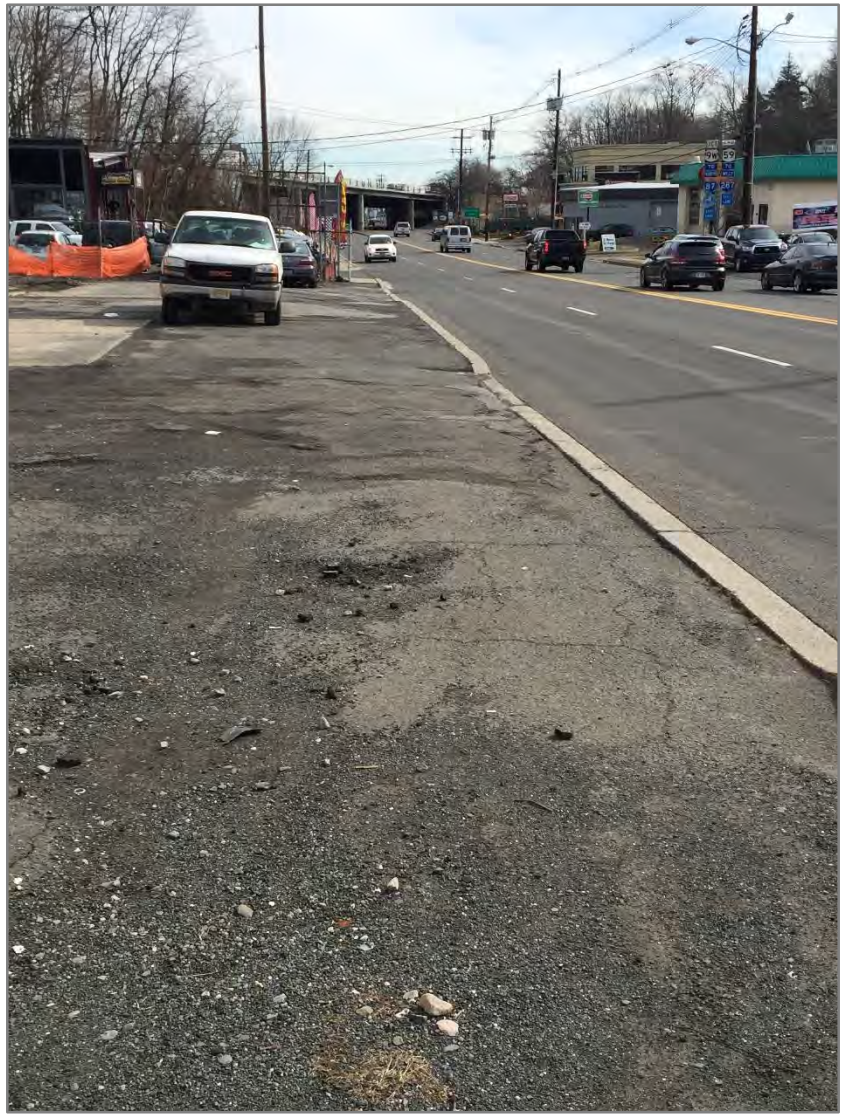
Local Bicyclists



Pedestrian

Areas of Focus

- Gaps in the Pedestrian Network
- Safety Improvements at Crossings
- ADA Compliant Curb Cuts



Parking

Areas of Focus

- Parking Management
- User Experience
- Encouraging Park and Walk

Average Parking Occupancy Observed in 2007
(Meter and Permit Parking)

Parking Lot	Wednesday	Saturday
Main Street and Artopee Way Lots	56%	76%
Catherine Street Lot	64%	48%
Spear Street Lot	30%	28%

Village of Nyack

TAP New Connectivities For Nyack

Project Area

TAP New Connectivities for Nyack

McLaren Engineering Group

Provid improvements to make the Village a walkable and bikeable environment for Village Residents and Visitors.

Enhance Pedestrian Experience

Recognize many uses of the Village

Improve safety for Village Residences and Visitors

McLaren Engineering Group

Priorities

1. Pedestrian Safety/Accessibility
2. Parking (Maintain Ex.)
3. Biking Racks
4. Franklin Street Bicycle Connection to Esposito Trail
5. Sidewalk/Streetscape
6. Sustainability

