



GRANITE STATE FUTURE

Regional Plan Framework

Organizing Principles and Common Threads

Throughout the state, regions and localities are facing difficult decisions and tough fiscal constraints about investments in the future. Decision-makers increasingly need to prioritize and make tough choices about transportation and land use, about economic development and resource management, and about housing, public health, energy, and cultural, historic, and natural resources. New Hampshire's Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs) were created by municipalities to advise and assist their member communities with these decisions. RPCs conduct technical studies and provide data analysis to help local decision-makers determine and plan for their future.

Through Granite State Future (GSF), the regional planning commissions and their member communities are presented with the opportunity to utilize a collaborative approach to municipal and regional planning, share resources, and prepare and update regional plans as required by [NH RSA 36:45](#). By working collaboratively to develop comprehensive plans in each of the State's nine regions, communities that border other regions will have available two separate but comparable plans from which they are presented a more complete picture of where they fit amongst all their municipal and regional neighbors. Additionally, the regional plans' collected data, information, and public input will ultimately save New Hampshire's communities valuable time and money when updating their own local master plans.

Interrelationship with Local and State Plans in New Hampshire

In order to provide a readily available source of information for local communities' master plan updates and community requested planning services, individual regional comprehensive plans may use the structure and contents of both the state development plan as spelled out in [RSA 9:A](#), and of the local master plan as provided in [RSA 674:2](#). State, regional and local comprehensive plans typically discuss topics such as:

- Overall vision
- Land use and regional concerns
- Housing
- Transportation
- Economic development
- Natural, cultural and historic resources and recreation
- Utilities, infrastructure and public service
- Public facilities and energy efficiency
- Natural hazards and climate change
- Implementation

The specific goals for each regional plan will be determined by the communities involved and build on common goals found in local master plans, responses from the listening boxes, visioning meetings and other appropriate sources within the region. A goal of the regional plans is to help communities find

ways in which they can address issues of common concern while striving for the most efficient use of public resources and ways to save money. When communities pursue common initiatives collectively, the economies of scales often tip in their favor. The regional plans will provide policy and decision makers throughout the state with a picture of what the residents and communities in each region value, what is necessary to sustain vibrant and economically successful futures, and strategies for implementation.

New Hampshire's Smart Growth Principles

In 2000, New Hampshire's Legislature adopted [Chapter 9-B](#), the "State Economic Growth, Resource Protection, and Planning Policy." The key reasons for adopting this policy are set forth in RSA 9-B:1 and include:

- Clean water and air, along with productive mountain, forest, and agricultural open space land are necessary for the State's economy and citizen's health and welfare.
- The maintenance of these assets is vital if the State is going to provide future generations with the same quality of life and environment.
- Economic development is essential, however, our community vitality and we-being suffers when haphazard development sprawls across the state's landscape.
- Coordinated and comprehensive planning efforts by state agencies on future development in the state will not only improve our economy, but can encourage future development occur in a manner that balances growth and natural resource protection.

While there is no single accepted definition of "smart growth," RSA 9-B:3 states that it is the control of haphazard or unplanned development so to not grow in a way that inflates the amount of land used per capita. It is also defined as development that respects our traditional and historic landscape.

Smart growth is intended to accommodate development in a manner that uses existing infrastructure and resources in a wise and efficient manner while increasing choices. The results of smart growth may include, among other things:

- Vibrant commercial activity
- Strong sense of community identity
- Adherence to traditional settlement patterns
- Ample alternate transportation modes
- Uncongested roads
- Decreased water and air pollution
- Clean aquifer recharge areas
- Viable wildlife habitat
- Attractive views of the landscape
- Preservation of historic village centers

Smart growth does not mean no growth. It's about increasing choices - opportunities to meet community and regional needs for housing, employment, goods and services, and quality of life through more efficient, creative development. Smart growth is about conserving and making the best use of our vital natural and cultural resources. It is about enhancing the choices and opportunities for present and future generations of Granite State residents. Smart growth does not demand a particular solution, but rather an approach that considers and appreciates the essential qualities and features of a community as it moves forward.

<http://www.nh.gov/oep/programs/SmartGrowth/learn/index.htm>

The New Hampshire Livability Principles

Under the GSF project, each of the regional plans will consider the [New Hampshire Livability Principles](#), a set of concepts that provide a common set of organizing ideas and principles for all nine regional plans. The NH Livability Principles represent a theoretical merger of the NH Smart Growth Principles found in NH RSA 9-A, the HUD-EPA-DOT Federal Partnership Livability Principles, and the NH Municipal Master Plan, Regional Comprehensive Plan and State Development Plan required components. The Livability Principles acknowledge that no one comprehensive plan chapter can be viewed in isolation, but that there is overlap and integration between many of the plan components. Each Livability Principle is to some degree relevant to each and every chapter of the regional plan. Therefore, NH's Regional Planning Commissions will utilize a Livability Principle lens when viewing each regional plan component.

Traditional Settlement Patterns & Development Design keep the traditional New Hampshire landscape intact by focusing development in town centers and village areas, while leaving open and rural areas for agriculture, recreation, and other suitable uses.

This principle is characterized by:

- Efficient Land Use
- Compact Design Principles
- Invest in Existing Community Centers
- Mixed Use
- Traditional and Historic Character
- Conserve Working Landscape
- Unique Community Character
- Central Place

Housing Choices ensure that everyone, no matter what their income level, has convenient and affordable choices in where they live. This includes a variety of housing options and ownership types that appeal to people at any stage of life and is convenient to where they work, shop, and play.

Housing choices allows for and creates opportunities such as:

- Affordable Housing Options Integrated Throughout Community
- Energy-efficient
- Location-efficient
- Mixed-Use/Integrated Design
- Transportation Connections & Options
- Adaptive reuse of historic structures
- Changing demographics (older population)
- Variety of housing options and ownership types
- Flexibility of design and adaptability, as units are used by different populations over time
- Housing as Neighborhoods, not just Housing Units

Transportation Choices provide a number of options that help people safely and efficiently get where they need to go, whether it is by walking, driving, biking, public transportation, carpooling, or taking a train or plane. Transportation networks should make it easy to get from one place to another, and should also allow the efficient movement of goods to support the economy (commercial freight, rail, and air transport).

Transportation choice allows for and creates a range of opportunities such as:

- Safety
- Movement of Goods to support the economy (freight, rail, air, etc.)
- Transportation Options (Air, Auto, Bike, Bus, Freight, Rail, Transit, Walk)
- Connectivity – linkages between modes, options and road networks
- Walkability – connecting housing, economic activity, and cultural/social activity
- Efficiency (energy use, traffic flow, goods transport, etc.)
- Parking Options

Natural Resource Functions & Quality make sure that we protect New Hampshire’s beautiful natural landscape, which is home to all of us as well as a wide range of wildlife species. This includes protecting and improving the water we drink, the air we breathe, the forests we love, the farmland that sustains us.

Natural Resource Functions and Quality considers features such as:

- Agricultural Resources and Industry
- Habitats
- Conserve and/or Protect Key Natural Resource Areas
- Working Landscape Maintained
- Maintain Natural Hydrology
- Water Quality & Quantity
- Drinking Water – Provision & Quality
- Water Infrastructure
- Air Quality
- Archeological Resources
- Recreation

Community and Economic Vitality is the development of hard and soft infrastructure, including financial investment, to attract and retain economic opportunity that foster community growth and ensure the highest quality of life for New Hampshire residents. This principle asks how to continue to make New Hampshire a great place in which to do business, raise a family, recreate, visit, and retire. Our neighborhoods and communities offer opportunities for an excellent education, good health, cultural happenings, and social connections.

It includes:

- Economic Development Opportunities
- Employment
- Cultural Opportunities
- Education – pre-K, K-12, technical, vocational education, non-traditional, university and internships
- Job training opportunities
- Community and Individual Health
- Access to healthy Food Options
- Personal and Communal Safety
- Social Connectivity and Social Capital
- Access to financial capital

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency identifies opportunities to save energy and costs and reduce risks to our communities, businesses and citizens. In recent decades, New Hampshire has seen an increase in extreme storms and flooding coupled with steadily rising fuel and energy prices. How can we reduce dependence on outside sources of energy, construct homes and buildings that are more efficient, and reduce impacts to our communities and infrastructure from extreme storms and flooding? It considers:

- Energy Conservation
- Adaptation – ability to plan our communities in ways that reduce risks from natural disasters
- Low Impact Development – mitigating future negative impacts
- Renewable Energy
- Green Building and Reuse of Existing Structures
- Resiliency – the ability overcome disasters and large storms with minimized impacts or costs

Common themes and considerations to all NH Livability Principles include:

- Creating opportunities for all citizens
- Ensuring all voices are heard and included
- Public Health and Safety
- Funding Alignment – commonalities equate to efficiency
 - Invest in Existing Community Centers
 - Advancement of Plan Objectives
 - Align Federal, State and Local Funding
- Plan and Program Alignment
 - Coordination between Federal, State and Local Planning and Program Requirements
 - Further direction toward joint plan implementation to identify cost and program efficiencies

The Regional Plan Outline

The following provides an overview of what the plans will look like and how they will incorporate the livability principles. The following represents the minimum and RPCs may wish to go beyond this outline as is appropriate for their region. (*Italics* indicate traditional master plan chapters).

1. **Vision**

Each RPC's vision will be unique and be built upon local values, existing community vision statements, regional outreach and local input. The vision will be the single or primary over-arching purpose and will represent the RPC's overall image for the region in consideration of the livability principles and individual plan components. The vision will identify what the regional plan is trying to achieve: better places to live, work and play; more economically resilient regions; a place where all residents can live in a peaceful, sustainable future; a State and regions that are adaptable and responsive to its citizens.

2. **Telling the Story:** One chapter, based on the NH Livability Principles and tying together the primary findings of the many technical components of the plan, which tells the "story" and is supported by a limited amount of data. (*Existing and Future Land Use, Regional Concerns*) The chapter will summarize:

- What we've heard, what it means, why it's important, and supporting existing conditions
- Desired future conditions: anticipated outcomes and summary of selected scenario results
- Goals, priorities and recommendations

3. **Prioritized Implementation of Regional Projects and Measuring Success:** The implementation section identifies who will champion the projects, how they will be accomplished, potential funding sources and timeframes for completion. RPCs will work collaboratively to develop a methodology to prioritize regional projects included in the implementation plan.

4. **Technical Components:**¹

A. *Housing:*

- I. Housing Needs Assessment
- II. Fair Housing and Equity Assessment

B. *Transportation*

C. *Water Infrastructure (Utility and Public Service)*

D. *Environment (Natural Resources, Water Resources, Recreation)*

E. *Economic Development*

F. *Climate Change Impacts Assessments (Natural Hazards)*

G. *Energy Efficiency and Green Building (Community Facilities, Energy)*

Cultural and Historic Resources, another traditional plan chapter, while not explicitly called for above should either be considered and integrated throughout all sections of the plan or RPCs may choose to develop that section as an additional component.

¹ Additional details on each technical component's scope follow within the "Resources, Policies and Questions for Consideration" section.

5. **Regional Existing Conditions and Needs Assessment:** Each region may choose whether to prepare a separate plan component or integrate the existing conditions and needs within each of the technical components. The region's current status, strengths and needs will be assessed relative to the NH Livability Principles and will include baseline assessments relative to each technical component. Input data will be collected by RPC's at the regional level using defined data standards developed by the nine RPCs in collaboration with UNH Complex Systems. The Needs Assessment will set the stage for development of the region's the goals and priorities.
6. **Scenario Planning Exercises:** Each RPC will document its scenario planning efforts including the methodology and various tests conducted. This may either be included within individual plan components or as a separate appendix to the regional plan. The final selected future scenario outcomes will be summarized and included as part of the Telling the Story narrative.

