



Memphremagog Watershed Stormwater Strategic Plan


June 11th, 2018



Town of Charleston

Town of Brighton

Town of Derby



Cover photo: Island Pond Stormwater Wetland. Photo Credit: VTDEC

Introduction

The Memphremagog Watershed Stormwater Strategic Plan was written through the collaborative efforts of local organizations, municipalities, state organizations, and individuals referred to as the Memphremagog Stormwater Collaborative (SWC), and it is focused on the Memphremagog Watershed. The concept of this plan and the SWC was developed at the March 2017 Leahy Center Environmental Summit. At that time, many of the partnering organizations and municipalities came together to discuss strategies to address stormwater runoff and flood resilience in the Memphremagog watershed.

In November of 2017, the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources' Basin 17 Tactical Basin Plan (which includes the Memphremagog, Tomifobia, and Coaticook subwatershed) was completed and approved. The water sampling and research that went into this plan found high levels of phosphorus entering Lake Memphremagog from the watershed. As such, the basin plan includes a Lake Memphremagog Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) and proposed reductions in phosphorus loading throughout the watershed. The Tactical Basin Plan can be found online at: <http://dec.vermont.gov/watershed/map/basin-planning/basin17>

The Memphremagog Watershed Stormwater Strategic Plan outlines projects and initiatives for SWC partners to undertake that will decrease phosphorus loading and help the watershed meet the clean water goals of the TMDL in our watershed.

The organizations in the SWC are already engaged in incredible work throughout the watershed to reduce stormwater runoff, increase resilience to flood events, and protect environmental resources. The goal of the SWC and the strategic plan is to coordinate existing and future projects, identify opportunities for new programs and areas of need, and to develop programs/projects to meet those needs either collaboratively or as individual entities. The SWC plans to meet twice a year—once in the late fall and once in the early spring—to discuss on-the-ground projects, as well as progress towards our mission. The SWC will also stay in contact throughout the year through email, phone, and collaborative efforts. Our work and efforts will result in community members who are knowledgeable about stormwater principals and recognize the stormwater collaborative members as resources available to help make both personal and community decisions to protect and improve water resources.

Stormwater Collaborative Mission:

Enhance partnerships and leverage resources to create practical solutions to improve water quality and support local communities.

