

DRAFT MATRIX OF BURKE GROWTH MANAGEMENT TASKS

TOWN PLAN UPDATES

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
TP-1	Preventing Forest Fragmentation	Include language in the Forest Resources section of Chapter 6 of the Town Plan that makes it a policy of the Town to identify “large forest blocks,” that explains their habitat, recreational, scenic, and economic value to the town, and that makes it a priority of the Town to protect such blocks from fragmentation. Incorporate the following items into the list of strategies: identification of large forest blocks, development of an overlay district, creation of a long-range forest conservation plan.	To establish a basis for requiring that conditional uses and subdivisions be designed so as to protect contiguous forest blocks.	Cannot be completed until “large forest blocks” have been identified via the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1).	Pros: Puts the Town on more solid ground when it makes forest protection a condition of granting a permit Cons: Could be controversial, particularly among large landowners	1	Important to emphasize that this only affects forested areas that are 200+ acres and over 800 feet from the nearest road – NOT forested land generally.	
TP-2	Protecting Scenic Meadowlands	Include language in the Landscape section of Chapter 6 of the Town Plan that makes it a policy of the Town to protect open meadows and associated scenic views – particularly those recognized by town residents as “sacred spaces” – in the siting and design of development projects. Define “open meadows” as undeveloped parcels or portions of parcels within designated scenic areas in the town that are at least 80% non-forested land. Incorporate the following items into the list of strategies: identification of scenic road corridors (i.e., those dominated by meadows and views), development of an overlay district, creation of specific guidance for clustering and other measures, and creation of a long-range scenic meadows conservation plan.	To serve as the foundation for the development of a Meadowlands Overlay District as part of the Zoning Bylaw.	Related to but not dependent on the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1); lays the groundwork for the creation of a Meadowlands Overlay District (ZB-2).	Pros: Gives the Town a basis for deciding how and where to require changes to development plans so as to protect scenic open meadows Cons: Could be controversial, particularly among large landowners	1		
TP-3	Protecting Wildlife Habitat	Add a new section called “Wildlife Habitat” to Chapter 6 of the Town Plan that makes it a priority of the town to protect wildlife habitat and that elaborates on what types of wildlife habitat are most important to protect. Incorporate the following items into the list of strategies: identification of key wildlife values and resources that are of greatest importance to the town and development of standards for evaluating the habitat impacts of all proposals that are subject to subdivision or conditional use review.	To provide guidance for the implementation of the various provisions within the Zoning Bylaw that call for protection of wildlife habitat.	Would benefit from the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1) being completed, but can stand on its own.	Pros: Lays the foundation for a simpler and faster approach to habitat conservation than developing a habitat map Cons: Requires methodical review to ensure that standards are implemented consistently and fairly	2	This is important because the Bylaw calls for protecting wildlife habitat, but they do not provide any guidance about what should be protected or how.	

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TP-4	Preserving the Integrity of the Trails System	Expand upon the language in the Pedestrian and Bicycle Travel section of Chapter 4 of the Town Plan that discusses the value of the Kingdom Trails network to Burke’s economy and quality of life. Also include language that makes it a policy of the Town to designate trails as “legal trails” and to work with residents and with the Kingdom Trails organization to preserve those trails. Incorporate the following items into the list of strategies: trails mapping and assessment, “legal trail” designation, and requiring easements as a condition of subdivision review.	To respond constructively to the deep concern voiced by Burke residents about the future of the trails network.	No direct connections.	Pros: Lays the foundation for ensuring that new development is compatible with the protection of the trails system Cons: Would require landowner buy-in	2		
TP-5	Ensuring Compatibility of Commercial and Industrial Development	Add a new section called “Compatibility of Non-Residential Uses” to Chapter 11 of the Town Plan that discusses the importance of promoting economic development projects whose scale and character are in keeping with Burke’s desired future. Identify in general terms the types and sizes of businesses that are appropriate for Burke and the locations in town that are particularly appropriate for such development (as well as areas that are particularly sensitive and require careful consideration). Incorporate the following items into the list of strategies: criteria for evaluating the appropriateness of a given proposed use for a given location, requiring that a project evaluate potential impacts on town roads, and development of standards to ensure that impacts are minimized.	To set a course for the town regarding how best to promote economic development while preserving Burke’s rural character.	Serves as a foundation for setting maximum building sizes (ZB-6).	Pros: Begins the process of providing the DRB with the guidance it needs to evaluate non-residential development proposals fairly and thoroughly Cons: Requires methodical review to ensure that standards are implemented consistently and fairly	2		

