

Trumansburg

Comprehensive Plan 2021

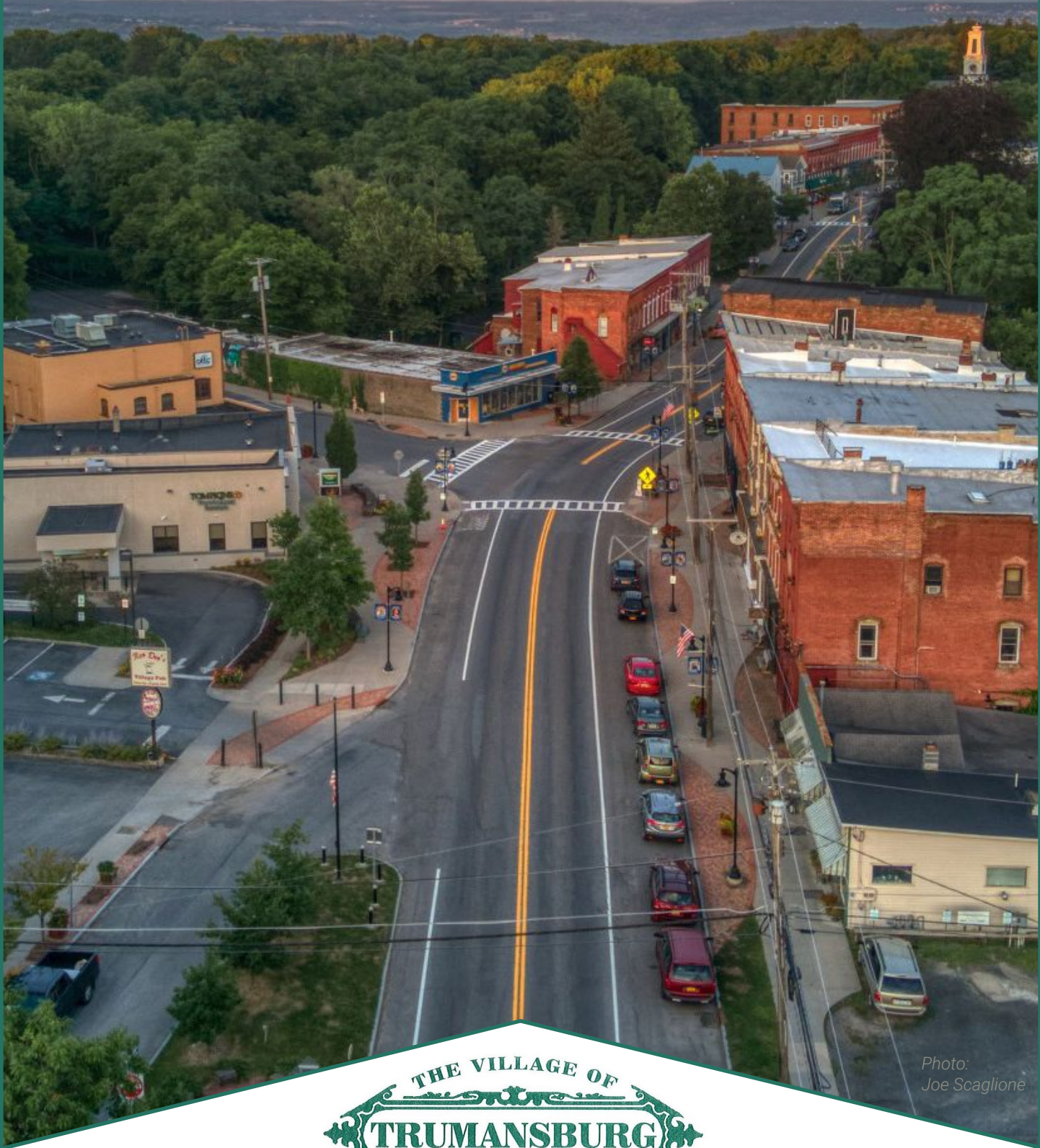
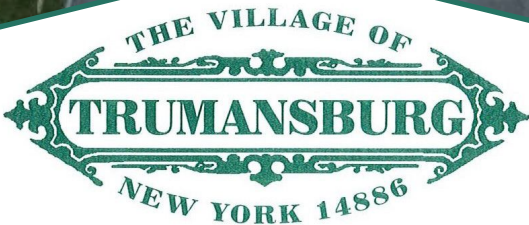


Photo:
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VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

2021 Comprehensive Plan Update



Land Acknowledgement: The Village of Trumansburg is located on the traditional homelands of the Gayogohó:nq' (the Cayuga Nation). The Gayogohó:nq' are members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, an alliance of six sovereign Nations with a historic and contemporary presence on this land. The Confederacy precedes the establishment of the Village of Trumansburg, New York State, and the United States of America. We acknowledge the painful history of Gayogohó:nq' dispossession and honor the ongoing connection of Gayogohó:nq' people, past and present, to these lands and waters.



A 20-Year Vision

Trumansburg, NY, in the heart of the Finger Lakes, is a safe, friendly, and energetic community that values its rich history, picturesque natural settings, attractive neighborhoods, surrounding rural areas, and local businesses.

We as a community envision a future Village that:

- Offers ample, diverse, and inclusive opportunities for employment, education, and housing;*
- Encourages social interaction and community engagement in all aspects of Village life by people of all age groups, income levels, and cultural backgrounds;*
- Protects and promotes our small-town atmosphere with distinctive neighborhoods, downtown businesses and institutions;*
- Supports entrepreneurs and local businesses that provide services to residents and visitors;*
- Advances environmental and economic sustainability by encouraging moderate population growth while protecting open space and natural resources;*
- Is guided by a transparent, responsive, and fiscally responsible Village government committed to public service, health, safety, and welfare.*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Among the most important powers and duties granted by the New York State Legislature to a village government is the authority and responsibility to undertake village comprehensive planning and to regulate land use for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens, as stated in Village Law.¹ Village Law requires that a Comprehensive Plan undergo periodic review by the community. The current 2008 Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan also recommends its periodic review.

In 2018, under the direction and supervision of the Mayor and Board of Trustees, the Village of Trumansburg began a thorough review of its Comprehensive Plan to identify and update information to better reflect current conditions in the community since its adoption in 2008. A Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee (CPZRC) was appointed to guide the review and revision process in compliance with State requirements. This Executive Summary briefly summarizes the planning process and proposed changes provided in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan Update.

The CPZRC represents each of the Village's elected and appointed boards (Board of Trustees, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals), the Village Zoning Officer/Village Code Enforcement Officer, and several members of the community, all of whom bring important perspectives, experience, and knowledge to the planning process. The Committee's specific mandate is to, among other things, organize and oversee public outreach and conduct its own meetings, gather information, review draft documents created by a third-party planning consultant, and recommend proposed changes to the Village's Comprehensive Plan to the Village Board of Trustees. The Committee has prepared the 2021 Comprehensive Plan based on its review, with the assistance of the Village's planning consultant, Environmental Design and Research, DPC (EDR).

¹ Consolidated Laws of New York State, Section 7-722 of Village Law.



1. COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The CPZRC and EDR initially designed an outreach process to encourage community input into the review and information gathering process through committee meetings, public informational meetings, and surveys. All CPZRC meetings were open to the public. The community was encouraged to identify current issues and opportunities in Trumansburg and discuss conditions that changed since adoption of the current Plan. Information was gathered from a variety of sources including in-person meetings with residents, local officials, Village departments, and County agencies.

The first Public Information Meeting occurred in November 2019. This open house style meeting was attended by approximately 66 participants. The meeting included a slide presentation and discussion session using interactive and informational boards. Attendees reviewed and commented on updated community data and mapping and participated in a brief questionnaire to identify community strengths, limitations, opportunities, and challenges facing Trumansburg. Meeting information was posted to the Village website following the meeting to encourage participation from those who did not attend.

Due to public health concerns associated with the COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020, the second public informational meeting was replaced with an in-depth survey prepared by the CPZRC. The survey gathered feedback on specific recommendations considered in the updated Comprehensive Plan. With 266 responses, the 2020 survey received over 20% more responses than the similar 2008 survey. Presentation slides, informational boards, public comments, and survey results are provided in Appendix A of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan.

2. UPDATING THE 2008 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IN 2021

Comprehensive plans are intended to be “living” and readily usable documents. As decision-making tools these plans need to be kept current as community needs and local conditions change over time. While the 2021 Comprehensive Plan is an entirely new document, portions of the 2008 Plan have been retained and carried over into the 2021



Comprehensive Plan with little or no revision necessary because the information either has not changed or is still considered relevant. Information that has not changed or changed only slightly includes, for example, text sections on natural and cultural resources which tend not to change much over relatively short periods of time.

A new Introduction has been added to Chapter 1 of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan. This section describes the planning process and community participation, a new Vision Statement based on community outreach, and procedures for the adoption, future review, and monitoring of the new Plan.

The Vision Statement, found at the beginning of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan, is an articulation of the community's hopes for the future of Trumansburg over the next 20 years. It informs the ensuing Comprehensive Plan and ultimately is a basis for the Village's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations. The Vision Statement results from the contribution by a wide array of community stakeholders, including the CPZRC, participants engaged through outreach meetings and surveys, and discussions with focus groups and Trumansburg residents. Achieving the community's vision requires the development of planning goals, strategies and tangible actions supported and embraced by public officials and the community. Therefore, it is important to keep the Vision Statement in mind as the starting point from which the 2021 Comprehensive Plan is based.

3. A 20-YEAR VISION

Trumansburg, NY, in the heart of the Finger Lakes, is a safe, friendly, and energetic community that values its rich history, picturesque natural settings, attractive neighborhoods, surrounding rural areas, and local businesses. We as a community envision a future Village that:

- *Offers ample, diverse, and inclusive opportunities for employment, education, and housing;*
- *Encourages social interaction and community engagement in all aspects of Village life by people of all age groups, income levels, and cultural backgrounds;*
- *Protects and promotes our small-town atmosphere with distinctive neighborhoods, downtown businesses and institutions;*



- *Supports entrepreneurs and local businesses that provide services to residents and visitors;*
- *Advances environmental and economic sustainability by encouraging moderate population growth while protecting open space and natural resources;*
- *Is guided by a transparent, responsive, and fiscally responsible Village government committed to public service, health, safety, and welfare.*

4. DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIOECONOMICS

The 2021 Comprehensive Plan has been updated with more recent demographic and socioeconomic data including population statistics and information on housing and local employment. Data from the 2020 US Census is not yet available, so the Plan contains the most recent information available. As 2020 data become available, the Comprehensive Plan can be easily revised to provide a current profile of Trumansburg.

The population of the Village of Trumansburg reached a low of 1,581 in 2000 after declining for the previous 20 years. This trend reversed in 2010 as the population increased to 1,797 and continued growing to an estimated 1,818 in 2017.² The increase in population during 2000-2010 may be attributed to the annexation of Auble Trailer Park and the addition of apartment units in Country Estates during this period. Since 2010 the population appears to have stabilized to about a 1% increase in 2017, a slightly lower rate of increase than the Town of Ulysses and Tompkins County (each estimated at about 3%). Trumansburg's population is older relative to Tompkins County and New York State, with the largest age group 60-69 years old. Of 851 households in Trumansburg, 304 householders are over the age of 65, making up 36% of total householders.

Education/Health/Social Services remains the largest employment sector for both employees residing within the Village (but not necessarily working within Trumansburg) and employees working within the Village (but not necessarily living within Trumansburg). The Village has a wider range of middle-class household incomes when compared to both the Town of Ulysses and Tompkins County according to 2017 US Census data, with a higher *median* household income than Ulysses and Tompkins County (\$33,897 compared

² 2013- 2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



to \$32,418 and \$26,144, respectively) but a lower *mean* household income than Ulysses and Tompkins County (\$59,238 compared to \$69,383 and \$64,225, respectively). The household poverty rate in Trumansburg (9.3%) is slightly higher than the Town of Ulysses (8.1%), but significantly lower than Tompkins County (18.3%), New York State (14.6%), and the US (13.8%).

5. NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

An emphasis on neighborhood character is presented in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan. Trumansburg is proud of its charm and character, a theme that repeatedly emerged from the community. Input identified neighborhood pride, the uniqueness of some neighborhoods, and the need to maintain and enhance neighborhood character as important issues. In recognition of the varied architecture and aesthetics of different neighborhoods, 18 general character areas have been identified and mapped to show the distinct features of neighborhoods in the Village. Some neighborhoods exhibit a traditional Village style with residences on smaller lots, setback relatively close from the street, and architectural features such as front porches facing public sidewalks. More recently developed neighborhoods exhibit modern suburban styles of architecture such as larger homes on bigger lots, setback farther from the street and lacking sidewalks. Understanding the distinct features of each neighborhood and how neighborhoods relate to one another, including the downtown business area, is helpful in guiding development and decisions about pedestrian movement and public infrastructure, such as the placement of sidewalks, in a way that preserves desirable characteristics and mitigates undesirable ones.

6. VILLAGE ELEMENTS

Six Village elements were discussed in the 2008 Comprehensive Plan: Community, Housing, Economic Development, Environment, Recreation, and Land Use. These elements have been expanded in Chapter 3 of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan to the following ten elements: Natural Resources and Environmentally Sensitive Areas; History and Culture; Housing; Government and Educational Institutions; Parks and Recreation; Land Use and Development; Public Health and Safety; Transportation; Infrastructure and



Utilities; and Climate Change. Existing conditions are described along with a path forward for the community to address issues and opportunities related to each element. These same ten elements are used to organize goals, strategies, and recommended actions in Chapter 4.

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

Protecting natural resources in Trumansburg by managing land use and development remains important to the community. Opportunities to do so include following smart growth principles, encouraging the use of green infrastructure where possible to manage stormwater quality and volume, controlling erosion and sedimentation of surface waters, preserving wetlands and floodplains, and protecting natural greenway corridors and open space areas. Many of these protective measures are already in place in the Village's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.

B. HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The preservation and enhancement of historic and cultural resources will play a critical role in future of the community. The Village will need to continue to depend on volunteerism, a spirit of involvement, and financial support from various stakeholders. Preserving historic buildings, especially in the downtown core, can be achieved through careful planning and encouraging appropriate adaptive reuse, perhaps by adopting design guidelines, in ways that maintain the historic integrity of the Village. Like most historic Upstate New York communities, Trumansburg has a high percentage of older housing, with many residential neighborhoods built before 1940. Well-maintained historic homes and their contribution to unique neighborhood character are key sources of pride for the Village. Finding ways to help property owners preserve their historic homes in light of increasing maintenance costs will be an ongoing challenge.

C. HOUSING

The population of Trumansburg is likely to continue to grow at a moderate pace in the coming years which will increase the property tax base without unduly burdening



individual taxpayers. A focus on affordable housing will help dismantle exclusionary barriers that result in inequity and a lack of opportunity. It will also help to attract young families, who will in turn contribute to a growth in the school population and to the liveliness of the Village. Additionally, the community should address the need for more affordable Senior housing. Some revision of zoning regulations, specifically regarding accessory dwellings and multi-unit housing, will ease the pressure of providing housing where little buildable vacant land is available.

D. GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Trumansburg has a robust sense of civic engagement and a government that is highly engaged with the community. The Trumansburg Central School District has a good reputation and acts as an educational hub for the region. Furthermore, there are plenty of volunteer and nonprofit organizations that complement the school district's mission. A larger, growing school-age population is important to the community that will allow for a more robust curriculum, attract more State Aid, and stabilize school taxes. Attracting and retaining young people and families with school age children is critical to the long-term social health and economic vitality of the Village.

E. PARKS AND RECREATION

While there are recreational areas and programs in the Village, there is considerable support for increasing these opportunities based on the results of the recent community survey. The Village should continue to support Trumansburg Community Recreation (TCR) in its endeavors to promote more recreational areas (e.g., swimming pool, skate park, public playground, trails) and recreational programs, particularly for youth. Attention should be paid to providing more free and low-cost opportunities for youth, including a community center and activities where they can be social, active, and engaged. Such efforts will help to keep the community attractive to families and residents of all ages, cultures, and economic status.



F. LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

The greatest opportunity for economic development is tourism. There are several initiatives that can be undertaken to attract tourists and visitors to the area. These initiatives include continuing support for local events such as The GrassRoots Festival of Music and Dance, the Trumansburg Fair, and events at the Trumansburg Conservatory of Fine Arts. Improved walkability and bicycle friendliness, as well as an increase in marketing the Village as part of the Finger Lakes Region, will also encourage visitors to experience Trumansburg.

G. PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged all aspects of Village life and suggests a need to review and update the Village's emergency plan to include public health emergencies. The Village will continue to rely on the County Health Department and the State of New York for guidance. Sharing of services with surrounding municipalities will continue to be an opportunity for expansion and thereby increased revenue. Fire and Emergency Services need additional space for new equipment, administrative offices, technical support, and training. The Police Department also requires improved and expanded space in the near future. Long term, it will become a priority for EMS to establish satellite locations in surrounding areas that it already serves, to keep response times low for those areas.

H. TRANSPORTATION

Like many traditional villages in Upstate New York, Trumansburg developed along Main Street and then spread outward into adjoining areas. Because Main Street is maintained by and under the jurisdiction of the New York State Department of Transportation as NYS Route 96, the Village is limited as to what it can do to address transportation-related issues. Pedestrian and bicycle safety, traffic volume and speed, and lack of adequate signage are all problems that need to be addressed by the State yet are a high priority for Village residents. Solutions can be achieved by upgrading existing sidewalks and building new ones and creating walking paths, benches, and bike paths. The Village should continue to coordinate with regional agencies to improve its transportation infrastructure. NYSDOT, Tompkins County Planning Department, and the Ithaca-Tompkins County Transportation Council are available for support in transportation planning. While



Trumansburg is well served by public transportation, continuing to offer more transportation options (e.g., buses, ride-shares, and bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure) will provide more opportunity for reducing emissions and barriers to mobility. The challenge will be to maintain and improve the safety of these transportation systems. Limited on-street parking is also an issue, but one that the Village can work on, by pursuing off-street parking space.

I. INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

The Village of Trumansburg is fortunate to have high quality publicly owned water and sewer systems. In addition, the Village Department of Public Works provides reliable maintenance of other Village infrastructure and services. Although a second water source for the Village was recently brought online and a significant upgrade to the sewer plant was completed, water and sewer infrastructure will continue to need regular maintenance, upgrades, and replacement. Furthermore, given that the Village is anticipated to receive more frequent and more intense periods of rainfall due to climate change, stormwater management, poor drainage and persistent localized flooding will need to be addressed. Maintaining the same level of infrastructure for a growing population in a fiscally responsible manner will require careful long-term fiscal planning and management of capital assets.

J. CLIMATE CHANGE

The 2021 Comprehensive Plan discusses the potential implications of climate change. This information is important as the community considers how to improve resiliency against flooding and other impacts that are expected to worsen due to climate change. Meanwhile, community residents also prioritized efforts to mitigate future climate change by reducing current greenhouse gas emissions. A worthy and achievable goal is to transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. The Village has already begun implementing energy conservation measures. In the summer of 2019, the Village of Trumansburg was officially recognized as a "Clean Energy Community" by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). It has adopted an energy benchmarking policy for municipal buildings, upgraded municipal buildings and street lighting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adopted the NYS United Solar Permit. The Village should take steps to further reduce carbon-based energy usage in municipal



buildings and operations, to encourage energy conservation by homeowners and businesses, and to support investment in large-scale renewable energy projects. Local policies that protect natural resources and expand the use of green infrastructure can also help build community resiliency and mitigate adverse climate changes through preserving or improving the natural functions of floodplains, wetlands, woodlands, and open space.

7. IMPLEMENTING THIS LIVING PLAN

An Implementation Table in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan summarizes high priority actions for the community including, but not limited to, possible zoning changes. The Implementation Table identifies responsible parties, timeframes for undertaking actions, and potential sources of funding for those actions that have associated costs.

Key recommendations in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan relate to modifications to the Zoning Ordinance. The 2021 Comprehensive Plan provides the groundwork for a thorough review of the Village Zoning Ordinance, last updated in 2012. Under New York State Village Law, the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan requires that all zoning regulations must be in accordance with the Plan. Changing economic, environmental, and social conditions require changes to Trumansburg's zoning and possibly other land use regulations.

New maps are provided in an appendix to the 2021 Comprehensive Plan to supplement information on Neighborhood Character and Village Elements. These maps provide the location and extent of environmentally sensitive resources, including wetlands and floodplains; important cultural resources like sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places; community facilities and infrastructure; and patterns of land use within the Village. The maps are a useful decision-making tool that illustrate important resource information based on specific property or parcel data. Property owners and decision-makers can now identify specific locations and parcels that contain significant resources. These maps can facilitate the review of proposed public and private sector actions or projects, for example, when conducting site plan review, as well as provide information to facilitate State and Village Environmental Quality Review procedures.

VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

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Additional appendices provide information on the planning process and other planning-related information not included in the main text of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan. These appendices document community participation in public meetings and the community survey, as well as sources of information used in preparing the Plan, a glossary of terms, and documentation of the Plan’s adoption and future review process.

The 2021 Comprehensive Plan provides residents and local decision-makers with information needed to make informed choices about the Village’s future and can be revisited as the community changes. The Village Planning Board is charged with reviewing the Comprehensive Plan at least every 3-5 years, with special attention given to emerging trends, challenges, and opportunities in the Village, county, state, and nation. The Planning Board is also expected to monitor progress on recommended actions and to report to the Trustees on the status and completion of actions by updating the Implementation Table accordingly. These periodic reviews will likely result in recommendations to the Board of Trustees for future updates and revisions of this living planning document.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

In 2018 the Village of Trumansburg began a thorough review and update of its Comprehensive Plan to reflect the conditions that have changed since the previous Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2008. The current revision of the Comprehensive Plan takes these changes into account and lays the groundwork for a thorough review of the Village zoning ordinance, last updated in 2012. Under New York State law, zoning regulations must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Changing economic, environmental, and social conditions require some changes to Trumansburg zoning regulations.

Comprehensive plans are living documents, decision-making tools that need to be updated as communities and their needs evolve. Much of the 2008 Plan has been retained in this current revision, but some aspects, such as population, socioeconomic data, and climate awareness, have been updated. These changes to the Plan provide residents and local decision-makers with the data they need to make informed decisions about the Village's future. This plan will in turn be revisited in the future as the community changes.

1.2 PLANNING PROCESS

In 2018, under the supervision of the Mayor, the Trumansburg Board of Trustees appointed a committee to guide the Comprehensive Plan review and revision process. The Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee (CPZRC) included one member from each of the Village boards (Board of Trustees, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals), the Village Zoning Officer/Village Code Enforcement Officer, and several members of the community at large who all brought important perspectives and knowledge to the planning process. The Committee's mandate was to, among other things, organize and oversee public meetings as part of the information gathering phase of the planning process, to review all draft documents created by a third-party planning consultant, and finally to make recommendations to the Village Board.

The Village Board released a Request for Proposals in 2018 seeking the services of a professional planning firm to aggregate and collate data collected throughout the comprehensive plan and zoning review process. The firm chosen by the Committee, and



subsequently approved by the Village Board in February 2019, was Environmental Design & Research, D.P. C. (EDR), located in Syracuse, NY.

1.3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

During the initial phase of the planning process the CPZRC and EDR worked together to review the 2008 Comprehensive Plan and to identify sections that required updating. Once updated, the information was presented to the community and other project stakeholders for review and input. The CPZRC and EDR prepared a Community Outreach Process Plan to guide the community participation process.

The participation process included a series of two public workshops designed to inform the public of the project purpose and process and to solicit feedback on project priorities and proposed recommendations. The team also gathered input via an open-ended questionnaire receiving 98 responses and an in-depth survey receiving 266 responses, over 20% more than was received during the 2008 comprehensive planning process. In addition, all CPZR Committee meetings were open to the public. Due to the public health concerns of the COVID-19 outbreak, the second public input meeting was replaced with an in-depth survey to gather community input relating to specific recommendations. Informational boards, public comments, and in-depth survey results appear in Appendix A. Adoption of the final plan document by the Trumansburg Board of Trustees was supplemented by a public hearing (see Section 1.5 for more details).

1.4 COMMUNITY VISION STATEMENT

The Vision Statement, found at the beginning of this plan, is an articulation of the community's hopes for the future of Trumansburg. It informs the ensuing Comprehensive Plan and ultimately the Village's zoning ordinance. This statement is the result of input from all corners of the community: the CPZRC, participating residents, and various other groups and stakeholders in the Village.

Achieving this vision requires the development of overall planning goals and strategies that in turn can be transformed into tangible tasks to be undertaken by our public officials and by the community at large. Achieving the vision will require partnerships between the public and private sector and between the Village and other municipalities at the State, County and local levels of government. Moving from a general vision statement to increasingly detailed goals, strategies and actions is a traditional community planning



approach. Therefore, it is important to keep the vision statement in mind as the starting point from which following sections of this plan are based.

1.5 PLAN ADOPTION, REVIEW AND MONITORING

This Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the Trumansburg Board of Trustees on December 13, 2021. The Plan reflects conditions at the time of adoption, but it is to be considered a living and evolving document, to be updated as conditions change. 2020 was a remarkable year, and conditions and priorities will undoubtedly change in the coming few years. New York State municipal law mandates regular periodic review of adopted Comprehensive Plans. For more detailed information, see the New York State Department of State's technical paper on Zoning and the Comprehensive Plan (NYS DOS, 2015).

The Village Planning Board is charged with reviewing the Plan at least every 3-5 years, with special attention given to emerging trends, challenges and opportunities in the Village, state, and nation. These will likely result in recommendations to the Village Board for:

- Modification of the vision statement.
- Revisions to the descriptive chapters 2 and 3.
- Modifications to the Goals, Strategies and Actions in Chapter 4. Some of these may need to be revised, added, deleted, or marked as completed.

The Planning Board is also expected every 3-5 years to monitor progress on the Action items, update the Implementation Table (in Chapter 4), and make a report to the Trustees noting completed items and those which are due to be addressed.



2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

2.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The Village of Trumansburg, NY, established in 1872, is located approximately 10 miles northwest of Ithaca and 2 miles west of Cayuga Lake, in the Town of Ulysses and Tompkins County (see Maps 1 and 2 of Appendix B). Tompkins County is one of 14 counties in the Finger Lakes Region, an area that includes 11 glacially formed lakes, steep gorges, rolling hills and numerous waterfalls. The county has a population of approximately 100,000 and includes nine towns, six villages, and the City of Ithaca. Tompkins County is known for its academic institutions, which include Cornell University, Ithaca College and Tompkins Cortland Community College (TC3), attended by approximately 30,000 students altogether.

The Village of Trumansburg is bisected by Main Street (NYS Route 96), which provides direct connection with the City of Ithaca to the southeast and the Town of Covert and points northwest in Seneca County. Several tourist attractions are nearby: Taughannock Falls State Park, home of Taughannock Falls, the highest single-drop waterfall east of the Rockies; the Trumansburg Fairgrounds, a venue for events and festivals; Smith Woods, a unique old growth forest preserve; Habitat Trail on Salo Drive; and of course, Cayuga Lake, the longest of the Finger Lakes (Flynn, 2012). These locally important destinations attract visitors from throughout the region to the Village of Trumansburg.

The Village's proximity to these locations is enhanced by trail connectivity via the Black Diamond Trail, which connects Ulysses to the City of Ithaca by foot/bike. Additionally, the Village has regional connections via the Cayuga Lake Wine Trail and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail. The Cayuga Lake Wine Trail to the east of the Village is comprised of includes 15 wineries, a cidery, meadery, and four distilleries. Directly to the southwest and adjacent to Ulysses is the Town of Hector in Schuyler County, Hector is the hub of the Seneca Lake Wine Trail, the largest wine trail in the Finger Lakes Wine Region. The area also features the Finger Lakes National Forest whose 17,000 acres offer multiuse trails, camping, and attractions that bring visitors to the region year-round.



2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIOECONOMICS

2.2.1 Profile of Individuals

Population trends are an important indicator of future potential growth or decline. Between 1980 and 2017, the population of the Village of Trumansburg remained stable, approximately the same overall growth rate as the Town of Ulysses, but a much lower rate than the county and the state (Fig. 1). The notably large increase in population during 2000-2010 may be attributed to the annexation of Auble Trailer Park and the addition of 24 apartment units in Country Estates (Saxon, 2020).

Figure 1. Population Change 1980-2017

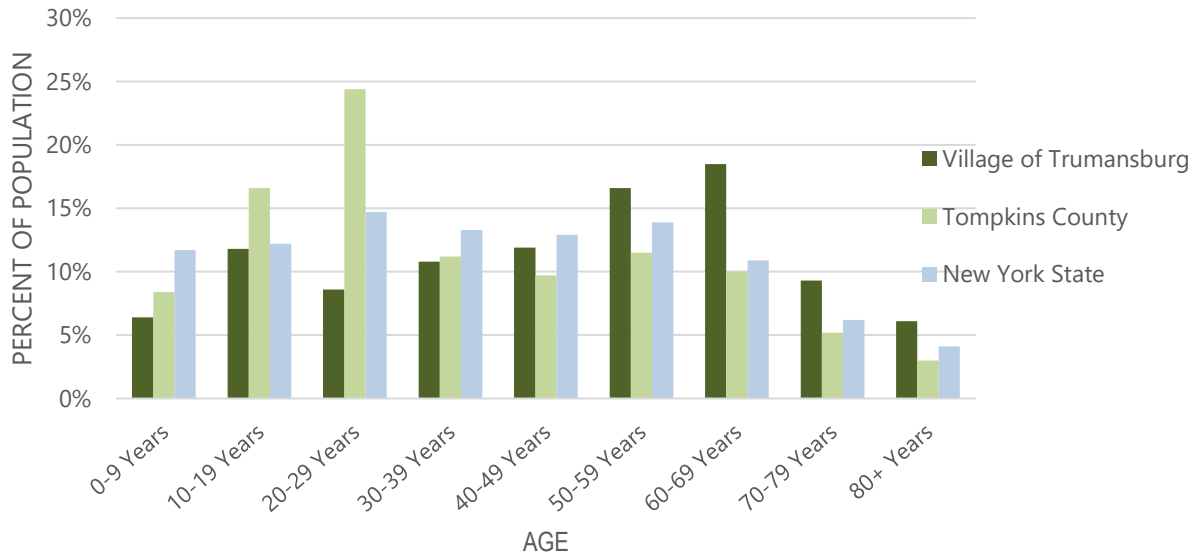
	1980 Total Pop.	1980's % Change	1990 Total Pop.	1990's % Change	2000 Total Pop.	2000's % Change	2010 Total Pop.	2010- 2017 % Change	2017 Total Pop.	1980- 2017 % Change
Village of Trumansburg	1,722	-6%	1,611	-2%	1,581	14%	1,797	1%	1,818	6%
Town of Ulysses	4,666	5%	4,906	-3%	4,775	3%	4,900	3%	5,062	8%
Tompkins County	87,085	8%	94,097	3%	96,501	5%	101,564	3%	104,415	20%
New York State	17.6M	2%	18M	5%	19M	2%	19.4M	2%	19.8M	13%

Source: 2013- 2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

The composition of Trumansburg's population tends toward the elderly, peaking at 60-69 years of age. The large percentage of young adults (20-29 years old) in Tompkins County likely reflects the two large post-secondary institutions in Ithaca, Cornell University and Ithaca College.



Figure 2. Percent of Population by Age Range



Source: 2013- 2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0101, Age and Sex

A 2016 Village commissioned study examining the utilization of the Trumansburg School District projected, based on current declines in youth population, a decrease in school enrollments from 1,164 total enrollments (K-12) in the 2010-2011 school year to 973 total enrollments in the 2022-2023 school year. The analysis was based on 14% decline in enrollments from 2011-2016, projected population changes, and local birth rates. The study attributes the decline in enrollments to a declining population of childbearing age (adults ages 25-44 years), potentially related to declining rates of home construction in Tompkins County.



Figure 3. Percent of Population by Race and Ethnicity

	Village of Trumansburg	Tompkins County	New York State
One Race	96.9%	96.1%	97.0%
Two or More Races	3.1%	3.9%	3.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%
One Race or More in Combination			
White	97.3%	84.0%	66.1%
Black or African American	4.5%	5.5%	17.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Asian	0.8%	12.1%	9.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	0.0%	1.5%	9.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic/Non-Hispanic			
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.6%	4.8%	18.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	98.4%	95.2%	81.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2013- 2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, DP05, Demographic and Housing Estimates.

Although the Village does have racial and ethnic diversity, Trumansburg residents are less racially and ethnically diverse than Tompkins County and New York State as a whole (Figure 3).

2.2.2 Profile of Households

Of the 851 households in Trumansburg, 304 householders are over the age of 65, making up 36% of total householders. Over the past forty years, there has been an overall increase of households and a decrease in average household size, specifically a decrease in households with children and an increase of households of those living alone (Figure 4). Most households within the Village are 1 to 2 person households (Figure 4).

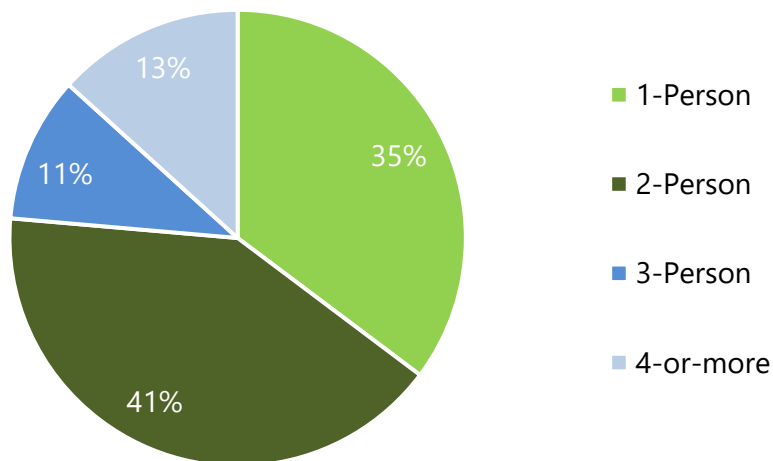


Figure 4. Village of Trumansburg Households Over Time

		1980	1990	2000	2010	2017
Total Households		647	634	682	810	851
Average Household Size		2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1
Types of Households	Families with Children	(x)	241	238	267	179
	Families without Children	(x)	193	186	248	314
	Living Alone	(x)	160	225	222	300
	Non-Family, Not Living Alone	(x)	40	33	73	58

Source: 2013- 2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (Tables S1101, S2501, H012, P019, P020)

Figure 5. Household Size



Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S2501, Occupancy Characteristics

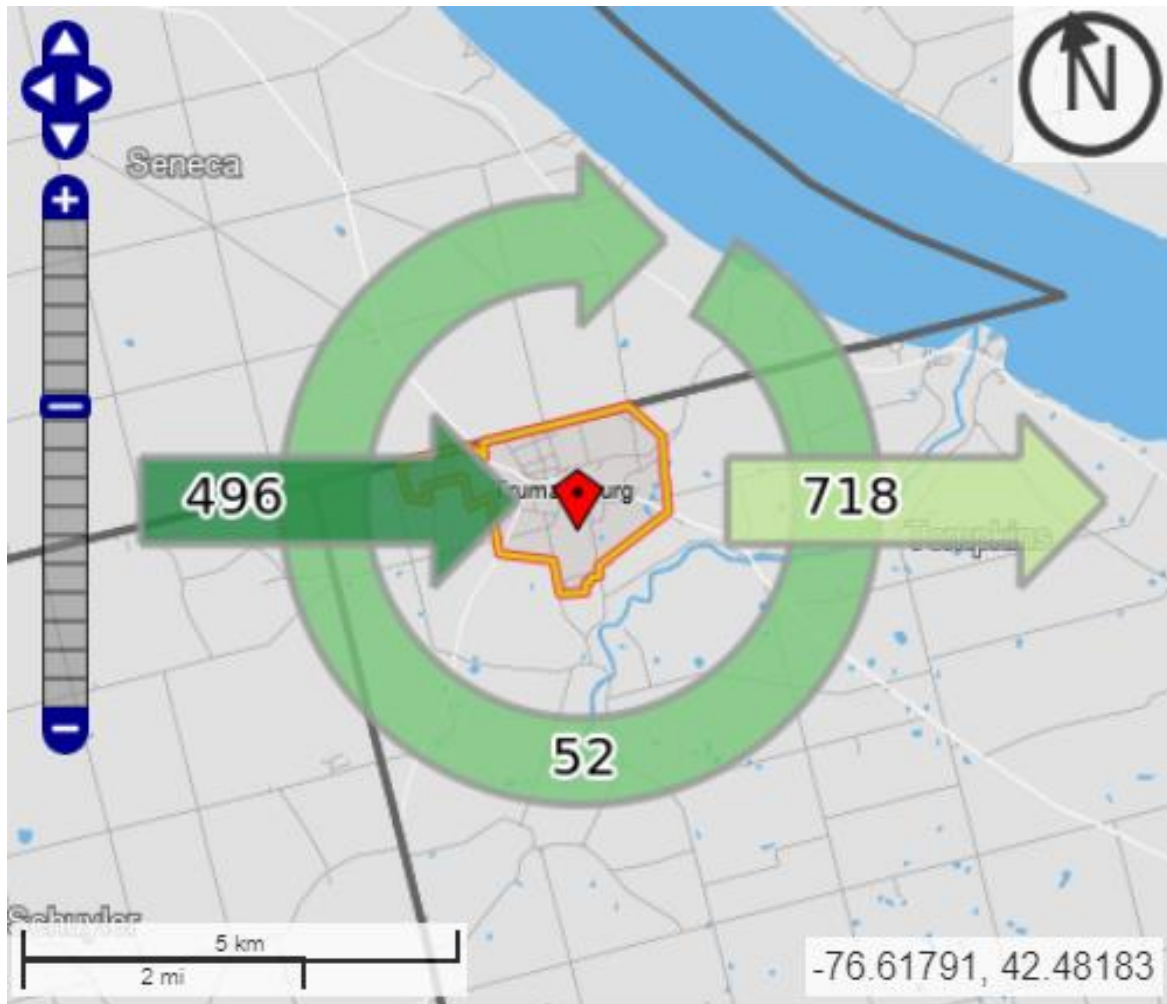


2.2.3 Employment

Education/Health/Social Services is by far the largest employment sector for both employees residing within the Village of Trumansburg (but not necessarily working within the Village) and employees working within the Village of Trumansburg (but not necessarily living within the Village) (US Census Bureau 2017). The Tompkins County Chamber of Commerce lists the top five employers in the region as Cornell University, Ithaca College, BorgWarner Morse TEC, Cayuga Medical Center, and the local governments, including the Trumansburg school district (Tompkins County Chamber of Commerce, 2020). The Village has a labor force participation rate of 63% and an unemployment rate of 4%. It is noted that there is a significant retiree population within the Village, with approximately 25% of the Village's population above the age of 65.

A small number of Trumansburg residents both work and reside in the Village, according to the US Census Bureau, which consolidates 2nd Quarter employment figures and tracks them by locale of employees and employers. The outflow of residents working outside of the Village is approximately 1.5 times greater than the inflow rate of non-resident workers coming into the Village, as illustrated by Figure 6.

Figure 6. Trumansburg Inflow and Outflow of Workers



Source: 2017 US Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, OnTheMap Data Tool

Educational services are the predominant employer for both the labor force working within Trumansburg and the labor force residing in Trumansburg. The following top four sectors that provide jobs within the Village include Accommodation and Food Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, along with others (see Figure 7; US Census Bureau 2017). In comparison, many residents of Trumansburg travel outside of the Village to work in Health Care and Social Assistance jobs and Public Administration jobs, along with accommodation, food services and retail jobs outside of the Village.



Figure 7. Types of Jobs within Trumansburg and for Trumansburg residents

	Working in Trumansburg			Residing in Trumansburg	
	Number of Individuals	Percent of Total Labor Force		Number of Individuals	Percent of Total Labor Force
Educational Services	239	43.6%	Educational Services	195	25.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	95	17.3%	Health Care and Social Assistance	110	14.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	42	7.7%	Retail Trade	85	11.0%
Retail Trade	39	7.1%	Accommodation and Food Services	78	10.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32	5.8%	Public Administration	68	8.8%
Information	25	4.6%	Manufacturing	50	6.5%
Public Administration	24	4.4%	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	32	4.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	18	3.3%	Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	26	3.4%
Finance and Insurance	10	1.8%	Wholesale Trade	23	3.0%
Construction	9	1.6%	Finance and Insurance	23	3.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	1.3%	Construction	17	2.2%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	4	0.7%	Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	17	2.2%
All Other Sectors	4	0.7%	Transportation and Warehousing	11	1.4%
Total	548	100%	All Other Sectors	35	4.5%
			Total	770	100%

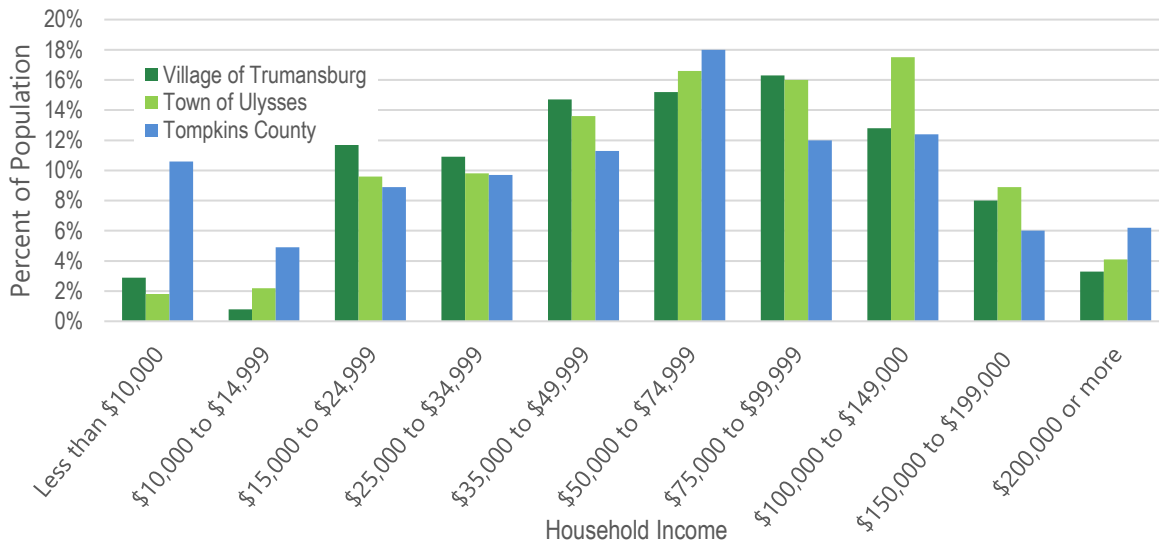
Source: 2017 US Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, OnTheMap Data Tool



2.2.4 Income

The Village of Trumansburg has a wider range of middle-class household incomes when compared to both Tompkins County and the Town of Ulysses, with a higher median household income than Ulysses and Tompkins County (\$33,897 compared to \$32,418 and \$26,144, respectively) but a lower mean household income than Ulysses and Tompkins County (\$59,238 compared to \$69,383 and \$64,225 respectively) (US Census Bureau 2017). The household poverty rate in the Village of Trumansburg (9.3%) is slightly higher than the Town of Ulysses (8.1%), but significantly lower than Tompkins County (18.3%), New York State (14.6%), and the US (13.8%) (US Census Bureau 2017).

Figure 8. Household Income Brackets



Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics

2.3 CHARACTER AREAS

Trumansburg is proud of its charm and character. In recognition of the varied architecture and density in different neighborhoods, general character areas have been identified to show the distinct features of the neighborhoods in the Village. Understanding the distinct features of each neighborhood is helpful in guiding development in a way that preserves desirable features and mitigates undesirable ones. In addition to the following embedded map, these areas are also mapped in a larger map (Map 3 of Appendix B).

VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

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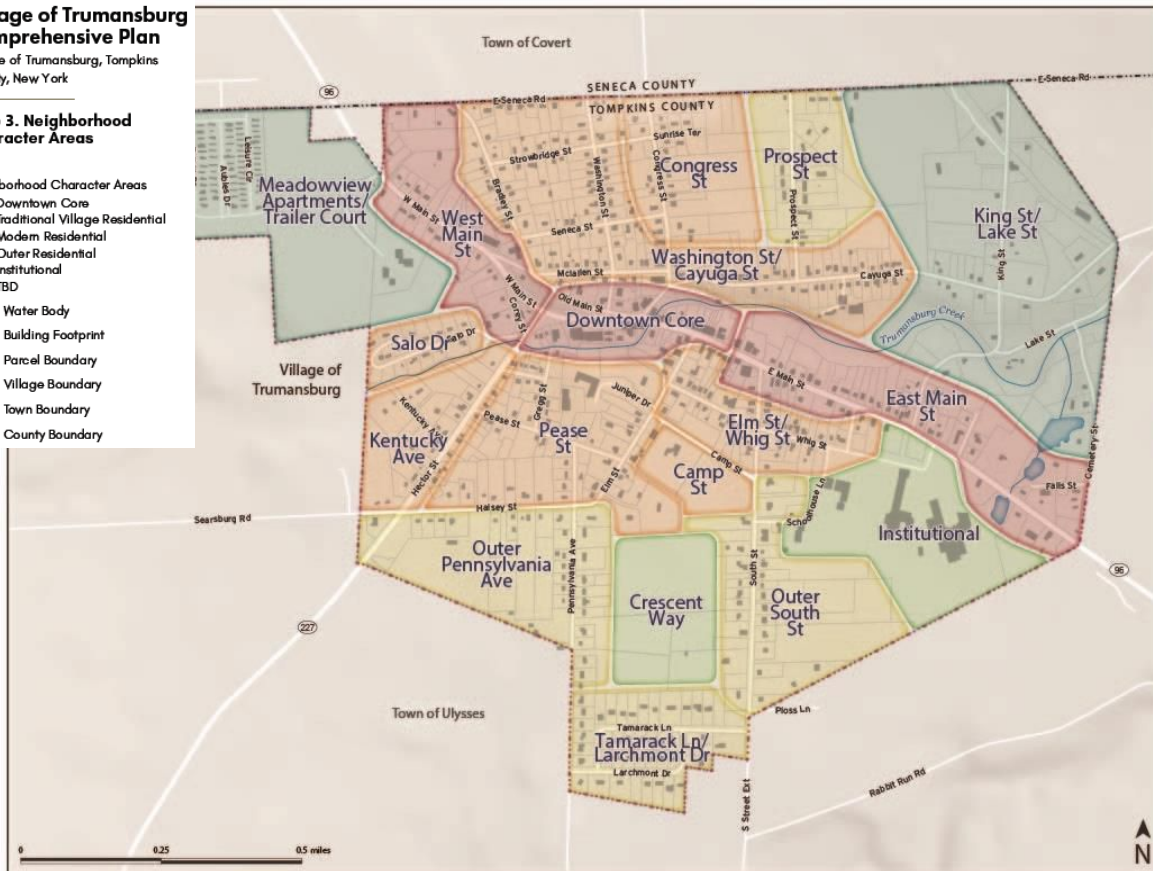


Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins
County, New York

Map 3. Neighborhood Character Areas

- Neighborhood Character Areas
- Downtown Core
 - Traditional Village Residential
 - Modern Residential
 - Outer Residential
 - Institutional
 - TBD
 - Water Body
 - Building Footprint
 - Parcel Boundary
 - Village Boundary
 - Town Boundary
 - County Boundary



2.3.1 Downtown Core

Downtown Trumansburg is the heart of the Village, dominated by pedestrian- scale retail, dining/drinking, and general service establishments along Main Street (NYS Route 96). It is completely walkable, with sidewalks everywhere. There are many historic buildings illustrating different styles and eras of architecture. Green space, although limited, includes the Farmers' Market and the children's "Little Village." Trumansburg Creek transects downtown, but the waterway is not easily accessible to the public. Parking includes both on-street parking on Main Street and surface parking lots scattered throughout the downtown area. The front facades of most buildings are set back a few feet from the sidewalk, ranging from between 0 to 15 feet. Rental apartments are found above some business establishments and in separate buildings.



2.3.2 Whig/Elm/South Streets

The Whig, Elm, and South Street area is a tree-lined residential neighborhood of mostly 2-story detached homes of traditional village-style architecture, mostly built in the late 1800's. Residences have moderate front yard setbacks of 20 to 30 feet from the street. This is a highly walkable area with easy pedestrian access to downtown businesses and the Trumansburg public schools. Many homes include front-yard gardens that add to their traditional village character. Many sidewalks are slate and may need replacement due to heaving caused by tree roots and frost action. Several public buildings and places of worship are interspersed among the residences.

2.3.3 Camp Street

The Camp Street area contains only one building, the Camp House, a Classic Revival residence on the National Register of Historic Places. The remainder of the area is privately-owned and low-lying green space, with large trees overhanging the street. There is no sidewalk.

2.3.4 Pease Street

The Pease Street area is a mix of older and modern detached homes of varying sizes, built either in the late 1800's or during the 1960's, with a few more recent than that. Many of the older homes were built as affordable worker housing. Large lots, front yard setbacks of 50-90 feet, and few sidewalks give the area a suburban feel. There are a few duplexes, small home businesses, and multi-unit residences as well as the Juniper Manor Senior Housing Center. Pedestrian access to downtown is easy via local streets and a pedestrian bridge, despite the lack of sidewalks.

2.3.5 Salo Drive

This isolated loop, developed mostly during the 1950's, includes a variety of house styles, mostly ranch and two-story single-unit residences. Trumansburg Creek flows behind some backyards. To the northwest there is significant undeveloped green space open to the public, including a nature trail. Salo Drive is adjacent to the Village Department of Public Works and the Farmers' Market.



2.3.6 Outer South Street

Outer South Street includes a mix of ranch- and colonial-style homes in an early style suburban setting. Houses have relatively large front yards with setbacks ranging between 50 to 90 feet. Most of this area appears to have been developed during the early to mid-1900's. A single sidewalk provides pedestrian access to Main Street and the public schools.

2.3.7 Outer Pennsylvania Avenue

The Outer Pennsylvania Avenue area includes ranch-style (raised and single-story) residences in a suburban setting with relatively large front yards with setbacks ranging between 50 to 90 feet. This area was developed during the mid-1900's. There are no sidewalks.

2.3.8 Tamarack Lane/Larchmont Drive

The Tamarack Lane and Larchmont Drive area is a recently developed residential neighborhood. Many homes are relatively large custom-built houses and well-landscaped yards set in a modern suburban setting. Some homes were built during the 1980's and others developed as recently as the 2010's. Consistent with many residential neighborhoods built during these later decades there are no sidewalks. Lots are wide and homes are setback from the street generally between 50 and 90 feet.

2.3.9 Congress Street

Congress Street contains a collection of substantial two-story historic 19th century homes closer to downtown, and newer houses built farther away from downtown. This area reflects the expansion of the Village outward from the downtown core neighborhoods. Setbacks average about 20 feet. Sidewalks are found only on the east side of Congress Street, providing easy access to the downtown core.

2.3.10 Washington/Cayuga Streets

Washington and Cayuga Streets consist of older single-family homes on mostly narrow lots. Most homes were built during the mid-1800's. Although this neighborhood is an easy walk to downtown, sidewalks are sparse to non-existent on Washington Street and



Cayuga Street has mostly slate sidewalks. The Greek Revival architecture of the Trumansburg Conservatory of Fine Arts dominates the visual character of this area. The William Austin House is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places adding to the historic charm and appeal of this neighborhood.

2.3.11 East Main Street

East Main Street makes a visual transition between the rural eastern boundary of the Village to the Downtown Core and the densely built-up downtown. This area includes a mix of residential styles from different periods, some with barns, reflecting the originally rural character of this area. Sidewalk development is incomplete on the north side of East Main Street. Most residences are single-unit homes although a few multi-unit structures exist. This area also includes some retail establishments and open space near the Trumansburg Central School, Trumansburg Creek, and Smith Woods. Setbacks are smaller in closer proximity to the Downtown Core but range between 55 and 70 feet near the Village gateway.

2.3.12 Prospect Street

Prospect Street is a mix of single-unit, duplex, and townhouse residences, contributing to a suburban setting due to the large setbacks from the street ranging between 60 to 80 feet. A large, wooded wetland abuts the back yards on the west side of the street, with some agricultural land on the east side.

2.3.13 King/Lake Street

The King Street and Lake Street area, located in the northeast corner of the Village is a mix of 20th-century rural residences, interspersed with open space, some commercial office space and agricultural uses on large lots with deep setbacks. There are no sidewalks.

2.3.14 West Main Street

West Main Street is the northwest gateway to the Village. A mix of homes line the road, built in various styles over time, some very recently. Setbacks are relatively deep averaging 70 feet from the street compared to more traditional village-style homes with shallower setbacks to the east. Sidewalks are lacking making this area less pedestrian-friendly especially given the high volumes of traffic on this portion of Main Street.



2.3.15 Meadow Drive and W. Seneca Road

This area includes a large affordable apartment complex set at the end of Parkside Drive and a trailer court to the northwest consisting of manufactured homes on lots rented from the trailer court. There are no sidewalks in this area. Large undeveloped open space consisting of former agricultural lands and woodland exist in this area. The lack of street trees and landscaping is inconsistent with the rest of the Village and contributes to an isolated character.

2.3.16 Kentucky Ave.

The Kentucky Ave neighborhood is a very small area, consisting of five homes located northwest of Hector Street and south of Trumansburg Creek in the westernmost part of the Village. Most of these homes sit on relatively large lots with large lawns, private open space, and wooded areas.

2.3.17 Crescent Way

The Crescent Way area is a proposed and recently approved small area consisting of seventeen market rate for-sale units, ten affordable for-sale townhomes, six affordable rental townhomes, and forty-six rental apartments in a two-story elevator building. Residences are proposed to include a mixture of rental and for-sale homes ranging from 1 to 3 bedrooms and including both townhouses and attached apartment units.

2.3.18 School Campus

Hosting an array of amenities for students PK-12 in the Trumansburg Central School system, this area features three buildings surrounded by a collection of sport facilities and wooded areas. The area is adjacent to the East Main Gateway area to the north and the southeastern neighborhoods connected by walkable sidewalks.



2.4 REGIONAL AND LOCAL LAND USE PLANS AND REGULATIONS

2.4.1 *Tompkins County Comprehensive Plan*

The [Tompkins County Comprehensive Plan](#), adopted in 2015, is a full update of the County's 2004 vision for the future of Tompkins County. In 2019, a five-year review was completed, and a new list of action items were adopted to continue implementing the 2015 Comprehensive Plan. The Tompkins County Comprehensive Plan presents a vision for the future of the community based on a set of principles that reflect the values of the community as expressed by the County Legislature they have elected. The principles include three that are overarching and reflected throughout the Comprehensive Plan.

Tompkins County should be a place where:

- The needs of current and future generations are met without compromising the ecosystems upon which they depend.
- All levels of government work cooperatively to address regional issues.
- Taxpayer dollars are invested in public infrastructure and facilities in the most efficient manner possible.

2.4.2 *Tompkins County Housing Strategy*

The [2017 Tompkins County Housing Strategy](#) builds upon the 2015 County Comprehensive Plan to promote affordable, safe, energy efficient, and appealing housing through the year 2025. As a group, Established and Emerging Nodes will have to grow by a total of 50-100 new housing units per year if they are to meet the suggestions of the County's Housing Strategy. Trumansburg is one of the five Established Nodes.

2.4.3 *Trumansburg Zoning Ordinance*

The Village of Trumansburg adopted its first land use laws in the mid-20th Century, and its first Zoning Ordinance in 1971. This Ordinance remained in effect for over forty years, with supplemental land use regulations such as Subdivision Regulations and Site Plan Review adopted along the way. The 2012 Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map reflects the last major amendments to the community's zoning regulations. Further details of the zoning ordinance can be found in Appendix E.



2.4.4 Subdivision Regulations

Village subdivision regulations detail application procedures for proposed subdivisions, as well as required submissions to the Village Planning Board for review and minimum design criteria for approval. The regulations address dedication of land for public use and provide Subdivision Design requirements under Section 470. These requirements address construction, layout, street types, block size, street design street names; drainage improvements, responsibilities for upstream and downstream drainage, land subject to flooding or uninhabitable; and parks, open space and preservation of natural features.

2.4.5 Trumansburg Village Environmental Quality Review

Article 5 of the Trumansburg Local Laws is the Trumansburg Village Environmental Quality Review (VEQR). It covers procedures and decision-making criteria for carrying out the requirements of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). VEQR includes a locally determined list of Type I Actions that, as defined by SEQRA, are presumed to have potential for significant adverse impacts on the environment. These local Type I Actions require the preparation and consideration of a Full Environmental Assessment Form and are more likely to require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

3.0 TRUMANSBURG TODAY AND MOVING FORWARD

3.1 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

3.1.1 Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Areas

The Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Area (UNA-58) is considered historically valuable by residents and is designated as a unique natural area by Tompkins County as shown on Map 4 of Appendix B Wetlands and Floodplains. This Unique Natural Area is located just north of Main Street, between Union Street and Lake Street. Most of it is privately owned, although the Village owns a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre parcel in the western portion of the site. The UNA includes a forested glen, waterfalls, and a large section of Trumansburg Creek, also known as Frontenac Creek. The floodplain forest has flooded in the past and



is in early successional stage. Historically, various mills were located on Trumansburg Creek and remains of some of the mill dams are still visible.

3.1.2 Other Key Open Space and Forested Areas

A large, wooded area of the Village is the grove of trees found on private property along Camp Street, near the intersection with South Street. Other areas of open space in Trumansburg include some property owned by the Village, the school grounds, a portion of the Trumansburg Golf Course, and portions of both the St. James Catholic Cemetery and the Grove Cemetery.

Two areas of note are found just outside the Village boundaries to the southeast. Smith Woods, founded in 1909, is a 32-acre old-growth forest preserve bounded by NYS Route 96, Cemetery Street and Falls Road. Smith Woods was originally deeded to the Village by Henry Smith, but was never incorporated into the Village, and was eventually handed off to other entities to manage. In 2007, a loop trail was created, and today the forest is used for school visits and public hiking. The Trumansburg Fairgrounds are directly across NYS Route 96. Smith Woods and the fairgrounds create an engaging eastern gateway to the Village.

3.1.3 Wetlands

Wetlands in their natural state perform ecological functions which are vitally important to environment and economic health. While the exact boundaries of wetlands typically require additional field reconnaissance and/or delineation, there are two primary information sources for potential wetland areas: federally regulated wetlands from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) provided through the US Fish & Wildlife Service, and state regulated wetlands from the Environmental Resource Mapper provided through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The NWI identifies approximately 23 acres of wetlands (including ponds) within the Village, while there are no mapped or designated NYSDEC Wetlands within the Village. NYSDEC designated wetlands are typically 12.4 acres or larger. It is important to note that these state and federal maps tend to underestimate the number and extent of wetlands, often completely missing the smaller wetlands. Several smaller wetlands occur throughout the Village periphery areas. In 2012, the Tompkins County Water Resources Council mapped Trumansburg's wetlands according to this more refined analysis (see Map 4). The largest wetlands complex is in the north portion of the Village along Prospect Street as shown on



Map 4. Although the road frontage portion of this wetland has been developed, the portions of the wetland on either side of the road remain relatively intact. The undeveloped portion of the wetland is part of several large residential parcels and is largely wooded, with wooded areas extending beyond the identified wetland boundaries.

Map 4 also identifies areas of hydric soils and potentially hydric soils within the Village. Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (National Archives and Records Administration, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation. The presence of hydric soils and to a lesser extent, potentially hydric soils, may be an indication of the existence of wetlands. In areas of future land use development, the presence of hydric soils indicates that additional field reconnaissance and/or wetland delineation is warranted according to state and federal procedures; however, it does not mean that it is a wetland.

3.1.4 Trumansburg Creek and Taughannock Creek Corridors

Trumansburg is fortunate to benefit from two creek corridors: one that transects the village and the other that lies just outside the southeastern border. Along these creeks are forested stream buffers which are important in maintaining a healthy, ecologically sustainable waterway, and provide a variety of benefits:

- Habitat and Biodiversity - Stream buffers enhance habitat and biodiversity by providing terrestrial wildlife habitat and travel corridors, and food and habitat in aquatic ecosystems.
- Stream Stability - Buffers attenuate flooding, stabilizes stream banks, and prevents erosion of streambanks and streambeds.
- Water Quality - Buffers protect water quality by removing pollutants and moderating temperatures
- Financial Savings - Buffers prevent property damage from flooding, thereby reducing public expense and enhancing property values.

Trumansburg Creek flows through the Village from west to east, passing behind several Main Street businesses on its way to Cayuga Lake. As it flows between Cayuga Street and

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Main Street, the creek creates a steep-sided gorge. Under normal run-off conditions, water flow in Trumansburg Creek is not high. However, heavy rainfall in the upstream drainage area of Trumansburg Creek and its large tributary, Boardman Creek, can produce periods of significant flows through the Village. The flood of 1935, caused by heavy rainfall, brought on a high degree of damage to the Village of Trumansburg. The Creekside area throughout the Village is identified as a 100-year flood plain as shown on Map 4 Wetlands and Floodplains.



Taughannock Creek lies less than ½ mile south of the Village boundary. This natural feature is most visible from Rabbit Run Road and Taughannock Park Road. The banks of Taughannock Creek are owned by the State of New York from about 4,000 feet upstream of the NYS Route 96 bridge down to Cayuga Lake. Taughannock Falls State Park provides outstanding recreational opportunities for residents of Tompkins County and visitors from throughout the region. Taughannock Falls is one of the outstanding natural waterfall features in the Northeast. The Overlook at Taughannock Falls welcomed nearly 37,000 visitors in 2018 during the three seasons it was open. The Park offers several hiking trails along the creek. Taughannock Creek is also an important spawning ground for Atlantic Salmon and is a popular fishing destination.



3.1.5 A Path Forward for Natural Resources

Protection of the natural resources within the Village (e.g., woodlands, surface waters, wetlands) is a key concern expressed during the public participation process. Over the years, community residents have witnessed increasing sprawl, harmful algal blooms in Cayuga Lake, localized flooding, and a decrease in tree canopy throughout the Village. Community members also expressed concern over climate change and the need to mitigate its effects, specifically by reducing fossil fuel consumption. Other challenges include preventing the loss or degradation of natural resources due to development and protecting water quality, wildlife habitats, and open space.

There are many opportunities for protecting the natural resources of the Village by managing development. These include following smart growth principles, encouraging the use of green infrastructure where possible to manage stormwater quality and volume, controlling erosion and sedimentation of surface waters, preserving wetlands and floodplains, and protecting natural greenway corridors and open space areas.

The Village is also highly supportive of recent efforts to name the Finger Lakes region as a National Heritage Area. Spearheaded by Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, the designation of the Finger Lakes as a National Heritage Area would boost local tourism and conserve and protect the region's natural, historic, and cultural resources.

3.2 HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Village of Trumansburg is located within the ancestral home of the Cayuga People, of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, from which they were forcibly removed. The people of the Cayuga Nation called the land in and around what is now the Village of Trumansburg their home for hundreds of years. There is evidence that American Indians in the Paleoindian Period - circa 11,000 to 8,000 BC- likely used Village area as hunting camp, with Trumansburg Creek used as a transportation corridor (DiPietro, 2011). Following the Revolutionary War, the Cayuga people were forcibly relocated, and despite the Treaty of Canandaigua signed in 1794, the land was never returned. The Native American heritage of the Village is honored in several street and trail names, including Cayuga Street, Indian Fort Road, Seneca Road, and Potomac Road.

Founded in 1793, the Village of Trumansburg is in the Town of Ulysses, once Military Lot #22 (Tompkins County, 2020b). The Village of Trumansburg was first named Treman's



Village, after Abner Treman, who received a military tract grant of 600 acres for his service as a captain in the Revolutionary War. The Village was renamed Trumansburg—possibly in error--by the U. S. Post Office and incorporated as a Village of New York State in 1872. Since that time, the Village has had an important role in manufacturing and invention, ranging from Morse Industries beginning 1866 to Robert A. Moog manufacturing the electric synthesizer in 1964. More recently, starting in 1990, it has been celebrated by the local arts community with the Finger Lakes Grassroots Festival, held each July at the Trumansburg Fairgrounds (Tompkins County, 2020b).

3.2.1 Historic Preservation

Trumansburg’s rich architectural history dates to the 19th century and contributes significantly to the Village’s charm. The many historic buildings reflect the evolution of diverse architectural styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and late 19th century brick commercial buildings with cast iron details.

Several buildings in Trumansburg are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register of Historic Places listings in Tompkins County, New York, 2020). Figure 9 identifies these buildings, locations, and the date of their listing; see Map 5 in Appendix B for the location of many of these historic resources:

Figure 9. National Register of Historic Places within the Village of Trumansburg.

	Location	Date Listed	Date Constructed
Hermon Camp House	Camp Street	12/4/1973	1845-1847
Indian Fort Road Site (archaeological site)	[Restricted Address]	9/30/1983	n/a
First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses	Main Street	6/3/1999	1849
Second Baptist Society of Ulysses	1 Congress Street	12/28/2001	1849
William Austin House	34 Seneca Street	7/19/2002	1870

Source: (National Register of Historic Places listings in Tompkins County, New York. 2020.)



3.2.2 Cultural Resources

The Village is rich in cultural resources that are heavily used by locals and visitors alike. See Map 5 in Appendix B for the location of many of these cultural resources.



