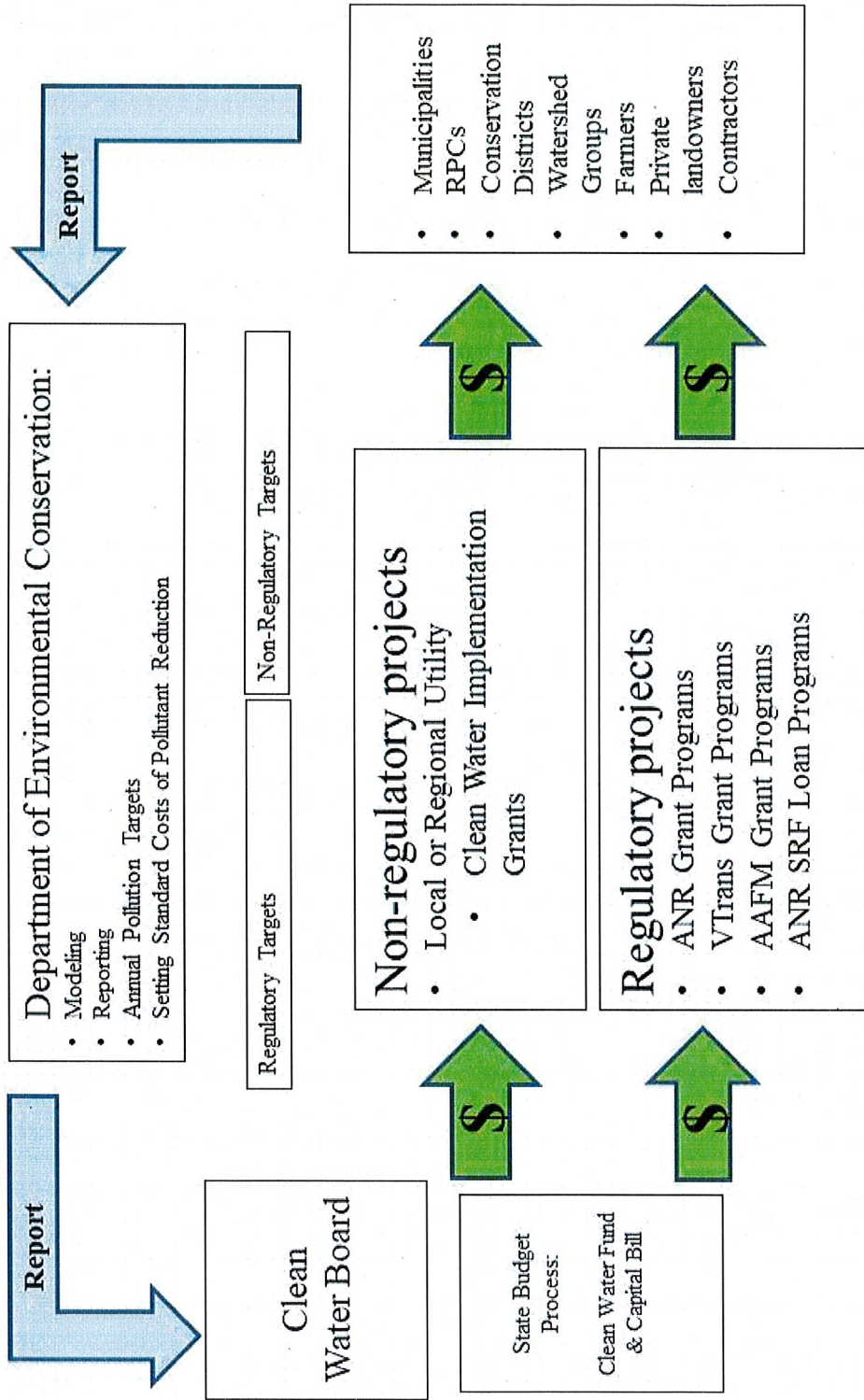


Clean Water Redesign (1/9/2019)



State apportions a category of funds directly to a district/utility or municipality to support implementation based on a formula. Municipalities report back to state funding agencies or district/utility to certify compliance.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Clean Water Funding – Long Term Approach



- **WHAT:** The Governor is committed to providing long-term funding for funding clean water programs. The Administration proposes to fund clean water efforts with a suite of existing revenue sources – primarily the estate tax and the property transfer tax. The combination of these revenue sources provides a predictable stream of funding on an annual basis which, in turn, provides consistency that partners can rely on in developing and implementing clean water projects.

It is anticipated that Vermont's total clean water appropriations will increase from \$47.61 million in FY20 to between \$50-60 million per year by FY24 and be sustained at this level for 20 years in order to fulfill the commitments made in Act 64. The suite of revenue sources will include: Clean Water Funds; Capital Bill appropriations; and, Transportation Bill appropriations. In turn, these funds will be used to leverage additional federal dollars that flow through the state budget, primarily thru the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) and Federal Highway Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) Fund, for clean water work.

The anticipated allocations from these sources are anticipated as follows:

- Clean Water Fund: \$25-28 million/year
- Capital Bill: \$10-12 million/year
- Transportation Bill: \$5 million/year
- Leveraged federal funds: \$10-12 million/year

The revenue sources that have been identified to ensure the Clean Water Fund is sustained at this level are:

- Property Transfer Tax (PTT) 0.2% surcharge: \$5 million/year
 - Unclaimed beverage container deposits (escheats): \$2 million/year
 - Estate Tax: \$8-11 million/year
 - Additional PTT allocation to clean water: \$10 million/year
- **WHY:** The quality of Vermont's rivers, streams, ponds and lakes, and our natural environment as a whole, is one reason Vermont is the healthiest state in the nation and offers such a high quality of life that keeps and attracts families and jobs.

