

WEATHERSFIELD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Meeting Agenda

Thursday, January 25, 2024, 7:00 PM

Location: 1879 Schoolhouse, 1862 Route 106, Perkinsville, VT

1. Agenda review
2. Kathy Urffer – CT River Conservancy – Hydro dam relicensing status
3. Hannah Dallas – Southern Windsor County Forester – Town Forest Management Plan
4. Approval of minutes: August 24, 2023
5. Project Review
6. New Member Packet
7. Summer Walks Series
8. Town Plan Update
9. Town Forest Kiosk
10. Budget
11. Other/new business (Ellen's email from Susan Dewitt Wilder, Rural Design)
12. Adjourn

Next meeting:

February 22, 2023, 7:00 PM

AGENDA ITEM

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WEATHERSFIELD CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Meeting Minutes
Thursday, August 28, 2023, 7:00 PM
Location: 1879 Schoolhouse, 1862 Route 106, Perkinsville, VT

Attendees: Ryan Gumbart, Marina Garland, Heather Shand

Meeting was called to order at 7:13pm.

Approval of minutes: July 27, 2023

- Due to limited members present, it was decided to hold off on the approval of the July 2023 minutes until the September meeting.

Town Forest

- Kiosk: Ellen spoke with an individual at the lumber store and received confirmation for a donation. Matt Keniston returns sometime in September and she will reach out to him at that time.
- Forest Management Plan update: Hannah Dallas should finish walking the forest this fall. It is still to be determined when the report will be completed.

Waterway naming project update

- Ryan followed up with Marie Caduto to ask for detail on the original request for waterway naming in Weathersfield. She does not remember it as so much of a request as that of an observation that standardization would be helpful. A potential approach to Selectboard would be to first provide them on a briefing of the request/observation. This could possibly bring their concerns forward.

P&R/CC Perkinsville walk

- The P&R walk went well.
- For the Perkinsville walk, perhaps the Army Corps of Engineers land would be a good option. This could potentially take place in September. Ryan suggested talking with Parks & Rec to come up with a date. They have a meeting scheduled for early September.

Land Use update

- The first bylaw amendment was adopted by the Selectboard. This was focused on cleaning up existing language. The next steps will be to move forward on other topics.

Budget

- We are in the new fiscal year, with \$1100 to spend.

New Business

- None

Meeting was adjourned at 8:15pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Heather Shand, WCC Member

Next meeting: September 28, 2023, 7pm

Location: TBD

AGENDA ITEM

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CONSERVATION COMMISSION PROJECTS

Listed in order of priority

<u>Project</u>	<u>Last Action Taken</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Next Steps</u>
1.			
Waterway Naming Project - 2019	Ryan requested to meet with the Selectboard to discuss.	Waiting for confirmation on Selectboard meeting.	Follow Selectboard's guidance.
2.			
Town Forest Kiosk - 2022	Kiosk built and installed 11/17	Needs new roof per VELCO requirement. Ryan bought cedar shakes.	Put on new roof
3.			
Town Forest Interpretive Trail - 2022	Ellen gathered information on materials and pricing. Proposal sent to Brandon for ARPA funds.	Waiting to hear about ARPA funds. May need alternative funding.	Confirm funding.
4.			
New Member Packet - 2023	11/11 Ryan added information and compiled draft.	May still need more info and formatting. Need board's review.	Finalize and distribute
5.			
Town Forest Management Plan - 2022	Hannah Dallas met with board to review goals for Town Forest.	Waiting for Hannah to complete inventory.	Review data and draft plan with Hannah.
6.			
Regular hikes – Trails and roads - 2024		Initial meeting to discuss Steve Aikenhead's walks and Town's Legal Trails and Class IV Roads	

Future Projects:

- VOREC Grant – Town wide hiking/biking trails
- Scenic resources inventory
- Update & expand 1992 Biological Natural Areas
- Develop a supplemental forest and wildlife conservation plan
- Make info from National Register of Historic Places more accessible
- Recreational resources inventory
- Local agricultural products inventory
- Town Plan update

Grants:

- AVCC Tiny Grants – Due March 31 – \$250-\$600
- VOREC Grant – Due December 15 - \$20,000-No max
- Urban and Community Forestry Program
 - o Communities Caring for Canopy – Due January 5 - \$5,000-\$20,000 (1:1 cost-share)
 - o Growing Urban Forests EAB – Due January 5 - \$5,000-\$50,000 (1:1 cost-share)
 - o Urban & Community Forestry – Due January 5 - \$5,000-\$50,000
- Municipal Planning Grant – Due October 31 - \$30,000 (10% match)

AGENDA ITEM

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WEATHERSFIELD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Member Packet

MISSION

- a. The Conservation Commission is organized pursuant to Title 34, Chapter 118, of the Vermont Statutes Annotated, to identify, conserve and preserve natural, scenic, and historic resources in the Town of Weathersfield.
- b. The Conservation Commission is charged with developing plans for resource protection and advising Town Officials by directing attention to the Town's Natural, Scenic, and Historic resources.
- c. The Conservation Commission administers the Weathersfield Town Forest for the primary purpose of recreation (for the enjoyment of the public and to support economic development), creation and protection of various wildlife and plant habitats, and the education of the public on forest management.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Title 24 : Municipal And County Government

Chapter 118 : Conservation Commissions

See full text attached or at link: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/24/118>

ROLE IN WEATHERSFIELD LAND USE

The Weathersfield Conservation Commission is a 9-member board of volunteers within the Town Land Use department. The Commission is considered an advisory board to the other Land Use boards (Planning Commission and Zoning Board of Adjustment), as well as to the Selectboard on certain matters. The Commission falls into the overall Land Use budget and currently the Commission has an annual budget of \$1,100 and other funding is available from a variety of sources.

TOWN PLAN

See full text attached or at link:

https://www.weathersfieldvt.org/sites/g/files/vyhli6216/f/uploads/weathersfieldtownplan_0.pdf

The process of writing a town plan encourages residents to visualize the future of the town to think about how the town is changing and whether or not the changes are in line with the overall vision. Town Plans must be readopted with or without changes every 8 years. The Weathersfield Town Plan was last adopted on May 1, 2017 so it will need to be readopted by

May 1, 2025. The Planning Commission is tasked with preparing the town plan and amending it based on resident input.

The Conservation Commission plays a role as an advisory board when the Planning Commission is considering topics like Natural, Scenic, and Historic Resources; Energy; Land Use; and most other topics. While the Town Plan is largely a visionary document used to guide decisions made by town officials, it also has some regulatory power.

The Goals, Policies, and Recommendations sections are a good place to start within each chapter to get an understanding of what projects the Conservation Commission could pursue. It is also important to check if a project that the board does pursue is in agreement with the Town Plan.

