

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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All the community members who participated.

[Potential location of Land Acknowledgment, TBD]



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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1.0 INTRODUCTION

[Potential location of Land Acknowledgment, TBD]

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.

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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 **[INSERT ADOPTION DATE HERE]**. 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).

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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.

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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).

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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%

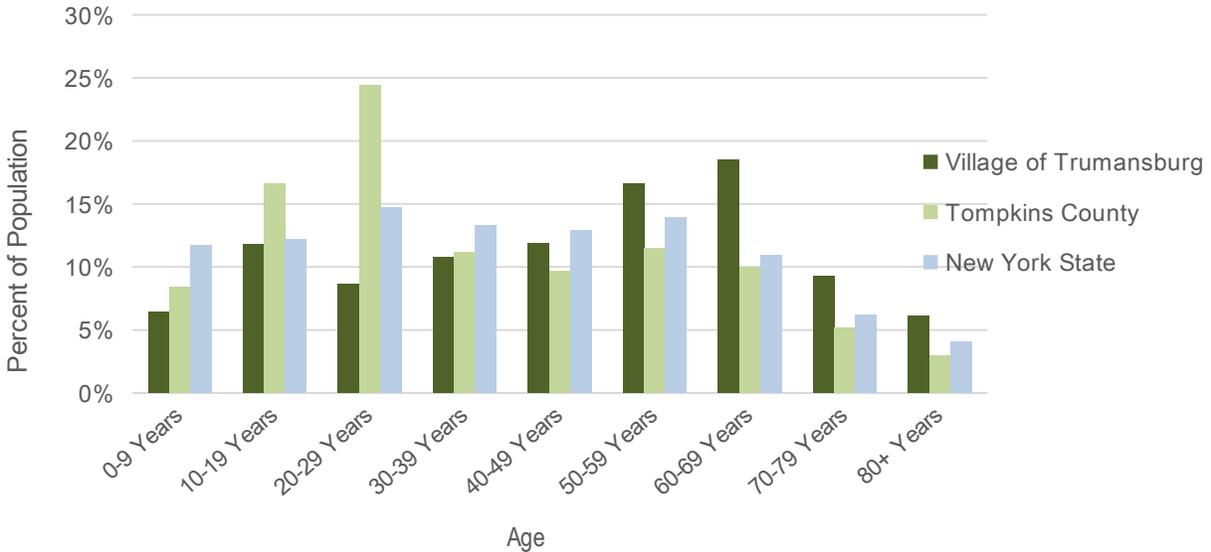
Source: 2013- 2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

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

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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			

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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).

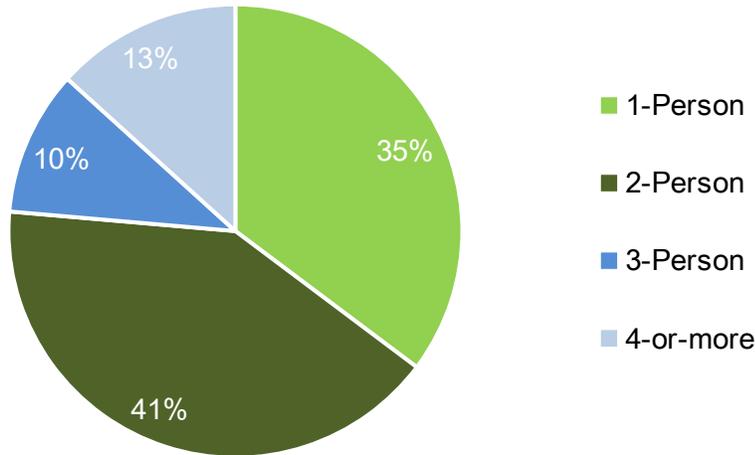
Figure 4. Village of Trumansburg Households Over Time

