

April 2025

Vermont League of Cities and Towns 2025 Legislative Priorities



Samantha Sheehan
Municipal Policy and Advocacy Specialist
ssheehan@vlct.org

Changes to the 3 Acre Program:

Only 177 of 677 sites have received permits between 2019 - 2025. Serious concerns related to equity, the cost of treatment, and feasibility for developed areas persist.

VLCT seeks further changes to the 3 Acre Rule to:

- Allow cost to be a factor in assessing feasibility and/or the engineering for treatment
- Allow municipalities to separate publicly owned facilities (such as town roads) from private parcels under the permit
- Remove dispersed residential neighborhoods without common ownership from 3-Acre regulation
- Only require treatment at the time of redevelopment.
- Protect municipal liability



What is a 3-Acre Site?

A 3-Acre site is an impervious surface of three or more acres that has never had an operational stormwater permit or was permitted to standards in place prior to the 2002 Stormwater Management Manual.

According to the ANR Stormwater Permitting Rule of 2019 a 3 Acre site is:

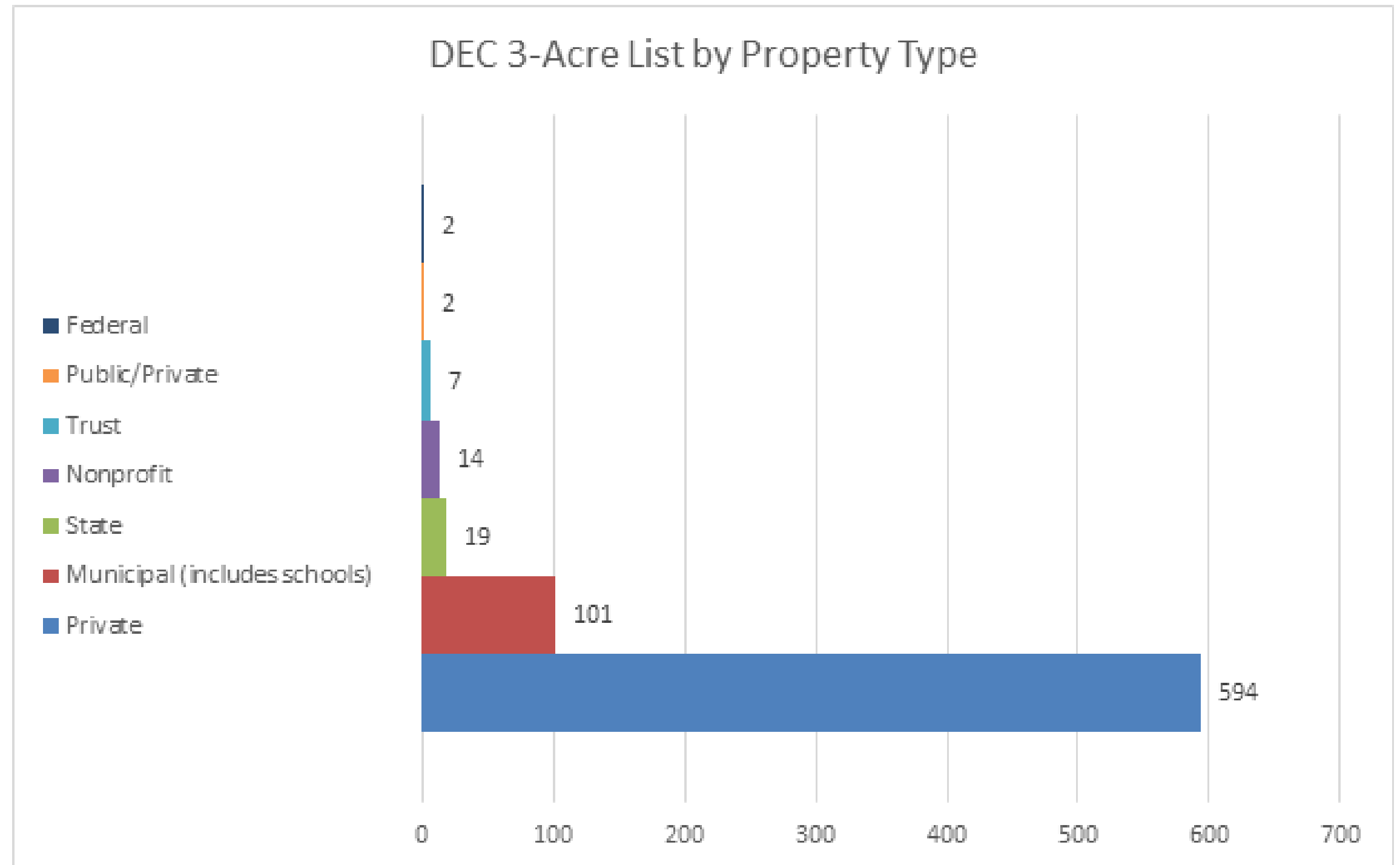
- a single tract of land with 3 or more acres of impervious surface;
- a project on a tract or tracts of land that **was previously authorized** under a stormwater permit that authorized the discharge of stormwater from 3 or more acres of impervious surface;
- impervious surface adjacent to or adjoining the foregoing types of impervious surfaces where the surface in question are part of a related operation, such as a hospital, resort, or campus.



