



NFWF

Long Island Sound Futures Fund 2023 Proposal Narrative

Project Title:

Greater Upper Valley: Municipal Stormwater Interventions with Nitrogen Reduction and Prevention Easygrants # 81167, Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission

Project Theme:

The primary theme for this proposal falls under Clean Waters and Healthy Watershed.

Project Type:

The primary project type for this proposal falls under Site Assessment and Conceptual Design.

(✓) Check if your project proposes to collect data.

Problem/Solution.

Problem

Stormwater management for water quality and its co-benefits is running behind the needs of our watershed and communities. The greater Upper Valley region (Region) of New Hampshire and Vermont is found within the Connecticut River watershed. Made up of mostly small, rural towns, where roads often run along farm fields and rivers. The handful of urban centers hold the majority of impervious surface, often with a major tributary to the Connecticut River running through (i.e., Cold, Sugar, Mascoma, White, Ottauquechee, and Black Rivers).

Closed drainage systems are limited in scale to Village and Downtown centers where a significant amount of impervious surface related to higher density development is located. Yet, even smaller Towns are closely intertwined with the flow of water, relying largely on open drainage systems. The history of industry powered by Rivers in this Region lends also to a history of water quality improvements to address impacts that the industrial methods resulted in. Efforts over the last fifty years have made a considerable impact on water quality with successes in reducing combined sewer overflows and keeping our Connecticut River the color of water, rather than the color of dye from factories. While our history of development continues to challenge us with Nitrogen pollution, among others, these past remedies provide inspiration for further change and grit to deliver stated goals when pursued.

Nitrogen pollution running into our Rivers as stormwater is an important water quality challenge where solutions appropriate to this place need to be identified. From a landscape perspective, the challenges include: Developed areas likely to remain near Rivers; Limited retrofit options due to narrow roads and right-of-way in a rolling topography.

From a capacity and funding perspective, challenges to changing infrastructure practice include: Limited municipal capacity for Highway Departments and Road agents; Limited municipal funding for infrastructure improvements; High municipal responsibility, versus county or State, for infrastructure and regulatory improvements; Limited staffing for professional planning and grant pursuits. Even our largest and wealthiest communities struggle to adapt newer technologies such as green stormwater infrastructure (GSI), into their design and regulatory frameworks. Focused attention is needed to improve our collective stewardship of stormwater that minimizes Nitrogen loading to our streams and rivers.

The Region's regulatory environment for stormwater management varies by municipality, state, and degree of development. As of May 2023, no community is designated as an MS4, thus stormwater requirements from the federal level are minimal. Vermont planning and permits do provide direct attention to address issues of stormwater and GSI, however these require attention and robust support to deliver meaningful implementation of program aims. Relevant efforts include the municipal roads general permit, tactical basin plans, and stormwater management plans. In New Hampshire, stormwater management and planning falls on the municipal government, except for state permits for Wetlands impacts, Alteration of terrain, and Shoreland, among others, for designated Rivers. While both states host volunteer driven conservation commissions and planning boards, New Hampshire also hosts local advisory committees along designated rivers, or LACs. For this proposal's Region, LACs are present along the Connecticut River mainstem, as well as the Mascoma and Cold Rivers.

Prevention of additional Nitrogen pollution is also of serious concern given the likelihood that more development is coming due to the Region's housing shortage in part related to its popularity for seasonal homes, and relative resiliency to climate change. New development of any kind often means more impervious surface and site disturbance. Without intentional integration of GSI and Low impact development (LID), these will almost certainly add to Nitrogen loading. Due to the Region's housing crisis, local regulatory responses may seek, and are being encouraged, to provide opportunity for growth, and with good reason. A lot of attention is being paid to Villages and Downtown with public water and sewer infrastructure, while rural communities seek to reduce sprawl in undeveloped lands. Conversations are limited in their consideration of stormwater past and present, with a more robust consideration in Vermont communities. It is important that the Region accesses the best of local and professional knowledge to encourage and instill practices with longevity in function and maintenance capability. At large, GSI and LID are utilized on a limited basis. Municipal buy-in and capacity building is required for communities to take best advantage of current technology and available technical and funding supports.