Scenario Planning will be used to assess the potential outcomes and performance goals of various land use, economic development and infrastructure investment scenarios and will form a key component of participant involvement. The planning commissions will utilize data collected through the planning process to project a variety of regional development outcomes that may include the potential impacts of new development and job creation and will suggest policies, actions and strategies to respond to them. Municipal policies, land use ordinances, and current growth trends, will be used as a framework to develop scenario planning approaches that are stakeholder driven and integrated into the community engagement process. Scenario planning will develop a shared vision for the future by analyzing various forces (e.g., health, transportation, economic, environmental, land use, etc.) that affect growth or, as is the case in northern NH, outmigration.

Each region will conduct its own scenario planning exercises, however, RPCs choosing the same type of modeling will collaborate with one another to ensure consistency and maximize staff efficiencies. Region specific scenarios will be based on the unique needs, land use and economic development characteristics and stakeholder interest. The scenario planning exercises will be used as a decision support tool to provide valuable information about growth trends, trade-offs and consequences.

Depending on each region's specific growth expectations, land use patterns, and economic trends, the nine regions will utilize at least one of the following tools for Scenario Planning:

- New Hampshire Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau's REMI econometric model that is able to simulate the impact to regional economies (county level) of changes in sector employment, transportation infrastructure and development;
- Leveraging existing GIS systems in each region, regional and State' GIS data sets, and analysis software (CommunityViz Scenario 360 Scenario 3D) to prepare spatial quantitative analyses of land use and development scenarios;
- Existing and updated travel demand models to evaluate land use and transportation policy scenarios and VMT impacts; and/or
- Fairpoint's Connect NNE Economic Scenario Model tool which provides information on existing economic conditions and estimates potential impact from new development and job creation.

Based in part on scenario outcomes, each region will determine the specific economic development, infrastructure investment and land use policy recommendations that should be incorporated into its regional plan.

Interrelationship of the Livability Principles and Plan Components

In order to break down the traditional silos that may exist in master plans, the regional plans are utilizing a holistic approach, looking at how each of the livability principles relates to each of the plan components. This recognizes that a decision made in one arena could have either negative or positive impacts in another arena. All planning subjects are to varying degrees interrelated. The following chart demonstrates the interrelationship of the livability principles and plan components as previously detailed, showing the varying degrees of relationship to one another

Interrelationship of the Regional Plan Components and the NH Livability Principles

	NH Livability Principles						
	Compact Development Patterns	Housing Choices	Transportation Choices	Natural Resource Functions and Quality	Community and Economic Vitality	Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	Creating Opportunity/Equity & Engagement
Housing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Regional Transportation Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Water Infrastructure Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Environmental Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Economic Development Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Comprehensive Climate Change Impacts	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Energy Efficiency and Green Building Strategy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Scenario Planning	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Degree of Interrelationships Key

■	■	■
Greatest		Least

Potential Outcomes to be Evaluated

During the planning process, the RPCs will consider a series of outcomes: what will be the result if the plans are implemented. The RPCs will consider the potential impacts of various development scenarios in communities and the region, and discuss how the outcomes fit with the values and goals of local plans, the regions and the state.

Below is a list of the types of outcomes that will be evaluated:

- Create and/or update regional transportation, housing, water, and air quality plans that are aligned and tied to local comprehensive land use and capital investment plans.
- Align federal planning and investment resources to implement local and regional strategies.
- Increase participation and decision-making in the region among populations traditionally marginalized in public planning processes.
- Reduce social and economic disparities for low-income, minority communities, and other disadvantaged populations.
- Decrease per capita vehicle miles travelled and transportation-related emissions for the region.

- Decrease overall combined housing and transportation costs per household.
- Increase the share of residential and commercial construction on infill development sites that encourage revitalization, while minimizing displacement of disadvantaged populations.
- Increased proportion of low and very low income households within a 30-minute transit commute of major employment centers.

It is important to keep in mind that outcomes occur only when plans are implemented. For example, local master plans analyze data and propose recommendations for zoning changes, but alone have no force or effect of law. The Planning Board must propose changes to the zoning ordinance and the municipal legislative body must vote to adopt those changes. Outcomes are then achieved when development occurs under the provisions of the zoning ordinance.

For regional plans, the implementation mechanism is both similar and different, depending on the type of recommendation. A local community may choose to adopt regional plan recommendations into their own master plans and then implement through zoning amendments, approved by the local legislative body, thus following the same route to implementation, however, this is at the town's discretion. RPCs have no authority to change local zoning or statewide policy. Other regional plan recommendations and action items may also be implemented through modifications to the suite of services RPCs provide to their communities, new resources that are developed to aid local decision making, or new partnerships that are identified to achieve common goals.

Additional Thoughts and Guidance for Regional Plans

- A focus on existing assets to build upon will help make implementation feasible and ensure a realistic plan for the future.
- Regional plans have the opportunity to consolidate efforts or reduce redundant planning processes. For example, RPCs may wish to take advantage of the opportunity that the Comprehensive Economic Development Plans and regional plan can be accomplished as one single plan and process, reducing cost of planning.
- Economy and jobs must play a central focus in the planning process. Need to ask what is the role of government and the connection between land use, the economy and jobs?
- Regional plans can serve as a forum for municipalities to collaborate and identify opportunities to collaborate and achieve economies of scale.
- Regional plans create a venue for municipalities to discuss the role of tourism, economic development, cultural and historic resources, natural resources which are shared across municipal boundaries.

Resources, Policies and Questions for Consideration

Granite State Future’s Technical Advisory Subcommittees (TASCs), made up of transportation, housing, water, economic development, natural resources and other infrastructure professionals, used the NH Livability Principles as a framework to discuss and compile the many resources in NH; policies, recommendations, and questions that regional plans should consider; existing conditions and trends; and a variety of metrics for measuring progress. These resources, policies and existing conditions represent preliminary background research for RPC staff and have been compiled in an effort to streamline the research process. Each RPC will supplement these materials with more local and regionally specific materials and information.

The following sections include a brief description of the scope of work for the plan’s vision, telling the story section, implementation plan and each of technical components along with a series of tables that synthesize the TASCs’ research on existing resources and the many polices recommendations, and questions that regional plans should consider. The many existing conditions and trends identified by the TASCs have been integrated into a separate Statewide Existing Conditions and Trends Assessment and the many metrics have been incorporated into RPC efforts to identify common metrics to be utilized by each regional plan. The original matrix prepared by each TASC is included in the Appendix to this report.

Key to Acronyms Used to Identify the Related Livability Principles:

TSP = Traditional Settlement Patterns and Development Design

HT = Housing and Transportation Choices

NR = Natural Resources Functions and Quality

CEV = Community and Economic Vitality

CCEE = Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

E&E = Equity and Engagement

All blue text is a direct hyperlink to the identified resource or source document cited.

Vision

Each RPC’s vision will be unique and be built upon local values, existing community vision statements, regional outreach and local input. The RPCs will follow a consistent process to engage their constituents and conduct a regional visioning process that will include efforts such as reviewing existing vision statements in municipal master plans, utilizing feedback from the online public forums created through the Granite State Future website, and including comments received through the Listening Boxes and from attendance at regional events. The end product will be a vision statement that describes the region’s overall vision for development over the next 20 years. The Regional visioning and planning sessions will include municipal representatives, residents, and a broad range of local partners and organizations.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
DES Strategic Plan	TSP
Existing Statutes e.g. RSA 9A, 9B, 79	HT
NH Housing Finance Authority – Resource Library	HT
NH Wildlife Action Plan	HT
State Development Plan per RSA 9-A:1	CEV

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
Statewide transportation plans (Long Range Plan , Ten Year Plan , Strategic Highway Safety Improvement Plan , Rail Plan)	HT
Various Data Sources (Employment Projections, Community Profiles, Childcare in NH – ELMI , NH Demographic Trends in the 21st Century by UNH Carsey Institute)	CEV

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
EESE Board Final Report on the VEIC Independent Energy Study	CCEE
Facts and Figures The 2011 Annual Report on Disability in New Hampshire	E&E
Governor’s Water Sustainability Commission	NR
HEAL Action Plan for New Hampshire 2008	TSP, E&E, CEV
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
Housing and School Enrollment In New Hampshire A Decade of Dramatic Change	E&E
New Hampshire’s Changing Landscape 2010 – Population Growth, Land Use Conversion and Resource Fragmentation in the Granite State	NR
New Hampshire Demographic Trends in the Twenty-First Century	E&E
NH Center for Public Policy Studies From Tailwind to Headwind: NH Shifting Economic Trends	E&E
NH Climate Action Plan	HT, NR, CCEE
NH Forest Resource Assessment 2010 (Forest Action Plan)	NR
NH Water Resources Primer	NR
NH’s Five-Year Preservation Plan	CCEE
Statewide business plan	HT
What is NH? , 2012, NH Center for Public Policy Studies	HT

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Innovative Land Use Handbook	TSP
Livable Walkable Toolkit	TSP
Preserving Rural Character Through Agriculture , UNH Cooperative Extension	NR
Preserving Rural Character: The Agriculture Connection , Office of Energy and Planning Technical Bulletin #6, Winter 2000,	NR

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
CEDS Documents (NCC, LRPC, SWRPC, SPC, pending in CNHRPC, w/SNHPC)	CEV
Coastal Adaptation Plan	HT
Local Master Plans Vision Section per NH RSA 674:2 I a	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E
Local success stories (based upon specific region) where community and economic vitality were improved	CEV
Natural Resource plans: Land Conservation Plans & Water Resources	HT
Regional Plans and Long Range Planning Documents	TSP, CEV, E&E

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Child Care & Sustainable Communities Webinar : American Planning Association	CEV
Community Engagement Guideline for Sustainable Communities	E&E
Disability Statistics , Cornell University	E&E
Livable Community Indicators for Sustainable Aging in Place , MetLife Mature Market	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Institute	
Perspectives on America's Forests Multiple Perspectives on the National Report on Sustainable Forests – 2003	NR
PolicyLink - a national research and action institute advancing economic and social equity by lifting up what works	E&E

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
How will the dramatic increase in older population of New Hampshire affect housing, transportation, and the economy?	HT
Will this vision include everyone?	E&E
Does the vision account for the balance of distributed costs and benefits?	E&E
Is there a group of people who could either be unfairly burdened or unfairly advantaged by this vision?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Existing state policy statements and guiding information from RSAs	HT
Large, interconnected, "functional" blocks: Preserve large, contiguous blocks (> 50 acres), connect resources across the landscape (e.g., supports wildlife movement, scenic/recreational value) and maintain "working land" functions on protected lands (ag, forestry, fiber, recreation). (Sources: NE Gov Conference Blue Ribbon Commission on Land Conservation Report; NH Wildlife Action Plan; NH Forest Action Plan 2010)	NR
People within Natural Systems: Recognize that humans live within ecosystems and that by working "with" natural systems, and with appropriate planning & measures to reduce impacts, manage resources, and prepare for changes, natural resource quality (air, water, habitat) can be improved and ecosystems can continue to function effectively to serve all purposes (this = sustainability, versus just discussing "protection" of natural resources, which implies having no impact, and thus is too limiting to many). (Sources: NHDES Strategic Plan, NH Water Primer, NH Wildlife Action Plan - "Taking Action for Wildlife")	NR
Provide recreational opportunities that respond to changing demographics (age, ethnicity, underserved populations) (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018).	NR
Reduce greenhouse gasses by 80% by 2050	HT
Transportation excellence enhancing the quality of life in NH – Guiding vision of NHDOT	HT

