



72 Dams Removed to Restore Rivers in 2014

American Rivers releases annual list including dams in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin

Nationwide, 1,185 dams have been removed to date.

Dam removal brings a variety of benefits to local communities, including restoring river health and clean water, revitalizing fish and wildlife, improving public safety and recreation, and enhancing local economies. Working in a variety of functions with partner organizations throughout the country, American Rivers contributed financial and technical support in many of the removals.

Contact information is provided for dam removals, if available. For further information about the list, please contact Jessie Thomas-Blate, American Rivers, Associate Director, Conservation at 202.347.7550 or jthomas@americanrivers.org.

This list includes all known dam removals that occurred in 2014, regardless of the level of American Rivers' involvement. Inclusion on this list does not indicate endorsement by American Rivers. Dams are categorized alphabetically by state.

Hammer Diversion Dam, South Fork Cottonwood Creek, California

In September 2014, the Hammer Diversion Dam was removed on the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek. Built around 1934, this dam was originally used for hydropower. However, the fish ladder constructed at the dam was no longer functioning. This dam removal opened up five miles of historic Spring Chinook and Steelhead Trout habitat. *Contact:* Tricia Parker Hamelberg, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 530-527-3043 x248, Tricia_Parker@fws.gov

HJFD 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10 (Holy Jim Canyon) and TCFD 7, 9, 10, & 11 (Trabuco Creek), California

These nine dams, ranging from 1.5 to 9-feet in height and 12 to 40-feet in length, were removed by the U.S. Forest Service in December of this year in Rancho Santa Margarita. These are the first of hopefully many more dams to be removed to restore riverine health and provide passage for several aquatic species in the southwest canyons of the Santa Ana Mountains. *Contact:* Kirsten Winter, U.S. Forest Service, 858-674-2956, kwinter@fs.fed.us

Lion Creek Diversion Dam, Lion Creek, California

The Lion Creek Diversion Dam was removed near Ojai in October 2014. At a height of 3-feet and a length of 25-feet, this dam was built around 1940 to provide water for the Middle Lion Creek Campground. However, this concrete diversion dam was no longer serving a useful purpose and was removed to restore seven miles of habitat for spawning Steelhead Trout.

Unknown Dam, Olds Creek, California

Though the name of this dam is unknown, it is believed to have been constructed around 1908 by the Mendocino Redwood Company. This dam was removed to restore 2.6 miles of habitat for Coho Salmon. *Contact:* Anna Halligan, Trout Unlimited, ahalligan@tu.org

Dewey No. 1, Denver, Colorado

This municipal water storage dam was removed in December 2014, after outliving its original purpose. Built around 1900, this earthen dam measured 15-feet high and 3600-feet long. Project proponents expect some economic benefit to the removal if the site is developed for commercial use in the future.

Moosup Dam #1, Moosup River, Connecticut

In June 2014, this 6-feet high by 90-feet long stone dam was removed from the Moosup River. Its removal opened 1.62 miles of river habitat for fish passage. This project is part of a planned suite of five dam removals. *Contact:* Amy Singler, American Rivers, 413-584-2183, asingler@americanrivers.org

Byrnes Mill Dam (Dam No. 1), White Clay Creek National Wild and Scenic River, Delaware

On December 4th, 2014, the Byrnes Mill Dam (also known as White Clay Creek Dam No. 1) was removed to allow for fish passage. It is the first recorded dam removal in the State of Delaware. The removal reconnects 3.5 miles of habitat for migratory and resident fish in the White Clay Creek National Wild and Scenic River to the tidal Christina and Delaware Rivers, and is the first of several anticipated removals along this stretch of river. The project was led by the University of Delaware Water Resources Agency with funding from American Rivers-NOAA Community-Based Restoration Program. *Contact:* Laura Craig, American Rivers, 856-786-9000, lcraig@americanrivers.org

Boone Waterworks Dam, Des Moines River, Iowa

It was a long winter of construction, but removal of the Boone Waterworks Dam (3 feet height by 212 feet length) on the Des Moines River was completed in April 2014. Built in 1933, five fatalities had been reported since 1971 at this concrete dam site. The City of Boone decided to remove this safety hazard and improve recreation by converting it to rapids.

