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# Vermont League of Cities and Towns

## Housing Priorities and Act 181 Implementation

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# Build Housing

Support the creation of the new housing that municipalities need, have envisioned and planned for, and allow in local zoning.

Extend temporary Act 250 exemptions

Delay implementation of the Road Rule and Tier 3 jurisdiction.

Eliminate requirements for municipal enforcement of existing Act 250 permits within Tier 1A areas.



# What is Act 181?

Act 181 creates location-based jurisdiction of Act 250. Rather than applying jurisdiction only based on density (the number of housing units) Act 250 can be triggered (or exempted) based on the location of a project.

- Tier 1a: Total Act 250 exemption
- Tier 1b: Partial Act 250 exemption, housing developments of 50 or fewer units exempt
- Tier 2: Act 250 applies as prior to Act 181 (5-5-10 rule)
- Tier 3: New, enhanced Act 250, any "development" may require Act 250 permit review subject to final rules determined by LURB
- Road Rule: Act 250 permit review required for all "development" 800ft or more from an existing road (regardless of Tier)

# What type of development will be subject to Act 250 review?

Act 181 grants the authority for, and directs, the LURB to determine what type of development will be subject to review in the new Tier 3 jurisdictional areas. The final rule could extend jurisdiction to include:

- Improvements to existing homes & structures: The current draft exempts only construction with a total footprint under 200 sq ft or within 50 ft of an existing structure.
- Construction of new wastewater treatment and drinking water systems.
- New homes & structures: regardless of size or density (not 5-5-10 rule)
- Roads, driveways, and utilities: The current draft exempts only construction or improvements for transportation and utility purposes that are entirely within 50 ft in any direction of roads.
- Trails: The current draft exempts only new trails less than 100 feet in length, or maintenance of an existing trail within 10 feet.

