

RUPERT TOWN PLAN

2005-2010

**ADOPTED APRIL 11, 2006 BY
BOARD OF SELECTMEN**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The Planning Commission would like to thank all Rupert residents who took time out of your busy schedules to complete our 2004 Community Survey, and to attend public forums, meetings and hearings held in association with the plan development. We would also like to thank our Town Clerk, Andrea Lenhardt, the Rupert Selectboard, and other community members who contributed time and information needed to complete this project.

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Note: The maps and figures included in this plan were prepared using existing coverages available from the Vermont Center for Geographic Information, and are intended for illustrative purposes only. For more detailed information, please consult maps prepared for the town by the Bennington County Regional Commission which are available at the Rupert Town Office.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: The Municipal Plan Page 1
 Purpose, Public Process, Regional Context, Planning Goals & Policies

Our Community: Population, Housing & Economy Page 4
 Population Trends, Projections, Characteristics
 Households, Housing Trends, Characteristics, Affordability
 Addressing Local Needs, Housing Goals, Policies & Tasks
 Economic Trends, Recent Development, Opportunities,
 Economic Goals, Policies & Tasks

Our Environment: Natural, Cultural & Scenic Resources Page 26
 Natural Setting, Natural Resources, Historical Development, Cultural Resources, Scenic Resources, Resource Protection
 Resource Goals, Policies & Tasks

Our Support System: Community Facilities & Services Page 40
 Town Government, Town Facilities, Transportation, Education, Public Safety, Water & Wastewater, Solid Waste,
 Recreation, Cemeteries, Energy, Communications, Community, Health & Social Services, Adequacy of Service,
 Community Facilities and Services, Goals, Policies & Tasks

Our Land Page 59
 Land Cover & Use, Conserved Lands, Development Trends, Land Use Regulation, Proposed Land Use
 Land Use Goals, Policies & Tasks

Work Program Page 74
 Plan Implementation – Schedule of Work Tasks

Attachment: Plan Maps Page 77
 A-Base Map, B-Public Lands & Facilities, C-Transportation, D- Proposed Land Use, E-Conserved Lands, F- On-site Wastewater Suitability

Introduction: The Municipal Plan

This municipal plan for the Town of Rupert is a comprehensive update of our previous town plan, which was initially adopted in 1987 and amended through 2003.

Vermont municipalities are not required to plan but, if they do, the plan, and the planning process, must meet basic requirements found in the Vermont Planning and Development Act (24 V.S.A. Chapter 117) – often referred to as “Chapter 117” or simply “the Act.” These state statutes require that, for a local plan to remain in effect, it must be updated and readopted by the town every five years. This process ensures that the plan, and the information on which it’s based, remain current, relevant and useful to the community.

This plan is organized in two volumes: Volume I provides a general overview of issues currently facing Rupert, and related community goals, policies and objectives to address these issues. Volume II includes a community profile of relevant data, maps and other supporting documentation.

Why Plan?

- Inventory town resources and assets
- Identify shared goals and objectives
- Provide the basis for:
 - Land use and development regulations
 - Land conservation programs
 - Growth management programs
 - Capital budgeting and financing
 - State development review (e.g., Act 250)



Our present, their future...

Purpose

The town plan is intended to define a shared vision for the future of our community based on:

- historical patterns of development,
- local and regional trends and, most importantly,
- input from Rupert residents and property owners on how to accommodate future growth and development, while preserving those characteristics that make our town a desirable place to live.

The town plan serves as a both a guide to the community, and a blueprint for its development over the next five years and into the foreseeable future.

Under Chapter 117 – and other state funding and permitting programs – an updated town plan is also required to:

- adopt and amend local land use regulations,
- serve as the basis for local land conservation, housing, development and growth management programs, and to
- define municipal interests and policies in state regulatory proceedings, including Act 250 and Public Service Board (Section 248) hearings.

Public Process

The Rupert Planning Commission has the responsibility, under Chapter 117, of updating the town plan. Developing a plan that represents the interests of the community at large can be a daunting task for a small group of volunteers. In 2004 the Planning Commission obtained a municipal planning grant from the state to help fund work on the update – including some professional technical assistance, and efforts to involve local residents in the planning process.

The Planning Commission conducted a public survey in August 2004 that was mailed out to all Rupert households and property owners. Of the 518 surveys mailed, 106 were returned for an overall response rate of 20%. Relevant survey results are highlighted in Volume I. Complete survey results are included in Volume II.

Survey findings were presented at a well-attended public forum, held on October 28th, 2004 at the Rupert Fire Department Community Center. Forum participants generally confirmed survey results, and also identified other potential issues to be addressed in the updated plan. A summary of the public forum is also included in Volume II.

Information received from these outreach efforts was used to draft the accompanying vision statement, and to develop related plan goals, policies and objectives.



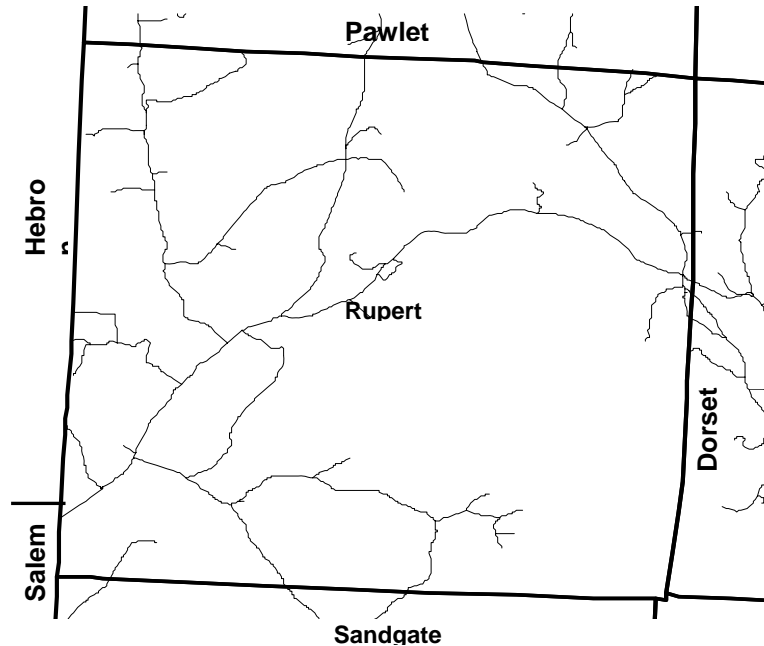
Our Vision for Rupert

Rupert has been and, through the foreseeable future, should remain a rural Vermont town that:

- œ *Cares for the health, safety, and welfare of all of our residents.*
- œ *Celebrates small town life.*
- œ *Cherishes and strives for a strong sense of community.*
- œ *Respects our past while planning for our future.*
- œ *Preserves our rural character of small hamlets surrounded by open countryside.*
- œ *Achieves the best possible quality of environment for present and future generations.*
- œ *Protects the town's important natural, cultural, and scenic resources from incompatible development.*
- œ *Retains a working landscape of farm and forest land.*
- œ *Provides for the basic needs of our residents – for housing, education, employment, recreation and access to goods and services.*
- œ *Promotes energy conservation and the development and sustainable use of renewable energy resources.*
- œ *Allows for compatible growth and development, in physically suitable locations that are consistent with traditional settlement patterns, and are served by existing or planned roads, infrastructure, utilities, facilities and services.*
- œ *Strives for efficient and cost effective local government.*
- œ *Ensures that the rate of growth and development does not exceed the town's ability to provide facilities and services, nor overly burden local taxpayers.*

Regional Context

Rupert is located in the northwest corner of Bennington County, on the Vermont-New York line. Our town is bordered by Dorset to the west, Sandgate to the south, and Pawlet (in Rutland County) to the north. Neighbors to the west include the towns of Hebron and Salem, NY.



The Planning Commission, in preparing this plan, recognized that Rupert does not exist in isolation, but functions within a larger region that extends beyond Bennington County and across the Vermont border into New York.

While Rupert is unique, we have much in common with our neighbors. We're connected by a shared history, by family, community and economic ties, by local road and communication networks, and by development trends that are affecting the entire region.

As part of the plan update, adopted plans for neighboring communities and the Bennington County Regional Commission were reviewed, and no inconsistencies in plan goals, policies and objectives were noted. Rupert will continue to participate in coordinated local and regional planning efforts through the Bennington County Regional Commission and other regional groups as appropriate.

Planning Goals:

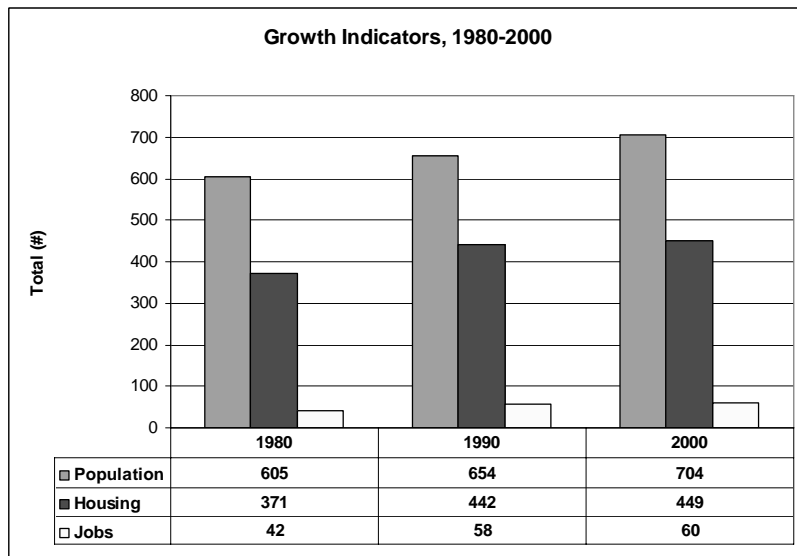
- *To maintain a coordinated and comprehensive municipal planning program.*
- *To seek the participation of local residents and property owners in an ongoing planning process, including plan implementation.*
- *To consider the use of local resources and consequences of growth and development on the community, the region, and the state.*

Planning Policies:

1. The Rupert Planning Commission, appointed by the Selectboard, will be responsible for overseeing local planning initiatives.
2. The Planning Commission will provide opportunities for Rupert residents and property owners to participate in local planning efforts through open meetings, public forums and hearings, and an annual report to the community.
3. Rupert will actively participate in coordinated, regional planning efforts through its appointed representatives to the Bennington County Regional Commission and other regional groups.
4. All proposed development, plans, and public policies that could affect the Town of Rupert should be reviewed for conformance with the Rupert Town Plan

Our Community: Population, Housing & Economy

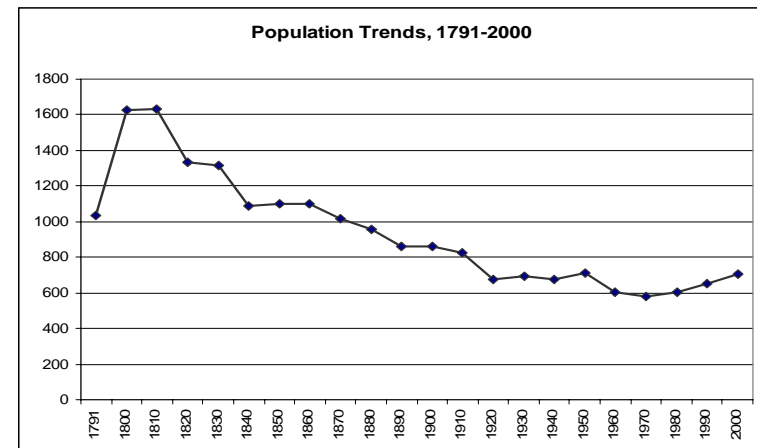
Rupert, by most measures, is a growing community, and with this growth comes change. The current rate of growth in town is manageable, given the resources available locally to support it. There's concern, however, that, without some planning and preparation, future development could adversely affect the community. This chapter focuses on our community base – our local population, housing stock, and economy – and recent development trends that may have both benefits and drawbacks.



jumped dramatically over the next twenty years, reaching its historic peak of 1,630 around 1810. During this period Rupert was one of Vermont's largest towns – a reflection of the region's importance as a southern gateway for early settlement of the state. After 1810 the local population went into a steady decline as people moved on or passed away– and, by 1900, Rupert had lost nearly half its residents. This decline continued through much of the 20th century, reaching a record low of 582 residents in 1970.

Population

As noted in the last chapter on Rupert's historical development, when the U.S. Census was first taken in 1791, the town's population numbered over 1,000 – more people than live in town today. It then



Population Trends

During the 1970s the town's year-round population began to grow, following statewide trends, as Rupert was once more discovered by people moving to Vermont. The town's population has continued to increase, on average by 40 persons per decade, since then. Most of this growth has been the result of in-migration – people moving to town – rather than a natural increase in the population.

As of the 2000 US Census, Rupert's year-round population numbered 704 persons. Only 38% of local residents were "native" Vermonters, compared to 54% statewide. This may not be a fair comparison, though, since many lifelong Rupert residents were born right across the town line in New York

Population Trends: 1980–2000					
	1980	1990	2000	1980–2000	
				Change (#)	Change (%)
Rupert	605	654	704	99	16.4%
County	33,345	35,845	36,944	3,599	10.8%
% County	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.8%	---

Source: US Census.

Since 1980, Rupert's year-round population has been growing at a faster rate than the county population (16.4% compared with 10.8%), but not as fast as many of its neighbors, or the state (19.0%). Also:

- The local rate of growth has remained relatively constant, averaging around four to five persons (0.8%) annually.
- Rupert has a relatively smaller year-round population – ranking 11th of 17 towns in Bennington County. Of its neighbors, only Sandgate has fewer year-round residents.
- The local population continues to make up less than 2% of the county total.

- Rupert is more sparsely populated – in 2000 the town's population density averaged 15.8 persons per square mile, compared with an average county density of 54.6 persons per square mile.

Seasonal Population. Rupert's seasonal population is more difficult to estimate, but, based on the number of seasonal or vacation homes in town, the local resident population may increase by 200 to 300 persons during the summer months, not including transient visitors and guests. The town's current seasonal population supports local businesses, contributes to the tax base, and does not have much impact on municipal facilities and services. A substantial increase in the seasonal population (e.g., from the conversion of year-round homes, or more vacation home development) could result in more traffic, affect the local housing market, and alter the character of the community.

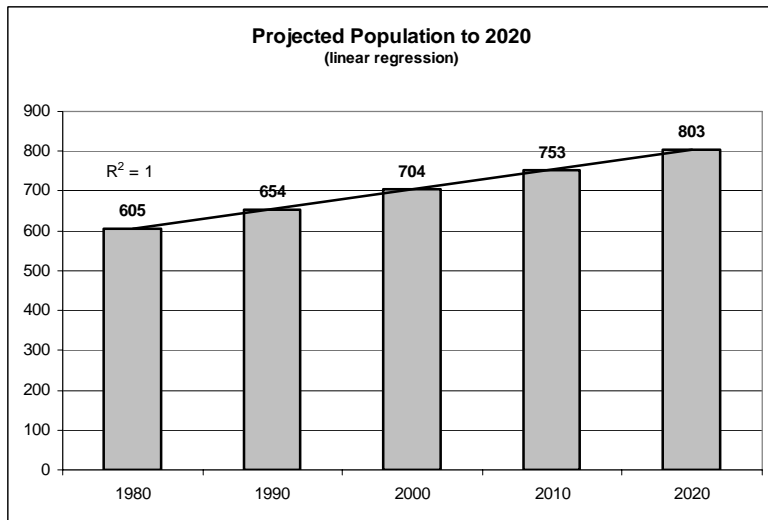
Population Projections

Population projections are always suspect, given our small population base, but at the current 20-year rate of growth Rupert's year-round population could increase by nearly 100 people by the year 2020. Population projections developed for the Vermont Department of Aging and Disabilities, which are based on estimated changes in population age groups over time, suggest that Rupert's resident population may instead decline slightly over the next 15 to 20 years:

Population Projections: 2000–2020							
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	%Change 2000-10	% Change 2010-20
Rupert	704	704	700	698	698	-0.57%	-0.29%

Source: Stefan Rayer, Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute for Social & Economic Research, August 2003.

These projections reflect the fact that the local population is aging, but do not appear to adequately address in-migration which, as noted, has made up much of the town's population growth since 1970.



Recent population estimates instead indicate that Rupert’s population is continuing to grow – the town’s 2003 population was estimated at 719 by the U.S. Census, and 724 by the VT Department of Health. At the current rate of growth, the population will reach 800 around 2020.

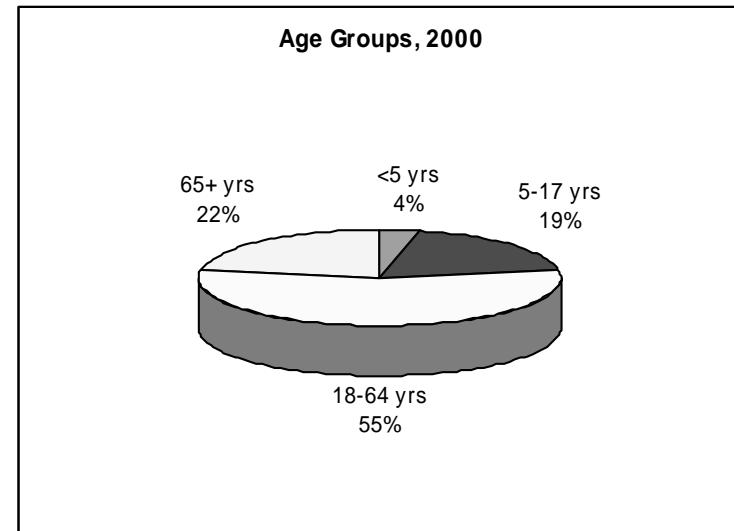
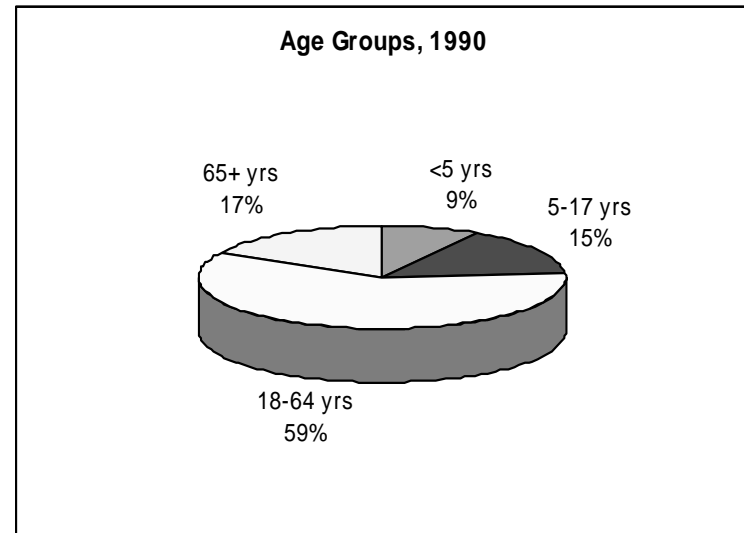
Population Characteristics

Age Groups. Like much of the rest of the state, Rupert’s population is aging. Between 1990 and 2000:

- ▶ the number of residents 65 years of age or older – the town’s “senior” population– increased by 41%, and the number of very elderly (85+years) increased by 6%; while
- ▶ the number of residents less than 18 years of age increased by only 2%, and the youngest age group (<5 years) decreased by more than 54%.

As a result, residents 65 and older accounted for a comparatively higher percentage – and those younger than five a relatively lower

Rupert Age Groups: 1990–2000



percentage – of the town’s total population in 2000. The town population also included a relatively higher percentage of senior residents (22.3%) than the county (16.7%) and state (12.7%). As a result the local population, overall, was older – the median age of town residents was 43.6 years, compared with 40.3 years for the county, and 37.7 years for the state.

For planning purposes, this suggests that the rate of local population growth may slow, and school enrollments may decline, unless more families with children move to town. And, while child care may continue to be an issue for working parents, consideration also should be given to the needs of an aging population – including the town’s growing number of elderly and retired residents.

Gender. In 2000, women made up nearly 53% of the local population – up slightly (from 52%) in 1990. This is due in part to the fact that women generally live longer, and comprise an increasing percentage of the town’s elderly population.

Educational Attainment. Most Rupert residents over the age of 25 are high school graduates. As reported in 2000, 86% of local residents had graduated from high school – up from 72% in 1990. The local graduation rate was slightly higher than that reported for the county (85%) and was comparable to that reported for the state (86%). Relatively fewer Rupert residents had completed a four-year college degree or higher – 26% – compared with 27% for the county, and 29% for the state.

Disabilities. In 2000, 132 Rupert residents reported having some type of physical disability, including 18% of residents between 21 and 64 years of age, and 36% of elderly residents 65 years or older. Some of these residents may have special housing, health care, educational, work space or accessibility needs.

Employment. During the 1990s, the number of local residents in the civilian work force increased by 4% – from 338 in 1990 to 352 in 2000 – and by 2000 included 65% of the local population over 16. Women made up 47% of the resident labor force – down from 50% in 1990. The number of working parents with children less than 6 years old also decreased – by 51% – suggesting that the demand for day care services also may have declined. Employment and labor trends are described in more detail in relation to the local economy.

Income & Poverty Levels. Local incomes increased during the 1990s – the per capita income reported for Rupert residents increased by more than 50% between 1989 and 1999. Local household and family incomes, however, were generally less than those reported for the county or state. In 1999, Rupert’s median household income of \$36,429 was only 91% of the county median and 89% of the state median. Relatively higher percentages of Rupert households reported receiving social security income (43%) and retirement income (24%) – suggesting that more local households were dependent on fixed retirement incomes rather than earned wages. Households reporting public assistance income declined, possibly due to changes in federal and state aid programs during the 1990s.

Despite income growth, local poverty rates for families and individuals also increased during the 1990s – primarily for children under 18 years. The number of impoverished elderly declined during this period. In 2000, 2.7% of local families and 6.1% of individuals – including 4.8% of elderly residents and 8.4% of children – reportedly lived below the poverty line. Rupert’s 2000 poverty rates, however, were less than those reported for the county and the state.

Housing



Shelter is a basic necessity of life – all Rupert residents, present and future, deserve safe, adequate, and affordable housing. For most of us who already live in town, the availability and cost of housing are not pressing issues; but for those entering the housing market, or for local residents with special or changing housing needs, finding a place to live in the area can be difficult. Finding housing that is also affordable can be even more challenging.

A diverse housing stock supports a diverse community – by providing homes for families and individuals in various stages of life who work in town, support community organizations, and contribute to the local economy. Housing represents a major investment for many Rupert residents. For some, however, household incomes have not been keeping up with rising housing costs.

Housing also represents an important community investment. Well constructed and maintained homes contribute much to the local tax base, the town’s historic character, and our shared sense of community. On the other hand, housing that is poorly located, constructed, and maintained can harm the local environment, overburden public services and infrastructure, reduce property values, increase household expenses, and result in unsafe housing conditions.

Given that Rupert is a very rural community without any centralized infrastructure, housing options are necessarily limited, but the town is committed to expanding the housing options available locally, in keeping with its rural context and character. Identifying and addressing local housing needs requires a more careful look at changing households, existing housing conditions and regional market trends.

Households

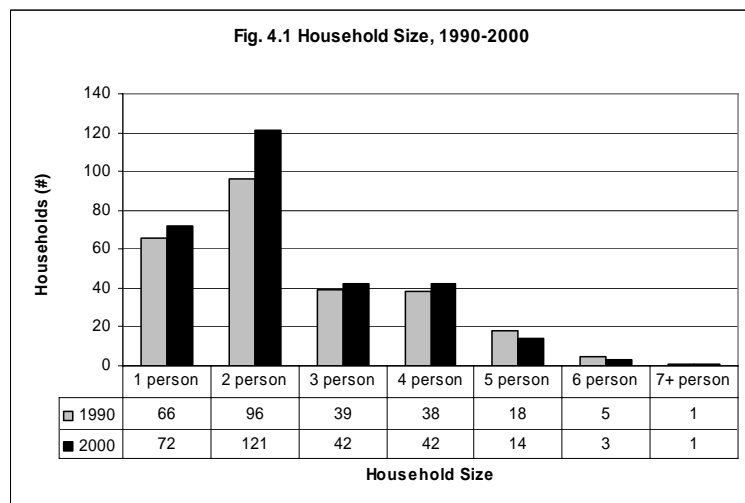
The way in which the year-round population is organized into households – which include all related or unrelated individuals living together under one roof – affects the demand for housing. The number of households in Rupert has increased over the years as the town’s population has grown. There were 295 households in 2000, up from 263 in 1990 – an increase of 12%, or roughly three new households per year.

Rupert Households: 1990–2000				
	Households (#)		Change	
	1990	2000	(#)	(%)
Total Households	263	295	32	12.2%
Family	182	206	24	13.2%
Married w/Children	71	72	1	1.4%
Non-family	81	89	8	9.9%
Living Alone	66	72	6	9.1%
65+ living alone	44	42	-2	-4.5%
Avg. Household Size	2.49	2.39	-0.1	-4.0%
Owner	2.47	2.37	-0.1	-4.0%
Renter	2.55	2.50	-0.05	-2.0%
Source: U.S. Census.				

Rupert’s households have also been getting smaller in size, following regional and statewide trends. As a result, during the 1990s the rate of local household formation (12.2%) actually exceeded the rate of population growth (7.6%), which contributed to the local demand for housing. Shrinking households are the result of many factors, including an aging population, couples having fewer children, the breakup of extended families, and an increase in the number of non-family households.

In 2000, nearly 70% of Rupert households were “family” households related by blood, marriage or adoption. However, “traditional” family households – married couples with children – made up only 24% of the total, while non-family households comprised 30%. Most non-family households in Rupert (81%) were single persons, living alone. Of these, the majority (56%) were seniors.

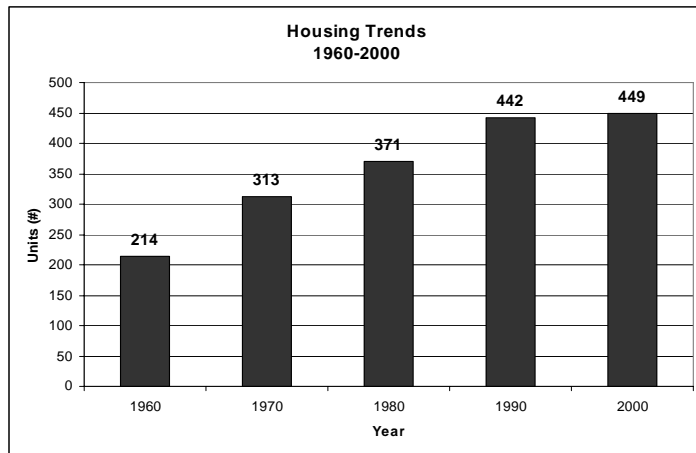
During the 1990s, there was a relatively large increase in the number of two-person households locally which, by 2000, made up 41% of the total:



Rupert’s average household size in 2000 (2.39 persons) was slightly smaller than that of the county or state, due to a higher percentage of elderly households, and relatively fewer households with children (Table 4.2). Renter households in Rupert were, on average, larger than homeowner households. This is unusual – renter households are typically smaller – but may be due to the fact that single family homes, which are more attractive housing for families, are generally the only type of rental housing available locally.

It’s anticipated that households will continue to get smaller over the next decade as the local population gets older, resulting in more single and two-person “empty nester” and senior households. Changing household needs may, in turn, increase local and regional demand for smaller homes or apartments that require less maintenance – including accessory or “mother-in-law” apartments – as well as more retirement and assisted living housing. Regionally, there also will likely be increased demand for rental housing and starter homes as “echo boomers” – the children of the baby boom generation – enter the housing market.

As Rupert’s population ages, it’s also expected that many local residents will want to stay in their homes as long as possible. This may increase the demand for in-home care services, but also could provide opportunities for home-sharing arrangements with those who need affordable, rental housing. At present, there are no assisted living, nursing or retirement homes in the community.



Housing Trends

The number of dwellings in Rupert has increased steadily since the 1960s, though the rate of residential development has slowed considerably in recent years. The period of most rapid housing development occurred during the 1960s when, on average, 10 new units per year were added to the town's housing stock. During the 1990s, only seven new homes were constructed over the entire decade.

According to U.S. Census data, by 2000 there were 449 housing units in Rupert, representing 2.3% of the county total. Given the relatively slow pace of residential development locally, Rupert's share of the region's housing stock has declined in recent decades.

Development trends may be changing – between 2000 and 2003, 19 dwelling units—including 12 new residences, two apartments, four camps and one mobile home— were issued local permits. This suggests that local housing development, in the form of new construction, has picked up pace. At this rate, an additional 40 to 50 new dwelling units could be added to the town's housing stock by 2010 – more than double what would be needed to accommodate the current rate of population and household growth.

