



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

Update Report for Vermont



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696 Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751
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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 (<http://www.nan.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 customers, 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	3
Environmental Restoration	1
Flood Damage Reduction	3
Flood Risk Management Dams and Recreation/Resource Mgt.	6
Flood Plain Management	3
Interagency and International Support	5
Introduction/Mission	1
Planning Assistance	3
Regulatory Program	4

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, 13 deep water ports, 102 recreational and small commercial harbors, 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 4,000 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: <http://facebook.com/CorpsNewEngland>; or on Twitter: <http://twitter.com/corpsnewengland>; or on Flickr: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/corpsnewengland>.

Environmental Restoration

LAKE CHAMPLAIN SEA LAMPREY BARRIERS, VT & NY – 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. 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. A Project Management Plan was initiated in 2005. Due to delays in identifying a non-federal sponsor, the study was put on hold temporarily. Renewed interest and support by VANR has resulted in the identification of a study area on the LaPlatte River near Shelburne, Vermont. A site visit in 2010 allows the team to work toward completing the Project

Management Plan. For more information on this project visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont/factsh/pdf/lakechamlamprey.pdf>.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, 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. The goal of the Lake Champlain Watershed Study is to provide assistance with planning, designing and implementing projects that contribute to protection and enhancement of the Lake Champlain water quality, water supply, ecosystem and other related issues, while preserving and enhancing the economic and social character of the communities in the watershed. The Corps' New York District coordinated with the Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP) on the establishment of an environmental restoration program that was authorized by Section 542 of the Water Resources

Development Act of 2000. The program provides assistance to Vermont and New York with planning and project implementing to improve water quality in Lake Champlain as well as ecosystem restoration projects in the entire Lake Champlain Watershed. The program is cost-shared at 65 percent federal and 35 percent nonfederal. The New York District in partnership with the LCBP prepared a General Management Plan (GMP), which defines the selection and implementation process of projects to be accomplished under this program. The GMP was updated in June 2007. Vermont projects include: 1) the Jewett & Stevens Brook Marsh Phosphorous Treatment Study in St. Albans, VT. (A scope of work has been developed and the project partnership agreement is under review); 2) the Potash Brook Tributary Three in South Burlington, VT, which is scheduled for construction in 2012; and 3) the Bartlett Brook North Stormwater Treatment Project in South Burlington, VT. The scope of work has been developed and the project partnership agreement is under review. There are additional projects and studies in New York as part of this watershed effort. For more information on all these projects visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/index.php?VT>.

MAD RIVER, WARREN – The New York District determined that federal interest in a Section 205 (flood damage reduction) study was not warranted. A Section 206 (aquatic ecosystem restoration) study was recommended, for which study the local sponsor sent a letter of support. The preliminary restoration report recommended removal of the dam and the associated sediments, and approximately 2,000 linear feet of channel restoration. The New York District is nearly complete with the planning, design and analysis phase of the project. A project cooperation agreement (PCA) execution is dependent upon the town of Warren's decision to proceed with the project. Dam removal has become a public issue. Uncertainties in the project future have put the project on hold. For more information on this project visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont/factsh/pdf/madriver.pdf>.

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 has 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 New York District is conducting a Section 206 (aquatic ecosystem restoration) study. New York District has completed a preliminary restoration plan (PRP). The city of South Burlington has agreed to act as the non-Federal sponsor in the Feasibility phase of this project. The study was previously suspended due to funding shortfalls but is scheduled to be re-initiated. A Project Management Plan will be developed once funding is received. For more information on this project visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont/factsh/pdf/potash.pdf>.

WILD BRANCH, WOLCOTT – The New York District conducted a site visit along with state officials to assess flooding problems and opportunities for environmental restoration along the Lamoille River. The Lamoille watershed forms part of the drainage divide, which separates the Connecticut and St. Lawrence River Basins. Based upon initial findings and a letter of support from the Vermont Environmental Conservation Department, a Section 206 study (aquatic ecosystem restoration) has been initiated for the Wild Branch of the Lamoille River in Wolcott. The New York District completed a preliminary restoration report, which determined that there is federal interest in continuing into the feasibility phase of study. Funds were provided in FY09 to prepare a Project Management Plan and initiate a feasibility study. The draft Project Management Plan was sent to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources for review and a decision on whether to continue a project at this location. For more information on this project visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont>.

