

VILLAGE OF TURIN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Adopted: July 26, 2022



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Introduction

The Village of Turin (Map 1) is a community with a rich history and plentiful natural amenities. However, like many communities in Lewis County and across New York State, the Village is faced with a number of challenges. The State of New York has recommended municipalities create comprehensive plans to help communities better prepare for the changes that time inevitably brings.

This Comprehensive Plan, prepared for the Village of Turin, is meant as a guide for future development. The plan will provide a framework for zoning and land subdivision controls. It will help assure that the growth of the area will be in accordance with existing plans for any future large scale or infrastructure development. The plan will also help the Village prioritize capital investments.



Finally, it is hoped that other levels of government (state, county, and other local governments) will find the plan useful in shaping their future development activities. It is the purpose of this plan to help others to plan and develop in accord with the desires of the citizens of the area.

Typically, comprehensive plans are designed to serve a community for 20 years. However, to serve the needs of a changing community, they must be continually monitored and updated, usually at five and ten year intervals.

The Village of Turin developed this plan with assistance from the Development Authority of the North Country. A survey was conducted in the community to better understand the needs and concerns of the citizens.

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

A Comprehensive Plan is a written document formally adopted by the local legislature that contains goals, objectives, and strategies for the future development and conservation of the community. New York State statutes does not require localities to follow a fixed format in developing plans for the future.

New York State Village Law defines a comprehensive plan as: “The materials, written and/or graphic, including but not limited to maps, charts, studies, resolutions, reports and other descriptive material that identify the goals, objectives, principles, guidelines, policies, standards, devices and instruments for the immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth and development of the village.”

How is a Comprehensive Plan developed?

Step 1: The municipal board appoints a planning committee

Step 2: Profile and inventory the municipality, focusing on six areas of study: business and commerce; community and culture; housing; infrastructure; and institutions. A community profile that addresses the community’s history, demographics, natural features and land use provides context for the action items in the Plan. This step typically involves community surveys, SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats), visual surveys and other public meetings.

Step 3: Develop a Vision Statement and Goals based on the results of Step 2.

Step 4: Develop strategies, actions, policies and programs that can be implemented to reach the municipality's vision for the future.

Step 5: The Planning Board produces a draft of the plan and the Village Board holds a public hearing and completes SEQR. When ready, the draft plan is forwarded to the County Planning Board for review. When the final step is completed, the municipal board may adopt the plan through resolution.

Next Steps

Under Village Law, Section 7-722 formally adopts a comprehensive plan, requires certain compliance with established municipal land use regulations, specifically:

1. Effect of adoption of the Village’s comprehensive plan.

(a) All village land use regulations must be in accordance with a comprehensive plan adopted pursuant to this section.

(b) All plans for capital projects of another governmental agency on land included in the village comprehensive plan adopted pursuant to this section shall consider such plan.

Vision Statement

A Vision Statement is an important part of a comprehensive plan. It sets the overall tone for the defined goals and strategies, and sets the direction for the community. The Vision Statement reflects the ultimate picture of what a community desires to become in the future. This statement was developed through a visioning process that involved the public in a variety of ways and established a shared purpose and set of community values.

The Village of Turin is a quaint community nestled along the Tug Hill Plateau in southern Lewis County; home to amazing year-round recreational opportunities, a quality education system, and safe neighborhoods. Turin is the ideal community to call home.



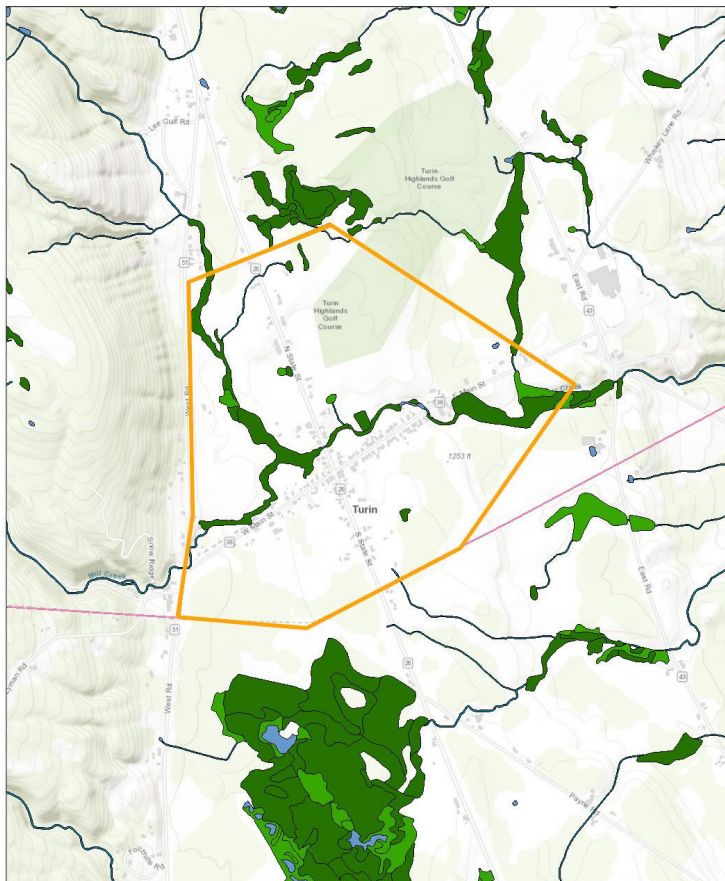
Photo Credit: Naturally Lewis

Community Profile

Regional Setting

The Village of Turin is located on the Tug Hill Plateau in southern Lewis County. The Village is located in the Town of Turin and bordered by the Towns of West Turin and Lyonsdale. New York State Route 26 runs through the Village, and Mill Creek, a tributary of the Black River, flows through the northern side of the Village.

MAP 2



April 25, 2022

Freshwater Emergent Wetland	Lake
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	Other
Freshwater Pond	Riverine
Estuarine and Marine Wetland	Counties/Shoreline
Estuarine and Marine Deepwater	Villages
Other	

Scale: 1:18,056
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 mi
0 0.23 0.46 0.9 km

NYS Office of Information Technology Services GIS Program Office (SPO) Primary Contact: SPO_GIS@omb.state.ny.gov
SIS-242020 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, iDBase, P. Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, HERE, Esri China (Hong

A significant portion of the Village is covered by two wellhead districts. District 1 and District 2 cover a substantial part of the Village’s total land mass. The wellheads provide water for Village and non-Village residents. In addition, federal wetlands (Map 2) are identified along the Mill Creek. The wellheads and wetlands must be considered when looking at lands for future development.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the village has a total area of 1.026 square miles, of which it is primarily agricultural land. The Mill Creek, a tributary of the Black River, runs through the Village. As you can see by Map 2, there are federal wetlands that primarily mirror the Mill Creek.

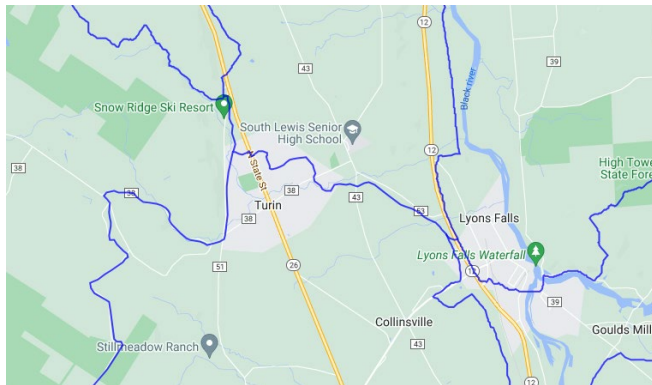
NYS Route 26 runs north-south through the Village, while County Route 38 runs east-west.

Geographic Inventory

The Ledges Golf Course and the NYS Snowmobile Trail System are located in the Village. It was agreed to include several other recreational sites in close proximity to the Village in this report. These include the Lesser Wilderness State Forest, Carpenter Road Cross Country Ski Trails and Hiking, Whetstone Golf State Park, and Snow Ridge as current and future Village businesses benefit from visitors to these locations due to the close proximity.

Ledges Golf Course

The Village is home to Ledges Golf Course, formerly Turin Highlands Golf Course, located at 4448 East Road, Turin. The golf course was sold to new owners in 2021. It is an 18-hole public golf course located on the Tug Hill.

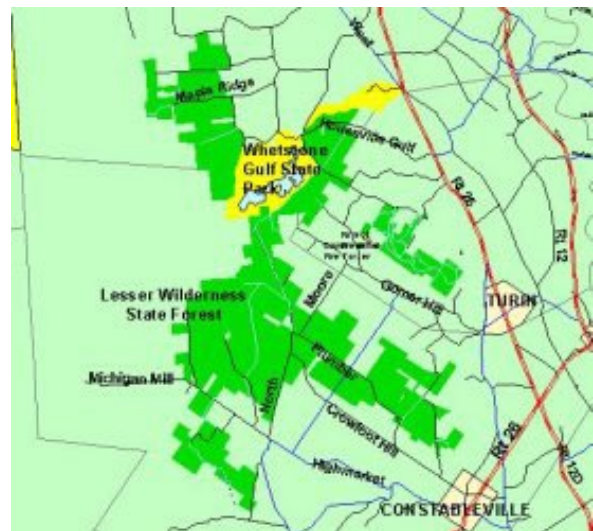


NYS Snowmobile Trail System

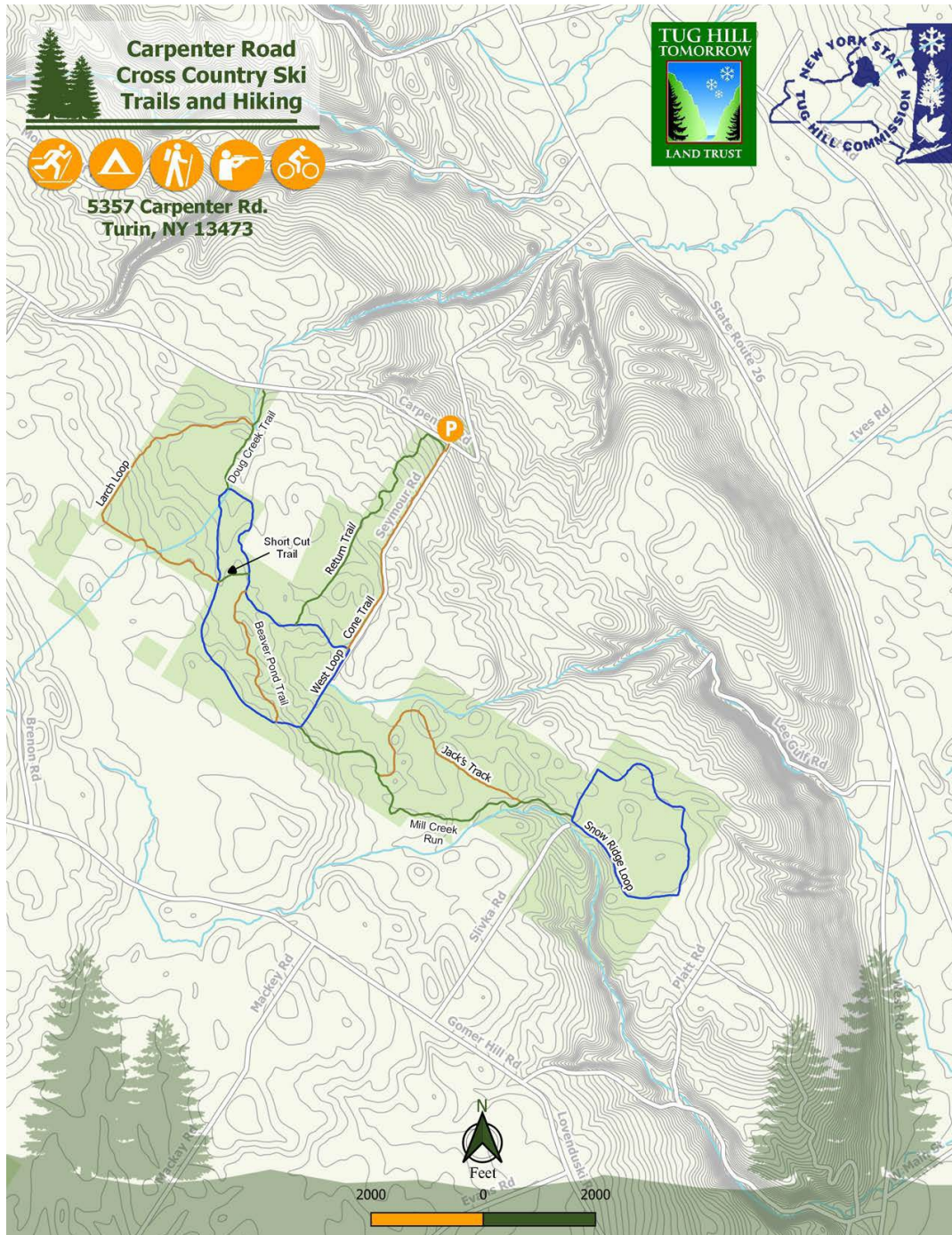
The NYS Statewide Trail System has a snowmobile trail going around the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the Village. This appears to be Trail C7B on the state map.

