# PUBLIC NOTICE - TOWN OF WEST RUTLAND

## PLANNING COMMISSION regular MEETING

## Town Office 35 Marble St. W. Rutland

***Wednesday April 5, 2023*** ***6:00 pm***

***DRAFT*** **AGENDA**

**Call to Order**

**Pledge of Allegiance**

**Motion to amend or accept draft Meeting Agenda**

**Open Meeting for Public Input (time restrictions may apply).**

**Select PC objectives and priority for 2023**

**Discuss Other & Miscellaneous business**

a. New VLCT website info and access information.
b. Permit activity updates.
c. Proposed Electric Storage Facility presentation with S.B. 4/10th.

**Set next Meeting date.**

**Adjournment**

**NOTICE: This is an in-person Public Meeting. Zoom participation available upon advance request.**
Un-vacinated individuals will be required to bring & wear face masks and practice social distancing.

A COPY OF THE 2022 ZONING REGUALTIONS are POSTED ON TOWN WEBSITE WWW.WESTRUTLANDVT.ORG, & Paper Copies available at Town Clerk's Office for $5.00.

If you wish to submit information in advance of the Meeting, USPS mail to **35 Marble St. 05777, leave in Night Drop Box at Town Office parking lot, or email zoning@WestRutlandvt.org**

Draft

# West Rutland Planning Commission (PC) Special Meeting Minutes
## February 15, 2023 6:30pm Town Offices, 35 Marble St.

**Members Present**: D. Lincoln (Chair), Sean Barrows, Leona Minard, Michael Brzoza (Vice-Chair)
Also Present: Jeffrey Biasuzzi (as Alternate & Recorder)
**Call to Order**: Chair D. Lincoln called the Meeting to Order at 6:35 pm, and led the reciting of the Pledge of Allegiance. The Meeting was not electronically recorded.

**Agenda:**
S. Barrows made a Motion to accept the draft agenda. L. Minard seconded, all approved, and Motion passed.

**Approval of Minutes**:
The January 4, 2023 Meeting was cancelled. There were no un-approved Minutes to review.

**Open Meeting to Public Input.** No Public in attendance.

**Election of Officers and Establishment of Procedure:**

1. Considering the departure of D. Lincoln at the end of his appointment in March, L. Minard Moved to nominated S. Barrows as Chairman for 2023, who accepted the nomination. M. Brzoza seconded the Motion, all approved, and the new Chair took over the meeting.
2. S. Barrows Moved to nominate M. Brzoza as Vice-Chair, who accepted the nomination. L. Minard seconded, all voted in favor, and the Motion passed.
3. J. Biasuzzi was re-appointed the Recording Secretary.

The Regular PC Meeting date remained the first Wednesday of each month, at Town Office Conference Room. The *regular Meeting time was changed to be 6:00 pm*.

**Develop PC Objectives for 2023:**
The following possible objectives were discussed (no priority identified):

1. *Update the Town Plan.* This is to be renewed by 3/28/2024. L. Minard is to contact Devin Neary, Director of RRPC on what assistance the Regional Commission can proved in preparing an updated Plan. This might include researching the possibility for construction of a Public in-ground swim pool at the Recreation Field. Leona to report the Regional Commission's suggestions at the next PC meeting.
2. *Amend the Town Flood Hazard Area regulations* to improve the Town' s ERAF rating, which may be negatively impacted by the recent zoning rule changes.
3. Draft a free standing and comprehensive animal control Ordinance; as requested by the Select Board at their 2/13/2023 meeting.
4. Amend the Zoning regulations to correct typos, and including possible addition of Judicial Court enforcement & penalties (civil Citations) in addition to current Environmental Court enforcement.

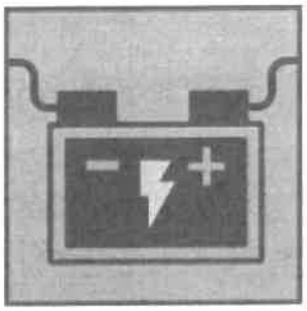
**Discuss Other & Misc. Business:**
J. Biasuzzi updated the Members on general progress by the Rutland Housing Trust to develop a multi-family project at 376-416 Main St. He also reported on some local interest to purchase the Bailey Motors property. He is to research new activity at the former Saphire Industries self –storage property. Rosen & Berger's property has not changed title.

**Meeting Schedule**:
The next scheduled P.C. meeting is for **Wednesday April 5, 2023, at new (regular) time of 6:00 pm** at Town Office.

**Adjournment:**
L. Minard Moved to conclude the Meeting; M. Brzoza seconded, All approved and the Meeting adjourned at 7: 55pm.

