



MAY 2025

WARSAW'S WAY FORWARD

Comprehensive Plan

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

The Village of Warsaw is a unique and distinguished community. Our history as a center for free-spirited thinkers has fostered a culture of innovation, hard work, and a strong sense of community. Situated in the valley between the East and West hills, our historic downtown, which features buildings dating back to the 1880s, reflects our rich heritage.

Warsaw offers a distinctive living experience, with welcoming neighborhoods surrounded by hills that offer unparalleled fall colors, as well as treasured natural resources, such as the Warsaw Falls.

Through the New York State Department of State's Smart Growth comprehensive planning program, the Village of Warsaw has an exciting opportunity to strategically plan for a vibrant future, while maintaining our small-town character and historic charm.

This comprehensive plan has been thoughtfully developed to address a range of current issues and opportunities facing the Village. By focusing on key areas such as economic development, tourism, the environment, infrastructure, transportation, land use, and housing, the plan provides a forward-thinking framework that draws on both our past and present to shape our future direction. The details of this vision for Warsaw's future, titled "Warsaw's Way Forward," are outlined in this document.

As the strategies outlined in this plan are implemented, we anticipate a revitalization of downtown commercial and residential activity. Additionally, all households in the Village will be well served by our water and sanitary sewer services, further enhancing the quality of life for residents. Warsaw will become an even more vibrant and attractive destination for residents and visitors alike.

I look forward to seeing the Village take these steps toward a prosperous future.

Mayor Daniel J. Burling



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Department
of State

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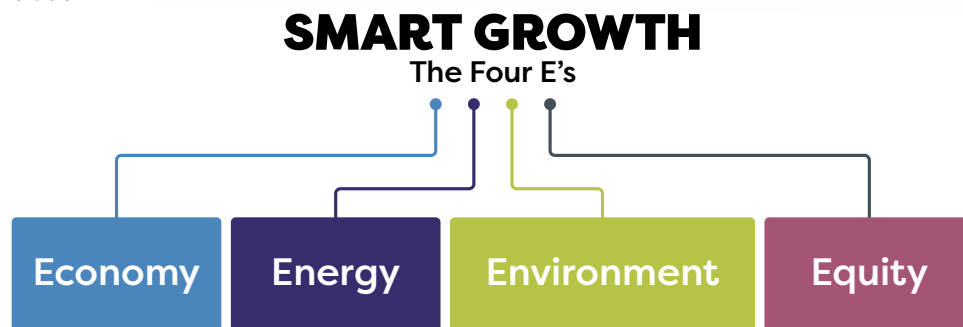
Attachment A: Survey Results	
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INTRODUCTION TO SMART GROWTH PRINCIPLES

The Village of Warsaw has built this comprehensive plan on a foundation of Smart Growth planning principles. This means that all planning decisions that are made in the Village are viewed through the lens of “The Four E’s”. These include:



Within this lens, the following smart growth principles are considered:

- 1 Prioritize transportation options such as walking, cycling, and public transportation.
- 2 Encourage compact development in focus areas appropriate for higher densities, such as downtown Warsaw.
- 3 Promote infill development using assets we have in previously developed areas with reliable existing infrastructure.
- 4 Catalyze downtown revitalization in Warsaw via regulations encouraging mixed-use and infill development.
- 5 Encourage historic preservation and adaptive re-use.
- 6 Provide equitable access to healthy living options, and meaningful involvement in decision making for new developments within the Village.
- 7 Provide a mixture of housing options to accommodate all households, ages, and incomes, encouraging opportunity and choice for all.
- 8 Develop green infrastructure including nature-based stormwater management design.
- 9 Expand public art including but not limited to way-finding signage, kiosks, and installations sharing the Village's story.
- 10 Promote climate resiliency and adaptation, preferably through nature-based solutions, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- 11 Provide well-planned, equitable and accessible public spaces.
- 12 Encourage an inclusive, community-based collaborative outreach and public engagement in the planning process.
- 14 Build on unique traits to create an attractive and welcoming community with a strong sense of place.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

A comprehensive plan is a tool that communities adopt with input from the public to address a range of topic. It allows municipalities to set a vision for the future.



The Village of Warsaw last adopted a comprehensive plan in 1994. A number of factors in the community have changed since this time, precipitating the need for Warsaw to embark on a comprehensive plan update process

Planning for the Village Comprehensive Plan began in the Fall of 2022, with the formation of a steering committee consisting of a diverse group of community members from a variety of backgrounds. The steering committee worked with consultants to analyze various aspects of the community, facilitate public engagement opportunities to gather input from residents, and develop strategies to reach the community's goals.

Participation events include the following:

- Presentation at the Warsaw Chamber of Commerce "Taste of Warsaw" Event
- Information booth at the Warsaw Fourth of July Carnival
- Information booth at the Warsaw Valley Festival
- "Casual Community Chats" at the Vertical Café in downtown Warsaw
- Information session at the Wyoming County Agriculture Center in Warsaw
- Information session at the Warsaw public library
- A Public Survey
- A Student Survey

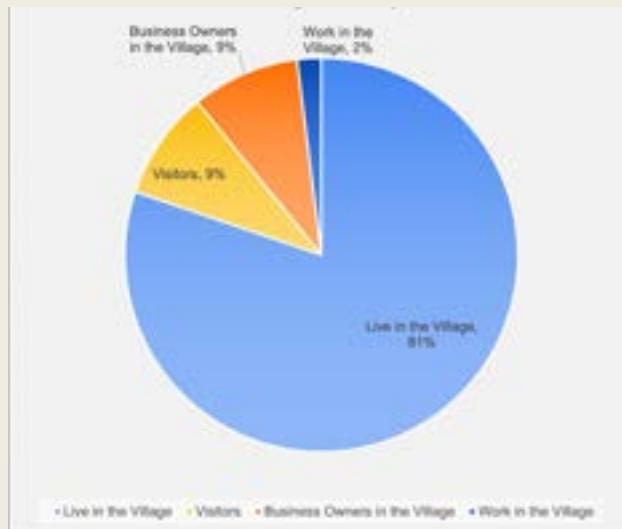
Warsaw's Comprehensive Plan is structured in such a way that focuses on key topic areas. Each topic area is studied from a current conditions perspective, where planners and community members gather information about current trends, opportunities and threats facing the Village of Warsaw. With this information, the Village was able to establish a vision for each focus area, in addition to values and objectives in order to address and prevent issues, and protect community assets in the Village. An implementation plan is also presented which charts specific actions the Village and other partners can take in order to realize the community's vision.



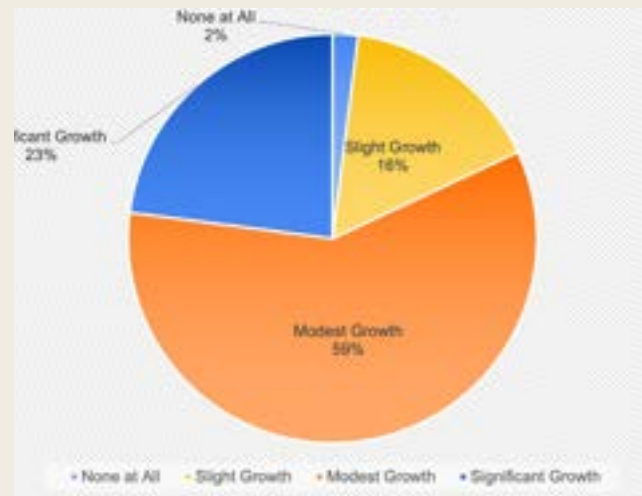
SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

In addition to the participation events, a public survey was prepared to gather the thoughts of community members. Hard copies of the survey were made available at the Warsaw Village Hall, and it was also available online. More than 140 responses were logged from this survey, whose questions include the following:

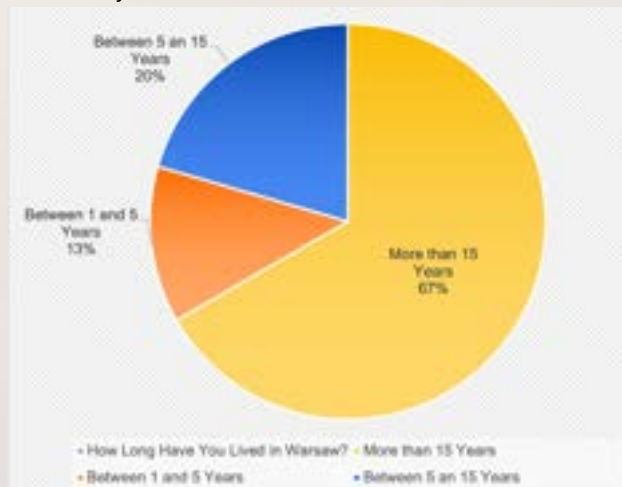
- ✓ Do you live in the Village of Warsaw? If not, where do you live?



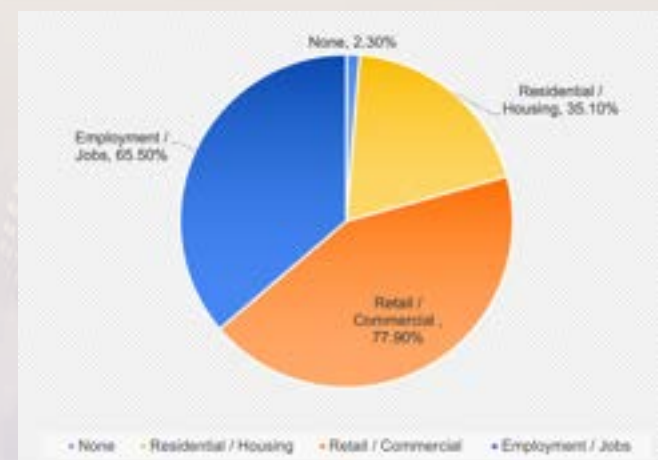
- ✓ What is the range of growth that would you like to see in the Village?



- ✓ If you live in the Village of Warsaw, how long have you lived here?



- ✓ What kind of growth do you think is most important?



Additional Survey Questions and answers can be found in Attachment A "Survey Results. Questions include the following:

- ✓ Where do you think growth should primarily occur?
- ✓ What types of public improvements are most needed in the Downtown area?
- ✓ What street intersections is most in need of an improvement within the Village?

- ✓ What types of private investments are most needed in the Village?
- ✓ What types of programs would you like to see in the Village?
- ✓ What is your BIG IDEA for the future of The Village of Warsaw?

ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

Community members were asked what the "Greatest Strengths" the Village of Warsaw had to offer. We compiled these together to make a word cloud of the most common responses and obtained the following results. Larger text is a result of more frequent use of the word.

- ✓ What do you think is the greatest strength of the Village as a whole?

Strengths



- ✓ What is the most critical challenge that the Village is currently facing?

Community members were asked what the "Biggest Challenges" were facing the Village of Warsaw. We compiled these together to make a word cloud and obtained the following results. Larger text is a result of more frequent use of the word.

Challenges



ENGAGEMENT : STUDENT SURVEY

Warsaw prepared a **student survey**, with 29 responses among current Warsaw High School students. Student survey responses were recorded anonymously, and responses to these questions informed the strategic planning decision making throughout the comprehensive plan.

Survey questions include the following:

✓ What is your age?

Median Age of Respondents was 15.5 years old.

✓ What's your favorite thing about the Village of Warsaw?

- 32% of respondents mentioned sports and recreational facilities, such as the park, the Warsaw Falls, and tennis courts.
- 25% of respondents mentioned some form of Small Town Feel, be it the community, how close everything is, the simple layout, or that everyone knows each other.

✓ What are some attractions you would like to see in the Village of Warsaw?

- 46% of respondents want tourism / recreational facilities such as improvements to the Gates museum, a bowling alley, new water park, dog park, splash pad, roller skating / ice skating rink.
- 31% of respondents want more restaurants like fast food and cafes.

✓ Where do you shop in the Village of Warsaw?

- 75% of respondents shopped at some combination of Walmart and other stores. It is of note that Walmart is in the Town of Warsaw.

✓ Do you see yourself staying in the Village of Warsaw? Why or why not?

25% of respondents want to stay in Warsaw, while 75% believe they will leave.

✓ What would you like to see added to the Village of Warsaw Park?

- 75% of respondents stated they would like to see recreational opportunities improved, including adding a dedicated dog park, adding a waterpark, tennis courts, and basketball courts. Additional responses included soccer fields and hockey rinks.

VILLAGE OF WARSAW COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

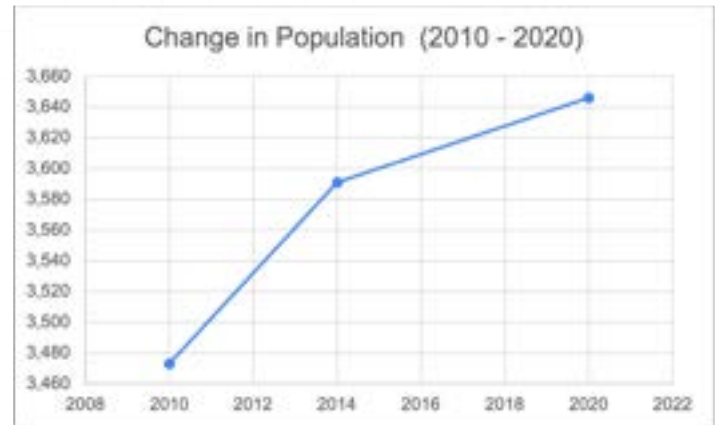
This section contains a brief overview of topic areas and general information about the Village of Warsaw.

The Village of Warsaw was incorporated in 1843 and sits in 4.11 square miles of Wyoming County. Warsaw serves as the Wyoming County seat of government.

The Village of Warsaw is situated in the Town of Warsaw between the "East" and "West" hills, and is bisected by the Oatka Creek.

The Village of Warsaw has shown a pattern of growth in recent years, trend toward Change in Population urbanization continuing in rural areas such as Wyoming County.

DIVERSITY IN THE VILLAGE



% Change between 2010 and 2020

+ 4.98%

2020 RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE VILLAGE	TOTAL POPULATION 2010	TOTAL POPULATION 2020	TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE	TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE (%)
Total Population	3,473	3,646	173	4.98%
Non Hispanic	3,416	3,556	140	4.10%
Non Hispanic White Alone	3,336	3,323	-13	-0.39%
Non Hispanic Black Alone	6	31	25	416.67%
Non Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	10	9	-1	-10.00%
Non Hispanic Asian Alone	29	45	16	55.17%
Non Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0	
Non Hispanic Other Alone	1	7	6	600.00%
Non Hispanic Multi Race	34	141	107	314.71%
Hispanic	57	90	33	57.89%

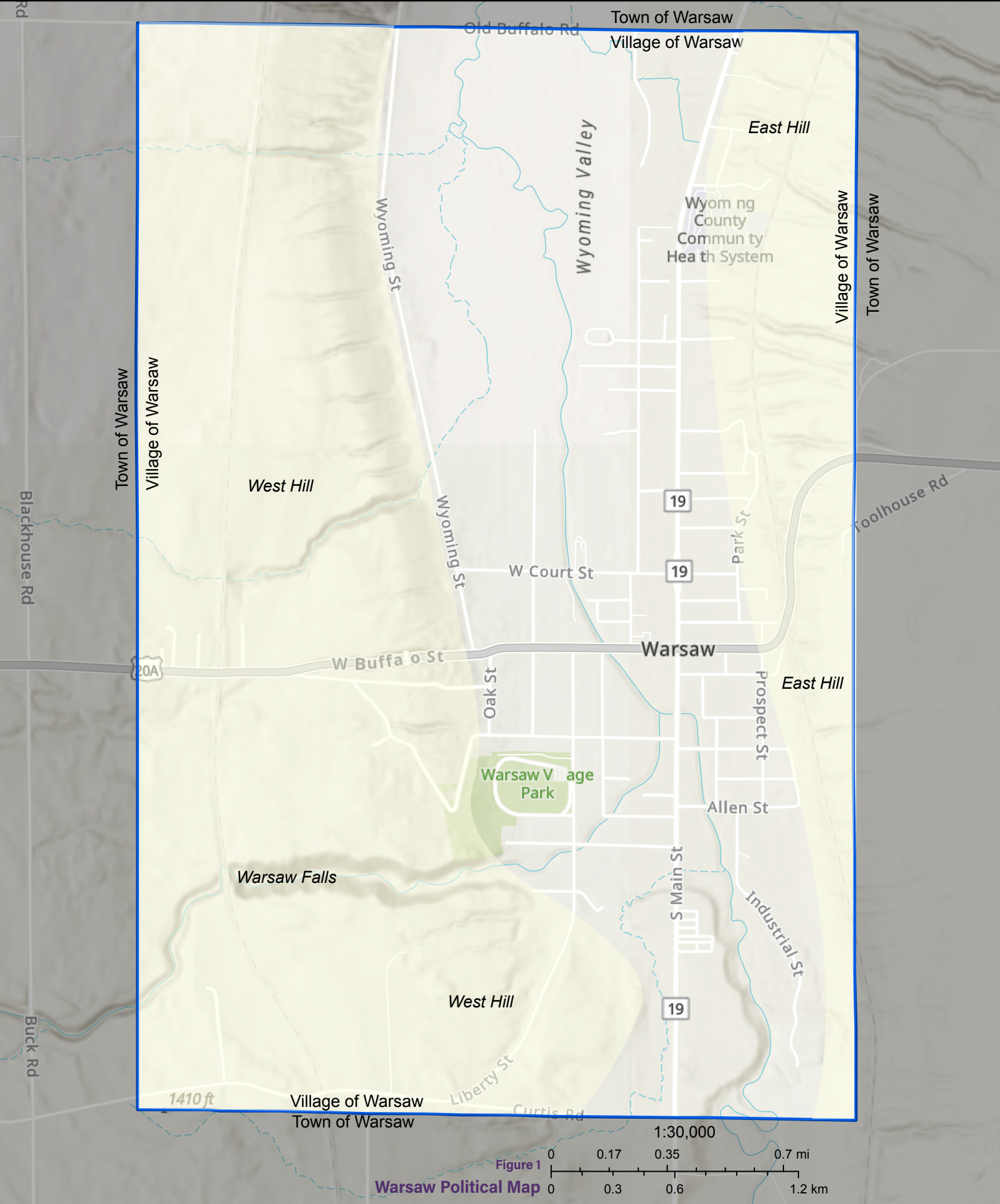
While the total population in the Village is growing, the population of children under the age of 18 has decreased between 2010 and 2020.

AGE IN THE VILLAGE

2020 TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE UNDER 18 IN THE VILLAGE OF WARSAW	2010 TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	2020 TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18	CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 18 (%)
Total Population	794	661	-133	-16.75%

The Village of Warsaw is becoming a more diverse community. We see evidence of this in the growth in the number of African American, Asian, and Hispanic community members in the Village between 2010 and 2020 (Per the 2020 US Census).

VILLAGE OF WARSAW MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES



Introduction to Comprehensive Plan Focus Areas

The Village of Warsaw approached the comprehensive planning process by analyzing unique topic areas. These include the following:

Land Use and Zoning

This plan looks at the existing land use in the Village, in addition to existing zoning regulations that impact the Village. The existing zoning code in the Village was drafted in 1994.

Economic Development

Warsaw is home to a diverse and vibrant business community, with more than 140 individual parcels categorized by the New York State Property Class Code as being commercial properties. These commercial properties include apartments, restaurants, medical offices, art galleries, dance studios, antique shops, and so much more. This plan looks at the size of the market, market characteristics, employment conditions, employers, workforce development, and current business improvement initiatives within the Village of Warsaw.

Environment

Warsaw is located in a valley and is home to unique natural resources such as the Oatka Creek and Warsaw Falls. Due to the Village's location being in a valley, it is prone to facing challenges associated with flooding during and after storm events. This plan looks at the existing environmental features of the Village, in addition to air quality, water quality (including drinking water quality), erosion controls, current and past industrial uses, potential environmental concerns, and potential environmental improvement programs to be enacted by the Village.

Tourism and Recreation

Warsaw sits in a strategic location less than an hour away from both the City of Rochester and the City of Buffalo via car. It is home to some of the highest snowfall totals on average in New York State, and has natural assets that can be capitalized on to encourage a growth in the local tourism industry. This plan will look at natural tourism and recreation assets, historic assets and opportunities, and existing/potential parks and open spaces in the Village.

Housing and Urban Design

Warsaw is home to a remarkably intact historic downtown, with many commercial buildings dating from the 1890's or earlier. This lends to the small town charm that makes Warsaw such a unique place to call home. This plan will look at the composition of downtown Warsaw, including streetscape design features. It will also look at housing age, vacancy, and occupancy within the Village, and potential environmental concerns. This plan also studies potential areas where more housing can be brought online, via reuse and new construction.

Infrastructure

Warsaw currently provides public water and sewer to most residents; however improvements are needed to expand existing infrastructure. This plan looks at existing fresh water and waste water systems and infrastructure, stormwater management, potential expansion and protection opportunities, in addition to adding electric vehicle charging capacity within the Village, expanding broadband internet access, and food system within the Village.

Transportation

Warsaw sits at a crossroads of two major routes in New York State (Route 20a and Route 19). These routes see thousands of travelers coming from across New York State on a daily basis. This plan reviews streetscape and pedestrian facilities, multi-modal facilities and traffic concerns in the Village of Warsaw. This plan is largely informed by the Active Transportation Plan that was completed in 2024 by Passero Associates and Ingalls Planning and Design.



OUR COMMUNITY VISION, GUIDING PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND ACTIONS

Vision

The Village of Warsaw deserves to grow and thrive in such a way that uses, protects, and enhances the Village we have.

Guiding Principles

- ✓ Warsaw is unique in its geography and environmental assets. These assets, including soils, streams, hills should be protected in a way that allows these assets to be enjoyed by future generations.
- ✓ Warsaw is home to unique cultural and physical assets. These assets should be showcased and featured for the world to see in a safe and friendly manner.
- ✓ All residents of the Village need access to safe, sustainable infrastructure for water, sewer, electric, food, telecommunication, and fuel systems.
- ✓ Activate safe, affordable, and attractive housing for all community members of all backgrounds.
- ✓ Warsaw strives to be a welcoming business environment that encourages creativity and entrepreneurship among community members. The Village must work to preserve and enhance our vibrant, historic, and unique downtown to attract businesses and visitors from the region.
- ✓ Provide safe multi-modal transportation options throughout.
- ✓ Warsaw should be "on the map" for travelers and locals alike. This requires there to be a unified design aesthetic and zoning that encourages complementary land use in the Village.

✓ Goals

Land Use and Zoning

- + Provide buffer zones between agricultural land and critical natural resources
- + Encourage the development of additional accessory dwelling units
- + Activate mixed-use housing in the Downtown core
- + Explore development and marketing strategies for "shovel ready" vacant sites throughout Warsaw.
- + Develop and implement design guidelines for the downtown commercial core
- + Actively market available vacant commercial spaces
- + Increase marketing of available industrial space in the Village of Warsaw.
- + Develop additional solar infrastructure in Warsaw
- + Install fast-charging EV charging stations in the Village municipal parking lot and other convenient to access areas
- + Designate the former Warsaw Landfill as a recreational area
- + Create additional trails along the Oatka Creek and connect the Village to the future park at the former Landfill site
- + The Village would benefit from an updated zoning code that would meet the needs of today's land use patterns. Warsaw would benefit from this being a form-based code
- + Updating zoning codes should coincide with improved enforcement of zoning regulations in the Village

“Our vision and values are a reflection of the collective voices in the Village of Warsaw.”



Economic Development

- + Enhance and protect the downtown core businesses in the Village
- + Encourage visitors from around the region to shop in the Village
- + Identify best reuse and Infill opportunities
- + Create sustainable jobs within the Village

Environment

- + Promote tree conservation
- + Turn snow into a selling point
- + Support and improve stormwater management
- + Enhance climate resiliency
- + Protect and provide opportunities to enjoy waterways in Warsaw
- + Showcase agriculture in Warsaw
- + Redevelop the former Warsaw landfill

Tourism and Recreation

- + Develop and beautify Gateways to the Village
- + Put Warsaw “On the Map”
- + Develop a unified Brand
- + Redevelop the former Warsaw landfill
- + Increase the number of trails and recreational opportunities in Warsaw
- + Develop a community market

Housing and Urban Design

- + Increase the amount of safe, affordable housing in the Village of Warsaw
- + Protect the historic nature of the housing stock and downtown in the Village of Warsaw.
- + Prioritize the use of sidewalk space in Downtown Warsaw.
- + Improve the safety of existing living environments in the Village.

Infrastructure

- + Expand water and sewer service in the Village
- + Identify and add a secondary fresh water source
- + Replace aging fresh water infrastructure
- + Protect the source waters of Warsaw
- + Expand sanitary service in the Village
- + Improve the sewage treatment plant
- + Expand high-speed internet locations in Warsaw
- + Make our parking lot work for us
- + Enhance collaboration between community and government in identifying and addressing infrastructure problems

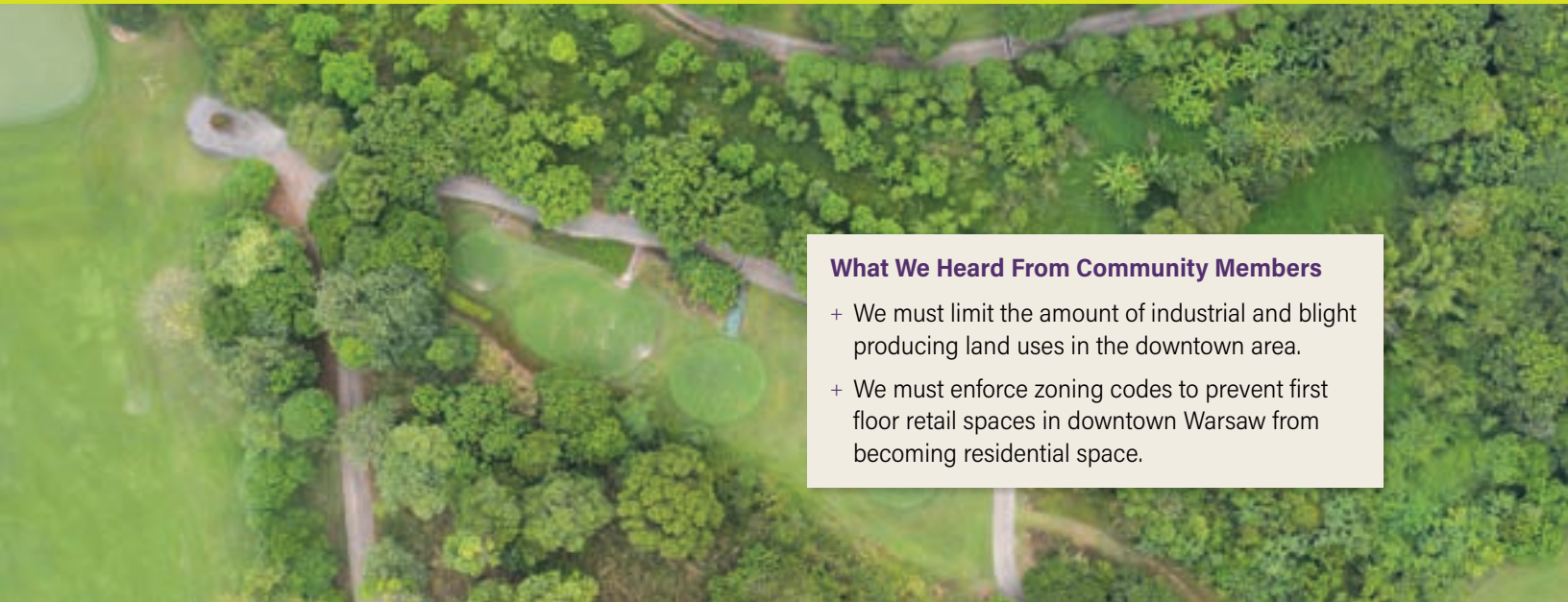
Transportation

- + Develop pedestrian-level lighting in strategic locations in the Village
- + Plant street trees in strategic locations in the Village
- + Develop pedestrian and bicycle connections and trails in the Village
- + Sidewalk gap closure and sidewalk/crosswalk maintenance prioritization
- + Improvements recommended along Route 19 and Main Street

LAND USE AND ZONING

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The Village of Warsaw should be “on the map” for travelers and locals alike. This requires there to be a unified design aesthetic and zoning that encourages complementary land use in the Village.



What We Heard From Community Members

- + We must limit the amount of industrial and blight producing land uses in the downtown area.
- + We must enforce zoning codes to prevent first floor retail spaces in downtown Warsaw from becoming residential space.

Related Plans and Previous Plans

The Village of Warsaw utilizes a zoning code developed and adopted in 1994. The Village of Warsaw utilized the Questions for the Analysis and Evaluation of Existing Zoning Regulations published by the New York State Division of Government Services as part of the James A. Coon Local Government Technical Series as a guiding document in analyzing the existing zoning regulations in the Village of Warsaw.

This list of questions helps assist local governments in determining whether their existing zoning regulations are out of date or otherwise inadequate to meet the demands of present conditions in the community.

KEY GOALS

- + Protect Natural Environments in Warsaw
- + Encourage the development of additional Accessory Dwelling Units
- + Activate mixed-use housing in the Downtown Core
- + Explore development and marketing strategies for “Shovel Ready” vacant sites throughout Warsaw.
- + Develop additional solar infrastructure in Warsaw
- + Install fast-charging EV charging station in the Village Municipal Parking lot.

Existing Zoning Code Map & Regulations

The existing 1994 zoning code map is based on the concept of separation of land uses by type i.e. residential zones, commercial zones, industrial zones, etc. While this is an effective and common zoning practice, by design, it limits a mixture of uses to be developed in the Village. Existing zoning districts include the following:

R-1: Residential Districts. These districts allow for single family dwellings and limit construction to one principal structure per lot. These zones are typically lower density and further from the Village center.

R-2: Residential Districts. These districts allow for single family dwellings and two family dwellings based on planning board approval. These zones are typically closer to the downtown core.

R-B: Restricted Business Districts. These zones allow for offices, clinics, data centers, and other types of professional offices, subject to planning board approval.

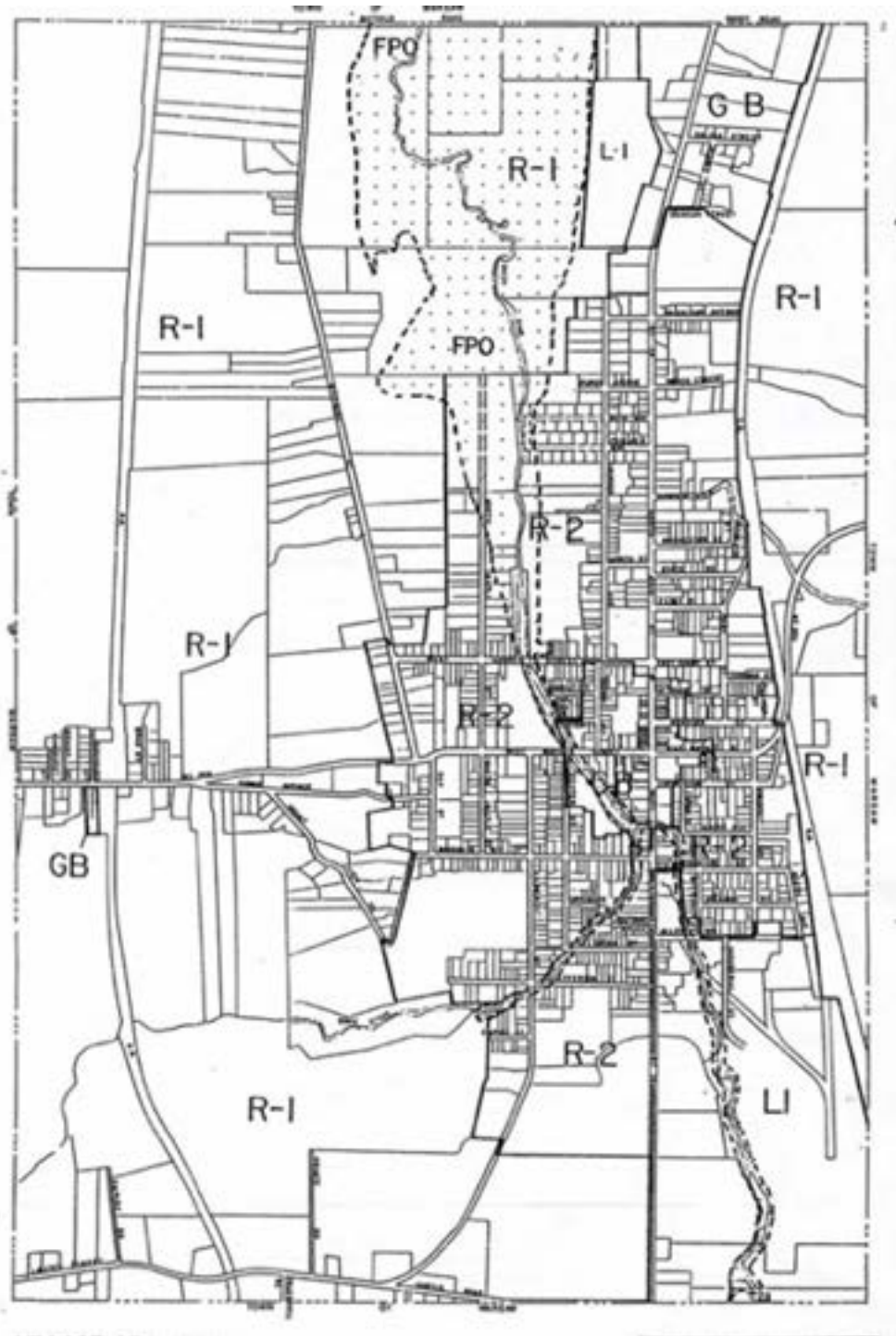


Figure 2
Existing Zoning Map

C-B: Central Business Districts. These zones permit retail business establishment, and other commercial uses. Special use permits are able to be applied for public utilities, motor vehicle services, and multi-family dwelling development. This zone consists of the downtown core of the Village.

G-B: General Business Districts. These allow for all uses in C-B districts, plus additional commercial uses such as drive ins, hotels, printing, building supply, workshops, wholesale establishments, storage, clinics, and more, subject to planning board approval. These zones are located along Route 20a at the top of West Hill, and the Northern portion of Route 19.

L-I: Light Industrial Districts. Permitted uses in light industrial areas include manufacturing, processing, fabrication of metal, wood, paper, warehousing or storage of goods. Other permitted uses include office building development, scientific lab development, commercial storage, and other uses subject to planning board approval. These districts are located in the Southwest corner of the Village, and along Commerce Way in Northern Warsaw.

Unique Zoning Overlay Districts

The Village's existing zoning code includes a Floodplain Overlay District (FPO) which is in place at the Northern end of the Village in the valley that the Oatka Creek flows through. This district coincides with identified flood zones, and helps promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to help minimize potential losses due to flood conditions in these specific areas.

Planned Residential Development District (PRD) are designed to encourage residential development in desirable residential living areas. This district does not appear on the 1994 zoning code map.

1994 Zoning Code Analysis

- Generally, this euclidian zoning code is reaching the end of its useful life. It is currently difficult to enforce provisions of it, and has resulted in the development of first floor residential space in prime retail locations, and the encroachment of industrial uses into the downtown area.
- The 1994 zoning code lacks language providing specific guidance for measuring building lines, lot lines, property lines, and right of ways. This is further complicated and a source of dispute for lots sitting on corners.
- The 1994 zoning map appears difficult to update, and is outdated on the Village website.
- The addition of some demonstrative pictures would be helpful in making the zoning code easier to understand.
- The Village may benefit from working at a county level to adopt updated zoning codes.

Land Use Analysis

This section of the comprehensive plan reviews current land uses in the Village of Warsaw based on New York State Property Classification Codes obtained at the time of plan development.

