

DAMS SLATED FOR REMOVAL IN 2008

TOTAL NUMBER OF DAMS REMOVED: ~748
TOTAL NUMBER OF DAMS REMOVED SINCE 1999: 306

64 DAMS REMOVED OR SLATED TO BE REMOVED IN 2008

Upper York Creek Dam, Upper York Creek, CA: Removal began in August on this St. Helena earthen dam that was built in 1900. The removal is being undertaken by the St. Helena Department of Public Works and others in order to restore access and improve habitat for steelhead trout. Contact Jonathan Goldman, St. Helena Director of Public Works, (707) 968-2658.

Whites Gulch Dam #1, Whites Gulch, CA: The Whites Gulch Dam is located on the Salmon River, a tributary of the Klamath River, in Siskiyou County, California, not far from the Oregon border. Whites Gulch sits in the middle of thick vegetation and tree-lined streams, ideal for spawning salmon. The original dam was constructed on the river in the late 1800s and was replaced by the current dam in the 1980s. The river was originally home to a large salmon population, supporting a salmon cannery and sportfishing, but now the dam blocks salmon from reaching their upstream spawning habitat, and populations are dwindling. With the October removal of the dam, there is now an additional 1.5 miles of habitat available to coho and spring run chinook salmon. Contact Leah Mahan, NOAA Restoration Center, (707) 825-5161, leah.mahan@noaa.gov.

Shasta River Water Association Diversion Dam, Shasta River, CA: This diversion dam is slated for removal this fall in order to provide access to additional spawning habitat for coho and chinook salmon. Contact Andrew Baker, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, (707) 576-2690, abaker@waterboards.ca.gov.

Camp Meeker Summer Dam, Dutch Bill Creek, CA: This 12-foot high dam was originally built in the 1950s as a seasonal swimming hole for the local community. Dutch Bill Creek is one of only five remaining streams in the Russian River system where wild juvenile coho are known to exist for each year of the species' three year reproduction life cycle. The Department of Fish and Game identified Dutch Bill Creek as having the highest possible rank for restoration and management potential in the Central California Coast Coho ESU. Its removal will restore more than 3 miles of habitat for steelhead and coho. Contact Lisa Hulette, Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District, (707) 874-2907, lisa@goldridgercd.org.

East Mill Creek Barrier, East Mill Creek, CA: This 12-foot high barrier is slated for removal in 2008 in order to restore access to spawning habitat for coho and steelhead. Contact Drew Barber, Mattole Salmon Group, (707) 629-3433, drew@mattole.org.

McDowell Grove Dam, West Branch of the DuPage River, IL: The McDowell Grove Dam is slated for removal this fall in order to restore the river's natural flow regime. The restoration includes the removal of contaminated sediments and is expected to benefit some 23 fish and mussel species. Contact John Oldenburg, DuPage County Forest Preserve District, (630) 933-7200.

New Way Dam Dam, Red Brook, MA: The New Way Dam was removed in September of this year as part of a larger restoration project spearheaded by the Massachusetts' Riverways program, the Trustees of Reservations, and others to restore one of the state's last remaining native sea-run brook trout populations. This project was partially funded by the American Rivers-NOAA River Grants program. Contact Tim Purinton, Massachusetts Riverways Program, (617) 626-1542, tim.purinton@state.ma.us.

Union Dam, Patapsco River, MD: Built around 1900, Union Dam historically supplied water power for the J.W. Dickey Textile Mills in Baltimore County, across the Patapsco River from Ellicott City. This 24-foot high by 355-foot long concrete buttress dam was breached during a storm event in 1990. Since then, bank erosion on the right side of the breach has worsened and water velocities have increased. The erosion is threatening a major sewage line and efforts to stabilize the bank with rip-rap have failed. Removal of the dam should occur during either the winter 2008 or 2009 in order to stabilize the banks and minimize the hazards posed by the breached dam. Some fish passage has been possible since the 1990 breach; more can be expected after the total removal. Contact Jim Thompson, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, (410) 260-8269, jthompson@dnr.state.md.us.