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ZONING AND OTHER BYLAW CHANGES

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ZB-1	Create a Forest Reserve Overlay District	<p>Add a new provision under Article 210 of the Zoning Bylaw establishing a Forest Reserve Overlay District that includes all of the land area defined as “large forest blocks” that falls below 1500’ elevation. Develop standards for the district that minimize the scenic, recreational, and natural resources impacts of development in the district by encouraging clustering and siting of lots so as to minimize fragmentation. Consider using a “sliding scale” approach to density that allows for smaller lots while keeping overall density low. The Town of Norwich uses this model, with allowed lot sizes determined based on a formula that takes into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall size of parcel with adjustments made for the distance the parcel is away from village centers 2. Proximity to particularly important preserved lands 3. The quality of the road that the parcel is on (paved, dirt, substandard dirt road, class IV, etc.) 	To preserve large tracts of forest to the maximum extent possible within the context of the existing set of zoning districts (i.e., without the addition of a 25-acre Forest Reserve zoning district or the like).	Relies on completion of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1) to determine the boundaries of the district; would have a more solid footing if forest fragmentation had already been addressed in the Town Plan (TP-1).	<p>Pros: Helps to preserve large forest blocks without increasing minimum lot size</p> <p>Cons: Will require that development projects be flexible with regard to placement and size of lots, location of structures, and other aspects of the site planning process</p>	1	VERY important to accompany this with a public outreach effort that makes it clear that the overlay district: a) would NOT be a “no-build zone;” and b) would apply only to <i>large forest blocks over 800 feet</i> from the nearest road, NOT to forested areas generally.	
ZB-2	Create a Meadowlands Overlay District	<p>Add a new provision under Article 210 of the Zoning Bylaw establishing a Meadowlands Overlay District that includes the most important scenic open meadows and agricultural lands below 1500’ elevation. The boundaries of the district could be based mapping of scenic corridors conducted to date combined with a “windshield” assessment/ground-truthing of which road corridors are dominated by open meadows and long views. The district would then include all parcels that front on those road segments identified as scenic. Include screening standards similar to those currently in place for the SCO district. Also consider using a “sliding scale” approach to density as described above.</p>	To minimize the impacts of new development on identified scenic corridors (such as Darling Ridge Road).	Could be based on the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1), but could also stand alone; would be good if meadowlands conservation had already been addressed in the Town Plan (TP-2).	<p>Pros: An effective and straightforward means of protecting low-elevation scenic areas using an approach (overlay districts) that the Town has already applied in another context</p> <p>Cons: Will require that development projects be flexible with regard to placement and size of lots, location of structures, and other aspects of the site planning process</p>	1	Same as above. A public outreach campaign would be essential to ensure that town residents understand that the district would not be intended to prevent development, but rather to reduce its scenic impacts.	