		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

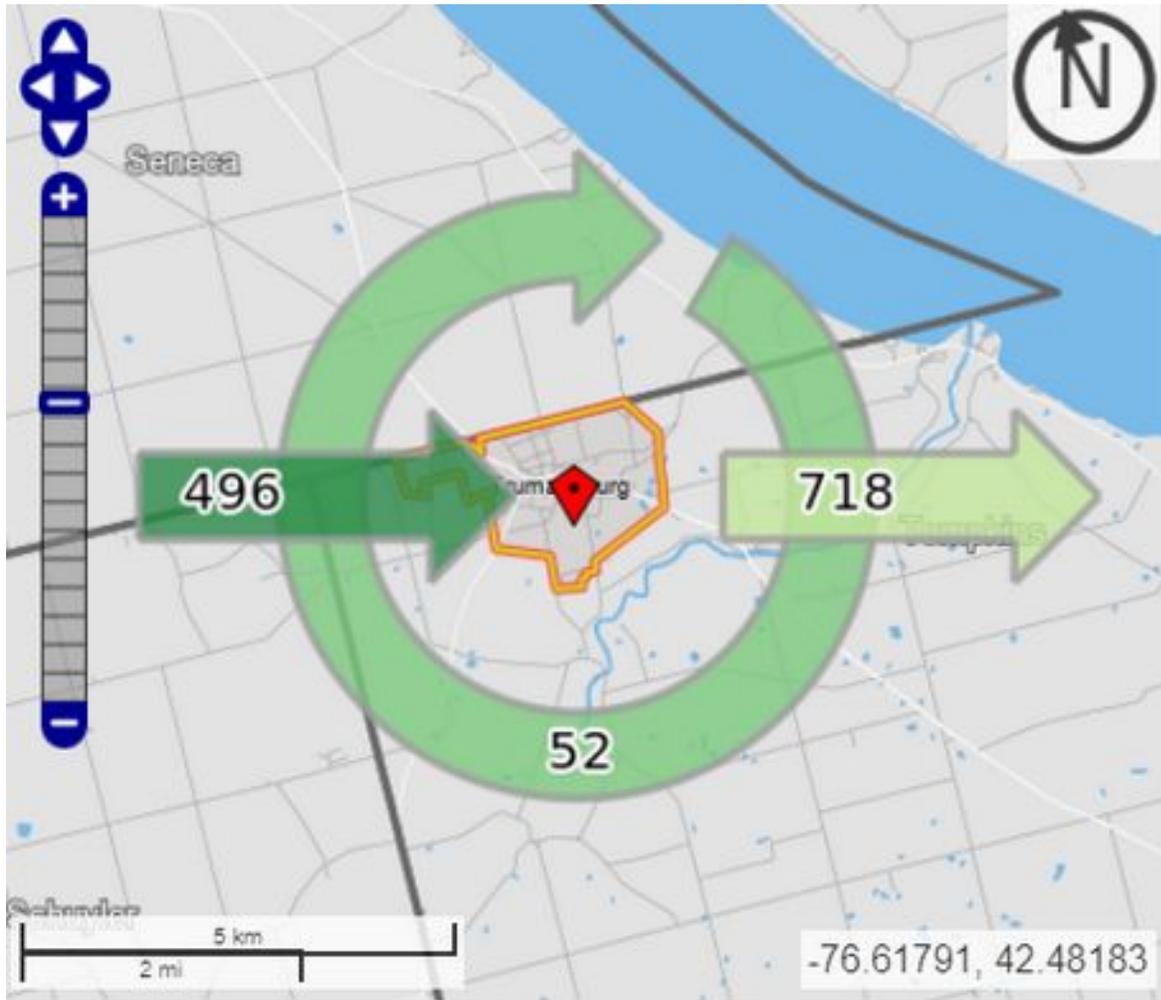
2.2.3 Employment

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.

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

	Working in Trumansburg	
	Number of Individuals	Percent of Total Labor Force
Educational Services	239	43.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	95	17.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	42	7.7%
Retail Trade	39	7.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32	5.8%
Information	25	4.6%
Public Administration	24	4.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	18	3.3%
Finance and Insurance	10	1.8%
Construction	9	1.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	1.3%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	4	0.7%
All Other Sectors	4	0.7%
Total	548	100%

Food Services		
Public Administration	68	8.8%
Manufacturing	50	6.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	32	4.2%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	26	3.4%
Wholesale Trade	23	3.0%
Finance and Insurance	23	3.0%
Construction	17	2.2%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	17	2.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	11	1.4%
All Other Sectors	35	4.5%
Total	770	100%

	Residing in Trumansburg	
	Number of Individuals	Percent of Total Labor Force
Educational Services	195	25.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	110	14.3%
Retail Trade	85	11.0%
Accommodation and	78	10.1%