Solutions

To improve municipal-scale stormwater management, this program seeks to utilize both structural strategies, especially street infrastructure design, and non-structural strategies, especially partnership, site development assistance, and local regulatory reform. These strategies will influence Nitrogen loading prevention and reduction. This section will provide an overview of these solutions, while the Technical Merit workplan will provide full details for each task.

Structural strategies will perform two functions. First, they address existing insufficiencies of our Region's stormwater system through appropriately scaled GSI. This project's outcomes will include a comprehensive list of possible sites and evaluate them for potential for Nitrogen loading impacts. A shortlist of these sites will then be chosen to receive design, engineering, and permitting assistance. For sites listed, but not designed, they are one step closer to being enacted and municipal officials and partners will be advised as to next steps to further these improvements according to watershed, regional, and local priorities. For sites designed, these will be ready to pursue implementation funding from LISFF or other sources that will directly reduce Nitrogen pollution into the Upper Basin of the Connecticut River watershed.

Non-structural strategies will be equally important and leverage the understanding gained from the evaluation of structural strategies described in the previous paragraph. Non-structural strategies are the main arm to sustain and amplify the goals of Nitrogen loading reductions and prevention. A community of practice directed at municipal highway departments and road agents provides an opportunity to share concepts and experience learned in one place with another. It builds on existing communication networks and formats that are used and trusted by these entities. In addition, planning boards and select boards, as well as other municipal boards and local partners, will engage in a thorough evaluation of their regulatory options to prevent future Nitrogen loading in a fiscally responsible manner.

Structural and Non-structural strategies will be integrated into a cohesive stormwater action plan, intended to be a living document. The plan seeks to draw commitment and collaboration through a robust participatory approach, as well as inform and educate. This plan will pull from experience learned throughout this project and elsewhere, and act as a resource for future funding applications and local leaders consultation.

Relevance to the Living Resources of the Long Island Sound

Our Region has benefited from the Connecticut River’s flow that not only leads communities to the economic and ecological vibrancy of the Long Island Sound, but also that vibrancy traveling back upstream through aquatic biota and human innovation. The living resources of the Long Island Sound will benefit from this work as it will provide a realistic and robust strategy to mitigate Nitrogen pollution from stormwater from our Region in the Upper Basin. This project is aimed to build a pipeline of urban, suburban, and rural GSI sites and LID regulatory frameworks that will have a direct impact on the reduction and prevention of Nitrogen pollution running off into our Connecticut River and carried downstream to our Long Island Sound. This will include a full list of sites, as well as several preliminary designs, ready for implementation. In addition, the project will seek to not only build site specific capacity, but also regulations, networks and knowledge that will continue to advance this goal of a healthy Connecticut River Watershed and a healthy Long Island Sound. Both components are critical to providing immediate, tangible benefits to reduce Nitrogen loading, alongside longer-term advancement to mitigate Nitrogen pollution through a deepened commitment and interest in GSI and LID. In part, the advancement of these practices will be founded on a local appreciation of watershed systems that cut across political boundaries, and for solutions that are meaningful and attainable.

Table: Implementation Actions

Implementation Action #	Implementation Action Title
WW-2	Continue to collaborate with municipalities, local partners, and stakeholders to strategically plan for and implement capital improvements, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and improved operation and maintenance to mitigate point and nonpoint source pollution loadings, incorporating the analysis of potential future changes in loading (WW1).
SM-17	Establish and implement practices to effectively engage underrepresented stakeholders and communities in CCMP implementation and LISS Management Conference decision-making.
SC-20	Provide support to municipalities on low-impact development and green infrastructure.

Technical Merit.

Task A. QAPP Development

See Data Collection Information Form for details.

Task B. Site Identification and Evaluation

Project staff and partners will identify at least 100 site-specific municipal stormwater infrastructure improvement sites (Sites) in the Region. Sites will focus on those that fall under the purview of the municipal government. Municipal sites may include elements that would require a public-private partnership, however no site that is wholly on private or state land will be pursued. Rather these private and state sites will be listed for reference but not inventoried using any systematic method. Municipal sites will be evaluated for potential Nitrogen loading reduction and prevention. The following methods will be used as needed to identify and evaluate Municipal sites.