# VLCT calls for a delay in Road Rule & Tier 3 Jurisdiction Implementation.

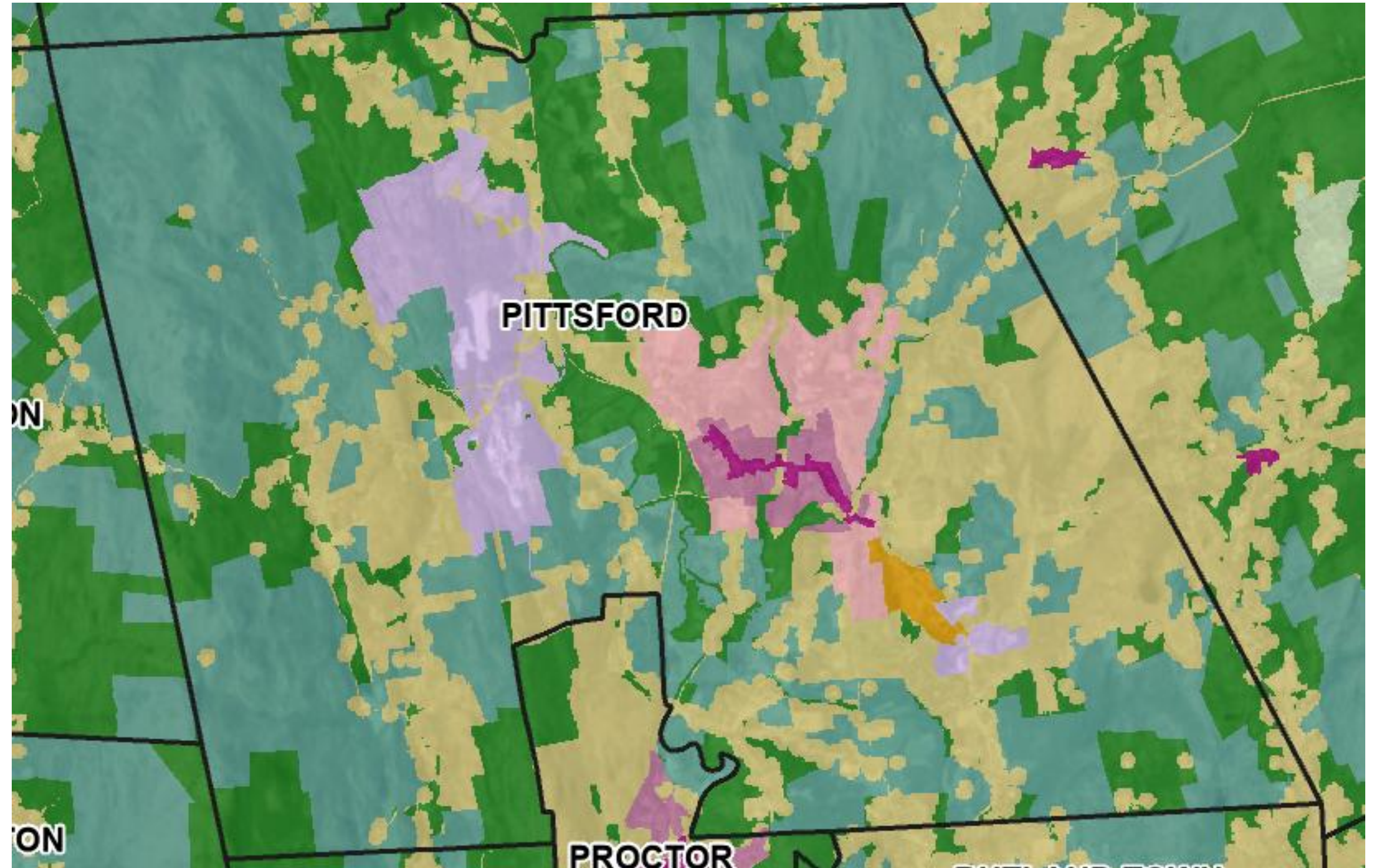
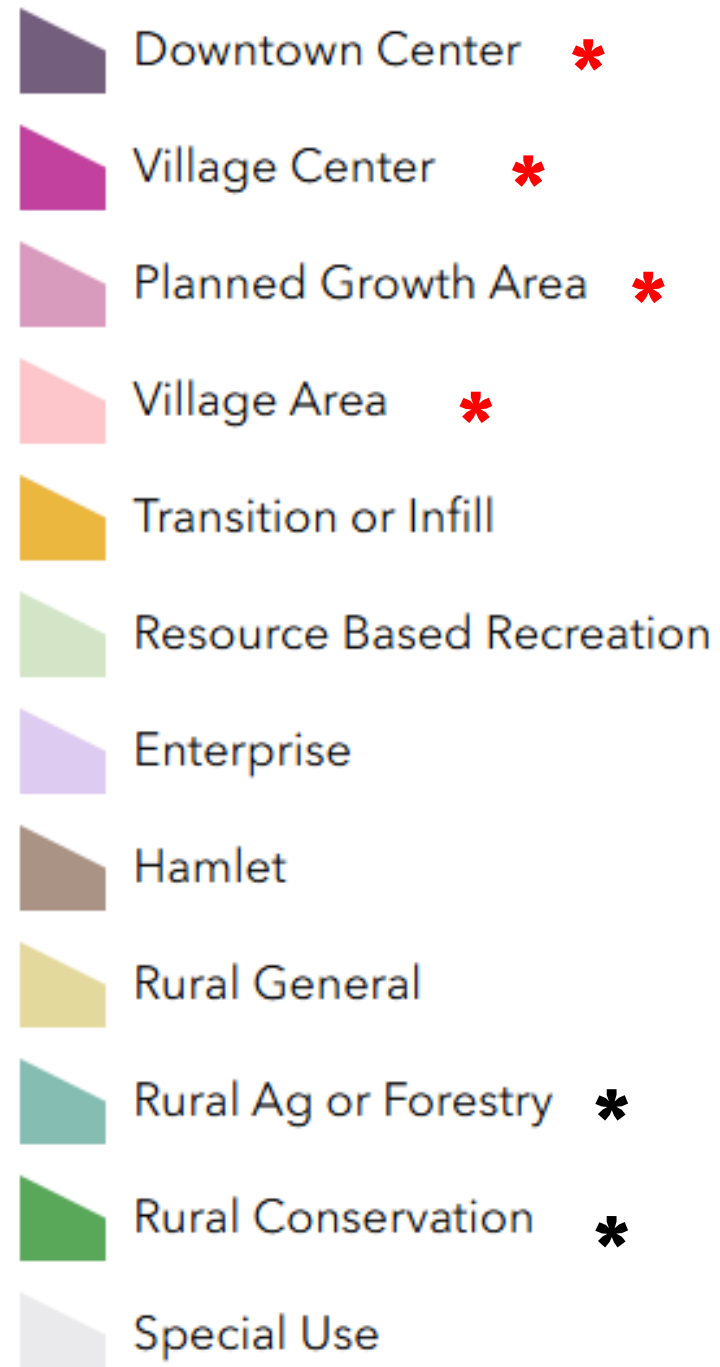
- Allow municipal bodies to see, understand, and plan for new jurisdictional areas while the regional map adoption process unfolds (FLU Maps don't include Road Rule or Tier 3).
- Allow homeowners and landowners time to participate in the process.
- Allow local zoning administrators time to align local guidance with those issued by the LURB (particularly for the Road Rule).
- Allow for appropriate legislative oversight between adoption of the rule and when the new jurisdictional areas take effect.



