

**3. To broaden access to educational and vocational training opportunities sufficient to ensure the full realization of the abilities of all Vermonters.**

**4. To provide for safe, convenient, economic and energy efficient transportation systems that respect the integrity of the natural environment, including public transit options and paths for pedestrians and bicyclers.**

(A) Highways, air, rail and other means of transportation should be mutually supportive, balanced and integrated.

**5. To identify, protect and preserve important natural and historic features of the Vermont landscape, including:**

(A) significant natural and fragile areas;

(B) outstanding water resources, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, shorelands and wetlands;

(C) significant scenic roads, waterways and views;

(D) important historic structures, sites, or districts, archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas.

**6. To maintain and improve the quality of air, water, wildlife and land resources.**

(A) Vermont's air, water, wildlife, mineral and land resources should be planned for use and development according to the principles set forth in 10 V.S.A. § 6086(a).

**7. To encourage the efficient use of energy and the development of renewable energy resources.**

**8. To maintain and enhance recreational opportunities for Vermont residents and visitors.**

(A) Growth should not significantly diminish the value and availability of outdoor recreational activities.

(B) Public access to noncommercial outdoor recreational opportunities, such as lakes and hiking trails, should be identified, provided, and protected wherever appropriate.

**9. To encourage and strengthen agricultural and forest industries.**

(A) Strategies to protect long-term viability of agricultural and forest lands should be encouraged and should include maintainin low overall density.

(B) The manufacture and marketing of value-added agricultural and forest products should be encouraged.

(C) The use of locally-grown food products should be encouraged.

(D) Sound forest and agricultural management practices should be encouraged.

(E) Public investment should be planned so as to minimize development pressure on agricultural and forest land.

**10. To provide for the wise and efficient use of Vermont's natural resources and to facilitate the appropriate extraction of earth resources and the proper restoration and preservation of the aesthetic qualities of the area.**

**11. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable housing for all Vermonters.**

(A) Housing should be encouraged to meet the needs of a diversity of social and income groups in each Vermont community, particularly for those citizens of low and moderate income.

(B) New and rehabilitated housing should be safe, sanitary, located conveniently to employment and commercial centers, and coordinated with the provision of necessary public facilities and utilities.

(C) Sites for multi-family and manufactured housing should be readily available in locations similar to those generally used for single-family conventional dwellings.

(D) Accessory apartments within or attached to single family residences which provide affordable housing in close proximity to cost-effective care and supervision for relatives or disabled or elderly persons should be allowed.

**12. To plan for, finance and provide an efficient system of public facilities and services to meet future needs.**

(A) Public facilities and services should include fire and police protection, emergency medical services, schools, water supply and sewage and solid waste disposal.

(B) The rate of growth should not exceed the ability of the community and the area to provide facilities and services.

**13. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable child care and to integrate child care issues into the planning process, including child care financing, infrastructure, business assistance for child care providers, and child care work force development.**

trying to equalize the authority in decision-making among those levels. The Council of Regional Commissions was created as an appeals and mediation panel, as well as to provide state level review of the state and regional plans. The Act sought a greater integration at all levels of the planning process and an active consideration of the spillover effects of land use decisions of one town or region on another. A major objective of Act 200's planning legislation was to ensure that decisions were made at the most local level possible (commensurate with their impact).

If requested, the determination of a municipal plan's consistency with Act 200's goals and with the plans of neighboring municipalities was delegated to the twelve Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs). The Act also established a system of "open planning" by which state agencies were to "prepare meaningful, public plans for all their actions that affect land use." Those plans were to be compatible with regionally-approved town plans, regional plans and consistent with the goals of Act 200.

### **Act 200 – Goals from Title 24, Vermont State Statutes, Chapter 117, section 4302**

In its original form, Act 200 contained four Process Goals and 32 Planning Goals. In response to major anti-Act 200 furor in the legislature, the 32 original Planning Goals were consolidated to twelve in 1990. The goals represent a common set of planning guidelines for all levels of planning. In 2003, economic development legislation included the addition of a goal concerned with child care provision, the first social equity goal, so that the goals now number thirteen. It should be noted here that while planning in accordance with these guidelines is required by statute at the state and regional (RPC) level, planning at the local level, while encouraged, is not mandated.

