

Burlington Planning Commission

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Jennifer Wallace-Brodeur
Eamon Dunn, Youth Member*



Burlington Planning Commission Long Range Planning Committee Agenda

Tuesday, June 6, 2017 at 12:00pm

1. Agenda

2. Regional Energy Plan- Municipal Data Guides

The Planning Commission has been asked to review and respond to the Draft Municipal Data Guide for Burlington and to provide input on local constraints and preferred sites for renewable energy generation to meet Burlington's municipal share of future energy demand.

A packet of information from the Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission is attached, along with the memo and associated map regarding local constraints previously sent to the CCRPC on behalf of the Planning Commission.

3. Adjourn

This agenda is available in alternative media forms for people with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities who require assistance or special arrangements to participate in programs and activities of the Dept. of Planning & Zoning are encouraged to contact the Dept. at least 72 hours in advance so that proper accommodations can be arranged.



MEMORANDUM

To: Burlington Planning Commission; Burlington City Council; Burlington Department of Planning and Zoning
From: Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission
Date: April 30, 2017
Re: Update on Energy Planning in Chittenden County

Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission (CCRPC) is working with the Vermont Department of Public Service to enhance The Chittenden County ECOS Plan to be consistent with Act 174 (24 V.S.A. 4352), the Energy Development Improvement Act of 2016. Act 174 of 2016 establishes a new set of municipal and regional energy planning standards. If met, the ECOS Plan will carry greater weight—substantial deference—in the Section 248 siting process for energy generation. The enhancements made to the ECOS Plan also advances the State’s Comprehensive Energy Plan’s goals while also take into consideration local and regional needs and concerns.

Please review this information and provide us with feedback by **June 16th**. The feedback we are looking for includes:

1. Please let us know any comments or questions you have regarding your Municipal Energy Data Guide (below). **CCRPC will be hosting a training on the Guide on May 11 at 6pm. Please let us know if you are interested in attending.**
2. Recently, you provided CCRPC with input on your local known and possible constraints to renewable energy development. Please review the maps and constraint table to ensure we are representing your input accurately.
3. Are there local preferred sites that we should include?
4. Do you want your regional plan (ECOS Plan) to prohibit energy generation in areas with state and local known constraints?
5. Would you be interested in local energy planning assistance from CCRPC in FY18?

MUNICIPAL ENERGY DATA GUIDE

CCRPC developed a Municipal Energy Data Guide to support town level planning and to assist towns with understanding their role in meeting their State’s energy goals. The analysis items are intended to provide towns with an overview of their current energy use, and with a sense of the trajectories and pace of change needed to meet targets for all sectors (heating, transportation, and electricity), which can be translated into concrete actions in the Pathways standards. Targets provide regions and municipalities with milestones or checkpoints along the way toward a path of meeting 90% of their total energy needs. By pairing the renewable energy targets with the areas identified as suitable for wind and solar energy generation on the on the attached maps regions and municipalities have a sense of their ability to accommodate renewable energy to meet state goals.

The Guide contains preliminary draft estimates of energy use and renewable energy target. The data in the Guide are subject to change. The guide is meant to be only a starting point for discussions on how towns and the regions can begin to plan for meeting the Act 174 standards. It is **NOT** meant to be a final policy document. It is intended to be a representation of possible conditions and should be used for

planning purposes only. More in-depth analysis or evaluation should be done to verify or confirm actual conditions for each scenario represented, as errors or omissions may exist in the data. The Guide also includes maps of solar and wind generation potential in your community, as well as the constraints identified by the municipality and the state (discussed further below). **The Guide can be found at the end of this document.**

REGIONAL ENERGY PLAN

The ECOS Plan will identify several categories of generation sites and constraints, including preferred sites for energy generation.

Preferred locations are specific areas or parcels for siting a generator, either generally or for a specific size and/or type. Several types of preferred locations have already been identified by the state, including rooftops and other structures, parking lots, previously developed sites, brownfields, gravel pits, quarries and Superfund sites.

1. Has Burlington identified any sites within the municipality that would be preferred locations? For example, a site identified in the town plan, or where a solar or wind project is actively being investigated?

Over the past few months, we have asked for lists of **“known” and “possible” constraints** from you. Known constraints are areas or conditions in the municipality where no development is allowed, and possible constraints are conditions that need to be mitigated for development to occur. This raises two questions for municipalities:

1. Please look over the list of constraints that we have for your municipality and confirm that the areas that are listed as “known” constraints are areas where no development is allowed, and where renewable energy generation would never be appropriate.
2. Do you want your regional plan (ECOS Plan) to prohibit energy generation in areas with state and local known constraints, with the statement as drafted below?

Renewable energy generation **shall** not take place in areas with state or local known constraints, unless located on an existing structure or impervious surface.

