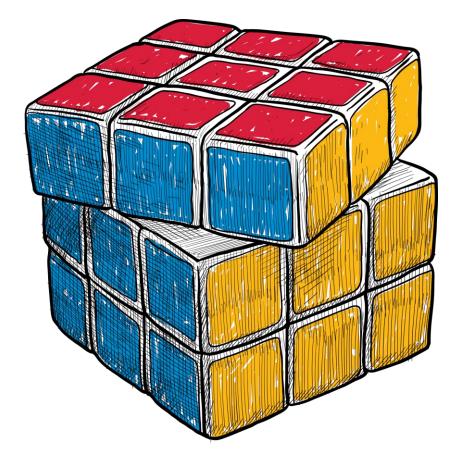
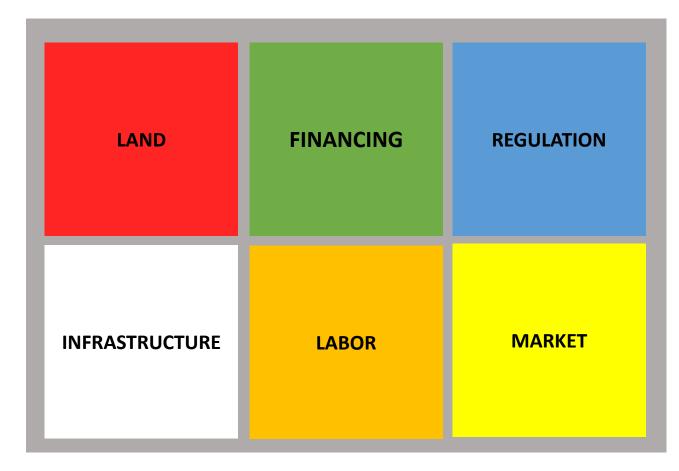


#### Norwich, September 18, 2019

Everything you were afraid to ask...

### multiple factors must line up for development to occur





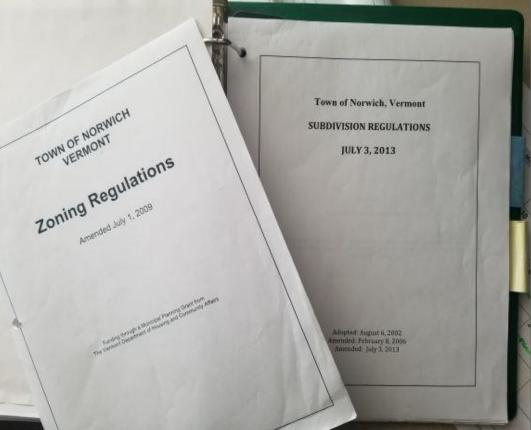
#### the town can only change two factors:

- Regulation
- Infrastructure

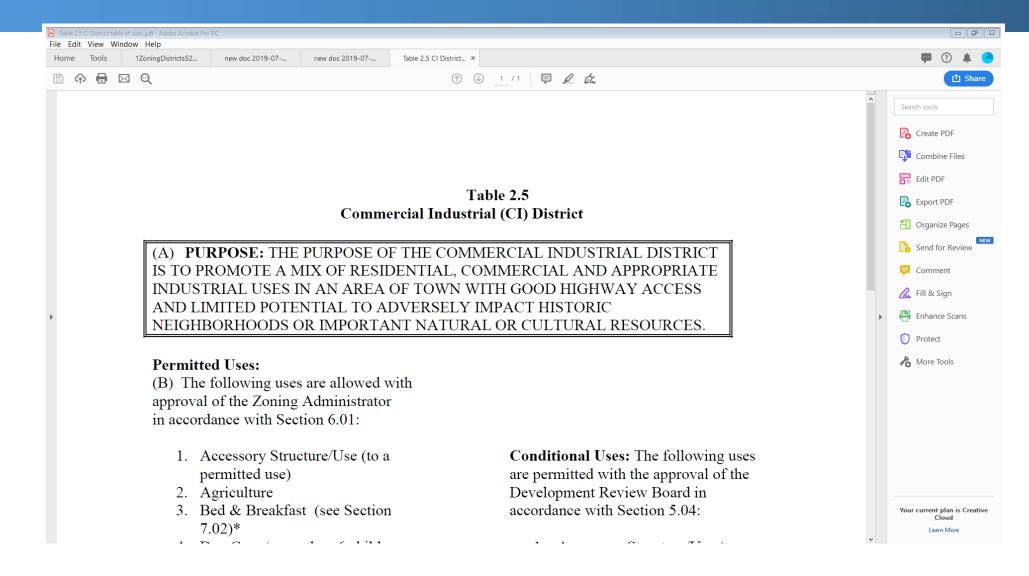
## **Regulation: Zoning, Subdivision and Access**

