



Emerald Ash Borer Management Grant Application

Funding: maximum \$15,000

SECTION 1: Applicant Information

MUNICIPALITY OR ORGANIZATION: Town of East Montpelier

ADDRESS: 40 Kelton Road, PO Box 157, East Montpelier, VT 05651

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON: Bruce Johnson, Town Administrator

PHONE: 802-223-3313 X 204

EMAIL: manager@eastmontpeliervt.org

D-U-N-S NUMBER*: 10 887 3704

FINANCIAL CONTACT PERSON: Bruce Johnson, Town Administrator

PHONE: 802-223-3313 X 204

EMAIL: manager@eastmontpeliervt.org

SECTION 2: Project Information

PROJECT TITLE: Emerald Ash Borer Management Pilot Project for East Montpelier's Rural Roadsides

SUMMARY OF PROJECT:

This project will begin the implementation of the Draft East Montpelier Ash Tree Management Plan with a pilot project entailing the removal of ash trees along Gallison Hill Road at the U-32 Middle & High School (U-32) campus and nearby roadways, along with replacing landscape ash trees on campus with new species. It will also provide valuable information about the costs, potential future contractors and overall management for tree removals elsewhere in town as we proceed.

GRANT FUNDING REQUESTED: \$15,000

TOTAL PROJECT COST: \$30,000

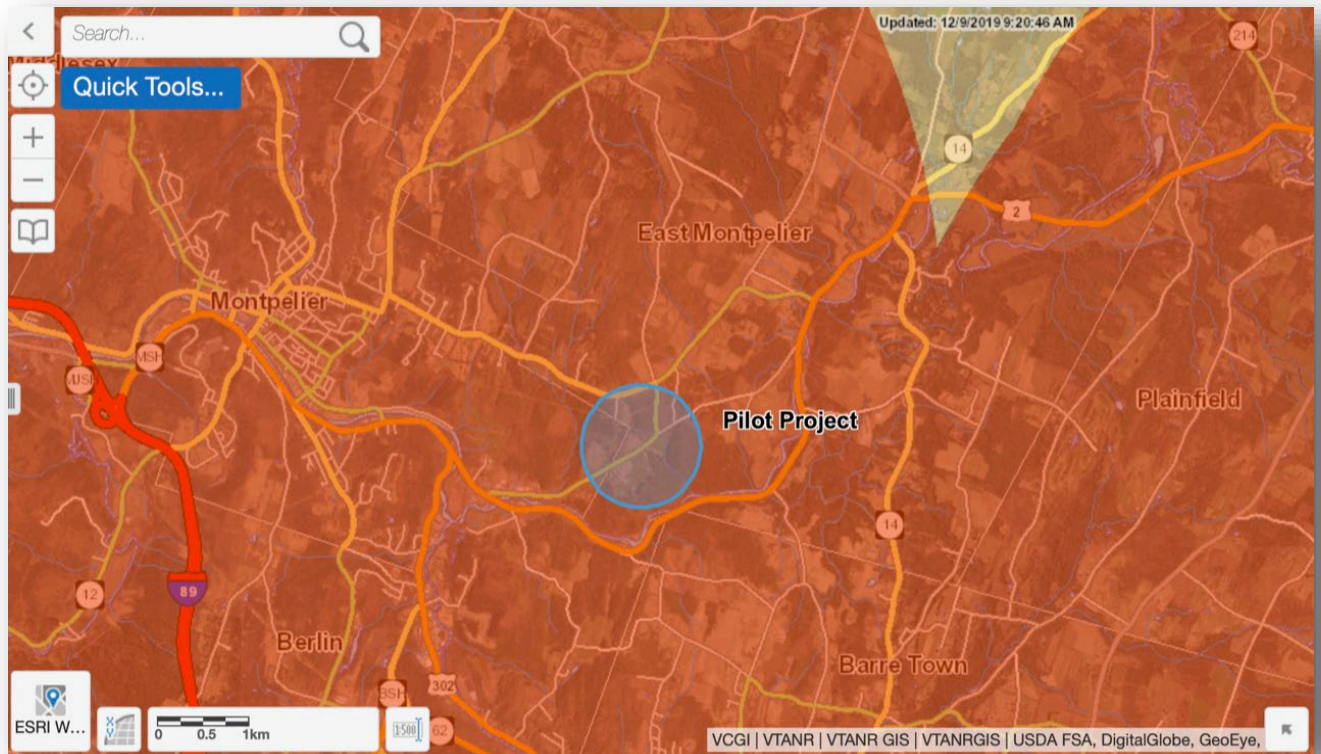


Figure 1. Pilot Project Location within Confirmed Infested Area. Credit: ANR Natural Resources Atlas

The Infested Area is split into Confirmed Infested Areas and High-risk Areas. Confirmed Infested Areas (shaded in orange) are within 5 miles of a known infestation. While symptoms may not be obvious, it is likely that EAB is present in much of this area. High Risk Areas (shaded in yellow) extend 5 miles from the outer edge of a Confirmed Infested Area. EAB is likely expanding into, and present in some of this area.

SECTION 3: Community Context (25 points)

In July 2017, the East Montpelier Selectboard created the nine-member Rural Road Vegetation Assessments Project Advisory Committee, now the **Resilient Roads Committee (RRC or Committee)**. The Committee includes the town's Tree Warden, Road Foreman, a selectboard member, and three members of the Planning Commission. The Committee worked with Joanne Garton, VTFP&R Urban and Community Forestry Program, to develop the **Rural Road Resilient Right-of-Ways Vegetation Assessment** (https://eastmontpeliervt.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/EMontpelier_ResilientROWActionPlan_FinalSmall.pdf).

With the confirmation of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) in Central Vermont in February 2018, the RRC was given responsibility for the development and execution of the town's ash tree management plan. With assistance from Ms. Garton and the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission (CVRPC), an inventory of all ash trees over 6" within all town roadway rights-of-way was conducted. A training session on May 11, 2019 included information on EAB, the identification of white, black, and green ash trees, and entering data using mobile phones or iPads and the ARC GIS Collector App. Many community members came to the training session for the inventory. Most of the inventory was completed between May and July 2019. A total of 2,696 trees were inventoried.

The Committee completed a **Draft Ash Tree Management Plan** in October of 2019 with assistance from CVRPC. The Plan outlines data from the inventory (see below) and identifies alternative approaches that the town may take to address the threat of EAB. A copy of the plan is included with this application in **Appendix A**.

Inventory Data

Table 1 shows tree locations by diameter class. Most trees were in the town road right of way (ROW), but where trees were both within the road and utility rights of way, they were categorized as Utility ROW trees. The town's two electrical utilities, Washington Electric Coop (WEC) and Green Mountain Power (GMP), will need to address those trees. Additionally, a few significant trees on private property were noted either because they were close to houses; potentially hazardous to the roadway; or aesthetically noteworthy. Table 2 shows tree condition by size class. Figure 3 is an overall map of the town showing inventoried ash trees by diameter. Other details can be found in the Draft Ash Tree Management Plan.

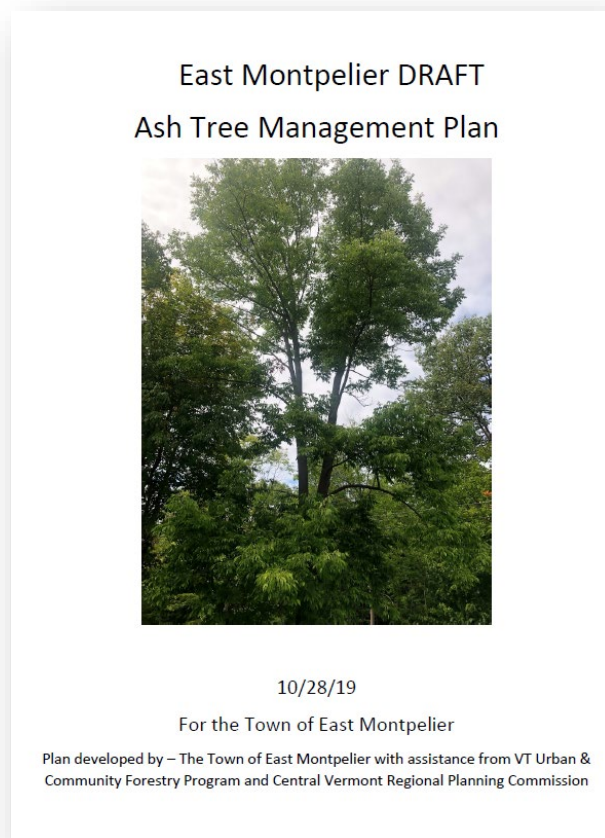


Table 1. Tree Location and/or Ownership

Tree Diameter (inches, DBH)	Ash Tree Ownership			Totals
	Town ROW	Utility (GMP, WEC, Comcast)	Private Landowner	
6-11	1686	117	24	1827
12-23	679	88	20	787
24+	72	7	3	82
Grand Total	2,437	212	47	2,696

Figure 2. East Montpelier Ash Tree Management Plan.

Table 2. Tree Condition

Tree Diameter (inches, DBH)	Dead	Poor/Fair	Good	Totals
6-11	17	243	1,567	1,827
12-23	12	118	657	787
24+	1	15	66	82
Grand Total	30	376	2,290	2,696