Lesser Wilderness State Forest

The Lesser Wilderness State Forest is located in the towns of Turin, West Turin, and Martinsburg. The 13,793-acre state forest is located on top of the eastern edge of the Tug Hill Plateau and includes the highest elevations in Lewis County. The property is used for traditional activities like hiking and biking, as well as cross country skiing and snowmobiling. There are more than 15 miles of maintained forest access road, 1.8 miles of dedicated snowmobile trails, and 1.4 miles of roads limited to motor vehicle access for people with disabilities by permit only. The forest has 8

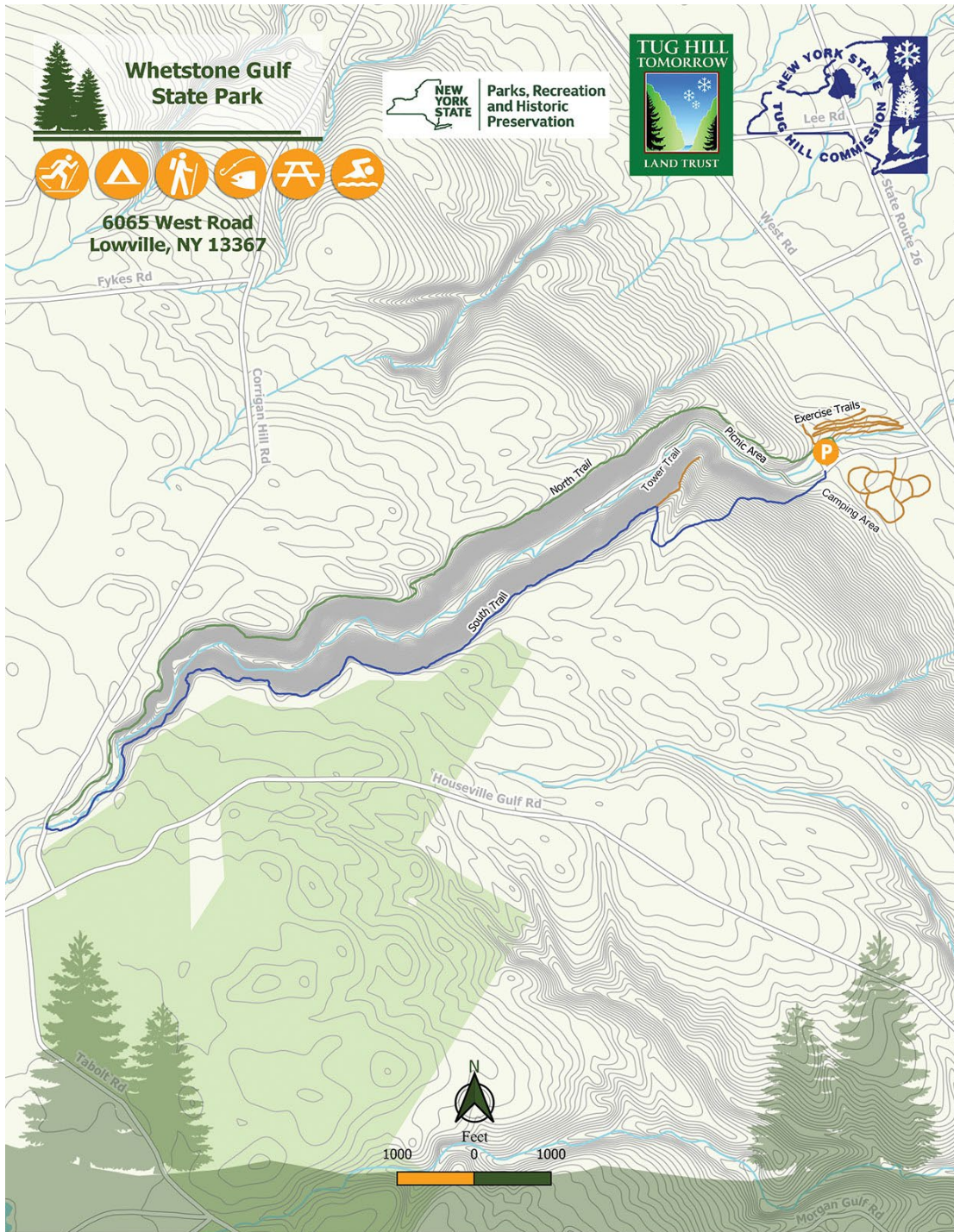


trails with the longest being 2.3 miles (The West Loop Trail). The Carpenter Road Trail System is part of the forest. The forest also wraps around Whetstone Gulf State Park.



Carpenter Road Cross Country Ski Trails and Hiking

The 8+ mile Carpenter Road Cross Country Ski Trails and Hiking is located on Carpenter Road only 4.5 miles from the Village's office and adjacent to the Snow Ridge Ski Resort. The trail is a NYS Department of Environmental Conservation trail as part of the Lesser Wilderness State Forest. The trails are a series of loop trails and connecting spurs for intermediate and beginner skiers. They are not groomed but are well marked.



Whetstone Gulf State Park

Whetstone Gulf State Park is located at 6065 West Road and is about 5.8 miles from the Village's office. The park is built in and around a 3-mile long gorge cut into the eastern edge of the Tug Hill Plateau. The park has 56 wooded campsites, a picnic area along Whetstone Creek, a man-made swimming area, and trails for hiking and cross-country skiing, one of which circles the gorge. Above the gorge is the Whetstone Reservoir which is stocked with tiger muskie and large-mouth bass for fishermen, and canoeing.



Snow Ridge Ski Resort

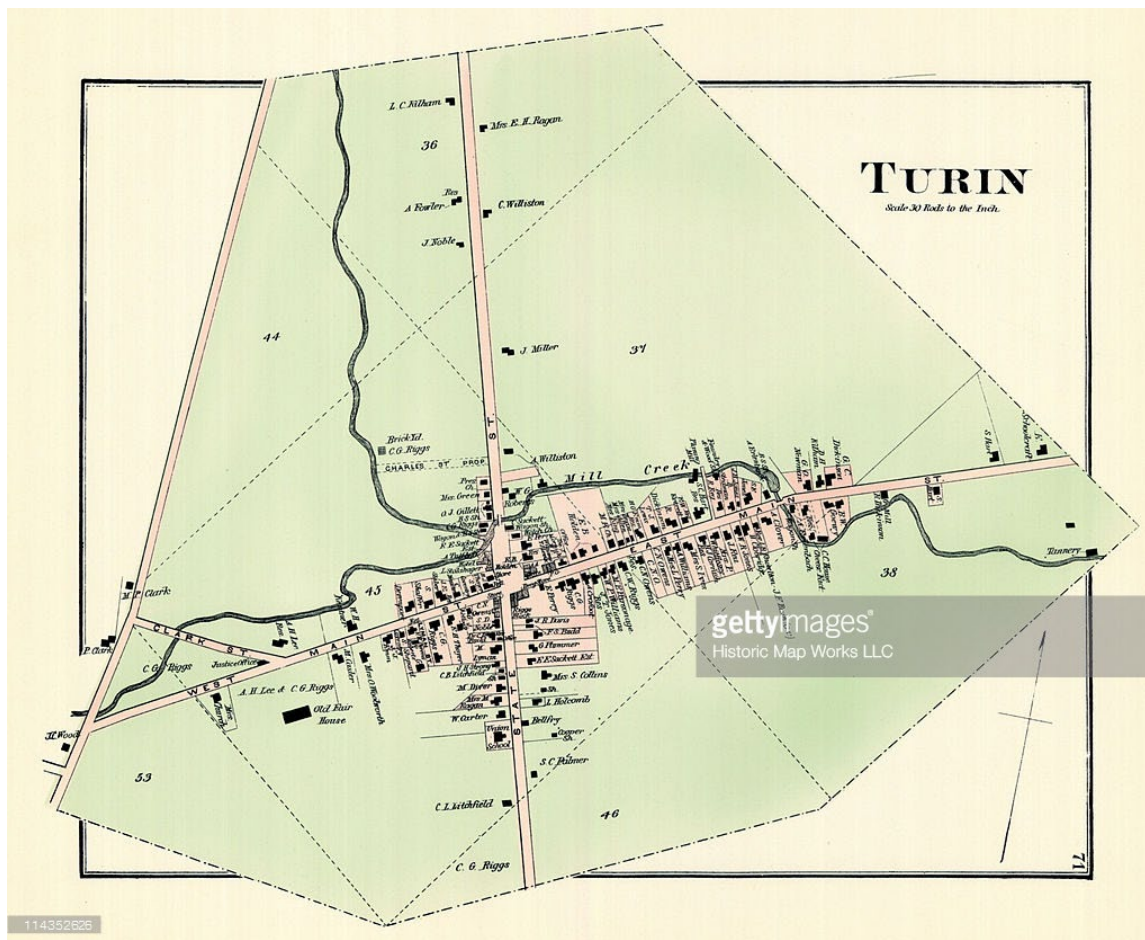
Snow Ridge Ski Resort is located at 4173 West Road which is 1.6 miles from the Village's office. The top elevation is 1850' with a base elevation of 1350' and vertical of 500'. There are 31 trails with 11% noted as Beginner, 27% Intermediate, 48% Advanced, and 14% Expert levels. There are 5 lifts with the longest run $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Average annual snowfall is 230". In addition to skiing, the site offers snow tubing, terrain parks with a focus on freestyle skiing and riding, disc golf, and events, including weddings.

History

The information provided in this history is sourced from “A history of the town of Turin,” by Ada Benedict and Jerry Perrin, Historically Lewis, home of the Lewis County Historical Society, https://historicallylewis.org/township_history/turin/.

Like much of the land in the North Country before the end of the 1700s, the land now comprising the Village of Turin was occupied by Native Americans. In 1792, Alexander Macomb purchased nearly 4,000,000 acres in northern New York, comprising present day Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, and portions of Herkimer and Oswego Counties (Macomb’s Purchase).