#### **Process Goals**

- (1) To establish a coordinated, comprehensive planning process and policy framework to guide decisions by municipalities, regional planning commissions, and state agencies.**
- (2) To encourage citizen participation at all levels of the planning process, and to assure that decisions shall be made at the most local level possible commensurate with their impact.**
- (3) To consider the use of resources and the consequences of growth and development for the region and the state, as well as the community in which it takes place.**
- (4) To encourage and assist municipalities to work creatively together to develop and implement plans.**

#### **Planning Goals**

- 1. To plan development so as to maintain the historic settlement pattern of compact village and urban centers separated by rural countryside.**
  - (A) Intensive residential development should be encouraged primarily in areas related to community centers, and strip development along highways should be discouraged.
  - (B) Economic growth should be encouraged in locally designated growth areas, or employed to revitalize existing village and urban centers, or both.
  - (C) Public investments, including the construction or expansion of infrastructure, should reinforce the general character and planned growth patterns of the area.
- 2. To provide a strong and diverse economy that provides satisfying and rewarding job opportunities and that maintains high environmental standards, and to expand economic opportunities in areas with high unemployment or low per capita incomes.**

**3. To broaden access to educational and vocational training opportunities sufficient to ensure the full realization of the abilities of all Vermonters.**

**4. To provide for safe, convenient, economic and energy efficient transportation systems that respect the integrity of the natural environment, including public transit options and paths for pedestrians and bicyclers.**

(A) Highways, air, rail and other means of transportation should be mutually supportive, balanced and integrated.

**5. To identify, protect and preserve important natural and historic features of the Vermont landscape, including:**

(A) significant natural and fragile areas;

(B) outstanding water resources, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, shorelands and wetlands;

(C) significant scenic roads, waterways and views;

(D) important historic structures, sites, or districts, archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas.

**6. To maintain and improve the quality of air, water, wildlife and land resources.**

(A) Vermont's air, water, wildlife, mineral and land resources should be planned for use and development according to the principles set forth in 10 V.S.A. § 6086(a).

**7. To encourage the efficient use of energy and the development of renewable energy resources.**

**8. To maintain and enhance recreational opportunities for Vermont residents and visitors.**

(A) Growth should not significantly diminish the value and availability of outdoor recreational activities.

(B) Public access to noncommercial outdoor recreational opportunities, such as lakes and hiking trails, should be identified, provided, and protected wherever appropriate.

**9. To encourage and strengthen agricultural and forest industries.**

(A) Strategies to protect long-term viability of agricultural and forest lands should be encouraged and should include maintainin low overall density.

(B) The manufacture and marketing of value-added agricultural and forest products should be encouraged.

(C) The use of locally-grown food products should be encouraged.

(D) Sound forest and agricultural management practices should be encouraged.

(E) Public investment should be planned so as to minimize development pressure on agricultural and forest land.

**10. To provide for the wise and efficient use of Vermont's natural resources and to facilitate the appropriate extraction of earth resources and the proper restoration and preservation of the aesthetic qualities of the area.**

**11. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable housing for all Vermonters.**

(A) Housing should be encouraged to meet the needs of a diversity of social and income groups in each Vermont community, particularly for those citizens of low and moderate income.

(B) New and rehabilitated housing should be safe, sanitary, located conveniently to employment and commercial centers, and coordinated with the provision of necessary public facilities and utilities.

(C) Sites for multi-family and manufactured housing should be readily available in locations similar to those generally used for single-family conventional dwellings.

(D) Accessory apartments within or attached to single family residences which provide affordable housing in close proximity to cost-effective care and supervision for relatives or disabled or elderly persons should be allowed.

**12. To plan for, finance and provide an efficient system of public facilities and services to meet future needs.**

(A) Public facilities and services should include fire and police protection, emergency medical services, schools, water supply and sewage and solid waste disposal.

(B) The rate of growth should not exceed the ability of the community and the area to provide facilities and services.

**13. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable child care and to integrate child care issues into the planning process, including child care financing, infrastructure, business assistance for child care providers, and child care work force development.**

trying to equalize the authority in decision-making among those levels. The Council of Regional Commissions was created as an appeals and mediation panel, as well as to provide state level review of the state and regional plans. The Act sought a greater integration at all levels of the planning process and an active consideration of the spillover effects of land use decisions of one town or region on another. A major objective of Act 200's planning legislation was to ensure that decisions were made at the most local level possible (commensurate with their impact).