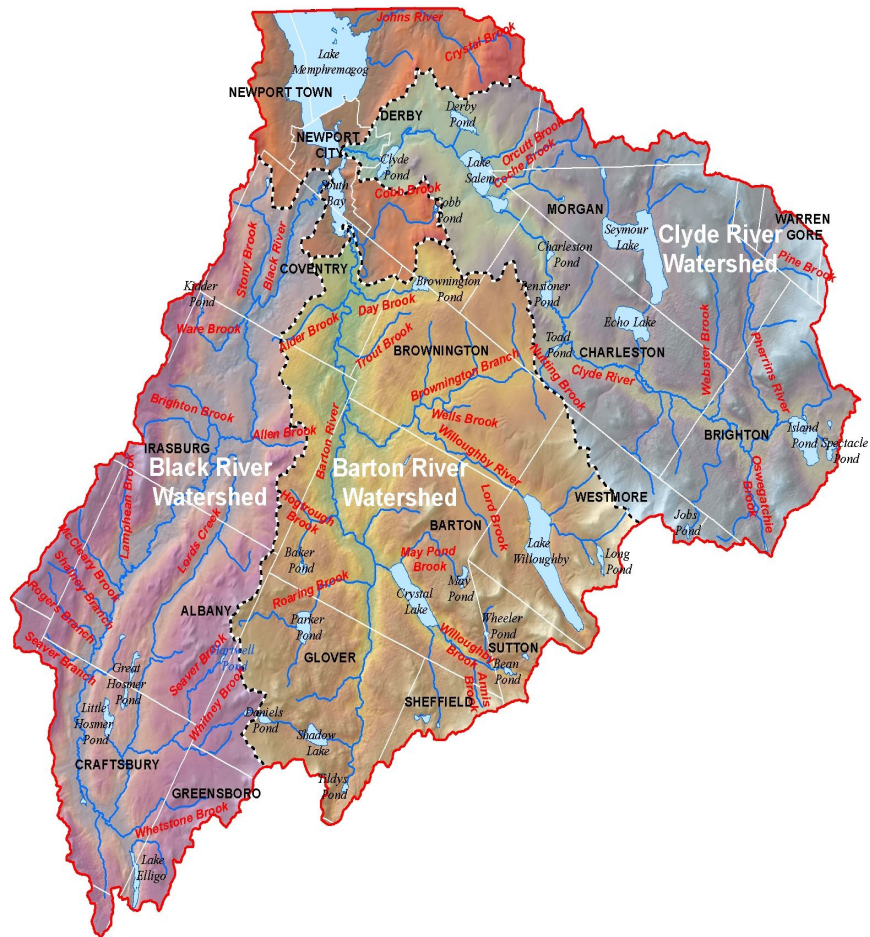
The Memphremagog Watershed

The Memphremagog watershed (see map) spans Essex and Orleans counties in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. It includes all the waters which flow north into Lake Memphremagog and has four major tributaries: the Barton, Black, Clyde, and Johns Rivers. While around three quarters of the watershed is located in Vermont, about three quarters of Lake Memphremagog is located in Quebec, Canada.

Within a larger context, the Memphremagog watershed is a major subwatershed of the St. Francis River watershed, along with the Tomifobia and Coaticook subwatersheds. Although this plan focuses on the municipalities and land which are within the Memphremagog watershed, given the connectivity and movement of the water, as well as the greater area which surrounds the watershed, this work will not be restricted to the Memphremagog watershed if opportunities arise to implement projects just beyond the drawn border. Further, many of the SWC organizations work in regions that extend beyond the watershed. However, to guide our work, below is a list of towns with significant land in the watershed and work within this area will be the initial focus for the SWC.

Towns with significant land in the Watershed:

- Albany
- Barton
- Brighton
- Brownington
- Charleston
- Coventry
- Craftsbury
- Derby
- Glover
- Greensboro
- Holland
- Irasburg
- Newport City
- Newport Town
- Morgan
- Westmore



Map of the Memphremagog Watershed

The Plan:

This is a three-year strategic plan which focuses on the Memphremagog watershed. The plan is broken down into seven areas, including large scale stormwater infrastructure, small scale green stormwater infrastructure, municipal roads, agricultural stormwater runoff, town planning, private roads, and outreach and education. Within the plan there are potential funding

opportunities listed next to action items. Appendix 2 includes expanded information on the abbreviated funding sources listed within the sections of the plan.

Memphremagog Stormwater Collaborative Partners and Contacts:

- City of Newport- www.newportvermont.org
- Memphremagog Watershed Association (MWA)- www.mwavn.org
- Northeastern Vermont Development Association (NVDA)- www.nvda.net
- NorthWoods Stewardship Center- www.northwoodscenter.org
- Orleans County Natural Resource Conservation District (OCNRCD) – www.vacd.org/conservation-districts/orleans-county/
- Salem Lakes Association - www.salemlakesvt.org
- Seymour Lake Association – www.seymourlake.org
- Shadow Lake Association – www.shadowlakeassociation.org
- Sterling College – www.sterlingcollege.edu
- Town of Brighton - www.brightonvt.org
- Town of Charleston – www.charlestonvt.org
- Town of Derby- www.derbyvt.org
- Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VTDEC)- www.dec.vermont.gov
- Vermont Department of Health (VDH)- www.healthvermont.gov
- Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTTrans) – www.vtrans.vermont.gov

1. Large Scale Stormwater Infrastructure

Large scale stormwater infrastructure projects reduce phosphorus loading by treating stormwater runoff from developed lands before the water is conveyed into lakes and tributaries of the watershed. Large scale projects are differentiated from small scale green stormwater infrastructure by degree of complication, scale, and the likely need for an engineer or specialist to design and heavy machinery to install. Projects that clearly fall into large scale include: underground chambers, gravel wetlands, or infiltration basins.