Maple Hill Dam, Butternut Creek, MI: This 3.5-foot high concrete dam was built in the 1930s and is used for irrigation by the Maple Hill Cemetery. It is being removed to restore access to high quality habitat in this headwaters stream.

Plainwell Dam #1, Kalamazoo River, MI: This 21-foot high dam was originally built in 1902 for power production. The dam has since fallen out of use and into disrepair and is being removed this year. Contact Paul Bucholtz, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, (517) 373-8174, bucholtzp@michigan.gov.

Dexter Dam, Mill Creek, MI: This 15-foot high concrete dam was originally built for power production. It is slated for removal this year for safety and ecological reasons. Contact Michael Donahue, URS Corporation, (248) 553-9449.

Rice Creek Dam, Rice Creek (tributary to the Kalamazoo River), MI: This 12-foot high, 500-foot long former mill pond dam was built in 1835. The city of Marshall owns the dam and is working with the Calhoun Conservation District, Trout Unlimited, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to remove the structure. The project is slated for 2007. The goal of the project is to enhance the inland fishery and other aquatic resources of Rice Creek by restoring a 0.8 mile millrace and historic channel at Ketchum Park in Marshall. This site is unique in that it is: (1) historically significant, (2) openly visible and in a public park, and (3) the only dam on the creek, thus its removal would

open the entirety of Rice Creek (a cold water trout stream) to fish passage. The dam is currently having preliminary hydraulic work completed. The estimated cost for the project is \$202,858. Contact Chris Freiburger, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, (517) 373-6644, freiburg@michigan.gov.

Chesaning Dam, Shiawassee River, MI: Built in 1863 to power a grist mill, this dam has fallen into disrepair and is being removed for safety and liability reasons. The removal is expected to benefit the local community's recreation and tourism base. Contact Tom Meder, Shiawassee River Restoration Committee.

Milltown Dam, Clark Fork River, MT: This large, privately owned dam is slated for removal in late 2007 as part of a larger effort to remove tons of sediment contaminated with heavy metals from behind this crumbling dam. Removal of the dam and contaminated sediment will eliminate the risk of all of the arsenic and other heavy metals being swept downstream if the dam breached. The removal will also reconnect the Clark Fork and Blackfoot Rivers. Contact Matt Clifford, Clark Fork Coalition, (406) 542-0539.

Steele's Mill, Hitchcock Creek, NC: This 15-foot tall by 100-foot long dam was originally built in the late 1800s as a hydropower dam. The dam ceased generating power in 1999, and FERC issued a license exemption in 2001. NOAA is working with the local community in order to remove this dam and restore access to historic spawning habitat for American shad and American eel. The removal of this dam, slated for fall 2007, will provide these migratory fish access to 15 new river miles. Contact Howard Schnabolk, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, (843) 740-1328.

Maxwell Pond Dam, Black Brook, NH: Maxwell Pond Dam on New Hampshire's Black Brook (a tributary of the Merrimack River), which is slated for removal this fall, is one example of project that will have many benefits for the community. The City of Manchester, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, and other partners are taking innovative steps to remove this outdated dam and restore eight miles of free-flowing river for alewife, blueback herring, Atlantic salmon, and other migratory fish. The city is planning a major park revitalization effort, in anticipating of the new free-flowing stream. The stream restoration project will improve overall water quality and get Black Brook removed from the state's "impaired waters" list. Contact Steve Landry, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-2969, Stephen.landry@des.nh.gov.

Ice Pond Dam and Unregistered Dam, Ice Pond Brook, NH: The town of Jackson is slated to remove these two small dams originally built in the 1800s. Contact Deb Loiselle, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-8870, dloiselle@des.state.nh.us.

Upper IPC Dam, Newfound River, NH: The dam, originally built in 1936, is slated for removal this winter. Contact Deb Loiselle, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-8870, dloiselle@des.state.nh.us.

