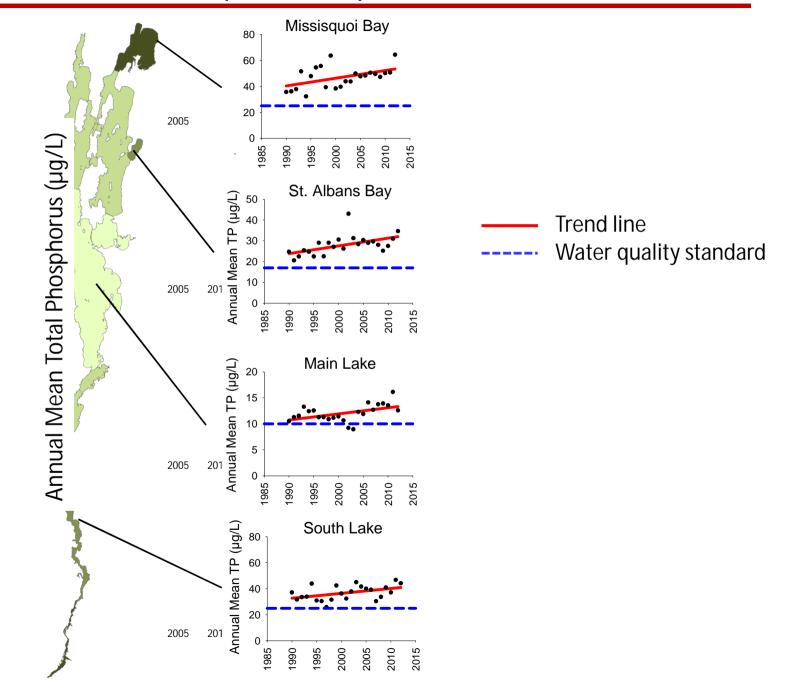
Restoring Clean Water in Vermont



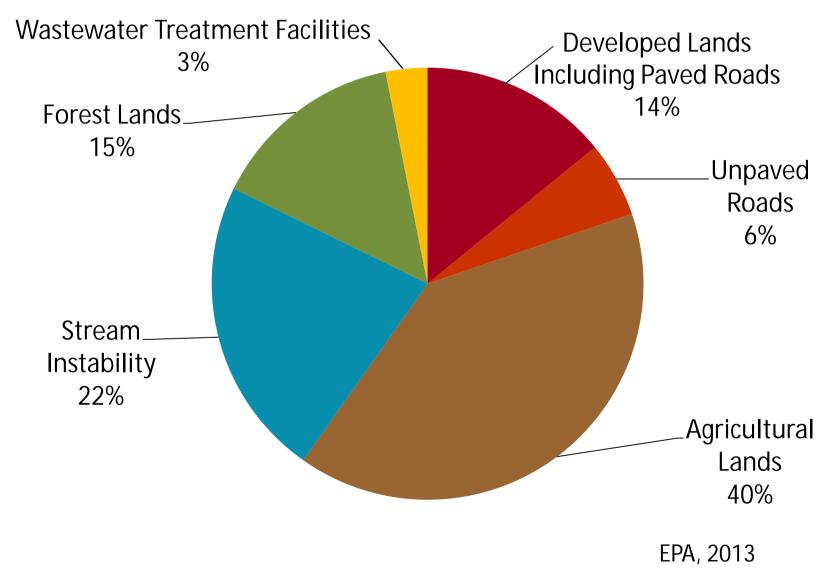


Trey Martin, Deputy Secretary Agency of Natural Resources February, 2015

Trends in Lake Champlain Phosphorus Concentrations



Phosphorus Sources in the Vermont Portion of the Lake Champlain Basin

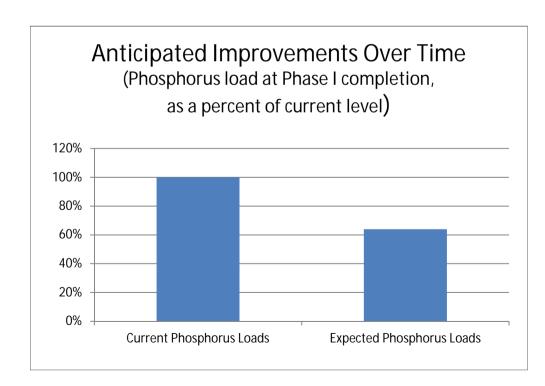


3

Expected Outcomes from the Lake Champlain Phosphorus TMDL Phase I Plan

Summary of Phase I Plan

- Expected to reduce phosphorus loading by 34% over 20 years to meet State Water Quality Standards
- Targets major source areas using cost-effective actions