Housing Characteristics

Type. Rupert's housing stock is made up almost entirely of single family dwellings. According to 2000 U.S. Census figures, of the 449 housing units in Rupert:

- 426 (94%) were single family dwellings (including 29 mobile homes),
- 23 (5%) were two-family units, and
- there were no multi-family dwellings (3+ units/structure) in town.

The town's housing stock, compared with that of the county and state, included:

- ▶ a higher percentage of seasonal units (30%),
- ▶ relatively fewer renter-occupied units (15%),
- ▶ a much higher percentage of units built prior to 1940 (44%), and
- ▶ larger homes (median number of rooms: 6.3).

While the number of year-round single family homes in town increased during the 1990s, the number of seasonal homes decreased – possibly the result of conversion to year-round use. The number of duplexes and mobile homes also reportedly declined.¹

Vacancy Rates. The local vacancy rate for owner-occupied housing decreased during the 1990s – from 4.2% in 1990 to 1.2% in 2000. This indicates an increasingly tight housing market – a seller's market – that is likely contributing to rising sale prices locally and throughout the region. The 2000 vacancy rate for rental units was 8.3%, up from 3.4% in 1990. This suggests that rental housing was more available, but in fact there were very few units. At the time the 2000 Census was taken, there were

¹ This is not entirely consistent with local grand list information which indicates that, during this period, the number of vacation properties increased slightly, while the number of mobile homes in town remained constant – this is likely due to differences in how properties are classified.

three units for sale and four units for rent in town. Rupert's share of housing available for sale or rent in 2000 represented only 1.7% of the county total.

Condition. There is little information regarding the current condition of local housing. The last town-wide housing inventory, a windshield survey, was conducted by the Bennington County Regional Commission in 1996 in association with the preparation of a regional housing needs analysis. The results of this field survey are presented, by road, in Volume II. This information indicates that, at the time the survey was conducted, around 14% of local homes showed some degree of structural deterioration and, for around 10%, the degree of deterioration was significant.

This is due, at least in part, to the age of the local housing stock. Rupert is fortunate to have many fine, historic homes – 46% of local houses were built prior to 1950 and, as such, potentially qualify for historic designation. Larger, older homes, however, can be difficult and costly to maintain. Maintenance may be deferred as other housing costs – mortgage, insurance, property tax, and heating costs – increase. Older homes may also have structural or other inherent problems, such as health hazards resulting from the presence of lead based paint. In its 1996 assessment, the Bennington County Regional Commission estimated that, based on the age of the housing stock, lead based paint could be present in up to 43% of the town's occupied units.



Housing indicators reported in the U.S. Census suggest that local housing conditions may have improved some during the 1990s. In 1990, 11% of local housing units lacked complete plumbing and kitchen

facilities. By 2000 only 8.6% of all units (1.7% of occupied units) lacked complete plumbing facilities, and 9.1% of all units (1.4% of occupied units) lacked completed kitchen facilities. Most substandard units were vacant units, including seasonal camps that were not intended for year-round use. Since homes in Rupert are generally larger, not much overcrowding (more than one occupant per room) was reported.

Special Needs Housing. There are no elderly or publicly subsidized housing units in town, or other types of housing, such as retirement, assisted living or residential care homes, to meet the housing needs of elderly, disabled, low income, or homeless residents. As a result some local residents must relocate to other communities – such as Manchester, Rutland or Bennington – as their housing needs change. There are also no mobile home parks in Rupert, which could offer another form of affordable housing.

Housing Affordability

Two factors determine housing affordability: the costs of housing, and the ability of a household to cover those costs. Housing is generally considered “affordable” if annual housing costs do not exceed 30% of gross annual household income. Annual housing costs for homeowners generally include mortgage, insurance, and property tax payments and, where applicable, condominium association fees. For renters, housing costs include rent and utilities, and may also include condominium fees.

The relative affordability of housing is also determined in relation to median household income:

*For planning and regulatory purposes, under applicable state definitions “**affordable housing**” is defined as housing that is affordable to households earning up to 80% of the county median income, as determined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and housing costs do not exceed 30% of the household's gross annual income.*

It appears that, during the 1990s, local household incomes in Rupert generally kept up with rising housing costs. Nevertheless, under the above definition, housing was unaffordable for an increasing number of homeowners in town. By 1999, nearly 28% of local homeowners, and 34% of local renters, were paying 30% or more of their household incomes on housing.

As reported for 1999, Rupert's median household income (\$36,429) was only 91% of the county median. The reported value of owner-occupied housing, however, was also less (93% of the county median), and the median monthly mortgage was lower.² Renting in Rupert, however, was more expensive – the reported median gross rent (including rent and utilities) was 16% higher than that reported for the county. This may be due to the fact that most rental units in town are single family dwellings, rather than smaller apartments.

The supply of housing has not kept up with demand. Housing shortages are resulting in rising housing costs statewide, and within the Bennington region. The Bennington County Regional Commission has determined that, in addition to low vacancy rates and increasing demand for seasonal homes, rising land prices and development costs are also affecting the cost of housing in the region.

Sale prices have increased dramatically since 2000. On average, five primary residences per year were sold in Rupert between 2000 and 2003. Because of the limited number of sales, the range of sale prices varied widely; but the median price has increased steadily since 2001. Local sales are tracking regional trends, suggesting that Rupert is becoming more integrated with, and more affected by, the regional housing market.

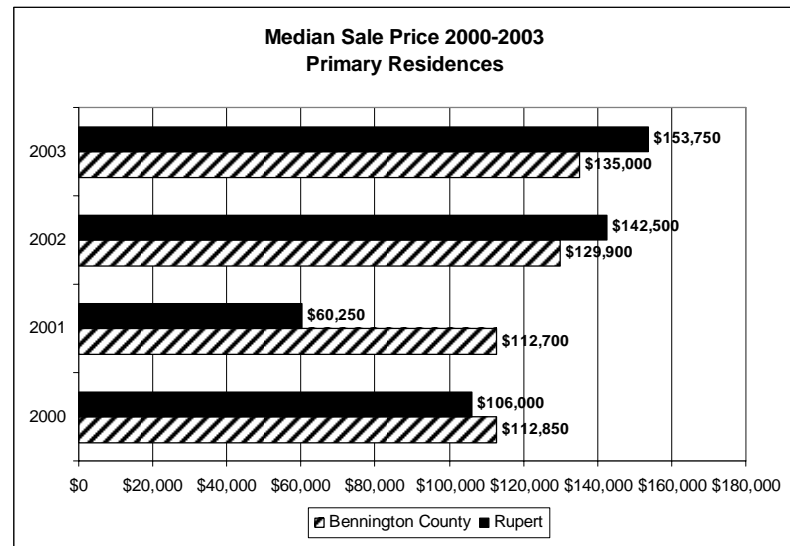
² It's important to note that resident-reported census values represent personal estimates which do not necessarily reflect the current assessed or fair market value of dwellings.

Household Income & Housing Costs: 1989–1999			
	1989	1999	Increase
Median Household Income	\$25,441	\$36,429	43.2%
Median Value Owner-Occupied Units	\$85,400	\$107,900	26.3%
Median Mortgage	\$638	\$854	33.9%
Cost burden =>30+% (# Owner Households)	22	36	63.6%
Median Gross Rent	\$486	\$625	28.6%
Cost burden=> 30% (# Renter Households)	15	11	-26.7%

Source: U.S. Censuses (as reported for the previous year).

Comparative Affordability: 1999			
	Rupert	County	Vermont
Median Household Income	\$36,429	\$39,926	\$40,856
Median Value Owner-Occupied Units	\$107,900	\$115,700	\$111,500
Median Monthly Mortgage	\$854	\$1,022	\$1,021
Owner Cost Burden => 30% (% households)	27.9%	24.8%	23.1%
Median Monthly Gross Rent	\$625	\$538	\$553
Renter Cost Burden => 30% (% households)	34.4%	40.1%	37.5%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census (as reported for the previous year).



The 2003 median sale price for primary residences in town (\$153,760) was 42% higher than the median value reported five years earlier – and 14% higher than the county median (\$135,000).³

Recent information regarding local rental rates is not available, however the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) develops annual estimates of fair market rent for the county, based on the size of a dwelling unit, which are used to administer a variety of affordable housing programs. In 2003, the estimated fair market rent for a three-bedroom unit in Bennington County was \$850

The 2003 median county household income, as estimated by HUD for a family of four, was \$52,600 – enough to afford a home valued at around \$131,500. Given recent trends, most housing for sale in Rupert would now be unaffordable at this income level.

The “housing wage” necessary to afford a two-bedroom apartment in Bennington County in 2003 was \$12.87 per hour, or \$26,770 per year. The average wage paid by Rupert employers in 2003 was only \$21,937. This suggests that many persons employed locally may no longer be able to afford to live in the immediate area. For households on fixed incomes, or households with only one wage earner, market rate rental housing – if available – also may no longer be affordable.

It is clear that housing in Rupert is appreciating in value, and as such is becoming much more expensive. As existing houses are sold and new homes are built, this will be reflected in higher monthly mortgage and rent payments, and associated housing costs. It also appears that household incomes may no longer be keeping up with rising housing cost – for renters and for new homebuyers.

³ The median 2003 sale price of \$153,760 is generally consistent with the average assessed value of an R1 property (primary residence on 6 acres or less) in town which, in 2004, was \$152,236. The average listed value of an R2 property (on more than six acres) was much higher – \$304,291 – reflecting the added value of larger residential lots.

2004 Rupert Survey: Housing

Of those responding to the 2004 Rupert Community Survey:

- ☞ 56% agreed that the town should promote more affordable housing, and
- ☞ 55% agreed that the town should promote elderly housing, but only
- ☞ 19% agreed that the town should promote multi-family housing.

Addressing Local Housing Needs

There is concern locally, as raised in recent public forums, that Rupert is beginning to experience the type of development pressure that has overtaken neighboring communities – characterized by the construction of expensive homes on large lots in more remote upland areas. Recent changes in state rules governing on-site septic systems increase the potential for this type of development locally, which could affect both the affordability of local housing, and the town’s rural character.

Housing options within a rural community such as Rupert are necessarily limited, but the town is committed to addressing local housing needs to the extent that available resources allow, and in keeping with its rural character.

The Bennington County Regional Commission, based on its 1996 regional housing assessment, identified several indicators or “targets” to guide communities in addressing their housing needs. For Rupert these included:

- 44 units of affordable housing to address existing household “income gaps” in the community,
- 115 units in need of structural improvements,

- 42 units in need of exterior rehabilitation, and
- 182 units in which lead based paint may be present.

Target categories are not mutually exclusive – there may be significant overlap between them.⁴ The BCRC has recommended that emphasis be placed on 1) upgrading existing housing to alleviate unsafe and unhealthy housing conditions, and 2) providing new housing to meet special housing needs, commensurate with the needs and scale of the community. While the BCRC encourages a regional approach to addressing housing needs through the formation of a “regional compact,” it also acknowledges that each community is different and, as such, must adopt housing strategies that are appropriate to local conditions.

According to Rupert community survey results, a majority of those responding support the development of affordable and elderly housing in town, in appropriate locations near existing services and facilities. There is less support for the development of multi-family housing, which does not currently exist in Rupert, and for the development of housing in the town’s more remote upland, agricultural and environmentally sensitive areas.

Under recent statutory changes that went into effect in 2004 for the “equal treatment of housing,” local zoning regulations cannot have the effect of excluding from the municipality:

- accessory apartments as permitted uses to single family dwellings,
- mobile homes (except as other types of housing are excluded),
- mobile home parks,
- group homes that serve up to eight residents, and
- multi-family dwellings.

⁴ Targets also have not been updated based on more recent federal and state data.

The town’s current zoning bylaw allows for the development of mobile home parks, residential care facilities, and the conversion of single to multi-family dwellings within designated zoning districts. It does not currently provide for accessory apartments to single family dwellings. Zoning and subdivision regulations need to be reviewed and updated as required under new state laws – to allow for accessory apartments and the limited development of new multi-family housing, and to address other potential regulatory barriers to the development of affordable housing in desired locations.

The town could also support efforts by nonprofit housing providers, such as the Regional Affordable Housing Corporation (RHAC) and Housing Vermont, to develop affordable housing locally – including affordable rental and elderly housing. Local support is often needed to obtain financing for such projects, for example through community development block grants, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund, and other granting or lending organizations.

Housing Goal:

To promote safe and affordable housing for all current and future Rupert residents.

Housing Policies:

1. Housing should be encouraged to meet the needs of a diversity of local social and income groups – and especially for Rupert residents of low to moderate income.
2. Rupert will participate in regional efforts through the Bennington County Regional Commission to address affordable housing needs, and will plan to accommodate its share of regional housing growth. The rate of residential development, however, should not exceed that which can be supported by existing and planned municipal facilities and services.

3. New year-round housing should be safe, sanitary and located conveniently to employment and commercial centers that are served by existing and planned infrastructure. Adequate potable water and wastewater systems, pedestrian and vehicular access, and on-site parking shall be provided in accordance with applicable municipal and state regulations.
4. Sites for manufactured and two-family dwellings should be readily available in locations similar to those generally used for conventional single family dwellings. Manufactured housing will be excluded from zoning districts only upon the same terms and conditions that conventional housing is excluded.
5. Higher density residential development should be:
 - located within or adjacent to Rupert’s existing hamlets,
 - be of a type and scale that is compatible with the historic character of these areas, and
 - be supported by adequate infrastructure.
6. Multi-family units also may be developed through the conversion of existing structures – including the adaptive reuse of historic structures in a manner that preserves their historic integrity and character.
7. Accessory dwellings to existing single family dwellings should be allowed as a permitted use as required by state statutes and to provide more affordable rental housing in town.
8. Residential uses should be incorporated within “mixed use” development – for example to allow a second story apartment over a commercial storefront.
9. New residential development and associated infrastructure should not be located where it will adversely affect Rupert’s natural, cultural and scenic resources as defined in this plan (see Our Environment), including:
 - surface waters, wetlands, and associated setback and buffer areas,
 - flood hazard areas,
 - areas of steep slope (>20%),
 - primary agricultural soils and other productive farmland
 - remote upland areas, including prominent ridgelines and elevations above 2,500 feet,
 - critical wildlife habitat areas.
10. Clustered residential development should be allowed, subject to review as a planned residential development, in appropriate locations where adequate septic system capacity exists, in order to preserve open space, protect natural and scenic resources identified on or within the vicinity of the development site, and/or to reduce development costs to promote affordable housing development.

Housing Tasks:

1. **Review and update current zoning and subdivision regulations to meet state requirements for the equal treatment of housing**, and to remove any unnecessary regulatory barriers for the provision of affordable housing in appropriate locations in town [Planning Commission, Selectboard]. This should include:
 - Reviewing district uses, density and dimensional requirements as they pertain to residential development – e.g., allow for ¼ acre lots in village districts that share off-site septic systems.
 - Adding provisions in zoning to allow for accessory dwellings to single family dwellings as a permitted use.
 - Adding provisions for “mixed use” development that includes a residential component (e.g., to allow for an apartment above a store).

- Adding provisions for the adaptive reuse of historic structures, to allow for the conversion of historic structures to residential uses, in a manner that maintains their historic integrity and character.
 - Allowing for the development of new multi-family units within designated zoning districts, with limits on the scale of development (e.g., the maximum number of units allowed per building or lot).
 - Amending existing group home provisions to allow for up to eight residents per home as an allowed use of a single family dwelling.
 - Providing incentives for affordable housing development in the form of waivers.
 - Keep provisions for the clustering of development through planned unit development.
 - Streamlining development review procedures (under subdivision, site plan and/or conditional use review as applicable) to avoid lengthy, duplicative or unnecessary review processes.
2. **Update state and national register listings for Rupert’s historic homes** so that homeowners are eligible for any related tax credits that support maintenance and rehabilitation [Historical Society, Planning Commission].
 3. **Participate in coordinated, regional, efforts to monitor and address housing needs** within the Bennington region through municipal representation on the Bennington County Regional Commission. Consider joining a regional housing compact once the commission’s housing needs assessment, and associated community targets, are updated [Selectboard].
 4. **Contact affordable housing providers regarding options and constraints for developing small affordable housing projects,** including an elderly housing project, within the community [Planning Commission, Selectboard].

Local Economy

Rupert once supported a thriving, land-based economy that was tied to regional markets and supported the development of its four hamlets as small commercial centers. According to historical accounts, in the 1860s over 90% of local residents were farmers, but the town also hosted a tavern, four stores, three sawmills, a grist mill, three blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a boot and shoe factory and a milliner's shop. In 1868 the J.H. Guild Company – a local enterprise of long standing – was established to produce salves, ointments, asthmatic compounds and cigarettes.

Over the next few years several cheese and butter plants opened to process local milk for shipment by rail to regional markets. While the railroad provided local producers access to larger markets, it also transported town residents westward in search of more lucrative opportunities. Rupert's population – and the local market – was by this time already in decline.

Today, Rupert is largely a bedroom community for people who live in town and work elsewhere. Local economic activities still include some traditional land-based production – farming, forestry, and slate quarrying – as well as a number of home-based businesses and a few small-scale industries such as Authentic Designs. With the closing of the Sheldon Store in the early 1980s, only one general store remains – Sherman's Store in West Rupert – which has been in continuous operation since 1850.

Given the town's rugged terrain, lack of infrastructure, limited access to major transportation corridors, and small population, large-scale industrial or commercial development is not likely to occur here in the foreseeable future. The town is interested in accommodating and supporting local businesses that contribute to our tax base, provide goods and services for local residents, and are in keeping with the town's rural character and traditional pattern and scale of development.



Economic Trends

Resident Workforce. According to U.S. Census data, Rupert's resident labor force in 2000 – including all local residents aged 16 and over who were working or actively seeking employment – numbered 352. This comprised nearly 65% of the town's total population, but only 1.8% of the county's resident workforce. The number of local workers increased slightly during the 1990s (by 4.1%), but the number and percentage of women in the workforce declined – from 50.3% in 1990 to 47.7% in 2000.

Rupert's workforce has continued to grow since 2000 – according to state estimates, in 2003 the resident workforce numbered 410.

Unemployment. In 2000, 18 local residents reported being unemployed, up from 12 in 1990. The local unemployment rate, as reported in the U.S. Census, rose accordingly during the 1990s – from 3.6% in 1990 to 5.1% in 2000. The local rate reportedly exceeded that of the county (4.6%) and state (4.2%).

These differ from state unemployment figures for the town, due partly to the larger estimated employment base. According to state figures, the local average annual unemployment rate decreased during the 1990s, and has been consistently lower than that of the county. Nevertheless, by any measure, it appears that the rate of unemployment has increased in recent years, and varies seasonally – going up slightly in winter months. According to state estimates, in any month 10 to 20 local residents may be out of work.

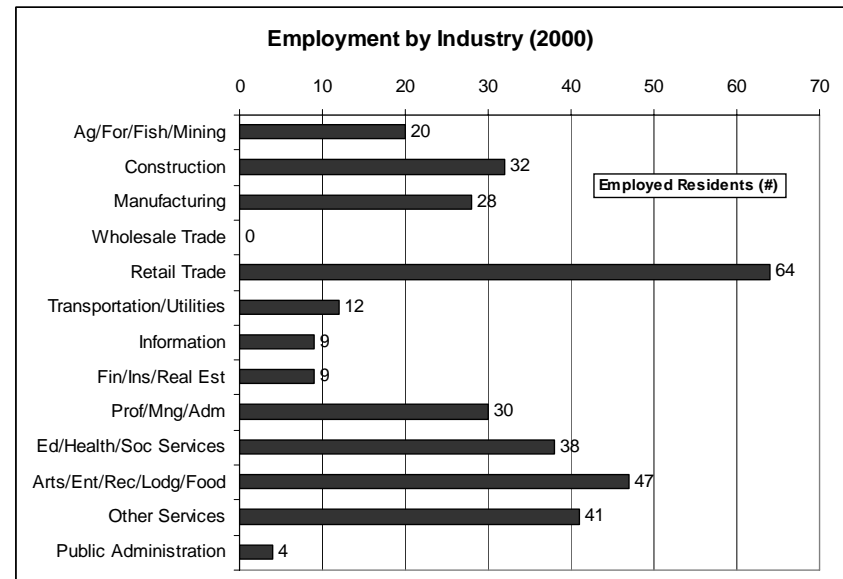
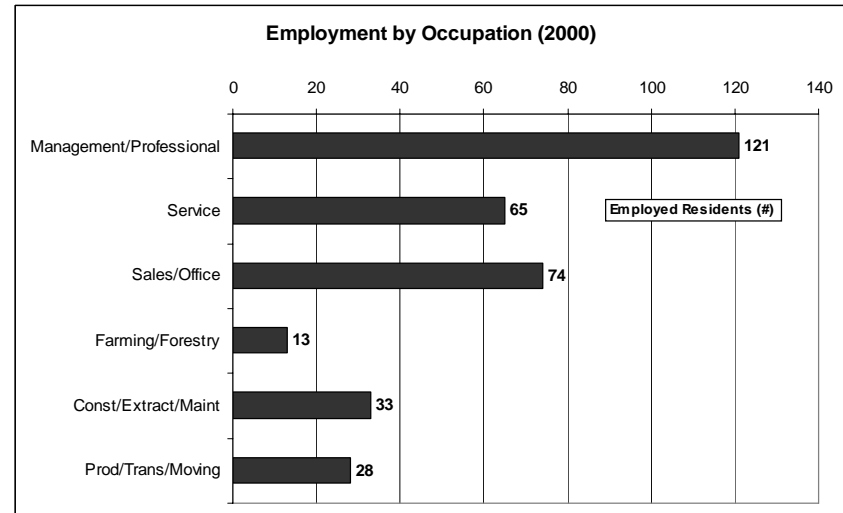
Unemployment Rates		
	Rupert	County
1990	2.6%	5.6%
2000	1.5%	3.2%
2003	3.5%	5.2%

Source: VTDET.

Employment. As reported in 2000, 68.0% of town residents worked in the private sector, 9.9% worked for government, and a relatively high percentage –19.2% – were self-employed. The percentage of those self-employed was well above that of the county (11.3%) and state (10.3%). Likewise, Rupert had a much higher percentage of local residents who worked at home (11.9%) than the county (5.4%) or state (5.7%). The majority of Rupert residents (73.8%) worked in traditional “white collar” occupations – including management, professional, service, sales and office jobs. Only 13 residents (3.9%) were farmers or foresters.

Most Rupert residents (76%) were employed in the service sector – mainly in retail (19.2%), arts, entertainment, recreation, lodging and food services (14.1%), and health, educational and social services (11.4%). Compared to the county and state, relatively more town residents were employed in farming and forestry (6.0%) and construction (9.6%); and relatively fewer local residents (8.4%) worked in manufacturing.

Rupert’s Resident Workforce: 2000



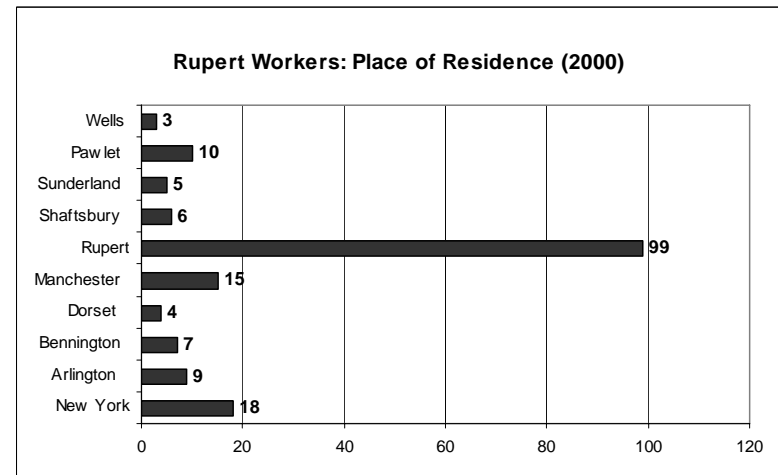
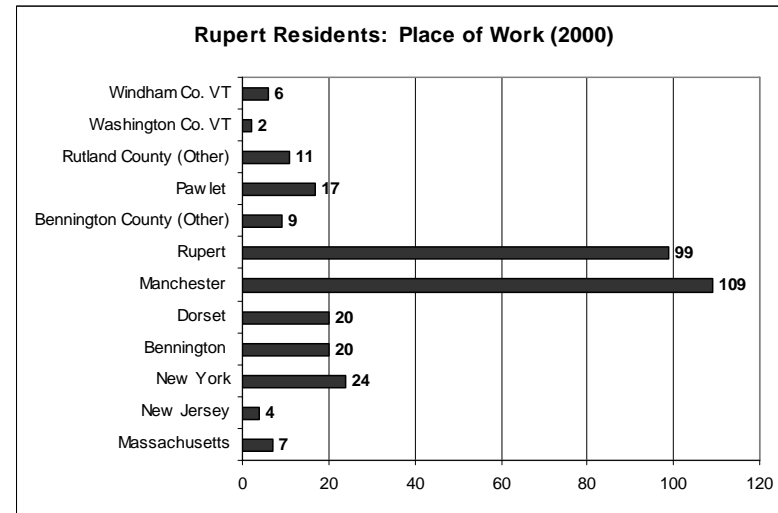
Commuting Trends. In 2000, over 30% of local residents worked in town, including residents who worked at home. A slightly higher percentage (33%) commuted to jobs in Manchester, while others worked in nearby communities in Vermont and New York. A few town residents commuted some distance to jobs outside of the county and in other states (e.g., Massachusetts and New Jersey).

The number of nonresidents who reported commuting to jobs in Rupert was limited, reflecting the small number of jobs available locally. According to the U.S. Census, in 2000 there were 77 workers who traveled from other communities to work in Rupert. All of these commuters lived in nearby towns in Vermont and New York.

Jobs. Employment data collected by the state identify employers and jobs located in town, regardless of where employees may live. This information, however, includes only jobs that are covered by unemployment insurance – small business owners and other self-employed residents are not included. It also gives no indication of whether reported jobs are full-time, part-time or seasonal. As a result total local employment is often understated, but the information is helpful in tracking general trends. According to state data, between 1980 and 2000:

- The number of employers in town increased from 12 to 14, due to an increase in the number of private employers (from 9 to 12). With the closing of the school, the number of government employers fell from 3 to 2 – to include the town and the U. S. Postal Service.
- The number of jobs in town increased from 42 to 60 (43%). The percentage of jobs in the private sector increased from 76% in 1980 to 85% in 2000.

In 2003, there were reportedly 11 employers, and 58 employees – down slightly from 2000. The number of local employers has remained fairly constant over the years, even with the closing of the school (which is often the largest employer in a rural community).



Some local job growth occurred during the 1980s and '90s, but this has since leveled off. As expected, Rupert is not a significant job center for the surrounding region – in 2003, Rupert's reported employment made up less than 0.4% of the county total.

Local Wages.

While there was little job growth in town during the 1990s, the

Average Annual Wages: 1990-2000			
	1990	2000	% Change
Rupert	\$13,546	\$20,551	51.7%
Bennington Co.	\$18,924	\$25,532	34.9%
% County	71.6%	80.5%	

Source: VT Department of Employment & Training

average wage paid to local workers increased significantly during this period. Despite this gain, local wages are still far below the county average. **In 2003, the average annual wage paid in Rupert was \$21,937**, compared with \$28,025 for Bennington County, and \$32,090 for Vermont. And, though wages have risen steadily over the years, when adjusted for inflation, they have remained fairly constant – some real growth occurred during the 1990s, but since 2000 the value of local wages has actually declined.

While local wages have increased on average, they do not appear to meet basic income needs.

There is widespread concern in Vermont regarding the ability of full-time workers to earn an income sufficient to meet a family’s basic needs. This is commonly referred to as a “**livable wage.**” The Vermont Joint Fiscal Office determined that, in 2003, the needed livable wage in rural areas of the state (depending on the availability of employer-assisted health insurance) ranged from:

- **\$30,261 to \$32,505** per wage earner for a family of four, with two wage earners,
- **\$26,430 to \$29,282** for a single person, and
- **\$37,896 to \$40,788** for a single parent with one child.

Recent Development

It is clear from local employment data – and a drive around town – that economic activity in Rupert consists mainly of small, often home-based, businesses. The town does not have a designated industrial or commercial district other than its village centers. Historically, these

Local businesses provide goods, services, jobs and wages, and contribute to the local and regional economy. According to state tax data, in 2003 Rupert businesses, in total, generated over \$1.5 million in gross sales and use tax receipts. Existing businesses are also generally of a type and scale that are compatible with the community’s traditional character.

have accommodated a mix of predominantly residential and limited commercial and civic uses.