3 Acre Parcel Acreage by Owner Type

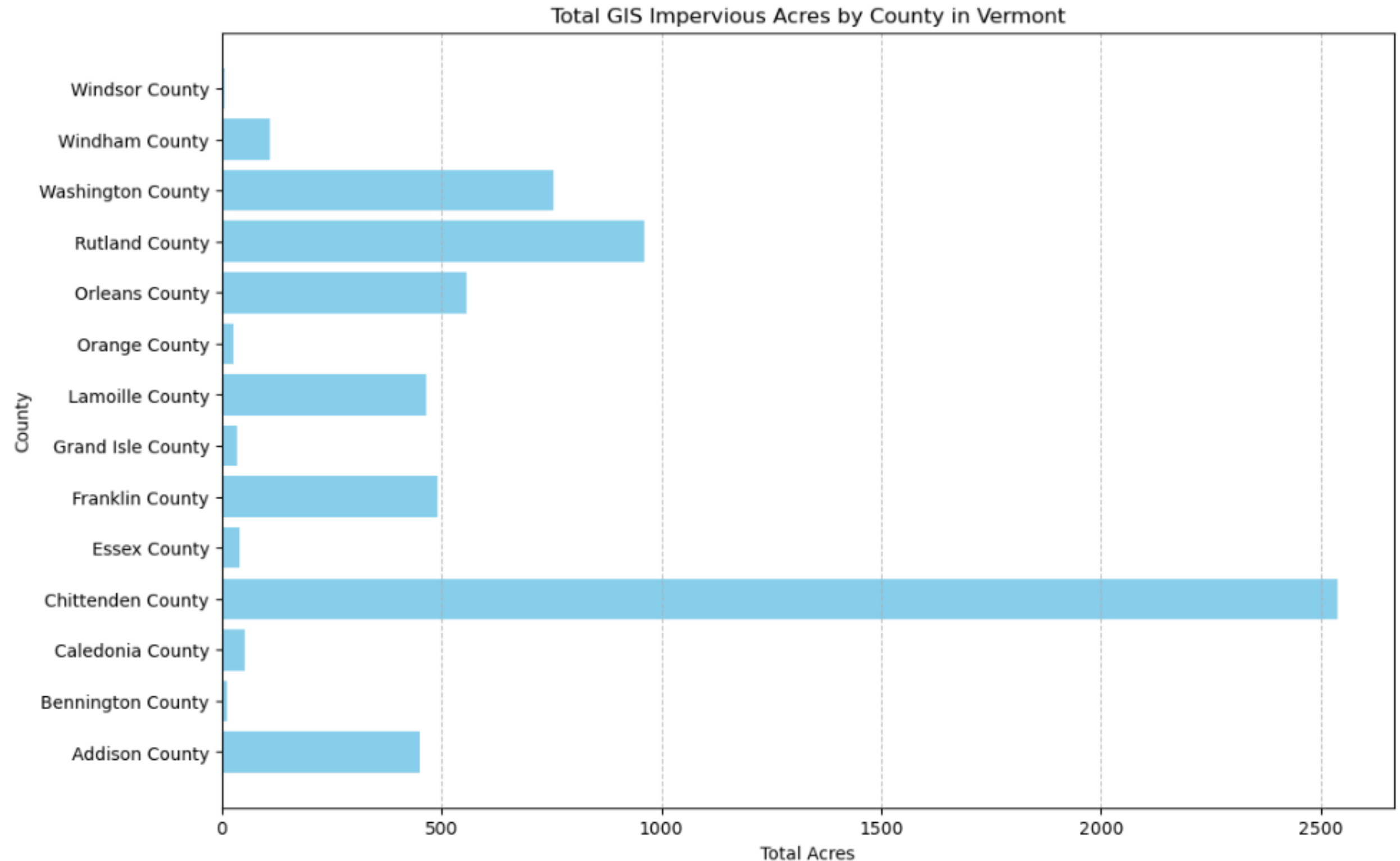
Municipalities and School Districts together own 13.6% of acreage that is subject to the 3 Acre rule. The 3 Acre rule, in large part, regulates already developed privately owned land.