Support to Environmental Protection Agency

WORK FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY – The New England District is designated as the Corps of Engineers total support agency for the 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 site is an abandoned copper and iron-

sulfate mine that 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 are about 40 acres of exposed tailings piles which are still producing acid mine drainage. This acid runoff is causing 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% (20 acres) of the engineered cap, and creation of wetland at the south end of the site. Demolition of the decaying, hazardous old mine buildings was completed in the fall of 2011. The foundations of those buildings were protected

and clearly marked with a perimeter of rounded stone. The project team continues to work closely with stakeholders to preserve historical significance of the site. The project team also has taken 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 scheduled to be capped in the 2012 construction season. The remaining 20 acres of the engineered cap is scheduled to be completed in 2012. Construction site closure, cap maintenance, and water quality treatment/monitoring will continue through 2014.

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, including nine where no work was found to be necessary. Of the four sites where work was needed, remedial actions for the remaining four have been completed. They are formerly used facilities at **Burlington International Airport, Fort Ethan Allen in Burlington, and the St. Albans and Lyndonville Air Force stations**. Follow-up investigations at the **St. Albans and Lyndonville Air Force stations** are

currently underway. Johnson Company has completed a remedial investigation for groundwater at the St. Albans Air Force Station site and is currently completing remedial investigations of various contaminated soil areas identified during a Brownsfield investigation. A sampling plan was submitted and a field investigation was completed in 2010. A remedial investigation report, including risk assessment, will be submitted in 2012. For the Lyndonville Air Force Station, field work was completed in July 2008 (to address remedial investigation data gaps), with an additional investigation (to define the boundaries of a solid waste disposal area) performed in September 2009. The remedial investigation report, including risk assessment, has been submitted to state regulators.

Planning Assistance

Cost sharing (50/50) for the Section 22, Planning Assistance to States Program has presented challenges to the state 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: <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/pserVICES/pas.htm>.

Flood Damage Reduction

WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VT – The New York District has completed a Project Management Plan with the city of Montpelier, Vermont. In 1996, the Winooski River Flood Damage Reduction Reconnaissance Study was completed and approved, but did not progress into the feasibility phase. As a result of a potentially serious freezeup ice jam event in January 2006, the city of Montpelier, Vermont, expressed their renewed interest in carrying the study forward into the feasibility phase. The New York District has held several meetings with city and state officials of Vermont to discuss current problems, opportunities, and constraints and what differences exist between current conditions and conditions that existed at the time the 1994 Reconnaissance Study Report was completed. The Project Management

Plan (PMP) is a plan to update the information in the 1994 Reconnaissance Phase, shift focus to ice-jam induced flood damages, remove focus on fluvial flood damages, and complete a feasibility study. A Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement was executed in February 2010. A majority of existing conditions data has been collected. Surveys were conducted with hydrologic and hydraulic model updates happening concurrently.

Work began in the summer of 2010 with the initial tasks being performed by the city of Montpelier as part of its cost-share requirements. For more project information go to the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont/factsh/pdf/winooski.pdf>.

Flood Plain Management

DAM BREACH ANALYSIS, LAKE CHAMPLAIN DRAINAGE AREA – The New York District in conjunction with the

state of Vermont, has used the Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) program to conduct dam breach analyses

throughout the Lake Champlain drainage area. Over the past decade, the District has prepared 32 such studies. Currently, funding is being pursued for several FPMS studies including East Long Pond Dam, Mackville Pond Dam, Warren Lake Dam, Lake Hardwick Dam, Nichols Pond Dam, Stevens Brook and Rugg Brook. For more information visit the New York District website at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil>.

DAM BREACH ANALYSIS, MINARDS POND DAM – This Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) study is a year-to-year effort where the District completes dam failure analyses for the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources,

Office of Dam Safety. The FY 2003 analysis focused on the Lake Ninevah Dam in Mount Holley. The analysis was completed and the final report and flood maps have been provided to the state. The analysis for Minards Pond Dam in Rockingham was initiated in 2005. FY-06 funding was used to complete cross-section surveys of the Halladay Brook and Minards Pond Dam. FY-11 funding was used to complete the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, which was sent to the state in September 2011.

For more information on the Corps Flood Plain Management Services program visit the website at: <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/pservices/fpms.htm>.

Regulatory Activities

STATUS OF PROGRAM – Department of the Army permits are required from the Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water 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 <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Regulatory/Permits/issued.htm>. Relevant environmental documents are available upon written request.

For more information about Corps jurisdiction of wetlands and whether a permit is required for your work contact the Corps' New England District Regulatory Division at 978-318-8338 or 978-318-8335 or visit the website at: <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Regulatory/>.