Goldfield Dam, Shell Rock River, Iowa

This project removed a former low-head dam (4.5 feet height by 50 feet length) and converted the site into small rock-arch rapids in August 2014. This structure was built around 1934 by the City of Goldfield. The project was a collaborative effort between the City, local citizens, and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), who supplied some of the grant funds and assisted with project management, design, and construction supervision. This project is expected to improve fish passage, stabilize eroding bluffs, and create fish habitat upstream.

Manchester Dam, Maquoketa River, Iowa

Originally built around 1905, the Manchester Dam (11 feet height by 154 feet length) was removed earlier this year as a town revitalization project, including the future installation of a whitewater park. This project had many partners, including Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Resource Enhancement and Protection Program, Vision Iowa, and many others. Along with the dam removal, another big project expense was the need to lower an existing water main in the river bed.

Quasqueton Dam, Wapsipinicon River, Iowa

This project removed the Quasqueton Dam (6 feet height by 210 feet length) and converted the site into rock arch rapids in late August 2014. Built in 1932, the dam was owned by the City of Quasqueton and was on the Wapsipinicon River Water Trail in Buchanan County. Iowa Department of Natural Resources low-head dam mitigation grants and technical/design support helped make this project possible. This dam removal is expected to improve fish passage and recreational safety. [Click here](#) to view a video of the dangerous conditions created by this dam.

Rockford Dam, Shell Rock River, Iowa

Built around 1872, this dam (8 feet height by 170 feet length) originally provided water power for a grain mill. However, the structure had fallen into disrepair and needed to be removed. This project opened up 60 miles of seasonal habitat for mussels and several native fish like smallmouth bass, walleye, and rock bass. It also eliminated a safety hazard and improved access to the river. Stream bank restoration immediately followed this dam removal and has restored the river's health and improved navigation for both paddlers and anglers on a scenic part of the Shell Rock River. *Contact:* Louise Mauldin, USFWS, 608-783-8407, louise_mauldin@fws.gov

Hoffman Duffy Dam, Unnamed tributary to Rattlesnake Creek, Idaho

In October 2104, the Bureau of Land Management removed this 9.5-foot high and 570-foot long earthen dam that was creating a retention pond for seasonal runoff. Dam removal mitigated safety concerns for downstream residents and a nearby highway. A smaller impoundment was maintained for migratory birds and antelope. *Contact:* Ken Donley, Bureau of Land Management, 208-373-3857, Kdonley@blm.gov

Dam #1, Des Plaines River, Illinois

Located near Wheeling, Illinois, this 5-foot high by 127-foot long dam was owned by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. Its removal opened 9 miles of river habitat. This restoration project on the Des Plaines River will eventually involve seven total removals between Wisconsin and Joliet, Illinois. *Contact:* Eric Otto, Forest Preserves of Cook County, 708-771-1382, eric.otto@cookcountyil.gov

Dam #2, Des Plaines River, Illinois

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County owned this 4.5-foot high by 151-foot long dam. Its removal opened 13 miles of river habitat. This restoration project on the Des Plaines River will eventually involve seven total removals between Wisconsin and Joliet, Illinois. *Contact:* Eric Otto, Forest Preserves of Cook County, 708-771-1382, eric.otto@cookcountyil.gov

Washburn Mill Pond Dam, Salmon River, Maine

Owned by the Town of Washburn, this concrete dam was built in the late 1800's. In March 2014, this dam was removed to reconnect 20 miles of stream for the benefit of Atlantic Salmon and Eastern Brook Trout. This removal also improved fishing, reduced maintenance costs, and improved public safety. *Contact:* Nick Archer, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 207-764-0477, nick.d.archer@maine.gov

Bartlett Pond Dam, Wekepeke Brook, Massachusetts

This 84-foot long concrete dam was owned by the Town of Lancaster, and removed for safety, ecological, and economic reasons. Its removal opened up 18 miles of habitat for Eastern Brook Trout and other coldwater-dependant fish species. *Contact:* Amy Singler, American Rivers, 413-584-2183, asingler@americanrivers.org

Carding Mill Dam, Cold River, Massachusetts

In the 1800's, this stone dam (8 feet height by 80 feet length) was constructed as a mill dam, and it was later used for cranberry bog water control. In March 2014, the dam was removed only 20 days after the initial site visit because it was deemed a major safety hazard by the inspecting engineer. Partners (Town of Harwich, Harwich Conservation Trust, and Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration) fast-tracked the project with emergency permits. Ultimately, the project opened up 0.6 miles of river habitat while removing a safety hazard. *Contact:* Alex Hackman, Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game, 617-626-1548, alex.hackman@state.ma.us