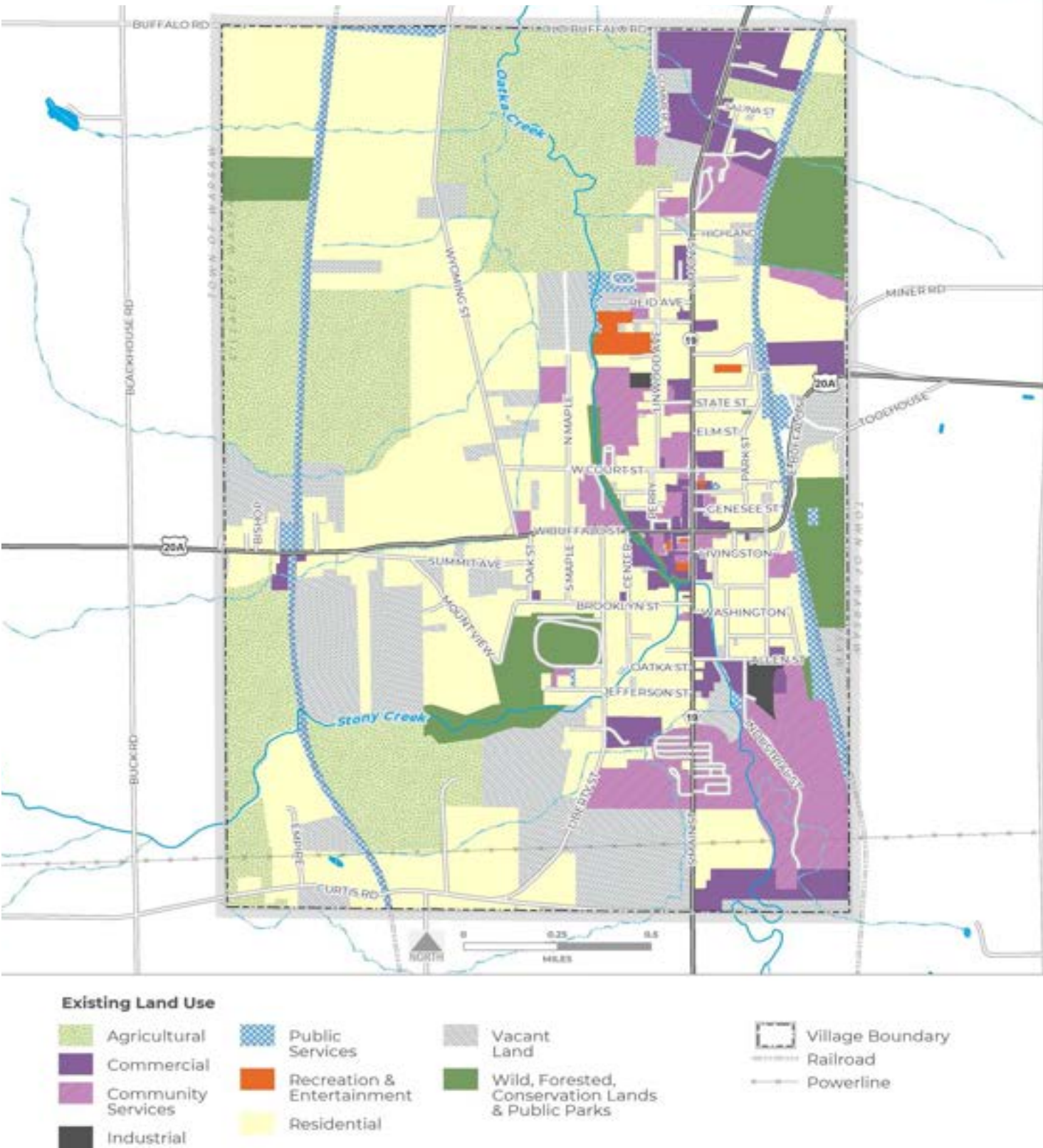
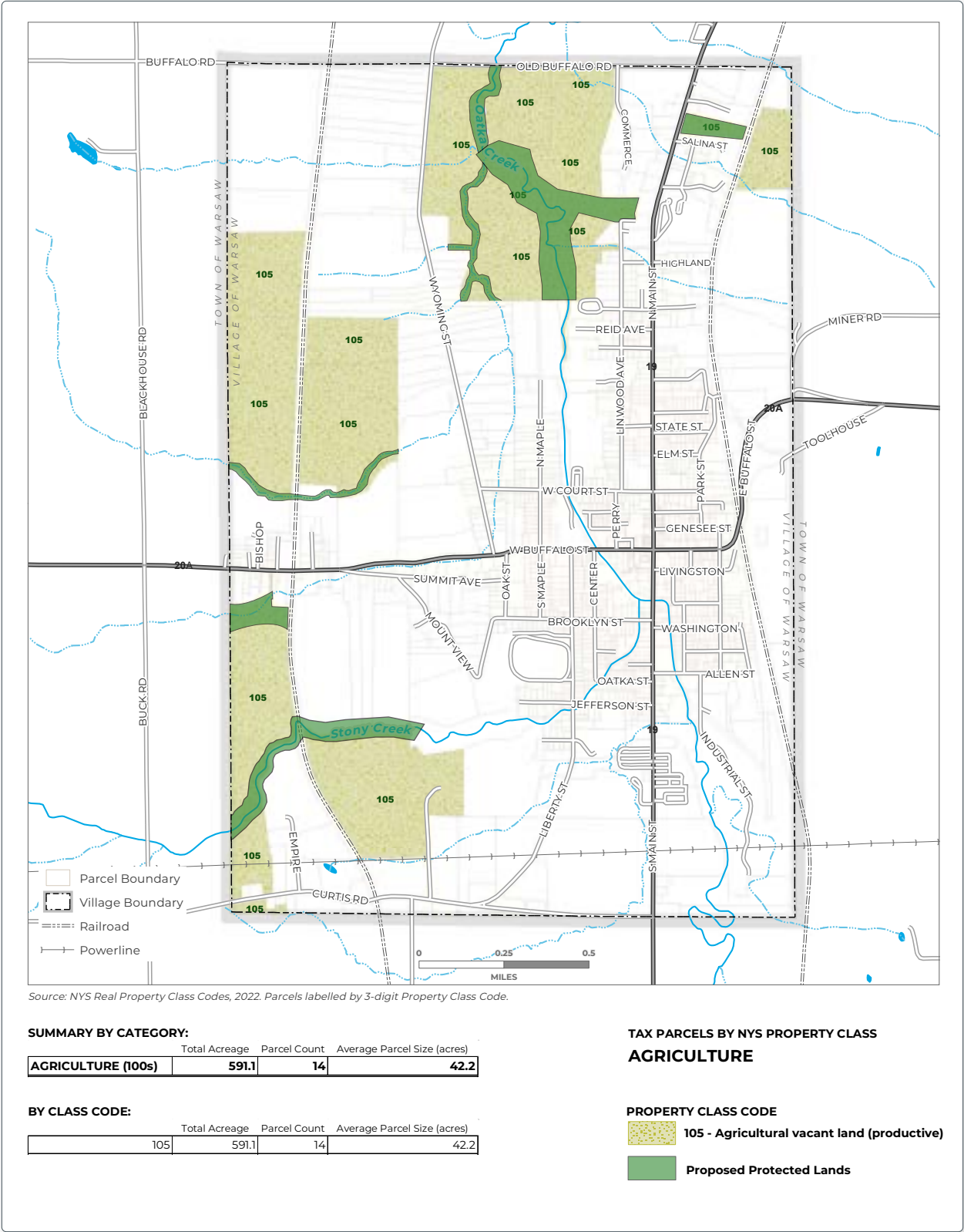


Figure 3
Existing Land Uses map by New York State Property Classification Code

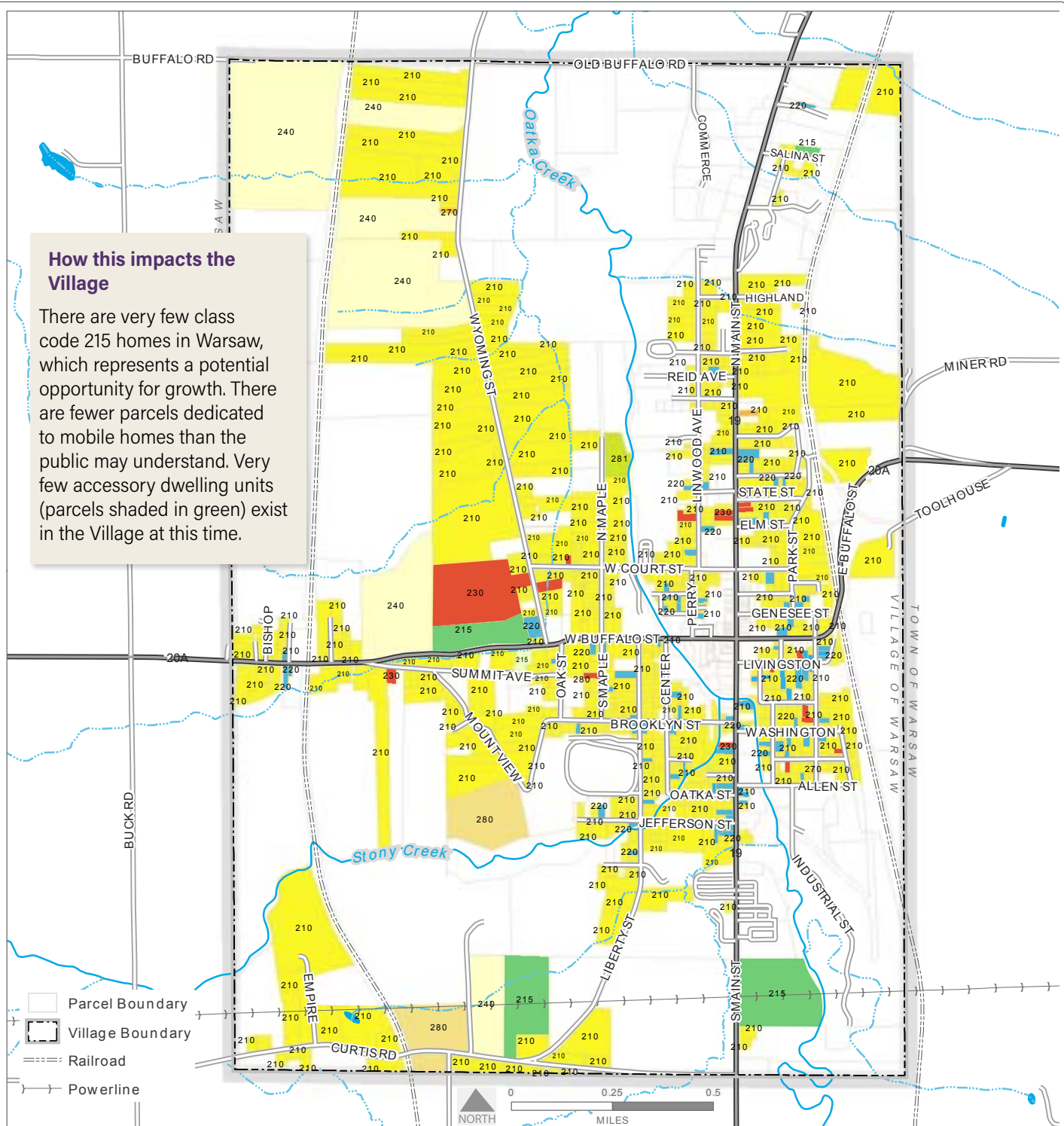


Current Agricultural Land Use **Existing Agricultural Land Use and Protected Lands**

Agricultural Vacant Land (Productive)

Land in these areas is used as part of an operating farm. It does not have living accommodations and cannot be specifically related to any of the other divisions in the agricultural category. Usually found when an operating farm is made up of a number of contiguous parcels. Many of these ares are nearby water running in the Village. These areas must have a buffer from active agricultural uses in order to protect them from potential contamination.

Current Residential Land Use



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022. Parcels labelled by 3-digit Property Class Code.

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
RESIDENTIAL (200s)	948.9	1052	0.9

BY CLASS CODE:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
210	637.9	918	0.7
215	48.0	7	6.9
220	24.1	95	0.3
230	26.7	17	1.6
240	174.8	6	29.1
270	0.9	3	0.3
280	32.6	5	6.5
281	4.0	1	4.0

TAX PARCELS BY NYS PROPERTY CLASS

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY CLASS CODES

- 210 One family year-round residence
- 215 One family year-round residence with accessory apartment
- 220 Two family year-round residence
- 230 Three family year-round residence
- 240 Rural residence with acreage
- 270 Mobile home
- 280 Multi-Purpose/Multi-Structure
- 281 Multiple residences

Figure 5

Existing Residential Land Use

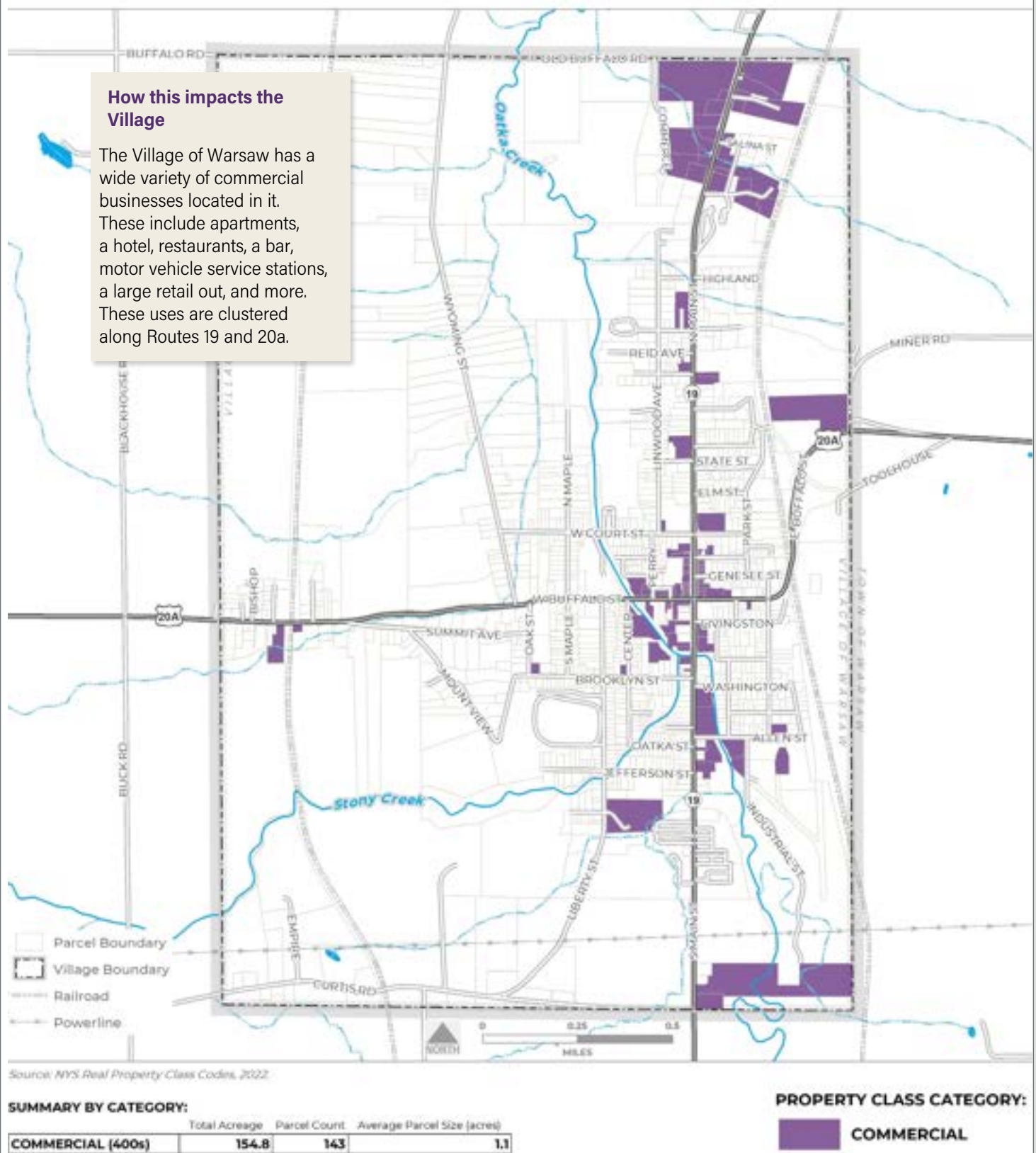


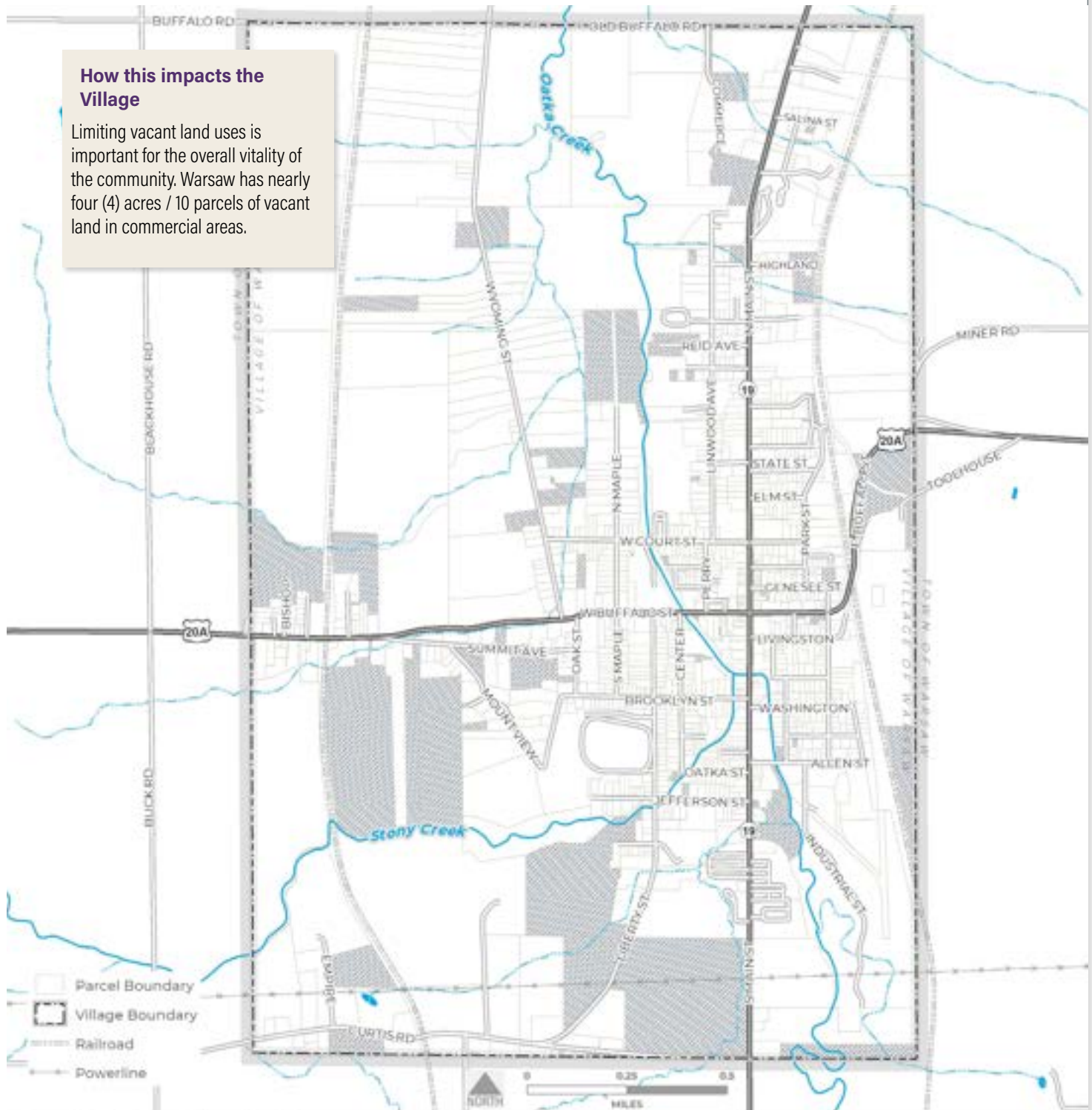
Figure 6

Existing Commercial Land Use

Current Vacant Land Use

How this impacts the Village

Limiting vacant land uses is important for the overall vitality of the community. Warsaw has nearly four (4) acres / 10 parcels of vacant land in commercial areas.



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022.

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

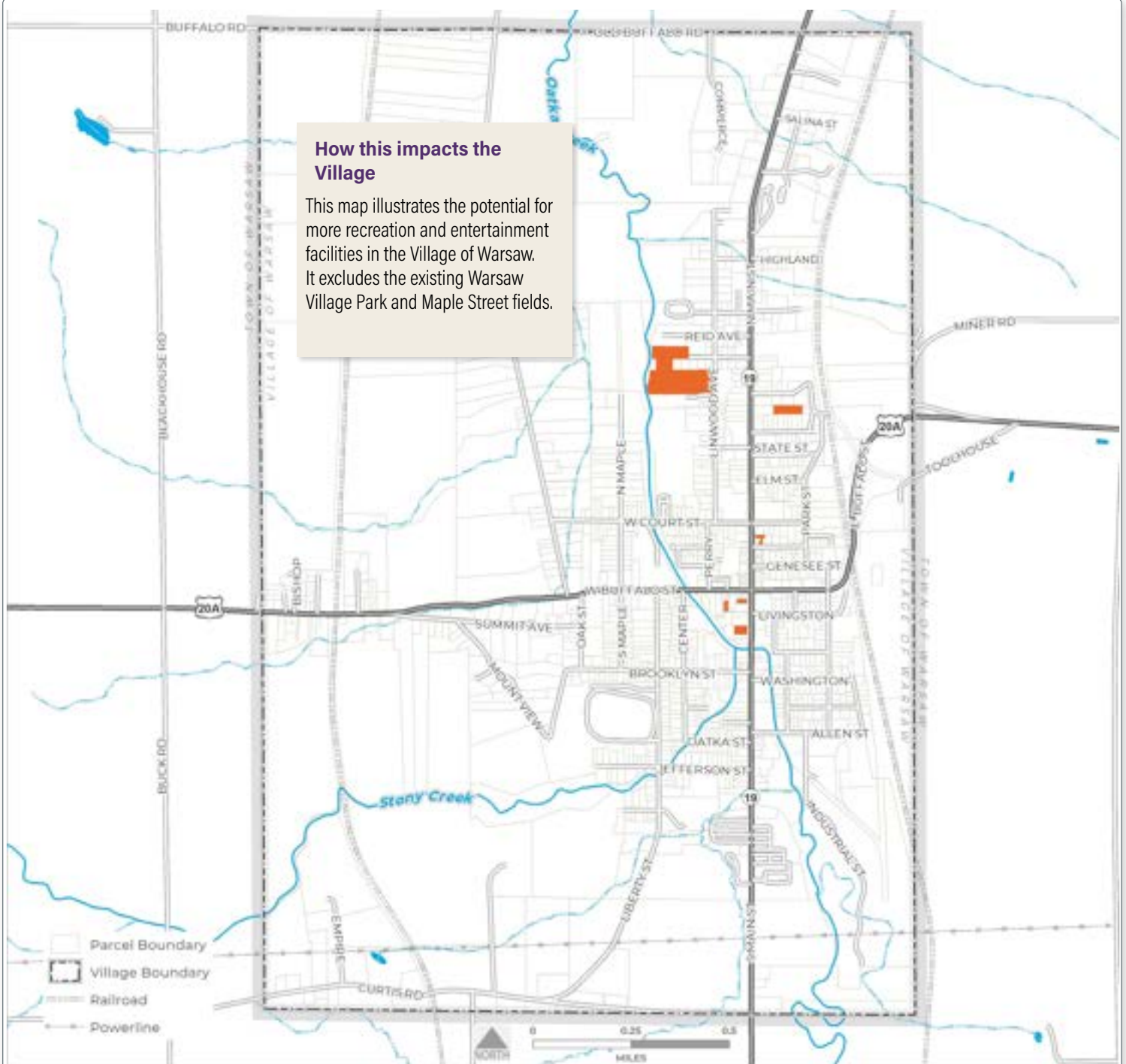
	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
VACANT LAND (300s)	342.2	85	4.0

PROPERTY CLASS CATEGORY

VACANT LAND

Figure 7
Existing Vacant Land Use

Current Recreation and Entertainment Land Use



SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
RECREATION & ENTERTAINMENT (500s)	11.6	7	1.7

BY CLASS CODE:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
512	0.2	1	0.2
534	0.7	2	0.4
543	9.3	1	9.3
544	0.2	1	0.2
545	1.1	1	1.1
590	0.0	1	0.0

PROPERTY CLASS CATEGORY:

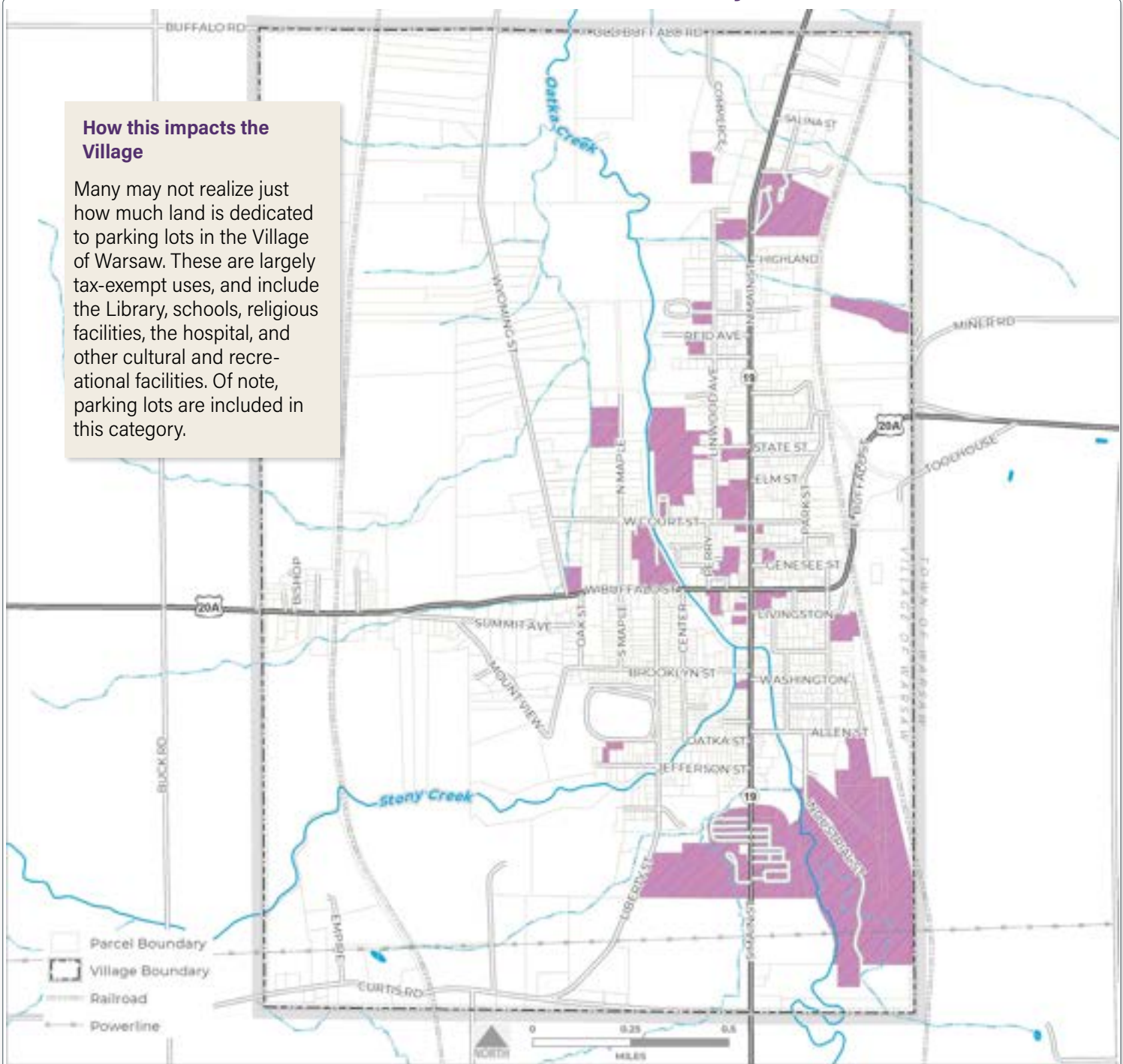
RECREATION & ENTERTAINMENT

Figure 8
Existing Recreation Land Use

Current Community Service Land Use

How this impacts the Village

Many may not realize just how much land is dedicated to parking lots in the Village of Warsaw. These are largely tax-exempt uses, and include the Library, schools, religious facilities, the hospital, and other cultural and recreational facilities. Of note, parking lots are included in this category.



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022.

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
COMMUNITY SERVICES (600s)	204.6	41	5.0

PROPERTY CLASS CATEGORY:

COMMUNITY SERVICES

BY CLASS CODE:

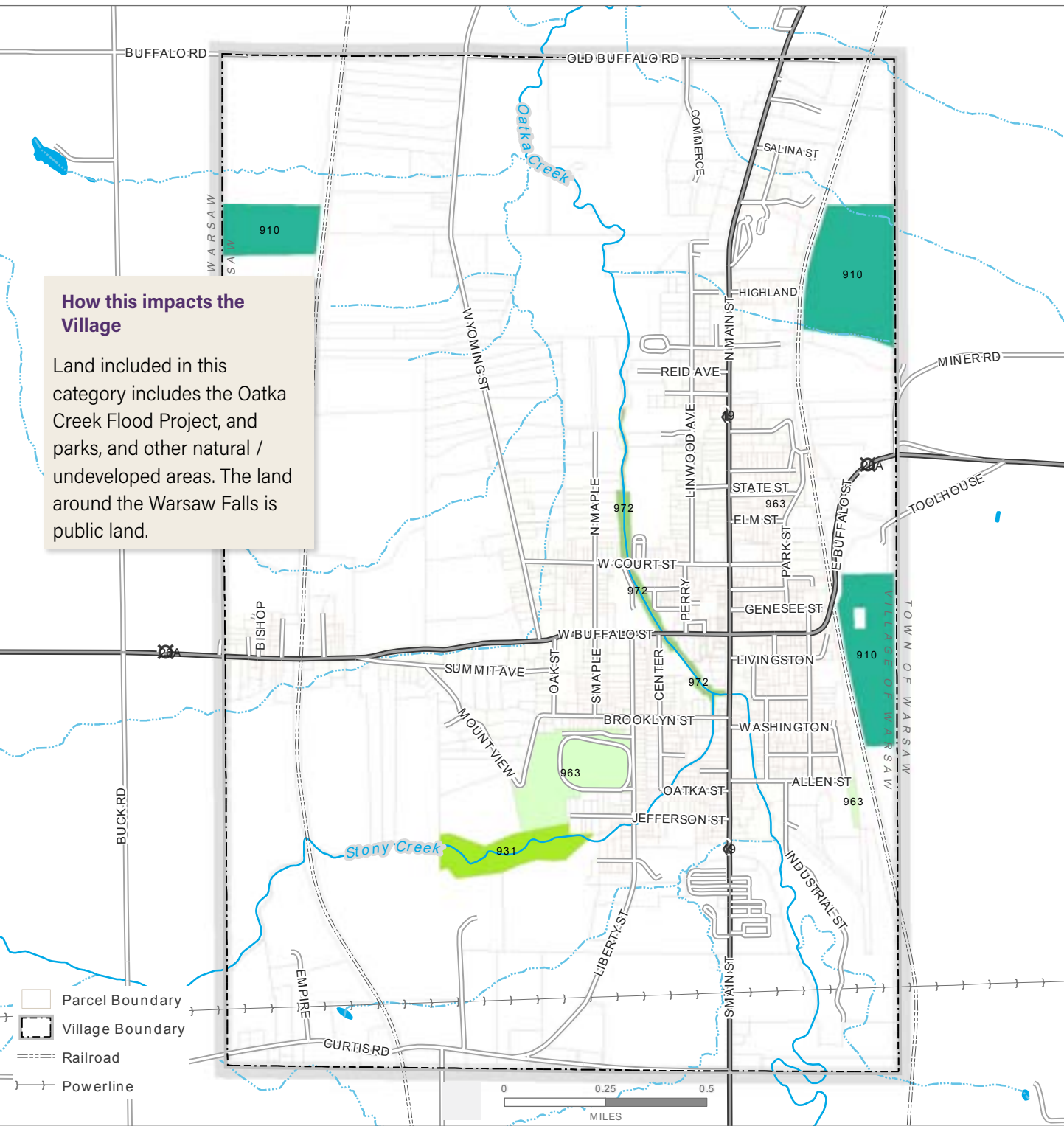
	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
611	0.3	1	0.3
612	24.5	2	12.2
615	3.7	2	1.8
620	6.6	7	0.9
632	4.1	4	1.0
633	2.7	1	2.7
641	14.2	1	14.2
651	76.2	3	25.4

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
652	4.0	3	1.3
653	8.4	4	2.1
662	0.5	1	0.5
670	0.9	1	0.9
680	0.5	1	0.5
682	2.7	2	1.4
690	1.9	3	0.6
695	50.4	4	12.6

Figure 9

Existing Community Service Land Use

Current Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands and Public Parks Land Use



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022. Parcels labelled by 3-digit Property Class Code.

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
WILD, CONSERVATION, PUBLIC PARKS (900s)	153.0	8	19.1

BY CLASS CODE:

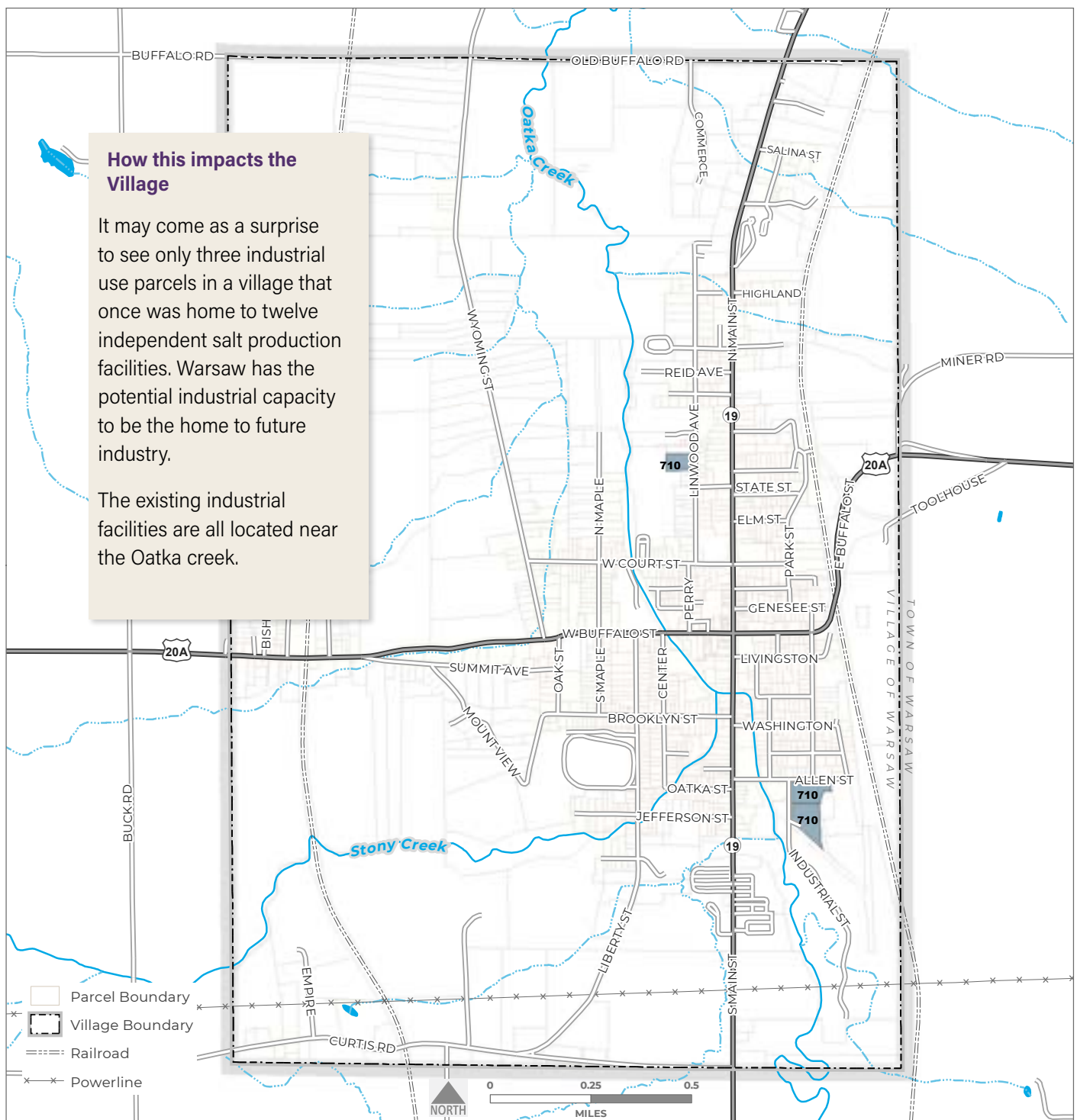
	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
910	91.4	3	30.5
931	18.2	1	18.2
963	33.7	3	11.2
972	9.7	1	9.7

TAX PARCELS BY NYS PROPERTY CLASS
WILD, FORESTED, CONSERVATION
LANDS & PUBLIC PARK
PROPERTY CLASS CODES

- 910 Private wild and forest lands except for private hunting and fishing clubs
- 931 State-owned land (forest Preserve)
- 963 City, town, or village public parks and recreation areas
- 972 Land under water, either privately or governmentally-owned (other than residential - more properly classified as code 315)

Figure 10
Existing Forest Land Use

Current Industrial Land Use



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022. Parcels labelled by 3-digit Property Class Code.

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
INDUSTRIAL (700s)	8.4	3	2.8

BY CLASS CODE:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
710	8.4	3	2.8

TAX PARCELS BY NYS PROPERTY CLASS

INDUSTRIAL

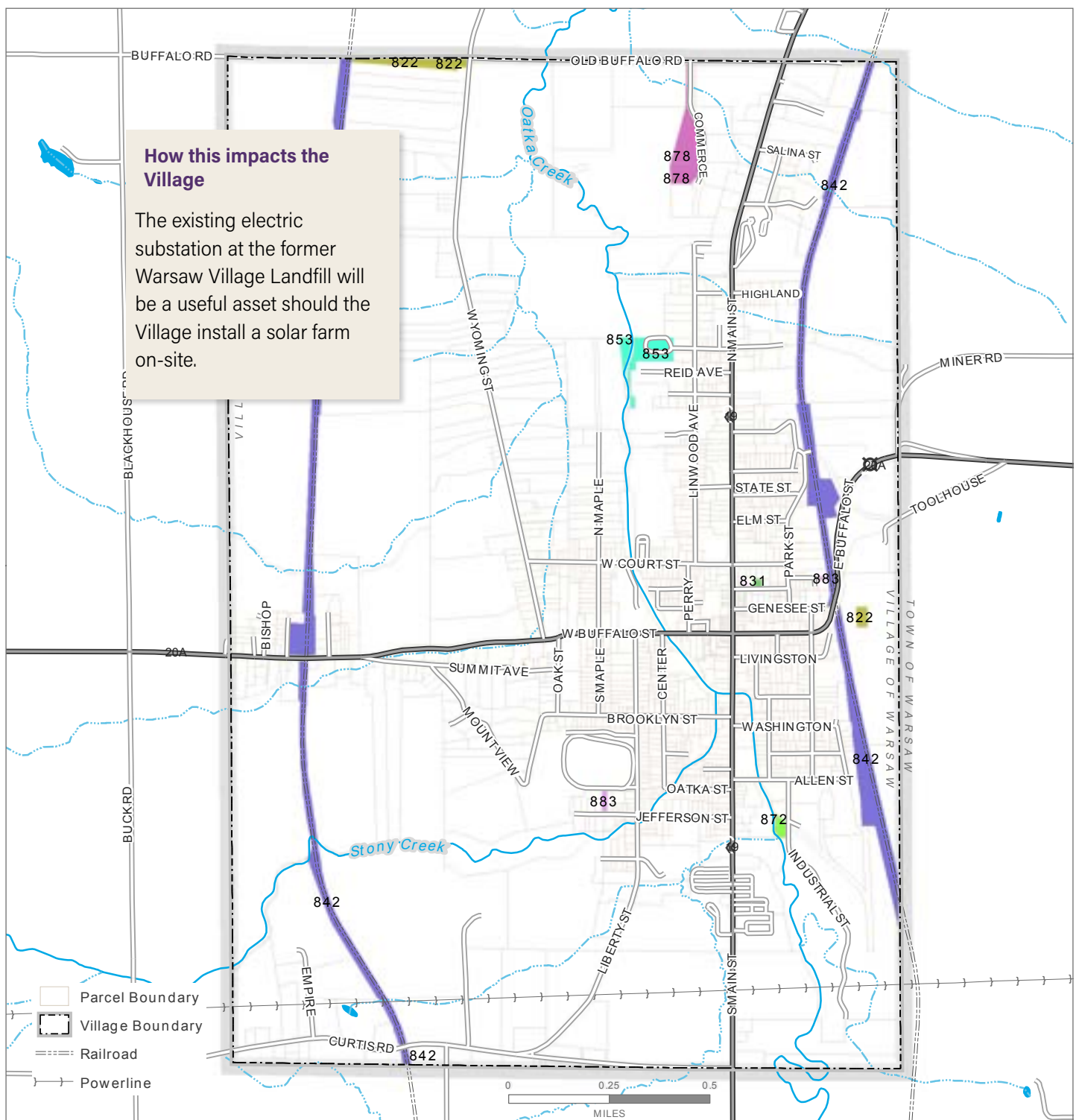
PROPERTY CLASS CODE

710

Figure 11

Existing Vacant Land Use

Current Public Service / Infrastructure Land Use



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022. Parcels labelled by 3-digit Property Class Code.