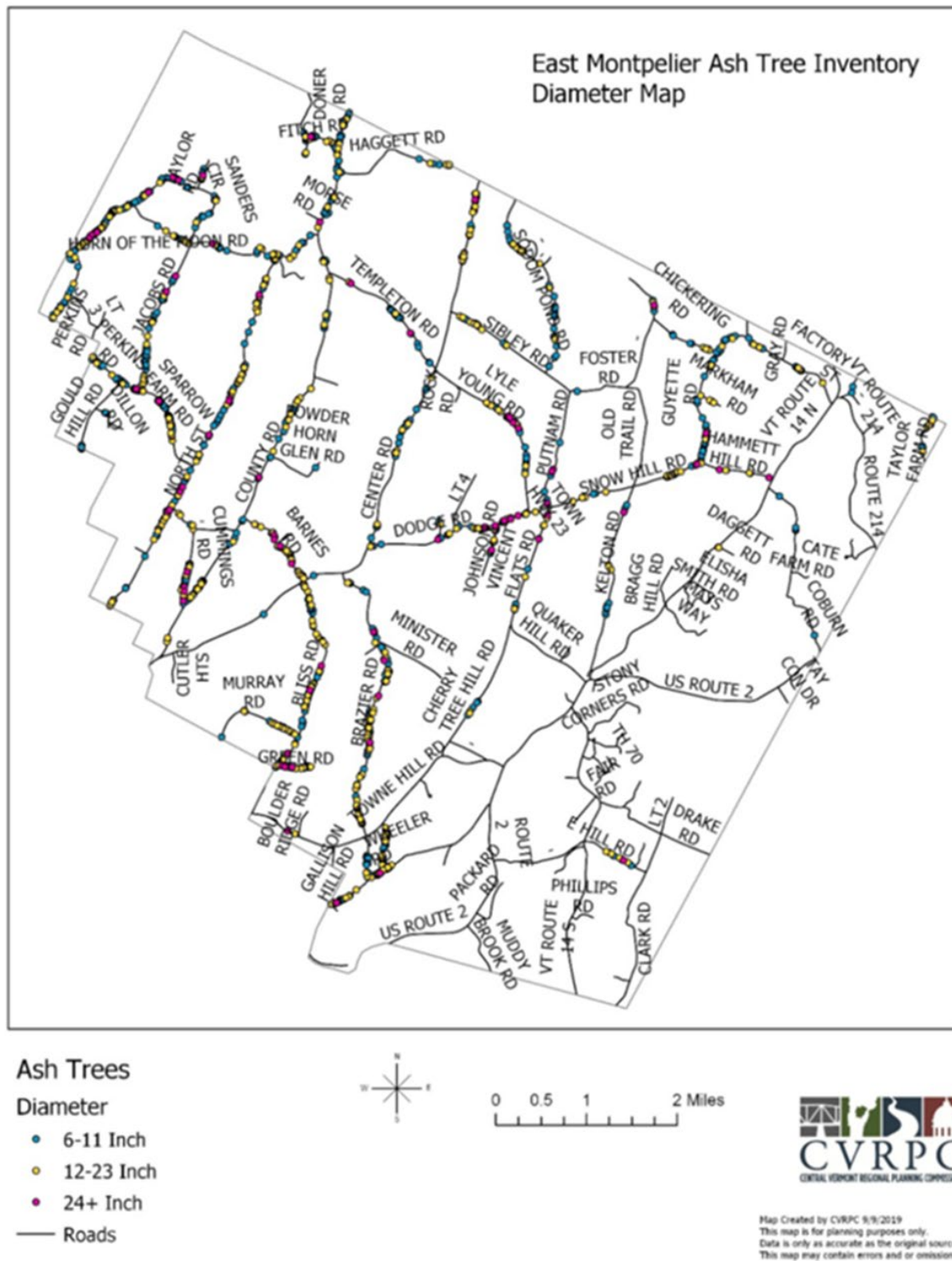


Figure 3. Ash Tree Inventory Map

Ash Tree Management Approaches

Although specific management approaches will require more research and public review, the following alternative approaches are identified in the management plan. The proposed Pilot Project will be helpful in defining a strategy for the remainder of town roadways. The town expects that it will take preemptive management as budgets and public opinion allow, making efforts to minimize damage to nearby trees that are not ash. The Committee has also identified several “historic” trees that it will seek to protect using injections or other approved prophylactic treatments. The Committee is in close communication and is coordinating with nearby towns such as Calais, other towns which have begun to address the issue, and the two electrical utilities with line ROWs in East Montpelier.

1. Preemptive Management

Ash trees along rural roads would be removed prior to a local EAB infestation and, where appropriate, replaced with tree species not susceptible to EAB. Since ash trees will continue to grow, on-going monitoring and removal would be needed.

2. Selective Management

High-value ash trees in selected areas (roadsides, popular public-use areas, and villages) can be managed actively and protected for future generations using insecticide injections or other approved prophylactic treatments. Certain trees were identified as “historic” in the inventory because of their size, prominence and location. Other ash trees would be removed on a sequential basis, over a period of years, considering size, current health, or other variables. Ash trees in other public areas (e.g. the Town Forest and other forested town-owned lands) will generally be managed without a proactive removal approach (and may succumb to EAB infestation) or will be managed under the guidance of the Town Tree Warden. Along rural roads, trees will be removed before or at early infestation to reduce risk and long-term cost.

3. Reactive Management

Ash trees will be managed and maintained the same as other tree species on public property. Hazard trees along the roads will be removed as needed. Ultimately, most ash trees are anticipated to die as the infestation spreads through the municipality.

With a few possible exceptions, East Montpelier would address ash trees occurring only within public right of ways or on public properties such as schools where there could be danger to people or property.

Public Information and Engagement

To date the primary public engagement work has been sponsoring the ash training in May 2019. Numerous posts on **Front Porch Forum** provided information about both EAB and the inventory. Recently the Committee has begun to post additional information on Front Porch Forum, and the Committee is planning to place updates in future issues of our local newspaper, the **East Montpelier Signpost**, which comes out bi-monthly. The town maintains a website with information on RRC activities (<https://eastmontpeliervt.org/boards-commission/roadside-vegetation-management/>). The Committee is also planning a public forum on January 13, 2020 which will be combined with a public hearing addressing the removal of trees as part of this Project should the project be funded.

SECTION 4: What do you plan on doing? (25 points)

The Project will include Six Priority Elements, detailed below:

1. Removal of Ash Trees within the Town Road Right-of-Way at the U-32 Campus

U-32 serves the five rural towns surrounding Montpelier: Berlin, Calais, East Montpelier, Middlesex and Worcester. About 750 students and nearly 100 teachers, administrators, health officers, and buildings & grounds personnel attend or work at U-32, making the campus the major hub of activity for the town throughout the school year. As such it provides a very public venue which will allow the Committee to engage with a large number of residents about the issue of EAB. The U-32 administration is very supportive of the project (see U-32 letter of support, included with this application in **Appendix B**). A total of 21 trees 6-inch DBH and larger and about 15-20 smaller trees have been flagged along the roads at the U-32 campus. Tree removal will be put out to bid with the stipulation that any contractor must be licensed, willing to protect healthy adjacent trees, and willing to safely remove trees in a public location. The bidding process will allow us to find contractors for future projects, and to determine a reasonable cost for such a project. Traffic control along the roads will be handled by town road crew members or by the contractor. The contractor will be responsible for chipping the tops and placing log length or smaller wood in a designated storage area. We will explore two options for making use of the wood: 1) Depositing logs in a designated public area where it will be available to townspeople; or 2) allowing the contractor to sell logs with a payment to the town to be used for a town fund dedicated to the removal or preservation of ash trees. Work will take place during the summer when students are not at the school and when traffic along the road may be lighter. Public engagement efforts, however, will take place while school is in session and prior to tree removal (see below). U-32 students studying forestry-related topics may participate in the project with supervision from their teachers, perhaps removing the trees smaller than 6 inches DBH.

2. Removal of Ash along Nearby Roads, Prioritizing Hazard Trees

For this pilot, the RRC is planning ash tree removals on the U-32 campus and along Gallison Hill, Wheeler and Schoolhouse Roads. For the roadway sections outside of U-32 property, Table 4 (below) shows a total of 107 trees in three size categories all within the non-utility town ROW. If the selected contractor bid doesn't allow removal of all 107 ash trees, the RRC will prioritize trees for removal based on their health condition and public hazard rating (e.g. lean over roads, buildings or walkways). Conversely, if the bids support more tree removal, the town may extend the project to other roads. Landowners may opt for treatment of trees at their own expense if they can assure the town that they are willing to do so as a long-term commitment.

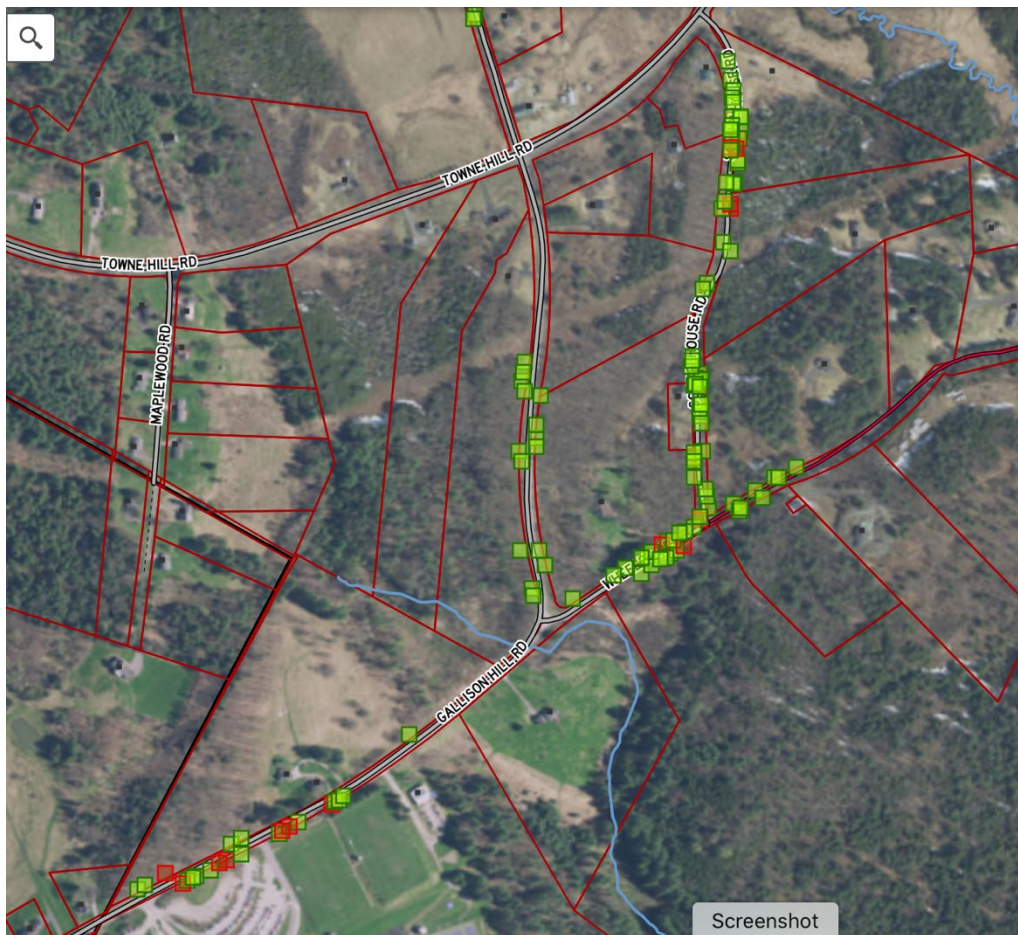


Figure 4. Ash Tree Inventory at Pilot Project Area

3. Replacement Plantings on the U-32 Middle & High School Campus

Ash trees were one of three tree species used in recent landscaping of the parking lot area during a major school renovation. Several of these trees will be replaced (see Figure 5 original landscaping plan below). The landscaping plan shows 17 ash trees, 14 of which remain.