Pearl Lake Brook Dam, Pearl Lake Brook, NH: Originally built in 1935, this dam was removed in July 2008. Deb Loiselle, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-8870, dloiselle@des.state.nh.us.

Merrimack Village Dam, Souhegan River, NH: The dam, which was originally built in 1907 to power a gristmill, had last served as a source of drinking water supply. However, the dam was structurally deficient and in need of repairs. The dam's owner determined it was more beneficial to remove the dam, restoring the river and eliminating safety and liability concerns. The dam was removed in September 2008 and restored some 14 miles of habitat for migratory fish. This project was partially funded by the American Rivers-NOAA River Grants program. Deb Loiselle, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-8870, dloiselle@des.state.nh.us.

Rex Tannery Dam, Unnamed Tributary to the Lamprey River, NH: This unregistered dam was discovered during a Brownfields investigation. New Hampshire Dam Safety was called to the site where they declared it a dam and ordered the private owner to either register it as a dam or remove the structure. The dam is slated to be notched down to the streambed with the potential for removal of the entire structure depending on the makeup of the dam. Contact Deb Loiselle, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-8870, dloiselle@des.state.nh.us.

Upper Crown Mill Dam, Nine Mile Creek, NY: The Upper Crown Mill Dam on Nine Mile Creek was originally built in 1868 and powered a mill that manufactured uniforms for the Union Army during the Civil War. It is slated for removal in conjunction with a redevelopment of the old mill site. The project is expected to improve fish passage and restore sediment flow. Contact Stephanie Lindloff, American Rivers, (518) 482-2631, slindloff@amrivers.org.

Crownshield Dam, North Branch Boquet River, NY: This 7-foot high concrete dam was removed this year in order to facilitate fish passage and habitat restoration. Contact Stephanie Lindloff, American Rivers, (518) 482-2631, slindloff@amrivers.org.

Fort Covington Dam, Salmon River, NY: The Fort Covington Dam in particular is the first barrier on the Salmon River, located five miles from where it meets the St. Lawrence River. The deteriorated and undersized dam is a public safety hazard that also contributes to upstream flooding because it causes high flows to back up more than they naturally would in a free-flowing river. In addition to improving public safety, the dam removal will enhance recreational boating opportunities and reestablish fish access to more than 35 miles of the Salmon River and tributaries. The project will restore sport fisheries and bring significant benefits to this rural community. Contact Stephanie Lindloff, American Rivers, (518) 482-2631, slindloff@amrivers.org.

Lower Little Pond Dam, Unnamed Tributary to Beaverkill River, NY: This dam was removed in 2008 for safety and ecological reasons. Contact Stephanie Lindloff, American Rivers, (518) 482-2631, slindloff@amrivers.org.

Wolf Park Dam and Nelson Park Dam, Alum Creek, OH: Friends of Alum Creek & Tributaries have been working to remove the Wolf Park Dam and the Nelson Park Dam, both on Alum Creek, to improve public safety, as at least two deaths have been documented at the Wolf Park Dam. The project will also improve water quality and restore natural stream flows. Contact Joe Bonnell, Friends of Alum Creek, (614) 409-0511.

Elk Creek Dam, Elk Creek, OR: The Elk Creek Dam was originally constructed for flood control but was never completed. A trap and haul program was used to move fish upstream of the dam for several years but it caused harm to the fish and was more expensive than dam removal. To restore fish passage, in July a notch was created in the dam and the stream is now free flowing. Bob Hunter, WaterWatch of Oregon, (541) 772-6116.

Gold Hill Dam, Rogue River, OR: Outside of the Savage Rapids Dam, which is scheduled to be removed in 2009, the Gold Hill Dam on the Rogue River was the largest impediment to salmon and steelhead migration. Gold Hill Dam's removal in July 2008 is an essential component of restoring the Wild and Scenic Rogue River by removing outdated infrastructure. Contact Craig Harper, Rogue Valley Council of Governments, (541) 423-1369.