# Draft Regional Future Land Use Mapping Example: Pittsford

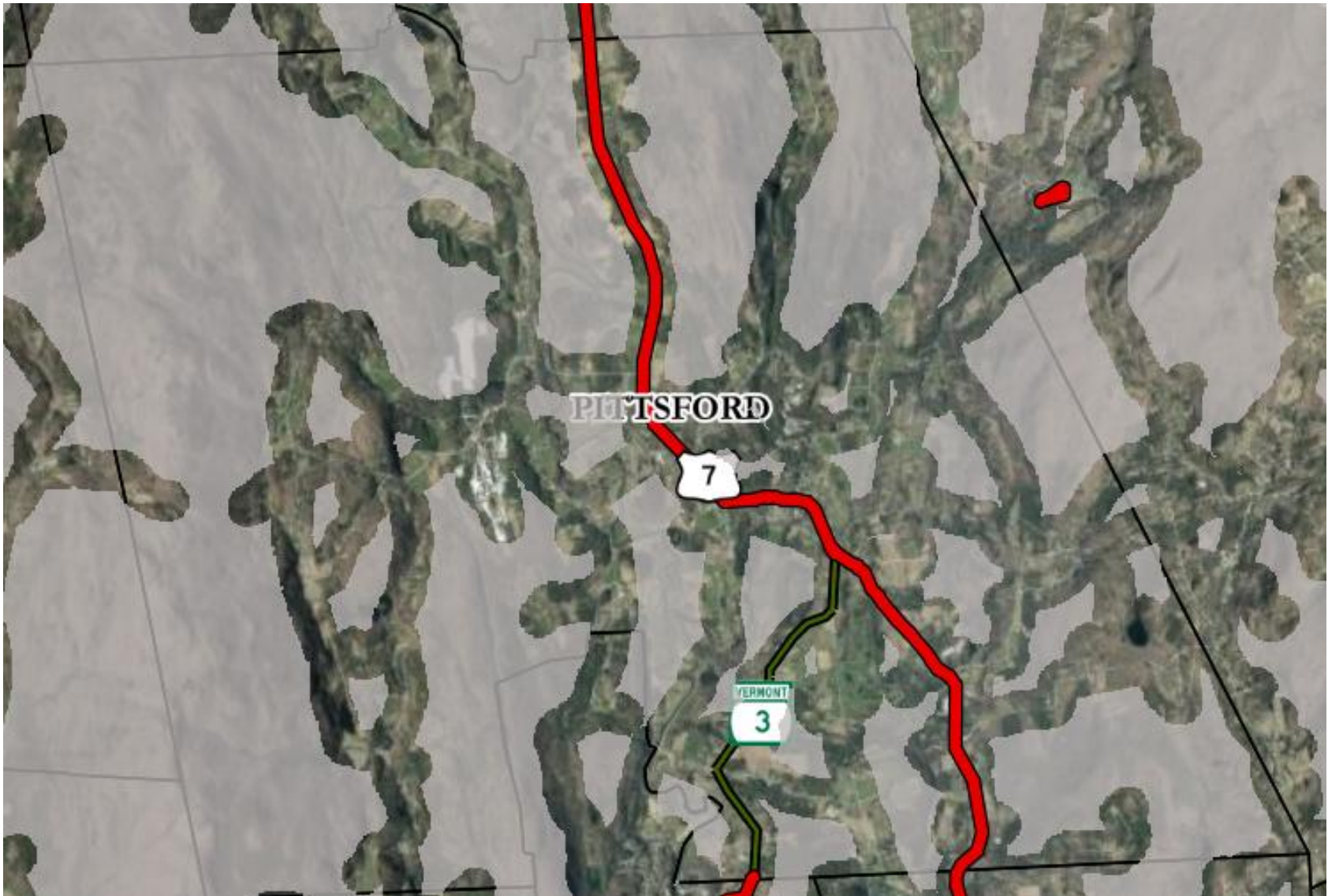
- Eligible for Act 250 exemption in Tier 1B or 1B if other statutory criteria are satisfied

