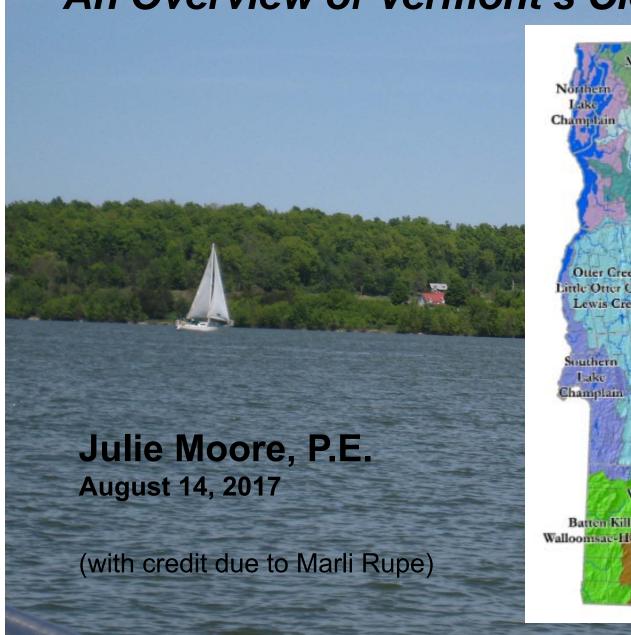
An Overview of Vermont's Clean Water Act





What is a TMDL?

(Total Maximum Daily Load)

- 1. The maximum amount (load) of a pollutant any surface water can receive and still meet its water quality standards
- 2. An allocation of that maximum amount among all the sources
 - a. Jurisdictions (e.g., Vermont, New York, Quebec)
 - b. River basins (e.g., Winooski, Passumpsic, Batten Kill)
 - c. Point sources
 - d. Nonpoint sources

Phosphorus Pollution



Blue-green algae bloom in Missisquoi Bay Photo by Robert Galbraith

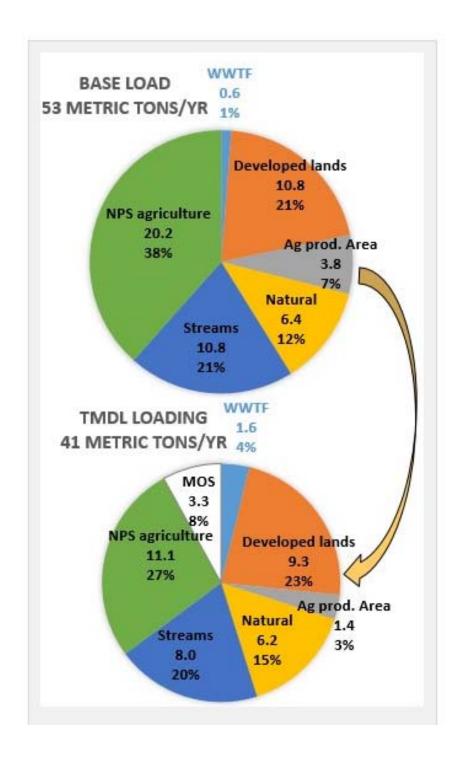
Why We Need Clean Water

- Use and enjoyment of Vermonters
 - Drinking water
 - Swimming
 - Fishing
- Support tourism, at annual spending of \$2.5 billion
 - Vermont's rivers, lakes and ponds are a key attraction for visitors
 - Overnight visitors in Champlain Valley spend over \$300 million annually
 - Day visitors spend \$30 million annually
- Maintain property values
- Integral to the Vermont brand
 - Our environmental is our economy

Lake Memphremagog Statistics

- 687 square mile watershed
 - 71% (VT); 29% (Quebec)
 - Nearly ¾ of the surface area of the Lake is in Quebec
- 31 miles long
- Maximum depth of 350 feet
 - 3rd deepest lake in Vermont
- Drinking water source for 200,000 people, mostly in Quebec





29% phosphorus reduction needed in Lake Memphremagog



Long Island Sound nitrogen TMDL

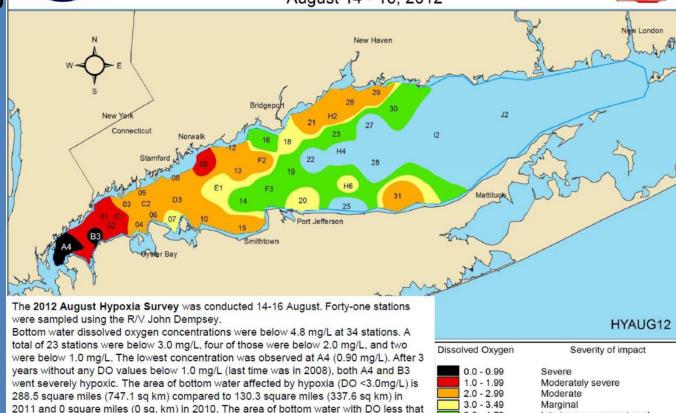
- Basin-wide load reduction target is 58.5%
- New TMDL
 study
 underway to
 update
 Vermont's
 share of
 required
 reductions



1.0 mg/L is 17.7 square miles (45.8 sq km).