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
A more expansive analysis of the state's economic and demographic trends – with a timeframe of decades, not months or years – shows that the forces that helped create New Hampshire's advantage have largely run their course. As a result, the model that defined the state's economy since the 1980s – consistent population growth, increased productivity, and a more resilient economy than our competitors – no longer holds. After benefiting from nearly three decades of economic tailwinds, New Hampshire now faces a strong headwind: net out-migration, an aging population and decreased labor productivity.	E&E

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Demographic trends information indicates need for diverse population planning, and attracting families with children (NH Demographic Trends in the 21st Century , Carsey Institute)	CEV
Integrated Perspective: Recognize strong ties between natural resources (management and conservation) and other sectors (e.g., economic activity, tourism, forestry, climate, social); ensure that natural resource considerations are integrated with other sector discussions to avoid conflicting recommendations. (Sources: NH Climate Action Plan , NE Gov Conference Blue Ribbon Commission on Land Conservation Report, North Country RC&D Five year Plan)	NR
Sustain and Promote Agriculture: "Sustaining Agriculture" planning to support continued and expanded agricultural activity; ensure that towns are "farm-friendly" and that ag can co-exist with increased residential and non-residential development (Source: NH Coalition for Sustaining Agriculture). Attain 30% in-state production of food needs (Source: NH Food Security Plan - UNH Office of Sustainability; NH Coalition for Sustaining Ag)	NR

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Balanced Fiscal Policies: Fiscal policies should internalize environmental costs of actions (e.g., business choices, development impacts), and limit private economic gain from resources held in public trust.	NR
Benefits of compact development include reduced infrastructure costs, increased support for neighborhood retail and transit services, and reduced auto-dependence by locating destinations in closer proximity to one another.	TSP
Compact development supports efficient use of land and reduces loss of open space by allowing for increased density in areas of existing development such as town centers and downtowns.	TSP
Demographic trends indicate need for diverse planning and enhanced choices in housing & transportation.	HT
Develop a comprehensive outreach and education policy based on the state energy policy (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Develop and adopt a comprehensive and stable state energy policy that supports energy security, human health, environmental protection, and in-state economic development (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Develop guiding vision for planning and economic development	CEV
Housing and transportation choices are often tied to how the state performs economically	HT
Implement programs and assistance to encourage consideration of climate change and energy efficiency among private businesses and individuals (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Incorporate considerations of climate change and energy efficiency into municipal government functions, regulations, and planning processes (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Maintain / enhance the (rural) quality of life	CEV
Prepare a community vision of how the community should plan for future growth and development.	TSP
Preservation and enhancement of quality of life for state's residents through better housing and transportation choices	HT
Promote regional thinking for communities as they plan for future growth and development, and the impact across town borders.	TSP

Telling the Story and Land Use Patterns

While the “Telling the Story” chapter will present a synthesis and summary of all the technical plan components and all Livability Principles, it will be the one place in the plans to center on how our transportation, housing, natural resource and other such systems relate to one another and our desired future land use patterns. The following resources, policies, and existing conditions relate therefore to the more traditional existing and future land use chapters.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
305(b)/303(d) Water Quality Impaired Waters Assessments and applicable Water Quality Restoration Plans (TMDLs)	NR
DES Strategic Plan	TSP

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
Economic Impact of Local Food Systems in NH	CCEE
HEAL NH Action Plan 2008 & Strategic Plan 2011	CEV, E&E
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
New Hampshire’s Changing Landscape 2010	HT, CCEE
NH Climate Action Plan	HT, CCEE
NH Everlasting – NH Forest Society	CEV
NH Wildlife Action Plan - Habitat Landcover and Highest Ranked Wildlife Habitat by Ecological Condition , NH F&G	NR
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018	CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
A Handbook on Sprawl and Smart Growth Choices for Southern New Hampshire Communities (SNHPC, August, 2002)	NR
Analysis of patterns of development using Community Center Area and Key Destinations GIS data sets (GRANIT); in combination with US Census Block data for housing and population	TSP
Conservation Design for Subdivision: A Practical Guide to Creating Open Space Networks (Randall Arendt, Island Press, 1996)	NR
Conservation Land Data (GRANIT)	NR
GRANIT website	CCEE
Innovative Land Use Handbook	HT, TSP, CEV, E&E
Livable Walkable Communities Toolkit	TSP, CEV, E&E
Office of Energy & Planning Cost of Sprawl tool	CCEE
State level Natural Services Network GIS data layers (GRANIT) - needs to be updated with new Wildlife Action Plan 2010 data, new FEMA floodplain maps, and updated favorable gravel well analysis and well-head protection areas; as well as regional/local Natural Resource Inventories	NR

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Land Conservation Plan for NH Coastal Watersheds	HT, E&E
Local Master Plans	HT, TSP, CEV, E&E
Local Zoning Ordinances and Subdivision Regulations and State Regulations	HT, TSP, CEV, E&E

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
<p>Various regional conservation and environmental management plans (e.g., Lake, Watershed, river management plans) as applicable, including, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see full resource table for full list of identified plans • Quabbin to Cardigan Partnership • Lakes Region Conservation Plan (available soon) • Pemigewasset Watershed Resource Co-Occurrence Maps and Analysis - and Bristol-New Hampton Tributaries Watershed Conservation Plan • Land Conservation Plan for New Hampshire's Coastal Watersheds (Nature Conservancy, 2006) • Piscataquog Watershed Land Conservation Plan (2011 update of former plan) 	NR

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FEMA - updated)	CCEE
Land Use and Environment Tool Group from Policylink Equitable Development Toolkit	E&E
Livable Community Indicators for Sustainable Aging in Place , MetLife Mature Market Institute	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E
Northeast Climate Impact Assessment	CCEE
Smart Growth for Coastal and Waterfront Communities	E&E
Staying Connected in the Northern Appalachians Initiative , The Nature Conservancy (This should be updated after the end of the year as the full 4-state initiative will be on a website.)	NR
Transportation Climate Initiative	HT
US Dept. of Agriculture Climate Change Science Plan (2010)	CCEE
USDA Forest Service – Forest Inventory and Analysis, data, summaries, and maps	NR

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
How to maintain rural character but meet increased need for services and maintain tax base?	HT
Where are regional Growth Centers?	CEV
To what extent are working lands addressed?	CEV
How have land use practices been a barrier to fair use of land and planning in the past?	E&E
When land use policies and practices hinder action or decision making for a group of people, have the pros and cons been weighed sufficiently to determine the greater good?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Energy Commissions Statute (RSA 38-D: Energy Commissions, 2009) enables the appointment of an energy commission by either the local legislative or the local governing body of 3-10 members with staggered three year terms. The purpose of an energy commission is "...for the study, planning, and utilization of energy resources for municipal buildings and built resources of such city or town", to research municipal energy use, and recommend to local boards pertaining to municipal energy plans and sustainable practices, such as energy conservation, energy efficiency, energy generation, and zoning practices.	CCEE

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
<p>Manage land use to protect/maintain environmentally-sensitive and/or valuable lands, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wetlands, riparian, shoreland buffers to protect water quality and maintain habitat terrestrial connectivity between large blocks large, unfragmented forest blocks to support multiple resource and economic functions & increase resiliency limit development in areas of high flooding/erosion risk (flood plains, dam inundation areas, sea inundation, high fluvial erosion risk) areas that support essential natural services (e.g., clean drinking water supply, groundwater recharge, flood control, high-quality habitat, ag soils) <p>(Sources: NH Water Primer, NH Climate Action Plan & Adaptation Planning, NH Wildlife Action Plan, NH Coalition for Sustaining Ag, NRCS Land Evaluation Site Assessment)</p>	NR
<p>RSA 672:1 III-a and III-d: Planning and Zoning Act stating that renewable energy systems shall not be unreasonably limited by municipal zoning, or the unreasonable interpretation of zoning regulation.</p>	CCEE
<p>RSA 674:2 permits municipalities to include energy chapters in their master plans, which consist of an analysis of energy and fuel resources, needs, scarcities, costs, and problems affecting the municipality and a statement of policy on the conservation of energy.</p>	CCEE
<p>RSA 674:63 Small Wind Energy Systems: In 2008 the NH Legislature passed HB310, which creates a framework for municipalities to regulate the construction of small-scale wind turbines. The law clarifies the obligation municipalities have to encourage renewable energy in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare. The Small Wind ordinance is flexible enough for municipalities to adjust the regulations and meet their individual goals. Additional information available from NH OEP.</p>	CCEE
<p>RSA 72:61-72 permits municipalities to offer Property Tax exemptions on solar, wind, and wood heating systems, including solar hot water, solar photovoltaic, wind turbines, and central wood heating systems (not stovetop or woodstoves). Communities may choose to pass each exemption separately.</p>	CCEE
<p>RSA 9-B: State Economic Growth, Resource Protection, and Planning Policy: “Smart Growth” statute, establishing key principles for economic growth, resource protection, and planning that ensure “... clean water and air; productive mountain, forest, and agricultural open space land,” and that impact directly land use development and transportation patterns that greatly affect energy use.</p>	CCEE
<p>State Statutes</p>	HT

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
<p>Encourage nodal and mixed use land development; Guide communities for potential growth areas, conservation areas</p>	TSP
<p>Energy Efficient Development Ordinance: this ordinance provides model language for three approaches that communities may adopt depending on their availability of building inspection and code enforcement staff. These approaches include language for adoption into subdivision or site plan review regulations, the adoption of additional building codes that exceed state energy codes, and the adoption of a performance zoning ordinance encouraging voluntary implementation of energy efficient practices for new construction in exchange for incentives or bonuses. This ordinance was developed as part of the NH Dept. of Environmental Service’s Innovative Land Use Planning Techniques Handbook.</p>	CCEE
<p>Evaluate effect of alternative buildout futures on natural resource systems quality and functions.</p>	NR

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Innovative Land Use Planning Guide : the guide is comprised of model standards that can be incorporated within municipal zoning, land use regulations, hazard mitigation plans, capital improvement plans and land/resource preservation plans to achieve specific goals relating to: 1) climate change (adaptation strategies and plans, regulated growth and development in high hazard areas and floodplains, building codes, shoreland easements and setbacks, buffers to sensitive areas, targeted preservation of land, resources and ecosystem services, infrastructure maintenance and replacement standards); and 2) energy (conservation and efficiency, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, reduced vehicle miles travelled, development and implementation of alternative and renewable energy sources).	CCEE
Promote infill and redevelopment over "greenfield" development as strategy to maintain natural resource functions and quality (Sources: NH Water Primer, NH Climate Action Plan , NHDES Strategic Plan)	NR
The Innovative Land Use Handbook provides various model ordinances	CEV