## Future Land Use Areas

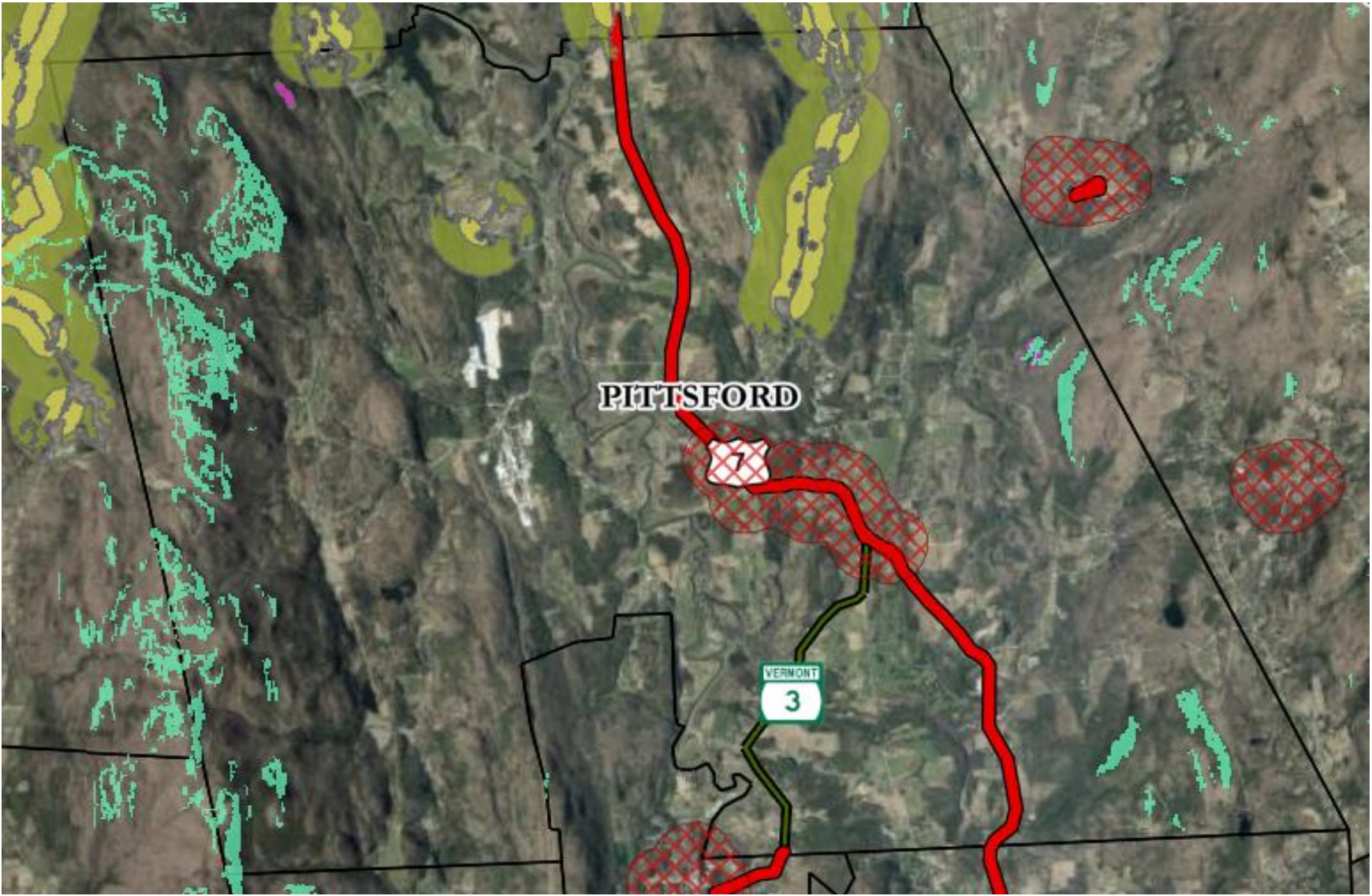




# Model Road Rule & Draft Tier 3 Mapped Area Example: Pittsford



"Road Rule" modeled for 800ft from existing roads



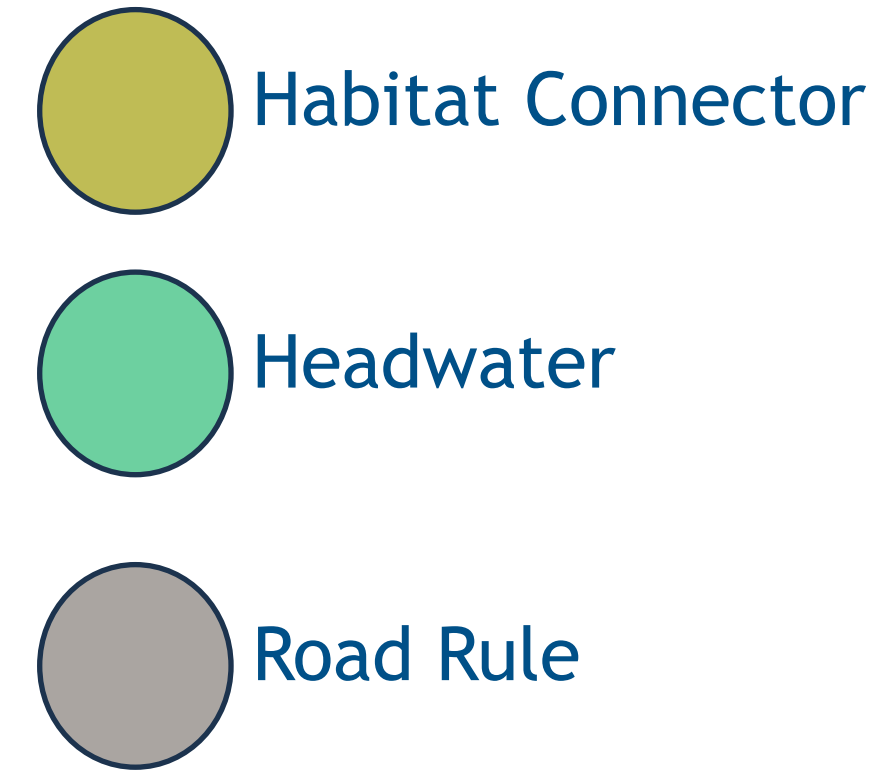
- Significant Natural Community
- Headwater
- Habitat Connector



