Nutrient loading and impacts in Lake Champlain, Missisquoi Bay, and the Richelieu River

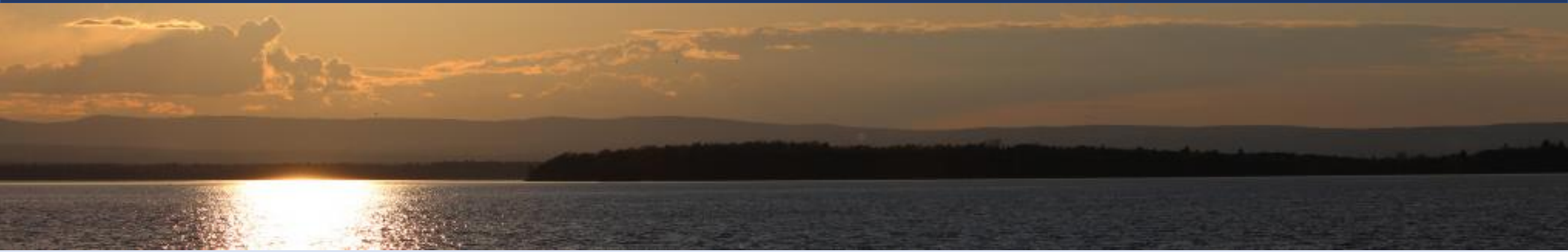
Lake Champlain Basin Program

NEIWPCC
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission

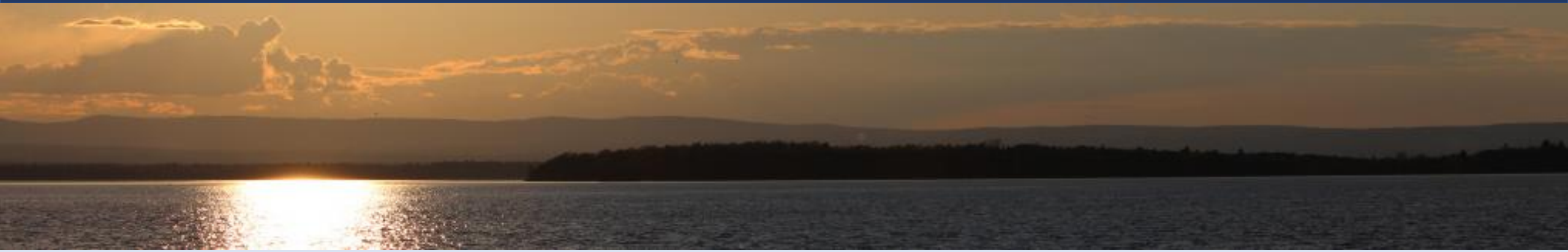
May 8th, 2019
Saint Michael's College

Binational recommendations:

- Currently separated into QC (5 recommendations) and US (7 recommendations)
- Will be unified into binational recommendations
- Your feedback today is essential!



1. Address agriculture as a significant source of phosphorus



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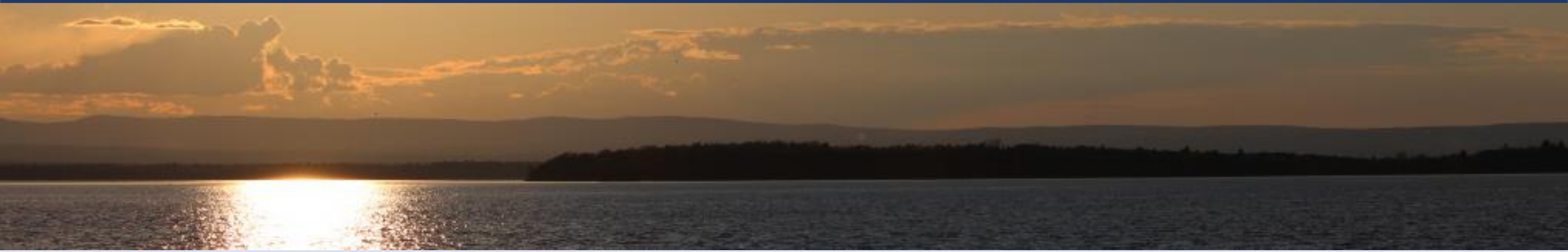
- **Identify critical source areas of phosphorus in targeted subwatersheds and focus implementation resources in these areas,**