In 1800 the Town of Turin was formed. At the time, the town stretched from the Black River to the Tug Hill Plateau and included what are currently the townships of Turin, West Turin, Lewis, Highmarket, Osceola, Montague and Martinsburg. Its name was from the Kingdom of Sardinia, Turin.



In 1798, Judah Barnes was the first settler to build a house in what is now the Village of Turin near the intersection of the East Road and East Main Street, formerly known as Deweyville.

Most of the early settlers in Turin were farmers from Connecticut and lower New York State. This is evident in the village's large tract of agricultural lands that still exist today. In its early years, a gristmill for grinding corn was built near Deweyville, and later a woolen mill was built at the site by Caldwell Dewey.



TURIN BRICK BLOCK

When the state road was identified to run north-south, and Main Street became the east-west road, a four corners was

established in what would become the Village of Turin. Early properties in this area included the Hold house, Hart house, and the first inn, the Woolworth, which was built in 1809 between the corner and Mill Stream. Commerce would continue to thrive here.

As a note to history, Giles Doud would be appointed the first Sealer of Weights and Measures. He was a relative of Benjamin Doud who settled in Turin in 1797. Benjamin Doud's great, great granddaughter was Mame Doud Eisenhower, wife of President Eisenhower.

In the 1840s and 50s, the Lewis County Fair was held in Turin.



TURIN CANNING & PICKLING CO.

In 1885, the Turin Canning and Pickling Company was started. The factory was built where the Turin playground is currently located. Over 150 adults worked in the cannery full time. Records from 1893 show that 30,000 quarts of berries were canned, as well as 600,000 cans of corn. Most of the produce was grown locally.

While the population in the town declined over the years, there is an increase in movement by people from urban to rural areas. State parks and forest land flourish

around the village, with other outdoor recreational opportunities in golf, snowmobiling, and skiing, among others. These attributes make it an attractive community for families, and those looking to leave urban areas, to settle.

Demographic Overview

The data used in this Comprehensive Plan comes from the 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010. The ACS is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data every year. The ACS delivers similar to data from previous census long forms, but updated every year instead of every 10 years. The ACS provides several advantages over the information that has been collected in the past through the decennial census long-form samples. The main benefits of the ACS are timeliness and access to annual data for states, local areas, and small population subgroups. But in exchange for this benefit, the sample size of the ACS needs to be smaller than that of the Census long form data, which may at times lead to higher sampling errors. **The margin of error for some of the data is quite significant.**

For example, for total population, per the 2020 Census, the total Village population is 197 compared to 430 based on the 2020 ACS. The 2020 ACS information has a margin of error of +/-119. However speaking with the Village, they felt that the 430 figure was likely closer for their total population.

The 2020 ACS information is used for this report as not all data sets are available for this size community using 2020 Census info alone. It should also be noted that the U.S. Census recognizes there was an overcount in New York State with the 2020 Decennial Census.

People and population

Per the 2020 ACS, the total Village population is estimated to be 430. This is a 250% increase from the 2010 Census, when the population was 123.

Based on the 2020 ACS, the median age is 35.4, which is lower than the median age in Lewis County of 42.2 but in line with the national median of 36.9. In the Village about 28.8% of the population is under the age of 18 years, 45.6% between the ages of 18-64, and 25.6% are older than 65. Of the 45.6% between the ages of 18-64, 13.3% are between the ages of 45-54 years. Compared with Lewis County where only 18.7% of the population is 65 years or older, and New York State where 16.5% of the population is 65 years or older, the Village has an older population.

With 29.4% of its residents considered veterans, the Village has a higher percentage of veterans than Lewis County's, which is 8.1%, or New York State, 4.4%. About 27.5% are aged 18-34 years, 30.1% between 35-54 years, 6.5% between 55-64 years, 34.3% 65-74 years, and 1.6% over 75 years old.

Race and Ethnicity

Similar to the rest of Lewis County, the Village of Turin is mostly white, with 98.9% of the population listing themselves as "white", a Census term to delineate between those of multiple

ethnicities. One hundred percent (100%) of the population speaks English only at home. The most common ancestry is German, followed by Polish and English.

Health

23.0% of the population is in some way disabled, which is higher than both the County and the national percentages, which vary between 14.7% and 11.6% respectively. This means that individuals may have difficulty hearing, seeing, cognitive issues, ambulatory issues, or have challenges living independently.

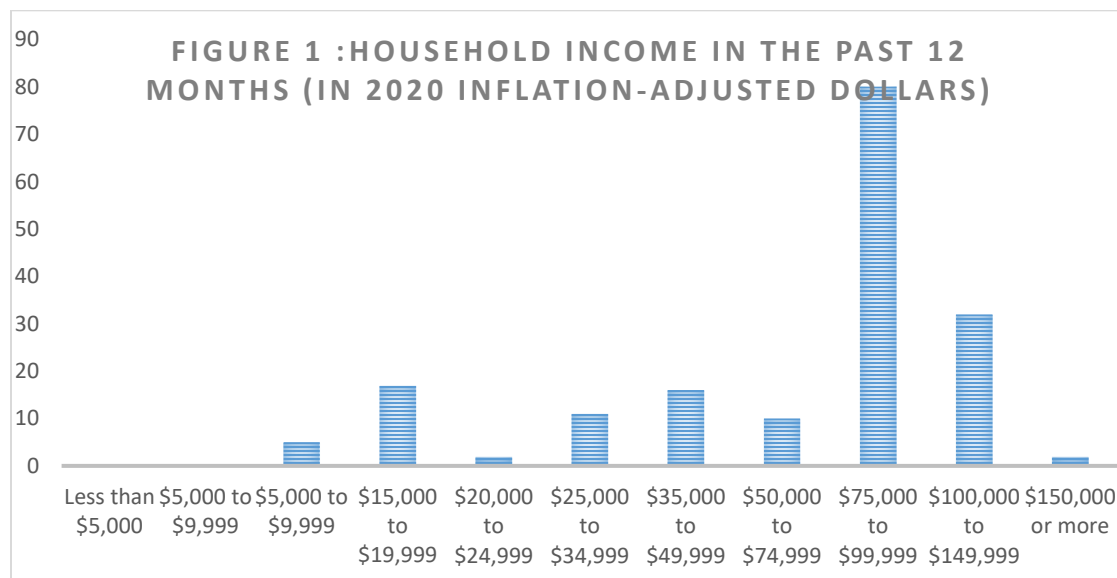
Education

The South Lewis School District serves the Village of Turin. 96.9% of Village residents 25 years and over have a high school diploma or higher. This is slightly higher than Lewis County which shows 91.3% of its population 25 years or over having a high school diploma or higher.

Employment and Income

59.1% of Village residents 16 years and over are in the labor force. The unemployment rate for those in the civilian labor force is very low, at 2.7%. For the same time period, the unemployment rate for those in the civilian labor force for Lewis County is 4.9%, and 5.5% for New York State.

Based on the 2020 ACS, the median household income is \$76,019, which is significantly higher than the average for Lewis County, which is \$56,192, and New York State, \$71,117. The median earnings for fulltime, year-round male worker is \$56,250, which for females workers it is \$32,500. The median income for families is \$46,154. The mean household income for the Village is \$69,405. Figure 1 below is from the 2020 ACS and shows the household income in the past 12 months (in 2020 inflation-adjusted dollars.)



As you can see, the ACS estimates about 80 occupied housing units in the Village with household income between \$75,000-\$99,999, however the margin of error is +/-66. It also

shows that about 32 housing units had household income between \$100,000 to \$149,999 with a margin of error of +/- 18. Of the 32 housing units, 7 are presumed to be renters. The census is based upon an estimate of 175 occupied housing units, with a margin of error of +/-64, in the Village. The County Real Property Tax Director confirmed that there are only 176 tax parcels in the Village and of that amount 103 are residential. It would seem that the margin of error in the census estimation does play into the overall analysis. The committee discussed that as it is such a small population, even a few people with higher incomes will greatly impact the median household income in the Village. The committee felt that many of these individuals likely own property in the Village but live there seasonally.

The poverty rate for the Village is 19.1% which is higher than Lewis County, 13.3%, and New York State, 13.6%. It is interesting to note that while the Village has a high median household income and low unemployment rate, it still has a relatively high poverty rate. There may be several reasons for this. 40.9% of Village residents 16 years and over are not in the labor force. The Village has a relatively older population likely retired or having a fixed income. The median income for families is only \$46,154.

The average work commute time for Village residents is 29.7 minutes, implying that the majority of workers work outside of the Village. 91% of workers drove alone.

Housing

Based on the 2020 ACS, there are 201 housing units in the Village with a margin of error of +/- 66, with 87.1% occupied, and 12.9% considered vacant.

The local committee questioned whether there were 201 housing units in the Village. The County Real Property Tax Director confirmed that there are 176 parcels in the Village with 103 being residential. There are a handful of apartments and duplexes so it is hard to determine the exact number of housing units in the Village but they are likely much lower than 201. Of the 103 residential parcels, 34 were not-owner occupied. These 34 appear to be some rentals and seasonal properties. The 2020 ACS data did not provide a breakdown of units that were for seasonal use.

Per the 2020 ACS, 90.3% of housing units are owner-occupied while 9.7% are renter-occupied. The average household size is 2.46.

84.6% of vacant homes are considered for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, and the remaining 15.4% are considered "other vacant". According to Census definitions, included in this category are year-round units which were vacant for reasons such as it is a foreclosed property, it is being held for settlement of an estate, held for personal reasons, or held for repairs.

Almost all homes in Turin are single family units. There are also 11 mobile homes, which is 5.5% of the total housing units. The Village's Rural Development Code does address zoning for mobile homes, however regulations should be reviewed and strengthened as currently more

than 1 dwelling can be located on a parcel so long as it meets setback requirements. 79.6% of the housing in the Village was built pre 1939 with minimal development since 2000. The median value of a home in the Village is \$86,700.

There are very few rental properties in the Village, but for the estimated 10 units paying rent, 40% are paying \$500-\$999, and 60% are paying between \$1,000 and \$1,499.

Land Use

There are many ways to measure what land is for and how it is used. Three ways that are shown here are zoning, property class codes, and land cover. Comparing these three metrics can help a community better understand what their community is comprised of, and how best to manage its land. The Village adopted its Rural Development Code in 2002. This document identifies Land Use Regulations, Subdivision Standards, Road Standards, Administration, and Definitions. All conditional uses will be reviewed by the Planning Board consistent with the Turin Land Use Plan, Section 7-725 of the Village Law. Development must be:

- Consistent with the goals of the community as stated in the Turin Land Use Plan.
- Compatible with existing natural resources such that the activity does not substantially alter their value or quality.
- Not interfere with existing nearby uses.
- Designed according to all application sections of the Rural Development Code.

Zoning

Zoning is a method of urban planning in which a municipality or other tier of government divides land into areas called zones, each of which has a set of regulations for new development that differs from other zones. Zones may be defined for a single use (for example residential, industrial), they may combine several compatible activities by use, or in the case of form-based zoning, and the differing regulations may govern the density, size and shape of allowed buildings whatever their use. The planning rules for each zone, determine whether planning permission for a given development may be granted. Zoning may specify a variety of outright and conditional uses of land. It may indicate the size and dimensions of lots that land may be subdivided into, or the form and scale of buildings. These guidelines are set in order to guide urban growth and development.