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Local Master Plans seek to protect community character, balance budgets and ensure adequate delivery of services	CEV, E&E
Maintain viable working landscape	TSP
Natural resource issues and planning should involve experts, use best-available science and data, and look outside regional boundaries - consider natural frameworks such as watersheds, and look across regional boundaries in evaluating effects on and sustainability of natural resource systems	NR
Preference for infill & redevelopment (especially within Community Center Areas) over new, "greenfield" development	TSP
Preserve undeveloped land to maintain fixed carbon.	HT
Promote development in areas that are serviced by transit or promote development in a way that is conducive	HT
Promote efficient use of land through compact development and infill development to reduce car trips and encourage other modes of transportation.	HT, TSP
Protect drinking water supply intake areas	TSP
Protect/retain future potential supplies (both surface water and groundwater)	TSP
Town/regional natural resource inventories should be the basis for land use planning to ensure limited impact to natural resource functions and quality.	NR
Zoning implements the local master plan	CEV, E&E

Implementation

The implementation section identifies who will champion the projects, how they will be accomplished, potential funding sources and timeframes for completion. This will include a section on metrics and the process to monitor progress and make any necessary course adjustments. The focus of the implementation section should be to identify realistic and achievable actions that may be taken to further the regional plan vision and where possible, potential funding sources should be identified for each.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
Energy Technical Assistance and Planning municipal energy use data (not currently available but will eventually be provided by OEP)	CCEE
Last State of New Hampshire Capital Improvement Plan	CEV
State Ten Year Plan	HT
Taking Action for Wildlife (NH F&G and UNH Cooperative Extension)	NR

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
NH Forest Resource Plan (Forest Action Plan)	NR
NHDOT Balanced Scorecard	HT
Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in New Hampshire	E&E

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Community College & University Systems programs looking at energy efficiency training: ex. Lakes Region Community College Energy Efficiency Training Program , UNH Sustainability Institute	CCEE
Conserving the Family Farm : A Guide to Conservation Easements for Farmers, Other Ag Professionals, Landowners and Conservationists, UNH Cooperative Extension, 2002	NR
Creating an Agricultural Commission in your Hometown , NH Coalition for Sustaining Agriculture, 2007	NR
Formulating a Water Resources Management & Protection Plan (NH OEP, 1992)	NR
Good Forestry in the Granite State : Recommended Voluntary Management Practices in NH	NR
HEAL Action Plan	TSP, E&E, CEV
HEAL NH Strategies, Resources & Tools for Cities & Towns	TSP, E&E, CEV
Innovative Land Use Planning Techniques : A Handbook for Sustainable Development (NH DES, 2008)	TSP, NR
Natural Resources Inventories: A Guide for New Hampshire Communities & Conservation Groups	NR
Preserving Rural Character Through Agriculture (NH Cooperative Extension, 2000)	NR

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Coastal Adaptation Work Group	CCEE
Land use and floodplain regulations	TSP
Local Master Plans, Hazard Mitigation Plans and Capital Improvement Plans	TSP, CCEE
Local plans and Integrated Permitting Process	TSP
Local Zoning Ordinances and Subdivision Regulations and State Regulations	HT, TSP

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Mapping projects showing current location of services and housing, transportation, cc, zoning/land use, business/employment (Various, per each town)	CEV
Municipal CIPs	HT, CEV
NH Climate Collaborative	CCEE
Regional Energy Groups & Local Commissions/Committees	CCEE
Upper Valley Adaptation Work Group	CCEE
Various regional conservation and environmental management plans (e.g., Lake, Watershed, river management plans) as applicable, including, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see full resource table for full list of identified plans • Lakes Region Conservation Plan (available soon) • Land Conservation Plan for New Hampshire's Coastal Watersheds (Nature Conservancy, 2006) • Piscataquog Region 2010 Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan 	NR

National Resources:	Livability Principles
EPA Community Energy Challenge	CCEE
King County Community Engagement guide and Community Engagement Worksheet – 2 short easy to use tools on the how to's of community engagement.	E&E
Livable Community Indicators for Sustainable Aging in Place , MetLife Mature Market Institute	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Are plans, policies and documents developed during the planning process actually implemented?	HT
What is the capacity (meaning staffing, clear process, on-the-ground conditions, etc.) to develop and/or redevelop property?	CEV
Is the local permitting process clear, predictable and fair?	CEV
Are decision-makers clear about the potential impacts on underrepresented groups?	E&E
Have decision-makers and community members been given the opportunity to explore the impacts of NOT acting as well as acting on proposed solutions?	E&E

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Educate public and officials on value contributed by private lands (Source: NH Forest Resource Strategies)	NR
Engage community agencies and municipalities in adopting and promoting HEAL interventions(Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Incorporate healthy eating and active living practices in town planning processes (Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Incorporate land use and practices that promote physical activity and healthy living in master plans (Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Use comparative ranking tools for resource/land use planning and basis for integrated approach & new/revised zoning ordinances, including (for example): NH Method (wetlands), Forest Land Evaluate Site Assessment (NCRC&D), Land Evaluation Site Assessment (LESA - NRCS, ag land), natural resource inventories	NR

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Audit/analyze current zoning & regulations: (1) what natural resource functions and qualities are "threatened" or inhibited by current plans/zoning (e.g., zoning obstacles to ag production - NH Coalition for Sustaining Agriculture); (2) evaluate "what is being missed" by existing policies and regulations re: protection of natural resource functions and quality.	NR
Build flexibility into zoning regulations to allow for innovative and evolving technologies	TSP
Highlight effective plans and implementation strategies relative to maintaining/improving natural resource functions and quality	NR
Long term implementation actions should lead to Granite State residents have choice in where to live based on individual or family needs.	E&E
Look for Integration in Implementation: Consider opportunities for natural resources management, conservation, and protection actions/components, including Hazard Mitigation Planning driven by changing environmental conditions, as part of any/all implementation actions across all chapters/appendices and in working on local Master Plans.	NR
Maintain/expand state and local statutes, including: LCIP, Current Use, Innovative Land Use controls, % land use change tax toward conservation	NR
Make Energy Technical Assistance and Planning (ETAP) municipal baseline energy data available to municipalities and planners (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Municipalities and schools should track and publish annual energy use (ex. Bethlehem Annual Report) (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Poor economic performance at the local, regional and state level limits the possibility for implementation	HT
Prevent development in hazard areas such as steep slopes, fluvial erosion hazard areas, etc.	TSP
Support change to local zoning and regulations to encourage sustainable development principles	TSP
There's no or limited funding, resources or grants available for implementation	E&E
Update job descriptions for municipal employees to include energy tracking as a required task (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE

Housing

The Housing Section will include two components. The first of which is a Housing Needs Assessment that examines a range of existing and projected housing needs by type and tenure that is available to all ranges of family income. Housing Needs Assessments will be prepared in accordance with RSA 36:47, II and may already be complete in some regions. New Hampshire Housing (NHHFA) will work with the RPCs to lend expertise to the regional Housing Needs Assessments (HNA) from the State HNA and Consolidated Plan. NHHFA will conduct a Housing Preferences and Needs Study for use by the regional plans that will combine a quantitative analysis of current demographics, housing utilization and needs with a qualitative analysis of New Hampshire households' current housing conditions and future housing plans and preferences.

The second component is a Regional Fair Housing and Equity Assessment that addresses the ability of residents to take advantage of housing opportunities throughout the area without discrimination. Local land use regulatory controls, one obstacle to fair housing choice identified within the 2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in NH, will be reviewed by each of the RPCs in their plans. NH Housing will assist the RPCs in analyzing fair housing and to understand the various mechanisms which may be employed to reduce local regulatory barriers to affordable housing.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
NH Housing Finance Authority Research Library & Housing Data	HT, CEV, E&E
Housing Financing Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Income Housing Tax credit • HOME Investment Partnerships • Tax-Exempt Bonds • Community Development Block Grant • Community Development Improvement Program 	E&E
State and Federal Regulations	TSP

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
10 Year Plan to End Homelessness , NH Coalition to End Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchester • Nashua 	E&E
Access to Affordable Food in New Hampshire , Communities & Banking, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	TSP, CEV, NRFQ, E&E
Handbook on Open Space Development Through Residential Clustering (SNHPC, 2001)	NR
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
National Survey of Programs and Services for Homeless Families: New Hampshire , Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homeless	E&E
New Hampshire Homeless Veteran's Plan	E&E
NH Climate Action Plan	HT
NH Healthy Home Statewide Strategic Action Plan	E&E
NH Housing Finance Authority Assessment of Impediments for Fair Housing	E&E
NH Housing Finance Authority Biennial Plan	HT
State and Entitlement Consolidated Plans	HT, E&E
State Plan on Aging	E&E
State Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in NH	TSP, E&E, CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Achieving Smart Growth in New Hampshire, A Guide Book	HT
CDFA Neighborhood Stabilization Program	CCEE
Community Development Improvement Program	E&E
Innovative Land Use Handbook	TSP
NH Building Energy Code Compliance Roadmap Report	HT, CCEE
NH Low Income Housing Tax Credit Qualified Allocation	E&E
Sprawl Indicator Measures - Distribution of Housing Within and Outside Community Center Areas (using Census block data and GIS Community Center Area data layer from UNH GRANIT)	NR

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Annual Town Reports	E&E
Concord Housing Commission Charrette Study	TSP
Downtown Plans	TSP
Entitlement Communities' Consolidated Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchester • Nashua • Portsmouth • Dover • Rochester 	E&E
Housing Market Analyses	HT
Local Zoning and Land Use Regulations	TSP
Regional Housing Needs Assessment Study (RHNA) (various, per towns and planning commissions)	HT, CEV
Regional Workforce Housing Fair Share Analysis	TSP, HT, CEV

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Affordable Housing Tool Group in PolicyLink Equitable Development Toolkit	E&E
Cost of Sprawl Revisited TCRP Report 39	NR
Growing Cooler: The Evidence on Urban Development and Climate Change, Ewing, et. al., ULI, 2007.	HT
Growing Greener: Putting Conservation into Local Plans and Ordinances (Randall Arendt, Island Press, 1999)	NR
Housing and Family-Friendly Communities : Cornell Cooperative Extension	E&E
Livable Community Indicators for Sustainable Aging in Place , MetLife Mature Market Institute	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E
Planning for Family-Friendly Communities : Cornell University/APA	CEV
PolicyLink Info on Inclusionary Zoning	E&E

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
What is the capacity (zoning, political will, etc.) for mixed-use housing?	CEV
Are we increasing access to safe houses and apartments for working people? What mixed-use zoning policies are best to achieve this?	E&E
Have we empowered seniors and their families to make informed decisions about assisted and supported living options?	E&E

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Are businesses and leaders able to hire people who are happy with their living choices relative to the proximity to work?	E&E
Do we have policies that increase opportunity and foster a successful housing market?	E&E
Questions to be addressed track baseline Public Assistance data by Town using the annual reports	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Adequate supply of workforce housing .	HT, E&E
Compliance with current energy codes for new construction .	HT, E&E
NH Building Energy Code Compliance Roadmap Report —goal to achieve at least 90% compliance with the state energy code by 2017 (<i>Executive Summary, pg 1</i>).	CCEE
NH Building Energy Code Compliance Roadmap Report —overcoming market barriers to energy code compliance will be critical to achieving intermediate outcomes on the path to reaching at least 90% compliance with the state energy code by the year 2017. The key building blocks for achieving 90% compliance with the NH energy code are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong leadership and policies • Stakeholder engagement • Targeted outreach and education • Adequate resources and funding • Verification and enforcement • Measurement and evaluation (<i>Executive Summary, pg 6</i>). 	CCEE
State Statute – energy codes	HT, E&E
Workforce Housing RSA	HT, CEV, E&E

