Vermont Enhanced Energy Planning

How to Write an Effective Plan

Windham Region Energy Committees and Planning Commissions, April 26, 2022



by Annette Smith, Executive Director www.vce.org, vce@vce.org

A Three-Part Process

• ENHANCED TO MEET DPS STANDARDS
Certified

- ENERGY TO BE USEFUL TO THE PUC Regulatory
- PLANNING TOWN'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE Visionary

THE INCENTIVE TO DO AN ENHANCED ENERGY PLAN

Due Consideration

VS.

Substantial Deference

at the PUC for Electric Generation Siting Only

Does Not Apply to Transportation or Heating that is not regulated by the Public Utility Commission even though Municipalities seeking enhanced planning designation must include those topics

Act 250 requires compliance with town plans.

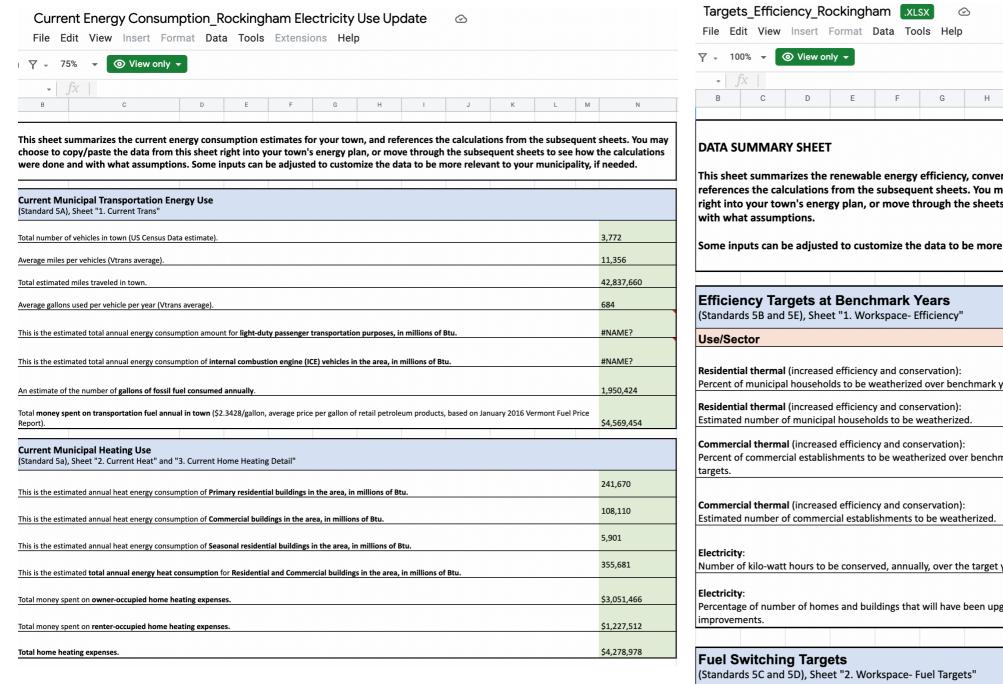
STEP ONE

ENHANCED

TO MEET DPS STANDARDS

Data Packet for Rockingham from State via WRC

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B2c 6utSGstLSEQzLVJ2VHNVaDQ?resourcekey=0-zUUsSFdcSH23r0-czfEJYw



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This sheet summarizes the renewable energy efficiency, conversation, and fuel conversion estimates for your town, and references the calculations from the subsequent sheets. You may choose to copy/paste the following charts from this sheet right into your town's energy plan, or move through the sheets in this workbook to see how the calculations were done and

Some inputs can be adjusted to customize the data to be more relevant to your municipality, if needed.

Use/Sector	2025	2035	2050
Residential thermal (increased efficiency and conservation):			
Percent of municipal households to be weatherized over benchmark years to meet efficiency targets.	21%	41%	83%
Residential thermal (increased efficiency and conservation):			
Estimated number of municipal households to be weatherized.	531	1037	2130
Percent of commercial establishments to be weatherized over benchmark years to meet efficiency targets.	9%	16%	30%
Commercial thermal (increased efficiency and conservation): Estimated number of commercial establishments to be weatherized.	17	31	57
Electricity: Number of kilo-watt hours to be conserved, annually, over the target years.	4,423,900	7,229,300	10,574,200
Electricity: Percentage of number of homes and buildings that will have been upgraded with electric efficiency improvements.	42%	68%	100%