McLaren Engineering Group

WATER SYSTEM

DRIVERS

WATER SCARCITY

AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

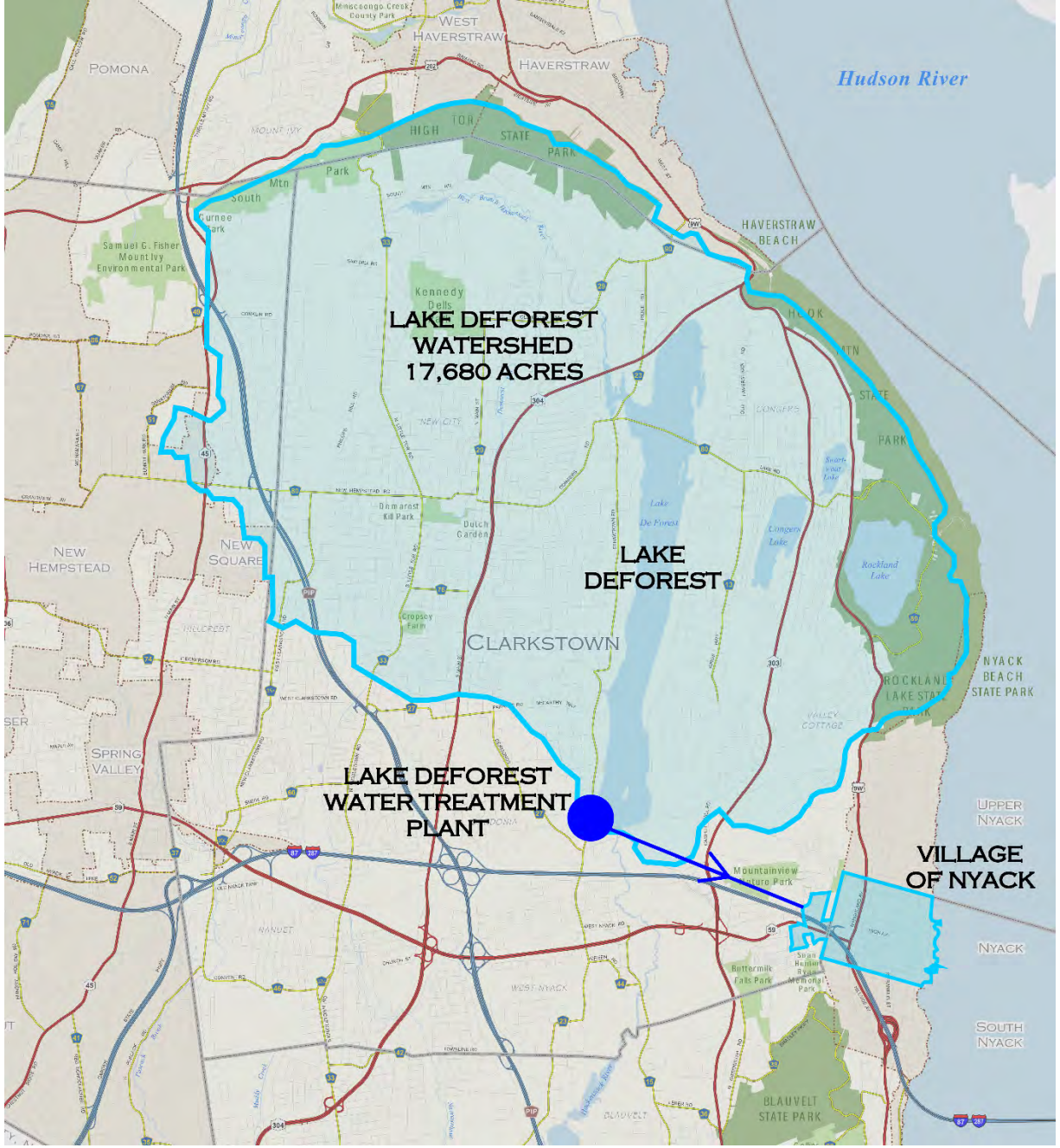
GROWING POPULATIONS

SOLUTIONS

WATER REUSE

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

DEMAND REDUCTION



SEWER SYSTEM

DRIVERS

DEC CONSENT ORDER

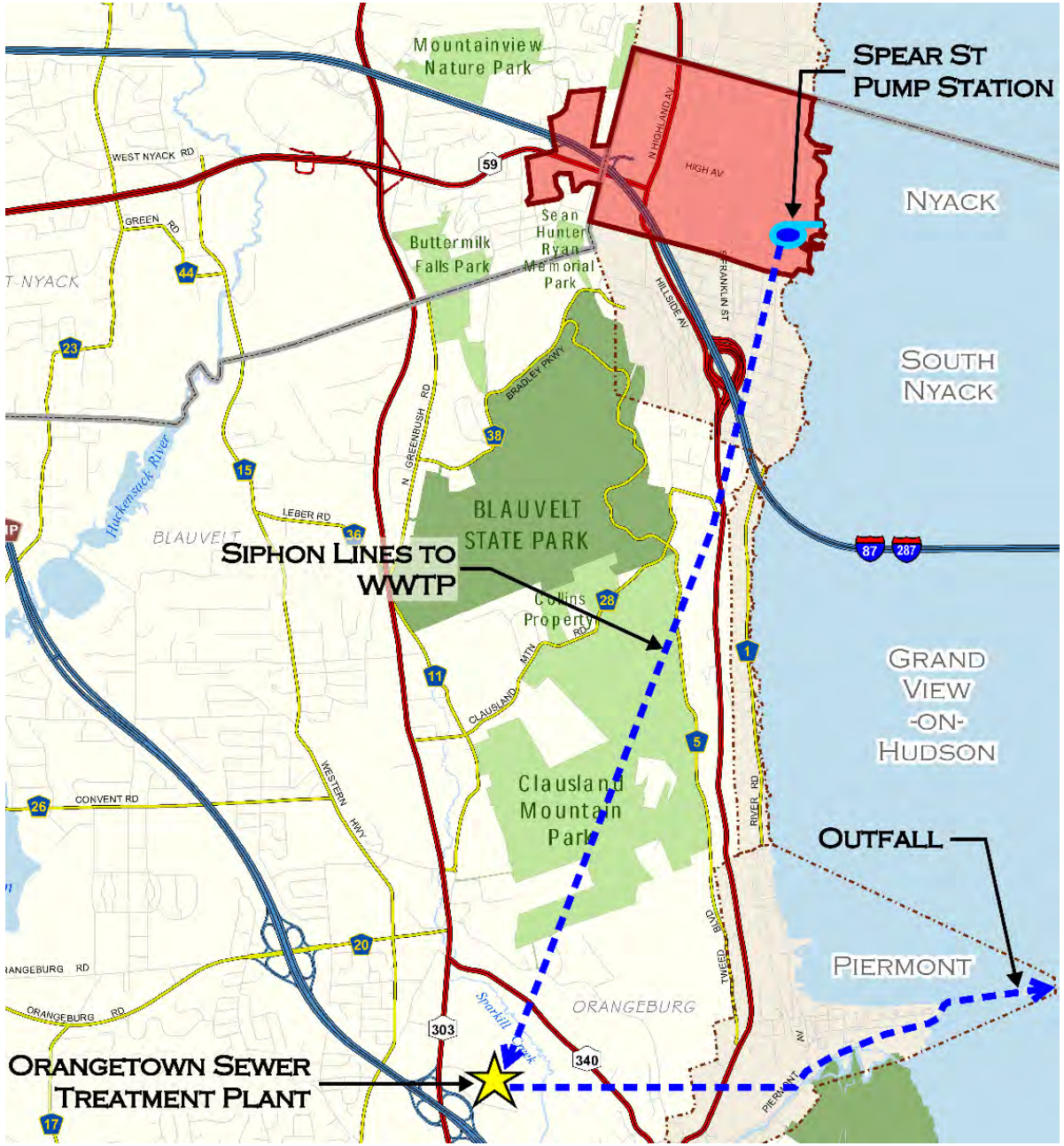
AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