MWA has worked with the City of Newport, Derby, Glover, Barton and Orleans in the development of a stormwater masterplan for these communities that identified 20 stormwater retrofit projects. MWA is continuing to work with these communities to further design and implement these projects. The Essex County NRC and Town of Brighton completed designs for the top four stormwater retrofit opportunities in this community, and the town installed these in 2016. Middle sized communities such as Craftsbury, Albany, Irasburg, and Charleston have had stormwater mapping completed but no master planning, and smaller communities with limited stormwater infrastructure have not had mapping done, but there may be some community infrastructure where retrofits could be applied.

Goal: Support stormwater planning

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Engage with municipalities that have new stormwater infrastructure maps to offer assistance with Stormwater Master Planning	Number of municipalities engaged; number of stormwater plans completed or underway.	MWA will reach out to communities with input from SWC partners.	2018-2020/ ERP
Reach out to communities without significant stormwater infrastructure (or maps) to see if there are stormwater runoff issues from municipal properties where stormwater retrofits may help.	Number of municipal properties evaluated	MWA will take lead with most communities although OCNRCD may take lead with towns they are working with on road inventories. Sterling College class may work with communities as well.	2018/2019/ ERP or base funding sources/ foundation support
Join Jim Pease in meetings with communities to discuss stormwater mapping (Charleston, Coventry) and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) (Newport Town, Irasburg, Albany, Charleston Craftsbury) results to offer support in moving projects forward	Number of communities assisted	MWA will check in Jim Pease/Ben Copans to see if there are issues where MWA coordination may help and if so ask to join in on meetings	2019/ base funding sources/ foundation support

Goal: Provide pathways to project design and implementation

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Use existing resources and Stormwater Master Plans to coordinate with municipalities, VTrans, and private land owners to design and implement large scale projects. Apply for a minimum of 1 grant per year.	Number of projects underway in design or implementation phases.	MWA will take the lead in working with communities on specific designs with support from DEC, bringing partners such as OCNRCD if they have done a road inventory or VTrans if there is an overlap with state roads.	On-going/ ERP funding
Facilitate 2 tours per year of installed largescale storm water projects or future sites for projects	Number of tours, number of participants	MWA will take the lead in coordination with local communities/businesses hosting infrastructure	On-going/ Foundation support, CWFPG
Use organizational websites, social media, and press releases to increase coverage of project design/installation.	Number of website hits, articles run, and social media followers	All partners will highlight projects but MWA will track on SWC specific page with links.	On-going/ foundation support/ Base funds



Salem Lake Rainbow. Photo Credit: Salem Lakes Association

2. Small Scale Green Stormwater Infrastructure on upland and shoreland parcels

Like large scale projects, small scale green stormwater infrastructure projects also reduce phosphorus loading by treating stormwater runoff from developed lands before the water is conveyed into lakes and tributaries of the watershed. Projects are considered ‘small’ for this plan if they can be implemented by landowners or work crews with minimal technical training or by using readily available manuals. Project examples include rain gardens, infiltration steps, replanting shoreland habitat small ditches, regrading, etc.

This section includes goals and objectives for both shoreland and upland parcels. Both types of land owners are included here because the landowner practices are similar, though the outreach, messaging, and regulations are different.

Currently, there is no comprehensive strategy to work with upland land owners in our watershed, however, there has been a concerted effort to work with shoreland owners in coordination with lake associations through the Lake Wise program.



NorthWoods' Work Crew. Photo Credit: Northwoods Stewardship

Goal: To improve awareness of and promote access to Lake Wise program and materials

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Facilitate 3 workshops for professionals on Lake Wise practices and assessment	Number of workshop attendees; number of professionals offering Lake Wise restoration services	MWA will take lead on projects and collaborate with Lake Associations and NorthWoods for support	2018/ ERP/HMF
Advertise rain garden plants, sell rain barrels, and host rain barrel workshop along with OCNRCD annual plant sale	Plant sale materials, number of rain barrels sold, number of workshop attendees	OCNRCD take lead with MWA assisting	2019/ Revenue from sales, watershed grant
Determine topic and hold workshop in 2020	Number of workshop attendees	MWA will take lead on determining workshop topic and approach partners for collaboration	2020/ CWFPG
Use websites to promote Lake Wise materials, advertise access to Lake Wise assessments, and promote trained professionals	Completed Webpages	All partners will highlight projects as applicable, but MWA will track on SWC specific page with links.	On-going
Develop and implement public marketing campaign to increase coverage of Lake Wise by utilizing social media, websites, press releases, newsletters, and perhaps Lake Wise lake to lake competitions	Number of people reached on social media, number of articles written	MWA, NorthWoods, and Lake Association will all participate as projects and work provides materials	On-going

