



DAMS SLATED FOR REMOVAL IN 2009

TOTAL NUMBER OF DAMS REMOVED: ~798
TOTAL NUMBER OF DAMS REMOVED SINCE 1999: 358

58 DAMS REMOVED OR SLATED TO BE REMOVED IN 2009

Camp Meeker Dam, Dutch Bill Creek, CA: The Camp Meeker Dam is owned by the Camp Meeker Recreation and Park District and was built in the 1950s for recreation purposes. Its removal is part of a larger restoration project, which includes the replacement of the dam with an 80-foot bridge, nearby culvert replacements, and other instream improvements. The dam's removal resulted in the reopening of 3.4 miles of spawning habitat for coho salmon and steelhead trout. Additionally, the absence of the dam will result in better water quality and greater access to the creek.
Contact: Lisa Hulette, Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District, 707-874-2907, lisa@goldridgercd.org.

Waterman Dam, Waterman Creek (tributary of Pescadero Creek), CA: The Waterman Dam was built in 1900 for industrial purposes and is currently owned by Redtree Properties. The timber dam, located in Boulder Creek, stood 12 feet high and was 50 feet long. Its removal will restore 1.5 river miles and result in improved habitat for steelhead trout.
Contact: Kit Crump, NOAA Restoration Center, 707-575-6080, kit.crump@noaa.gov.

Unnamed Dam, Ferson Creek, IL: This Kane County dam, the first of two removals, was taken out in order to reconnect Ferson Creek to Fox River and improve the health of upstream fish and mussel communities, thus preventing further loss of species. The upper dam, which was built in the early 1900s, was 3.5 feet tall and 60 feet long and was removed in October. The removal of the upper and lower dams on Ferson Creek is expected to restore six river miles.
Contact: Ken Anderson, Kane County Department of Environmental Management, 630-208-3179, andersonken@co.kane.il.us.

Unnamed Dam, Ferson Creek, IL: This Kane County dam, the second of two dam removals, is being taken out in order to reconnect Ferson Creek to Fox River and improve the health of upstream fish and mussel communities, thus preventing further loss of species. The lower dam, built in the mid-1900s, is 1.5 feet tall and 45 feet long and is expected to be removed by the end of November. The removal of the upper and lower dams on Ferson Creek is expected to restore six river miles.
Contact: Ken Anderson, Kane County Department of Environmental Management, 630-208-3179, andersonken@co.kane.il.us.

Eel River Headwaters Restoration, Eel River, MA: These earthen dams include wooden and concrete bog control structures, and each measures roughly eight feet tall and 250 feet long. Located in Plymouth, the dams have controlled the operation of

cranberry bogs since the late nineteenth century. Three of the dams have been removed, and the remaining four are slated for removal in December. These removals are part of a project that will restore habitat for American eel, herring, and brook trout. The project will also restore 1.7 miles of the Eel River, and 40 acres of wetlands that include 17,000 Atlantic white cedar trees.

Contact: Brian Graber, American Rivers, 413-585-5896, bgraber@amrivers.org.

Lower Dam, Ox Pasture Brook, MA: This 8-foot tall, 70-foot long dam, which is slated for removal in December, was built for recreational purposes. By restoring one river mile, the removal of this concrete and earthen dam will benefit American eel and rainbow smelt in addition to improving water quality.

Contact: Alex Hackman, Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game Division of Ecological Restoration, alex.hackman@state.ma.us.

Lower Flume Dam, Red Brook, MA: The removal of the lower flume of Red Brook occurred in August and restored 0.5 river miles. Reasons for the lower flume's removal include habitat enhancement, improvement of sediment transport, and elimination of erosion potential in the future. The removal of the concrete and steel structure expanded spawning habitat for salter brook trout, improved floodplain connectivity, enhanced natural sediment transport, and facilitated fish passage for diadromous fish.

Contact: Tim Purinton, Massachusetts Riverways Program, 617-626-1542, tim.purinton@state.ma.us.

Middle Flume Dam, Red Brook, MA: The removal of the Middle Flume of Red Brook occurred in August and restored 0.5 river miles. Reasons for the Middle Flume's removal include habitat enhancement, improvement of sediment transport, and elimination of erosion potential in the future. The removal of the concrete structure expanded spawning habitat for salter brook trout, improved floodplain connectivity, enhanced natural sediment transport, and facilitated fish passage for diadromous fish.

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 Hurricane Agnes in 1972. 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, which began in 2009, will improve fish passage and decrease this recreational hazard. This project is being removed thanks to Maryland Department of Natural Resources and ARRA stimulus funds provided to American Rivers by NOAA.

Contact: Serena McClain, American Rivers, 202-347-7550, smcclain@amrivers.org.