SOLUTIONS

INFLOW AND INFILTRATION STUDIES

COLLECTION SYSTEM REHABILITATION

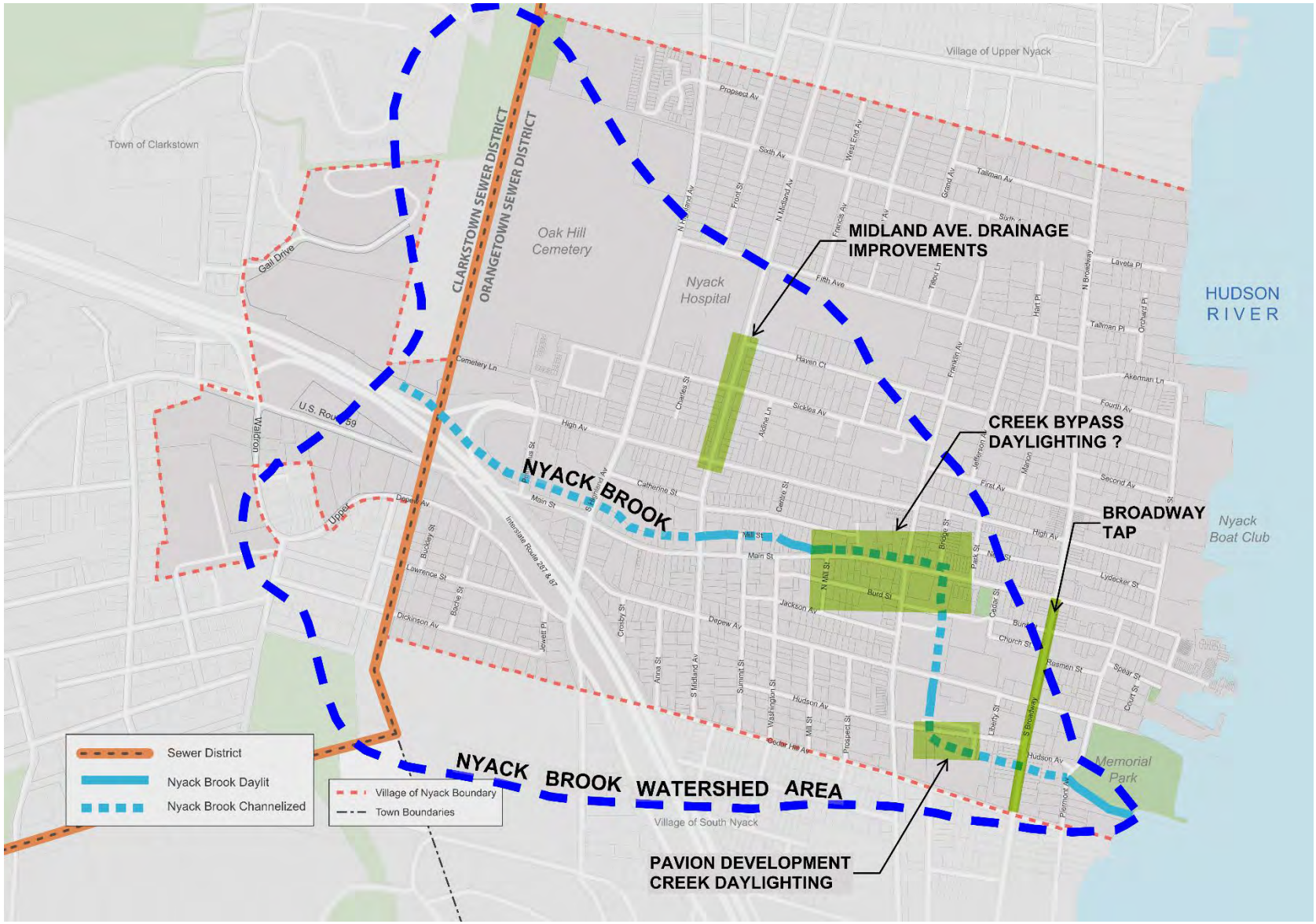
ELIMINATE ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS



STORMWATER

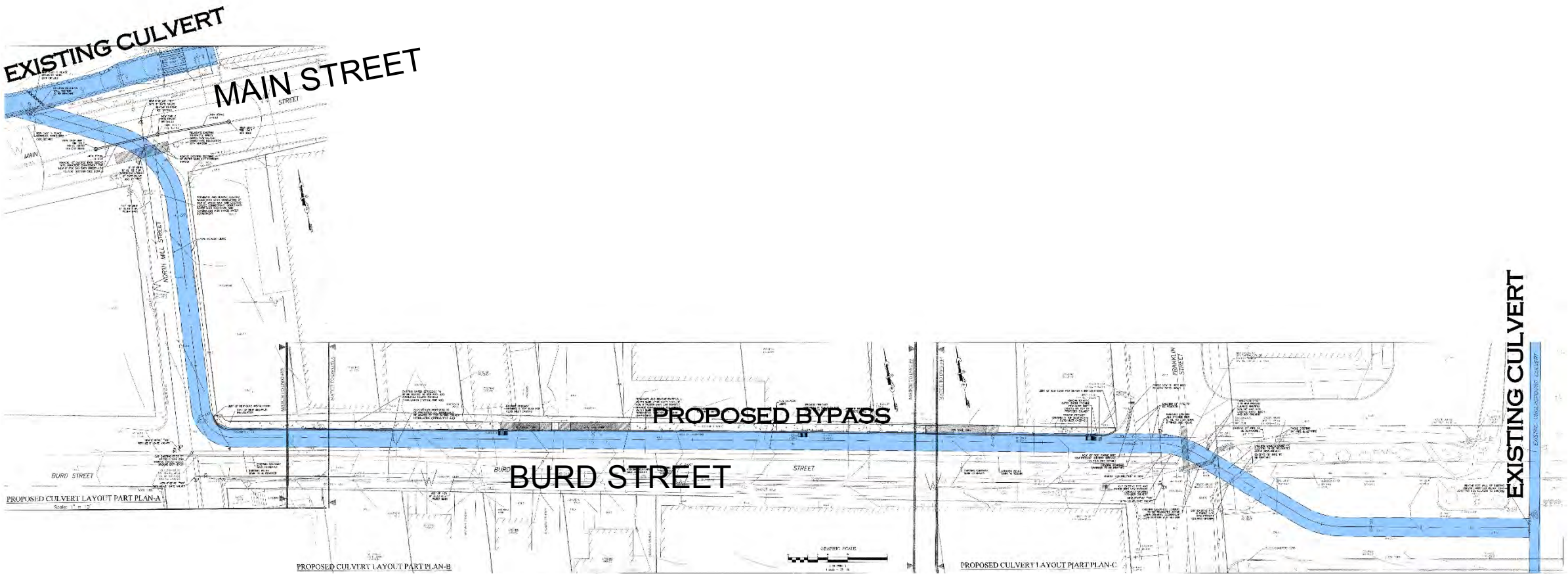

Village of Upper Nyack
Town of Clarkstown
CLARKSTOWN SEWER DISTRICT
ORANGETOWN SEWER DISTRICT
Oak Hill Cemetery
Nyack Hospital
HUDSON RIVER
NYACK BROOK
NYACK BROOK WATERSHED AREA
Village of South Nyack
Nyack Boat Club
Memorial Park
Gail Drive
Cemetery Ln
U.S. Route 9W
Waldron
Upper
Depew Av
Main St
Mill St
Lawrence St
Dickinson Av
Jackson Av
Burd St
Church St
Resman St
Hudson Av
Cedar Hill Av
Prospect Av
Sixth Av
Fifth Ave
Tallman Av
Laveta Pl
Tallman Pl
Haven Ct
Sickles Av
High Av
Third Av
Fourth Av
Akerman Ln
First Av
Second Av
Lydecker St
Spear St
Court St
Liberty St
Piermont Av
Interstate Route 287 & 87
Sewer District
Nyack Brook Daylit
Nyack Brook Channelized
Village of Nyack Boundary
Town Boundaries

STORMWATER


MIDLAND AVE. DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
CREEK BYPASS DAYLIGHTING ?
BROADWAY TAP
PAVION DEVELOPMENT CREEK DAYLIGHTING
NYACK BROOK
NYACK BROOK WATERSHED AREA
CLARKSTOWN SEWER DISTRICT
ORANGETOWN SEWER DISTRICT
Sewer District
Nyack Brook Daylit
Nyack Brook Channelized
Village of Nyack Boundary
Town Boundaries
Village of Upper Nyack
Town of Clarkstown
Village of South Nyack
Oak Hill Cemetery
Nyack Hospital
HUDSON RIVER
Nyack Boat Club
Memorial Park

STORMWATER

NYACK BROOK PROJECT 'BIG DIG'



TREES

Bioretention Phytoremedation Transevaporation Carbon binding Temperature control Aesthetics

INFO

Adding trees to landscaping is easy, attractive, and has many stormwater benefits. A single mature tree with a 30 foot crown can intercept over 700 gallons of rainfall annually. Evergreen trees will capture more rainwater in winter months than deciduous trees. Trees capture and hold rainfall in leaves and branches. They slow runoff flow and can decrease stormwater volume by 35% or more for small storms.

Trees improve water quality by filtering rainwater and holding soils in place, which is especially important along stream banks. Their shade reduces pavement heat, which in turn lowers runoff temperature. Tree wells can provide additional benefits by accepting runoff from sidewalks or other paved areas.

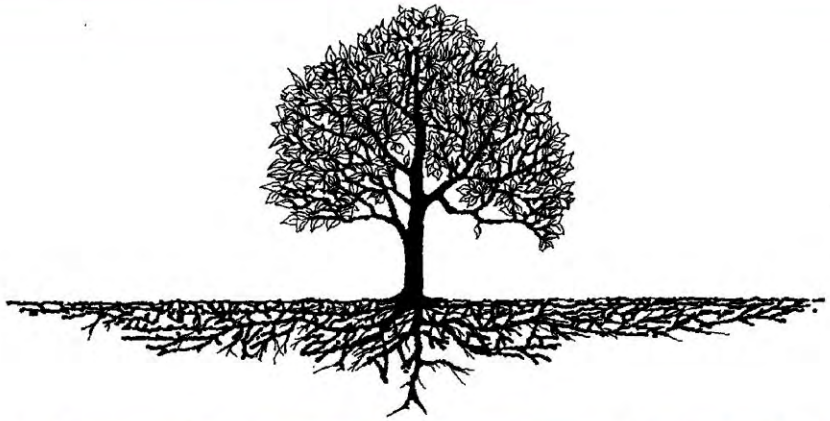
If the water and soil equation is correct, trees will grow well. If designed correctly these are dry environments most of the times in most climates. Species needs to be chosen accordingly.

The soil volume required to treat 1½ usually provides sufficient soil volumes for a large tree.

Trees will grow better in unscreened soil with less sand. Drainage rate at 2-3"/hour at installation is a great rate for water treatment and trees.

Trees should be planted slightly mounded to keep the sensitive neck of the root out of the water as much as possible.

(Source: Webinar 130724: Using trees and soils in urban storm water, James Urban and http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bes/article/127471)



SHERWOOD DESIGN ENGINEERS

TREES

Interception

Interception is the amount of rainfall temporarily held on tree leaves and stem surfaces. This rain then drips from leaf surfaces and flows down the stem surface to the ground or evaporates.

Interception is not typically included in stormwater calculations but can nonetheless provide additional stormwater benefits beyond stormwater storage in the soil.

The volume of rain intercepted depends on the duration and rate of the rainfall event, tree architecture (e.g. leaf and stem surface area, roughness, visual density of the crown, tree size, and foliation period), and other meteorological factors.

Since larger trees have more leaves to intercept rain, they intercept significantly more rain than small trees, with interception increasing at a faster rate than tree age. For example, a model of a hackberry tree in the Midwest estimates that interception will increase as follows with tree age:

a 5 year old hackberry intercepts 0.5 m^3 (133 GAL) rainfall per year

a 20 year old hackberry intercepts 5.3 m^3 (1,394 GAL) rainfall per year

a 40 year old hackberry intercepts 20.4 m^3 (5,387 GAL) rainfall per year

Evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration (ET) is the sum of water evaporated from soil and plant surfaces and the water lost as a result of transpiration, a process in which trees absorb water through their roots and transfer it up to the leaves, where it evaporates into the environment through leaf pore transpiration. Evapotranspiration continues to reduce stormwater volume stored in the soil long after a rainfall event ends.

Transpiration rate is influenced by factors such as tree species, size, soil moisture, increasing sunlight (duration and intensity), air temperature, wind speed and decreasing relative humidity.