Windham Regional Commission Act 174 Data by Town

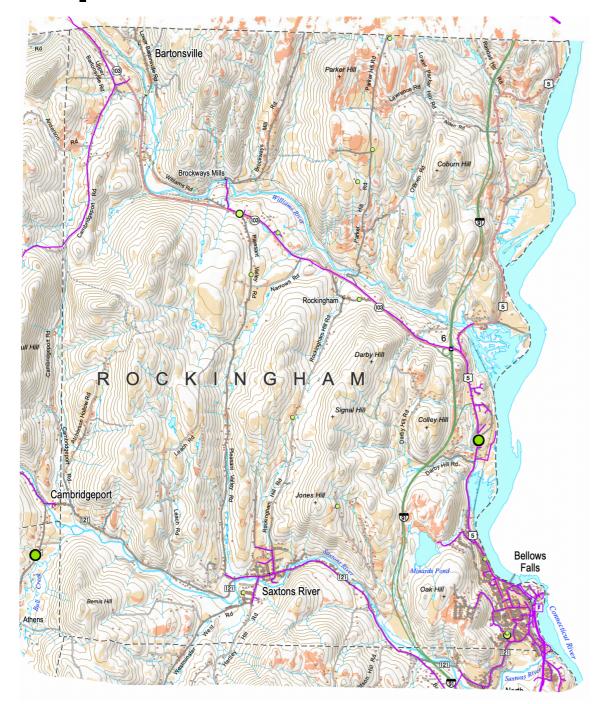
https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/0B2c 6utSGstLSjBfOTdhYjInOEk?resourcekey=0-F8THgaIm2A8TZlpPznjQDg

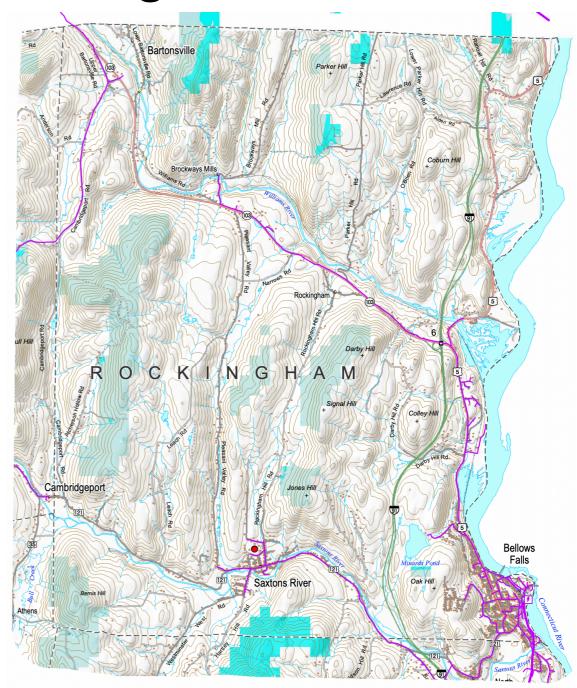
Disclaimer Some Towns Use

It is important to note that these state policies and goals did not originate with the _____Planning Commission, and are based on projections that the state has provided.

Likewise, the locations for siting potential new renewable energy in _____ come from statedeveloped data and mapping.

Maps from State via Windham Regional Commission





Solar Potential

Wind Potential

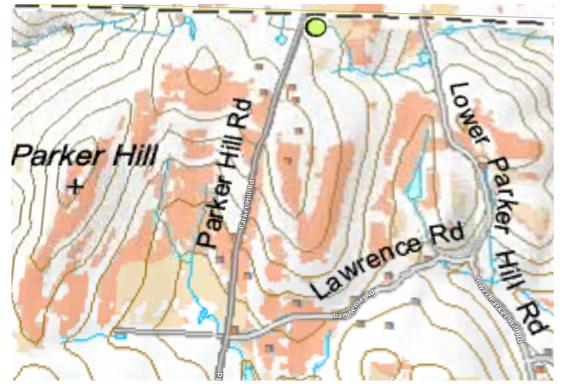
https://vce.org/RockinghamSolarPotential.kmz