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Assist minority residents in securing housing in safe and accessible neighborhoods (Source: State Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in NH)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Create, maintain, enhance the connectivity of recreation trails within and between resources and communities. (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018)	NR
Environmental Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop homes in a compact way to reduce VMT and CO2 • Develop homes in existing urban areas to reduce “drive till you qualify.” 	HT, E&E
Innovative Land Use Handbook : Provides standards/guidelines for a variety of housing choices	TSP
Maximize energy efficiency in residential buildings .	HT, E&E
Support creation of walkable communities (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018)	NR
US Dept. of Energy —the single most important step to reducing energy use in buildings is to implement and enforce compliance with building energy codes (<i>U.S. Department of Energy, Building Energy Codes Program 2011 Annual Report “Development, Adoption, Compliance – Building Greater Energy Efficiency”, page 9</i>).	CCEE

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Achieve 90% compliance with existing NH building energy codes (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Adequate supply of affordable rental housing for low and very-low-income, elderly,	HT, E&E

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
and disabled people.	
Enable seniors to remain in their own homes with high quality of life	HT, E&E
Explore opportunities for cottage and in-fill housing to provide affordable housing opportunities within urban boundary	TSP
Goal: Empower older people, their families, and other consumers to make informed decisions about, and to be able to easily access, existing health and long term care options	E&E
Inclusionary zoning that enables the development of housing that can cater to the needs of varied income levels is encouraged, especially workforce housing near where people work.	HT, E&E
Municipalities should participate in National Flood Insurance Program (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE
Population has increased more in suburban areas resulting in low density land use.	HT, E&E
Production of affordable rental housing for very low income families is a high priority. Affordable rental housing for people disabilities of very low and extremely low income elderly housing are also a high priority. Inclusionary zoning that enables the development of housing that can cater to the needs of varied income levels is encouraged, especially workforce housing near where people work.	E&E
Promote and support safe, affordable and needed housing and related services for New Hampshire families and individuals through the efficient use of resources thereby contributing to the economic and social development of the State and its communities.	HT, E&E
Promote mixed use/mixed income housing, particularly within and near existing community centers	TSP
Promote residential development in areas with existing infrastructure to reduce tax burdens.	HT, E&E
Promote social cohesion and reasonable levels of housing affordability through inclusive zoning, density bonuses, accessory units, and other tools	E&E
Regional and Statewide Fair Housing Needs Assessments (recommendations): Provides data on housing needs, trends	TSP
Regional Housing Needs Assessments identify housing needs in a given region	CEV
Support livable, desirable and ecologically healthy communities, minimize storm runoff, absorbing noise, improving quality of life. (Source: NH Forest Resource strategies, NH Div of Forests and Lands, 2010)	NR
The benefits of homeownership increases community pride, and build social capital. Financially, homeownership may not always be the optimal investment for a family, and other financial investments may yield more stable and lucrative returns.	E&E
To eliminate homelessness among veterans in New Hampshire (NH) by ensuring all NH Veterans and their families, by 2014, have access to affordable housing and support services that promote independence and well-being.	E&E
Unaffordable housing is both a dimension of poverty and a contributor to poverty.	E&E
Use native lumber and create markets for local housing. Ensure ordinances don't prohibit the use of native lumber.	NR
Utilize Conservation Subdivision design to maintain natural resource connectivity (i.e., connected open space) and protect important resources.	NR
Workforce Housing Fair Share Analyses specifically look at the workforce housing needs in a region	CEV

Transportation

In addition to driving, the regional transportation component will examine regional networks and expansion of choices, placing an emphasis on enhancing public transit, biking, and walking. Transportation is a key component to achieving equity within our communities given NH's relatively high cost of transportation. Plans will propose implementation strategies to reduce economic barriers and impacts to natural resources, enhance public health opportunities, improved air quality and opportunities for creating location efficient housing, and reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The transportation component will be coordinated with each RPC's metropolitan planning organization (MPO) and NH Department of Transportation related functions as applicable.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
Final Supplemental (SEIS) and Reevaluation/Section 4(f) Evaluation – Interstate 93 Improvements Salem to Manchester, NH, FHWA-NH-EIS-0201-FS, May 2010	NR
Management Practices for Routine Roadway Maintenance Activities in NH (NH DOT),	NR
NHDOT Balanced Scorecard	HT
NHDOT Park and ride maps	CEV

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
HEAL Action Plan	TSP, E&E, CEV
HEAL Strategies	TSP, E&E, CEV
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
New Hampshire Resident Views Use, Availability, and Need for Public Transportation	E&E
New Hampshire Statewide Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan , NH DOT Bicycle & Pedestrian Program, May, 2000	NR
NH Climate Action Plan	TSP, CCEE
Potential Solutions for Reducing Road Salt in NH , Jeff Taylor and Associates and Center for Environment, Plymouth State College	NR
State Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in NH	TSP, E&E, CEV
State Transportation Plans (Long Range Plan, Ten Year Plan, Highway Safety Improvement Plan, Rail Transit Plan)	HT, CEV
Statewide Study of Community Transportation	HT
Timber Bridges in New Hampshire , Southern NH RC&D, 9/2005, and Timber Bridges, Design, Construction and Maintenance , US Forest Service, June 1990, EM7700-8	NR

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Best Management Practices for Roadside Invasive Plants (NH DOT)	NR
NH Livable Walkable Communities Toolkit	NR, CEV, E&E
NHDOT Complete Streets (at bottom of web page)	CEV

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Downtown Plans	TSP
MPO/RPC Air Quality Attainment reports	CCEE
Pedestrian/Bike Plans	TSP
Regional and Local Corridor Transportation Plans	TSP, CEV

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Regional Transportation Plans (see all 9 RPC websites – plans are located under publications and reports)	NR
State Coordinating Council /Regional Coordination Councils for Community Transportation	HT
Transit Provider Plans (various, per each organization)	CEV

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Alliance for Biking & Walking in the United States	E&E
Assessing Vulnerability and Risk of Climate Change Effects on Transportation Infrastructure: Pilot of the Conceptual	CCEE
Center for Neighborhood Technology's ' Housing & Transportation Affordability Index '	HT
Economic and Greenhouse Gas Impacts of the New 2009 Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards in New England	CCEE
Federal High Administration Livability In Transportation Guidebook	E&E
Livable Community Indicators for Sustainable Aging in Place , MetLife Mature Market Institute	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E
Staying Connected in the Northern Appalachians Initiative , The Nature Conservancy (This should be updated after the end of the year as the full 4-state initiative will be on a website.)	NR
Transportation & Family-Friendly Communities : Cornell University/APA	CEV
US Census Bureau ' On the Map ' Analysis Tool	HT
US Department of Transportation, Transportation and Climate Change Clearinghouse website	CCEE
Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), Wildlife Crossing Initiative	NR

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Are our streets safe for cars, pedestrians, bicycles, motorcycles and scooters?	E&E
Can we take advantage of public investments in rail and public transportation?	E&E
Will more people of various income levels have access to a variety of modes of transportation?	E&E
Do our transportation systems reduce dependence on distant, expensive fuel sources?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
State Plans (TIP, STIP & 10-Year) plan identify transportation infrastructure needs	CEV, E&E
The Alliance for Biking & Walking's Benchmarking Project collects data from government and national data sources and through surveys to government officials and advocates. Results are published in this biennial Benchmarking Report to measure progress over time of the most-populous cities and states in regard to bicycling and walking.	E&E

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Adopt zoning policies for mixed-use, compact and transit oriented development (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
America's transportation industry has built one of the world's largest and best highway networks, connecting people, businesses, and communities across the country, linked with extensive public transportation systems in major metro areas. While nearly four-fifths of Federal Transportation funding goes to highway projects, almost 85 percent of people and jobs are in the metro areas which off the potential for significant improvements in multimodal travel choices.	E&E
Ensure culverts and crossings are designed for higher predicted flows, larger storm events, and to maintain aquatic habitat connectivity. (Sources: NH Climate Action Plan , NH Water Resource Primer)	TSP, NR
Expand transportation options and improve use of existing options to connect individuals to transportation needed for health visits, including chronic care treatment (Source: State Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in NH)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Improve infrastructure to support walking, bicycling and other modes of active transportation (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Improve transportation to health care facilities, employment centers, and food (Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Integrated transportation, land use and environmental planning efforts (NHDES Strategic Plan , NH Climate Action Plan)	TSP
New Hampshire Celebrates Wellness a not for profit organization strived to accomplish its goals by mobilizing, training, and supporting leaders from schools, worksites, older adult organizations, municipalities, and communities, to bring health initiatives back to their organization and their communities	E&E
NH Climate Action Plan recommends that NH reduce VMTs through planning measures that encourage more compact and transit oriented development and by expanding transit opportunities, where appropriate, to reduce the demand for single occupancy vehicles.	CCEE
Promote "complete streets" - appropriate scale, public amenities, interconnected parking & street systems; provide/support transit, bicycle, pedestrian travel to support traditional, compact development forms(NH Livable Walkable Toolkit);	TSP
Results from NH first statewide survey of residents perspectives the use, availability and need for public transportation	E&E

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
A consolidated vision for Community Transportation which includes public policy development supporting transportation services as a core community asset.	HT
Facilitate movement of natural resource products.	NR
Help state and communities address deteriorating short span bridge infrastructure with modern timber bridge technology. (US Forest Products Lab)	NR
Improve winter management to reduce salt use	TSP
Reduce salt use on transportation system (roads and parking lots) (Sources: NHDOT Solutions for Reducing Salt Use on NH Highways; NH Water Resources Primer)	NR
Road design and management that ensures aquatic and terrestrial habitat connectivity and minimizes fragmentation.	NR
Safe Routes to School plans indicate pedestrian infrastructure needs around schools	CEV, E&E
Sustainable funding source for transportation infrastructure including transit is critical	HT
The various corridor studies identify infrastructure and safety needs	CEV, E&E
To what extent is multi-modal transportation possible?	CEV
Transportation Planning in the State needs to be proactive as well as reactive	HT

Water Infrastructure

The water infrastructure plan section will look at investments in drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems and how they support the sustainability of the region's communities and alignment with municipal and regional land use goals and policies. This effort may include basic infrastructure mapping, identifying service areas and both existing and plan improvements and may propose future infrastructure improvements needed to meet the regional vision and support local planning objectives.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
DES Strategic Plan	TSP
NH DES, Stormwater Manuals 1, 2 & 3	NR

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
2010 Flood Impact Survey for Community Water Systems in New Hampshire (Source: NHDES, Water Supply Program)	NR
Commission to Study Issues Relating to Stormwater	CCEE
Comprehensive Flood Management Study Commission (DES, 2008)	CCEE
Fluvial-Erosion Hazard Analysis , where available, NH DES Geological Survey	NR
Governor's Water Sustainability Commission Final Report	CEV
Governor's Water Sustainability Commission	HT, CEV, CCEE, E&E
NH Climate Action Plan – 2009	HT
NH Legislative Stormwater Committee Report Summary , UNH	NR
Water Demand/Consumption Estimates - and associated Stressed-Basin Analysis (with instruction from NHDES/NHGS staff on use)	TSP, NR
Water Infrastructure Needs Assessment	TSP, HT, NR
What's Our Water Worth?	CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Aquifer Protection BMPs	HT, CEV
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	CCEE
Favorable Gravel Well Analysis and Aquifer Mapping , NH DES and Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forest, June 2010	NR
NH DES Water Resources Primer	CCEE
NH GRANIT website	CCEE
Stormwater Management for New Hampshire Communities , SNHPC & NH DES, June 1999	NR
The Sustainability of New Hampshire's Surface Water	TSP

