

**Attachment A: Low Impact Hydropower Questionnaire
Martinsville Hydro**

Question 11: Resource Agency Contacts.

The most knowledgeable party is:

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Description of Facility and its Operation.

Since 1985, Martinsville Hydro has operated this 250 kW, run of river facility on Lull Brook in the Village of Hartland Three Corners in Hartland, Vermont. The project was issued a 401 Water Quality Certification on November 28, 1983 and a 50 year FERC License (7373-VT) on December, 8 1984. These same standards remain in effect today, have not been amended nor is there any proposed or ongoing action to alter them.

The project lies on a long and narrow 3 acre property along the easterly side of Vermont Route 5 and is wedged in a steeply sided, rocky gorge. The first mill was located here in 1767. The drainage area at the project is 21 square miles and the net head of the site is 98 feet. Water is conveyed from a small concrete gravity dam via penstock to the powerhouse that contains two twin generating units. The maximum hydraulic capacity of the turbines is 48 cfs. The minimum bypass flow release, as determined by USFWS and Vermont Division of Water Quality, is 2 cfs, passed by a low level notch and a submerged orifice. Martinsville has regularly filed its annual minimum flow report to the NY FERC Regional Office certifying compliance with its minimum flow standards.

The plant is fully automated, equipped with a high end programmable controller with internet monitoring and remote control, for stable operation and pond level control - all maintained by the owner-operator who lives nearby.

No fish passage prescription have ever been discussed or proposed for the project as the findings in the 401 state “the penstock-bypassed section of the stream is a steep gradient channel of chutes and shallow pools on largely scoured ledge. Such habitat has little direct value for fish production due to lack of adequate spawning and nursery areas. The dam would not constitute an obstruction to the upstream migration as the steep gradient of chutes in the bypass present a natural barrier for fish passage.” Other than the statutory state and federal agencies, no other party has ever intervened in this project.

Other than signage for dangerous conditions, there are no other recreational requirements for the project as the reservoir is about the size of an Olympic sized swimming pool and has no safe public access because of its confined location. Additionally, there has never been any request or proposals for cultural or watershed improvements nor have any threatened or endangered species been identified near or within the project boundary.

See page 3 for pictures.