- Review municipal and regional planning documents for potential sites.

- Review community improvement program, hazard mitigation plans, watershed-based plans, Vermont basin plans, and stormwater master plans for potential sites.
- Consultation with Municipal highway department, road agent, select board, city council, planning board, LACs, and conservation commission for potential sites.
- Consultation with community and watershed-based not-for-profit organizations, as well as private engineering and natural resource businesses for potential sites.
- Perform site visit with partners as needed, collecting visual data.
- Map and review all identified sites with project partners, including all consulted as part of the process.
- Using SPARROW model, water quality, hydrological, and land use data, sites will be evaluated for their Nitrogen loading.
- Working with a landscape architect/engineering consultant, sites will receive rapid evaluation for their GSI feasibility and cost. Targeted GSI strategies include the following:
 - Rain Garden or Bioretention Basin
 - Bioswale
 - Constructed and Gravel Wetland
 - Permeable Surfaces
 - Riparian and Phyto Buffers
 - Infiltration Chambers or Basin
 - Filter Strip
 - Wet Pond
 - Slope Stabilization
 - Perforated Pipe
 - Tree Filter Pit and Enhanced Trench
- The site evaluation effort will seek to work in line with the existing stormwater project system in Vermont as seen through the Vermont Clean Water portal, and more localized Stormwater Management Plans (e.g., Windsor VT SWMP). The Vermont framework will be adjusted as little as possible and only to allow for this project’s feasibility and Nitrogen considerations. This framework will then be applied to new project sites in Vermont and expanded to all New Hampshire projects.
- The grouping of projects will be considered based on similarities in type or geographic location, which may provide for design efficiencies and municipal collaboration.

Task C. Preliminary Design, Engineering, and Permitting Preparations

A minimum of ten sites from Task B will receive assistance to develop shovel ready landscape design, engineering, and permitting guidance. Projects will be chosen based on the following factors:

Required Project Features

- The project must be in New Hampshire. Due to the relatively more substantial preparation at way in Vermont projects will be localized in New Hampshire to provide comparable examples within a different regulatory and funding environment, as well as equitable access to knowledge and resources.
- High potential for Nitrogen reductions using GSI strategies as determined in Task B. This does not mean the most highly impactful projects will be automatically chosen, rather projects will have to meet a determined threshold at which point other considerations will further guide project selection.
- Municipal participation in the regional community of practice outlined in Task E and stormwater action plan outlined in Task F.

Significant Considerations

- Municipal priority project with co-benefits related to aspects of water quality, flooding, public education, and aesthetics for community wellness.
- Fair and equitable distribution of projects among participating municipalities resulting in GSI strategies in urban, suburban, and rural locations, as well as those with more or less resources to lend to project development.

- Financially feasible with project funds and targets.
- Municipal, Partner organization, or Volunteer match for a specific project's development.

Once selected, sites will be developed using the following methods:

- A site visit with project staff and consultant, in coordination with municipality. Discussion of project features for Nitrogen loading reductions and co-benefits.
- Discussion among municipality, project staff, and consultant on municipal funding, staffing, and existing techniques relevant to the site's long-term maintenance.
- Preliminary landscape and engineering design in line with the site's goals for Nitrogen loading reduction, co-benefits, and municipal capacity considerations.
- Detailed maintenance procedures in line with municipal capacity.
- Permitting guidance including permit-ready materials, discussions with relevant permit administrators, and tips for successful permit applications specific to the site.

Task D. Regulatory Review

Every municipality will have the opportunity to review their regulatory approaches for stormwater with Nitrogen loading reduction and prevention impacts. Modifications to existing regulatory approaches will consider requirements, incentives, and applicant guidance that includes the following LID and GSI strategies:

- Reduce Impervious Cover
- Prevent impact to natural drainage systems
- Manage water as close to the source as possible
- Preserve natural areas and native vegetation
- Protect natural drainage pathways
- Utilize less complex, non-structural best management practices
- Infiltration Trench and Chambers
- Green Roofs
- Rain Barrel or Cistern
- Strategies listed in Task B

Regulatory approaches that advance these strategies will be summarized and evaluated for municipal discussions. Factors for consideration will include efficacy to prevent Nitrogen loading, comprehension by diverse interested parties, feasibility by developer to incorporate strategies to a realistic and reasonable extent, co-benefits with other planning priorities and allowance for thoughtful tradeoffs that minimize impact, degree of management by Municipal boards and staff, and equitable outcomes for local populations.

