



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

Update Report for Vermont



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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.

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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; \$4.93 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 currently implementing two projects in the Lake Champlain watershed, has identified a third for consideration, and is working with the Lake Champlain Basin Program to identify new projects: 1) Bartlett Brook Tributary and Bartlett Brook North, South Burlington, VT; design and environmental assessment in 2012; and construction completion in 2017 to reduce pollution, flooding and runoff; and 2) A Feasibility Study of an invasive species barrier for New York state canals, partnering with the New England

Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPC), initiated in 2017. There also is a potential Feasibility Study of modifications to the spillway at Waterbury Dam, VT, in order to reduce turbidity and water quality problems and enable conservation flows from the dam to improve cold water fish habitat and better mimic natural flows.

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>.

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

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.

Repairs to the breakwater are necessary for public safety to provide safe transit for commercial trucks, vehicles and passengers that use the ferries year round to travel between Vermont and New York state. The breakwater has experienced considerable subsidence and deterioration and can no longer adequately protect the harbor (and commercial ferry landing) from wave and ice flow damage.

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, N.Y., 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 FY2018, 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 FY2017, \$45,000 was used to perform project condition surveys and minor maintenance to the east side fender boom anchoring system. 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 continued 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 *ID/IQ contract was awarded on Dec. 19, 2017*. The 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 (excavation of contaminated soil) 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.

The Decision Document was finalized (signed by USACE) in September 2016. The Remedial Action contract to implement the site remedy was awarded in September 2016. The remedial action work plans have been finalized, and the site pre-design work began in May 2017. The remedial action (soil excavation) was completed in October 2017. A site closure report is underway and is expected to be completed in *February 2018*.

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 finalized and sent to stakeholders. The Proposed Plan public meeting was held on Nov. 15, 2016 in the town of Saint Albans, Vermont. The Decision Document was finalized (signed by USACE) in June 2017. The Remedial Action contract to implement the site remedy was awarded in July 2017. A Pre-Design Investigation to refine the amount of soil which requires removal was performed in November 2017.

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/PlanningAssistanceetoStates.

Flood Damage Reduction

WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VT – A reconnaissance study on flood damage reduction in the city of Montpelier, Vermont, was authorized under Section 309(l) 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.

The District has issued the statewide Vermont General Permits (GPs) for minimal impact activities in waters of the U.S. within the state of Vermont. The VT GPs *replaced* the prior statewide VT GP, which *expired* on Dec. 6, 2017, with a series of multiple GPs covering activity-specific categories. These GPs *became* effective on Dec. 6, 2017 and continue the expedited review process for activities subject to Corps jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, in waters of the U.S., including navigable waters, within boundaries of the state of Vermont.

General Permits are used as a way to streamline state and

Federal regulatory programs. The New England District has already had success with streamlining these programs with the use of GPs throughout New England. These GPs are designed to authorize activities covered under the Nationwide Permit (NWP) program and the prior VT GP.

Some of the major changes from the previous GP include: 1) The new VT GPs are organized into 21 activity-specific General Permits (Appendix A). This was intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 404(e) of the Clean Water Act, which allows the Corps to issue general permits for activities that are similar in nature and will cause only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. Identifying specific activities allows the Corps to adequately assess cumulative impacts of permitted activities, as well as fully assess impacts on threatened and endangered species. Appendix A also combines work within Lake Champlain, Lake Memphremagog, Wallace Pond and adjacent wetlands and other navigable and non-navigable waters and wetlands in one table instead of the previous two tables, 2) Updated general conditions according to current state and Federal law and policies; and 3) The new VT GPs' category names have changed from Category 1 to Self-verification (SV) and from Category 2 to Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) to be consistent with the NWP program.

For more information or to request a copy of the VT GPs contact Project Manager Michael Adams at (802) 872-2893 or at michael.s.adams@usace.army.mil.

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.

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. At the end of 2017, there was more than *\$2.8 million* available for projects 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 Vermont ILF instrument was amended on Oct. 19, 2016 to include the 3 Mile Bridge Road Compensatory mitigation site *and a permit was issued Dec. 14, 2017. Construction of this site is expected to start in early summer of 2018.*

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. In 2016, six Lake Champlain Basin lakes hosted four APC projects – Lake Bomoseen, Caspian Lake, Lake Iroquois, and the Lake Catherine three-lake system. Areas of interest to target are coordinated between partners and updated as the control efforts evolve in order to maximize effectiveness and meet the project goals.

Some \$500,000 of FY2017 federal funds are being used by New York District to continue the Aquatic Plant Control Program with the state of Vermont in the Lake Champlain Basin. APC Project Partnership Agreements are executed annually.

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>.

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.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 DAM 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.

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 73 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. A draft report is currently undergoing peer review. It is anticipated that the draft report will be available for public review in early 2018.

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.

The Corps plans to release water from Ball Mountain Dam and Townshend Lake Dam in Jamaica and Townshend on Saturday and Sunday, May 5-6, 2018 to provide flows for recreational paddling on the West River. The Corps plans to release about 1,500 cubic feet per second (cfs) from both dams from about 10:30 a.m. to about 2:30 p.m. or until the stored water is depleted. The 8-mile run from Ball Mountain Dam to Townsend Lake has class I-IV rapids. This schedule is subject to change or cancellation, if conditions require.

To view the 2018 White Water Release Schedule with many other activities planned visit the Corps website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/ and select Reservoir Control Center and then Whitewater/Recreation.

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 DAM 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 DAM 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 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. More than 800 canoeists, kayakers and rafters take advantage of the events. For more information call (802) 365-7703 or

visit the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/recreation/townshendlake.aspx.

Concrete repairs to the Townshend Dam were completed under the terms of a \$257,880 contract awarded on Aug. 30, 2016. The work on the spillway weir involved removing loose concrete, cleaning with high pressure water blast, and applying a bonding agent and mortar to the two worst spalled areas on the upstream face of the spillway weir, and a large spalled area on the downstream face of the spillway. The contract was completed in October 2017.

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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.

On July 1, the Union Village Dam experienced extremely heavy rainfall (4.51") in a very short timeframe as did much of the neighboring town of Thetford, Vermont. The East Access Road (Buzzell Bridge Road) sustained substantial damage.

Due to this significant damage, the Corps asks that visitors do not to walk, bike, or swim in that area for their own safety, and for the safety of the first responders who would be responsible for rescuing any injured person. The recreation area at the main entrance, with the shelter, bathroom and playground, is open to the public. The West Branch Access recreational area off of Tucker Hill Road, is open to the public. Please use caution when using this area, as it was flooded.

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.