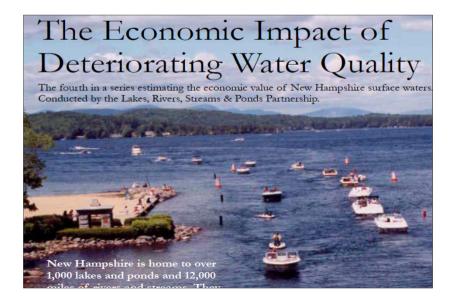
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	
PREPARED B	SY THE STATE OF VERMONT FOR THE
S ENVIRONM	FOR THE
.5. EN VIRONI	IENTAL PROTECTION AGENCT
	MAY 29, 2014

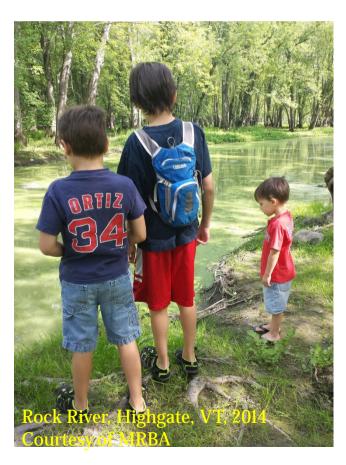
Challenges in Providing Clean Water Statewide



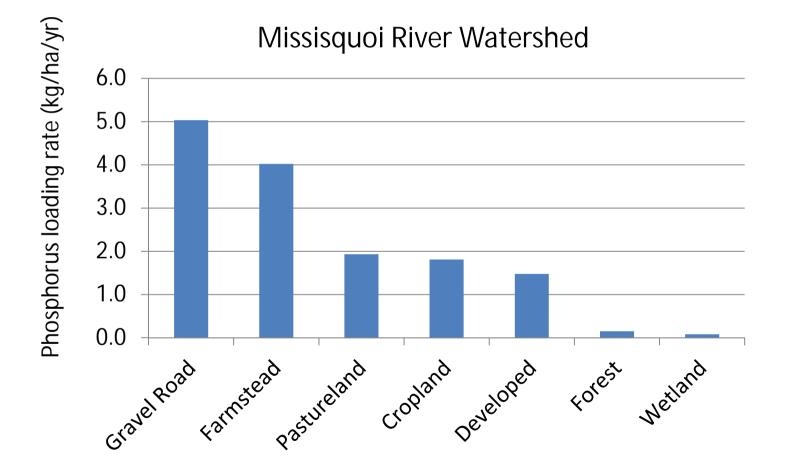
Fundamental Problem: Economic Harm

- The decline in the health of our waters has economic impacts:
 - Loss of uses such as boating, swimming, fishing
 - Decline in natural resource-based tourism
 - Decline in property values
 - Cost of water treatment
 - Cost of reducing the pollution





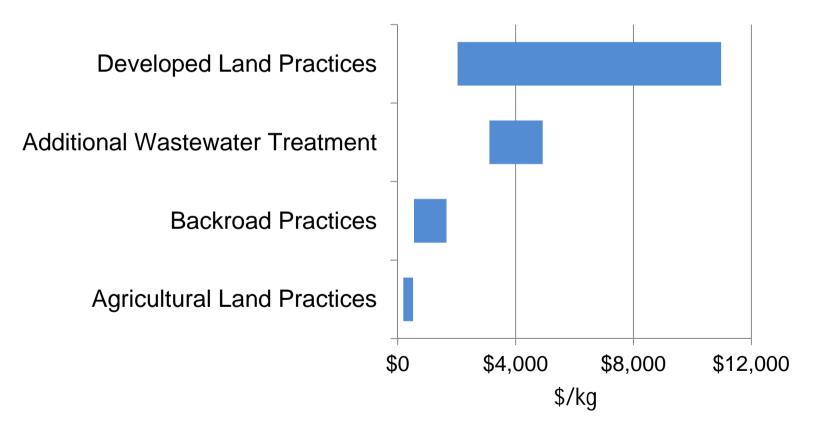
TMDL Plan's Strategic Focus is based on Relative Ranking of Critical Sources of Phosphorus (per unit of land area)



EPA, 2013 7

Relative Cost-Effectiveness of Actions by Source

Range of Annualized Cost (per kilogram of Phosphorus Reduced)



EPA, 2014; VTDEC, 2014 8

Lake Champlain Phosphorus TMDL Draft Phase I Implementation Plan

Program Area	
Agricultural Programs	
Stormwater Management	
Rivers Management	
Wetlands Management	
Lakes Management	
Forest Management	

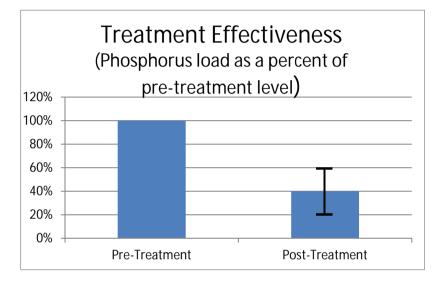
Agricultural Programs

<u>Proposed Rule Update: State</u> <u>Accepted Agricultural Practices</u> Example: Vegetated buffer on Field and Roadside Ditches

