

Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan Summary for Cape Cod Commission

Certification

This document provides a summary of elements from the Bourne Local Comprehensive that are required for Cape Cod Commission certification. The full plan, with expanded content, is available at <https://www.townofbourne.com/planning/news/local-comprehensive-plan>. For certification, the Commission requires that an LCP include the following content.

1. Vision statement and growth policy
2. Existing conditions inventory and overview
3. Land use and planning goals that are consistent with RPP goals
4. Capital facilities plan
5. Housing plan
6. Targeted action plan

For further information about LCP content and Cape Cod Commission certification requirements see the LCP Guidance Document.

1. Vision Statement & Growth Policy

The Growth Policy for the Town of Bourne, expressed throughout this Local Comprehensive Plan (LCP), is to guide growth toward areas that are adequately supported by infrastructure and away from areas that must be protected for ecological, historical, or other reasons. This growth policy is directly aligned with the growth policy in the 2018 RPP, which states that “Growth should be focused in centers of activity and areas supported by adequate infrastructure and guided away from areas that must be protected for ecological, historical or other reasons. Development should be responsive to context allowing for the restoration, preservation and protection of the Cape’s unique resources while promoting economic and community resilience.”

To support this growth policy, the Town of Bourne LCP also sets out a vision for the town, built upon the vision articulated in Bourne’s first LCP, which envisioned a town of village centers serving the daily needs of surrounding neighborhoods, with an active downtown in Buzzards Bay that would be a center for government, marine research, and education. Regional commercial and industrial uses would be located on MacArthur Boulevard and other areas with good highway access. Village centers would be connected by pedestrian and bicycle paths, as well as local roads, away from regional traffic. This revised plan envisions continuation of the policies of encouraging and supporting locally-owned businesses and taking advantage of Bourne’s variety of educational opportunities and its proximity to the marine and scientific institutions in Woods Hole. This plan also reinforces the work of the Bourne Housing Partnership in assuring that appropriate and affordable housing continues to be available to residents at all ages and income levels. The plan’s goals and actions support the growth policy and help advance and support important planning documents including the 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan, the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the 2014 Bourne Housing Production Plan and the 2019 Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program Summary of Findings, which address land protection and preservation and climate change resiliency.

In addition to the growth policy and vision, the LCP contains a Community Design section that addresses the desire and need for the town to develop in a manner that reflects its heritage and distinctive

character. The LCP recognizes and identifies areas with distinctive qualities and characteristics within the natural and built environment, reflective of the RPP placetypes, and provides actions and policies to support the community vision for these areas. For example, the LCP recognizes the importance of village centers and the desire to encourage a mix of uses in these areas and connect them with multiple modes of transportation, which is similar in nature and aspirations to the Community Activity Centers placetype in the RPP, while also identifying areas such as MacArthur Boulevard, which have good highway access, as places more appropriate for regional commercial and industrial uses, similar to the Suburban Development Areas and Industrial Activity Centers placetypes in the RPP. The Community Design section also highlights the importance of preserving the town's agricultural land uses and rural and maritime character.

The Open Space section of the LCP also refers to the natural areas placetype identified in the RPP and the importance of protecting these resources in Bourne for many reasons, but especially for their impact on the character of the town. The villages of Bourne include important historic resources, indicative of the rich history of the town and the LCP identifies actions to protect these resources and character which align with the strategies identified for the Historic Areas placetype in the RPP.

Additionally, the Capital Facilities and Infrastructure section contains a policy that "public investments in infrastructure and facilities shall reinforce the traditional character, Cape Cod Placetypes, and village center development patterns of the town" and one of the plan's housing policies is to "Foster development of diverse neighborhoods with housing for all age and income groups, and with a focus on higher density developments in community activity centers."

2. Existing Conditions

The following narrative provides a synopsis of existing conditions as provided in the LCP. An expanded inventory and additional details are provided throughout the plan.

The LCP begins with an in-depth explanation of the history and existing conditions of Bourne and includes a profile of Bourne, outlines its form of government, physical attributes, and socio-demographic statistics such as population. In addition to this profile and an in-depth history of the town, woven throughout the LCP and its issue area descriptions, are further facts and data that provide a good picture of the existing assets, opportunities, and issues in Bourne.

Town Government

- Open Town Meeting (Quorum: 125 Registered Voters)
- Five-member Elected Board of Selectmen
- Town Administrator Appointed by Selectmen

Historic Origin

- First English Settlement in 1627 as part of Sandwich
- Incorporated as a Town in 1884

Physical Size and Land Use

- Total Land Area: 26, 240 Acres (40.65 Square Miles)
- Joint Base Cape Cod: 10,238 Acres (incl 749-acre National Cemetery)

- Residential Land Area: 5,250 Acres
- Commercial/Industrial Land Area: 632 Acres
- Mixed Use Land Area: 61 Acres
- Public/Semi-public/Tax Exempt: 14,911 Acres
- Fresh Water Area: Approximately 300 Acres
- Wetlands: 2,272 acres
- Shoreline: Approximately 54 Miles

Population

- Year-round Residents: 20,501 (Winter 2018 Town Census)
- Seasonal Peak Population: Estimated 40,000
- Population Density: 504 Persons per Square Mile
- Median Age of Permanent Population: 48 (Massachusetts: 39)
- Persons Age 65 and Over: 21.6 Percent (Massachusetts: 16.2 Percent)

Economics

- Total Assessed Value in 2018: \$4,469,763,220
- Median Household Income: \$70,304 (Massachusetts: \$70,954)
- Per Capita Income: \$37,042 (Massachusetts: \$38,069)
- Poverty Rate: 9.7 Percent (Massachusetts: 10.4 Percent)

Housing

- Total Housing Units: 11,510
- Seasonal Housing Units: 2,626 (22.8 Percent of Total Units)
- Affordable Housing Units: 705 (8.2 Percent of Year-round Units)
- Median Price of All Single-family Houses Sold in 2018: \$421,869 (Note that this number is highly skewed by a few sales of waterfront estates; a more realistic median for year-round dwellings is estimated at \$300,000.)

Open Space

- Protected: 14,269 Acres (54.4 Percent)
- Town Owned: 2,152 Acres (8.2 Percent)
- Federal & State Owned: 11,096 Acres (42.3 Percent)

The 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan states that Bourne has approximately 400 acres of beaches, marinas, playgrounds and playing fields, about 1.5 percent of total land area, in active recreational use

Regarding capacity for growth, the town is close to build-out under current zoning and has little capacity for new growth. Downtown Buzzards Bay and Joint Base Cape Cod are the only areas with significant development potential. The zoning in Buzzards Bay would allow for a significant increase in residential and commercial development, but future growth in Buzzards Bay is limited by wastewater treatment needs. The town has funded an expanded treatment facility that could accept an additional 100,000 gallons per day, which would allow new residential and commercial development in the downtown.

Joint Base Cape Cod could become a site for future housing and commercial growth should portions of it become repurposed.

The Cape Cod Commission conducted a buildout analysis in 2012 and its growth projections remain applicable, as no zoning changes that affect density have since been adopted.

Key Issues and Needs

Water quality and protection, traffic and transportation, including expanding bicycling infrastructure, and revitalization of Downtown Buzzards Bay, which will require addressing its coastal resiliency needs, are the key issues or highest priorities currently for the town.