State Possible Constraints	State Known Constraints
• Agricultural Soils + Hydric Soils • Act 250 Ag. Soil Mitigation Areas • FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas • VT Conservation Design Highest Priority Forest Blocks • Protected Lands (State fee lands and private conservation lands) • Deer Wintering Areas	• FEMA Floodways • DEC River Corridors • National Wilderness Areas • State-significant Natural Communities and Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species • Vernal Pools (confirmed and unconfirmed) • Class 1 and 2 wetlands (VSWI and advisory layers)
Burlington Possible Constraints	Burlington Known Constraints
• Rock Point • Urban Reserve • Barge Canal	• Historic Districts • Mixed Use, Institutional Core Campus & Enterprise Zoning Districts • Historic Neighborhoods (Eligible for Listing) • Official Map Features and View Corridors

These constraints have not yet been mapped.

MUNICIPAL ENERGY DATA AND MAPS: BURLINGTON

Distributed by CCRPC on 4/30/2017

Local energy plans must be consistent with the following state goals and policies if they desire to meet the requirements of “Enhanced Energy Planning” as described by Act 174 and 24 V.S.A. 4352:

- To obtain 90% of all energy across all sectors (transportation, heating and electricity) from renewable sources by 2050, with the interim goal of 25% renewable by 2025;
- To reduce total energy consumption by more than 1/3 by 2050; 50% from 1990 levels by 2028 and 75% by 2050; and
- To weatherize 25% of homes by 2020.

This document includes all data required for Burlington to plan for these goals at a municipal level. The tables contain data that estimate current energy use and provide targets for future energy use across all sectors (transportation, heating, and electricity). The tables also show the municipality’s targets for renewable energy generation.

Consistency with the goals above is measured through the Vermont Department of Public Service’s “Energy Planning Standards for Municipal Plans.” The data in this document meet the *Analysis and Targets* section of the Standards (Standards 4 and 5). For the full standards, visit the Department of Public Service’s website: <http://publicservice.vermont.gov/content/act-174-recommendations-and-determination-standards>.

Please note that these data are a starting point for Burlington to consider its energy future. This information should provide the framework for a discussion about changes that will need to occur within Burlington to ensure that state energy goals are met. Burlington could likely choose different pathways to meet the goals above, and if desired, CCRPC is able to provide the spreadsheets and source materials used to calculate the data included here, and the town may revise their pathways (for example, switching some wood heating systems to heat pump systems).

Estimates of current energy use consist primarily of data available from the American Community Survey (ACS), the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), the Vermont Department of Labor (DOL), Vermont Gas and the Vermont Department of Public Service (DPS). Where available, real consumption data obtained from utilities are used.

Targets for future energy use are drawn from the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning (LEAP) analysis for Chittenden County, completed by the Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC). The LEAP model is an accounting framework that shows one possible path for Chittenden County and Burlington to meet the goals above.

Assumptions used to create the LEAP analysis are slightly different than assumptions used to calculate current municipal energy use. Regardless, the targets established here show the direction in which change needs to occur to meet local, regional and state energy goals. It is also important to remember that the targets established by LEAP represent only one way to achieve Burlington’s energy goals. Other strategies may allow Burlington to meet its goals.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS A DRAFT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY USE

Current Municipal Transportation Energy Use

Metric	Municipal Data
Fossil Fuel Burning Cars, 2015	22,186
Fossil Fuel Energy Used for Transportation in 2015 (MMBtu)	1,574,096
Electric Vehicles in 2015 (#)	123
Electricity Used for Transportation in 2015 (MMBtu)	1,252
<i>Sources: VTTrans, American Community Survey, Drive Electric Vermont, DMV</i>	

Transportation Energy Use, 2015-2050

	2015	2025	2035	2050
Total Light Duty Transportation Energy Use (MMBtu)	1,575,347	1,264,325	780,998	333,551
Electricity Used for Transportation (MMBtu)	1,252	16,897	113,270	234,466
Electric Vehicles (% of Vehicle Fleet)	1%	6%	41%	89%
Biofuel Blended* Energy Used for Transportation (MMBtu)	1,574,096	1,247,428	667,729	99,085
Biofuel Blend* Vehicles (% of Vehicle Fleet)	99%	94%	59%	11%

**This measures biofuels blended with fossil fuels. A common example is gasoline with ethanol mixed in.*

Sources: VTTrans, LEAP Model

THERMAL ENERGY USE

Current Thermal Energy Use

Current Thermal Energy Use from Natural Gas, 2015

Total Residential Natural Gas Consumption (Mcf)	1,064,300
Percentage of Municipal Natural Gas Consumption	43%
Total Commercial/Industrial Natural Gas Consumption (Mcf)	1,421,491
Percentage of Municipal Natural Gas Consumption	57%
Total Municipal Natural Gas Consumption	2,485,792
<i>Sources: Vermont Gas</i>	

Commercial and Industrial Thermal Energy Use, 2015-2050

	2015	2025	2035	2050
Total Commercial and Industrial Thermal Energy Use (MMBtu)	950,817	856,493	738,522	561,792
Percent of Commercial and Industrial Establishments Weatherized by Target Year	12%	20%	22%	39%
Energy Saved by Weatherization by Target Year (MMBtu)	23,009	50,276	69,102	167,535
Commercial and Industrial Establishments Using Heat Pumps (%)	1%	22%	35%	40%
Commercial and Industrial Thermal Energy Use by Heat Pumps (MMBtu)	1,753	75,629	149,504	223,380
Commercial and Industrial Establishments Using Wood Heating (%)	7%	9%	10%	11%
Commercial and Industrial Thermal Energy Use Attributable to Wood Heating (MMBtu)	70,836	112,784	155,264	227,297
<i>Sources: LEAP Model, Department of Public Service, Department of Labor</i>				