If requested, the determination of a municipal plan's consistency with Act 200's goals and with the plans of neighboring municipalities was delegated to the twelve Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs). The Act also established a system of "open planning" by which state agencies were to "prepare meaningful, public plans for all their actions that affect land use." Those plans were to be compatible with regionally-approved town plans, regional plans and consistent with the goals of Act 200.

### **Act 200 – Goals from Title 24, Vermont State Statutes, Chapter 117, section 4302**

In its original form, Act 200 contained four Process Goals and 32 Planning Goals. In response to major anti-Act 200 furor in the legislature, the 32 original Planning Goals were consolidated to twelve in 1990. The goals represent a common set of planning guidelines for all levels of planning. In 2003, economic development legislation included the addition of a goal concerned with child care provision, the first social equity goal, so that the goals now number thirteen. It should be noted here that while planning in accordance with these guidelines is required by statute at the state and regional (RPC) level, planning at the local level, while encouraged, is not mandated.

#### **Process Goals**

- (1) To establish a coordinated, comprehensive planning process and policy framework to guide decisions by municipalities, regional planning commissions, and state agencies.**
- (2) To encourage citizen participation at all levels of the planning process, and to assure that decisions shall be made at the most local level possible commensurate with their impact.**
- (3) To consider the use of resources and the consequences of growth and development for the region and the state, as well as the community in which it takes place.**
- (4) To encourage and assist municipalities to work creatively together to develop and implement plans.**

#### **Planning Goals**

- 1.) To plan development so as to maintain the historic settlement pattern of compact village and urban centers separated by rural countryside.**
  - (A) Intensive residential development should be encouraged primarily in areas related to community centers, and strip development along highways should be discouraged.
  - (B) Economic growth should be encouraged in locally designated growth areas, or employed to revitalize existing village and urban centers, or both.
  - (C) Public investments, including the construction or expansion of infrastructure, should reinforce the general character and planned growth patterns of the area.
- 2. To provide a strong and diverse economy that provides satisfying and rewarding job opportunities and that maintains high environmental standards, and to expand economic opportunities in areas with high unemployment or low per capita incomes.**

**3. To broaden access to educational and vocational training opportunities sufficient to ensure the full realization of the abilities of all Vermonters.**

**4. To provide for safe, convenient, economic and energy efficient transportation systems that respect the integrity of the natural environment, including public transit options and paths for pedestrians and bicyclers.**

(A) Highways, air, rail and other means of transportation should be mutually supportive, balanced and integrated.

**5. To identify, protect and preserve important natural and historic features of the Vermont landscape, including:**

(A) significant natural and fragile areas;

(B) outstanding water resources, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, shorelands and wetlands;

(C) significant scenic roads, waterways and views;

(D) important historic structures, sites, or districts, archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas.

**6. To maintain and improve the quality of air, water, wildlife and land resources.**

(A) Vermont's air, water, wildlife, mineral and land resources should be planned for use and development according to the principles set forth in 10 V.S.A. § 6086(a).

**7. To encourage the efficient use of energy and the development of renewable energy resources.**

**8. To maintain and enhance recreational opportunities for Vermont residents and visitors.**

(A) Growth should not significantly diminish the value and availability of outdoor recreational activities.

(B) Public access to noncommercial outdoor recreational opportunities, such as lakes and hiking trails, should be identified, provided, and protected wherever appropriate.

**9. To encourage and strengthen agricultural and forest industries.**

(A) Strategies to protect long-term viability of agricultural and forest lands should be encouraged and should include maintainin low overall density.

(B) The manufacture and marketing of value-added agricultural and forest products should be encouraged.

(C) The use of locally-grown food products should be encouraged.

(D) Sound forest and agricultural management practices should be encouraged.

(E) Public investment should be planned so as to minimize development pressure on agricultural and forest land.

**10. To provide for the wise and efficient use of Vermont's natural resources and to facilitate the appropriate extraction of earth resources and the proper restoration and preservation of the aesthetic qualities of the area.**

**11. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable housing for all Vermonters.**

(A) Housing should be encouraged to meet the needs of a diversity of social and income groups in each Vermont community, particularly for those citizens of low and moderate income.

(B) New and rehabilitated housing should be safe, sanitary, located conveniently to employment and commercial centers, and coordinated with the provision of necessary public facilities and utilities.

