Winter 2012 Newsletter

ST. ALBANS AREA WATERSHED ASSOCATION

New Streambank Restoration Program

The flood waters from the record breaking rainfall this Spring have receded, but damage is still visible for many homeowners living near Lake Champlain and the many streams that feed into the lake. Vermont Organics Reclamations (VOR) Streambank Restoration Program is helping to restore areas affected by flooding using eco-friendly materials to stabilize land against further damage and soil erosion.

Streambank Restoration includes: altering bank slopes to provide proper drainage; installation of energy dissipation devices constructed from field stones; and using organic burlap bags to help control erosion. Plants grown at the VOR Nursery in St. Albans are used to aid in stream bank restoration and control soil erosion. The Streambank Restoration program began this year with a small feeder stream located at the Vermont Organics Nursery. The stream does not flow year-round and is typically dry by summer, but this year the stream still carried a flow until late June. The stream feeds into Rugg Brook (an impaired watershed and year-round stream), and needed a 200 foot restoration of the banks and the channel.

A crew of VOR employees transformed the area with a variety of plantings including aster, black-eyed susan, goldenrod, hairy alumroot, heartleaf foamflower, lobelia, ox-eye daisy, phlox, violet and more. Wetland species were planted in the water course and more upland species were planted on the banks. With an effective restoration in place, pollution impact to Rugg Brook is reduced and water quality should be improved. By establishing an effective root network, soil erosion will be reduced. Native plants do an efficient job of nutrient uptake as surface water intercepts the root system. Utilizing good native herbaceous plants and a diverse army of species provides the best management practices for restoration, and an effective root network for soil retention. By establishing an effective root network, soil erosion will be reduced. Leadership was provided by UVM Environmental Engineering student/VOR intern Ryan Trudel and VOR's Master Plant & Soil Scientist Sinclair Adam. BFA St. Albans high school interns Isaac and Zach Devoid assisted with the project.

Shoreline Stabilization Grants Available

With funding from Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation's Ecosystem Restoration Program (formerly Clean & Clear) NRPC is rolling out a small grants program for Lake Champlain property owners in Franklin & Grand Isle counties who experienced shoreline erosion due to flooding last spring. The program's intent is to highlight lower impact, vegetated methods of shoreline stabilization as laid out in the Shoreline Stabilization Handbook (http://www.nrpcvt.com/Reports/ShorelineHandbook.pdf). The program will take place in two phases. In Phase I, Technical Assistance, technical experts such as engineers, arborists and landscape architects will provide direct on-site assistance in the form of technical site analysis, advice and design plans for a stabilization project. To show their commitment, property owners will be required to provide 10% of project cost toward this phase. In Phase 2, Project Implementation Assistance Funds will be available to property owners to implement projects. Funds may cover engineering services based on the designs developed in Phase I, as well as plantings for and construction of the selected option. NRPC is in the process of collecting Consultant Qualifications. **Grant applications are available now and due by February 20, 2012.** Grants will be competitively reviewed by NRPC and funding partners. The program will fund up to a combined total of 50 projects including both Phase 1 and 2 projects. The maximum grant size per phase will be $5,000. For more information, contact Katelin Brewer-Colie, Regional Planner: kbrewercolie@nrpcvt.com or 802-524-5958.

St. Albans Area Watershed Association (SAAWA)
P.O. Box 1567 St. Albans VT 05478 · sawatershed@myfairpoint.net
www.saintalbanswatershed.org

Talk to Farmers about pollution prevention

This article appeared as "Tip of the Week" in Green Mountain, a supplement to the Burlington Free Press

Past weekly tips to protect Lake Champlain have focused on only half of the lake's pollution source — our homes, lawns and driveways. The other half (some studies say a little more than half) comes from the farms scattered across the lake's basin, the basin being the land that drains into the lake. One great way that non-farmers can help protect the lake from farm pollution is to ask the farmers that provide your dairy or vegetable products what they're doing to prevent water pollution runoff from their farms. This could be at a farmers' market, community-supported agriculture (CSA) pick-up, or even when you go cut your Christmas Tree at the tree farm.