Maple Hill Dam, Butternut Creek, MI: Located in Charlotte, this 3.5-foot tall, 25-foot long concrete dam was originally built for irrigation purposes. Its removal will

improve fish habitat and facilitate fish passage through the restoration of three river miles.

Contact: Chris Freiburger, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 517-373-6644, freiburg@michigan.gov.

Cascade Dam, north branch of the Clinton River, MI: Located in Romeo, the removal of this 18-foot tall, 120-foot long concrete dam will restore access to high quality habitat for steelhead and other aquatic species.

Wolcott Dam, north branch of the Clinton River, MI: This concrete dam, which is two feet tall and 45 feet long, was originally built to power a mill. Removal of the Wolcott Dam will restore access to high quality habitat for steelhead and other aquatic species.

Rice Creek Dam, Rice Creek, 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 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 because it is historically significant, openly visible and in a public park, and the only dam on the creek, thus its removal would open the entirety of Rice Creek (a cold water trout stream) to fish passage.

Contact: Carl Fedders, City of Marshall, 269-781-3985, cfedders@cityofmarshall.com.

Chesaning Dam, Shiawassee River, MI: Located in the City of Chesaning, the 9-foot tall by 250-foot long dam was owned by the city and was built in 1863. The structure failed and was removed to alleviate concerns over safety and liability. The removal, which restored 18 river miles, has improved safety, recreational use of the river, fish passage, aquatic habitats, and the river's aesthetic appeal.

Contact: Mike Neilson, Wade Trim Engineering, 989-686-3100.

Thompson Dam, Thompson Creek, MI: This concrete dam, located in Thompson, stood at five feet tall and was 35 feet long. It was built in 1940 as part of the state fish hatchery. The removal will provide access to two miles of fish habitat in this headwater stream. Lower water temperatures as a result of the removal are also expected to benefit local trout populations.

Contact: Jessica Mistak, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 906-249-1611, mistakjl@michigan.gov.

Nashville Dam, Thornapple River, MI: Located in Barry County, this 8-foot tall, 170-foot long rock/timbercrib dam was originally built in 1890 to power a local mill. Removal of the Nashville Dam will restore access to 60 miles of habitat for aquatic species and is expected to open up additional access to park land. A fairly robust monitoring plan is also being planned by a number of local partners to assess the success of this restoration project.

Contact: Joanne Barnard, Barry Conservation District, 269-948-8056,
joanne.barnard@mi.nacdn.net.

Unnamed Dam, Williams Creek, MI: This concrete and earthen dam was built in 1924 as a state fish hatchery. Its removal will restore two river miles and facilitate the passage of salmon and steelhead.

Contact: Jessica Mistak, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, 906-249-1611,
mistakjl@michigan.gov.

Unnamed Dam, Sims Creek, NC: This dam was removed in order to allow aquatic wildlife to have better access to the headwaters of Sims Creek. The Blue Ridge Parkway and National Park Service were in charge of the removal of this dam and received help from the Appalachian State University Chapter of Friends of the Blue Ridge Parkway. The dam's removal will reduce sedimentation and benefit the creek's brown trout population.

Contact: Bob Cherry, Blue Ridge Parkway, 828-295-7591, bob_cherry@nps.gov.

Unnamed Dam, Toe River, NC: This 10-foot tall concrete dam was built in 1918 for the purposes of power generation. Its removal restored 44 river miles and provided additional habitat for olive darter, sharphead darter, and Appalachian elktoe mussel. The dam removal has also played a role in improving access to the river and recreational opportunities. Spruce Pine, the dam's location, was named a Heritage Trout Water City by the state of North Carolina. Additionally, Toe River Valley Watch has begun work on a paddling trail.

Contact: Cliff Vinson, Blue Ridge Conservation and Development Council, 828-765-4701, cliff.vinson@ns.usda.gov.

Steele's Mill Dam Hitchcock Creek, Yadkin River, 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. Removal of this stone dam restored 15 miles of habitat for American shad, hickory shad, striped bass, American eel, and Atlantic sturgeon. Project proponents also anticipate that the dam removal will improve tourism in Richmond County by improving recreational opportunities on Hitchcock Creek.

Contact: Monty Crump, City of Rockingham, 910-895-9088,
citymanager@gorockingham.com.

Maxwell Pond Dam, Black Brook, NH: Removal of Maxwell Pond Dam on New Hampshire's Black Brook (a tributary of the Merrimack River) is one example of a project that will have many benefits for the community. The City of Manchester, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, and other partners worked together 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 anticipation of the new free-flowing stream. This project also improved overall water quality and will be instrumental in getting 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.

Winnicut Dam, Winnicut River, NH: Built in 1957, the Winnicut Dam was removed in August 2009 in order to provide an additional 39 miles of historic spawning habitat for blueback herring, American eel, and rainbow smelt. Boaters are also expected to benefit from improved recreational opportunities that have resulted from the dam's removal. The project was removed by New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services with ARRA stimulus funds provided by NOAA.