Over the next 20 years, Vermont – both the public and private sectors – will need to invest \$2.3 billion to meet federal and state clean water goals.¹ This effort will require the construction and on-going stewardship of thousands of water quality projects across the landscape. Some projects will be required by permits or regulations, while others will be “above and beyond” or non-regulatory activities that are necessary to restore and maintain the quality of Vermont's rivers, streams, lakes and ponds.

¹ According to State Treasurer's 2017 report (www.vermonttreasurer.gov/sites/treasurer/files/committees-and-reports/FINAL_CleanWaterReport_2017.pdf)

The Legislature has voiced a preference for using a revenue source that has a nexus to the issue of clean water and popular concept is either a per parcel tax or an impervious surface tax. The Administration is choosing to use the Estate Tax as dedicated revenue, as property transfer has been accepted as having a nexus to clean water, and the Estate Tax does represent a real estate property transfer in about half of the estates examined.

- **HOW:** The Governor's proposed budget for FY20 will redirect a portion of the Estate Tax revenue from the General Fund to the Clean Water Fund. The Administration anticipates that all Estate Tax revenue will be directed to the Clean Water Fund starting in FY22, and that revenues to the Clean Water Fund will be further augmented by an additional allocation from the PTT.

Year	Exclusion Amount (Millions)	Revenue (Millions - Approx)	Clean H2O Need	Estate Tax to Clean H2O	Property Transfer Tax to Clean H2O	Lost GF Revenue (Millions)	GF Year to Year Change (Millions)
FY19	\$2.75 (Current Law)	19.9	-	-	-	-	-
FY20	\$3.50	20.2	8	8	-	-8.9	-8.9
FY21	\$4.25	15.3	12	12	-	-17.8	-8.9
FY22	\$5.00	13.1	18.8	13.1	5.7	-26.8	-9
FY23	\$5.75	11.5	20.9	11.5	9.4	-30.5	-3.7
FY24	\$5.75	11.1	20.7	11.1	9.6	-30.7	-.2

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Environmental Protection

Strengthening Clean Water Project Implementation & Improving Regulations



- **INTRO:** Over the next 20 years, Vermont – both the public and private sectors – will need to invest \$2.3 billion to meet federal and state clean water goals.¹ This effort will require the construction and on-going stewardship of thousands of water quality projects across the landscape. Some projects will be required by permits or regulations, while others will be “above and beyond” or non-regulatory activities that are necessary to restore and maintain the quality of Vermont’s rivers, streams, lakes and ponds. Above-and-beyond activities are not required by permits or regulations but are necessary to achieve Vermont’s water quality standards and remove waterbodies from the list of impaired waters.
- **WHAT:** The Agency of Natural Resources and Agency of Administration propose establishing Clean Water Districts to achieve clean water targets and anticipates the State will provide full funding to implement projects not currently required by regulatory programs administered by the Agency of Natural Resources and Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets. A network of Clean Water Districts will have the ability to partner with municipalities, regional planning commissions and conservation districts, as well as directly to municipalities, to identify, tackle and sustain critical water quality improvement projects.

Clean Water Districts will be provided with reliable block grant funding for water quality projects over multiple years, incentivizing districts to take on the most productive water quality projects within their service area first. This multi-year financial stability also helps them build clean water programs tailored to their communities in meeting pollution reduction targets provided by ANR. Districts can also seek other opportunities to leverage clean water fund dollars to invest in projects that provide multiple benefits like conserving land, reducing the risk of flooding or other disasters, and improving wildlife habitat.

- **WHY:** The quality of our water, and our natural environment as a whole, is one reason Vermont is the healthiest state in the nation and offers such a high quality of life that keeps and attracts families and jobs. This is a critical time to bring local community leaders and State officials together to build a foundation for the next 20 years of clean water work. Protecting, maintaining, and restoring our water resources requires a shared commitment to make smart investments that prioritize cost-effective solutions, and provide long-term sustainable funding.
- **HOW:** The State of Vermont will maintain a lead role in water quality monitoring, planning and assessment, as well as track the results of individual projects and programs, ensuring they are having the anticipated cumulative impact. The State will also provide high-level guidance and oversight to clean water districts but will not be directly involved in project selection or implementation.
 - The proposed legislation requires the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) to:
 - Set clean water goals for activities that go above and beyond (non-regulatory) and allocate pollutant reduction targets for above-and-beyond activities to clean water districts;

¹ According to State Treasurer’s 2017 report (www.vermonttreasurer.gov/sites/treasurer/files/committees-and-reports/FINAL_CleanWaterReport_2017.pdf)

- Estimate the effectiveness of the most common stormwater and agricultural practices;
- Issue block grants to clean water districts to reach pollution reduction targets set by the State for above-and-beyond activities; and
- Track clean water districts' progress in meeting pollutant reduction targets.
- The Clean Water Board will:
 - Make recommendations to the Governor regarding funding required to achieve clean water goals established by ANR.
- Clean Water Districts will:
 - Use clean water funds to implement projects, directly and/or with partners;
 - Annually report their progress meeting pollution reduction targets for above-and-beyond activities. Failure to meet the targets over a five-year time period will result in loss of eligibility for State grants and contracts;
 - Have authority to raise revenues, adopt ordinances, and enter into contracts; and
 - Be responsible for on-going operation and maintenance of clean water projects.