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

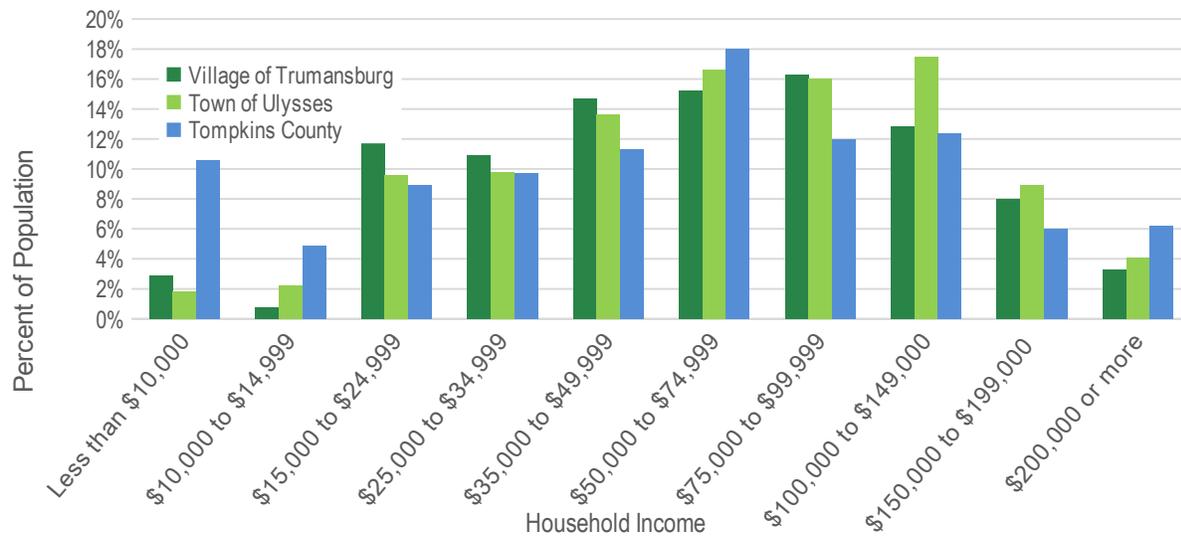
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2.2.4 Income

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



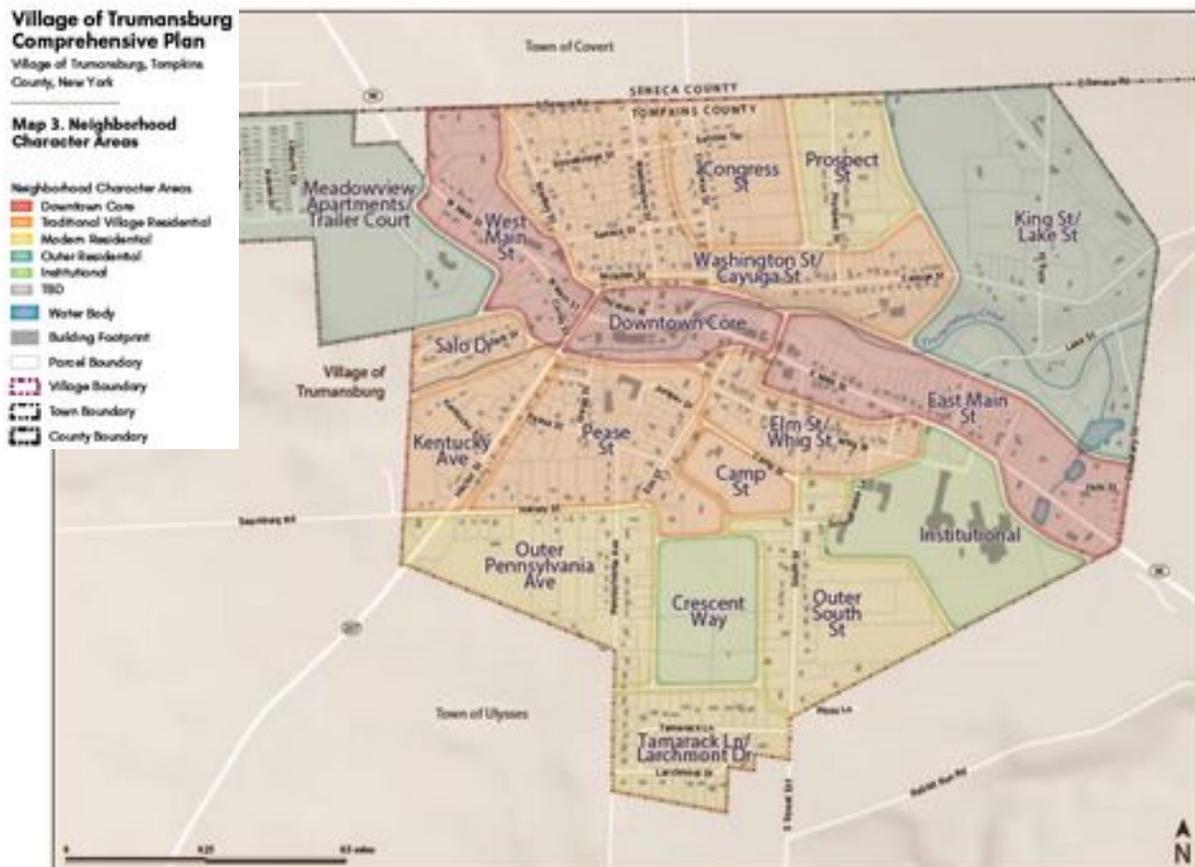
Source: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics

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).

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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

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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

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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 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:

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- 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 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.

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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 back 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.



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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 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

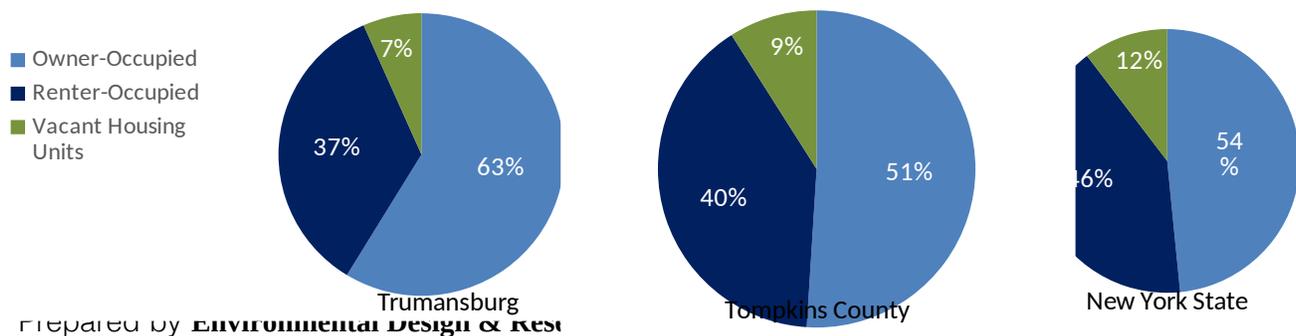
Trumansburg is rich in cultural and historic resources that draw people into the community, providing a unique and charming place to live, work, and play. The preservation and enhancement of these historic and cultural resources will play a critical role in future development of the community. To accomplish 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



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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

Similar to 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).

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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 GRAPI

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 is providing communities with technical assistance in identifying opportunity sites for development, preparing sites for development, and pursuing additional resources to support development of affordable housing units. The County also provides communities with assistance in rehabilitating existing housing stock. 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 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

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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%

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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 in light of 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 with regard to 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.

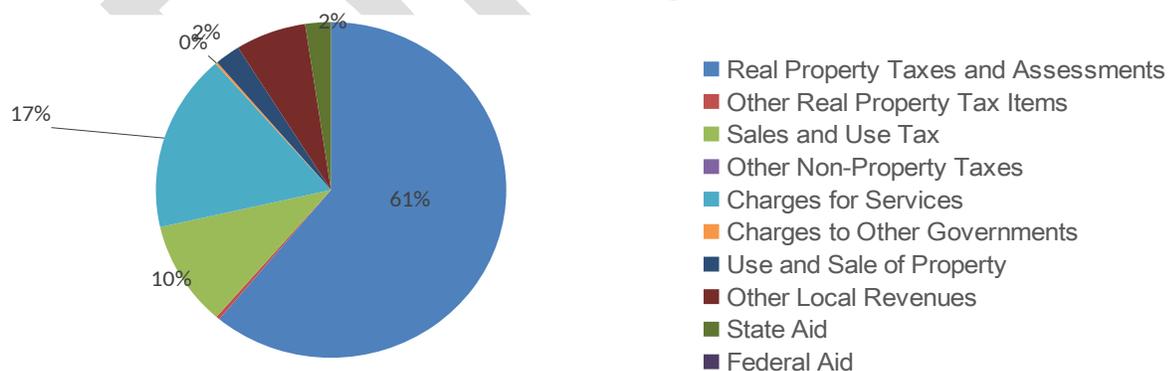
Information on local government and services is provided on the Village website at <http://trumansburg-ny.gov/>. This information includes identification of the members of various boards and both elected and appointed officials. Local laws are also provided with links to the zoning ordinance and zoning 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%