Respectfully submitted by J. Biasuzzi Approved:_____

# U.S. Grid Energy Storage Factsheet

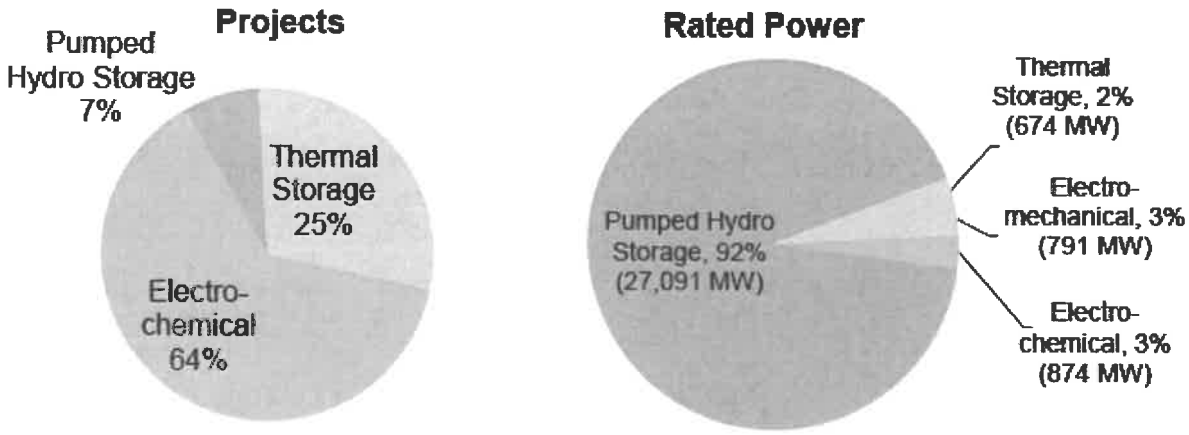


**Click here to download a printable version**

Electrical Energy Storage (EES) refers to the process of converting electrical energy into a stored form that can later be converted back into electrical energy when needed.[1] Batteries are one of the most common forms of electrical energy storage, ubiquitous in most peoples' lives. The first battery—called Volta's cell—was developed in 1800. The first U.S. large-scale energy storage facility was the Rocky River Pumped Storage plant in 1929, on the Housatonic River in Connecticut.[2,3] Research in energy storage has increased dramatically, especially after the first U.S. oil crisis in the 1970s, and resulted in advancements in the cost and performance of rechargeable batteries.[2,4,5] The impact energy storage can have on the current and future sustainable energy grid is substantial.[6]

## Advanced Battery Energy Storage (ABES)

- ABES stores electrical energy in the form of chemical energy.[19]
- Batteries contain two electrodes (anode and cathode) composed of different materials and an electrolyte that separates the electrodes. The electrolyte enables the flow of ions between the two electrodes and external wires allow for electrical charge to flow.[19]
- The U.S. has several operational battery-related energy storage projects based on lead-acid, lithium-ion, nickel-based, sodium-based, and flow batteries.[10] These projects account for 0.79 GW of rated power in 2021 and have round-trip efficiencies (the ratio of net energy discharged to the grid to the net energy used to charge the battery) between 60-95%.[10,20]