Owner	Acres
Federal	69.75
Municipal	725.54
Nonprofit	149.77
Private	5270.4
Public/Private	7.6
State	246.15
Trust	33.54
Grand Total	6502.75



Acreeage by County for Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog Watersheds

- Addison: 450.63 acres
- Bennington: 12.60 acres
- Caledonia: 51.72 acres
- Chittenden: 2539.33 acres
- Essex: 42.17 acres
- Franklin: 490.50 acres
- Grand Isle: 35.63 acres
- Lamoille: 465.25 acres
- Orange: 26.18 acres
- Orleans: 556.52 acres
- Rutland: 962.04 acres
- Washington: 754.97 acres
- Windham: 108.24 acres
- Windsor: 6.97 acres



What is a Stormwater Treatment System?

Dry Wells and Detention Chambers



Gravel Wetlands



Swirl Separator



Culverts



Retention Ponds



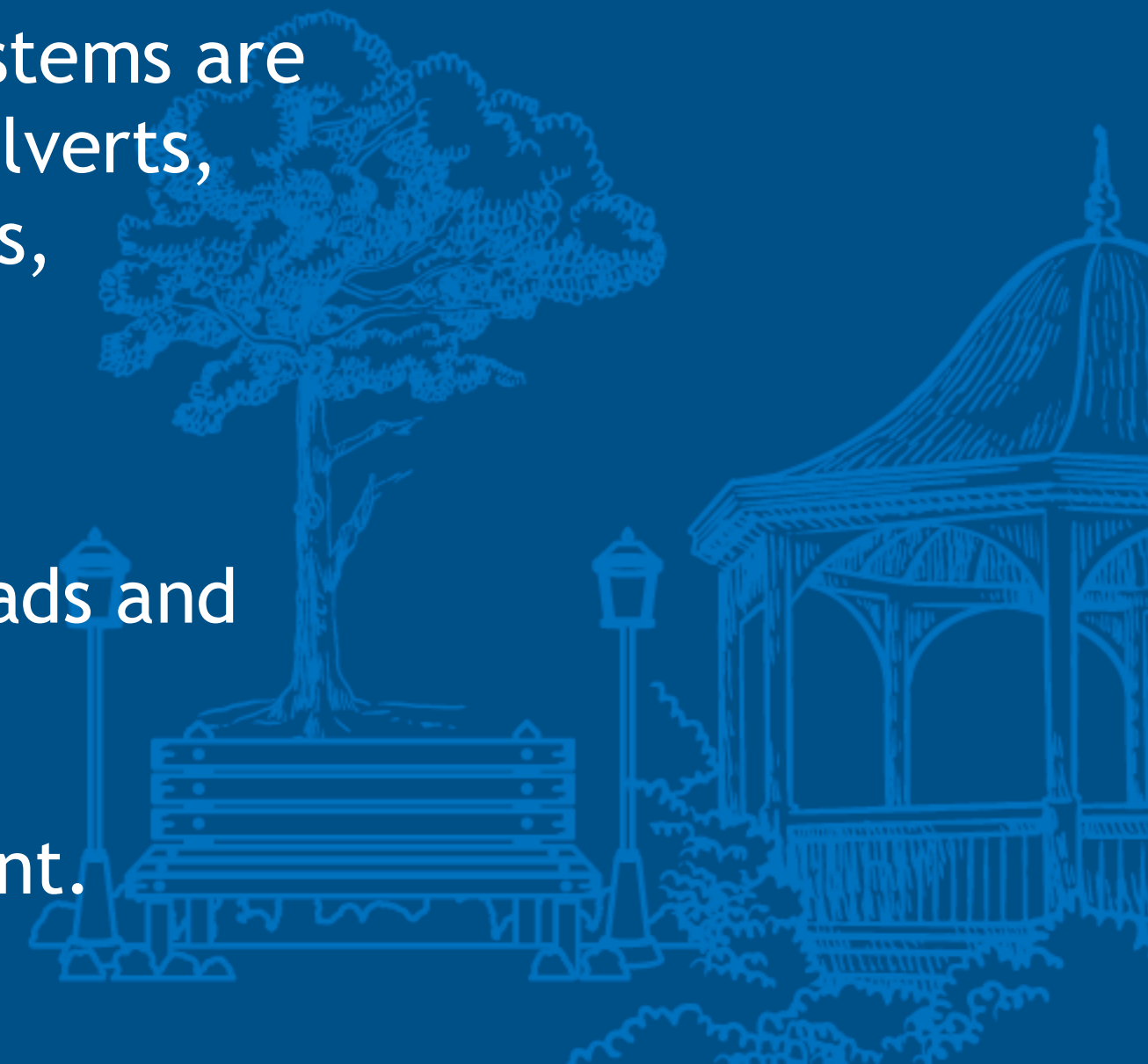
Vegetated Swales, Check Dams



Municipal Liability Related to 3 Acre for Residential Subdivision