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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

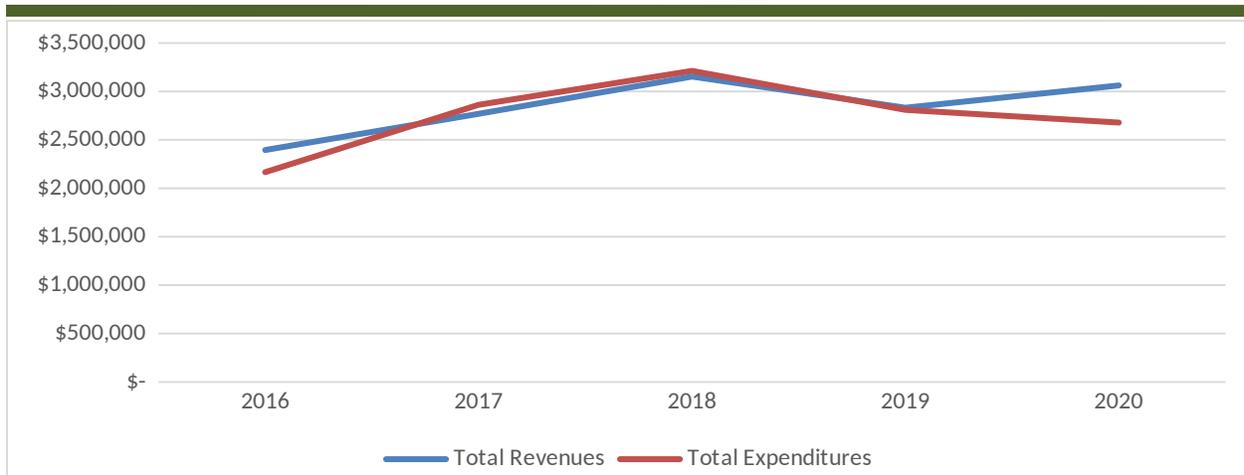


The Board of Trustees has been especially cognizant of the need to manage the household property tax burden and has been able to keep the total budget at close to zero growth over the past five years (2016-2020).

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

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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

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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, 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 child care 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

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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.

3.5.3 A Path Forward for Parks and Recreation

While there are currently a number of 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 (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 young folks can be social, active, and engaged. Such

- 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
 - Trumansburg Central School District
 - Trumansburg Central School District Sports Boosters
- 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



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 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

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

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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 of 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.

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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 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.

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

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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.