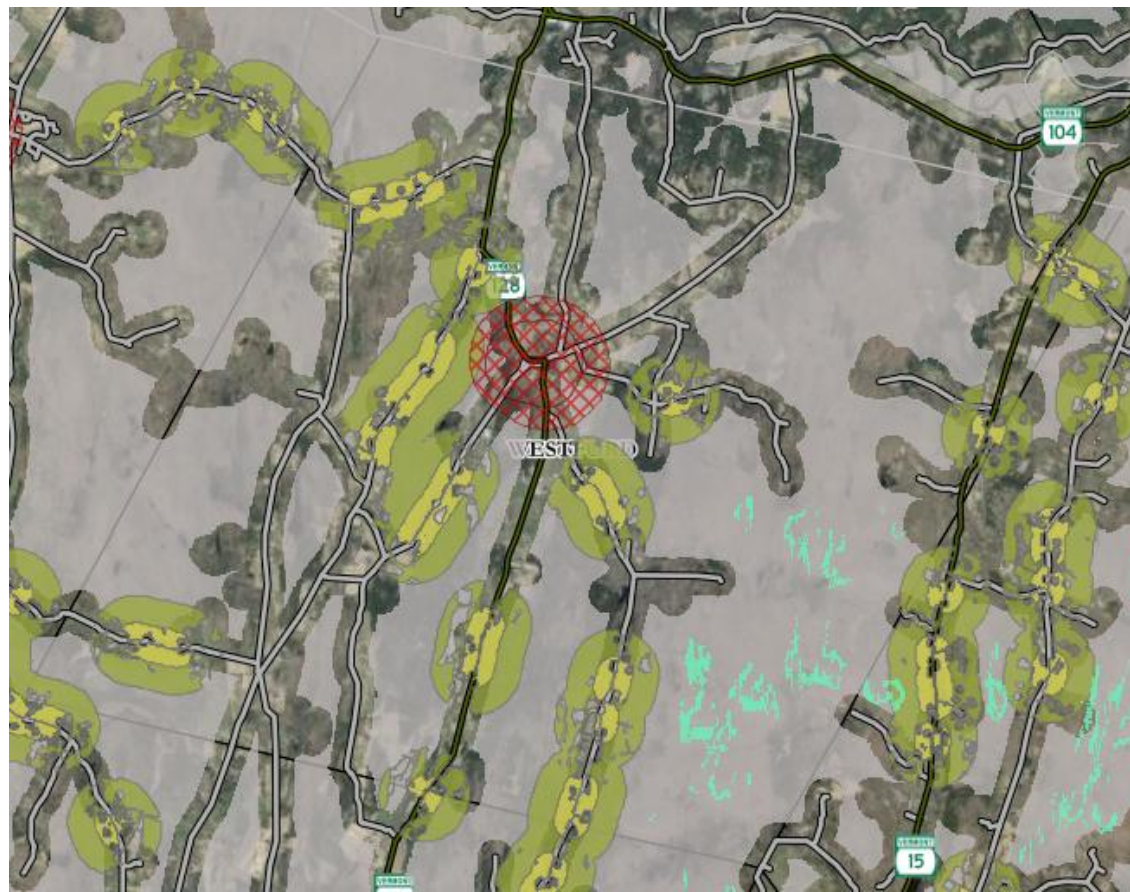
# Road Rule + Tier 3 example: Sugar Hollow Road, Pittsford

**The road rule:** applies Act 250 to existing forest blocks and encourages new development to happen within 800 feet of an existing road.