Based on the LCP survey results from Bourne residents, water quality and protection is the top issue facing the town. Vital to protecting and improving the town's water quality is reduction of total nitrogen flowing into salt water wetlands, estuaries, and embayments, and reduction of phosphorus entering fresh water ponds, streams, and aquifers. The LCP stresses that it is essential for Bourne to continue to expand wastewater collection and treatment systems and other options, especially in densely developed coastal areas. The Queen Sewell area of Buzzards Bay Village, Gray Gables, Tahanto, Barlow's Landing, Pocasset Heights, Patuisset, Cedar Point, and Picture Lake are all areas of critical concern.

Traffic congestion today is another major concern in town. The LCP discusses several actions to address transportation needs, including extension of commuter rail service to Buzzards Bay; replacement of the two Canal bridges; extension of the Shining Sea bikeway from North Falmouth to the canal; and capacity and safety improvements to Sandwich Road, MacArthur Boulevard, and Scenic Highway. Since most of these issues lie beyond the authority of the town to manage, the LCP calls for Bourne officials to work with state and federal authorities to advance these projects and seek continued progress on their implementation.

Downtown Buzzards Bay continues to be the focus of future investment. The October 2018 planning workshop, during which participants ranked issues facing Bourne, and the LCP community survey both showed that this remains a high priority for a large majority of Bourne residents. Focusing development in the downtown would help boost the local economy while providing new housing opportunities and businesses to serve the local population. Providing additional infrastructure (wastewater, commuter rail, bike path) to serve anticipated growth is a top priority and key to helping this area flourish. With much of downtown Buzzards Bay located in the floodplain and the projected Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) zone, coastal resiliency is also an important issue for Bourne. It is important that the town identify and promote sound construction and design strategies to minimize risk to public safety and property. The [2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) and the [2019 Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program Summary of Findings](#) recommend actions such as salt marsh restoration, low-lying roads assessment, and development of an integrated water resources management plan to help reduce storm related impacts and adapt to sea level rise.

Comprising over one-third of the town's area, the existence and activities of Joint Base Cape Cod (JBCC) significantly impact the Town of Bourne, however the Town of Bourne has little influence over the activities conducted on the base. While future growth could occur there, planning for such growth and changes on the base is speculative. However, the town would be interested in pursuing future land use changes and state economic development initiatives that may benefit the town and could help address needs such as acquiring land for an industrial park. It is important for Bourne to maintain

communication with JBCC to coordinate and collaborate on future planning initiatives and seek continued representation with state and federal officials on future planning efforts.

3. Community Goals

The Bourne LCP contains goals and supporting policies for all 14 issue areas identified in the 2018 Regional Policy Plan. In addition to the 14 RPP issue areas, the town identified the importance of and need for goals and policies in three additional areas: recreation, human services, and education. The goals in all the issue areas and their supporting policies are tailored to meet the specific needs of Bourne while remaining consistent with the RPP goals.

Bourne LCP Goal	Bourne LCP Policies	Regional Policy Plan Goal
Water Resources		
<p>The Water Resources goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to assure an adequate supply of high-quality drinking water without need for excessive treatment, to reverse degradation of subsurface aquifers, and to restore and preserve the ecological integrity of surface waters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage water use so that it does not adversely affect the quality or quantity of surface water resources, private wells, or the safe yield of the region’s fresh water aquifers. • Advance and support regional plans and programs to expand wastewater treatment efforts that will lead to servicing densely developed neighborhoods along the Buzzards Bay coast. • Institute an educational campaign to phase out use of synthetic chemical fertilizers and pesticides in favor of low-nitrogen organic and natural biological treatment methods. 	<p>To maintain a sustainable supply of high quality untreated drinking water and protect, preserve, or restore the ecological integrity of Cape Cod’s fresh and marine surface water resources.</p>
Ocean Resources		
<p>The Ocean Resources goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to protect the public interest in the coast as well as rights for fishing, navigation and recreation; to improve, preserve and manage coastal areas in order to safeguard and perpetuate their biological, economic, historic, maritime and aesthetic values; and to preserve, enhance and expand public access to the shoreline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that future development and modification of existing development is properly sited and designed to minimize flood hazards and maintain the ability of coastal landforms to migrate naturally. • Restore sustainable commercial and recreational harvesting of both finfish and shellfish, and protect benthic habitats from direct or indirect impacts. • Enhance and improve public access to and visibility of ocean resources. 	<p>To protect, preserve, or restore the quality and natural values and functions of ocean resources.</p>
Wetland Resources		
<p>The Wetland Resources goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to restore and protect the natural state of all wetlands and their buffers to the greatest extent possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the quality and quantity of inland and coastal wetlands and their buffers. • Protect wetlands from stormwater discharges and changes in hydrology. • Monitor and control vegetation and grade changes in wetlands and their buffer areas. • Promote restoration of degraded wetland resource areas. 	<p>To protect, preserve, or restore the quality and natural values and functions of inland and coastal wetlands and their buffers</p>
Wildlife and Plant Habitat		
<p>The Wildlife and Plant Habitat goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to restore and protect the natural environment to the greatest extent possible while accommodating the needs of residents and visitors for housing,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage natural habitats that support diverse communities of local wildlife and plant species. • Promote best management practices to protect wildlife and plant habitat from the adverse impacts of development. • Prevent, minimize, or reverse invasive species incursions. 	<p>To protect, preserve, or restore wildlife and plant habitat to maintain the region’s natural diversity</p>

transportation, recreation, and economic opportunity.		
Open Space		
The open space goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to preserve key parcels of the remaining undeveloped land as open space for resource protection, wildlife habitat, recreation, and groundwater recharge; to maintain the esthetic beauty and character of the community; and to limit the visual and fiscal impacts of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote acquisition and preservation of key parcels of land for protection of groundwater supplies, coastal wetlands, wildlife habitat and other natural resources, and to maintain the appearance of Bourne's rural character. • Improve management of town-owned open space and recreation areas. • Discourage development that would place undue burdens upon Bourne's natural and fiscal resources. 	To conserve, preserve, or enhance a network of open space that contributes to the region's natural and community resources and systems
Community Design		
The community design goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan envisions an attractive community with a broad range of residential choices, a strong commercial and industrial base, historic village centers providing daily needs for goods and services, and a sense of community that reflects its maritime location and rural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and improve established village centers so that they better serve the daily needs of their surrounding neighborhoods for goods and services. • Promote design and construction of housing, subdivisions and commercial properties that reflects the distinctive character of Cape Cod. • Discourage strip commercial development in favor of village centers and planned industrial, commercial, or office parks. 	To protect and enhance the unique character of the region's built and natural environment based on the local context.
Coastal Resiliency		
The coastal resiliency goal of the Town of Bourne is to minimize and mitigate the effect of sea level rise, increasingly frequent and severe storms, and other climate-related hazards on the town's residents, economy, and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize that the climate in Bourne has changed significantly in recent decades, resulting in hotter summers, colder winters, and more severe and more frequent storms year-round. • Actively seek ways to reduce loss of life, property, infrastructure, and the impacts on environmental and cultural resources in Bourne from natural hazards. • Ensure mitigation measures are sensitive to natural features, historic resources, and community character. 	To prevent or minimize human suffering and loss of life and property or environmental damage resulting from storms, flooding, erosion, and relative sea level rise
Capital Facilities and Infrastructure		
The Capital Facilities goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to identify needs and recommend means to provide adequate community facilities to meet Bourne's current and projected needs, without placing undue burdens on its financial resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new infrastructure, whether by public agencies or private entities, shall be consistent with Bourne's Local Comprehensive Plan and the Cape Cod Commission Regional Policy Plan. • Public investments in infrastructure and facilities shall reinforce the traditional character, Cape Cod Placetypes, and village center development patterns of the town. 	To guide the development of capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the region's needs while protecting regional resources
Transportation		
The transportation goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to create a system of transportation alternatives that allows Bourne residents and visitors to move freely, economically, and efficiently within the town and between Bourne and other locations, on and off Cape Cod.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the flow of through traffic crossing Bourne, and separate through traffic from local traffic to allow both to move freely without interfering with each other. • Discourage through traffic from using local roads. • Encourage alternatives to automobile use and expand travel options for persons who cannot or prefer not to drive. 	To provide and promote a safe, reliable, and multi-modal transportation system.
Energy		