https://vce.org/RockinghamWindPotential.kmz

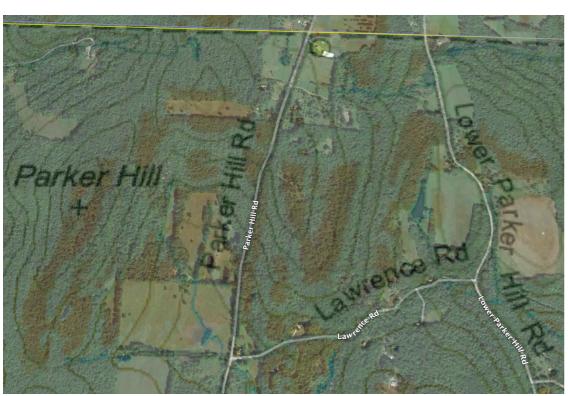
Constraints

Towns can use as is or customize

Evaluating Solar Resources









https://vce.org/RockinghamSolarPotential.kmz

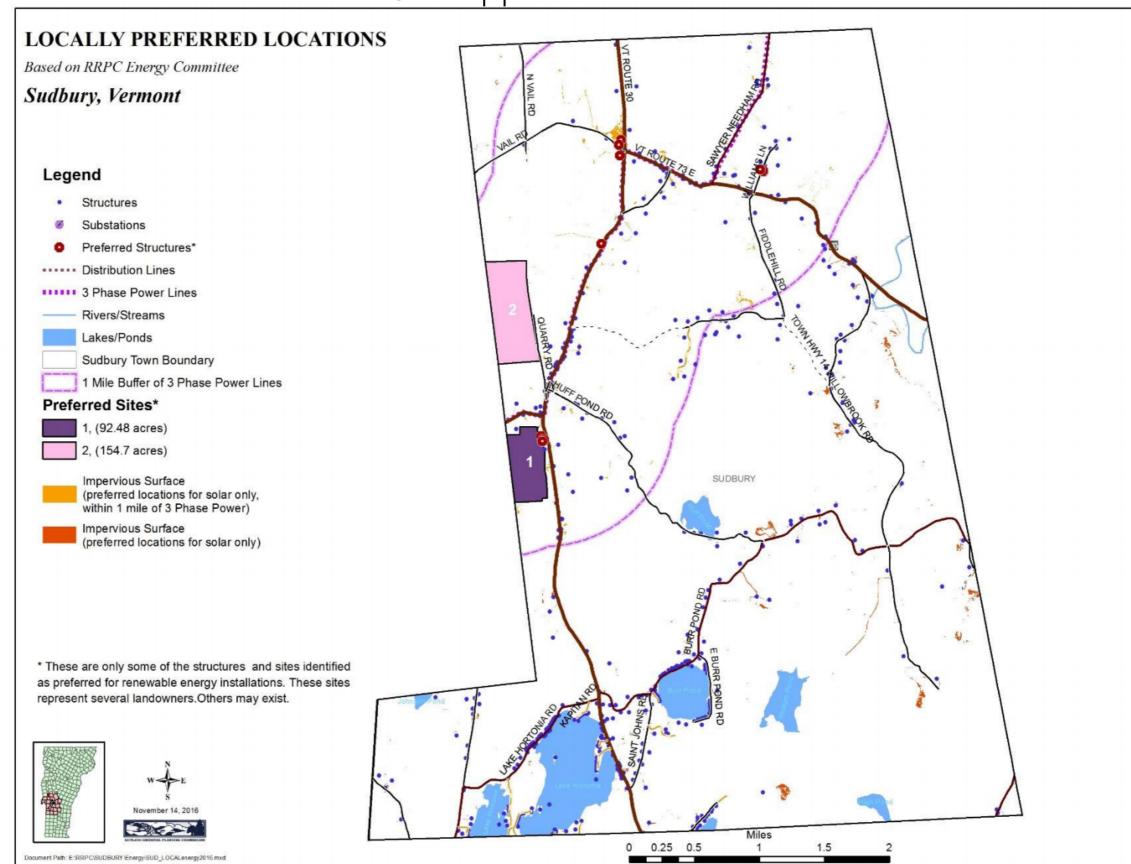
PREFERRED SITES MAP

NOT REQUIRED

SUDBURY LOCALLY PREFERRED AREAS MAP

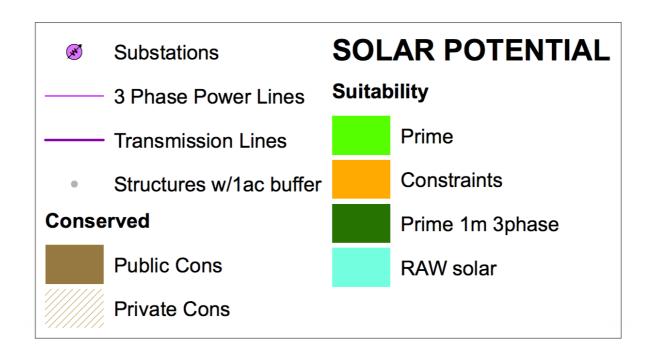
Preferred Sites Map

One Approach



Preferred Sites, Another Approach Not Recommended

- Areas that are considered prime solar potential on the Solar Energy Potential map of this Town
 Plan is considered preferred.
- c. Areas that are mapped with constraints on the Solar Energy Potential map of this Town Plan will be conditionally approved by joint letter of the Planning Commission and Selectboard.