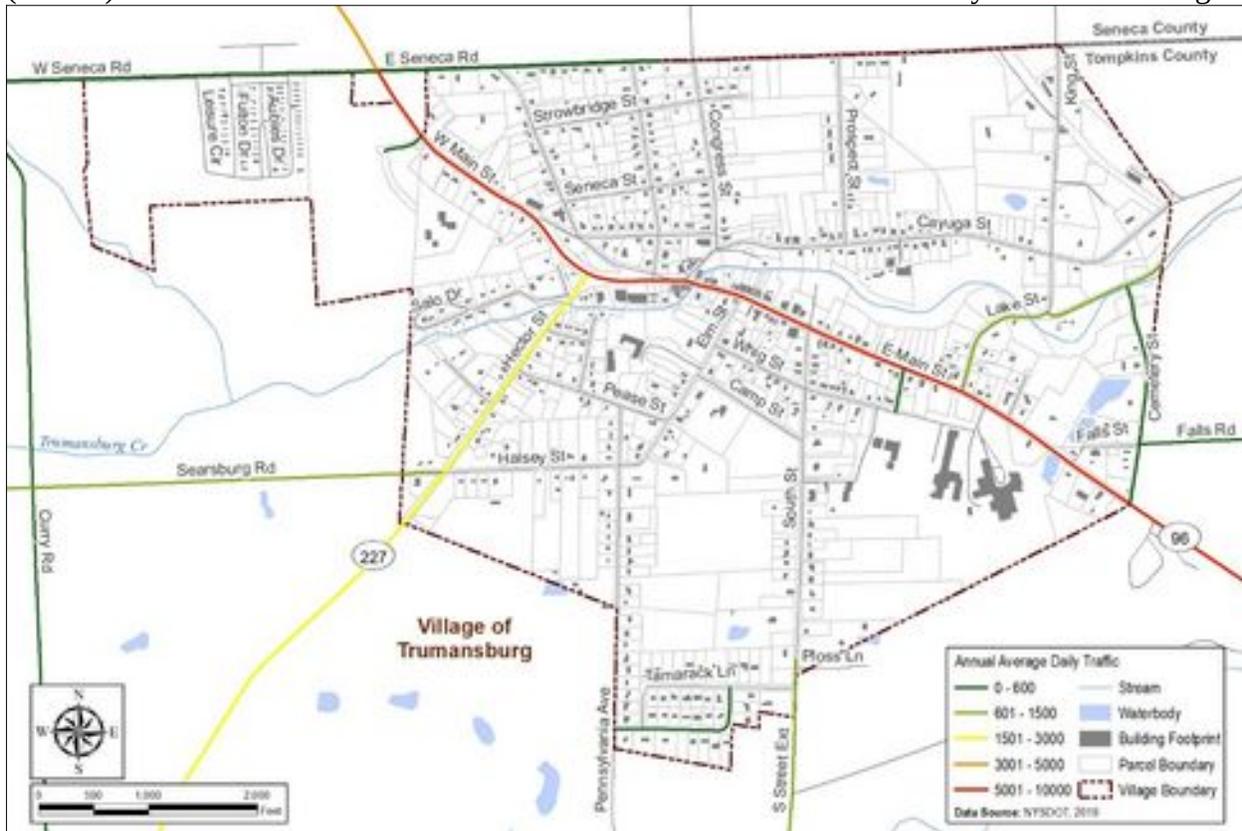


Figure 22. Annual Average Daily Traffic Volume Estimates

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

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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

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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.

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.

VILLAGE OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

2021 Comprehensive Plan Update- DRAFT



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 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 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

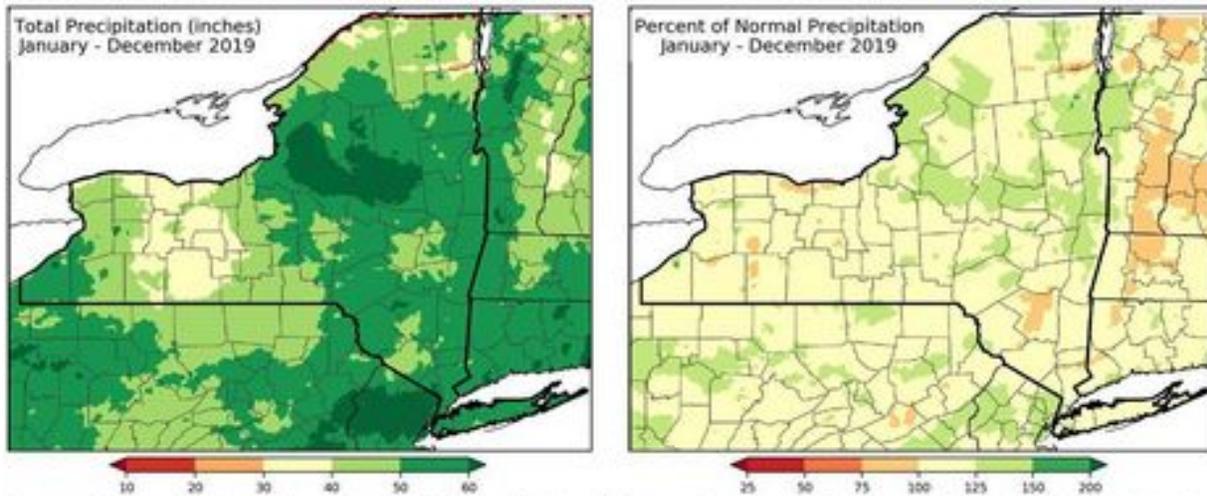
3.10.1 Existing Climate Conditions

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 on 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

Human health risks	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)
Unpredictable water supply	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.
Agricultural impacts	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 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 large-scale 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, and floodplains.
 - **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 with regard to 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, 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, architectural style, etc., so that each neighborhood maintains its existing “look and feel”.