Residential Thermal Energy Use, 2015-2050

	2015	2025	2035	2050
Total Residential Thermal Energy Use (MMBtu)	1,597,886	1,423,876	1,213,996	860,380
Percent of Residences Weatherized by Target Year	2%	17%	37%	99%
Energy Saved by Weatherization by Target Year (MMBtu)	10,633.92	81,204.48	188,306.88	548,435.52
Percent of Residences Using Heat Pumps	3%	18%	37%	61%
Residential Thermal Energy Use from Heat Pumps (MMBtu)	15,773	92,093	190,800	286,454
Residences Using Wood Heating (%)	14%	14%	14%	14%
Residential Thermal Energy Use from Wood Heating (MMBtu)	249,821	261,778	263,304	236,846

Sources: LEAP Model, Department of Public Service

ELECTRIC ENERGY USE

Electrical Energy Use, 2015

Residential Electric Energy Use (kWh)	85,660,305
Commercial and Industrial Electric Energy Use (kWh)	210,314,928
Total Electric Energy Use (kWh)	295,975,233

Sources: Burlington Electric Department, 2013

Electrical Energy Use, 2015-2050

	2015	2025	2035	2050
Total Electric Energy Saved (kWh)	2,289,600	27,220,800	54,950,400	102,777,600
Residences that have increased their Electric Efficiency	3%	30%	58%	98%
Commercial and Industrial Establishments that have Increased Their Electric Efficiency	3%	30%	58%	98%

Sources: LEAP Model and Efficiency Vermont, 2013

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATION

Existing Renewable Electricity Generation

	Sites	Power (kW)	Energy (kWh)
Solar	368	4,929.12	5,361,811.36
Wind	8	124.8	299,549.952
Hydroelectric	0	0	0
Biomass	6	132,496	3,258,720
Other	0	0	0
Total	382	140,076.88	11,750,761.97

Source: Community Energy Dashboard, April 2017

Renewable Electricity Generation Potential

	Power (MW)	Energy (MWh)
Rooftop Solar	14	31,258
Ground-Mounted Solar	N/A	N/A
Wind	N/A	N/A
Hydro	See Hydro Map	
Biomass	See Biomass Map	
Methane	Unknown	Unknown
Other	Unknown/District Heat?	Unknown/District Heat?

Source: CCRPC and the Department of Public Service

Land Available for Wind and Solar Generation

	Prime (acres)	Base (acres)
Solar	N/A	N/A
Wind	N/A	N/A

Note: Solar acreage estimates above account for local known and possible constraints if applicable. Local known and possible constraints have not been accounted for in the wind acreage because local constraints were only applied to develop local solar targets. To date, CCRPC is only planning for a regional wind target. To see local constraints for both solar and wind, please refer to the maps.

Renewable Electricity Generation Targets

	2025		2035		2050	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Sources: LEAP Model and CCRPC Modeling

Possible State Constraints

Burlington, Vermont
Act 174
The Energy Development
Improvement Act of 2016

- FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

Agricultural Soils

ACT 250 Ag Mitigation Parcel

Hydric Soils

Deer Wintering Areas
- Protected Lands

Priority Forest Blocks (Connectivity)

