TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO

Town Manager's Office · 230 Main Street · Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 251-8151 Fax (802) 257-2322

January 27, 2020

Memo To: Brattleboro Selectboard
Via: Peter B. Elwell, Town Manager
Memo From: Patrick Moreland, Assistant Town Manager
Memo Re: Renewable Electricity vs Carbon Neutrality

Renewable Electricity vs Carbon Neutrality – New Recommendation

At the conclusion of the September 17, 2019 Selectboard meeting, the direction for staff was clear, reach out to all existing or pending renewable electricity projects in Brattleboro and see if one stands out as worthy for additional investment. The hope was that one project could be chosen because of its range of community benefits or that a pending project could finally move ahead if only it had support from Brattleboro. Coming out of the meeting staff contacted the Department of Public Service, which licenses renewable energy projects in Vermont, to obtain a listing of all viable projects in Brattleboro. It turns out that obtaining such a list is bit more complicated than we expected. During this delay, some in our community reached out to staff and shed additional light on this matter.

Current Brattleboro Energy Committee (BEC) Chair Oscar Heller, and former BEC Chair Lester Humphreys contacted staff and, after several meetings, staff now believes 1) that the previously requested course of action would not make a real world improvement in the natural environment, 2) that there are sound reasons not to count participation in a solar net metering project as obtaining renewable electricity, and 3) that perhaps renewable electricity as a goal should be replaced with a more impactful goal, such as carbon neutrality. In what follows, I will endeavor to explain the basis for this new perspective and acknowledge that such matters fall outside of my professional expertise. Thankfully for Brattleboro we have hired a new sustainability professional. Stephen Dotson will begin his employment with the town on February 3, so the revised staff recommendation is that we <u>allow the Sustainability Coordinator (with support from the management staff) to continue a dialogue with the Brattleboro Energy Committee about what the proper goal should be for Brattleboro and then come back to the Selectboard to discuss how best to move forward.</u>

1. An Improvement in the Natural Environment

The principle critique of staff's previous recommendation is that cutting a check to a locally owned renewable electricity project, would serve to enrich an existing project. Under the best case scenario, our local investment might serve to "tip the scales" and make a challenging project possible, but without a long term commitment to the project, our investment would be a one off and might not have the impact we desire. More than likely this investment plan would accomplish little more than inform future developers of the potential for a 'windfall" from a community that is seeking to do the right thing. Climate change is real and our response to it must address the real world harm that our choices can have on the planet. Further enriching existing renewable electricity projects does not accomplish this goal.

2. *Net Metering Credits are not Renewable Electricity*

While it may seem counter intuitive, Brattleboro's participation in the solar array at Windham Solid Waste Management District (WSWMD) does not mean that our electricity is derived from a renewable source. While it is definitively true that Brattleboro's commitment to the project, at more than 25% of the total output of the array, ensured that the project would have sufficient offtakeers to move forward, Brattleboro's ongoing relationship to the project is through net metering credits (NMC) and not renewable energy credits (REC).