Resource-based Businesses. The rural landscape still reflects the presence of resource-based activities, including farming, forestry and quarrying, but there is little information available regarding the extent of these activities. As is the case throughout Vermont, the number of commercial farms in town has declined dramatically over the years. Today there are only a handful of commercial dairy operations remaining. The Merck Foundation, in association with its educational and research programs, operates a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farm. Other types of farming also exist locally but, to date, no information has been collected on these operations.



Agriculture nevertheless remains important to the community – it contributes much to the local economy and tax base, and also to the town’s rural character and scenic beauty. According to town grand list data, 3,465 acres of land, in 16 parcels, are still classified as farmland.

Much of Rupert’s upland areas are covered by forests that support active logging operations, though information regarding the extent of commercial forestry in town is also limited. Over 4,475 acres, in 21 parcels, are identified as “woodland,” on the grand list.

The Merck Forest and Farmland Foundation has actively managed its extensive forest holdings since 1950. Other forest lands, including woodlands on larger residential parcels, are also managed for firewood, timber production, and wildlife habitat, according to landowner objectives.



During the 1990s, two Act 250 permits were issued in town for logging operations over 2,500 feet – one to the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, and another for a private operation on Bear Mountain. There are no longer any sawmills in town to process timber that is harvested locally, but there are small, custom woodworking businesses.

Rupert’s one slate quarry – the Rupert Quarry located west of Route 153 – is still in operation. It is owned by the Sheldon Slate Company, dating from 1917, based in Middle Granville, NY. The quarry yields a unique variegated purple slate that is fabricated into blocks, tiles and pavers at the New York mill for use in flooring and countertops. There are three gravel pits in town, but none are in commercial operation.

Commercial Businesses. There has been little commercial development in recent years. One of the town’s largest employers – Authentic Designs – has been in operation since 1993. This company, which manufactures handcrafted reproductions of historic period light fixtures, operates out of a restored mill adjacent to Mill Brook.



Three businesses – two offices and one retail enterprise – were issued zoning permits between 1999 and 2003. Six commercial properties are identified on the town’s 2004 grand list, down from seven in 2000. No industrial properties have been listed since the early 1990s. In 2004, commercial properties (which do not include home-based businesses) comprised less than 1% of the total listed value.

The town has only one retail store – Sherman’s Store – located in West Rupert. This general store, as noted, has been in continuous operation for over 150 years, and is an important community asset beyond its historical value. It offers limited groceries and household goods locally, and also strengthens the village as a community center and place for social interaction. Until recently, many Rupert residents did their grocery shopping in Salem, but the store there has since closed. Local residents must now travel several miles out of town – to Manchester, Bennington, Rutland, and even Greenwich and Granville, NY – for goods and services. It’s not known how many residents now shop online, but this is becoming increasingly common in rural communities with adequate Internet access.

Despite the town’s proximity to touristy Manchester, there are few visitor amenities available locally (e.g., restaurants or bed and breakfasts), that could provide jobs and also serve local residents. The town’s historic inn – the Jenks Tavern – was converted to a private residence several decades ago. The Merck Forest offers camping and backcountry cabin rentals to visitors.

Home-based Business. Home-based businesses, including farming, appear to be the dominant economic activity in Rupert, though a complete business inventory is not available. Such businesses because of their nature are not readily apparent, but they are important to a rural community – often providing services that



are needed locally. People who work in town and don’t have a long daily commute are also more likely to patronize other local businesses and volunteer their time. Opportunities to work from home are expanding with development of communications and information technologies that provide local access to remote job sites and global markets. Home businesses, however, can also adversely affect neighboring properties, particularly in more densely settled parts of town. Small home-based businesses are allowed under local zoning regulations and, to date, there have been few neighbor conflicts.

Development Opportunities

Given the town’s rugged terrain, lack of infrastructure, limited access to major transportation corridors, and small population, large-scale industrial or commercial development is not likely to occur here in the foreseeable future.

The town is interested in accommodating and supporting local businesses that:

- contribute to the tax base,⁵
- provide employment, goods and services for local residents, and
- are in keeping with the town’s rural character, and traditional pattern and scale of development

2004 Survey: Business		Type?
Should more businesses be encouraged in town?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, clean businesses • Light industry • Home-based business • Tourist businesses • Barber shop • Café/coffee shop • Antique/craft shops • Service-oriented • Auto repair • Grocery store
Yes	53%	
No	28%	
Should a separate business zoning district be created?		
Yes	34%	
No	39%	
Not Sure	27%	

According to 2004 survey results, there was little support among those who responded for large scale commercial or industrial development, or the creation of a separate commercial or industrial zone in the community. A majority of survey respondents agreed that the town should continue to support local farming (90%), forestry (83%), home-based businesses (78%) tourism (56%), and small retail and service businesses (52%). There was less support for light industry (40%), but small, environmentally-friendly enterprises such as Authentic Designs would be welcome – as would a coffee shop and grocery store.

⁵ It should be noted that the relationship between non-residential property values and local property tax rates is not always clear, and that commercial development may not result in reduced tax burdens. This is especially true under Act 60 and Act 68.



The Merck Forest and Farmland Center operates a local Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program and farm stand, and sells its produce at farmers' markets in Manchester, Salem and Dorset.

Local economic development initiatives will come from individuals who are living in or attracted to the community. The town, however, can help support desired types of development by:

- allowing for business startups and expansions in appropriate locations under zoning,
- allowing, under local regulations, for the renovation and conversion (or “adaptive reuse”) of historic structures – such as old barns and mill buildings – for new uses, including small businesses (e.g., offices, antique shops, workshops) that may not otherwise be allowed in the zoning district in which they’re located,
- providing information on available tax incentive and small business programs,
- buying goods and services from local businesses, and

- in association with a local development committee or business group, inventorying and advertising local businesses – e.g., through the creation of a local business directory or a “buy local” campaign.

In some cases, the town also may be able to help qualified businesses to obtain needed financing under state community and economic development grant and loan programs – for example through historic district or village designations that provide tax breaks to property owners, and community development block grants that can help fund facility and infrastructure improvements.

Economic Goal:

To accommodate and support business development that:

- *offers well paying jobs and needed goods and services for local residents, and*
- *is compatible with and enhances the town’s rural and small town character.*

This includes farming, forestry and value-added production, home-based businesses, and small commercial enterprises located within or adjacent to Rupert’s traditional hamlets.

Economic Policies:

1. The town should accommodate and, where warranted, support the expansion of existing businesses and the establishment of new businesses that pay a livable wage, serve local residents, and reinforce the community’s historic settlement pattern and rural character.
2. Home offices and small home-based businesses that are compatible with residential uses and do not adversely affect adjoining properties should be allowed in all districts in which dwellings are allowed.

3. Expanded home-based businesses, including small cottage industries that may employ nonresidents, should be allowed in rural zoning districts in which single family dwellings are allowed, subject to municipal review to ensure that they do not adversely affect town roads, other facilities and services, natural, scenic or cultural resources, or neighboring properties.
4. Reinvestment and revitalization of properties within the town's historic hamlets is encouraged to enhance their economic vitality and function as the community's civic, commercial and cultural centers.
5. Strategies to improve the economic viability of local agriculture and forestry should continue to be supported. These include maintaining an adequate land base (e.g., through land conservation and land use regulations), maintaining and expanding economic incentives (e.g., taxation at use value), and allowing for value-added production locally.
6. The provision and upgrade of telecommunications technology and infrastructure should be supported, provided that new facilities do not diminish the town's natural, cultural or scenic resources. The aesthetic impacts of telecommunications towers should be mitigated through careful siting, placement and camouflaging.
7. The extraction of earth resources, including gravel, slate and stone, should be allowed in appropriate locations in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the local environment and properties in the vicinity..
8. Light industry should be allowed in appropriate locations, provided that it is of a scale that is consistent with the community's rural character and does not result in undue adverse impacts to the local environment or nearby properties.
9. The town and local schools should promote local businesses, and buy locally – purchasing competitively priced goods and services from local producers and vendors where feasible.

Economic Tasks:

1. **Review and update current zoning and subdivision regulations** [Planning Commission]. Updated regulations should ensure that
 - Provisions are made for resource-based industries in appropriate locations – to include an adequate land base for farming and forestry, needed support services and value-added production, and standards for the operation of gravel pits and quarries to limit the adverse impacts of these operations and require site reclamation.
 - Local requirements for small home-based businesses (e.g., offices, bed and breakfasts) are not overly restrictive, and that larger home-based businesses (e.g., cottage industries) are allowed in suitable rural locations, subject to standards that minimize adverse impacts to adjoining properties and facilities.
 - A mix of uses is allowed within the town's traditional hamlets (village districts) including small commercial businesses, mixed uses, and manufacturing enterprises that are in keeping with the scale and character of these districts.
 - Provisions allow for the adaptive reuse of historic structures, to include compatible commercial uses that may not otherwise be allowed in the district in which they are located (e.g., storage facilities, antique shops, galleries, bed and breakfasts, restaurants, wood shops, farm and garden stores, light manufacturing).

:

2. **Develop a local web site** to promote local businesses, with links to individual business web sites. (select board)



Our Environment:

Natural, Cultural & Scenic Resources

Rupert residents value highly the place where we live. For many of us, the town's rural character and scenic beauty – its forested uplands, cultivated valleys and historic hamlets, and the natural, cultural, and scenic amenities these afford – are what we find most appealing about life in Rupert, and would most like to preserve while accommodating compatible growth and development.

This chapter of the plan describes the town's natural setting and physical limitations, its historical development, and associated natural, cultural and scenic resources that are important to the community.



What do you appreciate most about life in Rupert?

- Rural Character (82%)
- Scenic Beauty (73%)
- Privacy, Peace and Quiet (70%)
- Small Population (53%)
- Sense of Community (44%)

(per survey results)

Natural Setting

Topography & Drainage. Rupert's mountainous topography reflects its underlying geology – our town lies in northern half of the Taconic Mountain Range, which extends from the Green Mountains and the Vermont Valley (Route 7) to the Hudson-Champlain lowlands to the north and east. The Taconic Mountains are around the same age as the Green Mountains, but the bedrock here is much different, consisting mostly of slate, shale and limestone – the Taconics are the slate-producing center of Vermont. Rupert is at the southern end of the "Slate Valley" which extends 24 miles north into Fair Haven and adjoining areas of New York. Rupert's one slate quarry, the Rupert Quarry located east of Route 153, is still in operation.

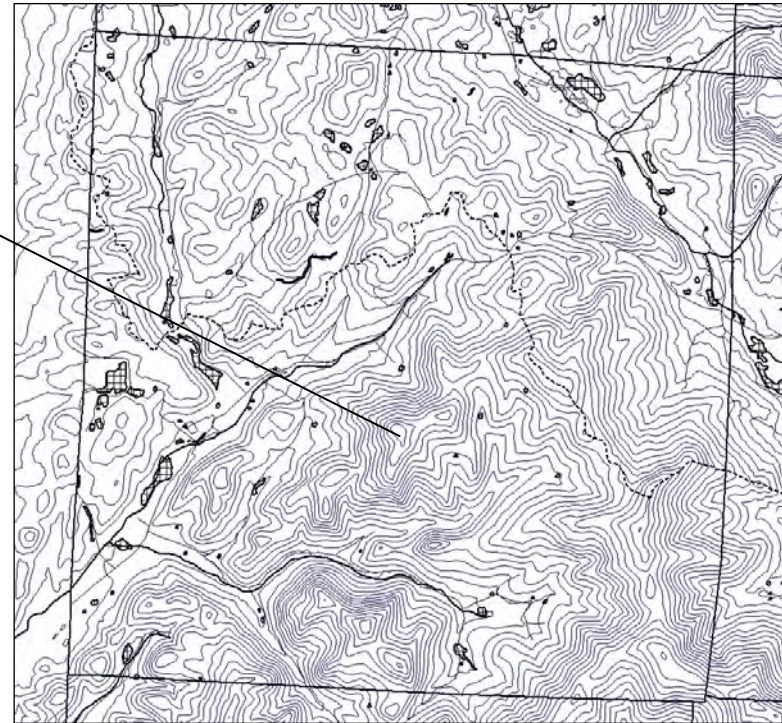
There are at least thirteen prominent hills, mountains and ridgelines in town as identified from US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. These range in elevation from around 1,120 feet on Meeting House Hill to 3,010 feet at the summit of Bear Mountain.

Mt. Antone, at 2,600+ feet, was a “place of great resort” for local residents in the 1800s. Described then as a “high cone-shaped mountain... that towered high above its fellows,” it was accessible by footpath and, from its cleared summit, offered commanding views of the surrounding region.
 - *VT Historical Gazetteer*, Vol. I (1868)

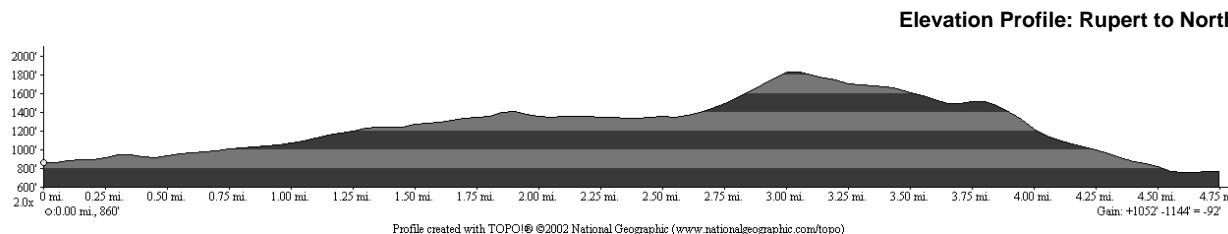
Rupert’s topography also defines a major drainage divide – much of the northern half of town is included in the Poultney-Mettawee River watershed that drains into Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River, while most of the southern half drains westward, via Mill Brook and White Creek, to the Hudson River.

The Mettawee River (once known as the Pawlet River), rises in Dorset and Rupert, and flows northward from East Rupert through North Rupert to the Pawlet town line, eventually emptying into Lake Champlain at Whitehall, NY. The northwest part of town drains into the Indian River, which forms near the hamlet of Rupert and flows north, joining the Mettawee in Pawlet. The southwest part of town includes the headwaters of Mill Brook and White Creek which drain south, through the Rupert Valley, to the Hudson River.

The town’s steep, rugged terrain historically served to confine development to the valleys and lowlands along these major drainages – generally between 600 and 900 feet in elevation – though some hill farms were established up in the hollows, at elevations above 1,000 feet.



A series of mountain ridges, ranging from the southeast corner north to Rupert Mountain at the Pawlet line, divide the town into eastern and western settlements. Very early on these areas, for purposes of worship, were referred to as Rupert’s “East and West Societies.” Route 315 – the town’s only east-west route – traverses this ridge, reaching 1,700 feet.



Given local topography, Rupert's valleys and lowland areas are generally best suited for development – though drainage, soils, wetlands, and flood hazards limit the potential for development in some of these areas.

Remote upland areas – characterized by very steep slopes (>20%), ledges and rock outcrops, shallow and poorly drained soils, intermittent surface drainage, and more harsh and variable weather conditions – are generally poorly suited for development. Upland areas over 2,500 feet in elevation are especially fragile, and are given special consideration in state Act 250 permit proceedings.

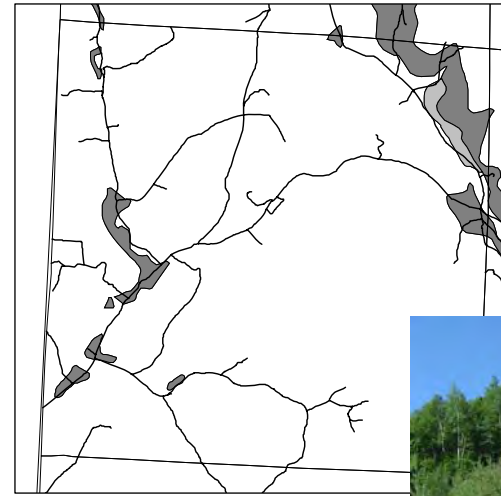
According to mapped information provided by the Bennington County Regional Commission, of Rupert's total land area (28,830 acres), more than 50% has severe limitations for development, including:

- 500 acres (1.7%) that are above 2,500 feet in elevation, and
- 14,228 acres (49.7%) with slopes greater than 20%.

Natural Resources

Rupert's rural character is defined in part by its natural environment, including those natural features that are identified below, and depicted on accompanying maps, for protection from fragmentation and inappropriate development.

Earth Resources. Local slate deposits remain commercially viable, though current quarry operations are limited. The Rupert Quarry, owned by the Sheldon Slate Company, produces a variegated purple slate, quarried from a bedrock formation that extends north to Poultney (Poultney Slate). The quarrying process involves the removal of soil and rock overburden to expose the slate deposit, and drilling and blasting to break off large slabs. These are transported off-site to mills in Middle Granville, NY for further processing and fabrication. Established slate quarries often remain in operation, on an intermittent basis as dictated by demand, for a very long time.



General locations of major sand and gravel deposits



Gravel pit off Herrick Brook Road

There are also three gravel pits in town, though none are currently in commercial operation. These are located in glacial outwash deposits bordering river valleys. Such deposits are important, but finite, sources of sand and gravel for use in construction and road maintenance. Because of their general suitability for on-site septic systems, they are also attractive areas for development. Identifying and securing a local, long-term source of sand and gravel may be in the best interest of the town, given increasingly limited supplies.

New or expanded extraction and quarrying operations should be carefully reviewed, however, to avoid or minimize potential impacts to the local environment, neighboring properties, and municipal roads and infrastructure, and to ensure adequate site restoration. Common concerns include drainage alterations, accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation, surface and groundwater pollution, noise and dust, and traffic and road impacts associated with the transport of materials.

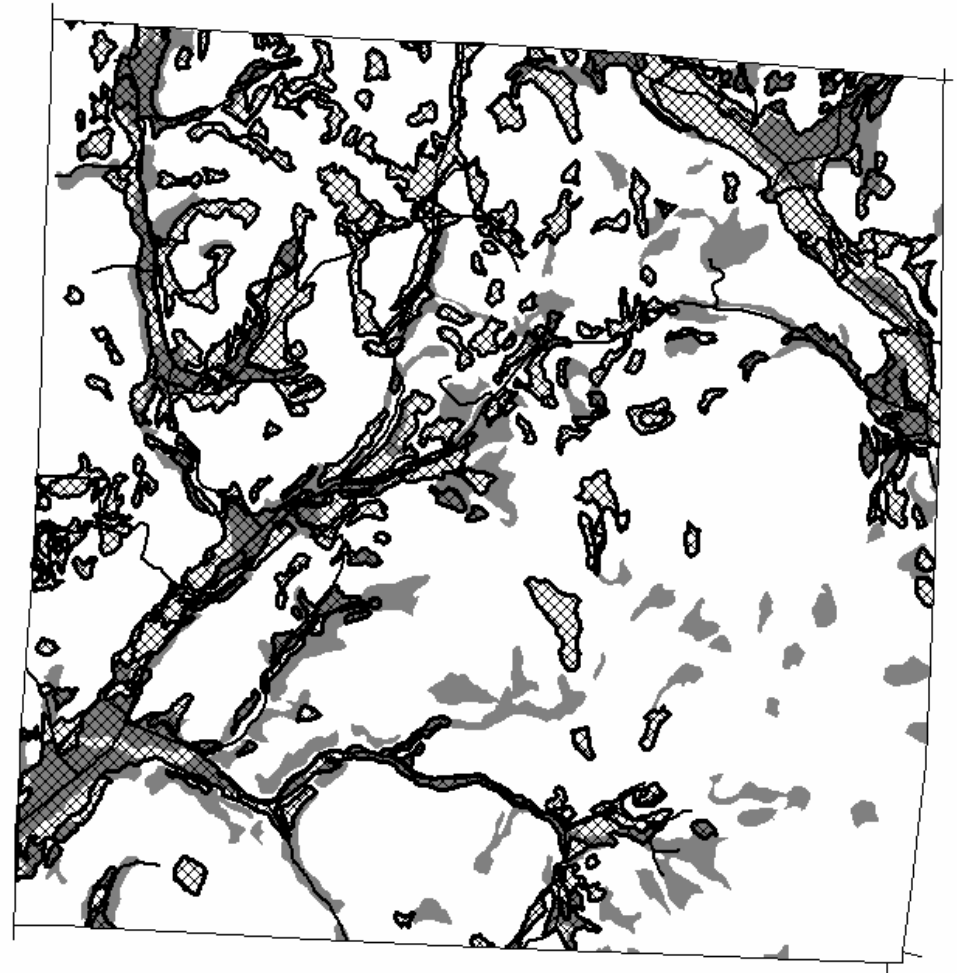
Soils. Most of Rupert's soils formed over thousands of years from till and outwash deposits that were left behind as glacial ice sheets melted. A few soils in river valleys and wetland areas are derived from more recent river (alluvial) and muck deposits. Local soils are described in more detail in the Bennington County Soil Survey, prepared by the US Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and are shown on accompanying soil survey maps.

NRCS has evaluated soils statewide for their suitability for forestry, agriculture, construction sites and for the installation of on-site septic systems. Soil classes are shown on accompanying maps in Volume II.

The soils found in Rupert's upland areas are generally very shallow and, because of the steepness of these areas, particularly susceptible to erosion. They can support timber production, but are generally not suitable for agriculture and most types of development. Recent changes in state standards regulating on-site septic systems, however – which now allow for systems on slopes of up to 20% – have opened more upland areas to development.

Primary agricultural soils – including “prime” soils of national importance and soils of “statewide” significance – are concentrated along the town's river valleys and drainages. These soils are especially suited for raising a variety of crops, and are important for local agriculture. Once developed, they cannot be replaced.

Many of the town's primary agricultural soils are also well-suited for on-site septic systems (Class I soils). As a result, there will likely be ongoing pressure to subdivide and develop some of the town's best farmland for residential or other uses. The town has long supported farmland protection through its land use regulations and private conservation easements.



Potential Areas of Land Use Conflict
Many of Rupert's most developable soils (shaded) are also primary agricultural soils (hatched).

Groundwater. Groundwater is the source of most water supplies in Rupert. There has been no extensive mapping of groundwater resources in Vermont, but fractured bedrock in the town's upland areas, and permeable sand and gravel deposits in the lowlands, are known to be important recharge areas for local water supplies.

A preliminary "Groundwater Favorability Map" created by the state in 1966, in association with the US Geological Service, identified areas of low groundwater potential in the vicinity of West Rupert and along the Mettawee River valley north of East Rupert, but much more favorable potential south of East Rupert to Dorset. Potential bedrock and sand and gravel recharge areas also have been identified by NRCS from related soil associations.

Since 1966, 211 wells have been dug in Rupert to serve private and public water supplies. Available well log data indicate that:

- most wells in Rupert are drilled bedrock wells
- wells range in depth from 44 to 900 feet
- the average depth is 285 feet
- well yields range from 0 to 100 gallons per minute
- the average yield is 7 gallons per minute – sufficient for most domestic uses (a minimum of 2 GPM is recommended).

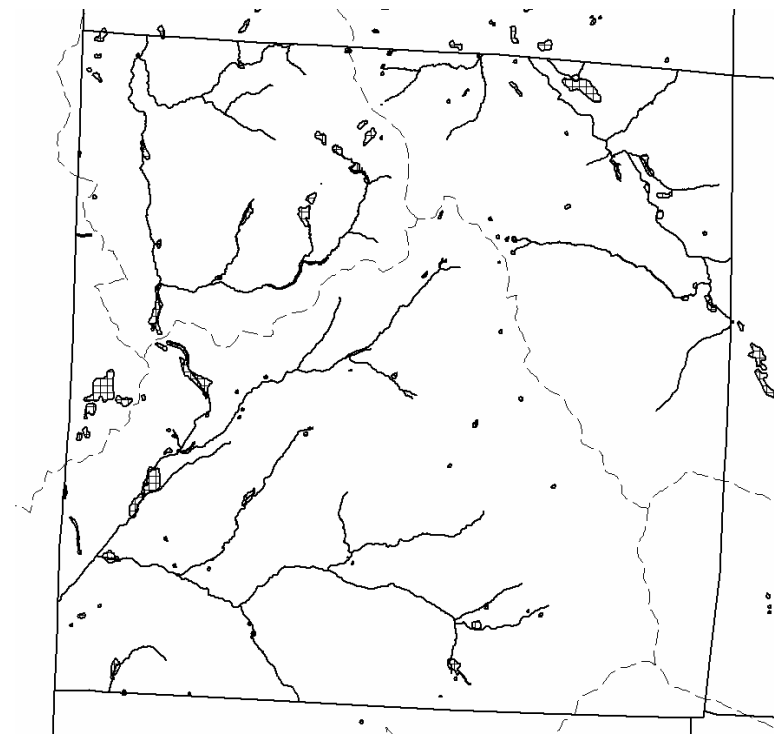
To date there is only one state-designated "Source Protection Area (SPA)" in Rupert, located on the eastern slopes of Spruce Peak. This SPA is for a public water supply in Dorset, but extends over the town line into Rupert. Source protection areas are designated to protect public water supplies from potential sources of contamination, in accordance with a state-approved source protection plan. This can include local protection through the purchase of easements, or zoning regulations that restrict allowed uses within these areas.

Shallow wells are especially susceptible to drought and contamination. Common sources of contamination include septic systems, waste disposal sites, junkyards, leaking underground fuel storage tanks, road

salt, agricultural pesticides, and alpha radiation from naturally occurring sources (e.g., radioactive bedrock or radon gas).

To date only one local source of contamination has been documented – a leaking underground tank – which has since been cleaned up. New state rules governing potable water supplies require that water systems be tested for contaminants prior to the sale of a property.

Surface Waters & Wetlands. Surface waters in Rupert are shown in some detail on maps included in Volume II. Major waterways include the Mettawee River, Indian River, Mill Brook, Sandgate Brook, White Creek, other named brooks and their tributaries. There are also a number of headwater streams that drain the town's upland areas. There are no large ponds in town, but small naturally occurring and constructed ponds are scattered throughout.



Rupert's major watersheds, surface waters and wetlands

The town's surface waters were important to its early development – providing routes for settlement, fisheries, drinking water, and a power supply for local mills. Much of Rupert's early settlement was concentrated along its waterways. Today, local waters continue to support a variety of public uses – for potable water, fishing, swimming and recreation.



Mettawee River

Water quality management goals have been established for all surface waters of the state. Most of Rupert's waters are "Class B" – to be managed for their high aesthetic, recreational, potable water supply (with disinfection and filtration) and habitat values. All surface waters above 2,500 feet are designated "Class A" waters – to be managed to retain their natural, pristine condition.

There are also a number of wetland areas, as shown on State Wetland Inventory (SWI) maps for the town. Most wetlands are found in poorly drained, low-lying areas within the river valleys, but there are also scattered upland (palustrine) wetlands found at higher elevations. Wetlands serve a number of important functions – including groundwater recharge and filtration, floodwater retention, and habitat for a variety of plants and animals. Any work within 100 feet of a state-designated Class I, or 50 feet of a Class II wetland requires a permit (conditional use determination) from the state. Federal wetlands permits also may be required. Most of Rupert's wetlands are Class II areas – there are no designated Class I wetlands in town.

Surface waters and wetlands can be easily contaminated by development within the watershed. Common sources of contamination in rural areas include accelerated stormwater runoff,

soil erosion and sedimentation from construction sites and poorly managed farming and logging operations, road gravel and salt, bridge and culvert work, parking lot runoff, and on-site septic systems.

The quality of local surface waters and wetlands can be protected through a number of measures, including:

- locally designated setbacks and vegetated buffer zones to limit disturbance, and to provide filtration (e.g., under zoning),
- local prohibitions on filling and dredging in wetland areas, including those which may not be covered under state regulations,
- adherence to state-accepted management practices – for stormwater runoff and erosion control, agricultural and logging operations, stream crossings, and road construction and maintenance,
- good local road maintenance policies and practices, and
- land owner education, technical and financial assistance (e.g., for farmland conservation and stream bank restoration projects).

Flood Hazard Areas. There are historical accounts of a number of floods that devastated sections of town – including an 1810 storm event in Kent and Clark Hollows that flooded White Creek and inundated downtown Salem, another flood on White Creek in 1832, the 1927 flood that affected the entire state, a storm in 1949 that flooded all of West Rupert, and the storm of December 2000, that washed out 11 of Rupert's roads.

Rupert currently regulates development within federally-designated 100-year flood hazard areas. These include all areas identified by on 1985 Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that have the potential to flood at least once in any 100-year period. Local regulation of development within flood hazard areas is required for municipal participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – which allows affected property owners to obtain flood insurance. It's also important for protecting the health and safety of local residents, private property, and public facilities and infrastructure. There is no guarantee that land outside of these designated areas will be free from flooding. More detailed mapping of potential hazard areas – including wet (hydric) soils and upland drainage areas susceptible to flash flooding – is needed.