Ulysses Philomathic Public Library

The Ulysses Philomathic (meaning “love of learning”) Library at 74 E. Main Street is a hub of activities for all ages. The library houses a rich collection of its own, including books, DVD’s, audiobooks, eBooks, databases, and local archives. In addition to free and accessible technological resources, the library also hosts a diverse series of programming for all ages ranging from young children to teens, adults, and seniors.

The Ulysses Historical Society, at 39 South Street, collects and exhibits historical objects and documents from the Town of Ulysses, NY. The collections include historic vehicles, clothing, photos, genealogical records and local maps, books, and Native American artifacts. The Society also hosts programs of local interest.

From May through October, Trumansburg hosts a local Farmers’ Market located on Main and Hector Streets with a variety of food options, live entertainment, and local farm products.

Trumansburg Conservatory of Fine Arts (TCFA) at 5 McLallen St, in a building designated on the National Register of Historic Places. The Conservatory hosts individual lessons and group classes in music, dance, and arts and crafts, and serves as a venue for concerts, art shows and craft fairs. Established in 1982, the organization is a major asset to the community and is supported by a large array of donors and volunteers.

The GrassRoots Festival of Music and Dance was established in 1990 as a fundraiser for AIDS Work of Tompkins County. It has since continued raising consciousness and funds for organizations that support arts, education, and the fight against AIDS. The festival

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includes workshops and camping amenities, along with concerts by a lineup of musicians from New York State and beyond.

The Community Arts Partnership (CAP) of Tompkins County connects artists and audiences in Ithaca and the surrounding communities through multiple programs including the Artist Market, the May Spring Writes Literary Festival, the CAP Artspace Gallery and the Greater Ithaca Art Trail. Focusing on the Ithaca Art trail, many artisans live and work in Trumansburg.

The Cayuga Lake Wine Trail, in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, is the first organized and longest running wine trail comprised of 16 members including 15 wineries, a cidery, meadery, and four distilleries. The Cayuga Lake Wine trail attracts visitors from all over New York State and the United States with local lodging in and around Trumansburg featuring Bed and Breakfasts, rental homes, and local breweries or wineries.

Located just outside the Village of Trumansburg, the waterfall namesake of Taughannock Falls State Park is one of the outstanding natural attractions of the Finger Lakes Region. The falls plunge 215 feet past rocky cliffs that tower 400 feet above the gorge. The gorge provides hiking trails, campsites and cabins overlooking Cayuga Lake, pavilions for rent, a boat launch, marina, and beach. In the winter, activities continue with cross country skiing, sledding slopes, and skating ponds.

The Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway is an 87-mile loop surrounding Cayuga Lake and was officially designated a New York State Scenic Byway in 2002 by the New York State Department of Transportation. The Byway offers travelers an opportunity to immerse in the Cayuga Lake landscape, visit local wineries and farms, explore the region's villages and hamlets, and utilize Cayuga Lake's extensive recreational resources.

The once flagship passenger line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, known as the Black Diamond Express operating from 1896 to 1959, is now known as the Black Diamond Trail. Running Eight miles in length from Ithaca to Taughannock Park, this trail allows recreationalists and cyclists a range of natural landscapes, views of pastoral agricultural land, and scenic views of Cayuga Lake.

Originally a fundraising operation for high school band uniforms, the Gemm Shop has been a Trumansburg fixture for five decades. This consignment store is operated by a team of volunteers and regularly donates a portion of their proceeds to local causes.



3.2.3 A Path Forward for Cultural Resources

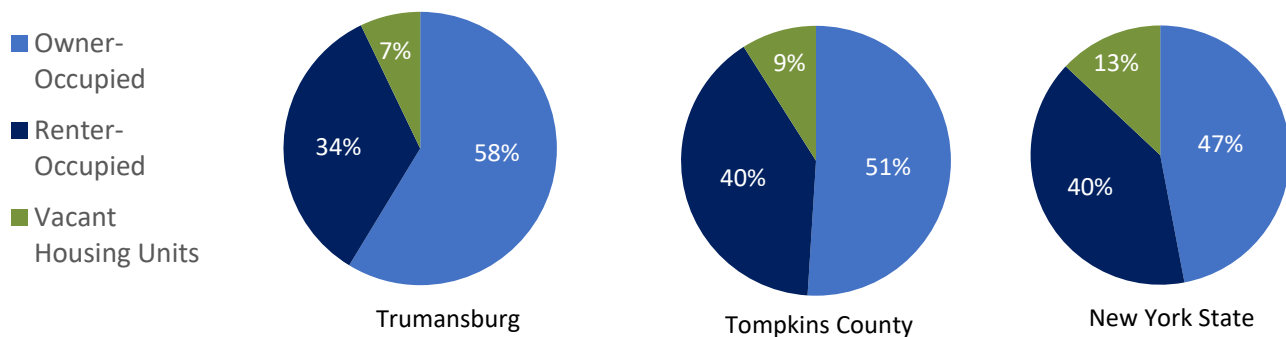
Trumansburg is rich in cultural and historic resources that draw people into the community, providing a unique and charming place to live, work, and play. The preservation and enhancement of these historic and cultural resources will play a critical role in future development of the community. To accomplish this, the Village will need to continue to depend on volunteerism, a spirit of involvement, and financial support from various stakeholders. Preserving historic buildings, especially in the downtown area, can be achieved through careful planning and adaptive reuse, perhaps adopting design guidelines, in ways that maintain the historic integrity of the Village.

3.3 HOUSING

3.3.1 Housing Occupancy

Occupancy within the Village is relatively high. Based on 2017 census estimates of the Village's 916 housing units, 93% were occupied, higher than the rate for Town of Ulysses, Tompkins County, and the United States overall. As a rule, a vacancy rate of about 5% or more of the total housing units suggests there are ample rental units to meet housing needs and keep rental rates at a healthy, competitive level.

Figure 10. Housing Occupancy



Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates Selected Housing Characteristics

Owner occupancy (as opposed to renter occupancy) is slightly higher in Trumansburg than Tompkins County (see Figure 10 Housing Occupancy). Rental units tend to be concentrated in the downtown Trumansburg area along Main Street in the upper floors



of older buildings. There are also many duplexes and some 3-unit or 4-unit, and larger apartments scattered throughout the Village.

3.3.2 Age of the Housing Stock

Like most historic upstate communities in New York State, Trumansburg has a high percentage of older housing, with most built before 1940. As housing in the Village continues to age, maintenance and utility costs become burdensome, especially for seniors, low-income individuals, and young families.

Figure 11. Age of Housing Stock

Date of construction	Estimated Number of Units	Percent of Total Units
2010-2017	25	2.8%
2000-2009	99	10.8%
1990 to 1999	50	5.5%
1980 to 1989	58	6.3%
1970 to 1979	66	7.2%
1960 to 1969	53	5.8%
1950 to 1959	43	4.7%
1940 to 1949	54	5.9%
1939 or earlier	468	51.1%
Total housing units	916	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2017

3.3.3 Housing Affordability

Affordable housing is housing that costs no more than 30% of the median household income of an area. A household that spends over 30% of its income on housing is considered "housing cost-burdened" and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care. Figure 12 in Section 2.2.4 shows the spread of household incomes in Trumansburg, Tompkins County, and New York State.

Nationally, median rent for an apartment or house is growing faster than the median renter's income, as housing costs rise faster than paychecks (Crandall, 2019). While overall a smaller percentage of Trumansburg households is "housing cost-burdened" than county and state households, a significant percentage of renters in Trumansburg are at a



disadvantage compared with homeowners, with 45% falling into the “unaffordable” or rent-burdened range. This compares with only 23% of owners paying unaffordable housing costs (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income

Percentage of Household Income spent on Housing Costs	Trumansburg		Tompkins County		New York State	
	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner
Less than 20% of income	21%	50%	20%	46%	24%	39%
20%-30% of income	34%	28%	20%	27%	22%	26%
Over 30% of income	45%	23%	60%	27%	54%	36%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2009-2017, SMOCAPI and GRAP

The Tompkins County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment through the Tompkins County Planning Department identifies a current lack of affordable housing across Tompkins County, including Trumansburg, and predicts that the need for such housing will further increase over the next decade. Housing demand for the County is forecast to increase at a rate of approximately 200 new rental units and 380 new ownership units per year. The Village of Trumansburg is well-positioned to support additional housing because of its existing plans and zoning codes, existing infrastructure, vacant and undeveloped land, walkability, and transit options (Tompkins County, 2017).

Given recent trends in the housing market and slowing income growth, the market will not be able to provide units that are affordable to households without assistance from local and County government, community organizations, and local institutions. To help relieve this situation, Tompkins County provides communities with financial assistance to developers for affordable housing projects, including site preparation. The County also provides financial support to municipalities for projects related to affordable housing. The County’s Housing Affordability and Supportive Infrastructure Grant program has as its primary intent to support municipalities applying for state or federal funding related to housing affordability. Other affordable housing efforts, including studies and feasibility reports, are also eligible. This fund currently provides up to \$10,000 in county funds to support such municipal efforts. The Village of Trumansburg is also eligible to apply directly for Community Development Block Grant funds for a housing rehabilitation program or other community development activities. Recent analysis suggests that these efforts are effective and that the countywide uptick in housing permits and large affordable housing projects (e.g., Maplewood in Ithaca) may be providing progress

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towards decreasing rental prices and thereby increasing housing affordability (Crandall, 2019).

The housing market in the Village of Trumansburg has become more expensive. In recent years, home prices have increased in the Village at about the same rate as the county, although at a much smaller rate than the state and the nation. This may indicate a low regional impact from the housing bubble in 2008, which had lingering impacts on the housing market where home prices reached record lows statewide and nationally in 2012. In absolute terms, home prices are low compared to the state and the nation.

Figure 13. Trends in Local and Statewide Median Home Values

Year	Trumansburg	Tompkins County	New York State	United States
2009	\$168,600	\$155,000	\$300,600	\$185,400
2010	\$180,300	\$162,100	\$303,900	\$188,400
2011	\$184,300	\$165,900	\$301,000	\$186,200
2012	\$184,400	\$169,300	\$295,300	\$181,400
2013	\$190,300	\$169,200	\$288,200	\$176,700
2014	\$201,700	\$171,000	\$283,700	\$175,700
2015	\$201,200	\$176,500	\$283,400	\$178,600
2016	\$203,500	\$182,600	\$286,300	\$184,700
2017	\$205,600	\$190,100	\$293,000	\$193,500
% Change	23%	23%	-4%	4%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2009-2017, Median Home Value

In 2017, the median gross rent, or the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of fuel and utilities, was \$1,035. The distribution of rents across the Village in 2017 is shown in Figure 14.



Figure 14. Distribution of Gross Rent Costs within the Village of Trumansburg

Gross Rent	Estimated Occupied Units	Percentage of Total
Less than \$500	66	21.3
\$500 to \$999	77	24.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	131	42.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	25	8.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499	0	0
\$2,500 to \$2,999	11	3.5
\$3,000 or more	0	0
Total Occupied Units Paying Rent	310	100

Source: U.S. Census 2017

3.3.4 Housing Density

The greatest number of family housing units in the Village are 1-unit detached structures, a number which is higher than in Tompkins County and New York State. Midsize structures, commonly known as 5-19 units, are less prevalent in the Village of Trumansburg than in Tompkins County and New York State.

Figure 15. Family Housing Units by Type

Units in Structure	Trumansburg		Tompkins County		New York State	
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Total Units	916	100%	42,727	100%	8,255,911	100%
1-Unit, Detached	533	58.2%	21,781	51.0%	3,466,614	42.0%
1-Unit, Attached	19	2.1%	1,510	3.5%	413,868	5.0%
2 Units	84	9.2%	3,553	8.3%	859,648	10.4%
3 or 4 Units	76	8.3%	3,522	8.2%	592,719	7.2%
5 to 9 Units	35	3.8%	3,478	8.1%	428,067	5.2%
10 to 19 Units	18	2.0%	1,875	4.4%	341,453	4.1%
20 or More Units	86	9.4%	3,601	8.4%	1,955,765	23.7%
Mobile Home	65	7.1%	3,407	8.0%	194,410	2.4%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3,367	0.0%
2 or More Units	299	32.6%	16,029	37.5%	4,177,652	50.6%

Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP04, Selected Housing Characteristics



3.3.5 A Path Forward for Housing

Like most historic upstate communities in New York State, Trumansburg has a high percentage of older housing with many residential neighborhoods built before 1940. Well-maintained historic homes and the unique neighborhood character they provide are key sources of pride for the Village of Trumansburg. Finding ways to help property owners preserve their historic homes considering increasing maintenance costs will be an ongoing challenge.

The population of Trumansburg is likely to continue to grow at a moderate pace in the coming years which will increase the property tax base without unduly burdening individual taxpayers. A focus on affordable housing will help dismantle exclusionary barriers which make health, safety, and opportunity closely guarded and unevenly shared assets. It will also help to attract young families who will in turn contribute to a growth in the school population and to the liveliness of the Village. At the same time, we can expect growth in the Senior cohort, suggesting a need for more affordable Senior housing. Some revision of zoning regulations, specifically regarding accessory dwellings and multi-unit housing, will ease the pressure of providing housing in an area that has little buildable vacant land available for expansion.

3.4 GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

3.4.1 Village Government

The Village of Trumansburg government is comprised of the following boards and officials:

- Mayor (elected, 4-year term)
- Village Board of Trustees (elected, 4-year terms, includes the Mayor)
- Village Planning Board (appointed by the Mayor, with Trustee approval, volunteer, 5-year terms)
- Village Zoning Board of Appeals (appointed by the Mayor, with Trustees approval, volunteer, 5-year terms)
- Village Clerk & Deputy Clerk (Civil Service, appointed by the Mayor, with Trustees' approval)
- Zoning Officer (Civil Service, appointed by Trustees)
- Code Enforcement Officer (Civil Service, appointed by Trustees)
- Treasurer (Civil Service, appointed by the Mayor, with Trustees' approval)



The Board of Trustees is the Village’s local governing authority consisting of the Mayor and four Trustees, one of whom is the Deputy Mayor. The Village Board of Trustees meets monthly, with special meetings scheduled as needed. The Village Board’s responsibilities include preparing and adopting annual budgets and enacting local laws and ordinances. The Planning Board reviews site plans, subdivision applications, special permits, and other development proposals. The Planning Board holds monthly meetings. The Zoning Board of Appeals is the “quasi- judicial” board given the authority to interpret, and grant variances from, the zoning laws. All board meetings are open to the public.

Information on local government and services is provided on the Village website at <http://trumansburg-ny.gov/>. This information includes identification of the members of various boards and both elected and appointed officials. Local laws are also provided with links to the zoning ordinance and zoning map, subdivision regulations and other ordinances. Upcoming meeting agendas are also posted as well as information about Village departments, projects of interest and frequently requested forms and applications.

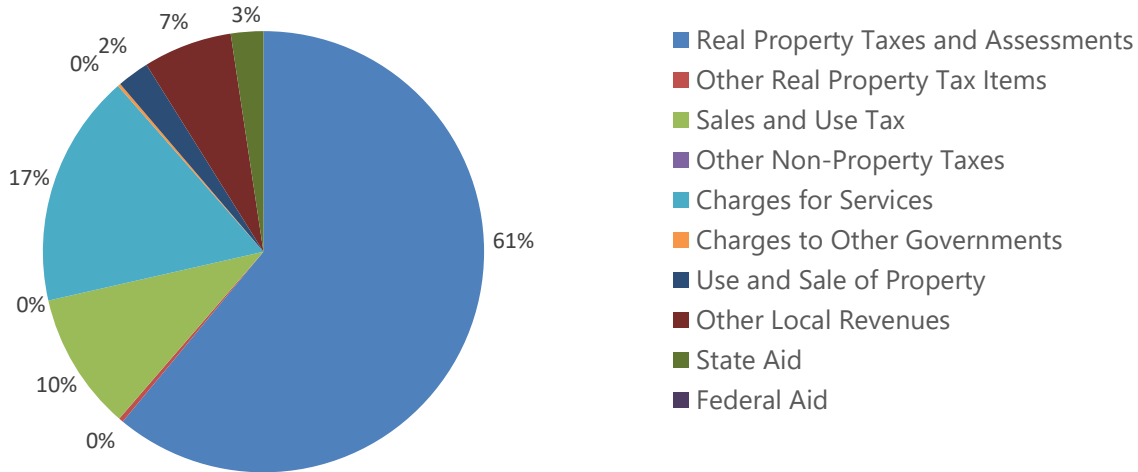
3.4.2 Municipal Fiscal Profile

One of the major responsibilities of the Village Board of Trustees is preparing the annual Village budget, which goes into effect on June 1, the start of the fiscal year. The process includes preparation of a draft budget, followed by a public hearing that may result in some adjustments, and finally a vote to adopt by the Board of Trustees. The total General Fund budget for 2020-2021 is \$2,877,003. There are separate budgets for water and sewer services, which are self-sustaining and therefore not included in the General Fund budget.

The main sources of income are Village property tax (\$1,044,775, or 36.3% of total revenue in the 2020-2021 budget), and intergovernmental fees for Fire and EMS services (\$1,128,086, or 39.2% of total revenue in 2020-2021 budget). Other major sources of revenue are a portion of the county sales tax, state aid in the form of AIM funds (Aid and Incentives for Municipalities), and departmental and other intergovernmental fees. The Village also makes use of grant funding for special projects like sidewalk replacement.



Figure 16. Municipal Revenue Sources for General Fund in Fiscal Year 2020-2021



Source: Village Treasurer, October 2020

On the appropriations side, the largest expense overall for 2020-2021 was for the Public Health, which consists primarily of EMS personnel, related equipment, and training (\$1,007,685 or 35% of total expenses in the 2020-2021 budget) followed by public safety comprised of police, fire, animal control and safety inspection. In addition to anticipated expenditures associated with operational and administrative responsibilities in the current budget year, the Village Board also plans for future expenses. Reserve accounts are utilized to establish savings for equipment and other expenses reasonably anticipated. Use of a small contingency account establishes a safety net without unnecessarily taxing residents.

By department, the 2020 appropriations break down as follows:

- Health: 24.5%
- Public Safety: 22.7%
- Employee Benefits: 16.5%
- Other Uses: 9.8%
- Transportation: 7.5%
- General Government: 6.9%
- Debt Service: 5.5%
- Community Services: 4.4%
- Culture and Recreation: 2.2%



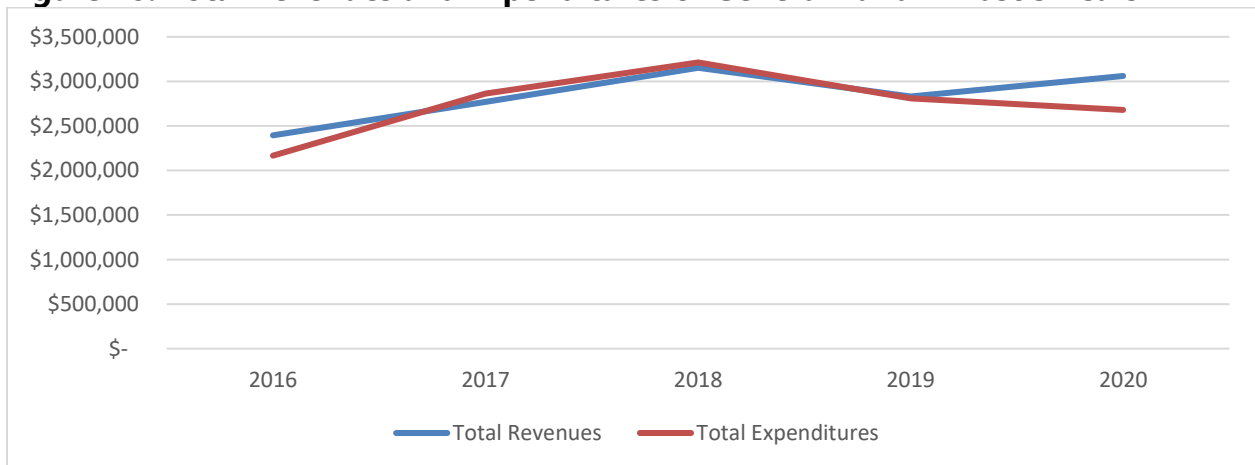
Figure 17. Municipal Appropriation for General Fund in Fiscal Year 2020-2021



Source: Village Treasurer, October 2020

The Board of Trustees has been especially cognizant of the need to manage the household property tax burden and has been able to keep the total budget at close to zero growth over the past five years (2016-2020).

Figure 18. Total Revenues and Expenditures of General Fund in Past 5 Years



Source: Office the New York State Comptroller, Financial Data for Local Governments and Village Treasurer

The tax rate is calculated each year by looking at the total amount of taxation, called the tax levy, needed to balance the budget. This amount is divided by the total taxable assessment of the Village, producing the tax rate, which is then applied to each individual property’s assessment. This calculates everyone’s “share” of the budget. Put simply,



individual taxes depend on the tax levy and the property assessment. Assessments are reviewed annually and revised as needed and show a gradual rise over the years, as does the tax levy and therefore individual property taxes.

Figure 19. Village Tax Rates, Total Assessments, and Levy over Past Five Years

Tax Year	Tax Rate	Total Assessment	Levy
2015-16	\$6.75	\$117,186,325.00	\$791,007.00
2016-17	\$6.98	\$120,031,817.00	\$838,215.00
2017-18	\$6.90	\$130,690,545.70	\$901,618.00
2018-19	\$7.10	\$131,486,503.00	\$933,223.43
2019-20	\$7.25	\$133,867,269.00	\$970,633.00
2020-21	\$7.25	\$144,807,485.00	\$1,044,775.00

Source: Village Treasurer, October 2020

3.4.3 Educational Institutions

The Trumansburg Central School District (TCSD) includes the Village as well as portions of the towns of Ulysses in Tompkins County, Covert in Seneca County, and Hector in Schuyler County. The District’s campus is located on Whig Street. Data provided by the New York State Education Department show that the total enrollment for grades PK-12 during the 2019-20 school year was 1,082 students (District Directory Information, 2020). District buildings include the Trumansburg Elementary School, Russell I. Doig Middle School, and Charles O. Dickerson High School. All are located on Whig Street. According to Figure 20, in comparison to the recorded 2019-20 school year enrollment totals, school enrollment numbers did not drop as much as projected for that year.



Figure 20. K-12 Enrollment History and Projections, 2016

Trumansburg K-12 Enrollment History (2010-2016) and Projections (2016-2023)													
Grade	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
K-4 Total	413	405	397	398	399	373	368	366	370	377	381	370	380
5-8 Total	326	326	330	317	320	317	333	326	310	299	297	297	295
9-12 Total	425	396	356	352	321	309	300	295	301	307	323	314	298
Total K-12	1164	1127	1083	1067	1040	999	1001	987	981	983	983	981	973

Source: Pole, A. and Silky, W. 2016. *A Study to Examine the Utilization of the District Schools*

The Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga Board of Cooperative Educational Services (TST BOCES) serves the Village population and provides educational programs and services that complement programs provided by the Trumansburg Central School District. Across the region, TST BOCES’ programs serve nearly 900 students, hundreds of adult students, and has a staff of over 250. Programs include Adult Education, Career and Technical Education, Exceptional Education, and the TST P-Tech Academy and Regional Alternative School (TST BOCES, 2020).

A number of independent non-profit organizations provide programs that complement the District’s mission:

- The Trumansburg Community Nursery School, located on E. Main Street, is an independent non-profit, parent-cooperative school for children aged 2-5 years, incorporated through a charter by the NYS Board of Regents.
- Namaste Montessori School, founding in 2004, is chartered by the NYS Board of Regents as a private school and serves children from 18 months to 12 years old.
- Smart Start, offers full-day care for children 6 weeks to 5 years as well as after-school and summer camps for Pre-K and Kindergartners.
- The Trumansburg Education Foundation, founded in 2006, runs programs and awards grants in support of such programs (Trumansburg Education Foundation, 2020). These programs include:
 - Kids Discover the Trail – A joint effort between the Trumansburg Education Foundation, Discover Trail, and Trumansburg Central School District that sends all Trumansburg Students Pre-K through 6th grade to a different Discovery Trail site each year for a curriculum-based learning experience.



- Trumansburg Troubadour – A student newsletter run by the Trumansburg Central School District with support from the Trumansburg Education Foundation.
- Wellness Program – a series of initiatives funded by the Trumansburg Education Foundation in partnership with the Trumansburg Central School District to support nutrition education activities.
- The Trumansburg After School Program (T.A.S.P.) Inc, started in 1985, provides after-school care and activities for students in grades K through 6. The Community Education Program (CEP) provides support to recreational and educational activities for students and adults, such as Zumba, men’s basketball, futsal, dance aerobics, recreational volleyball, body toning and driver education. Scholarships are available for those in need.
- The Music Boosters Club supports music programs at Trumansburg Central Schools.
- The Sports Boosters Club supports athletic programs at Trumansburg Central Schools.
- The Trumansburg Parent Teacher Organization holds several meetings each year to plan events aimed at supporting Trumansburg’s students, their school, teachers, and activities. The PTO planned events include the Staff Slam Basketball Game, May Day 5K, and parking cars at the GrassRoots Festival (Trumansburg PTO, 2020).

3.4.4 A Path Forward for Government, Institutions, and Education

The Village of Trumansburg has a robust sense of civic engagement and a government that is highly engaged with the community it represents. The Trumansburg Central School District has a good reputation and acts as a hub for the surrounding region. Furthermore, there are plenty of volunteer and nonprofit organizations that complement the school district’s mission. However, the Village’s population has grown at a slower rate than nearby municipalities and Tompkins County as a whole, and the population is tending to skew toward older adults. The school district estimates a 16% decline in student enrollment between 2016 and 2022 (Pole, A. and Silky, W. 2016.), placing a financial strain on the school district and its taxpayers. A larger school population will not only allow for a more robust curriculum, but will attract more State Aid, and is not expected to increase school taxes. Attracting and retaining young people and families with school age children is critical to the long-term social health and economic vitality of the Village. Additionally, Free or low-cost youth programs and childcare will reduce barriers to participation. The Village Trustees can be expected to continue to pay close attention to the need to manage



the budget prudently, minimizing the individual property tax burden while continuing to provide the services that are currently provided.

3.5 PARKS AND RECREATION

3.5.1 *Parks and Public Spaces*

The Village of Trumansburg features a small array of public parks throughout the Village.

- A small Village park is located at the intersection of West Main Street and Hector Street and between Main Street and Old Main Street. This is the venue for the seasonal Trumansburg Farmers' Market and includes the Trumansburg Park and Ride parking area. The property includes lawn and some woods on the opposite side of West Main Street.
- A pocket playground is found in front of the laundromat at 16 E. Main Street, containing several child-sized buildings constructed by local volunteers.
- The Trumansburg Central School District facilities provide a variety of outdoor athletic facilities for students, including ballfields, basketball courts, tennis courts, a football field, running track and playgrounds. These are available to the public when not in use for school activities.
- The Trumansburg Fairgrounds are located just outside of the Village to the east. This area is used for events such as the Grassroots Festival of Music and Dance and the annual Trumansburg Fair.
- Also, just outside the village limits is Smith Woods, a 32-acre old-growth forest preserve founded in 1909, bounded by NYS Route 96, Cemetery Street and Falls Road. In 2007, a loop trail was created, and today the forest is used for school visits and public hiking.

The Village of Trumansburg is near a rich regional tourist attraction, Taughannock Falls State Park, a 750- acre state park to the east of the Village. Taughannock Falls plunges 215 feet past rocky cliffs that ascend nearly 400 feet above the gorge. This park features rim trails, a playground, a swimming beach with lifeguard, campsites and cabins that overlook Cayuga Lake, as well as a marina, a boat launch, and a beach. There is also a multi-use trail for hiking, cross-country skiing and various activities including tours, community hikes and summer concerts along the lakefront.

The Black Diamond Trail is a multi-use trail that follows the old "Black Diamond Express" rail bed from Ithaca to the upper part of Taughannock Falls State Park. A proposed



extension would connect this trail to Trumansburg Village (see Map 2 of Appendix B). It would cross Trumansburg Creek just east of Lake Street Extension at the Village's eastern edge. Further extensions of the trail are planned that will ultimately connect the three State Parks in Tompkins County: Taughannock Falls State Park, Robert H. Treman State Park and Buttermilk Falls State Park (Go Finger Lakes, 2020). The Trumansburg connection point would greatly enhance recreation opportunities for Village residents and visitors.

3.5.2 Recreation Organizations

Trumansburg Community Recreation is an independent non-profit organization, founded in 2016, whose mission is to develop and promote facilities and programs for sports, recreation and leisure for children and adults in the Village and surrounding areas. Current initiatives in the planning stage include the development of a community center and community sports fields beyond those associated with the school. Many local organizations cooperate with Trumansburg Community Recreation, including youth sports teams, arts organizations, service organizations, and other community organizations. (<https://www.tburgcr.org/>)

In 2018, the Town of Ulysses, Village of Trumansburg and Trumansburg Central School District signed a memorandum of understanding, agreeing to work towards common goals of recreation opportunities, including a proposed swimming pool for students in the Trumansburg Central School District and community members of the greater Trumansburg area.

In partnership with the Village, the Town of Ulysses sponsors a 6-week summer recreation program for youth. The recreation program includes arts and crafts, playground games, field trips, sports, and swimming at Taughannock Falls State Park. Other recreation programs supported by the Village include a Village Youth Sports Program that involves recreational baseball and softball activities. Other recreational and cultural activities are available through Trumansburg Conservatory of Fine Arts, Boy and Girl Scouts, local churches, and club sports leagues.



- Sports Organizations
 - Taughannock Soccer
 - Blue raiders Youth Football
 - Little Blue Raiders Cheerleading
 - Trumansburg Travel Baseball
 - Trumansburg Fish and Game Club
- Theater, Music, and Arts
 - Trumansburg Conservatory of Fine Arts
 - Encore Players
 - Trumansburg Community Chorus
 - Harmony Falls Chorus
- Service Organizations
 - Boy Scout Troop 13
 - American Legion
 - Cub Scout Pack 03
 - Trumansburg Area Churches
 - Trumansburg Lions Club
 - Rotary Club of Trumansburg
 - Girl Scout Troop 40591
- School Organizations
 - Trumansburg Music Boosters
 - Trumansburg High School Robotics
 - Trumansburg Community Education
- School Organizations (continued)
 - Trumansburg Central School District
 - Trumansburg Central School District Sports Boosters
- Religious Organizations
 - First Baptist Church
 - United Methodist Church
 - First Presbyterian Church
 - Church of the Epiphany
 - Calvary Baptist Church
 - Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
 - St. James Catholic Church
- Community Organizations
 - Trumansburg/Ulysses Youth Services
 - Ulysses Philomathic Library
 - Femtastic
 - Ulysses Historical Society
 - Cayuga Nature Center
 - Town of Ulysses
 - Village of Trumansburg
 - TCSD Foundation
 - Takin' Care of T'burg
 - Taughannock Garden Club

3.5.3 A Path Forward for Parks and Recreation

While there are currently several recreational areas and programs in the Village, there is considerable support for increasing these (see Appendix A for the results of the community survey, Parts 2, 3, and 4).



The Village should continue to support Trumansburg Community Recreation (TCR) in its endeavors to promote more recreational areas and recreational programs, particularly for youth. Attention should be paid to providing more free and low-cost opportunities for youth, including a community center and activities where young folks can be social, active, and engaged. Such efforts will help to keep our community attractive to families and residents of all ages, cultures, and economic status.

3.6 LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1 Land Use

Existing land use and development patterns, including existing building footprints, are identified on Map 6 Existing Land Use (see Appendix B). Mapping is based on 2018 tax parcel data assigned to individual parcels. Parcel types are described using New York State Office of Property Services Assessor's Manual Classification and Ownership Codes. The land cover of the Village is 893 acres, and the total parcel usage is 813 acres – parcel usage does not account for street areas.

The predominant land use in the Village is residential, occupying about 468.8 acres (1.3 square miles), or about 58 percent of the total land area. Residential use is defined as parcels used for human habitation. This does not include hotels, motels, mobile home parks, or apartments, which are classified as commercial uses. Residential uses are classified into subcategories as shown in the map legend. Most residential housing in the Village consists of detached single-unit dwellings. Additional residential uses include but are not limited to two- and three-unit residences, individual manufactured homes, and residences associated with commercial uses, which are scattered throughout the Village.

In the Village of Trumansburg, vacant parcels reside East of South Street, spanning between Congress and Prospect Street, South of Camp Street, and a large vacant parcel along W. Main Street within the Meadowview Apartments/Tailer Court Character Area. Vacant parcels include approximately 158 acres or just over 19 percent of the total land area in the Village. Vacant Parcels between Congress and Prospect Street, and one parcel south of Halsey Street may be limited to development as they reside on NWI Wetlands. Vacant parcels running East and West through the Downtown Core may be limited to development due to the presence of a floodplain and NWI wetlands. Vacant land is property that is not in use, in temporary use, or lacking permanent improvements. A vacant parcel west of South Street was approved in 2020 for a development that includes

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affordable housing in mixed densities, ranging from duplexes to a large apartment building and additional lots for future market rate development.

Commercial use comprises approximately 94 acres or about 11.5 percent of the total land area of Trumansburg. Commercial uses are concentrated along the Main Street corridor, with a mix of retail shops, professional services, drinking and dining establishments, and other businesses and facilities. It is notable that the commercial use property class also includes apartments and mobile home parks, which collectively accounts for a significant amount of acreage in this property class. Community services account for approximately 68 acres or about 8 percent of the Village. These include the Trumansburg School District campus, Village offices, Police Department Headquarters, Fire Department and EMS facility, Ulysses Philomathic Library, and other similar community facilities. These are located primarily along the Main Street corridor or within easy walking distance from Main Street.

Recreation accounts for 14.5 acres or almost 2 percent of the total land area of the community. In Trumansburg, recreational land uses include part of the Trumansburg Golf Course, the Trumansburg Farmers Market, Parade Hill, and a small park next to the water tower.

Public services account for about 9 acres or just over 1 percent of the Village. Public services include water supply and wastewater treatment facilities, electric and natural gas utilities, transportation facilities, flood control and bridges. Industrial uses account for less than an acre in Trumansburg. This includes some storage buildings along King Street. Industrial land use does not play a role in the Village.



Figure 21. Land Uses within the Village

Land Use Category	Total Acreage	Percent of Total Village Area
Agricultural	0	0%
Residential	468.8	57.6%
Vacant	158.1	19.4%
Commercial	93.6	11.5%
Community Services	68.4	8.4%
Recreation	14.5	1.8%
Public Services	8.9	1.1%
Industrial	0.7	0.1%
Total	813	100%

Source: Village of Trumansburg Parcels 2018

3.6.2 Development

The Trumansburg Area Chamber of Commerce is the primary representative of local businesses. The organization is 100% member supported and works to create and promote local commerce. Economic development is the primary goal and is accomplished through strategic partnerships with a focus on business, tourism, and event promotion; facilitation of business-to-business networking; advocating for members through relationships with municipalities and organizations to create shared opportunities; providing small business education; seminars and workshops; and resources.

The 2020 Tompkins County Area Development (TCAD) plan stresses the eagerness and importance of local businesses, farms, and artisans. To help small businesses, TCAD staff served on the Loan Committee of the Southern Tier Regional Economic Development corporation (STREDC), evaluating loans for regional small businesses and choosing which local small businesses to fund. These businesses were funded by both STREDC and TCAD, which included Emmys Organics, Dutch Harvest Farm, South Hill Cider, and Rosie App.

The 2020 Economic Summit, an annual countywide event hosted by the Tompkins County Chamber of Commerce, discussed countywide economic development efforts that prioritize the following topics: tourism, housing and development, workforce development, and the Ithaca Green New Deal and Green Building Policy. Tourism in Tompkins County is related primarily to outdoor leisure activities and higher education. While Tompkins County is starting to show measurable progress in their 2017 Housing Strategy, the annual housing production continues to fall short of affordable home



development targets. Regarding workforce development, the population of county residents ages 65 and older is expected to increase greatly in the coming decade, creating a growing senior population that calls for more resources dedicated to this age group. The county's labor force commutes from outside the county, increased from 13,600 to 15,200 commuters in just three years prior. Considering all these trends, attracting young families to the area through quality and reliable childcare is a critical strategy. The City of Ithaca agreed to implement a plan called A Green New Deal which includes Green Building Policy that requires all new buildings in Ithaca to produce 40% fewer greenhouse gas emission, with net zero for new construction by 2030. Incentives are provided through the Industrial Development Agency, whose number one priority is to make sure that companies can stay in the area while attracting new companies which are aligned with these emission reduction goals (Wickham, 2020).

3.6.3 A Path Forward for Land Use and Economic Development

The greatest opportunity for economic development is tourism. There are several initiatives that can be undertaken to attract tourists and local visitors to the area, many of which have already been mentioned:

- Increased marketing for the Village as a tourist destination; for example, by creating and distributing brochures
- Improved walkability and bicycle friendliness, with bike lanes or bike trails and more sidewalks
- Continued support for local events such as The GrassRoots Festival of Music and Dance, the Trumansburg Fair, and events at the Trumansburg Conservatory of Fine Arts.

3.7 PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

3.7.1 Public Safety and Emergency Services

The Village of Trumansburg is a hub for emergency response services in part due to its proximity to Cayuga Medical Center. While it is a small community, Trumansburg's Fire and Emergency Departments serve an ever-increasing area surrounding the Village.

The municipal Police Department, with offices at 5 Elm Street, consists of the Chief of Police, 2 full-time police officers, a part-time Police Clerk, and additional part-time officers

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as needed. The Department provides both emergency and non-emergency services and coordinates Public Safety Open Houses.

The Village Fire Department, based in a facility at 74 West Main Street, is staffed by volunteers of the Fire Company, an independent not-for-profit volunteer organization with its own Fire Chief and Line Officers, elected by the Fire company and approved by the Village Board of Trustees. The Department serves an area of approximately 56 square miles that includes the Village of Trumansburg, Town of Ulysses and parts of the towns of Covert and Hector. The Department receives over 300 calls for fire and rescue services each year. The Department hosts the annual Firemen's Parade in August, coinciding with the Trumansburg Fair, and runs the "Letters to Santa" program every year. Due to services and the growing size of fire equipment, the Fire Department has outgrown its current space and is exploring ways to expand.

Trumansburg Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Department provides ambulance service to those in need 24/7 and is made up of trained professionals with a wide range of experience and a full-time EMS Administrator. Trumansburg EMS shares space with the Fire Department. In 2020 the EMS budget exceeded one million dollars for the first time. EMS receives nearly 1,000 calls per year and serves 110 square miles, including the Village, all the Town of Ulysses, and parts of the towns of Hector and Covert. Across New York State, EMS services have been closing due to dwindling funds in rural communities. In 2018, there were almost 20 closures across New York State, and as of mid-2019, the trend has continued (Brean, 2020). With the current crisis in EMS provision to rural areas, it is likely that the Trumansburg coverage area and call volume will expand. Along with obtaining access to a greater amount of space, over the long term it is a priority for the EMS to establish satellite locations to cut down on response times.

The Village of Trumansburg, in cooperation with the Police Department, Trumansburg Central School District, and the Trumansburg Area Chamber of Commerce, has adopted the Safe Spot Program to offer residents, particularly youth, a safe place of refuge if they are in distress or feel unsafe (Village of Trumansburg, 2020). Several downtown businesses provide such a spot where anyone can feel encouraged and comfortable to step inside to find needed support.



3.7.2 Public Health

Trumansburg relies on the Tompkins County Health Department for public health services such as communicable disease control, immunization, lead poisoning prevention. The County Health Department also manages programs like WIC (Women, Infants and Children), Environmental Health, Early Intervention, Preschool Special Education Services, Vital Records, Healthy Neighborhoods Program, SafeCare, MOMS, and Deliveries and Mail.

The 2020 pandemic of COVID-19 has called attention to the need to consider public health and emergency planning. Fortunately, the Village has drawn together and honored the safety guidelines of the state and county, and there has been a tremendous outpouring of neighbors helping neighbors with food, transportation, and sharing in general. The Village has also been fortunate in having a strong financial foundation, so has been able to weather the situation relatively unscathed.

The Village Board of Trustees, in conjunction with Cornell's Integrated Deer Research Program, the Village's Nuisance Wildlife Committee, and the Village's Deer Management Oversight Committee, established the Trumansburg Deer Management Program in 2014. The goal of this program is to reduce the deer population and thereby the potential for tick-borne illness (mainly Lyme disease) and deer-vehicle collisions. The program is renewed annually. Despite its success, there is still significant plant damage due to deer browsing, and tick-borne Lyme disease continues to be a problem in the area.

Walkability is a key component of a community's public health amenities. By the early 20th century Trumansburg had a well-developed network of slate sidewalks on both sides of many of the streets in the Village. As these became increasingly unsafe, thanks to settlement, cracking, flaking, and encroachment by vegetation, they are being gradually replaced with concrete, either by homeowners, by community builds, or through grants from the Safe Routes to School program. Many slate sidewalks still await replacement. The sidewalks on Main Street, near the downtown core, underwent a complete overhaul in 2005-2008, resulting in attractive walkable access to its cluster of retail and dining and drinking establishments.

Bicycling is a popular sport among residents and visitors. The T-burg Crit, a short-loop bike race on Village streets, sponsored by local businesses, was introduced in 2019, and is expected to continue as an annual event. Safety is an issue for non-competitive



bicycling, since there are no designated bike paths, and motorists often disregard speed limits in the Village.

3.7.3 A Path Forward for Public Health, Safety, and Emergency Services

The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged all aspects of Village life and suggests a need to review and update the Village's emergency plan to include public health emergencies. The Village will continue to rely on the County Health Department and the State of New York for guidance.

Sharing of services with surrounding municipalities will continue to be an opportunity for expansion and thereby increased revenue.

Fire and Emergency Services need additional space for new equipment, administrative offices, technical support, and training. The Police Department also requires improved and expanded space soon. Long term, it will become a priority for EMS to establish satellite locations in surrounding areas that it already serves, to keep response times low for those areas. Walking and bicycling safety in the Village should be improved. This can be achieved by upgrading existing sidewalks and building new ones and creating walking paths, benches, and bike paths.

3.8 TRANSPORTATION

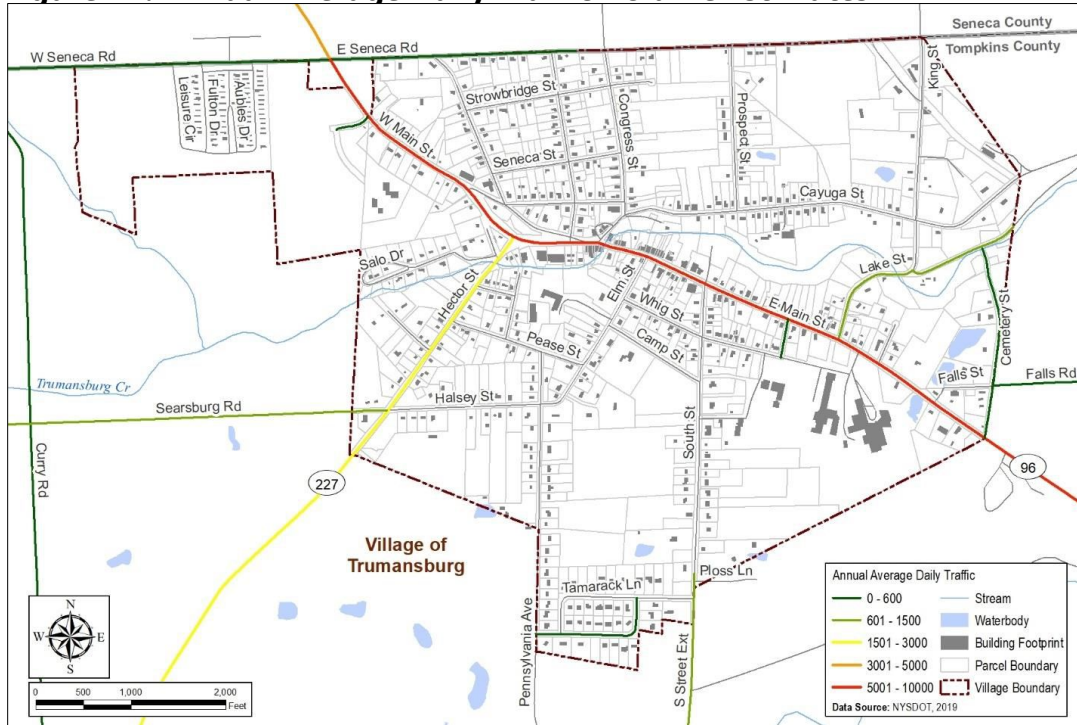
The main vehicular routes entering and leaving Trumansburg are NYS Route 96 (Main Street) and NYS 227 (Hector Street). NYS 96 leads to Ithaca to the south, and Interlaken and I90 (NYS Thruway) to the north. NYS 227 takes one toward Watkins Glen and from there toward further points south by way of Corning. Both State routes are under the jurisdiction of Region 3 of the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), which is responsible for their maintenance and safety. Figure 22 provides the most recent Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) volume estimates available from the NYSDOT for various roadways in Trumansburg.

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Figure 22. Annual Average Daily Traffic Volume Estimates



Roadway	Beginning Segment	Ending Segment	AADT Estimate	Percent Trucks	Data Year
NYS 96 South	Halseyville Rd.	NYS 227	8382	8.9%	2014
NYS 96 North	NYS 227 (Hector St)	Seneca County line	5785	7.8%	2014
NYS 227 (Hector St) West	Schuyler County line	County Road 149	1968	6.3%	2017
NYS 227 (Hector St) East	County Road 149	NYS 96	2823	4.4%	2016
South Street	County Road 136 (Penn. Ave)	Village line	636	4.7%	2011
Cemetery St.	Village line	Lake St.	479	4.7%	2014
Halsey St.	Village line	Hector St.	1002	6.9%	2015
Lake St.	NYS Route 96	Village line	790	3.7%	2016
Larchmont Dr.	Penn. Ave	Tamarack Ln.	121	4.7%	2015
Meadowview Dr.	Parkside Dr.	NYS Route 96	125	4.7%	2015
Seneca Rd.	Covert Town line	Village line	452	3.2%	2014
Truman St.	Whig St.	NYS Route 96	325	4.7%	2015

Source: NYSDOT 2017



The Ithaca-Tompkins County Transportation Council (ITCTC) is the region's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) responsible for coordinating with all transportation agencies in the County to promote intermodal transportation planning and providing related data and analyses. The ITCTC prepares the annual Unified Planning Work Program, the five-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the 20-year Long Range Transportation Plan.

Tompkins Consolidated Area Transit, Inc. (TCAT) is a not-for-profit corporation that provides public transportation for Tompkins County. TCAT's Route 21 goes between Trumansburg and Cornell, by way of the Ithaca Commons. In addition to designated bus stops, buses can be flagged down from the road or stopped for exit at any point on the route. Updated route information is available at the organization's website (<https://tcatbus.com/>).

Trumansburg is accessible by air via the Ithaca Tompkins International Airport, a County-owned facility located about 3 miles northeast of Ithaca. The airport completed a significant terminal renovation costing approximately \$35 million in late 2019. It is now served by three major airlines, TCAT bus service, and taxis. The airport serves more than 200,000 passengers annually. There is also commercial bus service to several cities, including daily service to and from New York City. Taxi service exists, including Uber, but it is sparse and unreliable.

Potential bikeshares may be an option for future use in the Village of Trumansburg with the partnering of Tompkins County Bike Walk. Tompkins County Bike Walk gives people from all walks of life in the surrounding Ithaca and Tompkins County communities more opportunities to bike in their daily life. This potential partnering to implement a bikeshare program would need long term business planning to ensure long term viability.

3.8.1 A Path Forward for Transportation

Like many traditional villages in Upstate New York, Trumansburg developed along Main Street and then spread outward into adjoining areas. Because Main Street is maintained by and under the jurisdiction of the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) as NYS Route 96, the Village is limited as to what it can do to address issues there. Pedestrian and bicycle safety, traffic volume and speed, and lack of adequate signage are all problems that belong to the State yet are a high priority for Village



residents. Limited on-street parking is also an issue, but one that the Village can work on, by pursuing off-street parking space.

Trumansburg is well served by public transportation. The Village should continue to cooperate with regional agencies to improve its transportation infrastructure. NYSDOT, Tompkins County Planning Department, and the Ithaca-Tompkins County Transportation Council are available for support in transportation planning. Offering more transportation options (e.g., buses, ride-shares, and bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure) will provide an opportunity for reducing emissions and reduce barriers to mobility. The challenge will be to maintain and improve the safety of these transportation systems.

3.9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

The Department of Public Works (DPW) oversees the maintenance of the Village's infrastructure, including sewer and water systems, roads, and Village property. The DPW also supervises garbage pick-up, recycling, brush pick-up and dial-a-truck (a program where residents may borrow a Village truck to fill with brush that the DPW will then take to the Village dump), leaf pickup, snow removal from roads and some sidewalks, and maintenance of Village roads. These services other than water and sewer are financed by taxation, sometimes with an additional fee.

The Village of Trumansburg owns and operates its municipal water supply and treatment facilities and provides water to Village users and some users outside the Village boundaries. The Village owns and operates its own wastewater treatment facilities and provides treatment predominately to Village users (there are a few individual parcels outside of the Village that are serviced by the sewer system).

According to information from the Countywide Inter-Municipal Water and Sewer Feasibility Study for Tompkins County in 2010 the Village of Trumansburg water system was at the time supplied by ground wells: the Frontenac Point well and the Indian Fort Road well. In 2013 the Village bonded \$2.5 million to establish an additional well for redundancy in the system and in response to a moratorium on water line extensions imposed by the Tompkins County Health Department. Recently the Village completed the expansion of its water supply with a new well, distribution lines and a state-of-the-art water booster pumping station. These new facilities are located within Taughannock State Park.

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According to the 2010 study, the well at Frontenac Point fills a 150,000-gallon storage tank at NYS Route 89 with a 500-gpm pump. Two 350-gpm pumps at the tank lift the water to another 500,000-gallon Halsey Street elevated storage tank, which supplies the main Village system. A pump station off Salo Drive, built in 2006, serves a third pressure zone that extends into Seneca County. No storage tank is available for this zone. The 500,000-gallon Halsey Street tank, also built in 2006, is in excellent condition. The NYS Route 89 tank was rehabilitated in 2009 and has an estimated useful life of 10 years. The well on Indian Fort Road is used only during emergencies and can supply less than 70% of the average daily flow; it is worth noting that deficiencies with this well instigated the new well at Taughannock State Park and the well is unlikely to be used again. The water from this well suffers from poor aesthetic quality due to sulfur and high minerals. The water at each well is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. There is no fluoride treatment.

Currently all parcels within the Village are serviced by water mains. Although the main water service area is the Village of Trumansburg, two small Town of Ulysses Water Districts are supplied with Village water. Service is also provided to a few parcels along Seneca Road north of the Village and to the Boy Scout Summer Camp located along the transmission main on Frontenac Road. Water mains in the Business District were replaced in 2006; recently, however there was a new main constructed along Main Street which has remediated water pressure issues for periphery areas. This has also decreased the number of waterline breaks, especially during the colder winter months. Current needs include some repair to existing pumps and capital planning for long term maintenance and replacement cycles. Emergency electricity generators are installed at the well site and the NYS Route 89 pump station.

The existing wastewater treatment facility serving the Village, located on Lake Street, was recently updated to a new one million gallons per day (GPD) capacity. The WWTP is now operational though it is still operating under its 1/4M GDP permit. Flow to the facility is by gravity. There are two small pumping stations in the sewer network, one on South Street and one on Prospect Street, which pump into the gravity network.

Specific stormwater runoff issues have been identified by the stormwater study, currently in development. Areas needing attention include the parking lot of the Farmers Market, Salo Drive, the vicinity of the Seneca and Congress Street intersection, Prospect Street, and the western intersection of Tamarack and Larchmont. The Village has plans to pursue funding for a stormwater management plan to outline action items, with the focus on the

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increased water volume and water quality issues to the waterways of the Village in light of specific local regulations. Green infrastructure, such as rain gardens, permeable pavement, and bioswales should also be considered and used when appropriate.

The Village of Trumansburg has been an active participant in the County-wide effort to update the Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Through this process, the Main St. Bridge has been identified as a potential problem. Because of the aging infrastructure and extreme weather events, the concrete has slowly been eroding and has been of concern to citizens living along and close to the creek and the businesses on main street. As the village has a bustling downtown surrounding the creek, and damage can have detrimental effects on the community's economy.

The Street Tree Advisory Committee (STAC) was established by the Village Board to enhance and maintain the health, beauty, and overall safety of Village trees that are Village-owned or in the Village right-of-way. The STAC maintains a Village tree inventory and makes recommendations to the Trustees regarding policies and procedures that affect Village trees. Recently, the Village has obtained status as a "Tree City USA Community". A plaque honoring this status arrived in August 2020.

New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) is the primary service provider for electric and natural gas in the Trumansburg area, providing coverage for all areas of the Village. Existing power lines along Main Street prevent the use of fire equipment and ladder trucks. Also, large aging street trees planted concurrently years ago throughout the Village have become a major issue for existing overhead powerlines; therefore, buried lines are the preferred option. However, financing will be needed for this.

All areas of the Village have access to high-speed internet (Federal Communications Commission 2021). The National Telecommunications Information Administration State Broadband Data Development Program reports that three types of internet exist throughout the Village: Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), Cable, and Fiber. The fastest internet providers are Spectrum and OTTC (Ontario & Trumansburg Telephone Companies). Free public access to the internet is offered at the Ulysses Philomathic Library.



3.9.1 A Path Forward for Infrastructure and Utilities

The Village of Trumansburg is fortunate to have high quality publicly owned water and sewer systems. In addition, the Village Department of Public Works provides reliable maintenance of other Village infrastructure as well as services.

At some point the water and sewer infrastructure will need upgrading or replacement. Furthermore, given that the Village is anticipated to receive more frequent and more intense periods of rainfall due to climate change, stormwater management, poor drainage and persistent localized flooding will need to be addressed. Maintaining the same level of infrastructure for a growing population in a fiscally responsible manner will require careful long-term fiscal planning and management of capital assets.

3.10 CLIMATE CHANGE

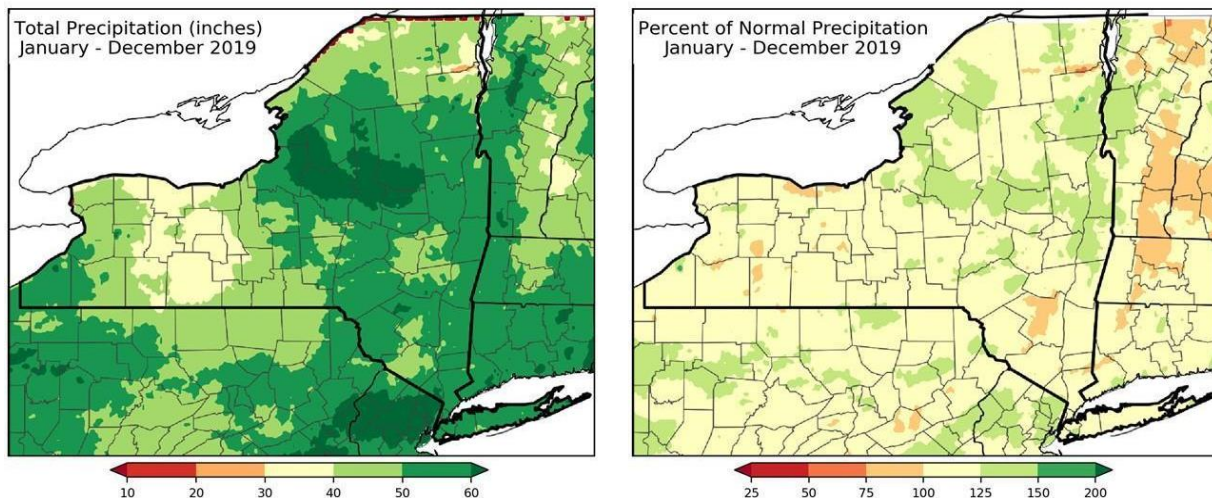
3.10.1 Existing Climate Conditions

The Village of Trumansburg is located within the Warm Summer Continental Climate Köppen Climate Classification zone ("Dfb"). This zone encompasses the Upper Midwest and Northeastern United States (primarily between 44°N to 50°N latitudes), with areas extending west into central and western Canada and south into the high Appalachian Mountains. Air masses arriving from the north and the southwest provide the dominant climate characteristics, with northern masses of cold, dry air arriving from the northern interior of the continent and south or southwesterly winds transporting warm, humid air conditioned by the Gulf of Mexico. Occasionally, air masses flowing inland from the North Atlantic Ocean will produce cool, cloudy, and damp weather conditions; however, these air masses are secondary to those of more prevalent northern and southern air masses (National Center for Atmospheric Research Regional Climate Centers: Northeast Climate Model, 2017) The Warm Summer Continental Climate has summer daytime high temperatures averaging between 70-82° with average daytime temperatures in the coldest month of the winter well below 27°F.

Human-induced climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions is already affecting the region, resulting in warmer temperatures and higher levels of precipitation. Since the 1970s, the twenty-year average temperatures and annual minimum temperatures in Tompkins, Seneca, and Schuyler Counties have all increased by approximately 1.3°F, 1.2°F, and 1.2°F, respectively. Additionally, New York has also already experienced a substantial

increase in the number and intensity of heavy rain events, and further increases are projected (Frankson, et. Al 2017). The frequency of 2-inch rainfall events has increased since the 1950s, and storms once considered a 1-in-100-year event have become more frequent and expected to occur almost twice as often (Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) and National Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), 2020). Total rainfall has been up to 25% of previously normal levels in the area surrounding the Village of Trumansburg in 2019 (See Figures 23 and 24).

Figures 23 and 24 Total Precipitation and Percent of Normal Precipitation in 2019 within New York State Counties



Source: Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) and National Resources Conservation Services (NRCS): Extreme Precipitation in New York & New England Interactive Web Tool. Accessed January 16, 2020 from <http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/>.

3.10.2 Projected Future Climate Conditions

Greenhouse gas emissions are the product of complex dynamic systems, driven by forces such as demographic changes, economic development, and the evolution of technology. If no action is taken, and energy consumption continues its current trajectory, the Village of Trumansburg can expect to see increases in temperature, precipitation, storms and extreme heat, including (U.S Climate Resilience Toolkit, 2019):

- Higher average annual temperatures: Likely increase between 2-4°F by 2035 and between 4-7°F by 2060.



- Extreme heat: Number of days above 100 degrees will likely increase to 1 day/year by 2035 and 3-5 days/year by 2060.
- Increased precipitation and storms: Precipitation is likely to increase 0-5% by 2035 and 1-10% by 2060. “100-year storms” as currently defined are projected to become more frequent, up by 1-15% by 2035, and 11-20% by 2060 (U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit, 2019).
- Drought: Short-term droughts (i.e., lasting from 1-3 months) are projected to increase as warmer temperatures increase evaporation and accelerate snow melt (US EPA 2016).
- Shorter winters, with less precipitation: Winters in the Northeast are expected to be shorter, with fewer days below freezing, reduce snow cover and shortening winter snow seasons (US EPA 2016). Increases in precipitation are likely to occur in winter and spring across New York State, with recent trends indicating an increase in lake effect snow due to the longer ice-free seasons on Lakes Erie and Ontario (Frankson et al., 2017; USEPA, 2016). However, winter precipitation throughout the Northeast is more likely to be rain than snow, reducing snowpack and breaking up winter ice on lakes and rivers, which will result in earlier peak river flows (USEPA, 2015).

Figure 25. Projected Future Climate Impacts for the Village of Trumansburg

<p>Human health risks</p>	<p>Rising temperatures may increase the length and severity of respiratory issues related to the pollen season of plants such as ragweed. Warmer winters will lengthen the season during which insect-transmitted diseases can flourish and spread. Examples include tick-borne Lyme disease and mosquito-borne West Nile virus. Vulnerable communities include children, the elderly, the sick and the poor (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2017)</p>
<p>Unpredictable water supply</p>	<p>Increases in precipitation and temperature present challenges for water managers seeking to provide healthy and safe drinking water. Short-term droughts may create shortages and competition for water between agriculture and other uses such as energy production. This may increase unpredictability across all sectors of the economy, from energy providers, agriculture, and other economic sectors.</p>
<p>Agricultural impacts</p>	<p>Changes to the climate may have both positive and negative impacts to the agricultural sector. Longer frost-free growing seasons and higher concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide would increase yields for many crops, notably soybeans. However, hot summers are likely to reduce</p>



	yields to other crops, such as corn, while increased winter and spring precipitation and consequent flooding can cause delays in planting. Cows also eat less and produce less milk during high temperatures, decreasing the productivity of dairy and beef.
Water quality degradation	Increased temperature elevates the likelihood of bacterial and/or algal blooms, decreasing water quality for both people, livestock, and wildlife. Low flow conditions may also create challenges from altered water quality due to stagnation in piping or reservoirs.
Flooding	Increased precipitation and increased frequency and intensity of storms may strain reservoirs, overwhelm treatment operations, and flood sewer facilities. These impacts would increase health risks caused by storm and sanitary sewer overflows and flooded or saturated septic system drain fields.
Stressed ecological communities	Climate change is likely to adversely affect various dimensions of the ecological community. Increasing temperatures are placing stress on spruce, fir, sugar maple, beech, and birch trees, which would affect maple syrup production and timber industries. Short-term droughts would increase the risk of fire and alter vegetation in areas that are not normally fire tolerant (Schlesinger, et al 2011).
Increase in invasive species	Increased spread of invasive species (e.g., Woolly Hemlock Adelgid or Emerald Ash Borer), due to the increased temperatures and decreased ecological resilience will likely continue and worsen. This may include increased presence of, and susceptibility to, species that are already common in New York as well as species that may not be as common but are likely to proliferate as temperatures increase (e.g., Mile-a-minute vine or kudzu). Finally, increased susceptibility to disease (e.g., pathogens and parasites) facilitated by a warmer environment is already affecting a variety of creatures, including amphibians and bats.

3.10.3 A Path Forward to Managing Climate Change Effects

Climate change is arguably the single most critical and enduring challenge facing the Village, and indeed the world, today. The Village already feels its effects, and although its contribution will be small relative to the rest of the world, it must play its part.

The Village has already begun implementing energy conservation measures. In the summer of 2019, the Village of Trumansburg was officially recognized as a “Clean Energy



Community” by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). It has adopted a benchmarking policy to track and report energy usage within Village municipal buildings, upgraded municipal buildings to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Village buildings, and paved the way for solar projects by adopting the NYS United Solar Permit. Street lighting is gradually being converted to LED bulbs.

Now the Village should take steps to further reduce carbon-based energy usage in municipal buildings and operations, to encourage energy conservation by homeowners and businesses, to support investment in renewable energy projects, and to encourage personal responsibility in energy conservation.

A worthy and achievable goal is to transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040.

4.0 GOALS, STRATEGIES, ACTIONS, & IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

4.1.1 *Goal: Protect and Conserve Sensitive Natural Environments*

- **Strategy:** Identify locally important natural resources including environmentally sensitive areas.
 - **Action:** Develop and maintain a natural resource inventory including GIS mapping with descriptions of the location, type (e.g., wetland, floodplain, woodland), ownership (e.g., public or private) and status (e.g., stable, threatened by encroachment of development or invasive species).
- **Strategy:** Educate the community about the importance of natural resource protection.
 - **Action:** Promote community-wide volunteer opportunities and work with schools and organizations on clean-up activities, tree-planting events, invasive species management, and construction of public amenities, such as trails, and prepare publicly available informational materials.
 - **Action:** Work with the community and local land trusts to identify and create opportunities to establish publicly accessible open space and conservation areas interconnecting green space and natural corridors, for example along creeks through conservation easements, donation of lands,



or deed restrictions to protect terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitats and natural resource functions.

- **Strategy:** Update or establish regulations to improve natural resource protection including surface waters, woodland, wetlands, floodplains, unique natural areas, and stream buffers.
 - **Action:** Complete a Village-wide Stormwater Management Plan and strengthen stormwater management requirements to reduce drainage and floodplain encroachment issues.
 - **Action:** Amend current conservation overlay district boundaries and revise zoning ordinance language to clarify overlay requirements.
 - **Action:** Update zoning, stormwater management, and site plan regulations to encourage, and in some cases, require implementation of green infrastructure practices consistent with the NY State Stormwater Management Design Manual (NYSDEC 2015).
 - **Action:** Apply “smart growth” principles that apply to stormwater management (Smart Growth Network, 2020).

4.2 HISTORY AND CULTURE

4.2.1 **Goal: Support Cultural Resources and Volunteer Activities**

- **Strategy:** Publicize information, events, and accomplishments of local organizations to increase community awareness.
 - **Action:** Request local nonprofits to compile information and links to local organizations for the Village website and as part of the Village’s “welcome” packet for new residents, to include mission statements, contacts, and opportunities to get involved.
- **Strategy:** Support nonprofits and special events financially and logistically.
 - **Action:** Continue financial support for the library and farmers’ market.
 - **Action:** Continue logistical support for Chamber of Commerce events.
 - **Action:** Assist local organizations in finding and procuring grant funding for their activities.



4.2.2 Goal: Preserve Historic Buildings and Community Character without Placing Undue Burden on Property Owners or limits on residential growth

- **Strategy:** Encourage the preservation and restoration of historic properties.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning regulations to facilitate adaptive reuse of historic buildings without adverse impacts to the historic character of the building or adjacent neighborhood.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning regulations so that, when new buildings are built, they are consistent with the character of nearby buildings regarding setback, placement of parking areas, inclusion of public spaces, etc.