Potential evapotranspiration (PET) exceeds precipitation during the growing season in much of the US. Even tree transpiration can exceed precipitation where it is sustained by irrigation (Grimmond and Oke 1999). A study by Sinclair et al (2005) showed that:

"Transpiration was unaffected by soil drying until the initial estimated transpirable soil water fraction had decreased to between 0.23 and 0.32 of that at field capacity. Beyond this point, transpiration rate declined linearly with available soil water fraction until reaching one fifth the rate observed in well watered plants. With further soil drying, the relative transpiration rates remained between 10 and 20% of that observed in well watered plants."

Transpiration uses heat from the air to change the water in the vegetation into water vapor, so in addition to providing stormwater benefits, transpiration also decreases ambient air temperature and reduces the urban heat island effect. Trees in a parking lot in Davis, CA, for example, reduced asphalt temperatures by as much as 20° C (36° F), and car interior temperatures by over 26° C (47° F) (Scott et al 1999).

It is the responsibility of designers to create conditions that are favorable to trees and the sustainable processes that they enable to occur in the built environment. Hopefully this outline of their incredible benefits will help professionals to make sure sites that the sites they design continue to support these ecological principles.

(Source: http://www.deeproot.com/blog/blog-entries/stormwater-quantity-and-rate-control-benefits-of-trees-in-uncompacted-soil)

Evaporation + Transpiration =
EvapoTranspiration (ETo)

SHERWOOD
DESIGN ENGINEERS

TREES

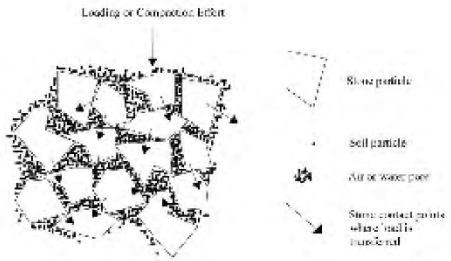
Bioretention Phytoremedation Transevaporation Carbon binding Temperature control Aesthetics

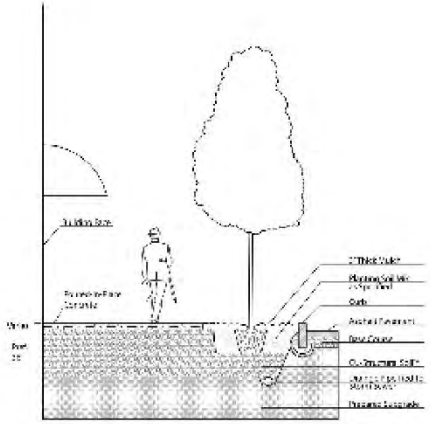
Structural soils

The use of structural soil greatly increases the ability to give the trees the soil volume they need.

CU-structural soils are the mostly common used but there are other types of structural soils using larger sized rock material for larger soil pockets.

http://www.hort.cornell.edu/uhi/outreach/csc/graphics.html



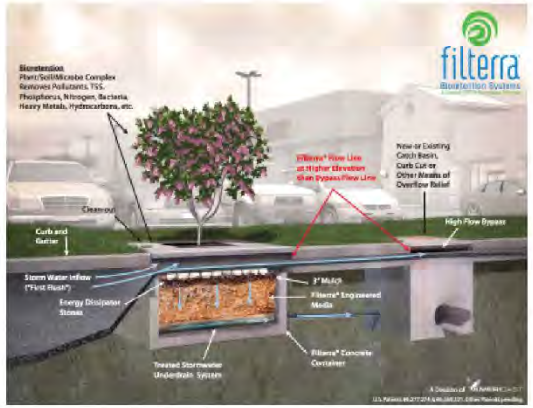


Filterra

The Filterra Cubes are a prefabricated product that assist in stormwater management through filtering and detention. The system is connected to the stormdrain or cistern for water reuse.

The product allows a tree or shrub to be part of the LID These systems allow for high flow treatment but are not approved for stormwater treatment in all counties.

http://www.filterra.com/index.php/product/



Silva cells

Polypropelene and steel structures that allow a large amount of the soil volume underground to be used by trees and for storm water detention and retention.

http://www.deeproot.com/products/silva-cell/silva-cell-overview.html

SHERWOOD DESIGN ENGINEERS

FLOWTHROUGH PLANTERS

Phytoremedation Conveyance Detention Transevaporation Groundwater recharge Carbon binding Aesthetics

INFO

Definition:

Flowthrough Planters are narrow, flat-bottomed, often rectangular, landscape areas used to treat stormwater runoff. Their most distinguishing feature is that the natural side slopes typically used in raingardens and swales are replaced with vertical, often concrete, side walls. This allows for more storage volume in less space.

Synonyms:

Flowthrough planters are structures or containers with impervious bottoms or placed on impervious surfaces. They do not infiltrate into the ground. They can be placed in or above the ground level. Flow-through planters are filled with gravel, soil, and vegetation and are typically waterproofed. They temporarily store stormwater runoff on top of the soil and filter sediment and pollutants as water slowly infiltrates down through the planter. Excess water collects in a perforated pipe at the bottom of the planter and drains to a destination point or conveyance system. Flow-through planters come in many sizes and shapes, and are made of stone, concrete, brick, plastic lumber or wood.

Because flow-through planters can be built immediately next to buildings, they are ideal for constrained sites with setback limitations, poorly draining soils, steep slopes, or contaminated areas. Flow-through planters reduce stormwater flow rates, volume, and temperature, and improve water quality. They can also provide shading and energy benefits when sited against building walls. They can be an attractive landscape feature and provide wildlife habitat.

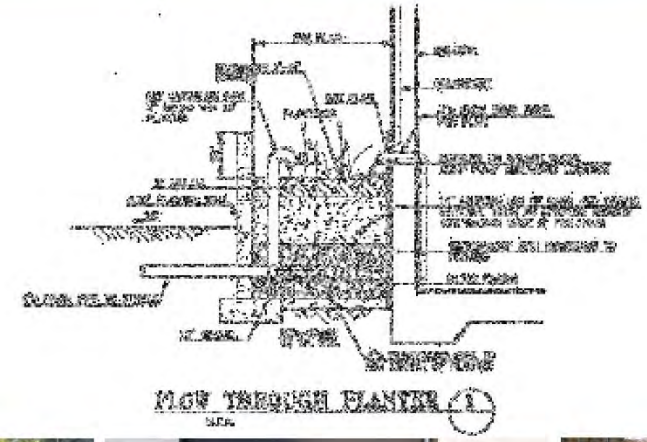
Flow-through planters can contain a variety of shrubs, small trees, and other plants appropriate for seasonally moist and dry soil conditions. Summer irrigation and weed pulling may be required. Minimize the need for permanent irrigation as much as possible by using native and well-adapted plants. Because planters have no side slopes and are contained by vertical curbs, it is best to use plants that will grow at least as tall as the planter's walls in order to help "soften" the edges.