- Norwich regulates land development through Zoning, Subdivision regulations and Access permits
- What does Zoning Do?
  - Encodes standards to protect the health and welfare of the community, minimize development impacts and use land efficiently
  - Uses are in keeping with the **described character** of the district, allowing for certain uses to be identified as appropriate, while minimizing or containing off-site impacts
    - Permitted
    - Conditional

• Prohibited



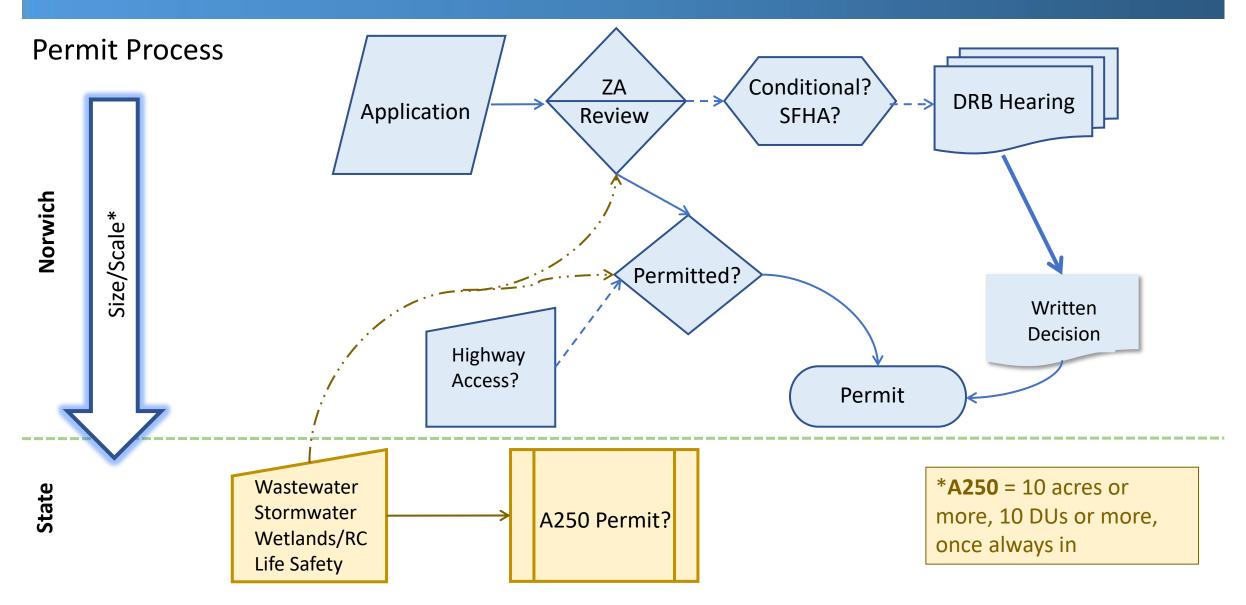
## Regulation: Zoning, Subdivision and Access /2



## Regulation: Zoning, Subdivision and Access /3

- Conditional Use Review is broader in scope; considering <u>off-site</u> <u>impacts</u>
- Dimensional Standards are a tool for minimizing any off-site impacts
  - Lot-size
  - Setbacks
  - Buffers
  - Height restrictions
- Development Standards influence physical form and function
  - Parking
  - Signs
  - Landscaping