Chiloquin Dam, Sprague River, OR: The Chiloquin Dam on the Williamson River was also removed in July 2008. A diverse group of partners, which included irrigators and the Klamath Tribes, came together to remove the dam and restore 80 miles of habitat for two species of endangered sucker fish. Contact Christine Karas, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, (541) 883-6935.

Unnamed Dams (2), Bear Run, PA: The two stone dams on Bear Run, originally part of the grounds for the staff of Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater, were removed in August 2008 by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and American Rivers. The restoration will reconnect wild brook trout populations on this state scenic river and has already uncovered natural bedrock features and riffle habitat in the impoundment. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Unnamed (Mixel) Dam, Doubling Gap Creek, PA: The removal of this 7-foot high concrete masonry dam is being done by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission as mitigation for a transportation project. The removal is expected to benefit wild brook trout, blacknose dace, creek chub, cutlips minnow, tessellated darter and white sucker. It will also eliminate a public safety hazard. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Unnamed Dam, Johnson Run, PA: This 5-foot high concrete dam was originally built for water supply in 1960. The removal will reduce liability while restoring free-flowing conditions instream and reconnecting the floodplain area in this Susquehanna tributary.

Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Trimet Dam, Jordan Creek, PA: This 3-foot high dam no longer serves a purpose and is being removed to restore fish passage. Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Laurel Run Dam #2, Laurel Run, PA: This 37-foot high hazard dam is being removed to improve public safety and liability concerns. The area is currently used as a recreational area and dumping grounds. The site is extremely dangerous for users, due to the dam height and other site conditions. The removal will provide an opportunity for aquatic and significant riparian restoration. Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Manners Run Dam, Manners Run, PA: This dam is slated for removal in 2008. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Unnamed Ohiopyle Dam, Meadow Run, PA: This dam is slated for removal in 2008. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Pine Run Dam #1, Pine Run, PA: This 43-foot high hazard dam is being removed to improve public safety and liability concerns. The area is currently used as a recreational area and dumping grounds. The site is extremely dangerous for users, due to the dam height and other site conditions. The removal will provide an opportunity for aquatic and significant riparian restoration. Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Rolling Rock Dams (9), Rolling Rock Creek, PA: The removal of these dams is being undertaken for the purposes of ecological restoration and to reduce liability. It is expected to benefit the coldwater resources of Rolling Rock Creek. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Vincent Dam, Schuylkill River, PA: This dam is slated for removal in 2008. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Claysville School Street Dam #1, tributary to Dutch Fork, PA: Originally built to supply water, the dam has fallen into disrepair, and it was found that removal of the structure was the most cost effective way to reduce liability. Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Unnamed Dam, tributary to Neshaminy Creek, PA: This 2.5-foot high concrete dam is exacerbating erosion and is being removed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Mt. Carmel Dams 1 and 2, Unnamed Headwaters, PA: These two earthen dams are being removed as part of a mitigation package. The dams currently create thermal pollution of these spring seeps. Removal will restore a headwaters tributary to the Susquehanna mainstem. Contact Vince Humenay, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Green Lane Farms Dam, Yellow Breeches Creek, PA: This removal is slated for this winter. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Spangler Mill Dam, Yellow Breeches Creek, PA: This 8-foot high state-owned dam is being removed to eliminate liability and increase fish passage and recreational opportunities. Contact Sara Strassman, American Rivers, (717) 763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Cox Brook Dam, Cox Brook (tributary to the Dog River), VT: This 10-foot high, privately owned dam was originally built in 1932 to provide students at Norwich University with engineering experience. The Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife identified the Cox Brook Dam as a source of declining rainbow trout populations above the impoundment. Removing Cox Brook Dam will aid one of only three natural trout streams in Vermont, benefiting wild rainbow and brown trout. It will also eliminate liability and restore sediment transport to an unstable downstream reach that is in close proximity to bridges and other infrastructure. Contact Brian Fitzgerald, Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, (802) 241-3468, brian.fitzgerald@state.vt.us.