Our 2025 Legislative Priorities include action to extend to municipal government the same protections from liabilities for tort claims enacted for the State.

- The 3 Acre legislation as drafted would increase, not resolve, municipalities general liability concerns
- Liability for stormwater systems concerns include:
 - Property and casualty claims: stormwater treatment systems are large features and could include protruding caps and culverts, ponds and wetlands, grates, drains, steep grades, berms, retention walls, curbing and rock lined ditches.
 - Failure, maintenance, and replacement of the system
 - Landowner disputes, appeals, permit defense, etc.
 - Complications around enforcement due to municipal roads and lands sharing a permit
- There is no monetary liability cap for municipal government.



Cost and Benefit

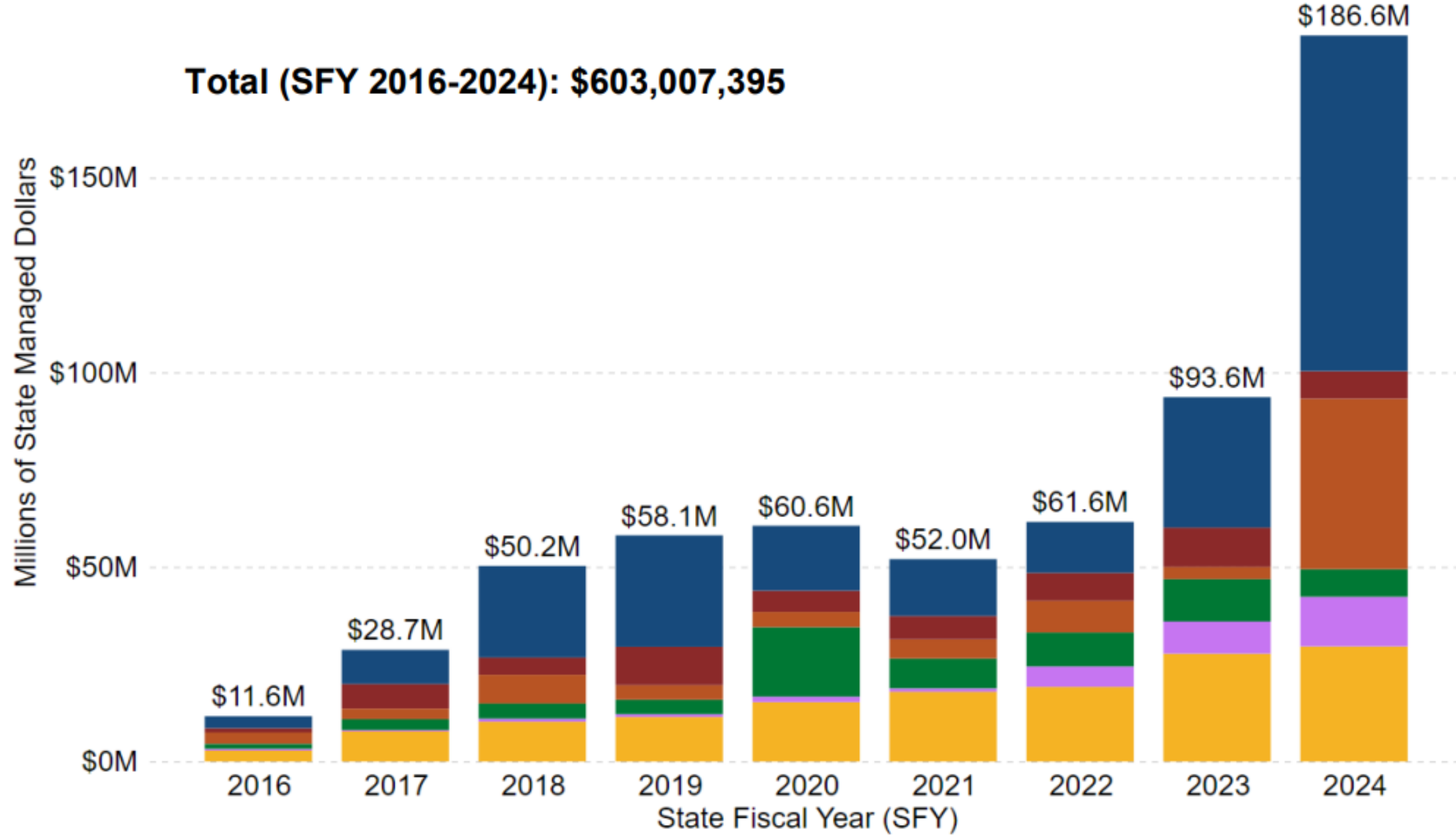
Cost of implementation must be a factor. The Clean Water Budget totals roughly \$35 million per year from the Clean Water Fund and Capital dollars.