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Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ZB-3	Provide Guidance for Siting and Clustering Residential Lots in Overlay Districts	Develop specific standards for where and how lots should be clustered and/or sited within each overlay district, with a focus on minimizing fragmentation or deterioration of the resource that is the focus of each district (forest blocks, open meadows, scenic views). Consider increasing density bonuses for clustered subdivisions that fall within an overlay district.	To provide more specific guidance for review of subdivision applications in overlay districts.	Would make all of the overlay districts, both existing (SCO) and proposed (ZB-1 and ZB-2), more effective.	Pros: Will help the DRB implement the clustering provisions of the bylaw fairly and consistently Cons: More specific standards reduce flexibility somewhat	1		
ZB-4	Provide Guidance for Building Envelopes within Overlay Districts	Develop specific standards for where and how building envelopes should be located on lots within each district, with a focus on minimizing fragmentation or deterioration of the resource that is the focus of each district (forest blocks, open meadows, scenic views). <i>Note that this provision would not apply to the FHO district.</i>	To provide more specific guidance for site plan review of development applications in overlay districts.	Would make all of the overlay districts, both existing (SCO) and proposed (ZB-1 and ZB-2), more effective.	Pros: Allows for larger individual lots than clustering while still retaining some control over placement of buildings Cons: More complicated to implement than clustering, as it requires ongoing monitoring to ensure that no development activity happens outside of envelopes	1		
ZB-5	Revise Off-Street Parking Standards	Update Section 310 of the Zoning Bylaw as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require that a maximum of 25% of parking spaces be located in front of or next to the building, with the remainder (75%) to be located behind the building Revise Table 310.11 so as to reduce substantially the number of required parking spaces (plan for high average rather than absolute maximum parking demand) Require that parking lots be designed for interconnection at all points where adjacent development exists or is reasonably expected Include incentives for creating shared parking 	To reduce the visual and environmental impact of parking lots associated with new development.	Would be good to do in concert with setting maximum building sizes (ZB-6).	Pros: Helps ensure that Burke retains its rural character by limiting the suburban feel that comes with large parking lots Cons: None	1	Important to ensure that increased costs incurred by developers for parking lot interconnection are more than offset by the cost savings realized from smaller required lot sizes.	

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ZONING AND OTHER BYLAW CHANGES

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ZB-6	Set Maximum Building Sizes	Update Section 210 of the Zoning Bylaw to specify a maximum building square footage, footprint, and height for each permitted and conditional use in each district.	To ensure that the scale of new buildings in Burke is consistent with the town's small-scale rural character.	Should be done after addressing compatibility of commercial and industrial development in the Town Plan (TP-5).	<p>Pros: Provides clear and easily implementable standards for developers and for the DRB</p> <p>Cons: Setting the right standards for each use will require significant research</p>	1		
ZB-7	Secure Protection for Designated Trails	Include a new section in Article 3 of the Zoning Bylaw that requires that, when a parcel that includes any Town-recognized trail is subdivided, an easement be granted to an appropriate receiving entity for that trail segment (or for an equivalent re-routed segment); and that development be sited so as to minimize the impacts of trails of such development.	To ensure that the existence and the quality of trails are protected as land is developed.	Must be preceded by the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1); should happen in concert with creating a long-range trails plan (NR-4).	<p>Pros: Essential if the trails network is to survive the subdivision process</p> <p>Cons: May meet with resistance from large landowners; may also function to discourage new trails for fear of triggering a mandatory process</p>	2		

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ZONING AND OTHER BYLAW CHANGES

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ZB-8	Update Setbacks for VMU and VR districts	VMU: Reduce minimum lot widths to 50/50/100 feet and minimum front setbacks to 35/35/35 feet. Add <i>maximum</i> front setbacks of 50/50/50 feet. VR: Reduce minimum lot widths to 80/120 feet and minimum front setbacks to 35/35 feet. Add <i>maximum</i> front setbacks of 60/60 feet.	To concentrate new commercial development in and around the villages by increasing the buildable portion of lots.	No direct connections.	Pros: Helps ensure that the pattern of new development follows Burke’s traditional pattern of short setbacks in the villages Cons: Buildings that are closer to the street need to be sensitively designed so they are compatible with the character of the villages; in addition, complying with maximum setbacks can require creative site design	2	It would be important to “ground-truth” these measurements by comparing them to a range of existing residences and businesses in the two districts.	
ZB-9	Revise Curb Cut Standards	Update Section 312 of the Zoning Bylaw as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Section 312.4 to specify a maximum width for curb cuts Amend Section 312.7 to require as a condition of approval for conditional commercial uses that the owner develop (and ultimately implement) a plan for consolidating curb cuts with neighboring properties if and when those properties are developed 	To minimize the visual and traffic impacts of new commercial development.	No direct connections.	Pros: Helps consolidate development and avoid a “strip” pattern of growth Cons: Requires that developers assess likely adjacent development patterns (and that the DRB evaluate that assessment)	2		