Preferred Sites

Developers of 151 - 500 kW net-metered projects can seek Preferred Sites joint letters from the Town Select Board, Planning Commission and Regional Planning Commission

Minimum To Achieve DPS "Energy Compliance"

- Insert Data provided by State
- Insert Resource Maps from State
- Insert Constraint Map from State
- Add Narrative

- List Known Constraints
- List Local Constraints

STEP TWO

ENERGY

TO BE USEFUL TO THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

- 1. Land Conservation Measures and Aesthetics
- 2. Future Land Use Maps or Districts
- 3. Specific Policies

SECTION 248 https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/30/005/00248

- (1) With respect to an in-state facility, will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region with due consideration having been given to the recommendations of the municipal and regional planning commissions, the recommendations of the municipal legislative bodies, and the land conservation measures contained in the plan of any affected municipality. However:
 - (A) With respect to a **natural gas transmission line** subject to Commission review, the line **shall be in conformance with any applicable provisions concerning such lines contained in the duly adopted regional plan**; and, in addition, upon application of any party, the Commission **shall condition** any certificate of public good for a natural gas transmission line issued under this section so as to **prohibit service connections that would not be in conformance with the adopted municipal plan in any municipality in which the line is located.**
 - (B) With respect to a ground-mounted solar electric generation facility, the facility **shall comply** with the **screening requirements of a municipal bylaw** adopted under 24 V.S.A. § 4414(15) or a municipal ordinance adopted under 24 V.S.A. § 2291(28), and the recommendation of a municipality applying such a bylaw or ordinance, **unless** the Commission finds that requiring such compliance would prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the installation of such a facility or have the effect of interfering with the facility's intended functional use.
 - (C) With respect to an in-state electric generation facility, the Commission shall give substantial deference to the land conservation measures and specific policies contained in a duly adopted regional and municipal plan that has received an affirmative determination of energy compliance under 24 V.S.A. § 4352. In this subdivision (C), "substantial deference" means that a land conservation measure or specific policy shall be applied in accordance with its terms unless there is a clear and convincing demonstration that other factors affecting the general good of the State outweigh the application of the measure or policy. The term shall not include consideration of whether the determination of energy compliance should or should not have been affirmative under 24 V.S.A. § 4352.

Town Plan as a Regulatory Document in Section 248 as used by the Public Utility Commission for "Energy" Projects

Town Plan Language (caselaw driven):

- 1 Aspirational Language (should, encourage, discourage) non-enforceable.
- 2 Mandatory Language (shall, must) enforceable.

The PUC does not consider zoning.

"Clear Regulatory Policy"

In one instance, the Supreme Court found that a regional plan's specific injunction against residential development on slopes of more than 20% created a clear regulatory policy.

It thus affirmed denial of a permit for a proposed residential development on such slopes under Act 250 criterion 10, which requires conformity with local and regional plans. In re Green Peak Estates, 154 Vt. 363, 369 (1990).

In contrast, in another case where the Town Plan stated that development was inappropriate on the "steepest slopes" but did not define "steepest," the Court held that the Plan did not create a clear regulatory policy that could be grounds to deny an Act 250 permit. In re Kisiel, 172 Vt. 124, 129-30 (2000).

In that same case, a section of the Plan "discouraging" road "upgrades" in a certain area did not evince a clear policy banning improvements to those roads.*

^{*}From recent Environmental Court decision.

WHAT IS THE PUC LOOKING FOR IN MUNICIPAL PLANS?

https://puc.vermont.gov/sites/psbnew/files/doc_library/5100-PUC-nm-effective-07-01-2017_0.pdf

Clear, Written Community Standard. In order to find that a project would violate a clear, written community standard, the Commission must find that the Project is inconsistent with a provision of the applicable town or regional plan that:

- (1) Designates **specific scenic resources** in the area where the project is proposed. Statements of general applicability do not qualify as clear, written community standards. For example, the general statement that "agricultural fields shall be preserved" would not qualify because the statement does not designate specific resources as scenic. The statement "the agricultural fields to the west of Maple Road are scenic resources that must be preserved" would qualify because it designates specific resources as scenic.
- (2) Provides **specific guidance for project design**. For example, the statement "only dwellings, forestry, and agriculture are permitted within the Maple Road scenic protection area" would be a clear standard because it states with specificity what type of development is permitted. The statement "all development in the Maple Road scenic protection area must maintain the rural character of the area" would not be a clear standard because it does not state with specificity what type of development is permitted.

PUC Hearing Officer Proposal for Decision Issued June 25, 2021 in 500 kW Solar Project

In this case, the Town Plan statement cited by the Intervenors specifically designates Richville Road as having scenic resources. The statement applies to the portion of Richville Road where the Project would be located due to the scenic views of Mount Equinox.³⁸ However, the statement does not provide concrete guidance for development. The Town Plan does not prohibit development on roads with scenic amenities; it only requires that such development must be carefully evaluated, and adverse impacts minimized. This statement is general in nature and does not give the Commission sufficient guidance because it "does not state with specificity what type of development is permitted" or prohibited along Richville Road.³⁹ Accordingly, I recommend that the Commission find that there are no clear, written community standards that would prohibit the Project.