Forests. More than 78% of Rupert – including its rugged and steep upland areas – is forested. Local forests are important for sustainable logging operations, but also contribute to air and water quality and the town’s scenic beauty, provide critical wildlife habitat, and opportunities for outdoor recreation. Most of the town’s forestlands are in private ownership – including the 3,100 acre Merck Forest. Publicly-owned forests include the Green Mountain National Forest (168 acres), the Rupert State Forest (332 acres), and the Rupert Town Forest (72 acres). Forest management plans are required for federal and state owned lands, and private lands enrolled in the state’s current use tax abatement program. There currently is no management plan for the town forest.

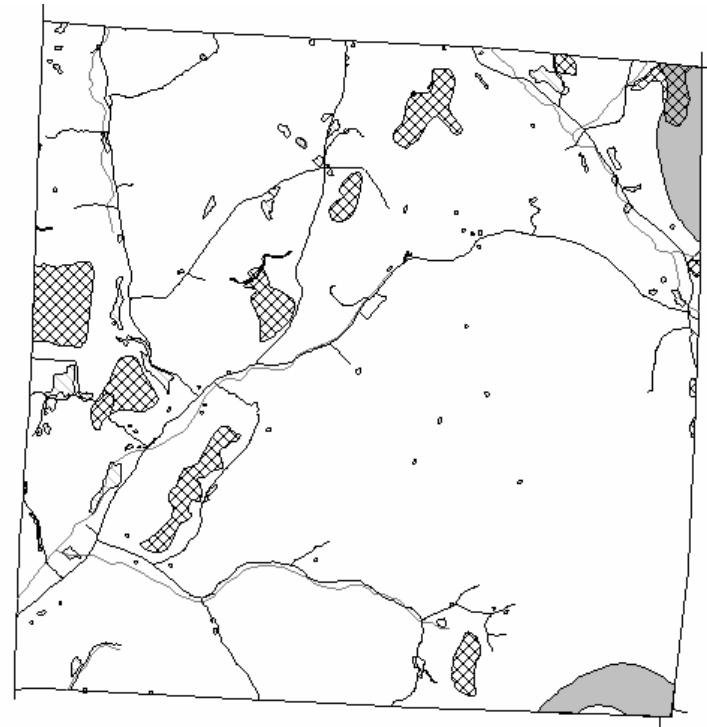


Wildlife Habitat. Rupert’s relatively undeveloped, varied landscape provides a mix of habitat types that support diverse animal and plant populations. To date, no extensive inventory of local habitat, plant or animal communities has been conducted – as a result there are no known occurrences of endangered, rare, or threatened species. The state has conducted general mapping of local deer wintering yards and bear habitat areas which are critical to the long-term survival of these species. Other important habitat areas in town include:

- large, contiguous tracts of forested upland that support large animals and woodland species (e.g., bear, moose, deer, bobcat, migratory song birds)
- surface waters and wetlands, including vernal pools (e.g., for aquatic and amphibian species), and
- riparian areas (which may also serve as travel corridors).

Wildlife management plans are often a component of forest management, and may be required for development subject to state review. Habitat areas critical to the survival of local wildlife can also be protected through:

- additional inventory, mapping and documentation of core habitat areas and connecting travel corridors (e.g., through voluntary programs such as Keeping Track),
- limiting the fragmentation and development of these areas through local land use regulations,
- managing municipal and other public lands for wildlife, and
- making information available to local landowners about available technical and financial assistance for wildlife management.



Rupert’s critical wildlife habitat includes deer wintering yards (hatched) and upland bear habitat (shaded).

Historical Development

Prior to European settlement, Rupert was traversed and likely inhabited by Native American populations, including Mahicans that used the upper reaches of the Hudson drainage as seasonal hunting grounds. The Mahicans were an Algonquian tribe, established along the Hudson River, who were pushed eastward into Massachusetts by the Iroquois. According to historical accounts, they may also have had settlements in Bennington and Pownal, and their hunting territory extended northward, to Lake St. Catherine and Lake Bomoseen. To date there is no reported evidence of their presence locally – but no archaeological surveys have been done. It is known that early settlers followed Indian trails along local drainages to arrive in Rupert.

Early Settlement. The town was chartered under a grant issued by New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth to 64 proprietors on August 20, 1761. The original charter called for land to be set aside for a school, a parsonage, the Church of England, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (active in England at the time). It also required that each grantee plant and cultivate five acres, over a period of five years, for every fifty acres within their share. Competing land claims were issued by New York, resulting in ongoing land disputes that were not finally settled until 1790.

Most of Rupert's earliest settlers hailed from Connecticut and western Massachusetts. The first division of land, along the Mettawee (Pawlet) River, was laid out in 1765 in the vicinity of East Rupert, and settled around 1767. A second division of 60 acres was laid out the next year in the western part of town at "White Creek Meadows," (near West Rupert) and settled around the same time. In 1771, Tories or "Yorkers" also tried to exercise their land claims in this area, but were driven back to New York.

The few settlers in town prior to the Revolutionary War lived in log cabins along the Mettawee River and White Creek, on the town's eastern and western borders. During this period, land was cleared for

☞ Town Boundaries ☜

Rupert's western boundary with New York was originally established by Governor Benning Wentworth in 1740, in a long disputed claim that extended the New Hampshire border to a line some twenty miles east of the Hudson River, referred to as the "Twenty-Mile Line." This boundary was not finally settled until 1790, after New York accepted Vermont's petition to join the Union, and was surveyed in 1814.

The Twenty-Mile Line served as Rupert's western boundary when chartered in 1761. The town was laid out on paper as a square, six miles to a side, with no consideration given to local topography. The other borders were generally established over time, through recorded deeds, but never formally surveyed. As a result, the actual locations of these boundaries on the ground—for example in the northeast corner of town—are still in question. This is not unusual in rural Vermont. Petitions to the state legislature to settle town boundary questions are common – particularly where land ownership, property taxation, property values, land use, or school enrollments are affected.

Farming, and grist mills were constructed on Hagar Brook (then Mill Brook) and White Creek. With the advance of General Burgoyne into western Vermont in 1777, the Tories became more active and burned out many of the settlers along White Creek and the Indian River.

Settlement recommenced around 1780 following the close of the war – around the same time that Vermont petitioned to join the Union – but border disputes were not settled until Vermont was finally admitted as a state. Most of the town's earliest records dating from this period (1781-89) – including the original plats – are missing. They were reportedly carried away by the first town clerk who, according to historical accounts, was a "noted Tory."

Rupert holds an important place in Vermont's early history. The Harmon Mint was established in town in 1785, along Hagar Brook, to coin copper money for the independent Republic of Vermont. Rupert's first church – the Congregational Church – was organized in 1786. By

1791, when the first US Census was conducted, Rupert's population numbered 1,034 – more people than live in town today!

Nineteenth Century. Rupert's current landscape – its road network, farms, fields, hamlets and numerous historic buildings – very much reflect a settlement pattern established during 19th century. Stone walls, erected in first half of the 1800s when sheep were more numerous than dairy cows, still mark old property and field boundaries. Land was cleared for pasture and crops, and wheat and rye were raised for shipment by ox cart to market in Troy, NY.

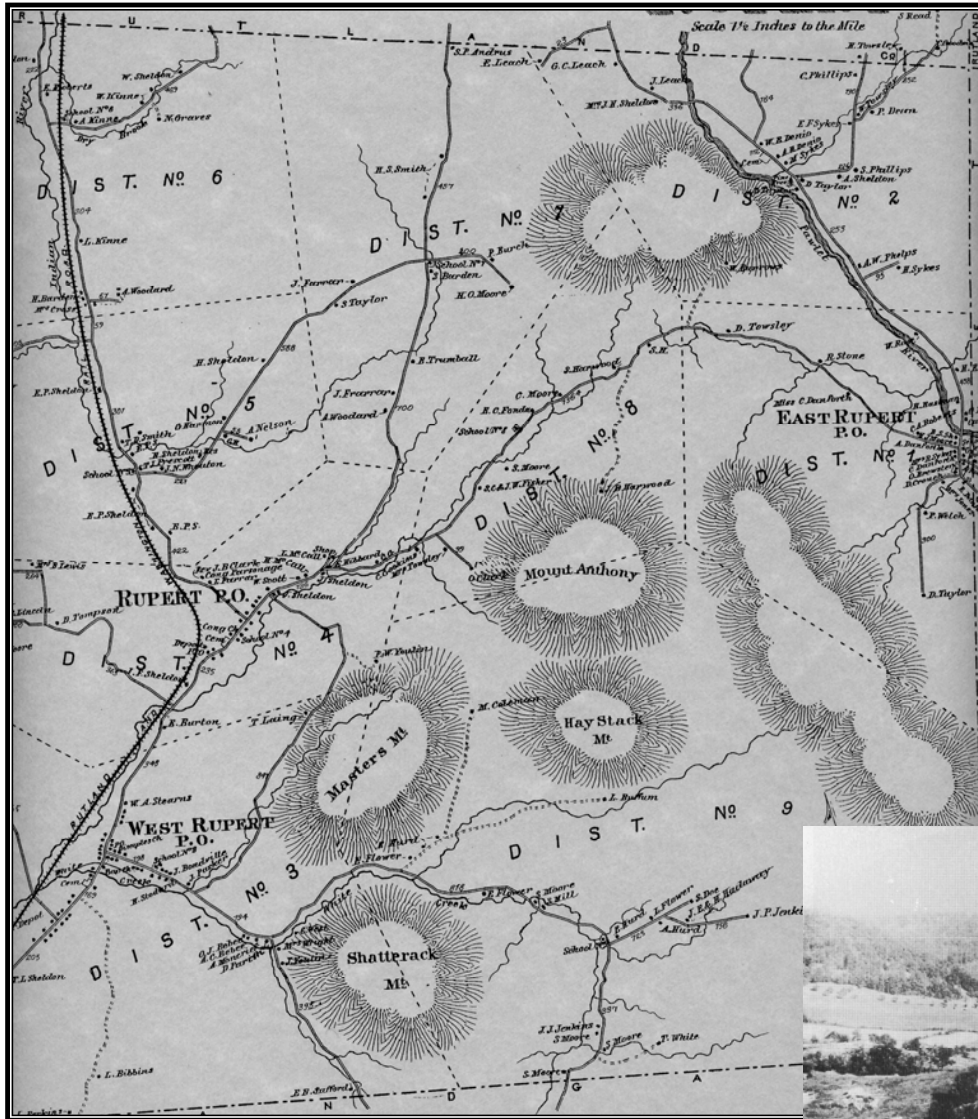
By the mid-1800s, Rupert's hamlets were well-established commercial and civic centers, and many of the town's most prominent buildings had been constructed. According to a description from Abby Hemenway's *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* (Vol. I), as of 1869 Rupert had:

- nine school districts (down from 11), and as many school houses,
- four hamlets (Rupert, West Rupert, East Rupert, North Rupert),
- three post offices (Rupert, West Rupert, East Rupert)
- two train stations (Rupert, West Rupert)
- three churches
- one tavern
- four stores
- three saw mills
- one grist mill
- three blacksmith shops
- one wagon shop
- one boot and shoe manufactory, and
- one milliner's shop.

More than 90% of local residents at the time were farmers, but hill farms were already being abandoned as farming shifted from sheep to commercial dairy production. This was precipitated by the coming of the railroad in 1852, which opened up regional markets for cheese and butter – and resulted in the establishment of two railroad stations and several cheese factories in town. The chief shipments at the time were cheese, butter, maple sugar, and potatoes. People were also leaving. The local population reached its historic peak of 1,630 around 1810, and then entered a long period of decline, spanning the next 150 years.

200 Years in Rupert's Development

1761	Town chartered by NH Governor Benning Wentworth
1767	First settlement in East Rupert along Pawlet (Mettawee) River
1768	First settlement at White Creek Meadows in West Rupert
1777	Settlers on White Creek and Indian River burned out
1785	Harmon Mint established under the Republic of Vermont
1786	Congregational Church organized – likely oldest in Vermont
1789	First town meeting for which there are records
1791	Vermont becomes a state, boundary disputes finally settled
	Town purchases land for North Rupert Cemetery
1806	Rupert Turnpike completed from Pawlet to Salem, NY
1815	Jenks Tavern constructed in East Rupert
1816	Rupert Post Office established – possibly first in the US
1837	West Rupert Post Office established
1841	Old Brick Church constructed in West Rupert
1849	West Rupert School House constructed (Town Office)
1850	Sherman Store constructed
1851	District #8 School House constructed
1852	Rutland & Washington Railroad begins operation in Rupert
	West Rupert station established for passenger, freight service
1859	Congregational Church remodeled to include public meeting space, used for town meetings
1863	Western Union Telegraph Company extends line into Rupert
1866	Western Union office opens
1867	First cheese factory established in town, West Rupert
1868	J.J. Guild Company established
1869	Rupert Dairy Association Cheese Factory established
1871	Delaware & Hudson takes over rail line
	Denio Cheese Factory established
	Rupert a “dry” town – Jenks Tavern becomes the Jenks Hotel
1672	Rupert Village School built, served as town meeting hall
1873	Kinne Cheese Factory established
1876	Hurd-Hadaway Cheese Factory established in Kent Hollow
1884	Methodist Church constructed
1890	Mt. Anthony Grange established (Sheldon Store building)
1893	Town takes over all school buildings
1897	Rupert Telegraph Company organized
1919	Electric power introduced to Rupert and East Rupert
1925	Lewis Brothers Mill established in West Rupert
1927	Flood, causing extensive damage
1934	Passenger trains quit running
	Bus service for local students to high school in Granville, NY
1949	Flood, Rupert Village
1950	Guild House, local landmark, burns
	Rupert Volunteer Fire Company established, truck purchased
1961	Rupert Bicentennial celebrated – start of Old Home Day

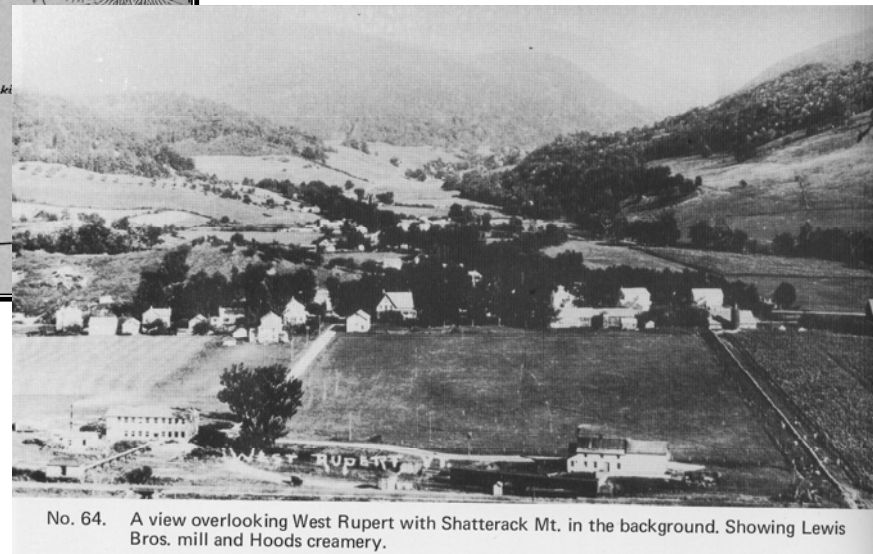


1869 Beers Map

19th Century Rupert



Rupert Congregational Church c.1825



Cultural Resources

Rupert’s history is written on the land – the town’s traditional character is also defined by a cultural landscape that has evolved over the nearly 250 years since its founding. Our town is home to a wealth of cultural resources, including many undocumented historic sites and structures. These potentially include:

- buried archaeological sites – including prehistoric Native American sites, and old mill and house sites – especially along the town’s major drainages;
- Rupert’s five cemeteries, the earliest dating from 1789;
- stone walls , hedgerows and tree lines that mark historical property and field boundaries and old road rights-of-way;
- three historic districts – East Rupert, Rupert, West Rupert
- most of Rupert’s public buildings, which date from the 1800s, and
- any structure that is more than 50 years old and retains its historical integrity – including many local houses, barns and other outbuildings.

To date, however, there has been no extensive survey of the town’s historic sites and structures and, as a result, very few have received formal recognition. The Vermont Division of Historic Preservation develops and maintains a list of sites and structures by town – currently there are only six structures on the state register. The Leach (Hagar Brook) Farm was also recognized by the state as a “Bicentennial Farm” that was in continuous operation under the same family from 1767 until recently. One property – the Jenks Tavern – is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Listings afford recognition – but no specific protection– for historic properties, except as they may be affected by state or federally-funded building projects. Tax credits for the restoration of listed properties also may be available.

According to Division staff, state funding for historical survey work dried up before the Rupert survey could be completed. Some volunteer training to complete the survey may be available.



The Harmon Mint site is one of town’s many historic features – but one of the few that has been formally recognized by the state. To date, no complete inventory of historic sites and structures has been conducted in town.

VT Historic Sites & Structures Survey: Rupert			
Structure	Listed	Constructed	Remarks
Rupert Methodist Church RT 153/RT 315	1974	c. 1884	Excellent condition; described in 1898 as the most beautiful and costly building in town
Sherman Store RT 153, West Rupert	1974	c. 1850	Good condition; in operation since 1850, good example of a 19 th century general store
Jenks Tavern RT 30/RT 315 East Rupert	1974	c. 1815	Condition not noted; historically served as an inn, tavern and meeting place, now in residential use; National Register
Congregational Church RT 153, Rupert	1974	c. 1825	Excellent condition; Greek Revival, addition 1831, basement 1859; social hub of the community until 1871
Rupert School–Meeting House Rt 153, Rupert	1974	c. 1872	Condition not noted; school and town meeting hall; now home to library, Rupert Historical Society
West Rupert School House East Street, West Rupert	2003	c. 1849	Good condition; formerly District #3 School; now Rupert Town Office

Rupert is fortunate to have an active historical society. The **Rupert Historical Society**, founded in 1990, is now housed in the 1872 Rupert Village School, sharing quarters with the Rosalind K. Kittay Public Library. Items related to local history are displayed in the entry hall and the upstairs classroom. The Historical Society collects and archives artifacts, papers and photographs, operates a small museum that includes both permanent and special exhibits, and sponsors a variety of public programs on local history, in cooperation with the Vermont Council on the Humanities. In 2003 the Society also began an ongoing video project to document the oral histories of local residents.

The **Rupert School House Restoration Committee** was established by the Selectboard in 2003 to help raise funds to physically restore the Rupert Village School, and also the West Rupert School which now houses the Rupert Town Office. As of 2003, over \$33,500 had been raised through private donations, bake and tee-shirt sales and grants.

Scenic Resources

It's clear from a drive around town that Rupert's natural and cultural landscape is very beautiful. A detailed inventory of the town's scenic resources has not been completed, but generally they include a combination of the following, which should be protected from development that would adversely affect their scenic character:

- prominent, undeveloped, forested ridgelines and hilltops, many of which are highly visible from public vantage points,
- natural features, including surface waters and wetlands,
- the rural countryside, including farms and working farmland,
- historical hamlets and homesteads, and
- scenic roads, including town roads and Routes 30, 315 and 153, (which, to date, have not received formal scenic designation).

The town, as time and resources permit, should conduct more detailed inventories of its scenic resources. GIS mapping, supplemented by windshield surveys, is especially useful for this type of work.

Town Plan: Resource Protection Policies & Recommendations?

[Protect the following -- % Strongly Agree/Agree]

- Farmland (93%)
- Forestland (90%)
- Wildlife Habitat (90%)
- Steep Slopes & Ridgelines (90%)
- Ground Water (89%)
- Surface Water (88%)
- Historic Sites & Structures (88%)
- Scenic Roads (87%)
- Wetlands (78%)
- Floodplains (73%)

Resource Protection

Based on the 2004 Community Survey results, there appears to be strong support among local residents for the protection of Rupert's most significant natural, cultural and scenic resources – including those resources that contribute to the town's natural environment, cultural heritage, rural character, and scenic beauty. Some level of protection may be afforded through public ownership, or through local, state or federal regulations. In many cases, however, local resource protection will depend on the efforts of interested property owners who could benefit from available technical or financial assistance programs. For example, these could include:

- technical assistance for inventories and the preparation of natural or cultural resource management plans,
- the purchase of development rights (e.g., through the Vermont Land Trust),
- tax abatement (current use appraisal) programs, and
- tax credits, grants or other forms of financial assistance for specific conservation or historic restoration projects.

Resource Goals:

- *To foster greater understanding and appreciation of Rupert's natural and cultural heritage.*
- *To preserve the town's rural character and working landscape.*
- *To maintain and enhance the quality of the natural environment, through sound stewardship, for the benefit of present and future generations.*
- *To protect the town's most significant natural, cultural and scenic resources and features from the adverse effects of development.*

Resource Policies:

1. Natural, cultural, and scenic resources of significance to the town should be protected from incompatible development. Resources may be identified for protection from available maps, inventories, and through site investigation as needed. Significant resources include:
 - Surface waters and wetlands (all headwaters above 2,500 feet, permanent rivers and streams, naturally occurring ponds, and Class I and Class II wetlands)
 - Designated Source Protection Areas (SPAs)
 - Designated flood plains
 - Primary agricultural and forestry soils
 - Critical wildlife habitat (deeryards, bear habitat, rare, threatened or endangered communities, wildlife travel corridors)
 - Historic sites and structures
 - Prominent ridgelines and hilltops (visible from public roads, vantage points), and
 - Designated scenic road corridors.
2. Development should be sited and designed to avoid the fragmentation of, and undue adverse impacts to, the town's significant natural, cultural and scenic features (e.g., through the use of designated "building envelopes" and/or clustering). Environmental, cultural or visual impact assessments should be required for the review of development that could adversely affect these resources.
3. Rugged, forested, and poorly accessible upland areas should remain free from development, to be reserved for forestry, wildlife habitat, and recreational uses that are appropriate to their wilderness character. Telecommunications and wind towers that do not have an undue adverse affect on the environmental or scenic qualities of these areas may be allowed.
4. No new structures intended for human occupancy should be located within designated flood hazard areas. Development that does occur in these areas should be sited and designed to avoid impeding the flow of floodwater or endangering the health, safety and welfare of the public. Preferred uses within these areas include agriculture, outdoor recreation, resource conservation (e.g., buffer zones) and open space.
5. Sufficient setback distances from surface waters and isolation distances from ground waters (seasonal high water tables) should be maintained for structures, on-site septic systems, and other potential sources of contamination. The type and density of development allowed within designated Source Protection Areas should be regulated as needed to avoid potential sources of water supply contamination.
6. Vegetated buffers of sufficient width to protect water quality and riparian habitat should be established and/or maintained along surface waters and wetlands. Clearing, dredging or filling within these areas should be the minimum required to allow for visual and/or limited physical access (e.g., for streambank management, fishing access, pedestrian paths, or road and utility crossings).

7. Stormwater management and erosion control that incorporates natural drainage patterns, and management practices accepted by the state, should be required for any development that involves more than one acre of site disturbance, is located on steep slopes (15+%), or could otherwise adversely affect water quality. No development should be permitted on very steep slopes (20+ %).
8. The protection of historic sites, and the renovation and adaptive reuse of historic structures, in a manner that maintains their historic integrity, is strongly encouraged. In the event that a historic site must be disturbed, or a historic structure must be demolished, its historical significance should be adequately documented and recorded prior to disturbance or demolition.
9. Designated scenic town roads should be protected through local ordinances and road management practices that may limit the following, as appropriate, without affecting public safety:
 - road upgrades, including realignment, widening or paving,
 - the cutting or removal of trees (e.g., canopy trees) within the road corridor,
 - the disturbance or removal of stone walls,
 - the location of paths or sidewalks, utilities (e.g., lines and poles) within the corridor, and/or
 - the size and placement of signs visible from road rights-of-way.
10. The public or nonprofit acquisition of land, development rights, or conservation easements should be supported where appropriate and feasible to ensure long-term protection of the town's significant natural, cultural, or scenic resources, including its working landscape – and in particular as needed to provide long-term public access, use or other public benefit.

1. **Conduct ongoing inventories, with the assistance of the Bennington County Regional Commission and state officials,** to further document the town's natural, cultural and scenic resources, as time and resources permit, including:
 - Unsurveyed town boundaries [Selectboard],
 - Natural features, including critical wildlife habitat areas and travel corridors [Planning or Conservation Commission],
 - Historic districts, sites and structures [Planning Commission, Rupert Historical Society],
 - Scenic resources, including scenic roads [Planning Commission].
2. **Continue to support the efforts of the Rupert Historical Society and the Rupert School House Restoration Committee** to conserve town history, to increase public awareness of Rupert's cultural heritage, and to renovate the Rupert Village School and Town Office [Selectboard, Planning Commission].
3. **Consider the creation and appointment of a Conservation Commission** to help inventory the town's natural resources, work with landowners interested in conservation and resource management, and develop resource management plans for town-owned land, including the Rupert Town Forest [Selectboard].
4. **Review and update zoning and subdivision regulations as needed** to incorporate resource protection standards, and to allow for the designation of building envelopes (the area on a parcel where structures may be sited) and the clustering of development to protect resources and preserve open space [Planning Commission].
5. **Consider adopting a scenic road ordinance** once inventory work is completed [Selectboard].
6. **Participate in Act 250 and Section 248 reviews as needed to represent town interests** [Planning Commission, Selectboard].

Resource Tasks:

Our Support System: Community Facilities & Services

All of us rely on a publicly- funded support system, including infrastructure, facilities and services that benefit the entire community. Given the rural character of our community, locally supported facilities and services are necessarily limited – those available reflect local needs and priorities, and our capacity to pay for them. Most of our local support system – including town government and services – are paid for through property taxes – the primary source of revenue for Vermont towns.

Rising property taxes – tied in part to the costs of new development – were identified as the most important issue facing Rupert over the next ten years. Identifying needed improvements to be funded locally, and budgeting for them over the long-term, can support anticipated growth while at the same time avoiding dramatic tax increases. The intent of this chapter is to identify the status of existing facilities and services, and improvements needed to support anticipated types and rates of growth.

2004 Community Survey Most important issues facing Rupert over the next ten years:

1. Property Taxes (80.2%)
2. Development Pressure (68.9%)
3. Loss of Farms (54.7%)

Town Government

On Town Meeting Day (the first Tuesday in March), Rupert voters decide the major business of the town – including annual elections, budgets, and other warned articles – by Australian ballot. Though the town no longer conducts its business “from the floor,” a warned informational meeting for all town voters is held prior to any regularly or specially warned town vote.



The Rupert Town Office (formerly the Rupert Elementary School)

Rupert is governed by an elected, five-member selectboard (the “legislative body”) and is administered on a daily basis by a number of local officials – including an elected town clerk and treasurer, and several other elected or appointed officials and boards. The town employs a limited number of paid staff to conduct its daily business but, in the Vermont tradition, also relies heavily on the services of many dedicated, civic-minded volunteers.

Town Facilities

Rupert Town Office. The Rupert Town Office has been located in the former West Rupert School House since 1999, following the opening of the Mettawee Community School. Originally constructed in 1849, the building is listed on the State Register of Historic Sites and Structures, and represents an effective “adaptive reuse” of an historical building that retains its importance to the community. It also, however, is in need of repair. An initial assessment was done in 1999, with the help of the Vermont Preservation Trust. Work was recently completed on the roof and the brick façade. Additional interior and window repairs are needed.

Municipal Facilities & Land		
Property	Established	Comments
Town Office Building West Rupert	1999	Historic structure (formerly the West Rupert School, constructed in 1849)
Rupert Village School Rupert	1999	Historic structure (formerly the Rupert Village School built c.1872) ; houses the own library, Rupert Historical Society
Town Barn (Garage) VT315	c. 1930	In need of replacement; part of the structure is on Rupert Fire Department land; the site also includes the town's transfer station
Rupert Town Forest VT153	1960s	72-acre parcel acquired by a tax sale, reached by a legal trail; parking for five vehicles; used for hunting, trapping, logging
"2 Acre" Parcel	2000	Town parcel next to fire department land
Mettawee Valley Community Center (Recreation Field) North Rupert	1980s	A three-town, 13.5-acre recreation field and facility under the management of a recreation board representing Pawlet, Rupert and Dorset; softball field, paddle tennis court, picnic facilities, parking

The Rupert Selectboard, as noted previously, established the **Rupert School House Restoration Project** in 2003 to help raise funds to restore both the Town Office, and Rupert's other publicly-owned school – the Rupert Village School. The original estimate of needed repair work was revised in 2003. Adjusted for inflation, the total cost of repairs and improvements was estimated at \$101,437. The Restoration Project has successfully applied for a number of grants, matched through local fundraising events and private donations.