- **Strategy:** Consider design guidelines for new development on commercial areas of Main Street.
 - **Action:** Review the proposed 1995 Main Street Design Guidelines as well as other models as a basis for design guidelines.
 - **Action:** Review the zoning ordinance and special use permit criteria and incorporate any adopted design standards for new development on the commercial areas of Main Street.

- **Strategy:** Consider a façade improvement program for Main Street.
 - **Action:** Research funding opportunities for low-interest loans or grants that may be available from not-for-profit organizations, Main Street Trust opportunities, local financial institutions, and public-private partnerships.
 - **Action:** If feasible, create and implement a façade improvement program.

- **Strategy:** Consider the establishment of a historic district along the Main Street Corridor.
 - **Action:** Establish a local ad hoc committee including local historians to examine the pros and cons, process requirements and implications for property owners.

4.3 HOUSING

4.3.1 Goal: Provide for more affordable rental housing



- **Strategy:** Amend zoning regulations in residential and commercial mixed-use districts to encourage affordable rental housing.
 - **Action:** Revisit parking minimums that restrict 1-bedroom apartments in both the residential and commercial zoning districts.
 - **Action:** Revisit lot size and occupancy requirements to make accessory dwelling units and multi-unit residential structures easier to build and use.
 - **Action:** Revisit affordable housing density bonuses to ensure they remain reasonable in light of other zoning changes that encourage affordable housing.
 - **Action:** Allow for off-street (in the back) first-floor residential use in the commercial district, which can provide additional ADA compliant housing.

4.3.2 Goal: Provide for more affordable for sale housing

- **Strategy:** Consider amending zoning regulations in residential districts to encourage affordable for-sale housing.
 - **Action:** Revisit lot size and occupancy requirements to encourage greater housing stock diversity (single-unit, duplex/triplex/fourplex).
 - **Action:** Remove minimum square foot requirements for a dwelling beyond NYS building code, to facilitate construction of small homes.
 - **Action:** Identify ways to enable development of landlocked lots without road frontage.
 - **Action:** Revisit affordable housing density bonuses to ensure they remain reasonable in light of zoning changes.

4.3.3 Goal: Preserve "small-town" atmosphere

- **Strategy:** Amend zoning regulations to protect and preserve each neighborhood's characteristics.
 - **Action:** Specifically, address setback requirements, lot size, building size limits, etc., so that each neighborhood maintains its existing "look and feel".

4.3.4 Goal: Regulate short term rentals and BnBs fairly

- **Strategy:** Address issues associated with short-term rental properties.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning definitions and regulations that address owner-occupied and non-owner-occupied short-term rental properties.



4.3.5 Goal: Promote accessibility in all buildings

- **Strategy:** Amend regulations and procedures to promote universal accessibility, to accommodate the needs of the disabled, seniors and others who have difficulties with mobility and accessibility.
 - **Action:** Amend Site plan review procedures to promote universal accessibility in residential and non-residential buildings.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning regulations and guidelines to promote or require universal accessibility in residential and non-residential construction.
- **Strategy:** Encourage universal accessibility in new construction and renovation.
 - **Action:** Assist property owners in procuring grants and other funding to achieve universal accessibility.

4.4 GOVERNMENT, INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION

4.4.1 Goal: Manage per household tax burden

- **Strategy:** Engage in long term fiscal planning for capital assets.
 - **Action:** Review and improve capital improvement plan(s) for infrastructure projects including sewer and water line upgrades and replacement, road and bridge projects, and sidewalk maintenance and construction.
 - **Action:** Review and improve capital improvement plan(s) for Village emergency services including equipment, assets, and building upgrades and replacements.
 - **Action:** Review and improve financial reserves for infrastructure projects such as sewer and water line upgrades and replacement, road and bridge projects, and sidewalk replacement and construction.
 - **Strategy:** Expand the tax base in the Village to manage per household taxes.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning and other land use regulations to encourage infill and incremental development.
 - **Action:** Prepare for the possibility of annexing additional acreage into the Village.
 - **Strategy:** Pursue grants to offset direct costs to the Village.
-



- **Action:** Create a position in the Village that will coordinate grant applications and administration, or contract with a consultant who can do the same.
- **Action:** Identify, monitor, and pursue potential funding opportunities including grants through state and federal agencies.
- **Strategy:** Pursue further sharing of services with other institutions, such as:
 - School district
 - Town of Ulysses
 - Tompkins County

4.4.2 **Goal: Improve government transparency and accessibility**

- **Strategy:** Create a Unified Development Code (UDC; see glossary) that contains all local laws and regulations into a single searchable and easily navigable repository.
 - **Action:** Establish an ad hoc committee to identify the specific content and functionality of the UDC.
 - **Action:** investigate grants and funding opportunities.
 - **Action:** Consult with the Tompkins County Planning Department and the NYS Department of State relative to preparing a UDC.
 - **Action:** Prepare a Request for Proposals (RFP) and hire an experienced consultant to assist in development of the UDC.
 - **Action:** Prepare the UDC.
 - **Action:** Maintain the UDC.
- **Strategy:** Improve government transparency and communication.
 - **Action:** Redesign Village website.
 - **Action:** Incorporate UDC into Village website.
 - **Action:** Develop informational materials that summarize the various documents in the UDC. These could be printed materials or online annotations of the laws. They should be aimed at a variety of audiences.
 - **Action:** Review existing definitions in the zoning ordinance and update as needed to clarify terminology relative to newly amended articles and sections of the code.



4.4.3 Goal: Increase School-age population

- **Strategy:** Attract young families to live in the Village.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning regulations to encourage affordable housing.
 - **Action:** Encourage work-at-home opportunities.
 - **Action:** Ease zoning restrictions on neighborhood day care and after-school care facilities, especially in walking distance to schools.
 - **Action:** Coordinate decision-making between the school district(s) and Village officials in terms of needs assessments and proposed capital improvements that affect both entities to determine shared services opportunities, including community use of district buildings and grounds for recreation, senior and youth programs, and continuing education.
 - **Action:** Pursue ways to provide low-cost or sliding-scale day care, to support working and low-income families.

4.4.4 Increase Coordination between Village and Trumansburg central school district

- **Strategy:** Coordinate decision-making between the school district and Village officials with regard to shared resources and services.
 - **Action:** Pursue shared development opportunities between school and Village.
 - **Action:** Pursue shared services opportunities between school and Village.
- **Strategy:** Improve communication between school district and Village residents.
 - **Action:** Invite and encourage a school board member to participate in Village Trustees meetings, and vice versa.
 - **Action:** Add links between Village and school district websites.

4.5 PARKS AND RECREATION

4.5.1 Improve the health and sustainability of our urban forest

- **Strategy:** Maintain Tree City USA Community Status.
 - **Action:** Budget a per capita amount for tree maintenance and planting.
 - **Action:** Fill vacancies on the Street Tree Advisory Committee.
 - **Action:** Appoint a part-time Village Forester or Arborist.
 - **Action:** Celebrate Arbor Day annually.



- **Strategy:** Reforest and maintain species diversity of forested areas throughout the Village.
 - **Action:** Prioritize tree planting and maintenance on Village-owned property, especially green spaces, and public use areas.
 - **Action:** Consider modifying the Sidewalk and Street Tree Maintenance Local Law to establish replacement requirements for removed or damaged trees on public or private land.
 - **Action:** Create a matching fund for homeowners to maintain and replace trees.
 - **Action:** Conduct annual street tree pruning, maintenance, and replacement work by DPW & volunteers.
 - **Action:** Create and regularly update a GIS-based tree inventory and street tree master plan.

- **Strategy:** Build community support to grow and maintain a healthy urban forest.
 - **Action:** Encourage volunteer involvement in tree projects, including planting, inventorying tree damage and maintenance.
 - **Action:** Educate the public and especially school students about trees so that Village projects are widely understood and decisions about trees on private property are well informed.

4.5.2 Goal: Enhance recreation opportunities

Strategy: Explore ways to share development of recreational facilities with the school and with other communities.

- **Strategy:** Explore ways to collaborate with local organizations, the school, and other communities to further share and make accessible recreational programs such as adult education, after-school programs, summer programs for youth, and community sports programs.
 - **Action:** Investigate ways to reduce the cost of recreation and youth programs to the participant, such as free, low-cost, or sliding-scale programs.

4.5.3 Goal: Develop more parks, trails, and open space (see also tourism below)



- **Strategy:** Identify opportunities for additional trails to interconnect with regional trail systems.
 - **Action:** Develop local trails and connect them with existing pedestrian and bicycling networks.
 - **Action:** Connect the Village with the Black Diamond Trail.
- **Strategy:** Identify opportunities and locations for public parks, conservation areas and civic gathering spaces.
 - **Action:** Identify locations for possible future parks and trails. Consider opportunities for private donation, conservation easements or public acquisition of property by the Village or local land trusts.
- **Strategy:** Increase public access to Trumansburg Creek.
 - **Action:** Identify safe public access points along Trumansburg Creek.
 - **Action:** Develop riparian buffers as wildlife corridors and recreation areas.

4.5.4 Goal: Maintain and enhance the beauty of the Village

- **Strategy:** Continue beautification activities for properties throughout the Village.
 - **Action:** Establish a master plan for canopy tree planting, replacement, species diversity and long-term sustainability of street trees.
- **Strategy:** Encourage a beautiful Main Street corridor and maintain signage, groundskeeping and landscaping at welcoming entrances to the Village.
 - **Action:** Support initiatives like Taking Care of T-burg and the Taughannock Garden Club.
 - **Action:** Maintain signage, groundskeeping and landscaping at welcoming entrances to the Village.
 - **Action:** Promote compatibility and harmony of architectural styles and building form and design through local zoning regulations.
 - **Action:** Adopt commercial design guidelines for Main Street.
 - **Action:** Establish standards for walkability in new development.
 - **Action:** Assist local businesses in finding funding for property improvements through low interest loan programs, grants, and tax incentives.



4.6 LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

4.6.1 Goal: Promote Land Use compatibility that respects the quality of life in Trumansburg

- **Strategy:** Establish regulations and procedures that promote smart growth principles, environmental sustainability, and compatibility with community character.
 - **Action:** Revise permitted use regulations for residential areas.
 - **Action:** Revise the dimensional requirements in the R-1 residential zoning district to allow for the different characteristics of diverse neighborhoods.
 - **Action:** Amend commercial and industrial zoning regulations to distinguish between traditional mixed-use development (pedestrian-oriented, compact, integrated combination of uses) and multi-use development (more vehicle-oriented, combining retail/service and industrial uses).
 - **Action:** Amend zoning regulations to allow for infill development of vacant lots.
 - **Action:** Promote suitable redevelopment of vacant or underutilized buildings that is compatible in use, scale, and design with the existing or desired character of the neighborhood.

4.6.2 Goal: Promote business development that respects the quality of life in Trumansburg

- **Strategy:** Increase tourism.
 - **Action:** Identify ways to encourage tourists to seek out local businesses, cultural destinations, entertainment and recreational venues.
 - **Action:** Modify regulations to encourage local businesses to attract visitors to the Village through such things as outdoor displays of goods and merchandise, food trucks, etc.
 - **Action:** Encourage storefront displays and use of storefronts for local art exhibits, craft displays, and local history.
 - **Action:** Increase the "reach" of advertising and promotion of local events through Village, Town, and County newspapers, websites, and other official publications.



- **Action:** Investigate the feasibility of developing a large indoor all-season event venue.
- **Action:** Simplify regulations regarding short-term housing.
- **Action:** Promote Trumansburg at the Taughannock State Park and Visitor Center.

- **Strategy:** Support working from home.
 - **Action:** Identify amenities needed for working from home. Survey local stakeholders, residents and businesses to discover needs that could be addressed by the Village such as Village-wide access to high-speed internet, residential building modifications, day-care, co-working space.
 - **Action:** Modify local zoning regulations to accommodate working from home and coworking spaces.

- **Strategy:** Ensure a variety of businesses, with opportunities for independent entrepreneurs and small businesses by modifying zoning regulations.
 - **Action:** Restrict big box and large-scale commercial development.
 - **Action:** Cap retail store size.
 - **Action:** Disallow the use of multiple adjacent buildings by one company as a single retail store as a way of sidestepping frontage restrictions.
 - **Action:** Establish commercial development standards in the downtown commercial core to require that all buildings be multi-story and available for mixed-use.
 - **Action:** Encourage the construction of flexible interior space that can be used for a variety of purposes.
 - **Action:** Establish minimum and maximum front setbacks and require rear parking for the commercial core.
 - **Action:** Review parking requirements that discourage new businesses.

- **Strategy:** Promote doing business in Trumansburg.
 - **Action:** Create a “doing business in Trumansburg” document.
 - **Action:** Prepare a Welcome Packet for new businesses in Trumansburg.
 - **Action:** Include information about local businesses in the Welcome Packet for new residents.



4.7 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.7.1 **Goal: Promote health and safety through investment in facilities and services**

- **Strategy:** Determine short and long-term capital investments needed to maintain and improve public health and safety.
 - **Action:** Sponsor public meetings with local and regional stakeholders, including the Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) and Tompkins County, on the activities needed to maintain and improve public infrastructure such as sewer, water, and stormwater management systems, as well as community emergency response and health care facilities.
 - **Action:** Seek funding assistance to conduct a detailed engineering and architectural feasibility study of design, space requirements, and location alternatives for a new shared-use facility for the Fire Department and emergency response services. The study should also address the needs of the Trumansburg Police Department and Department of Public Works.
 - **Action:** Acquire sufficient property to build necessary facilities.
 - **Action:** Apply for grants and low-cost loans to build facilities.
 - **Action:** Undertake long-term fiscal planning for health, safety and emergency services.
 - **Action:** Develop long-term replacement schedules for capital assets in EMS/Fire/DPW/Water/Sewer/Police.

- **Strategy:** Plan for large-scale major emergencies (fires, earthquakes, epidemics, shootings, etc.).
 - **Action:** Update existing Village emergency plan This could be coordinated with the school district.

4.7.2 **Goal: Improve pedestrian and bicycle safety and accessibility throughout the community**

- **Strategy:** Maintain, Improve, and expand sidewalk networks.
 - **Action:** Dedicate staff time to maintenance of existing sidewalks within current sidewalk district.



- **Action:** Create a Village sidewalk committee or consolidate efforts with the tree committee to coordinate sidewalk replacement and improvement activities.
- **Action:** Investigate the feasibility of expanding sidewalk districts and establishing a fee system to be assessed for new non-residential construction. These fees would be dedicated to a fund for sidewalk repair and replacement.
- **Action:** Investigate creating a matching fund for homeowners to maintain and replace sidewalks.
- **Action:** Repair the pedestrian bridge over Trumansburg Creek.
- **Action:** Incorporate sidewalk construction and replacement requirements into Village regulations including zoning, site plan and subdivision regulations.
- **Action:** Provide funding and staff to maintain the sidewalk district surrounding the schools.
- **Action:** Determine if an expanded sidewalk district is warranted.

4.8 TRANSPORTATION

4.8.1 *Goal: Improve parking options on Main Street*

- **Strategy:** Improve parking-related signage and parking area striping and maintenance.
 - **Action:** Install clear signage for parking lots that are open to the public.
 - **Action:** Partner with private businesses and property owners to stripe and maintain existing lots open to the public.
- **Strategy:** Increase parking space in walking distance to Main Street.
 - **Action:** Pursue shared-use agreements with parking lot owners.

4.8.2 *Goal: Reduce traffic speed and traffic noise in the Village*

- **Strategy:** Improve speed limit compliance on Main Street (NYS Route 96).
 - **Action:** Consult with the NYSDOT Region 3 Regional Director regarding possible installation of special signage designed to reduce speeding along Main Street, including permanent interactive speed signs and speed reduction signs for heavy trucks to reduce traffic noise.



- **Action:** Coordinate speed enforcement along Main Street between the Trumansburg Police Department and the NYS Police. This may include the use of temporary speed recording equipment.
- **Strategy:** Improve traffic conditions and safety across the Village.
 - **Action:** Complete a Village-wide street audit and needs assessment, including a GIS-based inventory of existing conditions such as roadway pavement and subsurface conditions, drainage, signage, shoulder condition, and right-of-way determination and marking.
 - **Action:** Update Village roadway design standards to reflect neighborhood character. For example, speed limits, roadway width, and limits on on-street parking.
 - **Action:** install traffic-calming features (speed bumps or humps, traffic circles etc.).
 - **Action:** Increase speed limit enforcement.

4.8.3 Goal: Improve pedestrian and bicycle safety and accessibility along the Main Street Corridor

- **Strategy:** Undertake pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly improvements along Main Street (NYS Route 96).
 - **Action:** Work with NYSDOT Region 3 Regional Director to investigate Context Sensitive Solutions (CCS) on Main Street.
 - **Action:** Consult with the NYSDOT Region 3 Regional Director and emergency responders on best practices to resolve pedestrian and bicycle safety issues along Main Street, particularly at eight intersections with crosswalks near the schools and in proximity to existing businesses.
 - **Action:** Consult with the NYSDOT Region 3 Regional Director about adjusting striping of parking spots on Main Street and adding appropriate signage adjacent to crosswalks to prohibit vehicle parking or standing at the crosswalk.
 - **Action:** Promote other ways to improve safety at crosswalks, including modern lighted signage, enhanced striping, and removal of parking spaces to improve visibility.

4.9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES



4.9.1 **Goal: Improve stormwater management and drainage**

- **Strategy:** Regulate stormwater runoff quantity and quality.
 - **Action:** Establish a Stormwater Management Plan for the Village consistent with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.
 - **Action:** Develop funding strategies to address stormwater management and drainage issues throughout the Village.
 - **Action:** Solicit advice from the County Water Resource Council and County agencies on addressing poor drainage conditions and local flooding issues.
 - **Action:** Investigate implementing a usage fee and pursuing state and federal grant programs to finance stormwater management projects.
 - **Action:** Amend zoning regulations and site plan review criteria to require and enforce stormwater management.

4.9.2 **Goal: Ensure that water supply and sanitary sewer service can support future growth**

- **Strategy:** Maintain and upgrade public infrastructure, such as pump stations and transmission and distribution systems to meet current and anticipated needs.
 - **Action:** Track infrastructure use, capacities, and conditions to determine short and long-term needs.
 - **Action:** Set up a protocol for sharing information among Village Departments, Village Boards, ad hoc committees, and utility service providers to monitor service needs, set priorities, and coordinate infrastructure project schedules.
 - **Action:** Develop funding strategies for a possible phased approach to replace water mains and degraded pump stations throughout the Village.

4.9.3 **Goal: Maintain and upgrade village waterway infrastructure in response to storm induced waterflow**

- **Strategy:** Maintain and upgrade public infrastructure, such as bridges and retaining walls along the village waterways
 - **Action:** Repair the retaining wall at the Gregg St walking bridge.
- **Strategy:** Manage erosion and waterflow in village waterways



- **Action:** Work with NYS Soil & Water Conservation District to conduct an assessment to determine best methods to keep the flow of Trumansburg creek under control.
- **Action:** Work with NYS Soil & Water Conservation District and NYS Department of Transportation to retrofit the Main St bridge to handle increasing water flow through the creek and mitigate any surficial flooding on Main St.

4.10 CLIMATE CHANGE

4.10.1 *Goal: Transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040*

- **Strategy:** Coordinate climate change mitigation efforts in the Village.
 - **Action:** Designate individuals or an ad hoc committee to develop a Village plan, to include the following strategies, and monitor its execution.
 - **Action:** Annually benchmark energy consumption and potential greenhouse gas reduction measures for municipal buildings and services.
- **Strategy:** Reduce energy usage in Village buildings and operations.
 - **Action:** Explore ways to convert public buildings and facilities to alternative energy sources such as geothermal, solar and wind energy generation systems.
 - **Action:** Identify funding opportunities to assess greenhouse gas emissions and develop benchmarking measures to track energy use and conservation measures.
 - **Action:** Investigate grant opportunities from NYSERDA, NYPA, and service providers to convert Village streetlights to energy efficient LEDs.
- **Strategy:** Encourage and incentivize energy conservation, the use of heat pumps for heating and cooling, and the use of alternative energy sources for homeowners, rental property owners, and businesses.
 - **Action:** Amend regulations and procedures to require energy-efficient building practices. Consider Ithaca Energy Code and NY Stretch Energy Code to supplement the existing building code.
 - **Action:** Investigate green building certification programs and explore ways to encourage their use.



- **Action:** Offer incentives for energy-efficient construction of new buildings and retrofitting of existing ones.
- **Action:** Amend zoning regulations to encourage multi-unit residential buildings, which are more energy efficient to build and service than stand-alone homes.
- **Action:** Require new buildings and encourage existing building owners to consider the use of alternative energy sources such as solar and wind energy generation systems.

- **Strategy:** Support public and private investment in renewable energy projects.
 - **Action:** Determine the feasibility of renewable energy systems, specifically wind and solar. Determine need for regulation of such systems. Amend zoning regulations to encourage development of renewable energy projects.
 - **Action:** Pursue grant opportunities to develop public renewable energy projects.
 - **Action:** Offer incentives for private development of renewable energy projects.

- **Strategy:** Encourage personal activities that reduce carbon-emissions.
 - **Action:** Improve public transportation options for commuters.
 - **Action:** Improve Village walkability.
 - **Action:** Install charging stations for electric vehicles.
 - **Action:** Consider special parking spaces for electric/hybrid vehicles.
 - **Action:** Promote ridesharing and carpooling. Explore the possibility of participating in Ithaca Carshare.
 - **Action:** Continue to support local recycling activities and explore ways to promote them.
 - **Action:** Promote working at home and shared workspaces.
 - **Action:** Develop local recreation facilities (e.g., hiking, skiing, dog-walking, swimming, skateboarding).
 - **Action:** Offer local entertainment and recreational programs for youth.



4.11 IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

The Implementation Table summarizes the Goals, Strategies and Actions, organized by general topic, that the Village deems to be most important. It is a useful tool for decision-making and for monitoring progress. This table is updated as part of the regular review of the Plan. Each of these priority actions is assigned the following in the implementation table:

- Lead responsibility - who is responsible for seeing that the action is pursued.
- Other involved parties - most likely, who will do the work.
- Time frame - 0-3 years, 4-7 years, > 7 years, relative to the date of adoption of the Plan; or ongoing
- Potential funding sources, if applicable
- Cost estimate
- Date cost estimate was made.
- Date of completion (to be inserted when action is completed)

Acronyms presented in the table include the following:

Village of Trumansburg

CPZR	Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee
DPW	Department of Public Works
ZBA	Zoning Board of Appeals

New York State Agencies

DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
OPRHP	Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE RESOURCES						
Goal 4.1.1 Protect and conserve sensitive natural environments	Prepare a Stormwater Management Plan and regulations that address protection of natural stormwater management systems (i.e., wetlands) and use of green infrastructure	Mayor, Board of Trustees	Planning Board	0-3 years	NYS DEC Water Quality Improvement Program NYS EFC Green Innovation Grant Program NYS DEC Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC)	\$25,000 to \$30,000 (cost will depend on extent of study area and content of the plan, estimate current as of December 2020)
See above	Modify Article VI of the Zoning Ordinance regarding existing Conservation Overlays text and mapping	Board of Trustees	CPZR, ZBA and Planning Board	0-3 years	N/A	N/A (may require cost of legal review)

³ See Appendix I for New York State and Federal Funding Source information. Future funding sources may include other regional, State and Federal programs, so additional research is necessary.

⁴ Preliminary cost estimates are for planning purposes only and are not a substitute for more detailed estimates for feasibility studies, design, and construction projects. Cost estimates represent the total cost for the action.

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources ³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
HISTORY AND CULTURE						
Goal 4.2.2 Preserve historic buildings and community character	Establish design guidelines and development standards to encourage protection of historic resources, adaptive reuse, and redevelopment	Board of Trustees	Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, local historians	3-5 years	Homes and Community Renewal NY Main Street Program	To be determined and depends on extent of study area and resources involved
HOUSING						
Goals 4.3.1 And 4.3.2 Provide more affordable housing	Modify zoning ordinance to encourage affordable housing and rentals	Board of Trustees	CPZR, Planning Board, ZBA	0-3 years	N/A	N/A (may require cost of legal review)
See above	Modify the zoning ordinance to encourage infill residential development of vacant and underutilized properties	Board of Trustees	CPZR, Planning Board, ZBA	0-3 years	N/A	N/A (may require cost of legal review)

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
GOVERNMENT, INSTITUTIONS, AND EDUCATION						
Goal 4.4.2 Improve government transparency and accessibility	Improve communication via the Village website and other media to increase information sharing such as links to local, county, state and federal regulations and funding programs that affect Village residents	Mayor	Village Departments, Tompkins County, T'Burg Central School District	Ongoing	NYSDOS Local Government Efficiency or similar grants	N/A (will require Village staff time of varying degrees)
PARKS AND RECREATION						
Goal 4.5.1 Improve the health of our urban forest	Maintain and enhance Village street trees and healthy woodland resources, specifically in regard to species diversity.	Street Tree Advisory Committee	Mayor, Board of Trustees, Village DPW	Ongoing	N/A	N/A (typically included in annual budget)
Goal 4.5.3 Develop more parks, trails and open space	Conduct a needs assessment to identify potential locations and funding opportunities to develop new parks, recreation facilities and trails and to interconnect local trails with regional trails.	Mayor, Board of Trustees	Planning Board	3-5 years	NYS OPRHP Recreational Trails Program and Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) Parks Grants	To be determined

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
Goal 4.5.4 Maintain and enhance the beauty of the Village	Prepare and adopt updated commercial design guidelines for downtown Main Street	Mayor, Board of Trustees	Planning Board	0-3 years	Homes and Community Renewal NY Main Street Program	\$20,000 to \$25,000
LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT						
Goal 4.6.1 Promote land use compatibility that respects the quality of life in T'Burg	Review the zoning ordinance to be consistent with the 2021 Comprehensive Plan including updating definitions, permitted use tables, and dimensional requirements (e.g., lot size minimums, lot coverage maximums, minimum square footage)	Mayor, Board of Trustees	CPZR, Planning Board, ZBA	0-3 years	Part of Village 2021 comprehensive plan update	NA (may require cost of legal review)
Goal 4.6. Promote business development that respects the quality of life in T'burg	Review the zoning ordinance to preserve and enhance neighborhood character by addressing setback and scale requirements, architectural style, and design features	Mayor, Board of Trustees	CPZR, Planning Board, ZBA	0-3 years	Part of Village 2021 comprehensive plan update	NA (May require cost of legal review)

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
See above	Modify the zoning ordinance to restrict big-box and large-scale commercial development	Mayor, Board of Trustees	CPZR, Planning Board, ZBA	0-3 years	Part of Village 2021 comprehensive plan update	NA (May require cost of legal review)
PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES						
Goal 4.7.1 Promote public health and safety through investment in facilities and services	Pursue funding for site acquisition, design and construction of a new Village shared-use emergency services facility	Mayor, Board of Trustees	NYSESD, emergency service providers	3-5 years phased approach	NYS ESD Grants including SPFS program feasibility studies	\$35,000 to \$40,000 initial phase for strategic feasibility study
TRANSPORTATION						
Goal 4.8.1 Improve parking options on Main Street	Conduct a parking needs assessment and modify parking regulations and locations as needed	Mayor, Board of Trustees	Planning Board, NYSDOT	5-7 years	HCR CDBG Program for public infrastructure and facilities	\$20,000 to \$25,000
Goal 4.8.2 Reduce traffic speed and noise in the Village	Coordinate with NYSDOT Region 3 on State highways and TCDOT for County roadways to address transportation	Mayor, Board of Trustees	NYSDOT, TCDOT, Village DPW	5-7 years Phased approach	Federal Highway Administration: Bicycle and Pedestrian Funding	Initial coordination and consultation phase at little to no cost

VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

2021 Comprehensive Plan Update



IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
See above	safety-related issues such as speeding, pedestrian crosswalks, on-street parking changes, signage					
Goal 4.8.3 Improve pedestrian and bicycle safety and accessibility along the Main Street Corridor	Expand/replace sidewalks, crosswalks, lighting, and signage along the Main Street corridor; reconstruct gaps in sidewalk network; and upgrade pedestrian safety amenities connecting Main Street to adjacent residential neighborhoods	Mayor, Board of Trustees	NYS DOT, TCDOT, Village DPW	Ongoing	NYS HCR Community Development Block Grant NYS Main Street Program (HCR NYMS) NYS DEC Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC)	Cost varies based on project components from approximately \$30 to \$50/linear foot for 5-foot-wide concrete sidewalks to \$150/linear foot for sidewalks and other components such as granite curbing, drainage, and lighting
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES						
Goal 4.9.1 Improve stormwater	Prepare a Stormwater Management Plan and implement stormwater regulations, including	Mayor, Board of Trustees	Planning Board	0-3 years	NYS DEC Water Quality Improvement Program	\$25,000 to \$30,000 (cost will depend on extent of study)

VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

2021 Comprehensive Plan Update



IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources³	Preliminary Cost Estimates⁴
management and drainage	determining the feasibility of a usage fee				NYS DEC Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC)	area and content of the plan)
CLIMATE CHANGE						
Goal 4.10.1 Transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040	Designate individuals or an ad hoc committee to develop a Village plan and monitor its execution	Mayor, Trustees		0-3 years	NYS DEC Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC) NYS HCR Community Development Block Grant	N/A
See above	Prioritize elements of the plan and begin to execute.	Ad hoc committee		0-7 years	NYS DEC Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC) NYS HCR Community Development Block Grant	Will differ for each project



5.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC INPUT

APPENDIX B: MAPS

APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

APPENDIX E: ZONING DETAILS

APPENDIX F: PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

APPENDIX G: VILLAGE AND STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

APPENDIX H: BOARD RESOLUTION

APPENDIX I: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES



5.1 APPENDIX A: PUBLIC INPUT

The Appendix A document features materials used at public workshops held throughout the planning process. Where possible, written feedback has been transcribed for clarity.



**Public
Information
Meeting**

November 21, 2019

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan Update



Agenda

7:15-7:45: Presentation

- Purpose and Benefits of Comprehensive Planning
- Comprehensive Planning and Local Land Use Regulations
- Comprehensive Plan Process in Trumansburg
- Q&A Session
- Next Steps

7:45-8:30: Open House - We want to hear from you!

- Review of data and maps
- Input on current challenges and future opportunities for Trumansburg
- Input on general topics related to comprehensive plan



Why Update the Comprehensive Plan?

Assess **current conditions**

+

Revisit and revise the **community-wide vision**

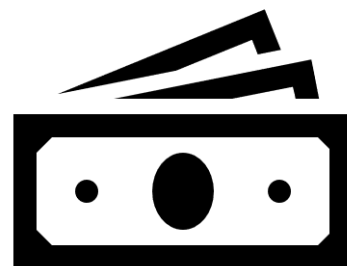
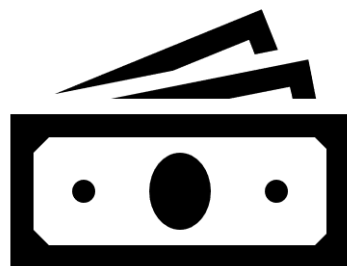
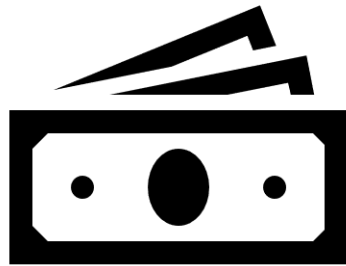
+

Develop new **action steps** for achieving that vision



Benefits of an Updated Comprehensive Plan

- To leverage funding
- Improves chances for grants & loans
- Demonstrates “Project Readiness”
- More predictability and transparency around community supported projects and economic growth



Funding Sources

- Federal & NYS grant programs
- Gifts
- Corporations
- Not-for-Profits
- Tax revenues
- Bonding



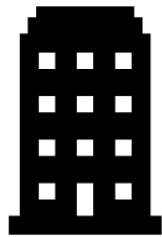
What should the Comprehensive Plan address

- **It should address challenges and opportunities** for orderly growth, providing continued guidance for decision-making
- **It should provide a sound basis for village-wide policies for:**
 - Sustainable economic growth and development
 - Preservation of important natural resources such as open space
 - Identification of community needs and capital improvements
 - Recommending new or amended local land use laws



Typical Plan Structure

- **Inventory & assessment of existing conditions:** Collection and assessment of relevant information on demographic, environmental, historic, economic, cultural, and fiscal resources
- **Vision:** Expression of broad vision for the future
- **Goals:** Development of goals to implement the vision
- **Recommendations:** Immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth, and development policies and regulations



Typical Plan Structure

Vision: Expression of goals

- **Vision** is what you want to be...it is future oriented

Goals: Recommended actions to achieve those goals

- **Goals** should represent the policies you want to support the vision

Recommended Strategies and Actions:

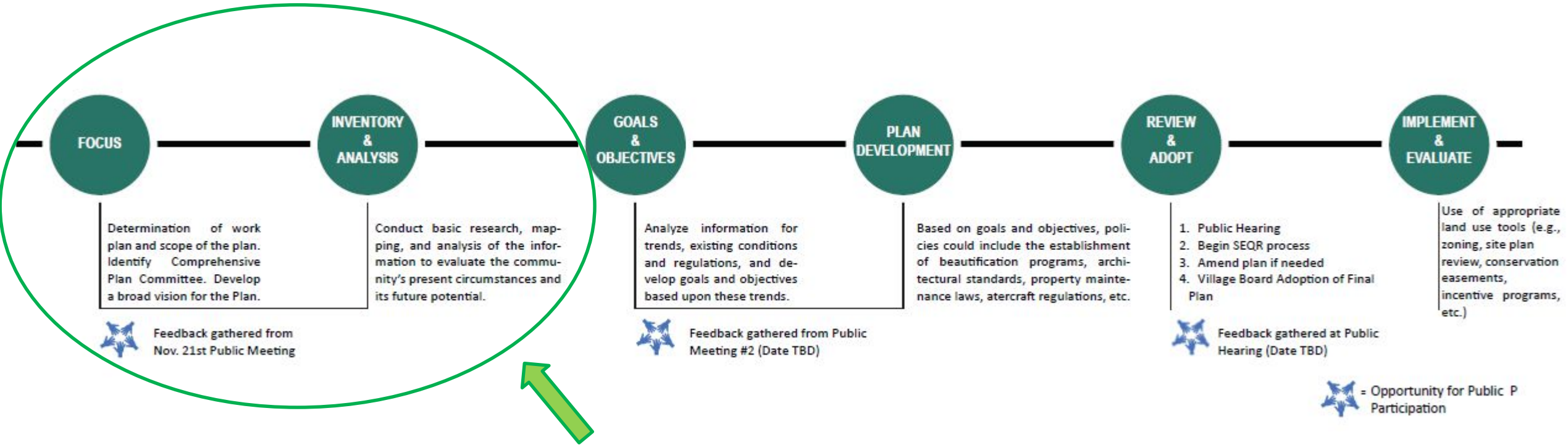
Game plan: What you need to do to achieve your vision

Measurable: Action step that can be measured to determine progress

Accountability: Bite size, achievable steps that lead to the end result



Project Timeline and Public Engagement



We are here!

Opportunities for public participation throughout the process

Topics Considered

Past

Present

Future



Zoning is a Local Land Use Regulation

- Local zoning laws establish in the community **zoning “districts”** and specify the land uses, density, and building dimensions permitted in each zone.
- Zoning regulations need to align with the Comprehensive Plan.
- Typical “use-based” zoning regulations are primarily focused on “uses” allowed in each zoning district.
- Contemporary “form-based” zoning regulations are primarily focused on the “forms” allowed and places much more emphasis on “character of place”.



Other Tools for Managing Local Land Development

Land development regulations are not confined to zoning provisions.

They may also include regulations that protect trees, slopes, wetlands, historic districts, and viewsheds. In addition, they may include regulations that govern the subdivision of land and development of individual sites.

- **Site plan** (currently in place)
- **Subdivision** (currently in place)
- **Special use permits** (currently in place)
- **Design guidelines** (currently in place, but only in Commercial District)
- **Development standards** (NOT currently in place)
- **Open space protection** (currently in place within Stream Buffer Overlay)
- **Stormwater management** (following State requirements only)



Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Planning Process

1. Public involvement
2. Vision
3. Inventory and analysis
4. Development of goals, recommendations, and action steps (the “Plan”)
5. Village of Trumansburg plan adoption
6. Implementation & evaluation



Next steps for Comprehensive Plan

1. Finalizing vision statement
2. Draft of Existing Conditions
3. Draft goals/objectives/implementation steps
4. Public Meeting #2 – March 2020 (tentatively)
5. Draft documents for review on project website
6. Final plan with public hearing and adoption



Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan Adoption

- Village Environmental Quality Review
 - Public hearing and assessment of environmental impact of the Plan
 - Review by Village Board, per local law of the Village of Trumansburg pursuant to Section 8-0113 of the New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)
- Review by County Planning Board, per GMU §239(m)
- Adoption by Village Board of Trustees

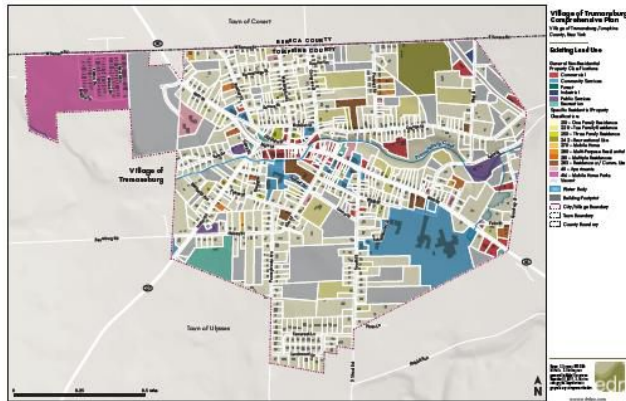


Overview of Existing Conditions

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Geographic Overview



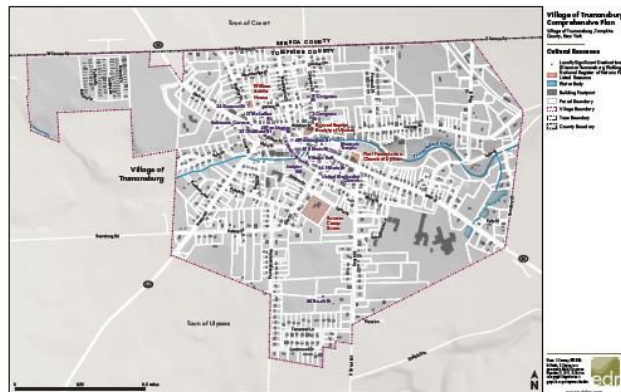
Land Use



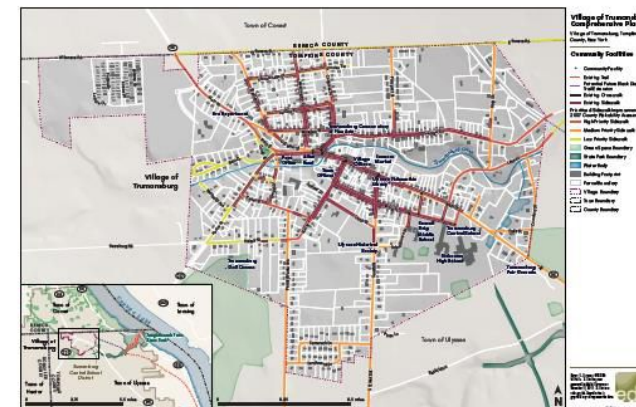
Wetlands, Floodplains, and Hydric Soils



Cultural Resources



Parks, Trails, and Community Facilities



Draft Vision Statement

Trumansburg, NY, in the heart of the Finger Lakes, is a safe, friendly, and energetic community that values its rich history, picturesque natural settings, attractive neighborhoods, surrounding rural areas, and local businesses.

We as a community envision a future Village that:

- Offers ample and diverse opportunities for employment, education, and housing.
- Encourages social interaction and community engagement in all aspects of Village life by people of all age groups, income levels, and cultural backgrounds.
- Protects and promotes our small-town atmosphere with distinctive neighborhoods, downtown businesses and institutions.
- Supports entrepreneurs and local businesses that provide services to residents and visitors
- Advances environmental and economic sustainability by encouraging moderate population growth while protecting open space and natural resources.
- Is guided by a transparent, responsive, and fiscally responsible Village government committed to public service.



We need your input!

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Where are we now?



Strengths

*What are the Village's strengths?
(example: Trumansburg's historic homes)*

Limitations

*What are the Village's weaknesses?
(example: lack of developable land)*

Opportunities

*Where are there opportunities in the Village?
(example: tourism)*

Challenges

*What are challenges facing the Village?
(example: changing hospitality trends, such as AirBnB)*



Questions?

Let us know your thoughts and keep in touch!

1. Leave your comments today following this presentation.
2. Sign up to be notified of the second public meeting. Date TBD.
3. Visit our website: trumansburg-ny.gov/zoning-revision-committee
4. Take our mini-survey:

www.surveymonkey.com/r/TburgCompPlanSurvey



Village of Trumansburg
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

Public Meeting 1
Trumansburg Fire Station
November 21th, 2019
7:00 PM- 8:30 PM

Total attendance: 66 Community Members in total (includes Trumansburg Committee Members and EDR Team)

Village of Trumansburg: Mayor Rordan Hart and CPZR Committee members: Ben Darfler, Steph Bailey, David Breeden, Kathy Klemperer, Tom Pepe, Tom Myers, Scott Sheavly, and Jack Katz

EDR Team: Erica Tauzer, Kyle Hatch, Walt Kalina, Jane Rice

The Public Meeting began at 7:00 PM and ended at 8:30 PM. The meeting was open house style with interactive boards presented in stations overviewing community demographics, land use plans, and feedback solicitation on the draft vision statement, and on overall strengths, limitations, opportunities, and challenges facing the community of Trumansburg.

General Comments:

Comment 1

Strengths: Close knit families and community members

Limitations: Recreational facilities and coordinated programs we have numerous youth programs but they each exist on their own efforts.

Challenges: Employment

Comment 2

Strengths: natural features- views to lake, waterfalls, woodlands, stream systems

Limitations: Outdated and difficult to navigate zoning by law, uncoordinated streetscape

Opportunities: Black diamond trail, proximity to fairgrounds

Challenges: Too much asphalt

Additional Comments: Signage- disorganized, random, Public Engagement- Note volunteerism, create a “there” here (See Watkins Glen Waterfront blog), bury utility lines.

Comment 3

Strengths: Schools, Trumansburg conservatory of Fine Arts, Community Chorus, Farmers Market

Limitations: Transportation for residents who do not drive

Opportunities: Split level house design is how over 50 years old Penn Ave could apply for historic district designation!

Challenges: Rebuilding neighborliness after Crescent Way is built- lots of bitterness in nearby areas

Additional Comments: In the absence of a Village stormwater law, does the Town’s apply to the Village? Tompkins County Water Resources Council developed model stormwater laws for municipalities (before 2010) - Water Resources Council (WRC) admin. provided by County Planning.

When you expand on first bullet of vision statement, please include housing for handicapped citizens.

Board Comments:

Board 2: Geographic Overview

- *Access to residence w/ commercial between Congress and Prospect Street.*

Board 3: Population Profile

- *What about retirees? Households and employment*

Board 5: My Trumansburg Map

- *The “open” space at corner Bradley and Seneca Street and Old Main should have sign “public open space”*
- *Open red space?*
 - *Why isn’t this area in the Village? Reduce Speed limit*
- *Side walks*
- *Future land use plan to plan housing lots*

Board 6: Where are we now?

Strengths

- *Fire department and EMS (x2)*
- *Old residential streets*
- *Quiet*

- *Great library!*
 - *Ditto!*
- *Invested community members*
- *Character of the Village*
- *Businesses and Services*
- *Wonderful quiet village, great school*
- *Great school!*
- *Beautiful homes, vegetation, architecture, friendly and safe!*
- *Public transportation is great. Many TCAT spots*
- *The immediate welcoming of new residents. Welcoming and friendly*
- *A walkable community that fosters connection and a sense of belonging*

Limitations

- *Truck noise and maintaining a quiet village*
- *No good nature trails for runners and dog walkers*
- *Agree with greater survey of residents*
- *Why aren't we doing another survey of Trumansburg residents? Shouldn't we make sure we are properly represented?*
- *Bedroom community people leave to go to work (jobs)- hard on local businesses to keep people walking in the door...*
- *Speed limit is dangerous on the north side on Rt 96, should be 30mph!!! Talk about noise!*

Opportunities

- *Improve sidewalks in residential areas*
- *Artist rich and lots of music- a vibrancy of culture. Connect the artists.*
- *Zoning for incremental development opportunities!*
- *Walkability- sidewalks, connectivity, people active, main street, etc. More interaction on Main Street.*
- *Not enough employment opportunities*
- *Businesses geared towards both local use year-round and seasonal tourism.*

Challenges

- *Aging trees- no plan to replace them. Danger of falling limbs in wind storm*
 - *I agree*
- *Should not be AirBnB in Village or better regulation*
- *Need Street Trees*
 - *Agreed*
- *Drainage Plan*

- *How to keep old historic homes in good condition since they are a strength*
- *Bad sidewalks, can not walk a stroller anywhere*
 - *Agreed*
- *How to bring in more tourist dollars?*
- *Walking in the village is challenging due to sidewalks*
 - *Ditto*
- *Judgement regarding low income housing*

Board 7: Draft Vision Statement

- *Encourage non-white residents, make it open, and embracing of brown/black neighbors*
- *I think it is very important to protect open space*
- *Need crosswalk at downtown parking lot*
- *Keep sustainability issues in mind – work towards net neutral energy use*
- *Sounds good*
- *Need low rents and better housing*
- *How do we encourage no-white residents?*
- *Please change “open space” to “public open space”*
- *Specifics on how to advance on environmental sustainability? What does “encouraging moderate population growth” entail?*

What is a comprehensive plan?

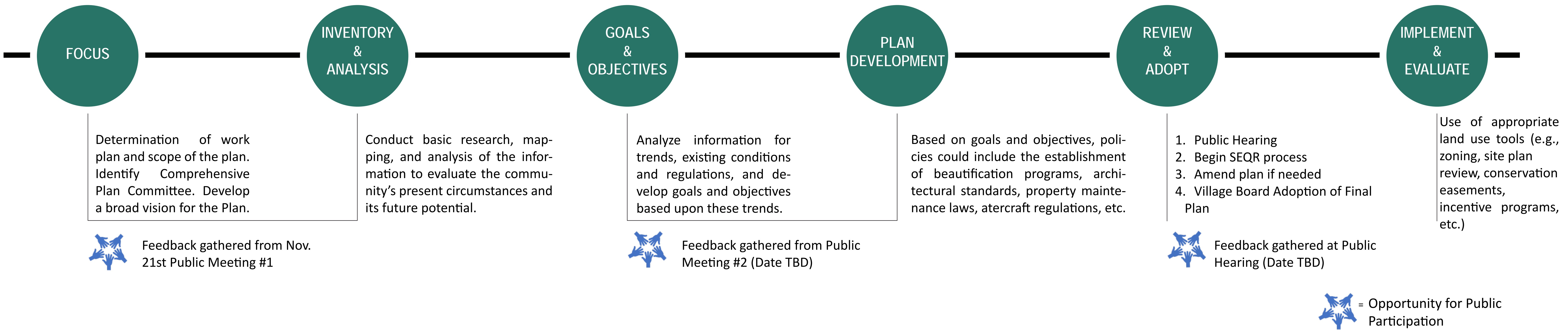
A voluntary set of written and/or graphic materials that identify the goals, objectives, principles, guidelines, policies, standards, devices and instruments for the immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth and development of the village.

It includes a thorough analysis and inventory of current data showing land development trends and challenges, community resources, and public needs for transportation, recreation and housing.

How is a comprehensive plan connected to zoning?

- Zoning is one tool to implement a Comprehensive Plan. Other tools may include Design Guidelines, Budgeting for Capital Improvements, or applying for Federal, State, or Privately Funded Programs.
- Adoption of a Comprehensive Plan does not require the adoption of zoning. However, if challenged in court, zoning must be demonstrated to be based on a “planning process.” A Comprehensive Plan is a simple way to prove this.

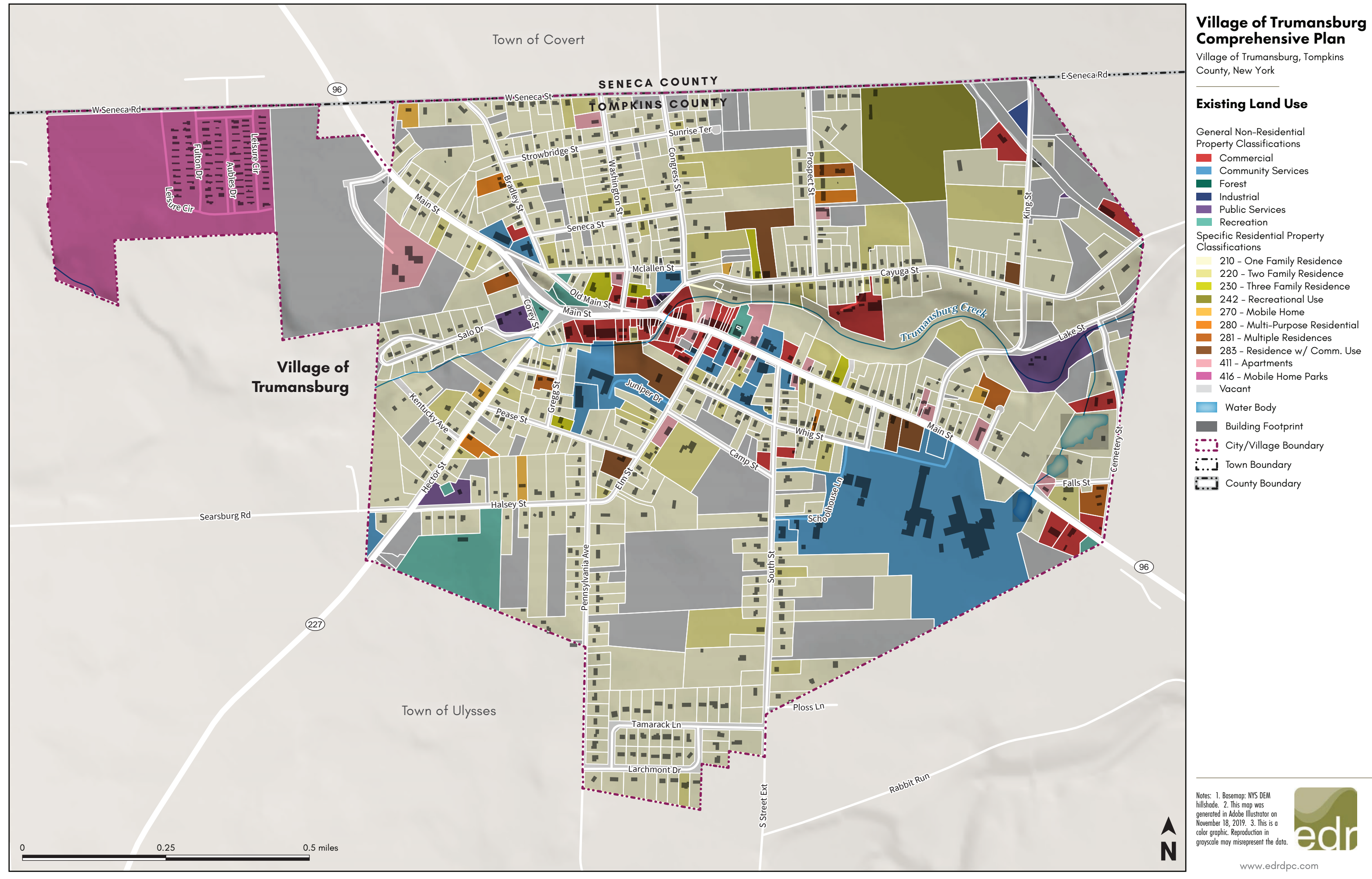
Project Timeline and Public Engagement



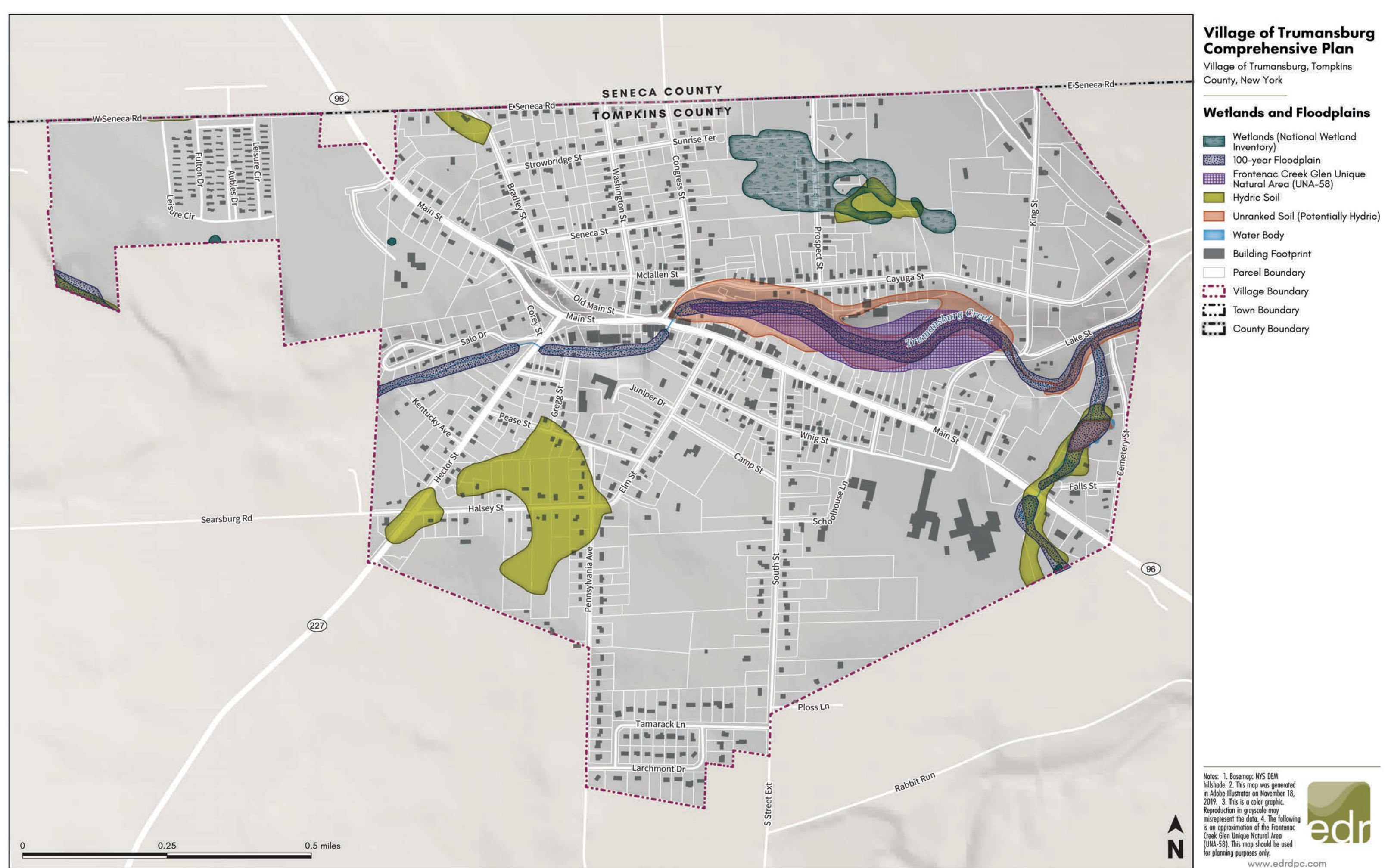
Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Geographic Overview



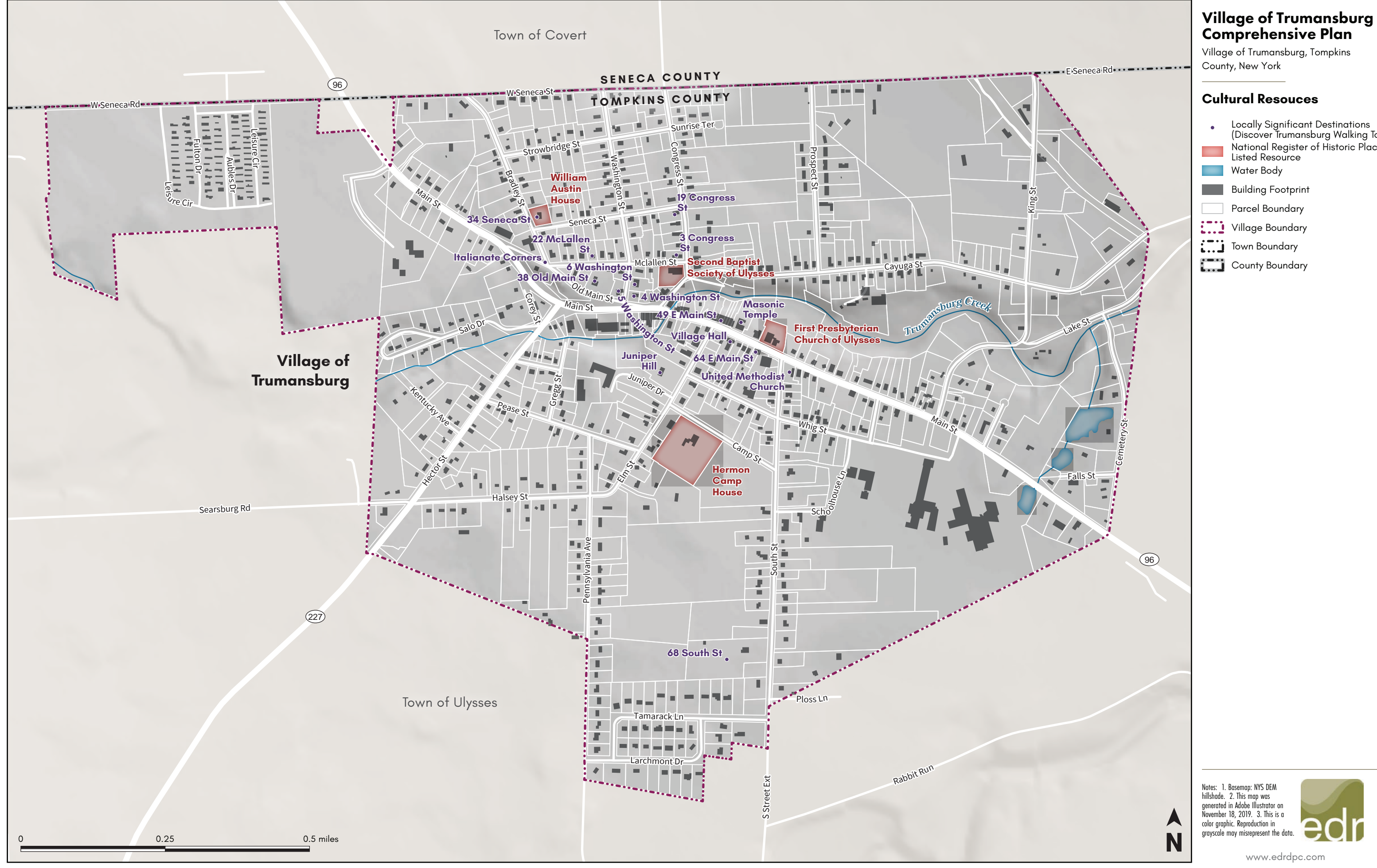
Land Use



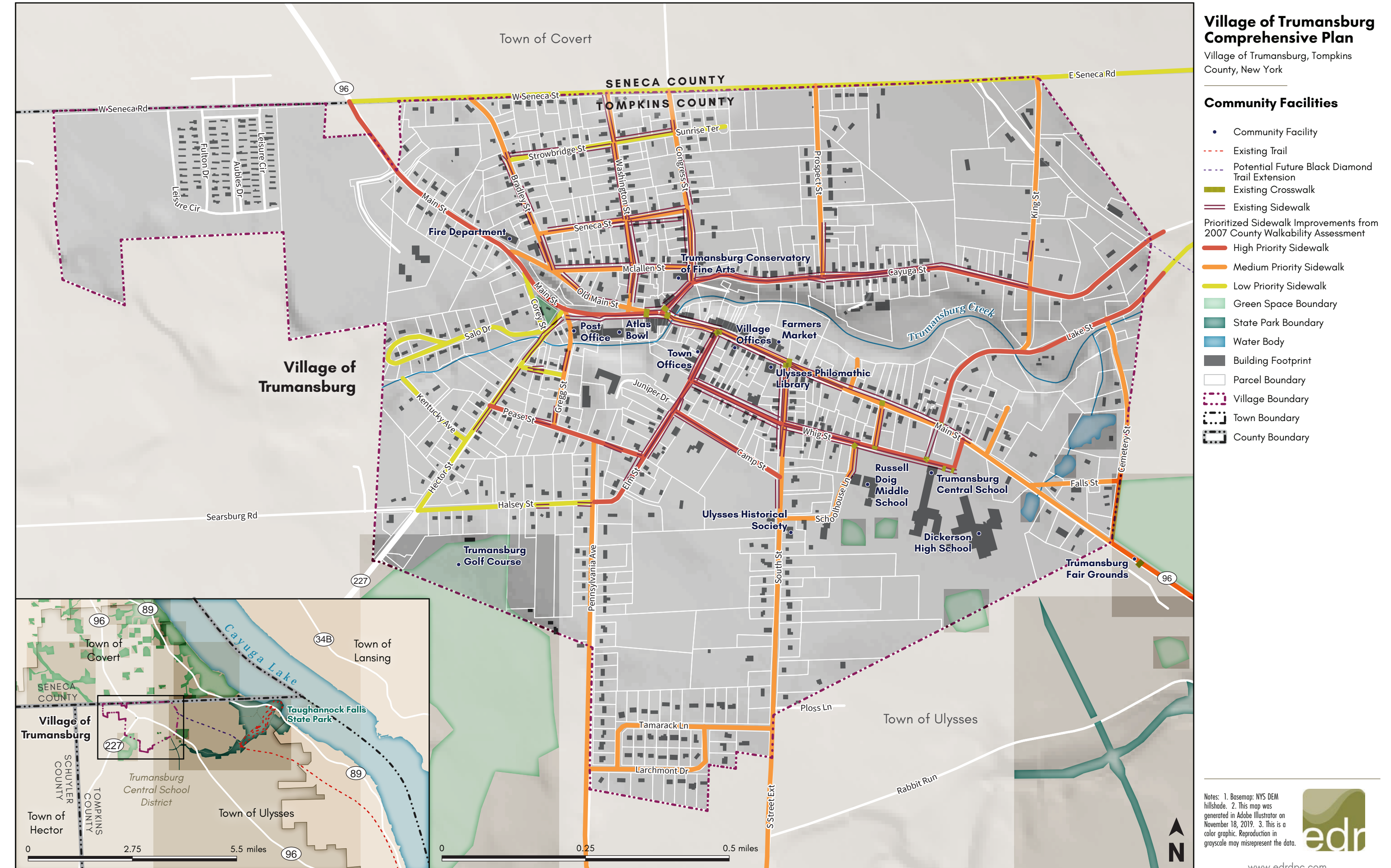
Wetlands, Floodplains, and Hydric Soils



Cultural Resources



Parks, Trails, and Community Facilities



Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Population Profile



Population Changes

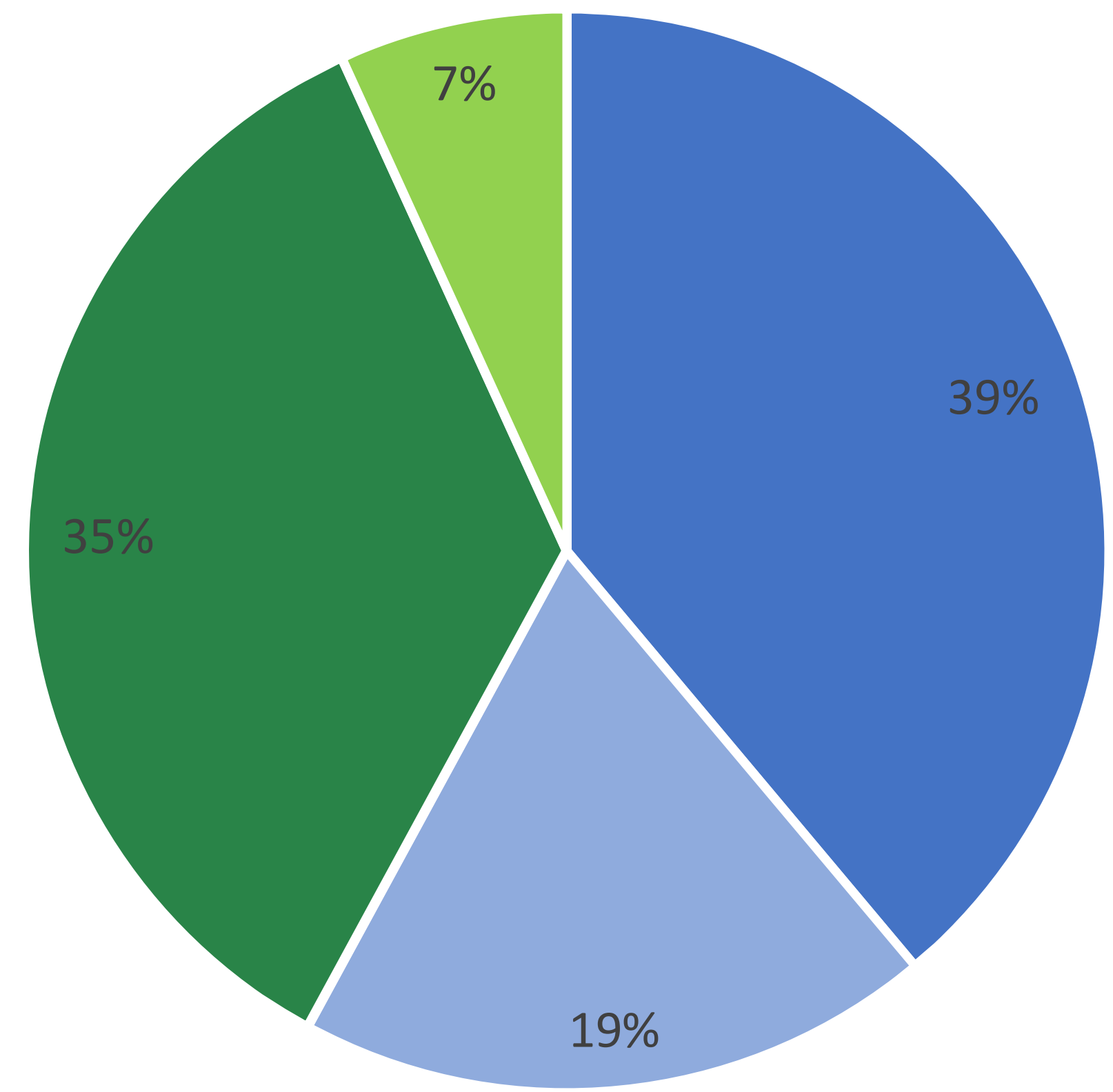
Over the past 40 years, the Village of Trumansburg experienced an overall population increase of approximately 6%, similar to the Town of Ulysses, while Tompkins County and New York State have increased 20% and 13%, respectively.