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Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ZB-10	Develop Standards for Large-Scale Retail and Formula Retail & Restaurants	Consider adopting an ordinance that adds “Formula Retail or Restaurant” and “Large-Scale Retail” to the list of definitions in the Zoning Bylaw and that establishes specific use standards for each under Article 4 of the Zoning Bylaw. Standards could address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local rather than “formula” architecture and design • Preference for reuse of existing structures • Additional limits on signage and lighting • Minimum distances between similar uses (1500 linear feet or the like) or an overall cap on the number of such uses in each district 	To minimize the impacts of “suburban” style commercial development on Burke’s rural character.	Should be done after addressing compatibility of commercial and industrial development in the Town Plan (TP-5).	<p>Pros: Works within the existing structure of the Zoning Bylaw to achieve an important community goal</p> <p>Cons: Ordinance must be carefully crafted to ensure that it does not hamper desired economic development</p>	2		
ZB-11	Ensure that Forest Products Industries are Allowed	Revisit the allowed uses for AR-I and AR-II to make it clear that sawmills and related forest products processing facilities are allowed as conditional uses. Consider putting a cap on the total size of such uses so as to ensure that proposals are scaled appropriately for Burke. This could be done by adding new sections to Article 4 of the Zoning Bylaw.	To help ensure that forestry uses remain economically viable in Burke.	Would be a good idea to do this after the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1).	<p>Pros: Promotes compatible economic development that helps to conserve working lands</p> <p>Cons: Issues of scale and siting must be dealt with effectively</p>	3		
ZB-12	Develop Design Review Districts for the Villages	Designate the VMU and VR districts as design review districts and draft design review standards for renovation and new development within the village zoning districts, using the Village Design Inventory as a guide.	To ensure that new development and redevelopment in the villages complement the villages’ character.	Must be preceded by the village design inventory (SA-3).	<p>Pros: Generally accepted and proven approach to maintaining village character (used all over Vermont)</p> <p>Cons: Requires in-depth studies up front as well as a fairly robust ongoing review capacity</p>	3		

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Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ZB-13	Institute Impact Fees	<p>Adopt an impact fee program that ensures that the direct beneficiaries of new development pay for their proportionate share of the cost of capital projects. In general terms, this would require that the Town take the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify capital needs that will arise from population growth 2. Set an acceptable level of service for each 3. Determine the portion of anticipated capital costs that are attributable to new growth (versus the portion that is required to redress current deficiencies in levels of service) 4. Determine the per-person cost of the new-growth increment of capital costs 5. Subtract from that cost the portion of anticipated tax payments from new growth that will go towards capital costs 6. Levy fees as development occurs, maintain collected funds in a segregated account, and use them for the specified purpose(s) within six years <p>For more detailed information on what is required by Vermont statute in order to institute impact fees, see 24 V.S.A. Chapter 131 §5202.</p>	To make new development pay its fair share of municipal costs associated with growth.	Consider developer agreements as an alternative (see SP-1, SP-2, SP-3, and SP-4).	<p>Pros: A generally accepted approach used in a number of Vermont’s more developed/populated towns</p> <p>Cons: Establishing a defensible schedule of fees requires significant research, and managing a system of impact fees requires ongoing municipal management capacity that may be out of the reach of a town of Burke’s size</p>	3	As an alternative to instituting impact fees on a community-wide basis, consider negotiating a series of agreements specifically with Ginn (see the “Special Agreements” section for details).	
ZB-14	Offer Density Bonuses for Affordable Housing	Consider passing an affordable housing ordinance that offers developers of subdivisions of over 5 units a significant density bonus if at least 20% of the units constructed are permanently affordable under Vermont state guidelines.	To ensure that moderately priced homes are available for Burke residents as the community grows.	No direct connections.	<p>Pros: Voluntary (i.e., incentive-based) approach is generally accepted by developers and landowners</p> <p>Cons: Density bonuses have to be significant to make a voluntary approach work (which can lead to community opposition)</p>	3		