Rupert Village School. The Rupert Village School, originally constructed in 1872, has housed the Rosalind Keshin Kittay Public Library and the Rupert Historical Society since 1999. This building is also listed on the state register, and retains its historic significance to the community. New doors



The Rupert Village School – home to the town library and historical society.

were installed in 2004. Several matching grants were received in 2003 and 2004 – totaling over \$48,000 – which will be used to install an elevator (platform lift), ramp, and restroom modifications to improve accessibility and meet federal disabilities standards. Other needed improvements include roof, window and foundation repairs and replacement of the bell tower.

Town Barn. The town barn (garage) was originally constructed in 1930 and is no longer adequate to meet the highway department's space needs, or new state mandates for salt and sand storage. There is local concern, however, over the potential cost of a new facility –in 2005, town voters defeated related proposals to authorize \$30,000 for the purchase of land on the Hebron road for a new town barn, and to the sell the Rupert Town Forest, the proceeds of which were to support the construction of the new facility. The proposed site remains under consideration. The current property also houses the **Rupert Transfer Station**.

The department's capital inventory – including vehicles, equipment, and tools, in 2004 was valued at \$211,000, and includes a 2000 payload, a 1999 dump truck, a new ditchbank mower, purchased in 2004, and a new grader, leased in 2004. It also includes vehicles and equipment that

have been in use since the 1970s and 1980s. The department expects to replace its 1989 International truck in 2005.

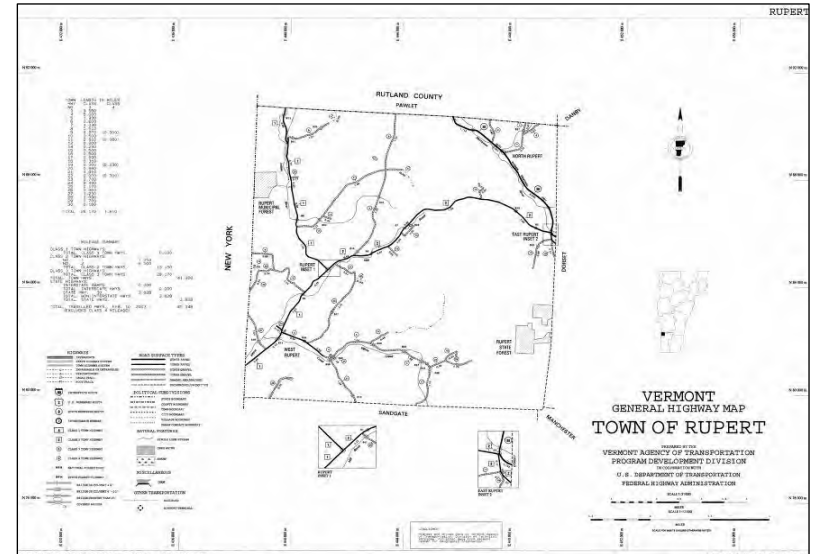
Municipal Land. Municipal land includes the **Rupert Town Forest**, a 72-acre parcel located off of VT 153 that can be accessed by a legal trail. Parking is available for up to five vehicles. Current uses include logging, hunting and trapping. Other outdoor recreation is also allowed, but no management plan, or formal trail network – that could link to the D&H Rail Trail – has been developed.

Rupert also owns a “2-acre” parcel, purchased in 2000, that is located next to fire and highway department land.

Transportation

Rupert’s transportation network has evolved over the centuries, from footpaths and carriage roads through the woods, to the height of transportation network development in the 19th century – that included an expanded road network and local train service – to the much improved roads of today, designed mainly for vehicular safety and speed. Historically, roads were one of the first public investments to be paid for through local taxes. Roads were so important to early settlement that in 1806 the locally financed “Rupert Turnpike” – a 12 mile, 4-rod (66-foot wide) road – was completed from Pawlet, VT to Salem, NY, at a cost of \$7,000.

Roads. Today, there are 47 miles of road in Rupert, including nearly four miles of state highway (VT 30), over 41 miles of regularly maintained town highways (Class II and III), and 1.8 miles of town highway that are not regularly maintained (Class IV). There are also, as shown on town highway maps, public rights-of-way that provide limited access to adjoining properties – including a designated legal trail that accesses the Rupert Town Forest, and a discontinued town right-of-



way off of TH 24 (Hidden Valley Road) that provides access to the Merck Forest (see Map B). The town highway system also includes 39 bridges and culverts over six feet in length.

Road Class	Description/ Functional Class	Mileage	Surface Type(s)
State Route	State highway, maintained by the state [VT 30]; Minor arterial – carries mostly through traffic, some local traffic	3.83	Paved
I	Town highway, designated by the state as a state highway route – carries through and local traffic	0.00	NA
II	State numbered town highway connecting towns [VT 315, VT 153]; major and minor collectors – carry through traffic	13.15	Paved
III	Town highway, maintained year-round – local road intended to carry local traffic and provide access to collector roads.	28.17	Paved Gravel Graded Dirt
IV	Town highway; not maintained for year-round use [sections of TH 9 and TH 11, TH 19, TH 22] – local road, may provide access to adjoining properties for seasonal or recreational use	1.81	Dirt

Traffic. Traffic on roads through town has increased in recent years, as determined by the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) from actual and estimated traffic counts. During the 1990s, the average annual daily traffic (AADT) increased by:

- 29% on VT 30 , from the Dorset line to VT 315 – reaching an average of 4,100 vehicle trips per day by 2002,
- 18% on VT 30, from VT 315 to the Pawlet line – reaching an average of 3,000 trips per day by 2002,
- 11% on VT 315 (TH2) – reaching 910 trips per day by 2003, and
- 31% on VT 153 (TH1), from VT 315 to the Pawlet line – reaching 510 trips per day by 2003.

In 2003, truck traffic accounted for nearly 7% of the daily traffic on VT 30, 5% of the daily traffic on VT 315, and 15% of the daily traffic on VT 153 through Rupert.

Road Improvements. A bridge repair on VT 315 was completed in 2004. No other major road improvements are scheduled in town over the next five years, however the Bennington County Regional Commission, in their 2002 Regional Transportation Plan, identified the following needed improvements along the VT 30 and VT 153/VT 315 corridors:

VT 30 (Mettawee Valley Corridor)

Sufficiency Rating: Good

Pavement Rating: Good (last paved in 2004)

Designated bike route; proposed scenic corridor

- Shoulder improvements, including bicycle route improvements
- Improved fishing access areas
- Improved cattle and agricultural crossings
- Footpath and hiking connections to the Merck Forest, and completion of the Southern Vermont Trail .

VT153/VT315

Sufficiency Rating: Fair

Pavement Rating: Fair

Proposed scenic corridor

- Shoulder improvements
- Improved trail head signs and snow mobile access
- Potential connections linking rail trail to other routes
- Improved signs and amenities for the Merck Forest recreation area.

Rupert does not have an adopted road management plan. For the past several years, however, the town has voted to allocate \$10,000 per year to pave gravel roads and reduce ongoing maintenance costs. Though the expenditure of funds for this purpose has continued to receive voter approval, concerns were noted during the 2004 Community Forum that paving the town’s gravel roads could increase traffic and speeding, and alter their scenic, rural character. The town has not yet conducted a

Access Management

As traffic increases, access management along roadways becomes more important to prevent hazardous conditions, avoid traffic conflicts, and preserve the main function of the road. Arterials and major collectors are designed to move traffic safely and efficiently through town, but may also provide limited access to adjoining properties. Local town roads are intended mainly to carry local traffic and provide access to adjoining properties. Regulating access points (curb cuts) along a road – for example, by allowing only one access per parcel or requiring access from a secondary, less traveled road where feasible – is a common form of access management. Zoning also can be used to manage and limit development along road corridors.

VTrans has jurisdiction over any access onto a state highway. The Rupert Selectboard has the responsibility to approve access onto town roads, in accordance with locally adopted road policies and ordinances. Both state and local access approvals must conform to the town’s land use regulations, which may also regulate access associated with the subdivision, development or redevelopment of a parcel. Given overlapping jurisdictions, it’s important that state and local access management standards are consistent, and are also consistently applied.

scenic road inventory – such an inventory could help determine which

To Pave or Not to Pave...

The decision to pave a gravel road is a matter of tradeoffs. When a town decides to pave a road, it's usually with a view toward reducing maintenance costs and providing a smooth riding surface. But paving can be expensive, generate higher traffic volumes and speeds and unsafe road conditions, and require more technical skills and equipment to repair and maintain. The town should consider paving a road when:

1. It's committed to an effective, long-term (10-20 year) road management program.
2. It has developed a road surface management plan or system (RSMS) that identifies paving as part of a town-wide road improvement program.
3. Traffic demands it – for example when average daily traffic volumes reach 400 to 500 vehicles per day, or heavy vehicle loads (e.g., trucks) require it.
4. Local standards for road design, construction and maintenance have been adopted.
5. Road design and safety have been considered – especially for right-of-way and road improvements that are necessary to accommodate increased traffic speeds.
6. The road base and drainage have been adequately improved.
7. The costs of road preparation have been determined, which may vary greatly based on topography, soil type, the availability of gravel, traffic demands and other factors.
8. A full cost comparison – including relative of paving costs, pavement life, and long-term maintenance costs – has been completed.
9. User (vehicle operation) costs have been considered, which are generally higher on gravel roads.

Source: Adapted from "When to Pave a Gravel Road," a fact sheet published by the Vermont Local Roads Program.

roads should remain graveled, and which could benefit from resurfacing and related improvements.

The town currently imports gravel for road maintenance, and could benefit from identifying and securing a local, long-term supply of this increasingly limited resource.

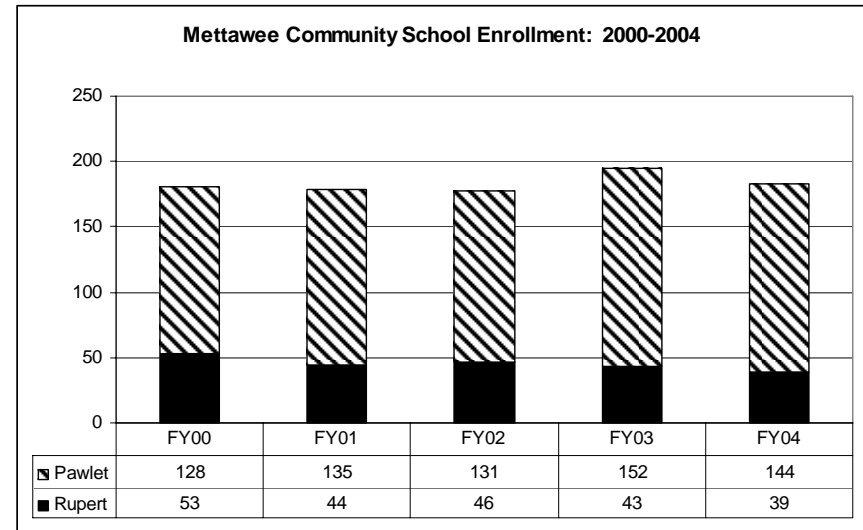
Pedestrian Facilities. There are recreational paths and trails in town for use by pedestrians – including an extensive trail network at Merck Forest – but only Rupert and West Rupert have sidewalks that are in various

states of repair. The town currently does not have sidewalk or "streetscape" plans for its three main hamlets

Public Transportation. In 2000, according to US Census data, sixteen Rupert households did not have access to a vehicle. The Green Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross (GMCARC) provides public transit services on demand for the town's senior, disabled and "transportation disadvantaged" residents. These services are supported in part through an annual contribution from the town. There is currently no fixed route bus service through Rupert. The Green Mountain Express, operated by the GMCARC, runs four trips daily between Manchester and Bennington. Marble Valley Regional Transit connects Manchester and Rutland, with a stop in East Dorset. Vermont Transit offers limited intercity bus service, with stops in Rutland, Manchester, Arlington and Bennington, and provides a link to the Albany Airport.

Park & Rides. Few Rupert residents carpool – in 2000, only 17 local residents reported sharing a ride to work, down from 62 in 1990. There is no park and ride lot in Rupert, but there is an informal lot on Route 30, just over the town line in Dorset. In 2004, VTrans established a grant program for towns to develop small, municipal park-and-ride facilities to encourage ride-sharing. The region's ride sharing program is coordinated through the Red Cross.

Rail & Air Service. Rupert once relied heavily on rail service for connection to the outside world but, with the abandonment of the Delaware and Hudson line in the 1980s, such service has not been available locally for many years. Amtrak currently provides passenger service on the Ethan Allen Line, running from Rutland to Rensselaer, NY. It's the region's position to reroute this service, and to enhance existing freight service, through Bennington County. The nearest airport open to small aircraft is in Granville, NY. Rupert lies halfway between the Rutland State Airport and the William H. Morse Airport in Bennington. Charter freight service is available at both airports; Rutland also offers limited passenger service. Regularly scheduled passenger service is available at the Albany International Airport (NY), the Manchester Airport (NH), and the Burlington International Airport (VT).



Education

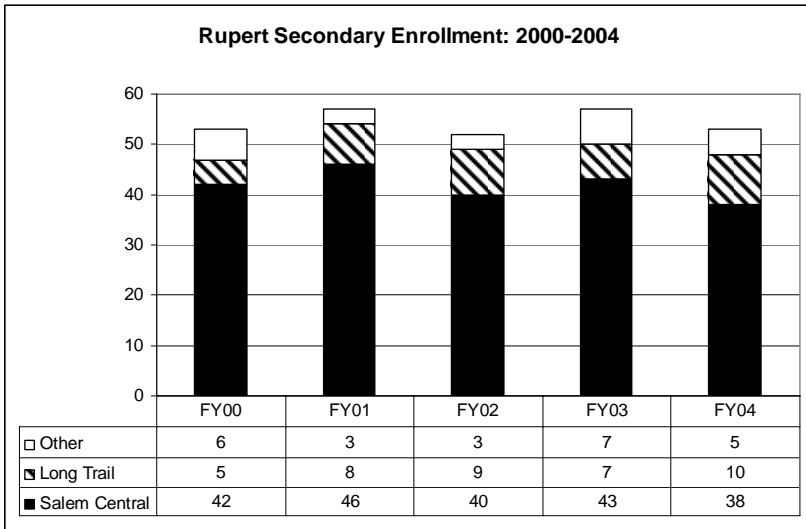
Elementary Education. The Town of Rupert joined with the Town of Pawlet in 1995 to form Union School District #47 for the education of our elementary students. Rupert is represented on the union district board by two elected school directors.

The formation of USD #47 resulted in the construction of the **Mettawee Community School**, located on RT 153 in West Pawlet, which opened in 1998 to serve both communities. The Mettawee Community School is a one story, wood framed facility that houses fourteen classrooms for grades kindergarten through six. It also includes a gymnasium/ auditorium that seats 600 people, a music room, a library and computer center, an art room and modern kitchen facilities. The school has Internet access (a 56K line) and phones in each room. Because the school is relatively new, annual expenditures on operation and maintenance are consistently less than the state average. A building fund is maintained for facility repairs; no major facility improvements are anticipated over the next five years.

Total elementary school enrollment has grown since the school opened in 1998, but has remained fairly constant since 2000 – averaging around 183 students per year in grades K-6. As anticipated from 2000 US Census data, Rupert’s enrollments, and its relative share of total enrollments, has declined – from 29% in 2000 to 21% in the 2004 school year. Local enrollment in the school’s early education (pre-K) program has averaged around five students per year. A few local students are also home schooled. In 2004 there were 16.7 full-time equivalent classroom teachers at the school. The student teacher ratio (9.3 to 1 in 2004) has been consistently lower than the state average.

Secondary Education. Most Rupert secondary students attend Salem Central School in Salem, NY on a tuition basis. This is Rupert’s designated high school, but more than 25% of local students attend other schools.

The town’s total secondary enrollment has remained relatively constant since 2000 – averaging 54 students per year but, based on demographics alone, may be expected to decline over the next few years. In 2004, Rupert students made up 8.6% of Salem’s total enrollment of 443 students. There were 40 full-time teachers, for a student-teacher ratio



of 11 to 1. Of Salem’s 2004 graduates, 49% planned on attending a four-year college, and 29% were headed for a two-year program.

Adult & Continuing Education. There are several colleges and advanced degree programs within a 25-mile radius of Rupert, including Green Mountain College in Poultney, Bennington College in North Bennington, the Southern Vermont College in Bennington, and Castleton State College in Castleton. The Community College of Vermont (CCV) offers classes in Bennington and Rutland, and on-line, and has an open admission policy and program that caters to adult students. CCV offers associate degrees and career-related certificate programs.

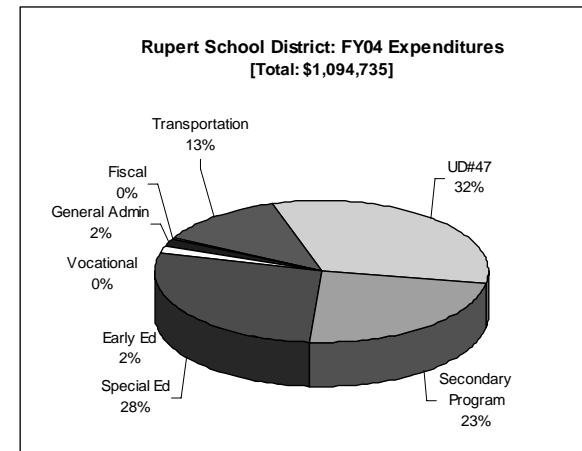
Education Financing. Attempts to make the system of financing education by state and local governments more equitable (with the enactment of Act 60 and more recently Act 68) have also made the system more complex. The state now pays for local education in large part through a statewide property tax calculated from the municipal grand list, which is adjusted each year to estimate fair market value. Nonresidential (commercial and seasonal) properties are taxed at a different rate than homesteads.¹ Revenues collected are dispersed

¹ The homestead and nonresidential tax rates are reviewed and set annually by the legislature. The base education payment, \$6,800 when adopted in 2003, is adjusted annually for inflation

locally at a set rate per student (base education payment), based on total equalized enrollments. If the adopted school budget exceeds the state’s base rate per pupil, the rest must be raised through a municipal school tax assessment on homesteads – the intent is to link the local tax rate directly to local education spending. The state sharing (or shark) pool was eliminated in 2003 with the passage of Act 68, but there is now a penalty (an increase in the homestead rate) for spending 125% or more above the statewide average. There is also an income sensitivity adjustment for low income households.

In Rupert, school taxes account for around 73% of the total property taxes levied on a homeowner, and 77% of those levied on a nonresidential property. There’s understandable concern over the effect rising school costs could have on local tax rates. Rupert School District expenditures (not including any repayments to the state), on average, have increased by 2.1% per year since FY01. The largest increases have been in secondary, special education and early education program costs. The district’s total school expenditures, including the UD#47 assessment which is voted on separately, first exceeded \$1 million in FY03.

In recent years, tax increases have been offset to a certain extent through a locally established “tax relief account,” and an educational reserve account, both of which will be exhausted following the FY06 year.



Public Safety



New national and state emphases on public safety and emergency preparedness have benefited local governments in recent years, including Rupert – by allocating resources for additional technical assistance, training, and equipment. New initiatives also require the preparation of community response and hazardous mitigation plans, the development of which is being coordinated through the Bennington County Regional Commission, and the region’s Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Rupert has an adopted Rapid Response Plan in effect, and participates in the state’s Enhanced-911 system. System address information is updated on a regular basis.

Rupert Call & Incident Reports: 2000-04					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Rupert Fire Dept.	42	39	29	22	36
Rupert Constable	19	14	14	19	17
Granville Rescue	9	7	13	12	15
Salem Rescue	37	12	28	30	18
E-911	NA	NA	19	70	86

Sources: Town Reports, State E-911 Reports.

Fire Department. The Rupert Volunteer Fire Company was established in 1950 following a major fire in town. The department’s current building – the **Rupert Fire Department Community Center** –was erected in 1976 with the assistance of community donations, for use as a fire station and as a community center. A building addition was completed in 2004, with volunteer help, to include additional kitchen and storage space, handicapped bathroom facilities, and a new heating system.

The fire department’s response area includes the entire town and, through mutual aid agreements, surrounding communities. The department currently has seven volunteers who are “Firefighter I” certified (requiring 130 hours of training); and responds, on average, to around 34 calls per year. More than 50% of these are in town. The department currently has two fire trucks and an enclosed trailer that was purchased in 2004. Two of its older fire trucks were sold recently, following the purchase of a new truck in 2000.

The town continues to support the work of its fire department through annual appropriations that are subject to voter approval. The fire department also holds fundraisers, including an annual carnival, auction, and dinner, and has successfully competed for a number of grants to fund the installation of dry hydrants and new equipment purchases.

Law Enforcement. Rupert’s crime rate is low, even for a rural community – according to state crime statistics, 15 crimes were reported in town in 2003, 11(74%) of which were misdemeanors. The town’s two elected constables provide local law enforcement – responding to an average of 17 calls per year over the last five years. These have included traffic accidents and incidents, domestic calls, dog problems, disorderly conduct, and fish and game assists. The town constable also works the annual fireman’s carnival. Back-up service is provided by the Vermont State Police, headquartered in Shaftsbury.

Emergency Medical Services. The town does not have its own medical rescue squad, but supports the Granville and Salem rescue squads through annual appropriations. Emergency services are also available

from neighboring towns, including Manchester. The number of local calls that Granville has responded to has increased by 66% over the last five years (from 9 to 15), but Rupert calls make up only 1% of their annual total. Salem has typically responded to more calls in town, but the response rate has gone down in recent years.

Water & Wastewater

All local residences and businesses in town currently rely on private water and wastewater systems that are installed and maintained by the property owner. The town has an adopted on-site wastewater system ordinance that will remain in effect at least through 2007 (when state rules will supercede locally adopted ordinances).

In most parts of town the use of on-site systems is feasible given the low density of development – though there is very real concern that many of Rupert’s soils are not generally suited for on-site septic systems, even under new state standards that will open more upland areas to development. System failures are more of a concern in the town’s hamlets, where systems are old and structures are on small lots, making it difficult to replace failed water or wastewater systems. At minimum the use of shared, off-site systems should be allowed in these areas under local regulations, in order to allow for system replacements and higher densities of development.

As noted in previous town plans, at some point there may be the need for the town to invest in a municipal water system that would eliminate the need for private wells, and the danger of contamination from on-site septic systems.

Solid Waste

Rupert’s town dump was closed in 1986. Since then, the town has operated a transfer station at the town garage, manned by a solid waste attendant, for the collection of solid wastes and recyclables. In 2003 Rupert joined the “Integrated Solid Waste Applications Program”,

coordinated through the Bennington County Regional Commission, which also serves the towns of Arlington, Dorset, Manchester, and Sandgate. The ISWAP’s solid waste management plan, as required by the state, was updated and readopted in 2004. ISWAP also runs annual household hazardous waste collection programs, and compost bin sales.

Recreation

The Rupert Fire Department Community Center is Rupert’s primary indoor community facility; though community programs are also offered through the local library. Outdoor recreational opportunities abound in town, and are highly valued by local residents for traditional pursuits, such as hunting and fishing, as well as hiking, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling. Much of this access to the outdoors depends upon the good will of private landowners. There are also, however, public lands and facilities that are open to the general public.

Mettawee Valley Community Center. The Mettawee Valley Community Center is a 13.5 acre, multi-purpose outdoor recreation facility developed to serve the communities of Rupert, Pawlet, and Dorset. The MVCV is located in Rupert on VT 30, just south of the Pawlet town line, and is managed by a private board with representation from each of the three towns.

Developed during the 1980s, the construction of the MVCC represented a significant volunteer effort that included many donations of equipment and time – including the services of the Vermont National Guard.



At present the MVCC includes baseball and soccer fields, a volley ball court, a paddle tennis court, and playground, picnic and parking facilities. There are future plans for the installation of fire pits, full, tennis courts, a multipurpose building, and potentially a swimming pond, and camp sites for use by local youth organizations.



D& H Rail Trail. The Delaware and Hudson Rail Trail is a 19.8 mile long converted rail bed which was originally part of the rail system connecting Rutland, VT with Albany, NY. The southern section of the trail follows VT 153 through the west side of Rupert.

Following the cessation of active rail service on the Delaware & Hudson line, the Vermont Agency of Transportation purchased Vermont sections of the rail bed, first with the intent of operating it as railroad, and then for recreational use. In 1986, the Vermont sections were leased to the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation to be developed and managed as a rail trail, with assistance from the Vermont Association of Snow Travelers (VAST). An advisory council was formed in 1996 to help preserve the right-of-way for its present recreational use, and potential rail use. The council promotes responsible trail use and recommends actions for trail management. The trail is open for hiking, jogging,

horseback riding and biking and, when snow conditions allow, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

Rupert Town Forest. As noted, the Rupert Town Forest is a town-owned 72-acre parcel, also located off of VT 153, which is accessible to the public, and available for outdoor recreation. Parking is available, but no formal trail network has been developed. The Rupert Town Forest could be improved on a limited basis as a recreational or picnic area linked to the D & H Trail.

Rupert State Forest. The Rupert State Forest includes 332 acres in two parcels, located on the Rupert/Dorset town line. Limited access, via an old jeep trail, is available from Dorset. The state forest is available for outdoor recreation, including hunting, trapping and hiking, but, because of its relative inaccessibility, gets little active recreational use. A timber sale on 126 acres is scheduled for 2005 to improve the timber resource and wildlife habitat, as part of the state's long-term management plan.

Merck Forest. The Merck Foundation's Forest and Farmland Center, which includes over 3,000 acres off of VT 315, is privately owned, but open to the public for recreational use. The Center has an extensive, 28-mile trail network for walking, hiking, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. Motorized vehicles and mountain bikes are not allowed. The Center also offers camping, by permit, and cabin rentals.

Green Mountain National Forest. The Green Mountain National Forest in Rupert currently includes two parcels totaling 168 acres which, like state forest lands, are open to the public for recreational use, but are relatively inaccessible.

Mettawee Fishing Access. The Mettawee River Access Area, owned and maintained by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, provides public access to the river in North Rupert. It is accessed from VT 30. Limited parking, but no rest area or picnicking facilities, are provided.



Cemeteries

The first cemetery in Rupert – the North Rupert Cemetery – was established by the town for the burial of its dead thirty years after its founding, in 1791. There are eight known cemeteries and private burial grounds in town in various stages of use or abandonment. Two of them – the North Rupert Cemetery and the Rupert Street Cemetery – are actively operated and maintained by private cemetery associations. The “New Cemetery,” established in 1889 on the Pawlet Road, is also still used occasionally, but wet soils limit its use. The town, in the past, has provided mowing services, and has a small cemetery maintenance fund. No additional space needs have been identified.

The town’s cemeteries, in addition to providing for the needs of the recently departed, represent important cultural and historical resources. Efforts have been made to record both the town’s cemeteries, and individual grave sites, for historical and genealogical purposes. Other unmarked graves may also exist – in Vermont private burials are still allowed on private land, if registered with the Town Clerk.



North Rupert Cemetery, established by the town in 1791.

Rupert’s Cemeteries					
Cemetery	Established	Last Burial	In Use	Graves	Remarks
Graves Family Perkins Rd	1825	1831	No	5+	Abandoned, some field stones
North Rupert RT 30	1789		Yes	500+	Very good condition
Cemetery on the Hill Pawlet Mtn. Road	1889	1983	Seldom	50+	Poor condition – stones down, brush, scattered over large area
Rupert St. Cemetery RT 153, Rupert	1790		Yes	700+	Very good – some stones broken, leaning
West Rupert RT 153, West Rupert	1786	1908	No	75	Very good condition
Kent Hollow Kent Hollow Road	1799	1916	No	25	Poor condition – many stones down

Source: Burial Grounds of Vermont, Vermont Old Cemetery Association, 1991.

Energy

Much of our daily existence depends on upon the availability of affordable electricity and fuel for lighting, heating, cooking and operating our cars, trucks and equipment. Many fuel sources are finite, and in increasingly short supply in relation to growing worldwide demand. Energy conservation, and the use of renewable energy sources, is expected to become more important in the near future, and especially over the long term. There is little local residents can do to affect national energy policy, but there is much that can be done locally, and personally, to help conserve energy.

As reported in the 2000 US Census, few Rupert commuters carpoled to save gas, and 85% of local households relied on fuel oil, kerosene or LP gas to heat their homes. Only 15% heated with wood – down from 23% in 1990. The town, in 2004 spent \$ 27,491 on energy (5.2% of its total operating budget), including fuel, heating oil, and electricity for buildings and street lights. Local officials are becoming more conservation minded – in 2003 the Rupert Fire Department installed a new heating system and additional insulation, which is expected to reduce heating costs by up to 30%. Ongoing repairs to the Town Office and the Rupert Village School also are expected to help reduce energy costs.

Electricity. Rupert residents and businesses get their electricity from Central Vermont Public Service (CVPS), the state’s largest regulated utility. According to CVPS billing records, the utility currently serves 463 premises, with 492 meters, in Rupert. Total local energy use in 2004 was 4,001,998 kilowatt hours (kWh), which is considered typical for a residential community. There are 2.6 miles of transmission line (46kV) running through Rupert along VT 30, and 39 miles of distribution line. There are no substations in town. CVPS has not scheduled any upgrades or improvements in town, beyond regular line maintenance.