	Population Change 1980-2018			
	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2017
Village of Trumansburg	-6%	-2%	14%	1%
Town of Ulysses	5%	-3%	3%	3%
Tompkins County	8%	3%	5%	3%
New York State	2%	5%	2%	2%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1980-2010 and 2012-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Households and Employment

A majority of households in Trumansburg are married couples or single individuals without dependents. Top employment sectors include Education/Health/Social services, followed by Professional/Scientific, Manufacturing, and Arts/Recreational/Food.



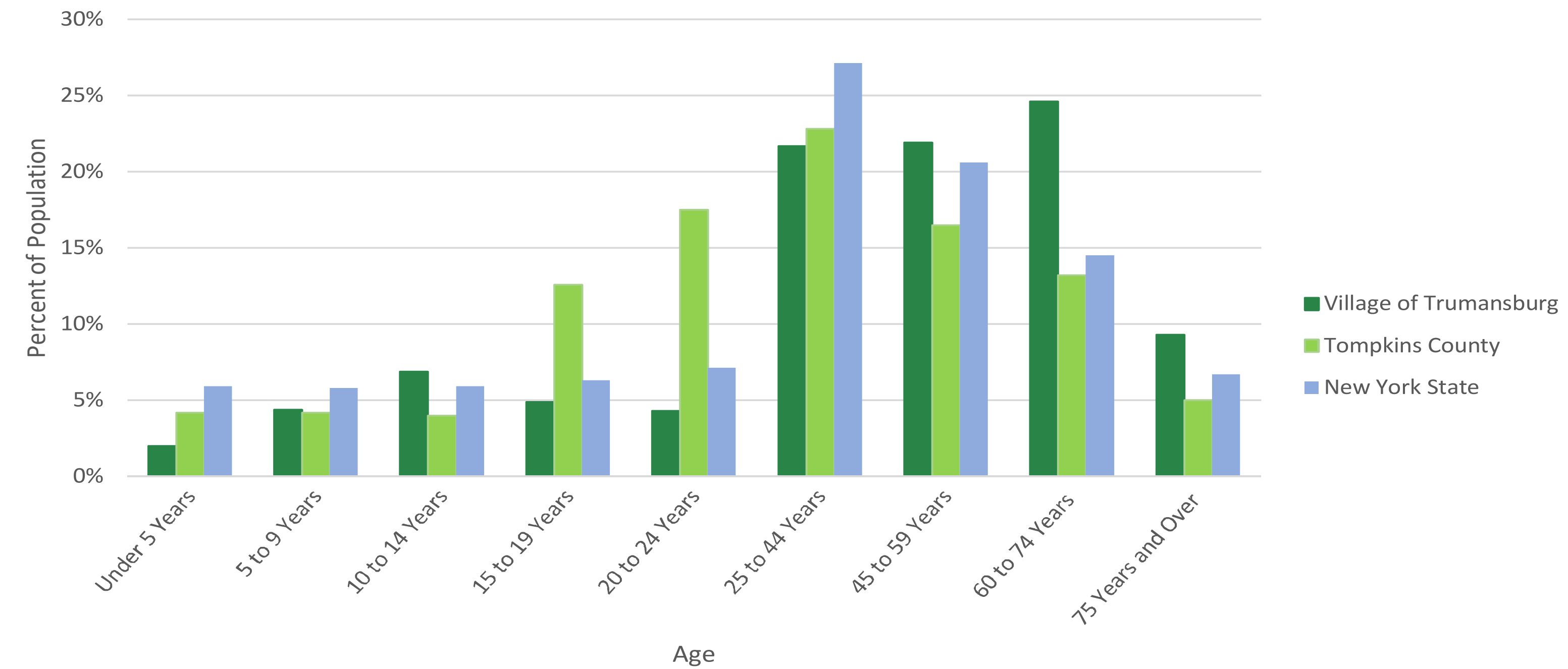
- Top Employment Sectors for Village Residents
- Education/Health/Social - 39%
 - Professional/Scientific - 13%
 - Manufacturing - 11%
 - Arts/Recreation/Food - 9%
 - Retail Trade - 7%
 - Finance/Insurance/Real Estate - 6%
 - Public Administration - 6%
 - Construction - 3%
 - Information - 3%
 - Other Services - 2%
 - Wholesale Trade - 1%
 - Transportation/Warehouse - 1%
 - Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing - <1%

■ Married Couple Family ■ Single Parent Households ■ Householder Living Alone ■ Nonfamily Householder Not Living Alone

Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Age

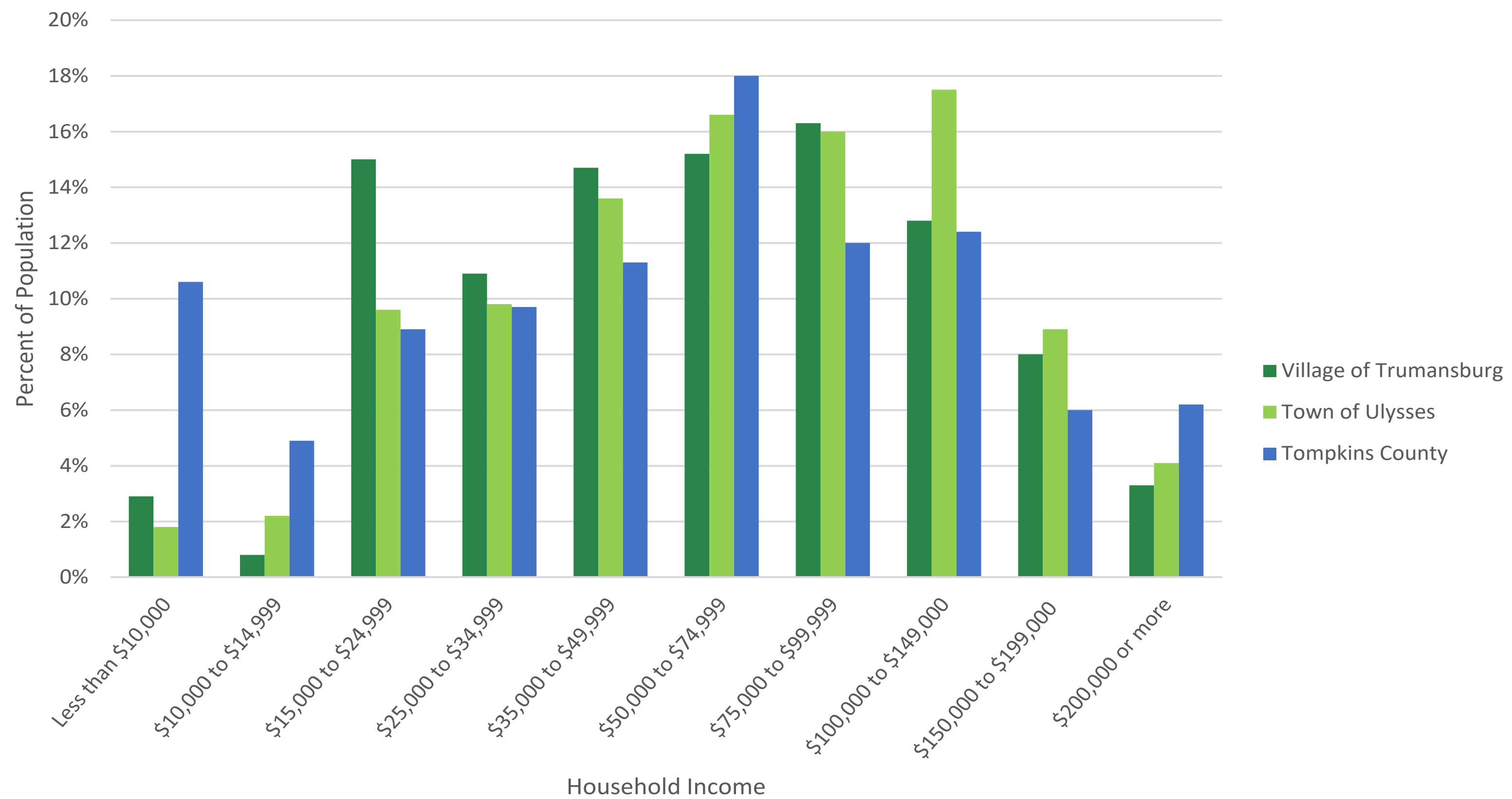
Compared to statewide averages, the Village of Trumansburg has an older than average population, compared to countywide and statewide averages. The Village also has a high youth population (ages 5-14).



Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

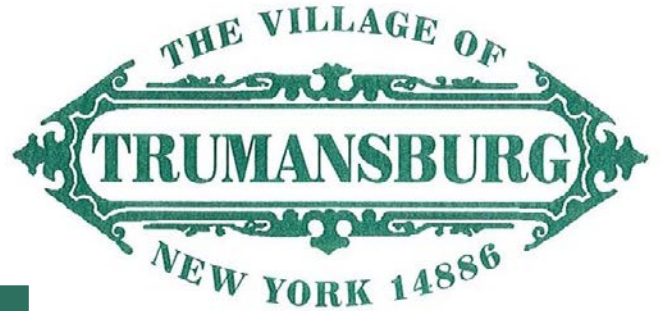
Income

A greater percentage of residents in the Village of Trumansburg come from low income households between \$15,000 and \$35,000, when compared with Tompkins County and New York State.



Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Housing Profile



Age of Housing Stock

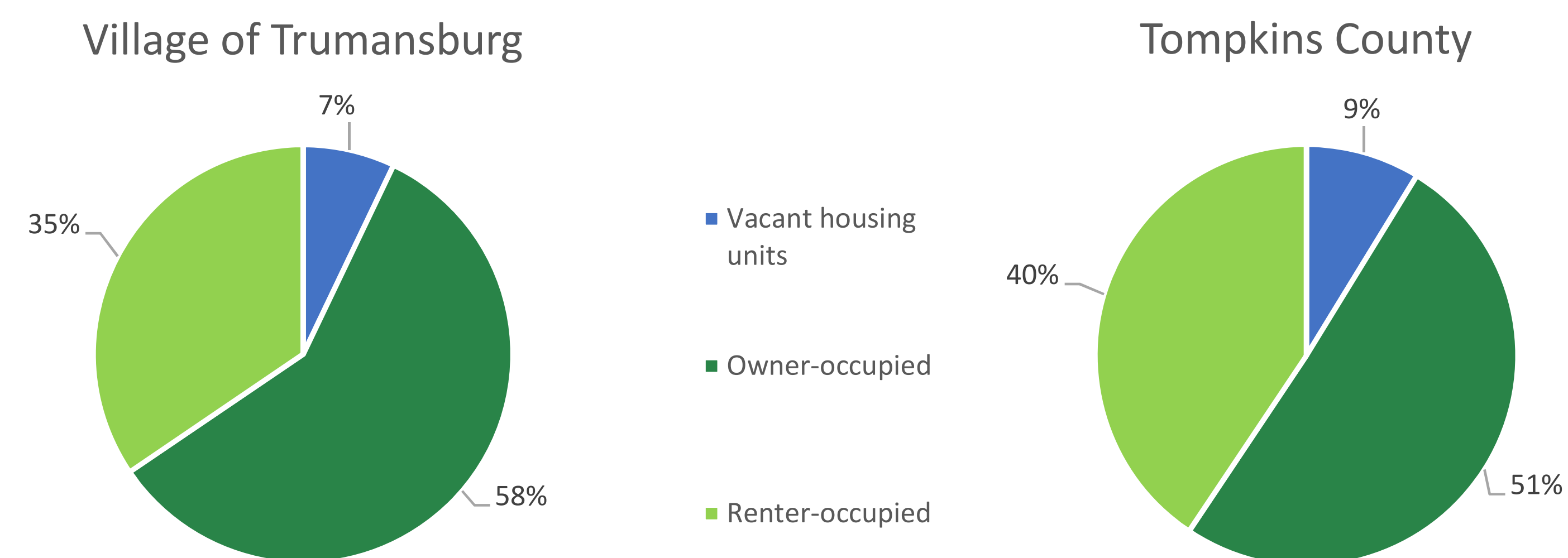
The Village of Trumansburg has a vacancy rate slightly lower than surrounding municipalities, along with a substantially higher percentage of historic homes.

	Village of Trumansburg	Town of Ulysses	Tompkins County
Total housing units	916	2,504	42,727
Vacancy rate	7.1%	10.7%	8.8%
Year structure built (% total)			
Built 2014 or later	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%
Built 2010 to 2013	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%
Built 2000 to 2009	10.8%	7.7%	8.4%
Built 1990 to 1999	5.5%	8.3%	13.6%
Built 1980 to 1989	6.3%	10.4%	13.2%
Built 1970 to 1979	7.2%	13.5%	14.1%
Built 1960 to 1969	5.8%	5.8%	9.9%
Built 1950 to 1959	4.7%	8.1%	8.4%
Built 1940 to 1949	5.9%	6.3%	2.4%
Built 1939 or earlier	51.1%	36%	26.9%

Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Selected Housing Characteristics

Housing Occupancy and Tenure

The Village of Trumansburg has a vacancy and renter occupancy rate slightly lower than that of the County and a homeowner occupancy rate slightly higher than that of the County.

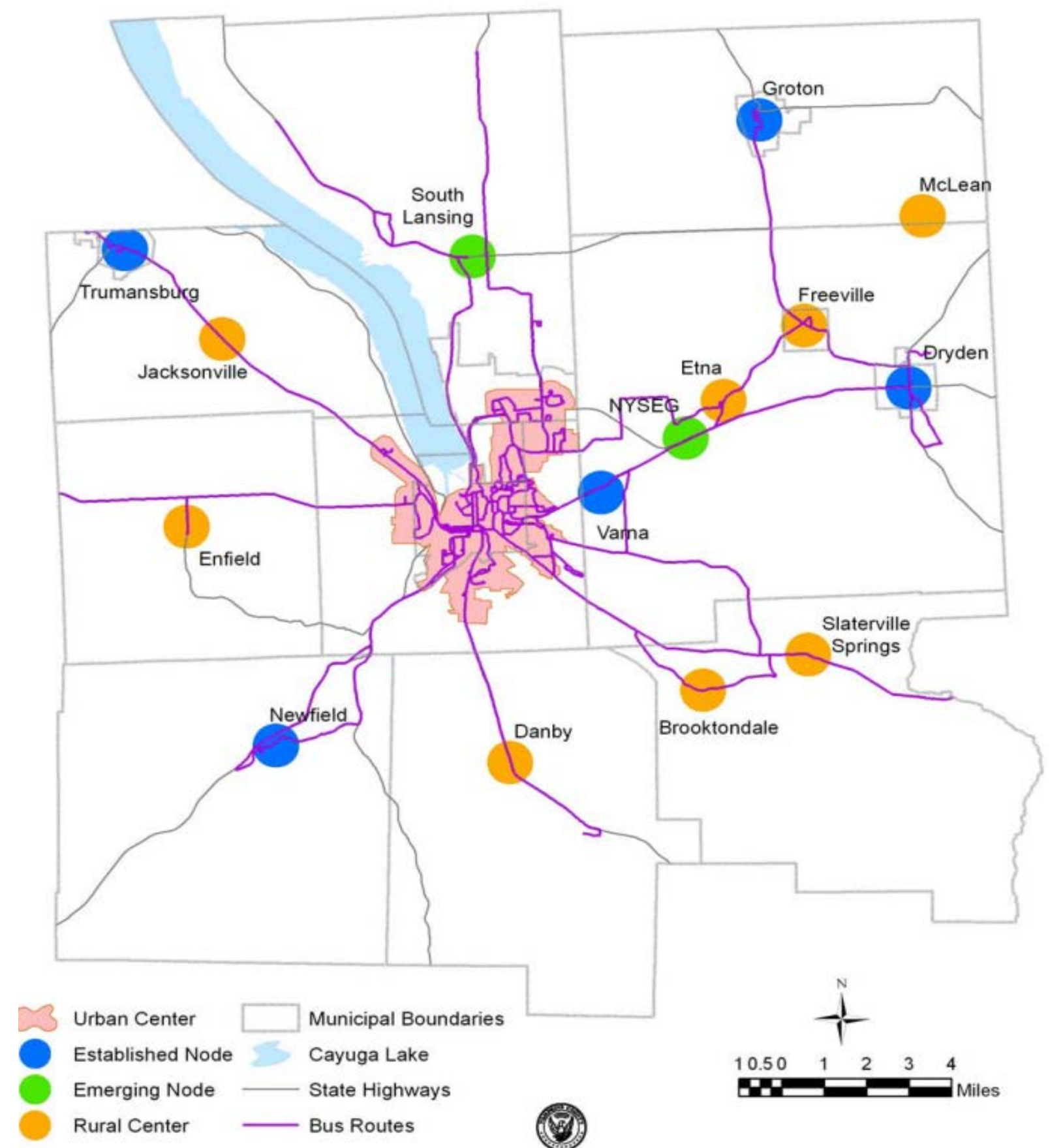


Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Selected Housing Characteristics

2017 Tompkins County Housing Strategy

With their efficient land use, infrastructure, and public transportation, villages have been identified for moderate growth in workforce housing development, due to a shortage across Tompkins County.

- The 2017 Tompkins County Housing Strategy builds upon a housing needs assessment to promote affordable, safe, energy efficient, and appealing housing through the year 2025.
- Specifically, nodal development is recommended as an efficient use of infrastructure, protection of farmland, and an optimal use of public transportation.
- To meet workforce housing needs, nodes like the Village of Trumansburg will have to grow by 50 to 100 new units/per year, distributed across all existing nodes throughout Tompkins County.



Housing Units

Although small scale multiple unit residential buildings have not typified new development across the US since the mid-20th Century (hence the term "Missing Middle Housing"), The Village of Trumansburg has over 20% of its housing units in small multi-plex buildings under 10 units.

	Village of Trumansburg
Total housing units*	916
1-unit, detached	58.2%
1-unit, attached	2.1%
2 units	9.2%
3 or 4 units	8.3%
5 to 9 units	3.8%
10 to 19 units	2.0%
20 or more units	9.4%
Mobile home	7.1%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0%



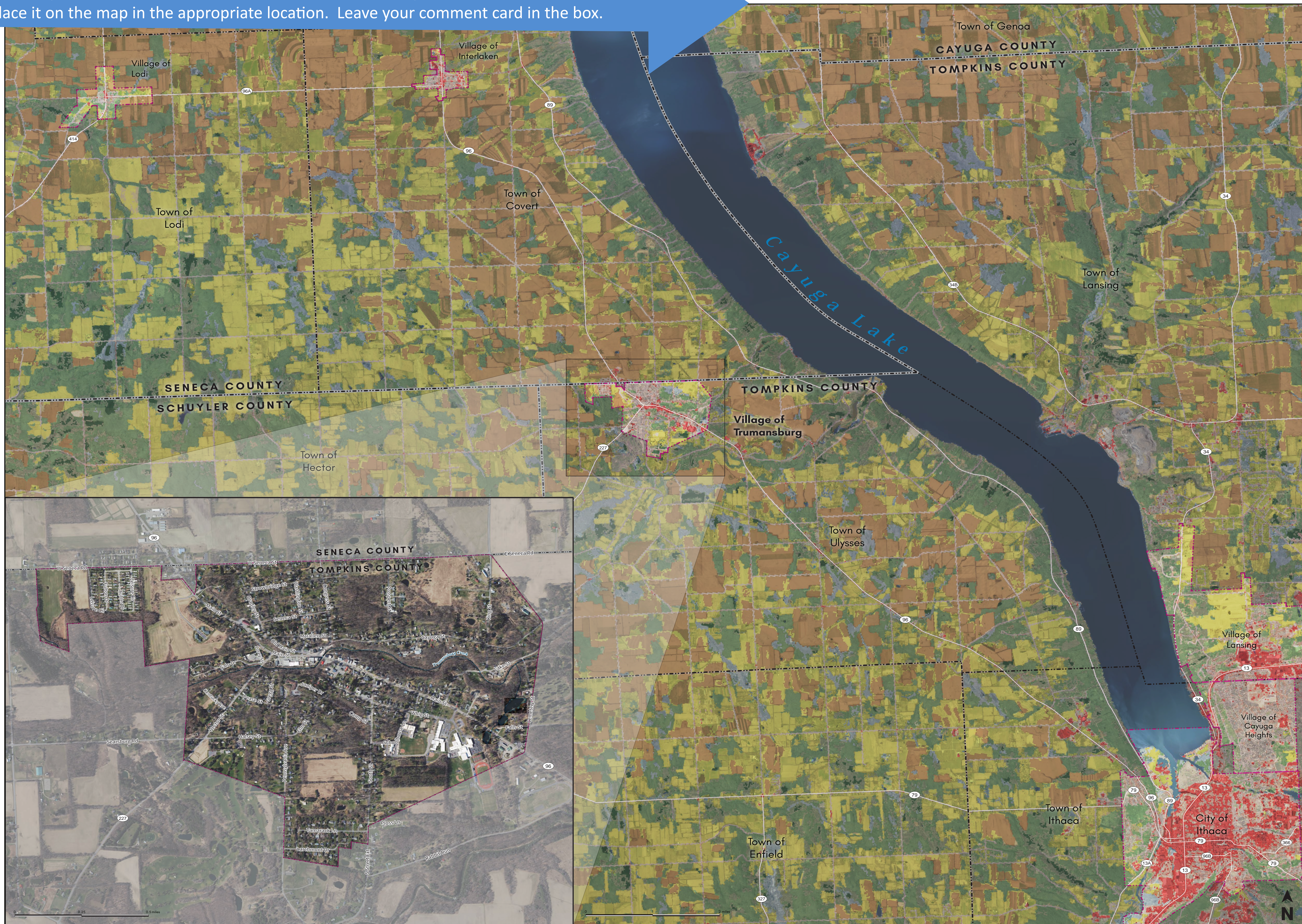
Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics

* A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with other persons in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. (census.gov)

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: My Trumansburg



Share your ideas and thoughts about the present and future of Trumansburg: record your thoughts on your comment card and then write the number of your comment card on a sticker and place it on the map in the appropriate location. Leave your comment card in the box.



Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

- Existing Land Cover**
- NCLD Class:**
- Open Water
 - Developed, Open Space
 - Developed, Low Intensity
 - Developed, Medium Intensity
 - Developed, High Intensity
 - Barren Land
 - Deciduous Forest
 - Evergreen Forest
 - Mixed Forest
 - Shrub/Scrub
 - Herbaceous
 - Hay/Pasture
 - Cultivated Crops
 - Woody Wetland
 - Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
 - Water Body
- Boundary Legend:**
- City/Village Boundary
 - Town Boundary
 - County Boundary

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Where are we now?



Strengths

*What are the Village's strengths?
(example: Trumansburg's historic homes)*

Limitations

*What are the Village's weaknesses?
(example: lack of developable land)*

Opportunities

*Where are there opportunities in the Village?
(example: tourism)*

Challenges

*What are challenges facing the Village?
(example: changing hospitality trends, such as AirBnB)*

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan: Draft Vision Statement

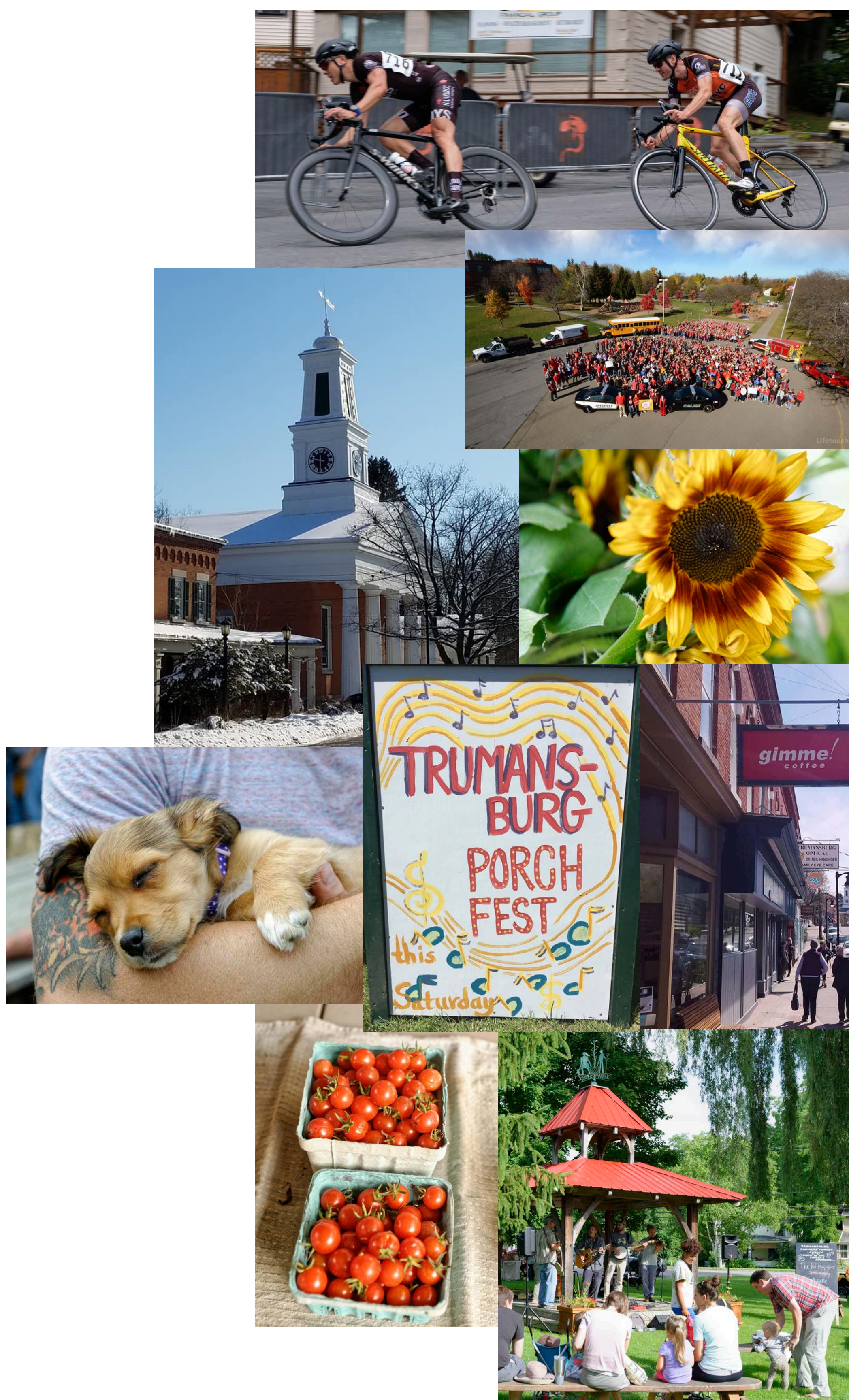


The Steering Committee for Village of Trumansburg has developed the following vision statement to guide both the development of the Comprehensive Plan and the implementation of its recommendations:

Trumansburg, NY, in the heart of the Finger Lakes, is a safe, friendly, and energetic community that values its rich history, picturesque natural settings, attractive neighborhoods, surrounding rural areas, and local businesses.

We as a community envision a future Village that:

-  + Offers ample and diverse opportunities for employment, education, and housing.
-  + Encourages social interaction and community engagement in all aspects of Village life by people of all age groups, income levels, and cultural backgrounds.
-  + Protects and promotes our small-town atmosphere with distinctive neighborhoods, downtown businesses, and institutions.
-  + Supports entrepreneurs and local businesses that provide services to residents and visitors.
-  + Advances environmental and economic sustainability by encouraging moderate population growth while protecting open space and natural resources.
-  + Is guided by a transparent, responsive, and fiscally responsible Village government committed to public service.



Please leave your comments and reactions on the sticky notes provided.

Photos from residents David O'Neil and Jerry Kraus, Trumansburg Chamber of Commerce, and Trumansburg Central School District

Q1 Strengths: What are the Village's strengths? (example: Trumansburg's historic homes)

Answered: 95 Skipped: 3

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Nearby local farms providing easy access to fresh, healthy foods. Decent main street businesses.	1/7/2020 1:30 PM
2	Trumansburg is a quaint and scenic village. There are many historic homes. One of the beauties of Trumansburg is that the houses often have large yards and old(er) trees. We have a pleasant and intelligent community and a nice main street. Trumansburg is close to state parks and lands, and Cayuga Lake. *** Strength - lack of large scale development.*** Trumansburg does not look for or feel like most communities in the USA these days.	1/6/2020 11:57 PM
3	Quiet, relatively stable neighborhoods. Rural feel within the village with rural surroundings. LACK OF DEVELOPABLE LAND.	1/6/2020 10:15 PM
4	Rural environment not shared by many in the country. Strong relationship to nature. Walkable village landscape, youthful investors in the community, a safe place to raise children. A peace from the maelstrom of meaningless development elsewhere. Our little community should build on the strengths of its' innocence, it would have come in handy as the last 40 years of development decisions are proving to be utterly unsustainable!	1/6/2020 5:17 PM
5	Friendly, inclusive neighborhoods.	1/6/2020 4:55 PM
6	The Village's greatest strength is its relatively small size and quiet, rural, pedestrian-friendly character. There are many communities in Tompkins County that are larger and more urban, but the Village offers a great balance of healthy business and residential neighborhoods. That is why most residents have chosen to live here. Recent approvals of zoning variances and new development threaten to destroy this desirable character.	1/6/2020 3:45 PM
7	Historic homes and buildings, sense of community, small scale, sufficient variety of shops and stores, friendliness, mix of people.	1/6/2020 11:21 AM
8	Keeping all history: buildings, homes, etc Nothing needs to be changed	1/6/2020 8:51 AM
9	What separates Trumansburg from other towns such as Lansing is the main street business district. The sense of connectivity and continuity of the downtown area is what draws people in. It "feels" like a village in a New England classical sense.	1/5/2020 9:16 PM
10	K-12 school in walking distance to many families, well maintained homes, welcoming environment, active village commercial center with many community centers including churches, town and village halls and library. Also interesting geography and connective greenway to Cayuga Lake. Decent public transportation for commuters. Good density of residential areas while good proximity to open areas and parks. Good connection to world class universities and colleges. Proximity to wineries and other craft businesses.	1/5/2020 7:41 PM
11	Neighborhoods, walkability, school, library, Trumansburg Area Churches, community support of Food Pantry, Gemm Shop, library, Conservatory, TBurg Education Foundation, etc; participation in village & town government; great village and town services; local businesses, local bank, grocery store and CSAs, Farmers'Market, etc.; historic homes/buildings; participation & support of arts; lots to offer variety of interests, talents; local medical offices.	1/5/2020 5:09 PM
12	Small town feel with the infrastructure of a developed city. I.e. police fire ems	1/5/2020 2:41 PM
13	closeness to Ithaca, schools, sense of community and feeling of small town Quality of life and people	1/5/2020 1:54 PM
14	Library is excellent Availability of shopping, banking, barber, post office right here Farmers market Active churches	1/5/2020 1:05 PM
15	Library, Conservatory, Taughannock state park, historic homes, fairgrounds, Grassroots, schools, Presbyterian church, Encore Players, Trumansburg Community Chorus, Mosaic Yoga, Creekside Cafe, Little Venice	1/5/2020 10:52 AM
16	helpful neighbors	1/5/2020 9:52 AM
17	Tburg's strengths are the walkability of the Village which has improved over the last 20 years by replacing and adding sidewalks. Sidewalks wouldn't be valuable if we didn't have such a beautiful village with appealing restaurants and shops to visit.	1/5/2020 9:25 AM
18	Farmers market, Historic buildings, entrepreneurs,	1/5/2020 9:21 AM

19	Main Street business and tourism	1/5/2020 7:42 AM
20	I like that Trumansburg is a small town where most people are friendly, helpful. I love that everyone knows each other. Or knows someone who knows someone. That's a rare thing in this age of technology. Please try to find a way to keep it.	1/5/2020 7:22 AM
21	Location a short distance from a stable college town. Location near a beautiful lake, waterfalls and state park. Rural spacious feel - residents can grow gardens and have pets and play structures. Low level of stress due to lots of open space and greenery. Good grocery and drug stores, good library and other community organizations, a variety of restaurants.	1/5/2020 3:01 AM
22	Village appeal Walkability Appealing, mainly single family homes Shops, eateries are beginning to thrive. Architecture	1/4/2020 11:25 PM
23	Small and friendly	1/4/2020 11:22 PM
24	Quaint feeling	1/4/2020 10:49 PM
25	Quiet family-oriented small unique town.	1/4/2020 9:57 PM
26	That there is a wonderful library	1/4/2020 9:08 PM
27	- The range of people with talents, with community caring. - All ages brings both energy and wisdom. - Local businesses, restaurants that deserve our patronage. - Lots to do in the area, including parks, BD trail, lake, trails, wineries, golf, shops. - A wonderful library.	1/4/2020 8:53 PM
28	Quiet, relatively safe environment with walking accessible resources	1/4/2020 8:52 PM
29	Small town feel.	1/4/2020 8:31 PM
30	Sense of community and school system	1/4/2020 8:21 PM
31	charming walkable community, good school system, it has a "downtown" or business district of sorts that other comparably sized communities (Lansing, Newfield) lack, which includes bars/restaurants that are potentially destinations for out-of-towners.	1/4/2020 7:53 PM
32	Walkable Community Friendliness of people Great downtown businesses	1/4/2020 6:13 PM
33	Small town feel. Friendly long time residents. Good mix of rural and suburbs. Natural beauty.	1/4/2020 5:54 PM
34	A strong supportive, caring, progressive community that takes pride in its surroundings. It wants development, but not the kind of wholesale development that brings in big box stores and the like. Good music, good arts, good fun loving folks that help each other out.	1/4/2020 5:23 PM
35	The village feels safe. I am not overly concerned about crime, even though I lock my car and house. I can walk the streets at night without worry. I can find basic necessities without going to Ithaca (grocery, gas, pharmacy).	1/4/2020 5:21 PM
36	Smith Woods.... Grassroots... Falls Tavern... Bowling Alley... RonDons— Not My Dads	1/4/2020 4:23 PM
37	Trumansburg Farmer's Market A diverse downtown Community Events Library Restaurant options Healing Arts Close to hiking, cideries, wineries Public transportation	1/4/2020 3:48 PM
38	~Committment to the history of the Village and NOT ceveloping it into another Lansing-type community. The lack of development is actually a plus for those who have lived their lives here. ~The "love your neighbor" mentality - people help each other and look out for each other	1/4/2020 3:47 PM
39	Friendly people, beautiful surroundings, Great Road Crew, Garbage pick up, and Recycling, The Framers market, Great Library, Wonderful stores of different kinds.... Good restaurants, a few very nice Bars...	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
40	Architectural historic character Potentially walkable Established community festivals Nice, smart people	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
41	Sense of community	1/4/2020 2:26 PM
42	Strong community; safety, beautiful historic homes, vibrant Main Street	1/4/2020 2:06 PM
43	Community and school	1/4/2020 2:00 PM
44	Neighborhoodswith a sense of community, school system bringing families together, communications within the village.	1/4/2020 11:19 AM

45	General quaint small town character (not having the modern High rise type buildings to detract from that), historic homes, tree-lined streets, restaurants, walkability---all those things contribute to it not only being a nice place to live, but have tourism appeal High storefront occupancy on Main St The school system and positive town/gown connection	1/4/2020 7:49 AM
46	History, the generations of families that still live here, & care about the Village. They will stay here, no matter what is done to the Village.	1/4/2020 6:00 AM
47	Municipal services, library and other cultural resources, good neighbors, surrounding outdoor green space, children's playgrounds, improved downtown, farmers' market	12/31/2019 2:07 PM
48	historic homes, walkable, continuing to add sidewalks, fiber optic internet, ample parking, several eateries. bowling alley.	12/26/2019 12:48 PM
49	Historic homes, areas of green space, walkability, low to no crime.	12/25/2019 9:53 AM
50	An abundance of nature in quiet, serene and friendly neighborhoods.	12/22/2019 9:33 PM
51	Its great community spirit; its thriving business district; its many churches, charities, and service organizations; a great school district and a terrific library. The Conservatory is a great boon to the Village. I'm so happy to hear there are plans for an open-to-the-public swimming pool at the schools.	12/21/2019 2:34 PM
52	Location near Ithaca but between the lakes. Quasi-rural feel. Municipal services. Sense of community. Historic feel & history. Trees. Close to the park and trail. Most amenities (library, bank, food, supermarket, pharmacy, post office). Arts (Conservatory, theatre, art trail). Culture (celebrations, charity events, block parties). Bus service. Not as hectic as Ithaca — quieter, smaller & more peaceful. Free parking. Free leaf pick-up.	12/21/2019 1:58 PM
53	Small-town feel because of many small businesses; village is kept neat and clean; very attractive public buildings	12/21/2019 12:07 PM
54	Vibrant Main Street Good water Schools	12/20/2019 6:36 PM
55	Walkable village (sidewalks take me most places!) A range of restaurant offerings - high end, low end, home cooking, haute cuisine. Good schools Fantastic public library	12/19/2019 5:39 PM
56	At the present time, it is still a small quaint village with historic characteristics. Everyone knows each other and is concerned for their well being. One feels safe and comfortable, free from crime, and everything is within walking distance. There are plenty of local amenities giving it a hometown feel. The school system is good, and the students are kind and well supported educationally and emotionally and socially.	12/17/2019 9:01 AM
57	Sense of community It is not cookie cutter, beautiful architecture Close to the wine trail Gorgeous accessible park Access to public transportation Necessities close by. Pharmacy, grocery, gas, convince store, library with internet access Good school system Active organizations and social groups	12/16/2019 11:11 PM
58	Community Involvement. Downtown businesses. Farmer Market. Library. Walkability downtown.	12/16/2019 8:40 PM
59	Sidewalks that run throughout the village make for a walkable community, that is when ice and snow don't prevent one from walking on them. Sidewalks create a friendly and welcoming feeling. Trumansburg is an active, multiple generational community. So many events are shared by people of all ages. Tburg is a place where one can be connected and known and make a difference in village life. It is a beautiful village with old homes, small shops, and many cultural and social activities all year round. Trumansburg is a village where most everything one needs is in walking distance. A library, bank, post office, food stores, gift shops, village offices. One can easily live a car free life in the village.	12/16/2019 7:48 PM
60	Older buildings, fun little shop, the people that make it feel like a close community that cares	12/16/2019 5:32 PM
61	A vibrant Main Street with thriving businesses, good variety of restaurants, school system, small rural atmosphere, and okay, yes, nice older homes.	12/16/2019 4:43 PM
62	Definitely historic homes and also vibrant commercial 'downtown' core and other centralized, easy to access, services (library, churches, Conservatory, schools and post office). 'Social capital" - ie connectedness of the population Community events that reinforce a positive community identity: ie., Fair, parades, Winter Wonderland, music specials PLANNED development	12/16/2019 4:15 PM

63	Tburg is a self-contained little hub of very interesting residents. It's proximity to Cayuga Lake and Taughannock Park are strengths, as is it's combination of rural and urban living. The school is excellent too. The historic homes and the Conservatory of Fine Arts are treasures and should be protected. Having Trumansburg Creek running through the village is a HUGE asset. Public access would be a winner for all	12/16/2019 1:35 PM
64	Small, walkable with central social and cultural center	12/16/2019 12:52 PM
65	All the small forests, orchards, farms, ponds! Which also leads to an amazing array of birds in the village. So beautiful!	12/16/2019 12:46 PM
66	We are a thriving, small-town! Ability to grocery shop, visit doctors, pharmacy, vet, gift shops, craft store, delicious restaurants even in such a small town. Much natural beauty here too! I would love to see the Village develop in a way that preserves the small-town, natural-beauty, tourism-friendly aspects of our town.	12/16/2019 12:09 PM
67	Strong main street business core. Streets are in good condition. Most homes and properties are well maintained. DPW has a strong work ethic and supports the village residents selflessly.	12/16/2019 11:02 AM
68	Commercial hub for the surrounding rural area as well as the Village. Beautiful historic homes and commercial buildings, many fine shade trees. GrassRoots Festival and the other events held at the Fairgrounds. The State Park and Black Diamond Trail. Smith Woods. Community spirit, good support for school. Relatively excellent bus service. Nice Farmers Market. Great health care options. Fire Dept./EMS. Some lively night life, Conservatory of the Arts, lovely creek running through town, many farms that sell directly to customers nearby.	12/16/2019 10:19 AM
69	-Historic buildings! -Engaged citizenry -Proximity to wine/beer/farm/art trails -Old-timey feel - Main Street -Walkability -Fairgrounds -Proximity to lake/parks -Grassroots Festival -Proximity to Ithaca -Quiet	12/15/2019 3:16 PM
70	Friendliness which flows from the quaintness of the community and its size. Variety of useful businesses some of which bring the community together and create a village center unlike other villages in the area. TCFA brings together people of all ages at semi-annual events and provides entertainment and education through out the year. Grassroots, at its current size and configuration, becomes a community event and brings back people who have left the village for one reason or another, but only effects the village for a short time span followed by a return to our normal quaint community. In most cases homes are not crowded together. The small amount land for available for development which precludes over development as typified by the sprawl of Lansing. Our quaintness is difficult to find elsewhere and is why people find Trumansburg a desirable place to live. Ironically, providing more development so more people could move here is likely to destroy what they find attractive. Different architecturally styled homes is also unique to Trumansburg. Juniper Manor I & II.	12/15/2019 12:14 PM
71	Walkability, Library, Schools, Architecturally rich, Residential homes for Racker Center, Juniper Manor, Recreational opportunities., Tburg Fire and ambulance services, available local health care, grocery and pharmacy., GEMM shop, Food pantry, numerous religious faiths with active congregations.	12/14/2019 9:57 PM
72	Visually charming downtown. Density in a villagy way. Walkable.	12/14/2019 4:05 AM
73	Lots of opportunities to get to know people: coffee shop, Conservatory events and classes, Farmer's Market, walkable downtown and side streets, great library offering classes, story hour, several churches, lots of artists and musicians who share their talents locally, manageable traffic downtown and on side streets, though this will change after the South Street development, low crime rate, good restaurants.	12/13/2019 9:30 PM
74	Walkability, lack of dense development, culture, community, space	12/13/2019 6:38 PM
75	Neighborhoods of individual small homes with yards, sense of community, friendly downtown, access	12/13/2019 2:50 PM
76	Yes, historic properties, parklands, craft fairs, concerts, summer music festivals and other outdoor events, socio-economic inter-dependancy with local agriculture, neighborhood integrity, safe streets, community services.	12/13/2019 12:45 PM
77	The uniqueNess of old and new, small and big houses and small and large lots	12/13/2019 12:31 PM
78	Farmer's Market, Winter Fest, GrassRoots Festival, local retail shops & restaurants, Conservatory of Fine Arts, GEM Shop, proximity to Ithaca, great library with community	12/13/2019 12:11 PM

activities, TCNS, decent public school district, local community supported agriculture (i.e., Sweet Land Farm), proximity to Taughannok State Park.

79	Trumansburg is a quiet, friendly, rural and safe community. It has an active Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services.	12/13/2019 11:09 AM
80	Historic homes, greenness (trees, etc.), walkability, thriving Main St. and cultural activities-library, TCFA,...., community events (Winterfest, Grassroots, etc.)	12/13/2019 9:14 AM
81	The quaint feeling of Main Street. Some good restaurants and coffee. Winterfest! Porches!	12/13/2019 8:46 AM
82	Great friendly people Local Park and Lake Farmers market	12/12/2019 7:28 PM
83	Farmers market, welcoming & friendly library, great teachers at the school, & sidewalks!	12/12/2019 7:03 PM
84	We have a beautiful location in the Finger Lakes and we are close to the state park so we have lots of of recreational advantages. The people who live here are neighborly and kind. We have a good grocery store and restaurants and downtown shops so you don't have to go to Ithaca for everything.	12/12/2019 4:44 PM
85	People and businesses seem drawn to Trumansburg. I'm not sure what contributes to failure of shops in the village but I see that store fronts are not empty very long and other business quickly replace those that leave (except for the old dollar store and workout building next to Atlas and the Physical Therapy business/gym). We have many unique restaurants and shops as well as established businesses such as NAPA, Falls Tavern and little Venice. There is a strong artistic community and younger family influence as well. We have the conservatory which is a great place for classes and a venue for concerts and plays. Our churches are very active in community activities. The bowling alley is great yet may be an underused resource.	12/12/2019 2:20 PM
86	Small-town feeling Beautiful natural setting Proximity to Ithaca, without city problems Proximity to Cornell and Ithaca College, with their cultural offerings Dedicated and involved residents Library! Rich cultural and artistic community Walkable downtown Nice retail and food & drink offerings Low housing costs relative to national and big-city averages (both for sale and for rent) Schools are good - but see challenges	12/12/2019 1:31 PM
87	There are some interesting venues for music like the TCFA, the Farmer's Market, and bars.	12/12/2019 12:25 PM
88	Walkable; Thriving Business district; TCAT to Cornell and downtown; Beauty of houses	12/12/2019 11:24 AM
89	Local businesses, proximity to park and trails, historic buildings, safe, sidewalks for strolling, artistic and music venues and activities, fair grounds, farmers market, Smith Woods, historic cemetery, Library, golf course, composting service, yard refuse pick up service, local gym, school playground and fields, overall charm. I love it here!	12/12/2019 10:31 AM
90	The coziness of the village, the way it is set up physically. I think the size and lot sizes historically add to the strengths of the village. The smallness of the school district has been a strength in education our children.	12/12/2019 10:12 AM
91	A young vibrant community with a variety of places to eat. Great school district that really appeals to young families as well.	11/26/2019 11:25 AM
92	Cultural resources-library, tcfa, musicians, artists, history museum, farmers market, etc Small town feel, local shops, lack of big box retailers, breadth of services, beautiful Main St	11/23/2019 9:49 AM
93	Great library, Farmer's market, downtown area, sidewalks to the school, the school, friendly people, interested in the community.	11/22/2019 7:54 PM
94	Sense of community Good government and DPW Friendly atmosphere	11/21/2019 8:32 PM
95	Walkable. Mix of housing options. Charming architecture. Jobs near homes. Places for different types of people to live. Opportunity for growth. Good infrastructure.	11/21/2019 7:16 PM

Q2 Limitations: What are the Villages limitations? (example: lack of developable land)

Answered: 97 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Really need a hardware store.	1/7/2020 1:30 PM
2	I do not see the "lack of developable land" as a limitation. I live in Trumansburg with an expectation that the size and scope of our village will remain constant. We have seemingly fallen prey to the "affordable housing" jargon. It is a BIG limitation that INHS may come in and DISREGARD our existing laws and neighborhoods. ***SHAME on our Planning and Zoning Boards to give in to such flagrant clap trap.*** We already have laws regarding a portion of each "development" to be affordable. Village lighting on Main Street and throughout the village should all conform to International Dark Skies guidelines.	1/6/2020 11:57 PM
3	LACK OF DEVELOPABLE LAND.	1/6/2020 10:15 PM
4	Lack of any true interest in stakeholder involvement or contribution in planning the future for the village despite long term residency and affordable housing options pre-existing in the community; no platform to share ideas and information about varying views; so many under addressed issues like sustainability and caring for local seniors in affordable housing and a concern for the values of simple people to protect their small but meaningful land shares.	1/6/2020 5:17 PM
5	Size of the village, but his is not a negative. Keep the village small.	1/6/2020 4:55 PM
6	The existing Comprehensive Plan and development-related regulations, ordinances and laws are not consistent with one another making it difficult for residents and developers to have a clear understanding of expectations and leading to significant controversy and divisiveness within the community. Development interests should be fairly balanced with the interests of current residents, neighborhoods and our cherished village way of life. In my opinion, there have been an excessive number of zoning variances granted over the past couple of years. According to New York State, Zoning Boards of Appeals must grant the minimum variance necessary. Great care must be taken to ensure that the purpose and intent of the ordinance or local law is carried out, and prevent too many changes without proper foundation from destroying zoning itself. Adherence to zoning laws is critical to protecting the rights of all members of our community.	1/6/2020 3:45 PM
7	Route 96 has become too busy.	1/6/2020 11:21 AM
8	Tburg does not need anymore developments We need to keep land	1/6/2020 8:51 AM
9	It seems like the downtown has some trouble keeping certain businesses afloat. It is very hard to find housing in the village.	1/5/2020 9:16 PM
10	Proximity to larger city (Ithaca) is challenging to commercial businesses. Cost of maintenance of public areas and its impact on taxes. Cost of existing residential properties and its impact on diversity.	1/5/2020 7:41 PM
11	Lack of housing options for middle income seniors. Tax base. Empty business spaces. (how many small, local businesses can village this size support...?)	1/5/2020 5:09 PM
12	I wouldn't consider lack developable land a limitation. Lack of advertising for tourism which keeps business growth low	1/5/2020 2:41 PM
13	Tompkins co taxes, less access to public transportation on nights/wknds. Smaller bandwidth of staffing and of people that are equipped to make decisions/form policy (zoning, etc)	1/5/2020 1:54 PM
14	Some housing and buildings are not kept up nicely	1/5/2020 1:05 PM
15	Taxes way toooo High!!!! Affordable homes. Leveraging Grass Roots and other events at fairgrounds for Trumansburg economy.	1/5/2020 10:52 AM
16	lack of affordable land, zoning prohibiting building a home even if one find's land lack of decent shopping -- always have to go to a bigger city downtown parking --- especially for those with limited mobility & last main street project made road more narrow limited senior housing -- everything is too expensive for the average senior --- except Juniper Manor --- which smells and lacks privacy -- we need more private senior homes/cottages with private entrances that allow our area seniors that have lived here their whole lives to be able to stay here when they need to downsize -- as opposed to having to leave the village because they can't afford the options that are here.	1/5/2020 9:52 AM
17	I'm not sure.	1/5/2020 9:25 AM

18	A creek side park would be nice. High rent.	1/5/2020 9:21 AM
19	There isn't anything for kids to do	1/5/2020 7:48 AM
20	Lack of strong leadership in political positions which results in lack of vision.	1/5/2020 7:42 AM
21	The Tcat could have better service. There is none in the middle of the day. Side walk to Shur Save would be helpful. It gets busy enough to start thinking about a traffic light, some how for Shur Save and Kinneys. (especially during school pick up and drop off. Morning and evening rush hour) Maybe a volunteer traffic officer?	1/5/2020 7:22 AM
22	High property taxes, particularly school tax, make it hard for seniors and others with low incomes to live here. Few small houses or condos for seniors to downsize to. Lack of a public park other than the Farmer's Market area and the school.	1/5/2020 3:01 AM
23	New buildings going up on 96 which do not "fit" visually, and which will increase traffic along 96. At some point, we are "full" and need to stop building and rewriting codes to fit more dwellings in. We need to stop handing out variances like Halloween candy.	1/4/2020 11:25 PM
24	Lack of activities and resources for our kids to do in village.	1/4/2020 11:22 PM
25	Lack of community pool/ activity center!	1/4/2020 10:49 PM
26	Definitely lack of developable land.	1/4/2020 9:57 PM
27	Too expensive to live	1/4/2020 9:08 PM
28	- Lack of competition for internet and cable. -	1/4/2020 8:53 PM
29	Parking, general merchandise shopping	1/4/2020 8:52 PM
30	Shopping.	1/4/2020 8:31 PM
31	Lack of increases business/ realty growth for tax revenue	1/4/2020 8:21 PM
32	affordable housing to buy or rent, bus service to and from Ithaca isn't frequent enough	1/4/2020 7:53 PM
33	Taxes are high so limit people from living in the village.	1/4/2020 6:13 PM
34	Downtown parking.	1/4/2020 5:54 PM
35	Money. Doesn't it often come down to that? We are not a rich community, so our resources tend to be thin. Both parents need to work and therefore have less time to devote to other things (though they still do!).	1/4/2020 5:23 PM
36	The cost of housing keeps going up, both in property to buy and rentals. I fear that I will be priced out of the village in a few years. I'd like to move my mother here, but will she be able to afford and find an apartment?	1/4/2020 5:21 PM
37	Lack of respect for Trumansburg residents who have made the Village what it is today- lack of understanding to allow people to be able to make money to pay for TAXES	1/4/2020 4:23 PM
38	Restaurant options on Sunday	1/4/2020 3:48 PM
39	The Village needs something for kids to do. If you are not a jock, or are homeschooled, or even come to visit Grandma for the summer... there should be a place on Main St. etc like a "kid bar" minus the alcohol! Food, socializing, pool table, foosball, darts, etc. A kid hangout. It's also very disheartening to have so many Newbies move into town that immediately want to change everything up. You don't move someplace to change it; much like you don't marry someone only to change them... recipe for disaster!	1/4/2020 3:47 PM
40	Not enough Affordable Housing and apartments, exorbitant cost of existing houses for sale, A mostly WHITE POPULATION - MORE DIVERSITY would be NICE	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
41	Interesting example but i dont agree since it seems counter-intuitive to the idea of village scale - densification is always possible Major limitations from my perspective instead: Transportation infrastructure: 1 auto thoroughfare thru center of town 2 inflexible (auto only) 3 limited gas-hogging bus options 4 no thought of rail which would create a fabulous, environmentally friendly, attractive linkage to Ithaca and beyond	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
42	Lack of community center and family gym or activity spaces. No swimming pool. Limited affordable housing	1/4/2020 2:26 PM

43	High cost of living	1/4/2020 2:06 PM
44	Pedestrian safety and speed along Main Street especially west main.	1/4/2020 2:00 PM
45	Lack of diversity, both ethnicity and age of residents.	1/4/2020 11:19 AM
46	Traffic on Main Street, yet keeping it there helps to maintain character and integrity of the surrounding neighborhoods	1/4/2020 7:49 AM
47	Because of the age of the general population, I feel many are not informed of Village issues. The older generation doesn't necessarily follow everything on the internet. Lack of communication Also, the many boards & sub-committees & studies is confusing	1/4/2020 6:00 AM
48	Lack of affordable housing, poor mid daytime bus service, no indoor recreation area, library hours should be increased	12/31/2019 2:07 PM
49	very few services available 24/7. Need more opportunities for cars to get inspected, simple repairs. we could use a small hardware store again.	12/26/2019 12:48 PM
50	Unrealistic ideas of viable development options amongst elected and appointed officials, lack of municipal recreation area, massive overabundance of school property that could be devoted to housing and business development.	12/25/2019 9:53 AM
51	Large commercial development taking over the natural environment.	12/22/2019 9:33 PM
52	Lack of low-mod housing; lack of diversity; We really need a needs assessment -- I guess this is part of one.	12/21/2019 2:34 PM
53	Affordable services . Taxes. Gap in bus service (from 9 am to 1 pm approx.). Potential over development or poor development planning.. Tree removal. Traffic on 96B (it is heavy even early in the morning). Political communication (between the village officers and community).	12/21/2019 1:58 PM
54	State highway passing through	12/21/2019 12:07 PM
55	Lack of affordable housing for young families (difficult for them to buy a home) Old damaged sidewalks Lack of a community center or other option for kids	12/20/2019 6:36 PM
56	Substandard senior housing (especially for seniors whose incomes exceed the low income cutoff.) Lack of draw for families with teenagers (according to the us census data, this demographic has shown a steady decline over the last 25 years or so. This also shows up in our school enrollments) Lack of diversity - few people of color.	12/19/2019 5:39 PM
57	Village infrastructure needs improvements, especially street drainage and more sidewalks. The governing body of our village is not transparent enough, and it is too liberal in their thinking of the future of Trumansburg. Too many want to expand Trumansburg to a little city, and many of us want to maintain the charm of a small village. That's why we moved here.	12/17/2019 9:01 AM
58	No available downsizing housing for seniors. No affordable housing for young families who want to own houses (100,000-180,000) Parking is difficult downtown making accessibility to local business difficult If we can't build out....maybe there up is a way we can build UP. Dare I say a three story building? Zoning should take into consideration the growing need for auxiliary living so parents can age in place. Allowing for additions, auxiliary apartments and elder cottages is a must as large segments of our population reach retirement age. For many residents their home is their greatest asset and they should be allowed to use it for additional income or housing family. Other more progressive communities do this very well and we should investigate what works well in those communities. Not limiting homeowners to being able to do their own remodeling and building. It all has to pass inspection anyway so for those who can't afford contractors, do not restrict or limit what they are capable of doing on their own. This includes building their own home if they have the capability.	12/16/2019 11:11 PM
59	walkability outside of the downtown and a few routes to school. Ability to infill develop. Ability to add accessory dwelling units. too many parking spaces required as we move to fewer car economy. Lack of Public shared spaces - green spaces. limited Public transportation.	12/16/2019 8:40 PM
60	Affordable housing and a lack of racial, ethnic diversity. Public transportation in the late morning though mid afternoon is challenging.	12/16/2019 7:48 PM
61	Not enough store diversity. I love our local shops but they are so expensive we cant shop there regularly just cant afford it. Village taxes	12/16/2019 5:32 PM

62	I don't see lack of developable land as a limitation. The village should maintain its character and not succumb to development that leads to questionable results. Limitations to me might be more along the line of transit to and from Ithaca. Also problems with the water system constantly needing repair and the lack of long term planning to fix it.	12/16/2019 4:43 PM
63	Traffic speed at edges of village not monitored; Poor sidewalk management, or non existent (especially north end of Main street} Aging tree population	12/16/2019 4:15 PM
64	Drainage. The land is so wet. Neighbors flood neighbors.	12/16/2019 1:35 PM
65	Aging infrastructure: water lines, sewer system, electricity distribution and sidewalks. too much focus on tourism and not enough on resident services.	12/16/2019 12:52 PM
66	The sidewalks made of slate stone. No one walks on them because of how messed up they are, and they are so slippery when wet too. They're so cool, but not practical.	12/16/2019 12:46 PM
67	Lack of employment opportunities means we need to be careful not to overdevelop and end up simply a commuter "suburb" of Ithaca. Or we need to find ways to make commuting more environmentally friendly.	12/16/2019 12:09 PM
68	Sidewalks are in poor condition on many side streets. Too small of a population to spread out the tax burden. Lack of small affordable homes/apartments.	12/16/2019 11:02 AM
69	Bad attitude about cultural diversity, ethnic diversity. A bit gossipy. School losing student population. Lack of affordable housing. Zoning outdated. Village government a bit challenged to stay on top of aging infrastructure-- water line breaks, sewerage system run improperly long enough to pollute groundwater downstream, too much storm sewer water flowing through the new sewage treatment plant. Sidewalks too broken to be safe in many places. Not feasible to develop infill lots without having a deleterious effect on the historic fabric of the built environment.	12/16/2019 10:19 AM
70	-Small population unable to support all village businesses (small population can also be seen as a strength...) -Lack of developable land (can also be seen as a strength - Trumansburg being small is largely what makes Trumansburg, Trumansburg.)	12/15/2019 3:16 PM
71	Not all business are handicap accessible. No community center for school-aged children; therefore, the library becomes a child care service after school. Less housing for senior citizens similar to Juniper Manor, but with less income restrictions.	12/15/2019 12:14 PM
72	Lack of affordable housing for young families to move here and affordable accessible housing for those that are differently abled and able to live independently, and for seniors to age in place.	12/14/2019 9:57 PM
73	Thoroughfare thru the heart. No light rail. No movie theatre. No rongo.	12/14/2019 4:05 AM
74	Ability to grow and keep taxes from going up. Let build more houses loosen up set back and property lines restriction.	12/13/2019 9:59 PM
75	Plans for development on South Street will increase traffic, decrease parking availability and affect walkability of the village.	12/13/2019 9:30 PM
76	If it had a bunch of 'developable' land, it would get developed and maybe not fit the definition of a village. I live here because it is how it is. It's only limited to those who want to make it something different. Maybe not a bad question but the example is offsetting.	12/13/2019 6:38 PM
77	Not enough tax base	12/13/2019 2:50 PM
78	Serious lack of ethnic and cultural diversity. Weakness / turnover of small businesses in the Main Street area contribute to a sense of unstable identity. No action plan to promote green energy and other ecologically critical practices. No movie theater or regularly-scheduled performing/cultural arts center, despite abundance of local musicians, artists, local occasional events.	12/13/2019 12:45 PM
79	Very old infer structures I.e. sidewalks , lack of a strong street program, need for new fire / ema building, plan to develop larger open spaces and affordability housing, poor sewage distribution system(old, leaking)	12/13/2019 12:31 PM
80	high taxes, high real estate costs, aging infrastructure (i.e., water mains), lack of public traffic to support local retail shops & restaurants	12/13/2019 12:11 PM

81	Limited green space which should be preserved and maintained. In this way, the residents will be able to enjoy the advantages that nature provides.	12/13/2019 11:09 AM
82	Our small population makes it hard to support our thriving Main St. Many business owners struggle. Need to focus on regional tourism to bring people in from outside our village to support local businesses. Lack of affordable lodging for out-of-towners. B & Bs are pricey so only cater to a small margin of people. Lack of affordable housing. Looking forward to having nice apartments for young people and older people who want to downsize.	12/13/2019 9:14 AM
83	Lack of shopping (small shops) to draw more visitors and generate more money.	12/13/2019 8:46 AM
84	Lack of public transportation throughout the day Everything closed on Sunday & Monday (Atlas, NY Pizzeria, Creekside) Lack of supermarket in "downtown" Extreme lack of DIVERSITY	12/12/2019 7:28 PM
85	Negative people! People who complain but don't get involved with anything	12/12/2019 7:03 PM
86	The village boards are filled with people who all think alike and though they pretend to listen to village residents they only really hear the things they agree with. We have poor zoning, and poor zoning enforcement. The village government tends to do what it wants regardless of what zoning laws are broken.	12/12/2019 4:44 PM
87	We have no gathering place for children and young adults. There is no public park, swimming pool or youth center. Rollerskating, ice skating and other activities are limited within our village. There is no movie theater or family entertainment venue except Atlas. The farmer's market is enjoyed by many yet the space and available parking is limiting. Creative and entertaining outlets for all (including those without funds) is limited. The Masonic Temple is an amazing but underused resource. Might there be space there for youth to gather as well as provide resources for opportunities of community involvement?	12/12/2019 2:20 PM
88	Not much developable land available; this limits growth Cornell is close, but not highly accessible.	12/12/2019 1:31 PM
89	There are no "high draw" destinations such as a museum etc. to draw people from Ithaca/tourists. Draw activity in Tburg is based on events, like Grassroots, the Farmer's Market, TCFA, and local bars.	12/12/2019 12:25 PM
90	Need more families with kids; Need more taxpayers to lessen the burden	12/12/2019 11:24 AM
91	Challenge of enough outside support for Village businesses to keep them viable and available for residents. High taxes.	12/12/2019 10:31 AM
92	High taxes, high water and septic with no end in sight. This is a serious limitation for others to live here. There have been houses for sale far longer than what used to be even 3-5 years ago - and the rise in taxes in the years we have lived here, untenable for elderly to stay in their own homes because of this. T Generational gaps - elderly and younger (age 30-40) not interacting enough outside of politics how to do this without being commercialize - block parties?	12/12/2019 10:12 AM
93	A need to try and develop this small town into something it's not. We are not Ithaca, that's why people live here.	11/26/2019 11:25 AM
94	Real estate space to carefully accommodate needed services; stores, community center etc.	11/23/2019 9:49 AM
95	Need more sidewalks and improved sidewalks, especially on Main Street by Gimme and One Green Horse book store. The water run off, there are flooded areas at times.	11/22/2019 7:54 PM
96	Not many young families; we are an older population. No places for people to downsize if they want to sell big homes, yet stay in the community	11/21/2019 8:32 PM
97	NIMBY politics. Many years without development. Not enough jobs in the village - people commuting. Expensive development costs, long process. Limited apartment inventory.	11/21/2019 7:16 PM

Q3 Opportunities: Where are there opportunities in the Village? (example: tourism)