This can help many farmers understand how important preventing pollution is to the Lake Champlain. Also, be sure to thank the farmers who are already implementing pollution prevention measures.

www.mylakechamplain.net/weeklytip

Clean up the Lake *by Jerry Morong*

Let's talk about the efforts to clean up Lake Champlain and in particular St. Albans Bay. In a word—it's not going to happen until we stop studying and start doing. The water quality and the elements that effect it have been studied for years. I first came to St. Albans in 1966. At that time evaluation of the water in Stevens, Rugg & Jewett Brooks was being conducted with monitoring stations set up at various points on each of those streams. The scientific data from those studies was filed away somewhere and no action taken. We started the St. Albans Area Watershed Group in the early 2000's. Our organization worked with a UVM Graduate Student, in connection with the Rubenstein School during that period taking water samples from predetermined locations on these same area brooks. These samples were tested by the State Laboratory in Waterbury on a weekly basis to determine the content of phosphorus, nitrogen and other products that were in high concentration and where the likely sources were. This study went on for approximately a two year period. From that program we learned what areas on those waterways were contributing the highest levels of pollutants. This study was then filed somewhere and no action taken. Then came Clean & Clear, Governor Douglas' plan to clean up the Lake. I was a member of that committee.

That initial group was dissolved due to lack of funds, action and more call for studies.
Now we come to the present day. The Lake has not changed, but Senator Leahy obtained a 5.2 million dollar grant to do what? More studies. The scientists at the University love these grants.
It keeps them going through the summer months , but there is no action involved to clean up the Lake.
We criticize the farmers for sending large amounts of phosphorous to the Lake via the various waterways. To a point that is a valid claim. However, they through the efforts of the Farmer's Watershed Alliance, Heather Darby of UVM Extension and farmers Roger Rainville and Dick Longway, are actually implementing measures to help area dairy farmers lessen their impact on the environment by decreasing barnyard runoff, buffering streambanks, improving silage storage and other measures to improve basic farm practices. I personally have dropped back my involvement in improving the water quality of the Lake. I have long expressed the need to take some concrete action to "put a shovel in the ground" to make strides to effect an improvement in this great resource that we enjoy. Unfortunately you get burned out after years of fighting a losing battle because of unwillingness to take action by those who are in command.

Saving Lake Requires Culture Change *thoughts from Steve Cushing*

In a recent conversation with Bill Howland, Director of the Lake Champlain Basin program, Bill said that the clean-up of the lake required a change in culture. I've thought about this statement. There are a lot of things which have changed in my lifetime which I now see as a change in culture. I used to go to the land fill off Jewett Avenue which was a ravine with Stevens Brook at the bottom. We went there to shoot rats. I used to go to another land fill in Underhill with the same configuration, ravine with a stream at the base. The landfills are gone and looking back it's quite amazing that we found it acceptable to throw garbage, batteries, tires, paint cans and toxic waste down an embankment and into stream. Our culture in terms of attitudes regarding the environment has changed since the fifties. Jewett Avenue was just a dirt road in the country with no houses, no development.

As our state has changed, we became more aware of municipal landfills and the environmental hazards they were creating. The legislature effectively banned Municipal landfills in the 1990's.

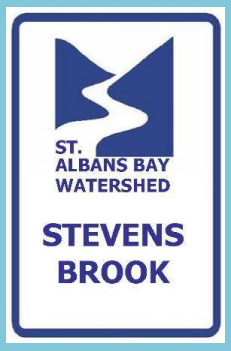
I used to go pickerel shooting with my father. We would use a high powered rifle and go to the marshes in the spring to "shoot pickerel." Vermont is one of two States which has not banned shooting fish. About a decade ago a bill was brought before the legislature which would ban the practice of shooting fish. The principle argument for preserving the practice of taking fish with high powered rifles was "tradition." "Pickerel shooting" is a bonding ritual between fathers and sons which should be preserved. Although very few Vermonters shoot fish, and such a practice can be extremely dangerous, there were enough legislators who either identified with the culture or found it politically advantageous not to vote to ban the practice. Many of the changes required to clean up the lake are not being adopted because certain practices are still culturally acceptable. As long as the general public, our elected officials and policy makers find certain land use practices in our watersheds acceptable or are not aware of the impact of continuing certain land use practices, the condition of the lake will not improve. This Newsletter's focus will be to identify the land use practices in our watershed detrimental to a clean lake, present solutions to those problems and relate how other areas have dealt with similar problems.

Stevens Brook Conservation Easement

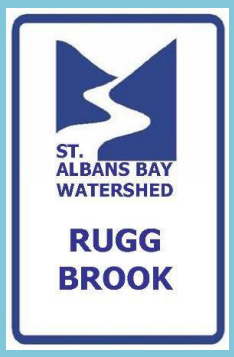
For a number of years the St. Albans Area Watershed Association has discussed creating a conservation easement from Black Creek Swamp to the Newton Road. The creation of such an easement could significantly reduce nutrient runoff into St. Albans Bay. This project would stabilize stream banks, restore the flood plain,, recreate wetlands, reduce phosphorous runoff from farm land, decrease the velocity of Stevens Brook further reducing stream bank erosion and nutrient run off.