Recent Vermont Supreme Court Decision Municipal Plan Standard for Districts

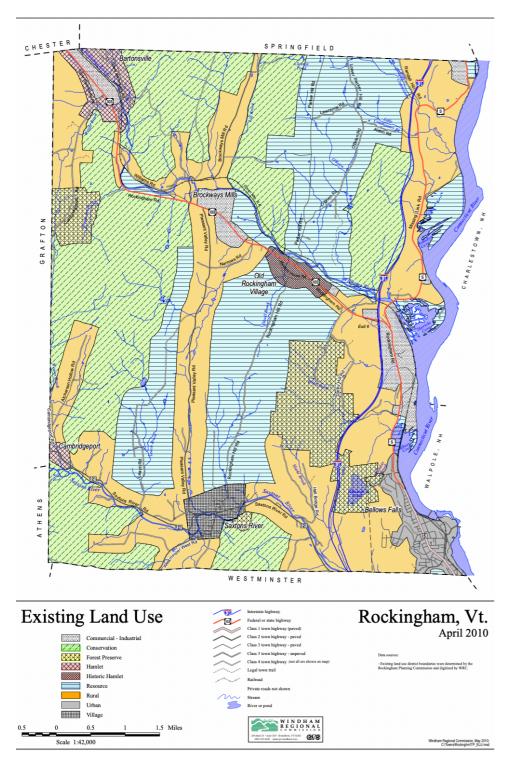
Example of a specific standard that has been upheld by the Vermont Supreme Court:* The pertinent standard relied upon by the PUC in its aesthetics and orderly development analysis is the design standard providing that "development . . . cannot be sited in prominently visible locations on hillsides." In contrast to the broad and general language relating to the preservation of the rural character of the project's surroundings, this design standard has the kind of specificity that qualifies as a clear, written community standard for purposes of the aesthetics analysis, and it amounts to a land-conservation measure for purposes of the orderly development analysis.

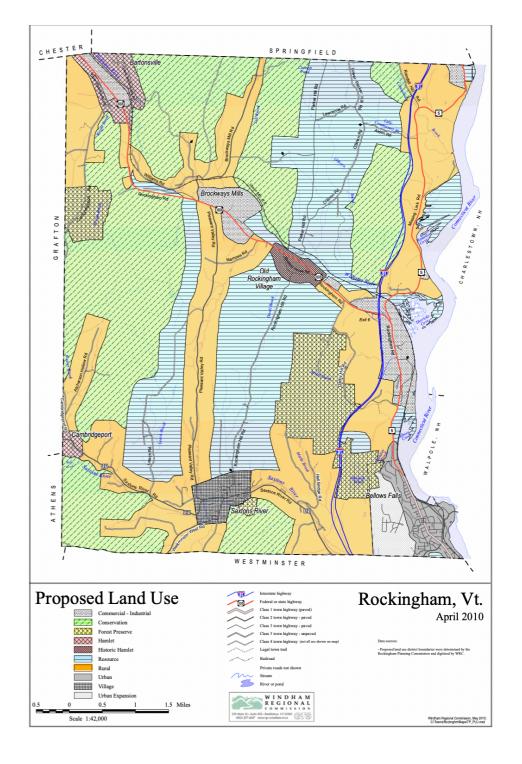
Example of District language that was denied by the Vermont Supreme Court:* "The general language about preserving the rural character of the entire Rural Conservation District is not the kind of specific, clear, written standard that can render an adverse impact undue under § 248(b)(1)"

^{*}Sept. 3, 2021 https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/sites/default/files/documents/op20-232.pdf

Land Use Maps

http://www.windhamregional.org/images/docs/towns/Rockingham/rockingham_townplanmaps_2016-08-30.pdf





Categories Described on p. 121 of Town Plan

http://www.windhamregional.org/images/docs/towns/Rockingham/rockingham_townplan_2016-08-30.pdf

Rockingham Town Plan Description of Conservation and Resource Areas

<u>Conservation and Resource Areas</u> are similar with respect to their physical character. Some areas within these designations both present serious limitations to development and offer significant resource values.

1. <u>Conservation Areas</u> are essentially undeveloped areas which are largely wooded. Some of the Conservation areas have limited access to an improved public road and to necessary public utilities and services, while others may have poor soils or steep slopes.

Much of the Conservation areas may not be suitable for large scale development due to these factors but may be suitable for small scale development in relation to the overlying zoning district. The range in lot sizes under the Zoning Bylaw reflects the proximity to public roads and land use in the late 1960's when the Rockingham Zoning Bylaw was originally proposed.

Those Conservation areas which are most remote from public highways and utilities should remain largely undeveloped until public services are available, and there is a demonstrated need for more intensive development in these areas. Should development within Conservation areas be proposed, cluster development is the preferred design.

2. Resource Areas generally should be used primarily for agriculture, forestry, recreational and open space uses with single family residences scattered throughout the Resource areas. It includes lands subject to flooding, such as along the Connecticut River, or which may be wetlands or critical for wildlife. This includes Resource areas which are within Recreation-Conservation zoning districts, on the State of Vermont wetlands map, or which support critical wildlife habitat. Resource areas which meet these criteria should remain undeveloped to maintain their natural character.