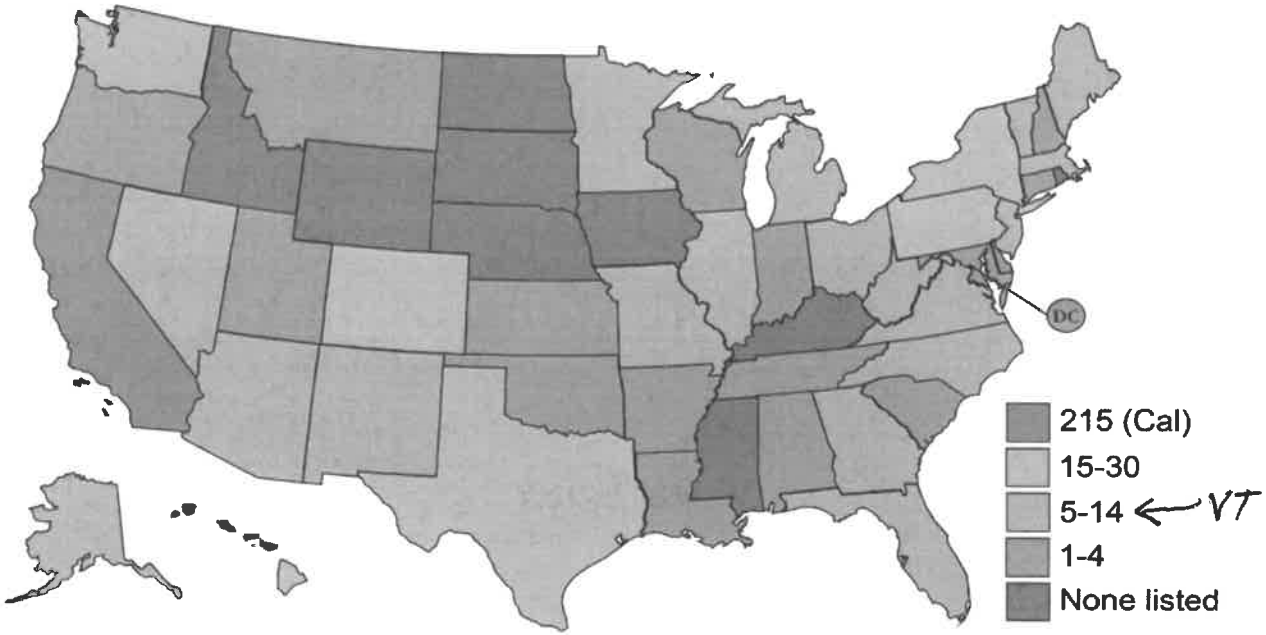



# Applications

- EES systems have many applications, including energy arbitrage, generation capacity deferral, ancillary services, ramping, transmission and distribution capacity deferral, and end-user applications (e.g., managing energy costs, power quality and service reliability, and renewable curtailment).[22]
- EES can operate at partial output levels with low losses and can respond quickly to changes in electricity demand.[23] Much of the current energy infrastructure is approaching—or beyond—its intended lifetime.[24] Storing energy in off-peak hours and using that energy during peak hours saves money and prolongs the lifetime of energy infrastructure.[21]
- Round-trip efficiency, annual degradation, and generator heat rate have a moderate to strong influence on the environmental performance of grid connected energy storage.[25]

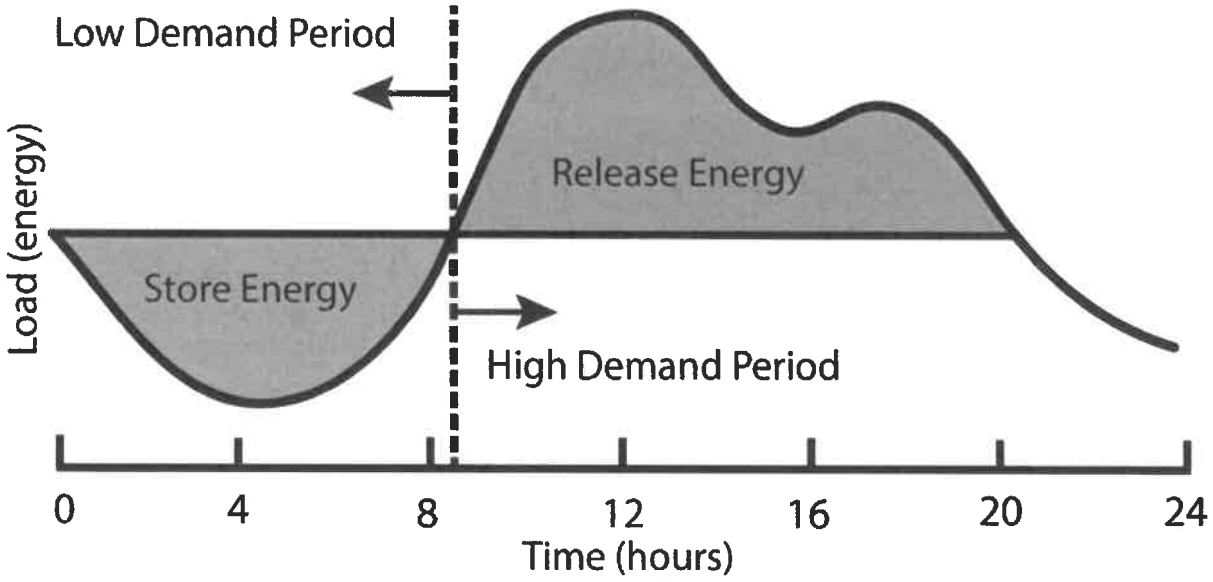
- EES systems are characterized by rated power in megawatts (MW) and energy storage capacity in megawatt-hours (MWh).[7]
- In 2020, the rated power of U.S. EES was 24 GW compared to 1,148 GW of total installed generation.[8,9] Globally, the rated power of installed EES was 191.8 GW.[10]
- In 2021, 1,359 energy storage projects were operational globally, with 13 projects under construction. 40% of operational projects are located in the U.S.[10]
- California leads the U.S. in energy storage with 215 operational projects (4.2 GW), followed by Hawaii, New York, and Texas.[10]

**NUMBER OF GRID-CONNECTED ENERGY STORAGE PROJECTS BY STATE**[10]



- Energy storage will help with the adoption of renewable energy by storing excess energy for times when renewable energy sources are unavailable.[26]

DAILY ENERGY STORAGE AND LOAD LEVELING[21]




FIVE CATEGORIES OF ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS[23]