Stormwater planters are easily incorporated into retrofit conditions and in places where space is limited. they can be built to fit between driveways, utilities, trees and other existing site elements. Planters can be used in both relatively flat conditions and in steep conditions if they are appropriately terraced.

(Source: San Mateo County Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lots Guidebook And portlandoregon.gov/bes)

SHERWOOD DESIGN ENGINEERS

DETAILS



Vegetated Stormwater Solutions - Toolkit 21

INFILTRATION PLANTERS

Bioretention Phytoremedation Detention Transevaporation Groundwater recharge Infiltrating Carbon binding Aesthetics

INFO

Definition: Infiltration Planters are small contained structures that allow stormwater to drain into the ground. Often with hardscape walls.

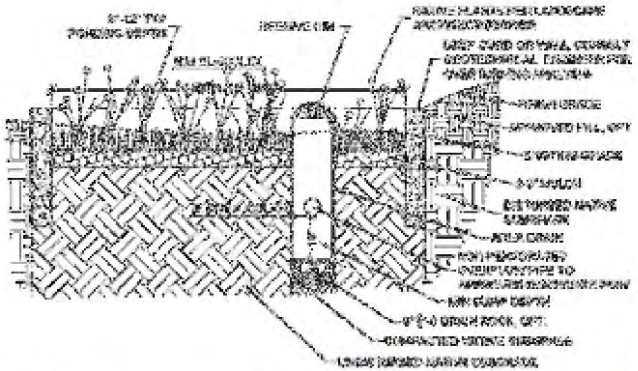
Synonyms: Infiltration Trench,

Infiltration planters are structures or containers with open bottoms to allow stormwater to slowly infiltrate into the ground. They contain a layer of gravel, soil, and vegetation. Stormwater runoff temporarily pools on top of the soil, and then slowly infiltrates through the planter into the ground. Infiltration planters come in many sizes and shapes, and are made of stone, concrete, brick, plastic lumber, or wood. Infiltration planters are not recommended for soils that don't drain well. Use flow-through planters instead.

Infiltration planters are ideal for space-limited sites with good drainage. They reduce stormwater runoff flow rate, volume, temperature and pollutants, and recharge groundwater. Infiltration planters can be attractive, and are easily integrated into the overall landscape design. They can also provide energy benefits when sited near building walls. Infiltration planters can contain a variety of shrubs, small trees, and other plants appropriate for seasonally moist and dry soil conditions. Avoid permanent irrigation if possible. Planters are likely to need watering and weeding in the first one to three years.

(Source: portlandoregon.gov/bes)

DETAILS



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Vegetated Stormwater Solutions - Toolkit 18

RAINGARDENS

Bioretention Phytoremedation Detention Transevaporation Groundwater recharge Carbon binding Aesthetics

INFO

Definition:

Raingardens are shallow landscape areas that can collect, slow, filter and absorb large volumes of water, delaying discharge into the watershed system.

Synonymes:

Infiltration Planter, Bioretention garden, Bioretention area

Raingardens are large, shallow, vegetated depressions in the landscape. They can be any size or shape, and are often molded to fit in "leftover" spaces in parking lots, along street frontages, and in situations where streets intersect at odd angles. They are also typically designed to be flat-bottomed without any longitudinal slope in order to maximize storage potential for stormwater.

Raingardens retain stormwater, thereby attenuating peak flows and overall volume. They can also allow for infiltration, depending on the capacity of the native soil. Although rain gardens can share certain characteristics with swales and planters (they can be designed with vertical curbs or side slopes), they differ from swales in that their primary function is the maximum storage of runoff, not conveyance.

The primary advantage of rain gardens is their versatility in size and shape. Because rain gardens are larger in size, they can potentially cost more than other stormwater facility options, but they also manage correspondingly larger volumes of stormwater. Hence, they can offer a good value. Simple rain garden applications that do not use extensive hardscape or pipe infrastructure and thus, can be very cost effective to install.

It is best if raingardens allow for natural infiltration. However, if infiltration is not possible, rain gardens can also be designed as a flow-through system with an underdrain.

Raingardens can be planted with a variety of trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers, depending on the site context and conditions.

Generally, locations with soil infiltration rates that exceed or meet the accepted standard of 0.5"/hr are suitable for using infiltrative rain gardens.

(Source: San Mateo County Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lots Guidebook)

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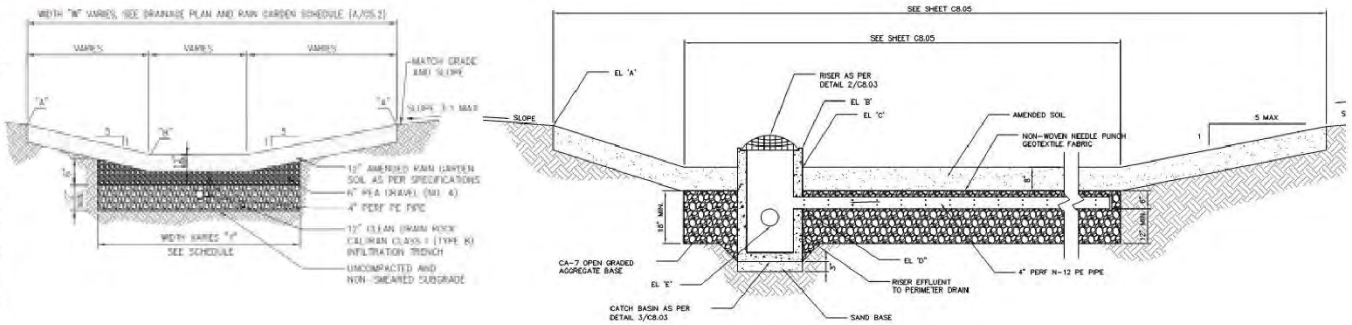
DETAILS