4.3.4 Goal: Regulate short term rentals & BnB’s equally and 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: Reduce 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 reduce 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 of Village grant coordinator or contract with a grant consultant.
 - **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.



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- **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, such as a swimming pool, skateboard park, dog park, youth center, movie theatre, or other facilities as the community desires.
- **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.



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- **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.
 - **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).



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- **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.
 - **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.
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- **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 along the Main Street Corridor and 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.
- **Strategy:** Undertake pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly improvements along Main Street (NYS Route 96).
 - **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.
 - **Action:** Promote Installation of sharrow lane markings to improve bicycling safety along Main Street.

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.

4.9 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.



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- **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.

4.10 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 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.
 - **Strategy:** Support public and private investment in large-scale renewable energy projects.
 - **Action:** Determine the feasibility of large-scale renewable energy systems, specifically wind and solar. Determine need for regulation of such systems.
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- Amend zoning regulations to encourage development of large-scale renewable energy projects.
 - **Action:** Pursue grant opportunities to develop large-scale public renewable energy projects.
 - **Action:** Offer incentives for private development of large-scale 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 Sources ¹	Preliminary Cost Estimates²
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)
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

¹ 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.

² 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	Preliminary Cost Estimates
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)
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)

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources	Preliminary Cost Estimates
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
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	Review the zoning ordinance to preserve and enhance neighborhood character by addressing setback and scale	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 Sources	Preliminary Cost Estimates
the quality of life in T'burg	requirements, architectural style, and design features					
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 safety-related issues such as speeding, pedestrian crosswalks, on-	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

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources	Preliminary Cost Estimates
See above	street parking changes, signage 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	NYSDOT, 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 management and drainage	Prepare a Stormwater Management Plan and implement stormwater regulations, including determining the feasibility of a usage fee	Mayor, Board of Trustees	Planning Board	0-3 years	NYS DEC Water Quality Improvement 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)
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	N/A

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IMPLEMENTATION TABLE OF PRIORITY ACTIONS						
Goal	Action	Lead Responsibility	Other Involved Parties	Time Frame	Potential Additional Funding Sources	Preliminary Cost Estimates
See above	Prioritize elements of the plan and begin to execute.	Ad hoc committee		0-7 years	Grant NYS DEC Climate Smart Communities Program (CSC) NYS HCR Community Development Block Grant	Will differ for each project

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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

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5.1 APPENDIX A: PUBLIC INPUT

The following pages feature materials used at public workshops held throughout the planning process. Where possible, written feedback has been transcribed for clarity.

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5.2 APPENDIX B: MAPS

The following pages feature maps referenced in the plan narrative.

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5.3 APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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.

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- **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)

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- **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

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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.

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

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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% | |

Estimated completion date:

Describe the progress to date:

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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:

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5.7 APPENDIX G: VILLAGE AND STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW

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5.8 APPENDIX H: BOARD RESOLUTION



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

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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 Up to \$5 million
(NYSAIA, Arts WFP, Arts WIP) Grant funds are available for arts and culture initiatives to eligible non-profit and local units of government.

Arts & Cultural Facilities Up to \$1.75 million
Improvement Program
(Arts ACFIP) 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.

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 Up to \$11.7million
Program (DEC CSC)

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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 (EFC GIGP) Up to \$15 million

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

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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: Up to \$19.5 million

Parks, Preservation and Heritage

Grant (OPRHP: PKS: A/P/D; HPA/P/D; HAS: A/P/D)

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

Up to \$20 million

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Program (HCR CDBG)

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.

New York Main Street Program Up to \$6.2 million (HCR NYMS)

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.

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.

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 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

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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.

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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

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[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.