- Achieves 40%-80% reduction in Total Phosphorus
- Estimated project cost = \$1,350 (3 acres treated)



Runoff draining into ditch



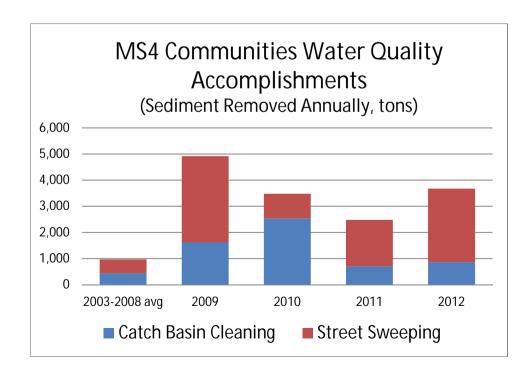


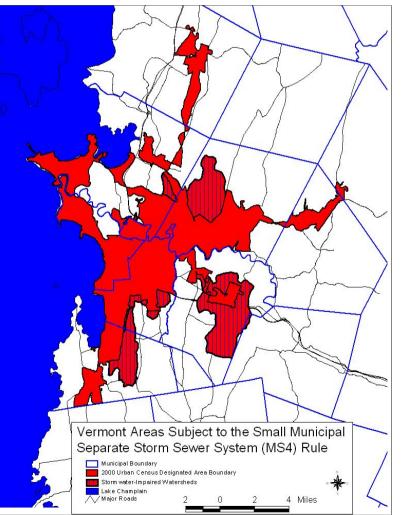
Vegetated buffer along ditch

Stormwater Management

Stormwater Runoff - Existing Developed Lands Municipal Stormwater Management

 2 actions prevent 2,000-4,000 tons of sediment from reaching State waters annually





Stormwater Management

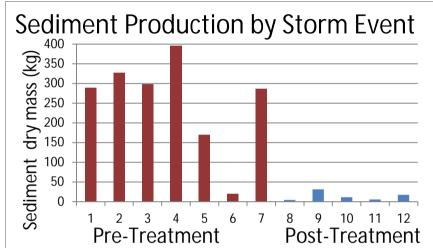
Stormwater Runoff - Municipal Roads

Sediment and Erosion Control Washington County

- UVM Controlled Study found a dramatic reduction in polluted runoff from Best Practices such as rock-lining ditches on steep roads
- Estimated project cost = \$3,000 (1,000 linear feet treated)



Eroding roadside ditch



Wemple, 2013



Ditch stabilization saves road and reduces erosion $^{\ 12}$

"Better Roads, Cleaner Waters"

- Reduce concentrated drainage
- Reduce sediment and nutrient pollution
- Reduce impact of road on the land
- Reduce long-term maintenance costs
- Improve local resilience to storm damages





Municipal Roads Stormwater Permit

for existing, new and redeveloped municipal roads

Goal: To stabilize municipal road drainage systems, consistent with Town Road and Bridge Standards

Process:

- Develop permit & standards with public input
- Municipalities develop a customized multi-year plan
- Municipal implementation prioritized by greatest benefit & local transportation capital plan
- Reporting to DEC on implementation
- Full implementation within 20 years



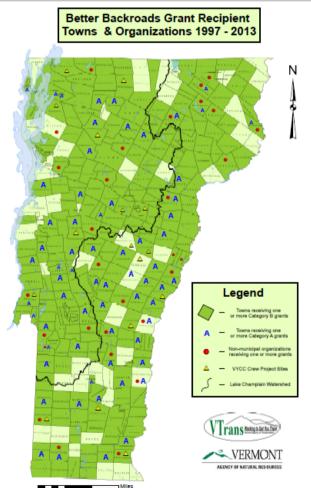




Educational, Technical, and Financial Assistance

- Vtrans Better Back Roads Program
- Vtrans Local Roads Program
- DEC Ecosystem Restoration Program





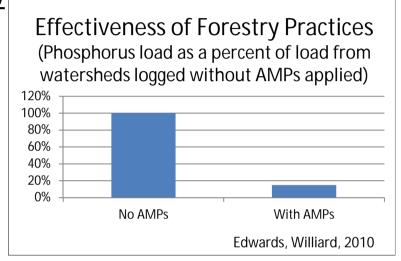
Forest Management

Acceptable Management Practices (AMPs)

- Can reduce phosphorus loading by 85%
- 60% of VT forests are subject to AMP compliance or equivalent, as required under Current Use Program and public land management practices
- Estimated project cost = \$3,000 (per crossing)



Unmanaged stream crossing at logging site





Temporary skidder bridge

Vermont: A Small State Facing Big Challenges to Implement Plan State will need to tap into existing & new sources to implement plan