Answered: 92 Skipped: 6

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I think a processing plant for locally grown produce would be a job creator.	1/7/2020 1:30 PM
2	I sincerely hope that the current mayor's idea of a commercial music venue/coliseum like building behind ShurSave will NOT happen. This kind of development would present a major alteration of traffic and the scenic beauty of our town. Perhaps it is time for a new mayor who cares about the community we have and wants to preserve it as it is. A chance to require green space throughout the village, such as parks and open space, on South Street for example.	1/6/2020 11:57 PM
3	There is a great opportunity to switch from the "Growth" paradigm to a "Sustainability" paradigm. Practice now what will be a necessity in the future so we won't be caught saying, "But, but... I thought we could..." later.	1/6/2020 10:15 PM
4	Come together to develop the parking lot mentality of lower Main Street in a way that is sustainable and progressive, consider reuse potential and becoming a MODEL of a sustainable village for the future; in other words don't follow developers but let us create our own plan that defies the economies and politics of the status quo.	1/6/2020 5:17 PM
5	Small business friendly.	1/6/2020 4:55 PM
6	The Village would benefit from increasing the number of zoning districts in order to preserve and protect the nature of different areas of the Village while still accommodating the need for thoughtful and responsible change over time.	1/6/2020 3:45 PM
7	Tourism, bedroom to Ithaca, access to parks and recreation.	1/6/2020 11:21 AM
8	There enough businesses wineries etc now for tourism. Do not need more.	1/6/2020 8:51 AM
9	One idea I have is to take the existing Black Diamond Trail project and connect it to downtown. Take advantage of the route and find a way to draw in day-trippers using the trail.	1/5/2020 9:16 PM
10	Tourism. Commercial buildings that are under utilised or vacant. Current development that will include infrastructure for families (TCNS) and affordable housing that will help with diversity in the community and housing for young families who work in the village or nearby. Support for commercial ventures that will encourage employment in the village.	1/5/2020 7:41 PM
11	Yes, tourism. Perhaps business opportunities--if traffic is attracted to this side of the lake.	1/5/2020 5:09 PM
12	Tourism. Business growth. New tax payers	1/5/2020 2:41 PM
13	More winter/shoulder season activities- things like outdoors, continuing ed, Cooking, etc to get thru the cold. Grassroots is great in the summer, what about a winter version on a small scale-Potential to expand overall offerings at the school to include adult Ed year round. We have many talented people in this area. The school is a fantastic resource that should be utilized by all.	1/5/2020 1:54 PM
14	Empty store fronts- need to attract replacement for closed laundromat for example	1/5/2020 1:05 PM
15	More Solar farms, leveraging Grass Roots and other events at fairgrounds for community (downtown businesses working together), affordable housing. More local events: Book Fest, Jazz Fest, classic cars. Reading program where youth read to seniors at Juniper Hill.	1/5/2020 10:52 AM
16	tourism/publicity --- why does Ithaca tourism always use Taughannock Falls pics like it's theirs?	1/5/2020 9:52 AM
17	We have several large storefronts on Main Street that are empty. I would love to see these filled, but I'm not sure by what. I would also like to have access to the creek. In addition, it would be wonderful if the Black Diamond Trail could extend to the Village, truly connecting us to Taughannock Park and beyond.	1/5/2020 9:25 AM
18	TCFA has opportunities to learn, exposure to the arts, and connect to community	1/5/2020 9:21 AM
19	Tourism	1/5/2020 7:42 AM
20	Trumansburg already has so many opportunities. I think those are all perfect, just the way they are. Art, tourism, restaurants, jobs, the library is amazing. There is yoga and other classes. Historical events. Everything has a nice balance and flow to it here.	1/5/2020 7:22 AM
21	Bring white-collar or light industry to the village to increase the tax base without increasing housing density. Encourage high-tech offices and/or co-working spaces - tout high quality of life while working online.	1/5/2020 3:01 AM

22	We have grown enough—let's focus less on growth and more on sustainability and quality of life. Let's get that community/school pool built and offer swimming at the high school. We blew a big opportunity on Cayuga Street at the former Millspaugh property. Instead of handing out a variance and allowing a storage and trucking company to get in, it should have been developed as a tasteful housing complex.	1/4/2020 11:25 PM
23	No activities available for kids,	1/4/2020 11:22 PM
24	A pool could be used all year round	1/4/2020 10:49 PM
25	Tourism. Encourage young families to settle here.	1/4/2020 9:57 PM
26	Housing and also offering open enrollment to Tburg schools.	1/4/2020 9:08 PM
27	- Great, quaint downtown area that has room to hold a few more valued businesses. - Under tourism, the golf course and restaurant is very nice and showcasing them would attract more people.	1/4/2020 8:53 PM
28	School district	1/4/2020 8:31 PM
29	Increase tourism and town wide events to increase interest to the village but also to live and reside here	1/4/2020 8:21 PM
30	It could be more of an entertainment and arts destination for a non-student population. Downtown Ithaca has great variety in bars, brewpubs, restaurants, but they cater largely to the young/student population. The new Grassroots "complex" (for lack of a better word) would bring some music audiences into the community, though I'd prefer something on the scale of the Homer Center for the Arts (small venue in old repurposed church building, see: https://www.center4art.org/) that wouldn't have the cloud of Grassroots' drug and alcohol infused scene hanging over it. I have always thought that this region (be it Trumansburg or somewhere else nearby) would be ripe for a year-round "folk school" along the lines of Penland or John Campbell in NC (see: https://www.folkschool.org/) where black smithing, weaving, painting, spinning & dying, woodworking etc. could be taught and those students could not only patronize businesses in the town but would provide income opportunities for artists in our area (or attract more to live in this area). We already have fine artists, musicians, fiber arts folks, a solid yoga presence, some wineries/cideries/breweries, it would seem like attracting people who want to learn arts and crafts would be a way to bring some substantial tourist dollars and activity into the community.	1/4/2020 7:53 PM
31	Yes, tourism could increase with our vibrant Main Street with so many visitors nearby seeing Taughannock falls.	1/4/2020 6:13 PM
32	Local shops.	1/4/2020 5:54 PM
33	New businesses that fit the character of our area. More young folks are finding it best to start their own businesses and we need to encourage that.	1/4/2020 5:23 PM
34	The village is close to Taughannock Park and can be enjoyed easily.	1/4/2020 5:21 PM
35	Opportunities for people who actually live in the Village to have whatever commerce they can in order to pay for the outrageous taxes	1/4/2020 4:23 PM
36	Quaint downtown for tourism	1/4/2020 3:48 PM
37	After having explored the world, you realize what a gem Trumansburg is : a quaint little hamlet yet full of so many well educated and cultured souls. Most towns this size out in the world can be rather scary with their lack of such. Because of this, tourism is strong here. We have natural beauty combined with excellent music, art, and minds!	1/4/2020 3:47 PM
38	It would be nice the have a movie theater with good acoustics - that could also be a used for concerts and plays by traveling theater companies, orchestras, bands etc.	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
39	Ugh on tourism, unless all we care about is serving people not from here and driving up prices of services Yes they play a part, but first and foremost: residents, please Lets research, design, and incentivize real mixed use enterprise, small local businesses, and truly affordable housing options.	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
40	Growth on Main Street	1/4/2020 2:26 PM
41	Eco-tourism, experience based entertainment, farm to table culinary business	1/4/2020 2:06 PM

42	Tourism. Commerce	1/4/2020 2:00 PM
43	Village land to create recreational space other than the school property; opportunities to get involved in community projects.	1/4/2020 11:19 AM
44	If the quaint character is maintained/enhanced, and there are more BnBs that will help to increase tourism bike lanes or some other way to increase connection between black diamond trail and the village	1/4/2020 7:49 AM
45	We have a beautiful Golf Course ! But it's never mentioned. You think if golfers came to the area, they'd spend money ?	1/4/2020 6:00 AM
46	School-community partnerships, create additional outdoor and indoor recreation, additional dining , enhanced sustainability efforts,	12/31/2019 2:07 PM
47	the old dollar store/video place would be a great place for a movie theatre. there aren't enough activities for teens here. There should be a fenced in dog park somewhere. this would tie to your goal of " Encourages social interaction and community engagement in all aspects of Village life by people of all age groups, income levels, and cultural backgrounds".	12/26/2019 12:48 PM
48	Preserving a bucolic and picturesque atmosphere that makes it unique.	12/25/2019 9:53 AM
49	Small, quaint, unique and varied businesses.	12/22/2019 9:33 PM
50	Definitely tourism; housing development (I was hoping when Atlas and the physical therapists went into that Main Street location that INHS would see fit to develop apartments or other housing in the other half of that property, overlooking the creek and on the bus line); I'd hope to see a cidery establish itself in the Village or nearby; I'd like to see the Fairgrounds used more -- it's such a great facility. I wish we had a movie theater -- now that Cinemapolis has to move while its surroundings are re-built do you suppose we could convince them to set up a two-screen movie house somewhere in the Village?	12/21/2019 2:34 PM
51	If the village can expand for the Festival in a sustainable manner and it would lower municipal service costs to residents I'd be in favor of it. Maybe Dan Smalls could book acts year round there. We should also renegotiate our school district boundaries (driving down school taxes; Ithaca apparently gets tax dollars from homes on the lake (?)). If bus lines going to Rochester, Buffalo, etc. could stop on demand (you buy a ticket and they pick you up in T'burg) that would be interesting. That empty building near the post office could be used more wisely; maybe it could serve as an indoor marketplace . Old housing stock can be fixed and sold for low income housing (rather than new build). I also favor small single family homes over townhouses. Become a tree city/village. Celebrate MOOG day annually. Work with the state park on services for park goers (place to shop, to laundry, alternative to camping). Work with the state park on extending the Black Diamond Trail into the village. Market the village as an artists community. Help advertise the great events at the Conservatory & local churches. Continue to work with the County on being environmental (home energy, electric car charging stations, more trees & nature walks, composting, etc.). Hold a flea mart at the Farmers Market every Saturday morning in the Summer. Being on the tourist trails (art, cider, wine, etc.) is wise. I also love touring our local farms. Historical tours are popular (historic houses, graveyards); more synergy between the History Center/Historic Ithaca & the Ulysses HS.	12/21/2019 1:58 PM
52	Tourism and business because NYS highway passes through; right next door to famous landmarks, i.e. Cayuga Lake, Taughannock Falls, etc.	12/21/2019 12:07 PM
53	Eco tourism - there are many organic farms nearby Light manufacturing could move into some empty buildings providing tax revenue and jobs. Gig economy - AirBnB can bring people that spend money here	12/19/2019 5:39 PM
54	The opportunity for the village is tourism. We bring many people here due to the finger lakes, wineries, and craft breweries. We also will always have the benefit of those associated with Cornell University and Ithaca College wanting to escape from the city life (we are a bedroom community), and they enjoy the quaint quiet of Trumansburg. This has been true for years. We attract these people because we have a quaint village with amenities and a strong school system and beautiful old houses. Farmers have access to what they need locally. If one wants the opportunities of a city atmosphere, one can easily go to Ithaca, Syracuse, Rochester, Binghamton, Elmira, etc. We have never chosen to allow industry into our village, and that has been a valued choice.	12/17/2019 9:01 AM
55	Totally disappointed with TAUGHANNOCK falls overlook welcome area. The gift shop does not	12/16/2019 11:11 PM

carry enough items that pertain to a Trumansburg as it's hub historically which could feed tourism up into the village. It promotes the Ithaca concept. A Trumansburg history day throughout the village and promoted in the school would be great. When I win the lottery I will be like Pleasant Rowland, buy the whole damn village and fix it. I'd buy the American Legion, turn that into a multi use Fire Dept, community space and build a new garage for the trucks and ambulance in that huge unused parking lot. Most under utilized space near the village.

56	Infill development and ADUs. Updated sidewalks. Environmental stewardship and leadership. Opportunities to increase density within the village to leave green spaces green and the town less dense. Fire/EMS hub for our region. Bike/hiking trail connection to the Black Diamond Trail	12/16/2019 8:40 PM
57	Being close to Ithaca may make it a good place for start ups. Perhaps Tburg could establish a shared work space/support hub	12/16/2019 7:48 PM
58	Regular community people and festivals	12/16/2019 5:32 PM
59	Having Main Street businesses that draw people from other locations.	12/16/2019 4:43 PM
60	Agree: tourism improve items listed in #2 Consider establishing an historic district	12/16/2019 4:15 PM
61	Tourism is definitely an opportunity, but the Village would need to spruce itself up more. Acquiring land along Trumansburg Creek would be good for water quality reasons, but also to allow access to the creek. If possible, it would be great to have the village purchase the empty building by the post office to tear it down and resell for more desirable development. Fixing the footbridge in that area would also be desirable.	12/16/2019 1:35 PM
62	Focus on resident services and if that makes Trumansburg a nice place to visit all the better.	12/16/2019 12:52 PM
63	More events or businesses that will attract a younger crowd. There's a lot of young people in Ithaca, let's see them spend more time and money in Tburg!	12/16/2019 12:46 PM
64	Would love to see more recreation facilities that can be used year-round! Our elementary school children do not currently have an indoor recreation space to use for recess when it is raining or too cold and often instead stay indoors for recess and watch television shows. I would love to see a recreation space that could serve those children during school hours as a recreation space, and could be used for the community after hours and rented for events by the public, etc. (I admittedly do not know the kind of land available, if any, on school grounds.) But it makes sense to me, if at all feasible, to try to address both the school's and public's lack of indoor recreation space. I do know that folks are discussing the possibility of a pool, but for the purposes above (kids using the area just for recess), it seems like a large indoor gym with track, etc. might better address our recreation need.	12/16/2019 12:09 PM
65	Zoning process that encourages the construction of accessory dwelling units to increase affordability. Construct a community center that serves all ages of Tburg.	12/16/2019 11:02 AM
66	The proposed new neighborhood development behind the Shursave (annexation proposed).	12/16/2019 10:19 AM
67	-Improve aesthetics along Main Street -Establish a Storefront/facade improvement program - Establish historic districts with guidelines -Commercial infill on Main Street built to sidewalk in keeping with historic streetscape -Expand Black Diamond Trail into the village -Tourism -Better promotion/increased programming at Conservatory	12/15/2019 3:16 PM
68	This question is unclear. Opportunities for what? Businesses? Generating tax revenue? Increasing the population? Opportunities have costs. What brings tourist to the area are largely things outside of the village. Having a Marriott built may be an opportunity, but it is not desirable -- it would destroy the uniqueness and charm of Trumansburg.	12/15/2019 12:14 PM
69	Tourism, gastronomic destination, golf course, biking, hiking, cross country skiing - Hector, farmers market, Taughannock Park, Engaged community - Taking care of T-burg, Scouts, Garden Club, Library programs, Historical Society, TSCD Foundation, Rotary, youth programs - summer recreation, TCNS - cooperative early childhood education.	12/14/2019 9:57 PM
70	NOT tourism. Community. But how w to build and heal such a divided one?	12/14/2019 4:05 AM
71	Need to expand, add more land if possible. Need to allow more business, business park, take tax burden off of residence a little bit.	12/13/2019 9:59 PM
72	Community oriented. Small and self-sustaining.	12/13/2019 6:38 PM
73	Tourism is big and T'burg could be a larger part of what is happening locally to enhance tourist	12/13/2019 2:50 PM

	trade to Fingerlakes.	
74	Tourism would be an opportunity if the cultural/business issues cited above were addressed, particularly in the Main Street area. A focus on cultural development would perhaps encourage a more diverse community. The village has an opportunity to exert leadership by modeling ecological sustainability through local initiatives and regulations in construction, business and agriculture.	12/13/2019 12:45 PM
75	Strong community commitment to help move forward. Yes large increase in future tourism. Closeness to Ithaca and wineries	12/13/2019 12:31 PM
76	Crescent Way expansion, local wine & cider industry, potential annexation/expansion of GrassRoots property, expansion of Trumansburg Recreation opportunities	12/13/2019 12:11 PM
77	If there were more specialty shops that catered to tourism, Trumansburg village could become more of a tourist hub. The village should establish an active committee to find such businesses and encourage their growth.	12/13/2019 11:09 AM
78	Tourism! (See above). Support AirBnB somehow so it is equitable.	12/13/2019 9:14 AM
79	Tourism, Airbnb, events throughout the year.	12/13/2019 8:46 AM
80	How about a movie theater	12/12/2019 7:28 PM
81	Growing activities for kids, getting more people involved in village activities,	12/12/2019 7:03 PM
82	I would say that it is a great place live, and a great place to raise a family. I think most people live here for the peace and quiet, spacious yards, lack of traffic and crime. I like it the way it is. Change is not always a positive thing.	12/12/2019 4:44 PM
83	Keeping restaurants and other businesses thriving seems a good way to draw in visitors. More affordable places to stay and things to do when visiting local parks for children and adults is limited.	12/12/2019 2:20 PM
84	More tourism More retail Closer collaboration between school and village	12/12/2019 1:31 PM
85	1. Something like Ithaca's Rev business support platform. Although TROVE is a great place, it would be even better if it was larger i.e. supporting more businesses. 2. Some type of venue - in the village, not on the outskirts - allowing seminars like a conference center with hotel accommodations. 3. Ongoing entertainment venues such as movie theater, museum, etc. (most current venues are bars.)	12/12/2019 12:25 PM
86	Building apartments/ townhouses especially for seniors; outbuildings on current lots to increase density	12/12/2019 11:24 AM
87	Tourism; modest, well planned growth; seasonal festivals	12/12/2019 10:31 AM
88	Hmm I am not sure there are lots of opportunities - though I suspect another restaurant or two with the "right" food options/cost/etc could fly in this town along with more tai chi, yoga classes etc. Homespun a fabulous addition! Self employment an option	12/12/2019 10:12 AM
89	Stores within the village, especially one that offers very healthy food choices. 'community activities center' - more cultural activities, perhaps indoor athletics, etc. Another keystone event to draw tourism-movie festival?, music master class events, etc	11/23/2019 9:49 AM
90	We need a large rental space/venue for events that is also ADA compliant. The TCFA is great, but they are not ADA compliant with toilets. The American Legion is fine except that you have to let them cook and use their bar if you rent that space. The Silver Queen farm barn can be rented out, but is only good in season, and will be on the market soon. Taughannock Park rentals are good in season only.	11/22/2019 7:54 PM
91	Lots of opportunities for new businesses and storefronts Need for service related businesses like yard care, house maintenance, fix it people.	11/21/2019 8:32 PM
92	Affordable living. Walkability. Neighborly community. Senior housing. Cute.	11/21/2019 7:16 PM

Q4 Challenges: What are challenges facing the Village? (example: changing hospitality trends, such as AirBnB)

Answered: 89 Skipped: 9

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The challenge is to lose the moniker "North Ithaca". We need to protect our community from suburban sprawl, especially when access to arable land and clean water are becoming endangered. My fear is that, in 15 to 20 years, route 96 will be one long stretch of strip malls and McMansions. Keep greenspaces green while building up the core where possible.	1/7/2020 1:30 PM
2	I think the administration does not and IS NOT listening to the residents. The preliminary approval of the IHNS project proposal says "the opinions of the residents are without merit". WE LIVE HERE: The administration and Trustees should reflect the wishes and opinions of the residents. Dismissing our ideas is a BIG challenge, as is Development which will Drastically change the character of our community.	1/6/2020 11:57 PM
3	"AirBnB" is no more of a challenge than a existing B&B. The only challenge is to make sure they pay their sales & hospitality taxes, and that houses are maintained as private residences with only rooms for rent. The GREATEST challenge is not to fall into the trap of the "Growth" paradigm- "We have to have continuous growth!" At the last meeting I kept hearing "sustainable growth". Sooner or later that phrase becomes an oxymoron. Limitations are a fact of life, albeit one that we as humans hate to come to terms with until disaster arrives at our door step. The Village can keep annexing and annexing until, for example, the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant or the water supply system is reached, and there we'll be wondering what to do.	1/6/2020 10:15 PM
4	Sadly a remarkably strong school system is going downhill fast that has been the mainstay of a vital community; residents are taking kids out of schools for a better education elsewhere- what next?	1/6/2020 5:17 PM
5	Keeping the village small. Do not over develop. Do not sprawl.	1/6/2020 4:55 PM
6	Trumansburg is an expensive place to live. Despite the high cost of living, residents have invested in their homes and into the community, making the necessary trade-offs because the benefits outweigh the sacrifices. Finding ways to manage costs while continuing to deliver valued services and to increase revenues without unduly burdening tax-payers while maintaining the character of the Village is the biggest challenge we face. Change is inevitable, but must be done responsibly to preserve the attributes that have drawn families to the Village. Failure to recognize this will drive residents away and erode economic stability. Development of clear processes, consistent laws, ordinances and practices, and respectful communication amongst leadership and residents helps to ensure that community priorities are honored.	1/6/2020 3:45 PM
7	Low tax base.	1/6/2020 11:21 AM
8	Leave things alone	1/6/2020 8:51 AM
9	Cost of housing and lack of diversity. Planning for a commercial district that feels more cohesive. Planning for gateway entrances to the village that are welcoming and enticing to traffic on NYS highways.	1/5/2020 7:41 PM
10	Concerned about Air BnB--develop some regulations as this business grows--in line with other communities that have experienced this? Neighborhoods are part of our strength and attract families--but not if properties are priced beyond reach because of other than owner occupancy use. Also--safety, etc. concerns & taxability---are we putting other businesses out of business. How do we support growing tend & protect the good new trends but fairly regulate.	1/5/2020 5:09 PM
11	Unsustainable burden to village tax payers for services used outside the village	1/5/2020 2:41 PM
12	Lack of diverse restaurant choices/family friendly choices Difficulty with transportation other than driving (Uber is pricey, bus schedule isn't consistent) No major hotels Empty storefronts not easily filled due to raising rents and taxes. Town closes fairly early Police presence/speed trap can be counted on always, and makes for a certain negative connotation towards town.	1/5/2020 1:54 PM
13	Incorporating a large number of potential new residents of South St project gets done	1/5/2020 1:05 PM
14	Taxes much too high, lack of affordable housing, changing hospitality trends,	1/5/2020 10:52 AM
15	need more lodging options for visitors - no hotels, B&Bs are pricey, we seem to just get the day trippers then they go back to Ithaca to spend their tourist \$	1/5/2020 9:52 AM
16	I think because of our location we lack race and socioeconomic diversity. Perhaps by adding more affordable housing we can improve in this area.	1/5/2020 9:25 AM

17	Lack of diversity and opportunities for youth	1/5/2020 9:21 AM
18	Lack of single family homes, lack of leadership skills in political positions, narrow public interest, lack of visioning by and communication of this vision with public.	1/5/2020 7:42 AM
19	Trying to keep the small town feel, while at the same time the populations grows.	1/5/2020 7:22 AM
20	The biggest challenge is that the village is gentrifying, with all the stress that brings. There are more moderate and high-income residents (often more used to urban areas) and visitors than previously, and the long-time residents are feeling alienated. New restaurants are relatively expensive - ie, for the new crowd and tourists, not the old-timers. There is a rift in the village and I don't see anyone publicly acknowledging it, let alone addressing it. It's too small a village for people to feel "left out" and not participate.	1/5/2020 3:01 AM
21	There are too many Air BNBs. Air BNB owners need to follow refs for safety and pay taxes. Growth without thoughtful design and code guidelines needs to cease. We're a small village—let's stay that way. Folks can settle in, and develop, elsewhere. How can we help people to tastefully improve structures while allowing for personal freedom? Let's have some community education on our beautiful architecture examples and help owners/builders/designers to perform their work in keeping with present structures.	1/4/2020 11:25 PM
22	People wanting to turn Trumansburg into Ithaca	1/4/2020 11:22 PM
23	Limited transportation to/from Ithaca making it difficult for Ithaca residents to visit Tburg	1/4/2020 10:49 PM
24	We need small homes for young families to own. Already there are young families moving to Interlaken because we don't have HOMES for them.	1/4/2020 9:57 PM
25	Being a diverse and welcoming community	1/4/2020 9:08 PM
26	- High taxes that may force folks to move away or settle somewhere else. -	1/4/2020 8:53 PM
27	Reducing taxes	1/4/2020 8:52 PM
28	Grassroots taking over the town ruling all economic decisions By town supervisor.	1/4/2020 8:31 PM
29	The challenge facing the Village in my opinion (which may or may not affect comprehensive planning) is that it is a smug, affluent, insular little bubble. If you don't make a lot of money and/or you live outside the village in the rural areas, you really are looked down upon by village residents. The message is conveyed quite clearly and frequently that you just aren't a member of the club. We are in the Town of Ulysses and had children in the school and, as residents of the Village, you may not be aware of the "us and them" attitude that is projected to anyone outside the Village, but it is very real. And when anyone I know is considering moving to the Village, this is an opinion I am sure to share with them. The opposition to the South Street development that Claudia Brenner is involved with is a case in point, Tburg-ers like to talk about diversity but it's really just a gated community without the gates, and god forbid you let renters in.	1/4/2020 7:53 PM
30	Traffic from increased housing development proposed. Very limited opportunities for lower income families to purchase a home in the village.	1/4/2020 6:13 PM
31	Balance of old and new. Keeping the old time village feel while more people move in and tourism grows	1/4/2020 5:54 PM
32	Breaking through stereotypes and encouraging new ideas that will help our community do better financially and aesthetically.	1/4/2020 5:23 PM
33	1. The high cost of the water bill added to the rising rents will make it difficult to keep housing affordable. 2. If the cleanliness of our natural resources (the lake) is not considered we may lose our recreational source and drinking water. 3. It is important to keep track of the poor in our community. There are people who face homelessness and there should be some services here, so they don't have to go to Ithaca. 4. We should plan development so that sprawl doesn't happen unnecessarily, and it is important to have green spaces within the village.	1/4/2020 5:21 PM
34	These are not challenges yet what community members are trying to do to afford VILLAGE and local taxes— you are the source of the challenge- how much is this company getting paid to administer this survey which anyone can do for free on the internet?	1/4/2020 4:23 PM
35	Keeping cost/taxes reasonable for homeowners	1/4/2020 3:48 PM

36	The biggest challenge is in how to preserve the Village as the Village. Please don't develop this precious hamlet into an extension of Ithaca!!	1/4/2020 3:47 PM
37	Trumansburg is losing its Small-Town feel. People want to develop it and expand - soon all the open spaces will be swallowed by developments. Ithaca, Trumansburg, and Interlaken, will merge and become one CITY. I HATE that!!!! Ithaca has already been swallowed by BIG UGLY BUILDINGS! Some people see it as great progress, I see it as a great Shame! Yes, there are too many people on this planet and there seems to be nothing anyone wants to do about it. It would help if people voluntarily stopped having more than two kids per family.	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
38	Just like this country: social division. Ideology, fear and hatred seeping into everything. This community needs to heal and it starts with each of us letting go of the issues we are immobile on, and shifting that energy to better understand other perspectives. Also, the Rongo, a place where people from all backgrounds convened around music and decent food, is gone. We need a community center that is cultural, community based, and open to ALL. We also need a ReUse Center. :-)	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
39	Strong opposition to growth and change limiting ability for village to maintain appeal and resources for young families.	1/4/2020 2:26 PM
40	Maintaining strong community and safety while offering varied housing options to new families, conscientious development that maintains the village's character	1/4/2020 2:06 PM
41	Rural small town	1/4/2020 2:00 PM
42	AirBnB rentals do cause some concern, as transient people don't recognize neighborhood traffic, children in streets or quiet areas.	1/4/2020 11:19 AM
43	AirBnB may be a good thing for tourism if managed properly within the village and allowed in the town of Ulysses Updating aging Infrastructure We need more interesting little shops to appeal to tourists, yet it's hard for them to be economically viable in the off season	1/4/2020 7:49 AM
44	We need to make our Village more user friendly. Why can't we have more events that allow outside vendors & drinking ? Watkins Glen doesn't seem to have problems.	1/4/2020 6:00 AM
45	NIMBY attitudes, limited tax base (commercial and stagnant population), insufficient accommodations for visitors, infrastructure (water etc.)	12/31/2019 2:07 PM
46	efforts to consolidate services and other local municipalities that have removed village status. Sidewalk does not extend down to shur save - seems dangerous in winter.	12/26/2019 12:48 PM
47	Promoting ideas to increase housing density which defies scientific data that recommends more wooded/green space to offset climate warming.	12/25/2019 9:53 AM
48	TRAFFIC, too many cars!	12/22/2019 9:33 PM
49	I have a great issue with AirBnB because it takes long-term rental housing off the market, and we could certainly use more of that. We need more athletic facilities that are open to the public. And we should be cleaning up the polluted ponds near the school	12/21/2019 2:34 PM
50	AirBnB seems to be a challenge for the whole county. The gig economy should be addressed on the state and local levels. Affordability is an issue on the county/village level — the taxes are high in NYS and there is a movement to leave to cheaper regions. I'm glad the police force monitors traffic but there are a lot of large trucks that come barreling through even on off hours. I was against the Seneca incinerator as it would add such trucks to our roads and negatively effect & endanger our environment. Be careful about taking money from big developers just to drive down costs; plans should fit the community and not negatively impact those who already are living here (driving down home values, adding heavy traffic, effecting wildlife habitat, endangering wetlands, light & sound pollution, etc.). Habitat for Humanity's approach (slow growth, single family homes) works better than the INHS project. I miss INHS's former efforts to salvage older housing stock and sell them at affordable rates. I sympathize with those who live near to the project as I think there are better places to put such a project (the corner of 96 B & Seneca, or just down the road — the land across from Redders is open and right on the highway where the bus could stop). I rather expand the village border to these areas than upset current residents. I don't think the project is in keeping with the Village's prior Comprehensive plan so what is the worth of having a CP?	12/21/2019 1:58 PM
51	Overly protective homeowners that oppose development can make new additions to our community feel unwelcome. Limited options for public transportation to and from Ithaca.	12/19/2019 5:39 PM

52	I worry about it growing too big and too fast, especially without the resources to accommodate such growth. I worry that taxes are becoming so high that people are beginning to leave our community. I worry that our village will no longer feel safe, and it will no longer be able to financially support its long time residents.	12/17/2019 9:01 AM
53	Challenge is growth and that's difficult. Dwindling school enrollment is due to the fact families cannot afford more than one or two children anymore. Large families are almost unheard of. Many Millennials are choosing to not have children at all. This demographic will become even more popular. We have plenty of B&B's in the area and their room prices are very high. Their vacancy rate is low. I think anyone choosing to run a rental of their personal home should be able to do so. It's their home, they are insured and big brother needs to butt out.	12/16/2019 11:11 PM
54	Community resistance to change. affordability. Aging population. Large single family homes are not ideal for young families anymore. Need of recreation opportunities for youth and teens. Storm water management.	12/16/2019 8:40 PM
55	Transportation, affordable housing, and how to continue offering the amazing services we have (Ambulance, EMT, fire, great schools) without taxing people out of the village. We need to increase our population if we are to keep our tax base to a somewhat affordable level. We get a lot for our taxes, we just need a larger tax base to spread out the cost.	12/16/2019 7:48 PM
56	Affordable energy and keeping up with newer technology and not falling behind, infrastructure, clean water	12/16/2019 5:32 PM
57	The infrastructure is aging and needs a long term fix.	12/16/2019 4:43 PM
58	Taxes, especially school taxes Plan control growth!	12/16/2019 4:15 PM
59	High taxes which are only partly caused by the Village. Consolidating with the Town of Ulysses would likely save taxpayer's money. A financial study of the impact of consolidation should be done to see what the savings would be to village residents. I do not see Air BnB as a problem out here.	12/16/2019 1:35 PM
60	Paying our way for needed renovations.	12/16/2019 12:52 PM
61	Unaffordable rent.	12/16/2019 12:46 PM
62	Airbnb homes are definitely an issue; particularly non-owner occupied ones in residential neighborhoods. Zoning laws should address this so residential neighborhoods don't become sites of commercial activity. High taxes and affordability remain an issue, particularly for long-time, aging residents or for families just getting started.	12/16/2019 12:09 PM
63	AirBnB is not a challenge. It is an issue if it is viewed this way. It is necessary to increase the affordability of living in the village. NIMBYism is a challenge from the aging residents who are not willing to embrace inevitable change.	12/16/2019 11:02 AM
64	Excessively rapid home value escalation changing the character of the village and who can live there (people taxed out of homes they may have lived in for decades). Paying for sufficient work to keep water lines functional and reliable.	12/16/2019 10:19 AM
65	-Development pressures -Increasing traffic on Main Street/Rt. 96 -Taxes -Trumansburg losing its identity	12/15/2019 3:16 PM
66	The desire on the part of some particularly in the village government for over development -- such as the proposed Grassroots development which would do for Trumansburg what Dollywood did for Pigeon Hollow (not desirable).	12/15/2019 12:14 PM
67	Sustainability - need to increase tax base to continue to improve schools, and village programs without undue burden to tax base. Transportation to Ithaca. How to attract, and welcome, a more diverse (economic, race and age) population.	12/14/2019 9:57 PM
68	Divisiveness. Limited dining.	12/14/2019 4:05 AM
69	Infrastructure. Have to put money aside for the next project. Eg we built new water, but should start saving for the next water tower now. Going to need a new one in 40 years and going to cost 10 times as much.	12/13/2019 9:59 PM
70	South St. development, with increase in traffic; residents, especially new ones, get confused about Village/Town boards, committees, rules, etc., making it difficult to follow projects as they proceed.	12/13/2019 9:30 PM

71	Lack of consideration/respect of the historically unique character of this village. Grow but maintain the identity.	12/13/2019 6:38 PM
72	Not paying more attention to the needs of others, ex: people on fixed income not able to pay taxes which go up every year while their income does not. This forces them to move out and that is a shame for everyone. We cannot keep expecting people to agree on school budgets that go up every year.	12/13/2019 2:50 PM
73	Climate change, immigration, sustainability are issues that will continue to have an increasing impact. These can be leveraged in a vision for a more diverse and sustainable community. However, the NYS funding formula for schools is crushing property taxes everywhere which presents a real challenge to affordable housing, investment in renewable energy and agriculture, as well as to small-business development.	12/13/2019 12:45 PM
74	How to keep taxes low will providing the great services we have been use to	12/13/2019 12:31 PM
75	members of community resistant to change, perception of local gov't not following rules/regulations, high cost of living in relatively impoverished rural New York	12/13/2019 12:11 PM
76	Limited tax base. We need some active businesses which will share some of the tax burden. Again, the village needs to come up with a way to encourage new and growing small businesses.	12/13/2019 11:09 AM
77	1. Aging infrastructure (water & sewer lines) and it seems like the Vllg is way behind in saving up for these things. Also stormwater management.	12/13/2019 9:14 AM
78	Affordable rentals in the village WITHOUT income restriction	12/12/2019 7:28 PM
79	Negative people. Pretty soon no one will want to volunteer or run for office because they get so much slack.	12/12/2019 7:03 PM
80	Poorly planned development will bring traffic, noise, and possible flooding. Most of us already face issues with excess water on our properties when it rains. I enjoy Grassroots but I don't like what they do with the properties they own. Formerly beautiful farm fields are now repositories of dozens of PortaJohns and old buses and truck trailers.	12/12/2019 4:44 PM
81	Our bed and breakfast business seems to struggle. Some long-established places seem to do well but we've had many places fail over the past few years. AirBnB makes sense for affordability. There is no low cost place to stay in and around Tburg.	12/12/2019 2:20 PM
82	High housing costs relative to surrounding areas (including rent & taxes) Aging population, shrinking school population (-> high school expenses per student) Lack of diversity - ethnic, economic, racial Isolation from the larger world; danger of provincialism.	12/12/2019 1:31 PM
83	To me, the greatest challenge is effecting a reason for the maintenance and growth of Tburg beyond being a bedroom community for Ithaca. I believe the focus should be on creating a reason to be "in town", not at a venue behind SureSave. Also, we should be aware that building up the local population via a housing development prior to having more reasons to be/stay "in" Tburg is putting the cart before the horse.	12/12/2019 12:25 PM
84	Keeping frequent, open communication - Village does a good job, but always an ongoing challenge. Taxes, revenue. Parking, safety and traffic flow that accompany any growth in residency or tourism. Hospitality trends.	12/12/2019 10:31 AM
85	I do not think Air BnB is a challenge - I think in ways it could be a blessing allowing some current residents to stay afloat financially with rising taxes, water, etc.	12/12/2019 10:12 AM
86	Managing development pressures against current small town feel. allowing broad socio-economic diversity of residents while maintaining welcoming and accepting attitudes by all.	11/23/2019 9:49 AM
87	High rentals for those who want to rent. Some Businesses seem to struggle to stay. It seems that there are not enough people to work in local businesses, such as ShurSave.	11/22/2019 7:54 PM
88	Need new young families who want to raise kids here. Need growth in the school.	11/21/2019 8:32 PM
89	Rising costs of living. Opposition to change.	11/21/2019 7:16 PM

Q5 Any additional comments or thoughts not addressed above?

Answered: 65 Skipped: 33

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Thanks for asking!	1/7/2020 1:30 PM
2	The mayor should have recused himself from opinions and promoting development when his wife is a local realtor and she may very well make mega money if the INHS project goes forth. This POSSIBLE project does not conform to the previous Comprehensive Plan. INHS is known to violate existing neigh hoods by making their projects all look the same. The mayor would also not permit people on the Zoning Board who have lived here for years. INSTEAD he enlisted the help of an architect who disregarded the character of Taughanock Farms Inn by making a concrete wall.	1/6/2020 11:57 PM
3	Good luck with this one "Cassandra". (consult the Greek Classics)	1/6/2020 10:15 PM
4	As a thirty year resident I would hope that this little village could come together to create ways to solve problems together and to be a model for the country of a village that chose their own way collectively and wisely toward a future that protects the only thing that matters in this urgent time, our natural resources and a collective vision to protect that which the rest of the world is at a loss to sustain due to alternate allegiances. Progressively and actively involved commitment by community is the only way forward.	1/6/2020 5:17 PM
5	Maintaining a safe and environmentally friendly quality of life in the Village that complements and respects natural beauty of the area and protects the rights of residents is a high priority. Significant value should be placed on preserving green spaces and pedestrian friendly thoroughfares to provide residents easy access to outdoor activities. Bigger is not always better.	1/6/2020 3:45 PM
6	Our community leaders have been doing an excellent job of soliciting various perspectives before embarking on any significant changes.	1/6/2020 11:21 AM
7	Do not need to change anything Keep history!!!!	1/6/2020 8:51 AM
8	Good luck in your work and thank you for volunteering to help with such a necessary task.	1/5/2020 7:41 PM
9	Maintaining the status quo of existing infrastructure and communitywide dynamics of the eclecticism should be priority no. 1.	1/5/2020 5:58 PM
10	Public transportation schedules. If village continues to grow, will public transportation be able to rise to needs of varied work schedules. And help lessen single occupant commuting. Paying attention to projected growth and services required to support that. Our water systems, our good fire & medical emergency services, our good village workers--staffing needs as expansion happens. Etc.	1/5/2020 5:09 PM
11	Please identify green space areas and offer opportunity for rezoning certain sections to bring in business	1/5/2020 2:41 PM
12	Tburg is great and we love it here. There are great parts of the community and we have found many friends. There are of course challenges and opportunities from business to transportation to recreation and education. As with most suburban towns it will continue to grow and evolve as it grows and changes. That's exactly why we moved here.	1/5/2020 1:54 PM
13	I love Tburg. Thank you for caring.	1/5/2020 9:21 AM
14	We love Trumansburg despite any concerns we have listed above!	1/5/2020 7:42 AM
15	It might be a bit financially difficult. But with the expanding population, it would be nice if we had more local law and fire department resources available 24/7 some how. To myself and other local people I've talked with, there are noticable issues/gaps in those areas. If people that are law abiding can see the problems, the unfortunate part of society, that seeks opportunities to commit crimes can see it even better. The unfortunate lag time in fire department response, could use a better solution also. (Everyone with the fire department does a good job and are wonderful people. Very efficient once they get on sight)	1/5/2020 7:22 AM
16	Many people here don't want the village to grow - evolve and change yes, but not become substantially larger than it is. People have moved here precisely because it's a small rural village. It seems the assumption of this planning process is that the village has to grow, but I don't think that assumption has been validated by the village population overall. Thanks for the questionnaire.	1/5/2020 3:01 AM

17	Let's find a way to have an unbiased approach to all aspects of codes—writing them, implementing them, staffing the position, slowing variances being handed out, slowing growth for growth's sake.	1/4/2020 11:25 PM
18	Don't turn Tburg into Ithaca.	1/4/2020 11:22 PM
19	Please find ways to get families to move here. Rentals are okay but homes are permanent living and ownership to be proud of and want to keep the property appealing!	1/4/2020 9:57 PM
20	How does grassroots benefit the Trumansburg community since they are a non for profit organization and do not contribute to the local tax base. Grassroots wants me and other residents want to leave the small town of Trumansburg. Keep it a agricultural district not a festival supporting town.	1/4/2020 8:31 PM
21	Need to keep our small town feel. The tburg farmers market is a great place to keep going.	1/4/2020 6:13 PM
22	More sidewalks or replacing them on village streets but not at the cost of vehicle safety which happened at the congress street route 96 intersection that causes blind spots for drivers when it was redone. So dangerous now. I live in village and walk and drive. Want it safe for all	1/4/2020 5:54 PM
23	I love living here and always enjoy coming back here from my travels.	1/4/2020 5:23 PM
24	Public transportation around the village for those that don't drive (or shouldn't) would be good to consider. Small buses to Ithaca with more runs would also be helpful. I would love a direct bus to Tompkins Cortland in Dryden.	1/4/2020 5:21 PM
25	How many people live in the Village of Trumansburg who are on this committee ??How do you think they have the right to suggest these expensive improvements but DONOT pay Village taxes???	1/4/2020 4:23 PM
26	Please consider the Grass is Greener mentality. Trumansburg is a real gem! Please don't change it into what you can find anywhere else. Those who are not happy with the way it currently is, shouldn't live here. Most of us just love this little 'burg!	1/4/2020 3:47 PM
27	Make the old Laundromat on Main Street next to the Gem Shop into a Community Center, with a place to hang out for people of all ages - with a place to sit and eat snacks - with volunteers making hot water for tea, lemonade, coffee - whatever - a place to sit on couches and read books and magazines donated by Tburgers - build a deck on the back of the building looking out on the creek, have stairs going down from the deck to a hoop for basketball, and a few benches next to the creek.....	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
28	Thanks for doing this.	1/4/2020 3:25 PM
29	We need to SLOW TRAFFIC along Main Street and get pedestrians safer coming from trailer par to Main Street and village. Sidewalk from Seneca rd to mainstreet down town.	1/4/2020 2:00 PM
30	No	1/4/2020 11:19 AM
31	Affordability of housing is an increasing concern	1/4/2020 7:49 AM
32	Trumansburg has become that village where you have the do-gooders, the same people involved in everything & who insist on their way. There are many things they have accomplished. There are many other things they have done that I personally wonder why ? There are other people who would like to be involved but get turned off by that "my way or the highway culture" .	1/4/2020 6:00 AM
33	Poor lighting on some residential streets, better enforcement and acknowledgement of pedestrian needs, need better communication about services - e.g. brush pick-up schedule,	12/31/2019 2:07 PM
34	having fiber internet to the home in the village is a HUGE advantage over the ithaca area, should be promoted by local govt. I'd like to see some representation of holidays beyond Christmas at village hall (ie; the huge blow up stuff not token little things). Local representatives often talk down to people. give lectures. condescending.	12/26/2019 12:48 PM
35	Why did Planning Committee approve "Hamilton Square" or Crescent Way" when the majority of the Village residents were clearly against it going ahead?	12/22/2019 9:33 PM
36	I live slightly outside the Village but am so pleased to be here -- it's a great community with loads of caring and talented people, volunteer opportunities, and good restaurants. I really can't imagine living anywhere else.	12/21/2019 2:34 PM

37	Surveys are an easy way to provide feedback. Due to my work schedule I'm not always able to attend village meetings. I didn't speak against the INHS plan as I was intimidated by those who were for it slandering those against it aggressively with name calling (it shuts down debate — presumes that your reason for opposition is prejudice rather than other values and concerns: environment, peace & quiet, effect on home value, etc.). I struggle to make ends meet & was low income when. I purchased my first home, a fixer upper; this is my second home — also a fixer upper — & I still struggle (my salary has improved a bit —I started under 40 grand and now make close to 60 grand) but am doing ok so long as costs don't balloon (or I don't lose employment). Most my money goes to the house and expenses; one's home is often a large part of one's life savings & ultimately the ability to retire. Thanks for sending out the survey.	12/21/2019 1:58 PM
38	We need more and/or better Christmas decorations on Main Street to dress up the village!	12/21/2019 12:07 PM
39	Before Trumansburg makes any plans for expansion, it must address the needs of its current residents. It is difficult to support growth, when many feel our school and village taxes are already too high and are not serving the needs of our long time residents. Fix what's broken first, especially the water issues and sidewalks! We don't even make our village look very holiday-ish when compared to other small towns. It needs a facelift, and we need to support those trying to make the existing structures look nice and keep businesses small and inviting. We can't even seem to support and pull off a winter fest- certainly not like the good old days! We don't need big new developments or big new cultural centers or big recreation domes with pools inside. If I want that, I travel the short distance to get there. I want where I live to stay small, quaint, and affordable, and I want my village to respect the years I have devoted to keeping a nice home and being respectful of my neighbors and other residents.	12/17/2019 9:01 AM
40	If there was any wish, it would be that the developer of South street bought the land behind Shur Save and put her monstrosity of an apartment complex there. It's near a drug store, a grocery store, a bus stop and a school. All within short walking distance. The concept is needed but so short sited putting it smack dab in the middle of an already established neighborhood. se la vie We need to be careful how we address this in the future. There's a big difference between "residential" neighborhoods of single family homes and a large apartment complex. We need to be mindful that as the legalization of marijuana approaches we have zoning carefully in place to protect residents and potential investors of dispensaries, and farmers that may grow it. Where, if and how we will allow it. We need to carefully consider how our commercial structures visually blend with the historical character of the village (ie, no big mistakes like the former family dollar eyesore that still remains vacant). Review " grandfathering in" new owners of older structures to make them compliant to updated zoning. Fire inspections of all village apartment buildings should be required making sure they have adequate exits, fire detection and carbon monoxide monitoring.	12/16/2019 11:11 PM
41	Our village needs to take a hard look at what we will do to combat climate change and the variety of unanticipated consequence that come along with it. What hard changes are we willing to make? Demand community solar? Ban Natural Gas? Rain capture for watering? Low flow fixtures? ban pesticides, chemical fertilizers and other water pollutants? Find more ways to reduce number of cars on the road and where folks are driving. Ban single use plastics (not just bags, but styrofoam and carry out containers too). https://www.climateRealityProject.org/blog/five-ways-cities-are-acting-climate https://ecovillage.org/resources/climate-solutions/ How are ways that the comprehensive plan can lay the ground work for that?	12/16/2019 8:40 PM
42	I love the magical village of Trumansburg.	12/16/2019 7:48 PM
43	Small town with LOCAL focus. But real locals with families and budgets not just hipsters that think its trendy to buy fair trade organic stuff	12/16/2019 5:32 PM
44	I saw a map recently regarding Grassroots proposing a large development outside the village. I was confused why a festival that runs 1 week out of the year would be interested in such a project. I hope the community thinks long and hard as to how this would impact us. I've shown it to various people of different ages and backgrounds and all of them were equally confused.	12/16/2019 4:43 PM
45	I feel like the sidewalks and general look of the downtown area are a bit dingy. Sweeping the sidewalks and better landscaping in the summer would really help perk up the downtown (i.e. more professional looking planters and plantings. Check out the planters in the City of Ithaca. They are amazing).	12/16/2019 1:35 PM
46	I don't like how you gave "examples" for these answers. You're influencing people's answers by doing so.	12/16/2019 12:46 PM

47	The village has made significant efforts to increase access to information sharing and engagement. This must continue to evolve and add more content with ease of access for all ages. Monthly newsletters, podcast interviews, improved website with easier navigation. It is going to take an increase in the budget to allow someone to dedicate more time to this effort.	12/16/2019 11:02 AM
48	Stormwater study should be conducted in collaboration with Town of Ulysses. HABs in the lake are a very important issue to address. Some consideration of shared services with Town of Ulysses should be undertaken to save tax funds and make services more consistent and more reliable.	12/16/2019 10:19 AM
49	-Bury overhead utilities along Main Street -Better code enforcement of junk in residential yards - More street trees -Replace existing streetlights with non-light polluting LED fixtures - Cautiousness and thoughtfulness regarding future development (design and density)	12/15/2019 3:16 PM
50	Please treat this as the opinion of two people since we did it together.	12/15/2019 12:14 PM
51	Thanks for asking!	12/14/2019 9:57 PM
52	Need more community activities like winter fest, need more. During the summer Watkins Glen has something going on every weekend. The village needs to do this to keep people coming to town. Need a community center for kids and activity for them.	12/13/2019 9:59 PM
53	Keep the neighborhood concept. That is one of our largest strengths but it could be lost if developers don't are encouraged to pay attention to it. We need to do more to support our farmers that surround those same neighborhoods. Together we form the T'burg community.	12/13/2019 2:50 PM
54	There are limits to local action. Communities like Trumansburg need to lead by being politically engaged in county, state and national policy conversations. The Comprehensive plan should align with state and national issues. Local government needs to more actively advance state and national legislative agendas by inviting dialogue with our state and national government representatives.	12/13/2019 12:45 PM
55	The village board, with community support, needs to develop bold plans to provide for more housing which will help support current businesses and allow for some business expansion	12/13/2019 12:31 PM
56	If any projects are identified in this new Comprehensive Plan, these projects need to be carried out and not just listed. The Village Board needs to stay on top of these projects and make sure that they are completed.	12/13/2019 11:09 AM
57	1. Your examples for each question may influence people's responses. I would suggest that next time you use examples that are not relevant to Trumansburg. 2. Also, not quite clear on the difference between "limitations" and "challenges". 3. Consider how/whether more services can be shared with the town gov.	12/13/2019 9:14 AM
58	Need more activities for preschoolers....ie, indoor play space Storytime is great, but just once a week.	12/12/2019 7:28 PM
59	I think that in ten years, Trumansburg will look like Dryden. I don't think that's a good thing.	12/12/2019 4:44 PM
60	Transportation is an issue. For residents who wish to take a bus to work and home choices are limited and to go to into Ithaca for the evening requires a car. It may not be cost effective for TCAT to provide service expanded service to us so I'm not sure how to address the limited access to public transportation.	12/12/2019 2:20 PM
61	Thank you for the effort to get input.	12/12/2019 10:31 AM
62	I think what happened with the South Street Development, lack of true dialog between generations and the name calling that existed damaged our community and it has not been truly attended to since.	12/12/2019 10:12 AM
63	Whenever I see larger development plans like the grassroots one I can't seem to understand why. Is the town struggling? Why would we want large influxes of people? I chose to live in a small town for a reason.	11/26/2019 11:25 AM
64	To all those working on this - thank you for delving in with time and commitment!	11/23/2019 9:49 AM
65	We need a street tree planting program. The farmers market will need trees planted to be ready for when the big weeping willow goes.	11/22/2019 7:54 PM



Village of Trumansburg

Comprehensive Plan Survey

The survey was available online as a Google Form, on the Village website as a printable PDF, and at the Village Offices in hard copy.

The survey was initially slated to run for the month of June 2020 and was later extended through July 2020. During that time 266 residents completed the survey.

Residents were made aware of the survey via the Village website, local news media, social media postings, and a postcard mailing.



We value your opinion!

The Village of Trumansburg is reviewing and revising its Comprehensive Plan and Zoning and we need your input!

The Comprehensive Plan Committee, working with planning consultant EDR, has put together a survey where you can share your ideas.

Survey available until June 30th

Online at <https://tinyurl.com/TburgSurvey>

Paper copy on the Village Office porch (56 East Main Street)

Comprehensive Plan Committee Survey



Welcome to Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan survey!

The Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee thanks you for your participation. We value your opinions, which will guide the Committee as it works on reviewing and revising the Village Comprehensive Plan and Zoning. You may read more about the Committee and its work at <https://trumansburg-ny.gov/zoning-revision-committee/>

Please keep the following in mind as you work through the questions.

- The survey is for Trumansburg residents only.
- Unlike the census, this survey is designed to be answered by individuals. Multiple people may respond from the same household.
- Please submit only one response per individual.
- Be sure to move through all 7 pages of the online survey and click "SUBMIT" on the last page. If you quit without finishing all the pages (for instance if you close your browser or shut down your computer), your answers will be lost. In this case, you should start again from the beginning.
- You are not required to respond to every question. Just leave those blank that you don't want to answer and move onto the next.
- Your responses are anonymous

The survey will be available until June 30, 2020. The results will be summarized, analyzed, and reported in the updated Village Comprehensive Plan.

Your involvement in this project is much appreciated. We value your input!

Respectfully,
Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee

Part 1 - Your use of area services

3. Other services (please specify)

Please indicate how frequently you use the service.

Part 2 - Your opinion about village services

For each of the services listed below, please indicate whether you think the level of service should be decreased, should remain the same, or should be increased. Bear in mind that increasing or decreasing some levels of service may have an impact on your property taxes.

4.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Decrease	Remain the same	Increase	No Opinion
Street maintenance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Snow plowing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fire protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rescue (EMS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Building code and zoning enforcement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sewer service	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Decrease	Remain the same	Increase	No Opinion
Sidewalk maintenance and replacement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Leaf and brush pickup	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Street lights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Street trees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreational programs for youth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreational programs for seniors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy conservation measures by village	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stormwater management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Other services (please specify)

Please indicate whether the level of service should decrease, remain the same, or increase.

Part 3 - Your priorities for the future

Please check your top 5 priorities for the village over the next 20 years.

7.

Check all that apply.

- Providing more affordable housing
- Providing more senior housing
- Strengthening volunteer/community/service organizations
- Preserving "small-town" atmosphere
- Managing per household tax burden
- Increasing school population
- Preserving historic buildings and atmosphere
- Making village laws and procedures more transparent and easier to understand
- Enhancing recreation opportunities for youth
- Acquiring space to provide more parks, trails and open space
- Promoting tourism
- Attracting a variety of businesses, with sufficient opportunities for independent entrepreneurs and home businesses
- Expanding walkability and improving pedestrian and bicycle safety
- Expanding parking for downtown businesses
- Improving accessibility throughout the Village
- Improving aesthetic appeal for entire Main Street corridor
- Reducing traffic speed and noise
- Reducing fossil fuel consumption
- Reducing air, water, and light pollution
- Attracting a diverse population in terms of age, income, cultural background, etc.

Other: _____

Part 4 - Your opinion about future initiatives

The following ideas and changes have been under consideration for the Village to implement over the next 20 years. Please indicate whether you disagree strongly, disagree, have no opinion, agree, or agree strongly with each proposal. Bear in mind that some of these initiatives may have an impact on your property taxes.

8.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Agree Strongly
Develop design guidelines for downtown Main Street	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop design guidelines for residential areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop bike trails	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop more hiking and walking trails	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop a historic commercial district	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop a historic residential district	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop a recreation area along Trumansburg Creek	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9.

Mark only one oval per row.

	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Agree Strongly
Build a community swimming pool	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Build a community center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Build community athletic fields	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Build a skateboard park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Build a dog park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Share additional services with the Town of Ulysses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. Other proposals (please specify)

Please indicate whether you disagree strongly, disagree, have no opinion, agree, or agree strongly with each proposal.

Part 5 - Your opinion about building regulations

Please indicate your preference in answer to each of the following questions:

11. 5.1 The Village currently has a single, uniform set of regulations for the majority of residential buildings. While this simplifies our regulations, a one-size-fits-all approach can run into difficulty when applied across the mix of neighborhood types we have in the village, for instance, the older neighborhoods such as Whig and Cayuga and the newer neighborhoods like Tamarack and Larchmont. Going forward, how should the Village structure its residential regulations?

Mark only one oval.

- "Village-wide" rules that treat all neighborhoods the same
- "Neighborhood-wide" rules that treat each area individually
- Other: _____

12. 5.2 A variety of commercial building styles exist within the village. We have “traditional” style, multi-story buildings close to the sidewalk with a mix of commercial and residential units on top of ground-floor restaurants and retail. We also have “modern” style, single-story, commercial-only buildings with parking in front. Going forward, what type(s) of development should the Village encourage?

Mark only one oval.

- “Traditional” style: multi-story, mixed-use (retail, apartments, restaurants, etc.)
- Modern” style: single-story, single-use
- Both styles
- Other: _____

13. 5.3 Trumansburg contains both traditional Bed and Breakfast inns and “short-term rentals” such as AirBnBs and vacation rentals by owner. Traditional BnBs are required to be owner-occupied and are regulated with regard to the number of rooms available, the number of guests per room, and the length of stay. “Short-term rentals” are not licensed or regulated but are taxed similarly to traditional BnBs. “Short term rentals” can provide a welcome income stream for homeowners and cost-effective accommodations for tourists visiting our area. At the same time, they can have an impact on the long-term rental market and traditional BnBs, potentially reducing the number of long-term rental units and raising their rents. Going forward, how should the Village regulate AirBnBs and other “short-term rentals”?

Mark only one oval.

- Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations
- Allow, with looser regulations than traditional BnBs
- Allow, with the same regulations as traditional BnBs
- Allow, with stricter regulations than traditional BnBs
- Prohibit entirely
- Other: _____

14. 5.4 Accessory Dwelling Units (e.g. attached or detached "mother-in-law" units) already exist in the Village and are allowed within our current regulations. These can be a home for aging parents or returning children or rented out as a separate unit, providing a welcome income stream to the homeowner. At the same time, new development and additional residents always come with pros (customers for Main St businesses, increased tax base, etc.) and cons (traffic, population density, etc.). Going forward, how should the Village regulate accessory dwelling units?

Mark only one oval.

- Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations
- Allow, but requiring approval of the zoning board of appeals
- Prohibit entirely
- Other: _____

15. 5.5 Houses with 2-4 units (duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes) already exist in the Village and are allowed within our current regulations. This style of housing can be a home for young families, seniors looking to downsize, and those that prefer to or need to rent. When owner-occupied, they provide a welcome income stream to the homeowner. At the same time, new development and additional residents always come with pros (customers for Main St businesses, increased tax base, etc.) and cons (traffic, population density, etc.). Going forward, how should the Village regulate this style of housing?

Mark only one oval.

- Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations
- Allow, but requiring approval of the zoning board of appeals
- Prohibit entirely
- Other: _____

16. 5.6 Apartment buildings of 5 units or more, such as Juniper Manor I and II, the old American Legion building on the corner of Camp St and Elm St, already exist in residential areas within the Village and are allowed within our current regulations. This style of housing can be a home for young families, seniors looking to downsize, and those that prefer to or need to rent. At the same time, new development and additional residents always come with pros (customers for Main St businesses, increased tax base, etc.) and cons (traffic, population density, etc.). Going forward, how should the Village regulate this style of housing?

Mark only one oval.

- Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations
- Allow, but requiring approval of the zoning board of appeals
- Prohibit entirely
- Other: _____

17. 5.7 The Main Street commercial district is the “heart” of the Village. Encouraging or requiring certain design elements can help preserve the look and feel of Main Street. At the same time, they can restrict property owners and can increase building costs, which can in turn discourage new development and maintenance. At present, there are no requirements or guidelines for the design of new or renovated buildings in this area. Going forward, how should the Village regulate design elements in the commercial district?

Mark only one oval.

- Adopt design guidelines that are encouraged but not required
- Adopt design standards that are required by regulation
- Adopt neither: the commercial district would still be regulated by “standard” zoning regulations such as setbacks, lot sizes, height limits, etc.
- Other: _____

Please answer the following questions about yourself. If COVID-19 would affect your answer, please consider your “normal” pre-COVID-19 status. Feel free to skip any that you don’t wish to answer or that don’t pertain to you.

18. 6.1. Are you a resident of the Village of Trumansburg?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

19. 6.2. What is your present age?

Mark only one oval.

Under 18 years

18-24 years

25-44 years

45-64 years

65 years or older

Prefer not to answer

20. 6.3. Which best describes your education level?

Mark only one oval.

Less than a high school diploma

High school diploma or equivalent

Some college, but no degree

Associate’s degree

Bachelor’s degree

Graduate or professional degree

Prefer not to answer

21. 6.4. What is your gender?

Mark only one oval.

- Male
- Female
- Non-binary
- Prefer not to answer

22. 6.5. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to answer

23. 6.6. What is your race? Check all that apply.

Check all that apply.

- White
- Black/African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Asian Indian
- Vietnamese
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other Asian
- Native Hawaiian
- Samoan
- Chamorro
- Other Pacific Islander
- Prefer not to answer

24. 6.7. Which best describes your total annual household earnings? Please consider your “normal” pre-COVID-19 household earnings.

Mark only one oval.

- Less than \$25,000
- \$25,000-\$49,999
- \$50,000-\$99,999
- \$100,000-\$150,000
- More than \$150,000
- Prefer not to answer

25. 6.8. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 or more
- Prefer not to answer

26. 6.9. How long have you lived in the Village?

Mark only one oval.

- Less than 1 year
- 1-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 11-20 years
- More than 20 years
- Prefer not to answer

27. 6.10. Where is your place of employment? Please consider your “normal” pre-COVID-19 employment status and workplace.

Mark only one oval.

- At home
- Trumansburg (not at home)
- City of Ithaca
- Elsewhere in Tompkins County
- Outside of Tompkins County
- Not employed
- Prefer not to answer

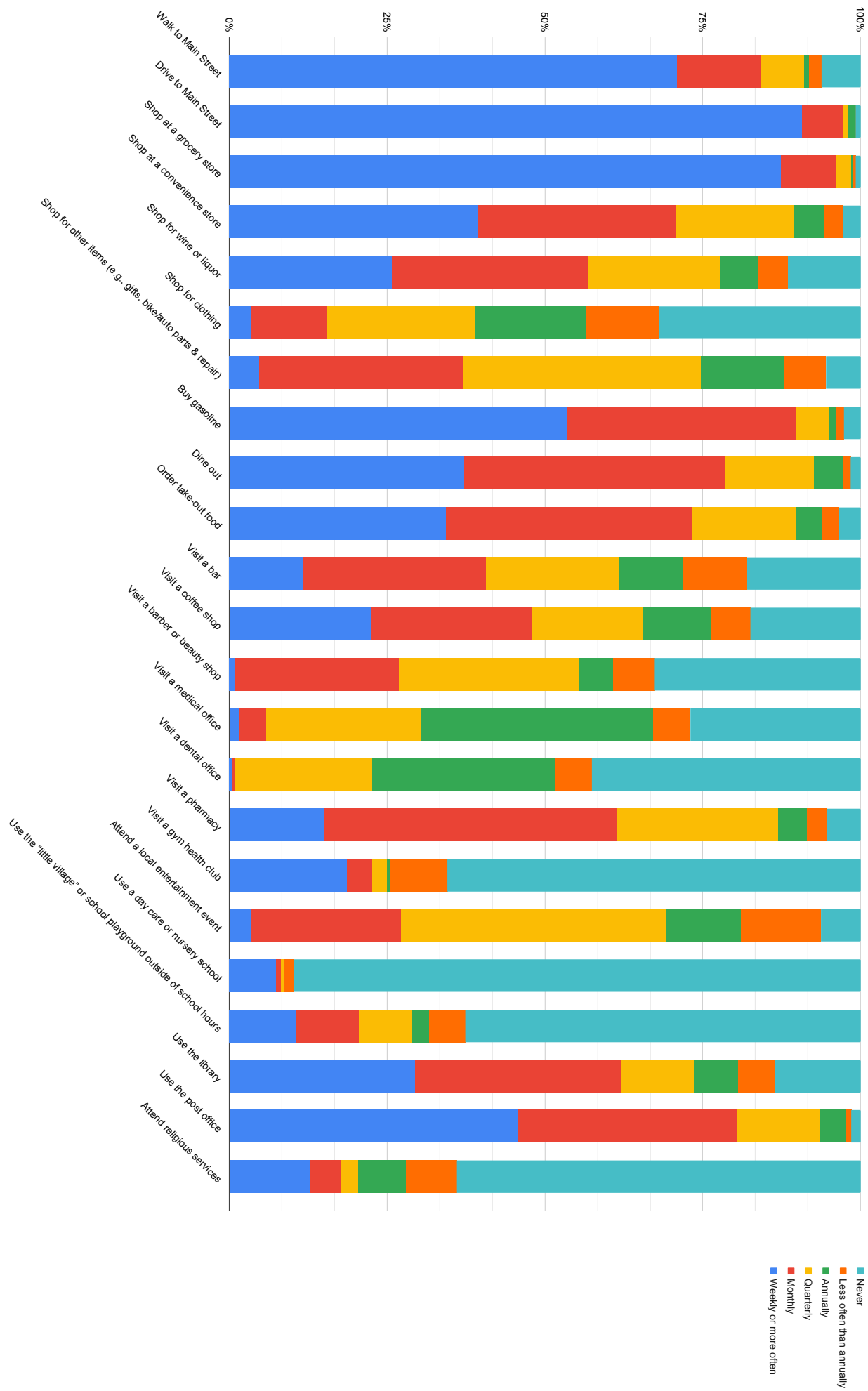
Any further comments?