GENERAL PERMIT – The New England District has comprehensive General Permits (GPs) in place in each of the six New England states covering work with minimal impact on the aquatic environment. Up to 98 percent of all permits issued in New England are GPs. Applications appropriately covered under the GPs are generally approved in less than 60 days. Applicants have commented favorably about the simplicity, predictability and efficiency of the GPs. *The Corps proposed reissuing the Vermont GP in summer 2012.*

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

VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION CIRC-WILLISTON HIGHWAY – This project involves the construction of a regional four-lane bypass highway from I-89 in Williston to Vermont Route 117 in Essex, VT. The Corps, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), and state resource agencies participated in the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the entire Chittenden County Circumferential Highway project in the mid-1980s. With the consensus of EPA and FWS, the project was split into three

segments for purposes of permitting: Segment 1 - I-89 in Williston to VT Route 15 in Essex; Segment 2 - VT Route 15 in Essex to VT Route 2A in Essex (this segment also includes a connector road from VT Route 2A to Susie Wilson Road in Essex); and Segment 3 - VT Route 2A to VT Route 127 in Colchester. Two lanes of Segment 1 from VT Route 117 to VT Route 15 and two lanes of Segment 2 have been constructed. The entire project was permitted by the Corps. The final EIS was issued in 1986. A final environmental assessment (EA) re-evaluating Segments 1 and 2 was released for comment in 2003. Several environmental groups appealed the EA to federal court. In May 2004, the district federal court ruled that the environmental documentation on the project was insufficient and that a new or supplemental EIS was necessary. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) prepared a new EIS for Segments 1 and 2 of the project, now referred to as Circ-Williston. The Corps was a cooperating agency. The draft EIS was released on July 31, 2007. The Corps Public Notice (PN) was issued in September 2007, and a joint Public Hearing was held on Oct. 4, 2007. Comment periods for the DEIS and PN expired on Nov. 21, 2007. Additional compensatory mitigation sites have been identified. The Corps made a least environmental damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) determination on July 6, 2010 and a revised PN describing the proposed mitigation, design changes since the previous PN, and our LEDPA decision expired in October 2010. FHWA has released their FEIS and the ROD was signed in May 2011. Both EPA and USFWS recommended denial of the permit. EPA initiated field level procedures of the 1992 Memorandum of Agreement between EPA and the Corps regarding Section 404(q) of the Clean Water Act. In a May 2011 press conference, the Governor announced that a task force would be formed to look at alternatives for the Circ-Williston Project. Processing of the Corps application remains "on hold" pending the Vermont Agency of Transportation's decision as to how they wish to proceed.

VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION CROWN POINT BRIDGE – The Crown Point Bridge across Lake Champlain between Addison, Vermont, and Crown Point, New York, was opened in 1929. On Oct. 16, 2009 it was closed to all traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, due to

deterioration of two or more of the existing concrete piers. The bridge carried about 3,400 vehicles per day, many of those New York residents employed in Vermont and farmers with acreage on both sides of the lake. Alternative routes are a ferry crossing 15 miles south of the bridge, a ferry crossing about 25 miles north or a 90-mile detour via a bridge between Fair Haven, Vermont, and Whitehall, New York. Repairs to the bridge had been planned for 2013, with New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) and Federal Highway Administration-New York (FHWA-NY) taking the lead for environmental documentation and permitting. Crown Point, New York, is the site of Fort Crown Point, a National Historic Landmark. The Vermont side of the current crossing is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The bridge was demolished on Dec. 18, 2009. Two-slip ferry terminals just south of the bridge on the New York and Vermont sides of the lake were constructed and opened for service on Feb. 1, 2010. New England District and New York District authorized these ferry terminals on Dec. 2, 2009. Construction of the new structure commenced in July 2010. NYSDOT has the lead on construction of the new bridge. We issued a permit for a temporary causeway/crane pad to facilitate removal of the demolished bridge from the lake and construction of the new bridge in January 2010. A similar structure was permitted on the New York side of the lake. A U.S. Coast Guard permit was issued for the structure. A Memorandum of Agreement was completed

between NYSDOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), FHWA, New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), Vermont State Historic Preservation Office (VTSHPO), New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to address impacts of the project to historic properties. The new bridge opened to traffic on Nov. 7, 2011. Removal of the ferry terminal and temporary causeway were completed in 2012.

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, enhancement, 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. The first payment into the fund was received on May 16, 2012.

Interagency and International Support

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.

DHS BORDER PATROL STATIONS (2nd CD) – The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through the Engineering and Construction Support Office (ECSO) located at the Corps' Fort Worth District, in Fort Worth, Texas, has tasked the New England District to provide Border Patrol Stations in Swanton and Canaan, Vermont. The design for both of these stations was substantially

complete in June 2011 and construction was initiated on June 15. The stations are scheduled to be completed and available for occupancy in 2012. The total cost for design and construction of these Border Patrol Stations is approximately \$27.5 million.