## Regulation: Zoning, Subdivision and Access /4

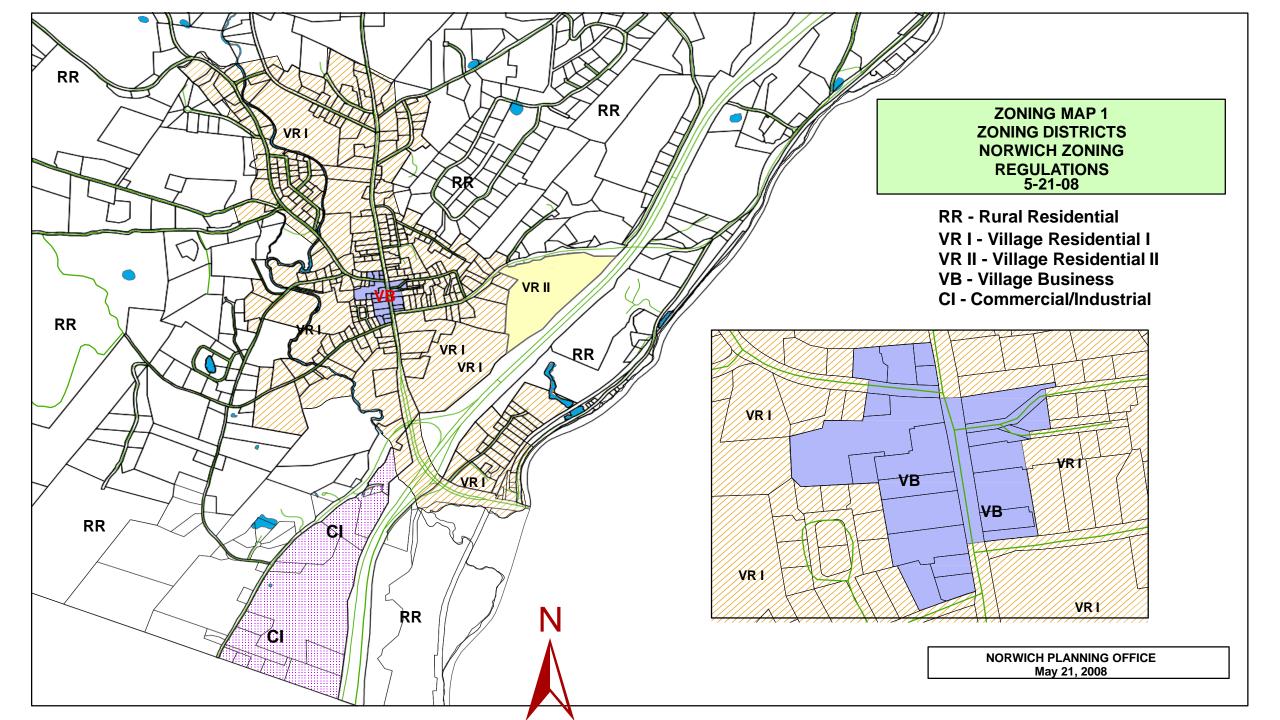


## **Regulation:** Where does the power come from?

- Municipalities in Vermont are enabled to enact Land Use Regulations through Statute (24 VSA §§ 4411, 4418)
- Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs) per 24 VSA §4345a may: Provide technical and legal <u>assistance</u> to municipalities in the preparation and maintenance of plans, capacity studies, and bylaws and in related implementation activities.
- RPCs (e.g. TRORC) cannot overrule municipal LURs (see above) or dictate local development outcomes
- RPCs through an internally developed process may create land use policies and criteria
  - Once established in the Regional Plan such policies and criteria guide the participation of the RPC in any Act 250 proceedings (RPCs have standing)
  - To succeed, a larger-scale project must obtain ALL necessary permits (local, state)

## **Regulation: Zoning Districts**

- Last amended in 2009
- 5 zoning districts
  - Village residential I
  - Village Residential II
  - Village Business
  - Rural Residential and Commercial Industrial
- Novel subdivision regulations that encourage higher levels of development closer to the village and along paved roads
- Commercial Industrial district is east of Route 5 south
  - All bona fide commercial or industrial uses are 'conditional'
  - 'mixed use' is conditional
  - 'retail' is conditional



# What happens if?...

- There is conflict between Norwich and TRORC policies
  - If the project requires A250 permits then TRORC policies will be considered by District Commission.
  - Case law supports TRORC policies taking precedence over local LURs

## Infrastructure

- Roads
  - Norwich maintains Roads Class II and III. Bridges and culverts on Class IV
- Potable Water
  - Quasi-municipal entity the Fire District Norwich supplies to the Village
- Wastewater
  - handled on-site throughout Norwich\*
  - Since 2007 state issues wastewater permits

## Infrastructure

- The vagaries of geology and limits imposed by the state permitting process have a strong impact on development feasibility
- Community-scale (self-contained) wastewater systems are possible but are expensive to permit and possibly involve ongoing legal obligations among several parties
- Some areas of town may be able to connect to other town wastewater treatment systems
  - This is a decision for a well-informed town vote