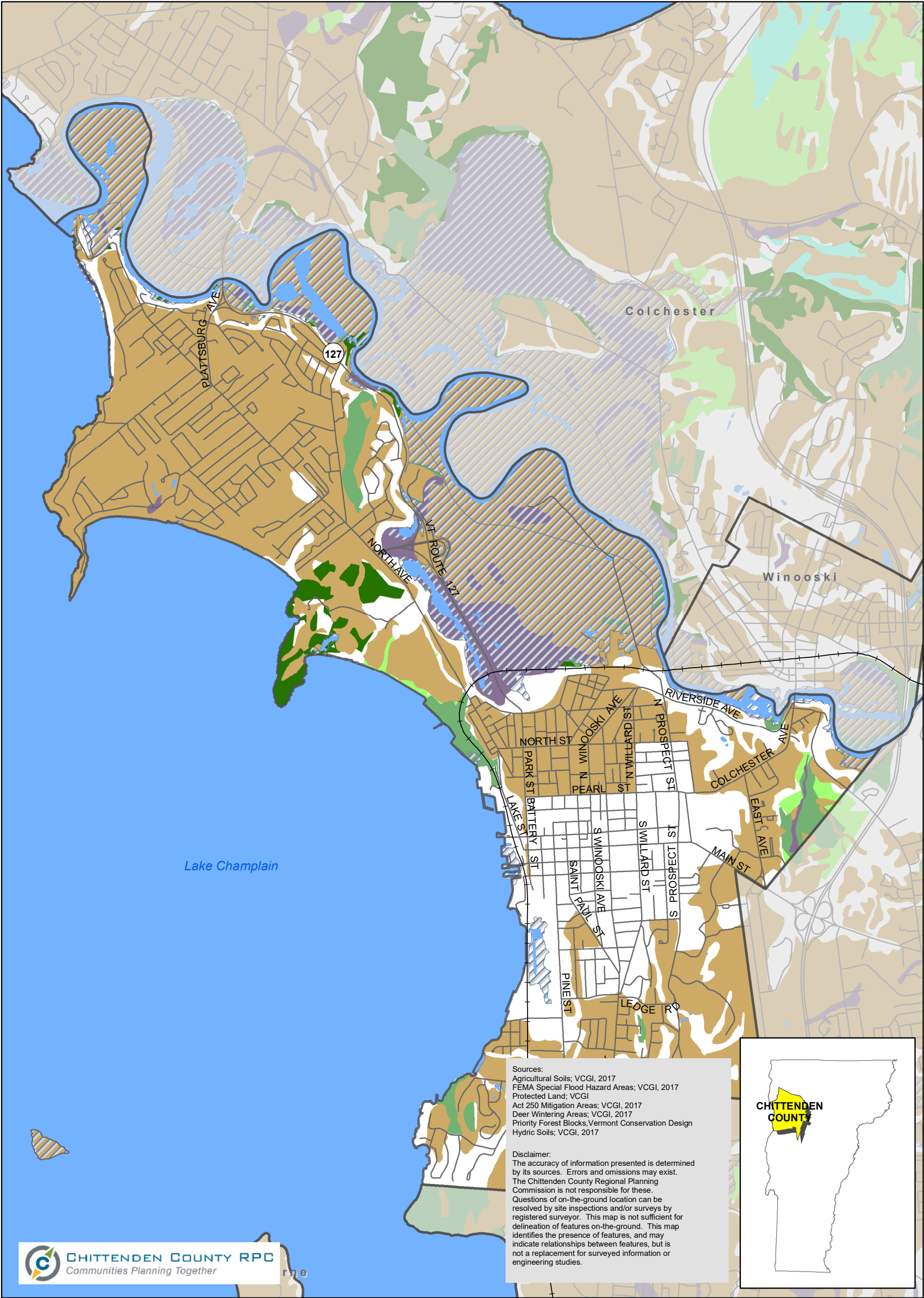
Priority Forest Blocks (Interior)

Priority Forest Blocks (Physical Landscape Diversity)



0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Miles

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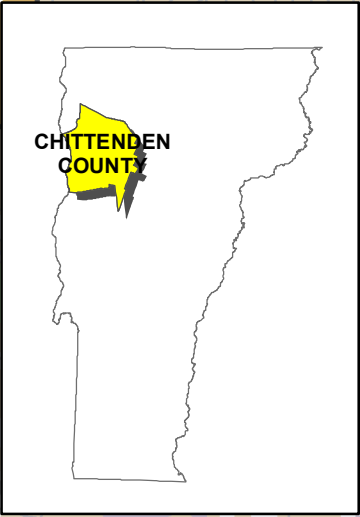


Sources:

- Agricultural Soils; VCGI, 2017
- FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas; VCGI, 2017
- Protected Land; VCGI
- Act 250 Mitigation Areas; VCGI, 2017
- Deer Wintering Areas; VCGI, 2017
- Priority Forest Blocks; Vermont Conservation Design
- Hydric Soils; VCGI, 2017

Disclaimer:

The accuracy of information presented is determined by its sources. Errors and omissions may exist. The Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission is not responsible for these. Questions of on-the-ground location can be resolved by site inspections and/or surveys by registered surveyor. This map is not sufficient for delineation of features on-the-ground. This map identifies the presence of features, and may indicate relationships between features, but is not a replacement for surveyed information or engineering studies.



State Known Constraints

Burlington, Vermont Act 174 The Energy Development Improvement Act of 2016

Know Local Constraints to be listed in the text

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Vernal Pools (Confirmed)

Vernal Pools (Unconfirmed)

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation River Corridors*

State-significant Natural Communities & RTE Species

Class 1 and 2 Wetlands

*Note: River corridors are comprised of meander belt and riparian buffer components for the purpose of achieving and maintaining stream equilibrium conditions.

00.350.71.4 Miles

The map illustrates the geographical constraints in Burlington, Vermont, in relation to Lake Champlain and the Winooski River. Key features include:

- Water Bodies:** Lake Champlain (blue) and the Winooski River (light blue).
- Streets:** Plattsburg Ave, North Ave, VT Route 127, North St, Park St, Battery St, Lake St, Pearl St, N Winooski Ave, N William St, N Prospect St, Colchester Ave, East Ave, Main St, S Winooski Ave, S Willard St, S Prospect St, Saint Paul St, Pine St, Ledge Rd, and Shelburne St.
- Constraints:** Blue areas represent River Corridors, green areas represent State-significant Natural Communities, and teal areas represent Class 1 and 2 Wetlands.
- Inset Map:** A map of Vermont with Chittenden County highlighted in yellow.