In 2005 the Vermont Public Service Board concluded that CVPS was overcharging its ratepayers following the sale of its interests in Vermont

Yankee, and ordered a rate reduction that should benefit local residents. Given the upcoming expiration of Hydro- Quebec contracts and Vermont Yankee’s operating permit, there is ongoing discussion at the state level regarding utility portfolios, Vermont’s long-term electrical energy supply, and related costs.

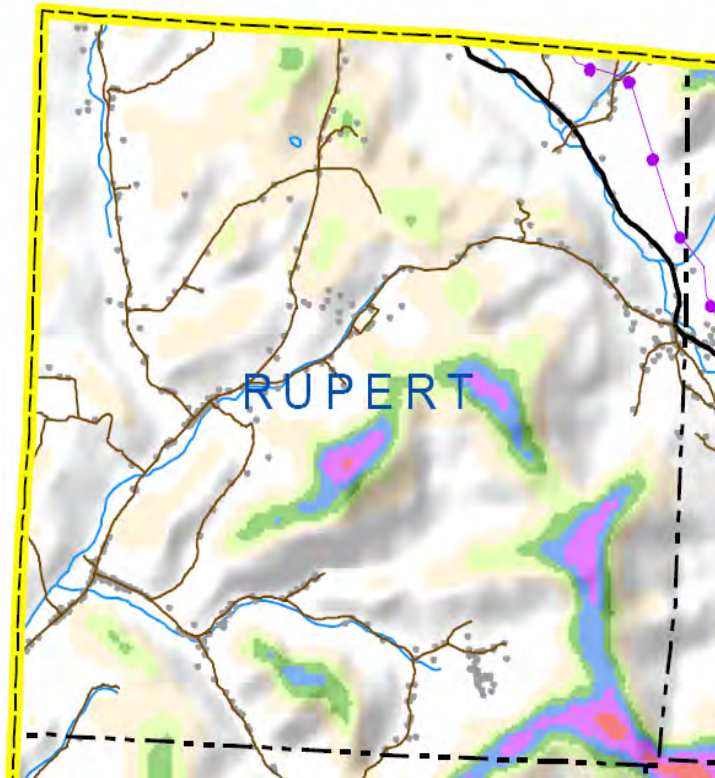
Nonrenewable Sources. Petroleum products – including propane, kerosene, heating oil, gasoline and diesel fuel – are the most common fuels used in Rupert (and statewide) for transportation, heating, cooking, and operating motorized equipment. These fuels can be obtained from several suppliers located within a twenty-mile radius. Because of ongoing global and national events, however, fuel prices in Vermont (and nationwide) have increased dramatically in recent years, and especially since 2003:

Fuel	Avg. Retail Price (per gallon)		% Change
	Dec 03	Dec 04	
No 2 Fuel Oil	\$1.34	\$1.94	45.0
Kerosene	\$1.53	\$2.18	42.3
Propane	\$1.51	\$1.92	27.6
Unleaded Gasoline	\$1.56	\$1.98	27.1
Diesel	\$1.66	\$2.30	38.1
Source: VT Dept of Public Service, Fuel Price Reports.			

Fuel prices are expected to continue to rise through 2005 – as of this writing, the average price of regular, unleaded gasoline is now over \$2.00 per gallon. Rising fuel prices will be especially hard for rural residents and small businesses to absorb, but may make carpooling, energy efficient vehicles, appliances and construction – and investments in alternative energy sources – more attractive. Reducing our consumption of fossil fuels will also help reduce pollutants and green house gas emissions, which are generally believed to be contributing to global warming and climate change.

Renewable Sources. Historically, Rupert residents relied solely on renewable energy resources – including animal and human power, hydro, solar and wind power, and wood– to meet their daily energy needs. These sources are still available, if not much used, locally.

Wood is Rupert’s most apparent renewable energy source. The town’s extensive forests help to moderate the local climate and, when properly managed, can provide a sustainable source of heating fuel. As the price of heating oil continues to rise, the demand for firewood for home heating – and potentially for heating public buildings –will likely increase. New wood stoves and furnaces must meet federal and state emission standards to reduce air pollution.



Wind Energy Potential for Small Turbines – This map shows estimated wind potential 30 meters above the surface of the ground. High elevation areas (darkest shades) have the highest potential, but are inaccessible. Most of Rupert falls in a “Class I” or “Class II” area, with wind speeds that average between 0 and 13 miles per hour (Source: VDPS County Maps).



This publication, available from the Vermont Department of Public Service, provides siting guidelines to reduce potential environmental and scenic impacts associated with the installation of small wind turbines.

Rupert’s highest elevations, in the southeast corner of town, may have some potential for large, utility-scaled wind development, but these areas are not located near existing roads or transmission lines, and would therefore be difficult and costly to develop. There is more potential locally for small turbines, such as the one that was recently installed by the Merck Foundation.

Support is growing statewide for the development of wind power as a renewable energy source; but there is also growing concern over the potential environmental and aesthetic impacts associated with such development. Wind generators that are hooked into the power grid (“net metered”) are exempt from local regulation– as are other types of generation facilities that are regulated by the Vermont Public Service Board. Municipal plan policies are given some consideration in board proceedings (Section 248 reviews). The Vermont Public Service Department also provides siting guidelines for small turbines which local property owners should incorporate in project design.

Many old farm houses, and some newly constructed homes, are sited facing southwest to make the most of available sunlight for natural lighting and heat. According to 2000 Census data, however, no Rupert homes were heated primarily by solar energy. Energy efficient, passive

solar construction – complemented by building siting, orientation and landscaping – is becoming increasingly popular around the state to reduce heating and cooling costs. Active solar energy systems that convert sunlight to electrical energy (e.g., through roof mounted solar panels) are also becoming more affordable as technologies have improved, and other energy sources have become relatively more expensive.

Energy Conservation & Affordability. Energy conservation is considered desirable for many reasons – to increase or extend finite supplies, to minimize the environmental impacts associated with production and use, and strategically to reduce the nation’s reliance on foreign sources – but the most practical reason, to the average Rupert resident or business, is to reduce energy costs, which can be substantial.

Rising fuel prices especially affect low income residents that can least afford increased gasoline and heating costs. There are federal and state programs – managed through state, CVPS and BROCC Community Action – that provide weatherization and emergency fuel assistance for low income residents. BROCC Community Action also offers comprehensive energy audits for a fee. Technical assistance and funding incentives are also available to all local residents and businesses through Efficiency Vermont (www.encyvermont.com) – the state’s energy efficiency utility that is funded through an “energy efficiency charge” on everyone’s electric bills.

Measures the town could take to reduce municipal energy consumption include:

- Conducting energy audits of all municipally-owned buildings, which would identify needed improvements, options, and related costs.

- Continuing to incorporate energy efficiency and conservation in association with needed building repairs and improvements (e.g., the replacement of doors, windows, and heating systems); with

preference given to options that maintain the historic integrity of the structure.

Adopting a “life cycle costing” policy for new construction and equipment, which takes into account whether the initial investment in more energy efficient construction or equipment will be offset by the savings realized through reduced energy costs over the projected life of the building or equipment.

Appointing a town “energy coordinator” as authorized in statutes, to coordinate and promote the town’s energy conservation efforts.

Communications

Local communications networks, in addition to letting people know what’s going on around town, are critical for building and maintaining community ties. Beyond the local grapevine, these traditionally have included:



- the postal system – Rupert is still fortunate to have two local post offices (Rupert and West Rupert) , though not all Rupert residents have a local zip code;
- newspapers – including regional daily and weekly newspapers;
- “posting” notices of meetings and events on town and community bulletin boards;
- annual town meetings and reports, and
- the larger community network of social clubs and service organizations.

Improvements in technology continue to change the way Rupert residents communicate and interact with each other and the rest of the



A local sign of changing times and technology...

world. Before phones were available, Rupert had its own telegraph office. Telephone, radio, and television service – once considered modern luxuries – are now commonplace. New communications technologies – including satellite radio and television, cell phones and broadband Internet access – are now, at some personal and public expense, making inroads into rural areas such as Rupert.

There are no cable systems serving Rupert – local residents rely on public airwaves for radio and television reception, or invest in private satellite systems. The town is currently divided between two telephone exchange areas – Verizon Vermont and Vermont Telephone – which provide a variety of fee-based phone services. All Rupert residents and businesses can access the Internet, for additional fees, through existing phone lines and a number of Internet service providers (ISPs). Public Internet access is now also available through the local library. Faster broadband service is much slower in coming – though it is a policy of the state to develop statewide broadband access by 2010.

There is also some concern over the “digital divide” between those who can afford, and know how to operate, increasingly expensive, complex technology; and those who can’t afford and/or don’t know how to use it. This divide is partly generational, but is also tied to household income. Basic levels of service need to be affordable to all, and are therefore regulated through the Vermont Public Service Board.

Cell phone coverage is also available locally, though the extent of current coverage is not complete, given local topography. There currently are no cell towers in Rupert. According to the state’s telecommunications facility database, there are at least three privately-owned antennas in town – one FM broadcasting antenna, one mobile station for business use, and one of an unknown type. The siting of towers and antennas can be regulated by the town, within limits set by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) under the 1996 Telecommunications Act. Under the federal act, municipalities cannot completely exclude or prohibit cell towers or limit competition, and have little ability to regulate associated emissions or interference that are subject to federal jurisdiction.

There is growing pressure to adapt to changing technology or be left behind. An increasing number of local residents and businesses are relying on expanded telecommunications networks and technologies to conduct their affairs – to access information, telecommute, shop online, or market their goods and services to the world. Emergency service providers also need access to reliable communications networks in order to provide timely and coordinated response.

Several local businesses have web sites. An increasing number of towns – including rural towns the size of Rupert – are also going online, establishing municipal web sites that have updated information about the community, board meetings and hearings, and upcoming events..

Community, Health & Social Services

Towns were once responsible for overseeing local health and social services, including care of the poor. Today, most of these responsibilities are borne by the state, and a regional network of service providers that include many nonprofit organizations. Each year Rupert voters actively support the work of organizations that provide much needed services to local residents through annual appropriations. In 2005 these local and regional organizations, and their associated appropriations, included the following. More information about individual organizations is available in the town’s annual report.

VT Center for Independent Living	\$120
Southwestern Vermont Council on the Aging	\$400
Salem Rescue Squad	\$1,000
Granville Rescue Squad	\$400
Dorset Nursing Association	\$2,500
Rupert Volunteer Fire Company	\$12,500
Bennington-Rutland Opportunity Council	\$400
Rosalind Keshin Kittay Public Library	\$600
American Red Cross/Northshire Transportation Program	\$500
Bennington County Conservation District	\$300
Poultney-Mettowee Watershed Partnership	\$500
Bennington County Tutorial Center	\$250
Rupert Youth Activity Club	\$300
Center for Restorative Justice (Court Diversion)	\$200
Bennington Coalition for the Homeless	\$500
Project Against Violent Encounters (PAVE)	\$100

Many health and social services – including medical services – are not available locally, but can be found in neighboring communities. As noted, transportation assistance is available for qualified low income, disabled, and “transportation disadvantaged” residents through the Green Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross. Unfortunately, at this time there are no child care services available in town, but it is assumed that most parents are able to find child care services close to their places of work. Meanwhile, the town encourages a needs survey and the establishment of local facilities commensurate with need and demand.

Town Library. The **Rosalind Kittay Public Library**, located in the Rupert Village School since 1999, is administered by an elected board of trustees. The library recently underwent facility and program expansions – including the hiring of part-time staff – to better accommodate its children’s reading programs. The library also offers adult programs, and is working to actively expand its collections and offerings through grants, membership fees, fundraisers, donations and the support of local volunteers. The library provides public Internet access, and subscribes to the Vermont On-Line Library, which allows borrowers to access library holdings statewide.

Adequacy of Service

2004 community survey results indicate that, of those residents responding, most were satisfied with the types and levels of services available locally- and are wary of any new or enhanced services that would increase local property taxes.

Community Services	
[Average Rating: 5-Excellent, 4-Good, 3-Adequate, 2-Poor, 1-Bad]	
• Winter Road Maintenance (4.5)	• Outdoor Recreation (3.4)
• Fire Protection (4.3)	• Phone Service (3.4)
• State Roads (4.1)	• Senior Services (3.3)
• Local Roads (4.1)	• Police Protection (3.0)
• Mettawee School (4.0)	• Child Care (3.0)
• Town Admin (3.8)	• Internet (2.9)
• Community Events (3.6)	• Indoor Recreation (2.4)
• Emergency Medical (3.5)	
• Trash/Recycling (3.5)	

(Per survey results)

Road maintenance and emergency services got the highest marks. Child care, Internet service and indoor recreation got the lowest. It was noted in related comments that telecommunications services-including broadband access- needed to be improved.

Community Facilities & Services Goal:

To plan for and coordinate, finance, provide and/or maintain needed community facilities, services and infrastructure in relation to anticipated need, in a manner which:
maximizes efficiency and cost effectiveness,
minimizes burdens to local taxpayers and adverse impacts to the local environment – including natural, cultural and scenic features that are important to the town, and which
is consistent with, and reinforces Rupert's rural character and traditional settlement pattern.

Community Facilities & Services Policies:

Growth

1. The rate of growth shall not exceed the ability of the town and related organizations to provide, finance, and/ or maintain necessary community facilities, infrastructure and services.

Public Facilities & Services

2. Town government and related functions will be efficiently and effectively managed and administered in accordance with state law, and in a manner that does not exceed the town's administrative capacity. Administrative fees may be charged as appropriate, as allowed by statute.
3. The town, to the extent feasible, will continue to support organizations that provide services to local residents and businesses

through annual appropriations, and by helping to coordinate and advertise local fundraising events.

4. The town should identify and schedule needed capital improvements (e.g., road, facility, and infrastructure improvements) in association with available financing; and establish or maintain capital reserve funds as needed to minimize large fluctuations or increases in the local tax rate.
5. In the review of proposed development, consideration, at minimum, should be given to the potential impact of the proposal on town services, public property, educational facilities and services, traffic and roads, pedestrian facilities, recreational facilities and services, public safety and emergency services, existing and proposed water and wastewater disposal systems, and solid waste disposal. On- or off-site mitigation measures, and bonding or another form or surety to ensure the completion of required improvements, may be required by the town as appropriate. Local officials should be consulted as needed to determine available capacities and appropriate mitigation measures.
6. Project phasing also may be required based on an adopted capital budget and program to control the rate of development in relation to scheduled capital improvements.
7. The town will continue to provide information to local residents as a matter of public record, and as needed to support informed decisions. The town will consider ways to expand local informational resources – for example through the annual town report, the publication of a quarterly newsletter, or web site development – to better inform local residents of town matters and events, as available funding and volunteer services may permit.
8. Public facilities which serve as focal points of the community and are intended for public access and use should be located within Rupert's

designated hamlets (village districts) to reinforce the town’s traditional settlement pattern, and to avoid adverse impacts to resource and conservation lands and significant natural, cultural and scenic features located outside of these areas. Such facilities include, but may not be limited to: the town office, post offices, town meeting hall, the library, schools and day care centers (excluding registered or licensed home child care) and places of worship.

suitable locations to the extent available funding and resources permit. The maintenance and improvement of existing facilities should be given priority.

14. Rupert’s outdoor recreational resources, including publicly owned land, waters and rights-of-way, should be managed to avoid adverse impacts to natural, cultural and scenic resources, and to ensure adequate public access and sustainable, long-term public use. Forests should be managed for multiple uses, including water quality, wildlife habitat, wood production, and recreation.

Transportation

9. Town roads should be upgraded or improved in accordance with an adopted management plan and road ordinance. The Selectboard should consider downgrading existing town roads that do not serve year-round residents to Class IV roads or legal trails, to reduce maintenance costs but retain rights-of-way for public use and access.
10. Proposed development should not reduce the functional capacity of a road or intersection below a Level of Service (LOS) “C” unless otherwise approved by the town as necessary to avoid adverse impacts to significant natural, cultural or scenic features, including historic properties. The developer may be required to pay for the costs of road or traffic control improvements as needed to address traffic impacts associated with a particular development.
11. Private roads, driveways, and accesses to public roads shall be designed, constructed, and upgraded only in accordance with the town’s adopted road policies and standards, and land use regulations.
12. Public sidewalks or paths should be maintained within Rupert’s designated hamlets (Village Districts).

Infrastructure & Utilities

15. The town will continue to explore ways to increase energy efficiency and to reduce municipal energy consumption and associated costs.
16. The town will continue to ensure that new development is served by adequate water and waster disposal systems, consistent with state requirements, though local on-site ordinances and land use regulations.
17. Shared and/or off-site water and wastewater systems may be allowed as needed to promote compact, clustered development, to encourage higher densities of development in designated Village Districts, to promote the development of affordable housing (e.g., multi-family units) and to conserve resource or open space land.
18. The siting and upgrade of infrastructure, utilities, and related accesses should avoid or, through mitigation, minimize adverse impacts to designated resource, conservation and open space land, and to significant natural, scenic and cultural features identified in the plan, and through site investigation.

Recreation

13. Public recreational areas, facilities and programs for the health and enjoyment of Rupert residents will be provided in convenient,

19. The extension of utility lines (water, power, sewer, cable and phone) and related easements or rights-of-way should, to the extent feasible, follow natural contours, existing roads, utility corridors, fence or tree lines to minimize visual impacts and to avoid the fragmentation of resource and conservation lands. High elevation areas, prominent ridgelines, steep slopes, and stream and wetland crossings should also be avoided.
20. Wind generation and telecommunications towers should be sited to avoid or, through the use of mitigation, to minimize adverse impacts to adjoining properties, community facilities, and significant natural, cultural and scenic features, including prominent ridgelines and hilltops that are visible from public vantage points. The town may require, or ask that the state require under state regulatory proceedings as appropriate, co-location of such facilities where feasible, an independent environmental or visual impact assessment as necessary to evaluate potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures, and the removal of facilities that are no longer in use.

Community Facilities & Services Tasks:

1. **Prepare a capital budget and improvement program** to identify and schedule needed capital improvements, to be updated annually [Planning Commission, Selectboard].
2. **Develop a road improvement plan and equipment replacement schedule** to identify needed improvements or upgrades for inclusion in the town's capital improvement program [Highway Department, Selectboard].

3. **Develop management plans for town-owned land, recreation and pedestrian facilities**, including village sidewalks [Planning or Conservation Commission].
4. **Obtain grants** to investigate the feasibility and cost of developing municipal or community water systems to serve one or more of Rupert's designated hamlets (Village Districts). At minimum identify a potential water supply source [Planning Commission].
5. **Update local zoning and subdivision regulations as needed to:**
 - a. Reference or incorporate updated road and access management standards, and other related town policies and ordinances.
 - a. Ensure that the potential impacts of development on community facilities and services are adequately addressed in review
 - b. Ensure that proposed development will be adequately served by existing or planned infrastructure and utilities. [Planning Commission].
6. **Conduct energy audits of municipal facilities**, with assistance from Efficiency Vermont and/or BROCC Community Action [Selectboard]
7. **Develop and maintain a town web site** as local resources permit [Town Clerk, Library].
8. **Participate in Act 250 and Section 248 reviews as needed to represent town interests** [Planning Commission, Selectboard].

Our Land

Rupert's present landscape reflects the many decisions made over generations by both private and public property owners. A respect for traditional land uses – and for local property rights – is part of our common heritage that we hope to pass on to the next generation of Rupert residents. Property owners must be allowed reasonable use of their land yet, to the extent that this use of land may affect public health, safety and welfare, and clearly defined public interests, it becomes a matter of public policy. This chapter of the plan evaluates current land uses in town in relation to recent development trends, and recommends ways to manage development in a manner that respects the rights of local landowners, while protecting the interests of the community.

Land Cover & Use

The town was mostly forested at the time of its initial settlement. During the 19th century, all but the most remote upland areas and steepest slopes were cleared for farming. Reforestation then followed the abandonment of many of the town's hill farms – so that now only the town's best farm land, concentrated in the bottomlands, remains open.



Historic photo showing the extent of land clearing around West Rupert c. 1890



Forested uplands and valley farms continue to define much of Rupert's working landscape, open space and rural character.

Forest Land. Of Rupert's 28,830 acres, approximately 22,300 acres (78%) is inaccessible, mountainous, forested land that is not suited for most types of development. These areas include Rupert State Forest and Green Mountain National Forest holdings, but most of the land remains in large, privately-owned tracts. Public lands, and many private holdings, are maintained under long-term management plans that support their ecological values, timber production, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation. To date, there has been relatively little development in the town's forested areas – according to US Natural Resource and Conservation Service inventory data, from 1970-1990 only around 45 acres of forest land were cleared, and less than one acre of forest land was converted to developed land. There are concerns, however, that forested upland areas are becoming more attractive for development, and that further land subdivision could prevent effective management of these areas as a forest resource.



Agricultural Land. Rupert’s productive farmland – which coincides with its most productive agricultural soils – is concentrated in the Mettawee Valley to the east, the Rupert Valley to the west, and along local drainages. The town’s farmland includes several large holdings that, until recently, supported a number of dairy operations.

A “Land Evaluation and Site Assessment” (LESA) rating system for agricultural land, as recommended in previous town plans, was prepared for the town in 1991 with the assistance of the US Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service). As part of the project, 24 farms in town were surveyed. These farms included 6,388 acres of land – roughly 33% in timber, 17% in pasture, 14% in hay, 10% in scrub, 8% in sugarbush and 7% in corn. Dairy was the predominant use reported. Maple syrup and/or timber were combined with dairy on all but two dairy farms. There were also a small number of Christmas tree growers, sheep operations, and one horse farm.

At the time, eight of the farms leased land, and four were looking for more land to lease. Only one was looking for additional land to purchase. Most of those responding hoped to remain in agriculture for the next 10 years – only five were considering selling some land. The

The Rupert Agricultural LESA Rating System is intended to:

1. Be a guide for the implementation of the Rupert Town Plan
2. Identify and evaluate important agricultural lands and wildlife habitat.
3. Minimize the conversion of actively used agricultural lands to nonagricultural uses.
4. Preserve lands that are particularly well suited for food and fiber production for future agricultural uses.
5. Encourage agricultural activities, and increased opportunities for farmers
6. Maintain the rural, agricultural character, aesthetics and scenic values of Rupert.
7. Strengthen the farmland and open space protection sections of the Rupert Town Plan.
8. Provide an objective evaluation of the town’s best agricultural lands for use by residents, town officials, the Bennington County Regional Commission, the District #8 Environmental Commission, and state agencies.
9. Guide development to suitable nonagricultural areas.
10. Encourage developers to use the LESA rating system to help design a proposed development in a way which avoids or minimizes impacts on LESA-identified agricultural lands.
11. Support efforts of private, agricultural land conservation organizations, such as the Mettawee Valley Conservation Project, by identifying and prioritizing those farmlands that are valuable to the community for funding allocations, the transfer of development rights or other conservation actions
12. Contribute to the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

majority, however, were not enrolled in the state’s tax stabilization (use value appraisal or “current use”) program. The cost of land and the lack of farm labor were noted as difficulties. All but two indicated that farming should continue in Rupert as both a business, and a way of life. Related recommendations to support local agriculture included:

- Continuation of the state Use Value Appraisal Program to reduce property taxes.
- Promoting the donation/sale of development rights.
- Providing adequate funding for the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund (for the purchase of development rights).
- Adoption and enforcement of carefully crafted zoning regulations.
- Mapping of, and giving more recognition to, important farmland.
- Supporting good land management practices.

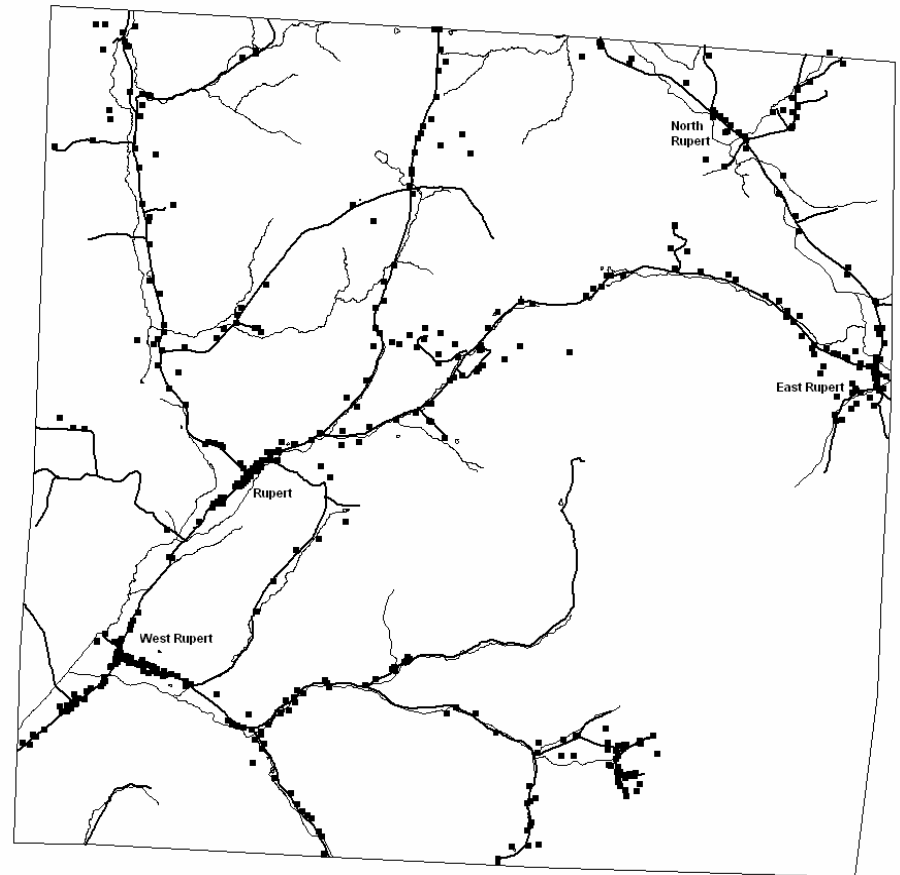
Current information at this level of detail is not available, but farming in Rupert, as in other Vermont communities, is in transition. The number of farms has declined, and those remaining have generally grown larger through the consolidation of land holdings by purchase or lease. Today there are only six active dairy operations remaining in town, but the land continues to support these farms and dairy operations in neighboring communities. Agricultural diversification – including the establishment of horse and vegetable farms (e.g., the Merck CSA) – is helping to make up for the loss of local dairy farms, and keeping land in production.

The conversion of farmland to other uses, including residential development, is an ongoing concern locally. The “estating” of family farms – a process in which local farms, including conserved farms, are sold as private estates that may or may not retain their agricultural use – is also a growing concern within the Bennington region, and elsewhere in Vermont.



The hamlet of West Rupert

Developed Land. Most of Rupert’s developed land is in residential use, but also includes a few governmental, civic and commercial parcels. Older homes, civic buildings and businesses are concentrated in the town’s four historic hamlets – North Rupert, East Rupert, Rupert and West Rupert. More recent development has occurred at relatively low densities along available road frontage. A number of seasonal camps are clustered in the Ebenville area, at the base of Bear Mountain. The distribution of structures around town is shown in the accompanying figure:



Distribution of structures (from E-911 coverage)

Conserved Lands

Rupert currently has approximately 6,700 acres of publicly and privately conserved land, representing 23.4% of its total land area. These include:

- 2,840 acres of land conserved by the Vermont Land Trust through private easements,
- 168 acres in two Green Mountain National Forest parcels,
- 332 acres in two Rupert State Forest parcels,
- 3,059 acres in the Merck Forest and Farmland Foundation, and
- 72 acres in the Rupert Town Forest.

Conserved land also includes the state’s small fishing access area on the Mettawee River, and the Mettawee Valley Community Center, both located off of VT30 in North Rupert.

Much of this land – including land in federal and state ownership, and that under private conservation easements – is expected to be conserved in perpetuity. Public ownership may be no guarantee of long-term conservation or public access – as noted, there has been some discussion of selling the Rupert Town Forest, but a related proposal was defeated by local voters in 2005.

