BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL)

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM (REHAB) FUNDING

Round 2 : April 21, 2022

Alphabetically by State and Congressional District

GEORGIA

Mill-Canton Creek 7 Dam – GA11

The Mill-Canton Creek Watershed Structure No. 7 was constructed in 1962. Since completion of the structure, the drainage area and breach zone has been urbanized. Currently, the structure does not meet criteria for a high hazard potential dam. Therefore, the dam in not permitted or in compliance with Georgia Dam Safety laws. The rehabilitation of Mill-Canton Creek Watershed Structure No. 7 will bring the watershed structure in compliance with NRCS programmatic criteria for a high hazard potential dam.

Settingdown Creek 54 Dam – GA90

Located in Forsyth County, Georgia, Settingdown Dam #54 is an earthen dam built in 1954 to provide flood control to the surrounding communities within the Coosa River Watershed. Since completion of the structure, the drainage area and breach zone has been urbanized. Therefore, the dam is not permitted or in compliance with federal or state safety laws. Funds are needed to extend the service life of the dam and bring it to current NRCS design safety criteria and performance standards.

Settingdown Creek 56 Dam – GA90

Located in Forsyth County, Georgia, Settingdown Dam #56 is an earthen dam built to provide flood protection in the Coosa River Watershed in 1954 and modified in 1985. Since completion of the structure, the drainage area and breach zone has been urbanized which has caused the dam to fall out of compliance with federal and state safety laws. Funds are needed to extend the service life of the dam and bring it to current NRCS design safety criteria and performance standards.

KANSAS

Upper Walnut (NS) FRD 21 – KS04

Floodwater Retarding Dam No. 21 is a zoned earth embankment flood water retarding structure. The dam was designed and constructed as a significant hazard potential dam. The dam is currently classified as a high hazard potential dam. The proposed work on Dam No. 21 includes relocating a downstream residence and limiting development in areas that would be impacted by a potential breach. Work also includes rehabilitating its spillways.

MASSACHUSETTS

Lester G. Ross Dam – MA02

Lester G. Ross Dam is a high hazard dam serving the town of Berlin, Massachusetts and surrounding community of Worcester County. BIL REHAB funds will be used to create a new non-erosive auxiliary spillway to extend the service life of the dam, rehabilitate the dam to current NRCS design safety and performance criteria and provide flood damage reduction downstream.

Tyler Dam – MA03

Tyler Dam is currently undersized based on the current and future watershed build-out conditions and as a high hazard potential dam, no longer meets NRCS design criteria or performance standards. BIL REHAB funds will be used to excavate material within the auxiliary spillway and modify the structure to improve flow efficiency to extend the service life of the dam to meet to current NRCS design safety and performance criteria.

Rawson Hill Brook Dam – MA02

BIL REHAB funds will be used for new construction costs associated with the rehabilitation of the Rawson Hill Dam located in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. The Rawson Hill Dam project will create a new non-erosive auxiliary spillway, lined with roller compacted concrete and upgrade the existing dam to meet current design and safety criteria. The dam serves the towns of Shrewsbury, Boylston, and Northborough, Massachusetts.

MAINE

Violette Brook Dam – ME02

Rehabilitation of existing flood control structure as well as adding the required infrastructure to provide irrigation water to the surrounding crop ground.

MISSISSIPPI

Buntyn Creek Str 16A-2 – MS02

Buntyn Creek STR 16A-2 dam was planned and built with flood prevention being the primary purpose for the structure. Current assessment of the dam requires rehabilitation to bring the dam into compliance with NRCS and Mississippi dam safety criteria and performance standards to reduce risk to loss of life and property. A sudden dam breach of the dam would affect roads and residences along Peters Hill Road.

OHIO

Upper Hocking 3 – OH15

Located in Fairfield County, Ohio, Upper Hocking 3 dam is past it's 50-year service live. The dam serves the surrounding agricultural community and residents near Lancaster, Ohio. Funds for this project will be used by NRCS and the Hunter's Run Conservancy District to study the rehabilitation needs of this aging dam and develop a plan for extending the flood protection benefits provided by the Hunter's Run watershed.

OKLAHOMA

Fourche Maline 7M – OK02

MPS No. 7M no longer meets current safety criteria or performance standard for a high hazard potential dam. Funds will be used to maintain present level of flood control

benefits and bring the dam to compliance standards. The dam serves 5,230 users as the primary water supply for the surrounding county of Latimer, and the city of Wilburton water districts.

PENNSYLVANIA
Little Schuylkill PA-422, 422A, 423, 424, 425 Dams – PA9
The resource concern for these dams is their age. Pennsylvania is generally taking a watershed approach to evaluating how to rehabilitate our existing infrastructure, which is why they are considering all five dams in the Little Schuylkill River Watershed in the same planning effort. Four of the five dams are in Pennsylvania's top 25 dams for Failure Index. One dam has seen flow through the auxiliary spillway. While all of the dams are considered high-hazard potential, one was constructed as a Significant Hazard Potential and has since been re-classified. The dams were constructed between 1962 and 1968 with 50-year project lives.