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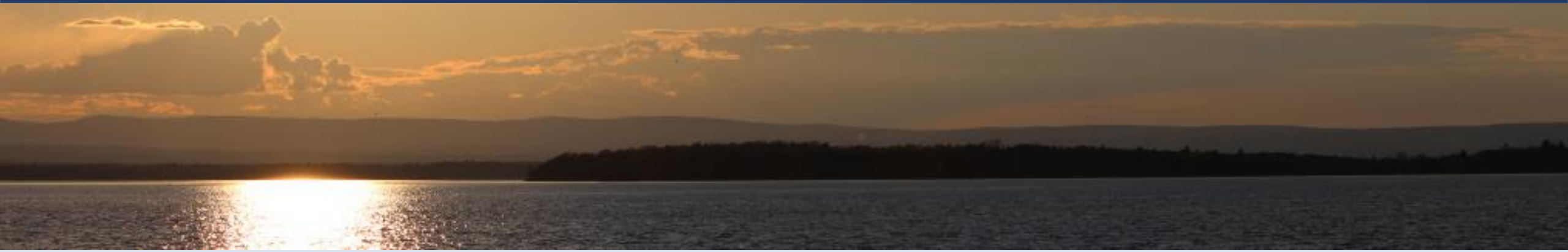
- Identify critical source areas of phosphorus in targeted subwatersheds and focus implementation resources in these areas,
- **Implement agricultural practices that reduce legacy soil phosphorus,**



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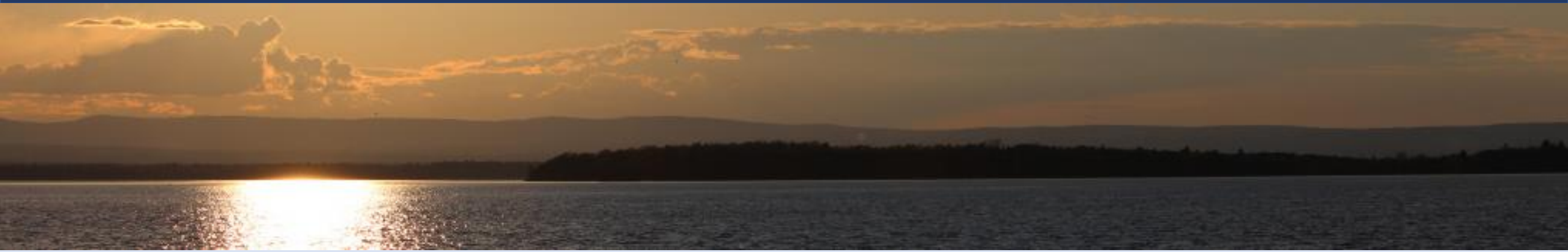
- **Support development of farm products that contribute less phosphorus to waterways and are economically sustainable,**



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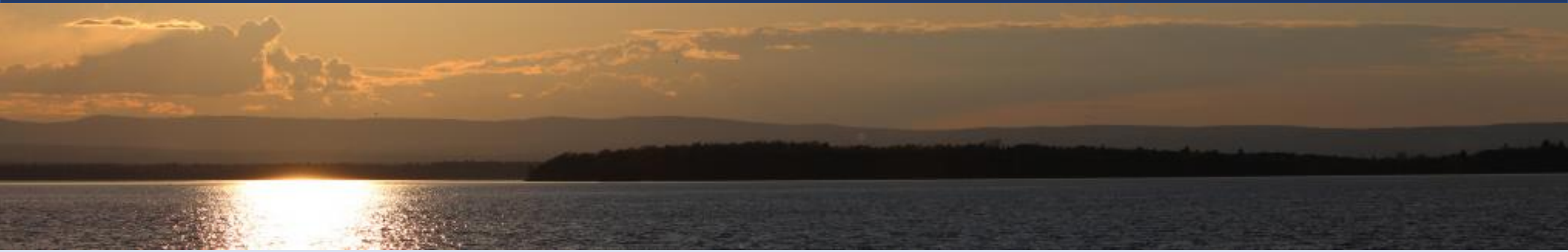
- **Develop innovative solutions to commodify phosphorus into products and export from the watershed, and**



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- Develop innovative solutions to commodify phosphorus into products and export from the watershed, and
- **Provide financial incentives to producers in the watershed to install and maintain water quality BMPs and transition to agricultural methods that contribute less phosphorus.**