International Paper Co. Dam No. 2, Fall River, Massachusetts

Built for industrial water supply in the 1880's, this stone and timber mortar dam was 10-foot high by 50-foot long. This project, completed in December 2014, opened up 41 miles of habitat for Eastern Brook Trout, river herring, Sea Lamprey, and American Eel. *Contact:* Amy Singler, American Rivers, 413-584-2183, asingler@americanrivers.org

Kinne Brook Dam, Kinne Brook, Massachusetts

In September 2014, the Kinne Brook Dam was removed to improve habitat connectivity over a ten mile span for Eastern Brook Trout and other coldwater-dependant fish species. This concrete dam (6 feet height by 30 feet length) was built in 1941 to create a private bass pond. Funds from the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Environmental Quality Incentives Program were used for this dam removal. *Contact:* Amy Singler, American Rivers, 413-584-2183, asingler@americanrivers.org

Mill Pond Dam, Third Herring Brook, Massachusetts

This project is the first of three dam removals on Third Herring Brook. The South Shore YMCA owned this stone and earthen dam. Its removal opened 0.3 miles of river for passage of river herring, American Eel, and Eastern Brook Trout, and improved public safety. *Contact:* Samantha Woods, North and South Rivers Watershed Association, 781-659-8168

Ceresco Dam, Kalamazoo River, Michigan

On June 5, 2014, this 23-foot high and 350-foot long concrete dam was removed to restore 2.5 miles and reconnect 15 miles of aquatic habitat in the Kalamazoo River watershed. Originally built around 1906 for hydropower purposes, this removal was designed to improve river habitat, water quality, and nutrient cycling; restore a natural flow regime and sediment transport; and improve habitat for fishing and paddling. *Contact:* Luke Trumble, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Dam Safety, 517-284-5581, trumblel@michigan.gov

Childsdale Dam, Rogue River, Michigan

In October 2014, the remnants of the Childsdale Dam were finally removed following a breach during floods in 1986. This 35-foot long rock crib dam once supplied water to a paper mill. Now it has been removed in order to improve stream stability, provide aquatic organism passage, and allow for safe canoe/kayak travel. *Contact:* Scott Hanshue, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division, 269-685-6851 x118, hanshues1@michigan.gov

Freeport Dam, Coldwater River, Michigan

The 100 feet concrete Freeport Dam was removed in October 2014, after it had fallen into disrepair. Seventeen miles of fish habitat have been opened up by this project, improving stream stability, providing aquatic organism passage, and enhancing angling opportunities. *Contact:* Scott Hanshue, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division, 269-685-6851 x118, hanshues1@michigan.gov

Misty Acres Dam, Unnamed tributary to Betsie River, Michigan

Built in the 1930's, this 6-foot high and 45-foot long dam was originally used for a private family farm. Having fallen into a state of disrepair, the dam was removed in August 2014 to restore the natural stream channel and eliminate the risk of a future dam failure. The

dam material at this site was used to construct a snake hibernaculum. *Contact:* Kimberly Balke, Conservation Resource Alliance, 231-946-6817, kim@rivercare.org

Morgan Dam, Highbanks Creek, Michigan

In October 2014, the Morgan Dam was removed because it had fallen into a state of disrepair. This 5-foot high by 200-foot long old mill dam was made of rock and concrete. Its removal opened 31 miles of river habitat, and improved stream stability and aquatic organism passage. *Contact:* Joanne Barnard, Barry Conservation District, 269-948-8056, joanne.barnard@mi.nacdn.net

Prairie Creek Dam, Prairie Creek, Michigan

Standing at 7-foot high and 60-foot long, the Prairie Creek Dam was removed this fall in order to improve stream stability, provide aquatic organism passage, and enhance angling opportunities. This project opened up 21 miles of habitat. *Contact:* Scott Hanshue, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division, 269-685-6851 x118, hanshues1@michigan.gov

Boyce Pond Dam/Horseshoe Pond Dam, Unnamed tributary to Kemp Brook, New Hampshire

Originally built in the late 1700's or early 1800's for a sawmill, this 11-foot high by 210-foot long rock and earthen dam was removed primarily for safety reasons. There was a risk that a dam failure would impact a small rural road downstream. Removal in October 2014 has opened up four miles of habitat for fish passage and improved water quality.