Dissolved Oxygen in Long Island Sound Bottom Waters August 14 - 16, 2012





3.5 - 4.79

4.8+

Interim management goal

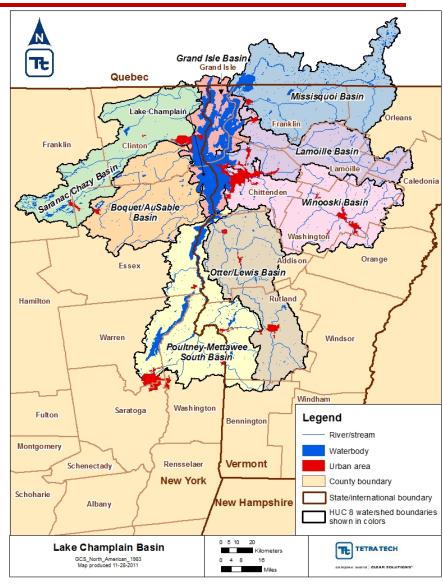
Excellent - Supportive of marine

A little Lake Champlain history....

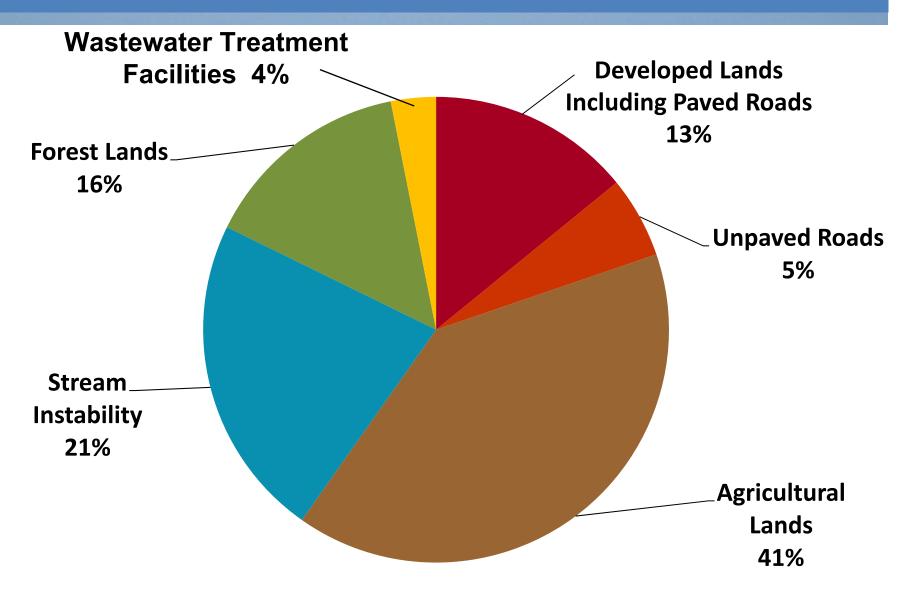
- 1996 Lake Champlain Management Conference Phosphorus Reduction Agreement
- 2002 Lake Champlain TMDL (VT and NY)
- 2010 Revised Lake Champlain Implementation Plan
- 2011 EPA revokes Lake Champlain TMDL (VT)
- 2015 Vermont Legislature passes VT's Clean Water Act
- 2016 EPA approves Lake Champlain TMDL and Vermont's Phase 1 plan

Lake Champlain Statistics

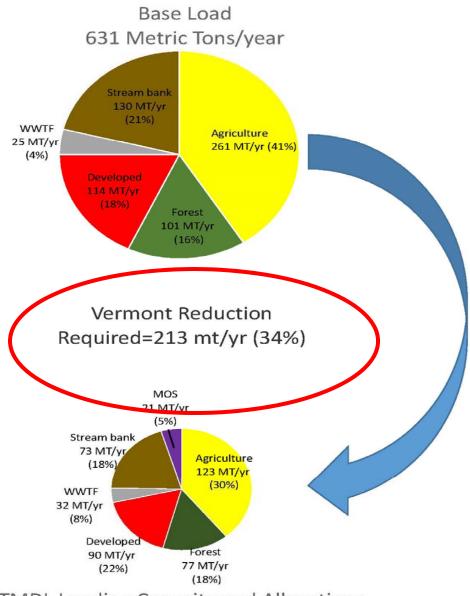
- 8,234 square mile watershed
 - 56% (VT); 37% (NY); 7% (Quebec)
 - Drains nearly half the land area of Vermont
- 120 miles long
- Surface area of 435 square miles
- Maximum depth of 400 feet
- 6th largest (natural) lake in the US
- Drinking water source for 200,000 people
- Residents:
 - 571,000 in total; 390,000 in Vermont
 - More than 100,000 dairy cows