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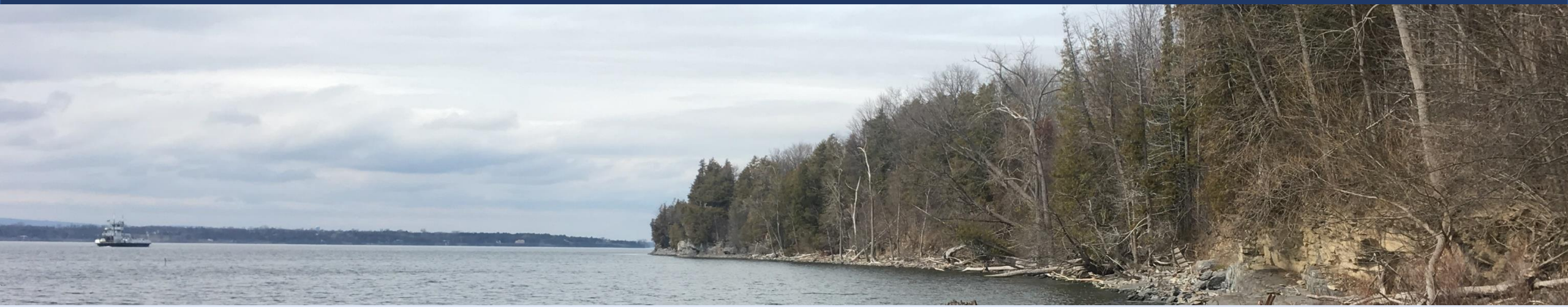
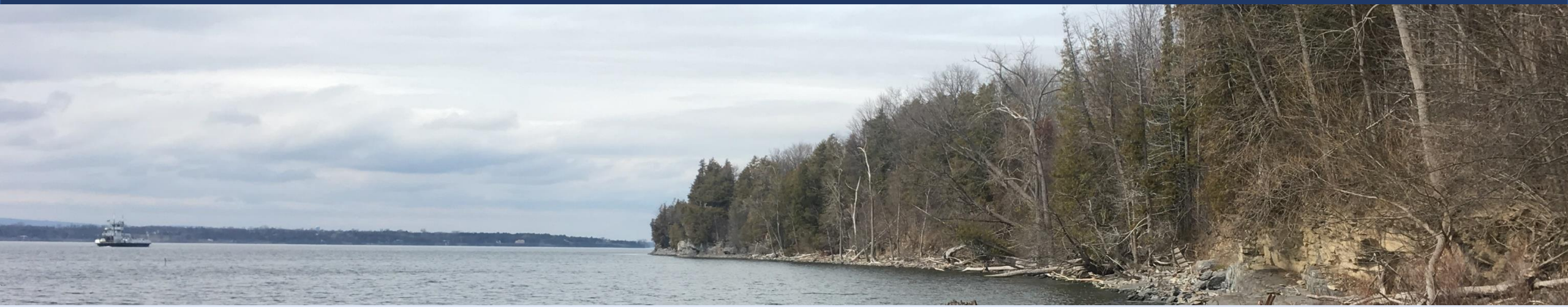
- **Determine the viability of a phosphorus cap-and-trade system.**