Development Trends

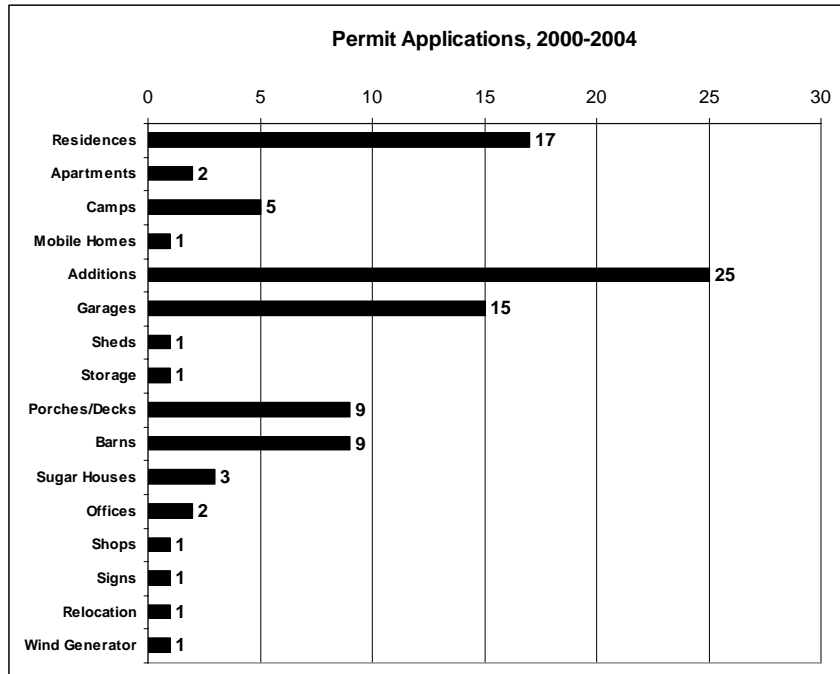
Development trends are evident from the town’s grand list and local permit data. In 2004 the town allocated funds for the preparation of a town-wide parcel map, which is still underway. Once available, this information will be especially helpful in determining the pattern of subdivision and land ownership in town.

Grand List Trends, 1995-2004				
Type	Parcels (#)			Change 1995-2004
	1995	2000	2004	
Residential 1 (<6 ac)	155	159	151	-4
Residential 2 (6+ ac)	75	85	88	13
Mobile Home	12	9	8	-4
Mobile Home/ land	15	13	12	-3
Vacation 1 (<6 ac)	79	81	82	3
Vacation 2 (6+ ac)	60	68	69	9
Commercial	6	7	6	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Utilities/Electric	1	1	1	0
Utilities/Telephone	1	1	1	0
Farm	17	13	16	-1
Woodland	19	21	21	2
Miscellaneous	133	121	107	-26
Total	573	579	561	-12
Source: Rupert Grand List (Form 411)				

Grand list data indicate that there has been relatively little development in Rupert over the past ten years. The number of listed parcels actually declined, suggesting that some consolidation of land holdings occurred during this period – especially in the last five years. In 2004:

- Year-round, single family parcels made up 42.6% of total parcels – up slightly from 40.1% in 1995.
- Vacation (second home) parcels, including camps, made up 26.9% of the total – up from 24.2% in 1995;
- Farm and woodland parcels made up 6.6% – up from 6.3% in 1995, and
- Commercial properties made up 4.0% of the total – about the same as in 1995.

There was little change in the number of commercial, farm and woodland parcels, but the number of larger residential parcels (6+ acres) increased by 22 (16.3%).



Local permit data provide more information on the type of development occurring in town. Most has been residential development – of the 75 zoning permits issued since 2000, 18 (or 24%) were for new single family homes, including one mobile home, two were for apartments, and five were for new camps. The majority (68%) were for improvements to existing properties – including the construction of additions, garages, porches, decks, and other accessory structures. Approvals for commercial development included two offices and a shop.

There have been five subdivision permits issued in town since 2004 – all involving less than three lots.

Though development in town was limited through the 1990s, it appears from more recent permit data that the pressure for residential development is growing. There is concern locally that this will result in the type of scattered, low density development that is taking place in

neighboring towns – including the creation of mini-estates consisting of large, expensive homes on what is now open and forested land.

Land Use Regulation

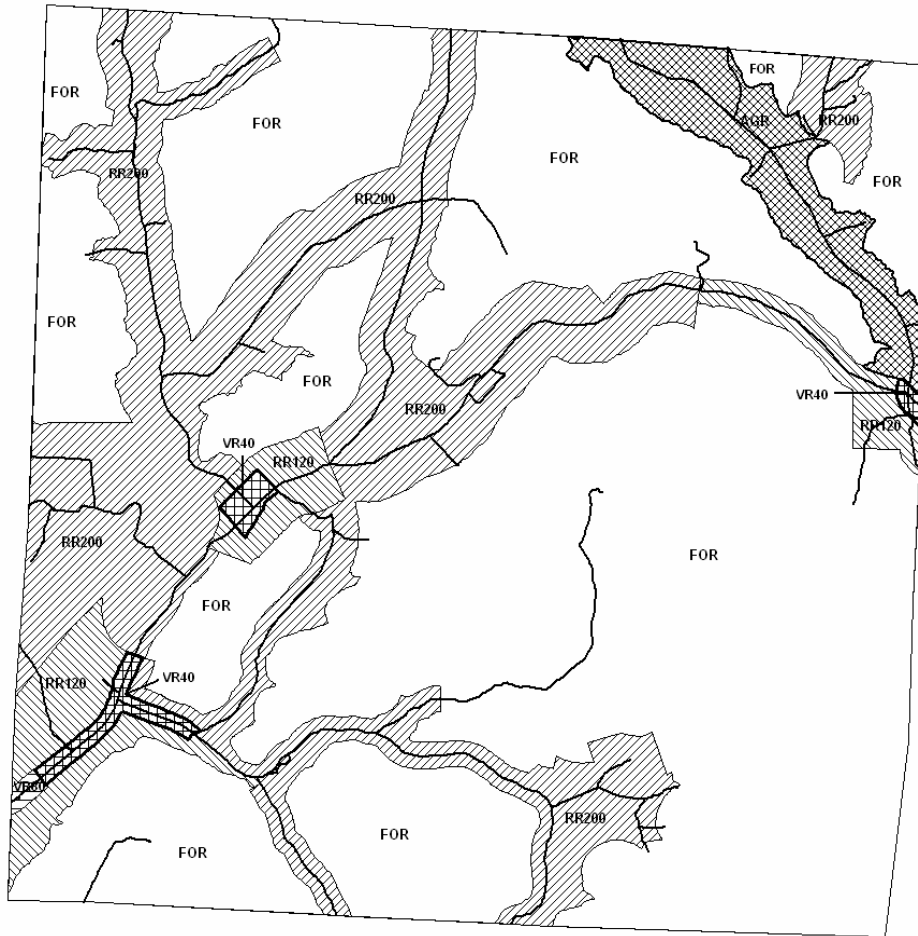
Most development in Rupert has not met the thresholds required for Act 250 review – as such most projects in town are subject only to local review under our adopted regulations. Local regulations are specifically intended to implement, and must conform to, the municipal plan. They also must meet state statutes governing local land use regulations (24 VSA Chapter 117), which were extensively revised in 2004.

Rupert has had both zoning and subdivision regulations for many years. The town’s first zoning bylaw was adopted on an interim basis in 1969, and permanently went into effect in 1972. It has since been amended on a fairly regular basis, most recently in 2000. Interim subdivision regulations were first adopted in 1987 and have been in effect on a permanent basis since 1990. Neither the zoning nor the subdivision regulations have been amended to meet new state requirements, which go into effect in September of 2005. The town also has a local on-site sewage ordinance that will remain in effect until 2007, when state wastewater regulations are scheduled to supercede local review.

Zoning Bylaw. Under local zoning, the town is divided into the following land use or zoning districts, as shown on accompanying maps:

- Village Residential 40 (VR40)
- Village Residential 80 (VR80)
- Rural Residential 120 (VR120)
- Rural Residential 200 (RR200)
- Forest (FOR)
- Agriculture (AGR)

A summary of district dimensional requirements is shown in the following table.



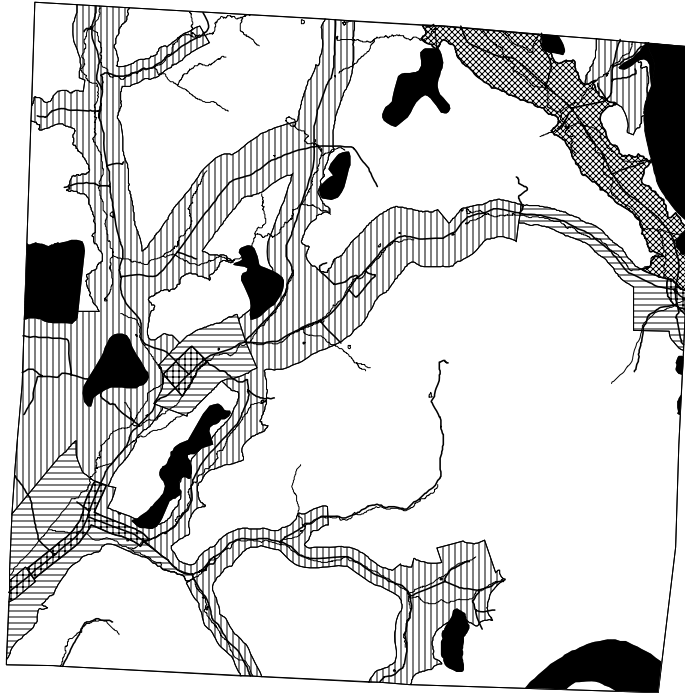
The town also regulates designated flood hazard areas, in accordance with state and federal requirements, for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Village Residential Districts coincide with three of Rupert’s four historic hamlets – Rupert, East Rupert, and West Rupert. Rural Residential districts are limited to existing road frontage along town highways outside of these areas. The Agricultural District incorporates most of town’s remaining farmland along VT 30, much of which has also been conserved through the Vermont Land Trust. The Forest District is by far the most extensive district in town, incorporating most of the town’s forested upland areas.

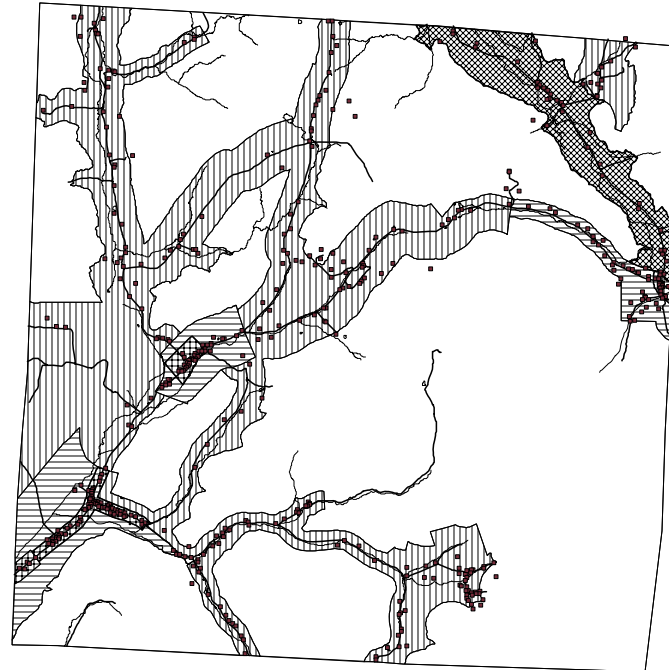
Current district dimensional standards do not necessarily reflect historic patterns of development. For example, required minimum lots sizes in village districts are probably larger than many existing lots, but reflect the need to accommodate on-site water and wastewater systems. In some districts, such as the Forest and Agricultural Districts, required minimums vary by the types of uses allowed. The regulations also include provisions for “Cluster Subdivisions,” a form of planned development that allows the Planning Commission to reduce or waive district standards to allow for the tighter clustering of development to preserve open space for recreation, conservation, agriculture or natural resource protection.

Zoning Districts: Dimensional Requirements						
	VR40	VR80	RR120	RR200	FOR	AGR
Min. Lot Area ¹	1 acre	2 acres	3 acres	5 acres	10-25 acres	25 acres
Min. Area/Dwelling Unit ¹	40,000 sf	80,000 sf	120,000 sf	200,000 sf	NA	1,000,000 sf
Min. Lot Width	150 ft	150 ft	300 ft	300 ft	NA	300 ft
Min. Front Yard	40 ft	40 ft	50 ft	50 ft	50 ft	50 ft
Min. Side Yard	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft	50 ft	15 ft
Min. Rear Yard	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft	50 ft	Not Specified
Max. Building Height	30 ft	30 ft	30 ft	30 ft	NA	30 ft
Max. Building Coverage	15%	10%	10%	10%	Not Specified	10%

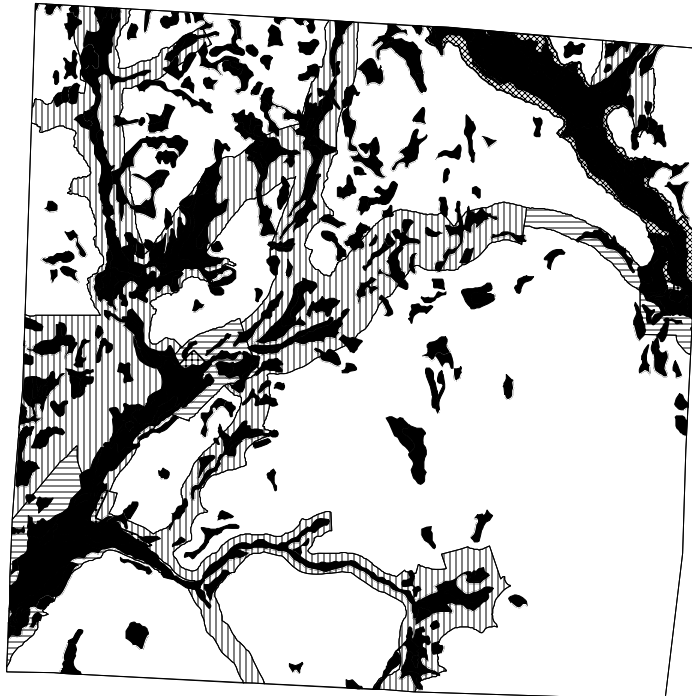
¹Note: Minimum lot sizes, measured in acres, do not completely correspond with minimum density (area/dwelling unit) requirements as measured in square feet.



A



C



B

Current zoning districts in relation to:

A – Wildlife Habitat (Deer Yards, Bear Habitat)

B – Primary Agricultural Soils

C – Structures (E-911 Sites)

Allowed uses do not vary substantially by zoning district, except within the Agriculture and Forest Districts. A mix of residential and commercial uses is allowed in all village and rural residential districts. Uses are much more limited in the other resource districts – no residential development is allowed in the Forest District above 2,500 feet. Several uses are also subject to specific zoning requirements – e.g., extraction and quarrying, home-based businesses, telecommunications towers, conversions of single- to multi-family dwellings, and mobile home parks – that are intended to address the potential impacts of these types of development.

The zoning bylaw, in addition to floodplain regulations, also includes some basic resource protection standards for surface waters and wetlands (setback requirements) and, under cluster subdivision provisions, for prime agricultural land, designated aquifer and wellhead protection areas, deeryards, areas of steep slope (>15%), and rare, threatened and endangered species habitat.

Subdivision Regulations. Local subdivision regulations apply to all subdivisions of land, but differentiate between “minor” subdivisions (four or fewer lots), and “major” subdivisions (all other subdivisions) that require more extensive review. The current regulations include basic standards for lot layout, access, streets, sewage disposal. They do not include any settlement pattern (e.g., by zoning district), resource or open space protection standards, except as may be applied under zoning (e.g., in association with cluster subdivisions).

Proposed Land Use

As determined from the 2004 Community Survey, there is support locally for development in town that provides needed jobs and services, and is compatible with the town’s rural character and historic settlement patterns. There was strong support for farm land, forest land natural resource protection, and for new development to be sited to avoid impacts to these resources, in areas served by existing infrastructure – including areas within or adjacent to the town’s existing hamlets.

Town Plan: Resource Protection Policies & Recommendations?

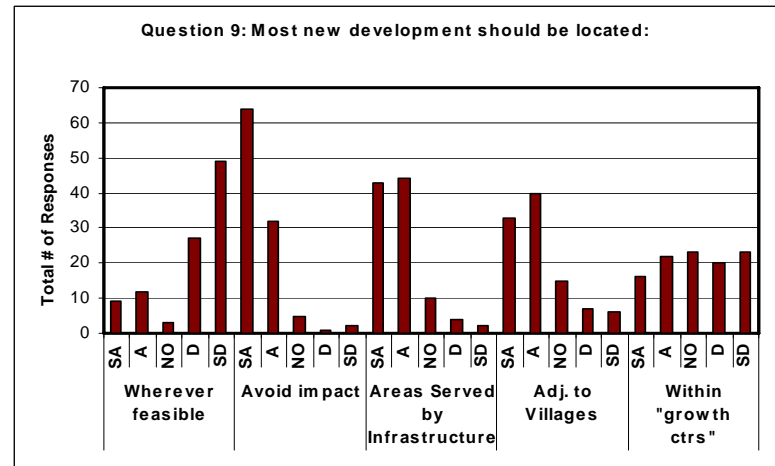
[Protect the following -- % Strongly Agree/Agree]

- Farmland (93%)
- Forestland (90%)
- Wildlife Habitat (90%)
- Steep Slopes & Ridgelines (90%)
- Ground Water (89%)
- Surface Water (88%)
- Historic Sites & Structures (88%)
- Scenic Roads (87%)
- Wetlands (78%)
- Floodplains (73%)

Town Plan: Development Policies/Recommendations?

[Promote the following -- % Strongly Agree/Agree]

- Farming (90%)
- Forestry (83%)
- Home Business (78%)
- Outdoor Recreation (70%)
- Affordable Housing (56%)
- Tourism (56%)
- Day Care (55%)
- Elderly Housing (55%)
- Retail/Service (52%)
- Wind Generation (47%)
- Indoor Recreation (43%)
- Light Industry (40%)
- Telecom Facilities (40%)
- All types (29%)
- Multifamily Housing (19%)



On the other hand, there was very mixed support for locating development within designated “growth centers” – possibly because this concept was not defined in the survey – and for the establishment of a separate business or industrial park district in town.

Survey respondents clearly supported the continuation of traditional uses in town – including farming and forestry operations, outdoor recreational uses and home-based businesses, but were less supportive of development that could potentially alter or adversely affect the character of the town or of particular neighborhoods – including light industry, telecommunications towers, and multi-family housing. Forum participants further identified some uses that may require more scrutiny under local land use regulations and ordinances, such as game farms, firing ranges, dirt tracks, and ATV use.

There was strong support for additional land conservation in town – but mixed support for expanding the holdings of the Green Mountain National Forest. The entire town lies within the GMNF’s “proclamation boundary” and is therefore eligible for consideration, but local approval must be sought prior to the purchase of additional land. Forum participants identified tax impacts to the community, restrictions on the use of land, and a general distrust of federal land management as potential areas of concern. It’s clear that local public outreach will be needed prior to any future acquisitions.

Forum participants also expressed the need for stronger local regulations to support land conservation and open space – including Rupert’s upland areas – but also recognized the need to balance land conservation efforts with the needs of local landowners.

Land Conservation

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Should additional land conservation be supported?	67%	15%	18%
Should the USDA/Forest Service continue to acquire more land in town?	41%	25%	34%

Regulatory Considerations

Village Districts. Focusing development in areas served by existing infrastructure, including town roads, has long been an adopted town policy – both to conserve important resource lands, and to more adequately serve existing and new development. Clustering has also been promoted as a means to protect important resource lands. A complementary strategy is to focus most new development – including civic, commercial and higher density residential uses (e.g., small multi-family structures), within or immediately adjacent to the town’s historic hamlets. This is especially important to avoid strip development – and related access management issues – along town and state highways.

As noted, these areas, except for North Rupert, are already zoned as village districts that are intended to accommodate a variety of development. District boundaries, standards and uses should be re-evaluated once parcel maps are available – in relation to historic densities and available services – in order to accommodate new development within these traditionally compact settlements and thereby preserve their historic character. Density bonuses (e.g., under new planned development provisions) should also be considered in these districts to help promote affordable housing in the community.

Village Center Designation?

Another option available to help the town and local property owners fund renovations and infrastructure improvements in these areas is to seek “Village Center Designation” from the state for one or more of its village districts. The benefits of designation include:

- A 5% Vermont income tax credit for the substantial rehabilitation of certified historic structures.
- A 50% Vermont income tax credit for code improvements to commercial buildings.
- Priority consideration for state municipal planning grant and community development block grant funding.
- Priority consideration by the state when leasing or constructing state buildings.
- The creation of special assessment districts that may use funds for operating as well as capital expenses.

Finally, subdivision standards should be updated to include some basic lot layout and design standards to ensure that new subdivisions are compatible and integrated into the existing settlement pattern.

Rural Residential Districts. Most of the uses currently allowed within these districts, which extend along town roads outside of village districts, are the same as those allowed within the village districts – there is little difference between the types of development allowed in each. Uses now allowed create the potential for rural strip development – including commercial strip development – that could someday adversely affect the character of these areas, and compete with development in the town’s hamlets. If development occurs at allowed densities, it could also adversely affect wildlife habitat areas and travel corridors that extend into these areas.

It is recommend that the extent of these districts – and the number and type of uses allowed within them – be re-evaluated to avoid or limit undesired patterns of development, potential impacts to wildlife, and to reinforce the town’s historic centers. Home-based businesses that are typical of rural residential areas, should be allowed to continue within these districts, with some oversight to avoid adverse impacts to neighboring properties.

Cluster subdivisions, should continue to be allowed in this district, in association with subdivision review and approval, to help conserve resources and open space, to support affordable housing development, and to promote energy efficiency and conservation.

Resource Districts. Another agricultural district, and related standards, could be created for remaining farmland on the west side of town – at minimum to include land that has already been conserved.

Given growing concern over the potential for subdivision and development within forested upland areas, it is recommended that the boundaries of the Forest District be re-evaluated, possibly to include the creation of a separate “Conservation District” that further limits subdivision and residential development below 2,500 feet in elevation in

these areas. Ridgeline zoning (e.g., through an overlay district) should also be considered to protect the town’s most prominent, scenic ridgelines and mountain tops from the adverse impacts of poorly sited development.

It’s also recommended that the town’s subdivision regulations be updated as they apply to these areas, to include additional resource protection standards. At minimum these should require the designation of building envelopes (areas to be developed) on the subdivision plat, to make sure that structures and parking areas will be located to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to significant resource lands and natural features. The clustering of development, where appropriate, is also recommended to help conserve resource lands and open space.

Statutory Requirements. Under state and federal law, some types of development that serve a larger public interest are afforded special protection or consideration under local land use regulations. The following uses cannot be excluded from the municipality, though most can be regulated, in a manner that is not exclusionary, under zoning:

- Public Facilities – including governmental, institutional, municipal, educational, religious, medical and solid and hazardous waste management facilities
- Accessory Dwellings – to existing, single family dwellings
- Mobile Homes – which may be excluded only to the extent that other single family dwellings are excluded (e.g., from a particular district)
- Multi-family Housing – including three or more units
- Group Homes – serving eight or fewer residents
- Mobile Home Parks – defined as three or more homes on a lot
- Home Occupations – that occupy a minor portion of a dwelling
- Home Child Care Facilities – serving 10 or fewer children
- Telecommunications Facilities – including telecom towers.

A few other uses are specifically exempted from local regulation:

- Power generation and transmission facilities that are regulated by the Vermont Public Service Board – including wind generators and solar collectors that are “net-metered,” (tied into the electric grid).
- Accepted agricultural practices as defined by the state – including the construction of farm structures, though local setback requirements generally apply, and
- Accepted management practices for silviculture (forestry) as defined by the state.

There are also new state requirements governing the local development review process – including new notice, hearing and decision requirements – which go into effect in September of 2005. These will override any conflicting provisions in the town’s existing regulations.

Proposed Zoning Districts (Map D)

NOTE: No zoning map changes are currently proposed, however it is the intent of the Rupert Planning Commission to re-evaluate zoning district boundaries, dimensional requirements, and allowed uses once parcel mapping for the town is completed. This process should take into consideration plan recommendations for each district and additional public input. The updated zoning map will be incorporated in a plan amendment, or the next scheduled update of the town plan.

Village Districts: The purpose of these districts is to allow for compact, higher density, mixed use development within and immediately adjacent to Rupert’s historic hamlets, which is compatible in siting, building orientation and scale with the traditional settlement pattern and character of these areas. These districts are intended to accommodate a variety of civic, commercial and residential uses, including but not limited to traditional mixed uses (e.g., an apartment over a storefront), retail uses, senior and multi-family housing, government offices and meeting space, and formal open space (e.g., a park or green). Though on-site systems may be necessary, it is the intent within these districts to allow for shared systems where feasible, to create a more compact

pattern of development, and to require higher standards of street improvement, pedestrian paths and sidewalks, and street lighting where such improvements may be efficiently and economically installed and maintained.

Rural Residential Districts: The purpose of these districts is to 1) ensure the preservation of the natural and scenic character of these areas, which are predominantly agricultural, through appropriate subdivision and site design (e.g., clustering), while also 2) allowing for low to moderate densities of compatible, residential development in areas served by existing public roads, where soils and slopes are suitable for on-site wastewater systems. This district is also intended to accommodate traditional rural uses, including but not limited to home-based businesses and cottage industries, farm suppliers, services, markets and road side stands, and outdoor recreation. Other use should be allowed as appropriate within historic structures (e.g., barns) that maintain their historic integrity and their economic viability.

Resource (Open Space) Districts. These districts include the **Agricultural and Forest Districts**, which are intended to support 1) the continuation of agriculture and forestry in town, 2) conservation of the town’s important natural and scenic resources, including but limited to our most productive agricultural land and our forested uplands, and 3) related, low density development that is compatible with these objectives. Allowed uses should include well-managed, agriculture, forestry, and extraction and quarrying operations and related processing and management activities, outdoor recreation, telecommunications towers, and very low overall densities of residential development and use – though clustering may be appropriate on certain sites to retain large, un-subdivided tracts of productive forest, farmland or wildlife habitat. All new development, including structures and associated infrastructure such as driveway and utility corridors, should be sited to avoid adverse impacts to the town’s natural and scenic resources, as defined in the municipal plan and identified from available maps and site investigation. Residential development is not allowed in areas over 2,500 feet in elevation.

Overlay Districts. Rupert has an adopted a **Flood Hazard Overlay District** that incorporates flood hazard areas designated by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The purpose of this district is to minimize and prevent the loss of life and property, the disruption of commerce, the impairment of the tax base, and the extraordinary public expenditures and demands on public services that result from flooding, and related hazards. These regulations do not currently limit uses allowed within the underlying district, but incorporate construction and design standards as needed to ensure that the town retains its membership in the federal program so that property owners can obtain flood insurance.

The Planning Commission should also consider developing a “**Conservation Overlay**” district, to further protect forested upland and natural resource areas below 2,500 feet and/or a “**Ridgeline Overlay**” District, as needed to protect the town’s most prominent and scenic ridgelines, mountain and hill tops.

Non-regulatory Considerations

In many cases non-regulatory options for conserving land and historic properties may be more effective than regulations. These include, but may not be limited to:

- Providing information and technical assistance to property owners regarding accepted land management practices and property restoration and rehabilitation (e.g., through a Conservation or Historic Preservation Commission).

- Supporting private efforts to conserve land in areas that conform to the Town Plan.
- Supporting state and federal acquisition of additional lands for public management and use, in a manner than does not unduly restrict public access or adversely affect the town’s tax base.
- Adopting local “right-to-farm policies” that inform new residents of the town’s support for local farming operations.
- Encouraging participation in the state’s current use (use value appraisal) program for forest and farm land.
- Providing local tax stabilization agreements for farm and forest land, and local economic development projects.
- Providing financing incentives and funding assistance to property owners for restoration, rehabilitation or redevelopment – e.g., through Village Center Designation, available grant programs, and letters of support – for example as is now being done through the Rupert School House Restoration Project.

Both regulatory and non-regulatory programs for managing growth and development in town need to be designed in relation to the town’s overall fiscal and administrative capacities to sustain such programs.