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
PUBLIC SERVICES (800s)	93.1	13	7.2

BY CLASS CODE:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
822	4.5	4	1.1
831	0.3	1	0.3
842	74.4	2	37.2
853	5.5	1	5.5
872	0.9	1	0.9
878	7.0	2	3.5
883	0.6	2	0.3

TAX PARCELS BY NYS PROPERTY CLASS

PUBLIC SERVICES

PROPERTY CLASS CODES

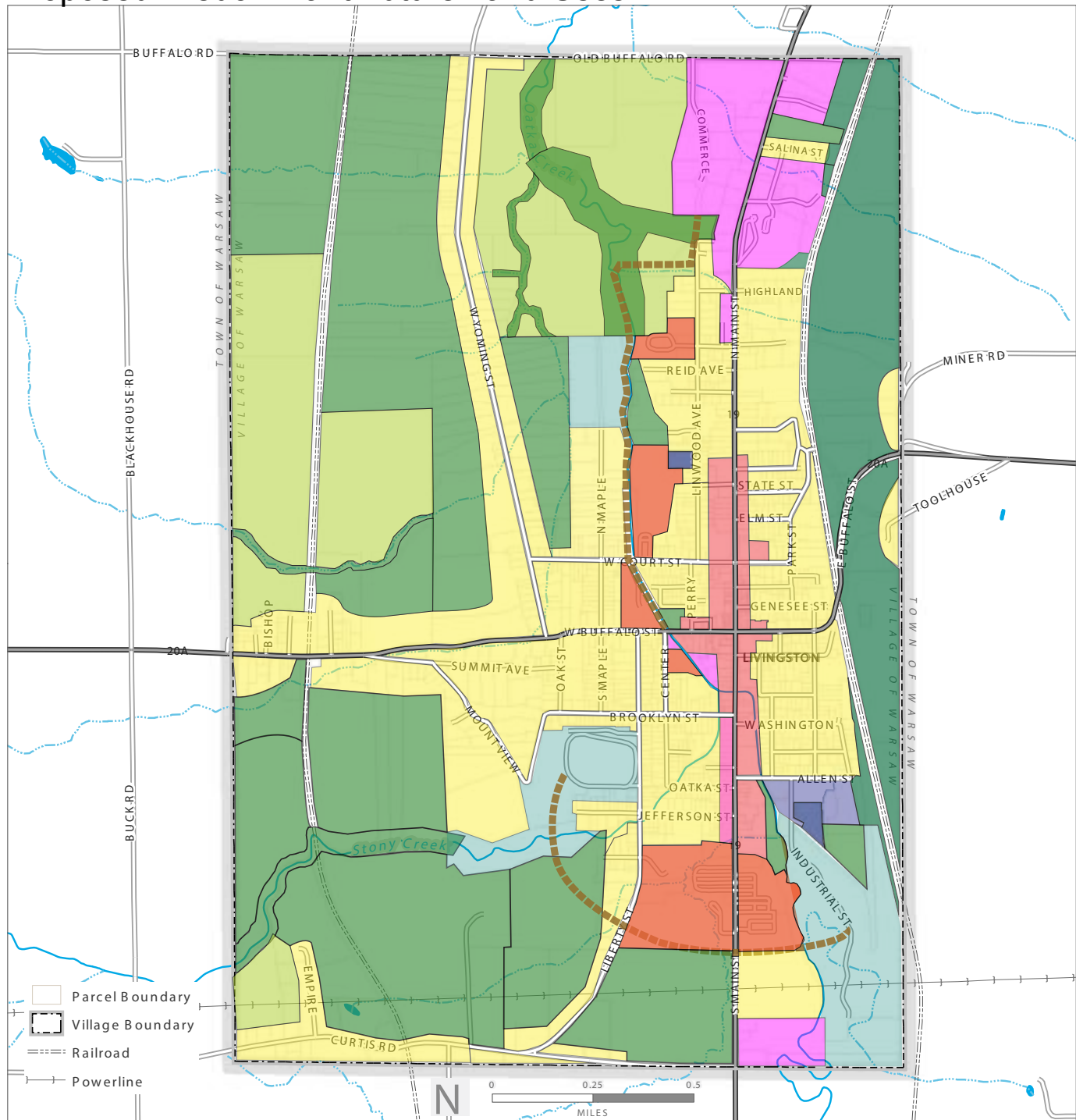
822 Water Supply	872 Electric substation
831 Telephone	Electric power generation facilities
842 Ceiling Railroad	878 Electric power generation facility - solar
853 Sewage treatment and water pollution control	883 Gas transmission improvement

Figure 11

Existing Public Service Land Use

Proposed Future Uses

Proposed Predominant Future Land Uses



Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
| Residential | Industrial |
| Forest and Conservation Lands | Mixed Use Downtown Core |
| Commercial | Civic, Cultural, Public Works |
| Agricultural | Recreational Trails |
| Public Parks and Recreation | |

Figure 12

Proposed Future Land Use

Strategic Plan for Land Use and Zoning

Goal 1

Protect Natural Environments in Warsaw

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces

+ Environmental Justice

+ Green Infrastructure

+ Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Provide buffer zones between agricultural land and critical natural resources.

Environmental resources including forests, streams, creeks, and wetlands must be protected from further environmental degradation in the Village. Numerous areas currently utilized for agriculture feature undeveloped forest land and water resources. The Village should utilize code enforcement to prevent further development of these areas.

- Develop and maintain meaningful partnerships with Agriculture professionals to optimize farmland utilization. Organizations such as the Cornell Cooperative Extension, US Department of Agriculture operate in the Village of Warsaw. The Village should encourage agricultural uses that create high profit, high yield, and highly sustainable crops on farmland in the Village of Warsaw utilizing an understanding of soils, drainage and sunlight throughout agricultural areas of the Village. In addition, uses to promote agritourism in the region.



Figure 13
Examples of Accessory Dwelling Units

Goal 2

Encourage the Development of Additional Accessory Dwelling Units.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation

+ Compact Development

+ Downtown Revitalization

+ Transit-friendly development

+ Environmental Justice

+ Green Infrastructure

+ Increase housing options in Warsaw

- Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are smaller independent living spaces on the same lot as a single-family home. ADUs can be attached to the home itself or be separate structures on the owners' property. For homeowners, ADUs can be a source of extra income, utilizing extra space or property to create a new housing unit.
- Accessory dwelling units come in many shapes and styles, as noted in the figure above. There are currently 7 parcels in Warsaw containing accessory dwelling units, while numerous homes have the potential for the addition of ADUs. ADUs offer homeowners opportunities to earn income while providing the option for affordable housing and potential short term rental opportunities in the Village.

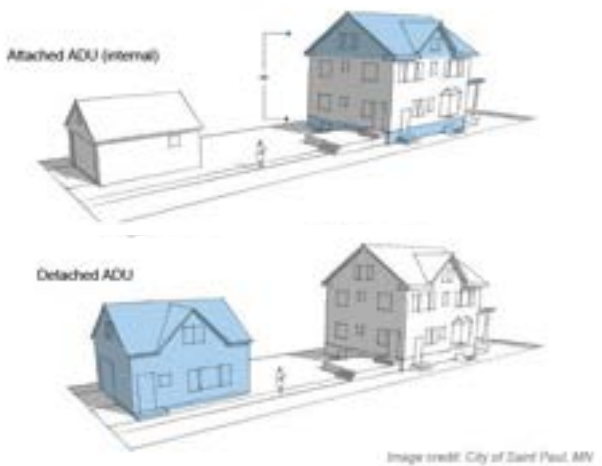




Figure 14
Example of a historic mixed-use building in
Warsaw's downtown Core.

Goal 3

Activate Mixed-use Housing in the Downtown Core.

The Village of Warsaw should encourage the activation (or re-activation) of dormant second and third floor housing units in the downtown core. This includes incentivizing code-compliance upgrades and providing educational resources for financial incentives for redevelopment.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Increase housing options in Warsaw

Goal 4

Explore development and marketing strategies for "Shovel Ready" vacant sites throughout Warsaw.

Vacant land comes in many different forms. Some land is restricted in terms of use due to physical size restrictions, environmental concerns (i.e. floodplains, prior industrial uses, etc.), and existing use of the land (i.e. cemeteries, which are classified as vacant land per the New York State Property Classification Code). Of the 85 parcels in the Village of Warsaw currently classified as vacant land, there are numerous potential "shovel ready sites" in the forms of gaps in residential neighborhoods, gaps along the commercial corridors.

Explore development and marketing strategies for "Shovel Ready" vacant sites throughout Warsaw.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Green Building
- + Increase housing options in Warsaw

ACTIONS

- Maintain a list of "shovel ready" sites available on the Village website including fast facts about sites and potential redevelopment opportunities/incentives.
- Identify best re-use strategies for sites. Some sites may be best suited for infill development, while others may be best suited for becoming conservation areas, farmlands, parks, etc.

Before



Goal 5

Develop and implement design guidelines for the Downtown commercial core.

ACTIONS

- Guidelines shall prevent first floor commercial spaces from being converted to residential space.
- Guidelines shall prevent junkyard development in the downtown core.
- These guidelines should take into consideration historic aspects of the downtown core, in addition to current New York State building codes, and applicable zoning codes.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Increase housing options in Warsaw

Figure 15

Example of potential infill development in the Village.





Goal 6

Actively market available vacant commercial spaces.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Increase housing options in Warsaw

ACTIONS

- Working with Wyoming County Tourism and Chamber of Commerce in addition to web-based tools like loopNet, create an update an easily accessible commercial real estate listing for vacant commercial units in the Village, and envision what could be in these spaces.
- Engage in a facade improvement program for buildings along the main commercial corridors of the Village.

Goal 7

Increase marketing of available industrial space

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Increase housing options in Warsaw
- + Infill Development

ACTIONS

- Working with the local Chamber of Commerce, former/vacant/shovel ready industrial sites should be identified and be marketed for redevelopment. This includes high level development incentive identification and an analysis of existing infrastructure serving former industrial sites (water, electric, gas service capacity, rail and road access, etc.).

Goal 8

Develop additional solar infrastructure in Warsaw

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Green Infrastructure

ACTIONS

- In the former Village landfill among other locations, explore the idea of developing additional solar power generating facilities. This will help improve energy independence in the Village, and can be used as a marketing tool for attracting new Village residents.

Goal 9

Install fast-charging EV charging station in the Village municipal parking lot.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- A high-speed electric vehicle charging station will put Warsaw "On the map" for electric vehicle users.

Zoning Goals and Recommendations

The Village of Warsaw would benefit from an updated zoning code that would meet the needs of today's land use patterns.

ACTIONS

- Steps should be taken to make the code more user friendly, and to make it easier to maintain/keep updated.
 - Specific language should be added in the code to improve the ability to enforce the code, and to mitigate disputes between landowners (i.e. precise measurement requirements)
 - Language should be included about land use for reducing the potential conflict between uses and improving the overall aesthetic of the Village of Warsaw (i.e. specific removal of first floor residential apartments in certain zones and adding "buffer zones" between land uses).
- 1 Update or replace the existing zoning code with a more current code.
 - A Provide up-to-date zoning maps and codes online.
 - B Provide clear and easy to enforce regulations for code enforcement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The Village of Warsaw strives to be a welcoming business environment that encourages creativity and entrepreneurialism among community members. The Village must work to preserve and enhance our vibrant, historic, and unique downtown in order to attract businesses and visitors from the region.

Related and Previous Plans

The 1994 Village of Warsaw Comprehensive Plan states the following: "The principal economic concepts upon which the plan is based include: building upon and supporting existing commercial and industrial areas; attracting new industries to locate within the Village; limiting growth and development to areas capable of sustaining such activities and which exhibit few environmental constraints; and, encouraging the extension of public utilities to areas which are appropriate for and which can support new development."

How this impacts the Village Now

Between 1994 and present day, the Village of Warsaw has successfully limited commercial and industrial activity to commercial corridors and areas zoned as industrial zones in the Village. The Village has suffered a decline in industrial jobs, with only two industrial sites active in the Village today. The extension of public utilities, including water and sewer, has been limited to isolated development areas. For example, Commerce Way in the Village.

KEY GOALS

- + Support existing and new businesses in the downtown core
- + Encourage visitors from around the region to shop in the Village
- + Identify best reuse and Infill opportunities
- + Create sustainable jobs within the Village

What We Heard From Community Members

Community members were asked to describe the most critical challenge the Village is facing. Those responses relating directly to economic development include the following:

- + 58% indicated they want to see growth in employment and/or retail in the Village.
- + Community members want to reduce the loss of downtown businesses and commercial vacancies in downtown.

Existing Conditions in the Local Business Environment

Within the Village of Warsaw, there are presently 143 parcels categorized by the New York State Property Class Codes as being commercial properties. The majority of these parcels are located along Routes 19 and 20a, predominantly in two commercial areas – Warsaw's downtown core and the commercial strip along Route 19 in Northern Warsaw (**Figure 2**).

The commercial strip along Route 19 in Northern Warsaw features one large mixed retail shopping plaza, and a mixture of commercial uses including a bank, car wash, restaurant, fast food, gas station, telecom retail, salon, and cleaning service along Route 19.

There presently are no art galleries in Warsaw, however there are numerous gift shops and specialty retail locations.

Route 19 Commercial Strip

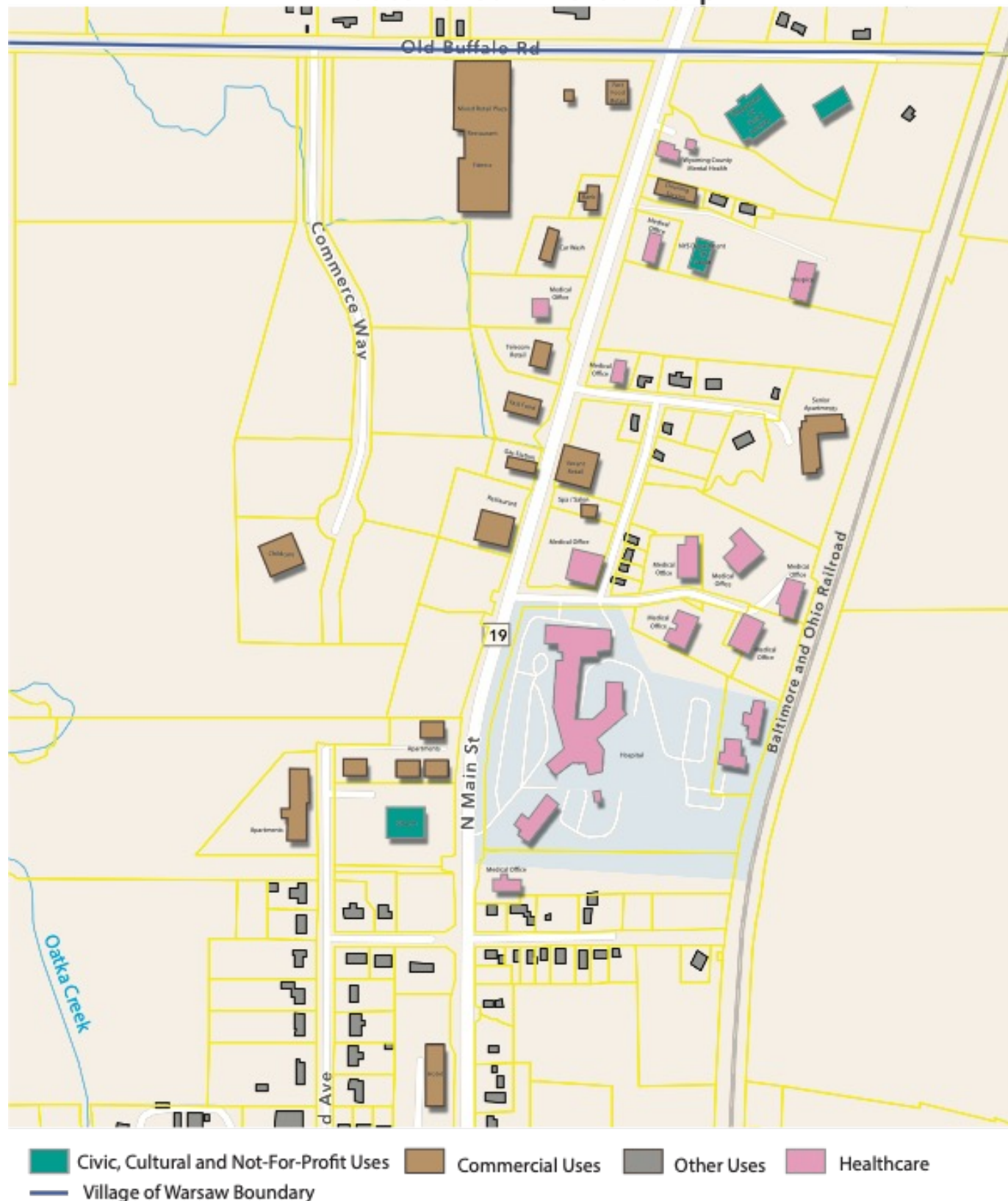


Figure 16
Map of the North Warsaw Commercial District Along Route 19

Buildings shaded in green on the map are currently utilized for civic uses such as governmental buildings, cultural and religious institutions. Buildings shaded in brown on the map are currently utilized as commercial buildings. Buildings shaded in pink are currently utilized for healthcare related uses, and buildings shaded in grey on the map are classified as other uses. The single-use commercial buildings on the west side of Route 19 sit approximately 120 feet apart from each other. This area features the only hotel in Wyoming County, and is home to a variety of healthcare facilities including a general hospital and numerous medical offices. The Wyoming County Community Health System operates the hospital along Route 19. This hospital serves all of Wyoming County, and has recently reduced its services to no longer providing childbirth services at this location. In spite of this, there are numerous medical offices surrounding the hospital that have resulted from spinoff development. Genesee Community College currently utilizes this healthcare campus as part of its registered nurse training program. Immediately to the South of the Hospital, the built environment along Route 19 converts from predominantly commercial to predominantly residential.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The general hospital's location within the Village of Warsaw has had a visible spin-off impact on the economic environment along this corridor, with numerous medical offices and senior living facilities being located within close proximity to it.
- There are large gaps in the urban fabric of Route 19. This vacant land should be explored for shovel-readiness for new commercial activities.
- There is a lack of a unified commercial environment along Route 19 between the commercial strip area and the downtown core.
- There is room for additional commercial development along the commercial strip area where single use commercial buildings are spread out. Spinoff development as a result of the recently constructed hotel is possible to the North of the hotel.
- Re-use opportunities exist at the former Sears store.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Warsaw is home to a diverse set of business uses, including dining establishments, with a minimum of 30 distinct uses among parcels.
- Concentrations of storage units along Route 19 south of Downtown Warsaw do not encourage walkability and spinoff commercial development. These are low-density property uses that do little to create a "sense of place" along Warsaw's Main Street (**See Figure 4**).

Downtown Warsaw boasts a historic core of buildings including an intact downtown core featuring row buildings dating back to the 1880's. Most of these buildings continue to be used for commercial purposes on the first floor. At least one building in the downtown core has had its commercial space converted into apartments on the first floor. Downtown businesses include antiques, art, auto parts, clothing, computers, gifts, hardware, home goods and clothing retail. The downtown core is served by one large bank, and is home to numerous offices for accountants, and law firms among other office uses. There are four dedicated restaurants, a brewery, a café, an ice cream shop, a deli, a convenience store, and a discount retail store. Of note, there appears to be a cluster of automotive service and retail businesses to the South of the public parking lot.

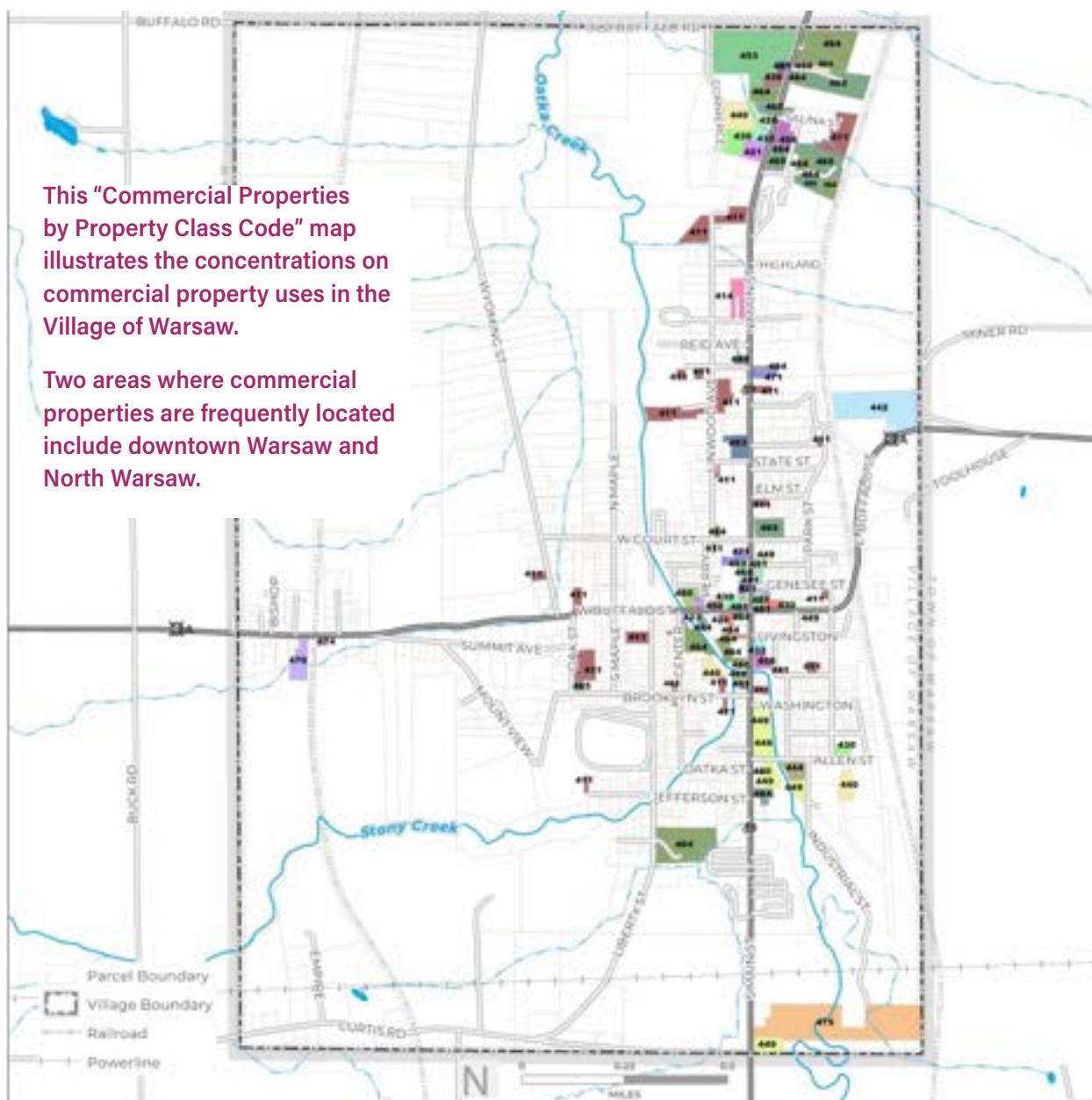
With the Village of Warsaw being the county seat for Wyoming County, there exist numerous civic, cultural, and not-for-profit uses within the Downtown Core, including numerous religious institutions, social clubs, and healthcare non-profit offices.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

- **North Warsaw has ample room for business development along Route 19.**
- **The healthcare industry in Warsaw is an economic driver. We should encourage healthcare professionals to relocate to Warsaw by targeting advertising our high quality affordable living environment. (Figure 3).**

This “Commercial Properties by Property Class Code” map illustrates the concentrations on commercial property uses in the Village of Warsaw.

Two areas where commercial properties are frequently located include downtown Warsaw and North Warsaw.



Source: NYS Real Property Class Codes, 2022.
Parcels labelled by 3-digit Property Class Code.

TAX PARCELS BY NYS PROPERTY CLASS COMMERCIAL

PROPERTY CLASS CODES

411	422	430	436	442	450	461	470	475	4
414	423	432	438	444	453	464	471	480	4
421	426	433	440	449	456	465	474	481	4

SUMMARY BY CATEGORY:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
COMMERCIAL (400s)	154.8	143	1.1

BY CLASS CODE:

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
411 Apartments	23.2	26	0.9
414 Hotel	2.4	1	2.4
421 Restaurants	1.9	4	0.5
422 Diners	0.1	1	0.1
423 Ice cream bars	0.2	1	0.2
426 Fast Food	1.4	1	1.4
430 Motor vehicle services	4.0	5	0.8
432 Service and gas stations	1.1	2	0.6
433 Auto body, tire shops	1.1	2	0.6
436 Self-service car wash	1.2	1	1.2
438 Parking lot	0.2	2	0.1
440 Storage, warehouse	6.1	3	2.0
442 Self-Storage	10.3	1	10.3
444 Lumber yards	1.6	1	1.6
449 Other storage	8.9	7	1.3

	Total Acreage	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size (acres)
450 Retail services	0.6	2	0.
453 Large retail outlets	13.8	2	6.
456 Medium retail outlet	2.6	2	1.
461 Standard bank	0.7	2	0.
464 Office building	24.7	21	1.
465 Professional building	14.7	7	2
470 Misc. services	2.2	1	2.
471 Funeral homes	1.6	2	0.
474 Billboards	0.3	1	0.
475 Junkyards	19.3	1	19.
480 Multiple use	2.0	4	0.
481 Downtown row type	2.1	27	0
482Downtown row type (detached)	0.7	4	0.
483 Converted residence	2.0	2	1.
484 One story small structure	4.0	7	0.

Figure 17

All Commercial Properties in the Village of Warsaw by Property Class Code in 2024

Commercial and Civic Property Uses in Downtown Warsaw

KEY TAKEAWAYS ABOUT OUR DOWNTOWN CORE MIXTURE OF USES

- Numerous antique shops directly next to automotive retail/repair shops creates pockets of dissimilar attractions within the downtown core of the Village. Auto-centric businesses should be discouraged from developing in the historic downtown core of the Village.
- Buildings along Main Street should be discouraged from developing first floor residential space. This space should be dedicated to commercial uses in order to draw economic activity to the downtown core of the Village.

Economic Development Strategies and Goals

Based on the assessment of needs, the following goals have been established to improve and protect economic development conditions in the Village of Warsaw:

Goal 1

Enhance and protect the downtown core businesses in the Village

ACTIONS

- Code enforcement must prohibit first floor residential unit development in commercial areas.
- The Village of Warsaw should seek to establish a façade within downtown to benefit buildings along Main Street.
- Create enhanced marketing information for leasing opportunities in empty storefronts.
- Enhance the municipal parking lot (include location) to increase downtown parking opportunities and allow for flexible event space, such as farmer's markets and other community events.
- Discourage the development of non-conforming uses in the downtown core of the Village, including junkyards and automotive service shops next to antique shops.

Goal 2

Encourage visitors from around the region to shop in the Village

ACTIONS

- Develop a sports facility that would provide recreation opportunities only found in the Village.
- Conduct marketing campaign to encourage medical professionals to locate in the Village. Highlight the low cost of living, walkable downtown.
- Create a farmers' showcase market in the Village municipal parking lot showing the finest agricultural products Wyoming County has to

offer. Potential Ag Center Location.

- Seek to add Warsaw to Statewide food and craft beverage trails

Goal 3

Identify best reuse and infill opportunities

ACTIONS

- Study best vacant commercial land use opportunities along commercial corridors.
- Re-use and re-development opportunities must be explored on vacant buildings with the Downtown Core. e.g. *the Watkins Hotel, which experienced a fire in the Fall of 2024.*

Goal 4

Create sustainable jobs within the Village

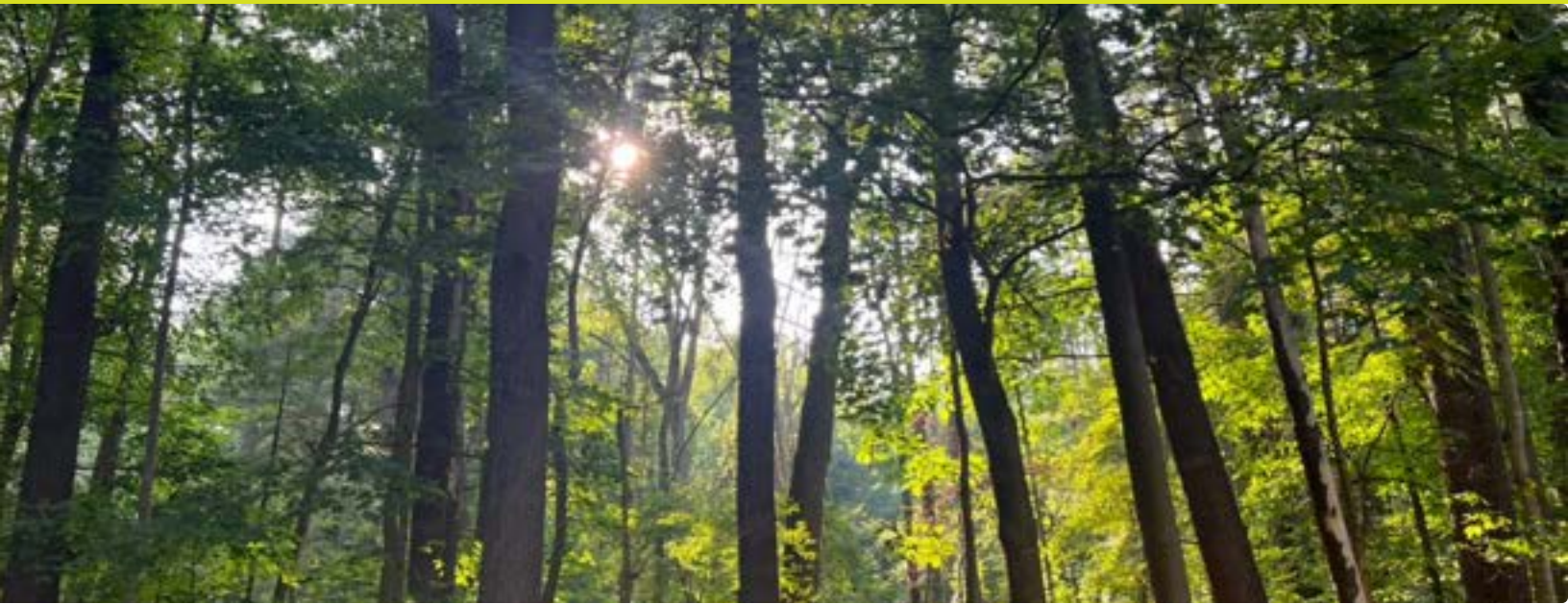
ACTIONS

- Encourage the development of job training and education facilities within the village in order to keep local children from needing to relocate for college and job training.
- Encourage specialty services to open or re-open at the hospital.
- Encourage more light manufacturing in the Village
- Encourage commercial landowners to provide incentives for startup businesses.
- Encourage tax exempt properties to locate in areas less prone to commercial activity, i.e. north and south of the immediate downtown core.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The Village of Warsaw is unique in its geography and environmental assets. These assets, including soils, streams, hills should be protected in a way that allows these assets to be enjoyed for future generations.

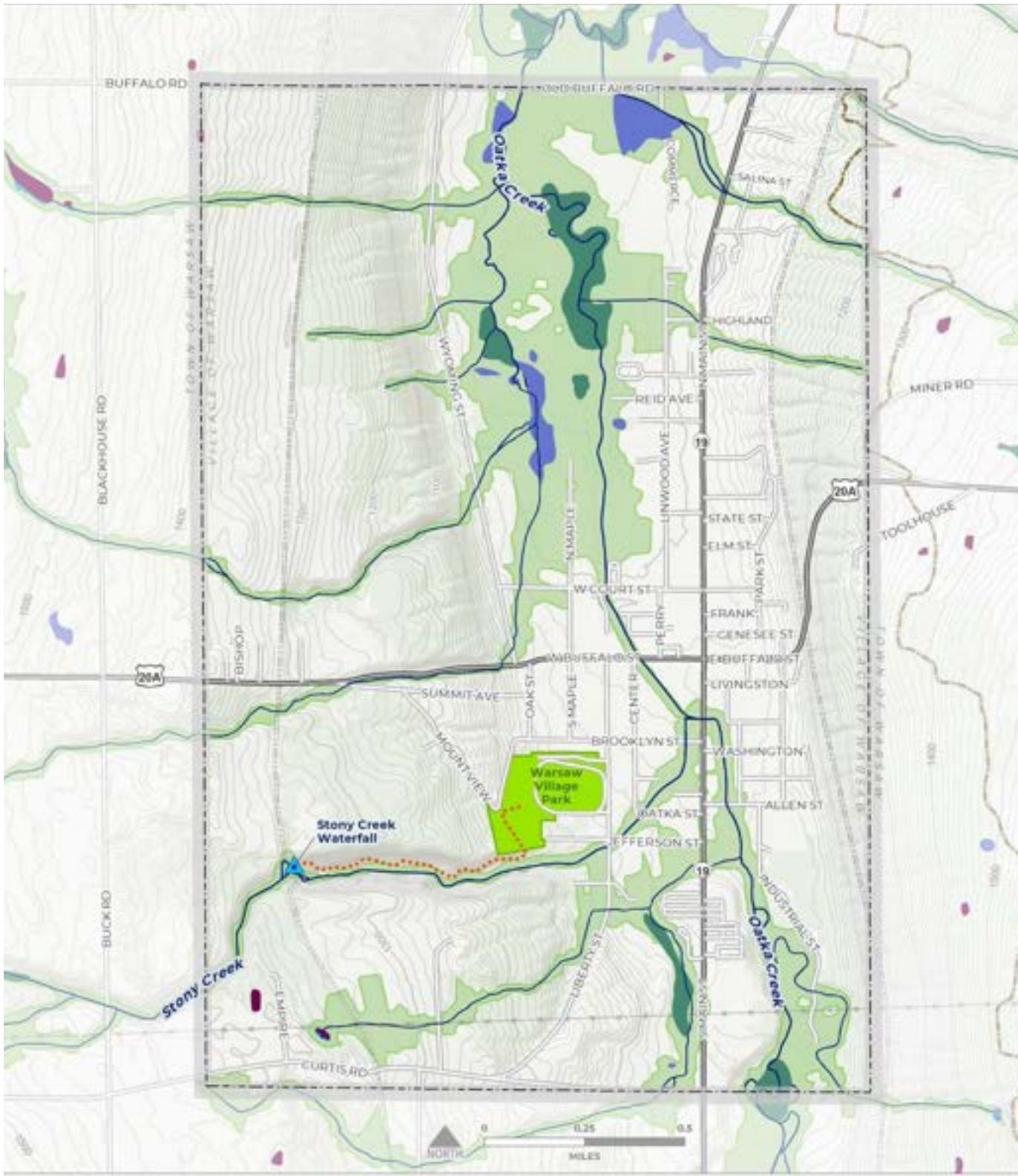


Related and Previous Plans

The 1994 Village of Warsaw Comprehensive Plan states the following: "The principal environmental objective of the plan is to ensure that new development is located in areas which are suitable for development and that can be served with public utilities. The plan recommends that the Village enact land use controls to protect its land and water resources, streams, wetlands, steeply sloped areas, woodlands and other environmentally sensitive and physically unique areas. The implementation of these concepts will provide vitally needed direction to assist the Village in managing its natural resources."

KEY GOALS

- + Promote Tree Conservation
- + Turn Snow into a Selling Point
- + Support and Improve Stormwater Management
- + Enhance Climate Resiliency
- + Protect and Provide opportunities to Enjoy Waterways in Warsaw
- + Showcase Agriculture in Warsaw
- + Redevelop the Former Warsaw Landfill



- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Forested Riparian Buffer | USFW NWI Wetland |
| Warsaw Waterfall Path | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |
| Snowmobile Trail | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |
| 10-ft Contour | Freshwater Pond |

Figure 19
Existing Environmental
Conservation in Warsaw

Additional Items from 1994 Plan

- The Village should work with forestry agencies to identify woodlots with valuable trees for lumber production.
- Development regulations should be enacted to protect these resources and to prevent the unnecessary destruction of forested areas along the east and west hillsides.
- Woodlot management programs should be employed to prevent the loss of individual tree species by selective lumbering and to prevent potential erosion problems resulting from careless cutting patterns.
- Steeply sloped areas should be kept in their natural state.

What We Heard From Community Members

- + Flooding occurs in basements along Wyoming Street during heavy rainstorm events.
- + We need to activate underutilized areas such as the south east corner of Warsaw for trails and park areas.
- + We should create a path that connects our community to our creek.

Environmental Protection, Then and Now

Between 1994 and present day, the Village of Warsaw has taken limited action to work with forestry agencies relating to woodlots and the preservation of the Oatka Creek watershed. Private developers have taken on forestry projects in areas along Wyoming Street.

Environmental protection agencies have a good working relationship with the Village's Department of Public Works. These include the Army Corps of Engineers, NYS DEC, among others.

Existing Environmental Conservation in Warsaw

Existing conservation efforts in the Village of Warsaw include forested riparian buffers in the valley that the Oatka Creek and Stony Creek drain into, in addition to unnamed tributaries draining to the Oatka Creek. Additional riparian buffers include portions of the East and West hills, which form the valley that the Village sits in. Protected wetlands include area along the Oatka creek North of the flood project. These areas are not suitable for development, and have more or less been preserved in their natural state as a result (**Figure 5**).

Figure 20
Stream that passes under Wyoming Street in Warsaw



HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

- **Beyond the natural beauty that exists as a result of environmentally conserved areas, maintaining and protecting natural environments in Warsaw is important for stormwater management in downtown.**
- **Existing stormwater conveyance projects installed by the Army corps and other entities must remain in place in order to reduce soil erosion on the East and West hills, in addition to working with the local farming community to limit the amount of chemicals used in farming flowing into the Village.**

Air Quality Conditions in Warsaw

With limited local data available regarding air quality conditions, regional air quality data was analyzed via U.S. EPA AirData. With the traffic volume on routes 20a and 19, and agricultural activity in the area, Warsaw needs to actively monitor air quality. With respect to Warsaw's air quality, the following findings were identified:

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Carbon monoxide.** Daily AQI values in this region have been considered "good" (≤ 4.4 ppm) consistently between 2000 and 2023.
- **Nitrogen Dioxide.** Daily AQI values in this region are typically considered "good" (≤ 3 ppb) between 2000 and 2022. Levels between 2000 and 2009 were found to be "moderate" (54 – 100 ppb) more frequently, but in more recent years they are more frequently "good."
- **Ozone.** Daily AQI values have improved in recent years, with higher observed ozone levels in between 2000 and 2006, and lower observed unhealthy ozone levels in more recent years.
- **PM10.** Daily AQI data is limited in this region, however the limited data available indicates an



Figure 21

Map of Active Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Western New York. None are Near Warsaw.

increase in PM10 partials in recent years in the Western NY region. These particles are larger than PM2.5 particles, and can result in irritation of the nose and throat. Contributing factors for PM10 include dust from roads, farms, dry rivers, and construction sites.

- **PM2.5.** Daily AQI Values have declined between 2000 and 2023. These particles are smaller, and considered more dangerous because they can get deeper into lungs.
- **Daily AQI Values.** In general, the air quality in the Western NY region has improved between 2000 and 2023.

Soil Quality Conditions in Warsaw

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While Warsaw sits in a county defined by its agrarian land use, soils found in Warsaw are not considered great soils for farming, with Chenango gravelly loam being the most suitable for farming in Warsaw. This soil is found on portions of the West Hill.

Flood Zones

According to the FEMA flood maps, Warsaw is bisected by 100 and 500 year flood planes, most commonly associated with areas near the Oatka Creek and Stony Creek. Between 1966 and 1968, a flood damage prevention project channelized 2,800 linear feet of the Oatka creek in downtown Warsaw to reduce flood risks in downtown Warsaw.



Warsaw's downtown flood project has improved water conveyance within the downtown area, which has reduced 100 and 500 year flood zones in the downtown area, while areas to the north of the flood project (Approximately North of Court Street) have a wider 100 and 500 year flood zone.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

- Developers in the Village of Warsaw must be mindful of flood-prone areas when selecting development sites and types of development.
- Areas to the North of the flood project are more prone to flooding events.
- The Village must be mindful of what types of development it intends to place in the former Village Landfill area in the Southeast of the Village, as portions of this site closer to the Oatka Creek may be prone to experiencing flooding events, and portions of the site are a former landfill, and may have environmental hazards. This area may not be suitable for residential development, but may be ideal for recreation and power
- Warsaw School's Maple Street fields are known to be wet for large portions of the year, making them unsuitable for sporting events. This field is located in the 100 year and 500 year Flood zone.
- Areas located in flood zones along Stony Creek are primarily residential in nature, and are limited to portions of Brooklyn Street.