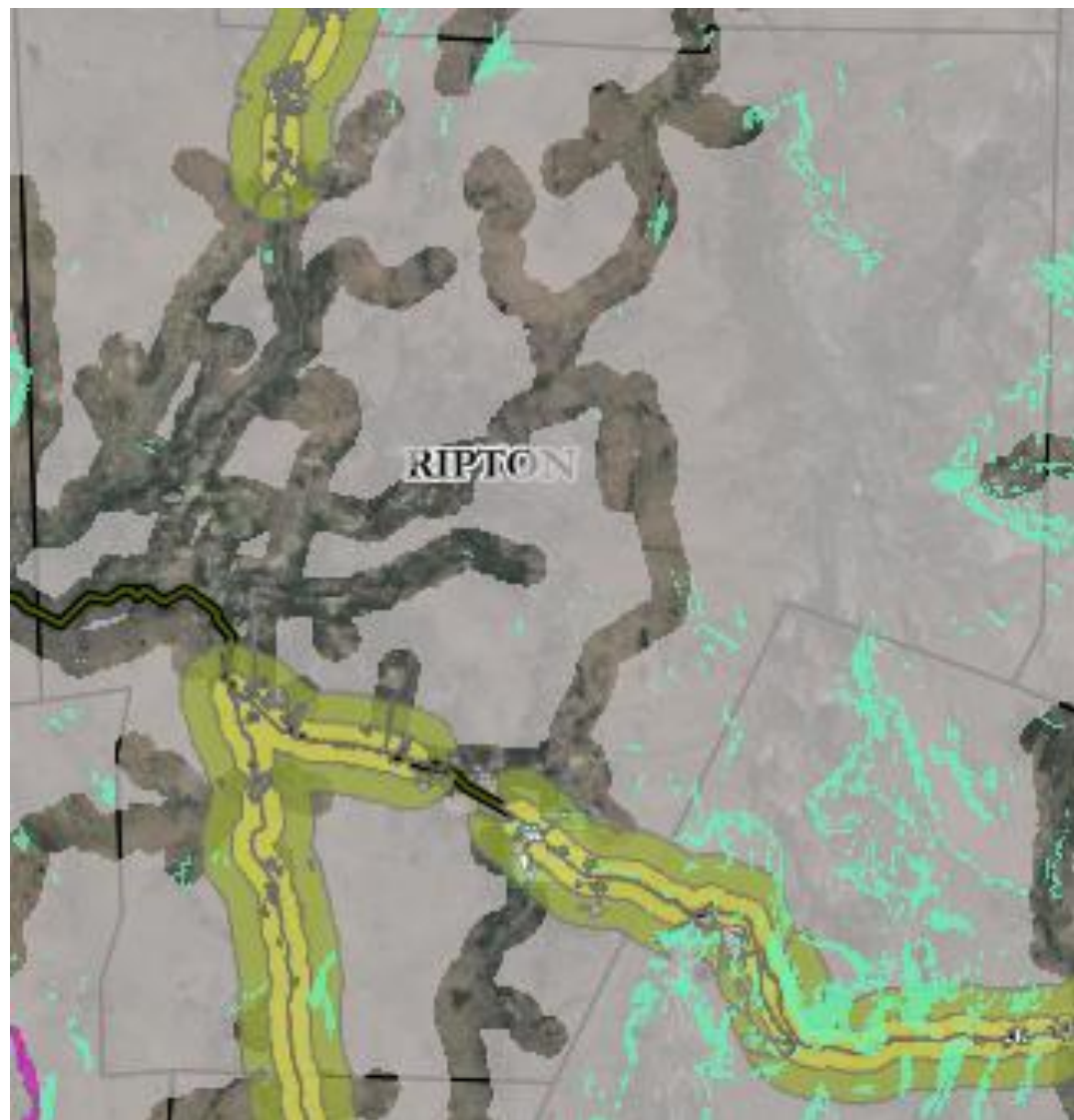
**Tier 3:** includes “habitat connectors”, new areas around roads where the majority of land on both sides has tree canopy and is considered a high priority forest connectivity block (per Vermont Conservation Design). This may include significant stretches of state highway and Class 2 roads.