3. Reduce inputs of bioavailable phosphorus



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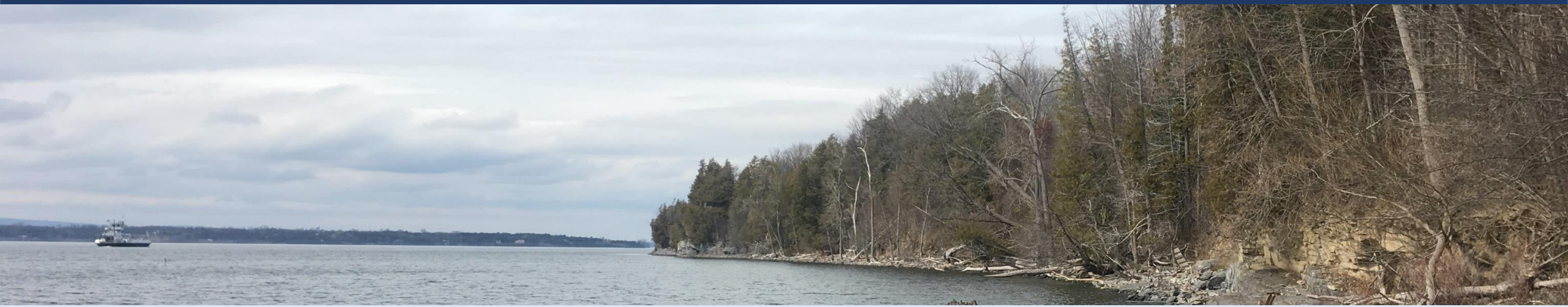
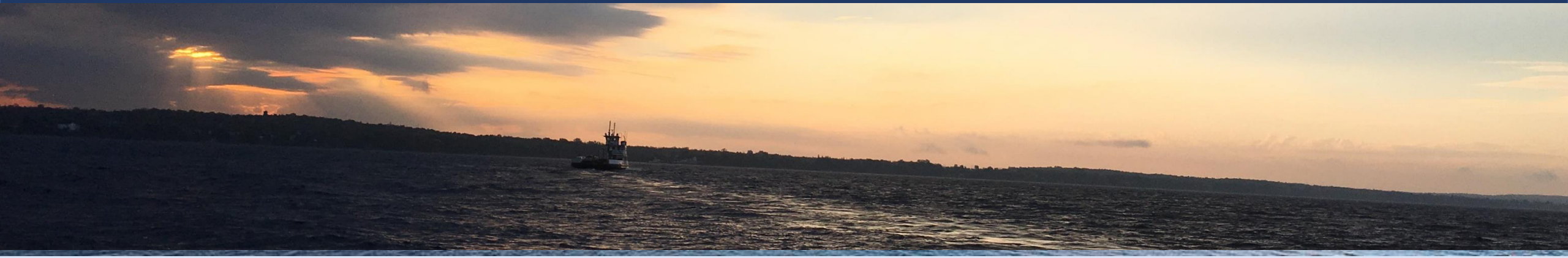
- Continue monitoring and research efforts that consider multiple forms of phosphorus, and

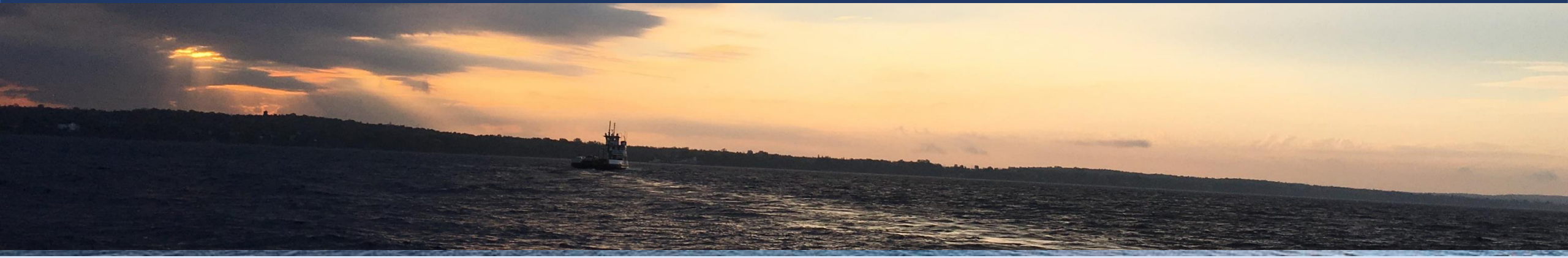


3. Reduce inputs of bioavailable phosphorus

- Continue monitoring and research efforts that consider multiple forms of phosphorus, and
- **Prioritize management practices that reduce contributions of bioavailable phosphorus.**



4. Address the impacts of legacy phosphorus



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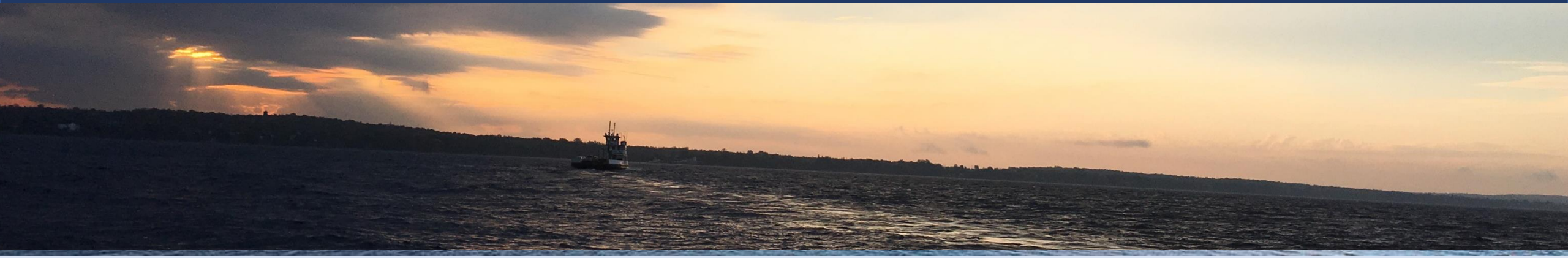
- **Develop and implement management techniques for phosphorus in Missisquoi Bay sediment,**