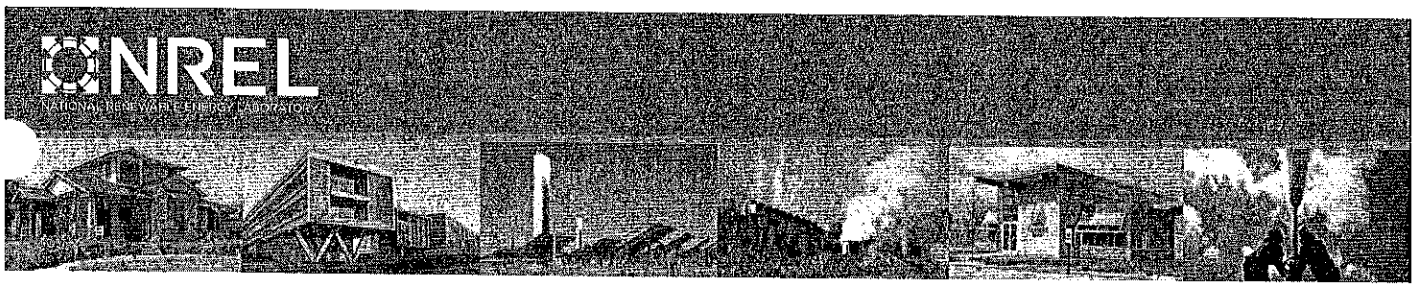
A NMC is a financial instrument designed to promote cost savings among consumers while it provides a secured source of income for project investors. Piecing together future income for project investors, the investment managers that drive group net metering projects rely upon committed offtakes (Brattleboro is contracted to purchase the NMC from the WSWMD project for a period of 20 years), state and federal tax credits, and the sale of RECs, in order to piece together the investment capital to construct immense solar arrays. The RECs also are a source of income that provides investment managers the means through which to produce investment returns, but with the unique aspect of being tied to the "renewableness" of the produced electricity (see the attached US Department of Energy description of RECs). At the present time Brattleboro does not own any of the RECs associated with the WSWMD project, and thus the calculations presented in September showing Brattleboro as having a majority of its electricity coming from renewable sources are inaccurate. We helped make the WSWMD project possible, but it does not provide renewable electricity to Town facilities to any greater degree than to every other Green Mountain Power customer.

3. *Is Renewable Electricity the Right Goal?*

Setting the right goal is important, and while purchasing renewable electricity is a good thing, that act alone does nothing to address the climate impacts from Brattleboro's broader energy consumption patterns, which includes heating oil, propane, gasoline and diesel. A discussion about the relative benefits of renewable electricity vs offsetting Brattleboro's overall carbon footprint is underway and should be informed by the views of Brattleboro's new Sustainability Coordinator. Should we invest in Cow Power, which is both renewable and offsets a significant amount of carbon by converting an especially potent from of carbon (methane) into electricity, or should we consider other carbon sequestration efforts such as forest conservation?

Conclusion

Staff has come to learn that these issues are as complicated as they are serious. We ask for your patience as staff (both old and new) reconsider the matter with help from our committed volunteer Energy Committee. Perhaps with a little more time we can recommend a more meaningful course of action that will not only demonstrate the Town's commitment to "doing the right thing" but will actually have a more material positive impact on the environment.



Renewable Electricity: How do you know you are using it?

When electricity is generated—either from a renewable or non-renewable power plant—the electrons added to the grid are indistinguishable. So, on what basis can a consumer of electricity claim to be using renewables? In the United States, renewable energy certificates (RECs) are used to track renewable electricity from the point of generation to the consumer. RECs represent the environmental benefits of one megawatt-hour of generation and can be sold separately or together with the underlying electricity. In the United States, RECs were developed as states sed renewable portfolio standards (RPSs) and were requiring fuel mix disclosure labels.[1] RECs are also used in the voluntary market, where customers are buying renewables to meet sustainability goals. The concept of RECs is used most widely in the United States, but international markets also have tradable renewable electricity certificates.[2]