Goal: Provide assessments and implement Lake Wise practices

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Identify lakes in the basin with local support for Lake Wise master planning efforts and begin master planning as first step to Gold Star Status	3 Master Plans	MWA will support the lake to lake conversations and provide support to encourage new lakes to take on this challenge with support from NorthWoods	2020/ CWFPG
Conduct 20 Lake Wise assessments per year focused on Lake Wise master planning lakes	Number of assessments	NorthWoods MWA, and Lake Associations to take lead on assessments.	On going/ CWFPG, ERP
Develop 15 Lake Wise BMP project proposals with costs and materials based on Lake Wise assessments.	Number of Lake Wise BMP designs completed.	NorthWoods will take the lead in designing BMP projects with support from consultants on complex projects – and MWA partners may also.	Ongoing/ ERP
Implement 10 Lake Wise projects per year on private lands	Number of projects	Northwoods will take the lead on implementing projects with the Work Crew and MWA and other lake associations may apply for individual grants	On going/ Work Crew, ERP, Landowner funds
Implement 2 Lake Wise projects on public beaches	Number of public beach projects	MWA will take lead on designing projects with VTDEC support and in coordination with local lake associations. NorthWoods to implement projects.	2020/ ERP

Goal: To engage upland landowners in green stormwater infrastructure projects

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Research and engage with existing programs for stormwater planning and mitigation for upland landowners. Use research to design program for our watershed.	Completed research and program design	MWA will take a lead in contacting existing programs (Mad River, UVM sea grant etc.) and work with NorthWoods, and other partners in designing program for the watershed.	2020/ High Meadows Fund, CWFPG
Identify publicly visible properties where small scale GSI practices may be effective and develop GSI designs.	Number of locations identified. Number of projects designed	MWA will take the lead on identifying potential projects with partner support	Ongoing/High Meadows Fund, Base Funds, ERP (for design)
Install at least one of GSI practice per year along with signage about the practice.	Number of practices. Acres of impervious treated	NorthWoods can install projects with Work Crew, or smaller projects may be volunteer projects.	Ongoing/ Work crew ERP, private fundraising, volunteer support
Promote any relevant workshops to upland land owners to start building relationships	Dissemination of materials to upland owners, attendance at workshops	All organizations as applicable.	On-going/ Base Funding

3. Municipal Roads

The Vermont Clean Water Act, Act 64, required that the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation develop a Municipal Roads General Permit (MRGP). The permit requires that every municipality conduct Road Erosion Inventories of all municipal road segments that are hydrologically connected. Towns must complete inventories and develop Road Stormwater Management Plans before December 1st, 2020 and implement those plans by 2037.

Towns in the Memphremagog watershed are in various stages of completion of the MRGP requirements. Currently, many of the organizations of the SWC are working with towns both on inventories and on project implementation. There is also an active River and Road Working Group where much of this work has been started and will be completed over the next three years. This group has compiled a table (Appendix 1) with the status of each town's Road Erosion Inventories (REI).



Shadow Lake stone lined ditch. Photo Credit: VTDEC

Goal: All towns will have completed Road Erosion Inventories by December 2020 and have information needed to move towards project implementation.

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Conduct outreach to towns to determine what, if any, assistance is needed to complete inventories	Number of towns with firm plans for meeting REI timeline.	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts	On-going
For towns that need support, work with the town to identify a partner in the basin that is able to support towns in getting high quality road erosion inventories	Towns have support they need to have high quality REI in place	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts	On-going
Develop a consistent Road Erosion Report format	Completed report format	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts	2018
Develop scope of work document for Select Boards to include in contracts with consultants	Completed scope of work	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts	2018
Provide towns with updates on MRGP requirements	Number of town contacted	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts	On-going
Provide towns with support in targeting road restoration projects with the largest water quality benefits and as necessary to meet MRGP.	Number of major water quality road issues addressed.	Lead partner working with towns will play this role including MWA, OCNRCD, & NVDA	On-going/ Basin planning funds for NRC&D & NVDA, Base funding, CWFP&G

Goal: Towns have access to equipment and resources needed to implement municipal roads water quality projects.