Some lands within the Resource areas are located within zoning districts which allow for a range of lot sizes from one to 5 acres. These limited areas may be suitable for small scale development in relation to the overlying zoning district.

For Municipal Plans to be useful to the PUC

Note: This is about Land Conservation Measures and Aesthetics Analysis.

- 1. Must be specific to the site.
- 2. Must provide specific guidance for project design.
- 3. If located within a specific district or area, specific standards for that district must be applied to specific areas within the district (such as with mountains, name the mountains, or with farm fields or forests, name the roads within the district).
- 4. Specific Districts or Areas descriptions must describe guidance on what type of development is permitted.

Not acceptable: Broad and general language

EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC POLICIESSolar

Develop Specific Standards or Solar Screening By-Law for Large Solar Arrays [ideas to spur discussion]

- Name the Roads next to scenic, forested, or prime ag soil fields where you do or do not want solar arrays
- Must be screened from State or Town roads
- Must be screened from view of neighbors (adjoining lands, not just residential structures)
- Must not produce glare visible from State or Town roads or neighboring properties
- Solar arrays must not be sited on prime/statewide ag soils as shown on ANR Atlas (is this too restrictive?)
- Prohibit cutting forests [in High Priority Habitat Blocks as shown on ANR Atlas or all forests?] Reference a map that shows specific areas. Name roads if possible.

Randolph Town Plan

Commercial- or industrial-scale renewable energy projects shall only be permitted and approved where (a) the project will not have an adverse impact on the aesthetics, scenic and natural beauty, historic significance or natural resources of the areas, and (b) where the proposed project will be substantially screened from view from I-89, state highways, town roads and neighboring properties to prevent solar glare and mitigate any adverse impact to the aesthetics and scenic and natural beauty of the surrounding area and its viewsheds. Commercial- or industrial-scale solar projects are those sized greater than 500 kW. These requirements do not apply to solar arrays mounted on existing residential and commercial buildings' roofs and over existing parking lots for the benefit of the residential or commercial user.

Commercial- or industrial-scale solar and wind energy projects, as well as all other permitted and conditional uses shall not be constructed on greater than 10 acres of agricultural or forest lands with soils that are designated as being "prime agricultural soils" or of "statewide or local significance."

SPECIFIC POLICIES Wind

Develop Standards for Industrial Wind

- Name the Mountains where Rockingham does or does not want Industrial Wind Turbines — Clear Written Community Standard for Scenic Resource Protection Must be SPECIFIC TO THE SITE
- Setbacks to residences 1 Mile per MW
- Decibel levels 35 dBA day and night
- Must not be sited in high priority habitat blocks
- Must not fragment forests in high priority habitat blocks

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Enhanced Energy Plan

NRPC generally does not have suitable locations for the construction of "industrial" or "commercial" wind facilities within the region and therefore finds this scale of development does not conform to this plan. For the purposes of this plan, NRPC will consider any wind facility with a tower height (excluding blades) in excess of 100 feet tall to be considered an "industrial" or "commercial" wind facility.

Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission

Enhanced Energy Plan

the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission has determined that industrial-scale wind development is not compatible with the future land use patterns of Central Vermont. For the purposes of this plan, industrial-scale wind development will include any wind turbine with a hub height greater than 125 feet (excluding the blades). Additionally, wind energy development will be restricted above 2,500 feet in elevation consistent with the 2016 Central Vermont Regional Plan's future land use plan. For the purposes of this energy plan, a 125 foot hub height is expected to accommodate both residential and commercial wind generation. Hub heights above 125 feet will be considered industrial in scale and not fitting for Central Vermont.

Randolph Town Plan

For wind generation facilities, the following policies apply:

- 1. The topic of wind generation has become divisive within Vermont. Randolph generally does not have suitable locations for the construction of commercial or industrial wind facilities due to existing development and low wind resources and therefore finds this scale of development does not conform to this Plan. For the purposes of this Plan, Randolph considers any wind facility with a tower height/hub height (excluding blades) in excess of 125 feet tall to be considered a commercial or industrial wind facility.
- 2. Wind towers shall not be sited where the structure will break the penultimate ridgeline silhouette as viewed westerly from Randolph Center, the VT Route 12 and 12A valley floors, Chelsea Mountain Road, Edson Road, Tunbridge Road and VT Route 14 or as viewed easterly from Randolph Center, including from Rogers, Curtis, Silloway and Denning Roads.