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- Develop and implement management techniques for phosphorus in Missisquoi Bay sediment,
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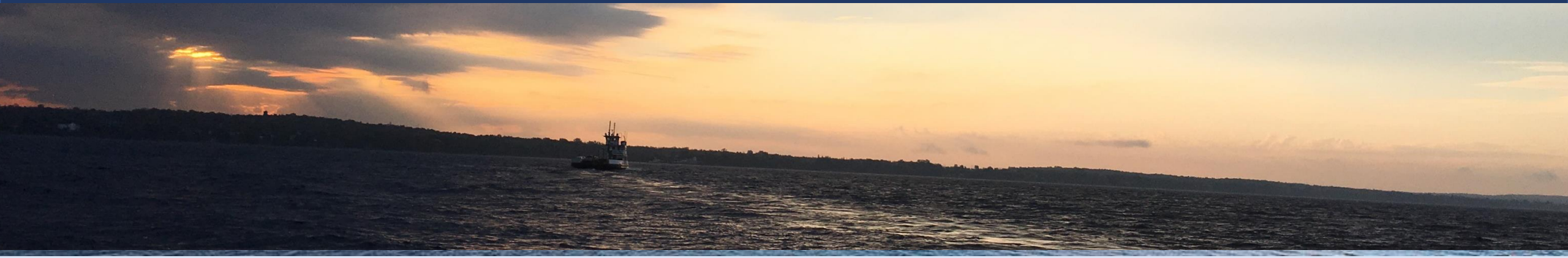

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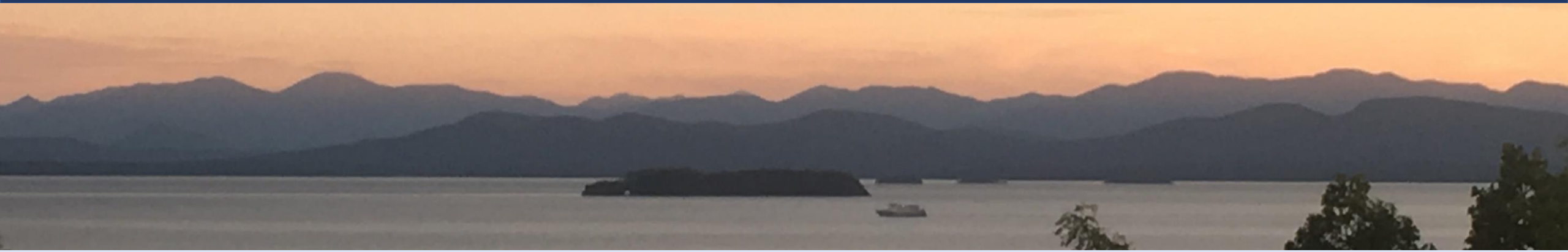
- **Consider in-lake and in-river solutions that reduce the bioavailability of legacy phosphorus.**



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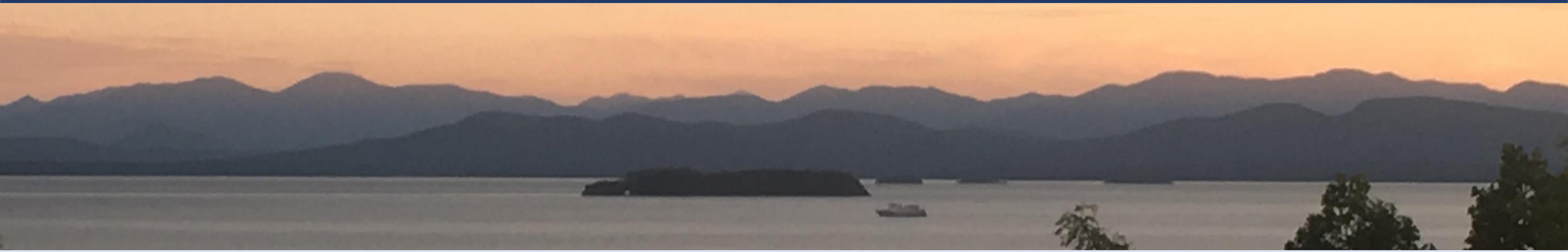
- Increase the protection, enhancement, and reconnection of natural nutrient storage in floodplains and wetlands.



