

**H.35: An Act Relating to Improving the Quality of State Waters:
House Committee on Agriculture and Forest Products Proposed Amendment
Section by Section Summary of Bill as Proposed for Amendment**

Sec. 1. Findings and Purpose Section

- The House Committee on Agriculture and Forest Products (Committee on Agriculture) added a Findings subsection to Sec. 1.
 - The Findings recognize the need: to clean up Lake Champlain; to increase awareness among small farmers regarding compliance with water quality laws; for the State, and not EPA, to address water quality issues in the State; for additional financial assistance necessary to fulfill water quality obligations; for an identification and mapping of water quality drivers in the State; and for a collaborative approach to address water quality issues in Vermont.
- The purpose of the bill is to improve the quality of State waters; implement the Lake Champlain TMDL; meet impending TMDLs for other waters; identify cost effective strategies to address water quality; and engage interested parties in water quality efforts.

Sec. 2. Agricultural Water Quality Definitions

- Adds definitions of “farming,” “waste,” and “waters” to 6 V.S.A. chapter 215.

Secs. 3-5. Small Farm Certification; Tile Drainage; Accepted Agricultural Practices (AAPs)

- Sec. 3 requires small farms in the State to certify compliance with the AAPs every 5 years.
 - HFWWR proposed an annual fee of \$250 to be assessed on small farm certifications.
 - The Committee on Agriculture struck the proposed fee for small farm certification.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed an amendment to the definition of “small farm” under Sec. 3. The Committee on Agriculture defined “small farm” as a parcel of land:
 - on which 10 or more acres are used for farming;
 - that houses no more than the max. number of animals for a small farm (e.g. 199 dairy cows), and
 - that houses at least the number of adult animals specifies by the Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets (AAFM) in rule or is used for the preparation, tilling, fertilization, planting, protection, irrigation, and harvesting of crops for sale.
- The Committee on Agriculture amended Sec. 3 to add 6 VSA § 4871(c), which authorizes AAFM to require any farm to certify compliance with the AAPs regardless of whether it falls under the definition of “small farm” if AAFM determines the farm poses a threat of discharge to State waters.
- The Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets (AAFM) is authorized to inspect farms to determine compliance with the AAPs.
 - During inspection, AAFM shall identify areas on a farm that could benefit from assistance to improve compliance with the AAPs.
 - Identified areas will be ranked and receive priority assistance to achieve AAP compliance.
- Sec. 4 requires AAFM to amend the AAPs by rule to establish requirements for small farm certification.
- The Committee on Agriculture amended Sec. 4 to require AAFM to specify the number and type of animals on a farm that are subject to the small farm certification requirements.

- Sec. 4 requires the rule revising the AAPs to:
 - Set standards for manure stacking, storage, farm structure construction, and siting;
 - Require cropland to be cultivated to meet a soil loss tolerance of 1T;
 - Require vegetative buffer zones of 25 feet next to surface waters and 10 feet next to a ditch;
 - Establish standards for livestock exclusion; and
 - Require nutrient management planning on all small farms that manage agricultural waste.
- Under Sec. 4, 6 V.S.A. § 4810a(b), by Jan. 15, 2018, AAFM shall amend the AAPs to include requirements for reducing nutrient contribution to waters from subsurface tile drains.
 - The Committee on Agriculture struck a duplicative requirement in 4810a(a) for tile drainage.
- Sec. 5 requires AAFM to report to the General Assembly by Jan. 15, 2017 with recommendations regarding how subsurface tile drainage should be managed.

Sec. 6-12. Agriculture Fees for Water Quality Funding

- As proposed by the Committee on Fish, Wildlife and Water Resources (HFWWR), Secs. 6-12 established or increased permit or registration fees for various agricultural programs.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed to strike all of the increased or new fees proposed by HFWWR, including:
 - Deleting Secs. 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12, the proposed fees on large farms, medium farms, small farms, commercial feed distributors, fertilizer distributors, and registrants of pesticide products.
- The Committee on Agriculture retained Sec. 6, which establishes an Agricultural Water Quality Special Fund. The Committee on Agriculture amended the section to provide that the Fund shall consist of revenue dedicated to the Fund by the General Assembly, instead of the specified fees.
- The Committee on Agriculture submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means a letter outlining various recommendations to raise revenue for agricultural water quality initiatives.
- The Committee on Agriculture retained Sec. 10 of the HFWWR proposed amendment, which requires feed distributors to report amounts of feed distributed in Vermont in 2016 and 2017.