Municipal partners will identify relevant boards and staff for regulatory review discussions. Current regulations will be discussed and reviewed directly. General stormwater education, with specific attention to Nitrogen reduction and Long Island Sound impacts, will be provided. Alternative regulatory approaches will be discussed. Assistance in developing community specific regulatory language will be provided as time and funds allow. At the end of this project task, participating municipalities will be asked to evaluate the collaboration, identify key takeaways and areas for improvement, and note next steps for their regulatory considerations.

Task E. Community of Practice

Municipalities will be invited to participate in a regional community of practice (CoP) in partnership of New Hampshire and Vermont. The CoP's foundation will be to broaden and strengthen relationships among Highway staff and municipal officials to grapple with complex and changing technical questions, build awareness of GSI techniques, provide professional resources and trainings, and facilitate leadership opportunity. The CoP will provide a vehicle for outreach and education on stormwater management with Nitrogen loading reduction or prevention. The CoP will prioritize events that include a site visit to an existing GSI site, or one under development requiring further input. This will provide direct experience, as well as leadership

opportunities for participating staff. The CoP intends to build on both formal and informal networks already in place to support local stormwater management. The CoP is intended to take place during the second half of this project’s timeline with a minimum of three gatherings during that year. This format will also provide a forum to connect local/regional resources and organizations for technical assistance.

Task F. Stormwater Action Plan

A stormwater action plan will seek to frame the challenges and opportunities faced by the Region in implementing GSI and LID strategies within the target communities of the watershed. The plan’s primary purpose is to act as a living document for bi-state collaboration and to further stormwater goals with alignment to Nitrogen loading reductions or preventions. The plan will seek to integrate its timeline and state recommendations to align with other planning documents, such as those used to create the site list in Task B. The plan will provide a record of project activity in digestible format, present potential path forwards, and a clear action plan for implementation of identified needs. The action plan will identify responsible parties, stakeholders, funding resources, and timeline. In addition, any insufficiency of current strategies to meet Nitrogen loading goals will be clearly identified to further next iteration solutions to be impactful. The action plan will also provide specifics for continued evaluation. The action plan will be made easily accessible and interactive for local functionality and usefulness in development of funding requests. The action plan will also outline goals for how it will be updated moving forward.

The stormwater action plan will be developed and finalized through a participatory process. Participation will direct both content and format to be relevant and easily integrated into municipal planning processes. A common story is about studies and reports that are forgotten as staff turn over or time passes. Intention is not lacking, but rather accessibility and a process that facilitates seamless integration, as well as a plan for maintenance. Just as infrastructure needs a maintenance plan that fits municipal capacity, so does planning.

Table: Timetable for Project Activities. Each quarter represents 3 months over a 24-month period.

Activity	Time Period
Task A. QAPP development	Q1 - Q2
Task B. Site Identification & Evaluation	Q3 - Q5
Task C. Preliminary Design, Engineering, Permitting Preparations	Q5 - Q8
Task D. Regulatory Review	Q4 - Q7
Task E. Community of Practice	Q5 - Q8
Task F. Stormwater Action Plan	Q6 - Q8

Qualifications.

Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission (UVLSRPC)

The purpose of UVLSRPC shall be to guide, coordinate and promote sound economic growth and development for the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Region, and to establish a public information program to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of this place. For many years, UVLSRPC has provided in-field and GIS-based technical assistance. These services allow us to help in the assessment, mapping, and prioritization of culvert systems for improvements or maintenance needs (drainage and stream crossing systems). In 2023, we completed a series of interviews and surveys to better understand the current conditions and needs for municipal stormwater infrastructure.

- Olivia Uyizeye will act as the project lead and manager for all tasks.
- Austin Ford will act as the primary support staff, involved in all tasks except QAPP development.
- Tim Josephson will provide targeted assistance in Task B and D, especially related to community outreach and local regulations.
- Meghan Butts will provide management assistance, review deliverables, and provide targeted expertise in site identification and co-benefits related to the organization’s transportation planning.