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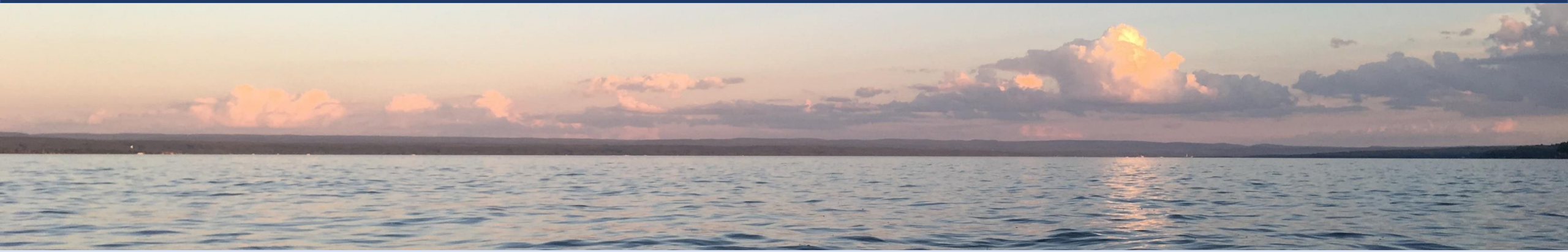
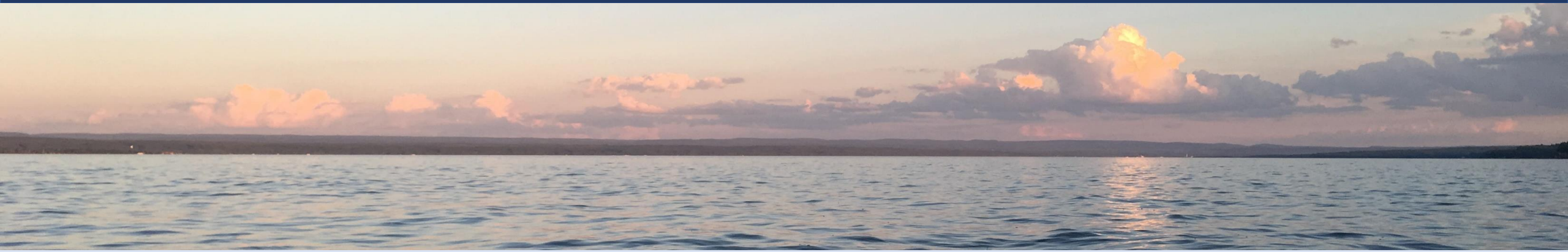


6. Examine and optimize the current system for regulation and distribution of clean water funding



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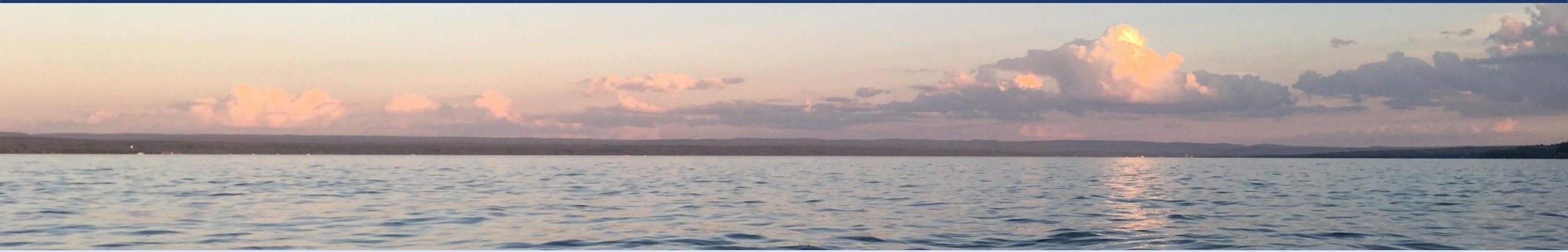