Phosphorus Sources in the Vermont Portion of the Lake Champlain Basin



Phosphorus Reduction Needs



TMDL Loading Capacity and Allocations 418 Metric Tons/yr

Percent reductions needed to meet TMDL

Table 8. Percent reductions needed to meet TMDL allocations

					Ag				
	Total	Waste		Developed	Prod				
Lake Segment	Overall	water ¹	CSO	Land ²	Areas	Forest	Streams	Agriculture	L
01. South Lake B	43.4%	0.0%		23.7%	80%	60.0%	30.5%	59.5%	
02. South Lake A	52.7%	0.0%		21.0%	80%	5.0%		59.5%	
03. Port Henry	15.8%			10.6%	80%	5.0%		20.0%	
04. Otter Creek	24.7%	0.0%		22.2%	80%	5.0%	40.1%	46.9%	
05. Main Lake	21.3%	61.1%		23.8%	80%	5.0%	28.9%	46.9%	
06. Shelburne Bay	12.5%	64.1%		21.3%	80%	5.0%	55.0%	20.0%	
07. Burlington Bay	30.5%	66.7%	10.0%	38.1%	0%	0.0%		0.0%	
09. Malletts Bay	17.6%	0.0%		26.3%	80%	5.0%	44.9%	23.9%	
10. Northeast Arm	13.0%			9.8%	80%	5.0%		20.0%	
11. St. Albans Bay	24.3%	59.4%		21.8%	80%	5.0%	55.0%	34.3%	
12. Missisquoi Bay	64.3%	51.9%		30.1%	80%	60.0%	65.3%	82.8%	
13. Isle La Motte	12.4%	0.0%		12.0%	80%	5.0%		20.0%	
TOTAL	33.8%	42.1%	10.0%	24.1%	80%	23.4%	43.4%	51.5%	

 $^{^{1}\,\%}$ change from current permitted loads

² Includes reductions needed to offset future growth

What is a Phase 1 plan?

- Lake Champlain Phase 1 Plan
 - Act 64 elements
 - Natural resource restoration and management (rivers, wetlands, forests)
 - Phase 2 Tactical Basin Plans
- Act 64 (statewide)
 - Stormwater runoff management
 - Road-related stormwater management
 - Agricultural stewardship
 - Increased fees & new positions
 - Clean Water Fund

Phase I Plan Commitments: Agriculture

Revised and updated Required Agricultural Practices

- Increased buffers on streams and ditches
- Decreased amounts of soil erosion
- Increased requirements for cover crops
- Expanded requirements for nutrient management plans on smaller farms
- Small farm certification program
- Increase requirements around manure application, addressing field gullies, and reducing soil test phosphorus levels



Phase I Plan Commitments: Developed Lands and Roads

- Developed lands general permit >3acres impervious (Dec 2017)
- Require Stormwater retrofits of existing impervious
- Revisions to MS4 permits
- Revised Stormwater manual for new developments, increasing green stormwater infrastructure and low impact

development

- Municipal roads general permit with BMPs to reduce erosion
- TS4 General permit

Phase I Plan Commitments: Forestry and logging operations

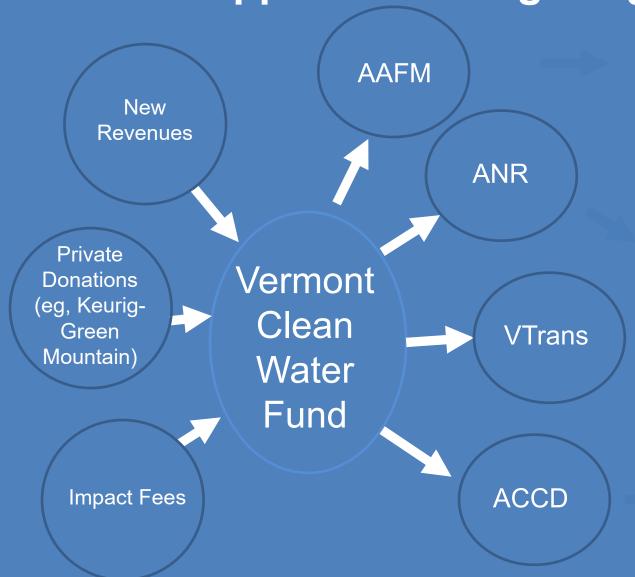
- Compliance with stream alteration rules
- Increase standards for skid trails, truck roads and temporary stream crossings
- Rewrite AMP



Phase I Plan Commitments: *Natural Resources*

- Adopt new rules to address development exempt from municipal regulation to ensure compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program
- Increase natural resources restoration projects
- Use incentives to enhance municipal flood hazard bylaws
- Implement Shoreland
 Protection Act and conduct upland lake assessments to identify nutrient pollution sources

Vermont's New Clean Water Fund Supports Existing Programs



- Best Management Practices
- Equipment Assistance
- Agronomic Practices
- Partner Education
 Programs
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Technical Assistance
- Loans
- Better Back Roads
- Local Roads

TMDL Tracking

- By Sector & Lake Segment
- Use TMDL Base Load
- Track new phosphorus reductions achieve from BMP installations
- Track cumulative phosphorus reductions achieved over time
- Need to consider how to track increases in phosphorus from changes in land use over time
- Target is to achieve TMDL limits