Vegetated Stormwater Solutions - Toolkit 6

RAINGARDENS

Bioretention Phytoremedation Detention Transevaporation Groundwater recharge Carbon binding Aesthetics

Saint Joseph

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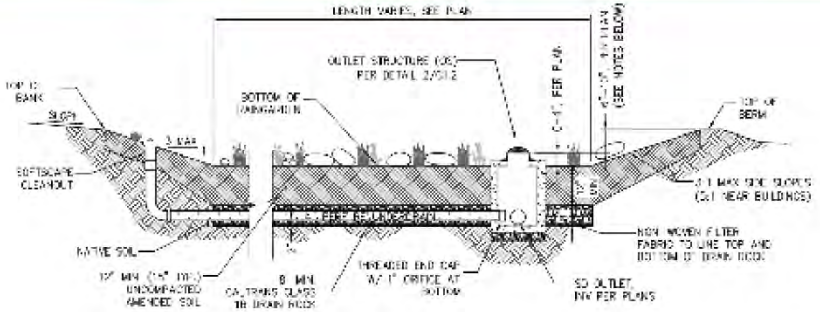

Packard 2nd street

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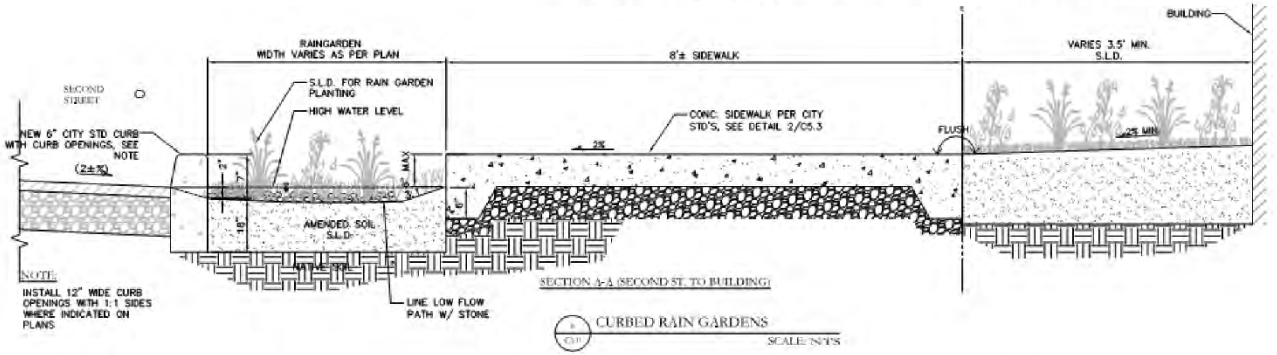

San Antonio Streetscape

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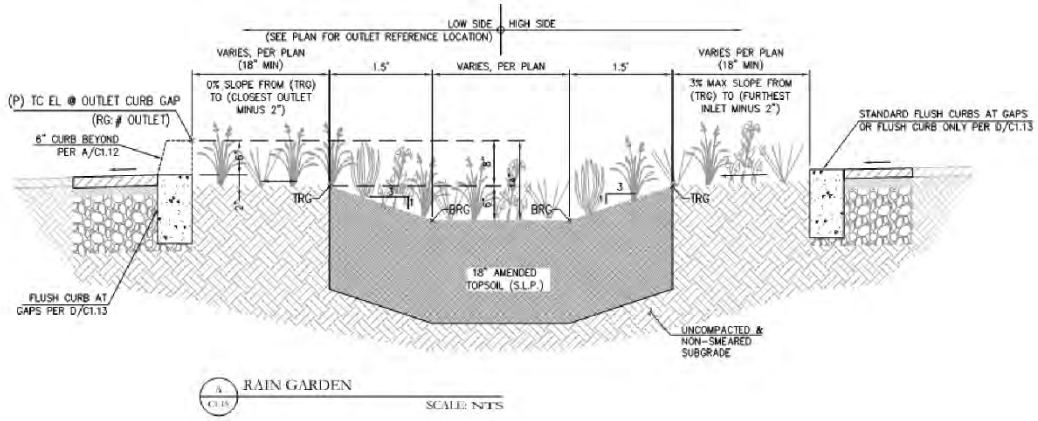

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R:\02 CAD-Standards\02 Details\02 Standard\Storm Drainage
http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bes/article/127474

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VEGETATED SWALES

Bioretention Phytoremedation Conveyance Transevaporation Groundwater recharge Carbon binding Aesthetics

INFO

Definition:

Vegetated Swales are shallow landscaped areas designed to capture, convey, and potentially infiltrate storm water runoff as it moves downstream.

Synonyms:

Bioswale, Bioretention swale, treatment swale

Vegetated swales are long, narrow landscaped depressions, with a slight longitudinal slope. They are primarily used to convey stormwater runoff on the land's surface while also providing water quality treatment. As water flows through a vegetated swale, it is slowed by the interaction with plants and soil, allowing sediments and associated pollutants to settle out. Some water soaks into the soil and is taken up by plants, and some may infiltrate further if native soils are well drained. The remaining water that continues to flow downstream travels more slowly than it would through pipes in a traditional stormwater conveyance system. Vegetated swales are typically built very shallow and contain runoff that is only a few of inches deep.

Parking lots and certain street conditions that have a long, continuous space to support a functioning landscape system are excellent candidate sites for vegetated swales. The longer a vegetated swale is, the greater the residence time for slowing and filtering of stormwater runoff.

Vegetated swales are relatively low-cost, simple to construct, and widely accepted as a stormwater management strategy.

Vegetated swales can be planted in a variety of ways ranging from mown grass to a diverse palate of grasses, sedges, rushes, shrubs, groundcovers and trees.

For green street and parking lot applications, vegetated swales can be used in both relatively flat conditions or steeper conditions up to a 5% longitudinal slope. For swales above a 2% slope, check dams or terraces should be used to help slow the flow of water.