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Central NH Public Water System Emergency Interconnection Study (available at CNHRPC offices – not online)	CEV
Connecticut River Floodplain Analysis	NR
Various community rural fire water resource plans	NR

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Ready or Not: An Evaluation of State Climate and Water Preparedness Planning	CCEE

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Equity issues on wells contaminated- what are options people have?	E&E
Changing rate to comply with EPA standards. Where do you get a testing kit on Radon, Uranium and others?	E&E
What level of data do we have on residential systems?	E&E
Have we identified if some groups are more vulnerable than others to water scarcity or water degradation?	E&E
Is there an appropriate balance between the cost to residential taxpayers and industrial tax payers?	E&E
Does opportunity exist for regional interconnection of water infrastructure?	CEV
Are the costs for water infrastructure and water treatment being shared among end users?	E&E
Do we have policies that insure access to clean water in the event of an emergency?	E&E
Do towns provide water?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals.	CCEE
Increase water conservation & energy efficiency of infrastructure (NH Water Resources Primer)	TSP
Invest in community on-site wastewater disposal systems to support compact development within community centers (NH Water Resources Primer)	TSP
Invest in maintenance/inc capacity of existing water systems over expansion into new areas (DES Strategic Plan)	TSP
Protect drinking water supply intake areas (NH Water Resources Primer)	TSP
Protect/retain future potential supplies (both surface water and groundwater) (NH Water Resources Primer , Favorable Gravel Well Analysis)	TSP

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Address stormwater management on watershed scale (e.g., HUC 12 or larger) and in conjunction with other water management issues (e.g., water withdrawals, flood management)	NR

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
<p>Continue/expand improved stormwater management (Sources: NHDES Stormwater Manuals; NH Water Primer; Legislative Commission on Stormwater Report):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address stormwater management on watershed scale (e.g., HUC 12 or larger) and in conjunction with other water management issues (e.g., water withdrawals, flood management) • Require stormwater management plans to be in place prior to any public water/sewer system improvement or expansion • Implement stormwater utilities • Regulate impervious cover • Use low-impact development stormwater management to maintain/replicate natural water cycle – location/direction, runoff quantity, infiltration, peak, timing, etc. 	NR

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Explore opportunities for strategic interconnections	TSP
Implement stormwater utilities	NR
Maintenance of water infrastructure is essential to the performance of the local and state housing & transportation networks i.e. culverts, drainage, storm water run off	HT
Number of people on wells high arsenic contamination families with low income. Power outages pumps don't work.	E&E
Protect aquifer resource	CEV
Require stormwater management plans to be in place prior to any public water/sewer system improvement or expansion	NR

Environment

The environmental planning section will evaluate the impact of land use decisions and develop strategies to sound environmental planning and opportunities to enhance natural resource connectivity for both ecological purposes and human health benefits. A well-connected system of trails, parks and open space provide low to no cost fitness and healthy recreation opportunities for citizens. Maintaining large unfragmented open space and conservation networks further support our state's natural heritage and economy that depends upon the state's pristine environmental resources. Additionally, protection of agricultural lands and local farming operations further supports our economy and ability to increase food security.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
Brownfield Funds	CEV
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program	CEV
DES Air Resources Division	HT
DES Strategic Plan	TSP
NH Coastal Program	TSP, HT

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
Access to Affordable Food in New Hampshire , Communities & Banking, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	TSP, CEV, NRFO, E&E
HEAL Action Plan	TSP, E&E, CEV
HEAL Strategies	TSP, E&E, CEV
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
NH Climate Action Plan – 2009	HT
NH Wildlife Action Plan , including Habitat Landcover and Highest Ranked Habitat, as well as implementation resources (e.g., Taking Action for Wildlife)	NR, CEV
Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in NH	CEV
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018	NR, E&E
What's Our Water Worth?	CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Forest Inventory and Analysis, data, summaries, and maps	NR
Natural Resources Inventories: A Guide for New Hampshire Communities & Conservation Groups , UNH Cooperative Extension, with updated Table 1 and applicable regional or municipal NRIs as available at local, regional or state level	NR
NH Heritage Bureau Data – NH Endangered Species List & Mapping	NR

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Applicable local and regional management and/or conservation plans, including (for example): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Land Conservation Plan for the Ashuelot River Watershed The Land Conservation Plan for New Hampshire's Coastal Watersheds Winnepesaukee Watershed Management Plan See additional references under land use chapter and full reference list for Natural Resources Functions and Quality TASC 	NR
Forest Management Plans	TSP
Local Open Space Plans	TSP

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Local River Advisory committee Management and Implementation Plan(s) – various per each LRAC; see UMRLAC as an example	CEV
Various Local Watershed, River, Lake Management Plans	TSP

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Department of Interior, Climate Change Response website	CCEE
EPA New England Pollution Databases and Tools	E&E
EPA New England’s Environmental Justice Action Plan For Fiscal Year 2009	E&E
Expanding Lifestyle Amenities for Families: Parks and Recreation, Cornell University/APA	CEV
Hidden Hazards: A Call to Action for Healthy Livable Communities December 2010 (Los Angeles)	E&E
Landscapes: Improving Conservation Practices in the Northeast Mega-region	NR
Mapping by census block to state for demographics and environmental hazards	E&E
Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment	CCEE
Scorecard: The Pollution Information Site <i>The “Good Guide” led by Professor Dara O’Rourke of UC Berkeley</i>	E&E
Transportation Climate Initiative	HT
USDHHS 2012 Environmental Justice Strategy and Implementation Plan	E&E

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Are Best Management Practices used?	CEV
Are recreation opportunities protected?	CEV
Is there balance between economic and environmental needs?	CEV
To what extent can the creative economy be capitalized on?	CEV
Are we protecting natural resources across high and low income areas of the region and state?	E&E
Have we identified improvements in a way that fairly distributes investments across people and groups?	E&E
How are EPA and NH DES effecting change through their Environmental Justice policies?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Contiguous blocks of forest remain intact to enhance economic opportunities....improve landscape, ecological sustainability. (Source: NH Forest Resource strategies, NH Div of Forests and Lands, 2010)	NR
Increase water conservation (NH Water Resources Primer , NH Climate Action Plan)	TSP
Minimize impervious surfaces (NH Water Resources Primer)	TSP
Protect riparian areas/maintain vegetated buffers to reduce impacts of development on water quality and habitat (NH Water Resources Primer)	TSP
The NH Department of Environmental Services adopted an Environmental Equity Policy in 1994 (see pII-5 of the Performance Partnership Agreement for Federal Fiscal Years 2012-2014)	E&E

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
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Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Adopt zoning policies and programs to promote increased availability of farmers' markets and community gardens (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
EPA New England's (NE) commitment to environmental justice is evidenced by its multi-faceted approach to ensuring the continued integration of environmental justice into regional programs, policies, and activities.	E&E
Establish or enhance recreation programs for all age groups in the community(Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Hazard mitigation planning recognizes value of natural resources as part of mitigation (e.g., floodplains for flood storage, saltmarsh and dunes for storm surge, forested slopes for flood mitigation, etc.) (Source: FEMA, Example)	NR
Improve and develop trails, with a focus on connectivity (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018)	NR
Improve use of and access to public spaces, parks, playgrounds, and recreation facilities, including after-hours access to school facilities for public use (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Maintain flood storage capacity with development (NH Water Resources Primer, NH Climate Action Plan)	TSP
Preserve natural hydrologic processes (infiltration and evapotranspiration of rain water, quantity & timing of rain runoff from land, minimize pollutants to protect water quality) (NH Water Resources Primer, Governors Water Sustainability Commission)	TSP
Provide a community public space map on town website, in town office and in town annual report to promote the use of public parks and recreational facilities (Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Provide access to outdoor recreation opportunities for all users (e.g., access for seniors and disabled, issues relating to fee structures, access close to home/schools/work, parking & connections to public transportation) & connect people with easy access to information on available opportunities. (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018)	NR
<p>Wildlife Action Plan—even the best-protected wildlife populations and habitats are increasingly threatened by climate change. The overarching goal is to reduce harmful air and water pollutants by promoting sustainable energy, transportation, and industrial development practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the adoption of structured risk assessments by state and federal agencies engaged in energy, transportation, and industrial development projects. Assessments include a goal, identification of risks, risk monitoring, and mitigation for unavoidable impacts. • Promote the use of regional and national air and water quality policies and funding in New Hampshire. • Advise the coordinators of regional conservation initiatives on air and water quality issues in New Hampshire that need to be addressed at the regional or national level (<i>chapter 5, pg 3</i>). 	CCEE
<p>Wildlife Action Plan—the most challenging issues facing alpine habitat are climate change and acid deposition (<i>chapter 3, pg 14</i>). The most challenging issues facing dune habitat are recreational activities, oil spills, and rising sea level resulting from climate change. Dunes are one of the most at-risk habitats in NH (<i>chapter 3, pg 19</i>).</p>	CCEE
<p>2005 White Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan—the role of the White Mountain National Forest is expressed through goals that align with the legal context and social and economic setting of the forest. The plan has 21 goals (and approx. 70 objectives), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plan goals designed to sustain a healthy forest, • Air Quality goals that insure that forest management activities are conducted in a 	CCEE

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
manner that meets NAAQS and the SIP, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-native Invasive Species goals that will keep the Forest as free of non-native invasive species as reasonably possible, • Recreation goals that will provide a range of quality recreation activities and opportunities, and, • A number of other goals. 	

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
80% reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 baseline by 2050.	HT
Adaptation plans being developed for coastal areas, health providers, and fish and game to address inevitable impacts of climate change including extreme weather events, rising sea level, and warmer climate.	HT
Evaluate the effect of alternative buildout futures on natural resources and systems (such as water quality)	NR
Open space prioritization is weighted toward larger connected blocks and not “10 mins to 10 acres” concept.	NR
Recognize value to economy, scenic and recreational value and community character.	NR
Require open space/recreation plans as required elements of local master plans.	NR
The states will work together to promote sustainable communities that expand transportation options, promote economic prosperity, enhance natural resource protection, strengthen communities, and minimize environmental impacts. They will promote these communities through enhancement of state-level transportation policies that combine a smart growth land use planning approach with sustainable development concepts, and will work in partnership with community development, economic growth, and housing and land use agencies at the federal, local, and regional levels to foster this development.	HT
Wildlife and habitat diversity are equal in importance to human based natural resource functions (drinking water).	NR

Economic Development

Economic Development Planning that investigates and proposes strategies that will enhance community vitality and job growth. This includes the intersection of economic development opportunities, employment, cultural events, education, public health and social equity. Economic stability is integrally linked to early childhood development programs, inclusion of minority residents in education and training opportunities, access to safe and fair housing, transportation opportunities to get to work and seek medical care when needed. The regional economic development plan components will consider the region's comparative economic advantages, emerging opportunities. Regions may choose to utilize this section as their Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, so long as they meet the Economic Development Administration's requirements.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
Children's Health Insurance Programs in New Hampshire	E&E
NH DHHS Refugee Program	CEV
State Business Assistance programs (DRED , CDFA , Brownfield Funds)	HT, CEV
Workforce Training and Education Programs	HT, CEV