How to Use this Flood Map

This flood map is included as a reference for existing home and land owners, in addition to potential developers in the Village. Users should review what areas they live, work, or play in and see what areas are within flood zones.

-  Areas that are within Zone A (100-Year Flood boundaries)
-  Areas that are within Zone B (500-Year Flood boundaries)

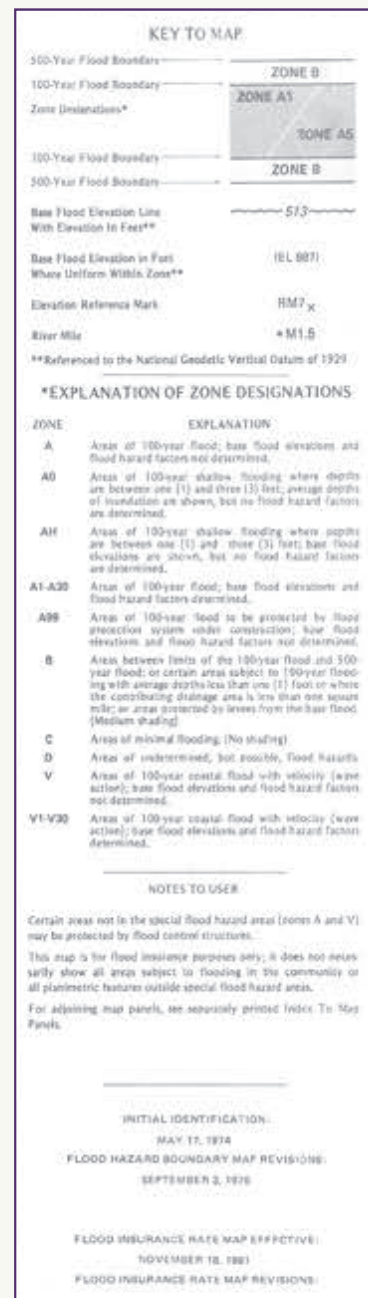


Figure 22
FEMA Flood Map Key

FEMA Flood Map

This flood map covers all of the Village of Warsaw, and is oriented based on FEMA flood maps.



Figure 23
FEMA Flood Map

Existing Environmental Conditions

Agricultural Lands

Active farming activity takes place in the Village, primarily in the Oatka creek Valley in the northern portion of the village, in addition to productive farmland located along portions of the West Hill. Please refer to **Figure XX** for a detailed map of these locations.

Water Quality Conditions

Limited water monitoring data is available for groundwater quality in Warsaw, however we are able to see clear patterns in water levels in the Oatka creek based on the active water level monitoring in the area.

Drinking Water Quality

Per the 2021 Village of Warsaw Annual Water Quality Report, the Warsaw fresh water system has no current violations in the form of detected contaminants, meaning the drinking water contains a level of contaminants below the regulatory limit. Of note, sources of contamination include the following:

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While drinking water is currently maintained at safe levels for consumption, there is evidence that erosion, road salts, and farming products do impact water quality. Warsaw should obtain additional air and water monitoring within the Village. This speaks to the need for updates and repairs to Warsaw's water infrastructure.

Existing Erosion Controls

Warsaw's location between two hills, locally known as "East Hill" and "West Hill" results in erosion and stormwater management issues for the Village. Erosion can be controlled by using land according to its capacity, protecting the soil surface with some form of cover, and control of runoff before it develops into an erosive force.

Throughout its history, various stormwater conveyance systems have been developed by various entities in the Village. Visible evidence of this can be

found in the "Warsaw Flood Project", which channelizes the Oatka creek as it passes through downtown Warsaw, allowing faster conveyance of stormwater through central Warsaw, and a reduction in flooding. Additional stormwater management infrastructure has been installed along the East and West hills is often located on private property, and the status of this infrastructure (drainage ditches, culverts, etc.) is in some cases unknown.

Issues in Stormwater Management

As a result of the topography of Warsaw, in addition to deferred maintenance on stormwater conveyance infrastructure, residents of the Village experience yards full of water, and flooded basements. Known problem areas exist along Wyoming Street and along stream banks outside the flood project. Wyoming County is currently seeking hazard mitigation funding to build additional channels to convey stormwater.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

It is important to understand where stormwater management infrastructure is located, and its condition in order to prevent flooding and reduce erosion.

Soil Conditions

Of the many soil types that exist in the Village, some are more suitable for agriculture and development than others. Areas most suitable for agriculture and development have more gentle slopes, and are well drained, while very steep areas along the East and West hills with steep slopes are not suitable for development or cultivation. Common soil types can be found on the Soil Conditions table on page 25. Page 26 features all soil types mapped across the Village.

HOW SOILS IMPACT WARSAW

Potential land users of any type should be mindful of the soils in the specific location of their land.

Soil Conditions Analysis

SOIL CONDITIONS

MAP SYMBOL	MAP UNIT NAME	ACRES IN WARSAW	LAND (%)	DRAINAGE	FARMING	DEVELOPMENT
CIC	Chenango Gravelly Loam, 8% to 15% Slopes	81.5	3.1%	Well Drained	Most Fertile, Suitable for Tilled Crops.	Moderate Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards, Septic Filter Fields.
CnB	Churchville Silt Loam, 2% to 8% Slopes	86.9	3.3%	Somewhat Poor Drainage	Suitable for Farming	Severe Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards, and Septic Filter Fields Due to Seasonal High-Water Table.
FsC	Fremont Channery Silt Loam, 8% to 15% Slopes	170.1	6.4%	Somewhat Poorly Drained.	Needs Intensive Conservation Treatment and Some Drainage Improvements to Crop Successfully.	Severe Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards, and Septic Filter Fields Due to Seasonal High Water Table Depth of 6 to 18 Inches.
HeA	Herkimer Channery Silt Loam, 0% Slopes	153.1	5.8%	Well Drained, However Flood Hazards Exist.	This Nearly Level Soil Can be Used for Continuous Cultivated Crops.	Moderate Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards, and Septic Filter Fields Due to Rare Hazard of Flooding In Places.
HeB	Herkimer Channery Silt Loam, 3% to 8% Slopes	274.7	10.3%	Well Drained, However Flood Hazards Exist.	This Gently Sloping Soil May be Used for Continuous Row Crops if Moderate Conservation Practices are Used.	Moderate Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards, and Septic Filter Fields Due to Rare Hazard of Flooding In Places.
MID	Manlius Channery Silt Loam, 15% to 25% Slopes	172.1	4.8%	Well Drained	This Moderately Steep Slope is Best Suited for Use as Grassland With Very Limited Use for Row Crops.	Severe Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards and Septic Filter Fields.
MIE	Manlius Channery Silt Loam, 25% to 40% Slopes	133.7	5.0%	Well Drained	This Steep Soil May be Used for Pasture. Slope Prohibits Growing of Any Cultivated Crop.	Severe Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards and Septic Filter Fields.
MnF	Manlius and Lordstown Soils, 25% to 60% Slopes	82.1	3.1%	—	These Very Steep Soils are Unsuitable for Cultivation.	Severe Limitations for the Construction of Homes, Yards and Septic Filter Fields Due to 40-90% Slope.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (Village of Warsaw Soils)



Figure 24
USGS Soils Map of the Village

Existing Environmental Conditions

Drinking Water Quality

Per the 2021 Village of Warsaw Annual Water Quality Report, the Warsaw fresh water system has no current violations in the form of detected contaminants, meaning the drinking water contains a level of contaminants below the regulatory limit. Of note, sources of contamination include the following:

DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	REGULATORY LIMIT	LIKELY SOURCE
Turbidity	0.023-0.280 NTU	1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Barium	0.06138 mg/L	2 mg/L	Drilling Waste, Discharge and Erosion
Sodium	6.05 mg/L	N/A	Naturally occurring, Road Salt
Metolachlor	1.4 ug/L	50 ug/L	Used in pesticide products and released into the environment during application.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While all contaminants identified in this report are well below regulatory limits for detected levels of contamination, there is a common theme among contaminant origins - soil runoff, erosion, salt, and agricultural pesticide product use. Warsaw must take steps to protect its drinking water resources from these hazards.

Industrial Analysis

211.51 Acres of Warsaw is zoned as industrial uses. Potentially hazardous uses include the following:

- **Air Permit Facility** (DEC ID: 9-5648-00001). Upstate Door Incorporated
- **Inactive Solid Waste Landfill** (Solid Waste ID: 61S11). Village of Warsaw Landfill
- **Vehicle Dismantling Facility** (ID 61V60009). Karsons Auto and Truck Recycling; LLC
- **Wastewater Treatment Plant** (SPDES Permit: NY0021504). Village of Warsaw Wastewater Treatment Plant. *This facility has emergency use authorization to discharge effluent into the Oatka Creek. Discharge events happen very infrequently.*
- **Multi-sector General Permit (MGSP)** (SPDES ID: NYR00D347). Karson's Auto & Truck Recycling.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

Current and former industrial sites in addition to known bulk petroleum storage facilities in the Village of Warsaw have the potential to pose health and environmental hazards to local residents. Environmental contaminants originating at underground storage tanks (UST's) and the former landfill have the potential to migrate away from their points of origin, including downstream on the Oatka creek.

There have been three documented environmental cleanup projects in the Village of Warsaw, with the largest being the former Village landfill.

BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES

FACILITY NAME	ID	TYPE
Kwik Fill	9-058297	Retail Gasoline Sales
Edward Sheehan Bus Service Inc	9-507679	Trucking/Transportation/Fleet Operation
Village of Warsaw DPW	9-125458	Municipality
Warsaw Central School	9-125504	School
David A Webster	9-386200	Retail Gasoline Sales
Bramers Sunoco	9-427284	Retail Gasoline Sales
Pony Express 2	9-119873	Retail Gasoline Sales
Jim's Service Station	9-225362	Retail Gasoline Sales
Sugar Creek Store #204	9-390526	Other Wholesale/Retail
7-Eleven #35089	9-390496	Retail Gasoline Sales
Almor Corp	9-134186	Manufacturing
Town of Warsaw	9-119954	Other
Mallory Timers Co	9-383023	Unknown
Muchers Erectors	9-4446416	Other
Laidlaw Transit Inc	9-600120	Trucking/Transportation/Fleet Operation

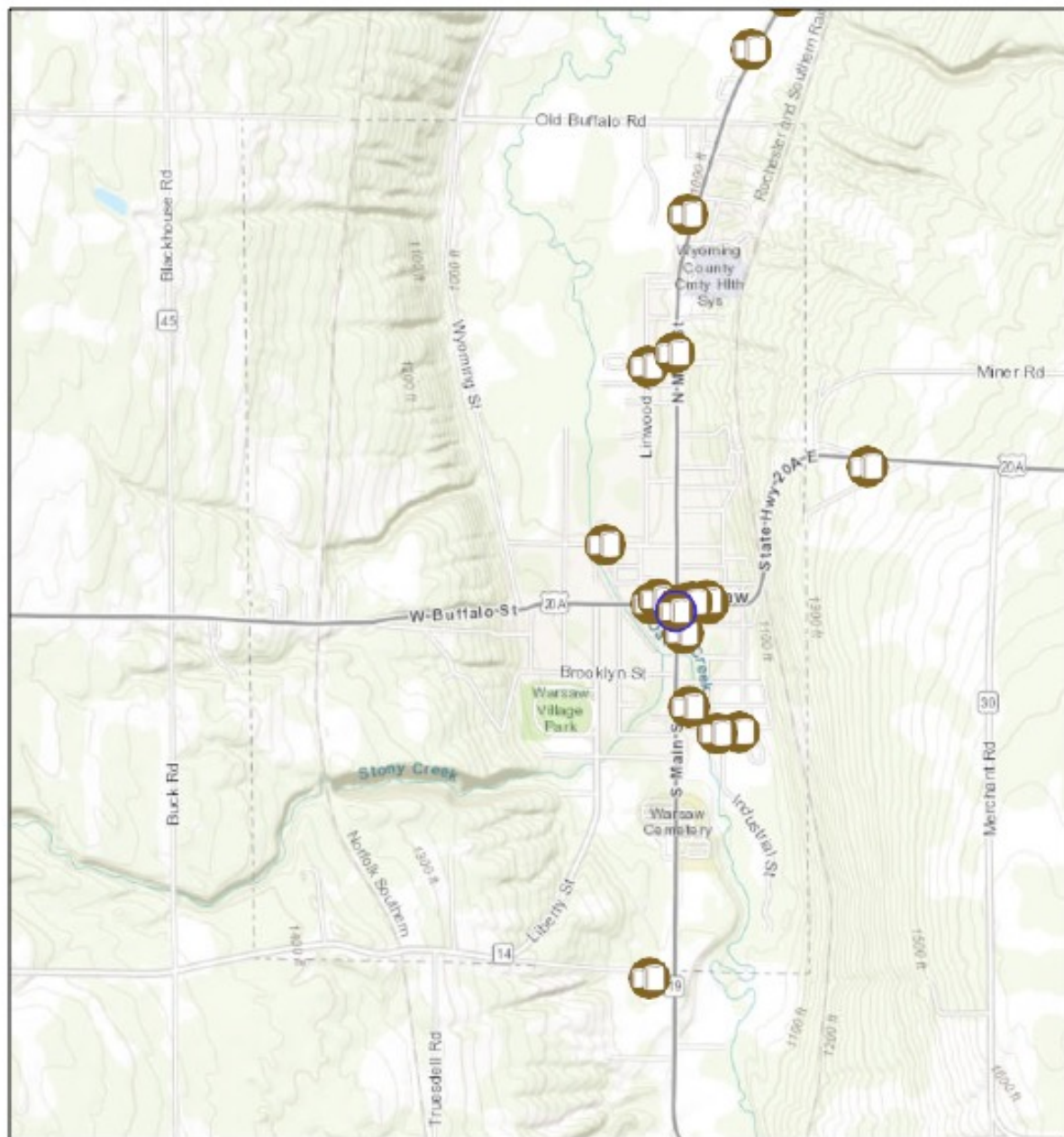
REMEDIATION SITES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING

SITE ID	SITE CODE	REMEDIATION TYPE
Warsaw Landfill	961006	State Superfund Program
Former Almor Building (Alser America)		Voluntary Cleanup Program
NYSEG – Warsaw MGP	961007	State Superfund Program

Figure 25

Known Oil Storage Facilities

Environmental Conditions - Oil Storage Facilities

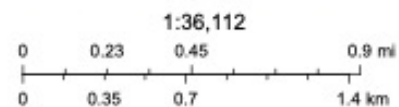


April 10, 2023

DECinfo Locator Legend (Active Layers)

Permits and Registrations

- Petroleum Bulk Storage Facilities
- Major Oil Storage Facilities
- Chemical Bulk Storage Facilities



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 Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

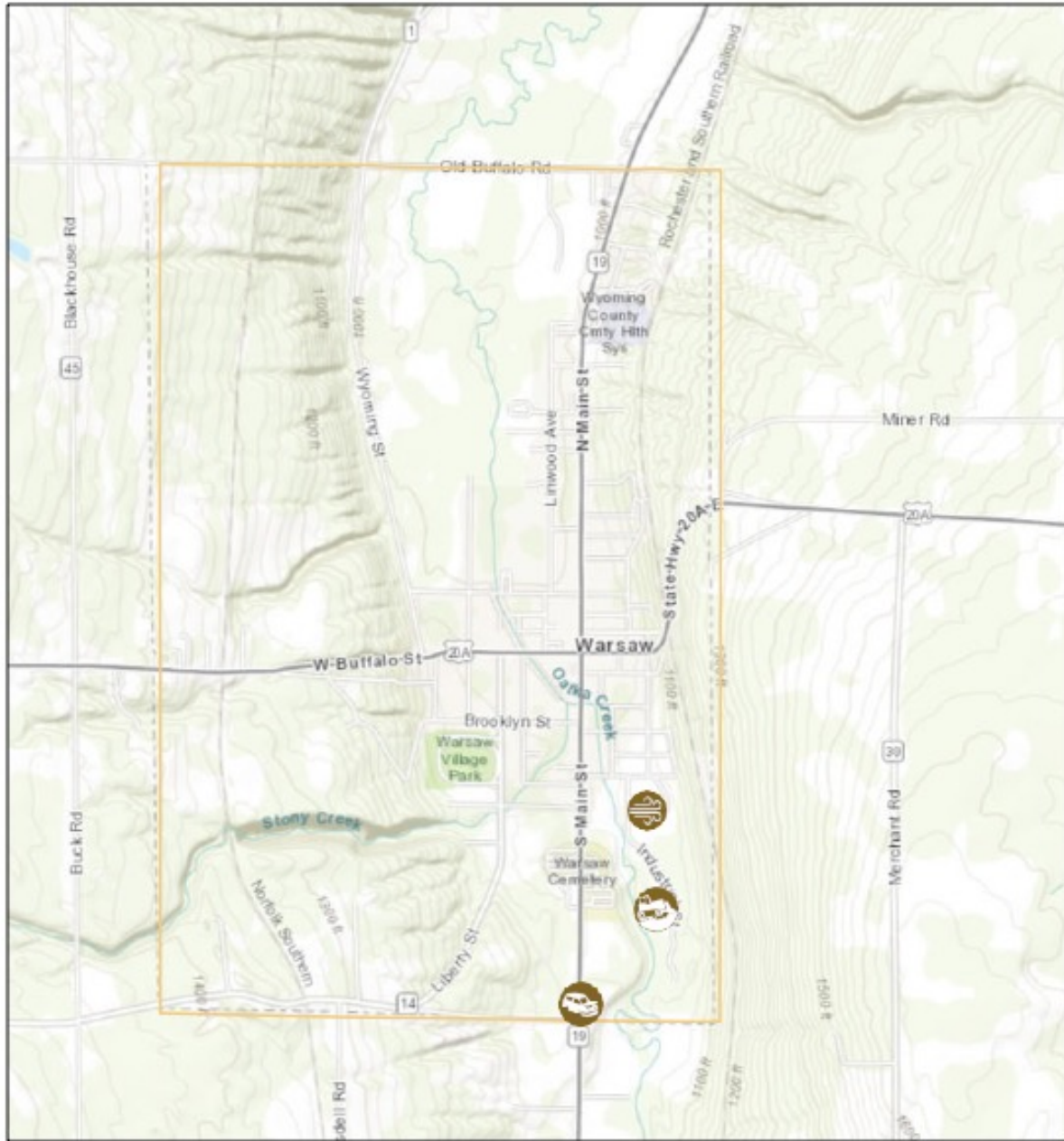
Author: Urban Vantage LLC
Not a legal document

The Village of Warsaw is home to numerous petroleum bulk storage facilities, primarily consisting of retail gas sales locations, school gas storage, and Department of Public Works gas storage. The single listed chemical bulk storage facility is located at the waste water treatment plant.

Figure 26

Known Environmental Permit Facilities

Environmental Conditions - Air Permit, Waste, and Care Dismantling Facilities

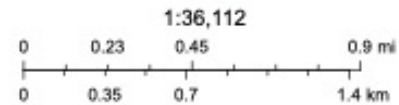


April 6, 2023

DECinfo Locator Legend (Active Layers)

Permits and Registrations

-  Air Facility Registrations
-  Inactive Solid Waste Landfills
-  Vehicle Dismantling Facilities



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 Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Author: Urban Vantage LLC
Not a legal document

Environmental Conditions

Air Permit, Waste, and Care Dismantling Facilities in the Village are primarily located in the southeast corner of the Village, which is home to some industrial activity, a former solid waste landfill, and an active vehicle dismantling facility. It should be noted that these facilities are all within close proximity to the Oatka Creek.

Tree Replacement Opportunities

In 2023, the Village of Warsaw formed a Village Tree Board to address urban street tree populations in the Village. In recent years, there has been a huge loss of street trees in the Village because of the emerald ash borer and removal of dead and diseased trees. The village tree budget has been completely spent on removal with no funds for replanting.

Actions the Village is currently taking on for tree conservation include the following:

- The tree board also has an arbor day celebration each year and plants memorial trees in the village park as part of that celebration.
- The Village of Warsaw has been proclaimed as a Tree City USA.
- The Village has a proclamation for Arbor Day.
- The village has developed a tree ordinance.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

Street trees have a well-documented positive impact on communities. These include storm-water mitigation, an improvement of air quality, a reduction in urban heat island effects noise pollution reduction, and an improved aesthetic for the Village.

Environmental Protection Goals and Actions

Goal 1

Promote tree conservation.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Develop regulations to protect critical environmental resources including creeks, streams, forests, and wetlands and to prevent the unnecessary destruction of forested areas along the east and west hillsides.
- Increase the number of tree pits and trees on Main Street and Route 19.
- Increase the diversity in tree species in Warsaw.

Goal 2

Support and improve stormwater management.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Seek easements on private land for the maintenance and development of flood prevention measures on the East and West hills.
- As part of site plan reviews for development projects, require developers in the Village to show good faith efforts to utilize storm water permeable

materials and/or stormwater management site features including but not limited to green roofs, bioretention areas, vegetated swales, vegetated filter strips, etc. Projects requiring Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP's) shall demonstrate what impact their development will have on stormwater flows in the area.

- Code enforcement shall require new development and redevelopment of existing buildings to utilize stormwater management that does not drain directly into public sewers.
-
- Require planting plans to be part of site plans submitted to the Village during site plan review.
 - + Tree board to recommend native species/plants that would be appropriate for development projects in the Village.
 - + Discourage development in wetland areas by implementing a transfer of development rights program for wetland and woodland areas.

Goal 3

Enhance climate resiliency.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Add air and water monitoring stations in the Village to ensure air and water quality in the Village is safe.
- Re-calibrate Street signals on Route 20a and Route 19 to the volume of idling vehicles in the Village, and improve air quality.
- Develop additional solar power generation facilities in the Village to allow for more local energy independence.
- Consider alternatives to road salt for treating

winter roads – This can include working with local farmers to source brine from cheese and pickle producers. This not only protects local flora and fauna, it also presents an opportunity for the Village to form a partnership with local farmers and improve the local economy.

Goal 4

Showcase and protect agriculture in Warsaw.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Green Building
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization

ACTIONS

- Using the soil suitability table, show where the most fertile soil is located in Warsaw, and the potential uses for it.
- Develop a working relationship with the Cornell Cooperative Extension to identify and implement best uses for farmland in Warsaw.
- Develop a permanent location for a downtown Farmers Market
- .Protect agricultural lands in Warsaw by discouraging development of this land via the following:
 - + In a zoning code update, implement cluster zoning to require new houses be sited in areas of less productive soils.
 - + Implement agricultural buffer zones to protect natural resources while allowing for farming to take place in the Village.

Goal 5

Redevelop the former Warsaw Village landfill.

ACTIONS

- Re-develop portions of the former Warsaw Transfer Station/Landfill into a village park.
- This 70 acre site is suitable for a mixture of uses for redevelopment, and provides excellent access opportunities to the Oatka Creek.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience



Figure 27

**USGS Water Monitoring Station
on the Oatka Creek.**

HOUSING AND URBAN DESIGN

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

We seek to activate safe, affordable, and attractive housing for all community members of all backgrounds in the Village of Warsaw.

Related and Previous Plans

The 1994 Village of Warsaw Comprehensive plan includes numerous planning elements relating to design and housing development in the Village. Overall community objectives relating to this include the following:

- *Require all future development, both public and private, to meet high standards of quality and appearance.*
- *Establish and maintain a consistent housing policy that provides for adequate housing for all types open to all persons at prices within their means.*

KEY GOALS

- + Increase the amount of safe, affordable housing in the Village of Warsaw
- + Prioritize the use of sidewalk space in Downtown Warsaw
- + Improve the safety of existing living environments in the Village
- + Protect the historic nature of the housing stock and downtown in the Village

Urban Design

With an established history dating back to 1803, the Village of Warsaw's downtown core exists between just North of Oatka Creek (South of Dollar General), and travels North to the intersection of Elm and North Main Streets. This downtown core is a strong example of a typical New England style village downtown, and features wide sidewalks, numerous historic commercial blocks featuring Italianate architecture. Downtown Warsaw is home to community assets such as a library, churches, courts and county facilities, healthcare services, food retail, hard goods retail, and more. Historically the downtown core was a center for commerce and community activity in the Village, however in more recent years, community members and visitors are finding fewer reasons to visit downtown Warsaw, which as resulted in a reduction in commercial and civic activity in the area.

The downtown core is home to the Warsaw Downtown Historic District, which was established in April of 2012. Buildings listed in this district and others in the area are able to benefit from the utilization of State and Federal historic tax credits when conducting building renovation activities.

These buildings, and the existing built environment as a whole, represent the strongest opportunity for smart growth in our community, with many vacant or underutilized second and third floor spaces in the downtown core.

Warsaw has ample room to increase housing opportunities within its boundaries in the forms of activation of existing spaces within the built environment, and development of new housing.



What We Heard From Community Members

- + We should let Warsaw grow, and promote infill development of housing and housing rehabilitation in the Village.
- + We should encourage more outdoor dining, lighted merchant windows, and businesses open past 5pm in the downtown area.

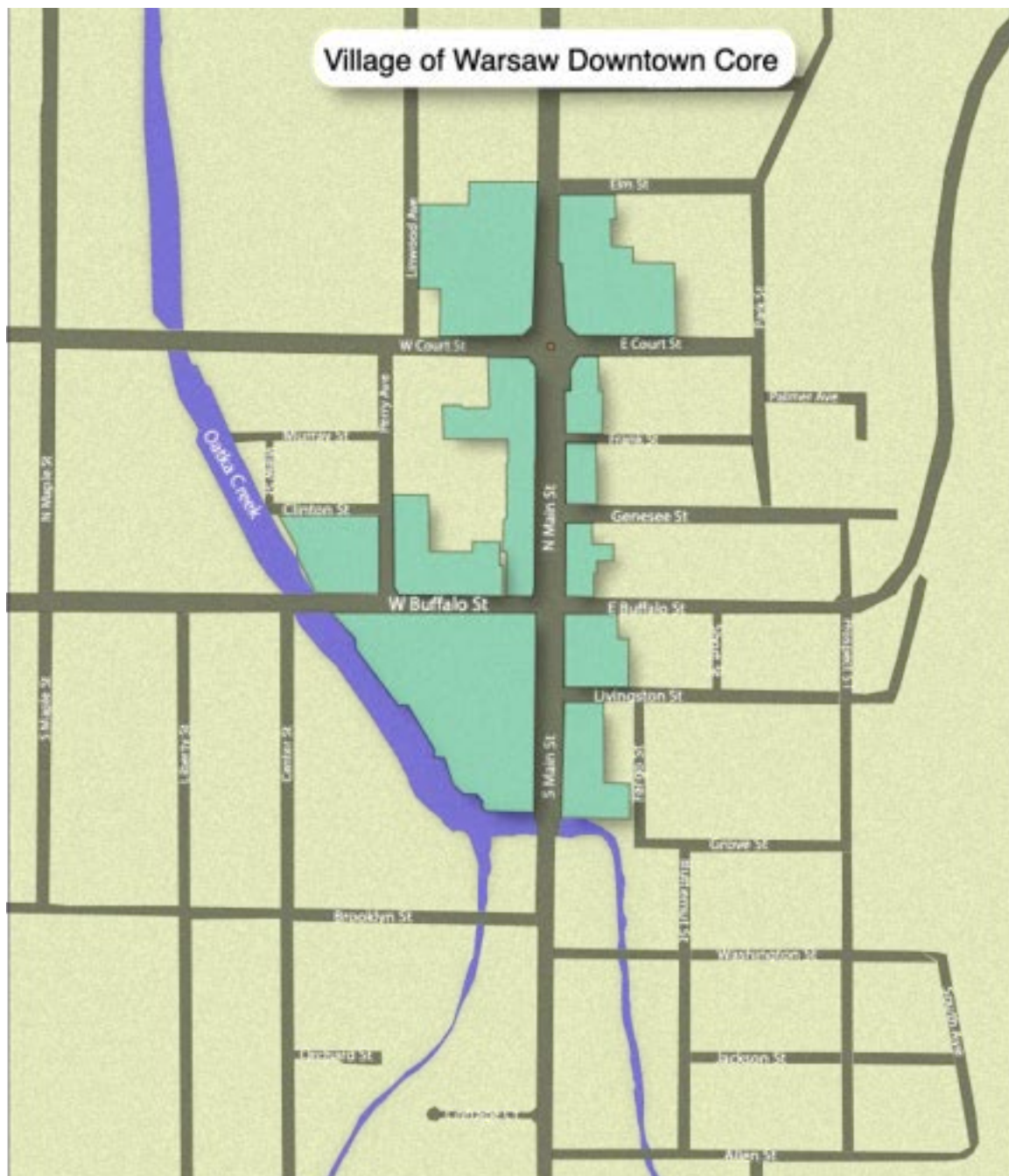


Figure 28

Village of Warsaw Downtown Core



Figure 29

Existing Main Street Warsaw Streetscape

Downtown Warsaw's growth and its physical appearance was especially influenced by the salt industry. Between 1878 and 1894 Warsaw became the nation's largest producer of table salt. Main Street reflects the Victorian styles popular at the time.¹

Warsaw's downtown streetscape is defined by large sidewalks (approximately 17' wide on each side), parking lanes on each side of the street, and two lanes of traffic traveling North and South on Route 19. Street tree pits are located approximately every 90' along this stretch of downtown.

This portion of downtown Warsaw is well suited for businesses to utilize the sidewalk as an extension of their commercial space during special events such

as the Warsaw Valley Fest. There is ample room for commercial tents to be set up along these sidewalks while keeping walking lanes clear for pedestrians. This feature appears to be underutilized by the Village at the present time.

The buildings along Main Street in downtown Warsaw are well-suited for development as mixed-use buildings, with 68% of the buildings in the downtown Warsaw historic survey area having at least two stories.

Of the 38 buildings in the Downtown Historic District, 33 (87%) are over 100 years old. This well-preserved downtown core continues to be an asset and a source of pride for the community.



1. Per the Gates Museum's Online Main Street Tour

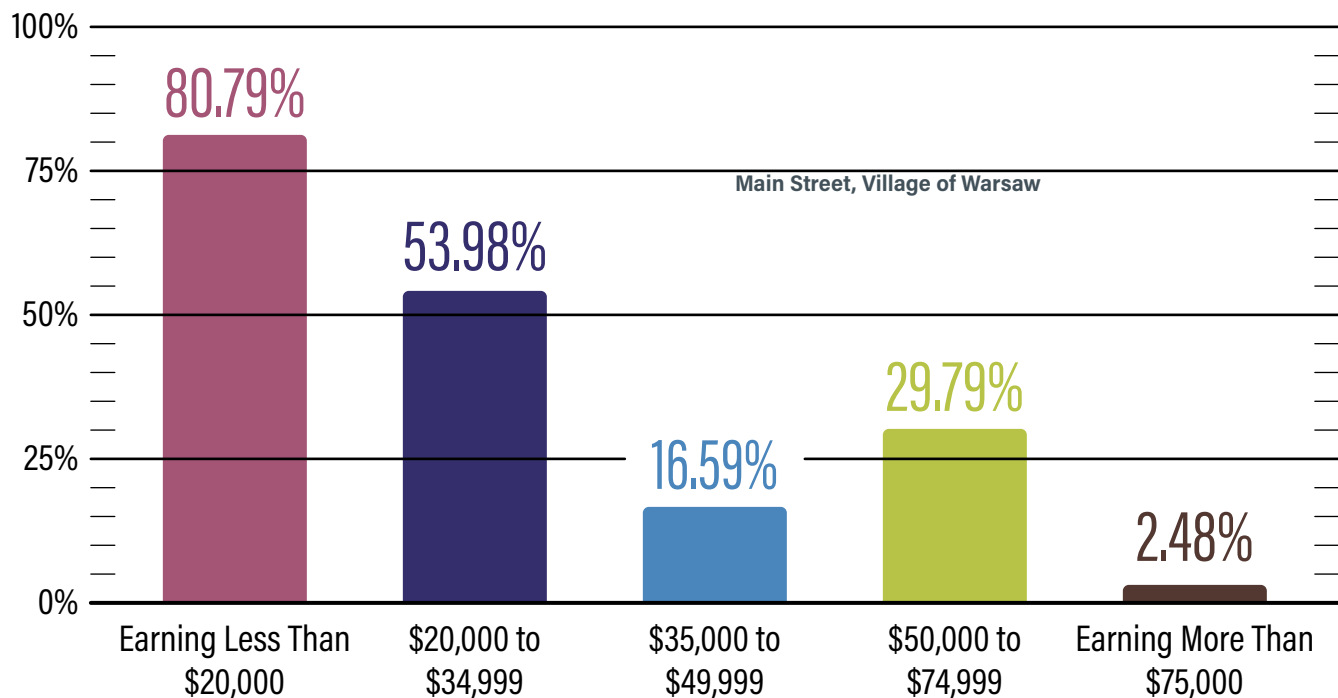
Housing

Per the 2022 American Community Survey, housing affordability issues exist in lower income and middle-income households in the Village of Warsaw. Spending more than 30% of annual income on housing is considered to be a housing problem and an impediment to fair housing. Housing affordability issues can arise from high upkeep expenses with inefficient heating, cooling, in addition to other routine ongoing maintenance items including roof replacements.

Two population groups stand out as important groups to monitor in the Village. The number of families with young children and the number of older householders. Per the 2022 American Community Survey, 39.2% of all rental householders in the Village are at or above 65 years of age, while 15.2% of housing units in the Village are home to children under the age of 18. Developers must consider the needs of these groups when selecting buildings and sites for development and determining what their proposed design should look like.

To encourage more families to locate to Warsaw, and to protect the health of older homeowners, more safe affordable housing must be **activated** in the village. This will be accomplished via two methods: New construction and restoration.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPENDING 30% OR MORE OF THEIR INCOME ON HOUSING IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Housing Inventory Analysis - Housing Age

The median year that structures were built in the Village of Warsaw is 1948, which is more recent than that of comparable villages such as Perry, whose median year structure built is 1940, but older than the median structure built for all of Wyoming County, which is 1955.

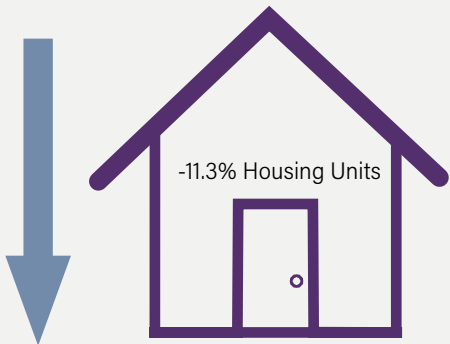
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT IN THE VILLAGE OF WARSAW			YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT IN WYOMING COUNTY		
YEAR BUILT	#	PERCENTAGE	YEAR BUILT	#	PERCENTAGE
Built 2020 or Later	22	1.5%	Built 2020 or Later	22	0.1%
Built 2010 to 2019	44	3.0%	Built 2010 to 2019	412	2.6%
Built 2000 to 2009	40	2.7%	Built 2000 to 2009	896	5.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	80	5.4%	Built 1990 to 1999	1436	9.0%
Built 1980 to 1989	37	2.5%	Built 1980 to 1989	1398	8.8%
Built 1970 to 1979	110	7.4%	Built 1970 to 1979	2258	14.2%
Built 1960 to 1969	52	3.5%	Built 1960 to 1969	1130	7.1%
Built 1950 to 1959	3	0.2%	Built 1950 to 1959	978	6.2%
Built 1940 to 1949	299	20.2%	Built 1940 to 1949	849	5.3%
Built 1939 or Earlier	794	53.6%	Built 1939 or Earlier	6491	40.9%

How this Impacts Warsaw

Having historic buildings is part of what makes Warsaw a unique place to live and contributes to the small town feel that residents experience. However, Warsaw does have potential environmental concerns to consider with its older housing stock. Asbestos was a commonly used building material, and was banned for construction use in 1977, meaning pre-1977 construction has potential asbestos hazards in the form of insulation, joint compound, etc. Asbestos exposure is known cause specific types of lung cancer and is expensive to remove/encapsulate in buildings where it is known to be present. Additionally, lead-based paint is a known environmental hazard, and was frequently used in construction prior to 1978. 84.9% of the Village of Warsaw's housing stock is built prior to 1980, while 73.8% of Wyoming County's housing stock is built prior to 1980.

Housing Inventory Analysis - Number of Housing Units

The U.S. Census bureau defines a housing unit as a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Between 2010 and 2022, the total number of housing units in the Village decreased by 11.3%.



Housing Inventory Analysis - Tenure

Between 2010 and 2022, the percentage of owner-occupied housing in the Village decreased by 25.9%, from 1,060 to 785. This is in contrast to the number of renter occupied housing units, which increased by 14.7% from 559 units in 2010 to 641 units in 2022.

Housing Inventory Analysis - Housing Units in Structure

The types of housing units Warsaw has shifted between 2010 and 2022. While the overall total number of housing units has decreased by 11.3%, increases are found in multi-family unit buildings in the Village.

Housing Units in Structure in Warsaw	2010		2016		2022		Change between 2010 and 2022
Housing Units:	1,689	% Total	1,688	% Total	1,498	% Total	-11.3%
1 Unit:	1,199	71.0%	937	55.5%	971	64.8%	-19.0%
1, Detached	1,194	70.7%	889	52.7%	971	64.8%	-18.7%
1, Attached	5	0.3%	48	2.8%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
2	165	9.8%	217	12.9%	150	10.0%	-9.1%
3 or 4	195	11.5%	241	14.3%	172	11.5%	-11.8%
5 to 9	52	3.1%	110	6.5%	83	5.5%	59.6%
10 to 19	31	1.8%	43	2.5%	42	2.8%	35.5%
20 to 49	47	2.8%	127	7.5%	58	3.9%	23.4%
50 or More	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	1.5%	

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

The shift from single family detached housing units to multi-family housing units in Warsaw indicates a growing demand for multi-family housing in the Village in the past decade.

Housing Inventory Analysis - Median Home Value

Home values are on the rise in the Village, with median values increasing by more than 40% between 2010 and 2022. In 2010, the median home value in Warsaw was \$88,900. By 2022, median home values increased to \$124,900.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

Home values increasing in Warsaw has a mixture of positive and negative impacts on community development in Warsaw. Increased home value increases equity among homeowners, potential profits upon sale, and improved access to home equity. Negative impacts of Increased home values include increases cost burdens for home buyers looking to live in Warsaw.

Housing Inventory Analysis - Median Gross Rent

Rents in the Village of Warsaw have experienced modest gains between 2010 and 2022, with a 9.6% increase during this time. This increase is far less than the median rent increase nationwide during this time period, which was 36%.

HOW RENTS IMPACT WARSAW

Warsaw is one of the few municipalities in Wyoming County with notable rent increases in recent years. The market demand for rents is stronger in Warsaw than that of neighboring municipalities.