The Village follows its Rural Development Code adopted in 2002. Within this is the Village of Turin Land Use Regulations. All code enforcement for the Village is done by the County Code Enforcement Officer. There is an application for a Village of Turin Land Use/Zoning Permit available through the County's Code Enforcement Office, and available online at <https://www.lewiscounty.org/departments/building-fire-codes/building-junkyard-zoning-and-land-use-permits>. Instructions state that permits are available at the Town Clerk's office for the town you are building in, or at the Lewis County Building Codes Office. Applicants will need an approved Village of Turin Land Use Permit from the County's Code Enforcement Office in order to obtain a Lewis County Building Permit (for a structure).

Looking at the Town of Turin's zoning you see that there are 4 zones outside of the Village of Turin zone (Map 3). Not surprisingly an Agriculture zone takes up a large swath of land between NYS Routes 26 and 12, and along the southeastern border of the town. A Forest zone is the next largest zone east of NYS Route 26 which corresponds with the Lesser Wilderness State Forest and Whetstone Gulf State Park. The Commercial zone is along NYS Routes 26 and

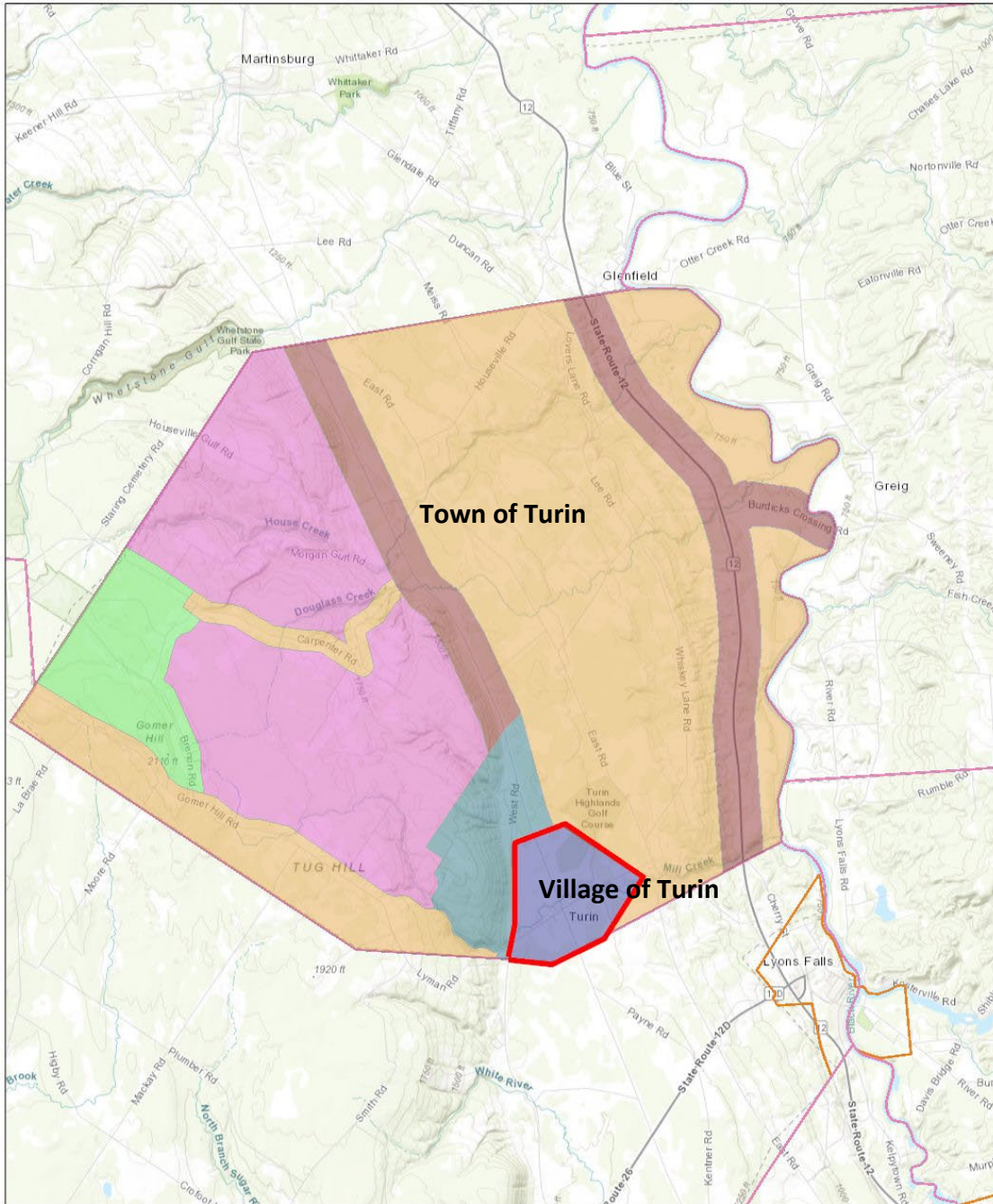
12 where there is the most traffic. Finally, there is a Business zone that skirts the Village on its northeastern side. Snow Ridge Ski Resort and other businesses are located in this zone.

It is also worthy of noting that over 75% of the Village is located in NYS Certified Agricultural Districts. The only areas that do not appear to be in the District are the residential/business areas along portions of NYS Route 26 and E. and W. Main Street. The only other area not in the district appears to be Wellhead District #1 in the northeastern corner of the Village.

The Town of Turin participates in the Cooperative Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA). This is comprised of representatives from the Towns of Florence, Montague, Osceola, Pinckney, and Turin through an intermunicipal agreement.

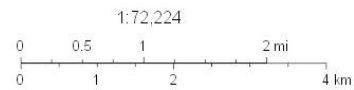
MAP 3

Town of Turin Zoning



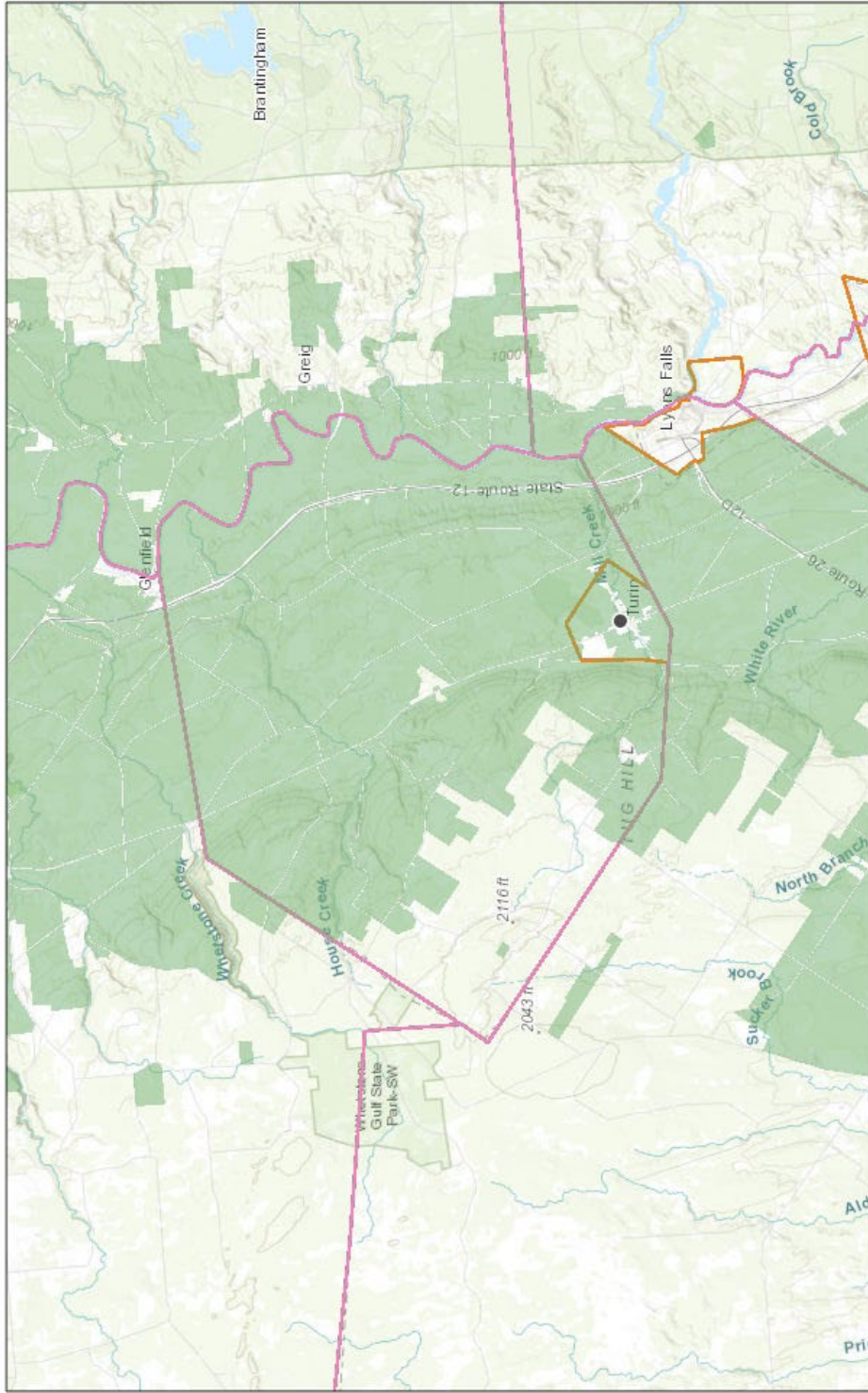
April 25, 2022

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|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Zoning - Town of Turin | Commercial | Counties/Shoreline |
| Forest | Village of Turin | Villages |
| Agriculture | | |
| Business | | |



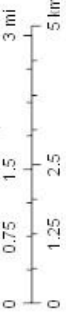
NYS Office of Information Technology Services GIS Program Office (GPO), Primary Contact: GPO, GISBoundaries@its.ny.gov, 518-242-5029, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P. Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong

NYS Certified Agricultural Districts



April 26, 2022

1:144,448



NYS Corps of Topographic Technology/Geographic Information Office (GEO)
Primary contact: GEO, GEO@nys.gov, 518-532-5303, 518-532-5303

Property Type Classification Codes

Property Type Classification Codes were originally developed to describe the primary use of each parcel of real property on an assessment roll.

Classification allows states to tax different types of property in a non-uniform manner. The most common form of classification taxes different types of property at different percentages of value. These classes are generally based on use or ownership. The New York State Office of Real Property Services has developed a simple and uniform classification system to be used in assessment administration in New York State.