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STUDIES AND ANALYSES

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
SA-1	Land Evaluation Site Analysis (LESA)	<p>Create a GIS-based framework using the Land Evaluation Site Analysis approach that evaluates Burke’s landscape on a parcel-by-parcel basis and ranks each parcel based on criteria developed by the community. Use that framework to generate the following products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed recreational off-road trails inventory that ranks segments based on both their importance to the community and their vulnerability to loss via subdivision or other threats, with the goal of prioritizing segments for protection • An assessment of forested lands, with the goal of identifying and mapping “large forest blocks,” defined tentatively as any area of land that, as of the date of the study, is at least 80% forested; at least 200 acres in size; and at least 800 feet from any public or private road • An inventory of meadowlands, cultivated farmlands, orchards, and other productive and/or scenic non-forested lands, with the goal of identifying major clusters of open land and ranking each parcel and each cluster based on its scenic and productive value • An inventory of wildlife habitat values that identifies key attributes of the landscape that have significant and tangible value for wildlife, with the goal of providing a means of evaluating the potential wildlife impacts of development proposals <p>LESAs are recognized by the state as a legitimate basis for local planning, and therefore are very useful as a starting point for both zoning changes and non-regulatory strategies to protect what the community values about the landscape.</p>	To serve as the foundation for Town Plan and Zoning Bylaw changes related to protection of natural, scenic, and recreational resources.	Serves as the foundation for a range of tasks, from creation of a Forest Overlay District (ZB-1) and a Meadowlands Overlay District (ZB-2) to securing protection for designated trails (ZB-7) and negotiating a wildlife habitat plan with Ginn (SP-3). A fundamentally important task.	<p>Pros: Combines all needed studies related to community-wide resources into a concrete, scientific, and defensible process; based on goals and priorities set by the town’s residents</p> <p>Cons: Is a significant undertaking that would have to be contracted for separately from this project</p>	1	<p>Locally developed LESAs are often used by the state and by nonprofits (such as VLT) as a mechanism for ranking conservation priorities. For a general description of how LESAs work, see: http://www.vpic.info/pubs/implementation/pdfs/18-OpenSpacePrograms.pdf</p> <p>For an example of a fully developed LESEA, see: http://www.nh.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/Publications/FLESAmanual.pdf</p> <p>Need to take into account implications of JAM Golf decision (VT Supreme Court).</p>	

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STUDIES AND ANALYSES

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
SA-2	Wastewater Assessment	Conduct a detailed feasibility assessment for the construction and financing of alternative wastewater treatment systems in East Burke Village and West Burke Village. Identify potential technologies, service areas, routing of lines, customer bases, treatment areas, and funding mechanisms. Develop a draft timeline for designing and constructing systems.	To begin the process of developing affordable sewage treatment in Burke.	Must be done before a wastewater system can be built (NR-2).	<p>Pros: Is a crucial first step towards the town's goal of concentrating anticipated growth in and around the villages</p> <p>Cons: Detailed studies are relatively expensive</p>	1	Funding may be available through the federal stimulus program, so now is the time to move on this goal.	
SA-3	Village Design Inventory	Conduct an inventory of historic land use, site design, and building design patterns in each of the three villages. Identify goals for guiding the form and layout of new development within the villages.	To serve as the basis for creating design review districts for each of the three villages.	Has to be done before village design review districts can be created (ZB-12).	<p>Pros: Required by statute if the Town is to institute design review for the villages</p> <p>Cons: Expensive and time-consuming; may not be an immediate priority given that most development pressure is currently being felt outside the villages</p>	3		