A few years ago Lowe's was planning a retail store to be constructed near Price Chopper in St. Albans Town. In an effort to mitigate storm water runoff, Lowe's proposed creating a 100 foot wide conservation easement 1500 feet in length on either side of Steven's Brook. A fence was to be constructed along the perimeter of the easement to keep cattle out. Trees and other Vegetation would be planted along the brook to prevent stream bank erosion.

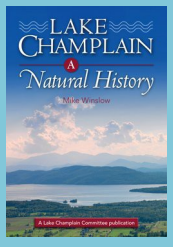
The idea was to allow Stevens Brook to return to a more natural state and to recreate the wetlands as they formerly existed. Lowe's was to compensate the land owner for the loss of lands from crop production and grazing. SAAWA enthusiastically supported the project which would have created an easement approximately one third of the distance from the "swamp" to the Newton Road. Although Lowe's did not go forward with the project, SAAWA continues to explore the possibility of expanding the conservation easement project to include those lands 100 feet in width along Stevens Brook from the "swamp" to the Newton Road. There seems to be numerous sources of funding to create wetlands, wildlife habitat, and conservation easements. We have begun to explore sources of funding for this project and have contacted landowners adjacent to Stevens Brook.



Look for these signs….they signify where these brooks run through our city and town…..



Get an autographed copy of Mike Winslow's Book, *Lake Champlain: A Natural History* FREE by joining or renewing your membership at the $100 level.



Going Organic *by Steve Cushing*

I have had the opportunity to talk to two dairy farmers who have "gone organic." Going organic is a certification process which assures that the milk produced is organic. To be certified organic, a farmer must adopt certain practices regarding the feeding of the animals and the medical treatment of herd health issues. Animals must be fed organic grain. All grazing must take place on pastures which have been free of chemical fertilizers and herbicides and pesticides for three years. The three year moratorium is also true for crop lands. In Vermont, animals must be allowed to graze for feed at least 120 days per year and 30% of an animal's feed must come from grazing. Animals cannot be confined to a barn. They must be allowed outside every day except when there is extreme weather. The primary benefit for going organic is higher and more stable milk prices. The farmers I spoke with each emphasized that they were able to develop a financial plan because they were assured that the price they received for their milk would be stable. Currently, an organic farmer receives approximately $30.00/100 lbs. of milk verses $20.00/100 lbs. for conventional milk. However, conventional farmers acknowledge that the price of milk will fall and they don't know how far the price will go down.

For those associated with efforts to clean up the lake, "going organic" has some significant benefits for water quality. Be-cause corn is difficult to grow organically, most organic farmers avoid it.

The farmers I have talked to have returned anywhere from 50 to 100 acres back to permanent grass. The grazing requirement forces a farmer to make more grass land available. Land cultivated for corn erodes rapidly, particularly in the fall, winter and spring. Permanent grass stabilizes the land, absorbs rainfall and reduces nutrient run off into our streams, rivers and lake.

The organic farmer is able to manage manure more effectively because he can spread after each cutting during the summer as opposed to waiting until the corn crop is harvested in the fall and then be at the mercy of the weather. Eliminating the use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides also benefits water quality.

A farm recently went organic in the St. Albans Area watershed. An intense grazing system has been constructed with cattle lanes to each pasture. This change is significant in benefiting the water quality of St. Albans Bay by reducing nutrient run off and by reducing storm water runoff.

The St. Albans Area Watershed Association encourages any support that our state officials and the public can give to those farmers making the difficult and expensive transition to organic farming.

Membership

We rely on annual Membership dues to help keep our organization running smoothly. It helps pay for administrative costs that are not covered by grants, paper, supplies, postage, printing of Newsletters and so on. Up until now, we have not 'billed' our membership annually. Commencing with the 2012-2013 Fiscal year, we will be sending invoices to all our current members. In the meantime, if you have not recently sent in any dues, we would appreciate it if you could catch up for the 2011-2012 Fiscal year by sending in a payment today. The form is on the last page of this Newsletter.

f you would like more information or want to know when you last paid, please contact Lori at sawatershed@myfairpoint.net or call her at 524-0184.