Olivia Uyizeye joined the planning staff in April 2018. She seeks to provide creative, well-informed, community driven, and adaptable planning solutions that build our region's collective resilience. Olivia's work at the office includes spatial or mapping GIS services; watershed planning; Natural Resource Inventories; regional housing solutions; culvert management; community composting; and land use regulation reviews. She holds an M.S. in Sustainable Development and Climate Change from Antioch University New England (AUNE), along with a Certificate in Applied GIS Analysis (AUNE) and another in Leadership and Management (UNH). She also holds a B.S. in Chemistry from Georgetown University

Austin Ford joined UVLSRPC in August of 2022 as a GIS Analyst/Data Manager. He provides GIS services for various commission projects and organizes and maintains the organization's data systems. Prior to UVLSRPC, Austin worked in the telecommunications industry as a GIS and Mapping Specialist. He developed maps for broadband permitting in New York, and mapped utility lines for fiber construction in Texas and North Carolina to bridge the connectivity divide and deliver internet service to rural homes and small businesses through the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund. He holds a B.A. in Geosciences from Hamilton College.

Tim Josephson joined UVLSRPC in August of 2021 as an Associate Planner. He holds a B.A. in American Studies from Johnson State College and a Master of Public Administration in Rural Governance from Norwich University where his capstone thesis explored the New England Village model for rural economic revitalization. He has experience in municipal law, serving two terms in the New Hampshire House on the Municipal and County Government Committee. His background is in analyzing and translating policy to advance public awareness and encourage engagement while also increasing community outreach. Prior to UVLSRPC, Tim was active in small businesses in the region, most notably helping to open and develop a popular coffee shop in Lebanon. Tim's projects include economic development, sidewalk assessment, ordinance review, regional transit, and Community Development Block Grants.

Meghan Butts joined UVLSRPC in April 2014. Meghan is the Executive Director. She has a master's degree in Energy Policy and Climate from Johns Hopkins University and holds a Certificate of Science, Technology, and International Security. Meghan is a member of the Lebanon Energy Advisory Committee and the Upper Valley Adaptation Workgroup. She has worked with many communities in the region in by performing culvert inventories and analyses, drafting hazard mitigation plans, participating in climate related forums, and providing transportation and GIS technical assistance.

Design and Engineering Consultant

This contract will be responsible for assisting with developing a rapid evaluation of potential sites. For selected sites (minimum 10) contractor will provide landscape design and engineering preliminary designs, as well as maintenance plans. Contractor will attend site visits for selected locations. Preferred qualifications will include experience working with urban and rural municipalities in the design and maintenance of GSI strategies. Specific experience with Nitrogen loading reduction and prevention outcomes will be required, as well as a proven track record of successful GSI projects in diverse communities.

A formal RFP process for procurement will be administered for contractor selection. Offshoots Inc (landscape architect firm) who partners with Stone Environmental (engineering firm) has already expressed interest and support for the project.

Mount Ascutney & Two Rivers-Ottauquechee Regional Commission (MARC & TRORC)

MARC and TRORC work with town, state and federal governments, and other regional organizations to provide planning assistance, technical support, and additional resources on a variety of water resource planning initiatives.

The MARC and TRORC primary responsibilities will include the task for regulatory review with VT communities, assistance in incorporating a site list from VT communities, as well as modified criteria for rapid site evaluation. These two organizations will also assist with the Community of Practice and provide guidance of the stormwater action plan.

Chris Yurek and Pete Fellows, MARC and TRORC staff respectively, will be necessary partners in this effort.

Connecticut River Joint Commissions (CRJC)

New Hampshire's Connecticut River Valley Resource Commission, created by the legislature in 1987, and Vermont's Connecticut River Watershed Advisory Commission, similarly created in 1988, were directed to cooperate with each other to preserve and protect the resources of the Connecticut River Valley, and to guide its growth and development. They have met together as the Joint Commissions since 1989. Both Commissions are advisory and have no regulatory powers, preferring instead to advocate and ensure public involvement in decisions which affect their river and their valley. The CRJC works to bring decision-making back home to the people of the Connecticut River Valley. Five local river subcommittees, composed of over a hundred citizens are appointed to represent their riverfront towns, voice the interests of local business, local government, conservation, agriculture, recreation, and riverfront landowners. Their leadership, planning, and expertise are local in nature, but their ideas now range far beyond town boundaries as they advise the array of federal and state agencies, and the CRJC, on river issues.