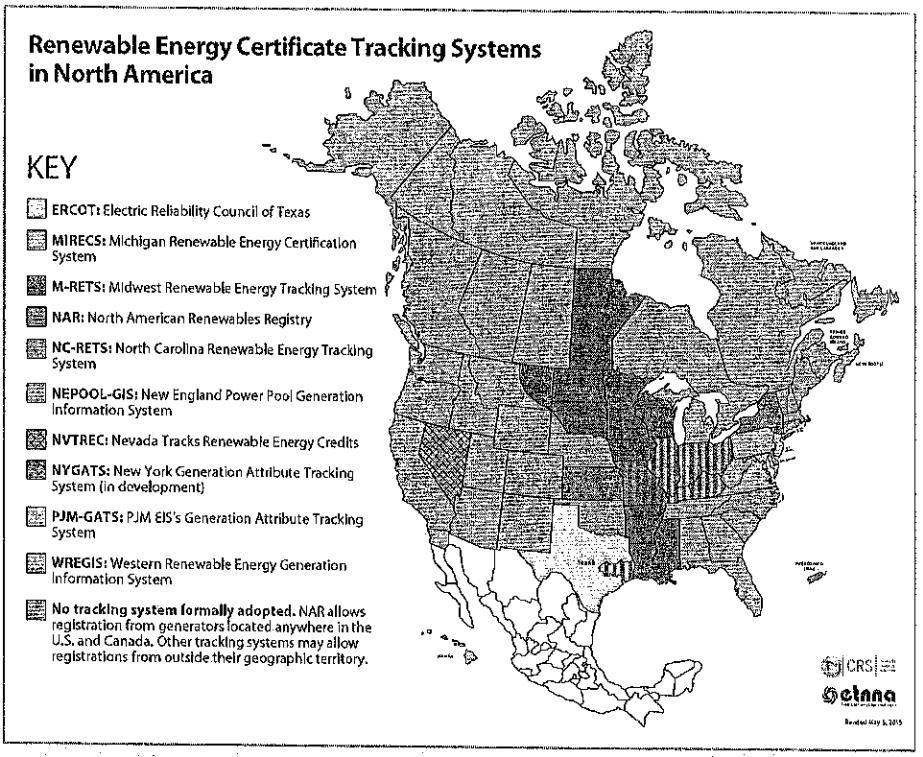


Figure 1. Renewable energy certificate tracking systems in the United States and Canada

RECs provide a way for purchasers to demonstrate claims of renewable electricity. Compliance purchasers (those with a mandated renewable obligation) purchase RECs to demonstrate that they have met requirements. Voluntary purchasers need to substantiate their self-imposed renewable targets and their marketing claims (e.g., "This product was made with 100% wind power"). In both compliance and voluntary markets, RECs are the way to show you are using renewable energy.

How to ensure that RECs are not double-counted

In the United States, ten regional electronic REC tracking systems (Figure 1) facilitate the creation, management, and retirement of RECs. These tracking systems ensure that each REC is counted only once by assigning a unique serial number to each megawatt-hour of renewable electricity generation. In recent years, regional REC tracking systems have begun interacting with each other more, allowing RECs to be imported and exported across REC tracking system boundaries.

Without the use of electronic REC tracking systems, purchasers have to rely solely on contract audits and paper attestations. Electronic tracking systems significantly reduce the administrative requirements to prevent double counting.

[1] Fuel disclosure labels require electricity suppliers to disclose their fuel mix (% coal, % natural gas, % renewable electricity) to their customers.

is document we use the term "REC" to refer to renewable attribute certificates, gh these certificates come by different names in different countries.

Regulator Role: Simplify compliance and create public market information

Regulators have an important role to play in ensuring compliance with renewable mandates and providing public information. Regulators can require that utilities use tracking systems to demonstrate compliance with the state RPSs and mandatory fuel disclosure options, which can greatly simplify the auditing process.

Regulators can also influence the level of public information available. Many tracking systems make automated public reports available that provide aggregate numbers on how many RECs have been created, their location, resource type, and other key statistics. This public information can help renewable project developers figure out which markets to target for new projects.

Generator and Purchaser Role: Evaluate trade-offs to owning or selling RECs and ensure accurate claims

When generating renewable energy on-site or purchasing it through an off-site power purchase agreement, organizations have the option of holding or selling the renewable attributes. The revenue from REC sales is sometimes required to ensure that a project is financially viable, and an organization may value cost savings over being able to make a renewable claim. Regardless of whether the organization keeps or sells the RECs, it should ensure that contracts clearly define the RECs and REC ownership. Organizations selling the RECs cannot claim that they are getting their electricity from renewable energy.[3]

International Use of RECs

RECs are being utilized around the world and are becoming more prevalent. The United Kingdom (U.K.) has used renewable obligation certificates since 2002 in order to ensure compliance with the U.K. Renewables Obligation. Across the European Union, guarantees of origin are used. Australia has used RECs since 2001. More recently, India set up a REC market to facilitate compliance with state renewable purchase obligations. Although the India REC market has had challenges, the establishment of two REC exchange platforms has addressed some of the market issues.[4] In Mexico, as part of the country's electricity market restructuring, the Energy Regulatory Commission will create a market for Clean Energy Certificates (Certificados de Energias Limpias), which will be required to demonstrate compliance with the country's new renewable obligation.