28. If you have any further suggestions regarding the Comprehensive Plan or the Zoning Ordinance, please add them here:

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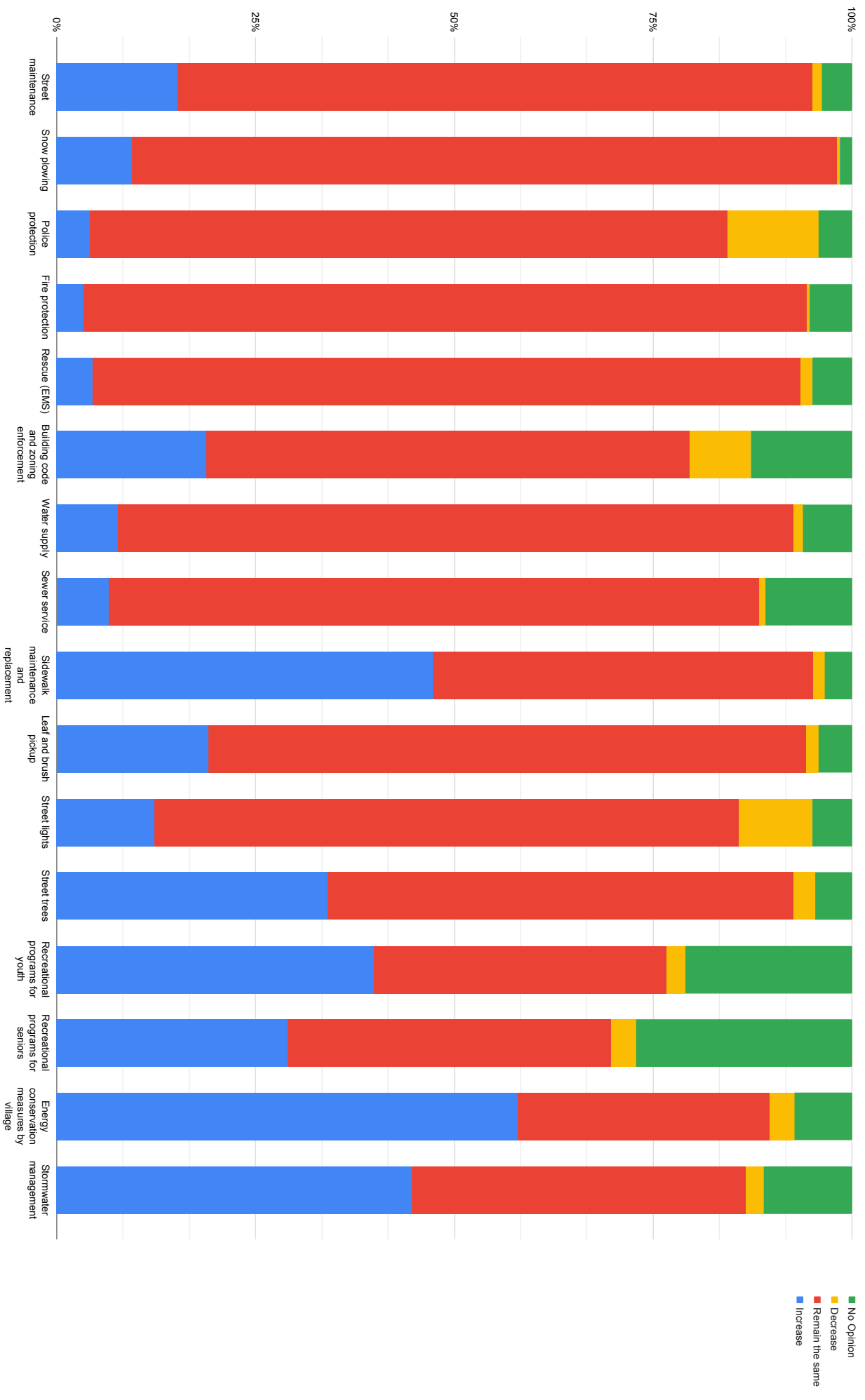
Part 1 - Your use of area services



Part 1 - Your use of area services

Use fairgrounds to walk dog monthly
Use fairgrounds to walk dog monthly
Farmer's Market – weekly
Used to walk downtown way more frequently when the foot bridge was open. Kept children off main roads. A much safer, nicer walk.
Go to the farmers market - monthly
run, bike and walk on city streets or sidewalks - daily
Farmers Market - weekly when open
Its a nice loop to walk for the sake of walking.
massage therapy every two weeks
Farmer's Market (weekly); Ulysses Historical Society (monthly)
Go to the Farmers Market
Banking weekly, Farmers market - weekly in season, Fairgrounds, school track weekly or more often, NAPA - weekly, golf - monthly, Ophthalmologist - Annually, B& B - Annually for guests visiting.
Smith Woods and Salo Drive path (monthly but can't remember if they are in Village), Farmer's Market (weekly in summer), Bank (monthly), Limebikes (occasionally), TCAT (weekly), Uber (quarterly), Fire (once and they were very nice)
Farmers Market - weekly
Tai Chi at the Fire Station twice weekly
Bank; weekly
walk for health/nature around village (miss the footbridge) - weekly or more often
farmer's market - weekly
Bank - monthly
When my kids were little, we used to walk to the Little Village for my kids to play on a daily basis. Was thrilled it was there when my kids were little!
Shop for ice cream/dessert monthly
massage therapist – one or twice a year, physiotherapist – less than annually (multiple visits per diagnosis, though)
sidewalks - at least weekly / village office - quarterly
Use the library's online services? Weekly.
Support seasonal events, i.e., Winterfest, Fair and parade; bank in the village; have relied on Fire Dept EMT in the past
Farm Mkt- 1/mo, DPW- 1/mo (yard waste, compost,etc.), Vill Hall- 1/mo
public school daily
Tcat... weekly, farmers market... whenever it is open
Farmer's Market - weekly
Golf course - weekly or more in season, or even out of season if the sun is shining.
Banking is way more important than a bike shop and not mentioned.
Farmers market. Weekly. Scrap food waste collection. Weekly.
Go to the mechanic quarterly
Farmers Market - Weekly

Part 2 - Your opinion about village services



Part 2 - Your opinion about village services

I believe the entire sewer-water situation in T-Burg needs to be addressed. The pipes are ancient.

Storm water management needs to be a higher priority. With better knowledge and planning. After 20 years you dug out the ditch in front of my house. The very next storm it rose higher than ever before and flooded my house! This was bad planning - I hope you are fixing it!

Review and improve drainage plan in certain areas of the village prone to flooding.

Replacement and trimming management of old dying trees needs help. Also storm sewers on stowbridge need help.

Fix the footbridge!

Increase the recycling schedule.

Not sure if the ROI for parades/fests is worth the headache/cost.

Community Outreach Work, as opposed to policing.

More speed limit enforcement.

Composting - at least remain the same - or have the dpw location available unmanned all the time.

Recycling - decrease - could go monthly.

Large item junk day or metal collection - increase - maybe once a year.

Local shredding day - increase - maybe quarterly.

More village street sidewalks that lead to the school should be plowed/shoveled. There was more sidewalks shoveled/plowed this season which was appreciated as I walked with my kids to school.

Sidewalks along 227, from Rt. 96 to water tower, need major work. Dangerous!

Traffic calming measures need to be increased on all significant arterials. No more "snow plow" excuses from Watkins.

Control speed limits entering and exiting the village, and on thru streets (South Street and Congress especially).

Open space acquisition and management. (develop open space system and policies)

Downtown beautification (signage, historic character development, streetscape, etc.)

Parking- delete parking spaces Main St., acquire/organize plots for public parking near Main St. (particularly Elm St area)

Encourage Publi transport. (More shelters)
remain same

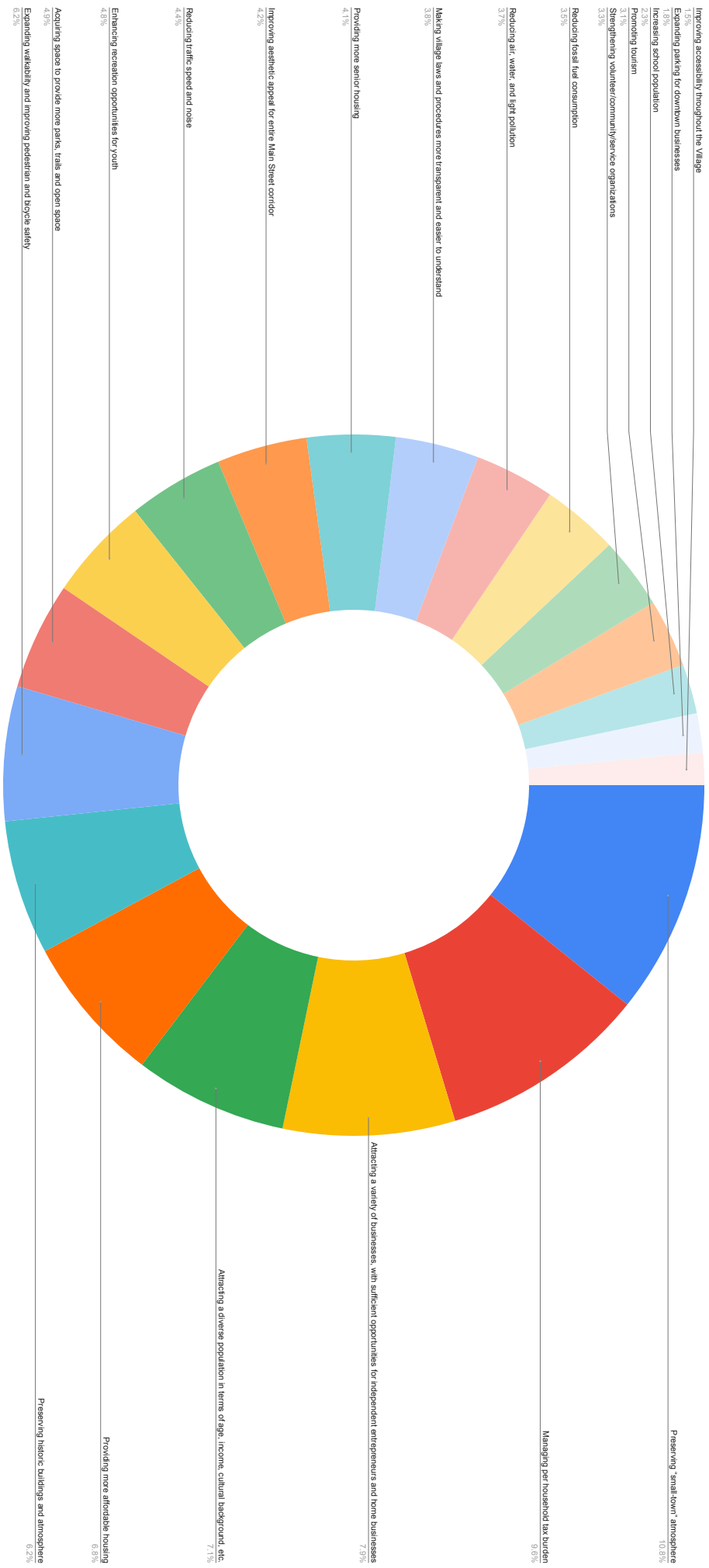
The mention of increased taxes skews these questions entirely. Very unprofessional.

Repair the bridge behind the post office!!!!

I think it is important to encourage residents to plant more trees and shrubs, to plant more gardens (flowers, food) and to create pollinator gardens (bees, butterflies)

Are these questions meant to be asked in conjunction with tax levels - hard to separate! Wasn't aware that serves are part of comp plan.

Part 3 - Your priorities for the future



Part 3 - Your priorities for the future

follow rules as far environmental impact On South street or Crescent way or whatever you keep changing

Fix the walking bridge by the P.O.

make affordable housing actually affordable

Figure out a way to support people with repairing their homes and taking care of their properties.

Allow for growth to help keep taxes down. i.e. new housing developments

begin replacing storm sewer system

A traffic light is REALLY needed on Main St and Cayuga St. Intersection.

Increased recreational facilities - pool, fields, etc.

Extend sidewalk up west Main Street to Seneca Rd

Brochures promoting nearness to Taughannock Park

building a new community center

POOL

Increasing small businesses in town that preserve small town charm and make it a unique place to shop, eat and walk for residents

prioritizing trumansburg residents priorities over ithaca/cornell/tourists/foreign property owners

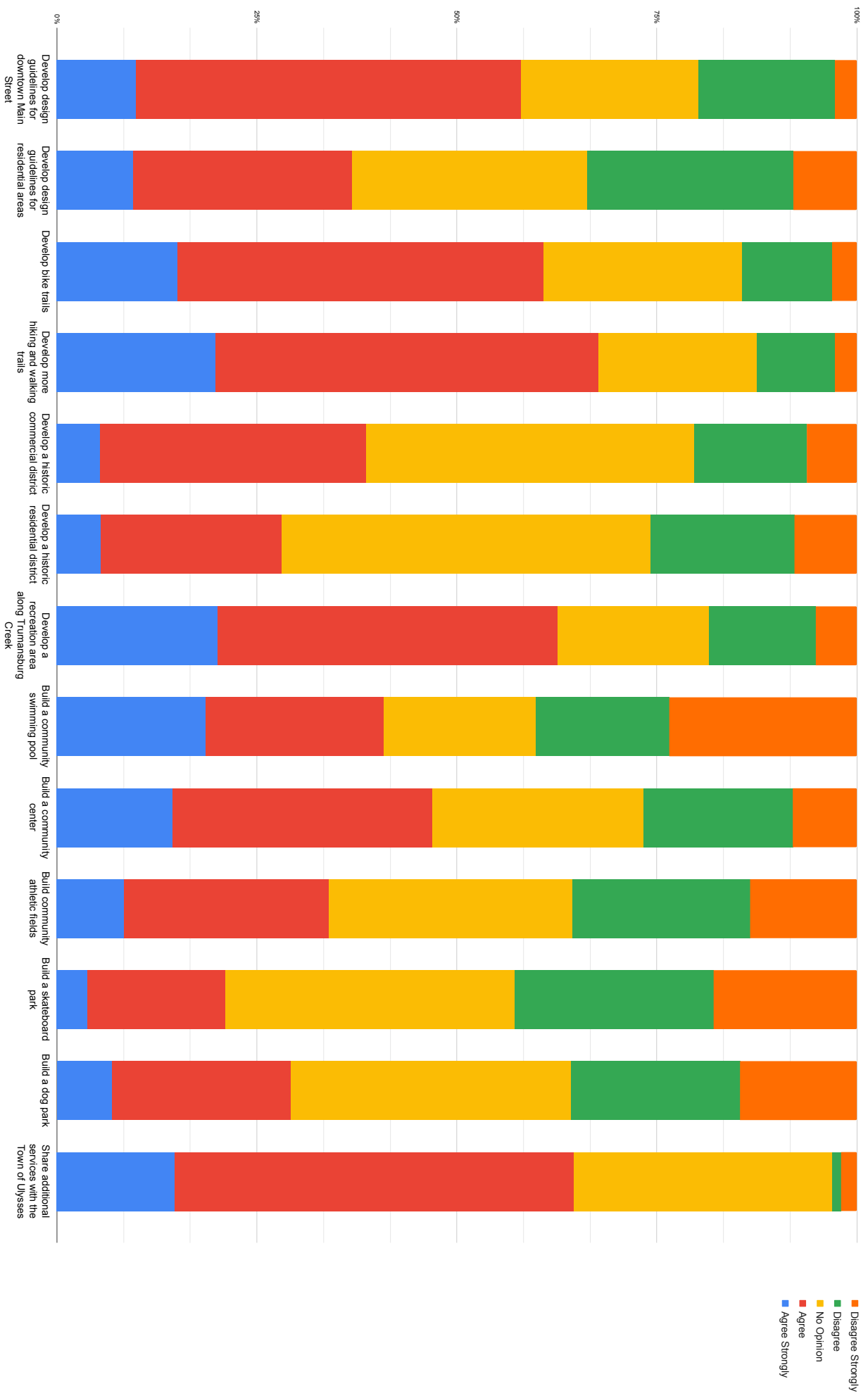
Increasing adherence to Village laws, ordinances and regulations and having Planning Board, Zoning Board, and other Village boards and committees etc. accountable to, and supervised by, our

elected officials- the Mayor and Board of Trustees

Limiting the response to five excludes many things that people may want but can't express without other

Minimizing government intervention in our lives

Part 4 - Your opinion about future initiatives



Part 4 - Your opinion about future initiatives

Change the name of Seneca St!! Why on earth do two roads so close in proximity have the same name?!!? Can't we rename Seneca St to literally ANYTHING else? Hill st? Tree st? Garden st? Purple st? Street st?

I have a real problem with local government dictating how a homeowner should live. Certain zoning should apply (no garbage, no junk cars etc which already exist in our zoning). I would like to see a more open minded approach to allowing elderly family members to age in place...allowing cottages on their property, flexible in law apartment additions or even rentals to supplement income.

If we have approved a large apartment complex in a residential area we should have no problem with homeowners adding density to their lots.

We have a beautiful park and much access to the black diamond trail. I don't feel there is a need for the village per se to provide additional areas for that.

With Trumansburgs limited population a rec center and community pool is not a sustainable

Option. I would not be in favor of increased taxes for any of this. We have adequate fields for our population and school grounds that can be utilized.

We are not Lansing, we don't have the tax base.

Dog parks are filthy and unhealthy options for animals and people. They are also a liability. There are plenty of safe places to walk your dog in the village. Now if we can just get the owners to pick up their poop bags.

We need to find a way to invite diverse peoples to move to our town. Historic issues are not as important as promoting diversity and acceptance of all.

Strongly disagree with a cultural center/hotel - initiative from Grassroots

I think we should strive to maintain a small town atmosphere and maintain the historic aspects of our village at the same time as maintaining current village services for the residents.

Try to support owner occupied homes rather than rentals.

Try to support owner occupied homes rather than rentals.

Many of these ideas would be duplicated by the schools. Find a way to work with the schools to allow them to be open to T'burg residents.

Share additional services with the Town of Ulysses = Depends on the service

I think the "Redesign" that was done in T'burg was totally wrong, it got rid of so many parking spots which is INSANE. The person and the board that agreed with that (now old) redesign was a HUGE WASTE OF MONEY. BRING BACK THE PARKING SPOTS.

Stop Crescent Way like developments. Trumansburg is a village. Stop trying to make it a city. People moved here for what it is, not what the Planning Boards wants it to be.

decrease light pollution and have the street lights dimmed, also saving electrical costs

Build a park with a playground that is not linked to the school.

Car share- Strongly agree, affordable child care options- strongly agree,

Please do not threaten our charming residential areas with more public traffic, and low income housing

The questions about guidelines and historic areas cannot be answered without further definition of the implications.

Protect the tree lawns between sidewalk and road edge from appropriation for 24/7 parking space by adjacent prop owners.

Strongly disagree with more housing at the cost of current "old time Trumansburg" feel and disruption to neighbors!

Would need to have more information about many of these - their benefit to the Village and their costs etc. before forming an opinion

Not many people will express their opinions in the "other" space

5.1 The Village currently has a single, uniform set of regulations for the majority of residential buildings. While this simplifies our regulations, a one-size-fits-all approach can run into difficulty when applied across the mix of neighborhood types we have in the village, for instance, the older neighborhoods such as Whig and Cayuga and the newer neighborhoods like Tamarack and Larchmont. Going forward, how should the Village structure its residential regulations?



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A mix

Depends on the regulations

Have a village wide zoning ordinance with some possible overlays for specific neighborhoods. The village planning + zoning boards don't understand the current simple (unreadable) so I wouldn't want to see the ones that are more complicated.

individual considerations within neighborhood-wide rules

Individually is good if it celebrated inclusion - otherwise equality is most important.

Is it possible to have some rules apply to neighborhood? How are these defined?

Less rules

Limited number (2 to 4) neighborhoods

Note: whatever we do here Perhaps a hybrid approach would be best, with some community wide regulations coupled with some neighborhood specific regulations. Flexibility and fluidity to allow for growth, and new housing and building technology, trends are key to maintain a dynamic process that can change as the times do.

Regulations that will maintain and preserve the style, type, dimensions, character, and integrity of existing and well established neighborhoods, while allowing for the creation of new neighborhoods and types of housing on whatever plots of vacant land may exist in the Village or may be acquired by the Village subject to the regulations and ordinances at that time

Rules tailored to the individual building type

something in between- general guidelines in common

Strongly in favor of mixed use neighborhoods.

You've forced a change to the Tamarack/Larchmont neighborhood, to the severe disadvantage of the residents. Shame on the Planning Board.

5.2 A variety of commercial building styles exist within the village. We have “traditional” style, multi-story buildings close to the sidewalk with a mix of commercial and residential units on top of ground-floor restaurants and retail. We also have “modern” style, single-story, commercial-only buildings with parking in front. Going forward, what type(s) of development should the Village encourage?



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Why is the Village encouraging development? It has always occurred organically.

Atlas/physical therapy buildings should be required to install a "face" that is in the character of the village. They look terrible.

Better designed mixed use bldg. - We can't afford additional one story bldg + more asphalt parking lots.

Both, depending on location of the property

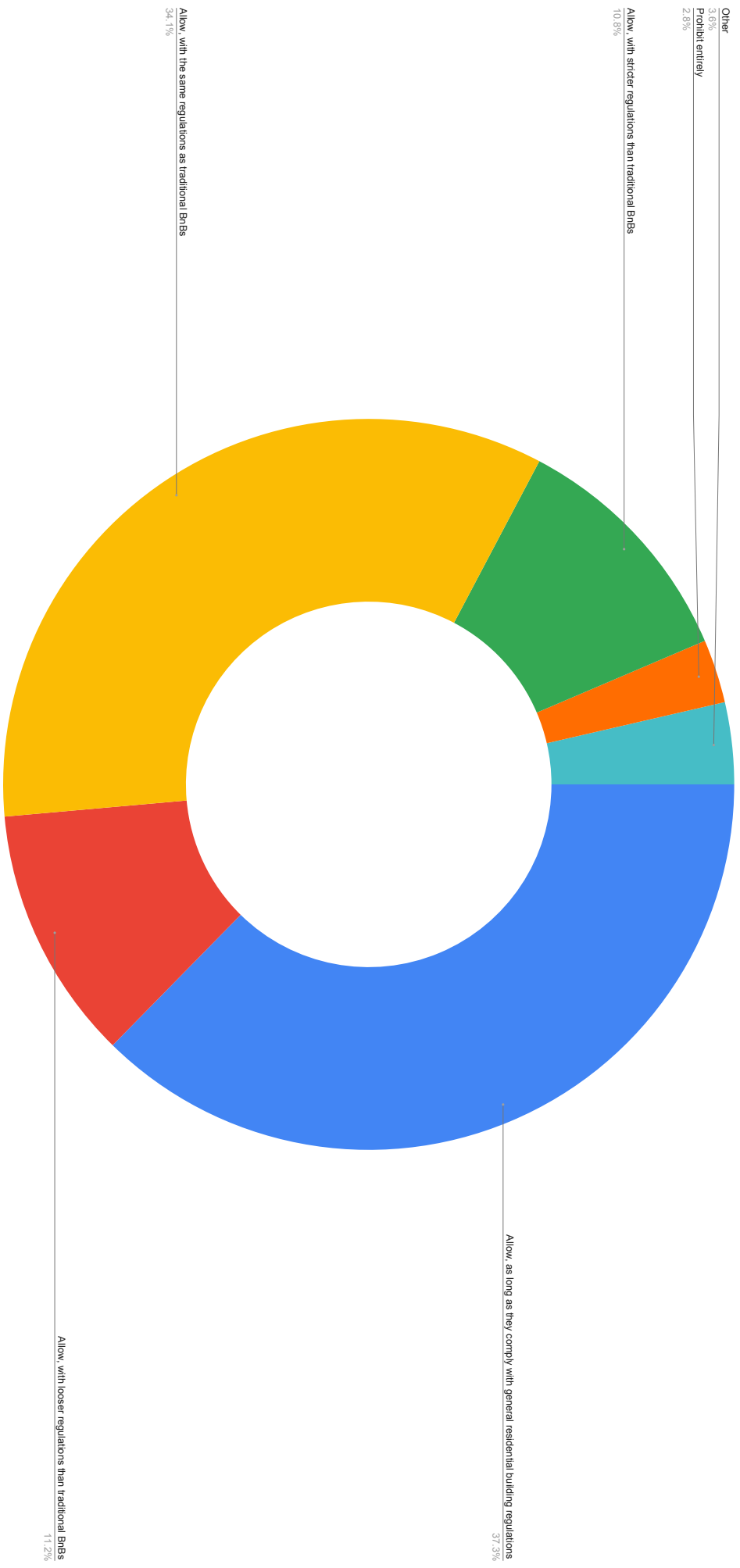
Heavy on traditional, room for modern, and focus on keeping size/footprint reasonable.

However we should never allow buildings like the ones approved where family dollar was next to Atlas. What an eyesore mistake that was.

Let individuals decide

Traditional with frontage on sidewalk.

5.3 Trumansburg contains both traditional Bed and Breakfast inns and "short-term rentals" such as AirBnBs and vacation rentals by owner. Traditional BnBs are required to be owner-occupied and are regulated with regard to the number of rooms available, the number of guests per room, and the length of stay. "Short-term rentals" are not licensed or regulated but are taxed similarly to traditional BnBs. "Short-term rentals" can provide a welcome income stream for homeowners and cost-effective accommodations for tourists visiting our area. At the same time, they can have an impact on the long-term rental market and traditional BnBs, potentially reducing the number of long-term rental units and raising their rents. Going forward, how should the Village regulate AirBnBs and other "short-term rentals"?



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B&Bs are typically expensive. Since we don't have any other affordable lodging here, AirBnbs can fill a niche in bringing people to town- relatives, friends, tourists

Do what is needed to prevent "Ghost Houses" eating up housing, but allow individual homeowners to make the occasional buck
Have strict regulations and allow if the owner lives on the property (owner occupied)

No opinion

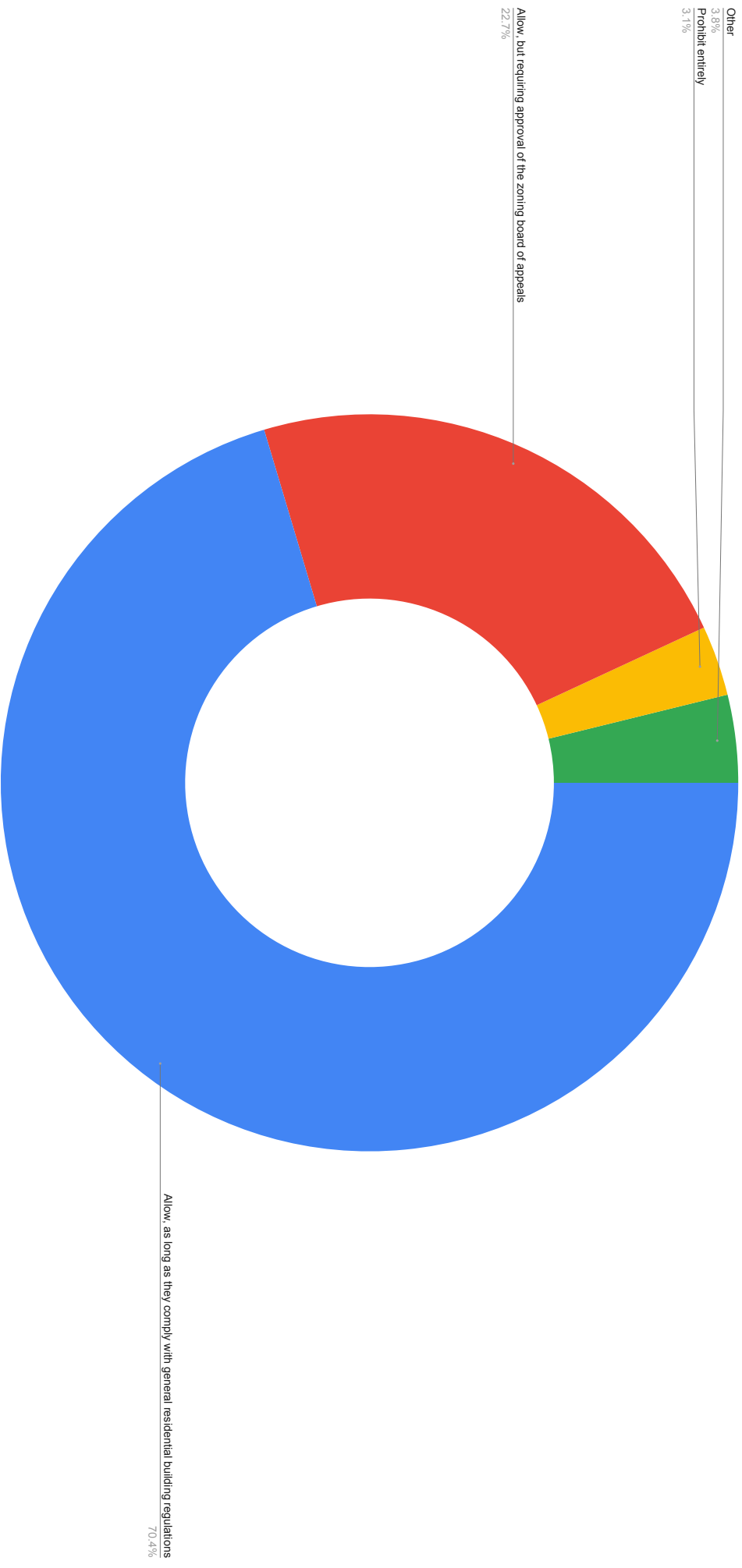
Not sure

This is a very complicated question. We need to support and sustain our traditional B&Bs that should be our first priority - but the regulations should be based on size (home many people/rooms).

This is sort of a complicated matter. I think we should restrict houses being bought up to be used as short-term rentals strictly. However, I think short-term rentals can support a broader number of people owning their own home which is a good thing. I think that the number of nights a month/or rooms in a house being rented could be a helpful restriction.

Unregulated gives rise to people buying property solely for use as short term accommodations

5.4 Accessory Dwelling Units (e.g. attached or detached "mother-in-law" units) already exist in the Village and are allowed within our current regulations. These can be a home for aging parents or returning children or rented out as a separate unit, providing a welcome income stream to the homeowner. At the same time, new development and additional residents always come with pros (customers for Main St businesses, increased tax base, etc.) and cons (traffic, population density, etc.). Going forward, how should the Village regulate accessory dwelling units?



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Allow but with thoughtful and consistent regulations. Not arbitrary and ad hoc Zoning Board decisions Zoning Board

Allow if the owner lives on the property.

Current buildings should comply with regulations, but new builds should require approval of the zoning board of appeals. My neighbor owns an RV and keeps it in the backyard for their teenage son. It really sucks having it within my eyesite.

Follow the rules or change the rules

I don't know what regulations apply - I would want more information.

I would Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations as long as those regulations ensure that a single property can not be overdeveloped. For that reason, also requiring a Zoning Board review and stamp of approval might be a good thing to also include.

Now you're worried about traffic, population and density? Why wasn't that a priority when Hanover Square, 46th South St. or whatever we are calling it these days was proposed? Ridiculous!

To my knowledge, other than "care cottages" for family members, there is no provision in the current Zoning Ordinance (2012) for "accessory Dwelling Units"

ZBA is too lenient - again depends on location, impact on neighbors.

5.5 Houses with 2-4 units (duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes) already exist in the Village and are allowed within our current regulations. This style of housing can be a home for young families, seniors looking to downsize, and those that prefer to or need to rent. When owner-occupied, they provide a welcome income stream to the homeowner. At the same time, new development and additional residents always come with pros (customers for Main St businesses, increased tax base, etc.) and cons (traffic, population density, etc.). Going forward, how should the Village regulate this style of housing?



Allow, but requiring approval of the zoning board of appeals
30.7%

Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations
58.0%

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Allow with thoughtful and consistent regulations not ad hoc Zoning Board variances.

Allow, but we need to start regulating rental properties that are subpar and do not meet building codes.

Depends on where they are located, impact on neighbors, this is a very complicated question that can't be answered simply.

Design carefully so as not to destroy the character of the main structure

development and growth must be deliberately paced to not overwhelm services

Don't cram them into neighborhoods - limitation on pre-existing non-compliant structures

Encourage single family or duplex residences. Existing doesn't mean desirable.

Same as above: I would Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations as long as those regulations ensure that a single property can not be overdeveloped. For that reason, also requiring a Zoning Board review and stamp of approval might be a good thing to also include.

We need to encourage more "rentals" BUT they should not be allowed to skate safety rules - for example they still need to require sidewalks and proper street widths for the safety of all community members.

5.6 Apartment buildings of 5 units or more, such as Juniper Manor I and II, the old American Legion building on the corner of Camp St and Elm St, already exist in residential areas within the Village and are allowed within our current regulations. This style of housing can be a home for young families, seniors looking to downsize, and those that prefer to or need to rent. At the same time, new development and additional residents always come with pros (customers for Main St businesses, increased tax base, etc.) and cons (traffic, population density, etc.). Going forward, how should the Village regulate this style of housing?



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Allow in a few areas where existing residents are not negatively impacted

Allow with thoughtful and consistent regulations not with ad hoc Zoning Board variances.

Allow within the existing laws - code and zoning, or get a variance

Moratorium pending evaluation of current development. Set MAXIMUM # units.

Same as above: I would Allow, as long as they comply with general residential building regulations as long as those regulations ensure that a single property can not be overdeveloped. For that reason, also requiring a Zoning Board review and stamp of approval might be a good thing to also include.

The pros are skewed vs. the cons. Utopia vs. more traffic. A con may be a family with 6 Rotwellers.

To my knowledge, there is no provision for apartment buildings of 5 units or more in the current (2012) Zoning ordinance. I believe the buildings cited above were built prior to 2012 and perhaps were allowed in the previous Zoning Ordinance (1971) It would seem that current zoning no longer permits them

5.7 The Main Street commercial district is the "heart" of the Village. Encouraging or requiring certain design elements can help preserve the look and feel of Main Street. At the same time, they can restrict property owners and can increase building costs, which can in turn discourage new development and maintenance. At present, there are no requirements or guidelines for the design of new or renovated buildings in this area. Going forward, how should the Village regulate design elements in the commercial district?



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a combo of choice 1 and 3 - can always encourage

Adopt regulations that maintain the traditional downtown look, but nothing that is so cost prohibitive as to deter development

Designate as historic commercial district + apply for state + federal funds to repair + restore the remaining old brick bldgs. They are in dire need of work.

No opinion

Organic design standards have been the norm.but some regulation is required for thing totally outlandish as determinrd by the ZBA

There needs to be a balance - some requirements are important - others seem frivolous - they need to assessed individually.

This feels like a really important question that I am unprepared to answer. Look forward to learning more.

Members of the CPZR,

Thank you for the great effort you have put in to revising the Comprehensive Plan with the Zoning ordinance to follow. Having been on the committee I know how difficult it is to draft a plan that will be fair and forward looking.

After reading the Plan I saw many items that I agree with. There were also some trends that were pointing in directions that may lead to problems in the future.

There is no mention of the nature of the Village. The previous Plan had characterized Trumansburg as being a rural village. The new Plan does not restate this although I don't think the Village has changed enough to call it anything else. We are surrounded by cash crops, orchards and livestock. Within six or seven miles there are few other types of enterprise excepting two food outlets a hardware store and a post office. The last Plan encouraged the Village to remain rural and I agree.

There is an emphasis on development and infill. I think infill might be a good idea if strictly regulated. The difference between building a single family or duplex building as opposed to a multi-unit building is vast. Deep lots can be developed with consideration to the surrounding neighborhood or they can be built out of character with the adjacent properties. I would urge the committee to consider the implications of this when moving on to zoning revision. This provision is currently in the Zoning Ordinance and I would like to see this in the new one as well.

Trumansburg has developed in what I would call an organic fashion. When the need for new businesses or housing occurred, they appeared. We have never been a planned community. Tompkins County has recently taken on a greater role in proposing and implementing control over the municipalities lying within its border. The current " Nodal Plan " may have the opposite affect than expected. At a meeting of the CPZR/EDU with the public there was a map of the County. The " Nodes " placed lower income housing at the far end of Tompkins. This would make it much harder for public transportation to get people to Ithaca, where most of the work is located. I don't see this as a good plan, nor did Paul Mazzerella former founder and head of Ithaca Neighborhood Housing who strongly stated " Build housing where people can easily get to work ". I recommend that the Committee resist County Planning objectives and pressures unless they fall in line for what's best for Trumansburg. Of course this is subjective, but I think it is worthy of solid consideration.

My last thoughts and possibly strongest feelings concern how the Comp Plan and Zoning Ordinance will be implemented and enforced. In the recent past, pressures of a very large developer made themselves felt in many ways. This could easily happen again. There is no recourse for Residents to influence the various Boards that govern the Village without going to court to sue. There is no responsible oversight for these boards to make them adhere to local, state, or even federal statutes. People trust the members of these boards to educate and obey the statutes under which they operate. I know this may sound like sour grapes but I would like to point out a few instances where boards have neglected or usurped the powers given to them by statute.

While going through the SEQR determination, the Planning Board was asked by the Zoning Officer what portion of a development had a water table 5 feet or less. No one at the meeting could say. This is a Federal regulation to establish whether or not a property was capable of being developed and if it qualified for funding. The developers submission had a geological study done which determined that more than 20% of the land did have a water table 5 feet or under. This wasn't considered in the SEQR process.

The Planning Board was asked before their final vote on the need for an Environmental Impact Statement by the Zoning Officer whether the members had familiarized themselves with NYS SEQR Handbook which draws explicit causes that would trigger an EIS. The Zoning Officer was cut off by the chair person and the developers lawyer. There ere 5 out of seven factors that would have made an EIS mandatory. Te Planning Board passed the SEQR without an Eis.

The Board of Zoning Appeals granted variances to a large developer right after the conclusion of Public Comment at a Public Hearing. This was discussed for 10 minutes after the close of commentary without any consideration for Public Comment. In granting two variances the Board of Appeals over ruled the Zoning Ordinance by what could only be considered a rewriting of the Zoning Ordinance.

He Board of Trustees, knowing these infractions had taken place did nothing.

What I'm trying to convey here is that a Comp Plan and Zoning Ordinance aren't worth much unless they are strictly enforced. Unless there is some oversight other than NYS Supreme Court (to which I was referred to by the current Zoning Officer for a simple determination) these documents are not valuable

Thank you,
Jack Katz
13 South St
Trumansburg

I have read the entire Draft Comprehensive Plan and would like to make the following comments:

I lived in Trumansburg for 36 years, 32 years at 13 South Street which is one of the oldest neighborhoods in the village. Our lot is 48 x 170 feet and is set back from the road 15 feet. This is one of the smallest lots in the village. We have a single lane driveway that runs very close to the side of the house and is directly on the border with 17 South Street. We border three neighboring properties and only one has a privacy fence built because of an in ground swimming pool.

Most all of the properties in the Whig and South Street neighborhoods do not have privacy fences. I believe that is because it is not the custom in this village to have fences and second it also visually gives a very open space in the interior for all the houses in the block. Although the properties may not have a great deal of square footage we have a feel of openness in the neighborhood.

With that description in mind, I would like to address two points in the comp plan that I think are important.

First is the plan to encourage infill development. Placing additional buildings behind existing buildings will create a density that is not desirable, in my opinion. It diminishes the green space that is available and would create a need to isolate your own property from the additional buildings. If the architecture is different from the existing neighborhood it will also diminish the character of the neighborhood. I believe it would also diminish the property values as most prospective buyers to Trumansburg appreciate the historic charm and green spaces that many neighborhoods have. It has been stated in the comp plan that the rising tax burden in this village is burdensome to senior citizens and infill would help to reduce taxes. I can clearly state that I have never, ever seen my taxes decrease in the 36 years we have lived in this village, town and Trumansburg School District. More development means more services and maintenance to the village as well as increasing school populations. I would find it hard to believe that the tax burden would be reduced as a result.

The next issue that infill would create would be even more parking issues in the village. Just yesterday I was walking in nice neighborhoods in the museum district of Rochester. There are beautiful historic homes there but many of these have been divided into apartments for University of Rochester students. As a result there is no parking available. Because these older homes have a similar single lane driveway on the side of these homes, they have utilized this driveway to create parking lots in the entire back yards for parking spaces, trash cans, etc. Green spaces are therefore very, very limited. So you say that is Rochester, not Trumansburg.

Well, if we have infill where are people going to park? In the Rochester neighborhoods many of their streets are wide enough to have on street parking on both sides or having parking on one side of the street on alternate days in addition to the back yard parking lots. But in Trumansburg, our streets are not wide enough to accommodate any on street parking anywhere, except on Main Street. But even that parking has limitations as to the length of time and during the winter when there is plowing. In addition, there is an ordinance that says that you are not allowed to park in front of your house even if both wheels are off the road. There are even signs in my neighborhood that state that you must park fully off of the street. So if the signs indicate that, this ordinance apparently is not in effect. Even an entire parking lot is located in front of a house on Main Street and was deemed lawful.

So now add infill development – where are people going to park? Restrict the number of cars that people can park in a given area? Remove more green spaces by having back yard parking lots or increase parking in the neighborhoods when they are parking on the lawns in front of people's houses?

I would hope that the comp plan will take a realistic look at these two issues at the same time as considering maintaining the character of the village that so many people appreciate.

Jarice Frossard
13 South St.
Trumansburg, NY

From: [Ben Darfler](#)
To: [Erica Tauzer](#)
Subject: Fwd: Comments on comp plan
Date: Friday, November 5, 2021 5:03:46 PM

[EXTERNAL SENDER]

Another public comment for inclusion before the final final final copy.

Ben

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <publiccomment@trumansburg-ny.gov>
Date: Thu, Nov 4, 2021 at 8:19 PM
Subject: FWD: Comments on comp plan
To: darfler@trumansburg-ny.gov <darfler@trumansburg-ny.gov>

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Comments on comp plan
From: "Ari Kissiloff" <ari@14850.com>
Date: 10/30/21 7:13 am
To: "PublicComment@trumansburg-ny.gov" <PublicComment@trumansburg-ny.gov>

Re: the "challenge" or airbnb

Not sure what the survey writers thought the challenge was, so It would be good to hear from the leadership on what that means.

Some notes

- 1) existing STR should be grandfathered for any new regulation
- 2) there is a difference between owner occupied and absentee STR. The former encourages people to stay with locals and learn about the area and spend more money in the area and have an enhanced visit. The latter encourages parties and other issues.
- 3) it might make sense to allow them only if owner occupied or if the owner lives within X feet of the property. Otherwise it's hard to monitor and we could have issues

Re: restricting land use. People do not move here to live in an HOA. We still have some basic landowner rights, and these should be protected. It seems this leadership has some control issues that are not in sync with the public, vis a vis the survey results.

Why was the south st project using public funding allowed to pay 2x market rate for a historic home and then demolish it? Sounds like the kind of thing that should be frowned upon.

Decisions regarding real estate values and rights should have the mayor recuse himself due to being married to a prominent local realtor. There are real conflict of interest concerns here, or at least that's what the appearance is.

Noise ordinance: should be fact and evidenced based, and not based on subjective opinions of neighbors or authorities. Set a decibel level from a certain distance. That is enforceable and equitable. It can't be lower than a standard lawn tractor, of course.

There have been many public comments but it doesn't seem they have been analyzed, organized, quantified. I see MANY comments that there is no need for the village to grow. What is driving this need to grow? Isn't it possible the size is right as it is? Where is the benchmarking against similar communities?

The fact that this is a village study should be more clear. Many comments are about areas outside of our geography that we have no control over. Everyone in this zip code says they are "from trumansburg" but the village has very specific boundaries. The dollar store is not in trumansburg (or even tompkins county). The space behind and businesses around shur save are not in trumansburg. The fair, smith woods, grove cemetery. Not in trumansburg. Same for rabbit run rd and Aubles.

Little to no discussion on "traffic calming". There are areas where speed bumps could be effective. Cars often parked blocking sidewalks.

--

Ben Darfler, Trustee (he/him)

Village of Trumansburg

56 East Main Street

Trumansburg, NY 14886

[607-387-6501](tel:607-387-6501)

www.trumansburg-ny.gov

Comments on the Trumansburg Village Comprehensive Plan

Don Ellis, 35 Bradley Street

November 1, 2021

What follows combines a few large concerns with a hopeful appreciation of the work of the committee. It's a large plan. I endorse nearly all of it. Out of what I consider to be necessity I will focus on those aspects with which I disagree and those which I think of as omissions.

Thanks you for all the thoughtful work.

Administration:

It is disappointing that the Comprehensive Plan does not address village administration more thoroughly. All the planning and all the writing of ordinances comes to little if daily administration does not align with the CP. Looking at the Table of Contents, both the "Trumansburg Today ..." and the "Goals .." sections need subheadings about administration. We face many persisting administrative challenges and some outstanding new ones.

An example of a critical issue under administration is the State's intention to foster municipal consolidation. The word "consolidation" does not appear in the CP. This is the largest planning issue in all of Upstate. The State's program needs to be at least acknowledged in the CP.

The courage to articulate that which is fraught often defines good governance.

Wide Misses:

There is some rubber-stamping in the planning document. The suggestion of bike lanes epitomizes it. Bike lanes on South Street to Hector Street would be wonderful, but then, so would vehicle lanes.

Bike lanes in residential areas are near laughable. Traffic is so light, kids sometimes leave their bikes lying on the pavement. The current streets barely accommodate two lanes of vehicle traffic. With the exceptions of Congress, South, and Elm Streets, through the summer most of the streets already have as much foot and bike traffic as vehicle traffic.

Maybe the most notable rubber stamping is the mention of extending broadband coverage to the whole Village. Several early Internet entrepreneurs moved to Trumansburg in the mid-1990s because of the Internet switch at Trumansburg Telephone. OTTC has built Trumansburg's Internet services well ahead of most municipalities in the US. Yes, this particular Village is rural but that does not mean it has less than excellent Internet.

The CP indicates that sidewalks for Trumansburg is some sort of complicated challenge. For years it has been demonstrated in Cayuga Heights that having Village-maintained sidewalks on one side of every street works fine. It has been done. It works. Nearly all Trumansburg streets have remnant sidewalk alignments on one side, still yet, but we are losing them. Why are we waiting? This is not a big challenge. Without starting excavation, just affirming a plan and stating potential alignments would be a huge step.

Does this Comprehensive Plan reflect Trumansburg?

Village Economics:

Tourism is not the path to economic growth in the Village. We cannot compete. We do not have a lake. As an example of not competing well, we have lost our waterfall to the Ithaca Visitor's Bureau.

The enjoyment of visiting gentle Trumansburg is pretty much lost on a population that mostly regards the actual waterfall as the only feature worth visiting at Taughannock Falls State Park. Talking with tourist in the Park, I witness this over and over again. Our subtle beauty is not on very many "bucket lists."

On the other hand people love living here. These people are our strength and economic hope. They are us. Imagine a Comprehensive Plan and a Village Administration that fosters dense housing and modern office space along Main Street with its own parking. Lower and moderate income residents plus senior citizens could find affordable, secure, and accessible housing with Main Street services at one door and walkable neighborhoods at the other.

Note: Not retail space, office space. Office space does not bring the simple benefit of sales tax revenue. It brings the presence of substantial wage earners and all that follows, such as kids for schools, a lively population diversity, and economic stability.

Business no longer needs to centralize. If we had the kind of space modern employers need to draw the best workers we would never think of tourism again.

Big Challenges - Engine Braking Noise:

The engine-braking noise problem impacts mostly those citizens who sleep within 100 yards of Route 96. Given all the other useful statistics in the CP, might we not also have some useful statistics about noise impact? How many of us are impacted? What is the environmental impact of needing to close windows in the summer and then run air conditioning? What is the Carbon Footprint? What are the health and economic impacts of losing the fresh air option? The CP could gather useful health information by contacting the Sleep Clinic at CMC. They could tell us much about the effects of being suddenly awakened, repeatedly, nightly. What about the quality of life idea, of living in and enjoying the peace and quiet of a small village?

Part of the solution is to enforce the State's noise laws. Why it is not done has been a mystery. This huge problem gets scant attention in Paragraph 4.8.2 which has the word "noise" in its heading but then only once in the paragraphs that follow.

Speed is a problem but depending on where you live you may see it as second to noise.

Big Challenges - Residential Parking:

The Village recently lost a law suite when trying to limit front yard parking to a standard that meets the "spirit" of the Zoning Ordinance. I write "spirit" because the "letter" of the ZO is toothless, as was proved in court. On the matter of residential parking the CP is silent while at the same time it chatters on and on about infill housing which obviously would exacerbate the problem.

Trustees have been heard to pooh-pooh the residential parking problem. How then would we account for Village citizens carving street-side parking spaces in the right-of-way. They are spending hundreds, and even thousands, of dollars to create more parking. Their street side efforts create vehicular hazards, destroy the architecture beauty of the streets, and set up still

more reasons for citizens to oppose sidewalk improvements because they would lose these renegade parking spaces.

Downtown parking gets repeated mentions but residential parking problems are not articulated at all. Paragraph 4.2.2 makes on small mention in terms of problems, then, it presents residential parking limits for one-bedroom apartments as a hinderance to better housing. This is very short-sighted. We can often see one-bedroom occupancies of two-family houses where the one-bedroom occupants have two cars or more.

It is not uncommon to see four and five cars parked overnight at single family house with just one family occupancy. They may have one special vehicle, one vehicle for each adult, and one for the teens. Demographic shifts are impacting our streets. As an example, the frequency of adult children returning to live in the family home brings one more vehicle.

The current ZO's vague proposition that there will be parked behind the setback line in an "existing driveway" is unenforced and possibly unenforceable. This is part of the current problem. We do not have a successful method in place, and yet the CP suggests easing limits on lot occupancy, allowing more apartments, maybe second "primary dwellings" on current lots, and so forth. More exacerbation.

Current code enforcement has neither the regulations nor the staffing to control what is done on the surface of the land in the Village. Sidewalks are torn out. Residents may pave as they want. Flag lot stems are specified as 30 feet wide at the street. Back from the street lines become spaghetti. Driveway alignments within flag lot stems can be anywhere. If housing density is to be increased surface construction will need actual regulation.

The space between the street paving and the structures is the essence of our streets. The CP does not address this huge percentage of the Village's acreage in any way.

In the quiet neighborhoods residents live "in" the street not "on" the street.

Big Challenges - Flooding:

I received a notice a few weeks ago that the Village is going to raise the elevation of Bradley Street by repaving it. No mention of grinding down the existing elevation was made. In the north side of the Village anyone walking will notice how the rising street elevations has created six swimming pools within the blocks of McLallen, Seneca Street, Strowbridge, and Seneca Road. Year-by-year the street paving rises higher and higher, the water follows suite. The same is true in other parts of the Village but it is strikingly true on the north side.

Citizens are pumping more and more water. As with the engine-braking problem, what are the environmental, health, economic, and enjoyment-of-place implications when the CP clearly advocates for more housing density in the flooded neighborhoods, more roofs create more runoff, more cars create more paving and its runoff.

While I fully support action to increase affordable housing in the village I do not think neighborhoods have to be sacrificed to achieve it. The CP begs righteousness when dealing with affordable housing and environmental issues but walks right past the flooding implications of any housing density increase.

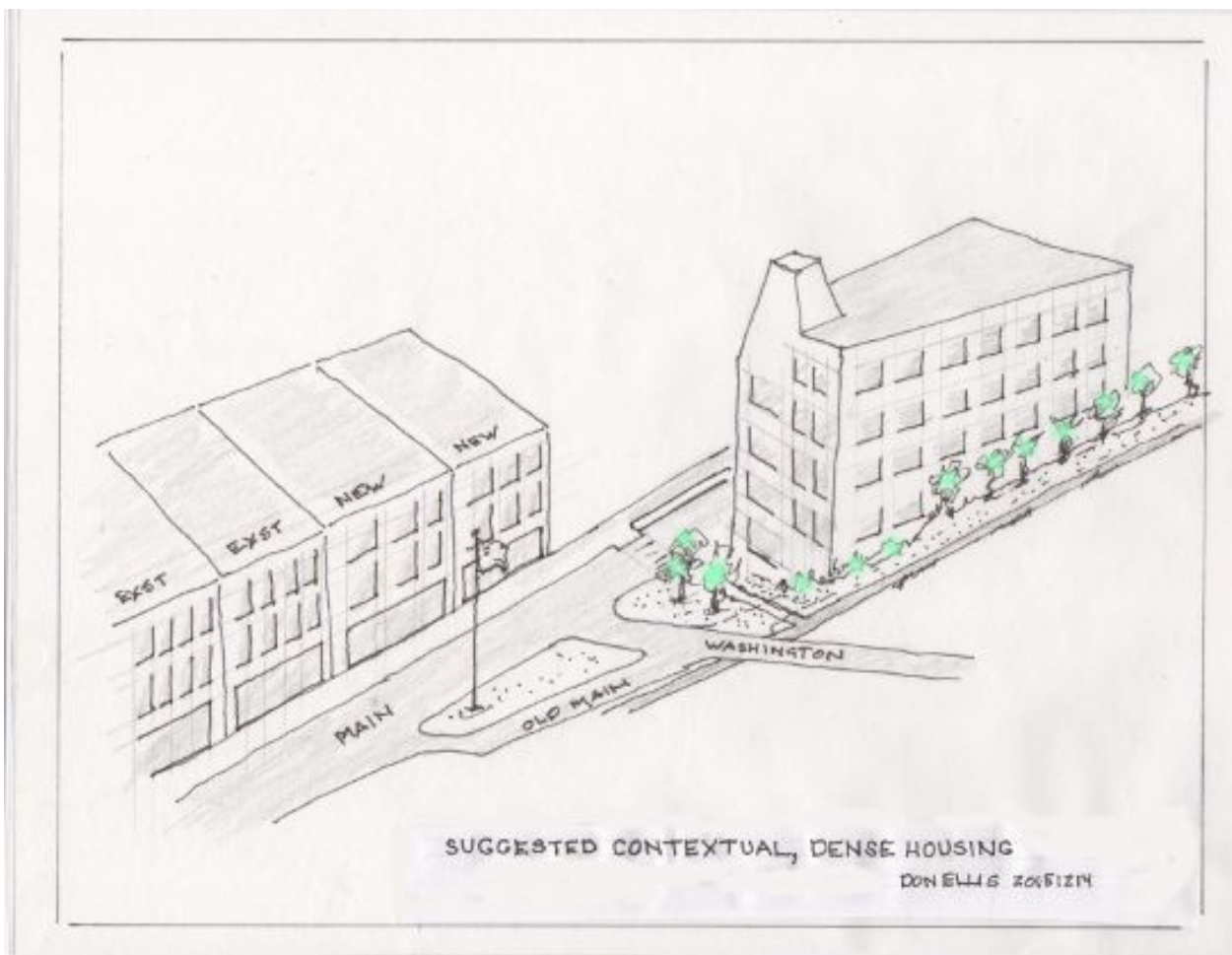
Real Housing:

Significantly, the CP does not call out the large parcels the Village owns along Main Street. These could be developed as dense housing, right on Main Street, right next to most village retail services, and right next to the bus service.

Here is a massing study of one of the Village's lots. The Village owns the open lot and the Old Main Street adjacent to it. Combined they create a footprint larger than some lots in Ithaca where multi-story new offices and apartments have been built.

This diagram also shows new construction across Main Street where inferior commercial structures have been removed - two existing (exst) and two new.

Please note, Trumansburg's Main Street is already multi-storied. This is not shockingly new. If done well it would not be out of character.



There are also privately owned parcels well suited to dense housing development. These are partly listed in the CP but there are no planning statement about them.

The CP seems to be about listing things rather than planning things. I have heard the argument that “physical planning” belongs not in the CP but elsewhere.

There is no elsewhere.

The Village does not have a planning department. As written the combined work on the CP and the upcoming ZO revision will leave a huge gap, that gap is “physical planning.”

- The CP does not mention formally soliciting developer interest in housing. Other municipalities are doing this. This is “planning” in the best sense.
- In the CP there is a lack of imagination about space for affordable housing alongside a disruptive inclination to destroy neighborhoods as a cheap way to create housing.
- The CP in Paragraph 3.5.5 ends with this as-yet-unsupported statement, “[Trumansburg] has little buildable vacant land available for expansion.” Further on, after establishing this premise, the CP in Paragraph 4.3 pastes-in all the things that are said about housing in all Comprehensive Plans. Some applies to our community, some does not apply.
- Elsewhere a table shows 19.4 % of vacant residential land in the Village. This is not a small percentage of land. If we compare that vacant residential land to the overall residential land (combine the vacant 19.4% and the occupied 57.4%) we see that fully one quarter of the residential zoning is vacant. This would be a dream come true for most planning departments.
- The “little buildable vacant land” clause seems to hinge on the word “buildable,” likely implying land too wet to build on. We live in a village where along Prospect Street there once was standing water most of the year and where Crescent Way goes ahead when anyone without boots will tell you it is wet. I certainly do not advocate the destruction of wetlands but I also do not advocate keeping one’s head in the mud. What does “buildable” mean in this context? We need help not innuendo.
- It would be a useful service for the CP to list open land that is not wet. Here are a few: The Millspaugh parcel, the previous Auble parcel (now INHS), the Village’s Main Street parcels, the upper parts of the Petrovich parcel, and so forth. If single family houses are built on only these there would be more new housing than we have seen in decades. If multifamily housing were built

Ugly:

At some point while composing these five pages it struck me that the worse thing about the rush to infill housing is not economic, not physical, and not environmental. The worse thing is how it would pit neighbor against neighbor.

Thanks:

Many thanks to citizens who have worked on the Comprehensive Plan. Without it I would not be able to form half of the thoughts above. It is very informative and reflects a good deal of input from very good people.

First, I appreciate the huge amount of work the committee has already done. The draft plan is well thought out and truly is comprehensive.

As your statistics show, while the population of the village has not changed much in recent decades, its composition has changed a lot. We have more households with fewer people, and fewer children. Our school enrollment has dropped from 1164 a decade ago to about 980 now. The smaller the school gets, the more NY State will try to merge our district with one of the adjacent ones. That would turn what is now a community centered school to one that isn't, which would not be good for the village. As a result, you should make an explicit goal to encourage housing that is attractive and affordable to families with school age children.

Somewhat related to that is the issue of turning houses into illegal hotels, usually via AirBNB. While it is fine to rent out rooms in the house where you live, or your house for short periods when you're out of town, we now have houses that absentee landlords use for short term hotel style rentals, sometimes as party houses. See, for example, a picture I took this summer of a car parked in front of an AirBNB on Washington St, with "Buy the bride a drink" and a Venmo address painted on the windows.

Our family spends a few weeks in the summer in a small town on an island in New Jersey about the size of Trumansburg, but where the vast majority of houses have absentee owners and are used for vacation rentals. It's a swell place for a vacation, but it is not a place where I would want to live full time. While that is an extreme situation, I do not think we should allow our village to move in that direction. Every house that is turned into a hotel is a house without local residents or school children. We need to enforce our existing laws about what is and is not a hotel, and keep our houses as places where people actually live.

If for some reason the village board decides to allow party houses, at the very least they need to have a local manager on file with the Village so in case of problems we have some recourse short of arresting the tenants.

Regards,
John Levine,
johnl@taugh.com,
Taughannock Networks,
Trumansburg NY



5.2 APPENDIX B: MAPS

The Appendix B document features maps referenced in the plan narrative.

Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

Map 1. Existing Land Cover
NCLD Class:

- Open Water
- Developed, Open Space
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, High Intensity
- Barren Land
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrub/Scrub
- Herbaceous
- Hay/Pasture
- Cultivated Crops
- Woody Wetland
- Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
- Water Body
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary



Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service overlaid with 2016 NLCD land cover data. 2. This map was generated in Adobe Illustrator on January 9, 2020. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

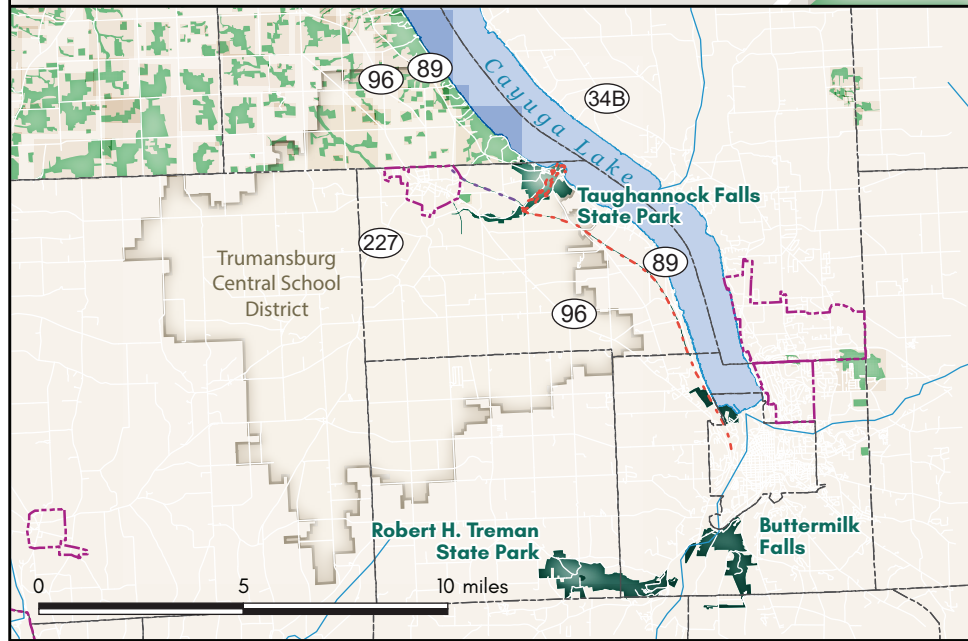
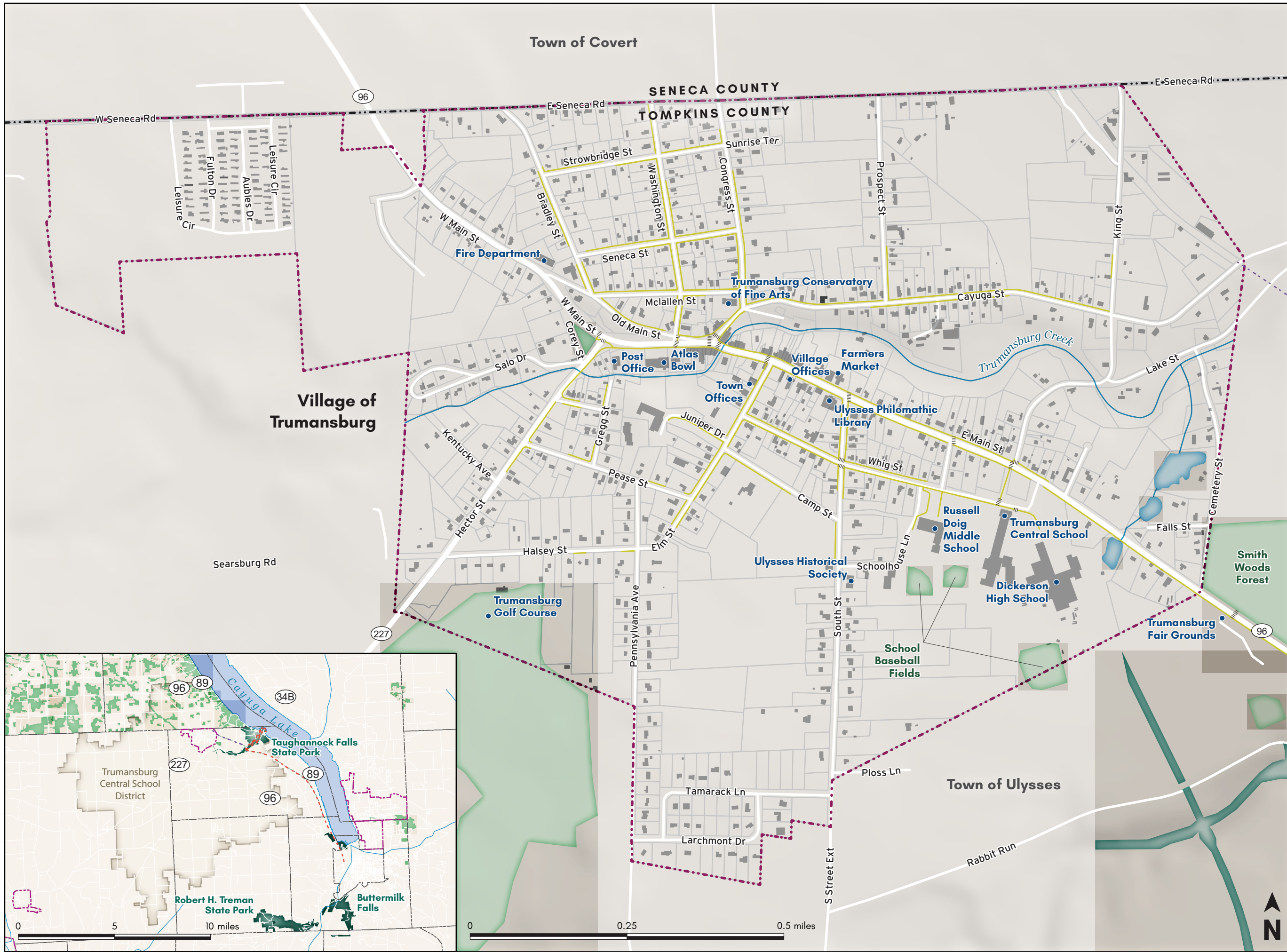


Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

Community Facilities

- Community Facility
- - - Existing Trail
- - - Potential Future Black Diamond Trail Extension
- ||||| Existing Crosswalk
- Existing Sidewalk
- Green Space Boundary
- State Park Boundary
- Water Body
- Building Outline
- Parcel Boundary
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary



Sources: 1. Basemap: NYS DEM hillshade. 2. Building Outlines: Tompkins County, 2005. 3. Parcel Boundaries: Tompkins County, 2018. 4. Community Facility: Developed throughout planning process, 2019. 5. Sidewalks and Crosswalks: Adapted from Ithaca-Tompkins County Transportation Council, 2007. 6. State Park: NYS Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, 2018. 7. Waterbody: USGS National Hydrography Dataset, 2019.