And, if you are not currently a member of our organization, please join!!!! You can do so by filling in and mailing the form on the last page.

2012 Walk or Run *to raise funds toward a cleaner lake*

We are in the planning stages of a 2012 Walk/Run and would love some input. We have heard people say they would like a timed event. We have typically held it on Saturday the 1st weekend in June, but this conflicts with the Dairy Festival. If anyone would like to help plan this fun annual event, please contact Lori at 524-0184 or e-mail at sawatershed@myfairpoint.net. We welcome your input!!!

Hannaford manning the grill at Walk a Thon 2008

Policy Makers Face Same Dilemma *by Steve Cushing*

The spring floods of 2011, the record high 103.3 above sea water level of Lake Champlain in April, May and June of 2011, and the floods caused by hurricane Irene in August have caused our elected officials too fully acknowledge that a serious problem exists with the hydrology in our water sheds.

The problem has existed for a long time. Formerly, the dialogue centered on the pollution of our lakes caused by nutrient run -off from farms, from cities and new development. The economic losses from lake, river and stream pollution have been acknowledged. Those losses, however, have come in ways not so dramatically recognized: lower property values for lake side property owners, losses for businesses catering to lake recreation activities, and lower tourism dollars to name a few. Beginning with the spring floods and culminating with hurricane Irene, the costs and economic losses have been so huge that our elected officials can no longer ignore the problem. The problem isn't that it's just raining more frequently and heavier, the problem is that human activities have been allowed to take place in our watersheds which have compromised the ability of the land to absorb the rain fall and subsequent run-off.

Recently, a $20 million dollar grant was awarded to UVM by the National Science Foundation to study the effects of increased rainfall caused by climate change on our lakes and streams, and the resulting flooding and destruction to our cities, towns, roads, infrastructure, and our water quality. One would reasonably assume that a $20,000,000 grant would identify the problems that exist on the ground and present plans of action to reduce the devastating effects of extreme rain fall events. Yet, millions of dollars have already been spent studying the problem and solutions presented. Those solutions have not been advanced because of a lack of "political will". All who are involved with the effort to clean up the lake know that the first priority is to reduce the amount of nutrient run-off into the lake. To accomplish this requires controlling storm water run-off, restoration of flood plains and wetlands, and stream bank stabilization. Yet this is already known.

Currently, there are numerous programs which address the issues of land use practices in flood plains and wetlands, and regulations regarding storm water discharges. However, the programs which address agricultural activities in these sensitive areas are voluntary. No elected official, or officer appointed by an elected official, has had the courage to say that in order to have a clean lake, certain practices must become mandatory. Hurricane Irene illustrated the effectiveness of wetlands in reducing destructive force of flooding caused by torrential rains and reducing nutrient run- off into our lakes. Wetlands have a capacity to discharge a volume of water at a slower rate than the amount entering it during a rain event. The longer water is retained in a wetland, more particular matter is allowed to settle in the wetland. Plants, algae, bacteria and fungus take up nitrogen and phosphorous bound to that particular matter. Also, the less water velocity leaving the wet land results in less destruction downstream, and less nutrients going into the lake. The Otter Creek runs through Brandon and then on to Middlebury. Brandon suffered considerable damage but Middlebury experienced little damage. Why? Between Brandon and Middlebury there are large wetlands which efficiently reduced stream flow. This isn't new knowledge. What's different is that we've just witnessed hundreds of millions of dollars of damage caused by large volumes of water rushing down our rivers and streams. Those in a position to change this State's policies have had little will to confront the issue and that is the dilemma. The losses from water pollution in the past have been in the nature of reduced revenues to businesses, increased taxes to fund clean ups caused by polluters, lower property values, to name a few. The costs just went up dramatically, but the solutions remain the same. Changes in land use practices. After the $20,000,000.00 is spent and the same problems are identified, our elected officials and policy advisers will be confronted with the same dilemma, the courage to mandate the changes in land use practices necessary to minimizing financial losses. Perhaps it will now become clear that environmental degradation has huge economic consequences.

New & Improved Lighthouse

As always, our Lighthouse is open for business year round! The Lighthouse was originally built with the help of BFA students and is an environmental friendly way of depositing redeemable bottles and cans with all proceeds benefitting our lake! The lighthouse typically generates annual revenue of approximately $1,500.00.