The CRJC and two of the Local River Subcommittees (i.e., Mount Ascutney and Upper Valley, also known as Local River Advisory Committees or LACs in NH) will be critical to the bi-state coordination for this project as an entity with legislative responsibility specific to the Connecticut River watershed. They will be engaged with the development and evaluation of a site list, including input from local representatives. Also, critical review of the stormwater action plan. The CRJC will also be critical to coordination of this project with an LISFF funded agriculture focused planning project in the Upper Basin. CRJC also coordinates a water quality monitoring program that includes data collection that will be considered as part of this project.

Connecticut River Conservancy (CRC)

Connecticut River Conservancy is a strong voice for the Connecticut River watershed, from source to sea. They collaborate with partners across four states to protect and advocate for your rivers and educate and engage communities. They bring people together to prevent pollution, improve habitat, and promote enjoyment of the river and its tributary streams. Healthy rivers support healthy economies.

The Connecticut River Conservancy will be key to engaging non-municipal partners in site identification, and provide a watershed perspective on possible sites, preliminary design, and the stormwater action plan.

CRC's New Hampshire and Vermont River Stewards, Kate Buckman and Kathy Urffer respectively, will be important partners in this effort.

Kate Buckman spent nearly 25 years involved in marine and freshwater research. She received her bachelor's degree in Biological Sciences from Smith College where she worked on coral reef ecology and education in Belize and her PhD from the MIT/WHOI Joint Program in Oceanography where she focused her thesis research on the ecology of fish at hydrothermal vent systems on the East Pacific Rise. Kate made the short trip north back to her home state of New Hampshire in 2010 and spent many years at Dartmouth College as a member of the Toxic Metals Superfund Research Program studying trophic transfer of mercury and assisting with community science programs in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Kathy Urffer was Special Projects Manager and Operations Director for Hackensack Riverkeeper in New Jersey. She developed and ran their river cleanup program, assisted with their canoe and pontoon boat eco-

cruise programs, managed stream restoration projects, and fish advisory, outreach, and education projects. More recently she has served on the Board of the Southeastern Vermont Watershed Association, the Windham Regional Commission, and has worked on education projects related to wastewater treatment. Kathy holds a M.S. in Natural Resource Management from Antioch New England University, a B.A. in Psychology from Rutgers, and is a former Vermont Leadership Institute Fellow from the Snelling Center for Government.

Community Impact.

Relevant NH communities in (part of*) the watershed include: Piermont*, Orford*, Lyme, Hanover, Dorchester*, Canaan, Orange*, Grafton*, Enfield, Lebanon, Plainfield, Grantham, Springfield*, New London*, Sunapee, Newbury*, Goshen, Croydon, Newport, Claremont, Cornish, Charlestown, Unity, Acworth, Lempster, Washington*.

Relevant VT communities include: Corinth, Chelsea, Vershire, West Fairlee, Fairlee, Tunbridge, Strafford, Thetford, Royalton, Sharon, Norwich, Barnard, Hartford, Bridgewater, Hartland, Plymouth, Reading, Windsor, Andover, Springfield, Grafton, Pomfret, Woodstock, Bradford, West Windsor, Chester, Cavendish, Baltimore, Weathersfield, Rockingham, and Ludlow.

This project seeks to function through a participatory process. Although primary stakeholders will be municipal staff, volunteers, and leadership, interested residents and watershed organizations will be engaged. This will help to ensure communities with more or less resources are represented by this effort and able to take advantage of the opportunities it provides. Working with a handful of core partners will help the project to connect with different networks of individuals, including those involved in tackling the current housing crisis, developers, and engineers. While this project seeks to focus on Nitrogen loading reduction and prevention where it has the greatest impact, this will be balanced with the need for appropriately scaled GSI and LID solutions in all communities, including more rural with less impervious surface. As seen in the table, most municipalities are low population, rural communities in the Region. If you dive further, many of these are home to a large stock of seasonal homes, which also means development along waterbodies with impacts that ultimately flow into our Connecticut River. This project thus seeks to look at these diverse experiences and identify solutions that can be implemented under different conditions with equitable outcomes.