Existing Housing Growth Opportunities

Warsaw's downtown core and existing built environment represent its strongest and most cost effective opportunity for growth in the number of housing units in the Village. Existing structures in Warsaw's downtown core are served by existing infrastructure, have adequate parking, and are in close proximity to shopping and recreation opportunities. In the downtown core alone, a conservatively estimated 122 apartment units can be activated in second and third floor spaces located in buildings potentially eligible for historic tax credit subsidies, among other development incentives. This would represent a nearly 9% increase in the number of available housing units in the Village. An initial investment in the development or redevelopment of these spaces has the potential to yield strong returns for real estate developers in the Village. Potential sites for housing development in the downtown core include the following:



Figure 30
Potential Downtown Housing Growth
Opportunities Survey Area

Existing Housing Growth Opportunities

Warsaw's downtown core and existing built environment represent its strongest and most cost effective opportunity for growth in the number of housing units in the Village. Existing structures in Warsaw's downtown core are served by existing infrastructure, have adequate parking, and are in close proximity to shopping and recreation opportunities. In the downtown core alone, a conservatively estimated 122 apartment units can be activated in second and third floor spaces located in buildings potentially eligible for historic tax credit subsidies, among other development incentives. This would represent a nearly 9% increase in the number of available housing units in the Village. An initial investment in the development or redevelopment of these spaces has the potential to yield strong returns for real estate developers in the Village. Potential sites for housing development in the downtown core include the following:

Upper Floor Development Opportunities

Address	Upper Floor Apparent Use	Physical Condition (Exterior) 1 – 5	Estimated # Of Units	Proposed Use
116 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	6	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
108 N Main St	Apartment(s)	5 (Excellent)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
100 N Main St	Apartment(s)	2 (OK / Poor)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
94 N Main St	Apartment(s)	2 (Ok / Poor)	10	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
87 N Main St	Office	4 (Good)	-	Office
84 – 90 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
81 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
78 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
76 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
72 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	6	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
69-77 N Main St	Office / Storage	4 (Good)	3	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
64 -68 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	8	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible

Upper Floor Development Opportunities

Address	Upper Floor Apparent Use	Physical Condition (Exterior) 1 – 5	Estimated # Of Units	Proposed Use
67 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3(OK)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
63 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
60 N Main St	Apartment(s)	5 (Excellent)	10	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
55 N Main St	Office	4 (Good)		Office
44 N Main St	Apartment(s)	2 (Ok / Poor)	1	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
41 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
37 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
36 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
33 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
27 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
20 – 22 N Main St	Apartment(s)	2 (Ok / Poor)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
19 N Main St	Apartment(s)	3 (OK)	2	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
12 – 18 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	8	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
11 N Main St	Apartment(s)	2 (Ok / Poor)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
4 – 8 N Main St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	8	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
2 – 10 Buffalo St	Office	3 (Ok)	-	Office
23 Buffalo St	Apartment(s)	3 (Ok)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
14 – 18 Buffalo St	Apartment(s)	4 (Good)	4	Apartment(s) HTC Eligible
Total:			122	Apartment Units

New Construction Analysis

While infill and utilization of existing spaces within the existing urban fabric of Warsaw, there are areas within the Village suitable for new construction that must be considered. The 1994 Comprehensive Plan identified these areas as ideal sites for future development:

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While there are green fields that have the potential for development in the Village of Warsaw, each site presents a set of challenges for development, and should focus on compact development, where possible.

The Village must consider a combination of housing rehab, activation, re-activation and new construction in seeking to grow in a smart manner.

Smart Housing Growth

Warsaw should prioritize the activation of housing by the following:

1: Activation of existing housing

- There is ample room for activation of housing within the existing built environment through a combination of rehabilitation of existing units and adaptive reuse of upper floors of downtown buildings. Advantages of this method include the fact that these spaces are likely already served by needed utilities, and the activation of these units will increase population density in downtown Warsaw.

2: Infill development

- Where there are gaps in the urban fabric, i.e. vacant lots between houses or buildings, new construction can be a great option to increase population density and provide additional housing options.

3: Accessory Dwelling Unit development

- Vacant and / or underutilized structures in neighborhoods may be suitable for activating as housing. This housing increases population density in existing neighborhoods, adds housing options, and may be a source of supplemental income for residents.

4: New neighborhoods

- There are vacant and underutilized lots in areas suitable for housing development in the Village, however each of these sites presents a unique set of issues including the following:
 - + Lack of service from existing water, sewer, electric, sidewalk infrastructure.
 - + Issues concerning stormwater runoff from low-density development.
 - + New neighborhoods may encroach on wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas.
 - + Low-density development (i.e. single family housing residential development) may not be as walkable, and is less likely to create healthy communities.

New neighborhood analysis

The following pages analyze potential development in various previously-identified potential housing sites.

NEW NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS



Figure 31: Site 1 Site Assessment



Figure 32: Site 1 Potential Proposed Uses

SITE 1

Portions of this site bode well for the development of multi-family housing. Its close proximity to a mixture of retail, healthcare, and childcare amenities makes it a desirable for compact development. The proposed layout incorporates the utilization of stormwater retaining materials, the planting of vegetation. Site 1 bodes well for building a mixed-income and mixed-age community. Additional natural amenities include close walking distance to the Oatka Creek.

Potential development must ensure wetlands are not disturbed, and that flood zones are taken into consideration.

Positive aspects of the potential site include the proximity to healthcare, education, and retail services, however this site has limited capacity for new construction.

SITE 1

Current Land Use	Vacant
Current Number of Parcels	3
Current Ownership	Private
Current Zoning	West half is R-1, East half is L-1
Current Land Size (Approximate)	15 Acres
Known Impediment(s) to Development, if Any	Western Portion is in a FEMA Flood Zone and an agricultural district A (100 Year) stream runs through the site, and portions of the site are on federal wetlands.
Walkability	Highly walkable with the installation of sidewalks along Old Buffalo Road.
Transit Options	Site runs along Route 19 and is near the Rochester Transit Authority's bus line along Route 19.
Nature of Development	Multi-family, mixed use.



Figure 33: Site 2 Site Assessment

SITE 2

Portions of this site are suitable for housing development, however it is located in an area with wetlands and is beside a former landfill site. The location is a serene portion of the Village that abuts the Oatka Creek. The proposed mixed-use park at the end of Industrial Street to the East could be easily accessed by community members. The proposed layout features approximately 35 new construction residential units, some of which could be ideal for multi-family dwellings.

Environmental protections must be considered in creating any new development nearby environmentally sensitive areas. Stormwater management/stormwater retention should be a priority in the design.

While this site has the potential for development, there exist concerns that would need to be addressed, and the site is not ideal from a smart (compact) growth perspective.



Figure 34: Site 2 Proposed Uses

SITE 2

Current Land Use	East Side: Vacant West Side: Private Farm Field
Current Number of Parcels	2
Current Ownership	Private
Current Zoning	R2
Current Land Size (Approximate)	19 Acres
Known Impediment(s) to Development, if Any	Western Portion is nearby a federal wetland, and the eastern portion may be difficult to gain site control over. The western portion is in an agricultural district.
Walkability	Moderate
Transit Options	RTS Wyoming has a route along South Main Street but it does not extend down to this site.
Nature of Development	Residential



Figure 35: Site 3 Site Assessment

SITE 3

When municipal water is added to this neighborhood, this will be a highly desirable neighborhood for new construction of residential housing due to the scenic views and beautiful natural environmental features. New construction in this area will prioritize environmentally building practices including an emphasis on stormwater management. The development of this site can and must have positive impacts on the stormwater flow from the site downhill into downtown Warsaw. The portion of development along Empire Road will coincide with the development of Empire Road spanning between Liberty Street and Route 20a.

With expanded water and sewer services, allowing all village residents to be served by safe and healthy drinking water and sanitary service, land in this portion of the Village will become highly desirable for development. Development in these areas should contemplate including multi-family and accessory dwelling units.



Figure 36: Site 3 Proposed Uses

SITE 3	
Current Land Use	Private Farmland, Vacant
Current Number of Parcels	4
Current Ownership	Private
Current Zoning	R1
Current Land Size (Approximate)	12 Acres
Known Impediment(s) to Development, if Any	The western portion is in an agricultural district, and there is currently no fresh water serving this portion of the Village.
Walkability	Low walkability scores, with limited sidewalk access to downtown Warsaw.
Transit Options	Limited public transit options on West Hill.
Nature of Development	Residential



Figure 37: Site 4 Site Assessment

SITE 4

Site 4 presents some unique opportunities to expand housing options in the Village. The proposed plan for these sites would include continuing Bishop Street to Gouinlock Street, thereby creating a loop that would be suitable for development of housing. This plan contemplates the continuation of Empire Road from Liberty Street to Route 20a. Much of the area between the end of Empire Road and Route 20a is an actively farmed field. Development of housing in this area, in addition to several other areas along the West Hill would ensure improved stormwater management downhill in Downtown Warsaw via the use of cutting-edge stormwater management techniques such as the use of stormwater permeable pavements, green roofs, stormwater collection and recycling for irrigation, etc.

While this growth pattern would increase the amount of high-quality housing along the West Hill, it is not compact development, and would disturb / limit the amount of farmland in the Village. Development in these areas should contemplate including multi-family and accessory dwelling units.



Figure 38: Site 4 Proposed Uses

SITE 4

Current Land Use	Private Farmland, Vacant
Current Number of Parcels	4
Current Ownership	Private
Current Zoning	R1
Current Land Size (Approximate)	46 Acres
Known Impediment(s) to Development, if Any	Much of the area is in the Wyoming County Agricultural District, and is actively farmed, with the exception of the expansion area of the Bishop Street Loop. Additionally, stony creek passes through the areas to the South of Route 20a.
Walkability	Poor
Transportation Options	Limited public transit options on West Hill
Nature of Development	Residential



Figure 39: Site 5 Site Assessment

SITE 5

This site, while smaller than other locations, provides infill development in the neighborhood, and offers close access to Warsaw school facilities and the Oatka Creek recreation area.

These sites are ideal for infill development of homes that will add density to the urban fabric of Warsaw.

Development in these areas should contemplate including multi-family and accessory dwelling units.



Figure 40: Site 5 Proposed Uses

SITE 5	
Current Land Use	Farmland
Current Number of Parcels	1
Current Ownership	Private
Current Zoning	R2
Current Land Size (Approximate)	8 Acres
Known Impediment(s) to Development, if Any	No known impediments to development.
Walkability	Moderate, with close proximity to school
Transportation Options	Limited close proximity to public transit.
Nature of Development	Residential infill development



Figure 41: Site 6 Site Assessment

SITE 6

This location along Wyoming Street is currently actively farmed land. A portion of this parcel can be subdivided into residential parcels, which would be located in an area in close proximity to village amenities including route 19 retail, the Oatka Creek, the hospital, and the school.



Figure 42: Site 6 Proposed Uses

SITE 6

Current Land Use	Farmland
Current Number of Parcels	1
Current Ownership	Private
Current Zoning	R2
Current Land Size (Approximate)	8 Acres
Known Impediment(s) to Development, if Any	No known impediments to development.
Walkability	Low, with potential for greater walkability should sidewalks be installed. This site is in close walking proximity to both the Warsaw School and the commercial corridor along Route 19
Transit Options	No current RTS line along Wyoming Street or Old Buffalo Road.
Nature of Development	Residential, with the potential for multi-family development.



Village of Warsaw Housing and Urban Design Strategic Plan

Goal 1

Increase the amount of safe, affordable housing

Warsaw has ample room to increase housing opportunities within its boundaries in the forms of both new construction and restoration of housing.

New neighborhoods should be explored on land that fronts Route 20a. In the example shown above, residential households were laid out on farm and forest land that fronts route 20a. These locations are laid out in such a way that could provide improved stormwater retention to village residents downhill, while providing high quality views of the Village from these homes. Given the proximity to the local school, these would make for ideal locations for families to move to.

New housing in the Village should primarily consist of a mixture of single family homes and homes with the potential to incorporate accessory dwelling units into their footprint. Accessible units

Design criteria for any new construction of housing and associated infrastructure in the Village should

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience
- + Compact Development
- + Transit – Friendly Development
- + Green Buildings
- + Walkable/Bikeable Design
- + Increasing housing options in Warsaw

include the following:

- Pre-construction analysis of stormwater models using software such as HydroCAD ensuring the development would result in a lower runoff from the site.
- The use of permeable pavement and limited use of hardscaping where appropriate.
- Require all new housing to utilize high-efficiency mechanical and electrical systems within the Village.

Goal 2

Protect the historic nature of the housing stock and buildings in downtown Warsaw

Property developers operating in Warsaw's unique and historic downtown core must be considerate of the historic nature of the buildings.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Historic Preservation
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Increase housing options in Warsaw

ACTIONS

- The Village should provide information about the benefits of utilizing historic tax credits in redevelopment projects in historic portions of the downtown core.
- Warsaw must enact design guidelines to protect the historic nature of its downtown historic district.
- Plan reviews for development should consider the historic nature of the buildings being modified. Preference for development should be given to developers who have taken the time to design spaces that are period appropriate.
- The Village should endeavor to enact a facade improvement program to aid building owners in restoring historic architectural elements of their buildings in the downtown core.
- The Village should form a business improvement district to organize business owners in promoting downtown beautification projects and implementing future design guidelines.

Goal 3

Prioritize the use of sidewalk space in Downtown Warsaw

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Walkable/Bikeable Design
- + Compact Development
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Environmental Justice

ACTIONS

This resource for encouraging pedestrians to walk to businesses and residences in the downtown core is underutilized. Businesses should be made aware of potential uses including outdoor seating for restaurants and sidewalk sales on a more frequent basis.

Goal 4

Improve the safety of existing living environments in the Village

With the age of the historic housing stock in the Village, there exists a risk of lead based paint and other environmental concerns. The Village must provide residents with the tools needed to detect and resolve these concerns.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice

ACTIONS

Work with Wyoming County Health Department to encourage homeowners and renters to test lead in their homes. This includes testing water going into people's homes.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The Village of Warsaw is home to unique cultural and physical assets. These assets should be showcased and featured for the world to see in a safe and friendly.

Related and Previous Plans

1994 Comprehensive Plan

The 1994 Comprehensive Plan had a Community Facilities Plan, whose goal was to provide high-quality community facilities and services at an acceptable cost to local taxpayers.

The 1994 Comprehensive plan does not go into great detail regarding tourism and recreation.

County Tourism Plan

In 2022, Wyoming County completed a destination assessment for all of Wyoming County. This plan analyzed the existing conditions for the visitor economy.

The plan analyzed key buildings and monuments in the Village. Proposals in the plan include creating trails throughout the village, including to the Warsaw falls, and around Warsaw's Village center.

This plan identified key features that could contribute to making Warsaw's downtown more vibrant. An emphasis was given to ensuring that Warsaw capitalizes on historical preservation of the many historic buildings in the downtown core. It suggested that modifying street design to promote pedestrian safety and capitalizing on village character will improve the experience that visitors and locals have in downtown Warsaw.

NY S

KEY GOALS

- + Develop and Beautify Gateways to the Village
- + Put Warsaw "On the Map"
- + Develop a unified Brand
- + Redevelop the Former Warsaw Village Landfill
- + Increase the number of trails and recreational opportunities in Warsaw
- + Develop a community Market

The Village of Warsaw sits in a picturesque valley in Wyoming County, and is bisected by the Oatka Creek.

Geography. The Village of Warsaw sits at the heart of Wyoming County in Western New York. It is located in a valley between at an elevation of 1,014ft above sea level.

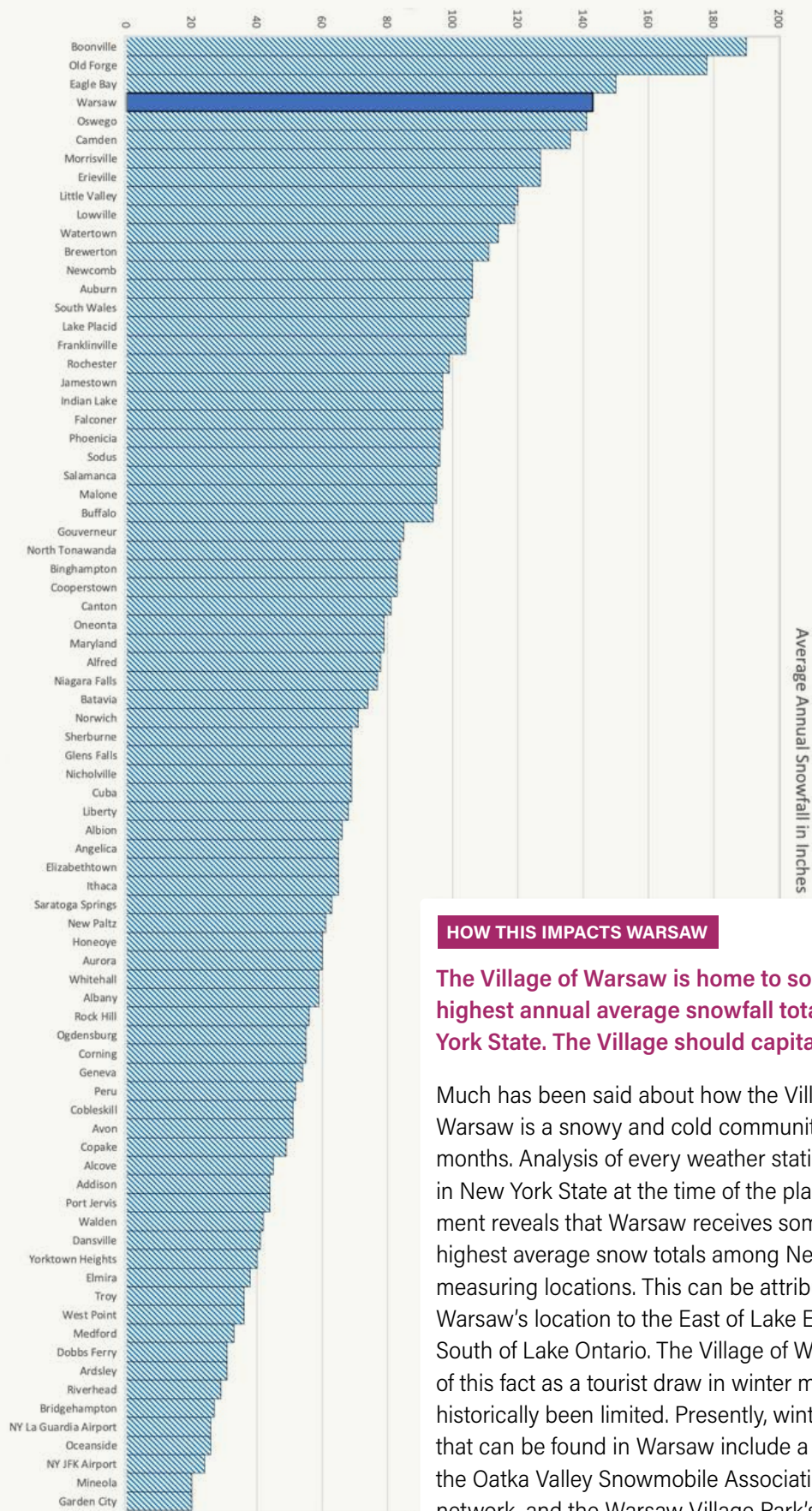
Climate. The Village of Warsaw sits in a temperate climate defined by warm summers and cool winters, with four seasons and deciduous trees which lose their leaves in the winter.

What We Heard From Community Members

- + Parks should be expanded and improved to incorporate more recreation opportunities.
- + There should be more recreation programs for young people in the Village.
- + We need a sports complex as a county-wide sports anchor.
- + We need a dog park in Warsaw



Figure 43
Warsaw Falls



HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

The Village of Warsaw is home to some of the highest annual average snowfall totals in New York State. The Village should capitalize on this.

Much has been said about how the Village of Warsaw is a snowy and cold community in winter months. Analysis of every weather station operating in New York State at the time of the plan development reveals that Warsaw receives some of the highest average snow totals among New York snow measuring locations. This can be attributed in part to Warsaw's location to the East of Lake Erie and to the South of Lake Ontario. The Village of Warsaw's use of this fact as a tourist draw in winter months has historically been limited. Presently, winter activities that can be found in Warsaw include a portion of the Oatka Valley Snowmobile Association's trail network, and the Warsaw Village Park's sledding hill. Historically, there was an ice skating rink in the Warsaw Village Park.

Figure 44
Average Annual Snowfall in Inches



Additional Natural Assets

Figure 45

Oatka Creek

The Oatka Creek and its tributaries in the Village including Stony Creek provide picturesque natural resources in the Village. The Oatka creek was once stocked with brown trout in Warsaw, but due to water quality concerns, is no longer stocked in this area. The creek is now stocked in Wheatland. The Oatka Creek has the potential to be a prime fishing and natural wildlife viewing environment in the heart of Warsaw.

Historic Assets and Tourism Opportunities

The Village of Warsaw has a unique and fascinating history as a home to revolutionary thinkers. From being home to the birthplace of the "Liberty Party", to self-described "radical abolitionists" creating a safe haven

A Snapshot of Warsaw's History

Warsaw's unique history represents an tourism opportunity development. Key moments in Warsaw's history include the following:

1803

Warsaw was settled by European Settlers

1839

The "Liberty Party" is formed in Warsaw. Its membership is described as "Radical Abolitionists"

1840's

The Underground Railroad is established and runs through Warsaw

1841

Wyoming County is created

1860's

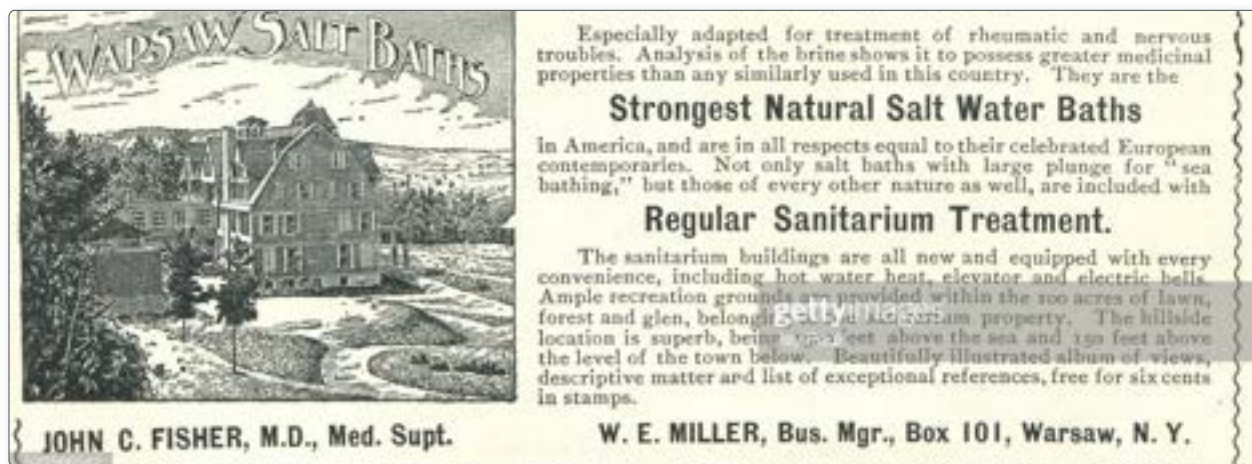
Augustus Frank – the local congressperson – is instrumental in enacting the 13th Amendment.

1870's

What was to become 5 Star Bank is established

1870's – 1920's

"Great Salt Rush" occurs, with 13 Salt Manufacturing plants in Warsaw.



along the underground railroad in Warsaw, the Village has the idea of freedom in its roots.

While the salt industry that once existed in the Village no longer exists, the existence of the vast salt deposits around Warsaw historically provided tourism and recreation opportunities.

The Village of Warsaw was home to 15 safe houses during the period that the underground railroad was active. These can become part of an educational trail in the future.

Warsaw was once home to a prominent salt baths Sanitarium", in addition to numerous small hotels.

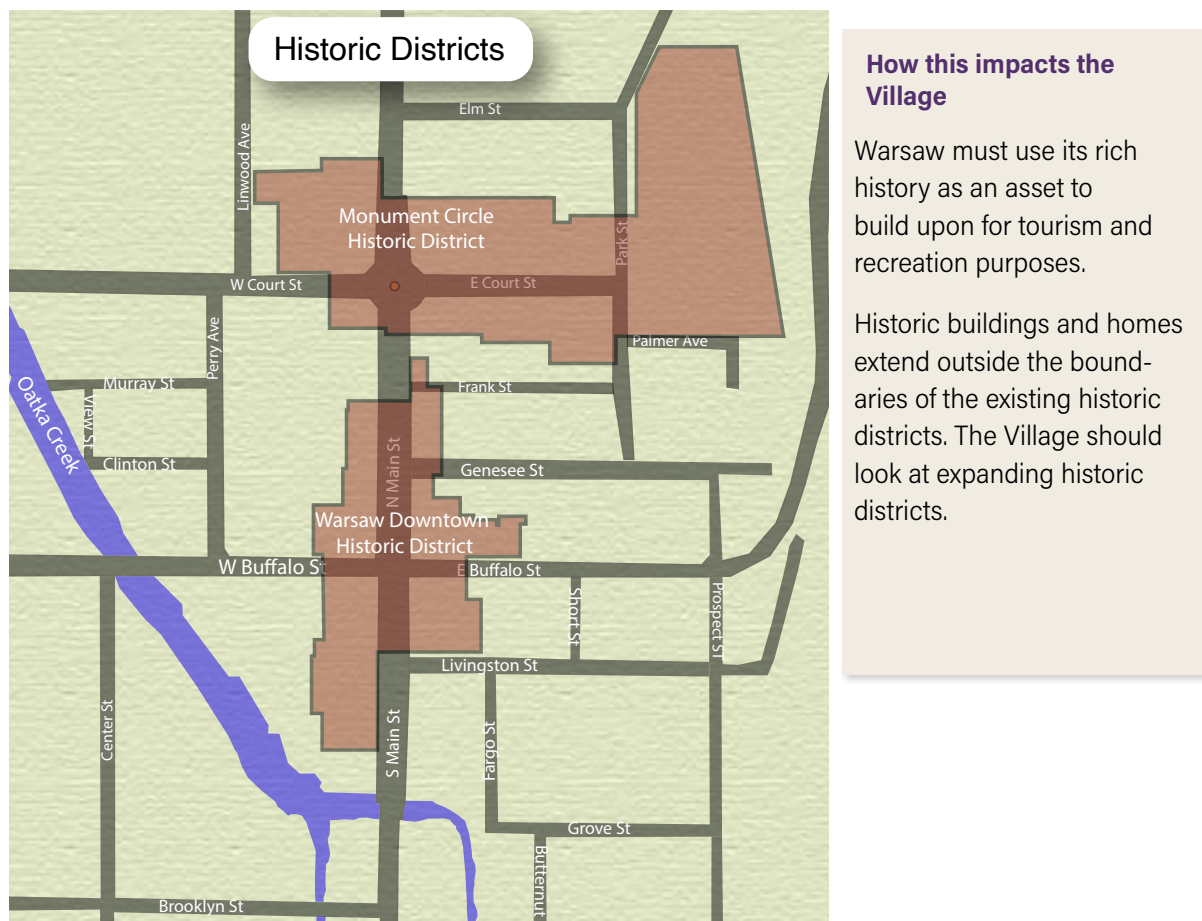
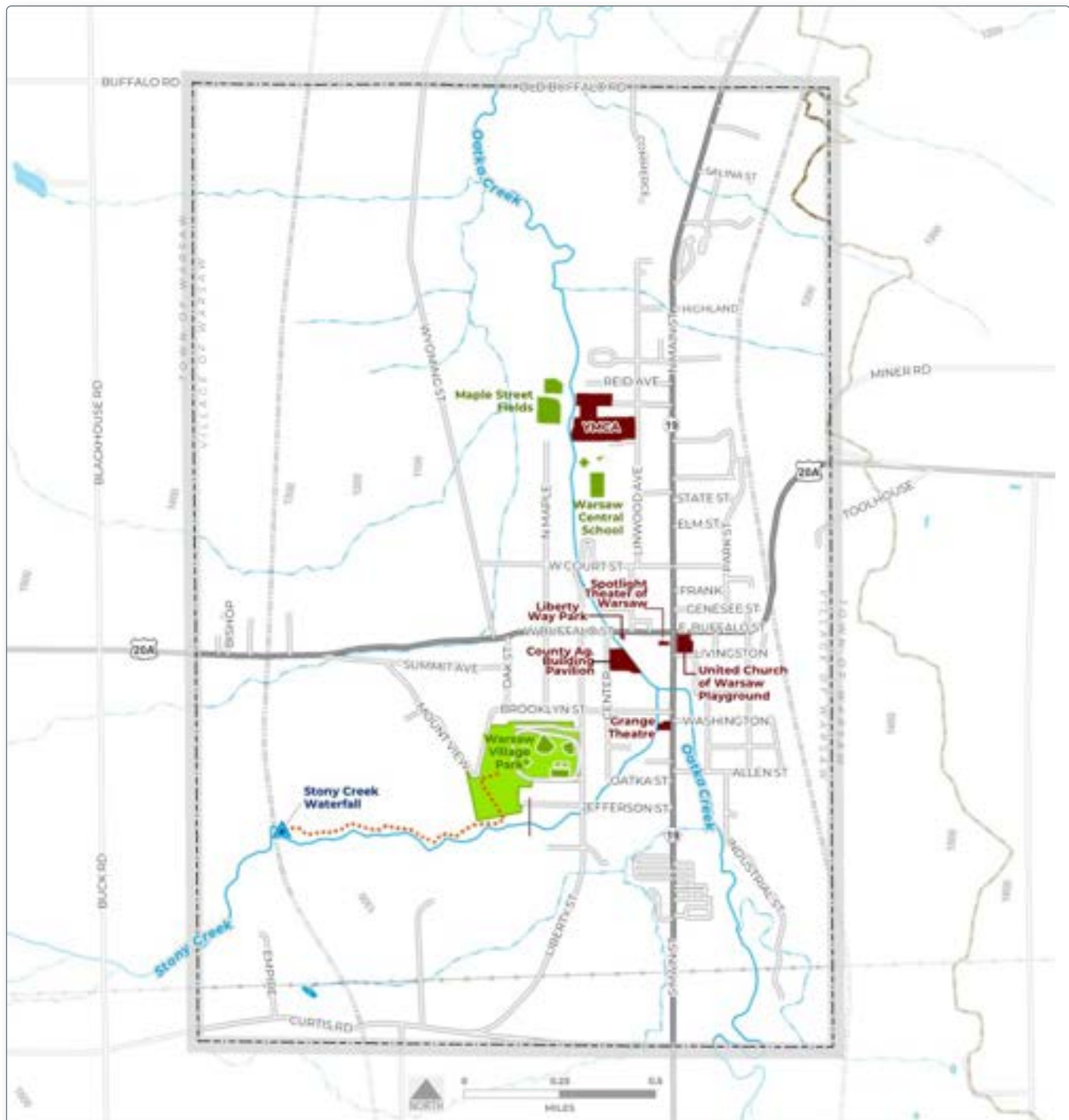


Figure 46
Historic Districts in the Village (shaded in red)



HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While Warsaw has natural assets and recreation areas, there is a lack of multi-use outdoor recreation facilities that are able to draw populations from other parts of the region to visit Warsaw.

Figure 47

Existing and Proposed Recreational Areas and Facilities

RECREATION AREAS

PARK OR TRAIL ATTRIBUTES	WARSAW VILLAGE PARK	WARSAW CENTRAL SCHOOL	MAPLE STREET FIELDS
Size or Length (Acres/Miles)	32.0 (ac)	Parcel is 17.2 (ac) ; Fields are 1.9 (ac)	Parcel is 19.2 (ac) ; Fields are 4.2 (ac)
Street Address	89 Liberty Street, Warsaw, NY 14569	98 W Court Street, Warsaw, NY 14569	253 N Maple Street, Warsaw, NY 14569
Ownership	Village	Warsaw School	Warsaw School
Playground Equipment	Yes	Yes	No
Picnic Tables	Yes	—	—
Trails	Yes	—	—
Pavilion/Shelters	Yes	—	—
Sports Courts/Athletic Fields	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fishing	No	No	No
Canoe/Boat Launch	No	No	No
Sledding/Winter Sports	Yes	No	No
Naturalized Areas for Wildlife Viewing	Yes	No	No
Greenspace	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rentable Space	Yes	No	
Swimming/Wading Pool	Yes	No	No
Sensory Zone/Adaptive Equipment	No	No	No

Unique Trails in Warsaw

Alltrails, a community-based trail map generator, indicates that there are at a minimum, 66 unique trails generated by community members in the Village. These include:

- 33 Hiking Trails,
- 1 Running Trail,
- 3 Road Bike Trails,
- 9 Walking Trails,
- 2 Bike Touring Trails.

The longest of these trails includes a 15 mile hike from the Village of Warsaw to Letchworth State Park. Many hikes involve hiking between the East and West hills.

The most prominent of the trails in Warsaw is the trail to the Warsaw Falls. The Warsaw Falls is a picturesque 80' waterfall on Stony Creek. The path to this falls involves walking in the creek bed. This waterfall is growing in popularity for visitors and community members, yet currently has no formal path to it yet, posing potential safety issues for those traveling the trail.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

Warsaw has the unique opportunity to brand itself a healthy living community, with room to grow high-quality hiking trails throughout the village and beyond.

Existing Tourism Analysis

Agritourism and Craft Beverage Tourism

AGRITOURISM

ATTRACTION	TYPE
Farm and Artisan Market at the Villa	Local crafts/farmers market
Amber Lantern Brewing Company	Brewery

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While Warsaw is the County seat for Wyoming County, which is famous for its agriculture, the Village lacks a strong agritourism presence, with no permanent farmers market and limited physical reminders of agriculture in downtown Warsaw. This represents an opportunity for Warsaw to grow its agritourism presence.

CRAFT BEVERAGE TOURISM

NAME	PROXIMITY TO DOWNTOWN WARSAW
Amber Lantern	In Downtown Warsaw
Silver Lake Brewing Project	7.9 Miles (Perry NY)
Windy Brew	16.8 Miles (Strikersville NY)
Three Falls Cider	10.1 Miles (Castile, NY)
Buried Barrel Hard Cider	12.9 Miles (Castile, NY)
Bee Spit Meadery	29.4 Miles (South Wales, NY)
Beer Justice Brewing	27.7 Miles (Arcade NY)
Main Street Winery	25.9 Miles (Arcade, NY)

HOW CRAFT BEVERAGE TOURISM IMPACTS WARSAW

The development of craft beverage tourism in Warsaw would provide tourism and economic development opportunities in the Village.

Existing Public Art in Warsaw

Warsaw is naturally an attractive location for creative individuals. Existing public art projects in Warsaw can be found in murals throughout downtown Warsaw. Examples can be found on the side of the movie theater, the side of Vertical Cafe, the alley along Route 20a, and at Karson's.



Figure 48
Examples of public art in Warsaw

Strategic Plan for Tourism and Recreation

Goal 1

Put Warsaw "On the Map"

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Walkable/Bikeable Design
- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit: friendly development
- + Increase Public Art in Warsaw

With so many cultural and recreational resources to offer, Warsaw must improve its way finding within the Village to highlight and guide people to points of interest. Way finding signage should be a uniform font, color, and style. Unique way finding signage to note should include the following:

- Unique trails in the Village including Geocache and Pokemon Go "Prime" areas
- Park locations
- Fishing access locations
- Recreational trail locations for hiking, running, snowshoeing, etc.
- History tour locations including the underground railroad, historic events and individuals, and architecture of Warsaw.
- Signage directing visitors to places to eat, places to drink, places to get fuel, places to charge their cars, places to buy antiques, restrooms, etc.
- Warsaw should seek to become included on New York State tourism maps and travel planners like "Taste of NY".

ACTIONS

- Develop a signage and wayfinding plan for the Village that directs visitors to key Village destinations.

Goal 2

Develop a unified brand

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Downtown Revitalization
- + Transit-friendly development
- + Increase Public Art in Warsaw

Warsaw has a unique blend of agriculture, small businesses, and history that makes it the one-of-a-kind village it is. Community members should embark on a campaign to find a brand identity for Warsaw. This can include a slogan, ex: "I love NY", a logo, a font, ex: East Aurora, and more. When thinking about a brand, it is important to consider the following:

- What are the various images that come to mind whenever you hear "The Village of Warsaw"?
- What are some of the key advantages or benefits that the Village of Warsaw can provide to the target market?
- Warsaw should develop a marketing plan including event coordination for new events in the Village. These could include competitions such as special sporting events, unique holidays, "Antique/history days", etc.
- Information about events should be readily available in multiple forms of media.



Figure 49
Recreation at Warsaw Village Park

Goal 3

Turn snow into a selling point

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces

ACTIONS

- Work with the Oatka Valley Snowmobile Association and other trail developers to create enhanced trail networks that include connections to Warsaw.
- Develop and market Nordic ski and snowshoe trails connecting village parks to downtown Warsaw and the larger region as a whole.
- Provide ice skating opportunities
 - + Warsaw once had outdoor ice skating facilities that were located in the Warsaw Village Park. Ice skating should be restored to the Village Park.
 - + The former Village transfer station on Industrial Street offers space for park/indoor sports facilities development. This space would be ideal for the development of a multi-sport athletics facility that can be utilized year-round. This will fill the existing unmet need for youth travel sports teams located in the area, including soccer, hockey, cheer, and other teams. This center for sports will be more accessible for all Wyoming County residents.

Goal 4

Develop and beautify gateways to the Village

Warsaw's location along routes 20a and 19 makes it a convenient place to stop while traversing the State. Warsaw must capitalize on this traffic by generating interest in Warsaw as a destination for tourism and recreation. In order to achieve a greater benefit from this traffic, the following actions should be taken:

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces

ACTIONS

- Host a design competition for improved gateways to the Village. Gateway signage should include unique features found in Warsaw (Waterfall, agriculture, the East and West Hills, etc.
- Gateway signage should include information about current events, and points of interest in the Village of Warsaw. Existing gateways are inadequate in creating a perception of a sense of place – it can be unclear where the Route 19 becomes a Village.
- Native plantings should be planted around gateways to flank gateway signage and improve viewsheds in these areas.

Goal 5

Develop the former Warsaw landfill into a park

The former Village of Warsaw landfill is a 69 acre site in the South East corner of the Village flanked by the East Hill and the Oatka creek. The site is identified to be a brownfield, and provides ample opportunities for redevelopment into a recreational area. Portions of the site should be used as the following:

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Trails spanning the space between the creek and the hill that can be used for hiking, cyclocross, winter sports such as snowshoeing, skiing, sledding, snowmobiling.
- Public fishing access along the Oatka Creek should be developed.

- Wildlife viewing areas along the Creek. These areas should be handicap accessible, and will be suitable for individuals looking to see the beautiful fall colors in Warsaw, in addition to flora and fauna in Warsaw.
- An indoor sports facility with facilities available for soccer, basketball, ice skating, etc.
- Outdoor sports facilities including soccer fields, ice skating. This space could be usable as a community gathering space for parties and events.
- The Village of Warsaw should work with the Town of Warsaw to develop former rail beds around the site into trails.
 - + This trail should connect to the existing snowmobile trail to the East of the Village. This will allow for traffic to travel down the East Hill and visit the Village from this location.

Portions of this site are currently utilized by the Village of Warsaw Department of Public Works, and the site has been identified as a potential solar generation location.



Figure 50: Conceptual site plan for a new park/sports facility at the former landfill.