Other Topics to Consider

- cell towers ordinance?
- gas pipelines
- biomass power plant
- aerobic digester
- transmission lines

STEP THREE

PLANNING

TOWN'S VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Resources for Planners

Standard Sizes, Programs and Acreage of **Solar Arrays in Vermont**

- **Net-Metered** highest cost > 15 cents/kWh
 - 150 kW ~1 acre or less
 - 500 kW ~ 3 5 acres
- **Standard-Offer** cost driver ~ 8 10 cents/kWh
 - $-2.2 \text{ mW} \sim 9 15 \text{ acres}$
- Utility Scale lowest cost < 8 cents/kWh
 - $-4.99 \text{ mW} \sim 16 32 \text{ acres}$
 - $-20 \text{ mW} \sim 100 + \text{acres}$

VCE White Paper on Vermont's Energy Policies

http://vce.org/VCE_White_Paper_UnderstandingVermontEnergyPolicies_09August2018.pdf

Act 56, Additions to Section 248

Allows Municipal Solar Screening Bylaw or Ordinance

2015

(B) With respect to a ground-mounted solar electric generation facility, the facility shall comply with the screening requirements of a municipal bylaw adopted under 24 V.S.A. § 4414(15) or a municipal ordinance adopted under 24 V.S.A. § 2291(28), and the recommendation of a municipality applying such a bylaw or ordinance, unless the Commission finds that requiring such compliance would prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the installation of such a facility or have the effect of interfering with the facility's intended functional use.

https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/30/005/00248

Some Adopted Municipal Solar Siting Ordinances

Woodstock

https://townofwoodstock.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Town-of-Woodstock-Supporting-Plan-Standards-for-the-Protection-of-the-Scenic-Byways-and-Vistas-and-the-Siting-of-Solar-Energy-Facilities.pdf

Bennington

http://benningtonvt.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ARTICLE-29-SCREENING-OF-SOLAR-FACILITIES.pdf

Whiting

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B_xiUwy6Djr5UnNOeGFaNGIUSGdRMVhzV0FkcWZzeXBZN2NR/view

Salisbury

https://www.townofsalisbury.org/vertical/sites/%7B59D8C83C-9968-4A65-BB2B-00DE19899066%7D/uploads/Solar_siting_bylaws_012616.pdf

Fairfax

http://www.fairfax-vt.gov/vertical/sites/%7BA7F085CD-5C79-4CCF-8878-6AF1EF4F216C%7D/uploads/GMSPs_Bylaw_-_Fairfax_-_Final_9-19-16.pdf

Panton

https://www.pantonvt.us/uploads/3/1/6/7/31673701/panton__interim_bylaw_second_draft_11-5-16.pdf

Shelburne

http://shelburnevt.org/DocumentCenter/View/1907/Solar-Ordinance-Version-4?bidld=

Cornwall

http://cornwallvt.com/minutes/select/solarscreeningbylawnotice.pdf

North Hero

http://www.northherovt.com/uploads/Solarsiting.Bylaws.approved.18.03.06.pdf

Act 56, Additions to Section 248

Establishes Setbacks

2015

- (s) This subsection sets minimum setback requirements that shall apply to in-state ground-mounted solar electric generation facilities approved under this section, unless the facility is installed on a canopy constructed on an area primarily used for parking vehicles that is in existence or permitted on the date the application for the facility is filed.
 - (1) The minimum setbacks shall be:
 - (A) from a State or municipal highway, measured from the edge of the traveled way:
 - (i) 100 feet for a facility with a plant capacity exceeding 150 kW; and
 - (ii) 40 feet for a facility with a plant capacity less than or equal to 150 kW but greater than 15 kW.
 - (B) From each property boundary that is not a State or municipal highway:
 - (i) 50 feet for a facility with a plant capacity exceeding 150 kW; and
 - (ii) 25 feet for a facility with a plant capacity less than or equal to 150 kW but greater than 15 kW.
 - (2) This subsection does not require a setback for a facility with a plant capacity equal to or less than 15 kW.
 - (3) On review of an application, the Commission may:
 - (A) require a larger setback than this subsection requires;
 - (B) approve an agreement to a smaller setback among the applicant, the municipal legislative body, and each owner of property adjoining the smaller setback; or
 - (C) require a setback for a facility constructed on an area primarily used for parking vehicles, if the application concerns such a facility.
 - (4) In this subsection:
 - (A) "kW" and "plant capacity" shall have the same meaning as in section 8002 of this title.
 - (B) "Setback" means the shortest distance between the nearest portion of a solar panel or support structure for a solar panel, at its point of attachment to the ground, and a property boundary or the edge of a highway's traveled way.