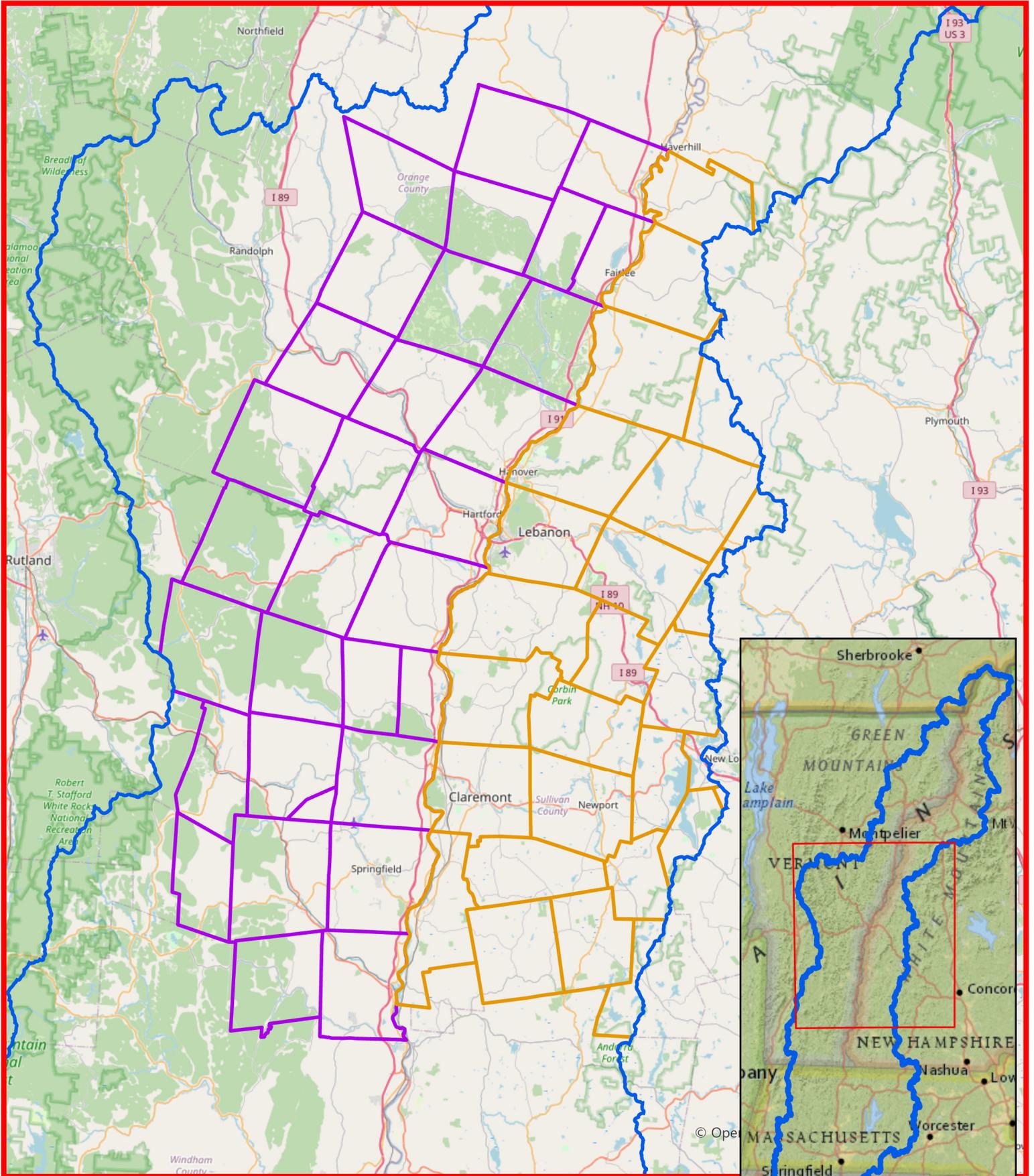
Table: Community Demographics

Community(ies)	Race*	Poverty Rate*	Low Income*	Annualized Unemployment Rate*
NH – EJ Scree	9%		25%	2%
VT – EJ Screen	6%		25%	3%
Community	Non-White Population	Below Poverty Level	Total Population	Unemployment Rate
Canaan, NH	8%	8.8%	3,796	3.5%
Dorchester, NH	15%	18.0%	460	6.6%
Enfield, NH	2%	12.2%	4,478	0.6%
Grafton, NH	5%	9.7%	1,116	4.4%
Hanover, NH	20%	7.2%	7,564	4.5%
Lebanon, NH	12%	7.8%	14,171	0.8%
Lyme, NH	6%	2.4%	1,658	5.2%
Orange, NH	11%	9.4%	351	2.0%
Orford, NH	19%	9.0%	1,449	2.2%
Piermont, NH	6%	3.9%	714	5.5%
Newbury, NH	1%	2.8%	1,912	0.5%
New London, NH	5%	3.9%	3,321	1.3%

Acworth, NH	6%	4.7%	944	0.0%
Charlestown, NH	6%	14.2%	4,830	6.3%
Claremont, NH	4%	16.7%	12,860	2.0%
Cornish, NH	9%	5.2%	1,700	2.0%
Croydon, NH	4%	12.6%	724	2.2%
Goshen, NH	2%	9.1%	936	6.1%
Grantham, NH	0%	0.0%	3,320	2.4%
Lempster, NH	2%	7.5%	817	0.5%
Newport, NH	6%	19.4%	6,211	4.5%
Plainfield, NH	7%	5.3%	2,580	1.6%
Springfield, NH	0%	2.2%	1,085	1.2%
Sunapee, NH	2%	14.2%	3,348	3.0%
Unity, NH	1%	9.8%	1,226	2.5%
Washington, NH	4%	3.7%	1,107	1.3%
Bradford, VT	4%	12.8%	2,694	6.4%
Chelsea, VT	4%	13.1%	1,240	3.0%
Corinth, VT	5%	15.1%	1,525	1.2%
Fairlee, VT	5%	10.1%	1,102	0.7%