The standard practice for governments is to establish an electronic tracking system in order to verify claims. To do that, governments may choose to contract with someone to build a system, or may choose to use a pre-existing tracking system. The International REC Standard is a pre-built tracking system that can be customized for individual countries, and is used by generators in Spain, Turkey, and Taiwan.[5]

Additional Resources

Center for Resource Solutions. 2015. *Guidelines for Renewable Energy Claims*. San Francisco: Center for Resource Solutions. Accessed June 18, 2015. *http://www.resource-solutions.org/pub_pdfs/Guidelines%20for%20Renewable%20Energy%20Claims.pdf*

Hamrin, J. 2014. *REC Definitions and Tracking Mechanisms Used by State RPS Programs*. Prepared for the State-Federal RPS Collaborative. Montpelier, VT: Clean Energy States Alliance. Accessed June 18, 2015. *http://www.cesa.org/assets/2014-Files/RECs-Attribute-Definitions-Hamrin-June-2014.pdf*

Heeter, J., K. Belyeu, and K. Kuskova-Burns. *2014. Status and Trends in the U.S. Voluntary Green Power Market (2013 Data)*. NREL/TP-6A20-63052. Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Accessed June 18, 2015. *http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/63052.pdf*

For additional information, contact Jenny Heeter, *jenny.heeter@nrel.gov*, +1-303-275-4366.

[3]For more on legal claims, see Guidelines for Renewable Energy Claims, developed by the Center for Resource Solutions, at *http://www.resource-solutions.org/pub_pdfs/Guidelines%20for%20Renewable%20Energy%20Claims.pdf.*

[4]Shrimaili, G., S. Tirumalachetty, and D. Nelson. 2012. Falling Short: An Evaluation of the Indian Renewable Certificate Market. San Francisco: Climate Policy Initiative. Accessed July 1, 2015. *http://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Falling-Short-An-Evaluation-of-the-Indian-Renewable-Certificate-Market.pdf*

[5]For more information, see *http://www.internationalrec.org.*

National Renewable Energy Laboratory
15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, CO 80401
303-275-3000 • www.nrel.gov

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC

NREL/FS-6A20-64538 • August 2015

NREL prints on paper that contains recycled content.

TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO

Town Manager's Office · 230 Main Street · Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 251-8151 Fax (802) 257-2322

September 10, 2019

Memo To: Brattleboro Selectboard
Via: Peter B. Elwell, Town Manager
Memo From: Patrick Moreland, Assistant Town Manager
Memo Re: Renewable Electricity

Recommendation: To authorize staff to solicit Letters of Interest from existing or imminent renewable energy projects in Brattleboro for a supplementary subsidy (equivalent to Cow Power - $0.04 per kWh) for FY19 municipal electrical energy usage.

On March 24, 2018 at Representative Town Meeting, under Other Business, Kurt Daims offered the following resolution.

"WHEREAS we have a moral duty to reduce the various pollutants that cause untold harm to people all over the world, and

WHEREAS our town, our country and the world are threatened by climate disruption and the use of fossil fuels, and

WHEREAS our town Plan recommends the use of renewable energy, and

WHEREAS Green Mountain Power Corporation operates a program called Cow Power for developing investments in renewable electrical energy sources that can help us divest from fossil fuels at an additional cost of approximately twelve dollars per person per year for electricity used in town buildings,

THEREFORE we the town meeting members advise the Selectboard and Town Manager to purchase all the town buildings' electricity from renewable sources such as Cow Power. We further recommend that people of Brattleboro also should choose such electricity."