Notes: 1. This map was generated in Adobe Illustrator on June 11, 2021. 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

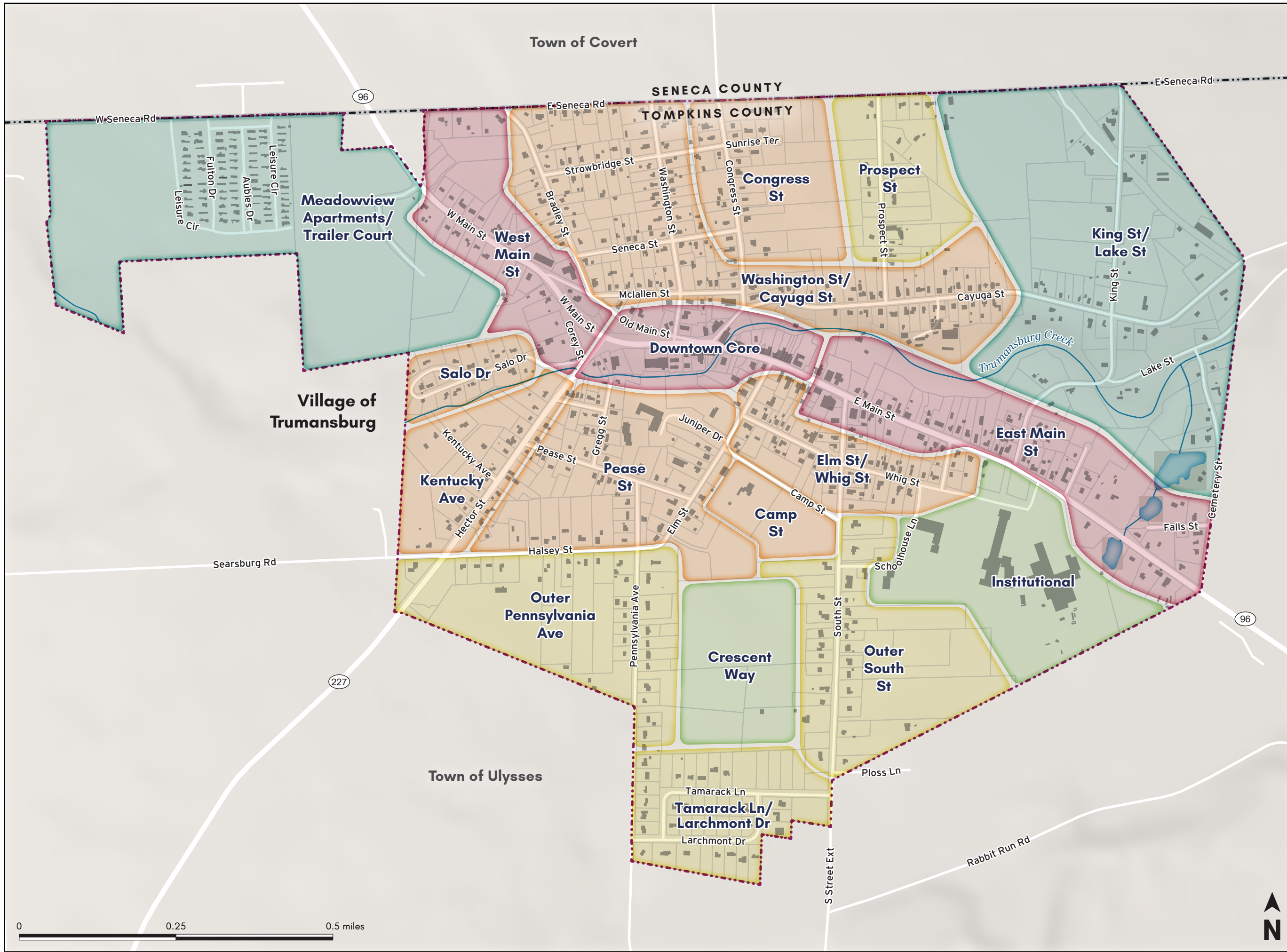


Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

Neighborhood Character Areas

- Neighborhood Character Areas
- Downtown Core
 - Traditional Village Residential
 - Modern Residential
 - Outer Residential
 - Institutional
 - TBD
 - Water Body
 - Building Outline
 - Parcel Boundary
 - Village Boundary
 - Town Boundary
 - County Boundary



Sources: 1. Basemap: NYS DEM hillshade. 2. Building Outlines: Tompkins County, 2005. 3. Parcel Boundaries: Tompkins County, 2018. 4. Neighborhood Character Area: Developed throughout planning process, 2019. 5. Waterbody: USGS National Hydrography Dataset, 2019.

Notes: 1. This map was generated in Adobe Illustrator on June 11, 2021. 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



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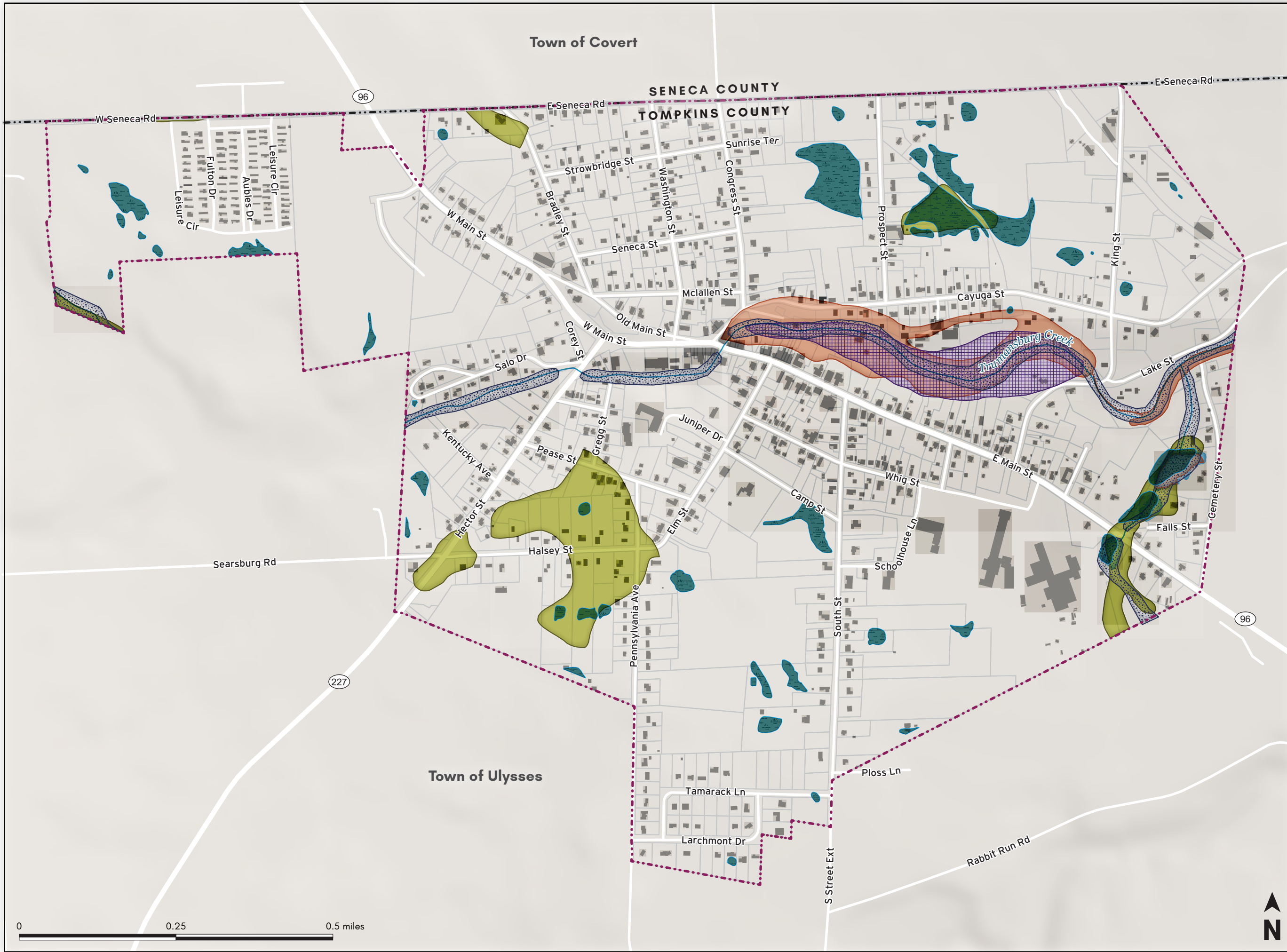


Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

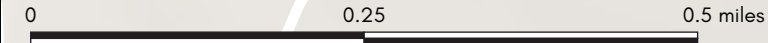
Wetlands and Floodplains

-  Wetlands
-  100-year Floodplain
-  Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Area (UNA-58)
-  Hydric Soil
-  Unranked Soil (Potentially Hydric)
-  Water Body
-  Building Outlines
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Village Boundary
-  Town Boundary
-  County Boundary



Sources: 1. Basemap: NYS DEM hillshade. 2. Building Outlines: Tompkins County, 2005. 3. Parcel Boundaries: Tompkins County, 2018. 4. Wetlands: Tompkins County Water Resources Council, 2012. 5. 100-Year Floodplain: FEMA, 1996. 6. Unique Natural Area: Tompkins County, 2017. 7. Soils (Hydric and Unranked): NRCS Soils, 2016. 8. Waterbody: USGS National Hydrography Dataset, 2019.

Notes: 1. This map was generated in Adobe Illustrator on June 11, 2021. 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data. 3. The following is an approximation of the Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Area (UNA-58). This map should be used for planning purposes only.

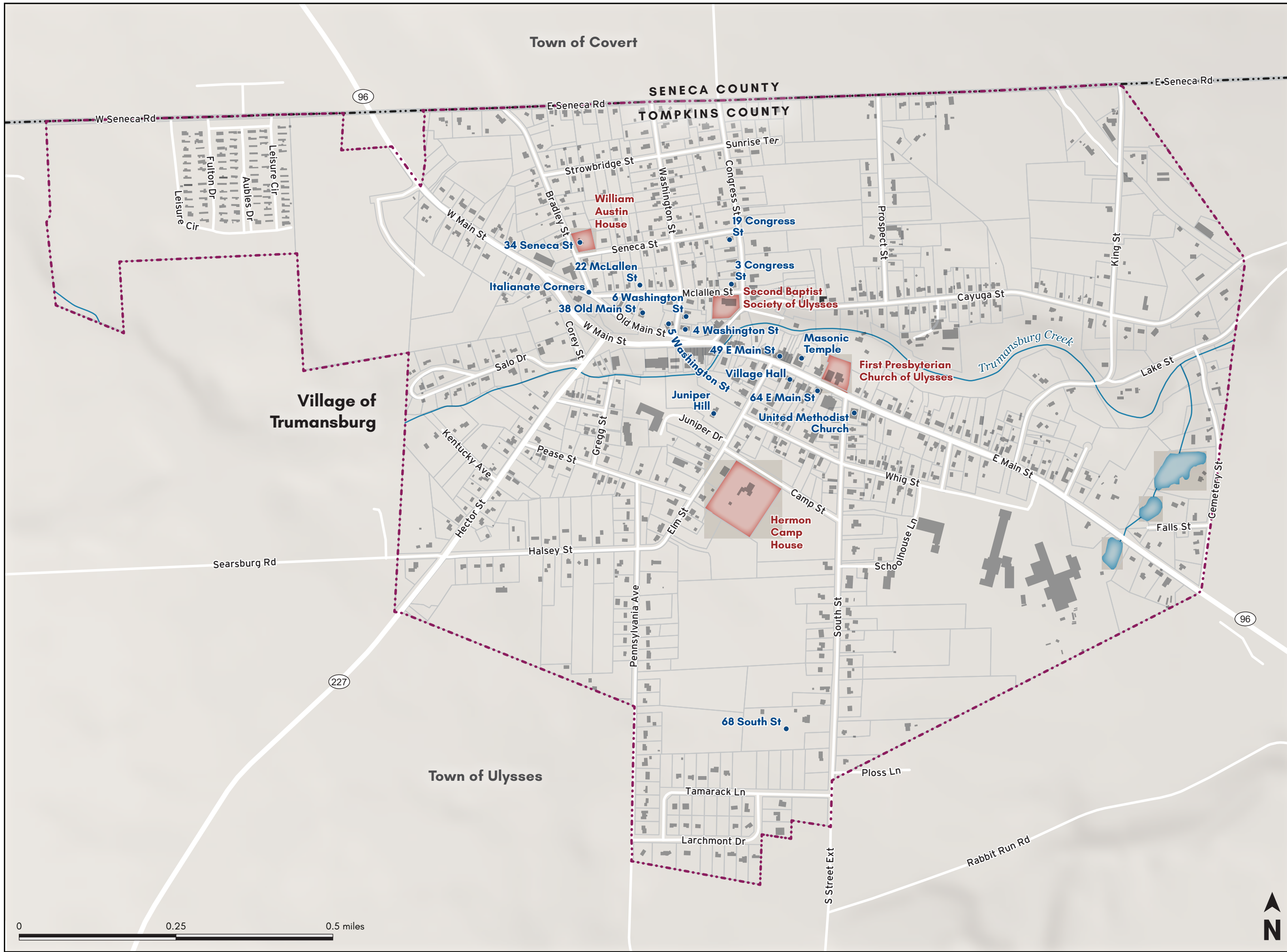


Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

Cultural Resources

- Locally Significant Destinations
- National Register of Historic Places Listed Resource
- Water Body
- Building Outline
- Parcel Boundary
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary



Sources: 1. Basemap: NYS DEM hillshade. 2. Building Outlines: Tompkins County, 2005. 3. Parcel Boundaries: Tompkins County, 2018. 4. Locally Significant Destinations: Developed through the Discover Trumansburg Walking Tour, 2019. 5. National Register: NYS Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, 2018. 6. Waterbody: USGS National Hydrography Dataset, 2019.

Notes: 1. This map was generated in Adobe Illustrator on June 11, 2021. 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan

Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York

Existing Land Use

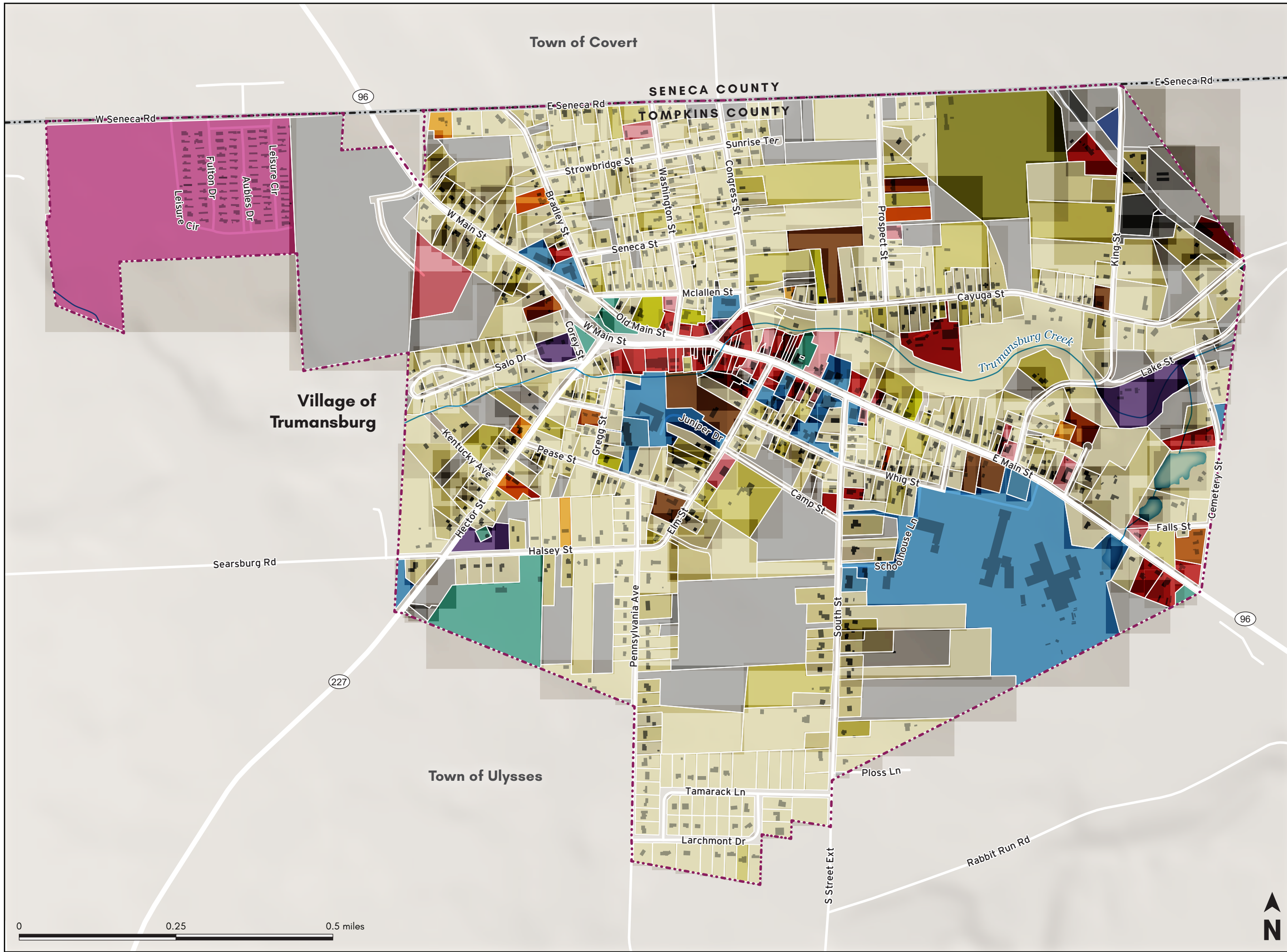
General Non-Residential Property Classifications

- Commercial
- Community Services
- Forest
- Industrial
- Public Services
- Recreation

Specific Residential Property Classifications

- 210 - One Family Residence
- 220 - Two Family Residence
- 230 - Three Family Residence
- 242 - Recreational Use
- 270 - Mobile Home
- 280 - Multi-Purpose Residential
- 281 - Multiple Residences
- 283 - Residence w/ Comm. Use
- 411 - Apartments
- 416 - Mobile Home Parks
- Vacant

- Water Body
- Building Outline
- City/Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary



Sources: 1. Basemap: NYS DEM hillshade. 2. Building Outlines: Tompkins County, 2005. 3. Parcel Boundaries: Tompkins County, 2018. 4. Property Classifications: Derived using parcel property class codes, 2018. 5. Waterbody: USGS National Hydrography Dataset, 2019.

Notes: 1. This map was generated in Adobe Illustrator on June 11, 2021. 2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



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5.4 APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

Household Related Terms:

- **Household:** All the people who occupy a housing unit (U.S Census Bureau, 2020). Types of households include:
 - **Families with Children:** A group of two people or more (one of whom is a householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together with their own children and all other children under 18 years old in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).
 - **Families without Children:** A group of two people or more (one of whom is a householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together without any of their own children or all other children under 18 years old in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (U.S Census Bureau, 2020c)
 - **Living Alone:** Householder living alone (a one-person household). (U.S Census Bureau, 2020).
 - **Non-Family, Not Living Alone:** A household where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related (U.S Census Bureau, 2020).
- **Family:** A group of two people or more (one of whom is a householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together (U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).
- **Family Household:** A household maintained by a householder who is in a family and includes any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there (U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).
- **Householder:** A person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. (U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).

Employment Related Terms:

- **Median Household Income:** The median Household Income Divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median (U.S Census Bureau, 2020d). Trumansburg's median household income is \$ 55,057.
- **Per Capita Income:** Per capita income is the mean (also known as average) income computed for every person in a group. It is derived by dividing the total income of



a group by the total number of people in the group (U.S Census Bureau, 2020d). Per capita income for Trumansburg is \$35,804.

- **Labor Force:** Includes all civilians 16 years of age and older, who are either working or actively looking for work, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) (U.S Census Bureau, 2020b). Trumansburg labor force consists of 865 civilians.
- **Labor Force Participation Rate:** Represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force (U.S Census Bureau, 2020b). Trumansburg has a labor force participation rate of 63.1%.
- **Employed:** all civilians 16 years old and over who were either "at work" or "with a job but not at work" (U.S Census Bureau, 2020b). Trumansburg has 943 employed civilians.
- **Unemployed:** All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work," and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job (U.S Census Bureau, 2020b). Trumansburg has 42 unemployed civilians.
- **Unemployment Rate:** The number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force (U.S Census Bureau, 2020b). The unemployment rate for Trumansburg is 4.3%.
- **Unpaid Family:** Includes people who worked without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative. Trumansburg has no unpaid family (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

Environmental Quality Related Terms:

- **Unique Natural Areas (UNA):** Areas that have outstanding geological and environmental qualities, as identified in the Tompkins County UNA Inventory (<http://tompkinscountyny.gov/emc/educational-materials>). UNA designation helps landowners, municipal governments, and town planning boards make wise choices in balancing development with protection of the rural character and natural beauty of Tompkins County. A UNA is not a regulatory designation, and it does not provide legal protection for an area.
- **Land Cover:** the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc.
- **Land Use:** how people are using the land



Housing Related Terms:

- **Housing Unit:** A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building, and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020b)
- **Affordable Housing:** Housing that costs no more than 30% of the median household income of an area is considered affordable. Households that pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost-burdened (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2019)
- **Single-Family:** The single-family statistics include fully detached, semidetached (semi-attached, side-by-side), row houses, and townhouses. In the case of attached units, each must be separated from the adjacent unit by a ground-to-roof wall in order to be classified as a single-family structure. Also, these units must not share heating/air-conditioning systems or utilities (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020d).
- **Multi-Family:** Residential buildings containing multiple units built either on top of another or those built side-by-side; do not have a ground-to-roof wall and/or have common facilities (i.e., attic, basement, heating plant, plumbing, etc.) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020d).

Government and Educational Institutions Related Terms:

- **Unified Development Code:** A Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) is a local policy instrument that combines traditional zoning and subdivision regulations, along with other desired city regulations, such as design guidelines, sign regulations, and floodplain and stormwater management, into one document. In doing so, a UDO is intended to streamline and coordinate the development process of permits and approvals for development projects by removing inconsistencies and eliminating outdated policies. UDOs use clear, consistent language and definitions, with many illustrations and tables, often in attractive, easy-to-read formats to further help stakeholders understand the regulations (American Planning Association, 2008).

Land Use and Development Related Terms:

- **Land Cover:** the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc.
 - **Land Use:** how people are using the land
-



- **Residential Use:** The use in or around a home, apartment building, sleeping quarters, and similar facilities or accommodations (Law Insider, 2020).
- **Commercial Use:** The use of a property for facilities for the buying and selling of commodities and services.
- **Recreational Use:** The use of a property for recreational uses such as theaters, stadiums, racetracks, fairgrounds, indoor and outdoor sports facilities, golf courses, camps, and parks.
- **Single Unit Dwelling:** A building containing one dwelling unit for human habitation. May be attached (as for example in a row house) or detached.
- **Vacant Land:** Lands or buildings that are not actively used for any purpose.
- **Industrial Sectors:** The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S business economy [1]. There are twenty sectors included in the NAICS known as Industrial Sectors [2] (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).
- **Economic Development:** A process of creating and using physical, human, financial, and social assets to generate improved and broadly shared economic well-being and quality of life for a community or region [1] (Seidman, 2005)
- **Walkability:** A community characteristic that describes the pedestrian-friendliness of a community or area. It implies a degree of compactness, accessibility, physical attractiveness and safety.
- **Smart Growth Principles:** The ten primary principals of smart growth include: 1) mix land uses, 2) take advantage of compact building design, 3) Create a Range of Housing Opportunities and Choices, 4) Create Walkable Neighborhoods, 5) Foster Distinctive, Attractive Communities with a Strong Sense of Place, 6) Preserve Open Space, Farmland, Natural Beauty and Critical Environmental Area, 7) Strengthen and Direct Development Towards Existing Communities, 8) Provide a Variety of Transportation Choices, 9) Make Development Decisions Predictable, Fair and Cost Effective, 10) Encourage Community and Stakeholder Collaboration in Development Decisions (Smart Growth Network, 2020) .
- **Coworking Spaces:** Coworking spaces are more open layouts for startups, small businesses, and freelancers. Coworking spaces can take up entire floors, allowing businesses and individuals to share tables and common lounge areas, as well as amenities like espresso bars. Coworking spaces are ideal for startups and entrepreneurs seeking a more cost-effective, community-centric alternative to a traditional or home office (Novel Coworking, 2020).



Transportation Related Terms:

- **Sharrow Lanes:** Lanes are not reserved for bicyclists only but are specially marked with bicycle symbols and arrows to indicate that both bicycles and vehicles use the lane. The markings alert drivers that cyclists may also be using the lane.



5.5 APPENDIX E: ZONING DETAILS

Figure E-1. Existing Dimensional Requirements for Residential Uses in 2020

Residential Districts	
Minimum Lot Size	
Residential Uses	
- for the First Dwelling on the property	15,000 sq. ft.
- for the Second Dwelling on the property, whether attached or detached	7,500 sq. ft.
- for any Additional Dwellings on the property, whether attached or detached	5,000 sq. ft.
Non-Residential Uses	20,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Frontage	100 ft.
Maximum Height	
Principal Buildings	35 ft.
Accessory Buildings	20 ft.
Minimum Yards	
Principal Buildings	
- Front	50 ft.
- Side	15 ft.
- Rear	35 ft.
Accessory Buildings	
- Front	50 ft.
- Side	5 ft.
- Rear	5 ft.

Article III - Section 301 of the ordinance identifies permitted uses within the residential districts as well as accessory uses, uses subject to a Special Use Permit from the Zoning Board of Appeals and uses subject to Site Plan Review.



Article III - Section 302 provides dimensional requirements for residential uses that include minimum lot size, minimum frontage, minimum height and minimum yard requirements for both principal and accessory uses.

Article III - Section 308 addresses Affordable Housing provisions and requirements. All new residential developments of 10 or more units over a five-year period, whether for-sale units or rental units, but not including manufactured home parks, are required to provide at least 20% of the project's total units as affordable units. If the formula results in any decimal fraction, the result shall be rounded to the nearest whole number. If the fraction is 0.5, the result shall be rounded up. The provisions address project location, income and cost requirements, reduced dimensional requirements (as an incentive to develop affordable housing units), interior and exterior appearance, size, period of affordability, and approval procedures.

Article III - Section 310 addresses Planned Development Areas to encourage flexibility in design and development that is consistent with the character of the Village. This type of use requires a minimum of five acres. There are provisions for the preservation of natural features and requirements for a minimum 20% of the total land area of a project for publicly accessible designated open space based on Planning Board approval.

Article IV - Section 401 identifies permitted uses in the commercial zoning districts as well as uses subject to a Special Use Permit, Special Exception and Site Plan Review. Commercial uses and dimensional requirements are addressed by location that includes Downtown (East and West) Commercial areas, West Gateway Commercial and East Gateway Mixed-use.

Article IV – Section 410 & 411 includes design requirements are specifically identified under Section 410 for the West Gateway Commercial District and under Section 411 for the East Gateway Mixed-use District. The requirements differ by gateway location but in general address lighting and utility placement, parking, site layout, sidewalks and streetscapes, building design and appearance.

Article V - Section 501 addresses permitted industrial uses within the two industrial districts that includes Commercial Industrial and Mixed-use Industrial as well as uses subject to Special Use Permit and Site Plan Review.

Article V - Section 505 addresses provisions for special uses including adult-oriented businesses, large retail sales and off-street parking requirements.

Article VI addresses Conservation Overlay Districts established to protect environmentally sensitive areas and features such as perennial streams and wetlands, buffer requirements, setbacks, prohibited activities, and project review criteria and submission materials.



Article VII - Parking requirements and signage.

Article VIII of the ordinance addresses Administration including permits, use and area variances, special use permits and site plan review requirements.

Article VIII – Section 812 addresses Site Plan Review. The following is subject to site plan review:

- a. new construction, reconstruction, or expansion of residential development except single lot of a single-family detached dwelling or a two-family dwelling.
- b. new construction, reconstruction, and/or expansion of all nonresidential development.

Article VIII - Section 812.2 provides Project Review Criteria for consideration by the Planning Board in the review of site plans for proposed projects, Detailed Site Plan review application submittal requirements and review procedures are provided under this Section.

Article IX of the ordinance contains a list of explicitly prohibited uses in the Village.

Article X - Section 1003 contains a detailed list of nearly 200 definitions that provide clarity for terminology used with the Zoning Ordinance.



5.6 APPENDIX F: PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

The intent of this Progress Report is to provide a template for the consistent evaluation of the various recommendations found within the Comprehensive Plan. It is expected that the board or committees tasked with implementation objectives will provide a thorough review of progress toward their respective responsibilities. These reports will be reviewed at quarterly and/or semi-annual meetings throughout a strategic planning process.

Board/Committee oversight:

Date of progress report:

Recommendation category:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resources and environmentally sensitive areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health, Safety, Emergency Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government and Educational Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Utilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change |

Goal:

Action step:

Will this action lead to the amendment of an existing local ordinance, or the adoption of a new local ordinance? If so, briefly identify the ordinance being proposed or amended:

Is this action undertaken in collaboration with other boards, committee, or organizations? If so, briefly identify the entities involved:

Estimated percent complete:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 76 - 99% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26 - 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 100% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 51 - 75% | |

VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

2021 Comprehensive Plan Update



Estimated completion date:

Describe the progress to date:

Identify the next task in the completion of this action step:

Identify the next Action Step to be addressed by this board/committee toward the achievement of the Goal:



5.7 APPENDIX G: VILLAGE AND STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

The Appendix G document features the Village and State Environmental Quality Review.

The ENB SEQRA Notice Publication Form - Please check all that apply

Deadline: Notices must be received by **6 p.m. Wednesday** to appear in the following Wednesday's ENB

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative Declaration - Type I | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioned Negative Declaration | <input type="checkbox"/> with Public Hearing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Declaration | <input type="checkbox"/> Generic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Scope | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental |
| <input type="checkbox"/> with Public Scoping Session (optional) | <input type="checkbox"/> Final EIS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Final Scope | <input type="checkbox"/> Generic |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental |

DEC Region # 7 County: Tompkins Lead Agency: Trumansburg Board of Trustees

Project Title: Village of Trumansburg 2021 Comprehensive Plan Update

Brief Project Description: The action involves . . .

The Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees proposes to adopt an update of the Comprehensive Plan to reflect conditions that have changed since the current plan was adopted in 2008. Under the supervision of the Mayor, the Board of Trustees appointed a Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee (CPZRC) to guide the process. Elements of the 2008 Plan, with modifications, have been retained in the updated version. The Plan includes an updated 20-Year Vision Statement, goals, strategies, prioritized actions, resource maps, and the results of a community survey. Information, such as population, socioeconomic data, and climate awareness, have been updated. These changes are needed to provide residents and local decision-makers with current data they need to make informed decisions about the Village's future. Recommendations are provided for improving zoning and other land use regulations in light of climate change, future growth and development. The updated Comprehensive Plan takes these changes into account and lays the groundwork for a thorough review of the Village zoning ordinance to be updated at a later date.

Project Location (include street address/municipality): Village of Trumansburg

Contact Person: Mayor Rordan Hart

Address: 56 E. Main Street City: Trumansburg State: NY Zip: 14886

Phone: 607-387-6501 Fax: _____ E-mail: mayor@trumansburg-ny.gov

For Conditioned Negative Declaration / Draft Scope / Draft EIS: Public Comment Period ends: ___ / ___ / ___

For Public Hearing or Scoping Session: Date: ___ / ___ / ___ Time: ___:___ am/pm

Location:

A hard copy of the Draft Scope/Final Scope/DEIS/FEIS is available at the following locations:

The online version of the Draft Scope/Final Scope/DEIS/FEIS is available at the following publically accessible web site:

For Conditioned Negative Declaration: In summary, conditions include:

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 1 - Project and Setting

Instructions for Completing Part 1

Part 1 is to be completed by the applicant or project sponsor. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification.

Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information; indicate whether missing information does not exist, or is not reasonably available to the sponsor; and, when possible, generally describe work or studies which would be necessary to update or fully develop that information.

Applicants/sponsors must complete all items in Sections A & B. In Sections C, D & E, most items contain an initial question that must be answered either “Yes” or “No”. If the answer to the initial question is “Yes”, complete the sub-questions that follow. If the answer to the initial question is “No”, proceed to the next question. Section F allows the project sponsor to identify and attach any additional information. Section G requires the name and signature of the applicant or project sponsor to verify that the information contained in Part 1 is accurate and complete.

A. Project and Applicant/Sponsor Information.

Name of Action or Project: Village of Trumansburg 2021 Comprehensive Plan Update		
Project Location (describe, and attach a general location map): Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, NY		
Brief Description of Proposed Action (include purpose or need): See attached Executive Summary. The Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees proposes to adopt an update of the Comprehensive Plan to reflect conditions that have changed since the current plan was adopted in 2008. Under the supervision of the Mayor, the Board of Trustees appointed a Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee (CPZRC) to guide the process. Elements of the 2008 Plan, with modifications, have been retained in the updated version. The Plan includes an updated 20-Year Vision Statement, goals, strategies, prioritized actions, resource maps, and the results of a community survey. Information, such as population, socioeconomic data, and climate awareness, have been updated. These changes are needed to provide residents and local decision-makers with current data they need to make informed decisions about the Village’s future. Recommendations are provided for improving zoning and other land use regulations in light of climate change, future growth and development. The updated Comprehensive Plan takes these changes into account and lays the groundwork for a thorough review of the Village zoning ordinance to be updated at a later date. Although Part 1 Sections D and E are not required under this action, answers to specific resource questions as obtained from the NYSDEC EAF Mapper are provided where such information is available at https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/eafmapper/ .		
Name of Applicant/Sponsor: Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees	Telephone: (607) 387-6501	E-Mail: clerk@trumansburg-ny.gov
Address: 56 E. Main Street		
City/PO: Village of Trumansburg	State: NY	Zip Code: 14886
Project Contact (if not same as sponsor; give name and title/role): Rordan Hart, Mayor	Telephone: (607) 387-6501	E-Mail: mayor@trumansburg-ny.gov
Address: 56 E. Main Street		
City/PO: Village of Trumansburg	State: NY	Zip Code: 14886
Property Owner (if not same as sponsor): Same	Telephone:	E-Mail:
Address:		
City/PO:	State:	Zip Code:

B. Government Approvals

B. Government Approvals, Funding, or Sponsorship. (“Funding” includes grants, loans, tax relief, and any other forms of financial assistance.)		
Government Entity	If Yes: Identify Agency and Approval(s) Required	Application Date (Actual or projected)
a. City Counsel, Town Board, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No or Village Board of Trustees	Village Board of Trustees, Lead Agency	July 12, 2021
b. City, Town or Village Planning Board or Commission <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Village Planning Board, Interested Agency	July 12, 2021
c. City, Town or Village Zoning Board of Appeals <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
d. Other local agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Town of Ulysses, Interested Agency	July 12, 2021
e. County agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Tompkins County Planning Board, 239 m Review	July 12, 2021
f. Regional agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
g. State agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	NYS Dept. of Ag and Markets, Interested Agency	July 12, 2021
h. Federal agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
i. Coastal Resources.		
i. Is the project site within a Coastal Area, or the waterfront area of a Designated Inland Waterway?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
ii. Is the project site located in a community with an approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
iii. Is the project site within a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

C. Planning and Zoning

C.1. Planning and zoning actions.	
Will administrative or legislative adoption, or amendment of a plan, local law, ordinance, rule or regulation be the only approval(s) which must be granted to enable the proposed action to proceed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Yes, complete sections C, F and G. • If No, proceed to question C.2 and complete all remaining sections and questions in Part 1 	
C.2. Adopted land use plans.	
a. Do any municipally- adopted (city, town, village or county) comprehensive land use plan(s) include the site where the proposed action would be located?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes, does the comprehensive plan include specific recommendations for the site where the proposed action would be located?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Is the site of the proposed action within any local or regional special planning district (for example: Greenway; Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA); designated State or Federal heritage area; watershed management plan; or other?)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes, identify the plan(s):	
<u>Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Area (Tompkins County UNA-58)</u>	
<u>Cayuga Lake Watershed Management Plan - CNY Regional Planning and Development Board</u>	

c. Is the proposed action located wholly or partially within an area listed in an adopted municipal open space plan, or an adopted municipal farmland protection plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes, identify the plan(s):	

C.3. Zoning

a. Is the site of the proposed action located in a municipality with an adopted zoning law or ordinance. Yes No
If Yes, what is the zoning classification(s) including any applicable overlay district?

Residential 1 and 2 Districts; Downtown and West Gateway Commercial Districts; East Gateway Mixed-use; Commercial and Mixed-use Industrial; Stream Buffer and Wetland Conservation Overlay Districts

b. Is the use permitted or allowed by a special or conditional use permit? Yes No

c. Is a zoning change requested as part of the proposed action? Yes No

If Yes,

i. What is the proposed new zoning for the site? _____

C.4. Existing community services.

a. In what school district is the project site located? Trumansburg Central School District

b. What police or other public protection forces serve the project site?

Trumansburg Police Department

c. Which fire protection and emergency medical services serve the project site?

Trumansburg Fire Department; Trumansburg Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Department

d. What parks serve the project site?

Taughannock Falls State Park; Trumansburg Fairgrounds; Village Farmers Market

D. Project Details

D.1. Proposed and Potential Development

a. What is the general nature of the proposed action (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, recreational; if mixed, include all components)?

b. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? _____ acres

b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? _____ acres

c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? _____ acres

c. Is the proposed action an expansion of an existing project or use? Yes No

i. If Yes, what is the approximate percentage of the proposed expansion and identify the units (e.g., acres, miles, housing units, square feet)? % _____ Units: _____

d. Is the proposed action a subdivision, or does it include a subdivision? Yes No

If Yes,

i. Purpose or type of subdivision? (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial; if mixed, specify types)

ii. Is a cluster/conservation layout proposed? Yes No

iii. Number of lots proposed? _____

iv. Minimum and maximum proposed lot sizes? Minimum _____ Maximum _____

e. Will the proposed action be constructed in multiple phases? Yes No

i. If No, anticipated period of construction: _____ months

ii. If Yes:

- Total number of phases anticipated _____
- Anticipated commencement date of phase 1 (including demolition) _____ month _____ year
- Anticipated completion date of final phase _____ month _____ year

• Generally describe connections or relationships among phases, including any contingencies where progress of one phase may determine timing or duration of future phases: _____

f. Does the project include new residential uses? Yes No
 If Yes, show numbers of units proposed.

	<u>One Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Three Family</u>	<u>Multiple Family (four or more)</u>
Initial Phase	_____	_____	_____	_____
At completion	_____	_____	_____	_____
of all phases	_____	_____	_____	_____

g. Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)? Yes No
 If Yes,

i. Total number of structures _____

ii. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure: _____ height; _____ width; and _____ length

iii. Approximate extent of building space to be heated or cooled: _____ square feet

h. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that will result in the impoundment of any liquids, such as creation of a water supply, reservoir, pond, lake, waste lagoon or other storage? Yes No
 If Yes,

i. Purpose of the impoundment: _____

ii. If a water impoundment, the principal source of the water: Ground water Surface water streams Other specify: _____

iii. If other than water, identify the type of impounded/contained liquids and their source. _____

iv. Approximate size of the proposed impoundment. Volume: _____ million gallons; surface area: _____ acres

v. Dimensions of the proposed dam or impounding structure: _____ height; _____ length

vi. Construction method/materials for the proposed dam or impounding structure (e.g., earth fill, rock, wood, concrete): _____

D.2. Project Operations

a. Does the proposed action include any excavation, mining, or dredging, during construction, operations, or both? Yes No
 (Not including general site preparation, grading or installation of utilities or foundations where all excavated materials will remain onsite)
 If Yes:

i. What is the purpose of the excavation or dredging? _____

ii. How much material (including rock, earth, sediments, etc.) is proposed to be removed from the site?

- Volume (specify tons or cubic yards): _____
- Over what duration of time? _____

iii. Describe nature and characteristics of materials to be excavated or dredged, and plans to use, manage or dispose of them. _____

iv. Will there be onsite dewatering or processing of excavated materials? Yes No
 If yes, describe. _____

v. What is the total area to be dredged or excavated? _____ acres

vi. What is the maximum area to be worked at any one time? _____ acres

vii. What would be the maximum depth of excavation or dredging? _____ feet

viii. Will the excavation require blasting? Yes No

ix. Summarize site reclamation goals and plan: _____

b. Would the proposed action cause or result in alteration of, increase or decrease in size of, or encroachment into any existing wetland, waterbody, shoreline, beach or adjacent area? Yes No
 If Yes:

i. Identify the wetland or waterbody which would be affected (by name, water index number, wetland map number or geographic description): _____

ii. Describe how the proposed action would affect that waterbody or wetland, e.g. excavation, fill, placement of structures, or alteration of channels, banks and shorelines. Indicate extent of activities, alterations and additions in square feet or acres:

iii. Will the proposed action cause or result in disturbance to bottom sediments? Yes No

If Yes, describe: _____

iv. Will the proposed action cause or result in the destruction or removal of aquatic vegetation? Yes No

If Yes:

- acres of aquatic vegetation proposed to be removed: _____
- expected acreage of aquatic vegetation remaining after project completion: _____
- purpose of proposed removal (e.g. beach clearing, invasive species control, boat access): _____
- proposed method of plant removal: _____
- if chemical/herbicide treatment will be used, specify product(s): _____

v. Describe any proposed reclamation/mitigation following disturbance: _____

c. Will the proposed action use, or create a new demand for water? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated water usage/demand per day: _____ gallons/day

ii. Will the proposed action obtain water from an existing public water supply? Yes No

If Yes:

- Name of district or service area: _____
- Does the existing public water supply have capacity to serve the proposal? Yes No
- Is the project site in the existing district? Yes No
- Is expansion of the district needed? Yes No
- Do existing lines serve the project site? Yes No

iii. Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to supply the project? Yes No

If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____
- Source(s) of supply for the district: _____

iv. Is a new water supply district or service area proposed to be formed to serve the project site? Yes No

If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____
- Date application submitted or anticipated: _____
- Proposed source(s) of supply for new district: _____

v. If a public water supply will not be used, describe plans to provide water supply for the project: _____

vi. If water supply will be from wells (public or private), what is the maximum pumping capacity: _____ gallons/minute.

d. Will the proposed action generate liquid wastes? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated liquid waste generation per day: _____ gallons/day

ii. Nature of liquid wastes to be generated (e.g., sanitary wastewater, industrial; if combination, describe all components and approximate volumes or proportions of each): _____

iii. Will the proposed action use any existing public wastewater treatment facilities? Yes No

If Yes:

- Name of wastewater treatment plant to be used: _____
- Name of district: _____
- Does the existing wastewater treatment plant have capacity to serve the project? Yes No
- Is the project site in the existing district? Yes No
- Is expansion of the district needed? Yes No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do existing sewer lines serve the project site? _____ • Will a line extension within an existing district be necessary to serve the project? _____ <p>If Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>iv. Will a new wastewater (sewage) treatment district be formed to serve the project site? _____</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____ • Date application submitted or anticipated: _____ • What is the receiving water for the wastewater discharge? _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>v. If public facilities will not be used, describe plans to provide wastewater treatment for the project, including specifying proposed receiving water (name and classification if surface discharge or describe subsurface disposal plans):</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>vi. Describe any plans or designs to capture, recycle or reuse liquid waste: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>e. Will the proposed action disturb more than one acre and create stormwater runoff, either from new point sources (i.e. ditches, pipes, swales, curbs, gutters or other concentrated flows of stormwater) or non-point source (i.e. sheet flow) during construction or post construction? _____</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. How much impervious surface will the project create in relation to total size of project parcel?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ Square feet or _____ acres (impervious surface)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ Square feet or _____ acres (parcel size)</p> <p>ii. Describe types of new point sources. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>iii. Where will the stormwater runoff be directed (i.e. on-site stormwater management facility/structures, adjacent properties, groundwater, on-site surface water or off-site surface waters)?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If to surface waters, identify receiving water bodies or wetlands: _____ _____ _____ • Will stormwater runoff flow to adjacent properties? _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>iv. Does the proposed plan minimize impervious surfaces, use pervious materials or collect and re-use stormwater? _____</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>f. Does the proposed action include, or will it use on-site, one or more sources of air emissions, including fuel combustion, waste incineration, or other processes or operations? _____</p> <p>If Yes, identify:</p> <p>i. Mobile sources during project operations (e.g., heavy equipment, fleet or delivery vehicles)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>ii. Stationary sources during construction (e.g., power generation, structural heating, batch plant, crushers)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>iii. Stationary sources during operations (e.g., process emissions, large boilers, electric generation)</p> <p>_____</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>g. Will any air emission sources named in D.2.f (above), require a NY State Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit? _____</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Is the project site located in an Air quality non-attainment area? (Area routinely or periodically fails to meet ambient air quality standards for all or some parts of the year) _____</p> <p>ii. In addition to emissions as calculated in the application, the project will generate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) • _____ Tons/year (short tons) of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

h. Will the proposed action generate or emit methane (including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities)? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Estimate methane generation in tons/year (metric): _____

ii. Describe any methane capture, control or elimination measures included in project design (e.g., combustion to generate heat or electricity, flaring): _____

i. Will the proposed action result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations or processes, such as quarry or landfill operations? Yes No

If Yes: Describe operations and nature of emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, rock particulates/dust): _____

j. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services? Yes No

If Yes:

i. When is the peak traffic expected (Check all that apply): Morning Evening Weekend
 Randomly between hours of _____ to _____.

ii. For commercial activities only, projected number of truck trips/day and type (e.g., semi trailers and dump trucks): _____

iii. Parking spaces: Existing _____ Proposed _____ Net increase/decrease _____

iv. Does the proposed action include any shared use parking? Yes No

v. If the proposed action includes any modification of existing roads, creation of new roads or change in existing access, describe: _____

vi. Are public/private transportation service(s) or facilities available within 1/2 mile of the proposed site? Yes No

vii. Will the proposed action include access to public transportation or accommodations for use of hybrid, electric or other alternative fueled vehicles? Yes No

viii. Will the proposed action include plans for pedestrian or bicycle accommodations for connections to existing pedestrian or bicycle routes? Yes No

k. Will the proposed action (for commercial or industrial projects only) generate new or additional demand for energy? Yes No

If Yes:

i. Estimate annual electricity demand during operation of the proposed action: _____

ii. Anticipated sources/suppliers of electricity for the project (e.g., on-site combustion, on-site renewable, via grid/local utility, or other): _____

iii. Will the proposed action require a new, or an upgrade, to an existing substation? Yes No

l. Hours of operation. Answer all items which apply.

<p>i. During Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____ 	<p>ii. During Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday - Friday: _____ • Saturday: _____ • Sunday: _____ • Holidays: _____
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<p>m. Will the proposed action produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction, operation, or both? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>i. Provide details including sources, time of day and duration:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>ii. Will the proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a noise barrier or screen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Describe: _____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>n. Will the proposed action have outdoor lighting? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>i. Describe source(s), location(s), height of fixture(s), direction/aim, and proximity to nearest occupied structures:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a light barrier or screen? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Describe: _____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>o. Does the proposed action have the potential to produce odors for more than one hour per day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, describe possible sources, potential frequency and duration of odor emissions, and proximity to nearest occupied structures: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>p. Will the proposed action include any bulk storage of petroleum (combined capacity of over 1,100 gallons) or chemical products 185 gallons in above ground storage or any amount in underground storage? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Product(s) to be stored _____</p> <p>ii. Volume(s) _____ per unit time _____ (e.g., month, year)</p> <p>iii. Generally, describe the proposed storage facilities: _____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>q. Will the proposed action (commercial, industrial and recreational projects only) use pesticides (i.e., herbicides, insecticides) during construction or operation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Describe proposed treatment(s):</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>ii. Will the proposed action use Integrated Pest Management Practices? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>r. Will the proposed action (commercial or industrial projects only) involve or require the management or disposal of solid waste (excluding hazardous materials)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Describe any solid waste(s) to be generated during construction or operation of the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: _____ tons per _____ (unit of time) • Operation : _____ tons per _____ (unit of time) <p>ii. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of materials to avoid disposal as solid waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: _____ • Operation: _____ <p>iii. Proposed disposal methods/facilities for solid waste generated on-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: _____ • Operation: _____ 	

s. Does the proposed action include construction or modification of a solid waste management facility? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Type of management or handling of waste proposed for the site (e.g., recycling or transfer station, composting, landfill, or other disposal activities): _____
 ii. Anticipated rate of disposal/processing:
 • _____ Tons/month, if transfer or other non-combustion/thermal treatment, or
 • _____ Tons/hour, if combustion or thermal treatment
 iii. If landfill, anticipated site life: _____ years

t. Will the proposed action at the site involve the commercial generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Name(s) of all hazardous wastes or constituents to be generated, handled or managed at facility: _____

 ii. Generally describe processes or activities involving hazardous wastes or constituents: _____

 iii. Specify amount to be handled or generated _____ tons/month
 iv. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of hazardous constituents: _____

 v. Will any hazardous wastes be disposed at an existing offsite hazardous waste facility? Yes No
 If Yes: provide name and location of facility: _____

 If No: describe proposed management of any hazardous wastes which will not be sent to a hazardous waste facility:

E. Site and Setting of Proposed Action

E.1. Land uses on and surrounding the project site

a. Existing land uses.
 i. Check all uses that occur on, adjoining and near the project site.
 Urban Industrial Commercial Residential (suburban) Rural (non-farm)
 Forest Agriculture Aquatic Other (specify): _____
 ii. If mix of uses, generally describe:

b. Land uses and covertypes on the project site.

Land use or Covertypes	Current Acreage	Acreage After Project Completion	Change (Acres +/-)
• Roads, buildings, and other paved or impervious surfaces			
• Forested			
• Meadows, grasslands or brushlands (non-agricultural, including abandoned agricultural)			
• Agricultural (includes active orchards, field, greenhouse etc.)			
• Surface water features (lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, etc.)			
• Wetlands (freshwater or tidal)			
• Non-vegetated (bare rock, earth or fill)			
• Other Describe: _____ _____			

c. Is the project site presently used by members of the community for public recreation? Yes No
i. If Yes: explain: _____

d. Are there any facilities serving children, the elderly, people with disabilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, licensed day care centers, or group homes) within 1500 feet of the project site? Yes No
If Yes,
i. Identify Facilities:

e. Does the project site contain an existing dam? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Dimensions of the dam and impoundment:
• Dam height: _____ feet
• Dam length: _____ feet
• Surface area: _____ acres
• Volume impounded: _____ gallons OR acre-feet
ii. Dam's existing hazard classification: _____
iii. Provide date and summarize results of last inspection:

f. Has the project site ever been used as a municipal, commercial or industrial solid waste management facility, or does the project site adjoin property which is now, or was at one time, used as a solid waste management facility? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Has the facility been formally closed? Yes No
• If yes, cite sources/documentation: _____
ii. Describe the location of the project site relative to the boundaries of the solid waste management facility:

iii. Describe any development constraints due to the prior solid waste activities: _____

g. Have hazardous wastes been generated, treated and/or disposed of at the site, or does the project site adjoin property which is now or was at one time used to commercially treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Describe waste(s) handled and waste management activities, including approximate time when activities occurred:

h. Potential contamination history. Has there been a reported spill at the proposed project site, or have any remedial actions been conducted at or adjacent to the proposed site? Yes No
If Yes:
i. Is any portion of the site listed on the NYSDEC Spills Incidents database or Environmental Site Remediation database? Check all that apply: Yes No
 Yes – Spills Incidents database Provide DEC ID number(s): _____
 Yes – Environmental Site Remediation database Provide DEC ID number(s): _____
 Neither database
ii. If site has been subject of RCRA corrective activities, describe control measures: _____

iii. Is the project within 2000 feet of any site in the NYSDEC Environmental Site Remediation database? Yes No
If yes, provide DEC ID number(s): _____
iv. If yes to (i), (ii) or (iii) above, describe current status of site(s):

v. Is the project site subject to an institutional control limiting property uses? Yes No

- If yes, DEC site ID number: _____
- Describe the type of institutional control (e.g., deed restriction or easement): _____
- Describe any use limitations: _____
- Describe any engineering controls: _____
- Will the project affect the institutional or engineering controls in place? Yes No
- Explain: _____

E.2. Natural Resources On or Near Project Site

a. What is the average depth to bedrock on the project site? _____ feet

b. Are there bedrock outcroppings on the project site? Yes No
 If Yes, what proportion of the site is comprised of bedrock outcroppings? _____ %

c. Predominant soil type(s) present on project site: _____ %
 _____ %
 _____ %

d. What is the average depth to the water table on the project site? Average: _____ feet

e. Drainage status of project site soils: Well Drained: _____ % of site
 Moderately Well Drained: _____ % of site
 Poorly Drained _____ % of site

f. Approximate proportion of proposed action site with slopes: 0-10%: _____ % of site
 10-15%: _____ % of site
 15% or greater: _____ % of site

g. Are there any unique geologic features on the project site? Yes No
 If Yes, describe: _____

h. Surface water features.

i. Does any portion of the project site contain wetlands or other waterbodies (including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes)? Yes No

ii. Do any wetlands or other waterbodies adjoin the project site? Yes No
 If Yes to either *i* or *ii*, continue. If No, skip to E.2.i.

iii. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies within or adjoining the project site regulated by any federal, state or local agency? Yes No

iv. For each identified regulated wetland and waterbody on the project site, provide the following information:

- Streams: Name 898-380 Classification _____
- Lakes or Ponds: Name _____ Classification _____
- Wetlands: Name Federal Waters, Approximate Size _____
- Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC) _____

v. Are any of the above water bodies listed in the most recent compilation of NYS water quality-impaired waterbodies? Yes No
 If yes, name of impaired water body/bodies and basis for listing as impaired: _____

i. Is the project site in a designated Floodway? Yes No

j. Is the project site in the 100-year Floodplain? Yes No

k. Is the project site in the 500-year Floodplain? Yes No

l. Is the project site located over, or immediately adjoining, a primary, principal or sole source aquifer? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Name of aquifer: Principal Aquifer

m. Identify the predominant wildlife species that occupy or use the project site: _____

n. Does the project site contain a designated significant natural community? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Describe the habitat/community (composition, function, and basis for designation): _____
 Beech-Maple Mesic Forest, Calcareous Shoreline Outcrop
 ii. Source(s) of description or evaluation: _____
 iii. Extent of community/habitat:
 • Currently: _____ acres
 • Following completion of project as proposed: _____ acres
 • Gain or loss (indicate + or -): _____ acres

o. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by the federal government or NYS as endangered or threatened, or does it contain any areas identified as habitat for an endangered or threatened species? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Species and listing (endangered or threatened): _____

p. Does the project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by NYS as rare, or as a species of special concern? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Species and listing: _____

q. Is the project site or adjoining area currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing or shell fishing? Yes No
 If yes, give a brief description of how the proposed action may affect that use: _____

E.3. Designated Public Resources On or Near Project Site

a. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in a designated agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? Yes No
 If Yes, provide county plus district name/number: Ag Districts adjacent in Town of Ulysses and Seneca County but not within Village

b. Are agricultural lands consisting of highly productive soils present? Yes No
 i. If Yes: acreage(s) on project site? _____
 ii. Source(s) of soil rating(s): _____

c. Does the project site contain all or part of, or is it substantially contiguous to, a registered National Natural Landmark? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. Nature of the natural landmark: Biological Community Geological Feature
 ii. Provide brief description of landmark, including values behind designation and approximate size/extent: _____

d. Is the project site located in or does it adjoin a state listed Critical Environmental Area? Yes No
 If Yes:
 i. CEA name: _____
 ii. Basis for designation: _____
 iii. Designating agency and date: _____

e. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places? If Yes: i. Nature of historic/archaeological resource: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Building or District ii. Name: (See attached EAF Mapper information on eligible properties) _____ iii. Brief description of attributes on which listing is based: _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
f. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
g. Have additional archaeological or historic site(s) or resources been identified on the project site? If Yes: i. Describe possible resource(s): _____ ii. Basis for identification: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
h. Is the project site within five miles of any officially designated and publicly accessible federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource? If Yes: i. Identify resource: _____ ii. Nature of, or basis for, designation (e.g., established highway overlook, state or local park, state historic trail or scenic byway, etc.): _____ iii. Distance between project and resource: _____ miles.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
i. Is the project site located within a designated river corridor under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program 6 NYCRR 666? If Yes: i. Identify the name of the river and its designation: _____ ii. Is the activity consistent with development restrictions contained in 6NYCRR Part 666?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

F. Additional Information

Attach any additional information which may be needed to clarify your project.

If you have identified any adverse impacts which could be associated with your proposal, please describe those impacts plus any measures which you propose to avoid or minimize them.

G. Verification

I certify that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant/Sponsor Name Mayor Rordan Hart Date _____

Signature _____ Title _____

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Identification of Potential Project Impacts

Agency Use Only [If applicable]

Project :
 Date :

Part 2 is to be completed by the lead agency. Part 2 is designed to help the lead agency inventory all potential resources that could be affected by a proposed project or action. We recognize that the lead agency’s reviewer(s) will not necessarily be environmental professionals. So, the questions are designed to walk a reviewer through the assessment process by providing a series of questions that can be answered using the information found in Part 1. To further assist the lead agency in completing Part 2, the form identifies the most relevant questions in Part 1 that will provide the information needed to answer the Part 2 question. When Part 2 is completed, the lead agency will have identified the relevant environmental areas that may be impacted by the proposed activity.

If the lead agency is a state agency **and** the action is in any Coastal Area, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Tips for completing Part 2:

- Review all of the information provided in Part 1.
- Review any application, maps, supporting materials and the Full EAF Workbook.
- Answer each of the 18 questions in Part 2.
- If you answer “**Yes**” to a numbered question, please complete all the questions that follow in that section.
- If you answer “**No**” to a numbered question, move on to the next numbered question.
- Check appropriate column to indicate the anticipated size of the impact.
- Proposed projects that would exceed a numeric threshold contained in a question should result in the reviewing agency checking the box “Moderate to large impact may occur.”
- The reviewer is not expected to be an expert in environmental analysis.
- If you are not sure or undecided about the size of an impact, it may help to review the sub-questions for the general question and consult the workbook.
- When answering a question consider all components of the proposed activity, that is, the “whole action”.
- Consider the possibility for long-term and cumulative impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Answer the question in a reasonable manner considering the scale and context of the project.

1. Impact on Land Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the proposed site. (See Part 1. D.1) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - j. If “No”, move on to Section 2.</i>			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may involve construction on land where depth to water table is less than 3 feet.	E2d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may involve construction on slopes of 15% or greater.	E2f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may involve construction on land where bedrock is exposed, or generally within 5 feet of existing ground surface.	E2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve the excavation and removal of more than 1,000 tons of natural material.	D2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may involve construction that continues for more than one year or in multiple phases.	D1e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result in increased erosion, whether from physical disturbance or vegetation removal (including from treatment by herbicides).	D2e, D2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action is, or may be, located within a Coastal Erosion hazard area.	B1i	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Impact on Geological Features

The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). (See Part 1. E.2.g)

NO

YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", move on to Section 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Identify the specific land form(s) attached: _____ _____	E2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may affect or is adjacent to a geological feature listed as a registered National Natural Landmark. Specific feature: _____	E3c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Impacts on Surface Water

The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). (See Part 1. D.2, E.2.h)

NO

YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - l. If "No", move on to Section 4.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may create a new water body.	D2b, D1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in an increase or decrease of over 10% or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water.	D2b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may involve dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or water body.	D2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve construction within or adjoining a freshwater or tidal wetland, or in the bed or banks of any other water body.	E2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may create turbidity in a waterbody, either from upland erosion, runoff or by disturbing bottom sediments.	D2a, D2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may include construction of one or more intake(s) for withdrawal of water from surface water.	D2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may include construction of one or more outfall(s) for discharge of wastewater to surface water(s).	D2d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action may cause soil erosion, or otherwise create a source of stormwater discharge that may lead to siltation or other degradation of receiving water bodies.	D2e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The proposed action may affect the water quality of any water bodies within or downstream of the site of the proposed action.	E2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The proposed action may involve the application of pesticides or herbicides in or around any water body.	D2q, E2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The proposed action may require the construction of new, or expansion of existing, wastewater treatment facilities.	D1a, D2d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. Impact on groundwater
 The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer. NO YES
 (See Part 1. D.2.a, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.2.p, D.2.q, D.2.t)
If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 5.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may require new water supply wells, or create additional demand on supplies from existing water supply wells.	D2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Water supply demand from the proposed action may exceed safe and sustainable withdrawal capacity rate of the local supply or aquifer. Cite Source: _____	D2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may allow or result in residential uses in areas without water and sewer services.	D1a, D2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may include or require wastewater discharged to groundwater.	D2d, E2l	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in the construction of water supply wells in locations where groundwater is, or is suspected to be, contaminated.	D2c, E1f, E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may require the bulk storage of petroleum or chemical products over ground water or an aquifer.	D2p, E2l	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may involve the commercial application of pesticides within 100 feet of potable drinking water or irrigation sources.	E2h, D2q, E2l, D2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Impact on Flooding
 The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding. NO YES
 (See Part 1. E.2)
If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", move on to Section 6.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in development in a designated floodway.	E2i	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in development within a 100 year floodplain.	E2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in development within a 500 year floodplain.	E2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in, or require, modification of existing drainage patterns.	D2b, D2e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may change flood water flows that contribute to flooding.	D2b, E2i, E2j, E2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. If there is a dam located on the site of the proposed action, is the dam in need of repair, or upgrade?	E1e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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6. Impacts on Air			
The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source. (See Part 1. D.2.f., D.2.h, D.2.g) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", move on to Section 7.</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. If the proposed action requires federal or state air emission permits, the action may also emit one or more greenhouse gases at or above the following levels:			
i. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. More than 3.5 tons/year of nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon equivalent of perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. More than .045 tons/year of sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide equivalent of hydrochloroflourocarbons (HFCs) emissions	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
vi. 43 tons/year or more of methane	D2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may generate 10 tons/year or more of any one designated hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons/year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants.	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may require a state air registration, or may produce an emissions rate of total contaminants that may exceed 5 lbs. per hour, or may include a heat source capable of producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	D2f, D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may reach 50% of any of the thresholds in "a" through "c", above.	D2g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in the combustion or thermal treatment of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	D2s	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Impact on Plants and Animals			
The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna. (See Part 1. E.2. m.-q.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 8.</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may cause reduction in population or loss of individuals of any threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2o	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any rare, threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the federal government.	E2o	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may cause reduction in population, or loss of individuals, of any species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2p	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any species of special concern and conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government.	E2p	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

e. The proposed action may diminish the capacity of a registered National Natural Landmark to support the biological community it was established to protect.	E3c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result in the removal of, or ground disturbance in, any portion of a designated significant natural community. Source: _____	E2n	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may substantially interfere with nesting/breeding, foraging, or over-wintering habitat for the predominant species that occupy or use the project site.	E2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action requires the conversion of more than 10 acres of forest, grassland or any other regionally or locally important habitat. Habitat type & information source: _____ _____	E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Proposed action (commercial, industrial or recreational projects, only) involves use of herbicides or pesticides.	D2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources			
The proposed action may impact agricultural resources. (See Part 1. E.3.a. and b.)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
<i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 9.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may impact soil classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System.	E2c, E3b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may sever, cross or otherwise limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc).	E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in the excavation or compaction of the soil profile of active agricultural land.	E3b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may irreversibly convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, either more than 2.5 acres if located in an Agricultural District, or more than 10 acres if not within an Agricultural District.	E1b, E3a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may disrupt or prevent installation of an agricultural land management system.	E1 a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action may result, directly or indirectly, in increased development potential or pressure on farmland.	C2c, C3, D2c, D2d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed project is not consistent with the adopted municipal Farmland Protection Plan.	C2c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other impacts: _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. (Part 1. E.1.a, E.1.b, E.3.h.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 10.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. Proposed action may be visible from any officially designated federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource.	E3h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. The proposed action may result in the obstruction, elimination or significant screening of one or more officially designated scenic views.	E3h, C2b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. The proposed action may be visible from publicly accessible vantage points: i. Seasonally (e.g., screened by summer foliage, but visible during other seasons) ii. Year round	E3h	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. The situation or activity in which viewers are engaged while viewing the proposed action is: i. Routine travel by residents, including travel to and from work ii. Recreational or tourism based activities	E3h E2q, E1c	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
e. The proposed action may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of the designated aesthetic resource.	E3h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
f. There are similar projects visible within the following distance of the proposed project: 0-1/2 mile 1/2 -3 mile 3-5 mile 5+ mile	D1a, E1a, D1f, D1g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource. (Part 1. E.3.e, f. and g.) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 11.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, any buildings, archaeological site or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historical Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places.	E3e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.	E3f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an archaeological site not included on the NY SHPO inventory. Source: _____	E3g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

d. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. If any of the above (a-d) are answered “Moderate to large impact may occur”, continue with the following questions to help support conclusions in Part 3:			
i. The proposed action may result in the destruction or alteration of all or part of the site or property.	E3e, E3g, E3f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. The proposed action may result in the alteration of the property’s setting or integrity.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. The proposed action may result in the introduction of visual elements which are out of character with the site or property, or may alter its setting.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan. (See Part 1. C.2.c, E.1.c., E.2.q.) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - e. If “No”, go to Section 12.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur	
a. The proposed action may result in an impairment of natural functions, or “ecosystem services”, provided by an undeveloped area, including but not limited to stormwater storage, nutrient cycling, wildlife habitat.	D2e, E1b E2h, E2m, E2o, E2n, E2p	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. The proposed action may result in the loss of a current or future recreational resource.	C2a, E1c, C2c, E2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. The proposed action may eliminate open space or recreational resource in an area with few such resources.	C2a, C2c E1c, E2q	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. The proposed action may result in loss of an area now used informally by the community as an open space resource.	C2c, E1c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA). (See Part 1. E.3.d) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - c. If “No”, go to Section 13.</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur	
a. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quality of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

13. Impact on Transportation

The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems.