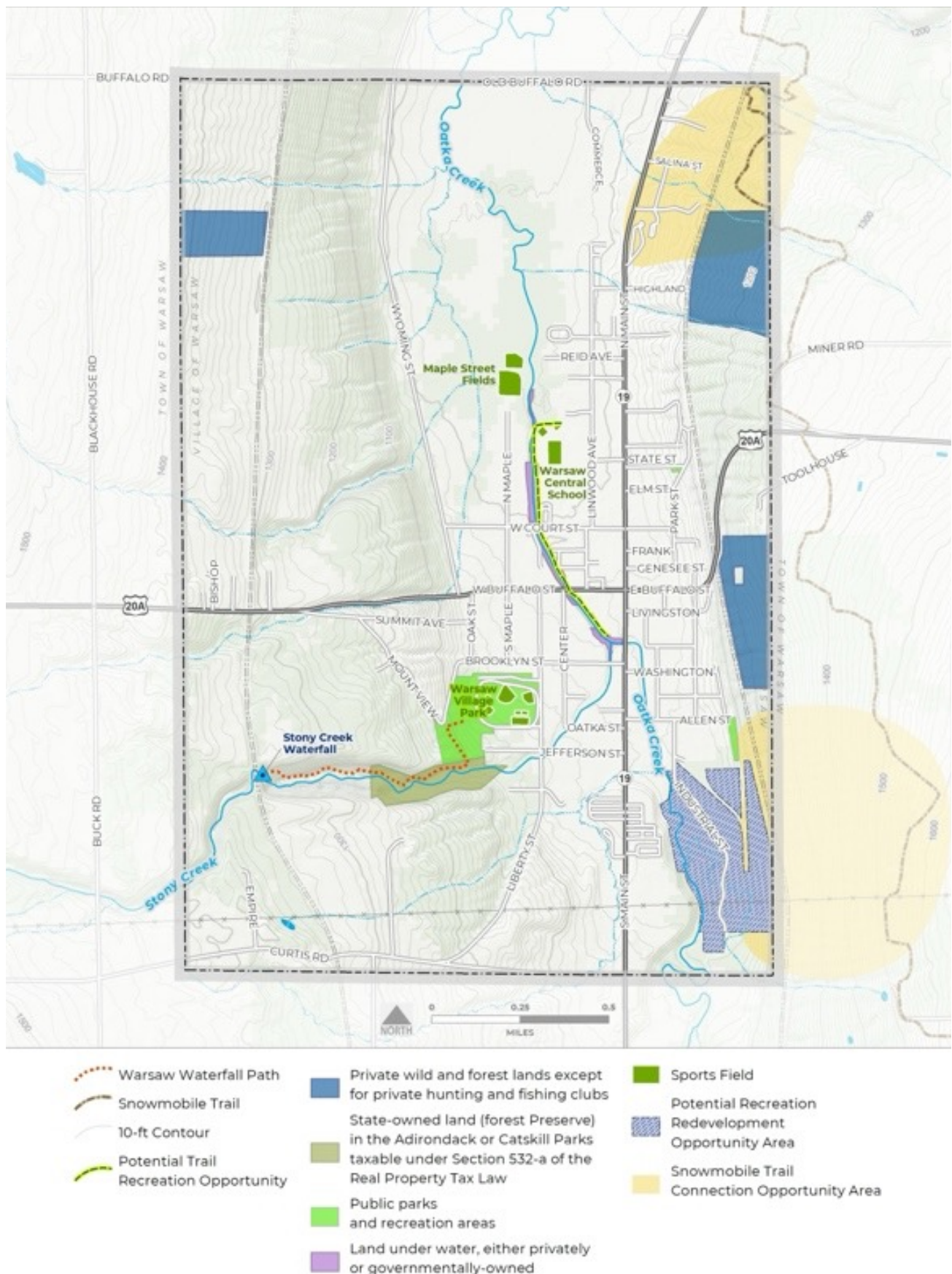


Figure 51
Existing and Potential Recreation Areas in Warsaw

Goal 5

Increase the number of trails and recreational opportunities

There exist ample opportunities to expand recreation opportunities in Warsaw. The Village should consider working with local trail developers (i.e. the Wyoming County Snowmobile Association) to increase the number of connections. The Village can develop trails along the Oatka creek to connect the Village with the Creek, and to better utilize the natural resources present in the Village.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Improvements should be made at the existing Warsaw Village Park. These include the development of additional pavilions at the park that can be accessible for handicap community members.
- Investments should be made in existing trails to improve visibility, wayfinding, and information available to trail users.
- Formalize trails that have been identified on community-based trail development apps.
- A portion of the Maple Street field should be converted into a dog park.
- Add public access points to the Oatka Creek for fishing and recreation
- Develop a Creekside trail north of the Warsaw Flood Project.



Figure 52

Parking lot canopy from a parking lot in Canada

Goal 6

Develop a community market in the municipal parking lot

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

The Village of Warsaw lacks a public market, and a way for local farmers to sell their locally produced goods. The Village should invest in improvements to its municipal parking lot at the center of the Village to allow for markets to take place in this location. The space would be suitable for food truck rodeos, farmers markets, and special events.

ACTIONS

- The municipal parking lot must have high speed EV charging stations to accommodate the growing number of electric vehicles traveling to and through Warsaw.
- Develop a multi-use canopy to be used for parking, farmers markets, and events.



Figure 53
Proposed trail network locations

INFRASTRUCTURE

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Provide access to safe, sustainable infrastructure for water, sewer, electric, food, telecommunication, and fuel systems.



Related and Previous Plans

1994 Comprehensive Plan

The 1994 Village of Warsaw Comprehensive plan contains maps detailing infrastructure and flood management systems in place at the time. In this comprehensive plan, we compare those systems to what exists today in order to better understand what changes need to be made to improve the system moving forward.

Water System Service, Then and Now

When compared to the current water system, this map remains substantially accurate in terms of service locations and water main diameters. This map lacks one water main running along Curtis Road between Route 19 and Liberty Street.

1994 Sanitary Sewer System Service Map

Then and Now: Minor improvements have been made to the sewer system map since 1994, with notable expansions being along Allen Street and South Street in the Southeast corner of the Village. Other improvements include adding connections along Buffalo Street and other streets where small gaps existed.

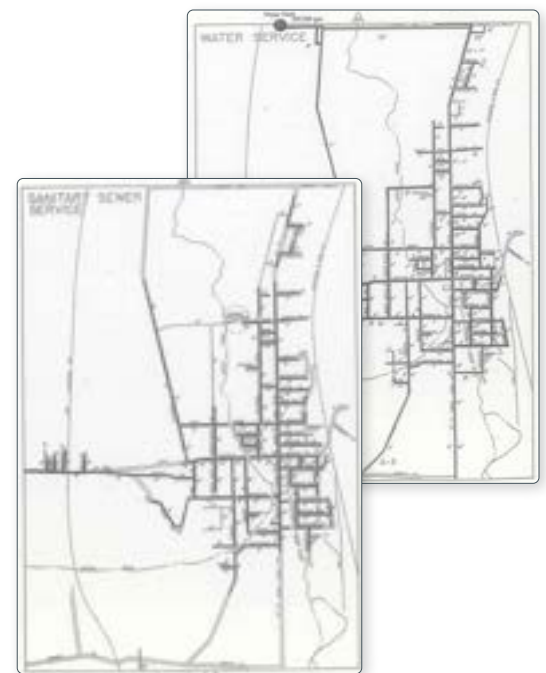
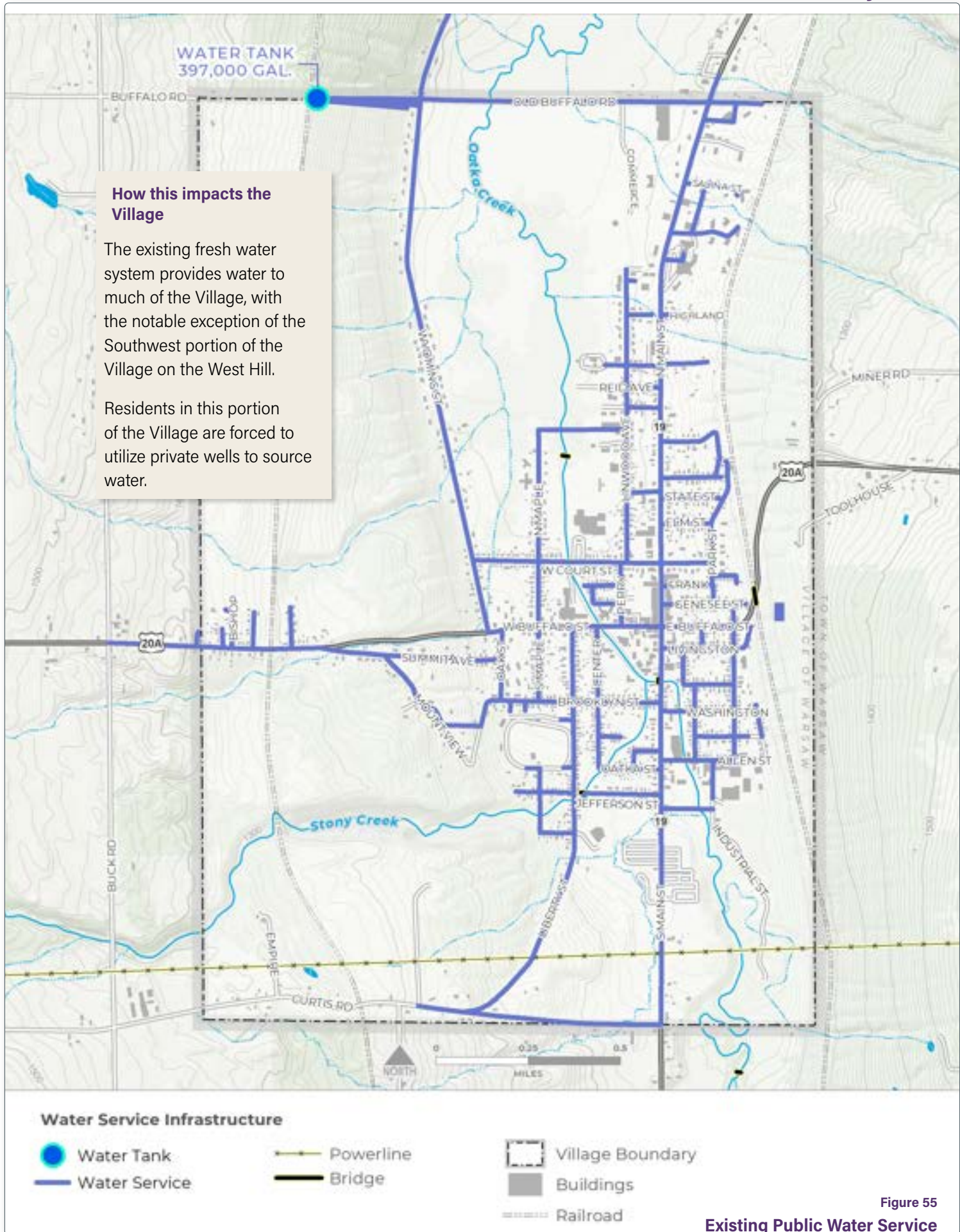


Figure 54

Warsaw's sanitary and water service lines from the 1994 comprehensive plan.

Current Public Water Service System

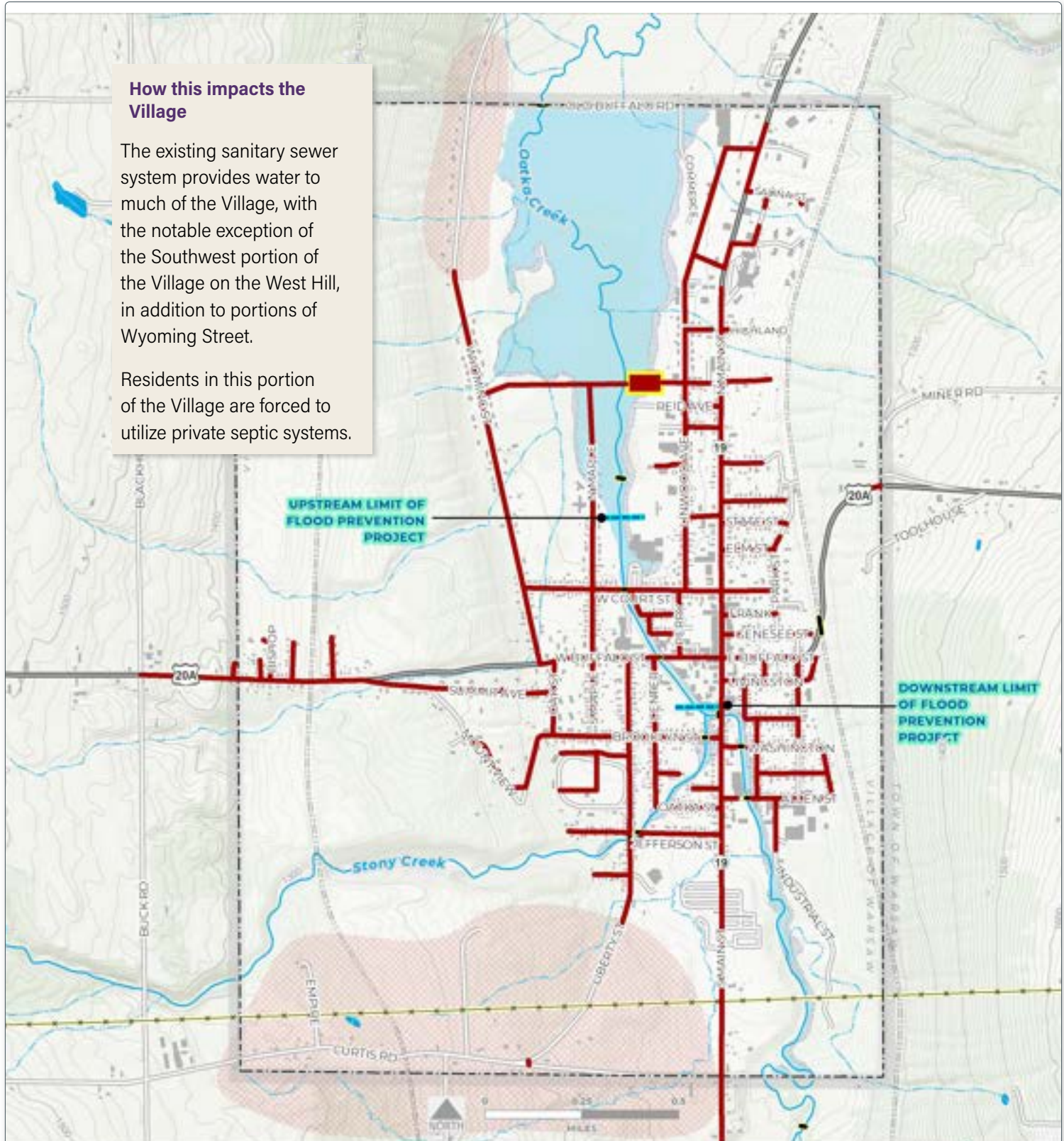


Current Public Sanitary Sewer Service System

How this impacts the Village

The existing sanitary sewer system provides water to much of the Village, with the notable exception of the Southwest portion of the Village on the West Hill, in addition to portions of Wyoming Street.

Residents in this portion of the Village are forced to utilize private septic systems.



Sanitary Sewer Service Infrastructure

- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Sanitary Sewer Service
- Septic System Area

- Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), 1981**
- Zone A: Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding (also known as the 100-year flood)
- Zone B: Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year flood.

- Powerline
- Bridge
- Limit of USACE 1968 Flood Prevention Project

- Village Boundary
- Buildings
- Railroad

Figure 56

Warsaw's Existing Sanitary Sewer Service Map

Stormwater and Sanitary Sewers, Combined Sewer Overflows

The existing wastewater treatment plant sits on the east edge of the Oatka Creek, and has a discharge permit for untreated sewage due to flood events. The system is between 50 and 70 years old. Untreated discharge does not frequently occur at this location, and the system is not over capacity. The system treats an average of 400,000 gallons of treatment per day, and has the capacity to treat 1,200,000 gallons of raw sewage per day.

The existing wastewater treatment system in Warsaw has been studied extensively in recent years. A 2000's era engineering assessment raised concerns about infiltration and inflow throughout the sewer system, which is common for sanitary sewers when stormwater enters the system as a result of roof drains and storm events. A 2016 study by Clark Patterson Lee explored improvements that can be made at the wastewater treatment plant, including replacing pumps, draining, cleaning and inspecting clarifiers, repairing concrete post aeration tank, removal of older sludge drying bed, installation of a new building with sludge press, adding a new aerobic digester system, removal of the equalization tank, installation of covers on the bio tower, and more. Many of these improvements were made, with the exception of roof repairs on all buildings, concrete repairs to the aeration tank, covering of bio-towers, the removal of the old anaerobic digesters, the repair of sludge building, the addition of sludge composting process, the addition of a new dewatering building to accommodate dewatered sludge via conveyor system. Additionally, the project scope did not include the connection of all residential homes to sanitary sewer systems in the Village.

Water Service in Warsaw

The Village of Warsaw freshwater treatment plant, also known as the Warsaw Water Works, sits approximately four miles south of the Village, and receives its water at a headwater source approximately 2.5 miles Southwest of it in a remote location.

The Village currently has one water source, and is served by two water transmission pipes traveling to the Village—one being a 1940's era 10" cast iron main, and the other being a 1970's era 12" ductile iron main. The Village currently has a demand for 350,000 gallons of water per day, and has limited water storage in the event of system repairs being needed.

Dredging the raw water reservoir at the Warsaw Water Works could increase the water storage by 50%.

Fresh water is stored at the following locations:

FRESHWATER LOCATIONS

LOCATION	GALLON STORAGE CAPACITY
Water Treatment Plant	54,000
Buffalo Road Water Tank	397,000

The freshwater system in Warsaw has an interconnect with the Town of Warsaw, and is able to serve Town residents in addition to Village residents.

Issues facing the fresh water system in Warsaw include water main leaks along the transmission pipelines, which are nearing the end of their recommended useful lifespan, traces of chemicals in the water stored at the water tank along Buffalo Road, lacking of system pressure going up the West Hill, which makes service impossible without the addition of a pump to travel up Liberty Street, and a lack of redundant water supply in the event of a system failure.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

Lacking redundant water may inhibit future development of larger industries and medical facilities.

Electricity and EV charging

The Village is home to one solar farm on Commerce Way, and is reviewing a proposed additional solar power generating facility at the former Warsaw Village landfill site in the southeast corner of the village. This will add to the energy independence and economic activity that the Village experiences.

While the Village sits on a major thoroughfare for vehicles traveling east to west across New York State on Route 20a, there is no electric vehicle charging station in the area. There are presently zero high speed charging stations in all of Wyoming County.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

The presence of a level 3 (high speed) charging station in Warsaw presents opportunities to showcase the Village’s charm to travelers. There were no high speed chargers anywhere near the Village at the time of this plan's development.

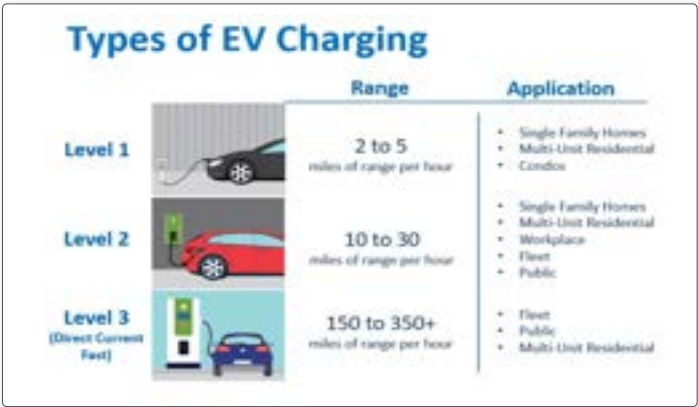


Figure 57
Types of EV Charging Stations

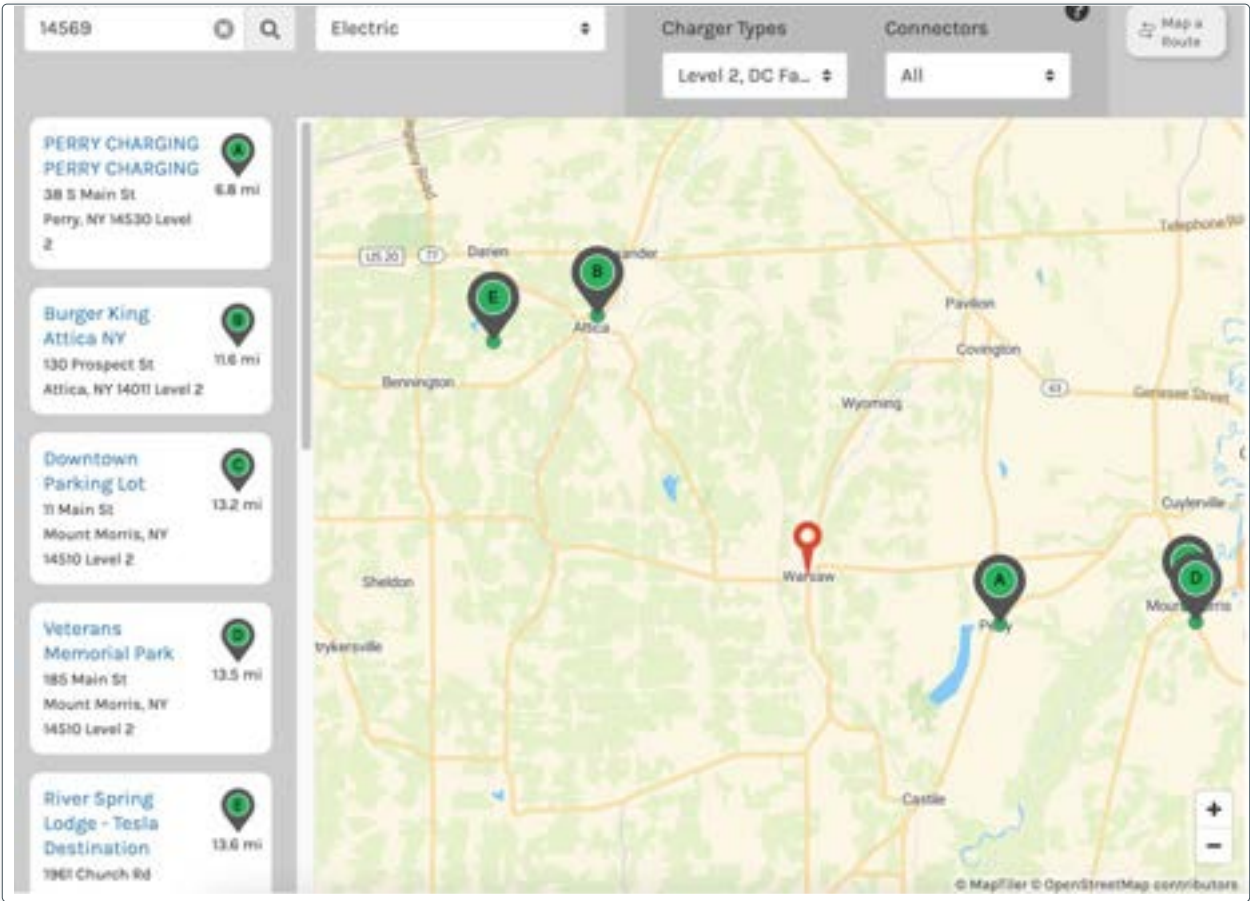


Figure 58
There are no level two or higher charging stations in the Village of Warsaw, with the nearest charger being in Perry, New York.

Internet Access

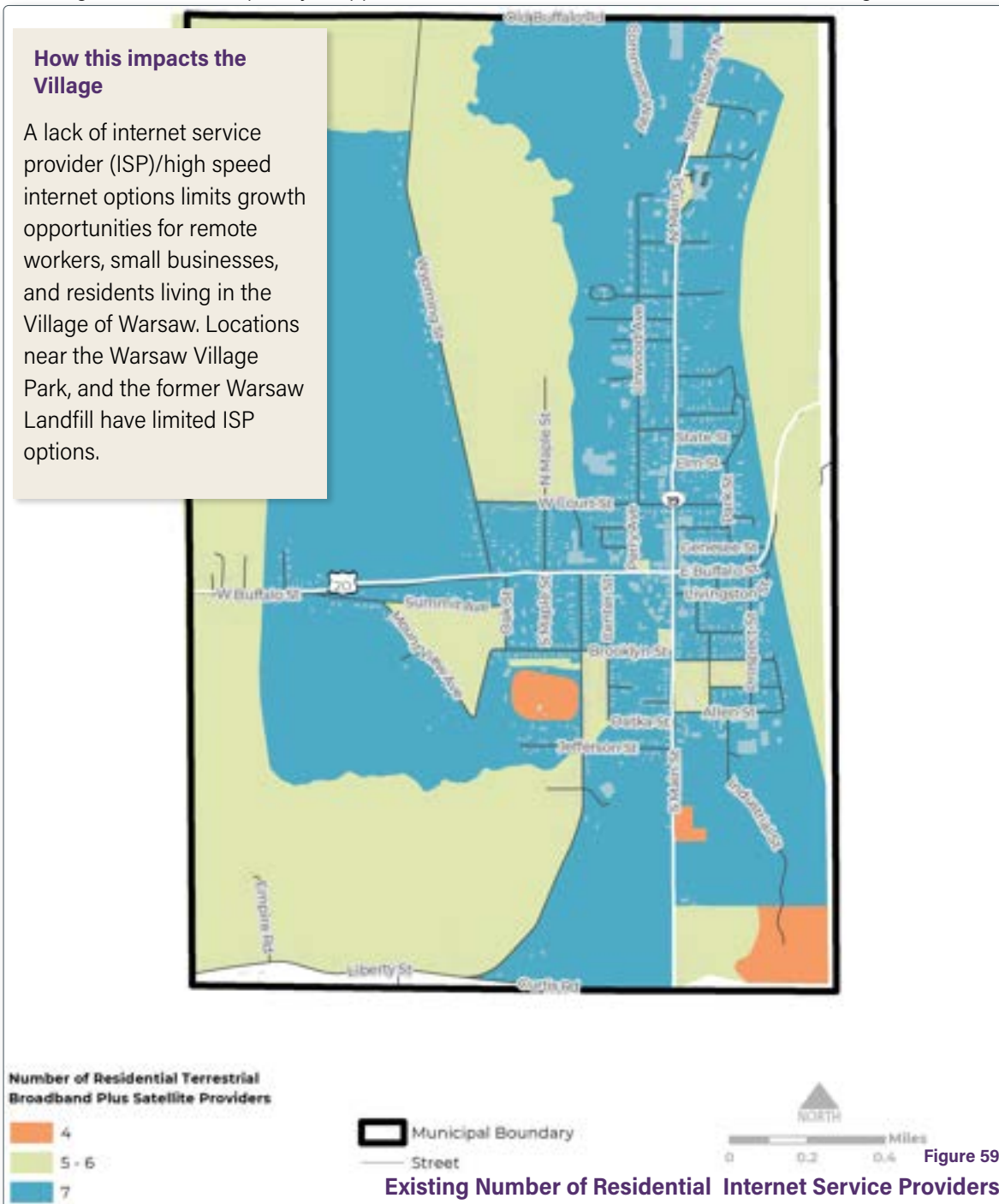
The majority of Warsaw has numerous internet service providers to choose from, as shown on the FCC internet service provider mapper. In reality, speeds, cost, and availability vary from what is shown, and a handful of internet service providers are available.

Cellular Access

Cellular access in Warsaw appears to be covered according to the FCC 4G LTE coverage map from 2021. Data may not be granular enough at this point though, because due to the topography of the region, calls are frequently dropped, and cellular access can be reduced within village limits.

How this impacts the Village

A lack of internet service provider (ISP)/high speed internet options limits growth opportunities for remote workers, small businesses, and residents living in the Village of Warsaw. Locations near the Warsaw Village Park, and the former Warsaw Landfill have limited ISP options.



Health Care Assets

Access to healthcare systems encourages residents to live healthy lifestyles, and is a vital element of the infrastructure that makes up communities.

The Village of Warsaw is home to a variety of healthcare facilities for both physical and mental health. The Wyoming County Community Health System hospital is anchored in the Village, and provides a variety of healthcare services with the notable exception of birthing, which ceased to operate at this facility in 2023.

How this impacts the Village

While much of Wyoming County is classified as a medically underserved area, residents in Warsaw have access to a variety of healthcare facilities.

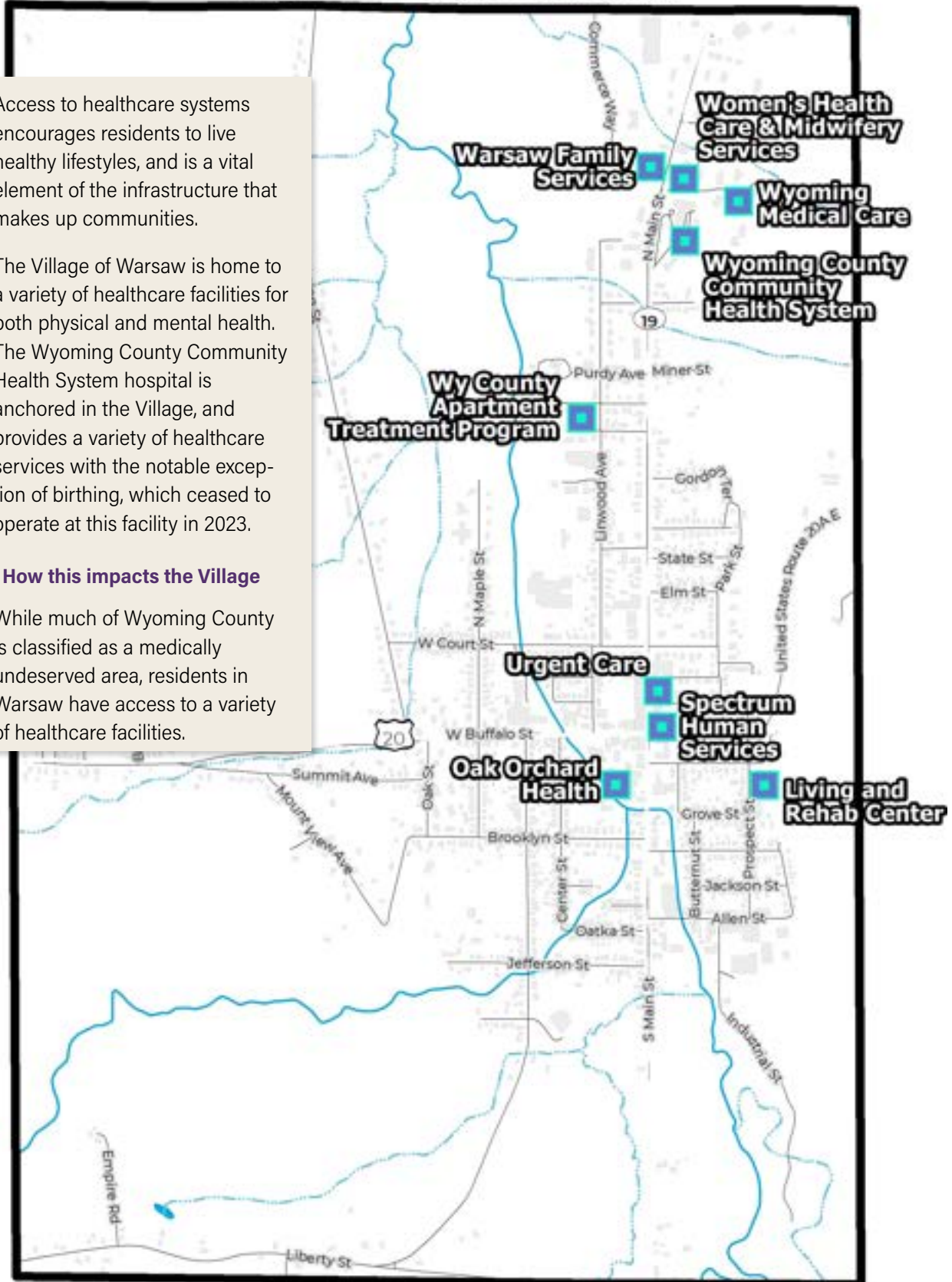


Figure 60
 Existing Healthcare Facilities in Warsaw

Current Food System Analysis

Food Systems

Access to healthy food should be considered a form of infrastructure the same way access to fresh water and sewer facilities are. In Warsaw, residents live within a 10-minute drive of several food retail options, yet the only food option near the downtown core of Warsaw is Dollar General, which provides limited fresh fruit and vegetable options. The Village does not currently have a permanent farmers market location.

This map indicates there is a potential for portions of the Village to be a food desert, with community members needing to drive to the edge of or outside of the Village to visit a supermarket.

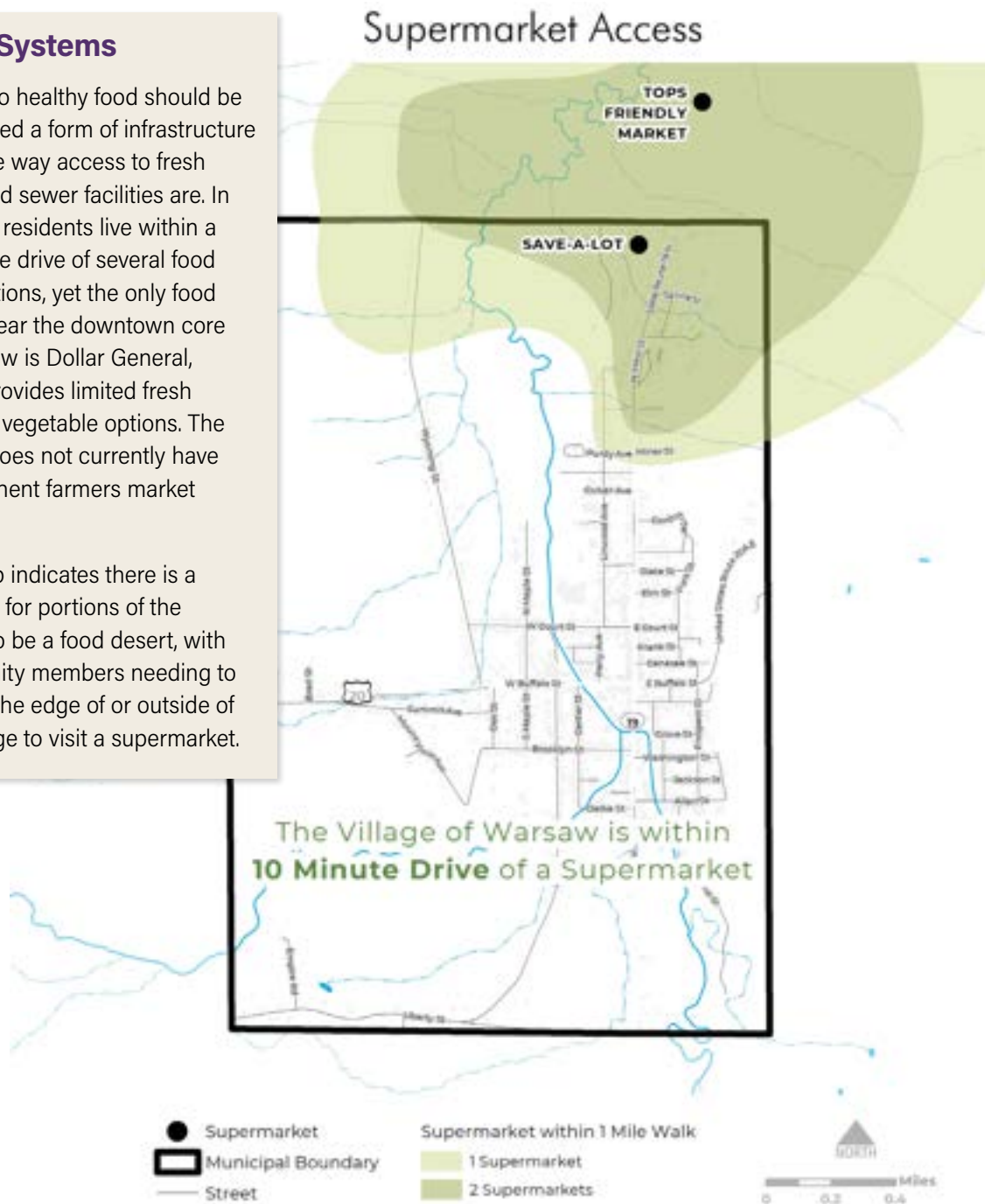


Figure 61
Existing healthy food options in and around Warsaw

Infrastructure Strategic Plan

Goal 1

Expand water and sanitary service

There are unmet growth opportunities in the Village of Warsaw, in addition to underserved community members who are unable to obtain public water while living in the Village.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- The Southwest corner of the Village along Curtis Road should be added to public water and sanitary sewer service. This area is at the top of the West Hill in the Village, and represents an area with high growth potential. Housing growth opportunities exist near the intersection of Curtis Road and Empire Road. This area is currently zoned R-1 for single family residential development. Providing fresh water and sanitary sewer service will incentivize new construction of residences in this area.
- The Village should expand sanitary sewer services north along Wyoming Street to ensure all village residents are connected to the Village's wastewater treatment system, thus protecting environmental conditions in an environmentally sensitive area along the Oatka Creek.



Figure 62

Proposed Water Line Expansion along Curtis and Liberty Street.

Goal 2

Identify and add a secondary fresh water source

The purpose of a secondary water source would be to provide water should the primary source (the Warsaw Water Works) go offline for any reason. This would prevent a disruption in freshwater delivery in the Village and would increase resiliency within the Village. Several options are available for identifying and securing a secondary water source.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- The Village could explore drilling wells in areas suspected to have high quality resources, or alternatively, the Village can join a larger district such as the Monroe County Water Authority / Erie County Water Authority and buy bulk water on an as-needed basis. It may also consider joining the Livingston County Water / Sewer Authority, which is expected to build a supply line approximately 7 miles to the East of Warsaw.
- Several county-wide fresh water sources are within a 10-mile distance from the Village of Warsaw, including the Monroe County Water Authority operating in the Village of Pavilion to the North of Warsaw, and the Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority constructing a freshwater transmission pipeline roughly 10 miles to the East of Warsaw. The Village should communicate with these regional water authorities with the help of Wyoming County to conduct feasibility studies and cost estimate for interconnecting to one of these regional water systems.
- The Village should consider all options for fresh water, including but not limited to utilizing the Oatka Creek as a freshwater resource.

Goal 3

Replace aging fresh water Infrastructure

The Village of Warsaw's primary water source comes from the Warsaw Water Works in the Town of Gainesville approximately 4.3 miles to the South of Downtown Warsaw. The waterworks has been utilizing two transmission pipelines (one 10" 1940's era cast iron main and one 12" 1970's era ductile iron main). These water transmission pipelines are showing signs of age and need replacement to maintain a safe and consistent supply of water to Village residents.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

A variety of improvements should be made to the Warsaw Water Works facility, the Village's singular fresh water source. These include the following:

ACTIONS

- Replace transmission pipeline from Warsaw's source waters to the Warsaw Water Works with a new 12-inch supply water main.
- Replace aging water transmission pipelines from the Warsaw Water Works to the Village with new 12-inch supply water mains.
- Install a larger (500,000 gallon) finished water ground storage tank at the Warsaw Water Works.
- Dredge the Warsaw Water Works raw water reservoir.
- Assess and resolve water distribution "dead ends", and convert these ends into loops to improve water quality for village residents.
- Add updated security cameras and fencing to the Warsaw Water Works.

Goal 4

Protect the source waters of the Village

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

Active protection recommendations for the headwaters include the following:

ACTIONS

- Installing security fences at the site.
- Installing security cameras on-site.