Secs. 13-14. Agricultural Water Quality; Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Under current law, before AAFM requires BMPS, AAFM shall determine that “sufficient financial assistance” is available to assist farmers in implementing BMPs.
 - Secs. 13 and 14 delete the required determination of sufficient financial assistance. Instead, the Secretary shall inform farmers of resources available to assist implementation of BMPs.
- The Committee on Agriculture amended Sec. 13, 6 V.S.A. § 4810, to strike a HFWWR proposal requiring “enhanced” management practices in impaired watersheds.
 - The Committee on Agriculture specified that AAFM shall require a farm to implement site specific conservation practices if the farm is complying with AAPs but not complying with water quality standards.

Sec. 15. Agricultural Water Quality Training for Farmers

- AAFM shall adopt requirements for training owners or operators of small farms, medium farms, and large farms regarding:
 - prevention of discharges to waters;
 - mitigation of stormwater runoff from farms; and
 - land application of manure, nutrients, septage, and sludge.
- AAFM shall require training as condition of LFO permit, MFO permit, and SFO certification.
- AAFM may phase in training requirements based on farm size, permit type, or available staffing.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed technical amendments to Sec. 15.

Sec. 16. Certification of Custom Applicators

- Sec. 16 requires AAFM to adopt by rule requirements for the certification of custom applicators.
- Custom applicator means the owner of a company engaged in the business of applying manure, nutrients, septage, or sludge to land for compensation.
- Custom applicators shall be required to complete 8 hours of training over each 5 year period.
- The training shall address application methods to minimize runoff and identification of weather or soil conditions that increase risk of runoff.

Secs. 17-20. AAFM Enforcement of Agricultural Water Quality Requirements

- Sec. 17 adopts water quality enforcement authority in a new subchapter of 6 V.S.A. chap. 215.
- The Committee on Agriculture amended Sec. 17, 6 V.S.A. § 4991, to clarify that AAFM’s first response to water quality issues should be to consult with a farmer to assure discontinuance of a violation.
- The new enforcement subchapter streamlines and makes consistent the existing enforcement authority, while also providing new authority, including:
 - Emergency assistance orders to protect water quality;
 - Mandatory corrective actions; and
 - Mandatory removal of livestock when the volume of livestock waste exceeds farm capacity.
- The Committee on Agriculture amended Sec. 17, 6 V.S.A. § 4993, to consolidate the AAFM authority to issue an emergency order when there is an activity or farm practice that presents or is likely to present an immediate threat of substantial harm to the public health or welfare.
- Sec. 17 mandates that when AAFM identifies a farm in violation of the LFO, MFO, or AAP requirements, the agency shall provide the farm with a “required corrective action”
 - Under current law, when AAFM identifies a violation, statute provides AAFM will “recommend” a corrective action.
- Sec. 17 also provides AAFM with civil enforcement authority to enjoin activities, order corrective actions, and levy civil penalties of up to \$85,000 for violations.

- Secs. 18-20 are conforming amendments, including repeal of sections now incorporated under new enforcement subchapter.

Sec. 21. Stream Alteration; Agricultural Activities

- ANR currently requires a stream alteration permit for the movement of 10 cubic yards or more of instream material in a watercourse.
 - Instream material is rock, dirt, silt, large woody debris, etc.
- Current statute provides that a stream alteration permit is not required for AAPs.
- Sec. 21 provides that a stream alteration permit would be required for an agricultural practice that moves 10 cubic yards of instream material unless the practice is a streambank stabilization project approved by NRCS or the AAFM.

Secs. 22-24. Compliance with AAPs as Condition of Participation in Use Value Appraisal

- Under the HFWWR proposes amendment, Sec. 22 would authorize the Division of Property Valuation and Review (PVR) to remove a parcel of agricultural land or farm building from use value appraisal (UVA) if the owner/operator is identified by AAFM as:
 - Out of compliance with the water quality requirements of 6 V.S.A. ch. 215; or
 - Not in compliance with an enforcement order for an agricultural water quality violation.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment struck Secs. 22-24 in their entirety.

Sec. 25-28. ANR Basin Planning; Regional Planning

- Sec. 25 requires ANR to develop a schedule to update the basin plans for the 15 watersheds with plans. ANR shall report annually to the General Assembly regarding schedule implementation.
- Sec. 25 requires the Secretary to conduct certain activities in planning, including: ensuring involvement by municipal officials and interested parties; ensuring local input in planning process; providing education to municipal officials regarding planning and developing a recommendation on conformance of basin plan with applicable regional plans.
- Under Sec. 25, ANR may contract with Regional Planning Commissions to produce or assist in producing basin plans.
- Sec. 26 provides that regional planning shall be used to further the goal of maintaining water quality by following policies and actions developed in ANR basin plans.
- Sec. 27 provides that ANR and AAFM should receive notice of new regional plans and proposed amendments to regional plans.
- Sec. 28 provides that a regional plan shall be consistent with water quality policies to protect and improve waters and shall be used in the development of applicable basin plans.