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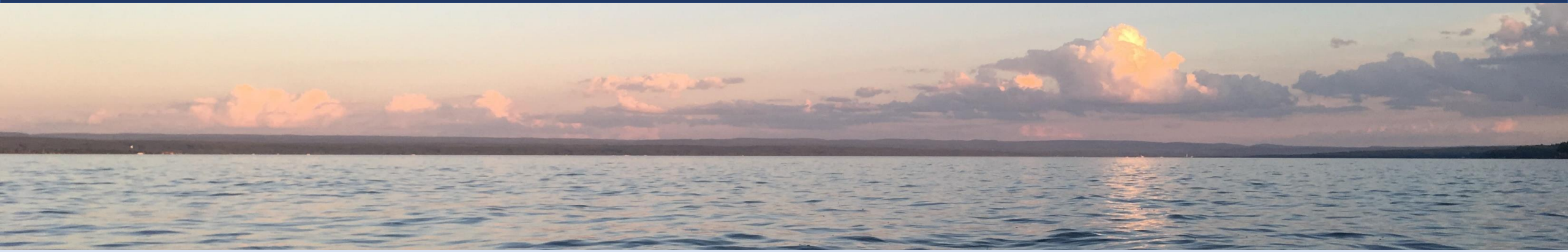

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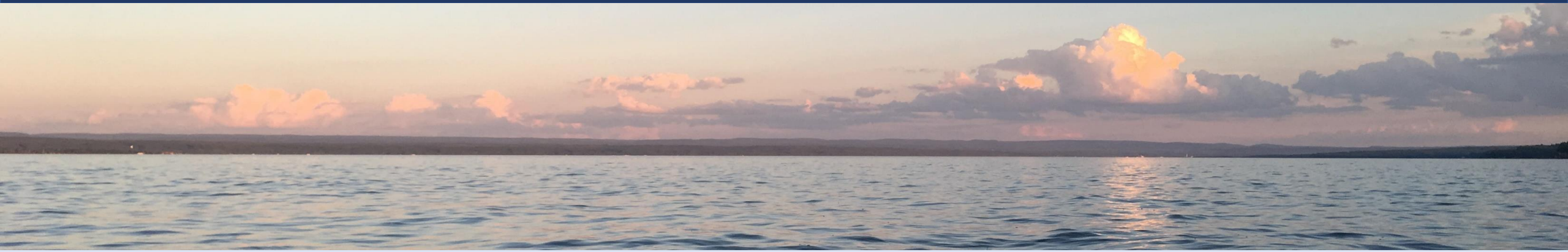

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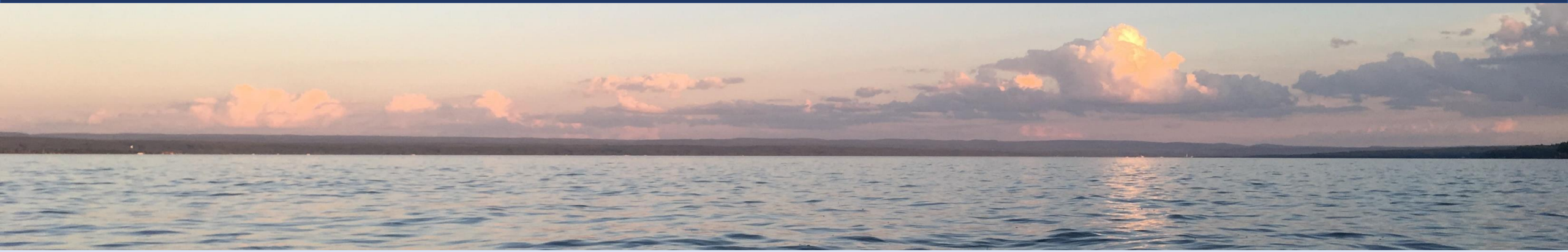