 NO YES

(See Part 1. D.2.j)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 14.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Projected traffic increase may exceed capacity of existing road network.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in the construction of paved parking area for 500 or more vehicles.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action will degrade existing transit access.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action will degrade existing pedestrian or bicycle accommodations.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may alter the present pattern of movement of people or goods.	D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Impact on Energy

The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy.

 NO YES

(See Part 1. D.2.k)

If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 15.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action will require a new, or an upgrade to an existing, substation.	D2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two-family residences or to serve a commercial or industrial use.	D1f, D1q, D2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may utilize more than 2,500 MWhrs per year of electricity.	D2k	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may involve heating and/or cooling of more than 100,000 square feet of building area when completed.	D1g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other Impacts: _____ _____			

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light

The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting.

 NO YES

(See Part 1. D.2.m., n., and o.)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 16.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may produce sound above noise levels established by local regulation.	D2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may result in blasting within 1,500 feet of any residence, hospital, school, licensed day care center, or nursing home.	D2m, E1d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may result in routine odors for more than one hour per day.	D2o	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. The proposed action may result in light shining onto adjoining properties.	D2n	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may result in lighting creating sky-glow brighter than existing area conditions.	D2n, E1a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Impact on Human Health

The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. (See Part 1.D.2.q., E.1. d. f. g. and h.)
If "Yes", answer questions a - m. If "No", go to Section 17.

NO

YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action is located within 1500 feet of a school, hospital, licensed day care center, group home, nursing home or retirement community.	E1d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The site of the proposed action is currently undergoing remediation.	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. There is a completed emergency spill remediation, or a completed environmental site remediation on, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed action.	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The site of the action is subject to an institutional control limiting the use of the property (e.g., easement or deed restriction).	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may affect institutional control measures that were put in place to ensure that the site remains protective of the environment and human health.	E1g, E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health.	D2t	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action involves construction or modification of a solid waste management facility.	D2q, E1f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The proposed action may result in the unearthing of solid or hazardous waste.	D2q, E1f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The proposed action may result in an increase in the rate of disposal, or processing, of solid waste.	D2r, D2s	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The proposed action may result in excavation or other disturbance within 2000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	E1f, E1g E1h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The proposed action may result in the migration of explosive gases from a landfill site to adjacent off site structures.	E1f, E1g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. The proposed action may result in the release of contaminated leachate from the project site.	D2s, E1f, D2r	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Other impacts: _____ _____			

17. Consistency with Community Plans

The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans.
 (See Part 1. C.1, C.2. and C.3.)
 If “Yes”, answer questions a - h. If “No”, go to Section 18.

NO

YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action’s land use components may be different from, or in sharp contrast to, current surrounding land use pattern(s).	C2, C3, D1a E1a, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action will cause the permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located to grow by more than 5%.	C2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action is inconsistent with local land use plans or zoning regulations.	C2, C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action is inconsistent with any County plans, or other regional land use plans.	C2, C2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action may cause a change in the density of development that is not supported by existing infrastructure or is distant from existing infrastructure.	C3, D1c, D1d, D1f, D1d, E1b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The proposed action is located in an area characterized by low density development that will require new or expanded public infrastructure.	C4, D2c, D2d D2j	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The proposed action may induce secondary development impacts (e.g., residential or commercial development not included in the proposed action)	C2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Consistency with Community Character

The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character.
 (See Part 1. C.2, C.3, D.2, E.3)
 If “Yes”, answer questions a - g. If “No”, proceed to Part 3.

NO

YES

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures, or areas of historic importance to the community.	E3e, E3f, E3g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The proposed action may create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire)	C4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The proposed action may displace affordable or low-income housing in an area where there is a shortage of such housing.	C2, C3, D1f D1g, E1a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The proposed action may interfere with the use or enjoyment of officially recognized or designated public resources.	C2, E3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The proposed action is inconsistent with the predominant architectural scale and character.	C2, C3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Proposed action is inconsistent with the character of the existing natural landscape.	C2, C3 E1a, E1b E2g, E2h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Project : Date :

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 3 - Evaluation of the Magnitude and Importance of Project Impacts
and
Determination of Significance

Part 3 provides the reasons in support of the determination of significance. The lead agency must complete Part 3 for every question in Part 2 where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.

Based on the analysis in Part 3, the lead agency must decide whether to require an environmental impact statement to further assess the proposed action or whether available information is sufficient for the lead agency to conclude that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse environmental impact. By completing the certification on the next page, the lead agency can complete its determination of significance.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

To complete this section:

- Identify the impact based on the Part 2 responses and describe its magnitude. Magnitude considers factors such as severity, size or extent of an impact.
- Assess the importance of the impact. Importance relates to the geographic scope, duration, probability of the impact occurring, number of people affected by the impact and any additional environmental consequences if the impact were to occur.
- The assessment should take into consideration any design element or project changes.
- Repeat this process for each Part 2 question where the impact has been identified as potentially moderate to large or where there is a need to explain why a particular element of the proposed action will not, or may, result in a significant adverse environmental impact.
- Provide the reason(s) why the impact may, or will not, result in a significant adverse environmental impact
- For Conditional Negative Declarations identify the specific condition(s) imposed that will modify the proposed action so that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result.
- Attach additional sheets, as needed.

See attached Part 3 Reasons in Support of this Determination

Determination of Significance - Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

SEQR Status: Type 1 Unlisted

Identify portions of EAF completed for this Project: Part 1 Part 2 Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF, as noted, plus this additional support information

See attached Part 3 Reasons in Support of this Determination

and considering both the magnitude and importance of each identified potential impact, it is the conclusion of the
Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees _____ as lead agency that:

A. This project will result in no significant adverse impacts on the environment, and, therefore, an environmental impact statement need not be prepared. Accordingly, this negative declaration is issued.

B. Although this project could have a significant adverse impact on the environment, that impact will be avoided or substantially mitigated because of the following conditions which will be required by the lead agency:

There will, therefore, be no significant adverse impacts from the project as conditioned, and, therefore, this conditioned negative declaration is issued. A conditioned negative declaration may be used only for UNLISTED actions (see 6 NYCRR 617.7(d)).

C. This Project may result in one or more significant adverse impacts on the environment, and an environmental impact statement must be prepared to further assess the impact(s) and possible mitigation and to explore alternatives to avoid or reduce those impacts. Accordingly, this positive declaration is issued.

Name of Action: Village of Trumansburg 2021 Comprehensive Plan Update

Name of Lead Agency: Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees

Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency: Rordan Hart

Title of Responsible Officer: Mayor

Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency:

Date:

Signature of Preparer (if different from Responsible Officer)

Date:

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Rordan Hart

Address: 56 E. Main Street, Trumansburg NY 14886

Telephone Number: (607) 387-6501

E-mail: mayor@trumansburg-ny.gov

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a copy of this Notice is sent to:

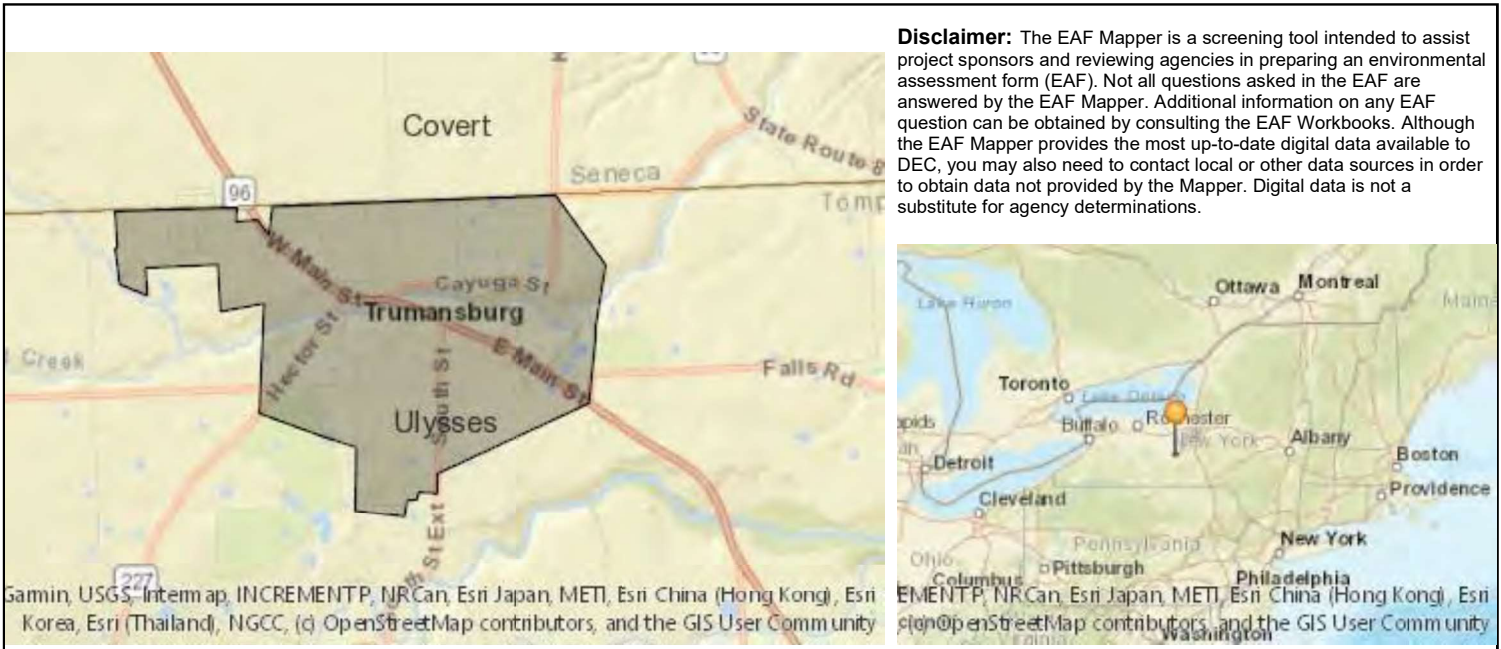
Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located (e.g., Town / City / Village of)
Other involved agencies (if any)

Applicant (if any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/enb/enb.html>

PRINT FULL FORM

EAF Mapper Summary Report



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.

B.i.i [Coastal or Waterfront Area]	No
B.i.ii [Local Waterfront Revitalization Area]	No
C.2.b. [Special Planning District]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Potential Contamination History]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Listed]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Environmental Site Remediation Database]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.iii [Within 2,000' of DEC Remediation Site]	No
E.2.g [Unique Geologic Features]	No
E.2.h.i [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.ii [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.iii [Surface Water Features]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Stream Name]	898-380
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Stream Classification]	C
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Wetlands Name]	Federal Waters
E.2.h.v [Impaired Water Bodies]	No
E.2.i. [Floodway]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.j. [100 Year Floodplain]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.

E.2.k. [500 Year Floodplain]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.l. [Aquifers]	Yes
E.2.l. [Aquifer Names]	Principal Aquifer
E.2.n. [Natural Communities]	Yes
E.2.n.i [Natural Communities - Name]	Beech-Maple Mesic Forest, Calcareous Shoreline Outcrop
E.2.n.i [Natural Communities - Acres]	0.0
E.2.o. [Endangered or Threatened Species]	No
E.2.p. [Rare Plants or Animals]	No
E.3.a. [Agricultural District]	Yes
E.3.a. [Agricultural District]	TOMP002
E.3.c. [National Natural Landmark]	No
E.3.d [Critical Environmental Area]	No
E.3.e. [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites]	Yes - Digital mapping data for archaeological site boundaries are not available. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.3.e.ii [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites - Name]	Eligible property:TRUMANSBURG MASONIC TEMPLE, Eligible property:BARN & GAZEBO ON TRUMANSBURG RD., Eligible property:RESIDENCE, Eligible property:NON-CONTRIBUTING, Eligible property:REISDENCE, Eligible property:COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Eligible property:82 Main St., Trumansburg, Eligible property:RESIDENTIAL, Eligible property:TOMPKINS CO. TRUST CO., Eligible property:BARTO & CO. BANK BLDG/FINGER LAKES CORP ON E. MAIN, Eligible property:Former Village Offices & Police Station, Eligible property:RONGOVIAN EMBASSY, Eligible property:COMM/RESIDENTIAL, Eligible property:Session House, Eligible property:Trumansburg Home Telephone Bldg, Eligible property:SAGE RESIDENCE, Eligible property:BEAURGARD RES. (McLallen Hse B&B), Eligible property:Kosmos, Eligible property:Rongovian Embassy, Eligible property:NAPA AUTO PARTS--NON-CONTRIBUTING, Eligible property:LIBRARY--NON-CONTRIBUTING, Second Baptist Society of Ulysses, Camp, Hermon, House, Austin, William, First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses
E.3.f. [Archeological Sites]	No
E.3.i. [Designated River Corridor]	No

Village of Trumansburg, NY
2021 Comprehensive Plan Update
SEQRA FEAF Part 3

Attachment A - Reasons in Support of a Negative Determination

Proposed Action (See Full EAF Parts 1 and 2)

The Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees proposes to adopt an update of the Village Comprehensive Plan to reflect conditions that have changed since the current plan was adopted in 2008. Under the supervision of the Mayor, the Board of Trustees appointed a Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision Committee (CPZRC) to guide the process. Elements of the 2008 Plan, with modifications, have been retained in the updated version. The Plan includes a revised 20-Year Vision Statement, updated goals, strategies, prioritized actions, resource maps, and the results of a community survey. Information, such as population, socioeconomic data, and climate awareness, have been updated. These changes are needed to provide residents and local decision-makers with current data and input from the community on various topics needed to make informed decisions about the Village's future. The updated plan provides recommendations for improving zoning and other land use regulations in light of climate change, future growth and development. The Updated Comprehensive Plan therefore, lays the foundation for a thorough review of the Village zoning ordinance last updated in 2012 and other land use regulations.

The SEQRA Proposed Action is administrative in nature involving the adoption of the Updated Comprehensive Plan by the Board of Trustees. The proposed action does not include the adoption of any local laws, zoning modifications, or amendments to other land use regulations.

The Village recognizes that over time the implementation of recommended actions contained within the Updated Plan is intended to create opportunities for housing, business, and protection of the environment and community character. To accomplish this, new or amended regulations may be required. The extent of potential impacts is uncertain until such time that specific actions are identified. When specific actions or site-specific projects are proposed by either public or private sector sponsors, review in compliance with State and Village Environmental Quality Review processes will be required. Until such time, the Board of Trustees has considered in general terms the potential for impacts resulting from the adoption of the Updated Comprehensive Plan in

response to questions in Part 2 of the FEAF and in making its Determination of Significance as follows.

Part 2 Questions and Responses

1. Impact on Land

Question: Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of the land surface of the proposed site.

The Updated Comprehensive Plan establishes goals for future land use and business development that respects the quality of life in Trumansburg. As a relatively built-out community future development will occur as infill development on vacant and underutilized properties in already developed neighborhoods as well as new development on undeveloped buildable parcels. These goals can be achieved through review and updating local land use regulations including the Village Zoning Ordinance. Recommendations include addressing setback and other dimensional requirements to preserve and enhance neighborhood character and restricting large-scale commercial development. Additional recommendations are provided in the Plan to review and update current regulations that address infill development and new development on suitable parcels to maintain or enhance neighborhood character. Neighborhood character and land use are described in chapters two and three of the Updated Comprehensive Plan, respectively.

2. Impact on Geological Features

Question: The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves).

The proposed action is not anticipated to result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual geology and land forms. Environmental review of site-specific projects to determine potential for adverse impacts on geological and other natural features and landforms will be undertaken by the Village in concert with review of applications for development projects under local Village and State Environmental Quality Review regulations including subdivision approval, site plan review, and prior to issuance of special use permits or other approvals.

As noted in the Updated Comprehensive Plan there are many opportunities for protecting the natural resources of the Village by managing development. These

include following smart growth principles, encouraging the use of green infrastructure where possible to manage stormwater quality and volume, controlling erosion and sedimentation of surface waters, preserving wetlands and floodplains, and protecting natural greenway corridors and open space areas such as Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Area. The Frontenac Creek Glen Unique Natural Area (UNA-58) is considered historically valuable by residents and is designated as a unique natural area by Tompkins County. Most of it is privately owned, although the Village owns a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre parcel in the western portion of the area. The UNA includes a forested glen, waterfalls, steep-sided gorges, and a large section of Trumansburg Creek.

The Updated Comprehensive Plan sets a goal to protect and conserve sensitive natural environments by working with the community and local land trusts to identify and create opportunities to establish publicly accessible open space and conservation areas interconnecting green space and natural corridors, for example along creeks through conservation easements, donation of lands, or deed restrictions to protect terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitats and natural resource functions.

3. Impacts on Surface Water

Question: The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes).

The Updated Comprehensive Plan establishes goals and strategies that discourage future development from encroaching upon surface waters or otherwise adversely affecting wetlands or other surface water bodies. Future development projects will be required to obtain permits and approvals from federal, state and local agencies wherever potential adverse impacts to surface waters and wetlands are possible. The extent of existing wetlands, floodplains and other mapped surface water features within the Village are provided in the Updated Comprehensive Plan to facilitate the identification of these resources by property owners, developers, and public officials.

The Updated Comprehensive Plan establishes strategies and actions to improve stormwater management, drainage, and erosion and sediment control. These actions include: establishing a Stormwater Management Plan for the Village consistent with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual;

Developing funding strategies to address stormwater management and drainage issues throughout the Village; soliciting advice from the County Water Resource Council and County agencies on addressing poor drainage conditions and local flooding issues; and, amending zoning regulations and site plan review criteria to require and enforce stormwater management, and control erosion and sedimentation that can adversely affect surface water quality.

4. Impact on Groundwater

Question: The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer.

Although the Village derives its public water system from local groundwater wells future development is limited by a general lack of buildable land as a relatively built-out community. The proposed action is not anticipated to result in significant new or additional use of groundwater or have the potential to introduce contaminants to groundwater resources or an aquifer. Surficial aquifers exist to the west-southwest of the Village in Ulysses according to Tompkins County information (<https://www2.tompkinscountyny.gov/files2/planning/ComprehensivePlan>).

Environmental review of site-specific projects to determine potential for adverse impacts on groundwater will be undertaken by the Village in concert with review of applications under local Village and State Environmental Quality Review regulations including subdivision approval, site plan review, and prior to issuance of special use permits or other approvals. Additionally, the Updated Comprehensive Plan recommends updating zoning regulations, including stormwater management requirements to improve stormwater runoff quality and quantity to protect groundwater and surface water resources. Current zoning regulations, e.g.) Article IX, explicitly prohibit specific land uses in all zoning districts as well as the discharge of substances to the environment that may be harmful to groundwater or surface water resources.

5. Impact on Flooding

Question: The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding.

The proposed action is not anticipated to result in development on lands subject to flooding. The Updated Comprehensive Plan discusses the importance of protecting and maintaining the functionality of wetlands and floodplain resources.

The Plan also recommends establishment of a Village Stormwater Management Plan and implementation of local stormwater management regulations in addition to current State regulations to manage stormwater, erosion and flooding. In addition to following smart growth principles, the Plan encourages the use of green infrastructure where possible to manage stormwater, controlling erosion and sedimentation of surface waters, preserving wetlands and floodplains, and protecting natural greenway and stream corridors and open space areas.

6. Impact on Air

Question: The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source.

The adoption of the Updated Comprehensive Plan will not adversely affect air quality or include state regulated air emission sources. Uses permitted within the Village under current zoning regulations are not expected to generate significant adverse air emissions and such uses are not anticipated in the future. The Updated Comprehensive Plan encourages the reduction of use of fossil fuels, maintenance of forest and tree canopy, and improving walkability and transit use to reduce the potential for adverse impacts on air quality.

7. Impact on Plants and Animals

Question: The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna.

The adoption of the Updated Comprehensive Plan will not adversely affect natural resources including plants and animals. Future development may result in a loss of flora or fauna due to land disturbance. Development projects will be required to obtain permits and approvals from federal, state and local agencies wherever potential adverse impacts to existing flora and fauna are possible, with emphasis on the protection of any threatened and endangered species. Environmental review of future site-specific projects will need to determine potential for adverse impacts on natural resources through review of development projects under Village and State Environmental Quality Review regulations including applications for subdivision approval, site plan review, and prior to issuance of special use permits or other approvals.

As noted in the Plan, protection of the natural and environmentally sensitive resources within the Village is a key concern expressed during the public participation process. Over the years, community residents have witnessed increasing sprawl, harmful algal blooms in Cayuga Lake, localized flooding, and a

decrease in tree canopy throughout the Village. The community also expressed concern over climate change and the need to mitigate its effects, specifically by reducing fossil fuel consumption. Other challenges include preventing the loss or degradation of natural resources due to development and protecting water quality, wildlife habitats, and open space.

There are many opportunities for protecting the natural resources of the Village by managing development. These include following smart growth principles, encouraging the use of green infrastructure where possible to manage stormwater quality and volume, controlling erosion and sedimentation of surface waters, preserving wetlands and floodplains, and protecting natural greenway corridors and open space areas.

The Village is also highly supportive of recent efforts to name the Finger Lakes region as a National Heritage Area. Spearheaded by Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, the designation of the Finger Lakes as a National Heritage Area would boost local tourism and conserve and protect the region's natural, historic, and cultural resources.

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources

Question: The proposed action may impact agricultural resources.

The proposed action is not anticipated to encourage future development that may adversely impact agricultural resources. There are no State-certified Agricultural Districts within the Village, although parcels in such districts exist outside the boundaries of the Village in adjacent municipalities. The Updated Comprehensive Plan does not recommend or create conditions that might adversely affect agriculture or otherwise encourage the development of agricultural properties. The Plan includes recommendations for supporting local farm markets and eco-based tourism that promote sustainable agriculture and local farming.

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources

Question: The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource.

Adoption of the Updated Comprehensive Plan is not anticipated to adversely affect aesthetic resources. The Plan is intended to improve community visual character

and neighborhood aesthetics by recommending modifications to zoning regulations to require aesthetic compatibility and consistency in neighborhood character from future development. The Plan also recommends consideration for establishing design and development guidelines and standards for infill and commercial development projects.

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources

Question: The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource.

The proposed action is not anticipated to adversely affect historic and archeological resources. The Updated Comprehensive Plan establishes strategies and actions to achieve the goal to preserve historic buildings and community character without placing undue burden on property owners or limits on residential growth. These actions as stated in the Plan include amending zoning regulations to facilitate adaptive reuse of historic buildings without adverse impacts to the historic character of the building or adjacent neighborhood. Also amending zoning regulations so that, when new buildings are built, they are consistent with the historic character of nearby buildings with regard to setback, placement of parking areas, inclusion of public spaces, etc.

Environmental review of future site-specific projects will need to determine potential for adverse impacts on historic and archeological resources through review of development projects under Village and State Environmental Quality Review regulations including applications for subdivision approval, site plan review, and prior to issuance of special use permits or other approvals.

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation

Question: The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan.

The proposed action is not anticipated to result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of open space resources. To the contrary the Updated Comprehensive Plan includes recommendations intended to encourage the establishment, preservation and maintenance of existing open space resources as well as recreational facilities, programs and opportunities provided by the Village

and in partnership with the Town of Ulysses, the Trumansburg Central School District, and numerous organizations such as Trumansburg Community Recreation.

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas

Question: The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA).

The proposed action will not adversely affect established Critical Environmental Areas. No CEAs exist within the Village of Trumansburg.

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6184.html>

13. Impact on Transportation

Question: The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems.

Adoption of the Updated Comprehensive Plan will not result in adverse impacts on transportation. As the Plan notes Main Street is maintained by and under the jurisdiction of the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) as NYS Route 96. Therefore, the Village is limited as to what it can do to address issues identified along Main Street. Pedestrian and bicycle safety, traffic volume and speed, and lack of adequate signage are all problems that are a high priority for Village residents. Limited on-street parking is also an issue, but one that the Village can work on, by pursuing off-street parking areas. The Plan recommends the Village continue to coordinate with regional agencies to improve transportation infrastructure. NYSDOT, Tompkins County Planning Department, and the Ithaca-Tompkins County Transportation Council are available for support in transportation planning. The Plan also recommends more transportation options (e.g. buses, ride-shares, and bicycle/pedestrian infrastructure) that will provide an opportunity for reducing air emissions and reduce barriers to mobility.

As future development is proposed a change to existing transportation systems and possibly an increase in traffic or other issues may arise in some areas. These issues and a determination of their potential and if mitigative measures are required will need to be addressed through environmental review of future site-specific projects under Village and State Environmental Quality Review regulations. Environmental review must occur with applications for subdivision approval, site plan review, special use permits, or other approvals.

14. Impact on Energy

Question: The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy.

The proposed action is not anticipated to cause an increase in the use of any form of energy. It is anticipated that future development projects will follow building code requirements for energy use and be encouraged to be energy efficient and follow best practices in energy conservation. The Updated Comprehensive Plan supports a reduction in the use of fossil fuels and an increase in the use of alternative energy including solar energy.

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light

Question: The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting.

The proposed action is not anticipated to result in noise, odor or outdoor lighting. Future development projects will be subject to local permits and approvals, including site plan and special permits that are intended to avoid or mitigate the potential for adverse impacts from noise, odor, and light.

16. Impact on Human Health

Question: The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants.

The Updated Comprehensive Plan addresses a number of topics related to public health and safety. Plan adoption is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on human health for example, from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants.

The Plan establishes goals and strategies that promote health and safety through investment in facilities and services. Specific actions include pursuing funding for site acquisition, design and construction of a new Village shared-use emergency services facility. The Plan also recommends expansion and replacement of sidewalks, crosswalks, lighting, and signage along the Main Street corridor and upgrading pedestrian safety amenities connecting Main Street to adjacent residential neighborhoods. Recommendations include coordinating with NYSDOT Region 3 on State highways and TCDOT for County roadways to address transportation safety-related issues such as speeding. The Plan also continues

support for the Trumansburg Deer Management Program established in 2014 to reduce the deer population and the potential for tick-borne illness and deer-vehicle collisions.

17. Consistency with Community Plans

Question: The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans.

The proposed action is consistent with the recommendations of the Village's 2008 Comprehensive Plan that recommends periodic review and updating of the plan.

18. Consistency with Community Character

Question: The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character.

The Updated Comprehensive Plan is consistent with existing community character and intended to maintain and enhance community character and aesthetics with, for example, recommendations to establish up to date commercial design and development guidelines and standards. The Updated Comprehensive Plan emphasizes the importance of future residential and non-residential development being compatible with neighborhood character and architectural features.



5.8 APPENDIX H: BOARD RESOLUTION

The following pages include the board resolution from the Village Board of Trustees to adopt the Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan.



**RESOLUTIONS OF VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG BOARD OF TRUSTEES MAKING
NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, APPROVING
RECOMMENDATIONS OF AND REFERRALS FROM COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE,
AND FORMALLY ADOPTING 2021 VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Village of Trumansburg Board of Trustees proposes to adopt amendments and updates to the Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan to reflect conditions that have changed since 2008, and the entirety of the Comprehensive Plan has thus been restated into one and the same integrated whole document entitled “Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan, 2021” (hereafter the “Comp. Plan”); and

WHEREAS, under the supervision of the Mayor, the Board of Trustees appointed a Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Revision (the “CPZR”) Committee to guide the process, and with the assistance of planning consultant EDR, the CPZR developed the Village of Trumansburg 2021 Comprehensive Plan, its amendments and updates, and the environmental documentation underlying the Comp. Plan and the environmental review thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Comp. Plan includes an updated 20-year vision statement, goals, strategies, prioritized actions, resource maps, community survey results, updated demographic information, and recommendations for improved zoning and other land use regulations considering climate change, future growth and development, and these updates are needed to provide residents and local decision-makers with the data and guidance they need to make informed decisions about the Village’s future; and

WHEREAS, CPZR provided a copy of the draft Comp. Plan to the Village Board of Trustees in January, 2021, the draft Comp. Plan was posted on the Village’s website in January 2021 to provide continuous access to the draft Comp. Plan for public review and comment, and the Board of Trustees carefully reviewed the January draft Comp. Plan over several months which resulted in revisions to the draft Comp. Plan; and

WHEREAS, the CPZR properly noticed and held a public hearing at the Farmer’s Market on September 20, 2021, to hear public comments on the draft Comp. Plan, and by resolution dated September 20, 2021 the CPZR submitted their approved draft Comp. Plan to the Village Board of Trustees for review and consideration for adoption; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of Trustees held a virtual public information meeting to review the draft Comp. Plan and the comprehensive plan adoption process on July 26, 2021 from 7:00pm to 9:00pm, and the Village Board of Trustees further held an in-person public meeting for the public to review the draft Comp. Plan at the Farmer’s Market on August 17, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Action under SEQRA is administrative in nature, involving the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan by the Board of Trustees, and the proposed action does not include the adoption of any local laws, zoning modifications, or amendments to other land use regulations, and the Village reviewed Part 1 of the FEAF and (i) deemed it complete and adequate on July 12, 2021, (ii) undertook to commence becoming the Lead Agency for environmental review, and (iii) classified the Action as a Type I Action per 6 NYCRR 617.4; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of 6 NYCRR Part 617, the Board of Trustees of the Village of Trumansburg gave notice that it intends to serve as Lead Agency for the SEQRA review of the Action, and served a copy of Part 1 of the FEAF to the Involved/Interested Agencies along with a notice of intent and request for comments relative to the Project, and no other agency has objected to the Village Board of Trustees being SEQRA Lead Agency, and more than 30 days has passed since such notice and information was provided such that the Village confirms and re-declares itself as lead agency for environmental review for this Action; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board having commenced a coordinated SEQRA review, and having updated FEAF Part 1 and reviewed FEAF Parts 2 and 3, and having further scheduled a final public hearing to consider adoption of the Comp. Plan and to obtain further public comment and evidence upon the environmental review thereof; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to General Municipal Law section 239-1, *et seq.*, the FEAF Part 1 and draft updated Comp. Plan were referred to the Tompkins County Department of Planning and Sustainability, and by response dated September 21, 2021 the county determined and recommended as follows:

Natural Resources and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- We recommend expanding the Strategy on page 62 to read: “Update or establish regulations to improve natural resource protection including surface waters, woodland, wetlands, and floodplains, unique natural areas, and stream buffers.” This modification is recommended to help preserve and protect the distinct properties of the Frontenac Creek Glen UNA located in the Village of Trumansburg and to help preserve and protect water quality.

Climate Change

- We recommend broadening the Strategy on page 76 to read: “Encourage and incentivize energy conservation, the use of heat pumps for heating and cooling, and the use of alternative energy sources for homeowners, rental property owners, and businesses.”
- We further recommend adding an Action (like the earlier Action for Village buildings) to “Require new buildings and encourage existing building owners to consider the use of alternative energy sources such as solar and wind energy generation systems.”

; and

WHEREAS, The Village has incorporated all of the official recommendations of the County and this resolution shall constitute the reply of the Village to County recommendations under the planning referral requirements of the GML section 239-m(6) and Village Law section 7-722(5)(b), and the Village specifically explains and replies to the County as follows:

Natural Resources and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- We have expanded the Strategy on page 62 to read: “Update or establish regulations to improve natural resource protection including surface waters, woodland, wetlands, and floodplains, unique natural areas, and stream buffers.”

Climate Change

- We have broadened the Strategy on page 76 to read: “Encourage and incentivize energy conservation, the use of heat pumps for heating and cooling, and the use of alternative energy sources for homeowners, rental property owners, and businesses.”
- We have added an Action to “Require new buildings and encourage existing building owners to consider the use of alternative energy sources such as solar and wind energy generation systems.”

; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of Trustees held a public hearing on November 8, 2021 to hear comments from the public on the Comp. Plan, as well as its potential environmental impacts, and all members of the public wishing to speak and be heard, or wishing to submit documents and evidence, were allowed to so proceed, and the matters so presented or submitted have been or were duly considered, and the Village Board has now determined that it: (i) has complied with Article 7 of Village Law respecting all procedures; (ii) has or now will attend to all requirements of SEQRA; and (iii) has sufficient information to make the determinations of significance under SEQRA and make a final decision respecting the Comp. Plan and its adoption; and

WHEREAS, as Lead Agency the Village Board of Trustees considered and analyzed each of the potential identified impacts in relation to the question of whether such impacts were so probable of occurring or so significant as to require a positive declaration of environmental impact(s), and after weighing the actual and potential impacts arising from or in connection with this updated Comp. Plan, and after duly noting that the goals and priorities of the existing comprehensive plan were not changed in a wholesale manner, but updated to 2021, and no new or substantial re-ordering of resource priorities has here occurred, as also confirmed by the CPZR, such that, after also considering and weighing (i) the probability of each potential impact occurring, including weighing the speculative nature of some potential future contingencies and the potential non-speculative nature of others, (ii) the duration of each potential impact, (iii) the irreversibility of each potential impact, including a consideration of permanently lost resources of value, (iv) whether each potential impact can or will be controlled or mitigated by permitting, reviews, or other regulatory processes, (v) the regional consequence of the potential impacts, (vi) the potential for each impact to be or become inconsistent with the Village’s master or comprehensive plans, both existing and as amended, as well as local needs and goals, and (vii) whether any known objections to the Plan relate to any of the identified potential environmental impacts, the Village Board found that these factors did not cause any potential negative environmental, or related social or resource impact to be or be likely to become a moderate or significant negative environmental impact, and upon a review and discussion of Part 2 of the FEAF on the record, and a consideration of the impacts relating to all areas of potential environmental concern, the Village Board has directed the confirmation and completion of FEAF Part 3, and the issuance of a negative declaration respecting this action; so

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY MEMBERS OF THE VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG BOARD OF TRUSTEES AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Trumansburg be and hereby is again declared to be the Lead Agency.

2. Based upon a thorough examination and analysis of the FEAF, and review of the SEQRA regulations at 6 NYCRR 617.7, and based upon input from other Involved and Interested Agencies, members of the public, and the Village Board's knowledge of the area surrounding the Project, the Village Board has considered reasonably related long-term, short-term, direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, and while the Village recognizes that, over time, the implementation of recommended actions contained within the Comp. Plan are intended to create opportunities for housing, business, and protection of the environment and the protection and development of community character, the overall extent of future or potential impacts is uncertain until such time that specific actions are identified. Moreover, the Comp. Plan itself mitigates the likelihood of future moderate or large impacts by providing this guidance respecting development and future rules and codes, and by promoting full administrative and environmental reviews respecting approvals and the built environment. Thus, to illustrate and further document this analysis, the Village Board makes additional specific findings with respect to SEQRA supporting these mitigating and future mitigative conclusions:

- a. Impact on Land: The updated Comprehensive Plan establishes goals for future land use and business development that respects the quality of life in Trumansburg. These goals can be achieved through review and updating local land use regulations including the Village Zoning Ordinance. As a relatively built-out community, future development will occur as infill development on vacant and underutilized properties in already developed neighborhoods as well as new development on undeveloped buildable parcels. When specific actions or site-specific projects are proposed by either public or private sector sponsors, review in compliance with State and Village Environmental Quality Review processes will be required.
- b. Impact on Geological Features: The proposed action is not anticipated to result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual geology and land forms.
- c. Impacts on Surface Water: The updated Comprehensive Plan establishes goals and strategies that discourage future development from encroaching upon surface waters or otherwise adversely affecting wetlands or other surface water bodies. The updated Comprehensive Plan establishes strategies and actions to improve stormwater management, drainage, and erosion and sediment control.
- d. Impact on Groundwater: The proposed action is not anticipated to result in significant new or additional use of groundwater or have the potential to introduce contaminants to groundwater resources or an aquifer. Surficial aquifers exist to the west-southwest of the Village in Ulysses.
- e. Impact on Flooding: The proposed action is not anticipated to result in development on lands subject to flooding.
- f. Impact on Air: The adoption of the updated Comprehensive Plan will not adversely affect air quality or include state regulated air emission sources.
- g. Impact on Plants and Animals: The adoption of the updated Comprehensive Plan will not adversely affect natural resources including plants and animals.

- h. Impact on Agricultural Resources: The updated Comprehensive Plan does not recommend or create conditions that might adversely affect agriculture or otherwise encourage the development of agricultural properties.
- i. Impact on Aesthetic Resources: Adoption of the updated Comprehensive Plan is not anticipated to adversely affect aesthetic resources.
- j. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources: The proposed action is not anticipated to adversely affect historic and archeological resources.
- k. Impact on Open Space and Recreation: The proposed action is not anticipated to result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of open space resources.
- l. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas: The proposed action will not adversely affect established Critical Environmental Areas.
- m. Impact on Transportation: Adoption of the updated Comprehensive Plan will not result in adverse impacts on transportation.
- n. Impact on Energy: The proposed action is not anticipated to cause an increase in the use of any form of energy.
- o. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light: The proposed action is not anticipated to result in noise, odor or outdoor lighting.
- p. Impact on Human Health: The updated Comprehensive Plan is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on human health for example, from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants.
- q. Consistency with Community Plans: The proposed action is consistent with the recommendations of the Village's 2008 Comprehensive Plan that recommends periodic review and updating of the plan.
- r. Consistency with Community Character: The updated Comprehensive Plan is consistent with existing community character and intended to maintain and enhance community character and aesthetics with, for example, recommendations to establish up to date commercial design and development guidelines and standards.

3. Therefore, the Village Board, in accord with Article 8 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and SEQRA regulations promulgated thereunder, and based upon (i) its thorough review of the FEAF, and any and all other documents prepared and submitted with respect to this proposed action and its environmental review and the comments, findings, and analyses therein and based thereupon, (ii) its thorough review of the potential relevant areas of environmental concern to determine if the proposed action may have any moderate or significant adverse impact on the environment, including, but not limited to, the criteria identified in 6 NYCRR § 617.7(c), and (iii) its completion of the FEAF, including the findings noted therein, which findings are incorporated herein as if set forth at length, finds that the proposed action of approving the 2021 updated Village of

Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan will not individually or cumulatively have any moderate or significant negative environmental consequences or impacts, and the Village Board therefore hereby makes and declares a negative determination of environmental significance (a "Negative Declaration") in accordance with SEQRA for the above referenced proposed action, and determines that an Environmental Impact Statement is therefore not required.

4. A responsible officer of the Village Board be and is hereby authorized and directed to complete and sign the determination of significance, confirming the foregoing Negative Declaration, which fully completed and signed FEAF, findings statement, and determination of significance shall be incorporated by reference herein, and the Village Clerk is directed to file copies hereof in the official records of the Village, and to deliver or file a copy of this Resolution and Negative Declaration with (i) all Involved and Interested Agencies, and (ii) any person requesting a copy, and (iii) County Planning per Village Law section 7-722(12); and the Village Clerk be further directed to (iv) complete and file a summary and notice hereof with NYSDEC for publication in the Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB), by sending such notice, in forms required by the DEC, to the ENB at 625 Broadway, Rm. 538, Albany, NY 12233-1750 (or via delivery to the ENB electronically at www.dec.state.ny.us, as required by 6 NYCRR § 617.12).

5. Based upon a thorough examination and review of the draft Comp. Plan by the CPZR, the Village Board of Trustees, the Village Planning Board, and the Tompkins County Planning Department, as well the feedback and input of Village residents, the Board of Trustees for the Village of Trumansburg hereby approves and adopts the Village of Trumansburg Comprehensive Plan dated November 8, 2021.

6. This Resolution shall take effect immediately.

Moved: Hart

Second: Giles

Vote: Darfler-Aye

Giles-Aye

Hannon-Aye

Carver-Aye

Hart-Aye

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY THE TRUMANSBURG VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT A BOARD MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 13TH, 2021. WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL OF SAID VILLAGE THIS 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY-ONE.

Tammy J. Morse
Village Clerk



5.9 APPENDIX I: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

New York State Funding Sources

The following information represents some of the funding opportunities provided by New York State in 2019-2020. Those programs listed are selected because they are relevant to the Village of Trumansburg and the types of actions and projects that may be funded through State grant programs. Grant opportunities change frequently and so this information should be updated periodically to remain useful. State grant information is available at the two websites listed below. Additional grant information is listed in detail based on the State's most recent Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) process.

http://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/grantOpportunities/epf_lwrpGrants.html

https://grantsgateway.ny.gov/IntelliGrants_NYSGG/module/nysgg/goportal.aspx

New York State Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) Programs

The following grant program information is summarized from the Regional Economic Development Councils (REDC) 2019 Awards Program Descriptions and subject to change by the State. The program names are listed below. Specific grant names (or acronyms) are provided in parentheses followed by total funding resources available in the program and brief descriptions of what may be funded.

New York State Council on the Arts (Arts)

Arts and Cultural Initiatives (NYSIAA, Arts WFP, Arts WIP)	Up to \$5 million Grant funds are available for arts and culture initiatives to eligible non-profit and local units of government.
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Arts & Cultural Facilities Improvement Program (Arts ACFIP)	Up to \$1.75 million Grant funding is available for, but not limited to, renovations and/or expansions of space(s) that are open to the public; modifications to provide for sustainable, energy efficient spaces that would result in overall cost savings; accessibility renovations; as well as technology and other equipment that would benefit the public.
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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

DEC/EFC Wastewater Infrastructure Up to \$3 million

Engineering Planning Grant Program
(DEC EPG)

Grants will assist municipalities facing economic hardship with the engineering and planning costs of CWSRF-eligible water quality projects.

Water Quality Improvement Project Up to \$70 million
Program (DEC WQIP: AHR; MS4;
NPS; Salt; SWP; WWT)

Program grants open to local governments and not-for-profit corporations for implementation projects that directly address documented water quality impairments or protect a drinking water source.

Non-Agricultural Nonpoint Source Up to \$1 million
Planning Grant Program (DEC NPS)

Grants to local governments and soil and water conservation districts to help pay for the initial planning of non-agricultural nonpoint source water quality improvement projects.

Climate Smart Communities
Program (DEC CSC)

Up to \$11.7million

The program also supports municipal mitigation implementation projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the non-power sector (transportation, refrigerants, food waste, etc.) and adaptation implementation projects (cooling centers, flood plain restoration, emergency preparedness, etc.) that directly address climate change threats or alleviate hazards in the community exacerbated by climate changes.

New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC)

Green Innovation Grant Program Up to \$15 million
(EFC GIGP)

Federal grants on a competitive basis to projects that improve water quality and demonstrate green stormwater infrastructure in New York GIGP is administered by NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) through the



Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and is funded with a grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Local Government Efficiency Grants (DOS LGE)

Up to \$4 million

Grants to assist local leaders identify best practices and implement actions focused on reducing municipal expenditures, limiting the growth in property taxes and increasing efficiencies in service delivery.

Brownfield Opportunity Area Program (DOS BOA)

Up to \$2 million

This program provides grant resources to New York communities to transform known and suspected brownfields from liabilities to community assets that generate businesses, jobs and revenues for local economies and provide new housing and public amenities.

New York State Empire State Development (ESD)

ESD Grant Funds (ESD Grants)

Up to \$150 million

Capital grant funding is available for capital-based economic development projects intended to create or retain jobs; prevent, reduce or eliminate unemployment and underemployment; and/ or increase business or economic activity in a community or Region.

Excelsior Jobs Program (ESD EJP)

Up to \$75 million

Refundable tax credits are available to businesses in targeted industries (e.g., high-tech, biotech, clean-tech, manufacturing) that create or retain jobs or make significant capital investments. Businesses meeting the eligibility criteria may apply for assistance by contacting their Regional Office within New York State.

Market New York (ESD MNY)

Up to \$15 million



Program established to strengthen tourism and attract visitors to New York State by promoting destinations, attractions and special events.

Strategic Planning and Feasibility Study Project Grants (ESD SPFS)

Up to \$2 million

Program promotes economic development in the State of New York by encouraging economic and employment opportunities and stimulating development of communities and urban areas. Funding is available for working capital grants of up to \$100,000 each to support 1) strategic development plans for a city, county, or municipality or a significant part thereof and 2) feasibility studies for sites or facilities assessment and planning.

New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (Parks)

Environmental Protection Fund:
Parks, Preservation and Heritage
Grant (OPRHP: PKS: A/P/D; HPA/P/
D; HAS: A/P/D)

Up to \$19.5 million

Provides matching grants on a competitive basis for the acquisition, planning, and development of parks, historic properties, and heritage areas.

Recreational Trails Program
Grants (OPRHP RTP: D; MS;
NM; NMD; NMS)

Up to \$20 million

The Recreational Trails Program provides Federal grant funds to develop and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail use. Funding is available for the maintenance and restoration of existing recreational trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages for recreational trails, purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment, construction of new recreational trails.



New York State Homes and Community Renewal, Office of Community Renewal (HCR and HCR/OCR)

New York State Community Development Block Grant Program (HCR CDBG)	Up to \$20 million NYS CDBG funds provide eligible small communities and non-urban counties in New York State with an opportunity undertake activities that focus on community development needs such as creating or expanding job opportunities, providing safe affordable housing, and/or addressing local public infrastructure and public facilities issues.
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New York Main Street Program (HCR NYMS)	Up to \$6.2 million NYMS grant funds are awarded to units of local government and not-for-profit organizations that are committed to revitalizing historic downtowns, mixed-use neighborhood commercial districts, and village centers. NYMS grants are available for technical assistance projects or targeted improvements such as facade renovations, interior commercial and residential building renovations, and streetscape enhancement projects.
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New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)

Energy Efficiency Programs	Up to \$10 million Offers businesses incentives in New York State for solutions to improve energy efficiency and save money through design, new construction, renovation, and process improvements to commercial and industrial buildings. The Commercial New Construction Program can help building owners make informed decisions about designing and renovating sustainable buildings.
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Net Zero Energy for Economic Development (NYSERDA NZEED)	Up to \$15 million Economic Development incentive program encourages the planning design and installation of economic development
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projects that operate at net zero energy or net zero carbon performance in two categories.

New York State Additional Funding Sources

New York State Department of Taxation and Finance
Energy Conservation Improvements Property Tax Exemption

https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/property/assess/manuals/vol4/pt1/sec4_01/sec487.htm

Federal Funding Sources

The following information represents some of the funding opportunities provided by Federal agencies and private foundations in 2020. Those programs listed are selected because they are relevant to the Village of Trumansburg and the types of actions and projects that may be funded through Federal grant programs. Grant opportunities change frequently and so this information should be updated periodically to remain useful. Federal grant information is available at several agency websites. The information below is summarized from the NC University Clean Energy Technology Center at: <https://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program/detail/22072>
For all available federal grants, see www.grants.gov, and for all federal funding programs, see the [Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance](#).

Federal Smart Growth National Funding Opportunities

EPA developed a guide of national funding resources to assist local and state governments, communities, and nongovernmental organizations who are addressing the varied aspects of smart growth. <https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-growth-national-funding-opportunities>

[Find regional, state, and local funding opportunities](#). This list is not an exhaustive compilation of all possible funding resources in the smart growth arena. It lists federal resources and directories of funding sources maintained by outside organizations.

Federal Historic Preservation Funding Opportunities

National Park Service: Tax Incentives for Preserving Historic Properties

Preservation Tax Incentives encourage private investment in rehabilitating historic properties to generate jobs and low- and moderate-income housing. <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm>

National Park Service: Historic Preservation Fund Grants

The HPF provides matching grants to encourage private and non-federal investment in historic preservation efforts nationwide.



[National Trust for Historic Preservation: Find Preservation Funding](#)

Links to funding resources for a wide variety of historic preservation projects.

Federal Land Preservation and Conservation Funding Opportunities

[National Park Service: Land and Water Conservation Fund](#)

LWCF grant funds can be used for state planning and for acquisition and development of state and local recreational facilities.

Federal Rural and Agricultural Funding Opportunities

U.S. Department of Agriculture:

[Agricultural Marketing Service Grants and Opportunities](#)

Links to grant programs including the Farmers Market Promotion Program, Local Food Promotion Program, and Organic Cost Share Programs, as well as to resources to help you decide which grant programs are right for you.

[Farm Service Agency: Farm Loan Programs](#)

Links to a variety of loan programs to help family-sized farmers and ranchers.

[Food and Nutrition Service: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#)

Has resources for farmers markets and retailers interested in accepting SNAP benefits.

[National Institute of Food and Agriculture](#)

Home page has a funding opportunity search function that can help find grants for a variety of topics. Specific programs that might be of interest include the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development, Community Food Projects Competitive Grant, and Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant programs.

[Natural Resources Conservation Service: Financial Assistance](#)

Links to programs that provide financial assistance to help plan and implement conservation practices that can save energy and improve soil, water, plant, air, animal, and related resources on agricultural lands.

[Rural Development Programs and Services](#)

Funding opportunities for rural development.

Federal Transportation Funding Opportunities (includes Trails, Bike, Pedestrian)

[American Trails: Federal Funding Resources](#)

Federal funding programs relevant to trails and greenways.



[Federal Highway Administration: Bicycle and Pedestrian Funding](#)

Lists federal funding sources for bicycle and pedestrian projects.

[Federal Highway Administration: Transportation Alternatives Program](#)

The Transportation Alternatives Program funds projects that expand transportation choices. It replaces programs including Transportation Enhancement Activities, Recreational Trails Program, and Safe Routes to School Program.

[Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center: Resources](#)

Provides funding sources and strategies for planning and design of pedestrian and bicycle activities.

[U.S. Department of Transportation: BUILD Grants](#)

Through Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Transportation Grants program, the Department of Transportation provides funding for road, rail, transit and port projects across the nation.

Federal Water Quality and Wetlands Funding Opportunities

[EPA: Urban Waters Small Grants](#)

Grants to help protect and restore urban waters, improve water quality, and support community revitalization and other local priorities.

Federal Environmental Justice Funding Opportunities

[EPA Office of Environmental Justice: Environmental Justice Grants, Funding, and Technical Assistance](#)

Links to grants and other resources for environmental justice efforts.

[Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice: Guide to Finding Federal Assistance and Resources for Environmental Justice Efforts](#)

Offers general guidance and tips on searching for funding opportunities.

Federal Environmental Funding Opportunities

[Council of Development Finance Agencies](#)

CDFA lists resources on tools including tax credits, bonds, and tax-increment financing.

[National Endowment for the Arts: Our Town Grant Program](#)

Annual grant program supporting projects that integrate arts, culture, and design activities into



efforts that strengthen communities by advancing local economic, physical, and/or social outcomes.

[U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration: Funding Opportunities](#)

Funding available from EDA for economic development.

Federal Energy Funding Opportunities

[U.S. Department of Energy: Funding from the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy](#)

Lists funding available to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.

[Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency](#)

Links to federal and state incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Federal Affordable Housing and Community Development Funding Opportunities

[U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Community Development](#)

Includes links to several HUD funding programs, including Community Development Block Grants, the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, and the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, to address locally identified community needs.

[U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Home Investment Partnerships Program \(HOME\)](#)

Formula-based block grant program to build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rental or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

[U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Rural Gateway](#)

Links to funding programs to support housing and economic development in rural areas.

[U.S. Department of the Treasury: Community Development Financial Institutions Fund](#)

Provides small infusions of capital to institutions that serve distressed communities and low-income individuals.

Private Foundations

[Environmental Grantmakers Association](#)

Coalition of more than 225 foundations that give environmental grants.

[The Funders' Network](#)

Lists member foundations that support various elements of smart growth.



5.10 APPENDIX J: TOMPKINS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW PURSUANT TO §239 -L, -M AND -N OF THE NEW YORK STATE GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW

The following is the Review Pursuant to §239 -l, -m and -n of the New York State General Municipal Law submitted by Tompkins County Department of Planning and Sustainability.



Tompkins County
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY

121 East Court Street
Ithaca, New York 14850

Katherine Borgella, AICP
Commissioner of Planning and Sustainability

Telephone (607) 274-5560
www.tompkinscountyny.gov/planning

September 21, 2021

Tammy Morse, Village Clerk
Village of Trumansburg
56 East Main Street
Trumansburg, NY 14886

Re: Review Pursuant to §239 -l, -m and -n of the New York State General Municipal Law
Action: Comprehensive Plan, Village of Trumansburg.

Dear Ms. Morse:

This letter acknowledges your referral of the proposal identified above for review and comment by the Tompkins County Department of Planning & Sustainability pursuant to §239 -l, -m and -n of the New York State General Municipal Law. We recommend modifications of the proposal. If the Board does not incorporate the recommendations, such approval will require a vote of a supermajority (meaning a majority plus one) of all members of the decision-making body.

We want to thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed Comprehensive Plan (dated 6-11-2021) so early in your comment and adoption process. Please note that modifications and comments are offered in the order in which they appear in the proposed Comprehensive Plan.

Recommended Modifications

Natural Resources and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- We recommend expanding the Strategy on page 62 to read: “Update or establish regulations to improve natural resource protection including surface waters, woodland, wetlands, ~~and~~ floodplains, unique natural areas, and stream buffers.” This modification is recommended to help preserve and protect the distinct properties of the Frontenac Creek Glen UNA located in the Village of Trumansburg and to help preserve and protect water quality.

We note the proposed Comprehensive Plan describes the UNA and establishes a goal “to protect and conserve sensitive natural environments” but does not include any strategy or action to protect this important resource.

We also note the proposed Comprehensive Plan includes a section that describes the Trumansburg Creek and Taughannock Creek stream corridors and talks about the importance of maintaining the existing forested stream buffers but does not include any strategy or action to maintain those vegetated buffers.

Climate Change

- We recommend broadening the Strategy on page 76 to read: “Encourage and incentivize energy conservation, the use of heat pumps for heating and cooling, and the use of alternative energy sources for homeowners, rental property owners, and businesses.”
- We further recommend adding an Action (like the earlier Action for Village buildings) to “Require new buildings and encourage existing building owners to consider the use of alternative energy sources such as solar and wind energy generation systems.”

Comments

The Department offers the following comments regarding the proposed project, which are not formal recommendations under General Municipal Law §239 -l, -m and -n:

Housing

- The proposed Comprehensive Plan’s description of the County’s role in addressing housing issues is out of date. [Reference the paragraph on page 33 that begins “Given recent trends in the housing market ...”]

We want to let you know that the County no longer provides municipal assistance for identifying opportunity sites for development nor for site preparation work as it was determined that this was not an effective approach. The County’s Community Housing Development Fund does provide funding directly to developers of affordable housing projects and site preparation is an eligible expense.

The County also provides financial support to municipalities for projects related to affordable housing. The County’s Housing Affordability and Supportive Infrastructure Grant program has as its primary intent to support municipalities applying for state or federal funding related to housing affordability. Other affordable housing efforts, including studies and feasibility reports, are also eligible. This fund currently provides up to \$10,000 in county funds to support such municipal efforts.

And, while the County does not currently provide communities with assistance in rehabilitating existing housing stock, the Village of Trumansburg is eligible to apply directly for Community Development Block Grant funds for a housing rehabilitation program or other community development activities.

Land Use and Development

- The proposed Comprehensive Plan spotlights tourism as the greatest opportunity for economic development. We suggest the Village review the Tompkins County Strategic Tourism Plan to identify ways to coordinate efforts to promote tourism. For example, Section 3.6.3 of the proposed Comprehensive Plan suggests creating and distributing brochures to increase marketing for the Village. The Tompkins County Tourism Program has found that focusing on digital / online marketing, such as online destination marketing, is often more impactful and results in increased media impressions and social media engagement.

Other opportunities for the Village to work with the broader community could include partnering with higher education, developing cooperative advertising campaigns, and participating in annual marketing workshops.

Infrastructure and Utilities

- The Village of Trumansburg has been an active participant in the County-wide effort to update the Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). The update of the HMP has been a joint effort of the County and all sixteen of its municipalities. Including the one key action item from the HMP into the Village's Comprehensive Plan would help support hazard preparedness in the Village.

The draft language in the latest version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies the problem and solution as follows:

Problem: *The Main St. bridge in downtown Trumansburg that has Trumansburg Creek running through the town often experiences heavy waterflow after a storm. Sometimes, the creek rises up close to the road and travels through the village at an accelerated velocity. Because of the aging infrastructure and extreme weather events, the concrete has slowly been eroding and has been of concern to citizens living along and close to the creek and the businesses on main street. As the village has a bustling downtown surrounding the creek, and damage can have detrimental effects on the community's economy.*

Solution: *The village DPW along with the SWCD will need to conduct an assessment to determine best methods to keep the flow of Trumansburg creek under control. The bridge which carries route 96 needs to be retrofitted to handle the increasing water flow through the creek and mitigate any surficial flooding on main street. The Village as well the SWCD shall jointly apply for mitigation funding to develop an engineering study and implement improvement project.*

Climate Change

- The proposed Comprehensive Plan notes the Village is implementing a project to convert street lighting to LED bulbs. We suggest the Village consider the recommendation prepared by the Tompkins County Environmental Management Council (EMC) to "transition to LED street lights with low blue light emissions." A copy of the entire report on the EMC's recommendations is attached.
- The proposed Comprehensive Plan talks about supporting the development of large-scale renewable energy facilities. The proposed Plan should define what is meant by large-scale in this context. For example, in the County's publication *Tools to Promote and Regulate the Deployment of Renewable Energy Systems*, large-scale solar energy systems are defined as those that produce energy primarily for the purpose of off-site sale or consumption and large-scale wind energy systems as those consisting of one or more turbines with a total rated capacity above 500 kW with the electricity likely to be sold to utilities. Based on those definitions, we do not believe the Village of Trumansburg is well-situated to support the development of large-scale renewable energy systems within its borders.

The Village could support the development of such large-scale systems in other locations by signing on as a customer and encouraging residents and businesses to follow suit. The Village and community members could also purchase New York State renewable energy certificates that help promote the development of renewables in the state. This would support the Village's goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2040.

There may, however, be a few places in the Village that could support medium-scale renewable energy systems. But even such systems would be difficult to locate due to environmentally sensitive features and the density of existing development in the Village.

Transportation

- On page 54 of the proposed Comprehensive Plan, there is a discussion about the responsibility NYSDOT has for addressing issues related to pedestrian and bicycle safety, traffic volume and speed, and lack of adequate signage on Main Street. The Village should be aware that NYSDOT promotes their commitment to Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS) in which they involve all stakeholders (which would include the Village) in a collaborative approach to provide a transportation facility that “fits its setting.” Communities that have successfully benefited from this approach are those that have worked proactively to keep CSS in the forefront of NYSDOT’s mind as they work on projects in their community. Having the Comprehensive Plan include a Strategy or Action to proactively work with NYSDOT on CSS for Main Street would help push NYSDOT in that direction.
- The proposed Comprehensive Plan includes an Action to promote the installation of sharrow lane markings to improve bicycle safety along Main Street. Sharrows are better suited on quieter neighborhood streets. A better Action would be to evaluate the Main Street corridor to determine how to safely accommodate bicycles.

We look forward to receiving notification on the final action taken by your municipality within 30 days of decision, as required by State law. Should you have any questions about this review please contact us.

Sincerely,



Katherine Borgella, AICP
Commissioner of Planning and Sustainability

cc: Anne Koreman, County Legislator, District 5

Attachment: Tompkins County Environmental Management Council. *Important Recommendations for Indoor and Outdoor Lighting*. 2017.



TOMPKINS COUNTY

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COUNCIL



121 East Court Street Ithaca, New York 14850

Telephone (607) 274-5560

<http://www.tompkinscountyny.gov/emc>

ENVIRONMENTAL ALERT

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR LIGHTING

Background

Over the last decade there have been both rapid advances in lighting technology and converging lines of scientific inquiry documenting health and environmental issues with “blue light”.¹ Municipalities, businesses, schools, and individuals all need to be aware of the implications of the lighting decisions they make.

Recent studies indicate that a substantial composition of blue light in the spectrum is conducive to productive work for persons who work inside during the day, but deleterious to human health at night, altering circadian rhythms necessary for a “good night's sleep”.

Besides human-health impacts, blue light has been implicated in a wide range of ecological impacts as well as increased “sky glow” at night. Minimizing blue light output at night for human health reasons also decreases these additional deleterious impacts.

¹ Picture the color spectrum of a rainbow. “Blue light” refers to short wavelength visible light in general, and spans from a violet-blue to a green-blue visible color (~380 to ~500 nanometer wavelengths). In this document, we refer to this color range simply as blue light.

Indoor lighting technology. We are moving away from the familiar warm yellow-orange incandescent lights to light-emitting diodes (LEDs), which offer better efficiency and economics over time and a wider range of spectrum and light intensity. Although commercially available LEDs include some that are similar to incandescent bulbs, we find ones termed “warm white,” “cool white,” and “daylight,” all of which have a higher proportion of blue light emissions.

Outdoor lighting technology. For street lights, the old standard high-pressure sodium bulbs with their orange-hued spectral output are in many cases being replaced with more efficient bright-white LEDs, greatly increasing the municipality's blue light output at night. (In 2016 Binghamton, NY, finished transition of its ~2000 orange-hued high-pressure sodium street lights to bright-white LEDs.)

Personal electronic devices. Luminous computer screens, tablets, and smart phones also emit blue wavelength light with potential health impacts. Many operating systems on these devices now include software (or apps can be added) that can be set to limit the devices’ blue light emissions at night. (As of 2017, the computers Ithaca public schools provide to students for home use do not include such capabilities.)

Recommendations

Municipalities

1. Transition to LED street lights with low blue light emissions. Even street lights with 3000K CCT² have increased blue light output compared with existing high-pressure sodium street lights, which are ~2100K CCT. Ideally, from a human health and ecological impact standpoint, street light conversion to LED would involve the equivalent (or lower) blue light output as that from high-pressure sodium (~2100K CCT) street lights. While street light

² “CCT” stands for “Correlated Color Temperature” and uses the Kelvin temperature scale to roughly indicate spectral content of whitish light. Lower CCT points toward warmer hues (yellowish, orangish) with a lower percentage of blue light, while higher CCT points toward cooler hues (greenish, blueish) and higher blue-light output.

manufacturers have been promoting 3000K+ CCT varieties, “amber” LED street lights are available that have very low blue light output (<2000K CCT). While these may not be the most energy efficient LEDs on the market (i.e. ~3% less efficient), there is still a great energy & maintenance savings compared with existing gas discharge or metal halide street lighting.

2. Avoid using metal halide fixtures for street lights or other outdoor lighting. These are typically strong blue wavelength emitters and less efficient than LEDs. (e.g., Ithaca Wal-Mart parking lot)
3. Consider incorporating Dark Sky³ outdoor lighting standards into municipal codes. This includes stipulating that no light be directly emitted horizontal or above the horizontal plane of the light — in other words, all direct light emission should be downward. Dark Sky standards currently call for all outdoor lighting to be no higher than 3000K CCT. Yet 3000K CCT is typically composed of substantial blue light. Municipalities should encourage no greater than 2700K CCT for outdoor lighting, and lower if possible. 2700K CCT is readily commercially available for about the same cost as higher CCT lighting. Luminous intensity (brightness) is another metric that should be stipulated in municipal codes and minimized to the extent possible.
4. Consider special outdoor light codes or actions that further reduce blue light emissions for lighting in proximity to natural areas.
5. Schools should consider incorporating automatic night time blue light filters into laptops provided to students for home use.

Residential and business lighting

1. Transition to LEDs with 2700K CCT or lower indoor and outdoor lighting at night. Higher CCT lighting should be considered for indoor lighting during the day to simulate the spectral characteristics of sunlight and help maximize human productivity for businesses. Use Energy Star⁴ rated LEDs that include the “Lighting Facts” label.⁵

³ <http://www.darksky.org>

⁴ <https://www.energystar.gov/>

⁵ <http://www.lightingfacts.com/>

2. Municipalities may want to consider incentives for homeowners (and businesses) to encourage transition to <2700 CCT outdoor lighting. These could be as simple as a letter of thanks that includes a waterproof sticker to apply at the doorway to a building.
3. Use software and apps for automatically minimizing blue light output from computer monitors, tablets, and smart phones, etc. at night.
4. Do not use “bug zappers.” These lights have high ultraviolet (UV) and blue light output, kill many useful insects, and attract insects from afar to the vicinity of your residence.
5. Porch, deck, and front door lights with low UV and blue light emissions minimize insect attraction and thereby lead to a more comfortable outdoor experience for people.

Further reading

American Medical Association. 2016. CSAPH Report 2-A-16. Human and Environmental Effects of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Community Lighting. American Medical Association.

http://darksky.org/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/AMA_Report_2016_60.pdf

Christensen et al. 2016. Direct Measurements of Smartphone Screen-Time: Relationships with Demographics and Sleep. PLoS One. 2016; 11(11): e0165331.

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0165331>

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