Municipal Enhanced Energy Plans

https://www.vapda.org/uploads/1/3/1/8/131894470/
vermont municipalities with an affirmative determination of energy planning c
ompliance pursuant to 24 v.pdf

Addison County Regional Planning Commission Enhanced Energy Plans

Weybridge, p. 41 https://static1.squarespace.com/static/561ebfbbe4b049704cd4bbf2/t/5e1cc8c198138439e7fa03e8/1578944761283/Weybridge+Town+Plan+2019+Final+and+Adopted+Clean.pdf

Bristol, p. 133 http://bristolvt.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Bristol Town Plan 2020.pdf

Ripton https://acrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/ 2021/11/Ripton-Energy-Plan_2020.pdf

New Haven https://acrpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Energy-Plan-New-Haven-Approved-7-28-21-1.pdf

Salisbury download Word doc https://www.townofsalisbury.org/index.asp?
https://www.townofsalisbury.org/index.asp?
https://www.townofsalisbury.org/index.asp?
https://www.townofsalisbury.org/index.asp?
https://www.townofsalisbury.org/index.asp?

Leicester, p. 27 https://www.leicestervt.org/
vertical/sites/%7BD3BA284D-6645-4F39-
A903-6550C16F2FE9%7D/uploads/
Leicester Town Plan Adopted 12-18-17.pdf

Panton, p. 100 https://www.pantonvt.us/uploads/3/1/6/7/31673701/
pantontownplan_adopted_19_11_14.pdf

Vergennes https://cms8.revize.com/revize/vergennes/
Vergennes/Vergennes/ve

Monkton https://monktonvt.com/documents/
https://monktonvt.com/documents/
plan_2019.pdf

Bennington County Regional Commission Enhanced Energy Plans

Arlington, p. 84 http://www.bcrcyt.org/uploads/1/1/1/8/1118

www.bcrcvt.org/uploads/1/1/1/8/111899771/arlingtontownplan_adoptedjune29.2020.pdf

Bennington http://www.bcrcvt.org/uploads/1/1/1/8/111899771/
benningtonenergychapter2018.pdf

Dorset http://www.bcrcvt.org/
uploads/1/1/1/8/111899771/
dorsettownplan_1.21.2020_energyelementonly.pdf

Manchester http://www.bcrcvt.org/
uploads/1/1/8/111899771/
manchesterenergyplanadoptedmay19.2020.pdf

Peru, p. 62 http://www.peruvt.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Town-Plan-Amendment.pdf

Pownal http://www.bcrcvt.org/uploads/
1/1/1/8/111899771/
pownal town plan 2019 energychapter.pdf

Rupert, p. 51 http://www.bcrcvt.org/uploads/1/1/8/111899771/
ruperttownplan2021.pdf

Stamford http://www.bcrcvt.org/uploads/
1/1/1/8/111899771/
stamford town plan 2019 energy chapter.pdf

Sunderland http://www.bcrcvt.org/uploads/ 1/1/1/8/111899771/sunderland-town-planenergychapter2018.pdf

Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission Enhanced Energy Plans

Burlington https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/
default/files/PZ/planBTV/
MDP11_pdf/Energy%20Plan.pdf

Charlotte p. I-53 https://www.dropbox.com/s/
96fpsau2cej93bq/
COMBINED%20%20Charlotte Town Plan Ame nded 20191105.pdf?dl=0

Colchester p. 56 https://colchestervt.gov/
DocumentCenter/View/5975/2019-Town-Plan-ISSUU

Essex Junction p. 30 https://www.dropbox.com/s/
https://www.dropbox.com/s/
nzce8kvmz7eaw3u/
EssexJunction 2019CompPlan FinalApproved.pdf?dl=0

Hinesburg p. 96 https://www.hinesburg.org/sites/g/files/vyhlif6691/f/pages/
townplan_070721_redux.pdf

Huntington p. 23 https://www.huntingtonvt.org/town-ordinances/

Jericho p. 113 https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/ehq-production-us-california/5bba0c0c74c7cafc240716822f
https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/ehq-production-us-california/5bba0c0c74c7cafc240716822f
https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/ehq-production-us-california/5bba0c0c74c7cafc240716822f
https://s3-us-west-16822f
https://sa-us-west-16822f
https://sa-us-west-16

Richmond p. 17 http://www.richmondvt.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/2018-Richmond-Town-Plan.pdf

Shelburne p. 83 https://drive.google.com/file/d/
1XIYKdHntX7ubOGCluYVt9Z8jR4
Vmu4hE/view

Underhill p. 53 https:// www.underhillvt.gov/vertical/ sites/%7B4E962BB9-B4BB-4504-A3EE-ED54521A1BCE%7D/uploads/ Adopted_2021_Underhill_Town Plan_- 9.10.2021.pdf

Westford p. 53 https://westfordvt.us/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2021-Town-Plan_Adopted.pdf

Williston https://
www.town.williston.vt.us/
vertical/sites/
%7BF506B13C-605B-4878-806
2-87E5927E49F0%7D/uploads/
Williston Energy Plan Public Hearing Draft 03.17.2
020 with Working Edits 5-12-2
020.pdf

Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission Enhanced Energy Plans

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Northfield, p. 39 https://centralvtplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Northfield-Municipal-Plan-2020.pdf

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