Middle Creek PA 637 Walker Lake – PA12
BIL REHAB funds will be used to rehabilitate the existing dam to meet current criteria for a high hazard dam and to extend the service life. The dam provides flood damage reduction benefits to properties downstream.

TEXAS
Comal River 4 – TX21
Comal 4 dam serves the surrounding community of Comal County, Texas and is currently classified as a high hazard potential dam based on the risk of loss of life downstream in the event of a breach. BIL rehab funds will be used to bring the dam to NRCS and state design safety criteria and performance standards

Upper Cibolo Creek 2 – TX21
Upper Cibolo Creek 2 dam provides flood damage reduction to Kendall County, Texas. Now classified as a high hazard potential dam due to development downstream, BIL Rehab funds will be used to bring the dam to meet current NRCS and state design safety criteria and performance standards.

Big Sandy 26 – TX13
Big Sandy 26 provides flood damage reduction to the surrounding community of Wise County, Texas. Now classified as a high hazard potential dam due to development downstream, BIL Rehab funds will be used to bring the dam to meet current NRCS and state design safety criteria and performance standards.

Plum Creek Site 21 – TX27
BIL REHAB funds will be used to extend the service life of the dam, rehabilitate the dam to current NRCS design safety and performance criteria and provide flood damage reduction downstream.

Upper San Marcos Site 4 & 5 – TX21
The Upper San Marcos structures No. 4 and 5, were designed and constructed as high hazard potential dams providing flood prevention as well as water-based recreation facilities. Due to the recent updates from the NOAA Atlas 14, the increase in projected

rainfall data and the proximity to the city of San Marcos, it is anticipated that structures downstream of the dam will be inundated. Sponsors and responsible officials have applied under the Watershed Rehabilitation program to rehabilitate this dam to comply with dam safety regulations.

Escondido Site 1, 4, & 12 – TX15
Escondido Creek Watershed #1, 4 & 12 were designed and constructed as low hazard dams with the single purpose of flood prevention. The dams do not meet current dam design and safety requirements. Breach studies indicate that homes, businesses and infrastructure are at risk in the event of a catastrophic breach. The potential risk to loss of life, due to a dam breach, supports action to rehabilitate the dams to meet current performance and safety standards. The dams and appurtenances exhibit several deficiencies that could be upgraded to meet current safety and performance standards through the rehabilitation program.

Upper Bush Creek 29 – TX31
Upper Brushy Creek Watershed Floodwater Retarding Dam No. 29 was designed and constructed as a low hazard dam for flood prevention. Breach studies indicate that at least one resident, 3 county roads and State Highway 95 are at risk from a catastrophic breach of FRS No.29.

VIRGINIA
Cherrystone Creek Dam No. 2A – VA05
Cherrystone Creek 2A is a multi-purpose dam that provides flood protection and water supply for Pittsylvania County residents.

VERMONT
Jewel Brook 1, 2, 3, & 5 – VT
Jewel Brook Site 1,2,3, & 5 were constructed in succession between1966 and 1972 to provide flood protection for Ludlow, Vermont. BIL Rehab funds will be used to bring the dams into compliance and extend the service life of the structures.

WEST VIRGINIA
Big Ditch Run Site 1 – WV03
Big Ditch Run Site 1 is an earthen embankment dam located in Webster County, West Virginia - a limited resource area. Site 1 is the only flood control structure in the watershed and of Gauley River Watershed tributary of Big Ditch Run. Site 1 provides flood protection to 125 residences, buildings, road crossings, bridges, farms, commercial buildings, and other infrastructure. Funding will be used for the planning phase of dam rehabilitation to address current design safety and performance deficiencies.

New Creek 1 – WV01
New Creek Site 1 is a high hazard potential dam located in Mineral County, West Virginia. Funds will be used to bring New Creek Site 1 into compliance with current NRCS and WVDEP dam design safety and engineering criteria and performance standards while continuing to provide flood protection in excess of the 500-year event. Dam Failure would jeopardize dwellings and infrastructure downstream.

Saltlick Creek 4,6,7, 8 and 9 – WV02
The Saltlick Creek Sites 4,6, 7, 8, & 9 are earthen embankments located in the designated limited resource area of Braxton County, West Virginia and currently considered high hazard potential dams. The Sites provide protection to approximately 1497 residences, buildings, road crossings, bridges, farms and commercial buildings, utilities and other infrastructure. Local sponsorship for the Saltlick Creek Watershed included the Elk Conservation District, Braxton County Commission, and the State Conservation Committee. Funding will be used for the planning phase for rehabilitation of the structures that serve developments downstream and bring the dams to NRCS design safety criteria and performance standards.