The system of classification consists of numeric codes in nine categories. Each category is composed of divisions, indicated by the second digit, and subdivisions (where required), indicated by a third digit. The nine categories are:

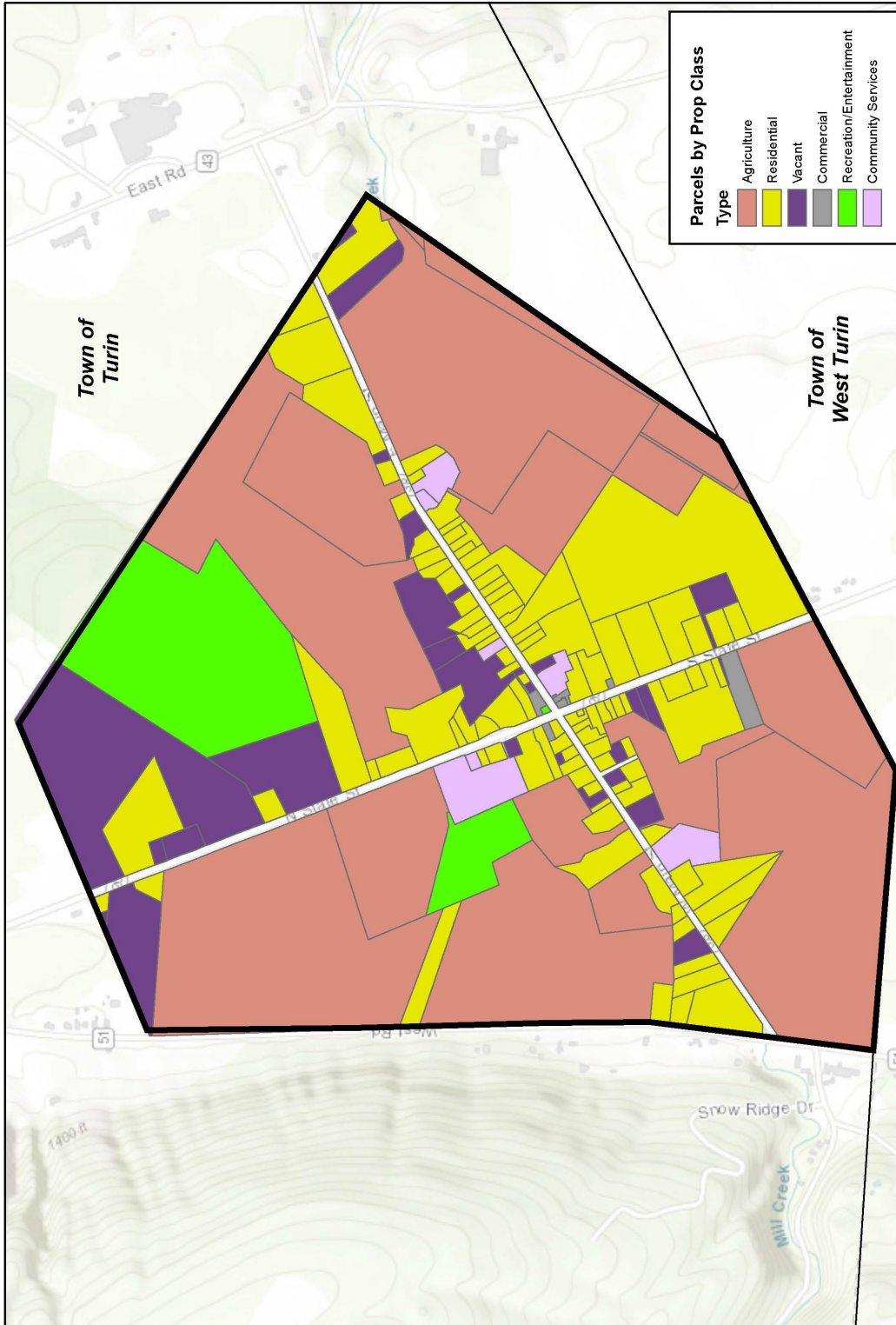
- 100 - Agricultural - Property used for the production of crops or livestock.
- 200 - Residential - Property used for human habitation. Living accommodations such as hotels, motels, and apartments are in the Commercial category - 400.
- 300 - Vacant Land - Property that is not in use, is in temporary use, or lacks permanent improvement.
- 400 - Commercial - Property used for the sale of goods and/or services.
- 500 - Recreation & Entertainment - Property used by groups for recreation, amusement, or entertainment.
- 600 - Community Services - Property used for the well-being of the community.
- 700 - Industrial - Property used for the production and fabrication of durable and nondurable man-made goods.
- 800 - Public Services - Property used to provide services to the general public.
- 900 - Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks - Reforested lands, preserves, and private hunting and fishing clubs

The majority of the Village of Turin is certified agricultural land (Map 4). There are also two wellhead districts in the northern part of the Village. Per Village Law Section 7-722, “a village comprehensive plan and any amendments thereto, for a village containing all or part of an agricultural district or lands receiving agricultural assessment within its jurisdiction, shall continue to be subject to the provisions of article twenty-five-AA of the agriculture and markets law relating to the enactment and administration of local laws, ordinances, rules or regulations. A newly adopted or amended village comprehensive plan shall take into consideration applicable county agricultural and farmland protection plans as created under article twenty-five-AAA of the agriculture and markets law.”

The residential areas are along East and West Main Streets and NYS Route 26. There are several properties identified as community services. There are several large vacant parcels in the Village with the largest at the northern end of the Village adjacent to NYS Route 26. However, this vacant land is also in the Wellhead #2 District. Right next to these parcels is a large parcel designated as Recreation & Entertainment. This is Ledges Golf Course. The former Brick Building Block is classified Commercial.

Per the County's Real Property Office, 14 of the 176 tax parcels in the Village, or 7.9%, are tax-exempt. The total value of these properties is \$1,961,900.

MAP 5



<p>Development Authority of the North Country Engineering Division, GIS 23557 NYS Route 37 Watertown, NY 13601 Contact: GISupport@dnrc.org or 315-661-3225</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N</p>	<h2>Village of Turin Property Class</h2>		<p>1 inch = 1,325 feet Author: Warren Salo Date: 4/25/2022 Document Name: Parcels_PROPCLASS</p>																					
		<p>Revisions:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																						<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(Source of Data: WebGISSupport@dnrc.org, 4/25/2022)</p>	
<p>1 inch = 1,325 feet Author: Warren Salo Date: 4/25/2022 Document Name: Parcels_PROPCLASS</p>		<p>Revisions:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																							
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Land Cover

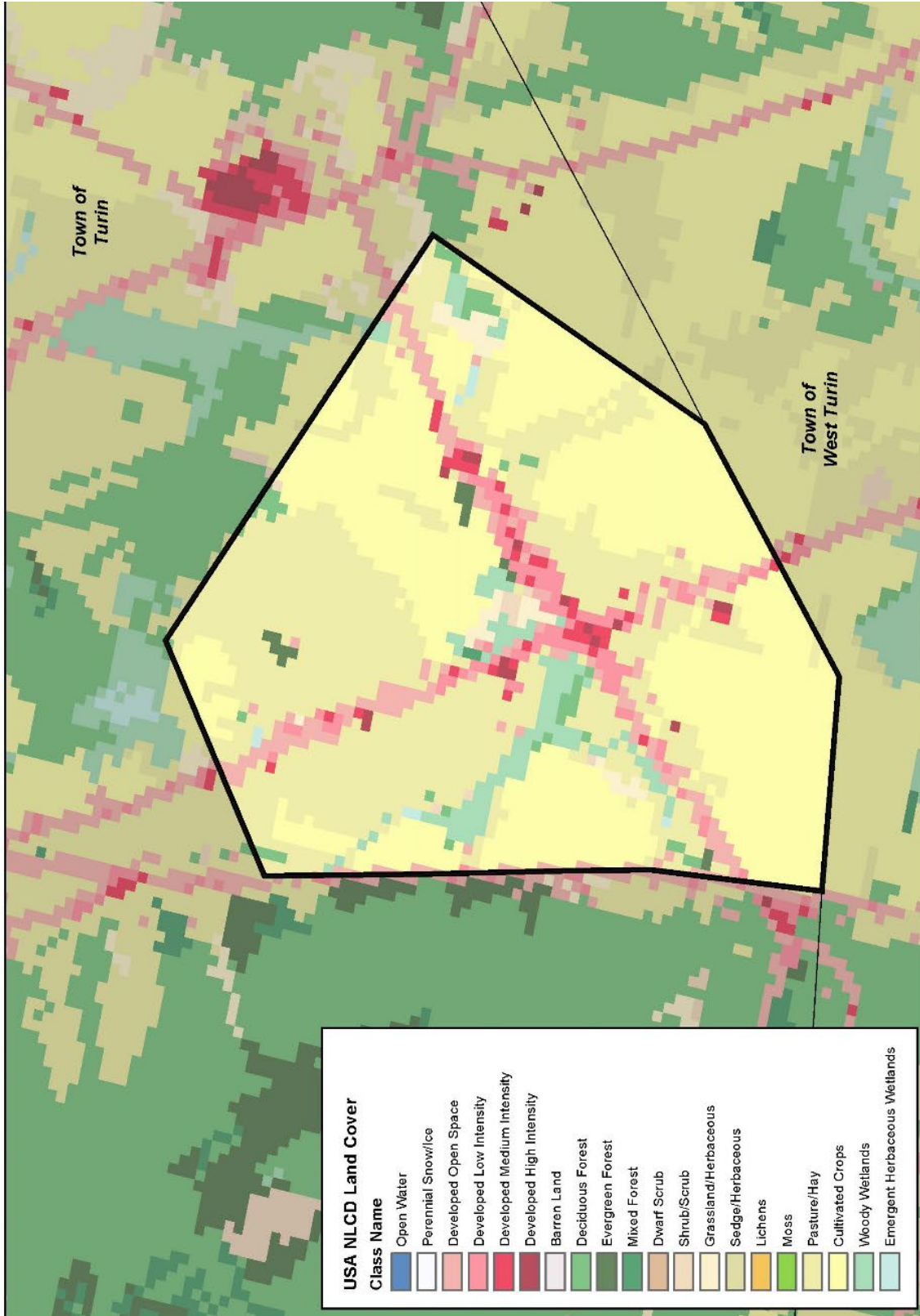
Land cover data can help us better understand the landscape and how humans are using it. The National Land Cover Database (NLCD) is updated every five years and The National Land Cover Database (NLCD) provides nationwide land cover data (Map 5). It stands as the definitive land cover database for the United States. The land cover data supports a wide variety of Federal, State, local, and nongovernmental applications that seek to assess ecosystem status and health, understand the spatial patterns of biodiversity, predict effects of climate change, and develop land management policy. NLCD products are created by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium, a partnership of Federal agencies led by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The database is designed to provide cyclical updates of United States land cover and associated changes. Systematically aligned over time, the data provides the ability to understand both current and historical land cover and land cover change, and enables monitoring and trend assessments. The latest evolution of NLCD products are designed for widespread application in biology, climate, education, land management, hydrology, environmental planning, risk and disease analysis, telecommunications and visualization. The latest iteration is NCLD 2016.

NLCD is used for a vast array of topical applications such as the assessment of ecosystem status and health, understanding spatial patterns of biodiversity, understanding climate change, and developing land management policy. It is a critical data layer in national assessments of biological carbon sequestration, water-quality monitoring, and wildfire monitoring and modeling.

The primary land cover in the village is cultivated crops (aka agricultural lands). As expected, there is emergent herbaceous wetlands along the Mill Creek which corresponds to the federal wetlands. Along NYS Route 26 and E. and W. Main Street the land cover is primarily developed space with varying levels of density.