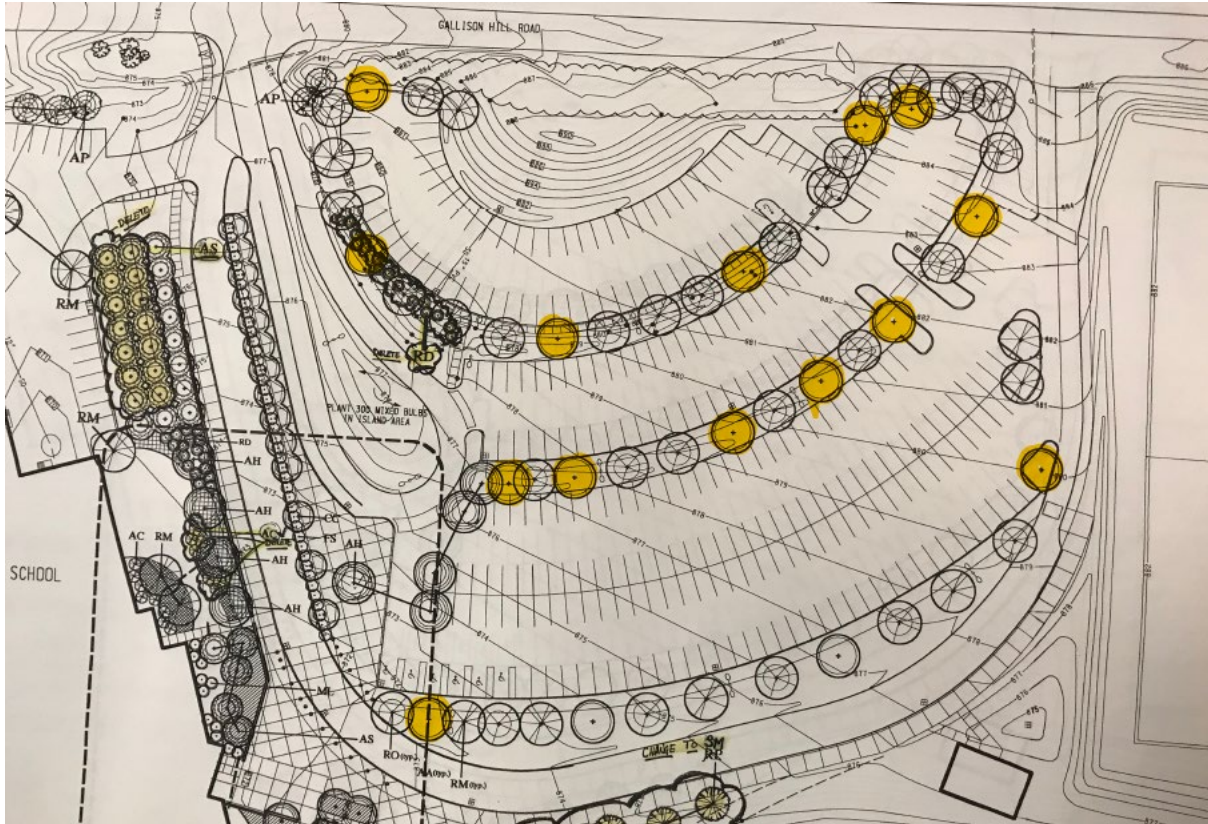


Figure 5. U-32 landscape plan showing ash trees in yellow.

We do not believe trees would survive or be appropriate within the roadside hedgerow. There would be too much shade and competition, and preparing a suitable hole for a new tree would damage nearby roots. U-32 will approve any plantings and the grounds manager will assume responsibility for on-going maintenance. Students and school staff will be involved in the species selection and planting. A total of 4-8 new red maple trees, or other suitable species, will be planted at 2-2.5" caliper. Estimated costs include soil preparation, planting and a 3-year guarantee. In some cases, removal of existing stock in poor condition may be required. The RRC has members with considerable horticultural, silvicultural and landscape design expertise to guide the tree selection and planting process. Preliminary discussions with U-32 administrators indicate that some student assistance may be available for planting as well as for necessary maintenance while trees become established. U-32 may elect to replace or treat the remaining trees, and the RRC would provide technical support; additionally, the landscape plan shows use of winged burning bush, which is an invasive, non-native plant species for which the RRC would recommend and support replacement by the school.

4. Treatment of Ash Trees Identified as Prominent or Historic



One or more trees town wide may be selected for treatment with insecticides. Several “historic” trees were recorded during the 2019 inventory work. No grant funds will be used for these prophylactic treatments, which may need to be continued in perpetuity. One or more of the ROW trees at U-32 may be treated.

5. Engagement of U-32 Students and Townspeople

This highly visible project will jumpstart public engagement efforts with students, teachers, and town residents. Education of townspeople will be critical. On January 13, 2020, the Resilient Roads Committee will host a public forum and hearing at U-32. The forum will provide an opportunity for the Committee to inform townspeople about the threats posed by EAB, the management approaches we are considering, and to introduce the pilot project. Attendees will be able to ask questions and provide their opinions. The second part of the evening will be a public hearing, as required by state law, addressing the removal of the ash trees on the campus and along nearby roads. The Town’s Tree Warden, Paul Cate, will conduct the hearing and make a decision on tree removal considering the testimony and comments received.

In advance of and following the public hearing, the Committee will communicate frequently with the public via Front Porch Forum. The RRC will also be providing information at Town Meeting in March, and through our local newsletter, the **East Montpelier Signpost**. Following the project, the RRC will hold a follow-up forum to assess public reactions to the project and help guide completion of the ash tree management plan.

6. Removal of Invasive Species

Buckthorn, honeysuckle and other non-native, invasive plant species occur within the hedgerow where the ash trees will be removed. The project will provide an opportunity to remove these at the same time. Smaller plants will be removed by digging or extracting with a weed wrench. Larger plants will be girdled or cut stem treated with glyphosate or similar herbicides, if acceptable to the landowner. In order to minimize any exposure to nearby plants or soil, foliar spray treatment will not be used.

Table 3. Summary of Priority Actions & Measurable Results

	Action	Description	Measurable Results
1	Remove Ash Trees within the Town Right-of-Way at the U-32 Campus	Town will hire a contractor to remove marked trees, chip tops, and store useable wood in designated area; students may remove trees smaller than 6-inch DBH.	40 ash trees removed
2	Removal of Ash along Nearby Roads Prioritizing Hazard Trees	Remove Priority trees and as many other ash trees as budget allows along Gallison Hill, Wheeler, and Schoolhouse Roads	Number of Priority Trees Removed: 7 Number of Ash removed overall: 100
3	Replacement Plantings at the U-32 Campus	Replacement landscape trees will be planted on the U-32 campus; involve students in planting.	A minimum of 4-8 trees planted with student assistance; school may elect to replace or treat remaining trees
4	Treatment of Ash Trees Identified as Prominent or Historic	Town will hire licensed applicator	1 or 2 at U-32 ROW; 2-6 town wide
5	Engagement of U-32 Students and Townspeople	Hold Public Forum and Hearing; Involve students in the project; Post information on Front Porch Forum; Follow-Up public meeting to assess successes and failures	Number. of students & school officials participating in the project: 20 Public Reactions to the Project
6	Remove Invasive Species	Remove invasive species from areas where ash trees are removed	Areas free of invasive species: at least the 1,200 feet at U-32

Table 4. Sizes of Ash Trees on Gallison Hill, Wheeler, and Schoolhouse Roads

Road Name	6-11" DBH	12-23" DBH	24+ DBH	Grand Total
Gallison Hill Rd. (U-32)	9	11	1	21
Gallison Hill Rd. (non U-32)	15	3	0	18
Schoolhouse Rd. (Town)	44 (4)	22 (2)	0	66
Schoolhouse Rd. (WEC)	3	3	0	6
Wheeler Rd. (Town)	22 (1)	0	1	23
Wheeler Rd. (Comcast)	19 (1)	7 (1)	0	26
Total	112	46	2	160

Number of trees that are classified as hazard trees are in parentheses (e.g., of the 22 trees on Wheeler Rd. smaller than 12 inches, one is a hazard tree.).

Use of Harvested Ash Wood

The Committee would prefer that wood be used locally to the extent possible. We recognize that a contractor who can market the wood might offer a better price for the job. So we will ask contractors to provide detailed options of how the wood will be used. We expect to find a location where any residual wood can be placed and made available to townspeople. Both our elementary and high school are heated by wood chip boilers, but we do not expect to be able to work out the logistics for that transfer with this project. Additionally, there is a sawmill in town that might be interested in the wood. Landowners, of course, will be able to request that any wood on their property be left for their own use.

Considerations for wood use includes the following:

- **Cordwood or Chunk Firewood**

The Tree Warden and the RRC, on the warden's behalf, will prepare written agreements to share with landowners interested in using wood from public trees as firewood, addressing the need for keeping and using the wood locally (and within the quarantined area).

Based on studies indicating that 38% of Vermont households burn wood for at least some space heating, it is expected that of East Montpelier's approximately 1,000 households, 380 burn wood. Several businesses and institutions rely to some extent on either chunk wood or chips for some of their heating needs.

- **Whole Tree Chips**

A growing number of schools, businesses and other institutions burn whole tree chips or similar biomass for winter heating. Scientists and researchers familiar with EAB confirm that no further processing of whole-tree chips is necessary.

- **Ash Lumber, Sawlogs and Bolewood**

East Montpelier has only one commercial sawmill, Fontaine Sawmill on Route 14 just north of East Montpelier Village. A representative of RRC will contact the mill's owner during the winter to ensure that staff is aware of EAB and restrictions of ash wood and related materials.

RRC representatives have contacted the two local utilities, Green Mountain Power (GMP) and Washington Electric Cooperative (WEC). GMP and WEC each contract with private arborists for most tree removals and tree maintenance work and will typically dispose of harvested ash wood as either chips or chunk firewood.

New Plantings for Replacement of Removed Ash Trees

New tree planting will be focused on the U-32 campus. A number of ash trees will be removed from islands between the parking areas. We plan to replace 4-8 landscape ash trees, although the school may elect to replace more. Trees will be planted with assistance from the students and staff at the school.

Trees to be planted will be approximately 2.5" caliper and planted by a certified landscape professional with a minimum of a 3-year guarantee. Expected costs will be approximately \$500/tree. Ongoing maintenance will be handled by U-32 grounds personnel. Examples of suitable replacement species native to the area include red maple, red or white oak, and paper or river birch.

We do not plan to replace trees removed from roadside areas. In all cases the roadside environments are dense hedgerows or wooded areas, which have a variety of healthy native tree species including shrubs, understory and overstory trees. Newly planted trees are unlikely to survive within these shaded environments. Moreover, preparing appropriate holes will likely result in damage to the roots of healthy trees.

SECTION 5: How do you plan on doing it? (25 points)

The following table outlines steps to be taken, an approximate timeline and who is responsible.