We have been blessed to have Joanie McGinn spearheading our volunteers the past couple years, and a lot of times she and her husband Kevin are the ONLY volunteers! Thanks to Joanie, Kevin and others the Lighthouse got a facelift this past summer and it looks great. A huge thank you to the following individuals and businesses:

Joanie & Kevin McGinn
John Bostwick
Jay Cummings and J.C. Image
Kevin Smiths Sports Connection
Newton's Decorating Center

Mini Lighthouse

Don't forget if you choose to bring your bottles and cans directly to a redemption center, there is a *miniature* lighthouse located at Hometown Beverage where you can deposit your slips for SAAWA to redeem. And, Hometown Beverage pays an extra 1¢ on every bottle or can!

Lake Champlain Basin Program

Restoration of the Everglades *article adapted from*

The following is a discussion of the restoration of the Everglades. In response to the historic degradation of this environmental treasure, small, expensive, ineffective measures were abandoned and a a more complete solution adopted. The current plan is to spend billions in buying and closing down sugar companies that operate in the Everglades.

The **restoration of the Everglades** is an ongoing effort to remedy damage inflicted on the environment of southern Florida during the 20th century. It is the most expensive and comprehensive environmental repair attempt in history.[1][2] After decades of destructive practices, both state and federal agencies are looking for ways to balance the needs of the natural environment in South Florida with urban and agricultural centers that have recently and rapidly grown in and near the Everglades.
In response to floods caused by hurricanes in 1947, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project (C&SF) was established to construct flood control devices in the Everglades. The C&SF built 1,400 miles (2,300 km) of canals and levees between the 1950s and 1971 throughout South Florida. Their last venture was the C-38 canal, which straightened the Kissimmee River and caused catastrophic damage to animal habitats, adversely affecting water quality in the region. The canal became the first C&SF project to be reverted when the 22-mile (35 km) canal began to be backfilled, or refilled with the material excavated from it, in the 1980s. The restoration of the Kissimmee River is projected to continue until 2011.When high levels of phosphorus and mercury were discovered in the waterways in 1986, water quality became a focus for water management agencies. Costly and lengthy court battles were waged between various government entities to determine who was responsible for monitoring and enforcing water quality standards. Governor Lawton Chiles proposed a bill that determined which agencies would have that responsibility, and set deadlines for pollutant levels to decrease in water. Initially the bill was criticized by conservation groups for not being strict enough on polluters, but the Everglades Forever Act was passed in 1994. Since then, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have surpassed expectations for achieving lower phosphorus levels.
A commission appointed by Governor Chiles published a report in 1995 stating that South Florida was unable to sustain its growth, and the deterioration of the environment was negatively affecting daily life for residents in South Florida. The environmental decline was predicted to harm tourism and commercial interests if no actions were taken to halt current trends. Results of an eight-year study that evaluated the C&SF were submitted to the United States Congress in 1999. The report warned that if no action was taken the region would rapidly deteriorate. A strategy called the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) was enacted to restore portions of the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, the Caloosahatchee River, and Florida Bay to undo the damage of the past 50 years. It would take 30 years and cost $7.8 billion to complete. Though the plan was passed into law in 2000, it has been compromised by politics and funding problems.

2011 Fun Walk & Run

Sponsors

A.N. Deringer
Bayside Pavillion
Bruley & Bruley
Corporate Outfitters
Cross Consulting Engineers
Franklin County Industrial Development Corporation
Franklin County Regional Chamber of Commerce
Hannaford
Mimmo's Pizzeria
Northwest Medical Center
People's Trust Company
Paul Poquette Realty Group
The Bay Store & Market

Weeds for Your Garden

If you are a gardener, you might consider using weeds harvested from St. Albans Bay as compost for your garden. Removing weeds from St. Albans Bay reduces the amount of phosphorus in the bay which would accumulate if allowed to decompose in the lake. A ton of weeds which have been allowed to compost out of water has a nutrient content which compares favorably with cow manure (0.6% phosphorus, 2.5% nitrogen, and 2.3% potassium).
Removing the weeds also reduces the amount of organic matter accumulating at the bottom of the bay. We have been removing more than 40 cubic yards of weeds during each day of operation (approximately six 7-yard dump truck loads per day).
Removing the dense weed masses which grow approximately 100 to 200 feet offshore dramatically improves water circulation and allows wave action to reach the shore. Wave action and water circulation improves water quality through oxygenation and reduces the occurrence of algae blooms. Toxic algae blooms which have occurred in St. Albans Bay have been a frequent human health hazard and make the bay unusable for recreation and as a source of potable water. If you live on the lake, using the weeds which gather on your shoreline during the weed harvesting process as compost for your garden will benefit both your garden and the lake. If you do not have access to the lake and would like to arrange for the pickup of the harvested weeds, please contact the St. Albans Area Watershed Association and we will direct you to the location of the harvested weeds.