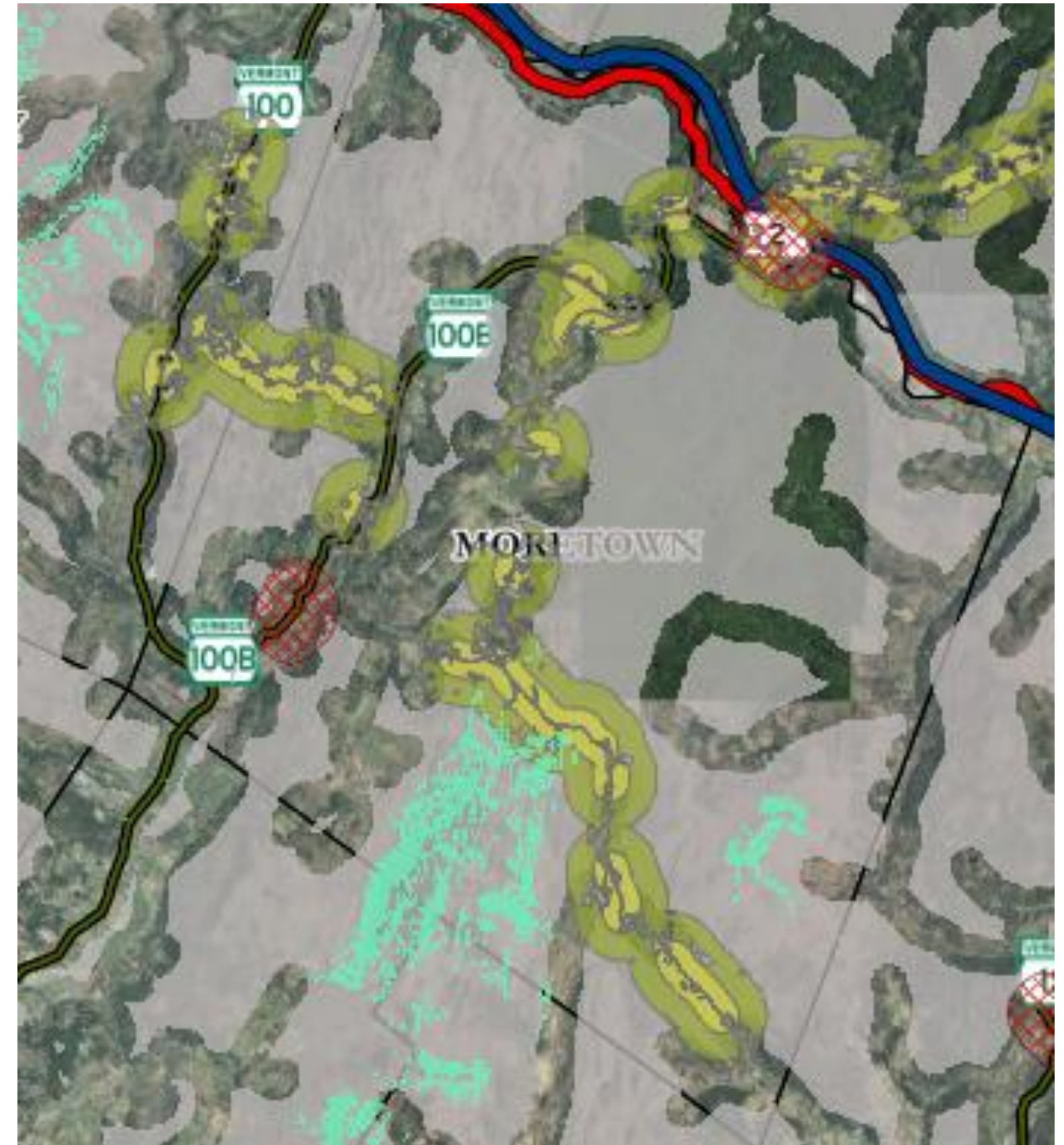




Westford,  
Chittenden



Ripton,  
Addison



Moretown, Washington County



# Current estimates for total Tier 1 eligible area is 2.1%.

- This ranges per county ranges from .5% (NEK) to 11% (Chittenden).
- Rutland RPC initially requested Tier 1 eligibility for 3% of the land area across all 27 towns.
- As a result of the LURB's response during the pre-application period, the Rutland map has been reduced to 2% total eligible area, or a 30% reduction.



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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)





# Links and Resources, Act 181

- [Future land use map viewer](#)
- [Regional Planning Commission Application Guidelines, LURB](#)
- [Tier 1a guidelines](#)
- [Tier 3 draft rule 2.1](#)
- [Tier 3 map viewer](#)
- [VLCT webinar, Road Rule & Tier 3 \(recorded\)](#)
- [Key Takeaways from Act 181, VLCT 10/2024](#)
- [Act 181 Implementation, LURB - 01/2026](#)
- [Act 181 FLU area descriptions, CCRPC](#)
- [FLU Methodology and Process, RPCs](#)
- [Summary of Act 181 & HOME Act Housing Targets, 3 pager, CCRPC](#)



# LURB responses, Regional Map Process and Tier 1 Status Approval

- Rutland: Draft RRPC Response Letter November 19, 2025 | Act 250
- Chittenden: Draft Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission Preapplication Response Letter | Act 250
- North West: Draft Northwest Regional Planning Commission Preapplication Response Letter RPC08-0001 as of 12/10/25 | Act 250





# Statutory Standards for Tier1A area:

1. A municipal plan (200 adopted)
2. Boundaries are consistent with FLUs (RPC/LURB approval & adoption)
3. Have adopted permanent zoning & bylaw (142 adopted)
4. Adopted flood hazard and river corridor bylaws consistent with or stronger than statute
5. Have permanent land development regulations that further smart growth principles
6. Area must be compatible with the character of adjacent National Register Historic Districts, National or State Register Historic Sites, and other significant cultural and natural resources
7. Identified and planned for the maintenance of significant natural communities, rare, threatened, and endangered species
8. Public water and wastewater systems have the capacity to support development (43 municipalities operate water & sewer)
9. Demonstrate staff adequate to support capital planning, development review, and zoning administration.

10 V.S.A. § 6034

# How does a municipality create an Act 250 exempt area?

The creation of a Tier 1a is not a municipal authority. A municipality must navigate months or years of local, regional, and state processes that accommodate broad public input and numerous actions of the municipal legislative body.