Goal 5

Expand sanitary service in the Village

The existing sewer service in the Village provides public sewer access for limited portions of the Village. In order to grow as a community and protect sensitive environmental resources in the Village, the Village should invest in connecting areas served by septic systems to Village sewage treatment facilities.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Assess homes on Wyoming Street and the Southwest corner of the Village (Curtis Rd, Empire St, Liberty Street) to see where sanitary sewer services are available.
- Connect all homes in the Village of Warsaw to the Village's sanitary sewer system.

Goal 6

Improve the Village sewage treatment plant

While improvements have been made in recent years, further improvements should be explored as we anticipate a growing population of users of the sewage treatment plant. Improvements include:

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

ACTIONS

- Add sludge composting process to site.
- Add "seepage receiving station" for seepage contractors using our plant for disposal.
- Add onto new dewatering building to accommodate dewatered sludge transport to dumpster via conveyor system.
- Assess, clean, and repair the two siphon sewer systems that carry the flows under the Oatka Creek in two locations.

Goal 7

Add level 3 (High Speed) electric vehicle charging

Warsaw has an opportunity to become a destination for electric vehicle owners. There are currently zero Level 3 charging stations in all of Wyoming County. Level 3 chargers have the capability to store energy, which can reduce the need for utility upgrades. Level 3 chargers take an hours-long charging experience and converting it into a timeframe of approximately 40 minutes for many current EV's. This encourages EV drivers to travel to locations where these chargers are available. Providing EV infrastructure in the Village literally puts the Village on the map for EV drivers traversing New York State.

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well-planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

As shown on the EV charger walkability map, nearly all of the commercial land use in the Village of Warsaw is within a 10-minute walk of the proposed EV charging station in the Warsaw municipal parking lot. This represents a great opportunity for spinoff commercial development such as cafes, restaurants, grocery stores, and other small businesses serving both residents and cross-state traffic.

ACTIONS

- Install a minimum of one charging station in the Village at easily accessible and attractive locations including the Warsaw Village Park, and the Warsaw Parking Lot.

Goal 8

Expand high speed internet locations in Warsaw

A lack of internet service provider (ISP) / high speed internet options limits growth opportunities for remote workers, small businesses, and residents living in the Village of Warsaw. Locations near the Warsaw Village Park, and the former Warsaw Landfill have limited ISP options.

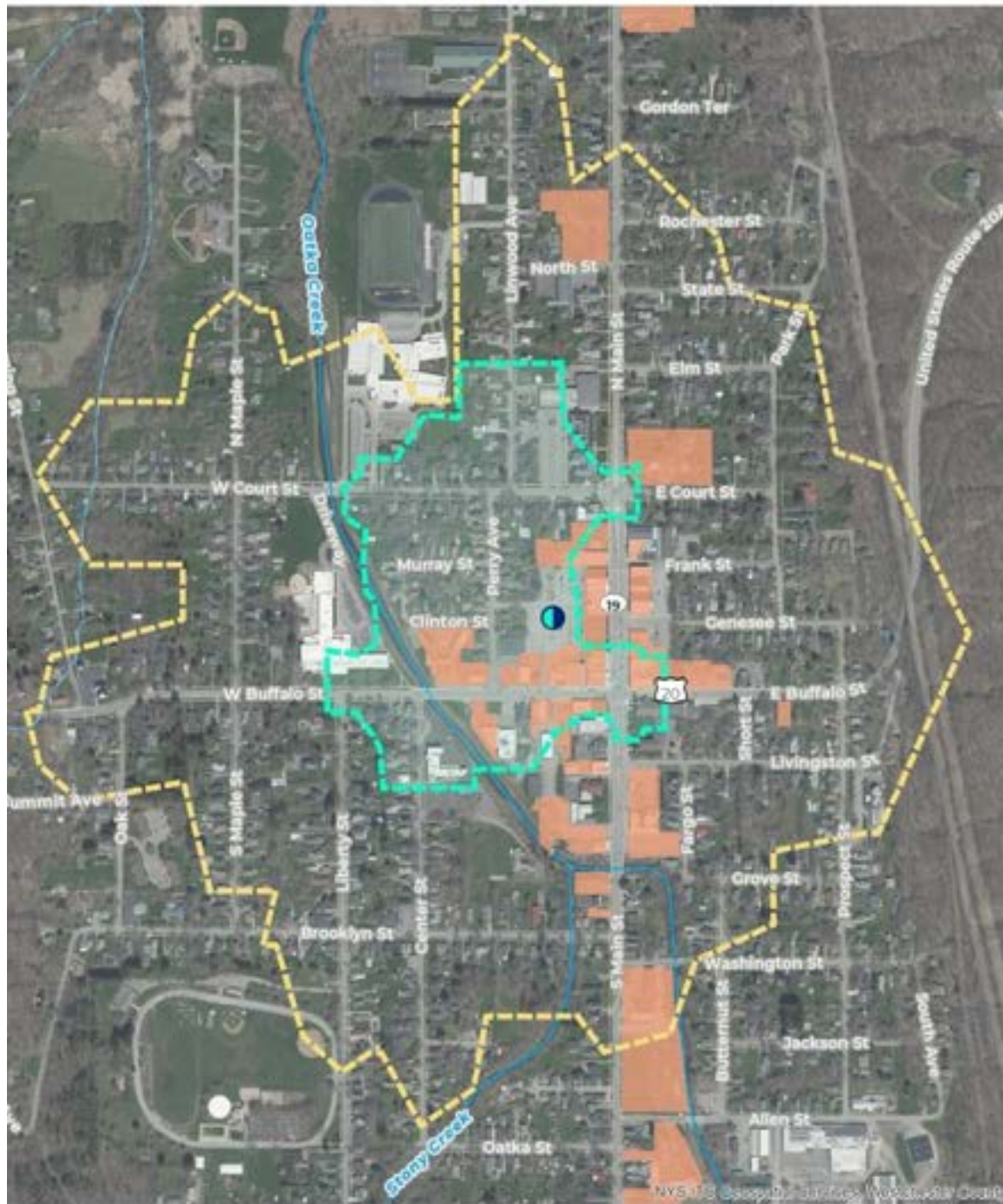
Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Green Infrastructure

ACTIONS

The Village should negotiate with ISP providers to expand fiber and internet infrastructure into the Village, and consider municipal broadband as an option for enhancing connectivity and digital inclusion.

Walkability to Potential EV Supercharger Location



Location of Potential EV Supercharger

5-Minute Walk Time Area

10-Minute Walk Time Area

Commercial Land Use



Figure 63

Walkability Map in relation to potential EV charger location in the Village Parking Lot

Goal 9

Make our parking lot work for us

The Warsaw municipal parking lot that sits behind businesses on Route 20a and Route 19 has great potential to provide added benefits to the community beyond parking.

ACTIONS

- Re-stripe the lot to add additional parking spaces,

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Safe, accessible, and well-planned public spaces
- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience

allowing for additional traffic and visitors to the Village in a convenient, downtown location.

- Add the ability for the lot to be a flexible use space for markets, events, and shows. This includes updated LED lighting, updated electric, EV charging stations. This includes but may not be limited to adding a mixed-use canopy over a portion of the lot.
- Add native plants and vegetative buffers to the site to improve stormwater management flowing from business rooftops and originating at the parking lot, thus reducing the flow of stormwater from the parking lot to neighboring homes and businesses.

Figure 64

Concept for Mixed-Use Parking Lot Canopy



Goal 10

Enhance collaboration between community and government

In order to make the Village a more inviting environment for current and future residents, the Village should take actions to increase the ease of communication and collaboration between local government services and community members.

ACTIONS

- Provide citizens with a streamlined reporting

Smart Growth Principles Applied

- + Environmental Justice
- + Green Infrastructure
- + Storm Resilience
- + Inclusive Outreach and Planning

system for reporting and tracking infrastructure related issues. These can include road repairs, flooding issues, streetlight repair / replacement, sidewalk repairs. 311 apps and CRMs also allow for reporting issues associated with deficiencies in property maintenance. This will allow for a simplified process of responding to issues. App developers such as CivicPlus, whose software "SeeClickFix" offer software for municipalities to generate reports, track problem areas, and more. Utilizing apps like this can help the Village demonstrate a need for future infrastructure improvements and seek funding to help resolve these issues.

- The Village of Warsaw should provide funding to match the cost of repair and expansion of sidewalk networks within the Village.

TRANSPORTATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Provide and support the enhancement of safe, multi-modal transportation options in the Village.



The transportation portion of this comprehensive plan is largely based on the **active transportation planning** effort that took place during the time that this comprehensive plan was being developed. This plan was developed by Passero Associates and Ingalls Planning & Design. This planning effort involved a similar process to the comprehensive planning process. In this, transportation planners reviewed existing conditions in land use, zoning, walkability and transportation. Please refer to the **Active Transportation Plan** published in February of 2024 for additional details regarding the findings and methodology utilized for this portion of the plan.

Existing Transportation Conditions Assessment

Previous Plans and Studies

Warsaw's 1994 comprehensive plan revealed some important insights into transportation along major corridors in the Village. Moreover, future land use analysis and mapping helped the project team understand possible opportunities for future development. Some of these opportunities have been pursued, but others remain possibilities for future

development. These opportunities are identified as 'Areas Best Suited for Development' and have implications on needs and possibilities for active transportation facilities, including possible bicycle and pedestrian connections at the terminus of Linwood Avenue.

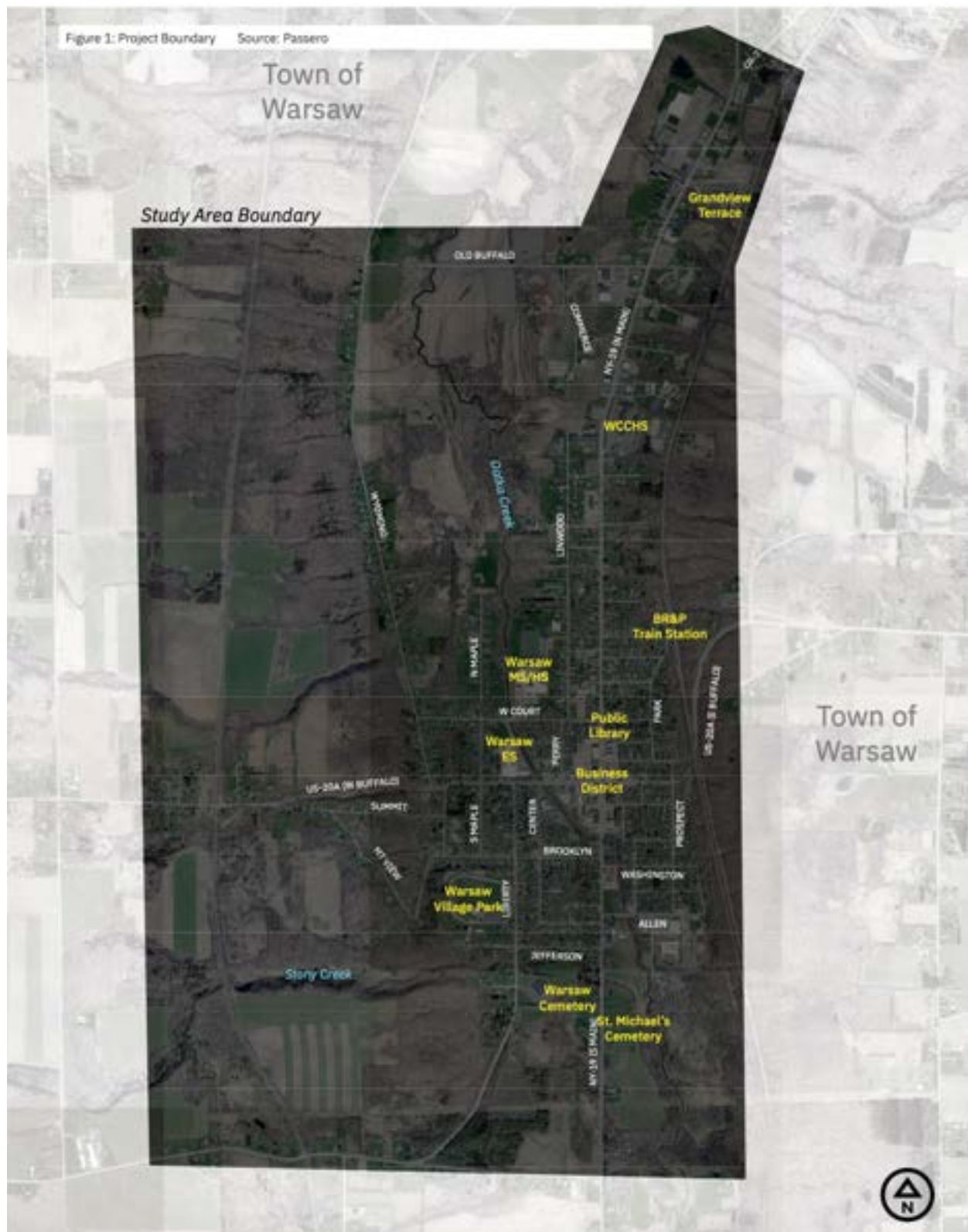


Figure 65
Active Transportation Plan Study Area

The 1994 plan contained relevant policies and recommendations that informed the analysis and development of the active transportation plan. One of these policies stressed the importance of pedestrian safety and comfort while ensuring connectivity to downtown locations. The project team further analyzed the walkability and the quality-of-service (QOS) associated with existing pedestrian facilities and corridors.

Walkability Assessment

NY-19/Main Street Walkability

While Route 19 is one of the most heavily traveled routes in Warsaw for vehicles, it receives mixed scores for walkability along its path through Warsaw, with higher scores in the downtown core, and lower walkability scores to the north and south of the Village due to lacking consistent pedestrian connectivity and crossings.

Court Street Walkability

All of the segments grade at either 'Fair' or 'Good' for Court Street. Each segment has wide buffers from vehicle traffic, most of which are planted, which provides an added visual buffer from motorists.

US-20A/Buffalo Street Walkability

The segments from Maple Street to Main Street graded out with the highest walkability marks for US-20A/Buffalo Street. Walkability is decreased traveling up the east and west hills, and sidewalk infrastructure is lacking in these areas. While these segments in downtown area graded as 'Good,' there is still room to improve. They would both benefit from consistent pedestrian connectivity and crossings. In general, all pedestrian crossings should be high-visibility treatments rather than standard crossings with two parallel lines.

The lowest-scoring segment along US-20A/Buffalo Street is between Main Street and Prospect Street. The interface throughout this segment is poor on both sides due to unscreened surface parking lots, inconsistent sidewalk that does not continue through vehicle ingress/egress points, and buildings with large setbacks. This provides an ambiguous and uncomfortable environment for pedestrians.

Transportation Analysis

Roadway Junctions

Warsaw has an inventory of state, county, and local roadways. It is important to know the distinction between roadway jurisdictions in relation to bicycling facilities, as transportation agencies may have differing policies on marking and signing.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

When the Village begins to implement the recommendations contained within this Plan, coordination with the appropriate agency will be necessary to determine the extent of bicycle and pedestrian facility improvements as well as individual maintenance responsibilities.

Vehicle Speeds

Posted speeds are 30 mph throughout the Village. Observed average speeds along major arterials in the Village include the following:

VEHICLE SPEED

STREET	ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC SPEED
Route 20A West	34 mph Traveling West
32 mph Traveling East	
Route 20A East	38 Mph Traveling East
36 mph Traveling West	
Route 19 North	34 mph Traveling North & South
Route 19 South	37 mph Traveling South,
36 mph Traveling North	

Walkability Assessment



Figure 66

Walkability Assessment

Public Transit Options

The Village of Warsaw is served by the Regional Transit Service (RTS) via routes 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, and 229. Some of these routes merely provide pass-through service while Route 221 provides intra-village service.

HOW THIS IMPACTS WARSAW

While Warsaw is served by a public transit system, its coverage is limited to primarily downtown areas. Community members with mobility concerns may struggle to find this system useful.

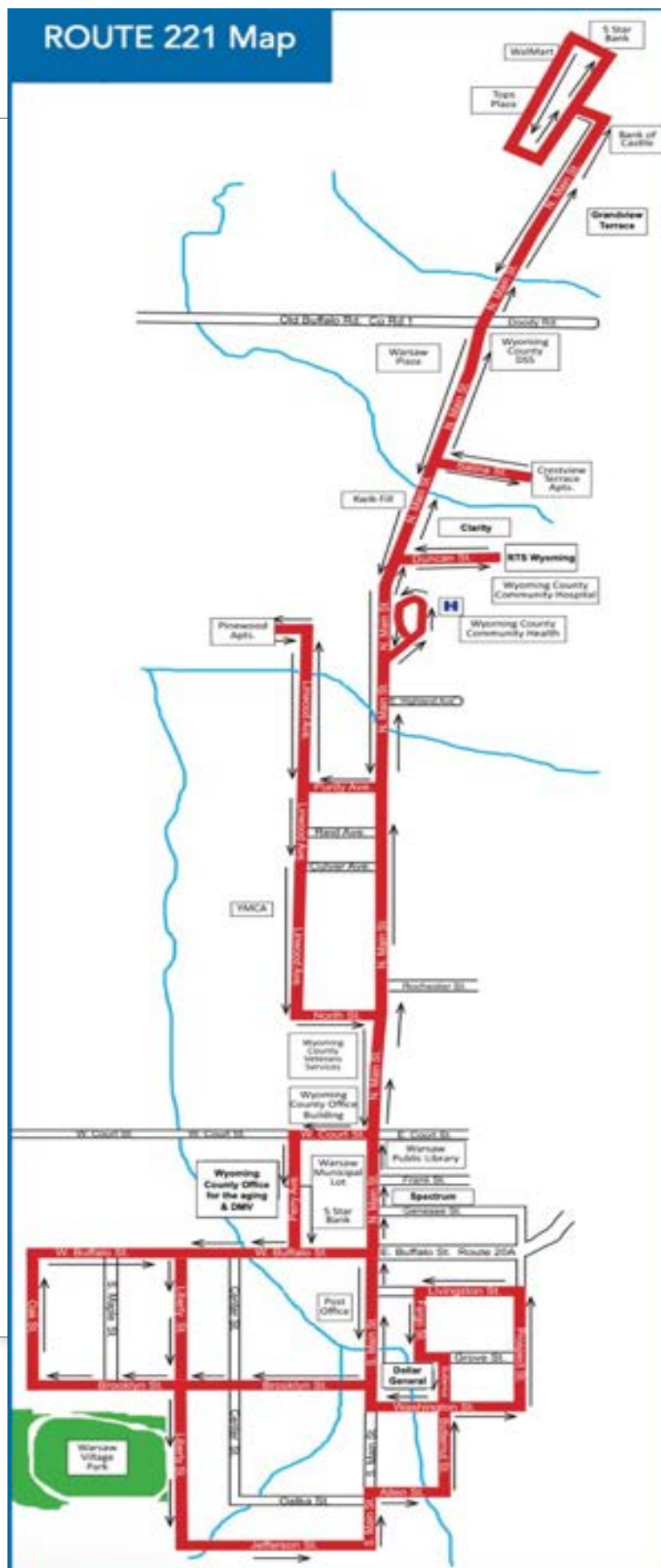


Figure 67

Warsaw's Bus Public Transit System

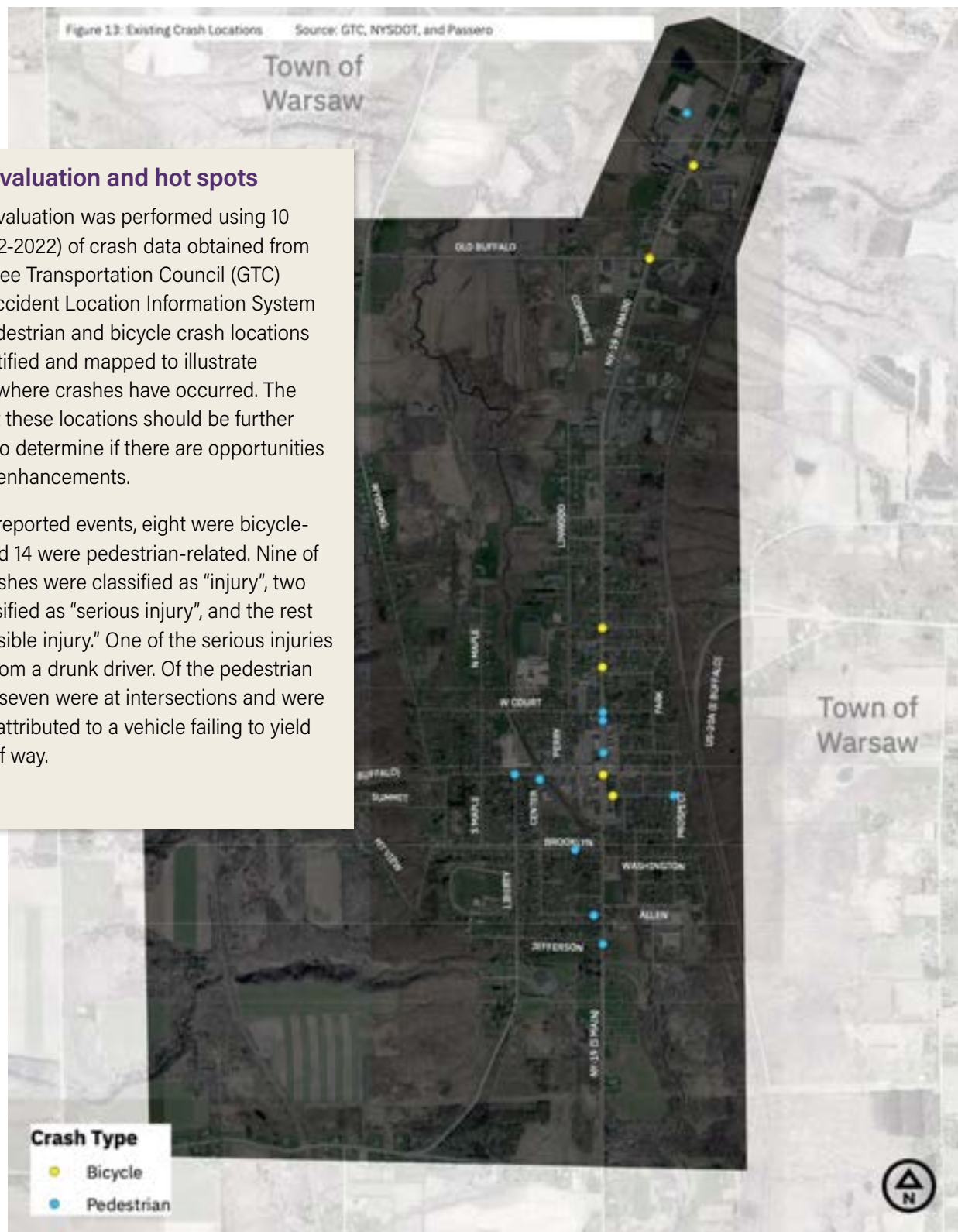
Sidewalk Network Assessment



Figure 68
Sidewalk network map

Sidewalk Network

While the Village features an extensive sidewalk network, the quality of the sidewalks varies between overgrown with vegetation and cracking to newly replaced sections. Maintenance will be an important strategy to utilize to ensure a well-kept multi-modal network for all users.



Village of Warsaw Transportation Strategic Plan

Goal 1

Trail network goals and recommendations

ACTIONS

- Formalize the trail from the Warsaw Village Park to Stony Creek and the base of the Warsaw Falls.
 - + The Village should consider how best to provide public access to Warsaw Falls. This will likely require coordination with existing landowners to establish the access - possibly in the form of an easement. There are several additional challenges beyond land ownership that the Village will need to navigate to develop a trail to the falls. The land on the north of the creek includes steep slopes that may make trail construction difficult. The creek is bordered to the north by a steep rock cliff and any trail along the ridge above the cliff's edge would need to be signed and marked accordingly to protect pedestrians. These challenges will need to be considered and addressed during the development of any trail.
- Improve pedestrian facilities at the Warsaw Village Park including the following:
 - + Add clearly marked crossings allowing for highly visible pedestrian crossings at high pedestrian traffic points such as the bathrooms.
 - + Provide consistent sidewalks throughout the park.
 - + Develop pedestrian gateways to the park. This will involve the development of formalized pedestrian gateways to the park including paths, landscaping, signage and other considerations to help provide comfortable and intuitive access for pedestrians.
 - + Maintain and organize parking to reduce conflicts between motorists and non-motorists. This includes potentially adding parallel parking and handicap parking spaces.
 - + Develop a multi-use pedestrian path traversing the park.
- Develop a multi-use trail from Linwood Avenue to Main Street via Commerce Way and Old Buffalo Road.
 - + The majority of this trail should be designed as a multi-use trail that comfortably accommodates pedestrians and bicyclists. A portion of this proposed trail would extend beyond roadways into open space and farmland north of Linwood Avenue. This segment of the trail would also need to cross over a small creek. Materials in this area may need to shift to a boardwalk structure composed of wood.
 - + Once a trail is developed, future work should include regular and needed maintenance. Moving forward, the Village should consider a regular maintenance schedule for the trail system.
- Enhance and develop access to the Oatka Creek
 - + The Village should consider several different areas along the creek to begin developing both physical and visual access to the creek. When considering a location for future creek access, Warsaw should consider land ownership, existing access ways, existing parking, pedestrian and bicycle connections, and other environmental conditions.

Some possible locations include:

- The County-owned property on Center Street;
- The Warsaw Central School properties on Linwood Avenue and at the end of N Maple Street; and
- West Buffalo Street property across from Warsaw Development Storage on the south side of the street.

Goal 2

Streetscape and pedestrian facilities goals and recommendations

ACTIONS

- Install pedestrian-level street lighting in strategic locations throughout the Village

Lighting Guidelines should include the following:

- + Fixtures should have shielding, limiting light trespass and directing light to surfaces needing illumination.
 - + Fixtures should be dark sky-friendly, with top-side and house-side shields.
 - + Fixtures should have sufficient strength to support signs, banners or flower baskets.
 - + Light poles should be installed at least 3 feet behind the curb. This will provide clearance for vehicles and snowplows.
 - + There should be at least 3 feet of clearance from the pole to any adjacent structure.
 - + Polycarbonate glass should not be used. The material becomes yellow over time, losing the desired aesthetic.
 - + Acorn-style light fixtures should be considered due to their timeless design that fits well in a Village Main Street aesthetic.
 - + Fluted poles and bases should be considered to match the gateway and signage design.
- Plant Street Trees in Strategic Locations Throughout the Village
 - + Street trees should provide appropriate shade and enclosure, making the street feel narrowed. This helps to slow traffic and increase pedestrian-friendliness. Some of the street trees in the Village along both Buffalo Street and Main Street would benefit from replacement with a more appropriate and diverse collection of tree species.
 - + Identified species should be appropriate for upstate and central New York. Consideration should also be given to tree canopy, appropriate height for pedestrian enclosure, and appropriate space for growing.

- Add an art installation at WCCHS retailing wall
- Replace existing metal barrier with a more decorative feature along Route 19
- Prohibit parking closer than 20 feet from crosswalks

Goal 3

Pedestrian and bicycle recommendations

ACTIONS

- Act on guidance for pedestrian and bicycle street improvements

Guidance for pedestrian and bicycle improvements comes from Complete Streets principles with best practices from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), NYSDOT Highway Design Manual, NACTO's Urban Street Design Guide and Bikeway Design Guide, and the New York State Pedestrian Safety Action Plan.

- + Close existing sidewalk gaps and strengthen connections to existing attractions ensuring 5' sidewalk widths at a minimum
- + Leading pedestrian interval at Four Corners
- + New crosswalks at Cottage and Washington
- + Curb extensions throughout the Central Business District
- + New crosswalk at WCCHS southernly driveway
- + New crosswalk at WCCHS northerly driveway
- + Crosswalk enhancements
- + Develop bicycle boulevards on identified low-speed, low-volume streets
- + Add or widen paved shoulders along Routes desired for bicycling
- + New sidewalks from NY-19 to County Services building



Goal 4

Traffic operations goals and recommendations

ACTIONS

- Formalize roundabout at Main/Court Streets

Due to the importance of this intersection from a gateway perspective, the recommendation is to reconstruct the intersection as a single-lane roundabout.

Roundabouts, by and large, can enhance intersection operations and safety conditions. At intersections with speed related crashes, roundabouts seek to slow approach speeds, reduce the number of potential conflict points (when compared to a conventional intersection), reduce the severity of potential crashes, enhance pedestrian crossing opportunities, and function as a gateway treatment. Additionally, visitors to the community and drivers traveling through the Village will better understand how to use a formal roundabout compared to a feature that is more well-known by locals.

- + Re-stripe South Main and install curb extensions
- + East Bound/West Bound left-turn lanes at Four Corners
- + Relocate East Bound stop bar on US-20A back to avoid truck encroachment

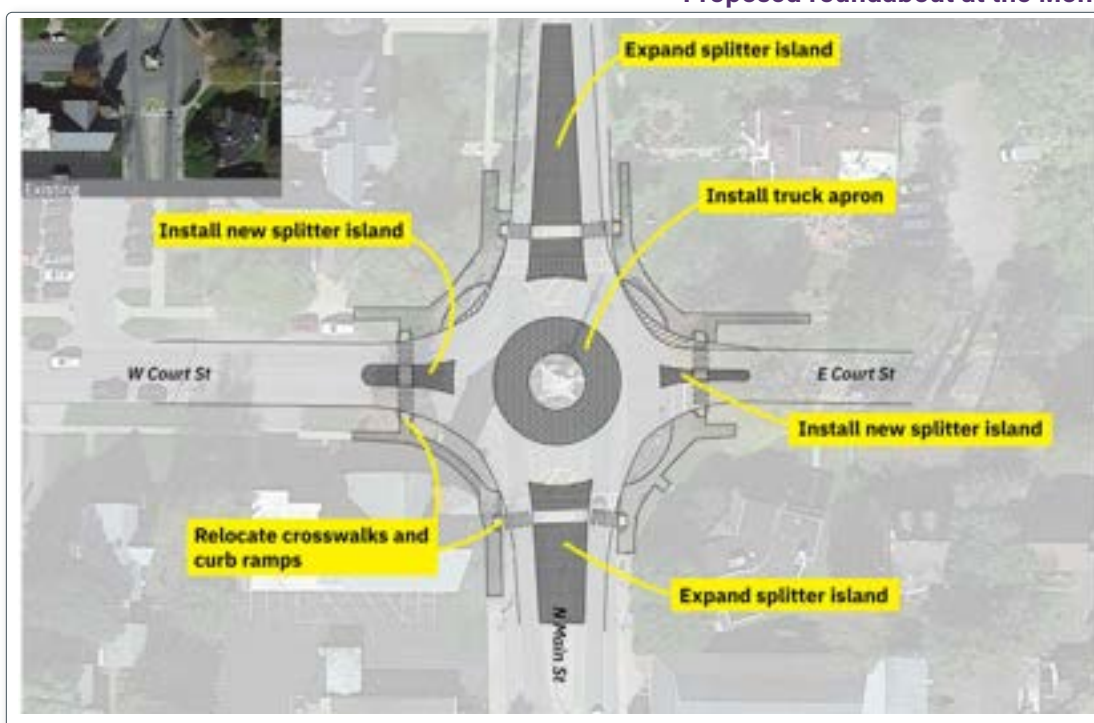
Goal 5

Programs, policies, and procedures goals and recommendations

- Ensure Traffic Studies or Trip Generation Memos are Prepared for all New Projects
- In any zoning code update or revision, implement Access Management Language to incorporate access spacing, driveway spacing, safe turning lanes, median treatments, right-of-way management, etc.
- Develop bike and pedestrian encouragement and Education Programs
- Establish a Vision Zero Policy in the Village to work toward zero traffic deaths and injuries
- Draft and adopt a complete streets policy for all Village streets
- Prioritize funding for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure
- Evaluate posted speed limit reduction on village streets
- Regular maintenance of pedestrian and bicycle Infrastructure
- Draft a village-wide parking analysis and create efficient parking options

Figure 70

Proposed roundabout at the Monument



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Introduction

The implementation plan exists as a roadmap the Village of Warsaw should use to get from project visioning to completing projects.

An Overview of Funding Sources

Many funding sources exist to help the Village meet the goals and advance projects described in this comprehensive plan. From Federal, State, Local, and Philanthropic sources. The village should plan ahead when considering projects to ensure there is enough time between funding applications being awarded and projects are able to be started.

Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI)/NY Forward

The DRI is a funding source whose purpose is to transform downtown neighborhoods into vibrant centers that offer a high quality of life and are magnets for redevelopment, business, job creation, and economic and housing diversity. With an emphasis on increasing walkability and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, this funding source is ideal for communities seeking funding for transformative projects in their downtown cores. Projects funded by DRI / NY Forward funding include new recreational facilities, infrastructure, building rehabilitation, and much more. The DRI is led by the Department of State, in close partnership with Empire State Development, NYS Homes and Community Renewal and New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. Upwards of \$10,000,000 is available to one community in each region of New York State per funding round for DRI, and \$4.5 million is available via the New York Forward program.

Successful applicants for this funding engage in a comprehensive community engagement process to identify shovel ready projects within the community, and are able to present shovel ready projects identified from this engagement process to the Regional Economic Development Council as part of the application process.

DRI/NYF is a source suitable for many of the projects identified in this comprehensive plan.

The Village should strongly consider submitting a NY Forward Application, or a Downtown Revitalization Initiative Application. If visions, goals, and projects are closely aligned, the Village should consider partnering with the Town of Warsaw on an application.

An application for this funding should be prepared and submitted in the early years of the life cycle of this comprehensive plan.

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCE ANALYSIS

This portion of the plan gives a snapshot of potential funding sources that may be suitable for developing projects in the Village. This list is not exhaustive, and is subject to change over time.

Consolidated Funding Application Funding Sources

Restore NY

Funding available for demolition, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of buildings or sites generating blight in communities. Upwards of \$1 million available for regular projects, upwards of \$5,000,000 available for special projects, as designated by Empire State Development.

This funding source has been utilized by the Village to remove a blighted building along Route 19 and replace it with a hotel.

NY Main Street Program

Main Streets grant funding from NYSHCR is used by municipalities to redevelop target buildings (down-town anchors) and districts, in addition to providing technical assistance funding for redevelopment of main streets.

The Village should consider utilizing this funding source for targeting specific buildings in the down-town Core, and for district-wide building improvement projects.

Market NY

Two programs, up to \$15 million available total for tourism related marketing and business expenses Regional Tourism Marketing (Working Capital) - \$7 million available total.

Working capital includes marketing projects such as advertising, as well as non-capital costs associated with high quality, proven, new-to-the-state tourism

special events that build tourism (only minimum requests of \$50,000 or more will be considered); and Tourism Capital- \$8 million; Tourism Capital includes funds for construction and/or renovation, as well as to purchase fixed assets/equipment for high quality, proven, new-to-the-state tourism special events that build tourism (only minimum requests of \$150,000 or more will be considered).

Regional Council Capital Funds Program (ESD Grants – REDC)

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.

Funds may be used for:

- Acquisition or leasing of land, buildings, machinery and/or equipment,
- Acquisition of existing businesses and/or assets,
- Demolition and environmental remediation,
- New construction, renovation or leasehold improvements,
- Acquisition of furniture and fixtures,
- Soft costs up to twenty-five (25%) of total project costs,
- Planning and feasibility studies related to a capital project.

Environmental Protection Fund

New York State's Environmental Protection Fund is administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation. The Environmental Protection Fund is a source of funding for capital projects that protect the environment and enhance communities. Capital projects are usually large projects that purchase land or construct facilities. Most projects that receive

grants of EPF money combine it with other funding sources that require matching funds.

Some examples of projects using EPF money are:

- Parks and Trails Development
- Purchasing land for the NYS Forest Preserve
- Restoring historic sites
- Conserving farmland
- Restoring habitat
- Controlling invasive species
- Upgrading municipal sewage treatment plants
- Cleaning up waterfront property and creating a public park
- Helping business develop ways to recycle material

Excelsior Jobs

Four programs encouraging businesses to expand and relocate in NYS Excelsior Jobs Tax Credit: A credit of 6.85% of wages per net new job. Excelsior Investment Tax Credit: Valued at 2% of qualified investments. Excelsior Research and Development Tax Credit: A credit of 50% of the Federal Research and Development credit up to six percent of research expenditures in NYS. Excelsior Real Property Tax Credit: Available to firms locating in certain distressed areas and to firms in targeted industries that meet higher employment and investment thresholds (Regionally Significant Project).

Arts, Culture & Heritage Projects

NYS Council on the Arts (NYSCA) offers single year and multi-year grant funds for the following:

- The study of and presentation of performing and fine arts,
- Surveys and capital investments to encourage participation of the arts,
- Encourage public interest in the cultural heritage of the state,

- Promote tourism by supporting arts and cultural projects. The Council does not make grants in amounts less than \$2,500, and it rarely funds more than 50% of the total project cost for any given project.

Local Government Efficiency Grant

NYS Department of State provides technical assistance and competitive grants to local governments for the development of projects that will achieve savings and improve municipal efficiency through shared services, cooperative agreements, mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions.

Climate Smart Communities

The Village of Warsaw should apply to become a registered climate smart community. Certified climate smart communities may apply for rebates for zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) & zero-emission infrastructure using the following programs:

- Clean Vehicle Purchase or Lease - Max Rebate: \$5,000 per vehicle
- Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Infrastructure (EVSE) - \$250,000 per facility
- Hydrogen Fuel Cell Infrastructure - \$250,000 per facility.

New York Community Development Block Grant Program

Under the State CDBG Program, states award grants to smaller units of general local government that develop and preserve decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create and retain jobs. Annually, each State develops funding priorities and criteria for

selecting projects.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. The program is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended 42 U.S.C.-530.1 et seq.

Green Innovation Grant Program

GIGP provides grants on a competitive basis to projects that improve water quality and demonstrate green stormwater infrastructure in New York. GIGP is administered by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) and the grant provides funding of a minimum of 40% up to a maximum of 90% of the total eligible project costs as provided in the application. A minimum of 10% up to 60% match from state or local sources is required.

Wastewater Infrastructure Grants

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), in cooperation with the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC), makes funding available for municipalities that need to construct or improve their municipal wastewater system. Grant funds can be used to pay for engineering and/or consultant fees for engineering and planning services for the production of an engineering report.

Successful applicants will be required to submit a complete engineering report within 12 months of their grant agreement being executed. The engineering report will be used when seeking financing through the CWSRF program or other financial means to further pursue the identified solution. Excelsior Real Property Tax Credit: Available to firms locating in certain distressed areas and to firms in targeted industries that meet higher employment and investment thresholds (Regionally Significant

Project).

Recharge NY

Qualifying businesses and nonprofits statewide can lower their energy costs by as much as 25% by using specially allocated NY Power Authority (NYPA) power which is set aside by the state government and the NYPA board for economic support. Companies receiving allocated power have made commitments such as remaining in the state, keeping or growing employment, expanding operations, and/or making significant local investments in their businesses.

Other State Funds

Local Waterfront Revitalization Program

The NYS Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP) is a technical assistance program for waterfront communities to address local and regional waterway issues. The program starts with a planning process focused on waterfront development and sustainability. Once an LWRP plan is approved in the community, the municipalities are eligible for implementation funds for specific projects identified in the plan.