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SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
SP-1	Resort Traffic Management Plan	Develop a “Resort Traffic Management Plan” in cooperation with Ginn and VTrans that lays out strategies for minimizing and mitigating the impacts of resort construction and operations on town roads and state highways in general and on East Burke Village in particular. Strategies to consider might include: limiting the timing, volume, and permitted routes for construction materials delivery; requiring company-sponsored shuttles for construction workers and resort employees; and negotiating a financial contribution from Ginn towards pedestrian safety and traffic circulation improvements in East Burke Village.	To ensure that new traffic generated by the resort does not exceed the capacity of local roads or impede pedestrian circulation in East Burke Village.	Could serve as a source of funding for developing a long-range trails plan (NR-4).	<p>Pros: The various impacts addressed in this section are all significant concerns for Burke residents, and written agreements will help ensure that they are addressed effectively</p> <p>Cons: Such agreements can be time-consuming to negotiate and may require the assistance of an attorney or other specialized counsel; in addition, they require monitoring to ensure that terms are met</p>	1	Information on transportation-related agreements negotiated between Ginn and the city of Minturn, CO: http://minturn.org/battleMtn/transportation.html	
SP-2	Resort Employee Housing Plan	Develop a “Resort Employee Housing Plan” in cooperation with Ginn (as well as any applicable and interested housing agencies or organizations) that sets specific targets for the percentage of both permanent and seasonal employees that will be housed on site. Tie compliance with those targets to issuance of building permits and/or certificates of occupancy. Have Ginn require that its contractors meet similar targets for housing their workers. Require an annual report from Ginn documenting its compliance with the measures agreed to in the plan.	To minimize the impacts of employee housing demand on the cost and availability of housing in Burke.	No direct connections.		2	An employee housing agreement between Ginn and the city of Minturn, CO: http://minturn.org/battleMtn/PDF/EmployeeHousingWrittenPlan.pdf	

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Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
SP-3	Resort Wildlife Habitat Conservation Plan	Develop a “Resort Wildlife Habitat Conservation Plan” in cooperation with Ginn and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources that outlines specific strategies that Ginn agrees to implement in order to minimize the impacts of resort development on wildlife habitat, movement corridors, and the like. Strategies to consider might include: developing standards for fencing so as to permit free movement of wildlife; identifying and protecting significant wildlife habitat areas and important natural communities; prohibiting the use of known invasive plant species in resort landscaping; requiring the dedication of a conservation fund (derived from a small transfer fee on sale of resort properties) to be used for conservation purchases at the discretion of the Conservation Commission; and allowing Burke residents to hunt on undeveloped Ginn lands in a controlled fashion. Also consider requesting funding from Ginn for the development of the LESA analysis described above.	To minimize the impacts of resort development on wildlife habitat and important natural areas.	Would be much easier to negotiate if the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1) was complete.		2	A wildlife habitat conservation agreement between Ginn and the city of Minturn, CO: http://minturn.org/battleMtn/wildlife.html	
SP-4	Resort Trails Plan	Develop a “Resort Trails Plan” in cooperation with Ginn that lays out a specific plan of action for conserving existing trails on resort property, building new trails according to a specific timetable, and ensuring that trails remain open to the public. Also consider requesting funding from Ginn for the development of a town-wide long-range trails plan.	To maximize the benefits of resort development for trail users.	Could serve as a funding source for developing a long-range trails plan (NR-4).		2		

