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# Vermont League of Cities and Towns

## H.775 & Housing Opportunities

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## Sec. 1: Special Assessment Bonds

Allows a municipality to finance debt using revenues from a special assessment district.

- Builds on existing municipal revenue authorities (Special Assessment Districts & Revenue Bonds) to create a new lever for local government to invest in public infrastructure, housing, and more.
- Special assessment bond can be leveraged for much more substantial investments; grant match, SRF, federal highway programs
- Can be used to address necessary regulatory compliance such as "3 Acre Rule" more expeditiously than Special Assessment District process.

## **Sec. 4: Offsite Construction Accelerator Pilot**

Supports the deployment of panelized and modular housing types for interested communities and housing developers.

- Optional participation for municipalities.
- Includes municipal planning grants for participating communities.
- Keeps local planning & zoning processes in-tact.
- Could provide cost savings and expedited construction & permitting timelines.

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# Questions???



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# Links and Resources, Municipal Planning & Zoning

- [Municipal Charters](#)
- [Title 24 Chapter 117: Municipal Planning and Development](#)
- [Municipal Plans and Bylaws Database](#)
- [TROC Town Plan Adoption and Manual](#)
- [Essentials of Local Land Use Planning and Regulation Handbook](#)
- [10 Acre Towns List](#)
- [10 Acre Town Check List](#) (required zoning bylaws)



# Who creates and administers municipal regulatory systems?

1. Advisory Body: Often, the municipal plan and new bylaw processes begin with a citizen advisory committee such as the Planning Commission. Some communities have additional advisory bodies such as Electric or Energy Commissions or Housing Committees.
2. Legislative Body: The City Council, Selectboard, Board of Alderman, or Board of Trustees. The legislative function involves not only drafting and approval of the municipal plan, bylaws, and ordinance but also conducting public hearings. Actions of the legislative body are governed by numerous laws that ensure public access and transparency including Ethics Law, Public Records Law, and Open Meeting Law.
3. Appropriate Municipal Panel: A citizen layboard that serves a quasi-judicial role to interpret local law and serve as the local appellate body, such as the Design and Review Board or Zoning Board.
1. Administrator: Typically, a municipal staff person responsible for permitting, enforcement, inspection, and educating and assisting applicants. Most often this would be a Zoning Administrator, but could be a permit specialist, technician, or compliance officer.



# Writing the Rules

Zoning Bylaws may be created to enforce the municipal plan within the authorities prescribed by state law.

- The Municipal Plan: is developed through a citizen led process, adopted by the legislative body, shared with statutory parties, and then must be approved by the RPC and DHCD. Each action of a local body and subsequent amendments require a public hearing. The Plan must contain 12 elements required by state law.
- Zoning and Bylaw: Many state preemptions exist to limit bylaw authority. Some charters require additional process. For substantial zoning changes additional outreach, long drafting and periods of deliberation, research, feasibility study, assessing infrastructure capacity, joint hearings, etc. are typical
- At a minimum, to adopt or amend a bylaw the appropriate municipal panel must:
  - Publish a public report, consistent with municipal plan
  - Hold a public hearing
  - 15-day notice period and statutory notices