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Identify needs and barriers to accessing equipment. Determine feasibility of equipment sharing/renting among towns and implement if possible	Identification of needs. Implementation of rental/sharing program,	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts	2020
Promote Vermont Road Scholar Program and workshops	Websites, verbal outreach	NVDA through regional technical support	On-going/ Local Roads
Identify training needs and bring resources to the region to meet these (such as hydro seeder training).	Number of trainings and number of attendees	Roads and Rivers workgroup will lead these efforts. NVDA, MWA, OCNRCD may identify need but will coordinate on outreach	On-going/ Local roads, ERP, CWFPG Basin planning grants to NRCD & NVDA
Provide towns with information on funding sources and assist with applications or joint proposals for shared equipment needed to implement WQ related practices	Number of towns contacted, website updates, document updates	MWA, NVDA or OCNRCD will take the lead depending on towns involved and will work closely with municipalities.	On-going

Goal: Inventory and implement water quality projects on Class 4 municipal roads

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Determine process and capacity. Then work with NorthWoods' work crews to complete class 4 road and legal trail erosion inventories.	Miles of road assessed. Number of water quality improvement projects identified and designed on class 4 roads.	Partners and municipalities will identify problem class 4 road segments and NorthWoods will identify priority projects on these segments roads and develop restoration plans.	2018-2020/ 604(b)/ERP, Better Roads
Implement class 4 road projects identified through assessments	Number of water quality improvement projects implemented. Miles of road brought up to standard.	NorthWoods will take the lead on projects suited to Work Crew, Towns will take lead (with partner support) where large equipment is needed.	Ongoing/ Work Crew, ERP, Better Roads, Municipal Grant in Aide

4. Agricultural Stormwater Runoff

The Vermont Clean Water Act which was passed in 2015, required that all farms begin to implement practices and specific farming techniques that reduce stormwater runoff by July of 2017. Currently, agricultural producers are implementing some of these practices, but additional support is needed to help farmers meet Act 64 requirements and implement low cost, high impact practices. Best management practices (BMPs) to reduce runoff of agricultural lands include a suite of practices such as agronomic, grazing, barnyard, and erosion control practices like conservation tillage, fencing, waste water storage, and streambank and shoreline protection. Other types of practices include manure injection or underground catchments for stormwater runoff.

Currently, the OCNRCD Memphremagog Long-Term Water Quality Partnership with support from the USDA Regional Conservation Partnership Program (or Memphremagog RCPP) is a program that is assisting farmers with creating nutrient management plans and providing them with technical and financial assistance for the implementation of nonstructural and field-based BMPs. Through this project and water quality sampling, high levels of nutrient loading coming from stormwater runoff from farms has been identified. There is a need to better understand this issue and help determine and implement low costs stormwater treatment or filtration practices which address stormwater runoff from farms. The goal and action items in this section are a part of that larger Memphremagog RCPP project and goals.

Goal: To create a template for an on-farm stormwater runoff assessment guidance that can be used to assess impact and inform project implementation

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Work with a local farm to assess on-farm stormwater runoff and develop template.	Template completed	OCNRCD	2020
Promote template and work completed on social media, webpages, and media outlets	Number of people reached, updates, and news articles	OCNRCD	On-going
Implement practices identified in stormwater template and measure WQ improvements.	Number of practices implemented	OCNRCD, AAF&M,	2020

5. River Corridor Protections and Town Planning

There are opportunities for towns to include stormwater planning in their municipal and town planning process or in the town ordinances and to address issue of flood resilience. Among other projects, towns can enact river corridor protection by-laws, riparian buffer zoning, require consideration of stormwater runoff in local bylaws, conduct studies to understand opportunities to reduce stormwater runoff, and include language or commit financial support to such causes in town plans.



Gully Erosion. Photo Credit: VTDEC

Currently, Northeastern Vermont Development Association (NVDA) works directly with towns to assist them in their planning processes. The goals and objectives in this section are meant to build off that existing work.