DRAFT MATRIX OF BURKE GROWTH MANAGEMENT TASKS
NON-REGULATORY TASKS

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
NR-1	“Penny for Trails” Initiative	Explore the possibility of levying a temporary once cent increase in the town millage rate to create a Burke Trails Fund. Determine whether the Town prefers that the increase automatically sunset after a set time period, or if it should be a permanent addition to the town’s funding base. All funds raised should be restricted to the specific purpose of protecting trails.	To raise funds for the acquisition of easements on existing and newly constructed trails.	Would make all tasks related to trails (TP-4, ZB-7, SA-1, AND SP-4) significantly easier.	Pros: Would provide dedicated funding for a top community priority Cons: New taxes are always a tough sell	1	Would require a community outreach campaign to ensure that everyone understands that the tax is tightly focused on trails protection.	
NR-2	Wastewater System Construction	Finance, design, and construct centralized wastewater management in East Burke Village and/or West Burke Village. Consider non-traditional systems such as individual septic tanks with centralized collection and treatment of leachate (as well as centrally managed pumping of septic tanks).	To provide the infrastructure needed to support compact development.	Must be preceded by the wastewater assessment (SA-3); essential to a Vermont Neighborhoods application (NR-3).	Pros: Essential if the Town is to meet its long-term goal of concentrating new development in and around the villages Cons: Very expensive – would require some form of state or (most likely) federal aid	2		
NR-3	Vermont Neighborhoods Designation	Apply for Vermont Neighborhoods designation for identified growth areas in East Burke Village and West Burke Village. This would require assessment of the most appropriate locations for new village development, drafting of maps and a narrative justification for the designation, and development of centralized wastewater management capacity.	To provide incentives for compact, village-style development.	Must be done concurrently with construction of a wastewater system (NR-2).	Pros: Makes permitting for new compact residential development substantially easier and faster Cons: Requires high densities (minimum four units/acre), so is contingent on developing centralized wastewater management	2		

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NR-4	Long-Range Trails Plan	Develop a long-range recreational trails plan that lays out strategies for protecting trail segments at risk of disruption, identifies partners for each strategy, and sets specific yearly goals for protecting trails. Also work with existing trails organizations (primarily Kingdom Trails) to promote development of new trails in ways that ensure their protection from the start.	To ensure that the integrity of Burke’s trails network is preserved as the community grows.	Must be preceded by the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1); would build on Town Plan and Zoning Bylaw amendments related to trails (TP-4 and ZB-7).	Pros: Will help the community develop the strategic vision that is needed if the trails system is to continue to expand and flourish even as Burke changes Cons: Developing a truly useful plan requires broad and deep public participation, which can be very time consuming	2		
NR-5	Open Space Conservation Plan	Develop a comprehensive conservation/open space plan that determines priorities, identifies strategies, and sets goals for protecting key undeveloped parcels of land in Burke. Identify partners and create an implementation plan.	To protect the highest priority natural areas in town in their undeveloped state for all to enjoy.	Must be preceded by the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1).	Pros: Fee simple acquisition and/or easements are the most reliable way to ensure that a parcel is conserved Cons: Purchasing land or easements is expensive and requires partnerships with outside organizations (VLT and the like)	2		

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Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
NR-6	Pedestrian Plan for East Burke Village	Develop a traffic calming and pedestrian circulation plan for East Burke Village that identifies and prioritizes specific improvements, provides a preliminary sketch and cost estimate for each improvement, and develops an implementation and funding plan for the first five years of improvements.	To maintain and improve the walkability of the village as traffic increases.	Would be easier to implement if a resort traffic management plan (SP-1) had already been negotiated.	Pros: Can provide the basis for applying for state and federal funding (as well as possible Ginn support) for improvements Cons: A good implementation and funding strategy is essential; important long-term goal, but not as urgent as some other tasks	3		

DRAFT MATRIX OF BURKE GROWTH MANAGEMENT TASKS
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Task #	Task Name	Detailed Task Description	Purpose of Task	Connection to Other Tasks	Pros and Cons	Priority	Implementation Notes	PC COMMENTS
ED-1	New Current Use Program Opportunities	Using the Land Evaluation Site Analysis (LESA) as a guide, identify owners of land with significant ecological value and contact them with information about how the Current Use program now allows enrollment of lands with “ecological” (rather than economic) uses, such as wetlands, important natural habitat areas, and the like.	To expand enrollment of lands in the Current Use program.	Would be more effective if it were preceded by the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1).	Pros: Gives a broader range of landowners access to the tax benefits of Current Use enrollment Cons: None	2		
ED-2	Easement Opportunities	Again using the Land Evaluation Site Analysis (LESA) as a guide, identify owners of land with significant ecological, scenic, historic, or recreational value and contact them with information about opportunities for working with the Vermont Land Trust and related organizations to develop voluntary conservation easements for their property.	To expand the use of conservation easements in Burke.	Would be more effective if it were preceded by the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (SA-1).	Pros: Ensures that all landowners who might be good candidates for easements know about the resources available Cons: None	2		