On a standing-voice vote the resolution was overwhelmingly passed. Following RTM, at a regular Selectboard meeting in May of 2018, staff updated the Board on Cow Power and offered an alternative. In short, instead of paying an additional subsidy for renewable energy produced elsewhere in Vermont, staff suggests that the same sum to a renewable energy project right here in Brattleboro. The Selectboard approved staff's recommendation. Some of the information that follows was presented to the Board at that time, but the figures on electrical usage have been updated to reflect actual usage from the recently closed FY19.

Background on Cow Power

"For every kilowatt-hour requested by customers and provided by a Vermont farm, GMP will pay the farmer for the energy, plus the Cow Power charge of four cents for the environmental benefits of the generation. If there aren't enough kilowatt-hours available from participating GMP farms, GMP will try to acquire and retire Renewable Energy Certificates from other regional renewable

generation sources, issued by the regional system operator, to support renewable generation in a broader sense. If there are no certificates available in the regional market for four cents per kilowatt-hour or less, the company will deposit Cow Power payments into the GMP Renewable Development Fund. This fund, overseen by an independent board, will provide incentives to farmers to become involved or increase electricity output into the Cow Power program. GMP does not profit from the program.

The actual electricity delivered by the company under this rate will be indistinguishable from the electricity otherwise supplied by the company because it is impossible to track the flow of specific electrons on the regional electric power grid. This is unavoidable because all customers are served through the same transmission and distribution system. GMP Cow Power™ is designed to assure that customer charges go to pay for qualifying Renewable Energy Certificates first from Vermont farm producers; second for tradable certificates from qualifying renewable sources as certified by Massachusetts and Connecticut; or third, are made to the GMP Renewable Development Fund to provide incentives for Vermont farm generation development in accordance with the terms and conditions of this rider as approved by state regulators."

The preceding two paragraphs were taken directly from GMP's website. It should be understood that by assigning electric accounts to Cow Power, the Town would be agreeing to pay an additional $0.04 per kWh for electricity. The increase is then used to subsidize the generation of renewable energy by paying a premium to certain producers of renewable energy in Vermont, primarily to farmers in northern Vermont. Participating farms include: Benjamins Riverview Farm; Berkshire Cow Power LLC; Blue Spruce Farm; Chaput Family Farms; Dubois Farm; Four Hills Farm; Gervais Family Farm; Green Mountain Dairy; Kane's Cow Power LLC; Maplehurst Farm; Maxwell's Neighborhood Energy LLC; Monument Farms; Westminster Dairy; and, Rail City Cow Power. All participating producers are situated outside of Brattleboro.

Background on Green Mountain Power's Standard Energy profile

Green Mountain Power purchases electricity from a range of producers and then sells it to their customers. According to GMP, their sources of electricity with their current standard energy profile include: 58% hydroelectric, 2% solar, 30% nuclear; and, 10%New England market sources (a combination of nuclear and fossil fuel).

Town of Brattleboro as a Consumer of Electricity in FY19

In total, the Town consumed 2.89M kWh of electricity among its 63 electric accounts. The number of accounts varies from year to year, temporary accounts come and go (several were used during the Police Fire Facility project), facilities are taken off line (Black Mountain Pump Station was replaced by a gravity system), and new facilities are added (BPD at 62 Black Mountain Road).

The 18 largest accounts in terms of consumption have been assigned to a group solar net metering project in development at the Windham Solid Waste Management District. The solar net metering credits that the Town will purchase (instead of buying standard electricity) will provide the Town with significant savings against the market rate of electric power.

To insure that Brattleboro does not purchase more credits then we can consume in energy, we have committed to purchasing only 80% of the estimated annual electric usage from the 18 participating accounts. Therefore, if we are seeking to know how much of Brattleboro's electricity comes from the WSWMD solar project, it is 80% of the top 18 accounts.