Goal: Use existing partnerships and local connections to be a water quality resource for town planning including, but not limited to, river corridor protection by-laws, addressing stormwater runoff in bylaws, town plan updates, and stream geomorphic assessments

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Create an inventory of towns including when town plans need to be updated and status of Stream Geomorphic Assessments	Completed inventory	Partners to work on this include: NVDA, MWA, VTDEC	2018

Identify towns with upcoming town plan updates and contact to offer assistance (potentially Morgan, Charleston, or Derby)	Assist with 2 town plans	MWA to take lead on contacting towns, reach out to partners as needed to provide assistance, especially Lake Associations	2020/ Town Planning Grants
Connect with Sacha Pealer and provide assistance with outreach, as needed, to connect Sacha with towns ready for Stream Geomorphic Assessments	Number of towns reached	Partners to work on this include: NVDA, MWA, VTDEC, OCNRCD	Ongoing
Work with the town of Craftsbury to facilitate a workshop(s) and public outreach campaign on town planning process for adopting river corridor protection bylaws and flood resilience ordinances	Number of people reached, number of workshops.	Craftsbury Conservation Commission, NVDA, and MWA	Ongoing
Facilitate public workshops on benefits of river corridor protections	2 workshops	MWA to take lead, pull in partners as needed	2020
Implement river corridor protection projects on state and private land along the Barton River	Number of projects implemented	OCNRCD with VT Fish and Wildlife	On Going/ ERP, IJC

6. Private Roads

There is currently no program for outreach or project implementation on private roads in the Memphremagog watershed. Currently, assessments, upgrades, and BMP implementation for private roads, farm roads, and driveways may be addressed in a Lake Wise assessment or under the Act 250 Permitting process, depending on the location of the road. However, a better understanding of the need for outreach and practice implementation on private roads, as well as understanding programs in other areas is needed to determine if the Memphremagog watershed needs such a program, and how to develop it.



Stormwater runoff from farm road. Photo Credit: VTDEC

Through the High Meadows Fund grant process, MWA was connected with Friends of the Mad River who is in the process of implementing a private roads project in their region, and MWA will be able to learn from their project.

Goal: To assess need and develop plan to reduce stormwater runoff and erosion from private roads and farm roads

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Understand need for program by conducting outreach	Preliminary report	MWA to take lead, partner with towns, OCNRCD and organizations to understand impact of private roads	2020/HMF
Research efforts in other regions, learn from Friends of the Mad River and the implementation of their new program	Research report	MWA to take lead, report back to partners	2020/ HMF
Create plan for program development/implementation	Completed plan	MWA to take lead, collaborate with partners to develop plan	2020/HMF

7. Outreach and Education

Although there are outreach and education components in nearly every section of this strategic plan, this section is focused on the specific initiatives that engage youth or undergraduate populations regarding stormwater impacts and projects, as well as initiatives to provide outreach and education to the general public about big picture storm water work.



Black River Education. Photo Credit: Sterling College

Goal: To provide students with hands on educational, volunteer, or for credit opportunities

Action Item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time Frame/ Funding source
Work with high schools and junior highs to determine opportunities to integrate stormwater projects and field trips into curriculum	Number of field trips, number of projects	MWA will take the lead, working with Sterling College	On-going/ EPA EE
Integrate stormwater education into annual Youth Discovery program with area 3 rd & 4 th graders.	Number of students, number of tours	MWA will take lead pulling in partners as needed for education	On-going/ EPA EE/ HMF
Identify opportunities for college level field trips and learning opportunities.	Plan college level field trips	MWA and Sterling College will work together to lead this effort	On-going

Goal: To provide general outreach and education about stormwater work and watershed health to adults and community

Action item	Metric	Collaborative approach	Time frame/ Funding source
Identify avenues for talks/presentations/ community engagement. Provide at minimum, 2 meetings per year on stormwater topics or projects underway.	Number of talks, number of participants	MWA will take lead, partnering with organizations and towns	On-going/ EPA EE



Lake Willoughby in Winter. Photo credit: VTrans

Conclusion:

The SWC will meet twice a year to formally discuss project progress and the goals of the strategic plan. Although this plan contains concrete goal and actions, the priorities may change based on a number of factors, including funding availability, organizational capacity, or unforeseen opportunities. As such, this document should be thought of with a degree of fluidity and may be updated over the course of the three years.