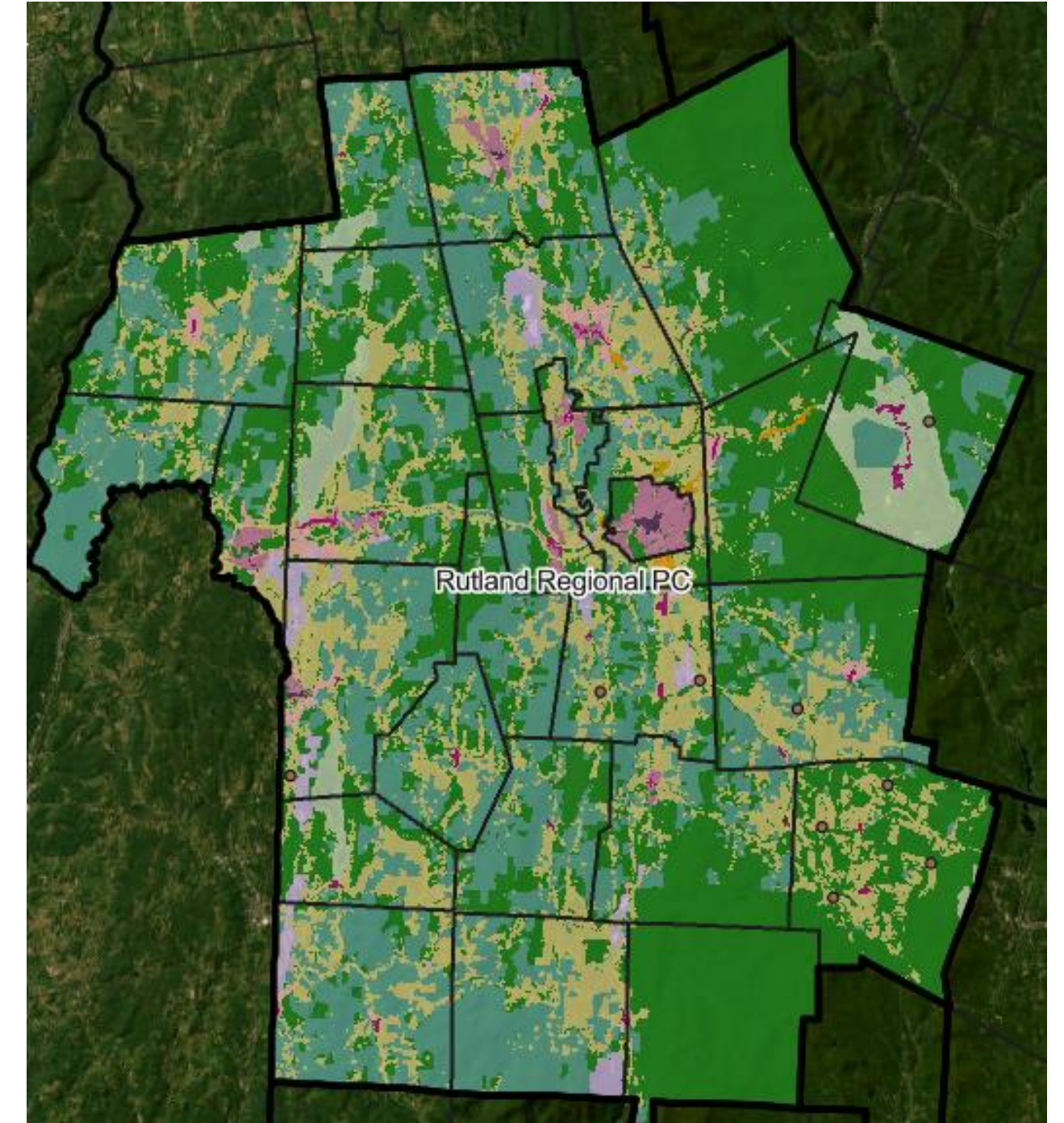
1. Tier 1a & Tier 1b eligible areas (FLUs) are determined by adopted and approved regional plans
  - RPC's draft maps according statutory requirements and shared methodology
  - RPC's conduct local engagement and receive municipal input
  - RPC's submit regional plans to LURB
2. Land Use Review Board (LURB) reviews and approves Regional Maps
  - 60-day pre-application period with statutory notice requirements (includes AAFM)
  - Pre-application may include request for Tier1b status, RPC must submit a resolution from each municipality's legislative body
  - Public hearing
  - LURB decision within 15 days of hearing
3. RPC holds public hearing and adopts the regional plan
4. Final action by the LURB to affirm or deny the regional plan, Tier 1bs are created



# How does a municipality create an Act 250 exempt area?

(continued)

5. Municipal process to authorize Tier 1a application
6. Following the affirmative decision by the LURB and adoption of the regional plan, a municipality may apply to the LURB for Tier1a
7. Pre-application period
  - Statutory and additional notice requirements (includes AAFM)
  - Public comment period
  - Review by a member of the board for compliance with statutory requirements
8. LURB holds public hearing
9. LURB deliberates and affirms or denies the Tier 1a area
10. If affirmed, LURB performs a check-in every 4 years and a review of status every 8 years. Additional Tier 1a areas require re-application





# 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