Sec. 29. Anti-degradation Policy Implementation Rule

- Requires ANR to adopt by rule an implementation process for the antidegradation policy in the Vermont water quality standards.

Sec. 30. ANR Stormwater Management Authority

- Sec. 30 rewrites ANR’s statutory stormwater authority in 10 V.S.A. § 1264. The existing section is in need of reorganization. Much of the underlined language is existing authority.
- § 1264(b), important definitions under this section include:
 - “Impervious surface” means those manmade surfaces, including paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, roofs, driveways, and walkways, from which precipitation runs off rather than infiltrates.
 - “Regulated stormwater runoff” means precipitation, snowmelt, and the material dissolved or suspended in precipitation and snowmelt that runs off impervious surfaces and discharges into surface waters or into groundwater via infiltration.
 - “Stormwater runoff” means precipitation and snowmelt that does not infiltrate into the soil, including material dissolved or suspended in it, but does not include discharges from undisturbed natural terrain or wastes from combined sewer overflows.
- § 1264(c), clarifies the activity that requires a stormwater permit from ANR, including:
 - Construction of one acre or more of new impervious surface;
 - Discharge from a facility with a standard industrial classification under 40 C.F.R. § 122.26;
 - Municipalities ANR requires a permit for as a municipal separate storm sewer system;
 - Earth disturbance of 1 acre or greater, or less than 1 acre if part of a common plan of development;
 - Expansion of existing impervious surface by more than 5,000 sq. feet if the total resulting impervious area is greater than one acre;
 - Beginning July 1, 2021, discharges of stormwater from municipal roads.
- § 1264(d), clarifies the exemptions from permitting, including:
 - Stormwater runoff from farms subject to AAPs;
 - Stormwater runoff from CAFOs that require a discharge permit;
 - Stormwater runoff from silvicultural activities subject to AMPs; and
 - Stormwater systems that a municipality has assumed legal responsibility.
- § 1264(e), ANR authority to require a permit for a discharge of stormwater runoff from impervious surface that ANR determines in need of a permit in order reduce adverse impacts to water quality.
 - This authority is known as residual designation authority (RDA).
- § 1264(f): ANR will have rulemaking authority to implement the stormwater program, including use of basin planning to establish watershed specific priorities for stormwater management.
- § 1264(g): ANR may issue general permits for classes of regulated stormwater runoff according to statutory requirements for general permit issuance.

- § 1264(g)(2): ANR shall issue a general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal roads.
 - The permit shall establish a schedule for implementation, including the inventory of roads, prioritization of projects, and implementation.
 - All cities, towns, and villages shall apply for the permit by July 1, 2021.
- § 1264(g)(3): On or before Jan. 1, 2018, ANR shall issue a general permit for discharges of stormwater from impervious surface of 3 or more acres in size that previously were never permitted or were permitted under a permit that did not include the 2002 Stormwater Management Manual or subsequently adopted stormwater manual.
 - The general permit shall require retrofitting or redevelopment of old impervious surface.
 - The general permit shall establish a schedule for implementation, provided that it will be implemented in the Lake Champlain watershed no later than Oct. 1, 2023, and no later than Oct. 1, 2028 for the rest of the State.
- § 1264(h): Establishes permit requirements for regulated stormwater runoff permits, including:
 - A stormwater permit may be issued for a term of up to 10 years, but any permit required under the federal CWA must have a permit term of up to 5 years.
 - Regulated stormwater runoff must meet discharge standards based on type of discharge.
 - Under § 1264(h)(2), discharge standards will apply to discharges of regulated stormwater to stormwater impaired waters, Lake Champlain, and waters contributing to the impairment of Lake Champlain.
- § 1264(i): ANR may deny an application for the discharge of regulated stormwater based upon the applicant's prior history of compliance.

Sec. 31. ANR Report on Regulatory Threshold for Stormwater Permitting

- Sec. 31 requires ANR to report to the General Assembly with a report regarding whether and how the State should lower from one acre to one half acre of impervious surface, the regulatory permitting threshold for an operating permit for stormwater runoff.

Sec. 32. ANR Stormwater Management Practices Handbook

- On or before January 1, 2016, ANR shall publish a handbook of practical and cost-effective best management practices for the control of stormwater from construction, redevelopment, or expansion of impervious surface that does not require permit

Sec. 33. Water Quality Data Coordination

- ANR shall be required to coordinate and assess all available water quality data and identify on a map the areas of the State that are significant contributors to water quality issues.

Sec. 34-35. Vermont Clean Water Fund

- Establishes a Clean Water Fund Special Fund to provide funding to:
 - Programs and projects that address sources of water pollution in waters listed as impaired;
 - Projects that address water pollution in critical source areas; and
 - Programs or projects to repair riparian conditions that pose a risk of flooding.