In 2020, the current SWC along with any new partnerships, will come back together to update the Strategic Plan with new goals, actions, and priorities for the next 3 to 5 years.

Appendix 1: Status of Road Erosion Inventories by Town

TOWN Name	County	AOT district	REI date FY	MRGP compliant?	Active partner	Target MRGP date
Brighton	Essex		2015	N	ECNRCD	2019
Albany	Orleans		2018		NVDA	2019
Barton	Orleans					
Brownington	Orleans		2017	Y	David Antone	
Charleston	Orleans		2018	Y	NVDA/North Woods?	2018
Coventry	Orleans		2017	Y	OCNRCD	2018
Craftsbury	Orleans		2018	Y	MWA	2019
Derby	Orleans		2018	Y	OCNRCD	2018
Glover	Orleans					
Greensboro	Orleans					
Irasburg	Orleans		2015	N	NVDA	
Morgan	Orleans		2015	?		
Newport City	Orleans		2018	Y	East Engineering	2018
Newport Town	Orleans		?	Y	OCNRCD	2019
Westmore	Orleans		2015	N		
REI date	Count	MRGP status		Count	Partner	Count
2015	4	Y		7	NVDA	2
2016	0	N		3	ECNRCD	1
2017	2	?		1	CCNRCD	0
2018	5	Blank		4	OCNRCD	3
None	3				East Engineering	1
Total	14				Doug Hewit	0
					David Antone	1
					Ben Copans	0
					MWA	1
					NVDA/North Woods	1
					None	4

Appendix 2: List of Funding Sources

Abbreviation	Name	Summary
ERP	Ecosystem Restoration Program Grant	Environmental remediation, protection and runoff mitigations, P loading, Ag land enhancement, nonpoint source
CWFPG	Clean Water Fund Partnership Grants	Proposals to implement programs that will support the expansion of water quality improvements through increased technical support and education across program priority areas including stormwater management, municipal road-related stormwater management, natural resource restoration, agriculture and forestry management. Eligible categories under this Partnership Grant include Work Crew Assistance and Technical Capacity Assistance.
604(b)	Federal section 604(b) funds	Approximately \$3600 in annual grant funding that has been frequently passed though by NVDA to a local partner to support an assessment tied to water quality improvement efforts.
Basin planning	Basin planning support grants to NRCC and RPC's	State support for OCNRCD and NVDA that can be used for municipal education and outreach, basin planning support, and project identification.
Better Roads	Better Roads	funding to support municipal road projects that improve water quality and result in maintenance cost savings. The grant funds are provided by VTrans and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources. The Vermont Better Roads Program's goal is to promote the use of erosion control and maintenance techniques that save money while protecting and enhancing Vermont's lakes and streams.
Municipal Grant in Aid	Municipal Grant in Aid	Funding for towns to bring Road segments up to MRGP standards. Funding is allocated through NVDA
Watershed Grant	VT Watershed /License Plate	Enhance/restore water resources, restore or protect fish and wildlife habitat, education, cultural resources, reducing P loading
	Municipal planning grants	Municipalities eligible, priority given to those in historic settlement pattern—villages and town centers. Joint applications may be accepted. Funding provided for meetings, hearings, workshops, conservation work, legal fees, easements, administrative materials, research, inventories and mapping, and payment for support staff
	High Meadows Fund	Funding which has been received by MWA through 2018 to support the Stormwater Collaborative
	Hazard mitigation Grants	Provides funding for land acquisition, infrastructure projects, flood planning. State, local government and non-profits eligible. Communities must have a FEMA approved and adopted local mitigation plan to be eligible. Funds not currently available but possibly in future.
	Base funding	Funding that comes from memberships, or other funding sources.
EPA EE	Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Education Grant	Provides funding for local environmental education projects. MWA has applied for a grant for 2019 for watershed education.
IJC	International Joint Commission	This segment of the US Department of State works with the Canadian Government to regulate waters that cross the US/Canadian border. The IJC does fund water quality projects on binational waters, though funding priorities are set at the federal level.