(Source: San Mateo County Sustainable Green Streets and Parking Lots Guidebook)

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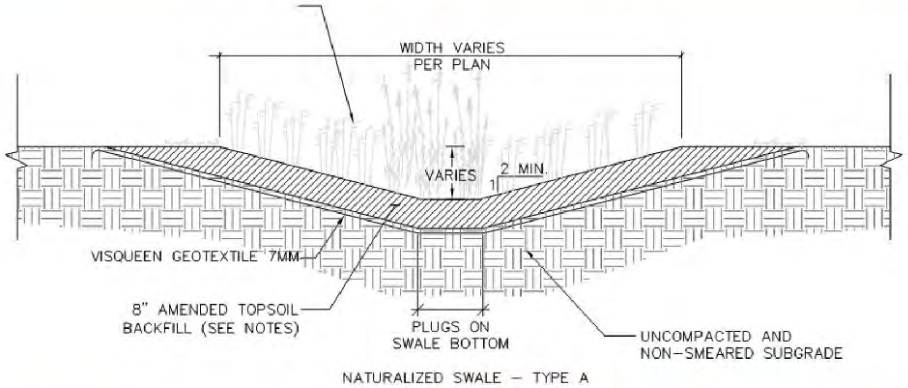
DETAILS



NATURALIZED SWALE – TYPE A

Vegetated Stormwater Solutions - Toolkit

9

VEGETATED SWALES

Bioretention Phytoremedation Conveyance Transevaporation Groundwater recharge Carbon binding Aesthetics

Orange County Great Park

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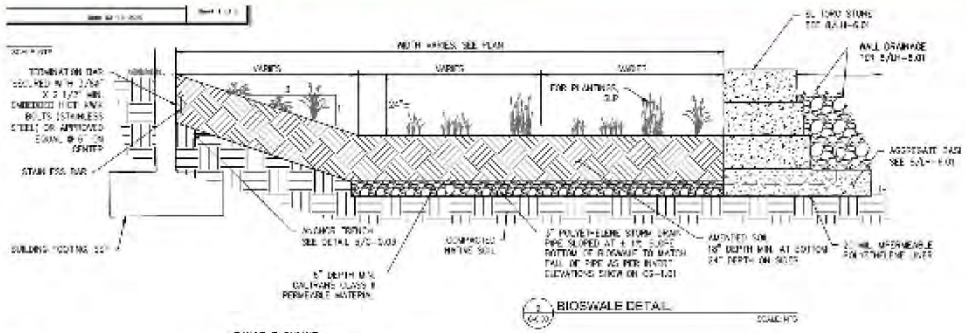

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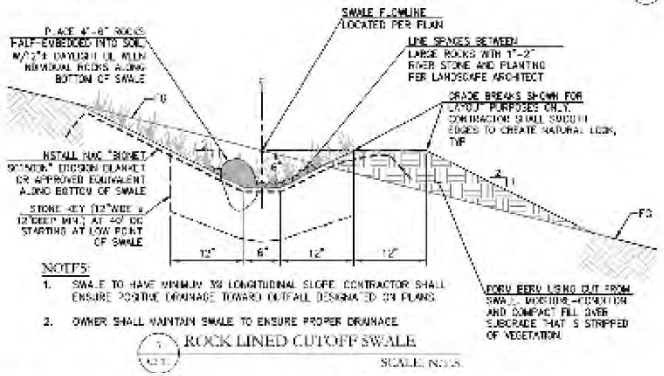
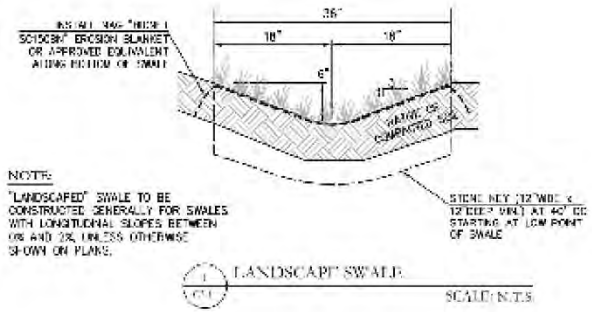
Mike Hastings





Russell Schlesinger

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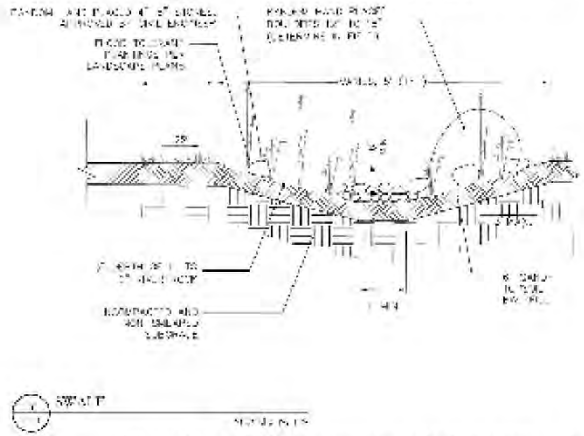

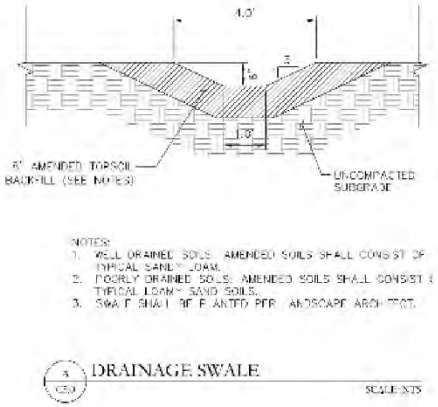

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Next Steps

1. Continue to work on draft chapters based on public input and data analysis
2. Complete the public survey and evaluate responses
3. Prepare for upcoming Public Workshops and Interactive Design Sessions

Overview of Roundtable Discussions

Roundtable Discussion Topics

- Transportation (three tables)
- Infrastructure and Utilities

Facilitators have questions to prompt discussion about key issues

Large-scale maps on the tables can be used for reference and to mark-up with comments, issues, potential recommendations

Columbia University Students will take notes at each station

Need one volunteer to report back at the end of the session. Volunteers will report summarize major concepts/themes that were discussed at their station

For More Information:

Sign in to get on the email list

Take the Nyack Comprehensive Plan Survey!

http://nyack-ny.gov/nyack-comprehensive-plan-survey/

Visit the Village of Nyack website for updates:

http://nyack-ny.gov/project/2015-comprehensive-plan-update/

Attend future public workshops

The next workshop will be held on March 30 at the Nyack Center

Email questions and comments to:

dougfoster@nyack-ny.gov