NYSERDA & NY Green Bank

NYSERDA uses these four types of competitive solicitations:

- Program Opportunity Notice (PON)
- Request for Proposals (RFP)
- Open Enrollment PON
- Requests for Quotation or Qualifications (RFQ)

NY Green Bank is a State-sponsored, specialized financial entity working with the private sector to increase investments into New York's clean energy markets, creating a more efficient, reliable and sustainable energy system

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

Funding allocated to communities across New York State for projects that promote alternative, environmentally friendly modes of travel, such as walking, biking or riding mass transit. The funding supports initiatives that improve access to the transportation system for all users and advance New York State's nation-leading agenda to fight climate change by constructing new sidewalks, shared use paths and other enhancements that facilitate the use of non-motorized modes of travel and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This funding is made available through the Federal Highway Administration's Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and are being administered by the New York State Department of Transportation.

NY Farming Viability Institute Grant

This source is interested in projects that create knowledge that will directly benefit farmers through work in one of NYFVI's strategic priority areas. Applicants are strongly encouraged to carefully review the RFP. If you have questions about the RFP, please call staff at 315-453-3823.

Eligible grant applicants include farmer groups, researchers, educators, organizations, agencies and businesses. Applicants may represent nonprofit or for-profit sectors. NYFVI encourages individuals with ideas to partner with existing organizations to ensure project viability and execution. If you are an individual and need guidance in this regard, please contact NYFVI staff. Former and current NYFVI grantees are eligible for funding. Those seeking funds for project continuation will face scrutiny in regard to financial viability and project performance.

Financing Tools, Property Tax Tools

Bridge Loans

Bridge Loans allow a debtor to borrow against an anticipated, but not yet received, revenue source. This could be a grant, refundable tax credits, or similar item. It is helpful when the funds are needed immediately for a project timeline or the upfront funds to be reimbursed are unavailable. It typically involves paying interest to the bank or other entity fronting the cash.

Muni Assistance Bonds

Municipal Assistance Bonds are issued by a Municipal Assistance Corporation, which is a special creation of the State Legislature designed to aid financially distressed cities.

Municipal Hold/Rent

This strategy refers to a municipality owning a property and renting it directly to businesses or other tenants.

This strategy would attempt to circumvent the 2% tax cap by generating municipal revenues through rents rather than taxes or PILOT payments. However, to the extent the tenants are "for-profit" entities the property may become taxable. It is likely the municipality wouldn't hold the property directly but instead through a wholly owned/controlled subsidiary. This strategy may be helpful where market factors create a significant barrier to reuse. Municipalities are encouraged to consult their legal counsel prior to deploying such a strategy.

Crowdfunding

Crowdfunding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the Internet. Through various crowdfunding portals businesses can crowd source capital. There are two main types of crowdfunding: rewards crowdfunding, and equity crowdfunding. Rewards crowdfunding takes monetary donations in exchange for future products or services. Equity crowdfunding takes monetary pledges in exchange for shares in the newly created business.

Direct Action

User Fees

A user fee is a fee, tax, or impost payment paid to a facility/program owner or operator by a facility/program user as a necessary condition for using the facility/program. These fees can be used to fund large infrastructure projects such as municipal water and sewer expansion projects.

Tax Credit Programs

Historic Tax Credits

The Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit is a subsidy for the redevelopment of certified historic structures. The federal tax credit is equal to twenty percent of the "qualified redevelopment expenses" that the property owner incurs while redeveloping the property. This credit is not refundable and is limited to being used to offset passive income, with some limited exceptions. Complex rules exist limiting the ability for non-profits to utilize the credit. The New York State credit is also equal to twenty percent of the qualified rehabilitation expenses. The state tax credit is refundable, meaning amounts in excess of the state taxpayer's tax liability are treated as an overpayment of tax and the state provides a refund payment for such amounts.

Brownfield Tax Credits

Brownfield Tax Credits are awarded to participants in the state's brownfield cleanup program, which is designed to incentivize the redevelopment of blighted and contaminated properties. Participants are awarded a "tangible credit" which is capped at a multiple of the site cleanup costs depending on the use. Participants within a Brownfield Opportunity Area receive additional credits. The projected "track" and use/ level of cleanup further weighs into the tax credit formula.

Conservation Easement Deduction + Tax Credits

This strategy involves the promotion of conservation easement donations for property owners within a municipality that are "certified historic structures" either individually listed on the National Register Historic District or contributing to a National Register District. Property owners would benefit from a charitable deduction as the easement would be donated to a nonprofit focused on conservation or preservation. Additionally, such property owners would receive a refundable state income tax credit equal to 25% of their school district, town, and county real property taxes. This strategy could either provide direct property tax relief (to some of the

highest taxed property owners in the country) or be combined with other strategies, like creating a business improvement district to help municipalities manage their finances and add programming and other services.

Qualified Opportunity Zones

Opportunity Zones are a new community development program established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities nationwide. The Opportunity Zones program provides a tax incentive for investors to re-invest their unrealized capital gains into Opportunity Funds that are dedicated to investing into Opportunity Zones designated by the chief executives of every U.S. state and territory.

HCR CIF

The Community Investment Fund administered by New York State Homes and Community Renewal supports commercial, retail or community facilities in conjunction with preserving existing HCR-regulated affordable housing or will assist in the financing of housing in mixed-use rehabilitation or adaptive reuse in rural village centers or pursuant to a Downtown Revitalization Initiative Investment Plan. The project must be a part of, in close proximity to, and serving a population in which 70% of the units have a household income limit at or below 90% of AMI. The funding is capped at \$2 Million for non-residential, supportive projects and \$3 Million for adaptive reuse/rehabilitation projects. Per unit caps range from \$40,000 - \$150,000. Funding takes the form of a low interest (0.5%), subordinate, interest only loan with a 10 or 30-year term depending on project details. Additional funding parameters exist and prospective applicants should contact NYS HCR for additional information.

Institutional Funding Sources

The Ralph C. Wilson, Junior Foundation

Provides grants in Western New York and Southeast Michigan for a variety of purposes, but one focus area is "livable communities" described as "To contribute to strong and sustainable communities, we seek opportunities to invest in: parks, trails and green design; nonprofit support and innovation; and entrepreneurship and economic development levers that spur regional growth, innovation and equity."

National Grid Foundation

National Grid offers a variety of grants for green energy upgrades and electric vehicle integration. They also provide funding for environmental cleanup and site preparation for development. These programs include:

- Strategic Economic Development Program
- Building Ready Upstate Program
- Energy Capital Investment Incentive
- Natural Gas Capital Investment Incentive
- Three Phase Power Incentive
- Power Quality Enhancements
- Energy Efficiency in Empire Zones
- Agribusiness Productivity
- Electric Manufacturing Productivity Program
- Natural Gas Manufacturing Productivity Program
- Main Street / Commercial District Revitalization
- Cleantech Incubation
- Urban Center / Commercial District Revitalization
- Renewable Energy and Economic Development
- Sustainable Gas and Economic Development

National Fuel

National Fuel offers grants to innovative programs, initiatives and, on rare occasions, special events, that fall within the pillars of National Fuel's community giving policies, and promise to advance strong, vibrant and stable communities. These pillars, or focus areas, include Veteran services, education, community vitality/economic impact and the underserved/economically disadvantaged.

Federal Funding Sources

EB-5

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) administers the EB-5 Program. Under this program, entrepreneurs (and their spouses and unmarried children under 21) are eligible to apply for a green card (permanent residence) if they:

Make the necessary investment in a commercial enterprise in the United States; and plan to create or preserve 10 permanent full-time jobs for qualified U.S. workers. This program is suitable for large scale development projects that generate jobs.

This program may be helpful for large private development projects in the Village.

USDA Farm Promotion Program

Awards range from \$50,000 to \$500,000. The Local Food Promotion Program provides grant funding to assist in the development, improvement, or expansion of local and regional food business enterprises.

Recreational Trail Program Grants

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both nonmotorized and motorized recreational trail uses.

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN)

The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) addresses, supports, and improves America's drinking water infrastructure. Included in the WIIN Act are three drinking water grants that promote public health and protection of the environment.

Rural Energy for America Program

The program provides guaranteed loan financing and grant funding to agricultural producers and rural small businesses for renewable energy systems or to make energy efficiency improvements. Agricultural producers may also apply for new energy efficient equipment and new system loans for agricultural production and processing.

First Five Years Strategy

The following actions should be prioritized by the Village for implementation in the first five years of the comprehensive plan's life cycle:

- + Take the necessary steps to plan, prepare, and submit a New York Forward / Downtown Revitalization Initiative Plan.
- + Prepare a New York Main Streets Grant application in support of kick starting facade improvement programs in downtown Warsaw
- + Plan for the development of a new trail system whose nucleus is at the Warsaw Village Park, and includes Warsaw Falls
- + Identify and develop a permanent location for the Farmers Market
- + Identify best uses for the former Village Landfill and areas around it as part of the Brownfield Opportunity Area process.

Implementation Plan Update Strategy

This implementation plan should be considered a living document that will evolve as the Village’s needs change. The Village has been provided with a digital copy of the matrix. This should be updated as projects are completed. Funding sources are likely to change overtime as well. The plan should be updated to reflect this accordingly.

Using this Matrix

Projects and actions identified in this matrix are matched with potential funding source(s). Lists of funding sources are not intended to be exhaustive.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Enhance and protect the downtown core businesses	Update zoning code and code enforcement to protect and enhance the small town feel in downtown Warsaw	High	Year 1	1 year to update zoning, ongoing enforcement after that	-	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Tourism, Private Land and Building Owners	State • Smart Growth Community Planning Grant Program
	Facade improvement program	High	Year 1 - 5	1 Year Planning Process	\$	Village of Warsaw, Wyoming County	Town of Warsaw, private land and building owners	State • Smart Growth Community Planning Grant Program for design guidelines • New York Main Street Grant for the facade improvement program • Downtown Revitalization Initiative / New York Forward
	Enhance marketing for commercial leasing opportunities	High	Year 1	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$ Depending on marketing method	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County, Private land and building owners	State • Market New York
	Repair and Improve the Municipal Parking Lot	High	Year 10	2 year design and construction	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$ Depending on design			
	Discourage Development of non-conforming uses in the downtown core	High	Year 1	Ongoing	--	Village of Warsaw, Wyoming County Code Enforcement	Private land and building owners	This would be a function of the approval process for businesses in the downtown core, and should not result in increased expenses for the Village to enforce.
Encourage visitors from around the region to shop in the Village	Develop a sports facility to provide unique recreation opportunities in the Village at the former Warsaw Landfill site	Medium	Year 10	2 year design and construction	\$\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	NYS Department of State during brownfield cleanup, private landowners, local sports organizations, Wyoming County Tourism	State • Brownfield Opportunity Area Funding • Green Innovation Grant Program • Market NY Private • Ralph Wilson Foundation • Buffalo Bills Foundation
	Engage in a marketing campaign encouraging medical professionals to live and work in Warsaw	High	Year 5 - 15	Ongoing	6 month marketing design process, ongoing implementation	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Community Health System	State • Market NY • Small Building Participation Loan Program for the development of workforce housing
	Create a farmers showcase market	High	Year 1	6 Month design and site process, 12 - 24 month construction process	\$ - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce, USDA, Cornell Cooperative Extension	Federal • USDA: Farmers Market Promotion Program
	Add Warsaw to Statewide food and beverage trails	Medium	Year 1 - 3	Year 1	0 - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Tourism, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce, Taste of NY, Visit Finger Lakes	State • Market NY

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Identify best reuse and infill opportunities	Develop Vacant Commercial Space Marketing Plan	High	Year 1	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$ depending on marketing method	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Tourism, Warsaw chamber of Commerce, Town of Warsaw, Private Land and Building Owners	State • Market NY
Create sustainable jobs	Encourage the development of job training and education facilities	High	Year 5 - 10	Ongoing	\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Warsaw Central School District, Genesee Community College, Wyoming County IDA, Wyoming County Business Center	State • Excelsior Jobs Program • New Market Tax Credits • Downtown Revitalization Initiative
	Encourage specialty services to open or re-open at and around the hospital	High	Year 1	Ongoing	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Community Health System, Wyoming County IDA	State • Market NY
	Encourage more light manufacturing	High	Year 1	Ongoing	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Warsaw Central School District, Genesee Community College, Wyoming County IDA, Wyoming County Business Center	State • Market NY • Excelsior Jobs Program • New Market Tax Credits • Downtown Revitalization Initiative
	Encourage tax exempt properties to locate in areas less prone to commercial activity	High	Year 1	Ongoing	0 - \$	Village of Warsaw	Code Enforcement	-



A tractor in Warsaw

ENVIRONMENT FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Promote Tree conservation	Develop regulations to protect tree resources and to prevent the unnecessary destruction of forested areas along the east and west hillsides	High	Year 0 - 5	1 year	\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw Tree Board, NYS DEC	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and Community Forestry Grants <u>Local</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Foundation - Wyoming County Tree replacement fees on traffic tickets Dedication trees - from "Green Warsaw"
	Increase the number of tree pits and trees on Main Street and Route 19	Low	Year 3 - 5	1 Year planning and design, 6 month install	\$	Village of Warsaw, Wyoming County	Village of Warsaw DPW, Village of Warsaw Tree Board	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York State Main Street Grants Downtown Revitalization Initiative <u>Local</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree replacement fees on traffic tickets
	Increase the diversity in tree populations in Warsaw	Medium	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$ Depending on tree availability and pricing	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County, Private land and building owners	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and Community Forestry Grants <u>Local</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyoming Foundation Tree replacement fees on traffic tickets Dedication trees - from "Green Warsaw"
Protect and provide opportunities to enjoy waterways in Warsaw	Add public access points to the Oatka Creek for fishing and recreation	Medium	Year 1 - 5	1 Year of development	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, Army Corps of Engineers, NYS DEC, Oatka Creek Conservancy	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Brownfield Opportunity Area Plans Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY Forward / DRI <u>Private / Non-profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund
	Develop a creekside trail north of the Warsaw Flood Project	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year of development				<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Brownfield Opportunity Area Plans Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY Forward / DRI <u>Private / Non-profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund

ENVIRONMENT FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Protect and provide opportunities to enjoy waterways in Warsaw (Continued)	Study the development of a formalized trail to the top of the Warsaw Falls	High	Year 1 - 10	1.5 Years design and development	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$ Depending on design	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, NYS DEC	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Brownfield Opportunity Area Plans Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY Forward / DRI <u>Private / Non-profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund
Showcase agriculture	Using the soil suitability table, show where the most fertile soil is located in Warsaw, and the best potential uses for it	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw	Private Developers and Local Farming Community	-
	Develop a working relationship with the Cornell Cooperative Extension to identify and implement best uses for farmland in Warsaw	High	Year 1	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw	Cornell Cooperative Extension	-
	Develop a permanent location for a downtown Farmers Market	High	Year 1 - 5	Between 6 and 12 months depending on design	\$\$ - \$\$\$ Depending on design and amenities	Village of Warsaw	Local Farming Community, Village of Warsaw DPW, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA Farmers Market Promotion Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' Market Resiliency Grant Program NY Forward / DRI
Redevelop the former Warsaw Village Landfill	Re-develop portions of the former Warsaw Transfer Station / Landfill into a village park	High	Year 1 - 20	10 Years between Planning & Implementation	\$\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	US EPA, NYS DEC, NYS DOS, Army Corps of Engineers, Village of Warsaw DPW, Wyoming County Soil and Water Conservation District	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Brownfield Cleanup Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of State Brownfield Opportunity Area Program NY Forward / DRI
Support and improve stormwater management	Survey and develop a map of existing stormwater management infrastructure located on private land	High	Year 1 - 30	Anticipated: 5 Year Survey	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw		<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Water Revitalization Program Grants Green Innovation Grant Program Brownfield Opportunity Area Funding
	Require new development projects to demonstrate stormwater pollution prevention strategies as part of the site plan approval process in the Village	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw		-
	Require all new development and redevelopment of existing buildings to utilize stormwater management strategies that do not drain stormwater directly into sanitary sewers	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw		-

ENVIRONMENT FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Support and improve Stormwater Management (Continued)	Require planting plans to be part of site plans submitted to the Village during plan review	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw Code Enforcement	-
	Protect wetlands and woodland areas using transfer of development of rights	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$\$ depending on the specific nature of development rights	Village of Warsaw	Private land developers	Local Tax Levy
Enhance climate resiliency	Add air and water monitoring stations in the Village	High	Year 1 - 3	3 Month Setup, then ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw	USGS, EPA	Funded by monitoring agencies
	Re-calibrate street signals on Route 20a and Route 19 to reduce idling traffic volumes	High	Year 1 - 5	6 Month design, 6 Month development	-	Village of Warsaw	NYS DOT	-
	Encourage the development of additional solar power generating facilities in the Village	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year construction	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Private Entities	Village of Warsaw, NYSERDA, National Grid	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Brownfield Program USDA Rural Energy for America Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYSERDA Solar for All
	Study alternatives to road salt for treating winter roads	Medium	Year 1 - 10	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw DPW	NYS DOT, Local farming community	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Quality Improvement Program

HOUSING & URBAN DESIGN FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Increase the amount of safe, affordable housing	Activate / re-activate additional housing options	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$\$	Private Developers	Village of Warsaw	Incentives include but are not limited to: • National Grid • Green Innovation Grant Program • Participation Loan Program • NY Forward / DRI • NY Main Streets • Historic Tax Credits
Protect the historic nature of housing stock and downtown Warsaw	Provide information about the benefits of historic preservation / historic tax credits	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	\$	Village of Warsaw	Private land developers	State • Market NY • DRI / NY Forward • Environmental Protection Fund • NY Main Streets
	Plan reviews to include consideration of historic nature of buildings prior to plan approval	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw	Code Enforcement, Private Developers	-
Prioritize the use of sidewalk space in downtown Warsaw	Provide more outdoor event opportunities that allow businesses to utilize sidewalk space	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	-	Village of Warsaw	Business Owners	-
Improve the safety of exiting living environments	Partner with the Wyoming County Department of Health to encourage homeowners and renters to test for lead in their homes	High	Year 1 - 5	Ongoing	-	Private Homeowners	Village of Warsaw Wyoming County Department of Health	-

INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Expand water service	Expand service to the Southwest corner of the Village along Curtis Road including the area at the top of the West Hill.	High	Year 1 - 5	18 Months	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, Homeowners along Curtis / Liberty	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Expand sanitary service North along Wyoming Street and along Curtis / Liberty	High	Year 1 - 5	18 Months	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, Homeowners in affected areas	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
Identify and add a secondary fresh water source	Add a secondary fresh water source	High	Year 0 - 5	1 - 2 Years	\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Neighboring Communities, Warsaw DPW, Wyoming County Department of Health	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)

INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Replace aging fresh water infrastructure	Replace transmission pipeline from Warsaw's source waters to the Warsaw Water Works with a new 12-inch supply water main	High	Year 0 - 5	1.5 Years - 2 Years	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Communities that Warsaw's water infrastructure travel through, Village of Warsaw DPW, Wyoming County Department of Health	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Replace aging water transmission pipelines from the Warsaw Water Works to the Village with new 12-inch supply water mains	High	Year 0 - 5	1.5 Years - 2 Years	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, Homeowners in affected areas	<u>Local</u> • User fees - increase water rates for a period of time to pay for the replacement <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Warsaw Waterworks Project: Install a larger (500,000 gallon) finished water tank at the Warsaw Water Works	High	Year 0 - 5	1 Year	\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Warsaw Waterworks Project: Dredge the Warsaw Waterworks raw water reservoir	High	Year 0 - 5	1 Year		Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)

INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Replace aging fresh water infrastructure (Continued)	Address and resolve water distribution "dead ends" and convert these ends into loops to improve water quality for village residents	High	Year 0 - 5	1 Year	\$\$- \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Add updated security cameras and fencing to the Warsaw Water Works	High	Year 0 - 5	2 months	\$ - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
Expand sanitary service in the Village	Assess homes on Wyoming Street and the Southwest corner of the Village to see where sanitary sewer service is available	High	Year 0 - 5					<u>Local</u> • User fees - increase water rates for a period of time to pay for the expansion <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
Improve the Village Sewer treatment Plant	Add sludge composting process to site	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw DPW	Village Residents	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)

INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Improve the Village Sewer Treatment Plant	Add sludge composting process to site	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw DPW	Village Residents	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Add "seepage receiving station" for seepage contractors using our plant for disposal	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw DPW	Village Residents	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Add onto dewatering building to accommodate dewatered sludge transport to dumpster via conveyor system	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw DPW	Village Residents	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)
	Assess, clean, and repair the two syphon sewer systems that carry the flows under the Oatka Creek into two locaitons	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw DPW	Village Residents	<u>Local</u> • User fees <u>State</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvement & Inter municipal Grants (WIIA) • State Community Development Block Grant Program • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund <u>Federal</u> • Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Grants (WIIN)

INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Add level 3 (high speed) Electric Vehicle charging in the Village	Install a minimum of one charging station in the Village at easily accessible and attractive locations including the Warsaw Village Park, and the Warsaw parking lot	High	Year 0 - 3	1 Year	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village Residents	State • NYSDOT - Direct Current Fast Charging (DCFC) • Climate Smart Communities Other • National Grid Upstate New York EV Charging Program
Expand high-speed internet locations in Warsaw	Negotiate with ISP providers to expand fiber and internet infrastructure.	High	Year 1 - 5	1 Year	-	Internet Service Providers	Village of Warsaw	Funded by private Internet service providers
Make our parking lot work for us	Re-stripe the lot to add additional parking spaces	Medium	Year 0 - 3	6 Months	\$ - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village Residents	State • Green Innovation Grant Program • DRI / NY Forward
	Add the ability for the lot to be a flexible use space for markets, events, and shows.	High	Year 5 - 10	6 Months	\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village Residents and visitors	State • Green Innovation Grant Program • DRI / NY Forward
	Add native plants and vegetative buffers to the site to improve stormwater management flowing from business roofs to the parking lot.	Low	Year 1 - 5	6 Months	\$ - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village Residents and visitors	State • Green Innovation Grant Program • DRI / NY Forward
Enhance collaboration between community and government	Provide citizens with a streamlined reporting system for reporting and tracking infrastructure related issues.	High	Year 0 - 5	6 Months	\$0 - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Private 311 Apps / Local Community Members	State • Local Government Efficiency Grants Local • Local Tax Levy
	Start sidewalk repair matching grant program	High	Year 0 - 30	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Private land and building owners	State • Local Government Efficiency Grants • DRI / NY Forward Local • User fee or local property tax increase to fund matching grants.

LAND USE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Agricultural land use goals and projects	Provide buffer zones between agricultural land and critical natural resources	Medium	Year 1 - 5	1 - 3 Years to formalize agricultural buffer zones	\$0	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Code Enforcement	-
	Develop and maintain meaningful partnerships with Agriculture professionals to optimize farm land utilization.	Medium	Year 5 - 10	Ongoing	\$0	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Code Enforcement, USDA, Cornell Cooperative Extension	-
Residential land use goals and projects	Encourage the development of additional accessory dwelling units	Medium	Year 1 - 5	Ongoing	\$0	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Code Enforcement, Private Developers	<u>Federal</u> • Historic Tax Credits <u>State</u> • Historic Tax Credits, Main Street Grants • Low Income Housing Tax Credit (Affordable Housing) • Small Building Participation Loan Program for workforce housing.
	Activate mixed-use housing in the Downtown Core	High	Year 0 - 3	Ongoing	\$0	Village of Warsaw	Village Residents	<u>Federal</u> • Historic Tax Credits <u>State</u> • Historic Tax Credits, Main Street Grants • Low Income Housing Tax Credit (Affordable Housing) Additional funding sources may be available on a case by case basis.
Vacant land use goals and projects	Explore development and marketing strategies for "Shovel Ready" vacant sites throughout Warsaw	High	Year 5 - 10	1 Year Website / Marketing Development	\$ - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Realtors, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce	<u>State</u> • Market NY

LAND USE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Commercial land use goals and projects	Develop and implement design guidelines for the Downtown Commercial Core	High	Year 1 - 5	1 Year Planning Process	\$	Village of Warsaw, Wyoming County	Town of Warsaw, Private Land and Building Owners	<u>State</u> • Smart Growth Community Planning and Zoning Grant Program for Design Guidelines, • New York Main Street Grant for the Façade improvement program • Downtown Revitalization Initiative / New York Forward
	Actively market available vacant commercial spaces	High	Year 1	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$ (Depending on size and scope of campaign)	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County IDA, Town of Warsaw, Private Land and Building Owners	<u>State</u> • Market NY <u>Local</u> • Business Improvement District Income • Members of the Warsaw Chamber of Commerce
Industrial land use goals and projects	Encourage the development of additional accessory dwelling units	High	Year 1 - 5	Ongoing	\$0	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Code Enforcement, Private Developers	<u>State</u> • Market NY <u>Local</u> • Business Improvement District Income • Members of the Warsaw Chamber of Commerce
Public service land use goals and projects	Develop additional solar power generation facilities in Warsaw	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year of construction	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Private Entities	Village of Warsaw, NYSERDA, National Grid	<u>State</u> • Through the New York State Clean Energy Communities Program, apply for funding for EV charging stations. • Downtown Revitalization Initiative / New York Forward funding. <u>Other</u> • National Grid: EV Charger Incentive program
	Install fast-charging EV charging station in the Village Municipal Parking lot.	High	Year 1 - 3	6 Months	\$\$ - \$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW	<u>State</u> • Market NY
Wild, forest, conservation land use goals and projects	Increase the amount of protected land in the Village of Warsaw.	Medium	Year 1	6 Months	-			-
	Increase the number of mixed-use trail connections in the Village	High	Year 1 - 30	Ongoing	\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, NYS DEC, Local Property Owners, Army Corps of Engineers	Federal • Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> • Environmental Protection Fund Grants • Recreational Trails Program • Park & Trail Partnership Grants <u>Private / Non Profit</u> • American Hiking Society National Trails Fund

LAND USE FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Zoning project: Update or replace the existing zoning code with a Smart Growth code.	Update or Replace Zoning Code	High	Year 1	1 Year to Update zoning, ongoing enforcement after that.	\$	Village of Warsaw, Wyoming County	Private Land and Building Owners	<u>State:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart Growth Community Planning and Zoning Grant Program Environmental Protection Fund Program For Trails Development

TOURISM FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Develop and beautify gateways to the Village	Host a design competition for improved gateways to the Village.	Medium	Year 5 - 10	8 Month Design	\$ - \$\$	Village of Warsaw	Local Artist Community, Village of Warsaw Schools	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downtown Revitalization Initiative / NY Forward NY Main Streets, Market NY
Put Warsaw "On the Map"	Unify the design aesthetic of Wayfinding in Warsaw	High	Year 1 - 5	1 - 2 Years	\$\$ - \$\$\$ (Depending on final design)	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, NYS DOT, Private Philanthropic Organizations	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downtown Revitalization Initiative / NY Forward NY Main Streets, Market NY
	Warsaw should seek to become included on New York State tourism maps and travel planners like "Taste of NY".	High	Year 1 - 5	6 Months	-	Village of Warsaw	Wyoming County Tourism, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce, Taste of NY, Visit Finger Lakes	-
	Develop a Unified Brand for the Village	High	Year 1 - 5	1.5 Years	\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Warsaw Chamber of Commerce	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market NY
	Establish a Tourism Development Board in the Village	Medium	Year 1 - 5	6 Months		Village of Warsaw	Warsaw Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming County Tourism	<u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market NY. May not require outside funding.

TOURISM FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Increase the number of trails and recreational opportunities in Warsaw	Develop the former Warsaw Landfill into a Park	High	Year 1 - 20	10 Years between Planning & Implementation	\$\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	US EPA, NYS DEC, NYS Department of State, Army Corps of Engineers, Village of Warsaw DPW, Wyoming County Soil and Water Conservation District	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA Brownfield Cleanup Program. <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of State Brownfield Opportunity Area Program NY Forward / DRI.
	Develop a trail connecting the future park at the Warsaw Village Landfill to the Warsaw Village Park	Medium	Year 20 - 25	1 Year	\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, NYS DEC, Local Property Owners	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY DRI & NY Forward <u>Private / Non Profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund
	Develop a formalized trail to the Warsaw Falls	High	Year 1- 10	1.5 Years Design and Development	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, NYS DEC	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY DRI & NY Forward <u>Private / Non Profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund

TOURISM FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Increase the number of trails and recreational opportunities (Continued)	Develop a Creekside trail north of the Warsaw Flood Project	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1.5 Years	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, NYS DEC, Local Property Owners, Army Corps of Engineers	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY DRI & NY Forward <u>Private / Non Profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund
	A portion of the Maple Street Field should be converted into a dog park	High				Village of Warsaw		<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY DRI & NY Forward <u>Private / Non Profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Hiking Society National Trails Fund
Showcase agriculture in Warsaw	Develop a Community Market in the Municipal Parking Lot	High	Year 1 - 5	6 Months - 18 Months (Depending on site and design)	\$ - \$\$\$\$ Depending on design	Village of Warsaw	Local Farming Community, Village of Warsaw DPW, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA Farmers Market Promotion Program. <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' Market Resiliency Grant Program NY Forward / DRI.

TOURISM FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PRIORITY RANK	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Turn snow into a selling point	Work with local winter trail developers to create enhanced trail networks that include connections to Warsaw	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year	\$	Village of Warsaw	Local winter trail organizations including but not limited to the Oatka valley Snowmobile Association, Wyoming County Tourism, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants UPARR Program (Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery) USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Brownfield Opportunity Area Plans Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY Forward / DRI <u>Private / Non-profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ralph C. Wilson Foundation The Scotty Gomez Foundation Americacn Hiking Society National Trails Fund POLARIS Trails Grants Program
	Develop and market nordic ski and snowshoe trails connecting Village parks to downtown Warsaw and the larger region as a whole	Medium	Year 5 - 10	1 Year Planning and Design, 1 Year Development	\$\$ - \$\$\$ Depending on the design of the trails and land access	Village of Warsaw	Local winter trail organizations, Wyoming County Tourism, Warsaw Chamber of Commerce	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants UPARR Program (Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery) USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Brownfield Opportunity Area Plans Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY Forward / DRI <u>Private / Non-profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ralph C. Wilson Foundation The Scotty Gomez Foundation Americacn Hiking Society National Trails Fund POLARIS Trails Grants Program
	Provide ice skating and winter recreation opportunities	Medium	Year 3 - 5	6 months design, 6 Months development	\$\$ - \$\$\$\$ depending on the site and design requirements	Village of Warsaw	Village of Warsaw DPW, Wyoming County Planning, Village / County Chambers of Commerce	<u>Federal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Trails Program Grants UPARR Program (Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery) USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan Program <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Fund Grants Brownfield Opportunity Area Plans Recreational Trails Program Park & Trail Partnership Grants NY Forward / DRI <u>Private / Non-profit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ralph C. Wilson Foundation The Scotty Gomez Foundation The James Metzen Mighty Ducks Grant Program

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Trail network goals and recommendations	Trail from Warsaw Park to Stony Creek	Year 1 - 5	Based on Design	Based on Design	Village, County	State, Private , Village Fire Department	<p>CFA - Environmental Protection Fund Grant, NYS Downtown Revitalization Initiatives, Recreational Trails Grant Program, American Hiking Society's National Trails Fund</p> <p>Considerations: Any trail in or around flowing water should contemplate stormwater impacts on trail infrastructure and safety. 2. These trails should also consider the ease of access for emergency response personnel. 3. Trail design should ensure that people utilizing the trail do not enter private property. 4. Trails should be planned in such a way that has a minimized negative impact on the local environment. This includes preventing uses that may damage the trail / the environment, such as allowing motor vehicles to go on the trail.</p>
	Trail to Warsaw Falls	Year 1 - 5	Based on Design	Based on Design	Village, County, Private	State	<p>Funding: CFA - Environmental Protection Fund Grant, NYS Downtown Revitalization Initiatives, Recreational Trails Grant Program, American Hiking Society's National Trails Fund</p> <p>Considerations: Any trail in or around flowing water should contemplate stormwater impacts on trail infrastructure and safety. 2. These trails should also consider the ease of access for emergency response personnel. 3. Trail design should ensure that people utilizing the trail do not enter private property. 4. Trails should be planned in such a way that has a minimized negative impact on the local environment. This includes preventing uses that may damage the trail / the environment, such as allowing motor vehicles to go on the trail.</p>

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Trail network goals and recommendations (Continued)	Trail from Warsaw Park to Stony Creek	Year 1 - 5	12 - 18 Months	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village	Private	Funding: CFA - Environmental Protection Fund Grant, NYS Downtown Revitalization Initiatives, Recreational Trails Grant Program, Parks-specific philanthropic foundations Considerations: Park improvements primarily focus on improving pedestrian safety when traveling to and walking in the park.
	Develop a multi-use trail from Linwood Avenue to Main Street Via Commerce Way and Old Buffalo Road	Year 5 - 10	18 - 24 Months	\$\$\$-\$\$\$\$	Village, Private	County	Funding: CFA - Environmental Protection Fund Grant, NYS Downtown Revitalization Initiatives, Recreational Trails Grant Program, American Hiking Society's National Trails Fund Considerations: Wetlands, pedestrian traffic management (sidewalks), connections to bike trails
	Develop a multi-use trail from Old Buffalo Road to area around Walmart	Year 10 - 15	18 - 24 Months	\$\$\$-\$\$\$\$	State, Town, Village, Private	County	Funding: CFA - Environmental Protection Fund Grant, NYS Downtown Revitalization Initiatives, Recreational Trails Grant Program, American Hiking Society's National Trails Fund Considerations: Wetlands, pedestrian traffic management (sidewalks), connections to bike trails
	Enhance and develop access to Oatka Creek	Year 1 - 5	12 Months	\$\$\$-\$\$\$\$	County, Village, Private, Army Corps	State	Funding: CFA - Downtown Revitalization Initiatives, Environmental Protection Fund Grant Considerations: What can be done in and around Army Corps (flood project) areas. Municipal leaders must open up communications with Army Corps staff to determine what can be done. More detailed designs for access points and trails would be better. Have Army Corps tell you what is acceptable or not. Any trail in or around flowing water should contemplate stormwater impacts on trail infrastructure and safety.

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Streetscape and pedestrian facilities goals and recommendations	Install pedestrian-level street lighting in strategic locations throughout the Village	Year 1 - 5	12 Months	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village	State, County	Funding: Transportation Alternatives Program, NYS DRI Ensure that pedestrian level street lights are dark skies compliant.
	Plant street trees in strategic locations throughout the Village	Year 1 - 5	1 - 5 Years	\$	Village	State, County, Private	Funding: Urban and Community Forestry Grants, NYS DEC, US Forest Service Considerations: Planting road salt resistant tree varieties, including hickory, hedge maple, ginkgo, white oak, japanese tree lilac, black walnut. The Village should plant a diverse variety of street trees to encourage a vibrant and healthy street tree canopy.
	Art installation at WCCHS retaining wall	Year 1 - 5	6 Months	\$	Private	State, Village	"Philanthropic organizations, NYS council on the arts Considerations: Work with local artists and ensure the art is something that will generate community pride, and create a sense of place."
	Replace existing metal barrier with more decorative feature along Route 19	Year 1 - 5	1 - 2 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	State	State	"Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY Considerations: Depending on the maintenance cycle of Route 19. "
	Prohibit parking closer than 20 feet from crosswalks	Ongoing	Ongoing	\$	Village	County	"Funding: Local tax levy Considerations: Traffic enforcement can achieve this and / or physical interventions including curb extensions."

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Pedestrian and bicycle goals and recommendations	Close existing sidewalk gaps and strengthen connections to existing attractions ensuring 5' sidewalks widths at a minimum	Year 5 - 10	3-5 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village, Private	State, County	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	Leading pedestrian interval at Four Corners	Year 1 - 5	1+ Years	\$	State	Village	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	New crosswalks at Cottage and Washington	Year 1 - 5	1+ Years	\$\$	Village	State, County	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	Curb Extensions through CBD	Year 10 - 15	2-4 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village	State	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	New Crosswalk at WCCHS southerly driveway	Year 1 - 5	1-3 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village, Private	State	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI Considerations: Ensure that these crosswalks limit the amount of travel distance across Route 19 to protect pedestrians.
	New Sidewalk at WCCHS northerly driveway	Year 1 - 5	1-3 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village, Private	State	"Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI Considerations: Ensure that these crosswalks limit the amount of travel distance across Route 19 to protect pedestrians."
	Crosswalk enhancements (ongoing work by NYSDOT)	Year 1 - 5	Ongoing	\$-\$\$	State	Village	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	Develop bicycle boulevards on identified low-speed, low-volume streets	Year 5 - 10	1+ Years	\$	Village	Private	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	Add or widen paved shoulders along Routes desired for bicycling	Year 10 - 15	4-6 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	County, Village	Private	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI
	New sidewalk from NY-19 to County Services building	Year 5 - 10	1-3 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village, Private	State	Funding: NYS CHIPS, PAVE-NY, NY DRI

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Traffic operations goals and recommendations	Formalize roundabout at Main / Court	Year 20-25	3 - 5 Years	\$\$\$-\$\$\$\$	Village	State, County	Funding: NYS CHIPS, NY DRI, PAVE-NY Considerations: Potentially utilize pavers to help with traffic calming. Any interventions at this intersection must consider the historic nature of the intersection and monument within it.
	Restripe S. Main and install curb extensions	Year 1 - 5	1 - 3 Years	\$\$-\$\$\$	Village	State, County	Community members in the Village should be mindful of the maintenance schedule that DOT has for Routes 19 and 20a, and should be prepared to bring these recommendations to the State for review / incorporation into their project.
	Traffic signal warrant investigation at Walmart driveway (Town of Warsaw)	Year 5 - 10	1+ Years	\$	Private	State, Town	
	EB/WB left-turn lanes at Four Corners	Year 5 - 10	1+ Years	\$\$\$-\$\$\$\$	State	N/A	
	Relocate EB stop bar on US-20A back to avoid truck encroachment	Year 5 - 10		\$	State	N/A	
Programs, policies and procedures goals and recommendations	Ensure traffic studies or trip generation memos are prepared for all new projects	Ongoing		\$	Town, Village	County	Planning grants (CFA)
	Implement Access Management language			\$	County, Town, Village	State	There may not be a direct cost to the Village in implementing this.
	Develop bike and pedestrian encouragement and education programs			\$	County, Village, Village School District	Town	Planning grants (CFA)
	Establish a Vision Zero or policy			\$	County, Village	Town	
	Draft and adopt a Complete Streets policy			\$	County, Village	State, Town	There may not be a direct cost to the Village in implementing this.

TRANSPORTATION FOCUS AREA

GOAL	PROJECT / ACTION	PHASING YEAR OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	PROJECT TIMELINE	COST ESTIMATE	LEAD ENTITY	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Programs, policies and procedures recommendations (Continued)	Evaluate parking requirements			\$	Village	County, Town	Planning grants (CFA)
	Prioritize funding for pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure			\$	County, Village	State, Town	Future CFA's, NY DRI, Transportation Alternatives Program, NYS CHIPS
	Evaluate posting speed limit reduction on Village Streets			\$	Village	State	Funding: There may not be a direct cost to the Village. Considerations: Routes 19 and 20a are State roads, and fall under their maintenance schedule. This includes evaluating the speed limit on these routes. Community members should be mindful of the maintenance schedule that NYS DOT has for these routes, and should be prepared to present these recommendations to NYS when they are evaluating what their next project along these routes would include.
	Regular maintenance of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure			Depending on Work Required and Staff Time	State, Village, Village DPW	County, Town, Private	Funding: Planning grants (CFA) Considerations: The DPW should take the lead on developing these policies. These policies should be as simple and "future proof" as possible.



Department
of State