(C) Sites for multi-family and manufactured housing should be readily available in locations similar to those generally used for single-family conventional dwellings.

(D) Accessory apartments within or attached to single family residences which provide affordable housing in close proximity to cost-effective care and supervision for relatives or disabled or elderly persons should be allowed.

**12. To plan for, finance and provide an efficient system of public facilities and services to meet future needs.**

(A) Public facilities and services should include fire and police protection, emergency medical services, schools, water supply and sewage and solid waste disposal.

(B) The rate of growth should not exceed the ability of the community and the area to provide facilities and services.

**13. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable child care and to integrate child care issues into the planning process, including child care financing, infrastructure, business assistance for child care providers, and child care work force development.**

trying to equalize the authority in decision-making among those levels. The Council of Regional Commissions was created as an appeals and mediation panel, as well as to provide state level review of the state and regional plans. The Act sought a greater integration at all levels of the planning process and an active consideration of the spillover effects of land use decisions of one town or region on another. A major objective of Act 200's planning legislation was to ensure that decisions were made at the most local level possible (commensurate with their impact).

If requested, the determination of a municipal plan's consistency with Act 200's goals and with the plans of neighboring municipalities was delegated to the twelve Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs). The Act also established a system of "open planning" by which state agencies were to "prepare meaningful, public plans for all their actions that affect land use." Those plans were to be compatible with regionally-approved town plans, regional plans and consistent with the goals of Act 200.

### **Act 200 – Goals from Title 24, Vermont State Statutes, Chapter 117, section 4302**

In its original form, Act 200 contained four Process Goals and 32 Planning Goals. In response to major anti-Act 200 furor in the legislature, the 32 original Planning Goals were consolidated to twelve in 1990. The goals represent a common set of planning guidelines for all levels of planning. In 2003, economic development legislation included the addition of a goal concerned with child care provision, the first social equity goal, so that the goals now number thirteen. It should be noted here that while planning in accordance with these guidelines is required by statute at the state and regional (RPC) level, planning at the local level, while encouraged, is not mandated.

#### **Process Goals**

- (1) To establish a coordinated, comprehensive planning process and policy framework to guide decisions by municipalities, regional planning commissions, and state agencies.**
- (2) To encourage citizen participation at all levels of the planning process, and to assure that decisions shall be made at the most local level possible commensurate with their impact.**
- (3) To consider the use of resources and the consequences of growth and development for the region and the state, as well as the community in which it takes place.**
- (4) To encourage and assist municipalities to work creatively together to develop and implement plans.**

#### **Planning Goals**

- 1.) To plan development so as to maintain the historic settlement pattern of compact village and urban centers separated by rural countryside.**
  - (A) Intensive residential development should be encouraged primarily in areas related to community centers, and strip development along highways should be discouraged.**
  - (B) Economic growth should be encouraged in locally designated growth areas, or employed to revitalize existing village and urban centers, or both.**
  - (C) Public investments, including the construction or expansion of infrastructure, should reinforce the general character and planned growth patterns of the area.**
- 2. To provide a strong and diverse economy that provides satisfying and rewarding job opportunities and that maintains high environmental standards, and to expand economic opportunities in areas with high unemployment or low per capita incomes.**

**3. To broaden access to educational and vocational training opportunities sufficient to ensure the full realization of the abilities of all Vermonters.**

**4. To provide for safe, convenient, economic and energy efficient transportation systems that respect the integrity of the natural environment, including public transit options and paths for pedestrians and bicyclers.**

(A) Highways, air, rail and other means of transportation should be mutually supportive, balanced and integrated.

**5. To identify, protect and preserve important natural and historic features of the Vermont landscape, including:**

(A) significant natural and fragile areas;

(B) outstanding water resources, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, shorelands and wetlands;

(C) significant scenic roads, waterways and views;

(D) important historic structures, sites, or districts, archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas.

**6. To maintain and improve the quality of air, water, wildlife and land resources.**

(A) Vermont's air, water, wildlife, mineral and land resources should be planned for use and development according to the principles set forth in 10 V.S.A. § 6086(a).

**7. To encourage the efficient use of energy and the development of renewable energy resources.**

**8. To maintain and enhance recreational opportunities for Vermont residents and visitors.**

(A) Growth should not significantly diminish the value and availability of outdoor recreational activities.