Introduction to The National Flood Insurance Program

Many property owners along the St. Albans Bay shoreline incurred damage to their homes as a result of the record high spring flood; Lake Champlain reached a record high level of 103.3 feet above sea level; over a foot above the previously FEMA-established base flood elevation of 102 feet and nearly eight feet above the mean water level of 95.5 feet. The towns of Georgia and St. Albans are members of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.

Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the Federal Government that states if a community will adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future floods risks to new construction or substantial improvements to existing structures in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), the Federal Government will make flood insurance available to the community as a financial protection against flood losses. For decades, the national response to flood disasters was generally limited to constructing flood-control works such as dams, levees, seawalls, and the like, and providing disaster relief to flood victims. This approach did not reduce losses, nor did it discourage unwise development. To compound the problem, the public generally could not buy flood coverage from insurance companies, and building techniques to reduce flood damage were often overlooked. In the face of mounting flood losses and escalating costs of disaster relief to the general taxpayers, the U.S. Congress established the NFIP with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The intent was to reduce future flood damage through community floodplain management ordinances and provide protection for property owners against potential losses through an insurance mechanism that requires a premium to be paid for the protection.

When a comunity chooses to join the NFIP, it must adopt and enforce minimum floodplain management standards for participation. FEMA works closely with State and local officials to identify flood hazard areas and flood risks. The floodplain management requirements within the Special Flood Hazard Area are designed to prevent new development from increasing the flood threat and to protect new and existing buildings from anticipated flood events.

When a community chooses to join the NFIP, it must require permits for all development in the Special Flood Hazard Area and ensure that construction materials and methods used will minimize future flood damage. Local permit files must contain documentation to substantiate how buildings were actually constructed. In return, the Federal Government makes flood insurance available for almost every building and its contents within the community. Communities must ensure that their adopted floodplain management ordinance and enforcement procedures meet program requirements. Local regulations must be updated when additional data are provided by FEMA or when Federal and State standards are revised.

While towns are required to adopt minimum construction standards for construction within the Special Flood Hazard Area, towns may also adopt more stringent requirements. At a minimum, communities must adopt regulations wherein all structures must be designed and constructed using flood resistant materials and utilizing methods and practices to minimize flood damage including anchoring of structures to foundations to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement from hydrological forces including buoyancy and adequate grading of filled sites and stabilization of embankments to reduce flood damage. In addition, all utilities and facilities such as gas, electrical, plumbing, heating and ventilating must be located and designed to prevent water entering or accumulating in the components during conditions of a flood; all new and replacement water supply systems and on-site septic systems must also be designed and located to eliminate the infiltration of flood waters, discharges into flood waters, impairment to systems or contamination from them during flooding; and fuel storage tanks must be located a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to prevent flotation or placed underground and securely anchored. Further, all new or substantially improved structures must be elevated such that the lowest floor, including a basement, is at least one foot above the base flood elevation (currently established at 102 feet).

If your property has sustained damage as a result Flood Hazard Area of your town, you may contact your local zoning administrator for general and specific information regarding permitting requirements, development standards, and other assistance.

BECOME A MEMBER TODAY ..... or RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP!

I WOULD LIKE TO JOIN/RENEW MY MEMBERSHIP

St. Albans Area Watershed Association

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Seasonal Address: _____

Amount Enclosed $_____

Mail to: St. Albans Area Watershed Association
P.O. Box 1567
St. Albans VT 05478

CHOOSE MEMBERSHIP LEVEL:

_____ **Student** **$ 5**
Receive a hat

_____ **Individual** **$ 10**

_____ **Family** **$ 20**

_____ **Lake Advocate** **$ 50**
Receive a hat

_____ **Lake Steward** **$ 100**
Receive Mike Winslow's book

_____ **Business** **$ 250**

working to restore Saint Albans Bay

st. albans area watershed association
PO Box 1567
St. Albans VT 05478

Upcoming Events

February 20th	Shoreline Stabilization Grants Due
February 25th	Agricultural Information Session Franklin Homestead 9:30-12:30 with lunch following Contact Heidi for more information hbv@franklinvt.net
March 21st	SAAWA Monthly Meeting at St. Albans Free Library 5:30
April 18th	SAAWA Monthly Meeting at St. Albans Free Library 5:30
May 5th	Green Up Day