Union Village Dam, Branch River, New Hampshire

Built around 1861, this privately owned concrete and masonry hydropower dam was 15-foot high and 103-foot long. In October 2014, it was removed for safety reasons and to eliminate maintenance costs.

Camp Inawendiwin Lower Dam, Friendship Creek, New Jersey

This earthen/timber dam was built for recreational purposes. Standing at 11-foot high and 450-foot long, it had become dilapidated following a storm and needed to be removed for safety reasons. *Contact:* Darin Shaffer, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, darin.shaffer@dep.nj.gov

Cedar Creek Weir, Cedar Creek, New Jersey

Built in 1932, the U.S. Geological Survey used this 5-foot high by 60-foot long concrete dam for stream gauging. This removal has restored three miles of habitat through improved tidal flushing and migratory fish access. It has also eliminated an erosion hazard and reduced flooding impacts. This project was a joint effort of USFWS, Barnegat Bay Partnership of Ocean County College, and Berkeley Township. *Contact:* Eric Schrading, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 609-646-9310, Eric_Schrading@fws.gov

Piraneo Lake Dam, Unnamed tributary to Pequest River, New Jersey

Made of concrete, stone, and earth, this 10-foot high by 400-foot long dam had fallen into disrepair after being damaged by a storm. It was removed in January 2014. *Contact:* Darin Shaffer, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, darin.shaffer@dep.nj.gov

Unexpected Road Dam, Unnamed tributary to Hospitality Branch, New Jersey

This 7.5-foot high by 800-foot long earthen/timber dam had fallen into disrepair after being damaged by a storm. It was removed in July 2014. *Contact:* Darin Shaffer, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, darin.shaffer@dep.nj.gov

Fink Dam, Harpham Dam, Heart Break Dam, Oscada Dam, & Pittinger Dam, Unnamed tributary to Cuyahoga River, Ohio

In September 2014, these five dilapidated earthen dams were removed by the National Park Service from an unnamed tributary to the Cuyahoga River that flows through the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The dams range in height from 15 to 20 feet. *Contact:* Mark E. Baker, National Park Service, 303-969-2921, mark_e_baker@nps.gov

Hoefet Dam, Birch Creek (tributary of Umatilla River), Oregon

This 5-foot tall concrete dam was originally used for irrigation purposes. Its removal opened up 66 miles for migration of federally-listed summer steelhead, as well as Redband Trout and Coho Salmon.

Pine Meadow Ranch Dam, Whychus Creek, Oregon

In the late 1980's, this 6-foot tall concrete dam replaced early earthen irrigation structures dating back to the 1800's. Partners on this project helped the dam owner, Pine Meadow Ranch, work out a better, more efficient source of irrigation water, and the concrete structure was removed to open up 13 miles of habitat for steelhead and salmon while reconnecting the floodplain. This project was funded by the Pelton-Round Butte Mitigation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Reser Family Foundation, Patagonia, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Atlas Dam, Hokendauqua Creek, Pennsylvania

In October 2014, the water supply dam for the Atlas Cement Plant was removed from Hokendauqua Creek. Built in 1869, the concrete dam measured 12-foot high and 600-foot long. Its removal restored access to 25 miles of aquatic habitat. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

Commodore Dam, Hinty Run, Pennsylvania

Built in the 1940's, this earthen and concrete core dam was used for the public water supply by the Green Township Water Authority. In June 2014, this 16-foot high and 230-foot long dam was removed in order to increase habitat connectivity for wild brook trout

and eliminate a high-hazard dam. *Contact:* Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6130, lhollingsworthsegedy@americanrivers.org

Cove Valley Christian Camp Dam, Little Cove Creek, Pennsylvania

Owned by the Cove Valley Christian Camp, this 25-foot high concrete structure was removed in April 2014. The project is expected to improve water quality and passage for resident fish. American Rivers funded and managed the design and permitting phase through a Pennsylvania-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) technical agreement. *Contact:* Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6130, lhollingsworthsegedy@americanrivers.org

Derry Run Basin C Dam, Tributary to Little Conewago Creek, Pennsylvania

This 8-foot high by 220-foot long earthen dam was removed in September 2014. This dam experienced a partial failure during a storm event. Subsequently, the owner determined that the dam was not needed for stormwater management. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

Duck Marsh Pond Dam No. 26 & Duck Marsh Pond Dam No. 27, Mosquito Creek, Pennsylvania