- Recent cost estimates shared with lawmakers are up to \$112,000 per acre
- Total costs for all 677 sites (6,500 acres) is in the ballpark of \$700 million
- \$45.7M of ARPA was allocated towards 3-Acre Site stormwater compliance
- Including \$8.5 million to "permit obtainment assistance" for private and municipal sites, 24% of all 3-acre sites were awarded POA

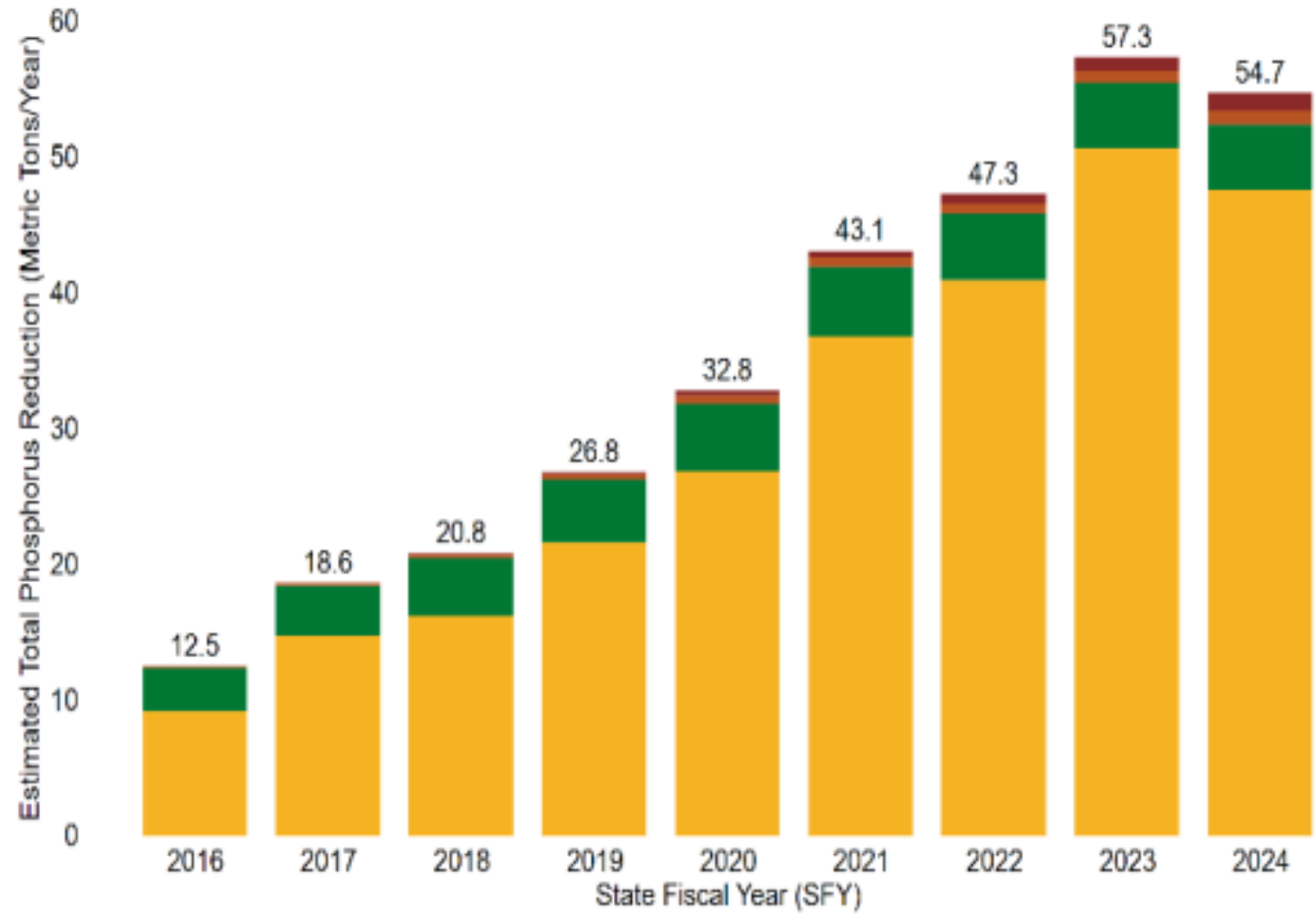


Village at Dorset Park Condominiums, South Burlington

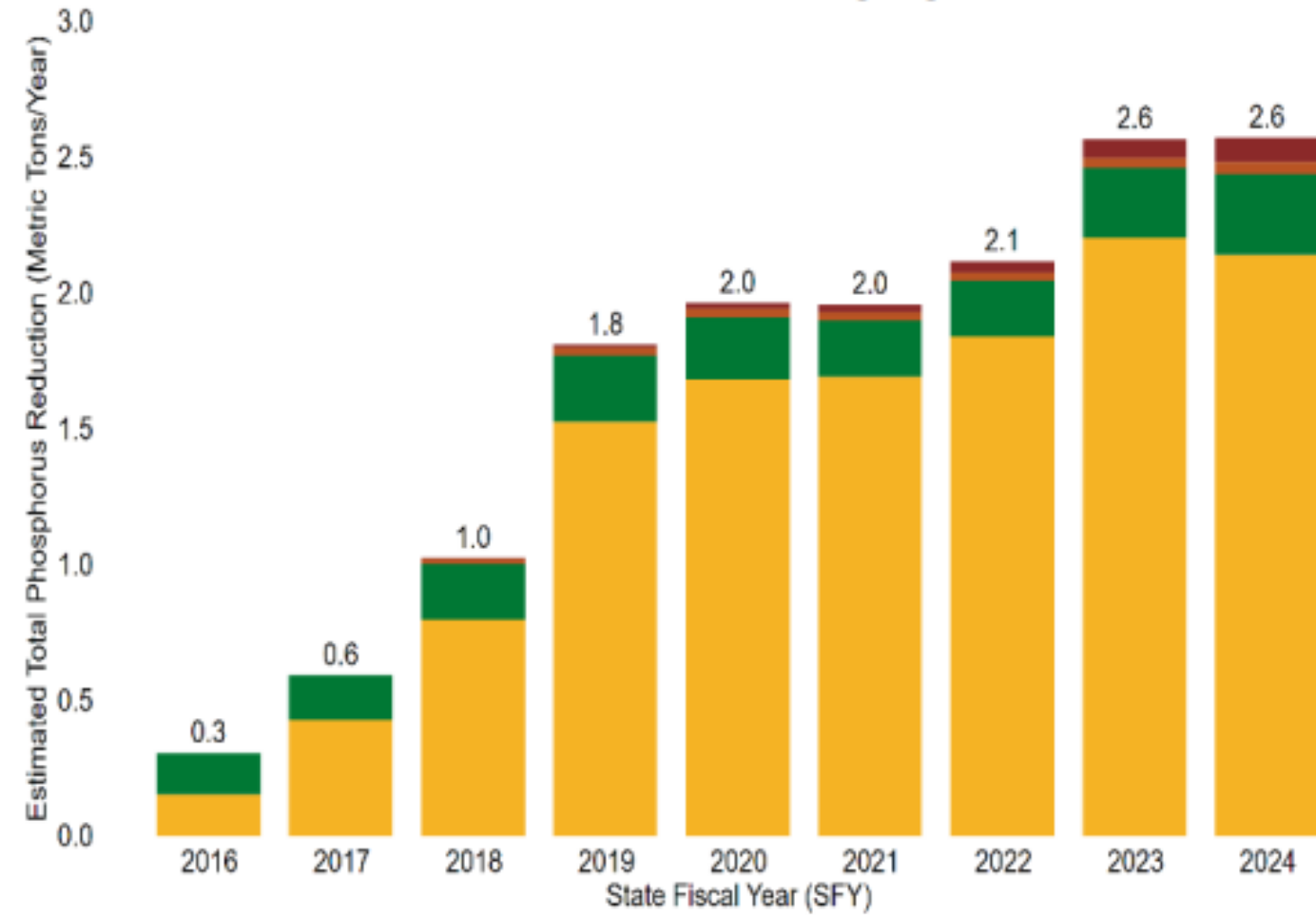
Total (SFY 2016-2024): \$603,007,395







Lake Champlain Basin



Lake Memphremagog Basin



 Agriculture
 Natural Resources

 Stormwater
 Transportation Related Stormwater

Municipal Stormwater Utilities

- There **7 active stormwater utilities** in Vermont: Burlington, South Burlington, Shelburne, St Albans City, St Albans Town, Williston Town. Another 4 are in the planning stage: Montpelier, Essex Junction, Proctor, and St. Johnsbury.
- In our fall membership survey, VLCT inquired about the potential regionalization of a wide variety of municipal services. Of the 88 municipalities surveyed, 14% said stormwater services would be positively impacted, **33% said stormwater services would be negatively impacted by regionalizing.**
- Of those surveyed that also had a 3 -acre site, the highest reported obstacle to receiving a permit was a **lack of funding for implementation**, followed by **competing priorities.**

MS4s and Municipal Water & Sewer