(B) Public access to noncommercial outdoor recreational opportunities, such as lakes and hiking trails, should be identified, provided, and protected wherever appropriate.

**9. To encourage and strengthen agricultural and forest industries.**

(A) Strategies to protect long-term viability of agricultural and forest lands should be encouraged and should include maintainin low overall density.

(B) The manufacture and marketing of value-added agricultural and forest products should be encouraged.

(C) The use of locally-grown food products should be encouraged.

(D) Sound forest and agricultural management practices should be encouraged.

(E) Public investment should be planned so as to minimize development pressure on agricultural and forest land.

**10. To provide for the wise and efficient use of Vermont's natural resources and to facilitate the appropriate extraction of earth resources and the proper restoration and preservation of the aesthetic qualities of the area.**

**11. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable housing for all Vermonters.**

(A) Housing should be encouraged to meet the needs of a diversity of social and income groups in each Vermont community, particularly for those citizens of low and moderate income.

(B) New and rehabilitated housing should be safe, sanitary, located conveniently to employment and commercial centers, and coordinated with the provision of necessary public facilities and utilities.

(C) Sites for multi-family and manufactured housing should be readily available in locations similar to those generally used for single-family conventional dwellings.

(D) Accessory apartments within or attached to single family residences which provide affordable housing in close proximity to cost-effective care and supervision for relatives or disabled or elderly persons should be allowed.

**12. To plan for, finance and provide an efficient system of public facilities and services to meet future needs.**

(A) Public facilities and services should include fire and police protection, emergency medical services, schools, water supply and sewage and solid waste disposal.

(B) The rate of growth should not exceed the ability of the community and the area to provide facilities and services.

**13. To ensure the availability of safe and affordable child care and to integrate child care issues into the planning process, including child care financing, infrastructure, business assistance for child care providers, and child care work force development.**

trying to equalize the authority in decision-making among those levels. The Council of Regional Commissions was created as an appeals and mediation panel, as well as to provide state level review of the state and regional plans. The Act sought a greater integration at all levels of the planning process and an active consideration of the spillover effects of land use decisions of one town or region on another. A major objective of Act 200's planning legislation was to ensure that decisions were made at the most local level possible (commensurate with their impact).

If requested, the determination of a municipal plan's consistency with Act 200's goals and with the plans of neighboring municipalities was delegated to the twelve Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs). The Act also established a system of "open planning" by which state agencies were to "prepare meaningful, public plans for all their actions that affect land use." Those plans were to be compatible with regionally-approved town plans, regional plans and consistent with the goals of Act 200.

### **Act 200 – Goals from Title 24, Vermont State Statutes, Chapter 117, section 4302**

In its original form, Act 200 contained four Process Goals and 32 Planning Goals. In response to major anti-Act 200 furor in the legislature, the 32 original Planning Goals were consolidated to twelve in 1990. The goals represent a common set of planning guidelines for all levels of planning. In 2003, economic development legislation included the addition of a goal concerned with child care provision, the first social equity goal, so that the goals now number thirteen. It should be noted here that while planning in accordance with these guidelines is required by statute at the state and regional (RPC) level, planning at the local level, while encouraged, is not mandated.

#### **Process Goals**

- (1) To establish a coordinated, comprehensive planning process and policy framework to guide decisions by municipalities, regional planning commissions, and state agencies.**
- (2) To encourage citizen participation at all levels of the planning process, and to assure that decisions shall be made at the most local level possible commensurate with their impact.**
- (3) To consider the use of resources and the consequences of growth and development for the region and the state, as well as the community in which it takes place.**
- (4) To encourage and assist municipalities to work creatively together to develop and implement plans.**

#### **Planning Goals**

- 1.) To plan development so as to maintain the historic settlement pattern of compact village and urban centers separated by rural countryside.**
  - (A) Intensive residential development should be encouraged primarily in areas related to community centers, and strip development along highways should be discouraged.**
  - (B) Economic growth should be encouraged in locally designated growth areas, or employed to revitalize existing village and urban centers, or both.**
  - (C) Public investments, including the construction or expansion of infrastructure, should reinforce the general character and planned growth patterns of the area.**
- 2. To provide a strong and diverse economy that provides satisfying and rewarding job opportunities and that maintains high environmental standards, and to expand economic opportunities in areas with high unemployment or low per capita incomes.**