DHS LAND PORTS OF ENTRY – The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through the Engineering and Construction Support Office (ECSO) located at the Corps' Fort Worth District, in Fort Worth, Texas, has tasked the New England District to provide a Land Port of Entry in Richford, Vermont. The construction at the Vermont facility is substantially complete and only a few user requested enhancements are necessary to finalize the project. The estimated cost of this project is approximately \$8.5 million.

Special Studies

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL PROGRAM – Authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1958, the Aquatic Plant Control Program for Lake Champlain provides for the control and eradication of aquatic plants in navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels and other allied waters in the interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health and related purposes.

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. Funds were allocated to the New York District in FY07 to continue conducting similar cost-shared (50-50) planning and control operations work within the Lake Champlain Basin. Federal funds in FY2011

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 FY2011 were coordinated with the state of Vermont. The Aquatic Plant Control Project Partnership Agreement for FY2011 was executed in June 2011. No funds were provided for the program in FY2012. For more information visit the New York District webpage at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont/factsh/pdf/aquatic.pdf>.

BURLINGTON HARBOR OIL BOLLARDS REMOVAL

– The New York District has initiated efforts with the city of Burlington, Vermont, to complete a design document, execute a project partnering agreement (PPA), and initiate project implementation for removal of eight oil bollards (also called oil dolphins that are gravel filled steel sheet pile cells and timber pile clusters) located in Burlington Harbor, Vermont, that were formerly used in support of operations for loading and unloading petroleum products. Removal of these bollards will eliminate a potential obstruction to navigation caused by continued deterioration of these obsolete structures. Work has begun on plans and specifications.

Construction is scheduled for 2012. For more information visit the New York District webpage at: <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/project/vermont/factsh/pdf/BurHbrOM.pdf>.

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. The reconnaissance report identified several ecosystem restoration opportunities along the main stem of the Connecticut River. Subsequent to that,

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) expressed an interest in expanding the scope of the reconnaissance study to include the entire Connecticut River watershed. Approval to expand the reconnaissance study was obtained and the supplemental reconnaissance information was approved by Corps headquarters in February 2005. A feasibility cost sharing agreement and project study plan were signed by the Corps and TNC in August 2005. However, that agreement was determined to be inconsistent with then current policy. Since then the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 authorized the Corps to partner with The Nature Conservancy. Funding was provided in the Corps 2008 budget to begin the feasibility study, which has been expanded to include the entire watershed. The study is investigating alternatives to managing 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. Operation and optimization models of the basin have been developed. The alternatives analysis will begin 2012.

CONNECTICUT RIVER FLOOD CONTROL DAMS

- The New England District initiated efforts to evaluate various structural modifications to the five Corps of Engineers dams in Vermont to determine the most effective way to provide fish passage and to better regulate flow and water temperature releases to mitigate downstream impacts on aquatic habitat and fisheries. Our initial efforts involved coordinating the scope for the report with the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (VTANR) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). We have coordinated an agreed to scope of work with the above cited agencies. The evaluation report to address the agreed to scope of work was completed in March 2007. Comments were submitted in May 2007 by VTANR & USF&WS on the March 2007 report. Comments were addressed and incorporated into a final Evaluation Report issued in July 2007.

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 check the website at www.nae.usace.army.mil and select “recreation” or for Vermont projects go directly to the link at <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/recreati/vermont.htm>.

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 fine 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 <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/recreati/bml/bmlhome.htm>.

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 \$151.6 million. More than 377,000 visitors annually enjoy picnicking, swimming, fishing, hunting, hiking and snowmobiling available at the 1,467-acre North Hartland reservation. The New England District and the state of Vermont are partners in the management 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. The New England District operates a large day-use area on the shore of North Hartland Lake with a developed beach area, picnic facilities and trails.

The Corps maintains an interpretive display in the Quechee Gorge Visitor center, which was constructed in 2005. The Corps has volunteers help staff the center and offers a computer system that allows the public to access the Corps webpage. For more information call (802) 295-2855 or visit the website at <http://usace.nae.army.mil/recreati/nhl/nhlhome.htm>.

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/recreati/nsl/nslhome.htm.

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 <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/recreati/tsl/tslhome.htm>.

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 million dam was completed in 1950, and since that time the facility has prevented damages of more than \$56.6 million. More than 41,000 visitors annually enjoy the picnicking, 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 <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/recreati/uvd/uvdhome.htm>.

In addition, the Corps' New York District (<http://www.nae.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.