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  - Determine whether the current staffing levels and organization at state, federal, and municipal agencies is optimally effective,
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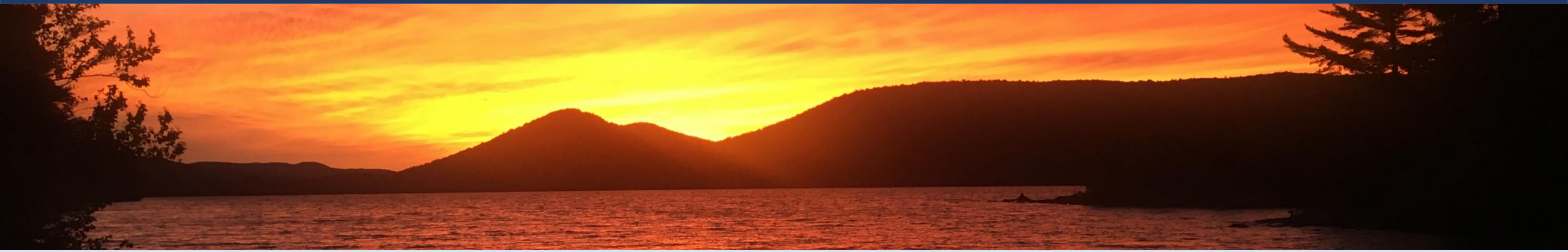
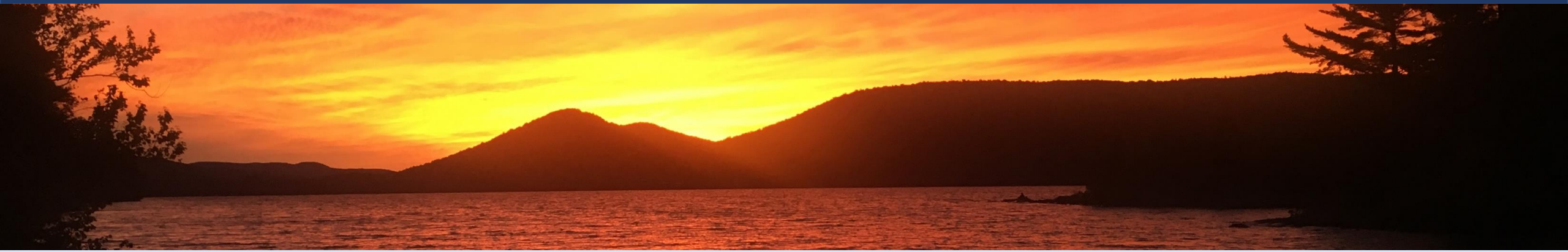
  - **Consider relatively high cost pilot projects that may yield high phosphorus reductions per dollar invested.**



7. Acknowledge and encourage the importance of watershed-scale collaboration, education, and outreach



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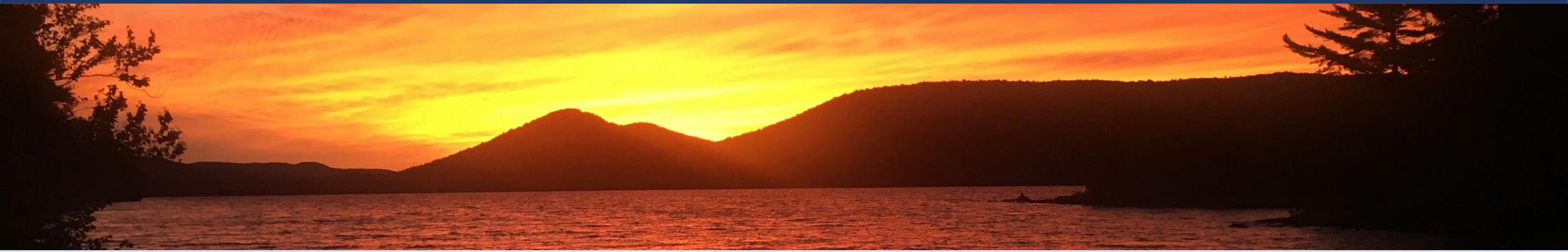

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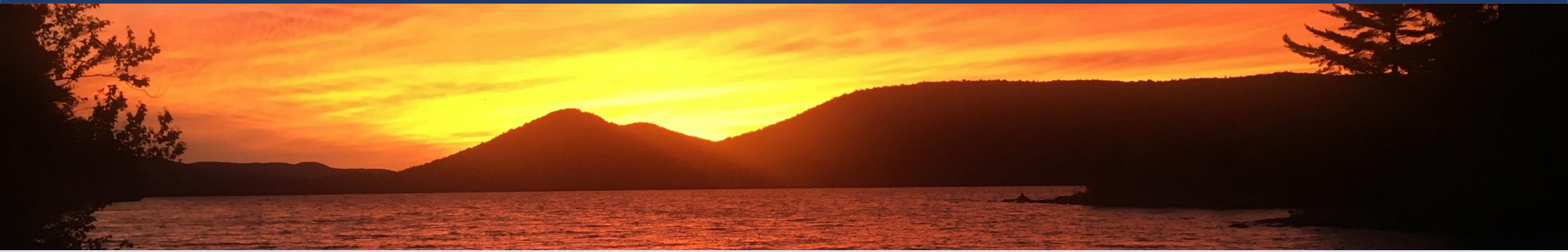

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- **Acknowledge the importance of watershed-scale cooperation, and facilitate collaborative opportunities between potential partners, including the United States and Canada, Vermont, New York, and Québec, and between local municipalities and watershed groups.**

US Recommendations

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Watershed-scale collaboration, education, and outreach


How will your feedback today be used?