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
Access to Affordable Food in New Hampshire , Communities & Banking, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston	TSP, CEV, NRFQ, E&E
Arts & Economic Prosperity IV Survey	CEV
Does Open Space Pay , UNH Coop Ext.	NR
Economic Impact of Open Space in New Hampshire , Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Jan 1999	NR
Emerging Green Construction in New Hampshire	CEV
From Tailwind to Headwind: NH's Shifting Economic Trends	CEV
Green Manufacturing in New Hampshire	CEV
HEAL Action Plan	TSP, E&E, CEV
HEAL Strategies	TSP, E&E, CEV
Health and Equity in New Hampshire: 2013 Report Card , NH Center for Public Policy	TSP, CEV, E&E
Immigrant and Refugee Report Calling NH Home by Cathy Chesly	E&E
New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development: Recommendations on Best Practices and Energy Program Initiatives	CCEE
NH Climate Action Plan	CCEE
NH Energy, Environmental and Economic Development Benchmark Report	CEV
NH Forest Resource Plan (Forest Action Plan)	NR
NH's Silver Tsunami: Aging and the Healthcare System	E&E
Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health equity in New Hampshire	E&E
Report on Economic Value of NH's Surface Waters	NR
Report on Historic Preservation and Economic Development	TSP
State Historic Preservation Plan	TSP
States 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness	E&E
Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018	NR
What's Our Water Worth?	CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Cultivating Success on NH Farms: Report of the NH Farm Viability Task Force, 2007	NR

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Guide to Creating a Community Arts and Cultural Plan; and, Creative Economy Tool Kit (NH Creative Communities Network)	HT, CEV
National and State Register of Historic Places	TSP
NH Green Launching Pad	CCEE
NH Hunger & Food Security materials , UNH Cooperative Extension (Also - new materials under development by UNH Office of Sustainability)	NR
Planning for the Future of Local Forests: A Guide for New Hampshire Towns Using the Forestland Evaluation and Site Assessment Process (FLESA)	NR
Various Data Sources (Employment Projections , Community Profiles , Childcare in NH – ELMI , NH Demographic Trends in the 21st Century by UNH Carsey Institute)	HT, CEV

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Downtown Plans	TSP
Local/Regional Economic Development Plans (Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS), Town Economic Development Plans/Economic Chapter of Master Plans)	TSP, HT, CEV

National Resources:	Livability Principles
2010 Hunger in America Local Report Feeding America	E&E
Cultivating Connections... Between Economic Development & Child Care: Economic Development Planning , Cornell Child Care Studies	CEV
Linking Economic Development and Child Care , Cornell Child Care Studies	CEV
Livable Community Indicators for Sustainable Aging in Place , MetLife Mature Market Institute	TSP, HT, CEV, E&E
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Statistics	NR
Northeast Climate Impact Assessment (winter recreation)	CCEE
Putting Childcare in the Regional Economy	E&E
Residents Owned Community Development Financial Institutions Info - PolicyLink	E&E

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
With employers looking for access to rail, access to highways, access to broadband, and access to strong labor pools, how will NH compete against other states that have made greater capital investments in infrastructure?	HT
What is the current economic vision articulated in existing plans (CEDS, local econ plans, etc.)?	HT, CEV
What infrastructure is needed (hard/soft/financial)?	HT
What can be done to retain or strengthen the standing of current employers and economic sectors?	HT, CEV
What is the current economic situation (regional clusters & local businesses)?	CEV
What infrastructure is needed (hard/soft/financial)?	CEV
What opportunities exist for economic growth in a global economy vis-à-vis increasing the number of quality jobs in new businesses/sectors?	CEV
Is there enough child care regionally?	CEV
Is the regional child care affordable?	CEV
How are businesses burdened by the policies we have for a variety of land use, transportation, housing, etc. issues?	E&E
Do we ask businesses who benefit from ED policies to stay engaged in the community?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Encourage the he National Preservation Tax Incentives Program for rehabilitation and new construction. With this program administered through the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, the IRS and NPS has made a total investment in completed rehabilitation and associated new constriction since 2000 of \$33,773,008.00.	TSP
Protect and support agriculture and forestry lands; provide guidance on conservation easement language (e.g., require management plans) to support sustainable use of these lands (Sources: NH Forest Resource Action Plan, 2010; NCRC&D Five Year Plan; NH Coalition for Sustaining Ag)	NR
Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, and better information on accessing these opportunities, including more access, working with private landowners, developing collaborative partnerships to increase participation by youth, families, disabled, and seniors from all cultures (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013-2018).	NR
RSA 79E —enabling legislation to provide tax breaks to municipalities to rehab historic building or tear down existing non-historic building and rebuild.	CCEE
Support business climate favorable toward agriculture and forestry products (Sources: NH Forest Resource Action Plan, 2010; NCRC&D Five Year Plan; NH Coalition for Sustaining Ag) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide infrastructure for transport, local processing, value-added production, broadband access, and marketing. • Remove obstacles such as conflicting local and state ordinances/zoning. • Increase markets for ag and forestry products (e.g., all grades and species of wood, minimize exports of raw products) 	NR

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Create incentives for food retailers, restaurants and other public service venues to provide healthier foods from local (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Encourage employers to promote resources, recruitment and opportunities for training and retention of racial and ethnic minorities, including staff and leadership positions (Source: State Plan to Address Health Disparities and Promote Health Equity in NH)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Improve access to stores that sell quality food(Source: HEAL Action Plan)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Improve safety and security of streets, neighborhoods and places where people go for recreation and physically activity (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Increase opportunities for local farms to produce, process, and market foods locally (beyond farmers markets, developing food networks) (Source, NH Coalition for Sustaining Ag, NCRC&D Five Year Plan)	NR
Offer social marketing programs, using multiple media sources, to promote the benefits and availability of local resources for healthy eating and active living for children and families (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
Support local community coalitions to create healthy eating and active living environments (Source: HEAL Strategies)	TSP, E&E, CEV
The National and State Registers of Historic Places are a listing of significant properties in New Hampshire. Purely honorary and without regulatory restriction unless federal funding, permitting, or licensing occurs, listing opens up the opportunity for various funding including Moose Plate grants, Certified Local Government grants, LCHIP grants and others. Properties recognized on the lists run the gamut from individual properties to large historic districts espousing the livability principles within their borders.	TSP

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
<p>The preservation of historical resources creates new jobs, revitalizes downtowns, provides affordable housing and supports heritage tourism. A wide range of demographic, economic, social and political trends shape resource protection in the State and lead to the success of traditional development patterns espousing the livability principles. Tools employed to promote these principles include demolition review ordinances; community revitalization tax relief incentives (79-E), neighborhood heritage districts and traditional local historic districts, and the recent study of sustainability and historic preservation.</p>	TSP

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
<p>Economic measures were quantified to justify the role historic preservation plays in the US economy to strengthen traditional development patterns in our communities. This can be applied to NH communities as well. Economic measurements including jobs/household income, property values, heritage tourism, environmental measures, and downtown revitalization; all important factors in quantifying successful communities espousing traditional settlement patterns; Promotes a regional perspective on local economic development planning.</p>	TSP
<p>Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is while health factors represent what influences the health of the county</p>	E&E
<p>Highlight the economic value of natural resources (e.g., for tourism, livability to attract business, economic benefit of clean surface waters)</p>	NR
<p>Identify and manage invasive species and pests to maintain functioning ecological systems and protect natural resource based economies</p>	NR
<p>Population increase has gone from increases by 20% or more from 1960s to 1990s, down to around 6% from 2000-2010.</p>	HT
<p>Remove barriers to alternative financing, including education to municipalities about power lease agreements and their legality (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).</p>	CCEE

Climate Change Impacts Assessments:

Comprehensive Climate Change Impacts Assessments will evaluate a range of likely climate change impacts as a basis for defining adaptation actions and strategies. UNH's Carbon Solutions New England will prepare Comprehensive Climate Change Impact Assessments for each of the regional planning commissions. They will begin by reviewing NH-specific climate impact assessments currently underway and the Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment (NECIA) that provides a detailed analysis of the impacts of future climate change and variability over the 21st century.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
DES Strategic Plan	TSP
NH Floodplain Management Program	CCEE

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
2010 Flood Impact Survey for Community Water Systems in NH (Source: NHDES Drinking Water Program)	NR
Ecosystems and Climate Action Plan (forthcoming, 2013, NH Fish and Game)	NR
New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development: Recommendations on Best Practices and Energy Program Initiatives	CCEE
NH Climate Action Plan	TSP, HT, CEV, CCEE
NH Wildlife Action Plan	TSP
UNH Institute on Earth, Oceans and Space (Dr. Cameron Wake)	CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Innovative Land Use Handbook	TSP
NH Green Launching Pad	CCEE
Resources for Local Energy Committees, The Carbon Coalition , including Vol. I and II, NH Handbook on Energy Efficiency and Climate Change	NR

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Assessing Flood Risk in NH Lamprey River Watershed (UNH),	NR
Climate Change in the Casco Bay Watershed	CCEE
Climate Change in the Piscataqua/Great Bay Region: Past, Present, and Future , 2011, Carbon Solutions New England	CCEE
Coastal Adaptation Workgroup	NR
Community Roadmap to Renewable Woody Biomass Energy, A Step by Step Decision Making Tool for NH Communities, North Country RC&D ,	NR
Hazard Mitigation Plans	TSP
SLAMM (salt marsh migration models with sea level rise) Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.	NR

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Climate Trends in Extreme Precipitation for the Northeast United States	E&E

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Executive Summary) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3 Changes in Climate Extremes and their Impacts on the Natural Physical Environment • Chapter 4 Changes in Impacts of Climate Extremes: Human Systems and Ecosystems • Chapter 5 Managing the Risks from Climate Extremes at the Local Level 	CCEE
Northeast Climate Impact Assessment (winter recreation)	CCEE
Preserving Assets in At-Risk Municipalities Financial Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation	E&E
Resilient Sites for Terrestrial Conservation for the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Region	NR
Staying Connected in the Northern Appalachians: Mitigating Fragmentation and Climate Impacts on Wildlife through Functional Habitat Linkages (find new link after Dec 31, 2012)	NR
US EPA Climate Change Impacts and Adapting to Change	CCEE

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Have we identified groups of people as well as geographical areas where the vulnerability is greatest in dealing with sea level rise, increased storm intensity, and impacts of extreme heat?	E&E
How are our policies increasing opportunities for innovation?	E&E
How can existing municipal planning, governance functions and operations be tailored or reoriented to meet the challenges of a changing climate?	CCEE
What are potential benefits and opportunities for NH that changes in climate may offer?	CCEE

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
CRE Coast Study in Hampton-Seabrook Estuary - The CRE-COAST (Climate Ready Estuaries-Coastal Adaptation to Sea Level Rise Tool) project area included the towns of Hampton, Hampton Falls and Seabrook and focused on modeling protection of critical municipal facilities with structural berms under future projected scenarios for sea level rise and storm surge. The COAST model shows, where the adaptation actions are implemented, benefits in the form of avoided damages outweigh adaptation costs. Investing in adaptation would thus be likely to provide a high rate of return. Even without sea level rise (SLR), the selected adaptation would provide benefits in the form of avoided storm surge (SS) damages. The models developed for this project are useful for weighing opportunities and making decisions concerning land use in coastal flood plains. The models are not designed, however, to predict the future developed landscape or to estimate engineering or other costs with great degrees of certainty. They are intended to foster engaged dialogue about a wide range of adaptation actions the municipalities might evaluate going forward. Additional COAST modeling could examine vulnerabilities of other assets, such as stormwater and wastewater systems, local economic impact or land use and growth patterns. Refer to the project summary in the Appendix.	CCEE
NH Climate Action Plan identifies problems, opportunities, needs and recommendations for dealing with the reduction of greenhouse gasses & slowing climate change.	CEV