<p>The Energy Goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to assure an uninterrupted supply of electricity, natural gas, and communications services to all Bourne residents and businesses, despite changes in climate and weather patterns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote diversification of electrical sources to reduce reliance on the regional grid. • Encourage conservation and sustainable production of energy. • Reduce lighting that wastes energy, obscures the night sky, and bleeds onto abutting land. 	<p>To provide an adequate, reliable, and diverse supply of energy to serve the communities and economies of Cape Cod.</p>
<p>Waste Management</p>		
<p>The Waste Management goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to continue to maximize recycling and composting of solid waste; to recycle or compost more than 60 percent of all solid waste by 2030; and to dispose of the waste that cannot be recycled in an economical and environmentally sound manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the amount of solid waste that is generated. • Maximize the amount of solid waste that is recycled. • Reduce financial dependency on landfill operations and extend the life of the landfill facility, while assuring that long-term environmental safety remains an overriding concern. 	<p>To promote a sustainable solid waste management system for the region that protects public health, safety, and the environment and supports the economy</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>		
<p>The cultural heritage goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to protect and preserve the important historic and cultural features of the town's landscape, structures and community activities that help shape its special character, and to ensure that future development respects the traditions and distinctive character of Bourne's historic village centers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage recognition and preservation of historic buildings, documents, artifacts, sites and trails. • Guide the character of new development and redevelopment through education and regulations that encourage design that honors Bourne's historic practices. • Support cultural heritage activities that contribute to a community's distinctive character and create pleasant memories for its residents and visitors. 	<p>To protect and preserve the significant cultural, historic, and archaeological values and resources of Cape Cod.</p>
<p>Economy</p>		
<p>The economy goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan envisions Bourne as an attractive location for a diverse business community that provides rewarding year-round employment to town residents at many levels of skill, education and experience, while contributing to the town's economy and respecting its village structure and cultural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that commercial and industrial development in Bourne is responsive to the needs of the community for employment, taxes, and services. • Support businesses that are owned by local residents over businesses that divert money from the local economy to distant owners. • Recognize the economic benefit to Bourne generated by recreational activities such as marinas, golf courses, recreational trails, and the Cape Cod Baseball League. 	<p>To promote a sustainable regional economy comprised of a broad range of businesses providing employment opportunities to a diverse workforce</p>
<p>Housing</p>		
<p>The housing goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to create an adequate supply of housing that is safe, healthy, and attainable for people of all income levels and diverse needs to purchase or rent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster development of diverse neighborhoods with housing for all age and income groups, and with a focus on higher density developments in community activity centers. • Actively promote development and preservation of affordable housing in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of first-time homebuyers, renters, and others in need with limited incomes. • Protect and expand the supply of housing available and suitable for persons who are aging, physically or mentally challenged, or have other acute needs. 	<p>To promote the production of an adequate supply of ownership and rental housing that is safe, healthy, and attainable for people with different income levels and diverse needs</p>
<p>Recreation</p>		

<p>The recreation goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to provide a wide range of opportunities for active and passive recreation to meet the needs and desires of residents and visitors of all ages, abilities and interests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and promote the importance of recreation to Bourne's economy, community character, and quality of life. • Encourage and support a wide range of recreational opportunities for persons of all ages, abilities and interests. • Preserve and enhance a broad range of opportunities for both active and passive recreation in the natural environment. 	<p>There is no recreation goal in the Regional Policy Plan.</p>
Human Services		
<p>The human services goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to provide and support a broad range of human services that enhance the quality of living and meet the needs of a diverse population that includes children, teenagers, families, and elderly, as well as those facing financial, personal or health difficulties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the traditional diversity of Bourne's population so that it continues to encompass a broad range of persons of all ages, interests and economic status. • Recognize the importance of quality of life and fulfillment of basic needs to the economic and social health of the community. • Encourage efforts by private and philanthropic interests to provide affordable housing, extended care facilities, and other human services. 	<p>There is no human services goal in the Regional Policy Plan.</p>
Education		
<p>The Education Goal of the Bourne Local Comprehensive Plan is to coordinate and support all of the town's educational institutions and activities, in order to provide high-quality learning opportunities at all levels and in a broad range of subjects and specialties for people of all ages and interests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All students can learn, all decisions shall be made in the best interests of students, students learn best when actively involved in the process, and learning is more successful when school experiences have meaning for the students. • There is great opportunity to benefit all of the educational institutions in Bourne through collaboration and coordination of curriculum, programs, and activities. • Bourne recognizes and promotes the value of the various educational institutions as a unified benefit of living and operating a business in Bourne. 	<p>There is no education goal in the Regional Policy Plan.</p>

4. Capital Facilities Plan

Several plans and operations in the Town of Bourne guide and plan the town's capital facilities and infrastructure investments and improvements. Previous planning efforts include working with a consultant in 2003 to draft a comprehensive capital infrastructure and facilities plan, which covers existing assets and town needs. While aspects of this draft plan are outdated, much of it remains relevant and useful in formulating and thinking about capital facilities and infrastructure planning for the town. In 2009, the Cecil Group developed a Municipal Facilities Plan for the town, which is updated annually by the Capital Outlay Committee. Since 2009, Bourne has replaced its DPW facility, built a new elementary school, and has a second elementary school, police station, and wastewater treatment plant under construction. According to Bourne's Fiscal Policy, the town is required to establish and maintain a five-year capital improvements plan and to develop capital financing strategies consistent with its fiscal policies.

It is recommended that the Capital Outlay Committee formally adopt a Capital Improvement Plan. The Capital Outlay Committee has recently purchased Facilities Management software. This new software will enable the Committee to do a facilities assessment based on priorities. Once completed the Committee may request funds for a full time Facilities Manager. As such, it is updated annually and is subject to change as the needs of the town become more defined. The Facilities Manager would oversee the building maintenance of all municipal buildings ensuring that preventative regular maintenance is

performed, limiting the Town's exposure to costly major rehabilitation projects. Additionally, the Town has identified the need to develop a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and plans to do so in the next couple of years.

Water

The Town of Bourne utilizes drinking water from four purveyors, the North Sagamore Water District, Bourne Water District, Buzzards Bay Water District, and Upper Cape Water Supply Collaborative (UCWSC). As the Town of Bourne is bisected by the Cape Cod Canal, it represents a unique situation on Cape Cod where the North Sagamore and Buzzards Bay Water Districts withdraw water from the Plymouth-Carver Aquifer, while the Bourne and Upper Cape water supplies withdraw water from the Cape Cod Aquifer. Both the Plymouth-Carver and Cape Cod Aquifers are considered sole-source aquifers by US EPA.

The Bourne, Buzzards Bay, and North Sagamore Water Districts maintain distribution systems to serve approximately 22,000 people year-round and nearly 34,000 in the summer, while the UCWSC sells wholesale water to the Bourne Water District along with other drinking water suppliers (Falmouth Water Department, Mashpee Water District, Sandwich Water District, Otis Air National Guard Base, and the Barnstable County Jail) via transmission mains.

The Bourne Water District is the largest water system within the Town of Bourne, serving 22,500 summer residents. The distribution system consists of 118 miles of water mains, 6,398 service connections, has storage and pumping capacities of 4.4 million gallons (Mgal) and 4,665 gallons per minute (gpm) respectively, and in 2017 withdrew approximately 1.3 mgd which represents 86% of its authorized withdrawal capacity. In addition to water pumped from its own seven wells, the Bourne Water District purchases water from the UCWSC. The percentage purchased fluctuates from year to year and has ranged from 7-17% over the last five years. In 2017 the volume of unaccounted water (water lost from the system) was 9.6% of the total volume.

The Upper Cape Water Supply Collaborative pumps water from three wells which it sells to other water suppliers. In 2017 the 62.1 Mgal purchased by the Bourne Water District represented 15% of the total volume pumped. The UCWSC is authorized to withdraw up to 3 mgd, and in 2017 average withdrawal was 1.11 mgd or approximately 37% of its authorized capacity.

The Buzzards Bay Water District serves approximately 6,600 residents via 53 miles of water mains and 2,521 service connections. In 2017 water withdrawals from five groundwater wells averaged 0.46 mgd which represents 87% of the district's authorized volume. Unaccounted for water was 4% of the total volume.

The North Sagamore Water District serves approximately 4,500 residents through 45 miles of water mains and 1,837 service connections. Water withdrawals from three gravel packed wells in 2017 averaged 0.41 mgd or 77% of authorized withdrawal capacity, while unaccounted for water was 4.1% of the total pumped volume.

The Bourne, North Sagamore, and Buzzards Bay Water Districts are currently pumping more than three quarters of their respective authorized volumes. Water suppliers are required to provide mitigation for any withdrawals above their permitted volume (both overall and for individual wells), which may be a concern particularly in the event that a well has to be taken offline. Bourne Water District's interconnection with the UCWSC provides it redundancy to meet additional demand or in the event of

an emergency. Massachusetts Water Conservation Standards limit Unaccounted-for-Water to 10% of withdrawals. All of the Water Districts in Bourne are below this limitation, though the Bourne Water District is very close (9.6%).

The Buzzards Bay Water District has already exceeded its 0.53 mgd permitted capacity in peak years, and additional buildout in the Buzzards Bay downtown area is expected to generate an additional 0.35 mgd of water demand over the next 25 years. The Buzzards Bay Water District would need to develop additional supply well(s) and/or establish an interconnection to a neighboring water district to accommodate this future growth, and to provide system redundancy for emergency situations. The Town is working with the Buzzards Bay Water District to ensure the District is informed about permitting for future projects and water needs.

Wastewater

Through an intermunicipal agreement with the Town of Wareham, sewage from Downtown Buzzards Bay and Hideaway Village is piped to Wareham's wastewater treatment facility for treatment and disposal. The volume that Wareham will accept, however, is limited to 200,000 gallons per day (gpd).

The Town of Bourne completed a targeted wastewater planning effort for the Buzzards Bay downtown area. A portion of the Buzzards Bay area is sewerred and up to 200,000 gpd of wastewater is conveyed to Wareham for treatment and disposal. Bourne is limited to this flow through its intermunicipal agreement with Wareham, which limits development in the Buzzards Bay area, the focal area for growth for the town. In May 2019, \$2.8 million was appropriated at town meeting for designing and constructing a 100,000 gpd wastewater treatment facility, pump station, and force main for downtown Buzzards Bay, which is now underway. The town is also supporting a regional effort by the Buzzards Bay Coalition to expand the Wareham treatment facility to potentially serve all of Buzzards Bay Village and a neighborhood in Plymouth that drains into Buttermilk Bay. Additionally, in May 2019, the town appropriated \$265,000 for planning, designing, and constructing a community septic disposal system to upgrade the Savary Community Septic System in North Sagamore.

The owner of Kingman Marina has constructed a neighborhood scale wastewater treatment facility to service the marina, 15 new townhomes adjacent to the marina, and about 52 existing homes in the adjacent Cedar Point neighborhood. In exchange for capacity at the facility for the Cedar Point neighborhood the town allowed for increased density in the new townhome development. Recently, the town received a grant through EPA's Southeast New England Program (SNEP) for coastal watershed restoration, in collaboration with the Buzzards Bay Coalition and neighboring towns to identify options for treatment in the Buttermilk Bay watershed.

Former seasonal homes on lots as small as 5,000 sf are now being replaced or converted to year-round dwellings that exacerbate the problems of on-site septic systems. It is crucial that Bourne work toward sewerred or improving the performance of on-site septic systems in densely developed neighborhoods, including Monument Beach, Gray Gables, Tahanto, Pocasset Heights, Patuisset, and Cedar Point.

Bourne participates in the Massachusetts Estuaries Project, which is establishing maximum contaminant limits, known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for coastal embayments and estuaries that the town will have to meet to comply with the Federal Clean Water Act. A management plan is needed to restore and maintain the town's fresh water environments. Bourne should support the Pond and Lake Stewardship (PALS) Program, a regional effort to establish a biological, chemical, and physical profile of each waterway, and a program to monitor them for changes over time.

Transportation

Bourne has approximately 380 miles of road, about 98 miles of which are municipally-owned federal aid roads, which are eligible for Chapter 90 funds for maintenance and improvements. There are 12 signalized intersections, four circular intersections, and five state numbered roads (Routes 28, 25, 6, 6A, and 3) in town. All cars and trucks traveling between Cape Cod, the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and other off-Cape locations, pass through Bourne and over the two canal bridges, which are owned and maintained by the Army Corp of Engineers. Because all vehicular traffic traveling to/from the Cape and Islands must pass over the two canal bridges, they are frequently congested and result in a bottleneck. Although the Army Corps of Engineers is studying whether to upgrade or replace the canal bridges, no additional bridge capacity will be added within the next decade. Additionally, local roads are increasingly used by through travelers trying to by-pass bottlenecks on State highways at peak items, interfering with local travel. Most town roads have adequate capacity without the extra traffic burden though some need modifications.

MassDOT has proposed significant improvements to several gateway intersections in the Town of Bourne to alleviate congestion at bottleneck intersections as documented in their Draft Canal Area Transportation Study report (Summer 2019). The gateway intersections include Belmont Circle, Bourne Rotary Scenic Highway to Route 25 On-Ramp and Route 6 Exit 1C relocation. The canal area improvements could drastically change the transportation network in the town of Bourne.

Two Cape Cod Regional Transit Authority routes, the Bourne Run and the Sandwich Line, travel through Bourne, and during FY 2018, the Transit Authority provided 41,640 one-way passenger trips in Bourne. The Cape Cod Canal Bike Path runs along both sides of the Cape Cod Canal and is a great asset for the town. Providing a connection between the Cape Cod Canal Bike Path through Bourne's Village Centers to the Shining Sea Bicycle Path in North Falmouth is a key transportation project identified in this LCP, with significant potential economic benefit to the town and region. During the summer, the CapeFlyer train stops in Bourne and there is discussion about potential commuter rail service extending from Boston to Buzzards Bay, which would provide an additional transportation option to and from Boston and beyond.

Coastal Resiliency

Stakeholders at the 2019 Bourne Community Resilience Building Workshop identified flooding as the natural hazard having the greatest direct impact on the town both currently and in the past. Flooding is of great concern given the approximately 54 miles of coastline, the many "necks" or narrow causeways that provide access to several coastal communities along the Buzzards Bay shoreline, and the fact that the community's downtown is located within the floodplain, as are approximately 40% of the single-family homes in the community.

Hurricanes have traditionally posed the greatest threat to this area, with the worst one ever recorded occurring in 1635. Bourne was hit hard multiple times in the mid-twentieth century, with named storms coming ashore in 1936, 1938, 1944, 1950, two in 1954, and one in 1960. The most recent severe storm was Hurricane Bob in 1991. The most damaging effect of hurricanes in Bourne has come from tidal surge. The 1938 hurricane flooded Taylor's Point and the western end of Main Street to nearly 14 feet above mean sea level.

Climatologists are now saying that a tidal surge twice that high is not only possible but likely. Computer models now calculate that a Category 3 hurricane travelling northward at 60 miles per hour could push a tidal surge into Buzzards Bay as high as 29 feet. That would flood nearly all of Buzzards Bay and the

coastal neighborhoods south of the canal. Scientists broadly agree that if current warming trends continue, the melting of polar ice could raise sea levels from three to ten feet by the end of this century. That would create serious problems for Bourne, but the effects would happen slowly so the town might be able to minimize damage.

Utilities

The Town of Bourne is served by NE Tel-Verizon and Eversource for its electricity and Comcast provides its telecommunications services. Street lights are owned by the Town and the poles are leased from the electric companies. There are approximately 1775 poles in town. To relocate replace or add new street lights or poles the Town must have a public hearing with easements granted by town meeting. Some street lights are owned and contracted separately by private citizens.

The Town implemented a solar energy contract in FY 2016 for solar power. Electricity costs have been reduced through Energy Credit Revenue. Given the rising cost of electricity, this arrangement has been beneficial to the Town. In the future the Town may want to reconsidering hiring an Energy Coordinator to help the Town reduce reliance on the regional grid.

Open Space & Recreation

The 2018 Bourne Open Space and Recreation Plan provides information on the progress the town has made since its 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan, an environmental inventory and analysis for the town, an inventory of lands of conservation and recreational interest, an analysis of needs for the town and a 7-year action plan to guide future planning efforts to protect natural resources, acquire open space, and improve recreational opportunities for the town to implement the Open Space and Recreation Plan's goals and objectives. The primary goals of the OSRP are to:

- Protect unique and sensitive community resources and acquire or otherwise ensure the protection of key parcels
- Provide multiple-use, accessible facilities to all user groups, residents, and visitors
- Continue to educate and increase awareness of Bourne residents regarding conservation, land protection, natural resources and pollution of water supply
- Work with neighboring towns, Cape Cod Commission, local and regional land trusts and conservation organizations, and the Commonwealth to further regional open space and recreation goals and projects.

The OSRP identifies resource protection needs with a focus on the important functions the natural environment contributes to a healthy and viable community. Based on the environmental conditions inventory and the public input process, needs focus around six themes:

- Confirm and address threats to drinking water supplies
- Implement wastewater management strategies to reduce impacts to groundwater
- Minimize impacts of invasive species
- Restore and maintain coastal habitats
- Acquire land to meet diverse objectives, such as protecting critical habitats, building wildlife corridors, and maintaining water quality.

Please see the 2018 Bourne Open Space and Recreation Plan for more details.

https://www.townofbourne.com/sites/bournema/files/uploads/180208_bourne_final_osrp.pdf

Municipal Facilities

In 2009, the Cecil Group prepared a Municipal Facilities Plan for the town which assessed each municipal facility for architectural, structural, and mechanical integrity to determine what physical improvements or abatements are necessary to accommodate continued use, possible expansion, or change in use, including demolition. The facilities assessed included the Bourne Police Station, Fire Department Headquarter Operations, Fire Department Buzzards Bay Station, Fire Department Sagamore Station, Fire Department Monument Beach and Pocasset Substations, Town Hall, The Bourne Library, the Archives Building, and Veterans Memorial Community Center. Based on the condition of each of these facilities, the plan recommended potential renovation, reuse, new construction, relocation, or expansion alternatives. Since 2009, Bourne has replaced its DPW facility, built a new elementary school, and has a second elementary school and police station under construction. More details can be found in the 2009 Municipal Facilities Plan.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste in Bourne is managed by two departments, the Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Department of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM). The DPW provides weekly curbside collection of both household trash and mixed single-stream recyclables, using town staff and semi-automated collection vehicles that lift empty large bins owned by the town.

The landfill is permitted to accept an average of 600 tons per day¹ and accepts municipal solid waste (MSW) from the Town of Falmouth under contract, MSW from Bourne, and municipal waste combustor ash under contract from the SEMASS waste-to-energy facility in Rochester. In May 2005, Town Meeting authorized ISWM to spend one million dollars of net assets from the enterprise fund to construct a permanent enclosed C&D transfer station on the abutting 25-acre parcel of town-owned land. This facility has been in operation since 2009.

ISWM is operated as an Enterprise Fund, separate from the tax levy. All operations and debt services for ISWM are paid for by revenue from customers. ISWM also pays for the curbside collection program of the DPW and pays a host fee to the General Fund for every ton it manages. ISWM manages the landfill, a construction and demolition materials transfer station, a single stream recyclables transfer station, and a residential recycling center.

The residential recycling center manages all of the materials that are collected at the curb as well as yard waste and brush, textiles, scrap metal, construction and demolition materials, electronic waste, tires, white goods such as refrigerators, and items that are diverted from the landfill such as waste oil. A composting program also began in 1989, collecting leaves, grass and Christmas trees. Over the years the program has expanded to include brush and stumps as well. Material for composting is ground up and placed in windrows, where it is converted to compost for use by Bourne residents and is used as a vegetative support layer when closing sections of the landfill that have reached final grade. Bourne continually looks for ways to improve and expand recycling and composting operations with the most recent major initiative being the distribution of curbside collect carts to all residential properties. Bourne currently has a curbside recycling rate of 30% and is evaluating ways to ensure that quality is the highest it can be.

According to Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, landfill capacity will decrease significantly in 2021 for those landfills that provide capacity for many types of municipal solid waste due

¹ From Open Space and Recreation Plan

to other landfills closing. The Bourne landfill thus has in place phases of expansion to be able to continue to accommodate the solid waste needs of the town and region. Most recently, Phase 6 was undertaken, which includes expanding the existing landfill up to approximately 9.82 acres to extend the life of the landfill into the 2020s. (*Information from the DRI materials*)

Future Projects/Actions

Below are capital facilities and infrastructure projects—which may involve the planning stages, design, or actual construction—that have been identified to help further the LCP vision and goals for the town.

Overall

- Review and consolidate former municipal facilities plans to create a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). This would help provide planning, guidance, and coordination for future efforts across all relevant capital facilities sectors, which will be key to achieving the LCP vision and goals.
 - 2020-2021

Water

- Encourage and assist the Buzzards Bay and North Sagamore Water Companies to identify and develop new well locations to serve expanding development north of the canal. This is important as water resources are fundamental to the community's economic future and ability to grow.
 - This project is ongoing.

Wastewater

- Construction of the new wastewater treatment facility for Downtown Buzzards Bay to allow for more development in this area, which is part of the LCP's vision.
 - Underway
- Continue to support the regional effort by the Buzzards Bay Coalition to expand the Wareham treatment facility so it can serve all of Buzzards Bay Village and a neighborhood in Plymouth that drains into Buttermilk Bay. The LCP emphasizes development in Buzzards Bay, which will require greater wastewater infrastructure.
 - Ongoing
- Inspect and upgrade culverts, storm drains, and other infrastructure to prioritize retrofits and improvements, including dredging where appropriate, in order to improve water quality, which is a key issue identified in the LCP.
 - 2020
- Encourage more partnerships and neighborhood wastewater treatment facilities, which would help to town address the identified key issue of water quality.
 - Ongoing

Transportation

- Belmont Circle multi-modal improvements (TIP) project will provide safety and circulation improvements at key location for travel to and from Buzzards Bay, including accommodations for bicycles and pedestrians to access Buzzards Bay.
 - Construction 2020

- Scenic Highway Median Installation (TIP) project will provide safety upgrade to primary access corridor to Bourne (and the region).
 - Construction 2024
 - Shining Sea Bicycle Path extension from North Falmouth through Bourne’s village centers to the canal is a key transportation project with significant economic benefit to the town and region, and for fulfilling the LCPs vision of better connecting the villages in Bourne. Phase I is in the Transportation Improvement Program (\$2.27 M) and a Project Notification Form for Phase II was submitted in summer 2019. The town received a MassTrails grant (\$285,000) for design/engineering/permitting for Phase I and II. A plan for future phases has not been developed. Cape Cod Commission staff will be working with the town in 2019-2020 to develop a Bourne Bicycle Transportation Plan which may identify future path segments.
 - Ongoing for Phase 1
- Investigate building a new bicycle/pedestrian path between MacArthur Blvd, Clay Pond Road, and Monks Cove, generally following the layout of Valley Bars Road would provide an important connection in town, again advancing the LCP vision. The town should include this in the Bourne Bicycle Transportation Plan if it intends to pursue this project.
 - 2021

Coastal Resiliency

Please see the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan and the 2019 Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program Summary of Findings for details on recommended actions. Some of the recommended actions include distributing educational materials about hazards facing the town, restoring saltmarshes and barrier beaches, conducting a utilities vulnerability assessment, and development of an integrated water resources management plan.

Utilities

Much of this infrastructure is privately-owned and so projects are drive by those entities and at this time the town has no identified utility projects relevant to this document.

Open Space & Recreation

Please see the 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan for details on recommended actions. Some of the actions are to develop a comprehensive inventory of wetland restoration sites currently being adversely impacted and those areas that have the potential to be impacted, promote the donation of land and conservation easements over land in coastal areas, and continue to seek funding for support for remediation efforts at impaired coastal embayments.

Municipal Facilities

Please see the Municipal Facilities Assessment and the Five-year and Annual Capital Improvement Plans or Capital Outlay Requests for identified and planned projects.

Solid Waste Management

The Bourne Integrated Solid Waste Management has plans in place for future expansion as needed.

Funding Sources and Strategies

There are several different funding sources which may be used to advance infrastructure and facilities projects; a brief overview of some potential funding strategies for infrastructure and facilities projects follows.

Debt Service

The Town has two types of debt service obligations: non-excluded debt and excluded debt. Non-excluded debt is the debt service on ongoing Capital Outlay borrowing. The FY20 non-excluded debt service of \$2,918,639 is a 3.37% increase over FY19. The town strives to maintain this at a consistent 3-5% of the budget in accordance with Financial Policy. Non-excluded debt for FY20 is 4.26% of General Fund Operating Budget and is within policy. Excluded Debt Service is the debt service that has been excluded from Proposition 2 ½ for major projects including: the Bournedale School, the DPW Facility, the replacement of Peebles School with the new Bourne Intermediate School and the new Police Facility. The \$999,852 increase in Excluded Debt Service expense is a 30.5% increase over last year. It is offset by the increase in revenue from the debt exclusion tax levy. This line item has increased over the last few years for the permanent bonding for the Police and replacement of Peebles School.

Free Cash

Free Cash is the term used for the Certified Unrestricted General Fund Balance of the Town. Free Cash is certified at the beginning of each fiscal year by the Department of Revenue. These funds cannot be spent until certified. Once certified the Cash is “free” because there are no restrictions on what the funds can be used for and the Town can ask Town Meeting to appropriate it for any purpose. Maintaining a balance in Free Cash is important because it provides the funds for expenditures after the tax rate has been set.

Capital Stabilization Fund

The Town has a capital stabilization fund that reserves cash for future capital expenditures. Its primary funding source has been ISWM Host Community Fees.

Community Preservation Act Funds

The Town adopted the CPA at its April 2005 election, replacing the Open Space Act and allowing the Town to receive matching state funds based on a 3% tax levy surcharge. The provisions of the CPA allow money to be allocated to open space, historic preservation, affordable housing and recreation.

Enterprise Funds (Sewer and ISWM)

Enterprise funds are a special municipal accounting mechanism that completely separates these funds' finances from the rest of the Town's finances that are managed through the Town General Fund (General Fund.) Therefore, ISWM and sewer do not rely on taxes to fund their budgets. Revenues are mainly derived from customers using the facilities. Chapter 90 Funds

Chapter 90 funds are for capital improvement such as highway construction, preservation, and improvement projects. Chapter 90 funds can also be used to design projects to be constructed using other funding sources (for example, the Transportation Improvement Program). For FY2020, Bourne was apportioned just over \$607,000.

MVP Grants

Now that Bourne is a designated Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness community, it is eligible for MVP action grants, which can be used to support and implement projects to improve the town’s coastal resiliency and resiliency to other top hazards identified through the MVP process.

In addition to the above funding sources, there are other sources that may at times be used to fund capital projects such as state or other government or organizational grants or leveraging town funds.