Contact: Kevin Lucey, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, 603-559-0026, kevin.lucey@des.nh.gov.

Seber Dam, Musconetcong River, NJ: This 100-foot long dam was located in Hackettstown. Its removal improved water quality, facilitated fish passage, reduced flood hazards, and created more boating opportunities.

Contact: Beth Styler Barry, Musconetcong Watershed Association, 908-537-7060, beth@musconetcong.org.

Fort Covington Dam, Salmon River, NY: The Fort Covington Dam was the first barrier on the Salmon River, located five miles from where it meets the St. Lawrence River. The deteriorated and undersized dam was a public safety hazard that also contributed 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@americanrivers.org.

Unnamed dam, Stillwater River, OH: This dam was built in the 1920s for flood control. It was made of concrete and stood eight feet tall was 150 feet long. Its removal, which will restore one mile of the Stillwater River, will benefit small-mouth bass, reduce silting, and diminish bank erosion. Other benefits of the dam's removal include greater access to the river, and more boating and fishing opportunities.

Contact: Joe Zimmerman, Five Rivers MetroParks, 937-277-4825, joseph.zimmerman@metroparks.org.

Savage Rapids Dam, Rogue River, OR: This 39-foot high, 500-foot long dam was built in 1921 for water supply purposes. Its removal is expected to benefit coho salmon, steelhead trout, and chinook salmon.

Contact: Bob Hunter, Oregon WaterWatch, 541-772-6116, bob@waterwatch.org.

Smethport Reservoir, Blacksmith Run, PA: Originally built in 1881, this 21-foot tall, 105-foot long, high-hazard dam was removed in 2009. The removal restored 1.9 river miles, and restored brook trout habitats and populations. Contact Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6120, lh-segedy@amrivers.org.

Carters Dam, Conewango Creek, PA: This concrete dam was built in 1866 for industrial purposes. It was owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was six feet tall and 400 feet long. The Carters Dam was a deteriorating structure, and its removal restored 3.4 river miles. The removal improved water quality, reconnected fragmented mussel habitats, and restored passage for host species.

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

Boydstown Dam, Connoquenessing Creek, PA: Located in Butler, this concrete and earthen dam was owned by the Pennsylvania-American Water Company. It was built in 1896 for water supply purposes and stood at 28 feet tall and was 330 feet long. The dam was removed for both economic reasons and safety concerns, and the removal has resulted in improved water quality.

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

Collapsible Butler Dam, Connequenessing Creek, PA: The Collapsible Butler Dam is expected to be removed by the end of November. The dam is a failing structure, and its removal is occurring for ecological and safety reasons. The removal is expected to facilitate fish passage.

Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6120, lh-segedy@amrivers.org.

Harmony Junction Dam, Connoquenessing Creek, PA: This 8.5-foot tall by 153-foot long concrete dam was originally built in 1915 for industrial purposes. The dam was purchased in recent years by the Wild Waterways Conservancy for the purposes of removing the dam and reconnecting the floodplain and improving instream storage and water quality. In addition to decreased flooding, the removal has resulted in the restoration of 15 river miles for aquatic species and increased access and recreational opportunities.

Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6120, lh-segedy@amrivers.org.

Barr Slope Reservoir, trib. to Dixon Run, PA: This earthen dam is located in Clymer, and was constructed in 1908 for water supply. This 27-foot tall, 320 foot long dam was removed in 2009 because of safety concerns.

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

Axe Factory Dam, Fishing Creek, PA: The Axe Factory Dam was removed for ecological, liability, and economic reasons. The removal restored three river miles and improved fish passage.

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

Lake Poco Dam, trib. to Jacoby Creek, PA: This 13-foot tall, 200-foot long earthen dam was a failing structure that was removed due to safety concerns. By removing the dam, the tributary's water quality will improve and 0.6 river miles will be restored. Contact: Vince Humenay, Department of Environmental Protection, 814-342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Unnamed Dam, Johnson Run, PA: This 5-foot high concrete dam was originally built for water supply in 1960. The removal reduced 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.

Unnamed Dam, Jordan Creek, PA: The dam was owned by Trimet Technical Products and was built in 1920 for industrial purposes. This 3-foot tall, 70-foot long concrete dam was removed in 2009 and has resulted in restoration of two river miles for aquatic species and improved water quality. Contact: Sara Strassman, American Rivers, 717-763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Geises Dam, Lithia Springs Creek, PA: Located in Northumberland, the 5-foot tall concrete dam was built in 1960 for water supply purposes. The dam was removed for safety and economic reasons. The removal resulted in improved water quality and the restoration of two river miles. Contact: Vince Humenay, Department of Environmental Protection, 814-342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Howell Dam, trib. to Little Sewickley Creek, PA: This 23-foot tall, 387-foot long earthen dam was originally built in 1910 for water supply. No longer in use, the removal of this high-hazard structure has improved water quality and restored one mile of the creek. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6120, lh-segedy@amrivers.org.