ZONING BYLAWS

See full text attached or at link:

https://www.weathersfieldvt.org/sites/g/files/vyhlif6216/f/uploads/weathersfield_zoning_bylaws_-_april_5_2021_-_current_0.pdf

The Town's Zoning Bylaws contain the town laws that regulate how public and private land in town may be used. The Zoning Map which is part of the bylaws shows how the Planning Commission has decided to control development in town by splitting up areas of land into different use categories or zoning districts. While most districts allow for residential use (housing), industrial uses like manufacturing are only allowed in particular areas identified on the zoning map for industrial uses.

As the planet and human society are always changing, so too are the zoning bylaws. The Planning Commission is tasked with keeping the laws effective and relevant. The Conservation Commission collaborates with the Planning Commission on certain regulations, particularly those that concern natural, scenic, and historic resources. The Conservation Commission may advocate for or argue against the laws as they are being written.

Section 3.2 of the bylaws entitled Conservation of Natural Resources provides the Conservation Commission with some regulatory oversight. Development that is proposed to occur in or within 300 feet of a Deer Wintering Area as mapped by the State is subject to review and comments by the Conservation Commission. The Commission may hold a site visit to see the area and consult with specialists. Certain project applicants are also encouraged to consult with the Conservation Commission regarding prime soils; rare, threatened, and endangered species; and mapped Biological Natural Areas.

EDUCATION & EVENTS

One of the key duties of the Conservation Commission is to keep the residents informed about issues related to natural, scenic, and historic resources. The Commission often holds public events featuring speakers with specialized knowledge in a given field. The events have been indoor presentations, outdoor talks and activities, walks on roads and trails, and any other method of engaging people who want to learn. The Conservation Commission also participates in events hosted by other boards, such as the Parks & Rec. Commission's Children's Fishing Derby.

Past events include:

- An outdoor talk and activity about bats for children
- A walk to learn about beavers and their impact on human infrastructure
- A walk through historical Perkinsville and a trail at the Army Corps property
- A walk to learn about Emerald Ash Borer and its impacts
- A presentation at the Center Meeting House about Lyme disease
- A talk about coyotes, their ecological role and habitat
- A gathering to pull garlic mustard, an invasive plant

PROJECTS

In addition to the work described above, the Conservation Commission works on a variety of projects for promoting conservation in Weathersfield. The Commission also serves as the steward of the Town Forest.

Past projects include:

- A plan for the use and future of the Town Forest
- Liz Thompson's inventory of Biological Natural Areas
- Ash tree inventory in preparation for emerald ash borer
- Town Forest hazardous cabin removal
- Inventory of roads under tree canopy for protecting rural character
- Ground water mapping for aquifer protection (collaborative with Planning Commission)

WHAT IS CONSERVATION?

The root word *conserve* means: to keep in a safe or sound state, especially, to avoid wasteful or destructive use of (Merriam-Webster). Conservation, the process of conserving, can be applied to almost anything of value. The type of conservation that the Weathersfield Conservation Commission primarily practices is land conservation. In the context of land conservation, *conservation* seeks to allow for the responsible use of the land by people and attempts to mitigate the undesirable side-effects, while *preservation* seeks to prevent human influence of the land entirely. Preservation is the theoretical polar end point of a spectrum of human land use, at the other end being something like devastation. Most things that people do

with the land fall somewhere in between and likely have both protective **and** disrupting effects. Conservation is the process of evaluating the impact on the land and attempting to reduce the negative impacts to the things that are valued.

One of the goals of the Weathersfield Conservation Commission is to maintain Weathersfield's traditional historic New England development pattern of high-density, mixed-use villages separated by rural countryside. Zoning restrictions can contribute to conserving this traditional development pattern or rural character, but the Conservation Commission is interested in enabling residents to find value in their land by encouraging the use of their land for recreation, food cultivation, wood production, scenic beauty, hunting, or any use of the property that a landowner enjoys and does not result in its subdivision or loss of function.

Development pressure is the force that land conservation attempts to control. With a persistent need for more housing and high value of land, it may be a reasonable decision to sell off excess land not being used to let someone else use it. However, there is an amount of land required for a given agricultural use, or forestry use, or habitat to be functionally sustainable. It can be expensive and, in many places, unreasonable to attempt to piece parcelized land back together to establish agriculture or forestry. But if the larger, continuous tracts of land are a valued resource from the beginning, for things like maple sugaring, grazing livestock, harvesting firewood, birding, mountain biking, pollinator habitat, etc., then the development that does occur may be done in a way that seeks to allow for the responsible use of the land by people and attempts to mitigate the undesirable side-effects. Conservation is a tool to maintain, to the best of our ability, the functions of the natural world and the ability for people to continue to live in it in a traditional and sustainable, or even a generative way.

ATTACHMENTS

- Weathersfield Conservation Commission Policy
- Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 34, Chapter 118
- 2017 Weathersfield Town Plan
- 2021 Weathersfield Zoning Bylaws
- Letterhead

AGENDA ITEM

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Ryan Gumbart <ryangumbart@gmail.com>

future walks

Ellen Clattenburg <ellen.clattenburg@gmail.com>

Wed, Nov 15, 2023 at 6:16 PM

To: Cheryl Cox <ctc@tds.net>, ryan gumbart <ryangumbart@gmail.com>, Heather Shand <hshand@gmail.com>, Howard Beach <mhowardbeach@gmail.com>, Anna Vogell <annasdogservices@gmail.com>, Marina Garland <mgarland@coa.edu>

As you probably know, Steve Aikenhead ran about 10-11 walks in the summers (not all in Weathersfield). He did not have the energy to do this in 2023.

So that I am not the only keeper of this information, here are the walks he has traditionally done (he would love to see the walks continue and share the responsibilities):

1. The lower valley from Stoughton Pond to Springweather
2. Cathedral Rocks
3. Branch Brook area (to marker, to cemetery, varies)
4. from the Meetinghouse to Steve's cabin
5. B-29 crash site, steep hike over private property
6. Ferry Road (Carol Orth has helped on this one)
7. Cooks Pond - down and back or the whole loop from Meetinghouse
8. Mt. Ascutney
9. Little Ascutney
10. The ancient hemlocks (off of Little Canada Rd)
11. Crown Point Rd from Reservoir Rd

Steve says many of these need maintenance. He would like to lead at least one next summer. He said Ken Poland has helped with maintenance (as has Bill Jenzen and Carol Orth).

I wrote Ryan that we could take these over, discuss with the historical society and Parks and Rec, add to the list, share leadership and maintenance, and publicity.

this is for future planning.

Ellen

AGENDA ITEM

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NATURAL, SCENIC, AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

“24 VSA § 4302 Purpose; goals calls for the identification, protection, and preservation of important natural and historic features of the Vermont landscape - including significant natural and fragile areas; outstanding water resources, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, shore lands and wetlands; significant scenic roads, waterways and views; and important historic structures, sites, or districts; archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas.”

“24VSA § 4382(a) (5) requires all municipal plans to include a statement of policies on the preservation of rare and irreplaceable natural areas and scenic and historic features and resources.”

This chapter addresses those goals and requirements. There are several maps that are attached to the Town Plan appendix which support this chapter

The Weathersfield Conservation Commission, drawing on outside professional expertise, performs an advisory role to Town officials by directing attention to the resources mentioned in this section, and reports to the Planning Commission on the impact of land development and subdivisions on these resources.

5.1 Significant Natural and Fragile Areas

This section identifies and describes how Weathersfield wishes to preserve or conserve significant natural and fragile areas. The rivers, streams, ponds, wetlands and forested areas in Weathersfield combine to provide habitat for a broad variety of wildlife species. Important habitats, natural communities, riparian areas, and large contiguous forests are important for a healthy ecosystem, maintaining clean water and quality wildlife habitat, as well as contributing to rural character and supporting hunting, fishing, and sustainable working landscape activities.

5.1.1 Biofinder Tiers 1 through 3

Biofinder Tiers 1 through 3 represent the highest priority natural and fragile areas in Weathersfield. These are the areas that are known to exist and are considered irreplaceable and were identified using Elizabeth Thompson's *Biological Natural Areas of Weathersfield, Vermont (1992)*; the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources Biofinder program (biofinder.vt.gov); and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources Atlas (anrmaps.vermont.gov). Biofinders Tiers 1 through 3 conservation areas are shown on the Significant Natural & Fragile Areas Map. These areas are critically important and require a high level of protection. They include:

5.1.1.1 Rare, threatened, or endangered species: A rare species is one that has only a few populations in the State and that faces threats to its continued existence in Vermont. Threats include development of habitat, harassment, collection and suppression of natural processes, such as fire. Known locations of these species are mapped, but the exact locations are not precise.

5.1.1.2 Significant natural communities: A natural community is an interacting assemblage of plants and animals, physical environment, and the natural processes affecting them. Significant natural communities are determined by how rare they are in Vermont and determined by the size and condition of the particular occurrence. Regulatory provisions apply to developments near significant natural communities and rare, threatened, or endangered species locations in accordance with Weathersfield's Zoning Bylaws.

5.1.1.3 Riparian Areas (river and stream buffers/floodplains): Riparian areas are ecosystems comprised of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and floodplains. They form a complex and interrelated hydrological system and are unique in their high biological diversity.

5.1.1.4 Thompson's high priority natural sites: These important natural areas were prioritized based on statewide and local significance articulated in the *Biological Natural Areas of Weathersfield, Vermont*.

5.1.1.5 Engstrom's Ecological Inventory of the New Weathersfield Town Forest (2016) identifies natural communities, rare and uncommon plants.

5.1.1.6 The State of Vermont, ANR, Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Department's *Ascutney Management Unit Natural Resource Assessment and Analysis* identifies natural communities, rare, threatened, and endangered species in Little Ascutney Wildlife Management Area, Mt. Ascutney State Park, Weathersfield Wildlife Management Area, and Wilgus State Park.

Both the natural world and our understanding of it are continually changing. In developing bylaws to protect natural resources, the town should make use of the best available current information, such as Biofinder (biofinder.vt.gov), or data gathered recently regarding a specific site. Preference is to be given to approaches that balance multiple factors using the best data available rather than absolute prohibitions based on one specific type or source of information.

Many of these sites contain rare, uncommon, or endangered species of plants and/or animals. Rare plants and animals are important for a variety of reasons. Some are indicators of unusual habitats, changing climate, or a decline in environmental quality. There are species that may provide substances with important but as-yet-unknown uses such as for medical, agricultural, or industrial products. There are also plant species such as milkweed that should be preserved in order to maintain quality habitat for the migratory monarch butterfly. Many uncommon species will disappear if not recognized for protection. Endangered dwarf wedge mussels (*Alasmidonta heterodon*) have been found along the Connecticut River in Weathersfield, the rare plant false dragonhead (*Physostegia virginiana*) has been located within the town, historic nesting sites of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) exist on Little Ascutney Mountain and Hawks Mountain. The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests on the Black River waterway near the Hartness Airport. Additional plants and animals are listed in a natural and fragile areas map.

Each of these sites is vulnerable to indiscriminate development, either within their boundaries or adjacent to them. Indiscriminate development means that which causes substantial harm to water quality or quantity, trees, vegetation, or aesthetics. These sites are not always identified with a precise location, so as to avoid 'harvesting' or other negative human impacts.

5.1.2 Biofinder Tiers 4 and 5

Biofinders Tiers 4 and 5 conservation areas include priority landscape-level elements that are comprised of large blocks (i.e. over 500 acres) of undeveloped contiguous forest habitat areas and connecting wildlife travel corridors. These elements are important for the following reasons:

5.1.2.1 Supporting biological requirements of many plants and animals.

5.1.2.2 Serves as habitat that supports viable populations of wide-ranging animals by allowing access to important areas for reproduction, genetic exchange and feeding habitat. Large contiguous blocks of forestland connected by travel corridors are relied upon by large mammals such as moose, bear, deer, and bobcat, as well as a variety of small mammals and songbird species for food, shelter, breeding grounds, and migratory stopovers. These large blocks of

undisturbed forest land also provide habitat for a large variety of smaller wildlife species.

5.1.2.3 Provides forest management opportunities for sustainable extraction of forest products.

5.1.2.4 Helps to maintain air and water quality.

5.1.2.5 Contributes to rural character by maintaining a high proportion of forest land cover in the town, while also providing low-density working landscape areas that surround higher-density developments within the villages and hamlets.

While development may be allowed in these Biofinder Tiers 1-3 areas, great care is required to maintain a very low density, prevent fragmentation and ensure that the functionality of these habitat blocks continues. Due to inventory and mapping limitations for landscape-level natural heritage elements, these areas may require additional site assessment to verify the extent and quality of habitat impacted by each development proposal.

5.2 Outstanding Water Resources

All of Weathersfield's water resources are considered irreplaceable. Construction related disturbances such as stream crossings and pond construction involving streams can negatively impact natural systems due to excavation, damming, and discharges. These disturbances can create sedimentation, loss of stream flow, degradation of water quality, disruption of stream bottom, loss of fish and invertebrate habitat, the introduction of non-native fish species, and barriers to native fish passage spawning or refuge areas. Impacts of construction related disturbances to fish reproduction can be minimized by restricting in-stream construction to the period of June 1st to October 1st and by encouraging pond designs that eliminate these potential impacts.

The use of riparian buffers may be either regulatory or voluntary, and is one of the best and most commonly used methods of protecting surface water. This strip of natural or planted vegetation along the riverbank can control bank erosion, intercept harmful nutrients, toxic chemicals and sediments before they enter the surface waters.

5.2.1 Ponds

Cooks Pond: The only natural pond in Weathersfield and as such is considered particularly significant. Development around or near the pond is its greatest threat in terms of degradation of the water quality (from runoff) and aesthetics. This property is protected from development by the Upper Valley Land Trust. However, It is still vulnerable to degradation by poor logging practices and invasive species. (Biofinder Tiers 1 and 2)

There are other bodies of surface water in Weathersfield, but they are all artificially created and are managed by outside entities. They include Tenney Hill Pond, Stoughton Pond, Rendely Pond, Springfield Reservoir, and the impoundment above the North Springfield Flood Control Dam.

5.2.2 Rivers/Streams/Brooks

5.2.2.1 Connecticut River: Weathersfield lies within the Connecticut River Drainage Basin; split among the watersheds of the Black River, Mill Brook, and smaller east-draining watersheds south of Mill Brook (Basin #10). The Connecticut River is the town's largest body of surface water and is the focus of the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge. According to the Connecticut River Joint Commission Corridor Plan, the stretch of river from the mouth of the Ompompanoosuc River to Weathersfield Bow supports a rich collection of plant and animal life. A major scenic and recreational resource, the Connecticut River has been designated an American Heritage River and Route 5 is part of the Connecticut River Scenic Byway.

The VT Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) is currently updating the Tactical Basin Plan (TBP) for Basin #10, which will include both the Mill Brook and the Black River. TBPs are developed according to the goals and objectives of the Vermont Surface Water Management Strategy to protect, maintain, and restore the biological, chemical, and physical integrity, and public use and enjoyment of Vermont's water resources, and to protect public health and safety.

The TBP is the guidance document for the ANR's work on water resources. It is used to prioritize projects and target resources for restoration and protection. The TPB serves as a basis for certain state funding programs. Goals and water quality-related projects listed in the *Town Plan* may then be integrated into the TBP.

The town will receive additional consideration on grant funding applications if it adopts higher levels of protection for flood hazard areas. These protections also qualify the town for reduced cost share after a declared disaster for damage to public infrastructure including roads and culverts through the Emergency Relief and Assistance Fund (ERAF). For disasters after October 23, 2014, the State of Vermont will contribute an additional 7.5% toward the costs.

5.2.2.2 Black River: The Black River is a scenic and somewhat shallow river that flows across a rock and boulder-strewn channel into Weathersfield from Cavendish. It is valued for fishing (it is stocked each year by the VT Department of Fish and Wildlife) and its natural beauty. Significant damage occurred to Routes 131 and 106 in both Weathersfield and Cavendish during Tropical Storm Irene.

5.2.2.3 North Branch: This river meanders widely across active farm fields of prime agricultural soils in the northwest quadrant of the town. It has a particularly

wide flood way and associated flood plain. During Tropical Storm Irene, the river caused substantial damage at the bridge on Ascutney Basin Road. This river is significant for its picturesque qualities and for its service to the adjacent agricultural fields.

5.2.2.4 *Branch Brook:* Like the Black River and the North Branch, this brook is fairly shallow and strewn with rocks and boulders. During Tropical Storm Irene, this brook caused significant damage to Branch Brook Road and VT Route 131 at the point where the brook takes a sharp turn.

5.2.2.5 *The Black River, the North Branch and Branch Brook* all flow into the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Control Area in the southwest quadrant of the town.

5.2.2.6 *Cascade Falls:* This 80-foot waterfall is significant for its beauty and is located on a tributary of Mill Brook. It is also noted as an important geologic site because, being at the very edge of the magma chamber, it displays blocks of the surrounding metamorphic rock that fell into the hot magma before it cooled and hardened into the solid rock of today's mountain.

5.2.2.7 *Mill Brook:* The reach between the end of Hidden Glen Road and Tenney Hill is the site of a deep walled gorge with two old mill dams. It is a very attractive area, surrounded by hemlock forest. It is enjoyed by anglers and swimmers; though it is lightly used. Its significance is mostly as a scenic area.

5.2.2.8 *Roaring Branch:* This small stream falls to Route 5 in the scenic Blakeslee's Falls.

5.2.2.9 *Blood or Pond Brook:* This brook drains Cook's Pond and, in the early days, hosted French's sawmill.

5.2.2.10 *Bark Mill Brook:* This stream has remains of Steele and Hubbard's sawmill, sometimes a grist mill, and later Consul Jarvis' bark mill that supplied ground bark for his tannery. From the bridge over Bowen Hill Road may be seen a small, vertically-walled gorge.

5.2.3 Aquifers

Groundwater is Weathersfield's primary source of drinking water - with most residents relying on wells and springs for their domestic water needs. This essential resource can suffer significant and sometimes irreversible damage from pollutants including septage from improperly designed or malfunctioning septic tanks and leaching fields for waste water, leakage from underground gasoline and oil tanks, and improper disposal of chemical waste. The best way to ensure good quality groundwater is to prevent contamination in the

TOWN OF WEATHRSFIELD

ADOPTED MAY 1, 2017

first place, since control and abatement after the fact is extremely difficult, expensive, and often impossible.

A Town-wide aquifer mapping project was conducted during the spring, summer and fall of 2016 with a grant from the Vermont Geological Survey and the University of Vermont. A map and report will be available in the Town Office in the spring of 2017.

Because the town's residents rely so heavily on the groundwater resource - and cleanup is so difficult - the town should actively pursue mapping the aquifers and adopting regulations to prevent damage.

5.2.4 Shore lands/Stream & River Banks

All shore lands, stream banks, and river banks play a vital role in protecting surface water quality and providing habitat to the wildlife that live in or adjacent to the ponds, rivers, and streams. It is critically important that natural vegetation on these lands and banks be enhanced and maintained so that they will continue to provide their important function. Development and associated activities should be carefully controlled so as to avoid compromising the health of these areas.

5.2.5 Wetlands

Wetlands are a unique and valuable natural resource in Weathersfield. Primary wetland values include fish, wildlife, and migratory bird habitat; flood and erosion protection; nutrient and pollution filtration; ground water recharge; aesthetics and open space; and sites for educational and recreational activities. Wetlands are dynamic in that they are continually adapting to fluctuations in water availability and changes in flora and fauna populations. Threats to wetlands include dredging, damming, draining, channeling, filling, flooding, and using for dumping grounds.

Wetlands of particular significance in Weathersfield include:

5.2.5.1 Jensen Meadow: This is a large open emergent wetland that is often affected by beaver activity. The state drains the resulting pond when the water level gets too high, as it poses a threat to Route 106 and Airport Road. This site supports breeding wood ducks and is important for other waterfowl, muskrat, and beaver.

5.2.5.2 Beaver Pond: This is a large open water and emergent wetland, highly important locally as a waterfowl feeding and breeding area - an aesthetic resource. It is one of Weathersfield's most important natural areas and one of the largest wetlands.

5.2.5.3 Downers Swamp: There is red maple, white pine and tamarack; pussy willow, arrowwood, speckled alder, buttonbush and winterberry holly found in this significant wetland. It is the only wetland investigated by Thompson in which tamarack was recorded as a canopy tree. A family of virginia rails was spotted here in 2012 - a very rare occurrence.

5.2.5.4 Camp Hill Wetland: basin swamp (forested, shrub, and open wetland); it has no inlet or outlet with standing water in evidence throughout the growing season; it is a small and interesting place; it should be protected as other wetlands are, even though it is not mapped on the National Wetlands Inventory.

5.2.5.5 Hoisington Field: This wetland is important for its size; it also contains a diversity of wetland types.

5.2.5.6 *Kendricks Corner wetland*: This wetland is important because of its size and because it provides habitat for birds and other wildlife.

5.2.5.7 *Southeast of Beaver Pond*: A quality example of a mixed shrub and forested wetland. South of Beaver Pond: An alder swamp.

5.2.5.8 *New Road Swamp*: A privately-owned swamp adjacent to the Hartness Airport.

5.2.5.9 *Old Bow Road - Skyline Drive Pond*: This beaver pond is a large open water/wetland that stretches across the Weathersfield/Springfield Town line.

5.2.5.10 *Haskell Brook Wetland*: south of the Bow, it parallels RT. 5 to the west.

5.2.5.11 *Stoughton Pond Wetland*: sedimentation from the North Branch into the north end of Stoughton Pond is building this delta wetland.

5.3 Significant Scenic Resources

Weathersfield's scenic resources are irreplaceable.

5.3.1 Roads

US Route 5 is a part of the Connecticut River National Byway, Vermont's only byway to receive national recognition. The Byway is a two-state byway spanning the east and west shores of the Connecticut River in both Vermont and New Hampshire. The Byway highlights history, a deeply rooted farming heritage culture, scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities. Preservation of these features is critical to maintaining the Byway's attraction (ctriverbyways.org).

VT Route 131 along the Black River in Cavendish is designated as a Scenic Highway. This designation continues into Weathersfield. The focus along this stretch of highway is the Black River. The focus continues to be the Black River from the Cavendish Town line to Downers, after which the focus becomes Mt. Ascutney. The designation should be continued to Goulden Ridge Road.

5.3.2 Waterways

The Connecticut River is part of the Connecticut River National Byway.

5.3.3 Views

Favorite scenic views currently identified are:

5.3.3.1 Views of Mount Ascutney from:

- Route 131 near the Joe Stoughton house¹
- the Weathersfield Center Road north of the Town line¹
- Gravelin Road²
- Route 5 in the Bow¹
- Thrasher Road
-

¹ This view could be degraded by poor development in the foreground.

² This view could be lost to natural causes such as tree growth

5.3.3.2 *View from the Weathersfield Center Road, looking west, near the Hunter residence*^{1,2}

5.3.3.3 *View from Skyline Drive at the height of the land, looking east*³

5.3.3.4 *View of the Center Church and grove*⁴

5.3.3.5 *Views of the Black River and Black River Valley from:*

- *Reservoir Road, including view of Hawks Mountain*
- *Upper Falls Road Covered Bridge, upstream and downstream*
- *Tropical Storm Irene pulloff on Route 106, south of Downers*
- *Stoughton Pond Dam, including view of Stoughton Pond*

5.3.3.6 *Views of Little Ascutney Mountain from:*

- *Route 106*
- *Ascutney Basin Road*
- *the height of land on Route 131 looking west*

5.3.3.7 *View of and from Cascade Falls, Weathersfield Trail, Mt. Ascutney State Park*

5.3.4 Important Historic Resources

As with any resource, increasing awareness and education of the town's historic and archaeological treasures is an effective way to preserve them for future generations. Original structures and sites are irreplaceable.

³ *Most of this view has been obscured by housing development in the foreground*

⁴ *This land is part of the Weathersfield Center Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is protected by the Upper Valley Land Trust.*

5.3.5 Structures

Important historic structures have been inventoried in the 1993 publication, *Historic Sites and Structures, Weathersfield, Vermont*. There are too many structures to be listed in the *Town Plan*. Sites and structures were included in the inventory because of their interesting architecture, their location(s) relative to Weathersfield or Vermont history, or their association with old Weathersfield families. They are also shown on the 1940 E.W. Butterfield map that depicts many of the early houses and mill sites in the Town."

The inventory was intended to become Weathersfield's portion of Vermont's Register of Historic Places. However, this has yet to become reality. It is important that these properties are placed on the state's register, because structures on the state's register are exempt from FEMA's requirement to be flood proofed in the event of substantial flood damage. The exemption prevents damaging the historic structure by the flood proofing.

When developing zoning bylaws, the town should consider means of encouraging the continued use and maintenance of historic structures.

5.3.6 Sites

Historic sites of particular significance are inventoried in the 1993 *Historic Sites and Structures, Weathersfield, Vermont*. Most sites are on private land and visitors may be welcome - provided they ask permission of the landowner in advance and agree not to remove anything from the site. Sites of particular significance to the Town are:

- 5.3.6.1 *Covered Bridges:*
 - Upper Falls Covered Bridge*
 - Salmond Covered Bridge*
 - Stoughton Covered Bridge*

5.3.6.2 Crash site of a B-29 bomber: This site is on the northeast end of Hawks Mountain is also of particular significance to the community

5.3.6.3 Crown Point Military Road: This road was created in 1759 during the French and Indian War. It is one of the earliest roads through town; many of the early settlement patterns and development of the Town are based upon its course. It is not only of local historic significance, but also of state-wide and Northeast regional significance. The road is used by townspeople, visitors, and members of the Crown Point Road Association and is maintained by the Town's Crown Point Road Committee under supervision of the Town Highway Supervisor. In 1974, portions of it were added to the National Register of Historic Places (#74000270). In 2010, it was added to the town's official highway map. While it is very important to preserve the town's legal public access to the undeveloped portions of the road, the town should also consider the concerns of abutting property owners and work with them to resolve access and use issues. There are remaining wooded sections that are vulnerable to development and disturbances - such as erosion and logging.

5.3.6.4 The Lime Kilns and Limestone, Soapstone and Granite Quarries: These sites date back to the 1830s and 1850s, when Weathersfield was an important mining location. There are seven known lime kiln locations, primarily situated around Downers Corners, Perkinsville, and Amsden.

5.3.6.5 Cellar holes: There are many cellar hole sites that may qualify as archeological sites.

5.3.6.6 Historic Mills and factories: There are several locations that have remnants of historic mills and factories.

5.3.6.7 1879 Perkinsville Schoolhouse.

5.3.6.8 Weathersfield Bow Historic Buildings (Consul William Jarvis House, Lyman Tavern)

5.3.6.9 Panther Cave Located off Route 106 south of Downers This is the site where one of the last panthers in southern Vermont was killed in 1867. The cave's location has been passed down by word of mouth over several generations. The mounted panther resides in the Weathersfield Historical Society's Dan Foster House Museum.

5.3.6.10 Ashley's Ferry Landing at the end of Ferry Road.

5.3.7 Districts

The Weathersfield Center Historic District is comprised of the Weathersfield Center Meetinghouse, the Reverend Dan Foster House, the town pound, and the memorial grove (which contains the civil war monument and the commemorative mill stone). The district is on the National Register of Historic Places (# 80000345, added 1980).

Wilgus State Park Historic District is on the National Register of Historic Places (# 02000282, added 2002).

5.3.8 Native American Archeological sites

There are no identified Native American archeological sites in Weathersfield, but the Weathersfield area is likely to have Native American sites and artifacts. Historical accounts report that an "Indian Trail" followed the west bank of the Black River through Weathersfield into Cavendish. A branch of this trail continued along the North Branch Brook into Cavendish. The Connecticut River also was an historically important travel corridor. Significant Native American sites have been investigated at the confluence of the Sugar River and Connecticut River across from Ascutney where a Native American village site was discovered when the present bridge was built between Ascutney and Claremont. The Skitchewaug site in Springfield VT has the remains of the earliest dated corn found in all of New England. If an artifact is found, it is important that it be left in place so that archaeologists may determine its context (burial, tool- making site, hunting camp, etc.)

5.3.9 Archeologically sensitive areas

Lands adjacent to water courses were used by earlier populations for fishing and hunting grounds, water supplies, agriculture, and transportation. These lands may yield archeological artifacts and should be considered sensitive.

5.4 Important Land Resources

5.4.1 Rural Countryside/Working Landscape

Weathersfield is fortunate in the natural beauty of its varied scenery. The traditional working landscape, the result of Vermont's agricultural heritage, can be seen in open pastures surrounded by woodlands, the undeveloped hillsides and ridgelines, and the picturesque roads lined by mature trees and old stone walls. These attributes give the town its distinctive rural character and reflect the values of a community closely associated with its land. Weathersfield's wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational resources, and much of its scenic beauty depend on the intermixing of forests with field and pasture land, and the generosity of landowners who protect and allow public access to this property.

While residents agree on the importance of protecting and preserving Weathersfield's scenic beauty and rural character, these very attributes are often the source of conflict. Pastures return to brush and woods if not actively maintained; mature trees conflict with power lines and road ditching; road grading often damages or buries stone walls; new driveways interrupt stone walls and tree lines; and logging and development pose hazards to forests.

The Weathersfield Land Preservation Association, a non-profit organization, was formed by residents in 2002 with the goal of facilitating land conservation.

5.4.2 Important Farmlands

Farmlands support a local farm economy, produce local foods, maintain rural character, and facilitate future agricultural activities. Important farmlands include active farms as well as protection of valuable agricultural soils.

Since farmland often has flat topography with good soils, drainage, and access, it is highly vulnerable to development. Prime agricultural soils should be prioritized for protection.

The Town must consider four recent developments in local agriculture as it develops plans that allow for appropriately-scaled agricultural activities throughout the Town.

First, dairy farming is no longer significant in the Town. According to Vermont's Department of Agriculture, dairy farms throughout the state have dwindled in number from 1,565 in 2001 to 993 in 2013. Weathersfield in 2017 supports no dairy farms, compared to 8 in 1980, 18 in 1969, 36 in 1963, and 65 in 1953.

Second, although Weathersfield has no remaining dairy farms, there is a growing diversity of other large-scale locally operated farms including a beef farm, an alpaca farm, a large vegetable CSA (Community Supported Agriculture), and a commercial apple orchard.

Third, there has also been an increase in small-scale family farms with families keeping a number of goats, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and milk or beef cows.

There are blueberry and Christmas tree growers as well as a number of residents who grow and sell hay and forage crops. There has also been an increase in maple syrup production. Often these farming activities are a supplemental, not primary, source of income. Weathersfield should embrace this small-scale agriculture as an important economic driver and aim to protect, conserve, and expand existing agricultural businesses and lands.

Fourth, there is growth in the use of large-scale agricultural equipment and fertilizing techniques. The Town must consider the impact of these activities on, for example, rural roads and neighborhoods. Prime agricultural soils should be prioritized for protection.

5.4.3 Forests

Weathersfield land cover is predominantly forestland. Of particular significance are the state owned Little Ascutney Wildlife Management Area and the Mount Ascutney State Park. Approximately 500 acres of the park's total 3,131 acres are in Weathersfield. These are important forested lands. The Town also owns 300 acres of forested land off Thrasher Road on the south slope of Mt. Ascutney and approximately 45 acres around the transfer station. Large, contiguous blocks of forestland connected by travel corridors are relied upon by large mammals such as moose, bear, deer, and bobcat, as well as a variety of songbird species for food, shelter, breeding grounds, and migratory stopovers. These large blocks of undisturbed forest land also provide habitat for a wide variety of smaller wildlife species. They require protection from fragmentation, human encroachment and poor management practices.

One commercial sawmill facility exists in Perkinsville and several portable sawmills are operated throughout Weathersfield, as are several large and many smaller sugaring operations. Other forest-related businesses include a number of wood workers who use locally processed timber and tree farms that grow Christmas trees and nursery stock.

In Vermont's Use Value Appraisal (or Current Use) Program, enrolled land is taxed at its "use value" rather than at its development or fair market value, providing an effective incentive for landowners to manage their lands for forest or agricultural purposes. A quarter of Weathersfield's total land area is enrolled in this program, with the majority classified for forestry purposes. Large, contiguous areas managed in this way provide critical habitat areas and wildlife corridors - while preserving agricultural and forest resources.

Of the ten towns in the Southern Windsor County Region, Weathersfield stands out as having the one of the highest percentages of conserved land. Open space may also be preserved through fee simple acquisition by local, state, or federal government or through the sale or donation of development rights to local government or a nonprofit conservation organization.

5.4.4 Earth Resources (sand, gravel, minerals, rocks)

Earth resources are used for building construction, road improvement, drainage, and for export. Earlier in its history, Weathersfield was a source of limestone, granite, and soapstone. Limestone was mined in several locations, but primarily in and around Amsden, where the stone was processed by the Amsden Lime Works. The Amsden Lime Works was a significant operation for its time. Soapstone was quarried until 1910 by the Vermont Soapstone Company in Perkinsville. Currently, the only active extraction operations in the Town are for sand, gravel, and crushed rock (Cersosimo and Walsh in Amsden; Brown in Perkinsville, and the Town of Weathersfield in the Bow).

Mineral extraction that is excessive or poorly managed can permanently damage natural and aesthetic resources, affecting groundwater quality, destroying archaeological sites, and displacing wildlife.

Mineral and earth resources extraction over 10 acres or above 2,500 feet in elevation requires an Act 250 permit. These operations can result in noise, dust, heavy truck traffic, and negative impacts on local aesthetics that often trigger challenges by property owners.

The following shall be considered:

5.4.4.1 No serious road traffic or transportation infrastructure damages.

5.4.4.2 No undue adverse effects such as noise, water, or air pollution.

5.4.4.3 The operation site is either well-hidden from view or is worked a small section at a time - with each section rehabilitated with topsoil and successful seeding before the next section is more than 5% extracted, until the whole area is reclaimed.

5.4.4.4 A bond is posted for a sum sufficient to assume the cost of rehabilitation of the amount of land permitted to be in process at any one time.

5.4.4.5 The applicant submits ample proof that the operation will not harm the surroundings through erosion or sedimentation during or after extraction.

5.4.4.6 No significant Tiers 1 through 3 wildlife habitat, wetlands, and rare endangered or threatened species will be disturbed.

5.4.5 Steep Slopes

Many areas of Weathersfield have steep slopes with soils that are unstable, shallow and/or wet. Potential for severe erosion should be considered when evaluating these areas for development. If shallow soils are disturbed, the potential for severe erosion is great and natural healing processes are often unable to stop it. Unstable soils are not suitable for roads or building foundations. Developing land with slopes greater than 25% is inappropriate. Steep roads are difficult to maintain and hard to negotiate in the winter.

5.5 Air Resources

Weathersfield generally enjoys good air quality. Threats to the town's air quality include internal combustion engines, the Green Mountain Power emergency generating station, wood and coal burning stoves, and the illegal open burning of trash. In addition, Vermont is the unwilling recipient of air pollution and related acid rain deposition from mid-west power plants and industry.

5.6 Invasive Species

Invasive species are non-native species (e.g. Japanese knotweed, Eurasian milfoil, purple loosestrife, etc). These invasive species are disruptive in a way that causes environmental, economic harm or (in the case of giant hogweed) harm to human health. Invasive species include plants, insects, animals, microbes, and fungi and displace native species by altering the way in which plants, animals, soil, and water interact within native ecosystems.

These invasives may be particularly detrimental to rare, threatened, and endangered native species that often require specialized environments to ensure their survival. Recreational opportunities may also be impaired by the proliferation of invasive species. They are especially problematic in areas that have been disturbed by human activities such as road building, land development, forest clearing, logging operations, mowing, and erosion control and fire prevention activities. More care must be taken in these situations to prevent an invasion of the area by invasive species or to prevent the spread of invasive species that may already be present.

Recommendations for addressing invasive species may be found at www.vtinvasives.org.

5.7 Natural, Scenic, and Historic Resources Goals

5.7.1 Identify, protect, and preserve important natural and historic features of our community landscape, including:

5.7.1.1 Rare, irreplaceable, and significant natural and fragile areas;

5.7.1.2 Outstanding water resources, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, shore lands/stream banks/riverbanks;

5.7.1.3 Significant scenic roads, waterways, and views;

5.7.1.4 Important historic structures, sites and districts, archaeological sites, and archaeologically sensitive areas.

5.7.2 Maintain and improve the quality of air, water, wildlife, and land resources.

5.8 Natural, Scenic, and Historic Resources Policies

5.8.1 All information regulating land use shall be readily available to the public in general form, giving due consideration to the sensitivity of detailed location information of endangered species and archaeological sites.

5.8.2 Prioritize public land conservation efforts within Biofinder Tiers 1-3 Conservation Areas.

5.8.3 Biofinder Tiers 1-3 are the highest priority natural and fragile areas subject to the following policies:

5.8.3.1 BioFinder Tiers 1 through 3 shall be shown on site plans where applicable

5.8.3.2 Rare and endangered plants and animals and their habitats will be protected and preserved according to a plan developed by the landowner in consultation with the Weathersfield Conservation Commission and the Vermont Natural Heritage Program.

5.8.3.3 The *Biological Natural Areas of Weathersfield* priority sites will be shown on site plans where applicable. Developments will be sited carefully so as to avoid undue adverse impacts on these priority sites.

5.8.3.4 Wetlands will be protected from development by maintaining an undisturbed buffer strip of naturally occurring vegetation around the wetland edge in accordance with the Zoning Bylaws. No development shall be permitted within the wetland or in this buffer zone.

5.8.3.5 Protective buffer strips or setbacks shall be established or maintained along the borders of all bodies of water in accordance with the Zoning Bylaws or State law as applicable.

5.8.3.6 Fragmentation of Biofinder Tiers 1-3 Conservation Areas shall not be approved.

5.8.4 Promote voluntary landowner programs to help conserve private forestlands for habitat and working landscape activities, such as private conservation easements, the Use Value Appraisal (Current Use), and Forest Legacy programs.

5.8.5 Biofinder Tiers 5 Conservation Areas should be managed to preserve the functionality of the existing large contiguous forest habitat blocks and connecting areas that serve as wildlife habitat corridors. In order to achieve that, the following policies will apply:

5.8.5.1 Habitat blocks of 500 acres or greater in size shall be shown on site plans where applicable.

5.8.5.2 Development will be designed and sited in locations, patterns, and densities, which do not substantially reduce the productivity or fragment the area of these lands. Highway, utility, or building construction on the edges of these lands is recommended, unless historic sites, wetlands, or other sensitive areas are threatened by such development.

5.8.5.3 Building envelopes, planned unit developments (PUDs), or other innovative site designs may be required to minimize undue adverse impacts on these areas.

5.8.5.4 An analysis prepared by a qualified scientist may be required to evaluate impacts on wildlife habitat and to identify any necessary mitigation steps.

5.9 Natural, Scenic, and Historic Resources Recommendations

5.9.1 Update the 1992 *Biological Natural Areas of Weathersfield, Vermont*.

5.9.2 Expand on the Thompson inventory to include all of the town's rare, threatened, and endangered species and all significant natural communities as identified on the State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources Biofinder map and database (biofinder.vt.gov)

5.9.3 Develop a supplemental forest and wildlife conservation plan that will:

5.9.3.1 Map significant forested areas, wildlife habitat areas, and wildlife travel corridors within the town.

5.9.3.2 Create strategies for preservation of these resources and prevent detrimental fragmentation.

5.9.3.3 Create zoning standards for preservation of these resources.

TOWN OF WEATHRSFIELD

ADOPTED MAY 1, 2017

5.9.3.4 Inventory and map the town's archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas.

5.9.3.5 Pursue "Scenic Highway" designation for Route 131 from the Cavendish town boundary to Goulden Ridge Road.

Pursue designation of the North Branch and the Black River as "Scenic Waterways"

5.9.3.6 Encourage owners to place eligible buildings on the National Register of Historic Buildings.

5.9.3.7 Create development standards to prevent irreparable harm to the Town's aquifers

5.9.3.7.1 Surface waters

5.9.3.7.2 Scenic viewsheds

5.9.3.7.3 Scenic waterways

5.9.3.7.4 Calcareous riverside outcrop in the Bow

5.9.3.7.5 Work with the VT Agency of Natural Resources to identify policies and actions that will maintain and improve water quality activities that are appropriate for Weathersfield for inclusion in the Tactical Basin Plan.

5.9.3.8 Protect the Crown Point Road by:

5.9.3.8.1 Designating the Crown Point Military Road as a "special status road" with the goals of historic preservation and protection of landowners' rights.

5.9.3.8.2 For the remaining wooded sections of the Crown Point Military Road, create methods to protect the historic nature of the road by restricting activities such as building construction, driveway and road construction, logging, and other permanent alterations within the protected area.