5. Housing Plan

While the community is fortunate to have some diversity in its housing stock, including a significant inventory of rental and multi-family housing that tends to promote greater affordability, these units have been declining. Additionally, growth in housing supply, while slowing down some, has been substantial over the past several decades as the number of housing units in Bourne increased by 25.5% during the eighties, another 7.2% in the nineties, and up 12.0% from 2000 to 2010. This most recent rate of housing growth was significantly higher than the county and state at 9.0% and 7.1%, respectively. Some recent building activity has been the result of demolishing previous homes and rebuilding newer more expensive ones in their place. Simultaneously, homeowner vacancy rates have been declining over the past several decades to an all-time low of 2.3% by 2010, representing very tight market conditions.

Despite the increase in housing stock, there are several hundred names on Bourne Housing Authority waiting lists, indicating unusually high need. Households headed by elders, others on fixed income or by a single person are a rapidly growing share of the Town's makeup and affect housing needs. At the same time, resources for supporting increasing housing needs have been shrinking on both state and federal levels. The level of housing need is also apparent in that 3337 households, or more than 42% of all Bourne households, were living in housing that is by common definition beyond their means and unaffordable.

The Bourne Housing Partnership coordinated and prepared a Housing Production Plan dated July 2014. DHCD approved the plan in January 2015, and it expires in January 2020. Updating the housing production plan is a targeted action and is anticipated within the coming months. The existing Housing Production Plan includes the following strategies to help ensure sufficient housing for the town.

Table I-1 Summary of Housing Strategies	Priority for Implementation			
	In Years 1-2	In Years 3-5	# Affordable Units	Responsible Parties***
VI.A Continuation of Existing Housing Strategies				
1. Conduct ongoing community education	X		•	HP/BHA/COA
2. Capitalize the Affordable Housing Trust Fund	X		•	BOS/CPC/AHT
3. Continue funding existing housing initiatives	X		16	BOS/CPC/HP/AHT
4. Make suitable public property available for affordable housing	X		42	BOS/AHT
5. Create affordable living options for Seniors	X		40 (also counted in VI.A.4)	BHA

6.	Work with developers on fine-tuning affordable housing projects	X		128	HP/ZBA
7.	Encourage special needs housing	X		7	HP/AHT
8.	Monitor and insure SHI units remain affordable	X		•	HP
VI.B Introduction of New Housing Strategies					
1.	Pursue Chapter 40R/40S smart growth zoning	X		10	PB/HP
2.	Explore solutions for preserving mobile homes	X		•	HP/AHT
3.	Pursue new buy-down strategies	X		Included in VI.A.3	HP/AHT
4.	Amend accessory dwelling bylaw		X	•	PB/HP
5.	Revise open space community bylaw		X	•	PB/HP
6.	Explore adoption of inclusionary zoning		X	•	PB/HP

• Indicates those actions for which units are counted under other specific housing production strategies, have an indirect impact on production, do not add to the Subsidized Housing Inventory, or cannot be counted towards production goals.

Abbreviations

- Bourne Housing Partnership = HP
- Bourne Affordable Housing Trust = AHT
- Board of Selectmen = BOS
- Planning Board = PB
- Zoning Board of Appeals = ZBA
- Bourne Housing Authority = BHA
- Council on Aging = COA

6. Targeted Action Plan

The LCP contains an appendix with all of the actions identified in the LCP that could be taken to help bring the vision for the community to fruition. Below is a list of selected actions to be implemented first. Each action has a short description, any anticipated sub-actions if applicable, and identifies potential action leads and timeframes.

Capital Facilities and Infrastructure Planning

Review and consolidate former municipal facilities plans to create a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Create a Facilities Management Department and hire a fulltime Facilities manager
- Update annually the five-year CIP

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Capital Outlay Committee
- 2020-2021

Potential Funding Source

- Town budget

Wastewater Advisory Committee

Reactivate the Wastewater Advisory Committee to monitor and coordinate wastewater planning and development in all areas of Bourne.

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator, Sewer Commission
- Next 6-8 months (2020)

Comprehensive Water Quality and Wastewater Management Planning

Identify, remediate, treat, or contain identified sources of pollution in coastal embayments and estuaries to attain established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and create a comprehensive wastewater management plan to upgrade public and private wastewater treatment facilities and methods in appropriate areas, especially in densely developed neighborhoods, and actively seek grants and other funding to carry out the plan.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Prioritize watershed or embayment/estuaries to address (Develop method for prioritization if needed)
- After determining town priority embayments/estuaries, build team to lead project, including CCC staff for guidance.
- Expand upon the 2007 Tighe & Bond wastewater plan.
- Determine whether to create comprehensive wastewater management plan in-house or hire consultant
- Determine scope of plan
 - Issue RFQ if using consultant
 - Select consultant

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Wastewater Advisory Committee, Stormwater Working Group
- 2020-2022

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- Grants, Town Meeting appropriations

Stormwater Management

Adopt additional regulations, including stormwater bylaw, required to comply with Phase II Federal Clean Water Act.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Present for Town Meeting vote fall 2019
- Administer bylaw

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Stormwater Working Group

- In progress/2019

Floodplain Zoning Bylaw

Review and/or revise the Floodplain Zoning Bylaw

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Schedule work session with the Conservation Commission and Building Inspector to discuss recommendations from the Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Consider whether to hire consultant to revise bylaw
- Seek funding, including DLTA grant to revise bylaw

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Engineering, Conservation Commission, Building Inspector
- 2020-2021

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- Existing budget, appropriation through Town Meeting, free cash, FEMA grants, DLTA grants

Community Rating System (CRS)

Participate in/join the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) program through enhanced floodplain management activities.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Identify staff capacity to administer program
- Review possible floodplain management activities for the Community Rating System
- Prioritize floodplain management activities to implement

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Conservation Commission, Town Engineer, Building Inspector
- Currently underway, continuing through 2020-2021

Canal Bridges

Continue to work with the ACOE and MassDOT on bridge replacement and associated canal area road projects.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek support and guidance from Cape Cod MPO to advance projects

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator.
- Ongoing

Bourne Bridge Rotary Improvements

Work with MassDOT and the Cape Cod MPO to advance a plan to replace the Bourne Bridge Rotary with a conventional highway interchange.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek support and guidance from Cape Cod MPO to advance projects

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator
- Ongoing

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- State and Federal Highway funds.

Belmont Circle Multi-modal Improvements

Work with MassDOT and the Cape Cod MPO to make improvements to Belmont Circle such as upgraded pavement markings and signs, as well as improved pedestrian and bicycle through the installation of sidewalks and shared use paths.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek support and guidance from the Cape Cod MPO to advance project

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator
- Ongoing

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- State and Federal Highway funds (\$4,971,140 allocated in the 2020 TIP)

Route 25 and Scenic Highway Connector Ramp Improvements

Work with MassDOT and the Cape Cod MPO to improve the connector ramp between Route 25 and Scenic Highway.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek support and guidance from the Cape Cod MPO to advance project

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator
- Ongoing

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- State and Federal Highway funds (project identified in the 2020 Regional Transportation Plan)

Scenic Highway Median Installation

Work with MassDOT and the Cape Cod MPO to install a median along Route 6 to improve safety and traffic flow.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek support and guidance from the Cape Cod MPO to advance project

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator
- Ongoing

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- State and Federal Highway funds (\$4.3 million programmed for 2024 TIP)

Buzzards Bay Parking and Circulation Plan

Develop a parking and circulation plan for Downtown Buzzards Bay and explore possible coordination with Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Implement recommendations from feasibility study currently underway
- Further investigate town taking of Bypass road
- Seek technical assistance from Cape Cod Commission to develop plan