Table 5. Action Steps, Timeline, Responsible Parties

Tasks		Timeline	Responsible Party	Notes
1	Public Outreach	Ongoing	RRC	Public outreach will begin on January 13, 2020 with a public information forum and hearing, and will continue with updates on Front Porch Forum and the East Montpelier Signpost
2	Landowner Outreach	Spring 2020 and Ongoing as needed	Tree Warden/ RRC	Landowners will be contacted to determine any preferences for use of wood or preservation of trees (treatment at expense of landowner) and to enter into a written agreement
3	Develop RFP for Contractors	Winter and Spring 2020	RRC/ Selectboard	RRC will expand its existing list of potential contractors and solicit advice from foresters, the state urban forestry department and towns with similar experience. All contractors must be insured and able to remove trees with limited damage to other healthy trees
4	Treatment of Historic Trees	Summer 2020	Contract	RRC has approached the City of Montpelier tree warden about the City providing this service at cost
5	Planting Details for U-32 Campus	Spring 2020	RRC/ U-32 Staff	Determine specific trees to be removed or treated at U-32; obtain at least 3 proposals for planting trees from local nurseries/landscapers.
6	Interview and Select Contractor	Spring 2020	RRC/ Selectboard	Selection will be based on clear criteria identified in the RFP.
7	Tree Removal	Summer of 2020 through Winter 2021	Contractor with oversight by RRC; Assistance by town road crews with road closure as needed.	Work at U-32 will take place during summer months when school is not in session with the exception of work conducted by students with faculty supervision. Work along other roads can occur at the contractor's schedule, coordinating with town officials if road closures are needed. All trees on the U-32 campus have been flagged; the contractor will be expected to identify and remove ash trees along all other roadways.
8	Invasive Species Removal	Summer 2020	RRC and/or Volunteers	RRC members may need to treat stems to prevent sprouting or coppicing.
9	Tree Planting	Fall 2020	RRC/ U-32 Staff and Students/Landscaper	RRC and U-32 staff and students will mark locations for new trees and oversee planting with the landscaper.
10	Project Evaluation and Report	February-March 2021	RRC/ Town Administrator	Final Report and Evaluation

Key:

- RRC is Resilient Roads Committee; East Montpelier Selectboard has oversight of all actions
- Contractor(s) is the arborist, logger, or forester selected to remove trees

SECTION 6: Who will carry out the plan? (25 points)

The Resilient Roads Committee (RRC) will be responsible for overseeing the project with assistance from the Selectboard, Town Administrator, town road crew, and U-32 staff and students. Most tree removal will be done under contract with a logger or arborist. The Tree Warden will oversee the contract work; act as landowner liaison; and continue his work as a member of the RRC.

Resilient Roads Committee Members

RRC members (listed alphabetically) include:

Jennifer Boyer, a long-time naturalist, has been involved in East Montpelier organizations and activities since 1986. She currently participates in the East Montpelier Signpost newsletter, East Montpelier Trails, Inc. (a non-profit volunteer for trails in East Montpelier), the East Montpelier Historical Society, as well for the town's Resilient Roads Committee. She created and maintains websites for the first three groups.

Paul Cate is a retired forester and naturalist and the Tree Warden for East Montpelier. He serves on the East Montpelier Town Forest Committee which is responsible for managing the Town Forest. He has conducted many harvesting projects on private property within and outside East Montpelier and has provided numerous educational workshops.

Jeffrey Cueto is Chairman of the Resilient Roads Committee. A civil engineer and hydrologist, Jeff is retired from the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources where he worked in water quality. He is a member of the East Montpelier Development Review Board and a supervisor of the Winooski Natural Resources Conservation District.

Carl Etnier is an East Montpelier Selectboard Member, through which he serves on other committees, including the town's Board of Tax Abatement and Board of Civil Authority. Carl is also active on the town's Energy Committee. Carl hosts talk radio shows on WDEV in Waterbury, on WGDR in Plainfield and WGDH in Hardwick. He has a B.S. in botany and crop ecology, an M.A. in liberal education, and a Ph.D. in sustainable wastewater treatment.

Steve Justis earned a B.S. in Horticulture and an M.S. in Plant Pathology. He has served as Tree Warden for the City of Montpelier and Plant Pathologist for the Vermont Agency of Agriculture. Steve has managed grants through USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, Farm Service Agency and Rural Development, as well as numerous projects funded by the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board/Vermont Farm & Forest Viability Program. Steve is a member of the East Montpelier's Development Review Board.

Mark Lane serves on the Town Forest, Cemetery and Resilient Roads Committee, as well as being a member of the town's Development Review Board. He attended U-32 Middle & High School and is self-employed as a logger.

John ("Jack") Pauly retired from the State of Vermont after more than 39 years of service as a programmer and systems developer. A graduate of the University of Massachusetts, Jack served three years in the U.S. Coast Guard. He currently serves on the East Montpelier Planning Commission and he is member of the Resilient Roads Committee (RRC).

Guthrie Perry is the town's Road Foreman, where he oversees maintenance of 62 miles of Class 2 and Class 3 roads. Guthrie serves on multiple town committees, including the Resilient Roads Committee and the Town Garage Facility Improvements Committee.

Jean Vissering is a retired landscape architect and a member of the East Montpelier Planning Commission as well as the Resilient Roads Committee. In the past she worked for the State of Vermont Department of Forest, Parks, and Recreation; served on the Montpelier Tree Board, and has managed several planting projects within East Montpelier.

The **Town Treasurer** and the **Town Administrator** will handle all financial transactions, including review of all bids for contracted services or purchases related to this project.

Section 7: Budget

A Project Component	B Grant Request	C Match		D Total Project Cost
		Cash	In-Kind/ Donations	
Personnel (salary and fringe)			\$6,000	
Materials/Supplies		\$2,500		
Equipment (purchases of \$5,000 or more)				
Services	\$15,000	\$1,500		
Travel				
Other			\$5,000	
Total	\$15,000	\$4,000	\$11,000	\$30,000

Budget Explanation:
Provide additional information that will help clarify your budget request. For example, partner contributions or details on expected expenditures.

Personnel: town administrator, treasurer, road foreman and crew
Materials/supplies: outreach materials, landscape trees, pesticides for invasive species control
Services: tree removal contract; insecticide for ash-tree treatment (cost share only)
Other: time donation by volunteers, RRC members, students

Note: The Total Grant Request (bottom of Column B) must be at least 50% of Total Project Cost, bottom of column D. Remaining balance of Total Project Cost is Applicant Match and may be divided in any way between cash and in-kind/ donations.

Additional Requirements and Attachments

We understand and commit to the following additional requirements of this Emerald Ash Borer Management Grant program:

- ☐ A pre- and post- project interview with VT UCF staff;
- ☐ At least one site visit with VT UCF staff to removal and replanting sites;
- ☐ Sharing any RFP language developed for contracted services of ash tree removals or replanting efforts;
- ☐ Providing VT UCF staff with information about selected contractors, and dates of removals and replanting efforts;
- ☐ Sending at least one municipal staff member to a training on EAB management and safely working with ash trees, which will be organized by the VT UCF program and held within the grant period; and
- ☐ Developing and sending out a press release about the award to local or area news publications informing readership of the receipt of the funded grant from VT UCF along with details of the project's purpose, actions, and anticipated timeline.

Required attachments for a complete proposal package:

<https://vtcommunityforestry.org/programs-0/financial-assistance/eab-management-grants>

- ☐ Completed Risk Assessment Questionnaire
- ☐ Municipality Insurance Certificate, refer to FPR Insurance Guidance for coverage minimums
- ☐ Ash inventory or survey results or summary
- ☐ Emerald Ash Borer Management Plan, or documented management strategy

Send completed proposal packet to:

Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation
Urban & Community Forestry Program
1 National Life Drive, Davis 2
Montpelier, VT 05620
jenny.lauer@vermont.gov

PROPOSALS DUE: by midnight Friday, January 17th, 2020

**Town of East Montpelier
Emerald Ash Borer Management Grant Application**

Appendix A

East Montpelier DRAFT Ash Tree Management Plan

East Montpelier DRAFT Ash Tree Management Plan



10/28/19

For the Town of East Montpelier

Plan developed by – The Town of East Montpelier with assistance from VT Urban & Community Forestry Program and Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission

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INTRODUCTION

In 2017 East Montpelier formed a Resilient Right-of-Ways Committee charged with developing a plan for the treatment of the town's roadsides, which fostered healthy vegetation that would help reduce the runoff of water and contaminants into streams and rivers. The study also examined other characteristics such as minimizing invasive plant species, encouraging traffic calming, and enhancing roadside character. This study was written by Joanne Garton of the State Urban and Community Forestry Program with assistance and approval of the Resilient Right-of-Ways Committee. As this report was being developed, the town learned that Emerald Ash Borer had been found in two neighboring and one nearby town (Figure 1). Following the completion of this Plan the Resilient Right-of-Ways Committee was reconvened and charged with developing a plan for addressing this potentially fast-spreading pest that could cause severe damage to ash trees in our town. The nature of Emerald Ash Borer damage makes affected treats particularly hazardous to people and property in roadways, along power line rights-of-ways, and to landowners with ash trees near homes or outdoor living spaces.

Emerald ash borer (EAB) is a small, metallic-green beetle native to Southeast Asia and now considered invasive in North America. It was first detected in Vermont in February of 2018 and has been confirmed in 7 counties in the state as of September 2019. Adult emerald ash borers are bullet-shaped and $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; the larvae are segmented, creamy white, legless and can grow up to 3cm in length. Adult EAB eat the leaves of all trees in the ash (*Fraxinus*) family and lay eggs under the ash tree bark. The larvae form s-shaped galleries under the bark while feeding, ultimately killing the ash tree once the infestation is severe by cutting off the flow of nutrients up and down the tree. Signs of EAB in an ash tree include canopy dieback, "blonding" from woodpecker flecking, epicormic branching, bark cracks or splits, and s-shaped galleries underneath the bark.

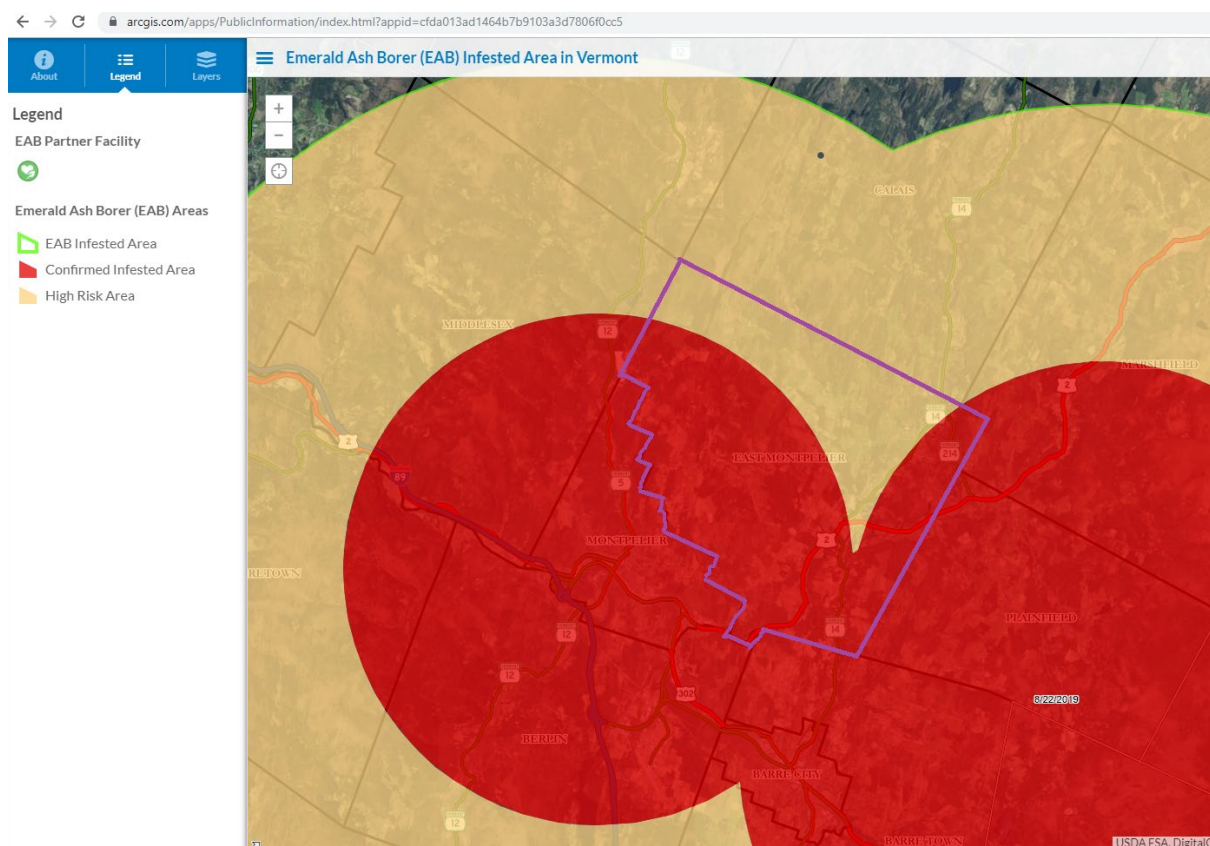
Learn more about EAB, ash tree identification, the signs and symptoms of EAB, and recommendations to Slow the Spread of EAB at vtinvasives.org.

See Figure 1: Map of Washington County EAB Infection Area, for spatial information on the current known infested area.

All Vermont towns are encouraged to prepare for and manage the impacts of EAB and the loss of ash trees in our communities. Dead and dying ash trees along the public right-of-way and in public places, such as parks and schools, pose a significant risk to public safety. The loss of ash trees will leave gaps, impacting the ecological, economic, and aesthetic benefits provided by the urban forest. Municipalities will bear the responsibility and costs of removing and/or treating public ash trees, as well as any replanting efforts. For more information about Emerald Ash Borer Management, visit vtcommunityforestry.org/community-planning/tree-pests.

Ash Trees killed by emerald ash borer, become extremely brittle and break easily as they decline. Branches can fall on people and property in snowstorms. With a light breeze, or even on a calm clear day. Ash Trees use a thin ring of conduction tissue to supply water from the roots to the entire tree. Emerald Ash Borer grubs will damage these functional water pipes as they chew just beneath the bark inside trunks and branches. This causes the tree to dry quickly and the structural wood to become prone to cracking. Internal breaks in the structural wood that bear the weight of the tree are often hidden from view by tree bark. As such, limbs can break and fall at any point along the branch at any time. It is not uncommon to have sizeable limbs snap 30 feet off the ground on a calm day. The threat of falling limbs is not limited to just dead ash. A comparative study of ash trees conducted in Ohio shows that structural integrity of ash trees can begin to decline even when the trees are mostly green and have two thirds of the canopy still intact. - Purdue University

Figure 1 Map of Washington County EAB Infection Area



As you can see from the map in Figure 1, East Montpelier (purple boundary area) is currently **50%** in the confirmed infestation area. (The map shows a 5 mile (red) and ten mile (tan) radius around known infested trees) With EAB moving at a natural rate of approximately 2 miles per year, we estimate East Montpelier will be fully within the infestation area in the next few years.

The East Montpelier Ash Tree Management Plan will help East Montpelier with the management of its roadside ash trees as they are impacted by EAB. This preparedness includes both active and passive management strategies for live and dead roadside ash trees; as well as the role the Town and contractors will play in the management of these trees.

OPTIONS

There are three options for management of EAB currently available and outlined below.

Preemptive Management

Ash trees along rural roads are removed prior to a local EAB infestation and, where appropriate, replaced with a diversity of tree species that do not host EAB. Since ash trees will continue to grow, on-going monitoring would be needed but on a more limited basis.

COST: The initial costs associated with this option will be high due to expenses associated with tree removal. However, limited annual cost for EAB management will be incurred after the implementation of this strategy.

Selective Management

High-value ash trees in selected areas (roadsides, popular public use areas, and villages) maybe managed actively and protected for future generations using injections of insecticide. Certain trees were identified as “historic” in the inventory because of their size, prominence and location. Other ash trees would be removed on a sequential basis based on priorities such as size, current health, or other variables. This may take place over a period of years. Those in other areas (e.g. woodlands and parks) are left unmanaged (and will likely succumb to EAB infestation) or are managed under the guidance of the community tree warden. Ash trees are regularly monitored for their health and levels of EAB infestation over the long term. Insecticide treatment of EAB and ash tree removal may be undertaken where financially and culturally appropriate. Along rural roads, trees will be removed before or at early infestation to reduce risk and long-term cost.

COST: Treatment, removal, and replacement costs will be spread out over an extended period.

Reactive Management

Ash trees are managed and maintained the same as all other trees in the community. Hazard trees along the roadside will be removed as issues arise. Ultimately, most ash trees will die as the infestation spreads through the municipality.

COST: Although this strategy may cost nothing up front, significant costs will be incurred over a short period of time as ash die quickly. Additionally, the cost of the removal of dead ash trees is more expensive than removal of live trees due to decreased structural integrity of EAB-infested trees and the risk they pose to tree removal crews.

With a few exceptions, East Montpelier would address ash trees occurring only within public right of ways or on public properties such as schools where there could be danger to people or property.

STRATEGIC PLAN

The strategic planning portion of the Management Plan is guided by the community's vision of its roadsides as outlined in their Resilient Roads Report completed by VT Urban & Community Forestry Program, and the Town Plan.

Town Plan (references to trees)

Chapter 6 Transportation/Road Maintenance (page 67)

These efforts complement earlier programs to beautify roadsides by encouraging the growth of large trees such as maples and sometimes planting new trees. These efforts are led by the Town Forest Committee and the Tree Warden. The committee works with the Road Foreman and landowners when tree removals are considered within the town right-of-way.

Action 6.2.5: Protect roadside trees and plant additional trees where appropriate.

Action 6.2.6: Notify the public and allow public comment prior to significantly changing the character of any road through widening, cutting of live trees within the public right-of-way, or paving

Chapter 9, page 111

In addition to East Montpelier's forests, approximately 59 miles of street and shade trees lie within the public right-of way. These trees fall under the responsibility of the Town Tree Warden. Mature trees lining our roadways contribute to roadside scenery. These cultural treasures, as well as trees surrounding other public spaces such as the school, cemeteries, and town offices, need to be managed as community resources. They provide shade, reduce dust, control soil erosion, and assist in traffic calming. The "Town Green", next to the Old Brick Church, will over time become a shady community gathering spot for local events. These amenities come with maintenance responsibilities.

East Montpelier is taking part in a Roadside Vegetation Assessment Project sponsored by the state Agency of Natural Resources Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. The project will assist the town with developing strategies to improve and maintain roadside vegetation in order to help reduce runoff and erosion that contributes to stream sedimentation and pollution.

Chapter 9 Scenic Resources,

Page 122:

The town has undergone considerable change to its scenic character in the past century, including changes in land use, advances in farm management techniques, development, loss of trees such as elms and chestnuts (while gaining overall in forested area), and loss of a number of older structures, including houses, barns, bridges, and stone walls.

Page 125:

Roadsides

Narrow gravel roadways are an important part of East Montpelier's scenic and rural character. Some of these roadways are further enhanced by roadside features such as stone walls or old maple trees.

Significant Scenic Views Table Page 126

Significant Views in East Montpelier

The following are particularly significant views visible along public roads. (Road sections are shown on Map 12 Significant Scenic Views and Natural Resources)

Location	Description	Total Distance (miles)	Scenic Resource Type
North Street and Sparrow Farm Road	Distant views to Worcester Range, Camels Hump, and Mount Ellen; foreground meadows, farm structures, large roadside trees	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Agricultural and Forest Lands • Distant Views • Roadside Features • Historic Farm Structures
Cummings Road	Distant views to SW to Camels Hump and Mount Ellen; foreground meadows	.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural
Horn of the Moon, Jacobs and Sanders Circle Roads	Distant views to Worcester Range and Camels Hump, Foreground views to Long Meadow Hill and Horn of the Moon Pond, meadows, farm structures	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural and Forest land • Historic Farm structures • Hilltops and Ridgelines • Water Feature
County Road south of Haggett Road	Distant view to east toward White Mountains, foreground agricultural field and White Cemetery	.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural and Forest land
Center Road South	Foreground open meadows on both sides of Center Road with views to the Green Mountains and middleground hills. Historic farmstead is on the north side of the road near top of hill.	.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural and Forest land • Historic Farm structures
Center Road North	Scenic road with several historic farms, a large sugarbush, mature roadside maple trees, diverse mix of open meadows and forest land; views to Sodom Pond and surrounding rural landscape	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middleground views • Rural Agricultural and Forest land • Historic Farm structures • Roadside features • Water Feature
Sibley Road/ Putnam Road	Scenic road with three historic farmsteads and barns set in an open agricultural landscape	1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural and Forest land • Historic Farm structures
Intersection of Dodge, Putnam, Snow Hill and Vincent Flats Roads	Views to east along Snow Hill Road to Marshfield cliffs and the Spruce Mountain ranges; foreground pattern of fields and forests in the foreground with some residential structures. Views looking west to the historic Four Corners Schoolhouse.	.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural and Forest land • Historic structures • Hilltops and ridgelines

Clark Road south of East Hill Road	Distant views to west of Camels Hump and Worcester Range, foreground open meadows.	.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distant Views • Rural Agricultural and Forest Lands
East Montpelier Center (Hamlet)	A cluster of tightly knit homes and a working farm with the Old Meetinghouse Church as a focal point. Open agricultural meadows and forest land surround East Montpelier Center	.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Buildings • Rural Agricultural and Forest land • Hamlet
North Montpelier Village	A distinct village with historic homes, old factory buildings, and a former village store. North Montpelier Pond (partially in Calais) and Kingsbury Branch enhance views.	.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Buildings • Village • Water Features
East Montpelier Village	Historic center of town with numerous historic structures in a traditional village pattern. Old Brick Church, Dudley's Store, an old Schoolhouse (now municipal offices), along with the Winooski River are important focal points.	.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Buildings • Village • Water Feature

Goals and Actions (page 146)

Action 6.2.5: Protect roadside trees and plant additional trees where appropriate.

Action 6.2.6: Notify the public and allow public comment prior to significantly changing the character of any road through widening, cutting of live trees within the public right-of-way, or paving.

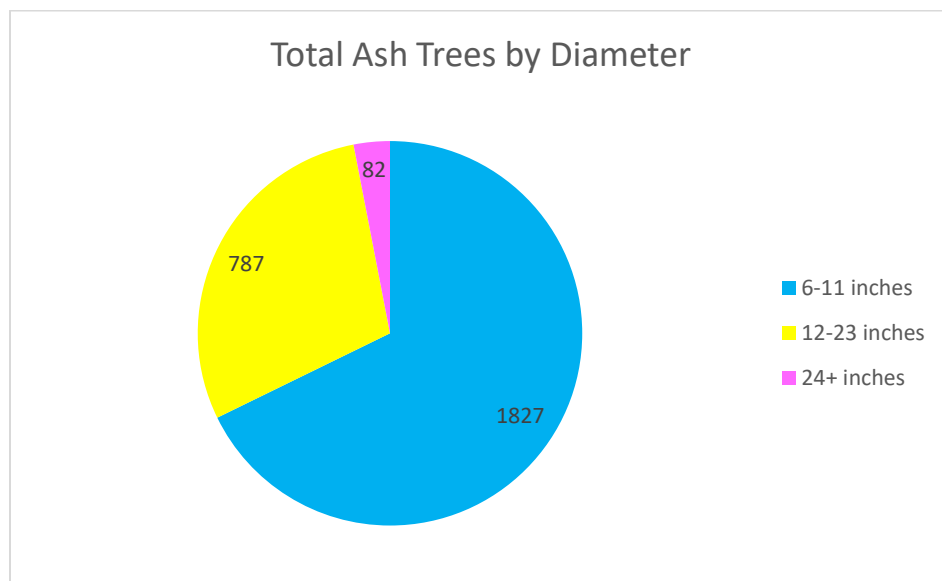
Inventory

The first and most important step in managing a community's roadside trees and preparing for EAB is to conduct a tree inventory. A tree inventory is the process of counting, characterizing, and recording information about the public roadside trees. Such an inventory was conducted in 2019 in East Montpelier and the data collected on each tree includes: tree count, location, size, condition, priority, ownership (Town ROW, utility ROW, or private), and road name. The inventory covered approximately 62.25 miles of roads. Trees were inventoried within the town right of way (ROW) (25 feet from center line) with the exception of a few additional trees the town thought might be significant. The Town opted not to include trees smaller than a 6 inch DBH (diameter measured at breast height)

Analysis

For East Montpelier's 62.25 miles of road 42 miles were found to have ash trees present (approximately 66% of the roadway miles.) In total 2,696 ash trees were inventoried. The predominate amount of trees found are White Ash, while black Ash is found in wetland areas, and green Ash is mostly a landscape tree in Vermont.

Figure 2 Ash Trees by Diameter Chart



The inventory found that 84% of the ash trees along the roadside are in good condition leaving 14% of the trees in poor and 11% are dead (These are unrelated to EAB). During the inventory, the Town recorded in the comments field any sign that EAB was present including woodpecker holes, blanding on the bark, D-shaped exit holes, bark splitting, epicormic shoots, and canopy dieback. The Town didn't find evidence of EAB. A map showing condition and priority is included on page 14 of this Plan.

Diameter	Dead	Poor	Good	Grand Total
6-11 inches	17	243	1567	1827
12-23 inches	12	118	657	787
24+ inches	1	15	66	82
Grand Total	30	376	2290	2696

Of the trees that were inventoried we found 8% to be located in the utility ROW. (See table below) Trees located in a ROW are to be removed by the utility providers, which in East Montpelier are Green Mountain Power and Washington Electric Co-op. A map showing ash tree ownership is included on page 12.

Ownership	Column Labels			
Diameter	PRIVATE LAND OWNER	TOWN ROW	UTILITY	Grand Total
6-11 inches	24	1686	117	1827
12-23 inches	20	679	88	787

24+ inches	3	72	7	82
Grand Total	47	2437	212	2696

Ash Trees were inventoried in the right of way but since the right of way was not calculated some of the trees maybe on private land owners properties.

A summary of roads with ash trees present by their diameter is included below. A map showing ash tree diameter along roadways is included on page 11 of this Plan.

Diameter Class	Column Labels			
Row Labels	6-11 inches	12-23 inches	24+ inches	Grand Total
Barnes Rd	54	42	4	100
Bliss Rd	84	42	3	129
Brazier Rd	131	80	4	215
Butterfield Rd	2			2
Center Rd	64	38	2	104
Cherry Tree Hill Rd	11	3		14
Chickering Rd	10	7	1	18
Coburn Rd	7			7
County Rd	132	38	2	172
Cummings Rd	65	18	4	87
Daggett Rd	1	1		2
Dillon Rd	3			3
Dodge Rd	19	23	7	49
Doner Rd	11	4		15
E Hill Rd	6	4	1	11
Factory St	17	5		22
Fitch Rd	25	12	2	39
Foster Rd	3			3
Gallison Hill Rd	32	21	1	54
Gould Hill Rd	8			8
Green Rd	34	20	4	58
Guyette Rd	110	27	1	138
Haggett Rd	7	5		12
Hammett Hill Rd	5	2	2	9
Horn of the Moon Rd	198	75	4	277
Jacobs Rd	107	13	2	122
Johnson Rd	10	13	3	26
Kelton Rd	24	4	1	29
Lyle Young Rd	61	12	7	80
Markham Rd	7	3		10

Murray Rd	36	21		57
North St	102	77	8	187
Partridge Run	2	1		3
Perkins Rd	36	3		39
Powder Horn Glen Rd	1			1
Putnam Rd	10		3	13
Sanders Cir	53	7	3	63
Schoolhouse Rd	46	26		72
Sibley Rd	23	9		32
Snow Hill Rd	24	28	3	55
Sodom Pond Rd	56	13		69
Sparrow Farm Rd	80	55	3	138
Taylor Farm Rd	8	17		25
Taylor Rd	8	1	1	10
Templeton Rd	42	3	2	47
Towne Hill Rd		1	1	2
Vincent Flats Rd	23	5	2	30
Wheeler Rd	29	8	1	38
Grand Total	1827	787	82	2696

Priority

The Town has set the following priorities for removal and treatment:

Priority 1

- Trees on U-32 and District property on Gallison Hill will be removed as a part of a demonstration/ educational opportunity for students and general public, and to reduce risk.
- Trees that were inventoried as dead, poor or a high priority by the Town will be removed first. High priority trees are those which currently present a danger because they are leaning toward the road and are in poor condition. (279 fair/poor trees, 23 dead trees, and 83 priority trees were found)A map showing condition and priority ash trees along roadways is included on page 14 of this Plan.
- Trees that have been labeled historic will be looked at for feasibility of a systemic trunk injection (8 trees). A map showing historic ash trees along roadways is included on page 15

of this Plan. During public outreach, the Town will ask residents whether additional trees should be considered for treatment.

Landowners must be notified if trees are to be removed on their property including in the right-of-way. The Committee will also prioritize finding a local contractor to remove trees. It will be our policy to minimize to the extent possible damage to other tree species in removing ash. Property owners own the trees and may utilize the wood as they wish. If property owners do not wish to retain the wood, the Committee would like to find local sources for the wood such as firewood for nearby landowners, or as chips to be used in institutional wood chip boilers such as at East Montpelier Elementary School, U-32 or Goddard College.

Management

The sequence and timing of future tree removals will be determined by cost and availability of contractors. East Montpelier plans on meeting with local arborists to discuss costs and how best to dispose of all trees. The Town will develop plans for planting new trees to help create a diversified age profile and increase the health and vibrancy of the roadsides and public spaces. Currently, tree planting strategy is focused on planting native species with the exception of those with known susceptibility to pathogens or invasive insect threats.

Public Education and Outreach

Public education is critical both because a significant number of trees are likely to be removed from the town's roadside, which is likely to be unsettling and controversial. It will be important to convey to townspeople the potential dangers of ash trees both near roadways and near their own homes. In addition to the demonstration project at U-32, the Committee plans to post information on Front Porch Forum and to hold a public forum near the time of the demonstration project.

Responsibilities

The following Town staff will be responsible for this Management Plan

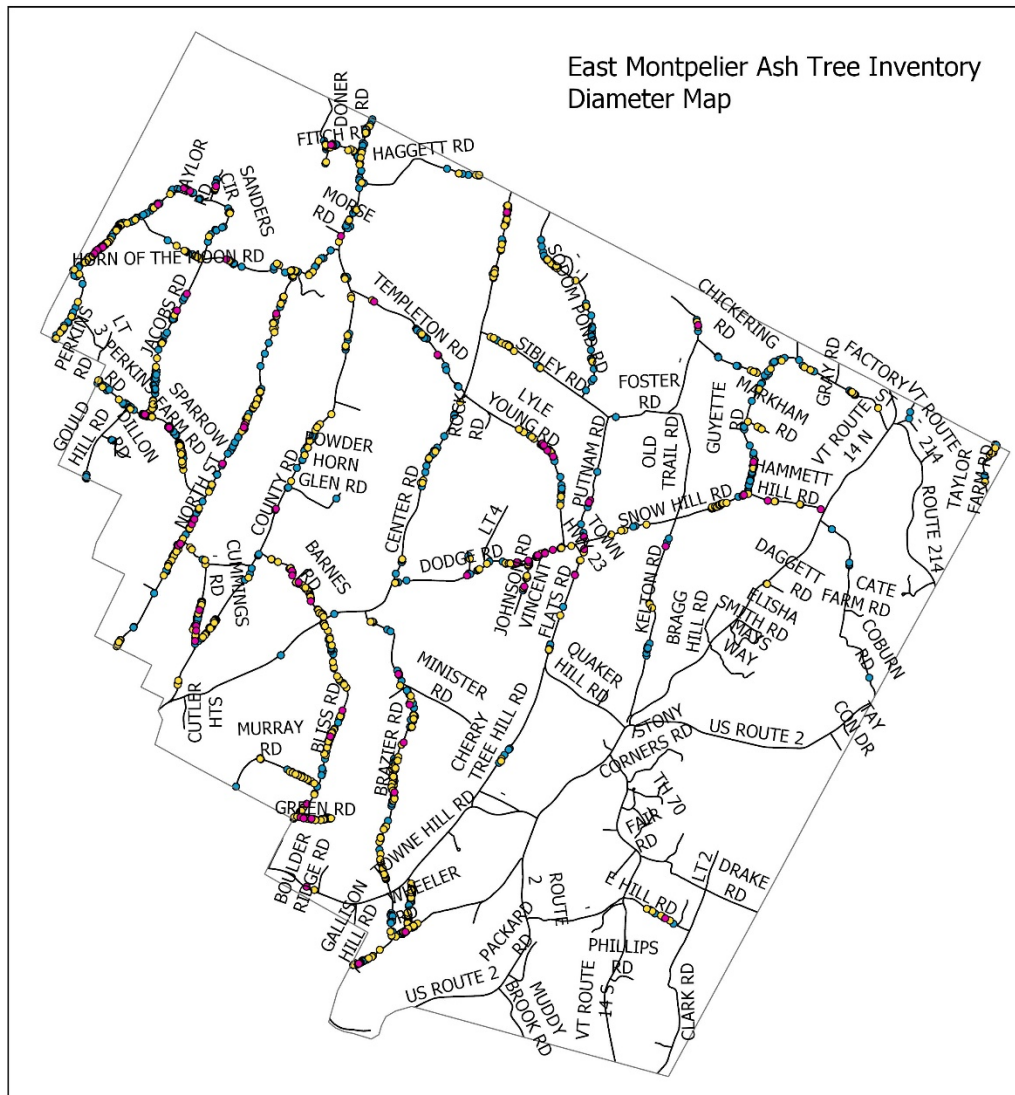
- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Funding

The following funding sources will be utilized for this Management Plan

- 1)
- 2)

Map 1 Diameter



Ash Trees

Diameter

- 6-11 Inch
- 12-23 Inch
- 24+ Inch

— Roads

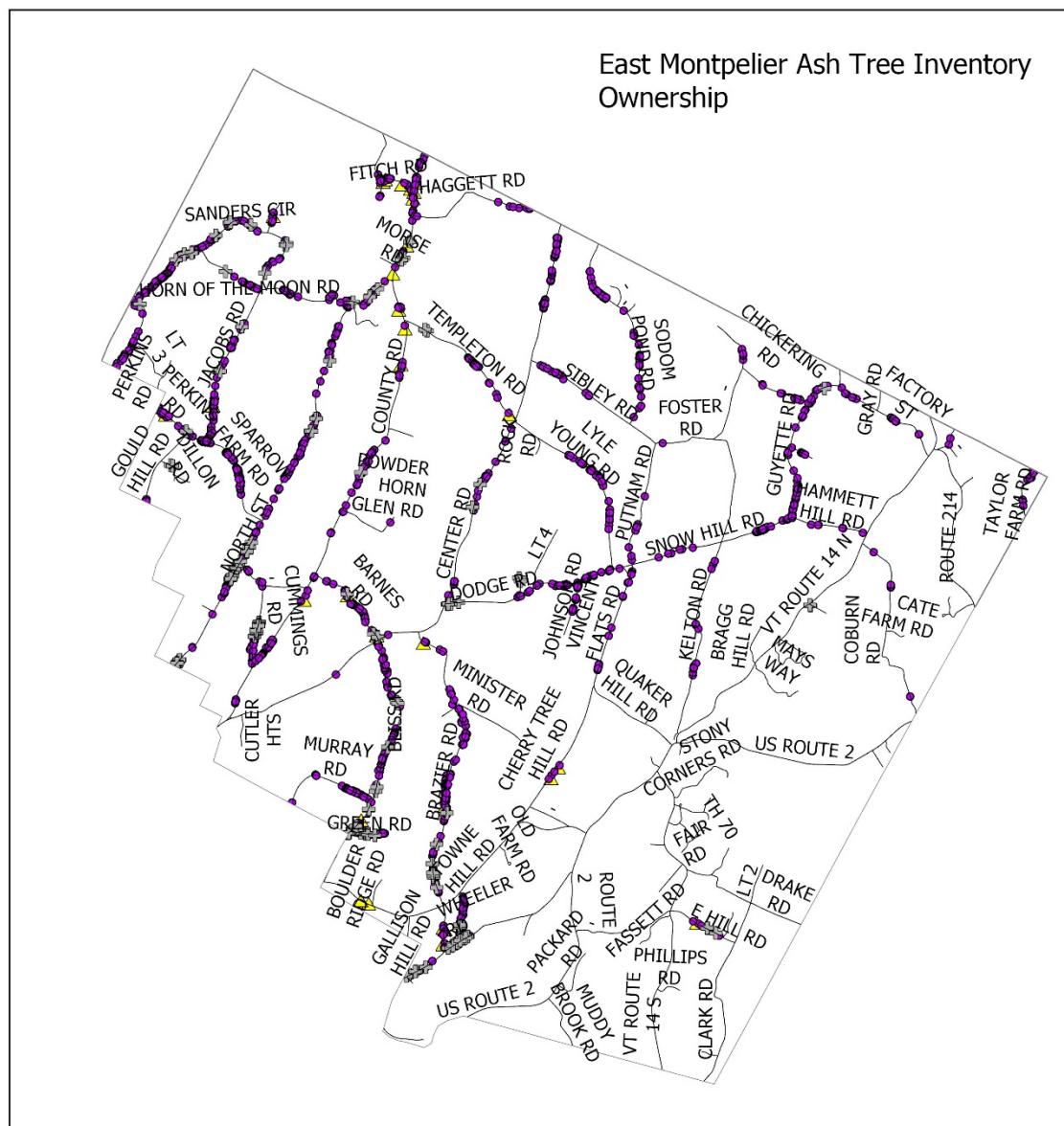


0 0.5 1 2 Miles



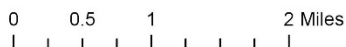
Map Created by CVRPC 9/9/2019
This map is for planning purposes only.
Data is only as accurate as the original sources.
This map may contain errors and/or omissions.

Map 2 Ownership



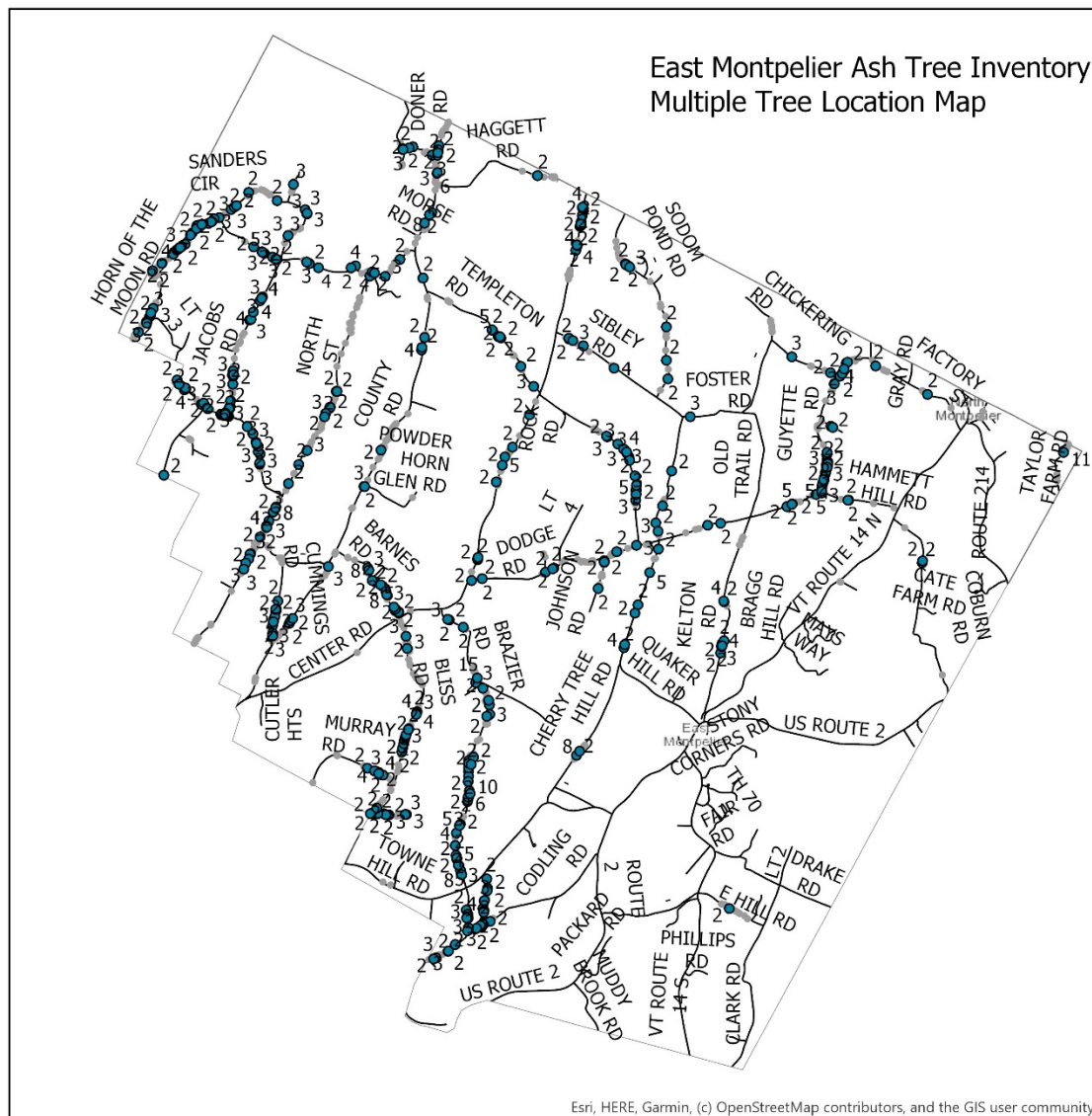
Ash Trees

- ▲ Private
- Town Right of Way
- ⊕ Utility



Map Created by CVRPC 9/9/2019
 This map is for planning purposes only.
 Data is only as accurate as the original sources.
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Map 3 Multiple Tree Location



TREECOUNT

- Single Tree
- Multiple Trees
- Roads

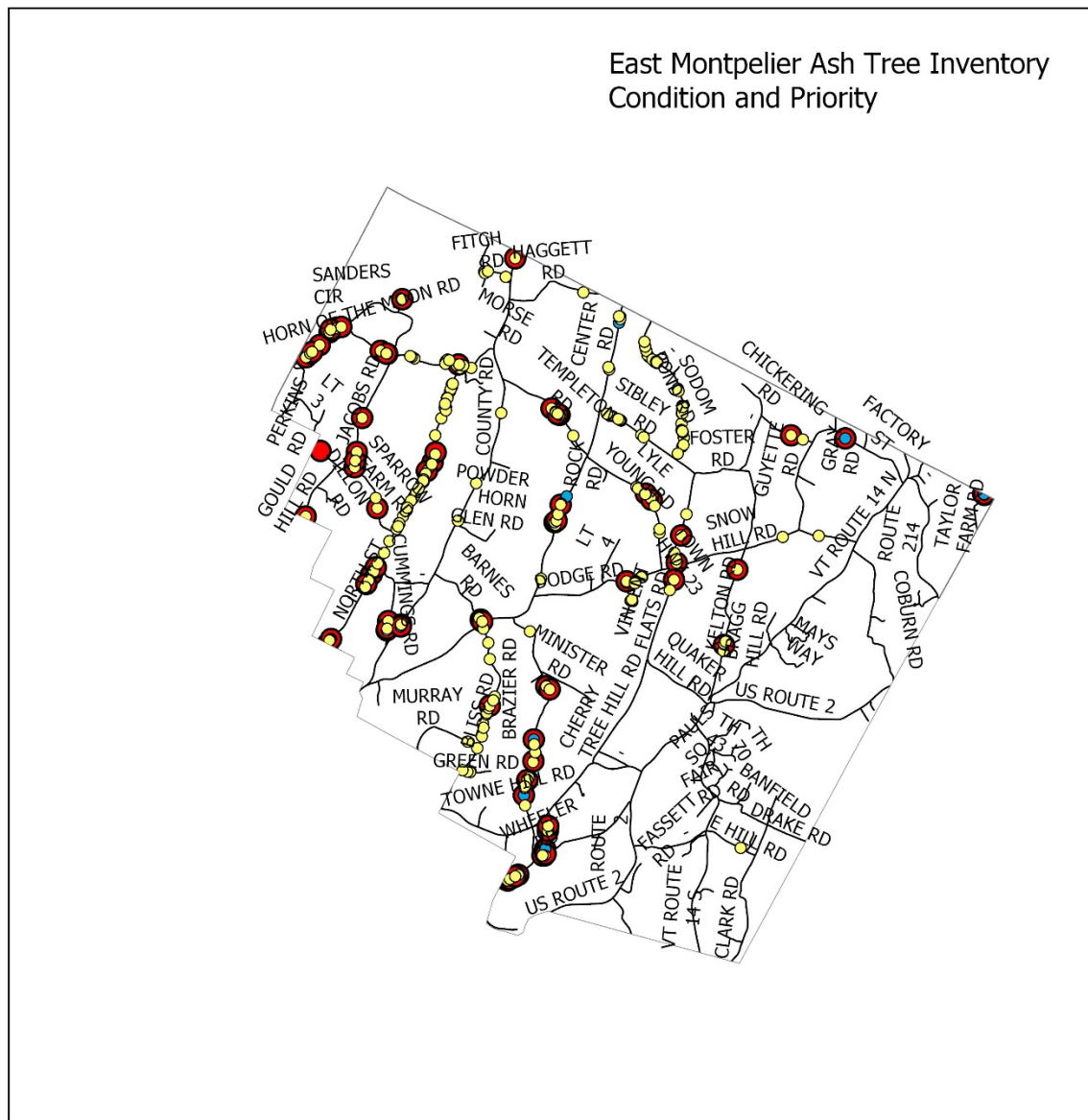


0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Map Created by CVRPC 9/9/2019
This map is for planning purposes only.
Data is only as accurate as the original sources.
This map may contain errors and or omissions.

Map 4 Condition and Priority



EastMontpelierUpdatedData

CONDITION

- Dead
- Poor
- Priority
- Roads

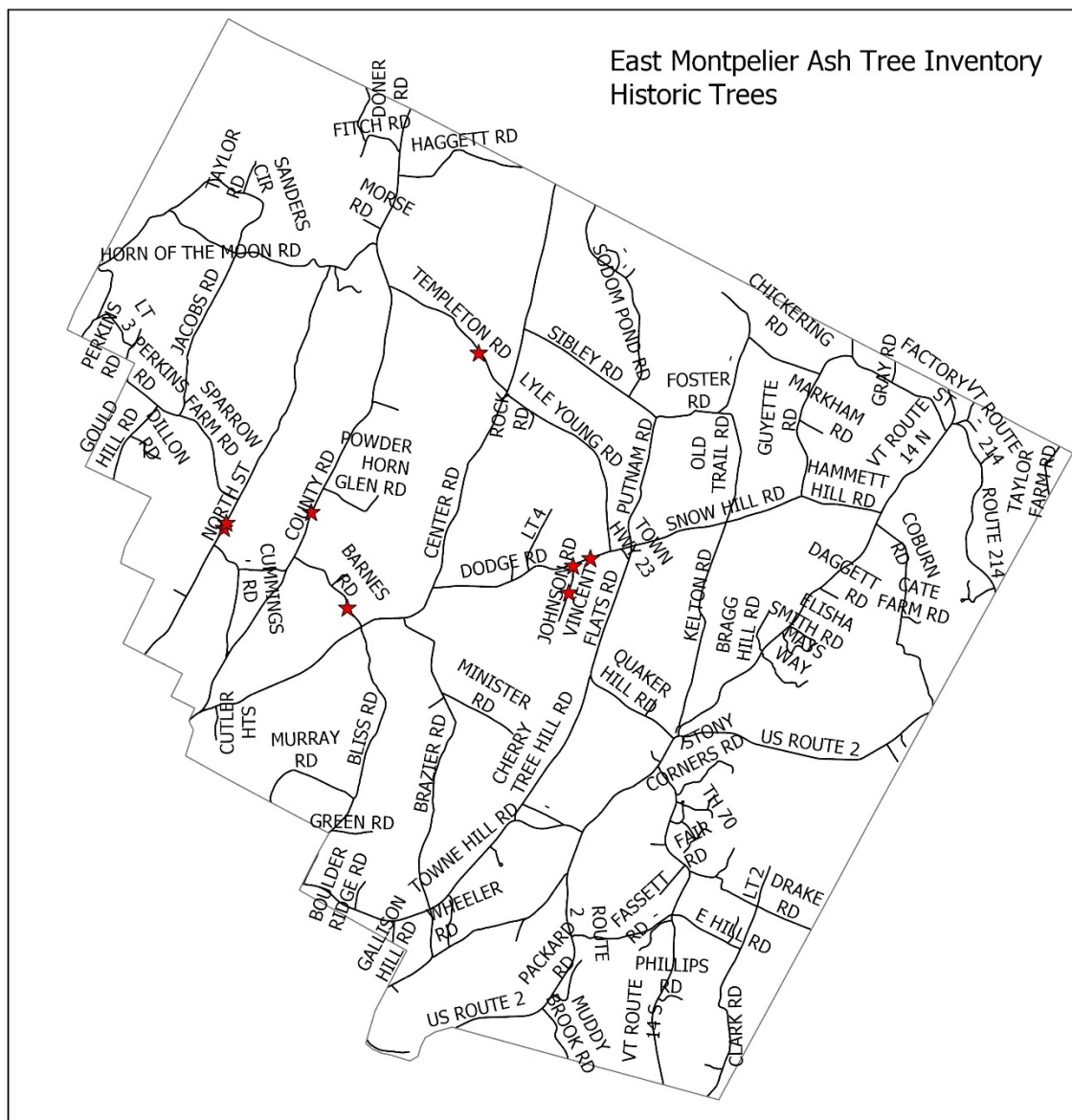


0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Map Created by CVRPC 9/9/2019
This map is for planning purposes only.
Data is only as accurate as the original sources.
This map may contain errors and or omissions.

Map 5 Historic Tree Locations



Historic Ash Trees

COMMENTS

★ Historic Ash Trees

— Roads



0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles



Map Created by CVRPC 9/9/2019
This map is for planning purposes only.
Data is only as accurate as the original sources.
This map may contain errors and/or omissions.

Budget and Schedule

5 Year Tree Care Budget Projection and Schedule

			2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		5 YR TOTAL
Activity	Diameter class	Cost/ tree	# of trees	Total cost	# of trees	Total cost	# of trees	Total cost	# of trees	Total cost	# of trees	Total cost	
Specify activity	6-12"												
	12-24"												
	24"+												
Activity totals													

**Town of East Montpelier
Emerald Ash Borer Management Grant Application**

Appendix B

- 1. U-32 Middle & High School Letter of Support**
- 2. VT Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation's Risk Assessment Questionnaire for East Montpelier**
- 3. Town of East Montpelier Certificate of Insurance**



A Middle and High School Learning Community

January 13, 2020

To Whom It May Concern

I am writing this letter to support the proposed Emerald Ash Borer Management Pilot Project for East Montpelier's Rural Roadsides. The proposal includes removal of ash trees along Gallison Hill Road, as well as the removal and replacement of landscape ash trees on the U-32 Middle & High School campus.

Conducting the ash tree removal pilot project on the U-32 campus, a major hub of activity for the five rural towns that surround Montpelier, will provide a very public venue that will generate visibility for the Pilot Project engaging the community at large. In addition, and to the extent possible, U-32 students may also participate in the project, assisting in removing the smaller landscape trees and planting their replacements.

We support this project with no reservations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Steven Dellinger-Pate', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Steven Dellinger-Pate
U-32 Principal

RISK ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the risk assessment is to determine whether a potential grantee has sound financial management and if the agency uses accounting systems that are adequate to meet the State of Vermont administrative requirements. Please complete the following questionnaire and have it signed by the Executive Director or Fiscal Officer (as applicable) for your organization.

Name of Entity Completing Questionnaire: Town of East Montpelier

Question	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does your agency maintain documentation to substantiate the value of in-kind contributions (match)?	XXXX		
2. Does your agency use an electronic accounting software system (as opposed to manual)?	XXXX		
3. Has your agency recently implemented any new or substantially changed systems, for example, financial management or accounting systems? (If yes, please explain by typing here or in attachment.)		XXXX	
4. Does the accounting system track receipts and disbursements by funding source?	XXXX		
5. Does your agency have written internal control policies including Accounting, Fraud, or Financial Reporting that contain separation of duties?		XXXX	
6. Does your agency have a written Personnel policy (to include travel reimbursement, fringe benefits, etc.)?	XXXX		
7. Does your agency have a Financial Director, Financial Manager, Treasurer or equivalent? (If no, please identify the name and position of the employee(s) who is responsible for supervising the quality of accounting and financial reporting of an organization.)	XXXX		
8. Does your agency regularly monitor budgeted versus actual expenditures to ensure that cost categories aren't over-spent or under-spent?	XXXX		
9. Does your agency have written procurement procedures indicating which individuals are authorized to initiate a purchase request, the flow of documents, and the requested levels of approval?	XXXX		
10. Does the agency have a system to track staff time spent on various grants/projects, for those employees whose salaries are allocated to more than one contract/grant?	XXXX		
11. Does your agency have a Policy and Procedures Manual that is made available and accessible to all employees?	XXXX		
12. Has your agency executed any grants, contracts or MOU's with any other governmental or non-governmental agencies in the past three years?	XXXX		

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information provided in response to the foregoing questions is true and accurate.


 Chief Officer Signature

01/07/2020
 Date


 Chief Fiscal Officer Signature (if applicable)

1/7/2020
 Date



Issue Date: 01/01/2020

Policy Number: P1802020

CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE

Company Affording Coverage

Named Member

Town of East Montpelier
Attn: C. Bruce Johnson
PO Box 157
East Montpelier, VT 05651

VLCT Property & Casualty Intermunicipal Fund, Inc.
89 Main Street Suite 4
Montpelier, VT 05602

Type of Coverage

Term

Limits of Liability

Commercial General Liability

01/01/2020 - 01/01/2021

\$10,000,000 Per Occurrence

Coverage Includes:

Premises/Operations
Products/Completed Operations
Personal Injury
Contractual
Independent Contractors
Broad Form Property Damage

Automobile Liability

01/01/2020 - 01/01/2021

\$10,000,000 Per Occurrence

Any Auto
Hired Autos
Non-Owned Autos
Comprehensive/Collision

ACV

Workers Compensation

01/01/2020 - 01/01/2021

Statutory

And
Employers Liability

\$5,000,000 Per Occurrence and in the Aggregate

Property

01/01/2020 - 01/01/2021

\$10,000,000 Per Occurrence

Other: The State of Vermont and its agencies, departments, officers and employees are included as an additional covered party (additional insured) for Automobile Liability, General Liability and Property Damage, but only in respect to operations by or on behalf of the Named Member, as respects the grant. Coverage shall be primary and noncontributory with any other insurance, when required by contract.

Certificate Holder:

State of Vermont, Officers and Employees Department
of Forests, Parks and Recreation
1 National Life Drive Davis 2
Montpelier, VT 05620-3801

This Certificate is issued as a matter of information only and confers no rights upon the Certificate Holder. This Certificate does not amend, extend or alter the coverage afforded by the policies above.

Should any of the above described policies be cancelled before the expiration date thereof, the issuing insurer will endeavor to mail 30 days written notice to the Certificate Holder named to the left, but failure to do so shall impose no obligation or liability of any kind upon the insurer, its agents, or representatives.

Authorized Representative: _____