Solar vs Non Solar Accounts		
Solar Accounts in kWh	80.96%	2,346,081
Non Solar Accounts In kWh	19.04%	551,604
All Accounts in kWh	100.00%	2,897,685
Among Solar Accounts		
Fueled by Solar Energy (80%) in kWh	80.00%	1,876,865
Not Fueled by Solar Energy (20%) in kWh	20.00%	469,216
	100.00%	2,346,081
FY19 Electric Use in kWh Not derived from WSWMD Solar Array		
Portion of Solar Accounts not Fueled by Solar Energy (20%) in kWh	16.19%	469,216
Non Solar Accounts In kWh	19.04%	551,604
Total kWh Not derived from WSWMD Solar Array	35.23%	1,020,820
Green Mountain Power 60% Renewable		612,492
Approximate Municipal Electric Use Not Derived From Renewables	**14.09%**	**408,328**
Cow Power Markup ($0.04 per kWh)	**$16,333.12**	

Approximately 35.23% of Brattleboro's electricity or 1,020,820 kWh will come from GMP's standard energy profile, which sold to consumers as 60% renewable. If we deduct the 60% (612,494) because it is from renewable sources, we can see that 408,328 or roughly 14% of Brattleboro's electric consumption is from other than renewable sources.

Conclusion

As an alternative to Cow Power, the Town can provide the same $16,333.12 to further support an existing or imminent renewable energy project in Brattleboro, of which there are several. Interested parties will be asked to describe their project and to define its benefits both to its users and to the broader community of Brattleboro. An anaerobic digester project, for example, might add capacity to Brattleboro's Waste Water Treatment plant in addition to generating renewable electricity. Other projects may have other ancillary benefits to the public. If the Board wishes to pursue this option, staff will return to the Board in late October or early November with the results for Board consideration of the most worthy project.

TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO

Town Manager's Office · 230 Main Street · Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 251-8151 Fax (802) 257-2322

January 27, 2020

To: Brattleboro Selectboard

From: Peter B. Elwell, Town Manager

Re: Handicapped Parking on the North Side of Canal Street
Near Brattleboro Food Coop and WWHT Apartment Building

The ADA Committee, Traffic Safety Committee, and Town staff recommend the designation of a handicapped parking space on the north side of Canal Street adjacent to the Windham and Windsor Housing Trust's apartment building and the upper level of the Brattleboro Food Coop. The request for this space was made by the Coop's General Manager, Sabine Rhyne.

As background, any owner of a handicapped permit has the right to park in any public parking space without the need to pay and without the usual time restrictions. The issue here is not cost, but availability. The applicable space (the easternmost one immediately west of the intersection with South Main Street) is one of several metered spaces along that section of Canal Street and is almost continuously in use. Its location makes it ideal for an HP space, as there are accessible units in the WWHT portion of the building and mobility impaired people often attend meetings and events at the Coop's community room.

The north side of Canal Street has parallel parking and given the existing roadway and sidewalk width, a truly ADA compliant space is not possible. However, this doesn't prevent a space from being designated as a handicapped space. According to the New England ADA Center, a regional resource and a member of the national network of ADA centers, "There's nothing in the ADA that prohibits the use of the International Symbol of Accessibility in circumstances where the ADA Standards have not been met."

After reviewing the conditions at this location and conferring with the ADA Committee and the Traffic Safety Committee, staff recommends the first space on Canal Street west of South Main Street be designated as a handicapped parking space. If the Selectboard approves this recommendation, an ordinance amendment will be brought forward to implement this change along with the HP space the Selectboard recently approved near Duo Restaurant and the Brooks House.

PBE:

Town of Brattleboro
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

211 Fairground Road, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301
Tel: 802-254-4255 • Fax: 802-257-2316 • E-mail:
sbarrett@brattleboro.org

To: Brattleboro Selectboard
VIA: Peter Elwell, Town Manager
From: Stephen Barrett, Director of Public Works
Date: January 22, 2020
Subject: Certificate of Highway Mileage

1-22-2020

Enclosed is the Vermont Agency of Transportation Certificate of Highway Mileage for the Town of Brattleboro.

The Certificate is used to verify the classification and number of miles of roadway in the Town of Brattleboro, and to determine the Town's share of State aid.