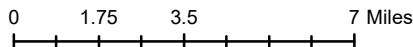
Sources:
Vernal Pools; VCGI, 2017
DEC River Corridors; VCGI, 2017
FEMA DFIRM Floodways; VCGI, 2017
RTE + Sig. Natural Comm; VCGI, 2017
Wetlands; VSWI Wetlands Class Layer, VSWI Advisory Layer, 2017

 **CHITTENDEN COUNTY RPC**
Communities Planning Together

Hydro- Electric Energy Resource Locations

Chittenden County, Vermont
Act 174
The Energy Development Improvement Act of 2016

This map and the corresponding data is intended to be used to inform energy planning efforts by municipalities and regions. The may also be used for conceptual planning or initial site identification by those interested in developing renewable energy infrastructure. They should NOT take the place of site-specific investigation for a proposed facility and should not be used of as "siting maps"



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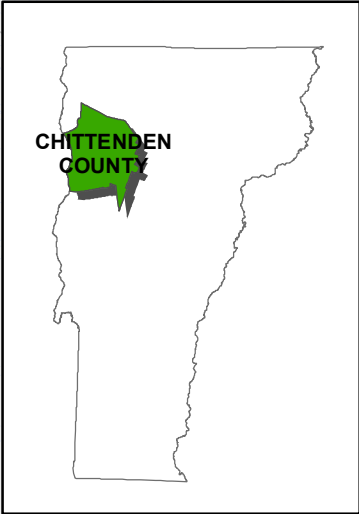
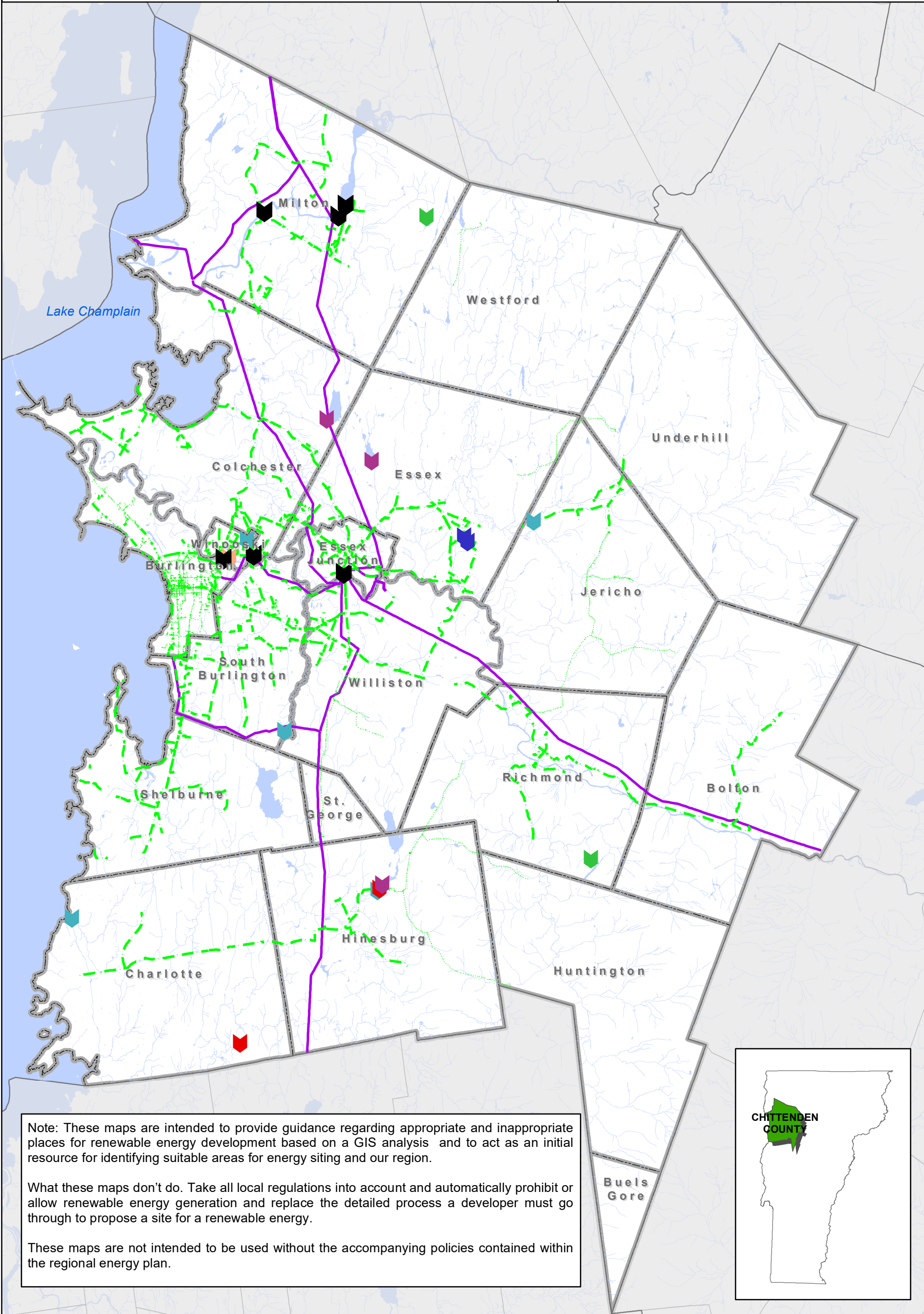
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- Current Operating Hydroelectric Dams
- Unknown Capacity
- > 50kW Capacity
- < 10kW Capacity
- Low Hazard with >50 kW
- Low Hazard with <10KW
- Significant Hazard with <10KW
- 3 Phase Power Lines
- Transmission lines
- OH_Primary
- UG_Primary



Date: 4/26/2017

DRAFT



Note: These maps are intended to provide guidance regarding appropriate and inappropriate places for renewable energy development based on a GIS analysis and to act as an initial resource for identifying suitable areas for energy siting and our region.