- As proposed by HFWWR, the Fund consisted of revenue dedicated for deposit in the Fund, including revenue from an increase in the rooms, meals, and alcohol tax and a new gas tax.
 - The Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment retained the Clean Water Fund, but struck reference to the rooms, meals, and alcohol tax or the gas tax.
 - Under the Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment, the Fund shall consist of revenue dedicated to the Fund by the General Assembly.
- A Clean Water Fund Board shall administer the Fund. The Board shall consist of the Secretaries of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation, Commerce and Community Development and 8 additional members, appointed by the Speaker of the House, the Committee on Committees, and the Governor.
- The Clean Water Fund Board shall make recommendations to the Secretary of Administration regarding how funds from the Clean Water Fund shall be included in the State budget.
 - The Secretary of Administration shall give deference to the Board's recommendations.
- The Clean Water Fund Board shall publish an annual report summarizing all Fund investments.
- Sec. 35 clarifies that donations to special funds, such as the Clean Water Fund, are tax deductible.

Secs. 36-38. Rooms, Meals, and Alcohol Tax

- The HFWWR proposal in Sec. 36-38 directed that money from a 0.5% increase in the rooms, meals and alcohol tax be deposited in the Clean Water Fund.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment struck all proposed increases in the rooms, meals and alcohol tax.

Sec. 39. Agency of Administration Report on Per Parcel Water Quality Fee

- Sec. 39 requires the Secretary of Administration to submit to the General Assembly by 2016 a recommendation for establishing a fee on parcels of property for the purpose of raising revenue to fund water quality improvement in the State.

Secs. 40-41. Gasoline Tax

- The HFWWR proposal in Secs. 40 and 41 established a new two cents per gallon tax on each gallon of motor fuel sold in the State. The revenue from the new tax would be deposited in the Clean Water Fund.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment struck all proposed increases in the gas tax.

Secs. 42-43. Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Permit Fees

- Sec. 42 provides for increases in DEC water quality related permits. The increase in fees would provide for additional revenue of \$1.5 million to be used for DEC's share of clean water initiative, including Lake Champlain restoration efforts.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment would strike Secs. 42 and 43 in their entirety.

Sec. 44-45. State Assistance for Phosphorus Reduction at Wastewater Treatment Plants

- Current law provides that wastewater treatment plants shall not discharge waste with a phosphorus concentration in excess of 0.80 milligrams per liter on a monthly basis.
 - 10 V.S.A. § 1266a provides that a municipality does not need to comply with the 0.80 milligrams per liter standard if state funds are not provided to the municipality for compliance.
 - Sec. 44 repeals the provision allowing municipalities not to comply if not assistance is provided.
- Current law provides that if a municipality is required to reduce phosphorus concentration in wastewater effluent below 0.80 milligrams per liter on a monthly average basis, the State shall provide the municipality with a grant for 100% of the eligible project cost.
 - Sec. 45 repeals the requirement that the State finance the project cost.

Secs. 46-49. Acceptable Management Practices for Water Quality on Logging Jobs (AMPs)

- Sec. 46 requires the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation to revise the AMPs by rule by March 1, 2016 to ensure that all logging jobs are designed to prevent water quality impacts.
 - Sec. 47 requires the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation to report to the General Assembly regarding whether the AMPs should be mandatory and whether maple syrup production should enroll in Use Value Appraisal as forestland and not agricultural land.
- Secs. 48-49 make conforming changes to ANR enforcement and appeals statutes. Also revises terms of reference to AMPs.

Sec. 50. MS4 Eligibility for Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) and Clean Water Funds

- Municipalities shall not be denied funds from the ERP or the Clean Water Fund solely because they are an MS4 community.

Secs. 51-54. Sunset of Rooms, Meals, and Alcohol Tax

- Under the HFWWR proposal, Secs. 51-54 repeals on July 1, 2018, the increase in the rooms, meals, and alcohol tax raised in Secs. 36-38.
- The Committee on Agriculture proposed amendment strikes Secs. 51-54 in their entirety because the Committee's amendment does not propose increasing the rooms, meals and alcohol tax.

Sec. 55. Effective Dates

- Under the HFWWR proposed amendment, most of the bill goes into effect on July 1, 2015, except:
 - Small farm certification shall take effect on July 1, 2017;
 - Required certification of custom applicators shall take effect 45 days after AAFM adoption of custom applicator rules;
 - The permit requirements for discharges of regulated stormwater to Lake Champlain or a water contributing to an impairment of Lake Champlain shall take effect on October 1, 2015.
 - Clean Water Fund shall take effect on passage; and
 - The repeal of increase in rooms, meals, and alcohol tax shall take effect July 1, 2018.
- Because the Committee on Agriculture proposed striking increases in the rooms, meals and alcohol tax, the Committee proposed striking the effective date for the sunset of those increased taxes