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Town Planner, Planning Board, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen
- 2020-2025

Complete Streets Funding Program

Adopt Complete Streets policy to obtain funding for bicycle/pedestrian improvements through MassDOT Complete Streets funding program.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Draft policy for Board of Selectmen vote/approval
- Following adoption of policy, seek technical assistance from the Cape Cod Commission to develop prioritization plan

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Town Engineer, DPW
- 2020

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- MassDOT Complete Streets Funding Program funds

Commuter Rail

Continue to advocate with Cape Cod MPO and MassDOT for commuter rail in Bourne.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek support and guidance from Cape Cod MPO to advance projects

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator
- Ongoing

Extend Shining Sea Bike Path

Promote and support extension of the Shining Sea Trail between North Falmouth and the canal.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Continue to hold public meetings on Shining Sea Bike Path extension plan
- File Project Notification Form (PNF) with MassDOT for phases of the extension

Action Lead and Timeframe

- DPW Director, Town Engineer, Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator
- Ongoing

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- State and Federal Highway funds (TIP), other – state trails grants, etc. (\$2.27 million TIP funding; \$285,000, MassTrails grant)

Buzzards Bay Resiliency - MVP

Conduct workshop to educate developers and property owners about positive incentives to promote resiliency, including subsidies, grants, tax breaks, and insurance breaks,

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Consider working with CCC to provide a regional (Cape-wide) workshop
- Explore seeking an MVP action grant opportunities, including to produce educational materials to educate developers and property owners about positive incentives to promote resiliency, including subsidies, grants, tax breaks, and insurance breaks

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Conservation Commission
- 2020-2021

Potential Funding Sources/Strategies

- MVP action grants; FEMA grants

Increase Rental Housing

Facilitate development of rental housing units in areas with adequate utilities, road access and services, and with particularly in the Buzzards Bay Growth Incentive Zone.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Consider and seek state planning initiatives and tools to increase stock of rental and affordable housing units
- Review zoning bylaw to consider allowing multi-family units

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Housing Partnership Committee/Housing Trust, Planning Board
- 2020

Raise Share of Affordable Housing

Actively carry out the provisions of Bourne's Housing Production Plan to create affordable housing throughout the town and to attain the plan's goal to raise the share of affordable housing to at least ten percent of year-round resident households.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Update Housing Production Plan and submit to DHCD for certification

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Housing Partnership Committee/Housing Trust
- 2020

Accessory Dwelling Unit Bylaw

Revise zoning to allow for accessory dwelling units

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Seek technical assistance or resources from Cape Cod Commission to draft revision to bylaw
- Schedule joint meeting with Planning Board, ZBA, and Housing Partnership Committee

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Planning Board, Housing Partnership Committee
- 2021

Open Space and Recreation Plan

Actively implement recommendations of the 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) order to maintain Bourne's rural character and visual appeal.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Conduct annual review and prepare progress report on OSRP 7-Year Action Plan

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Open Space Committee
- Ongoing per OSRP

Sagamore Village Planning

Conduct planning study for Sagamore Village area to prepare for and manage future development in the area.

Anticipated Sub-Actions

- Seek technical assistance to conduct planning study
- Consider and seek state and county planning and zoning initiatives and opportunities

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Town Planner, Planning Board
- 2021

Inclusionary Zoning

Explore expanding inclusionary zoning to areas outside of the downtown.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Schedule meeting with Planning Board and Housing Partnership Committee

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Town Planner, Planning Board, Housing Partnership Committee
- 2022

Design Standards

Develop new design standards and design review procedures to improve the visual quality of highways, business parks, and the other villages.

Anticipated Sub-Action

- Seek DLTA funding for technical assistance from the Cape Cod Commission or consultant services to develop design standards for highway corridors, business parks, and villages

Action Lead and Timeframe

- Town Planner, Planning Board, Design Review Committee
- 2022

Zoning/Bylaw Changes

The LCP identifies the following potential zoning or bylaw changes.

Zoning/Regulation/ Bylaw	Comments	Lead
Revise cluster zoning bylaw	To improve open space protection.	Planning
Revise Accessory Dwelling Units bylaw	From HPP and LCP	Planning
Adopt floodplain bylaw revisions	To reduce impacts to property and safety. See Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Planning and Conservation
Adopt stormwater bylaw to comply with Phase II Federal Clean Water Act	Could be part of zoning bylaw as well as subdivision and wetlands regs or bylaw.	Conservation, DPW
Add protection of historic and archaeological resources to special permit criteria.		Planning
Explore adoption of inclusionary zoning town-wide	From HPP	Planning, Housing Partnership
Expand design standards and design review procedures now applied to Buzzards Bay to improve the visual quality of highways, business parks, and the other villages	Could be longer range timeframe	Planning

Anticipated Meeting Schedule with Commission Staff

Starting in 2020, town staff will meet annually with Commission staff following Annual Town Meeting, in May or June, to provide an update on progress towards implementing the actions in the targeted action plan.

Other Town Plans

The LCP supports and is supported by the other following town plans:

- 2018 Bourne Open Space and Recreation Plan
- 2017 Bourne Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 2014 Bourne Housing Production Plan (and anticipated 2020 update)
- 2019 Bourne Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program Summary of Findings
- Five-year and Annual Capital Improvement Plans

Public Process

- The town held two community workshops, facilitated by the Cape Cod Commission, on November 16, 2017 to initiate discussions with residents on Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) in the development of the LCP vision and strategy.
- The LCP Committee and planning staff held a public workshop on Saturday, October 27, 2018. Despite a nor'easter that brought heavy rain and wind that morning, more than 40 people participated.
- The town held an Economic Development Summit in 2019, facilitated by the Cape Cod Commission, focusing on an economic development action plan for Buzzards Bay and the smaller village centers/activity areas.
- The town issued a community survey using an online polling service. More than 760 persons answered the questionnaire, 93 percent of whom were year-round Bourne residents.
- In addition the LCP Committee held public meetings throughout development of the plan, with a public hearing on October 10, 2019 to get feedback from the community.

Cape Cod Commission Involvement

Bourne's planning staff and consultant worked with the Cape Cod Commission staff during the plan's development to ensure that the revised plan is consistent with the RPP and the LCP regulations. The Commission staff provided background studies and data to the consultant and participated in Bourne's public outreach efforts, including attendance at LCP meetings. Following the Town's submittal of the draft LCP to the Commission staff for review, both the Town staff and Commission staff have worked closely to ensure that the plan meets the requirements for Commission certification. The 2019 Bourne LCP is the first to follow and be reviewed under the new LCP regulations. A collaborative approach to meet the requirements, focusing on the key certification elements and following the new LCP framework, was informative and educational for both Town and Commission staff and resulted in a comprehensive document that meets the certification requirements for certification.

In addition, the Commission worked together with the town on the following projects during the LCP's development:

- **SWOT analysis (2017):** The Commission facilitated a stakeholder workshop in Bourne that focused on identifying the town's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats relative to economic development.
- **Economic Development Summit (2019):** The Commission facilitated a stakeholder workshop and prepared a draft economic development action plan focusing on Buzzards Bay and the smaller village center/activity areas.