Stevensville Brook Dam, Stevensville Brook, VT: This is an 8-foot high by 30-foot long concrete dam that was constructed around 1930 in order to create a private swimming hole. Over time, sediment collected behind the dam became a maintenance problem that has had ongoing environmental impacts. The owner worked with the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources to develop a plan for complete removal of the structure, which is expected to aid in restoration of stream habitat, fish passage, and sediment transport. The removal is expected to cost \$5,000 and be finished fall 2007. Contact Brian Fitzgerald, Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, (802) 241-3468, brian.fitzgerald@state.vt.us.

Woodley Dam, Apple River, WI: This 18-foot high earthen dam is slated for removal in fall 2008. While the decision to remove was made a long time ago, the project has been mired in controversy due the proposed construction of a snowmobile bridge over the pilings of the original dam and the dam removal permit was contested by local river advocates concerned over the associated activities with bridge building. The dam partially failed during a flooding event in April 2001 and was drained for safety reasons. Plans include dam removal, streambank stabilization and the construction of a snowmobile bridge. Removal and restoration costs are estimated at \$120,000, and funds will be provided by a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources small and abandoned dam grant, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Polk County. Benefits include elimination of a safety hazard, improved warm water fish habitat, and passage for

canoeists. Contact: Helen Sarakinos, River Alliance of Wisconsin, (608) 257-2424, hsarakinos@wisconsinrivers.org.

Big Spring Dam, Big Spring Creek, WI: Removal of this dam began in July 2008. Big Spring dam is located on a section of Class I brook trout stream. The 18-foot gravity and earthen dam was in poor condition and in 1998, the impoundment was drained for safety reasons. Because the dam is classified as a high hazard dam and has spillway capacity requirements, estimated costs for repair exceeded one million dollars. Removal and restoration costs are estimated at \$120,000. Restoration of the stream will happen in several phases with the involvement of many partners ranging from the landowner, the River Alliance of Wisconsin, Inter-Fluve, Adams County, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Benefits of the dam removal include improving water quality and fish passage for native brook and brown trout fisheries. Contact: Helen Sarakinos, River Alliance of Wisconsin, (608) 257-2424, hsarakinos@wisconsinrivers.org.

Four Hill Flowage, Big Wiergor Creek, WI: This 13-foot high dam is slated for removal in 2008. Big Wiergor Creek and its tributaries constitute a popular brook trout fishery and it is anticipated that with the dam removal, brook trout populations and fishing opportunities will improve. The estimated project cost, \$40,000, is being shared between Rusk County and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Contact Paul Teska, Rusk County Forestry Department; (715) 532-2113, pteska@ruskcountywi.us.

Unnamed dams (2), Mukwonago River, WI: The Nature Conservancy will remove two half-century-old dams at its Crooked Creek Preserve. The dams are considered unsafe, and they have impacted the ecological health of the Mukwonago River by altering the river's flow and raising its temperature. The Conservancy will restore the land and water around the dams—including springs that constitute most of the river's headwaters—to their historic natural condition. The Conservancy consulted with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service on the project. The work is expected to cost about \$150,000 and is being paid for with a mix of state and federal grants as well as private money. Contact: Chris Anderson, The Nature Conservancy, (608) 381-0746, canderson@tnc.org.

Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary Dam, Pidgeon Creek, WI: This project is in the final steps of design and is slated for removal this winter. The removal project will cost \$38,000 that will come from the Environmental Damage Compensation Account. The removal of the dam from Pigeon Creek will improve the quality of water and habitat for aquatic life, recreational use, and aesthetic quality as well as eliminate the Seminary's liability, operating, and maintenance costs. Contact: Tanya Meyer, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, tanya.meyer@wisconsin.gov.