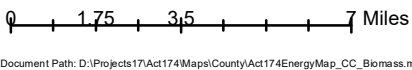
What these maps don't do. Take all local regulations into account and automatically prohibit or allow renewable energy generation and replace the detailed process a developer must go through to propose a site for a renewable energy.

These maps are not intended to be used without the accompanying policies contained within the regional energy plan.

Biomass Energy Resource Locations

Chittenden County, Vermont
Act 174
The Energy Development
Improvement Act of 2016

This map and the corresponding data is intended to be used to inform energy planning efforts by municipalities and regions. The map may also be used for conceptual planning or initial site identification by those interested in developing renewable energy infrastructure. They should NOT take the place of site-specific investigation for a proposed facility and should not be used of as "siting maps"



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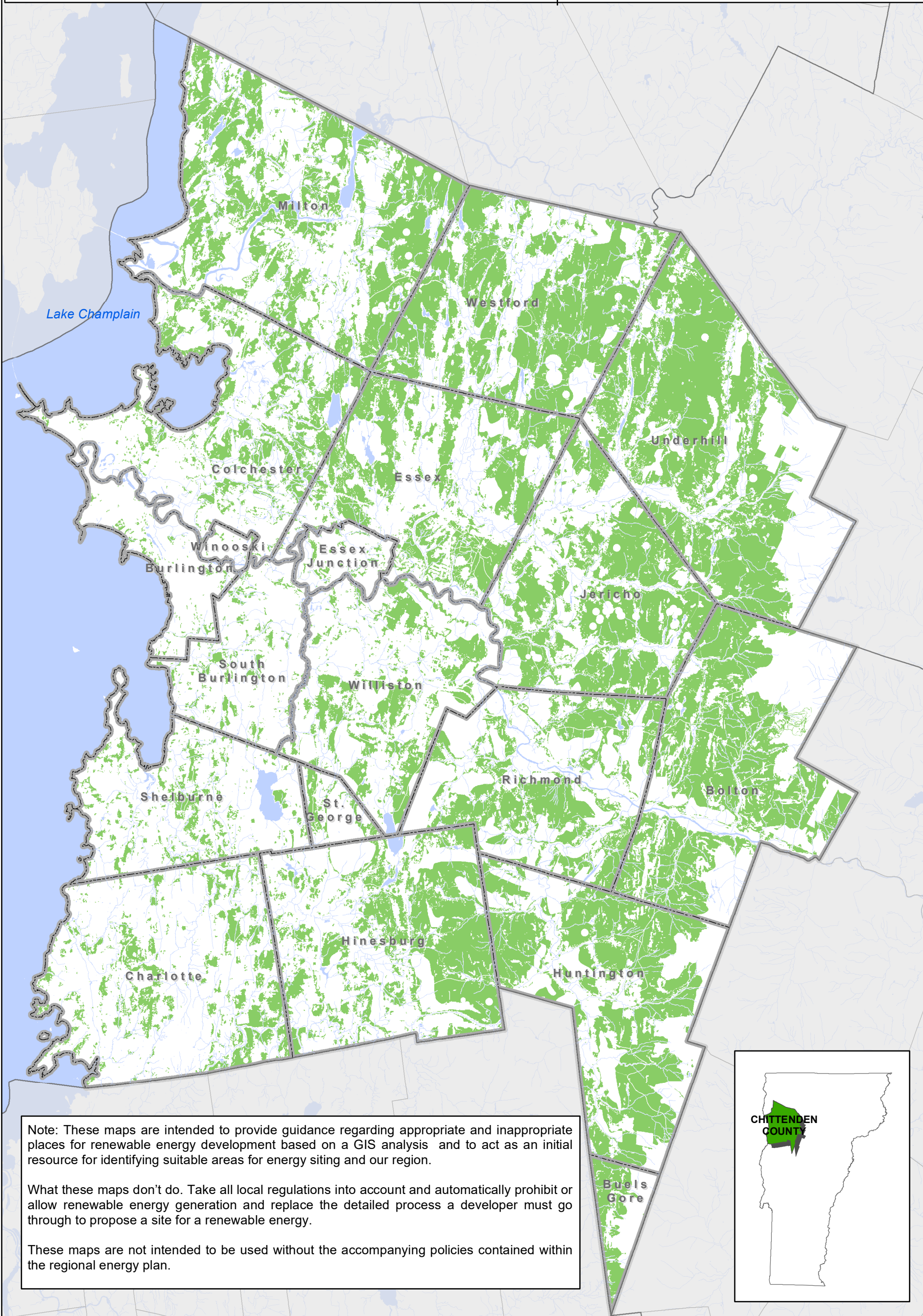