Intake Dam, Little Shickshinny Creek, PA: This 8-foot tall, 40-foot long concrete dam was owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission and was built for water supply purposes. Removal of the dam has resulted in improved water quality for aquatic species. Contact: Vince Humenay, Department of Environmental Protection, 814-342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Service Water Dam, Mahoning Creek, PA: Located in Danville, this 10-foot tall, 140-foot long concrete dam was removed in order to restore 8.9 river miles of habitat for fish and to improve water quality. Contact: Vince Humenay, Department of Environmental Protection, 814-342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Saucon Park Dam, Saucon Creek, PA: This 4.5-foot tall, 125-foot long concrete dam was originally built for industrial purposes. The removal of the Saucon Park Dam

restored three miles of spawning habitat for migratory fish, reduced localized flooding, and also resulted in better water quality.

Contact: Sara Strassman, American Rivers, 717-763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Plymouth Dam, Schuylkill River, PA: This pre-1930 timber-crib dam was eight feet tall and 330 feet long and built for industrial purposes. It was owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was removed for ecological, safety, and economic reasons. Its removal restored 24 miles of the Schuylkill River and improved habitats for American shad and American eel, more boating and fishing opportunities, and greater access to the river.

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

Vincent Dam, Schuylkill River, PA: This 7-foot tall, 342-foot long timber-crib dam was built in 1842 for industrial purposes. It was owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was removed for ecological, safety, and economic reasons. Its removal restored 55 miles of the Schuylkill River, resulting in better water quality, improved habitats for American shad and American eel, and more boating and fishing opportunities.

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

Snare Run, Snare Run Reservoir, PA: This 22-foot high concrete and stone dam, located in Williamsburg, was built in 1904 for water supply purposes. The dam was a failing structure that was removed for both safety and economic reasons. The removal resulted in improved water quality.

Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6120, lh-segedy@amrivers.org.

Unnamed Dam, West Branch Chester Creek, PA: This 10-foot high, 90-foot long dam, which is slated for removal in December, was built in 1917 for industrial purposes and is being removed for both ecological and safety reasons. The dam is made of concrete and stone and is in an advanced state of disrepair. The removal will restore 0.3 river miles and facilitate fish passage.

Contact: Sara Strassman, American Rivers, 717-763-0741, sstrassman@amrivers.org.

Green Lane Dam, Yellow Breeches Creek, PA: This concrete dam, which measures nine feet high and is 140 feet long, is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Located in New Cumberland, the dam was built in 1915 for industrial purposes and is being removed due to both ecological and safety concerns. The removal of the Green Lane Dam will restore 1.8 miles of Yellow Breeches Creek, one of Pennsylvania's premiere trout streams, and enhance fishing and boating opportunities.

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

Wasena Park Dam, Roanoke River, VA: The 5-foot tall Wasena Park Dam was removed for ecological and recreational reasons. The absence of the dam benefits logperch and creates more boating opportunities.

Contact: Greg Reed, Western Virginia Water Authority, 540-853-5700, info@westernvawater.org.

Satus Dam, Satus Creek, WA: Located in Toppenish, the Satus Dam was built as part of the Wapato Irrigation Project. It was 3.5 feet high and 125 feet long and cost \$250,000 to remove. The removal of the concrete dam restored approximately 90 river miles, which improved habitat for steelhead trout.

Contact: Brandon Rogers, Yakama Nation Fisheries, brandonr@yakama.com

Unnamed Dam, Skokomish River, WA: This dam was owned by Tacoma Power, and built in 1953. Its removal will restore three river miles and facilitate fish passage.

Contact: Mike Anderson, Skokomish Watershed Action Team, 206-624-6430, manderson@twsnw.org.

Hemlock Dam, Trout Creek, WA: Originally built in 1935 for power generation, the 25-foot high Hemlock Dam was removed in 2009 to eliminate safety concerns at this high hazard structure and to restore migratory fish habitat. The removal of the dam restored 15 river miles and improved habitat for steelhead trout.

Contact: Kavita Heyn, American Rivers, 503-827-8648, kheyn@amrivers.org.

Bruton Dam, tributary to the Yakima River, WA: This 8-foot tall concrete dam was built in 1965 for irrigation diversion. The removal of the Bruton Dam has restored 30 river miles and provided upstream passage and habitat for salmon.

Contact: Kittitas Conservation Trust, 509-649-2951, kct@inlandnet.com.

Namahbin Roller Mill Dam, Bark River, WI: The dam, located in Waukesha County, failed during floods in 2008 and is now slated for removal this year.

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