Public Works has reviewed the document and recommend the Selectboard approve the Certificate of Highway Millage for 2020.

District 2
Certcode 1302-0

CERTIFICATE OF HIGHWAY MILEAGE
YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 2020

Fill out form, make and file copy with the Town Clerk, and mail ORIGINAL, before February 20, 2020 to: Vermont Agency of Transportation, Division of Policy, Planning and Intermodal Development, Mapping Section 219 N. Main Street, Barre, VT 05641.

We, the members of the legislative body of BRATTLEBORO *in* WINDHAM *County on an oath state that the mileage of highways, according to Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 19, Section 305, added 1985, is as follows:*

PART I - CHANGES TOTALS - Please fill in and calculate totals.

Town Highways	Previous Mileage	Added Mileage	Subtracted Mileage	Total	Scenic Highways
Class 1	6.420				0.000
Class 2	13.890				0.000
Class 3	64.64				0.000
State Highway	22.275				0.000
Total	107.225				0.000
* Class 1 Lane	0.503				
* Class 4	7.83				0.000
* Legal Trail	0.10				

* Mileage for Class 1 Lane, Class 4, and Legal Trail classifications are NOT included in total.

PART II - INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES SHOWN ABOVE.

1. NEW HIGHWAYS: Please attach Selectmen's "Certificate of Completion and Opening".

2. DISCONTINUED: Please attach SIGNED copy of proceedings (minutes of meeting).

3. RECLASSIFIED/REMEASURED: Please attach SIGNED copy of proceedings (minutes of meeting).

4. SCENIC HIGHWAYS: Please attach a copy of order designating/discontinuing Scenic Highways.

IF THERE ARE NO CHANGES IN MILEAGE: Check box and sign below. [✓]

PART III - SIGNATURES - PLEASE SIGN.

Selectmen/ ~~Aldermen~~/ ~~Trustees Signatures:~~ _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

T/C/V Clerk Signature: Date Filed:

Please sign ORIGINAL and return it for Transportation signature.

AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION APPROVAL: Signed copy will be returned to T/C/V Clerk.

APPROVED: DATE:

Representative, Agency of Transportation

TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO
Assessor's Office * 230 Main Street, Suite 109 * Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 251-8156 Fax (802) 251-8158

DATE: JANUARY 28, 2020

TO: SELECTBOARD

FROM: TOWN ASSESSOR

REF: CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTATION

In accordance with VSA Title 32 Sections 4155-4157 the Town Assessor is attesting that there are no appeals or suits pending upon the 2018 Grand List. This action makes it final and not subject to any further changes. The Statute also requires approval by the Selectboard. Please review the certificate for approval.

Jenepher Burnell, Town Assessor

CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTATION
NO APPEAL OR SUIT PENDING

In accordance with Title 32, VSA, Sections 4155 – 4157, we, the undersigned Selectboard Town Assessor of the Town of Brattleboro hereby certify that on February 4th, 2020 there were no statutory appeals pending from the appraisal of the Office of Assessment upon the Grand List of 2018, and that there were no unsettled suits which had been brought to recover the taxes assessed upon the appraisal of 2018 and which were paid under protest.

Under the provisions of 32 VSA, section 4157, from this date on when offered in evidence in any court in this state, this list shall be received as a legal Grand List and its validity shall not be put in issue by any party to any action in any hearing or trial in any court.

Date: Feb 4, 2020

Selectboard of the Town of Brattleboro

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date: Feb 4, 2020

_____

Town Assessor of the Town of Brattleboro

_____

Jenepher Burnell

Attested this _____ day of _____

_____

Hilary Francis, Town Clerk

TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO
Assessor's Office * 230 Main Street, Suite 109 * Brattleboro, VT 05301
(802) 251-8156 Fax (802) 251-8158

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Date: Feb 4, 2020

Selectboard of the Town of Brattleboro

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date: Feb 4, 2020

_____

Town Assessor of the Town of Brattleboro

_____

Jenepher Burnell

Attested this _____ day of _____

_____

Hilary Francis, Town Clerk

FY20 Committee and Board Vacancies
Announced October 1, 2019
Appointments to be made at February 4, 2020 Selectboard Meeting