5.9.3.9 Create or repair vegetative buffers on rivers and streams

5.9.3.9.1 Consider and adopt shoreline protection and encourage retention of riverbank vegetation for its role in limiting boat wake erosion and protecting water quality.

TOWN OF WEATHRSFIELD

ADOPTED MAY 1, 2017

5.9.3.9.2 Encourage landowners along rivers and streams to retain and enhance buffers of vegetation on their banks to help bind soil together.

5.9.3.9.3 Support agencies and organizations sponsoring major buffer restoration.

AGENDA ITEM

9





Braintreeboro
182 Main Street
Braintreeboro, VT
802-257-4566

Burlington
1127 North Ave.
Burlington, VT
802-862-6068

S. Burlington
1961 Williston Road
S. Burlington, VT
802-864-1847

Colchester
713 W. Lakeshore Drive
Colchester, VT
802-863-4910

Essex
15 Essex Way
Essex, VT
802-879-0249

Springfield
362 River Street
Springfield, VT
802-886-2288

Woodstock
452 Woodstock Road
Woodstock, VT
802-457-3291

www.bibens.com

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PO BOX 965, COLCHESTER, VT 05446

Customer No. * 22506	Job No.	Purchase Order No.	Reference	Terms NET 15TH	Clerk REP	Date 12/1/23	Time 11:37
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Sold To
RYAN GUMBART

Ship To
RYAN GUMBART
1235 WEATHERSFIELD CTR RD
SPRINGFIELD VT 05156-9281

DUPLICATE DATE: 1/15/24
TERM#554
DOC# I09674/1

* INVOICE *

TAX : 101 VERMONT TAX SPRINGFIELD

SHIPPED	ORDERED	UM	SKU	DESCRIPTION	SUGG	UNITS	PRICE/PER	EXTENSION
1	EA	MSC	5617683	BDL.#2 C GRADE WOOD SHING DOOR STOP RIGID ORB 2PK		1	55.95 /EA	55.95
	EA					1	5.99 /EA	5.99
MID:***3291								
APP:847790								
XR:809674								

** PAYMENT RECEIVED **
** PAID IN FULL **
ACE REWARDS ID # 19492155592

65.66	TAXABLE	61.94
	NON-TAXABLE	0.00
	SUBTOTAL	61.94
65.66	TAX AMOUNT	3.72
	TOTAL AMOUNT	65.66

TOT WT: .20

BANKCARD PAYMENT
BKCRD#XXXXXXXXXXXX1017

Remit To:
Bibens Ace
P.O. Box 965
Colchester, VT 05446

X
Received By

ACE Hardware

THANK YOU FOR SHOPPING AT
BIBENS ACE - SPRINGFIELD
362 RIVER ST.
NORTH SPRINGFIELD, VT 05150
(802) 886-2288

BIBENS HOME CENTER

REMIT TO: BIBENS ACE
PO BOX 965, COLCHESTER, VT 05446
10/22/23 12:14PM LGU 557 SALE

1492784	1	EA	\$53.99	EA
DECK&SIDING STAIN NB 1GL				\$53.99
PCGAL	1	EA	.99	EA *
ST OF VT PAINT CARE GAL FEE				\$.99
1255272	2	EA	\$8.99	EA
PAINTBRUSH FLAT PRO 4"				\$17.98
1255140	2	EA	\$6.99	EA
BRUSH FLAT WALL 3' PRO				\$13.98

SUB-TOTAL:\$	86.94	TAX:\$	5.22
		TOTAL:\$	92.16
		BC AMT:\$	92.16

BK CARD#: XXXXXXXXXXXX1017
MID:*****3885 TID:**3291
AUTH: 883503 AMT:\$ 92.16
Host reference #:790919 Bat#

Authorizing Network: AMEX

Contactless
CARD TYPE:AM EXPRESS EXPR: XXXX
AID : 400000002501
TVR : 0000008000
IAD : 06570103A02002
TSI : E800
ARC : 00
MODE : Issuer
CVM :
Name : AMERICAN EXPRESS
ATC :006B
AC : 9E8D661CC2FFC7D0
TxnID/valCode: 288684

Bank card USD\$ 92.16

==>> JRNL# H90919/1
CUST NO:*22505

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Acct: RYAN GUMBART

Customer Copy

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AGENDA ITEM

10

FY24 LAND USE BUDGET / ACTUALS Q1

Account	Description	FY24 Budget	July Actual	August Actual	September Actual	YTD	REM	%
REVENUES								
11-6-105	Land Use							
	Tax Revenue	44,944	3,745	3,745	3,745	11,236	33,708	25%
11-6-105-01.00	Land Use-Zoning Permits	6,122	811	1,284	398	2,493	3,629	41%
11-6-105-01.25	Land Use-Zoning By-Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-6-105-01.50	Land Use- Fines & Penalt	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-6-105-02.00	Land Use Change Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Revenue	51,066	4,556	5,029	4,144	13,729	37,337	27%
EXPENDITURES								
11-7-105	Land Use							
11-7-105-10.10	Land Use-Admin. Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-10.11	Land Use- Special Pr	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-10.55	Land Use-Recording Secre	2,837	451	180	-	631	2,206	22%
11-7-105-10.90	Temp. Zoning Asst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-11.00	Land Use-FICA	-	21	-	-	21	(21)	
11-7-105-13.00	Land Use-Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-14.10	Land Use-Insurance Benef	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-14.90	Insurance Optout	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-16.00	Land Use-Workmen's Compt	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-17.00	Land Use-Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-20.00	Land Use-Supplies	200	-	-	20	20	180	10%
11-7-105-21.00	Postage	-	-	9	5	15	(15)	
11-7-105-23.00	Printing	150	-	-	-	-	150	0%
11-7-105-23.50	Land Use Advertising	1,500	27	88	-	115	1,385	8%
11-7-105-24.00	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-25.00	Land Use-Consultant	34,200	1,566	1,034	-	2,600	31,600	8%
11-7-105-25.05	IT Services	1,462	-	123	122	245	1,217	17%
11-7-105-27.00	Memberships and Conferen	500	-	-	-	-	500	0%
11-7-105-29.00	Expense Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-31.00	Telephone Cell Phone	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-38.10	Zoning Bylaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-38.50	Conservation Commission	1,100	-	-	179	179	921	16%
11-7-105-42.00	Regional Planning Dues	3,531	-	3,695	-	3,695	(164)	105%
11-7-105-42.50	Dues and Subscriptions	100	-	-	-	-	100	0%
11-7-105-43.00	Legal Expense	4,486	827	115	-	941	3,545	21%
11-7-105-43.20	Legal Expense - ZBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-43.40	Legal Expense - Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-43.60	Legal Expense - Enforcem	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-44.50	Plan and Bylaw Developme	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-45.10	NEMRC Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-7-105-45.50	Land Use Maps	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	0%
11-7-105-99.00	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Expense	51,066	2,891	5,244	326	8,461	42,605	17%
	Net Revenue/Expense	-	1,665	(215)	3,817	5,268		