Woody Biomass Resource Areas



Date: 4/29/2017

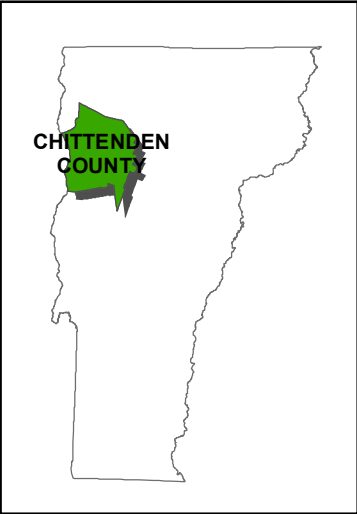
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Note: These maps are intended to provide guidance regarding appropriate and inappropriate places for renewable energy development based on a GIS analysis and to act as an initial resource for identifying suitable areas for energy siting and our region.

What these maps don't do. Take all local regulations into account and automatically prohibit or allow renewable energy generation and replace the detailed process a developer must go through to propose a site for a renewable energy.

These maps are not intended to be used without the accompanying policies contained within the regional energy plan.



Solar Rooftop Capacity May 12, 2017	
TOWNNAME	Grand Total MWh
BOLTON	520
BUELS GORE	13
BURLINGTON	17,504
CHARLOTTE	2,176
COLCHESTER	14,485
ESSEX JUNCTION VILLAGE	9,418
ESSEX TOWN	8,844
HINESBURG	4,463
HUNTINGTON	2,103
JERICO	4,712
MILTON	10,684
RICHMOND	4,003
SAINT GEORGE	790
SHELBURNE	8,023
SOUTH BURLINGTON	17,156
UNDERHILL	2,985
WESTFORD	1,990
WILLISTON	11,495
WINOOSKI	4,963
COUNTY	126,328

Department of Planning and Zoning

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Ryan Morrison, Assistant Planner
Anita Wade, Zoning Clerk
Lynn Bresford, Temporary Staff Assistant



TO: Melanie Needle, Senior Planner, CCRPC
FROM: Meagan Tuttle, Comprehensive Planner
DATE: December 8, 2016
RE: Burlington Planning Commission Input on Regional Energy Plan Mapping

The Planning Commission and its Long Range Planning Committee discussed the draft wind and solar energy generation maps for Burlington and have provided the following comments for consideration by the CCRPC's Long Range Planning Energy Sub-Committee.

It is understood that the purpose of the energy mapping exercise is to identify suitable and preferred locations for siting of new energy generation facilities to meet future demand. The process for creating the draft maps which indicate prime and base energy generation areas in Burlington is a great start, but seems to overlook significant limiting conditions on the ground today—particularly, existing development within the downtown core. The Planning Commission is supportive of and enthusiastic about increasing local renewable energy generation, but feels that this analysis should more carefully consider on-the-ground conditions, the nuances of local land use policies, and the ability to implement renewable energy infrastructure at a variety of scales.

The Planning Commission and Planning Department offer the following comments on the draft maps:

- The "prime areas" for both wind and solar energy generation are, primarily, the most densely developed urban core and adjacent historic neighborhoods. While the wind analysis does differentiate between commercial and residential scale resources, the solar analysis considered only ground-mounted resources. This limitation creates a policy conflict with locally-adopted land use plans; local, state and federally designated historic districts and sites; and downtown Burlington's role as a regional growth center in the ECOS Plan and a Designated Downtown by the state of Vermont.
- On a related note, the Regional Planning Commissions and the State are encouraged to consider whether regional growth centers identified in regional plans, or designated through the state downtown, village center, growth center or neighborhood development programs, should also be considered a priority area for renewable energy generation. Much like protected lands and priority natural communities, these areas have been identified through careful planning and certification as having significant value to communities and the state as a whole, and could be considered as a base constraint in this analysis.
- The analysis for wind generation indicates that a significant portion of Burlington is suitable for residential-scale wind. While this level of analysis likely relied on regional wind suitability data,

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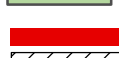
urbanized areas can present challenges to the consistent wind speed and direction necessary for this resource to be a feasible/economical option.

- To this end, when the following features overlap with areas suitable for energy generation, they should be removed from the “prime areas” and be indicated simply within “base areas,” particularly when considering suitability for ground-mounted solar:
 - Downtown and neighborhood mixed use, Institutional Core Campus Overlays, and enterprise zoning districts (D, DT, DW, DW-PT, BST, MNU, NAC, NAC-RC, and NAC-CR, I-CC, E-LM, E-Ag)
 - Designated and eligible historic districts
 - Designated Downtown & Neighborhood Development districts
 - City-owned parks and Centennial Woods (except Landfill Park & Urban Reserve, noted below)
 - Remove future easements, streets and visual corridors as indicated by the City’s Downtown & Waterfront Core Official Map from both a primary and base renewable energy generation areas
- Add the following parts of the City to “base” areas on the draft maps, regardless of Level 2 Constraints that may exist on these sites:
 - Landfill Park – solar and/or wind map based on suitability
 - The Pine Street Barge Canal site – solar and/or wind map based on suitability
 - The area zoned Urban Reserve – solar map
 - Episcopal Diocese property, zoned RCO-C, on Lone Rock Point – solar map
 - Burlington Country Club property – solar and/or wind map based on suitability
- There is significant potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Burlington, as long as we are realistic about the most appropriate ways to realize that capacity. The narrative that accompanies these maps should emphasize that in many cases, particularly in denser urban environments, rooftop mounted (or other building-mounted technology) solar facilities could be more appropriate and efficient, and are encouraged as a tool to meet future energy demands.
- Consider different naming conventions for these maps to better communicate these maps to the public. For example, rather than “base” and “prime” areas, consider “may be suitable” and “most suitable”.