13 communities have a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit. About one-third of Vermont municipalities operate some water and/or sewer.

- The 2018 permit authorizes stormwater discharges within the Urbanized Areas of the following small MS4s: Burlington, Colchester, Essex, Essex Junction, Milton, Shelburne, South Burlington, Williston, and Winooski, the University of Vermont, and the Burlington International Airport.
- The designated small MS4s, within the stormwater impaired watersheds, are operated by the City of Rutland, the Town of Rutland, the City of St. Albans, the Town of St. Albans, and the Vermont Agency of Transportation



Competing Priorities: Stormwater Management for Flood Resiliency and Flood Recovery

- More than 50 communities reported over \$100 million damages from the 2024 floods
- Of the municipal entities impacted by July 2024 severe storm, one third make up 91% of the total estimated damages
- Two thirds of the municipalities impacted were also impacted in July 2023. Of these, more than 80% have populations under 5,000



Photo from Stowe Public Works Department

Municipal Impact Fees and Special Assessment Districts

VLCT generally supports expanding municipal authorities for local revenue setting.

However, for funding the treatment of impervious 3 Acre sites there are some impracticalities to consider with an impact fee funding strategy:

- Generally, these fee types are used for enhanced services or amenities, not in service to statewide goals or for broad public benefit
- Most likely only feasible when paired with substantial grant support (impact fees raise local matches)
- Places the financial burden on municipal government and ultimately taxpayers and rate payers
- Only logical for residential subdivisions, not for municipal owned or privately owned single parcel 3 Acre sites
- In some cases, may require a town vote



For your consideration:

- Is it appropriate to expect municipalities to take over 3 Acre permits, and treatment given the lack of municipal capacity?
- Is it achievable for either municipal government or regional utilities to treat these sites without substantial funding and other reforms?
- With up to \$5 million available in FY26 and new ability to assess impact fees against private landowners, what additional level of investment will be required to cover treatment costs?
- Will restricting the state funding program to only those municipalities that accept full liability be productive, given the risk and complications of these projects?
- Can we justify the scale of public investment required for the maximum phosphorous reduction achieved?



Picard Circle, South Burlington:: Underground stormwater infiltration system in construction

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Questions???



Josh Hanford
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs
jhanford@vlct.org

Samantha Sheehan
Municipal Policy and Advocacy Specialist
ssheehan@vlct.org