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
<p>NH Climate Action Plan—in order to reach the long term goal and provide the greatest economic opportunity to NH, the Task Force identified 10 overarching strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximize energy efficiency in buildings 2. Increase renewable and low-CO2 emitting sources of energy in a long-term sustainable manner. 3. Support regional and national actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 4. Reduce vehicle-miles traveled through state actions. 5. Encourage appropriate land use patterns that enable fewer vehicle-miles traveled. 6. Reduce vehicle-miles traveled through an integrated multi-modal transportation system. 7. Protect natural resources (land, water, wildlife) to maintain the amount of carbon fixed or sequestered. 8. Lead by example in government operations. 9. Plan for how to address existing and potential climate change impacts. 10. Develop an integrated education, outreach, and work-force training program (<i>chapter 2, pg 19-20</i>). 	CCEE
<p>NH Climate Action Plan—NH should strive to achieve a long-term reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 (<i>Executive Summary, p1</i>).</p>	CCEE
<p>NH Climate Action Plan—NH should strive to achieve a mid-term reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 20% below 1990 levels by 2025 (<i>Executive Summary, p2</i>).</p>	CCEE
<p>Plan for sea level rise and appropriate adaptation responses for critical public facilities. (e.g., see SLAMM model (Great Bay National Estuarine Reserve), results of Coastal Adaptation Working Group, etc.)</p>	NR
<p>Portsmouth Coastal Resilience Initiative – (<i>report in process, completion by February 2013</i>)</p>	CCEE
<p>NH State Hazard Mitigation Plan—the overall goals of the State, with respect to Hazard Mitigation, are to provide guidance in the selection of hazard mitigation activities throughout the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 7. To address the challenges posed by climate change as they pertain to increasing risks in the State’s infrastructure and natural environment (<i>VII-2</i>). • Objective A. Support efforts to characterize and identify risks posed by climate change especially as it relates to changing precipitation patterns, storm event frequency, and sea level rise (<i>VII-19</i>). • Objective B. Support strategies for adaptation to climate change (<i>VII-20</i>). • Objective C. Encourage coastal communities to incorporate mitigation planning in master plans, zoning, land use and resource regulation, and other planning studies and initiatives that address the existing and potential future threats related to climate change and sea level rise (<i>VII-20</i>). 	CCEE

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Address changing risks of flood/drought, particularly within areas of high-density existing development and at drinking water and wastewater facilities	TSP
Energy conservation; reduce GHE.	CEV
Evaluate changing flooding risks with climate change, as well as different drought and storm events and patterns.	NR
Health impacts include thermal stress, air quality degradation; infectious disease	HT
Identify potential hazard areas and direct future development of these areas to reduce the risk of life and property	TSP

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Insure that human responses to climate change, (i.e. infrastructure) do not negatively impact natural resources.	NR
Mitigation and Adaptation of Strategies for Global Change Coastal flooding, climate change and environmental Justice: Identifying obstacles and incentives for adaptation in two metropolitan Boston Massachusetts communities	E&E
Prioritize development of locally available decentralized renewable energy sources.	NR
Resource planning and conservation for climate change adaptation that protect ecological systems and community infrastructure and improvements.	NR
Storms and flooding predicted to increase so will need resilience of infrastructure to extreme weather events and rising sea levels	HT

Energy Efficiency and Green Building:

Energy Efficiency and Green Building Planning will build upon the Regional Planning Commissions existing partnership with OEP to support local planning for energy efficiency through the Energy Technical Assistance and Planning (ETAP) program. NH Community Development Finance Authority will coordinate its findings through its US Department of Energy funded Better Buildings program and best practices, lessons learned, and associated economic development data related to clean energy jobs and energy savings.

State Statutes and Agencies:	Livability Principles
New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning Fuel Assistance Program	E&E
NH Building Energy Code Collaborative	HT
NH State Building Code	HT, CEV
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	NR

NH Statewide Plans and Studies:	Livability Principles
EESE Board Final Report on the VEIC Independent Energy Study	CCEE
Emerging Green Construction in New Hampshire	HT, CEV
Feasibility Study on Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation Potential at State Facilities	CCEE
Multi-Family Developers Greener Homes Program	E&E
NH Building Energy Code Compliance Roadmap Report	CCEE
NH Energy Code Compliance Roadmap	HT
NH Energy Policy Study	CCEE
NH Energy, Environmental and Economic Development Benchmark Report	HT, CEV

NH Technical Resources and How-To Guides:	Livability Principles
Better Buildings Program	CCEE
EPA Portfolio Manager, STOCC, EPA Financial Evaluation Calculators, My Energy Plan	CCEE
Field Guide to NH's Municipal Buildings and Energy Audit Guidelines	CCEE
Financial resources: DSIRE - Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy	CCEE
Green Manufacturing in New Hampshire	HT, CEV
NH Better Buildings Program	HT, CEV
NH CORE Energy Efficiency Programs	CCEE
NH Homebuilders Association	HT
PSNH Energy Efficiency Information	CEV

Regional and Local Resources:	Livability Principles
Local and State Energy Plans	TSP
Municipal Energy Master Plan chapters/local Energy committees	CCEE

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Architecture 2030	TSP
Cooling Our Communities: A Guidebook on Tree Planting and Light-Colored Surfacing, 1992	NR

National Resources:	Livability Principles
Green Building/Low Impact Development Practices	NR
Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure	TSP
ISO New England	CCEE
LEED and Energy-star Certification	TSP
Promoting Low Impact Development in Your Community	E&E
Smart Growth Toolkit	TSP
Taking the Permaculture Path to Community Resilience	NR
US Green Building Council	CCEE

Questions to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Are our policies adjusting to the current climate of available energy efficiency options?	E&E
Have we considered how our policies can provide for more cost effective places to live?	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
25 by '25 Renewable Energy Initiative (2006) endorsed by the Governor that seeks to produce 25% of the energy consumed in the state from sustainable energy resources by 2025.	CCEE
Distributed Energy Resources Statute (RSA 374-G: Electric Utility Investment in Distributed Energy Resources, 2008) aiming to stimulate utility investments in distributed generation.	CCEE
EEED Benchmark Report establishes benchmarks for where NH is at with regard to climate change	HT, CEV
Electric Utility Restructuring Act (RSA 374-F: Electric Utility Restructuring, 1996) creating the goal of developing a competitive marketplace for wholesale and retail electricity based upon the principles of system reliability, customer choice, unbundled services and rates, open access to transmission and distribution (T&D), universal service for all customers/members,2 etc.	CCEE
Energy Commissions Statute (RSA 38-D: Energy Commissions, 2009) enabling municipalities to create or endorse existing groups to serve as Local Energy Commissions to assess local energy use and cost, and make recommendations including regarding energy conservation, energy efficiency, energy generation, and zoning practices.	CCEE
Energy Policy Act (RSA 378:37, New Hampshire Energy Policy, 1990) establishing the policy that each electric utility complete a least cost integrated resource plan (IRP) at least biannually, and indicating that it is the policy of the state that energy be provided at least cost.	CCEE
Fuel Assistance Program provides income-eligible households with assistance in paying their energy bills during the winter heating season. Households where elderly, disabled persons, and/or young children reside receive priority. Benefits are calculated taking into account household income, energy costs, number of heating degree days within a region, and housing type. This targeting allows FAP to provide those households with the lowest incomes and highest energy costs with the highest benefits. Fuel Assistance benefits range from \$120 to \$975, depending on household income and energy costs. The average benefit is \$500.	E&E

Statewide Policies to be Considered:	Livability Principles
International Existing Building Code (IEBC) 2009 —the IEBC encourages building rehabilitation and the restoration of historic properties. It provides a choice of three code methods that can address the majority of code challenges faced with historic structures. It has been written through a consensus process and widely tested. Adoption of this document will enable a community to capitalize on one of its most important resources, underutilized building stock. NH has adopted 2009 IEBC Building Energy Code.	CCEE
Net Metering Statute (RSA 362-A: Limited Electrical Energy “Producers Act, Net Energy Metering, 1998, 2007) providing standard tariffs (i.e. payment rates) for customer-sited renewable energy.	CCEE
NH Public Utilities Commission	HT, CEV
NH State Building Code provides standards for building construction in the state.	HT, CEV
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	HT, CEV
Renewable Energy Property Tax Exemption (RSA 72:61-72) allows municipalities to exempt the value of specific renewable energy features (e.g., solar, biomass) from tax assessments.	CCEE
Renewable Portfolio Standard (RSA 362-F: Electric Renewable Portfolio Standard, 2007) requiring each supplier of electricity in New Hampshire to obtain 23.8% of their electricity from renewable energy resources by 2025.	CCEE
RSA 155 NH Building Code any new construction, reconstruction...using state funding...shall meet a high performance, energy efficient, sustainable design standard determined by the commissioners of the department of environmental services, department of administrative services, in consultation with... can recoup incremental costs of implementing requirements ... within a 10 year period	CCEE

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Develop a “buy local” promotional program to highlight the use of locally produced ag and forest products. (Source: NH Forest Resource strategies, NH Div of Forests and Lands, 2010)	NR
Encourage development patterns that support walk/bike/public transportation (NH Climate Action Plan)	TSP
Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Historic Preservation: a guide for Historic District Commissions —the guide offers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to local energy and sustainability committees for historic preservationists, • Specific ways for preservationists and local energy groups to work together, • Details about energy efficiency measures that protect historic value of properties, • Examples of successfully employed renewable energy applications within historic districts, • Answers to frequently asked questions from building owners and members of local energy committees, • Resources for further research and information. 	CCEE
Identify ways in which communities can reduce their energy needs & consumption and consider developing a local energy plan (Innovative Land Use Handbook)	TSP
Increase energy efficiency of drinking water and wastewater facilities (NH Climate Action Plan, EPA Standards and Risk Management)	TSP
Move towards carbon neutral buildings/development by 2030 (Architecture 2030)	TSP
Promote and recognize sustainability in construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure (NH Climate Action Plan)	TSP, E&E

Principles and Goals to be Considered:	Livability Principles
Provide incentives for (or require achieving a certain level) for high performing, energy efficient projects (2); Encourage and recognize sustainability in new development and renovation of all types - commercial, retail, housing, schools, neighborhoods (NH Climate Action Plan)	TSP

Other Considerations	Livability Principles
Energy development by design (wind, hydro) with natural resource values and constraints identified to guide energy development.	NR
Ensure alternative energy facilities are placed so as to minimize impact to natural resources.	NR
Remove barriers to alternative financing, including education to municipalities about power lease agreements and their legality (<i>Climate Change & Energy TASC members</i>).	CCEE



GRANITE STATE FUTURE

Regional Plan Framework

Appendices:

Collected 2012 work products from the six Technical Advisory Subcommittees (TASCs).

Traditional Settlement Patterns and Development Design TASC:

- Research Matrix
- Existing Resources Worksheet

Housing and Transportation Choices TASC:

- Research Matrix

Natural Resources Functions and Quality TASC:

- Research Matrix
- Natural Resources Reference Guide

Community and Economic Vitality TASC:

- Research Matrix

Climate Change and Energy Efficiency TASC:

- Research Matrix
- Executive Summary on Climate Change in New Hampshire
- Indicators of Climate change in the Northeast (Wake, 2005) Summary
- CRE-Coast Project in the Hampton-Seabrook Estuary Summary

Equity and Engagement TASC:

- Research Matrix

Appendices included as a separate document.