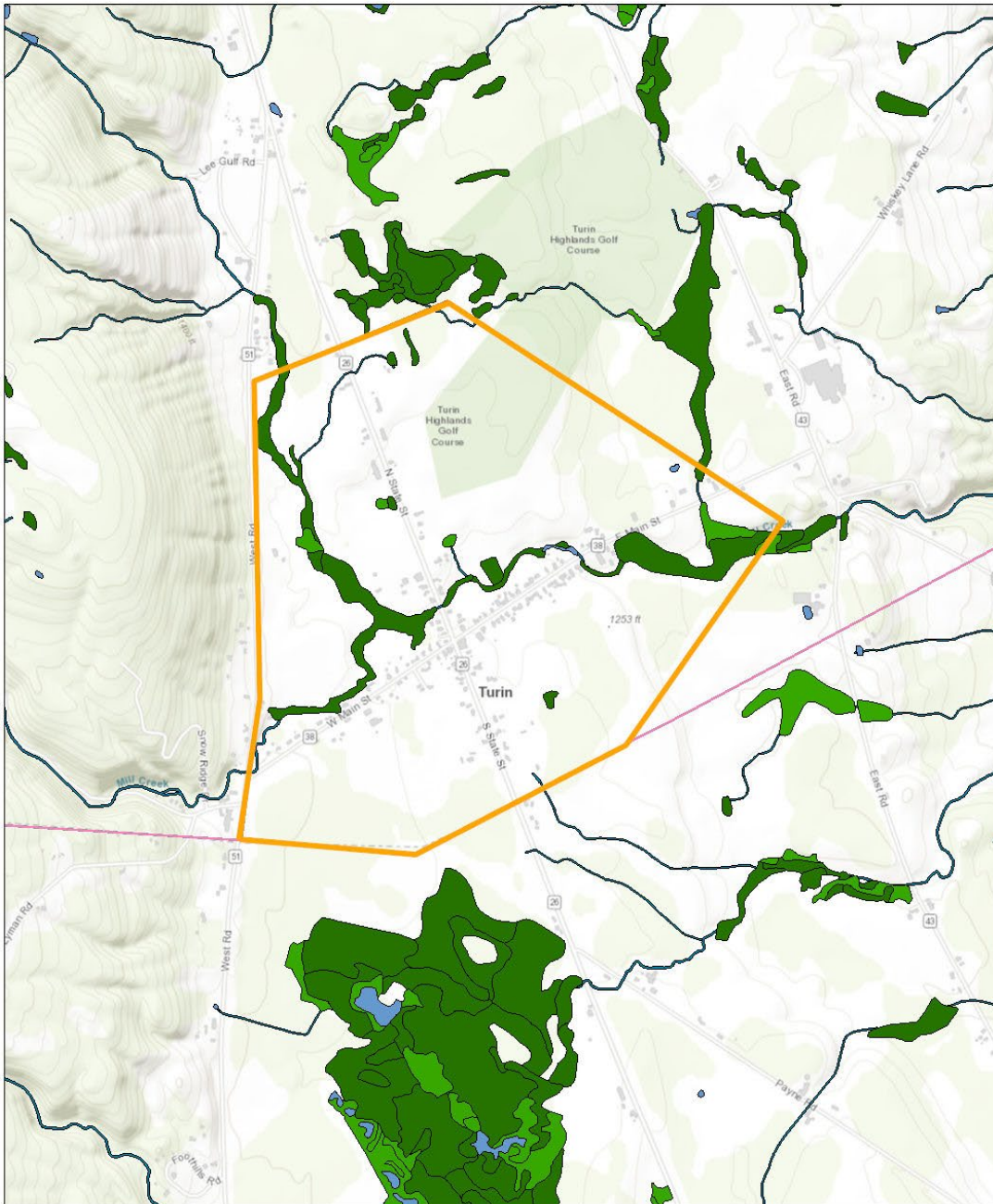
Note: The map is not very clear as the parcels are quite small in the Village.



<p>Development Authority of the North Country Engineering Division, GIS 23557 NYS Route 37 Watertown, NY 13601 Contact: GISsupport@dnec.org or 315-861-3225</p>	<p>Village of Turin NLCD Land Cover</p>	<p>1 inch = 1,769 feet</p>	<p>Revisits:</p>
		<p>Author: Warren Salo</p>	<p>Date: 4/26/2022</p>
<p>Document Name: Turin_LANDCOVER</p>		<p>© 2022 Development Authority of the North Country, All Rights Reserved.</p>	

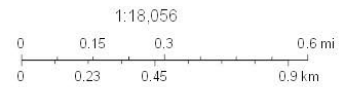
MAP 7

Federal Wetlands



April 25, 2022

- NY_Wetlands
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
 - Estuarine and Marine Wetland
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - Freshwater Pond
 - Lake
 - Other
 - Riverine
 - Counties/Shoreline
 - Cities/Towns
 - Villages



NYS Office of Information Technology Services GIS Program Office (GPO). Primary Contact: GPO, GISBoundaries@its.ny.gov; 518-242-5029. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeBCast, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong

Community Characteristics, Goals, and Recommendations



UNDATED PHOTO OF BRICK BLOCK BUILDINGS (PHOTO CREDIT: NNY360.COM)



BRICK BLOCK BUILDINGS FIRE APRIL 2021 (PHOTO CREDIT: ROMESENTINAL.COM)

HOUSING

Based on the 2020 ACS, there are 201 housing units in the Village, with 87.1% occupied, and 12.9% considered vacant. The 2020 ACS data did not provide a breakdown of units that were for seasonal use. This would be interesting as, anecdotally, officials state that there are many properties in the village occupied seasonally by out of area individuals.

Community Analysis

The Village of Turin residents greatly appreciate its rural character. As such, 58% of respondents to the community survey felt that junky yards was the most serious issue in the Village followed closely by property maintenance, 54.8%. Vacant properties were also a concern.

Goals and Recommendations

Update/adopt and enforce zoning.

- Currently, the Village follows its Rural Development Code adopted in 2002. This should be reviewed and updated to account for citizen concerns regarding property maintenance, junk yards, mobile homes, and manufactured housing parks. The Village defers to Lewis County code enforcement to enforce codes. While this is ok for a small community, it is not customized to community needs and values. Zoning needs in the Village may be minimal as there are few land uses in the Village, however the Village of Turin could establish or strengthen regulations on certain items like mobile homes, junkyards, fences, setbacks, and other items. For example, currently the Village allows more than one dwelling per parcel so long as it meets all setback requirements. This should be reviewed. The Village should also review the siting requirements of properties around the wellhead districts and the certified agricultural lands. The Tug Hill Commission, of which the Village is a member, can assist with reviewing and updating the zoning for the Village as can private planning firms. There should be consistent enforcement of the zoning. Some residents felt that the current zoning is not being consistently applied which can cause frustration.

Adopt property maintenance standards.

- Communities across New York State have adopted property maintenance standards to varying degrees of success. The most successful have some method of enforcement, and they do not penalize those that are properly maintaining their properties. Village residents seem to embrace some level of property maintenance standards. The Development Authority, Tug Hill Commission, Lewis County Planning Office, or private planning consultant could assist the Village with establishing these standards.

Develop plan for vacant property owners to invest in properties

- The village may want to partner with a regional organization like the Development Authority of the North Country, or a local entity like Snow Belt Housing, to develop a strategy for identifying vacant property owners and communicating with them on ways to encourage investment in their properties. With interested property owners, there may be local, state or federal funds available that can be applied for to incentivize investment in these properties and to put them back into productive use. In addition, the village could opt-in to the RPTL Section 421-f. residential improvements exemption. The Section 421-f authorizes a partial exemption from real property taxation of the increase in assessed value attributable to reconstruction, alterations or improvements made to residential property.

Identify local, state and federal programs to assist with homeowner maintenance.

- There are many state and federal programs available to assist with homeowner repairs and maintenance. While they require some form of income qualification by the homeowner to be eligible for the funding, the maximum income level can vary between programs. With proper communication and outreach to residents, the Village may be able to assist a handful of homeowners. Ultimately, these improvements increase the overall value of properties in the Village. Entities like the Development Authority of the North Country or Snow Belt Housing can provide these services.

Community & Culture

The Village is located at the southeastern tip of the Tug Hill Plateau, it is characterized by agricultural land and wetlands. There are also two wellhead districts that cover a significant amount of land mass in the Village (Map 8). NYS Route 26 runs north-south through the Village and Co. Route 38 runs east-west. The primary residential and commercial/business areas are along these two routes.

South Lewis Central School serves the students in the Village. In 2022 they have 318 students in grades 9-12 with a student:teacher ratio of 14:1. Its graduation rate is 85-89% which puts in in the top 50% in NYS. It is in the top 20% for overall testing rank (source: Public School Review, <https://www.publicschoolreview.com/south-lewis-high-school-profile>).



CREDIT: WATERTOWN DAILY TIMES

The median age in the Village is 35.4, which is lower than the median age in Lewis County of 42.2, but in line with the national median of 36.9. Almost all of the housing units are single family. This points to younger families living in the Village. This is supported by anecdotal statements from committee members.

There are recreational options in the Village, as well as right outside its boundaries in the surrounding towns. The Village is home to snowmobile trails as well as a golf course. Snow Ridge Ski Resort as well as several state parks are located nearby.

The B. Elizabeth Strong Memorial Library is an asset to the Village providing many community events and activities and serves as a major gathering spot in the Village.

Community Analysis

41.9% of the residents of the Village of Turin feel its rural character is an asset. The school system ranked high among residents at 45%. People appreciated the recreational

opportunities, however a small percentage of respondents, 16.1%, were concerned about the negative impacts associated with outdoor recreation, primarily snowmobiles. Most respondents would be happy with the community as it is if property maintenance issues were addressed. Many appreciated the efforts the Village is making to bring people together especially the library and fire department.

Goals and Recommendations

Develop Village website.

- The Village does not have a website. Currently residents have to look in multiple places to understand what services may be available. In addition, there is no one place to get communications from the Village leadership other than the Village office or library. Improved communications with residents will strengthen the character of the community.

Develop strategy for Brick Block Building site.

- While the Village does not have site control, it would be in the Village's interest, in the future, to develop a plan for the site for future redevelopment. If commercial/business development is considered for this site, then the Village may want to consider what it would need in terms of infrastructure to develop the site. If a park/greenfield is considered, again, the Village can plan accordingly by hiring a planning firm to design the site or apply for future funding to enhance the space. The Village residents see this as an important part of the community fabric and opinion on development at the site is really split between commercial/business and green space.

Update/adopt local zoning.

- As mentioned under the Housing section above, the Village should update its zoning to have its own local regulations that fit the character of the community. The property maintenance issues are not limited to housing but commercial/business facilities as well. As mentioned above, zoning needs in the Village may be minimal as there are few land uses in the Village, however you could establish or strengthen regulations on certain items like mobile homes, junkyards, fences, setbacks, and other items. It should also take into consideration the siting requirements of properties around the wellhead districts and the certified agricultural lands. The Tug Hill Commission, of which the Village is a member, can assist with updating zoning for the Village as can private planning firms. Once established, there should be consistent enforcement of the zoning. Some residents felt that the current zoning is not being consistently applied which can cause frustration.
- Consider adopting zoning regulations for siting of renewable energy projects in the Village (IE wind, solar). The zoning should consider overall land use in the Village and where, if any, it should be located in the Village. It should also consider things like

setbacks, landscaping, and decommissioning, among other items. Model templates for this zoning is available through the Development Authority of the North Country and Tug Hill Commission.

Pursue grant opportunities to create new recreational sites and expand existing ones.

- Focus on creating more amenities, such as restrooms, and greater accessibility to bolster existing recreational areas in an environmentally friendly way, for example walking trails. The Village may want to consider applying for funding to enhance its existing park.

Identify local, state and federal programs to assist with redeveloping vacant/abandoned properties other than housing.

- If and when properties become available to the Village to obtain site control, the Village should identify and apply for funding to redevelop these properties. State funding exists through the Main Street New York program to fund architectural/engineering services to provide estimates to rehabilitate vacant, blighted buildings to put them back into productive use. In some communities, the municipality acquires site control, or partners with the owner, to apply for this funding to complete the preliminary work and then works with the owner or identifies a developer to redevelop the project, applying through other state programs to fund construction. Funding through New York State includes the RESTORE NY Program, Main Street New York, and through entities like Development Authority of the North Country.

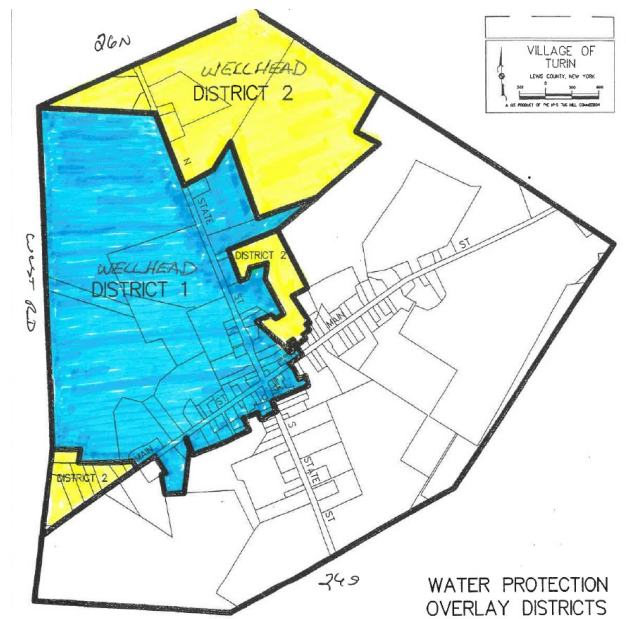
Support B. Elizabeth Strong Library.

- As this entity was highly regarded by the residents as an asset to the community, the Village should pursue funding opportunities for the library, as needed to support the services that it provides to the Village. Where appropriate, the Village may even be the applicant. Entities like the Development Authority and Tug Hill Commission can provide grant writing and grant administration services as needed.

Public Infrastructure

Assets such as road and rail networks, sewer and water systems, and energy systems are critical components to the health of our people and our economy. Within comprehensive planning, infrastructure extensions can serve as a mechanism to guide development into appropriate areas, protect sensitive land uses, and improve opportunities for compatibility between

MAP 8: WATER PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICTS



community land uses and military missions.

The Village operates a public water system which provides water to local residents and businesses within the Village and outside users in the Town of Turin. As you can see by the picture, a significant part of the northern part of the Village is dedicated to water protection overlay districts to protect the two wellheads. Development is managed in these districts.

As of April 2022, there are a total of 165 users of which 121 are inside the Village users and 44 are outside of the Village users. The 44 outside users (40 residential, 3 farms, and 1 school) are located in the Town of Turin. The Village recently approved a

measure to pay for legal costs associated with creating a special district for outside water users in the Town of Turin. As of April 2022, the average daily water usage is approximately 32,500 GPD and the maximum daily flow was 100,000 GPD. The Village has on average 200,000-210,000 gallons of water in storage.

Residents supply their own septic sewer systems in accordance to local, county and state codes. While some residents would like to see public sewer service, they did not wish to pay a great deal for it. The cost to develop against the size of the population would likely make it cost prohibitive.

While some residents would like to have natural gas service, there is currently no natural gas service in the Village. Electrical service is through National Grid. Police coverage in the Village is provided by the Lewis County Sheriff's Department and the New York State Police. Fire protection is provided by the Turin Volunteer Fire Company, Inc. The fire company is a not-for-profit entity providing fire and EMS protection for the Town of Turin, Town of West Turin, and Village of Turin. The fire department was considered an asset to the community by respondents to the survey.

Garbage collection is provided by private contract through a public bid that goes out annually. The Village pays for this service.

The major street/road infrastructure is NYS Route 26 that runs north-south through the Village, and County Route 38 that runs east-west. This infrastructure is maintained by NYS and Lewis County respectively.

Community Analysis

54.8% of respondents to the community survey said that they considered the fire department to be an asset to the Village. About 25.8% of respondents felt that lack of sewer facilities was a problem in the Village. However, it was acknowledged that there are likely not enough users in the Village to justify the cost.

The February 2017, the Southern Lewis County Regional Water Feasibility Study identified several recommendations for the Village's water system. Below is a list of the issues and current status.

- Outstanding water withdrawal permit conditions – *No change*
- Outdated Water Conservation Plan-*The Village adopted an updated water conservation plan in 2018.*
- No system audit/leak detection program-*The Village has a system audit/leak detection plan. The Village contracts with Upstate Rural Water Authority to sound hydrants and sound the main for leak detection. The Village of Turin also has listening/leak detection equipment and periodically checks the system for leaks. The Village checks the amount of gallons used every day, and the plant operator reads and monitors the daily usage report every morning.*
- Old source water protection plan-*The Village has a wellhead protection plan generated by the Village for its current water system. The old reservoirs/dams are located on Village property on 130 acres +/- on Lee Gulf Road. These transmission lines are still in operating condition down at the old "chlorination shack" at the base of Snow Ridge. The Village does not operate this system but it is still in place and has not been decommissioned. The Village does NOT use this as a water source but it is still retained by the Village as old infrastructure. The water protection plan is part of the wellhead protection plan that is currently in place*
- No system mapping-*GIS mapping was completed in 2018 and is updated annually.*
- Outside users are not districted-*Village, at its April 2022 board meeting, approved allocating funds to pay attorney to draft MOU with Town of Turin to create outside user district.*
- Old infrastructure-*Village continues to explore funding opportunities however several issues make it ineligible for funding. These issues are: its high household median income, low user costs for water, and lack of an outside user district.*
- Water storage tank painting – *Village is applying for funding to paint the water storage tank.*

Goals and Recommendations

Use the water supply as efficiently and effectively as possible.

- Ensure that water wells and water supply lines are maintained by carrying out regular inspections and controlling access to the water supply.
- Complete creation of outside user district with Town of Turin.
- Identify funding sources not tied to household median income that might be available to fund water infrastructure improvements.
- Identify funding opportunities to install new water mains on Route 26 to the north & south of the main intersection in the center of the Village.

Support the Turin Volunteer Fire Company.

- As this entity was highly regarded by the residents as an asset to the community, the Village should pursue funding opportunities for the fire company, as needed to support the services that it provides to the Village. Where appropriate, the Village may even be the applicant. Entities like the Development Authority and Tug Hill Commission can provide grant writing and grant administration services as needed.

Economic Development

A gateway community to the southern Tug Hill Plateau region, the Village of Turin provides housing and outdoor recreational opportunities at its doorstep.

Community Analysis

25.8% of survey respondents felt that the lack of employment opportunities was a serious problem for the Village. Based upon the 2020 American Community Survey, 24.9% of residents living in the Village work outside of Lewis County. In addition, people would like to see a grocery/convenience store, as well as other small retail in the Village. They also supported senior housing although they were opposed to manufactured housing parks, subsidized housing, and apartments.



Source: Ledges Golf Course

Goals and Recommendations

Encourage small business growth in Village.

- Encourage small business growth in the Village. Zoning may want to be considered for home-based businesses as there is not a lot of available land to develop. Identify businesses that can support recreational opportunities located in surrounding towns.

Identify locations suitable for larger scale development.

- Identify locations suitable for larger scale development in the Village like for a convenience store. A motel is currently proposed for the northern portion of the Village

on NYS Route 26. Limitations to development include lack of sewer infrastructure and lack of available land for development. The 'Four Corners' is an option, however many would like to see this remain green space.

Partner with others to promote Village

- Work to market the Village as a destination for recreation and recreational businesses. Consider working with local development and tourism offices such as Naturally Lewis and the Lewis County Chamber of Commerce to attract niche tourism markets that are congruent to the type of recreational opportunities available in and around the Village.

Environmental

The Village of Turin deeply values its environmental assets as they provide the many recreational, social and economic benefits valued by its residents.

Management of the environment is crucial to its preservation. Much of the land in the Village is either in certified agriculture districts or wellhead districts. Protecting these lands are important to the long term viability of the Village.

Additionally, the protection of natural resources and opening of public recreation opportunities is likely to draw additional visitors to the area to enjoy the natural setting and recreate, expanding tourism and general spending in the vicinity of the property.

The Village is part of the Tug Hill Council of Governments. The Council of Governments is the only council of government in the Tug Hill that has adopted a local reserve plan. Their plan is called the Planning Accord for Tug Hill (PATH). While the Village itself has not adopted it, the Town of Turin has adopted it. PATH establishes the goal of retaining important headwaters, major rivers corridors, core forest and other areas important to the character and economy of the area. In Turin, they didn't identify any "special areas" in the Village so it is unlikely any development would trigger the environmental consultation process of the Tug Hill Reserve Act.

The Village also updated its Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2022. The Plan is required by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Community Analysis

According to the survey, 41.9% of residents choose to live in the Village of Turin because of its rural atmosphere. The community's environmental assets are the reason why residents enjoy living in the Village.

Goals and Recommendations

Cluster development to limit fragmentation of existing landscape connections.

- Large scale electric utility, natural gas pipelines and major highways can break up important natural habitats. The Village should work to keep as many large blocks of core forest as possible, potentially by clustering development.

Protect and enhance water quality.

- Work with farmers to ensure that they have the resources they need to prevent pollution and ensure the health and safety of residents. Consider working with Lewis County's Soil and Water Conservation District to apply for funds through the New York State Agricultural Nonpoint Source Abatement and Control Program. The program serves to award projects that assist with environmental planning or implementing best

management practice systems, such as nutrient management through manure storage, vegetative buffers along streams, conservation cover crops and other soil conservation measures.

Protect the viewshed of scenic vistas.

- Consider drafting land use regulations that limit the height of new development and provide for generous setbacks to protect privacy and the rural character of the land.

How this Comprehensive Plan can be used

The following two scenarios describe how this comprehensive plan can be used. In order for a comprehensive plan to be an effective tool in guiding the desires of the Village of Turin's residents, it must be reviewed on a regular basis. Ideas and attitudes change over time. Five years from now a goal that is in the current plan may be met and a different goal may have taken its place. It is recommended that a comprehensive plan be re-examined every five years to ensure that its content is still relevant.

Scenario 1:

In a few years' time, a developer proposes a large-scale commercial development on a piece of property that is near, but not in, the water district. The development is contingent on municipal infrastructure, but the water treatment facility is reaching capacity.

What should the Village do?

The Village will need to weigh the positive and negative impacts of such a development.

As part of its deliberation, the Village should also review its adopted Comprehensive Plan. One of the goals of the Comprehensive Plan speaks to the need to encourage additional commercial development in the Village in suitable locations. Ensuring that the water infrastructure is used as efficiently and effectively as possible has also been identified as a goal. Having these two activities written down will remind the Village to budget accordingly to ensure such a development can occur.

Scenario 2:

Sometime in the future, additional funding from the State is released to assist communities with creating more senior housing. Local government entities can apply for these funds through a competitive grant application process. The funds are available but difficult to obtain because of the high application rate. One of the conditions of the application is that the community applying has identified senior housing as a key goal in its community.

What should the Village do?

Village officials consulted the Village of Turin Comprehensive Plan and reviewed the chapter on Housing. In that chapter, one of the stated goals is diversify its housing stock by creating more senior living dwellings. With this goal, and the supporting documentation that makes up the Housing section of the plan, the Village has a solid background from which to draft the application.

Appendix 1: Summary of Goals and Recommendations

Housing

- Update/adopt & enforce zoning.
- Adopt property maintenance standards.
- Develop plan for vacant property owners to invest in properties.
- Identify local, state and federal programs to assist with homeowner maintenance.

Community & Culture

- Develop Village website.
- Develop strategy for Brick Block Building site.
- Update/adopt local zoning.
- Pursue grant opportunities to create new recreational sites and expand existing ones.
- Identify local, state and federal programs to assist with redeveloping vacant/abandoned properties other than housing.
- Support B. Elizabeth Strong Library.

Public Infrastructure

- Use the water supply as efficiently and effectively as possible.
- Support the Turin Volunteer Fire Company.

Economic Development

- Encourage small business growth in Village.
- Identify locations suitable for larger scale development.
- Partner with others to promote Village.

Environmental

- Protect the current ecosystem health.
- Protect and enhance water quality.
- Protect the viewshed of scenic vistas.

Appendix 2: Survey and Survey Results

Question #1

What do you think are the Village's three greatest assets? (circle only three)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| quality of life | reasonable taxes |
| sense of community | fire protection |
| rural character | employment opportunities |
| housing cost | Proximity to _____ |
| recreational opportunities | |
| school system | |
| village size | |
| Other: _____ | |



TABLE 1

Question #2

What do you think are the village's three most serious problems? (circle only three)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| high taxes | lack of sewer facilities |
| maintenance/plowing of roads | junky yards |
| lack of employment opportunities | enforcement of local laws |
| dog control | lack of recreational facilities |
| lack of commercial development | negative impacts from outdoor recreation |
| internet connectivity | police/fire protection |
| property maintenance | vacant properties |

Other: _____

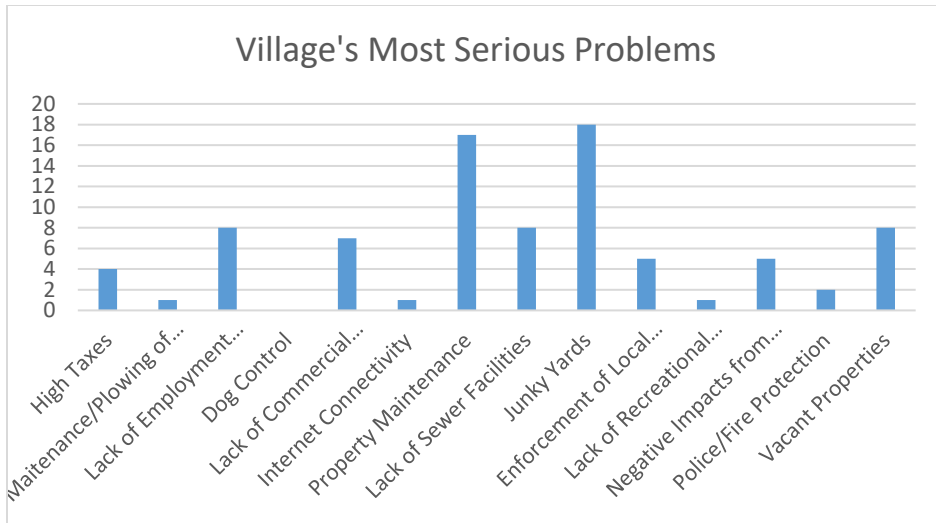


TABLE 2

Question #3

What specific types of development do you feel the village needs?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| retail | single family homes |
| restaurants | manufactured housing parks |
| grocery stores | senior housing |
| medical care facilities | apartments |
| outdoor recreation businesses | subsidized housing |
| offices | forestry |
| manufacturing | open space |
| Other: _____ | |

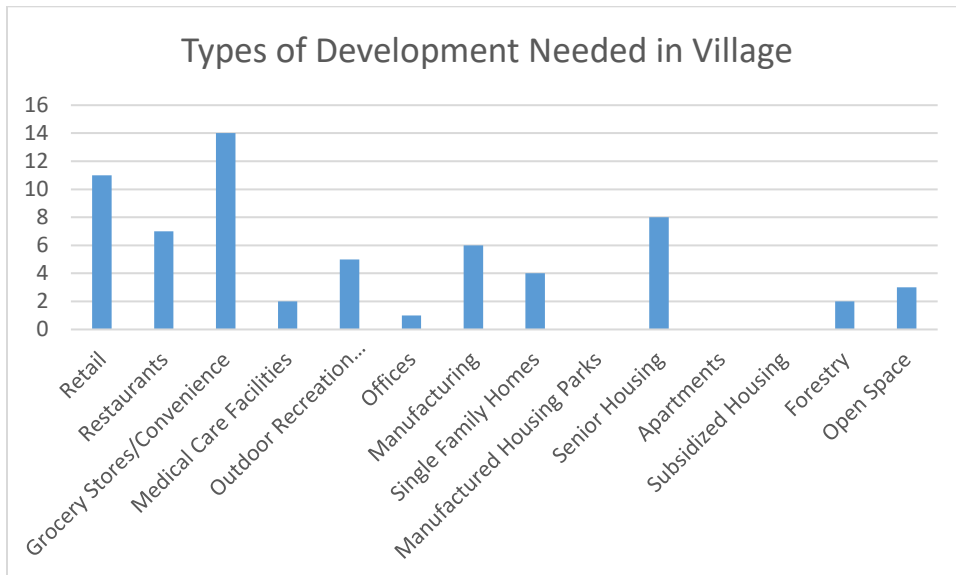


TABLE 3

Question #4

What specific types of development do you feel the village DOES NOT need?

- retail
- restaurants
- grocery stores
- medical care facilities
- outdoor recreation businesses
- offices
- manufacturing
- Other: _____
- single family homes
- manufactured housing parks
- senior housing
- apartments
- subsidized housing
- forestry
- open space

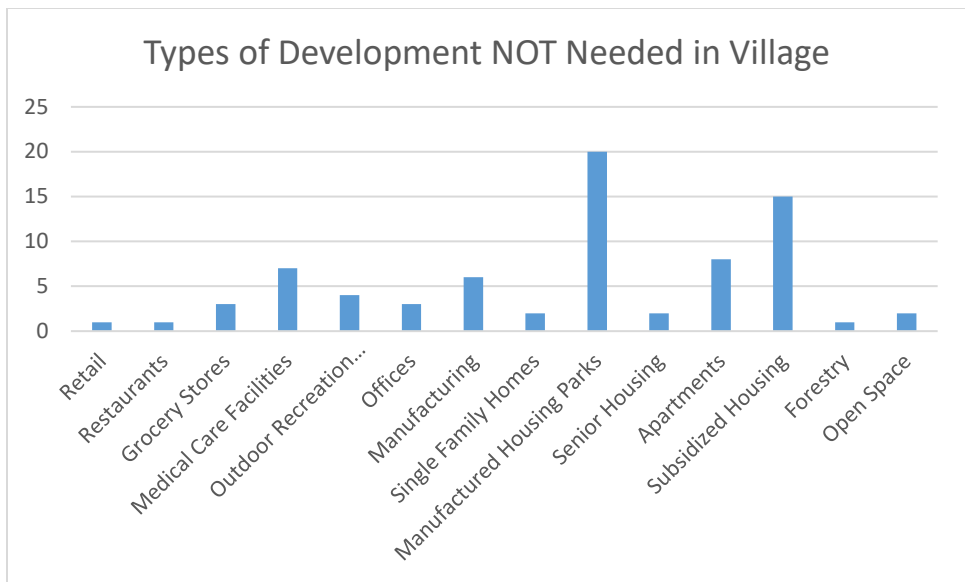


TABLE 4

Question #5

In what area of the village would you like to see more development locate?

- outskirts
- off 26-The properties that should be condemned and re-done
- 4 corners-maintaining the historic charm
- 4 corners-the old school where ARC is now
- No development
- No comment
- No comment
- Village center
- Northward and Eastward
- No where
- Where the old Brick Block was. By the Snow Ridge-lots of land.
- Any open areas
- Anywhere. 4 Corner Brick Block lot would be best and most obvious

No comment
Clean/Fix up East Main St.
Develop 4 Corners intersection of route 26 & Main Street where former Brick Block Building was located.
East Main Street
Open fields around Turin
4 corners
village park
Old Block
NYS Rt 26
Along Rt 26 either North or South on corner
Old Brick Block site-a quick stop
North of Rte 26
Rt 26/Main St
No comment
By school
No comment
The Old Brick Block Lot
Keep all by new school or fire dept as would be easier to manage & utilizing construction of water, etc.

Question #6

In what area of the village would you NOT like to see more development locate?

No comment
Fields right next to me.
No Comment
No Comment
All of it
No Comment
No Comment
Not sure
South or west sides
Every where
No Comment
None
Nowhere is off the table
Next to fire hall and park
I don't see a 'space' for any new development. But wouldn't be against new.
No Comment
None
Main Street
No Comment
Keep Brick Lot grass lot

- Josh & Shannon are making great efforts to develop a sense of community and bring positive things to the Village. We need to respect the year round residents while recognizing the needs/wants of the recreational residents.
- The Village needs access or build sewer treatment plant. Also need to have natural gas brought into the village. Is crazy there is gas at the school but not in the town. Sewer system is also a must! I bet 3/4 of the systems in the village were tested they would fail. State police and or the sheriffs dept need to step up enforcement of the speed limit thru town! People fly thru town, but you never see any patrol cars.
- Homes where tenants are living are a problem. No upkeep to lawns. Garbage all over. You drive up East Main it looks horrible! Thank God Brick Block was cleaned up, but still a mess. Old Turin Inn looks horrible. Houses on West Main, scraped, not painted in years....looks horrible. Needs a better curb appeal when you are in the center of the Village!! Should create ATV road straight down to Boondocks!! Creates more income to businesses!!
- Clean up sand on roads & front yards before spring is over. Do not hire an outside company to power sweep roads & make more of a mess than when they started. Help older people with their fall & spring year clean up. Why do other villages have laws to keep sidewalks clear of snow & Turin does not. Why do we have to walk on the road & not on sidewalks. Fix water system! Bring in windmills.
- If the Village tries to cram a sewer system down our throats like it did a decade ago? Let me know soon so I can sell my home and move elsewhere! There aren't enough homes in Turin to pay for it. The Village can't even maintain it's water system! A sewer system would be like having a 500 percent tax increase. Plus 27 homes with fixed income and another 18 homes which are seasonal use for ATV & snowmobilers on weekends out of 116 homes in Village. East Main Street looks like a slum! No pride in keeping lawns mowed or picked up! Sad when village board members is one of them! The Village needs to enforce building codes. The shed put on the property at 4177 St. Route 26 doesn't meet any code requirements of the Village or County! I notified the County Codes Department and they did nothing. If the codes don't apply to everyone, then they shouldn't apply to anyone! I had to put my shed where I didn't want it because I was stupid enough to follow the rules! Plus putting in a \$3000 shed raised my assessment increased by \$9000. I went through a lot of property tax records and found dozens of properties that have sheds that aren't listed! So if a person puts a shed or other structure on property without following the proper channels it's tax free! Turin needs a assessor who is going to go house to house and add these structures to the tax roll. The village is losing thousands every year.
- I guess they do the best they can to keep their property looking good. I can say the people are friendly!
- Simply drive through the village and look at the condition of the majority of houses on East Main Street. Also take note of the condition of East Main Street itself-note the pot holes and general condition of the pavement. Needs to be dug up, new base and black

top paving. Storm drainage would also need to be addressed. There are people that pump water out of their basements. This water there runs down the road which freezes in the winter and deteriorates the road (ie pot holes). Infrastructure upgrades! Sidewalk replacement.

- I've lived here a long time. I have not seen much change. The best thing done was the new school. It is beautiful! The volunteer fire company is very good. I feel safe.
- Out of towners buying up property and then abuse laws of other property owners. It would be nice if the people that buy homes here would work here & go to the school here, go the church here & be good neighbors.
- We need to find ways to combat the drug problem in this area. There is way too much going on in any direction in our small village.
- Problem with all of the busses leaving the school at the East Road & East Main Street intersection. We need to have a patrol car parked there and directing traffic for the safety of all or install a stop light. This area is an accident waiting to happen. Thanks for allowing us to give our input.
- Keep Turin like it is, small. Not make a city like everywhere else. Bigger will cost more and more needed maintenance. Nice to have a special area left rural and small and not like everywhere else-crowded and not friendly.