The attached maps outline the features discussed for addition or removal from the draft maps. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on the draft energy generation maps. The Planning Commission looks forward to opportunities to provide input on other elements of the Regional Energy Plan as they are available.

DRAFT Regional Energy Mapping Local Constraints Map- BTV

Remove from "Prime" Areas

-  VT Designated Downtown/Neighborhood development districts
-  Mixed Use, Institutional Core Campus & Enterprise Zoning Districts
-  Historic Districts
-  Historic Neighborhoods (Eligible for Listing)
-  City Parks & Centennial Woods Zoning Overlay
-  Official Map Features & View Corridors

Add to "Base" Areas



Map prepared by the Dept of Planning & Zoning
for discussion by the Planning Commission
12-07-2016

Rock Point

Landfill
Park

Urban
Reserve

Barge
Canal

BCC

Burlington Planning Commission

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Burlington Planning Commission Long Range Planning Committee Agenda

**Tuesday, June 6, 2017 at 12:00pm
City Hall, Conference Room 17 (Planning & Zoning Office)**

1. Agenda

2. Regional Energy Plan- Municipal Data Guides

The Planning Commission has been asked to review and respond to the Draft Municipal Data Guide for Burlington and to provide input on local constraints and preferred sites for renewable energy generation to meet Burlington's municipal share of future energy demand.

A packet of information from the Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission is attached, along with the memo and associated map regarding local constraints previously sent to the CCRPC on behalf of the Planning Commission.

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Burlington Planning Commission

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Burlington Planning Commission Long Range Planning Committee Meeting Notes

Tuesday, June 6, 2017 at 12:00pm
City Hall, Conference Room 17

Commissioners Present: H Roen, E Lee, J Wallace-Brodeur

Staff Present: M Tuttle, M Needle (CCRPC)

1. Agenda

Add a discussion item to talk about planBTV South End to end of meeting.

2. Regional Energy Plan- Municipal Data Guides

M Tuttle provided a draft memo with responses to CCRPC's five questions related to Municipal Energy Data Guides, including input from Burlington Electric Department.

M Needle indicated staff at CCRPC willing to bring comments forward to Energy subcommittee about revising the methodology for municipal share of future projections.

M Tuttle clarified that the importance of comments about the methodology is because the municipal share assumes that energy generated within the municipality. This has an impact on Burlington's land use constraints and does not recognize achievements that have been made that serve its own municipal rate-payers. If considered on a regional level, then not as big of an issue, but CCRPC utilized population as the metric to assign shares. Burlington has a large population, but not land area, and development patterns could lead to a smaller energy footprint per capita.

M Needle clarified that constraints mean an identified limitation needs to be field verified. A possible constraint is something you could potentially develop on, but will encourage impacts to be minimized. Known constraints are more restrictive.

Discussion ensued about whether city parks should be considered as constraints. M Needle clarified that "development" in this exercise means commercial, residential and renewable energy generation and seeks to ensure they're treated equally. M Tuttle noted that some of the constraints don't seem to make sense now because of the shift from "base" and "prime" generation areas to "possible" and "known" constraints. If parks are to be a constraint, they should be possible constraints, because it could be appropriate to locate renewable energy on top of parking lots or park facilities. After further discussion,

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the committee concluded that parks should not be a constraint, and that all other locally identified constraints should be considered possible, not known.

Regarding question of preferred sites, committee agreed with state policy to encourage development of renewable resources on top of built structures and parking lots, but was not comfortable with picking out specific locations without larger public process—potentially as part of the MDP update. However, do want to identify Landfill Park as a priority site, so make sure it is not a constraint, too.

Regarding the proposed policy statement in the Regional Energy Plan stating renewable generation “shall not” take place in areas with known constraints, the committee did not feel comfortable weighing in until the CCRPC gets feedback from the Public Service Board. Staff at the RPC feels that this is a very restrictive statement, and are debating whether or not this is a better policy discussion for a town plan versus a regional plan.

M Tuttle will update memo and provide to Commission to weigh in at next meeting.

3. planBTV South End

M Tuttle updated the committee that a draft rewrite has been compiled and will shortly come to the Commission for review. The Committee briefly discussed timing of the plan review over the summer, with goal to be to approve plan and incorporate in MDP at next update for spring 2019.

4. Adjourn

The committee adjourned the meeting at 1:20pm.