Strafford, VT	3%	4.3%	1,223	0.8%
Thetford, VT	7%	6.2%	2,756	3.8%
Tunbridge, VT	2%	15.9%	1,324	0.5%
Vershire, VT	13%	10.7%	718	9.3%
West Fairlee, VT	2%	5.0%	758	0.5%
Grafton, VT	5%	6.8%	587	2.3%
Rockingham, VT	11%	16.0%	4,850	3.1%
Andover, VT	1%	7.2%	580	3.5%
Baltimore, VT	2%	22.9%	354	5.7%
Barnard, VT	2%	4.1%	1,043	1.5%
Bridgewater, VT	5%	11.8%	980	3.3%
Cavendish, VT	5%	6.9%	1,398	1.7%
Chester, VT	3%	7.1%	3,010	1.1%
Hartford, VT	9%	8.3%	10,507	2.7%
Hartland, VT	3%	6.9%	3,438	3.7%
Ludlow, VT	6%	9.2%	1,764	2.7%
Norwich, VT	6%	5.5%	3,584	6.2%
Plymouth, VT	1%	9.2%	402	4.0%
Pomfret, VT	5%	7.9%	924	3.4%
Reading, VT	3%	7.6%	565	0.6%
Royalton, VT	5%	11.9%	2,747	0.8%
Sharon, VT	3%	10.8%	1,616	4.4%
Springfield, VT	5%	17.0%	8,660	7.2%
Weathersfield, VT	11%	8.8%	2,795	1.4%
West Windsor, VT	2%	2.5%	1,199	2.4%
Windsor, VT	6%	6.0%	3,448	3.3%
Woodstock, VT	2%	3.5%	2,981	1.0%

Prior LISFF Grant(s).

No prior grants have been received from LISFF by UVLSRPC.

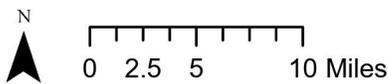


LISFF 2023

Easygrants # 81167

Legend

- ▬ Connecticut River Watershed
- ▬ Target New Hampshire Municipalities
- ▬ Target Vermont Municipalities



National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.