Committee	No. of Vacancies	Applicant
Conservation Commission	2	Ashlyn Bristle

Town of Brattleboro, VT

Board and Committee Application

Date:

Jan 23, 2020

Applicant's Name:

Ashlyn Bristle

Name of Town Committee or Board to which you are applying: (hold Ctrl key for multiple selections)

[ ] ADA Advisory Committee 1 year

[ ] ADA Advisory Committee 2 year

[ ] ADA Advisory Committee 3 year

[*] Agricultural Advisory Committee N/A

[ ] Arts Committee

[ ] Cemetery Committee

[ ] Citizen Police Communications Committee

[*] Conservation Commission

[ ] Development Review Board

[ ] Development Review Board, Alternate

[ ] Design Review Committee

[ ] Design Review Committee, Alternate

[ ] Energy Committee, one year term

[ ] Energy Committee, two year term

[ ] Energy Committee, three year term

[ ] Honor Roll Committee

[ ] Planning Commission

[ ] Recreation & Parks Board

[ ] Skatepark Committee (BASIC)

[ ] Traffic Safety and Control Committee

[ ] Tree Advisory Committee

Town Appointed Committee Member for which you are applying: (hold Control key for multiple selections)

[ ] Brattleboro Housing Partnership

[ ] Nelson E Withington Fund Advisory Committee

[ ] Senior Solutions

Appointed position for which you are applying: (hold Control key for multiple selections)

[ ] Energy Coordinator

[ ] Fence Viewer

[ ] Rescue, Inc., Trustee

[ ] Tree Warden

[ ] Weigher of Coal

[ ] Windham Regional Commission

Other position not listed:

email: (none@none.com if none)

ashlynbristle23@gmail.com

Residential Address

Street Name: *SUNSET LAKE RD*

Street Num: *1320* Unit:

If your street address is not listed, enter it here:

Town:

Brattleboro

State:

VT

Zip Code:

05301

Phone Number:

Column 1	Column 2

Home:	
Work:	8023651974
Cell:	8023805638

Employer

Self Employed

Address:

Position:

Farmer

Other Relevant Employment:

10 years of farming experience, current farmer in community .

Educational Background:

BS K-12 Education, currently finishing 2nd BS, Sustainable Agriculture, entering MS soil science in Fall 2020, which I think would be valuable to both committees.

Number of Years as a Resident of Brattleboro:

10

How Much Time Are You Able to Give?

2-3 hours weekly.

Other Information: Please answer the following questions.

List your involvement on other municipal committees, commissions or boards, civic organizations, school or neighborhood groups whether in Brattleboro or another community. Please include any offices held on any of the groups listed.

None currently, looking to be more involved. Applying now, as June can be a bit hectic on the farm.

Why are you interested in this position and what particular skills would you bring to the organization?

I want to be more engaged in serving my local community in the capacity in which I am best equipped.

Have you ever attended a meeting of this committee?

[ ] Yes

[*] No

What is your vision of the Town of Brattleboro?

A thriving rural landscape of well protected natural and agricultural lands, a dynamic and active cultural landscape, with a diverse and engaged population. My favorite place!

Do you or any member of your family have any business dealings with the Town?

[ ] Yes

[*] No

If yes, please explain. (Note that rules of law or ethics may prohibit members from participating in or voting on matters in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest.)

To complete this form, press submit to email it to the Town offices or
press print and mail with any supplemental materials to: Town Manager's Office, Ste 208, Municipal Building, 230 Main Street, Brattleboro, VT 05301.

You may visit our website for additional information on various committees, commissions or boards at: http://tinyurl.com/Brattleboro-boards-commissions

Or call us by phone at 802-251-8100

Following for office use only:

Reviewed by Committee, Board or Commission:

Voted By the Board of Selectment

[ ] yes

[ ] no

Date: