



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
New England District

Update Report for Vermont



Current as of
August 31, 2016

BUILDING STRONG®

696 Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751
Public Affairs Office, 978-318-8264/8238
Home Page: <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/>

Introduction/Mission

Both the New England and New York districts provide service to the residents of the Green Mountain State. New England District is responsible for all civil works activities within the Connecticut River Basin, while New York District (www.nae.usace.army.mil/) handles activities in the Lake Champlain drainage area. The New England District is responsible for the entire state for the Regulatory and Defense Environmental Restoration Programs, all Emergency Operations and is the Corps' lead for the Planning Assistance to States Program. This division of responsibility between the New York and New England districts is seamless to our stakeholders, because the Corps strives to provide access to all our capabilities through a "One-Door-to-the-Corps" policy. Unless specifically noted, all activities included in this report are managed by the New England District.

Index	
Defense Environmental Restoration	4
Environmental Restoration	1
Flood Damage Reduction	4
Flood Risk Management Dams and Recreation/Resource Mgt.	6
Interagency and International Support	6
Introduction/Mission	1
Planning Assistance	4
Regulatory Program	5
Special Studies	6
Support to EPA	3
Superfund	3

The missions of the New England District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, include flood risk management, emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters and national emergencies, environmental remediation and restoration, natural resource management, streambank and shoreline protection, navigation maintenance and improvement, support to military facilities and installations, and engineering and construction support to other government agencies. The six New England states cover 66,000 square miles and have 6,100 miles of coastline, 171 federal navigation projects (13 deep draft commercial waterways), 13 major river basins, and thousands of miles of navigable rivers and streams. The District operates and maintains 31 dams, three hurricane barriers and the Cape Cod Canal. Through its Regulatory program, the District processes nearly 2,500 applications per year for work in waters and wetlands of the six-state region. We employ about 510 professional civilian employees, with about 300 stationed at our headquarters in Concord, Mass. The other Corps of Engineers employees serve at Corps projects and offices throughout the region. For information on the New England District visit the website at: www.nae.usace.army.mil/; or on Facebook: [facebook.com/CorpsNewEngland](https://www.facebook.com/CorpsNewEngland); or on Twitter: twitter.com/corpsnewengland; or on Flickr: www.flickr.com/photos/corpsnewengland.

Environmental Restoration

LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, VT & NY – The Lake Champlain watershed covers 8,234 square miles in Vermont, New York and Quebec, Canada. There are 11 major tributaries draining into the lake, ranging from 20 miles to 102 miles in stream length. In December 2000, Public Law 106-541, the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 was signed by the President. Section 542 of WRDA 2000 authorized the Secretary of the Army to establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in the Lake Champlain Watershed through the Corps of Engineers. Congress is authorized to appropriate funding for this program; \$4.53 million for this program has been received to date.

The goal of the Lake Champlain Watershed Environmental Assistance Program is to provide assistance with planning,

designing and implementation of large scale projects that protect and enhance water quality, water supply, ecosystem integrity and other related issues within the watershed.

The Lake Champlain Basin CBP is the administrative partner of the Corps of Engineers to implement this program under the terms of the General Management Plan.

The New York District is implementing two projects in the Lake Champlain watershed and working with the Lake Champlain Basin Program to identify new projects: 1) Bartlett Brook North, South Burlington, VT; design and environmental assessment in 2012; and possible construction in late 2016; and 2) A Feasibility Study of an invasive species barrier, partnering with the New York State Canal Corporation; initiation is possible in late 2016.

For more information on these projects visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487633/fact-sheet-lake-champlain-watershed-environmental-assistance-program-vermont-ne.aspx>.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN SEA LAMPREY BARRIERS, VT & NY – The study area is the Lake Champlain watershed, which encompasses portions of the states of New York and Vermont. Environmental degradation of the Lake Champlain Watershed has resulted in the need for a comprehensive approach to solve problems affecting the watershed. Sea lampreys are contributing to a significant decline in fish stocks and other aquatic ecosystem resources in Lake Champlain. The proposed project would modify structures to include sea lamprey barrier measures which would improve the quality of the environment by limiting sea lamprey access. The Corps has found such measures to be successful solutions to this water resource problem in other geographic areas.

In cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (VANR), and the Lake Champlain Basin Program, New York and Vermont, the Corps' New York District conducted an initial site visit in 2004 and a Project Management Plan was initiated in 2005.

The Frog Farm Dam on the Great Chazy River in the Village of Champlain, N.Y., was identified as a priority site for lamprey barrier work. The dam was rebuilt in the 1980s to act as a lamprey barrier. Currently, lampreys are still breaching the barrier but the reason is unknown. The NYSDEC, which has shown its intent to serve as the non-Federal sponsor, has requested that the Corps conduct a study to determine the cause of this breaching and make suggestions for modifications which would improve the effectiveness of the

barrier. Though a letter of support has been received from the NYSDEC, new-cost sharing requirements have put the project on hold due to the unavailability of non-federal matching funds.

For more information visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487258/fact-sheet-lake-champlain-sea-lamprey-barriers-ny.aspx>.

POTASH BROOK, SOUTH BURLINGTON – Potash Brook flows through developed portions of South Burlington until emptying into Lake Champlain at Shelburne Bay. Reduced groundwater flows and unmanaged runoff associated with development have degraded aquatic habitats along Potash Brook. Implementation of a balanced restoration plan that includes wetland creation, stream stabilization, bioengineering, and other techniques will result in improved habitat conditions in the entire watershed.

The authorization is Lake Champlain Basin Program Section 542 (Public Law #106-541, the Water Resources Development Act of 2000). Section 542 of WRDA 2000 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in the Lake Champlain Watershed through the Corps of Engineers. New York District has completed a preliminary restoration plan (PRP). The city of South Burlington has agreed to act as the non-Federal sponsor of this project, which may proceed as funding allows.

For more information visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487402/fact-sheet-potash-brook-south-burlington-vt.aspx>.

Navigation on Lake Champlain

BURLINGTON HARBOR OIL BOLLARDS REMOVAL – In General Provisions, Section 108 of the FY2004 Energy and Water Appropriations Act, the Secretary authorized to remove and dispose of oil bollards and associated work in Burlington Harbor, Vermont.

The oil bollards (also called oil dolphins that are gravel filled steel sheet pile cells and timber pile clusters) are early to mid-20th century caisson-type structures previously used to facilitate pumping petroleum products from barges to associated tank farms on the waterfront. Three of the eight oil bollards will be removed through this project.

A Design Documentation Report, and Plans and Specifications, have been completed. Working closely with the city of Burlington and the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, the Corps' New York District conducted archaeological surveys, underwater remote sensing surveys and historical assessments to support the design of the project. The project was completed in the spring of 2014.

For more information visit the New York District webpage at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487627/fact-sheet-burlington-harbor-oil-bollard-removal.aspx>.

GORDON'S LANDING, VT – The existing project (adopted in 1887) provides for a rock breakwater, 800 feet long, extending from the shoreline out to the -16-foot contour of Lake Champlain. The breakwater protects a local cross-lake commercial ferry landing from wind and wave action and ice flows.

Because of its age, the seaward head segment of the rock breakwater is in need of rebuilding and repair. Work would include a detailed assessment of the breakwater with subsequent engineering and design work for award of a construction contract to rehabilitate the breakwater. Work has been deferred until funds are made available.

For more information visit the New York District website at:

<http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487455/fact-sheet-gordons-landing-vt.aspx>.

NARROWS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT AND NY – The project (adopted in 1917) provided for a channel 12 feet deep and generally 200 feet wide from Whitehall, NY, to Benson Landing. It included the installation of fender booms at Putts Rock, Putts Leap, Narrows near Dresden, Pulpit Point and Cedar Mountain. The length is about 13.5 miles. The existing project is about 77 percent complete, with a channel 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide, having been excavated throughout the entire length of the improvement, except at the Elbow, where the width is 110 feet. Fender booms have been placed at the Elbow and opposite of the Delaware and Hudson railroad trestle. The uncompleted work is inactive.

During FY2017, the requested \$45,000 would be used to perform caretaker status work, including hydrographic surveys and minor channel maintenance activities and inspection of fender booms. During FY2016, the budgeted \$40,000 is being used to produce a navigation channel hydrographic survey and inspect the fender booms. Maintenance dredging of the channel was last performed during FY2002.

For more information visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487515/fact-sheet-narrows-of-lake-champlain-new-york-and-vermont.aspx>.

Support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

WORK FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY – The New England District is designated as the Corps of Engineers total support agency for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Region I (New England) Superfund program for those federal-lead projects assigned to the Corps by EPA. This includes responsibility for design and/or construction execution of remediation projects. In addition, the District is providing technical assistance upon request to EPA New England for other federal-lead projects assigned by EPA to private firms as well as for some potentially responsible party (PRP) remediation.

Superfund

ELIZABETH MINE SUPERFUND SITE, SOUTH STRAFFORD – The Elizabeth Mine is an abandoned copper and iron-sulfate mine that was operated from 1806 until its closure in 1958. The operations consisted of open-pit type mining. The mine workings were abandoned without any closure measures to restrict access or prevent runoff from entering the mine. In addition, there were 43 acres of exposed tailings piles which were producing acid mine drainage. This acid runoff caused water quality problems in receiving waters of the drainage, Copperas Brook, and downstream in the West Branch of the Ompompanoosuc River.

New England District was approached by the EPA in 1999 to assist in characterization of the Acid Mine Drainage issues at this site. In 2002, New England District began environmental and engineering studies that have supported several response actions by the EPA. Prior to the 2011 construction season, New England District had stabilized the large mine tailing piles, diverted surface and groundwater away from acidic mine waste, consolidated the mine waste in preparation for capping, and operated a treatment plant to reduce iron load to the West Branch of the Ompompanoosuc River during construction activities. Work completed in 2011

included cut and fill operations to consolidate the mine waste and establish grades for drainage, completion of 50 percent (22 acres) of the engineered cap, creation of wetlands at the south end of the site, and demolition of the decaying, hazardous original buildings from the mining operation.

The foundations of those buildings were protected and clearly marked with a perimeter of rounded stone to preserve the historical significance of these structures. The project team took advantage of the mild 2011/2012 winter to remove mine waste rock from the South Open Cut and South Mine and the southern limit of the project and transport that material to the area capped during the 2012 construction season.

The remaining 21 acres of the engineered cap were completed in October 2012. Construction site closure, cap maintenance, erosion and sediment control, and water quality treatment/monitoring will continue through 2017. The design to address Operable Unit 1 was completed in September 2014.

Operable Unit 1, southwest and up-gradient of the completed cap, includes exposed waste rock in the area of the South Mine and South Open Cut and discharge from those areas into the Copperas Brook. The EPA has funded this work and a \$25 million Remedial Action-Construction (RA-C) award is scheduled for later this 2016 calendar year. The RA-C contractor will implement the OU1 design and a design currently under way for a passive water treatment system to replace the seasonal water treatment plant.

The project team continues to work closely with stakeholders to preserve historical significance of the site. A popular report also was completed in 2014 and is available electronically (132 MB) and free to the public at www.epa.gov/region1/superfund/sites/elizmine/555878.pdf.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program

This Congressionally directed program (PL 98-212) provides for an expanded effort in environmental restoration. It emphasizes the identification, investigation and prompt cleanup of hazardous and toxic waste; unexploded ordnance; and unsafe buildings, structures and debris at current and former military facilities. Site and project eligibility investigations have been completed at all 13 formerly used defense sites in Vermont, which includes nine where no work was found to be necessary. The four sites where work remains includes: **Burlington International Airport, Fort Ethan Allen in Burlington, and the St. Albans and Lyndonville Air Force stations.** For the Lyndonville Air Force Station the remedial investigation (RI) report and Feasibility Study (FS) report have been

finalized. The Proposed Plan summarizing the preferred site remedy has been finalized. A public meeting to inform the community of the rationale for selection of the preferred remedy and to encourage and facilitate community participation was conducted on July 15, 2015. *USACE has received concurrence from the state of Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation for the Draft Decision Document. The Decision Document is expected to be finalized in September 2016.* For the Saint Albans Air Force Station, the RI report has been finalized (in May 2015). The Feasibility Study report, summarizing the Site alternatives, has been finalized (in January 2016). The Proposed Plan has been drafted and its review is underway at USACE.

Planning Assistance

Cost sharing (50/50) for the Section 22, Planning Assistance to States Program has presented challenges to the state of Vermont in identifying funds that would be used for the nonfederal contribution. The state's interest in the program continues, and it plans to identify future needs within the state

of Vermont. For more information on Planning Assistance to States visit the Corps website at: www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/PublicServices/PlanningAssistancetoStates.aspx.

Flood Damage Reduction

WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VT – Areconnaissance study on flood damage reduction in the city of Montpelier, Vermont, was authorized under Section 309(I) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992.

A recommended report was completed in 1996 and updated in 2009. In 2010, a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) was executed with the city of Montpelier with support from the state of Vermont.

The focus of the study is to mitigate potential flood damages resulting from ice jams on the Winooski River in downtown Montpelier. Alternatives involving ice piers were ranked highest during the 1996 Reconnaissance Report and will be reviewed in greater detail during the feasibility phase.

Existing conditions, surveys, and hydrologic and hydraulic models have been completed and updated by the Corps' Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, N.H.

The project has been unfunded since 2010. The sponsor has advanced some work as per the FCSA and Project Management Plan to bring the study into cost-share balance. The total cost of the study is \$1.5 million and is cost-shared 50/50 with the city of Montpelier and the state of Vermont.

For more project information visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487643/fact-sheet-winooski-river-montpelier.aspx>.

Flood Plain Management

DEERFIELD RIVER, WILMINGTON, VT – At the request of the town of Wilmington, Vermont, an investigation is being undertaken to assess potential solutions for the prevention of flood damages along the Deerfield River. Large gravel deposits were deposited at bridge openings and bends of the river from Hurricane Irene which have caused flow

constrictions and back water flooding. A draft report was submitted to the town in August 2015.

For more information on the Corps Flood Plain Management Services program visit the website at: <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/PublicServices/FloodPlainManagementServices.aspx>.

Regulatory Activities

Department of the Army permits are required from the Corps under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

The Corps reviews permit applications for work affecting navigable waters under its Section 10 authority and the discharge of fill material into all waters, including inland wetlands, under Section 404. A list of Monthly General and Individual Permit Authorizations is provided at www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/PermitsIssued.aspx. Relevant environmental documents are available upon written request.

For information about Corps jurisdiction of wetlands and whether a permit is required for your work contact the Regulatory Division at 978-318-8338 or 978-318-8335 or by email to cenae-r@usace.army.mil or visit the website at: www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx.

GENERAL PERMITS – The District has comprehensive Regional General Permits (RGPs) in place for each of the six New England states that authorize work with no more than minimal adverse effect on the aquatic environment. Up to 98 percent of all permits issued in New England are RGPs. Work eligible under the RGPs is generally approved in less than 60 days. The current Vermont RGP is available at: www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/StateGeneralPermits.aspx.

AGRICULTURAL CONVERSIONS – The Corps of Engineers continues to provide one-on-one assistance to farmers applying for Corps permits to convert wetland to cropland and is available for group outreach/educational meetings to assist the Vermont farming community in understanding the Corps permit process.

THE HERMITAGE CLUB, DOVER & WILMINGTON, VERMONT – We are currently in pre-application discussions with The Hermitage Club for their proposed Master Plan development, which involves the rehabilitation of the existing ski area at Haystack Mountain and Hermitage Inn lands into a year-round resort. The work will include ski lifts, adequate snowmaking facilities, recreational trails, approximately 550 residential homes, new Club House and amenities.

HERMITAGE INN REAL ESTATE HOLDING COMPANY, LLC, DOVER & WILMINGTON, VERMONT – We are currently reviewing an application by the Hermitage Inn Real Estate Holding Company for improvements to the existing Deerfield Valley Airport in Dover, Vermont. A Public Notice soliciting comments was issued on Jan. 26, 2016.

VERMONT GREEN LINE DEVCO, LLC, BEEKMANTOWN, NEW YORK – NEW HAVEN, VERMONT – The Corps is in pre-application discussions with Vermont Green Line

Devco, LLC for their proposed 400 megawatt (MW) High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) underground electrical transmission line, extending from a proposed converted station near the existing New York Power Authority (NYPA) Plattsburgh Substation in Beekmantown, NY to a proposed converter station near the existing Vermont Electric Power Company (VELCO) New Haven Substation in New Haven, VT.

The work will include installation of the transmission line within road rights-of-way (ROWs) in the pavement or road shoulder and in approximately 40 miles of Lake Champlain. A permit application is expected in 2016.

VERMONT IN LIEU FEE PROGRAM – Projects impacting over 0.1 acre may be required to provide compensatory mitigation to compensate for the functions and services of the aquatic resources to be impacted. On Jan. 6, 2011, the Corps of Engineers signed an In-Lieu Fee (ILF) instrument with Ducks Unlimited (DU) to establish a program that provides an alternative to permit applicants for compensatory mitigation.

Instead of doing mitigation themselves, for which the applicant is responsible in perpetuity, applicants can pay a fee based on the area and type of their impact to aquatic resources. The fee is deposited into an account held by DU which is then used to develop ecologically meaningful wetland restoration, rehabilitation, creation, and/or preservation projects selected based on a watershed approach. Funds are differentiated by watershed so that functions and services lost will be compensated for in the same watershed.

Funds must be used to develop a project within three years of receipt unless the Corps approves an extension. The first payment into the fund was received on May 16, 2012, which started the clock on the need for a project in the Richelieu River service area.

The first payment for the Connecticut River service area was received on Sept. 18, 2013 and the first payment for St. Francois River service area was received on May 27, 2014. On Aug. 3, 2015, the first payment was received for the Upper Hudson River service area. *At the end of 2015*, there was more than \$1.73 million available for the project(s) in the four service areas.

A prospectus on a selected site *in the Richelieu service area was received from DU on April 8, 2016 and made available for public comment on June 14, 2016. The sponsor has been notified that they can develop a final instrument modification to add this project to the ILF program.*

The Interagency Review Team is currently reviewing potential sites in the St. Francois service area.

Interagency and International Support

SUPPORT TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS – The New England District has teamed up with a sister federal agency in an effort to improve the care Soldiers are receiving at military hospitals.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Corps of Engineers entered into an interagency agreement in 2001 for the goods and services the Corps may provide to the VA when needed. These include project management, design services, construction management services, environmental services, preliminary technical investigations, surveying, and historical presentation compliance at VA facilities. In 2008, the VA started exercising its agreement

with the Corps in New England and NAE is now supporting the VA with services at several facilities in New England. Current or recent projects are in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

WORK FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT – The Corps of Engineers has entered into an interagency agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In accordance with the agreement the Corps of Engineers performs physical inspections, contract administration reviews, drawings and specifications reviews, and final inspections for Housing Authorities located throughout the state of Vermont.

Special Studies

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL PROGRAM, LAKE CHAMPLAIN – Authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1958, the Aquatic Plant Control Program for Lake Champlain authorizes the Corps to cooperate with other federal and non-federal agencies in comprehensive programs for the control of invasive aquatic plants, which have adverse effects on navigation and the ecosystem. The Aquatic Plant Control (APC) program for the state of Vermont is in the Lake Champlain Basin. Lake Champlain is located between New York on the west and Vermont on the east.

Approximately 1,615 acres of aquatic plants, water chestnuts and Eurasian water-milfoil infest the Lake Champlain Basin. Unharvested acreage of these foreign plants is a constant source of future infestation and requires removal, since they have adverse effects on navigation and the ecosystem, especially native aquatic plants.

Federal funds in FY2015 in the amount of \$500,000 were used by New York District to continue the Aquatic Plant Control Program with the state of Vermont in the Lake Champlain Basin. Areas of interest for FY2015 were coordinated with the state of Vermont.

For more information visit the New York District webpage at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/11241/Article/487394/fact-sheet-aquatic-plant-control-program-vt.aspx>.

CONNECTICUT RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY – Authority to conduct an ecosystem restoration study in the upper Connecticut River watershed is provided through a resolution adopted by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate on May 23, 2001. A reconnaissance report identified several ecosystem restoration opportunities along the main stem of the Connecticut River. Since then the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 authorized the Corps to partner with The Nature Conservancy (TNC). A feasibility study was initiated with TNC in 2008. The study is investigating alternatives to manage flow for the 70 largest dams in the basin with the goal of improving aquatic habitat while maintaining human uses such as flood control, hydropower, water supply and recreation. Various tools (e.g. operation and optimization computer models) have been developed to assess these management measures. The study is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

Flood Risk Management Dams, Recreation and Natural Resources Management

The New England District has constructed, operates and maintains five flood risk management project dams in Vermont. In addition to flood risk management activities, the Corps also manages the natural resources at these projects for multiple uses such as recreation and wildlife management. Information on each is provided below.

The Corps of Engineers is responsible for the conservation of natural resources held in public trust at civil works water resources projects. Recreation areas at the 31 federal

flood risk management projects and the Cape Cod Canal within New England are managed for multiple uses. In some areas, management is delegated to the states for specific purposes, e.g., campgrounds, wildlife management and forestry. Recreation areas at these facilities are generally open from mid-May to mid-September. The Corps also works with state and local officials and the public to ensure that the Corps projects meet their recreation and natural resources needs. For information on Corps recreation in New England visit the website at www.usace.army.mil.

nae.usace.army.mil/ and select “recreation” or for Vermont projects go directly to the link at www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/Vermont.aspx.

BALL MOUNTAIN LAKE on the West River in Jamaica was constructed at a cost of \$11 million in 1961. The 915-foot-long, 265-foot-high dam can impound a 54,600-acre-foot reservoir, which is equivalent to 17.8 billion gallons of water. During the 1987 floods, Ball Mountain Dam utilized 100 percent of its storage capacity and prevented damages of \$18.3 million. Since it was placed in operation in 1961, it has prevented damages of \$162.2 million. The reservoir area offers recreational opportunities, including swimming, picnicking, fishing, hunting, canoeing, nature study and camping at Winhall Brook Camping Area in South Londonderry. This popular camping area offers 111 sites for tent or RV campers; some sites have hookups and others have lean-to shelters for rent.

Ball Mountain welcomes more than 130,000 visitors each year. For more information call (802) 874-4881 or visit the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/recreation/ballmountainlake.aspx.

NORTH HARTLAND LAKE on the Ottauquechee River in Hartland was completed in 1961 at a cost of \$7.3 million. The 1,640-foot-long, 185-foot-high earthen structure can impound a 1,100-acre lake capable of storing 23.2 billion gallons of water, and the facility has prevented damages to date of \$158.8 million. More than 377,000 visitors annually enjoy picnicking, swimming, fishing, hunting, hiking and snowmobiling. The New England District and the state of Vermont are partners in the management of part of the reservoir. Vermont manages Quechee Gorge State Park in the upper third of the reservoir and provides a campground, picnic facilities and trails for the visiting public. North Hartland Lake has a large day-use area with 3 pavilions available for a nominal fee, a developed beach area and boat launch, picnic facilities and trails.

The Corps also maintains the Quechee Gorge Visitor Center, which was constructed in 2005. The Corps, in conjunction with the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, helps staff the center and offers expertise about the local area. For more information call (802) 295-2855 or visit the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/NorthHartlandLake.aspx.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE on the Black River in North Springfield was completed in 1960 at a cost of \$6.8 million. The 2,940-foot-long, 120-foot-high earthen dam can impound a 1,200-acre lake, capable of storing 16.5 billion

gallons of water. Nearly \$134.8 million in flood damages have been prevented by North Springfield Dam. Picnicking, swimming, hiking, hunting, fishing and snowmobiling are enjoyed at the 1,372 acres of land and water by more than 30,000 visitors each year. For more information call (802) 886-2775 or visit the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/NorthSpringfieldLake.aspx.

TOWNSHEND LAKE on the West River in Townshend is 1,700 feet long, 133 feet high and cost \$7.4 million to construct. Its lake can hold a 33,700-acre-foot reservoir with a capacity to store 10.8 billion gallons of water. During the 1987 floods, the dam utilized 100 percent of its storage capacity and prevented damages of \$14.2 million. Since it was placed in operation in 1961, it has prevented damages of \$137.1 million. The reservoir area offers fine recreational opportunities, including swimming, picnicking, fishing, hunting, canoeing, boating and nature study and annually attracts nearly 81,000 visitors.

Townshend Lake, in conjunction with Ball Mountain Lake, provides scheduled white water releases in the fall. More than 800 canoeists, kayakers and rafters take advantage of the event. For more information call (802) 365-7703 or visit the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/recreation/townshendlake.aspx.

UNION VILLAGE DAM, a dry-bed reservoir project on the Ompompanoosuc River in Thetford, is a 1,100-foot-long, 170-foot-high earthen structure capable of storing 12.3 billion gallons of water in a 740-acre lake. Construction on the \$4.1 million dam was completed in 1950, and since that time the facility has prevented damages of more than \$58.8 million. More than 41,000 visitors annually enjoy picnicking, including a pavilion which can be reserved for a nominal fee, swimming, hiking, fishing, hunting and snowmobiling available on Union Village’s 991 acres of land and water. For more information call (802) 649-1606 or visit the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Recreation/UnionVillageDam.aspx.

In addition, the Corps’ New York District (www.nan.usace.army.mil/) designed three dams in the Lake Champlain drainage area during the mid-1930s. These include **EAST BARRE DAM** on the Jail Branch of the Winooski River in Barre, **WATERBURY DAM** on the Little River in Waterbury, and **WRIGHTSVILLE DAM** on the North Branch of the Winooski River in Montpelier. These dams were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the direction of the Corps’ New York District, and all are operated and maintained by the state of Vermont.