Land Use Goals:

- *To maintain the town's historic settlement pattern of compact villages (hamlets) separated by rural countryside.*
- *To promote the long-term viability and sustained management of the town's agricultural and forest lands and earth resources.*
- *To conserve the town's important natural and historic features, and environmentally sensitive areas, from the adverse impacts of development.*
- *To maintain and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities for local residents and visitors.*
- *To provide for a variety of housing, including affordable housing, in appropriate locations served by available infrastructure.*

Land Use Policies:

1. Intensive residential and commercial development should be allowed within designated Village Districts to reinforce and revitalize these areas as the town's traditional centers. Strip development should be avoided outside of designated Village Districts. Public investments, including the construction or expansion of infrastructure, should also reinforce the traditional character and densities of development within these areas.
2. New residential development should be located primarily in areas served by existing roads and infrastructure, including designated Village and Rural Residential Districts. Higher density multi-family and senior housing, consisting of three or more units per structure, should be located within the Village District, or allowed as an adaptive reuse of a historic structure in any district.
3. Public facilities that are intended for regular public access – including but not limited to town offices, meeting halls, community centers and post offices, should be located within designated Village Districts.
4. Within the Agriculture District, primary agricultural soils – and in particular prime agricultural soils – should be retained for farming and related uses in order to maintain their maximum productivity. The construction or extension of roads, other infrastructure and utilities shall be permitted only where agricultural activities will not be negatively impacted. Agricultural lands should be managed in accordance with accepted agricultural practices.
5. Within the Forest District, productive forest land should be maintained and managed in accordance with accepted management practices for sustainable timber production, outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat, and aquifer recharge and headwater protection. The subdivision and fragmentation of forest lands should be avoided to allow for viable long-term management of the timber resource. Any allowed development within this district should be sited and designed to avoid adverse impacts to the resource base, including productive forest soils, and to environmentally sensitive areas. Environmental limitations shall be addressed in all proposals for development through site design and long-term management plans.
6. The clustering of development (e.g., through Planned Unit Development) is allowed in all districts. Clustering may be required for larger subdivisions within Rural Residential Districts, or for any development within the Agriculture and Forest Districts, as needed to conserve resource lands and open space, and to avoid environmentally sensitive areas.
7. Uses allowed within the Flood Hazard Overlay District should be limited to agriculture, forestry, outdoor recreation, and other open space uses, and improvements to existing structures. All new development within this district should be designed and constructed to minimize flood hazards, in accordance with state and federal requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

8. Identified earth resources of potential public or commercial value—including known sand, gravel and slate deposits – should be protected from development that would interfere with future extraction. Resource extraction operations shall be designed and managed to limit surface runoff, soil erosion and sedimentation, and adverse impacts to groundwater, environmentally sensitive areas, neighboring properties, and public roads. Extraction sites shall be reclaimed, to the extent feasible, to allow a subsequent use. Erosion control and reclamation plans, and bonding or another form of surety may be required.
9. Buffer areas and/or management plans may be required as appropriate to separate incompatible land uses, and to protect environmentally sensitive areas, including surface waters, wetlands, wellheads, source protection and wildlife habitat areas.
10. All proposed development, plans, and public policies that could affect the Town of Rupert should be reviewed for conformance with the Rupert Town Plan

Land Use Tasks:

1. **Consider adopting a comprehensive set of “unified” development regulations**, that incorporates zoning, subdivision, site plan, and flood hazard review, in part to make the review process easier. [Planning Commission, Selectboard]
2. **Update the town’s zoning map and district standards when parcel maps become available** [Planning Commission, Selectboard], to:
 - Include a re-evaluation of district dimensional and density requirements, and allowed uses, in accordance with plan recommendations, and to
3. **Update the town’s zoning regulations**, giving consideration to:
 - **Consider a Conservation Overlay and/or a Ridgeline Overlay District** to further protect important natural resource areas below 2,500 feet.
 - New statutory (Chapter 117) requirements that go into effect in September 2005 – including updated provisions for development review (notice, hearing and decision requirements), and for accessory dwellings, group homes, mobile home parks, multi-family units, and nonconforming lots, uses and structures.
 - More clearly differentiating allowed uses within Village and Rural Residential Districts – particularly as needed to avoid the potential for commercial strip development in Rural Residential Districts.
 - Updating and expanding clustering (Planned Unit Development) provisions as intended to protect open space and resource lands – particularly in Rural Residential and Resource Districts – and to support the efficient use of land and allow for increased densities as needed for affordable housing development. Consider allowing density bonuses within Village and Rural Residential Districts as an incentive for affordable housing development.
 - Requiring the designation of building envelopes, and related resource protection standards, for all development subject to conditional use review within the Agriculture and Forest Districts to ensure that structures and parking areas in these areas are sited to avoid adverse impacts to significant natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas.

- Incorporating additional use standards as appropriate – e.g., for the adaptive reuse of historic structures, mixed use development, and for firing ranges, dirt tracks, and other outdoor recreation facilities that may be of concern locally.
 - Incorporating basic performance standards as appropriate – e.g., for noise and outdoor lighting, to minimize potential impacts to neighboring properties.
4. **Update the town’s subdivision regulations** [Planning Commission, Selectboard] giving consideration to:
- Incorporating basic settlement pattern (e.g., lot configuration) standards for each zoning district – and particularly for subdivisions within designated Village Districts, to ensure that lot size and configurations reflect traditional settlement patterns in these areas and that new roads, sidewalks and other infrastructure will be connected to and integrated with existing facilities.
 - Incorporating subdivision standards (e.g., for lot line configurations, clustering) that minimize the fragmentation of important agricultural, forest wildlife habitat areas – at minimum to be applied within the Agriculture and Forest Districts.
- Require, in Agriculture and Forest Districts, and as appropriate within Rural Residential Districts, the designation of building envelopes on proposed subdivision plats, along with maximum area and siting requirements, to ensure that new structures and parking areas will be located to avoid adverse impacts to important natural and scenic resources and environmentally sensitive areas.
5. **Update the “Town of Rupert Agricultural LESA Rating System” to re-evaluate priority parcels for land conservation.** Consider developing a similar forest land rating system (FLESA). [Planning Commission, Conservation Commission, or a separately appointed Resource Lands Task Force].
6. **Consider other non-regulatory land conservation options** as appropriate, including the establishment of a local conservation fund. [Planning Commission or Conservation Commission, Selectboard].

Work Program

Often town plans, once completed, sit on the shelf to gather dust. It's the Planning Commission's hope that the town will actively pursue tasks recommended in this plan over the next five years – as available time and resources allow – to achieve, or to make progress toward meeting related plan goals and objectives. Proposed work tasks are summarized in the accompanying table.

In addition to these specific tasks – which include the update of the town's land use regulations – there are other ways to make use of the town plan in local, regional and state affairs. The plan should provide guidance to:

- Town officials with regard to municipal policies, expenditures and the financing and siting of new facilities.

- Regional commissioners, staff and adjoining towns, in developing compatible local and regional plans.
- State legislators and officials, in developing or reviewing proposed legislation, plans, policies, and programs that may directly affect the community.
- The District Environmental Commission and the Public Service Board, in state regulatory proceedings, as needed to determine a proposed project's conformance with the municipal plan.

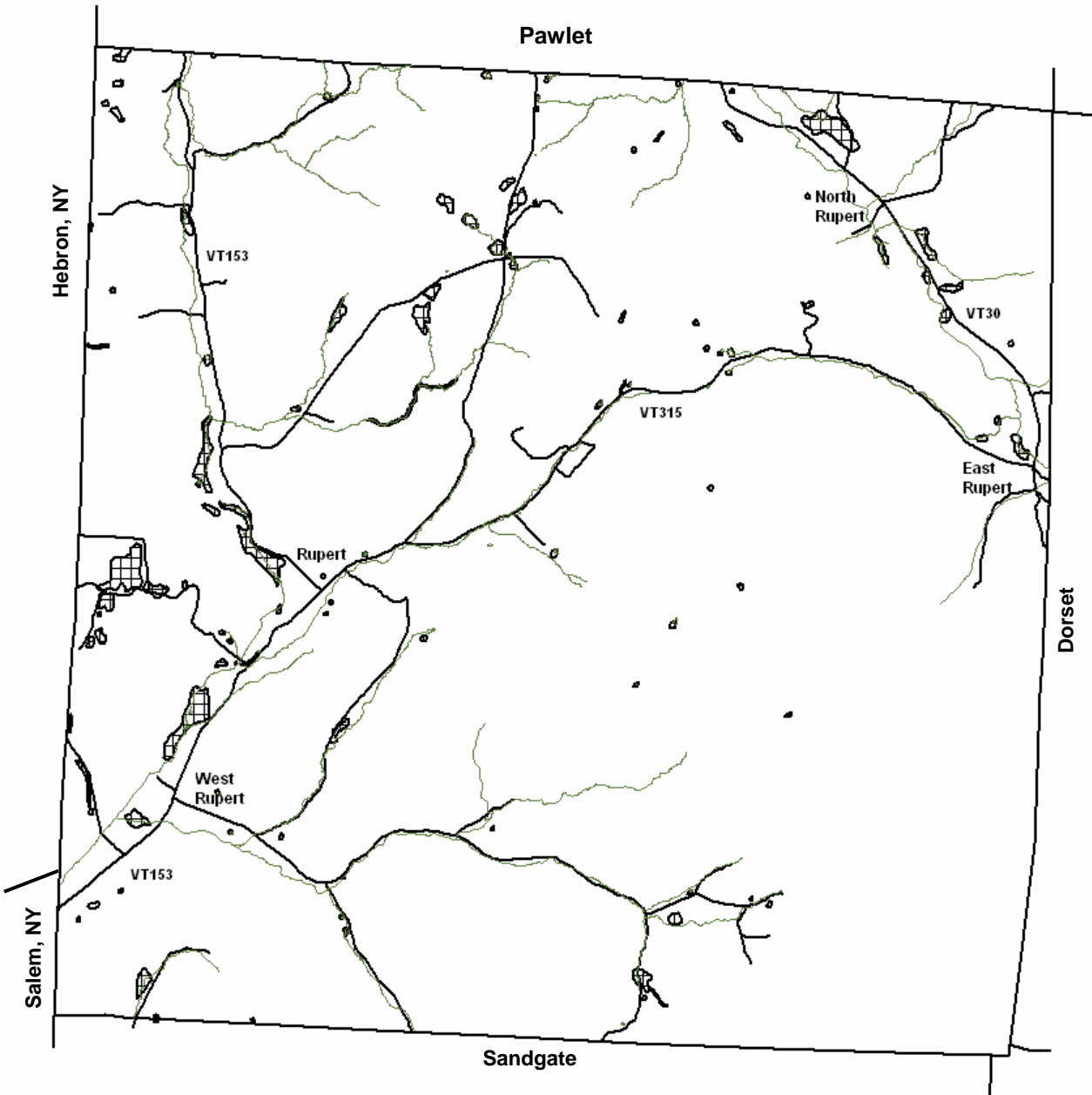
Some of these implementation measures – and the town's ability to apply for municipal grants to help fund its planning work – require that the town plan be approved by the Bennington Regional Planning Commission, either prior or subsequent to its adoption by the town.

The plan will also be updated as needed – by 2010 at the latest – to remain current, in effect, and relevant to the community.

Plan Section(s)	Task	Responsibility	Time Frame
All	<p>Update current zoning and subdivision regulations, with consideration given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The adoption of a comprehensive set of "unified" development regulations, incorporating zoning, subdivision, site plan, and flood hazard review. ▪ New state (Chapter 117) requirements that go into effect as of September 2005, including new requirements for the equal treatment of housing (accessory dwellings, mobile home parks, etc.) ▪ Additional resource protection standards and provisions that allow for or require the designation of building envelopes (the area on a parcel where structures may be sited) and the clustering of development to protect resources and preserve open space ▪ The incorporation of updated road and access management standards, and other related town policies and ordinances. ▪ Specific provisions to ensure that proposed development will be adequately served by existing or planned infrastructure and utilities, and that the potential impacts of development on community facilities and services are adequately addressed in review. ▪ The incorporation of basic performance standards (e.g., for noise and outdoor lighting) to minimize potential impacts of development on neighboring properties. 	<p>Planning Commission Selectboard</p>	<p>Years 1-2</p>

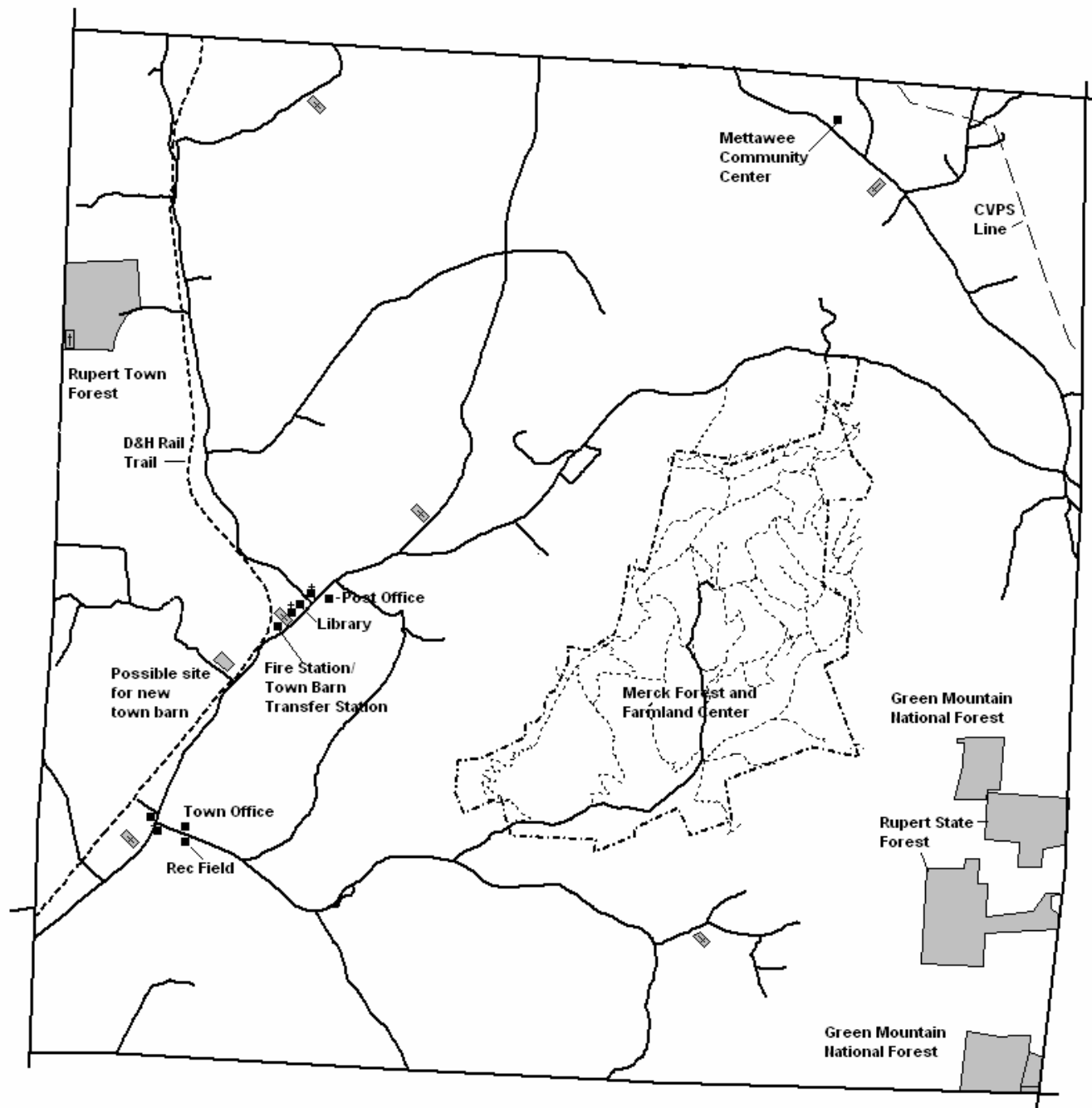
Plan Section(s)	Task	Responsibility	Time Frame
All	<p>Update current zoning and subdivision regulations, with consideration given to (cont.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More clearly differentiating between uses allowed within Village and Rural Residential Districts, especially to avoid the potential for commercial strip development outside of Village Districts ▪ Incorporating additional use standards as appropriate – e.g., for the adaptive reuse of historic structures, mixed use development, and for firing ranges, dirt tracks, and other outdoor recreation facilities that may be of concern locally. ▪ Updating and expanding clustering (Planned Unit Development) provisions as intended to protect open space and resource lands – particularly in Rural Residential, Agricultural and Forest Districts – and to support the efficient use of land and allow for increased densities as needed for affordable housing development in the Village and Rural Residential Districts. ▪ Allowing density bonuses within Village and Rural Residential Districts as an incentive for affordable housing development. ▪ Incorporating basic settlement pattern (e.g., lot configuration) standards for each zoning district – and particularly for subdivisions within designated Village Districts, to ensure that lot size and configurations reflect traditional settlement patterns in these areas and that new roads, sidewalks and other infrastructure will be connected to and integrated with existing facilities. ▪ Incorporating subdivision standards (e.g., for lot line configurations, clustering) that minimize the fragmentation of important agricultural, forest wildlife habitat areas – at minimum to be applied within the Agriculture and Forest Districts. 	<p>Planning Commission Selectboard</p>	<p>Years 1-2</p>
Community/ Environment/ Land	<p>Update the town's zoning map and zoning district standards when parcel maps become available, with consideration given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A re-evaluation of district boundaries, dimensional and density requirements, and allowed uses, in accordance with plan recommendations. ▪ The creation of a conservation or conservation overlay and/or a ridgeline overlay district to further protect important natural resource areas below 2,500 feet. 	<p>Planning Commission Selectboard</p>	<p>Years 1-2</p>
Community/ Environment	<p>Conduct inventories, as time and resources permit, with the assistance of the Bennington County Regional Commission, state officials and nonprofits, to further document the town's natural, cultural and scenic resources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unsurveyed town boundaries ▪ Hazard areas ▪ Natural features, including critical wildlife habitat areas and travel corridors ▪ Historic districts, sites and structures ▪ Scenic resources, including scenic roads 	<p>Planning Commission and/or Conservation Commission Historical Society</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
Environment Land	<p>Consider the creation and appointment of a Conservation Commission that could inventory the town's natural resources, work with landowners interested in conservation and resource management, and develop resource management plans for town-owned land, including the Rupert Town Forest.</p>	<p>Selectboard</p>	<p>Year 1</p>
Community/	<p>Continue to support the efforts of the Rupert Historical Society and the Rupert School house (cont.)</p>	<p>Planning</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Plan Section(s)	Task	Responsibility	Time Frame
Environment	Restoration Committee to conserve town history, to increase public awareness of Rupert's cultural heritage, and to renovate the Rupert Village School and Town Office.	Commission, Selectboard	
Community	Participate in regional efforts to monitor and address housing needs within the Bennington region	Planning Commission	Ongoing
Community	Contact affordable housing providers regarding options and constraints for developing small affordable housing projects, including an elderly housing project, within the community	Planning Commission	Years 3-4
Community	Appoint a Rupert Development Committee to include representatives from local businesses that could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct an inventory and survey of local farms and businesses ▪ Prepare and maintain a business directory for the promotion of local businesses. ▪ Initiate a "Buy Local" campaign within the community, with assistance from the region and state. ▪ Establish a local outdoor market to be held regularly during summer months, to support local farmers, artists and craftsmen. ▪ Help develop a local web site to promote local businesses, with links to business web sites. ▪ Establish a cooperatively run coffee house to serve the local community. 	Selectboard	Year 1
Support System	Develop and maintain a town web site	Library, Town Clerk	Ongoing
Support System	Conduct energy audits of municipal facilities; identify needed energy efficiency improvements	Selectboard Highway Dept.	Years 1-2
Support System	Develop a road improvement plan and equipment replacement schedule	Highway Dept., Selectboard	Years 1-2
Support System	Prepare a capital budget and improvement program that identifies and schedules needed capital improvements and proposed funding sources	Planning Commission, Selectboard	Years 3-4
Community/ Land	Obtain a municipal planning grant to determine development capacity within and adjacent to the town's existing hamlets (e.g., Village Districts) – e.g., through a build-out/on-site wastewater capacity analysis.	Planning Commission, Selectboard	Years 3-4
Support System/ Land	Obtain grants to investigate the feasibility and cost of developing municipal or community water system to serve one or more of Rupert's hamlets (e.g., Village Districts)	Planning Commission, Selectboard	Years 4-5
Environment Land	Update the "Town of Rupert Agricultural LESA Rating System" to re-evaluate priority parcels for land conservation. Consider developing a similar forest land rating system (FLESA).	Planning Commission	Years 3-4
Environment Land	Consider other non-regulatory land conservation options as appropriate, including the establishment of a local conservation fund.	Planning Commission, Selectboard	Ongoing
All	Participate in state regulatory proceedings (Act 250, Section 248) as needed to represent town interests.	Planning Commission, Selectboard	As needed
All	Prepare updates and amendments to the town plan	Planning Commission	Years 4-5 or as needed



Map A:
Base Map

Rupert, VT
May 2005



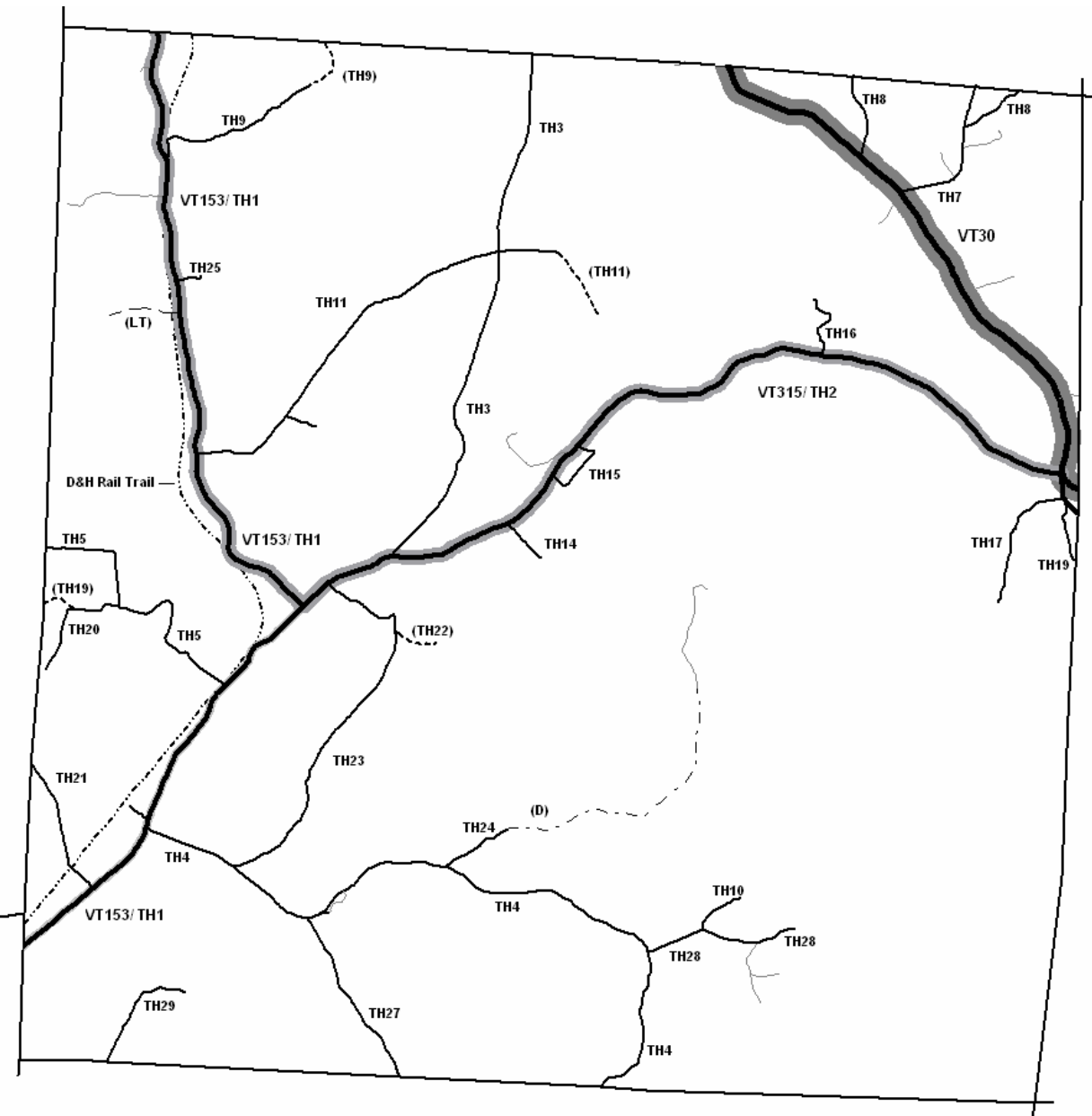
Map B: Public Lands & Facilities

Includes:

- Town Facilities
- State Facilities
- Federal Facilities
- Regulated Utilities
- Town Land
- State Land
- Federal Land
- Private Land Open to Public (Merck)







Note: The Mettawee Community School, located on VT153 in West Pawlet, is not shown.

Rupert, VT
May 2005



Map C: Transportation

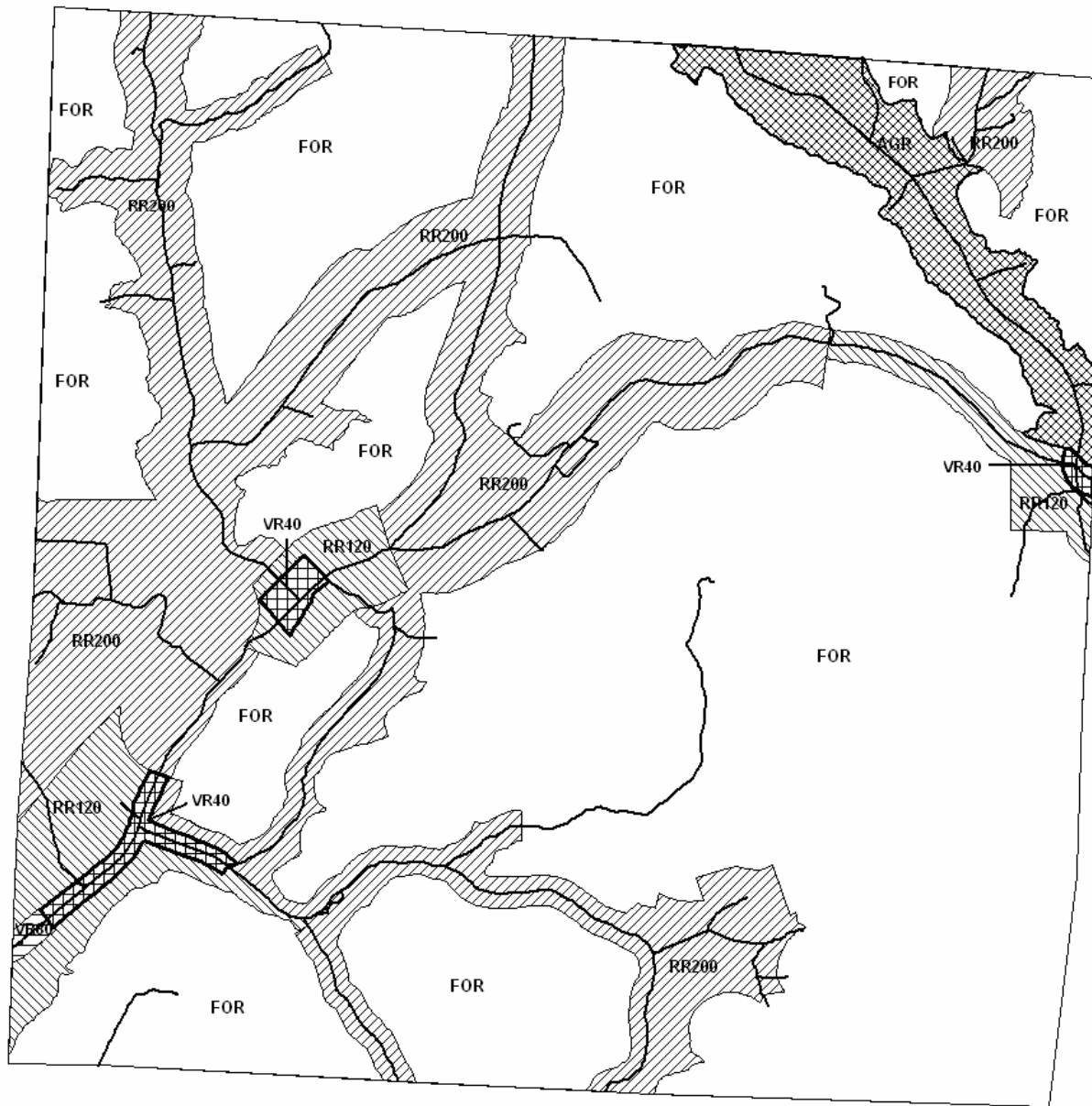
Legal Class

-  State Highway – VT30
-  Class 2 Town Highway–TH1,TH2
-  Class 3 Town Highway–TH
-  Class 4 Town Highway – (TH)
-  Legal Trail– (LT)
-  Discontinued – (D)
-  D&H Rail Trail

Functional Class







-  Minor Arterial
-  Major Collector
-  Minor Collector
-  Other
-  Local

Rupert, VT
May 2005



**Map D:
Proposed Land Use**

Zoning Districts:

	VR40	Village Residential 40
	VR80	Village Residential 80
	RR120	Rural Residential 120
	RR200	Rural Residential 200
	AGR	Agricultural
	FOR	Forest

**Rupert, VT
May 2005**