This pair of earthen dams was built in the 1950's by the Pennsylvania Game Commission for waterfowl habitat and lake fishing. Removal of Dam No. 26 (10 feet height by 670 feet length) and Dam No. 27 (8 feet height by 600 feet length) will reconnect habitat for brook trout and improve recreational opportunities. These projects were completed with Pennsylvania Game Commission labor and equipment. *Contact:* Chip Schaffer, PA Game Commission, 717-787-9620 x3602, fschaffer@state.pa.us

Duck Pond Dam, Muddy Run, Pennsylvania

This sheet metal dam (6 feet height by 100 feet length) was constructed in the 1980's by the PA Game Commission and PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to create waterfowl habitat. This dam never functioned as designed and was no longer serving any useful purpose; it was subsequently removed in October 2014. The removal opened nine miles of habitat to allow for a spawning run for lake fish, restoration of wetland functionality, and elimination of a public safety hazard. *Contact:* Jake Weiland, PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 724-368-8811, jweiland@pa.gov

Furnace Creek Dam, Furnace Creek, Pennsylvania

Built around 1960 for municipal water supply purposes, the earthen Furnace Creek Dam was 63-feet high by 372-feet long. It was removed in August 2014. *Contact:* Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6130, lhollingsworthsegedy@americanrivers.org

Han Maum Dam, Trib to Leavitt Branch Broadhead Creek, Pennsylvania

This dam was removed in November 2014. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

Hershey School Intake Dam, Spring Creek, Pennsylvania

This 5.5-foot high by 35-foot long concrete dam was removed in April 2014 because it was no longer serving a useful purpose. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

Kladder Dam, Frankstown Branch, Pennsylvania

Built in the 1920's, the Hollidaysburg Borough used this earthen and concrete dam to supply water. The removal of the Kladder Dam (10 feet height by 100 feet length) in October 2014 will jettison a blockage to fish passage for a previously unknown wild brook trout stream and eliminate a liability for the borough. A second, partially breached upstream dam will be removed in 2015 to open an additional mile of habitat. *Contact:* Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6130, lhollingsworthsegedy@americanrivers.org

Mt Joy (SICO) Dam, Little Chiques Creek, Pennsylvania

In July 2014, this 4-foot high by 80-foot long stone masonry dam was removed. It was originally built by a private owner for recreational purposes. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

Picric Dam, Drifetwood Branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, Pennsylvania

This 4-foot high by 100-foot long dam was removed after it was determined that it no longer served a useful purpose. This removal opened up 21.6 miles of habitat for fish passage and eliminated obsolete infrastructure. This project used Sinnemahoning Settlement Funds. *Contact:* Ben Lorson, PA Fish and Boat Commission, 814-359-5106, belorson@pa.gov

Rounick Pond Dam, Mill Creek, Pennsylvania

This 6-foot high by 50-foot long masonry dam was removed in 2014 because it was no longer serving a useful purpose. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

SunRay (Hospital) Dam and unnamed remnant, Conewango Creek, Pennsylvania

Built in the early 1900's, the Warren State Hospital built this dam for water supply purposes. Previously, a rock-filled timber crib remnant dam had existed at this site since the 1870's. This 10-foot high by 200-foot long dam was no longer serving a useful purpose and was removed in September 2014. This project opened more than 27 miles of habitat for freshwater mussels and fish host species (including endangered mussel species), removed the last barriers on mainstem, improved public safety, reduced flood risk, and improved safety for boating access. Removal of these final barriers contributed

significantly to Conewango Creek being nominated for, and winning, Pennsylvania 2015 River of the Year recognition. *Contact:* Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy, American Rivers, 412-727-6130, lhollingsworthsegedy@americanrivers.org

Two Mile Run Dam, Two Mile Run, Pennsylvania

This 3-feet high by 30-feet long dam was removed to restore five miles of river. *Contact:* Jack Kraeuter, PA Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety, 717-772-5959, jkraeuter@pa.gov

Washburn Run Dam, Washburn Run, Pennsylvania

In the 1930's, the PA Game Commission built this stone masonry water supply dam (5 feet height by 46 feet length) for a camp. This project will make one mile of habitat available to wild brook trout and improve the thermal profile of the river. This project was a design/build partnership between PA Fish and Boat Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. *Contact:* Ben Lorson, PA Fish and Boat Commission, 814-359-5106, belorson@pa.gov

Brown's Mill Dam, East Fork of the Stone's River, Tennessee

Built around 1829, this structure (2 feet height by 70 feet length) was originally made of logs and later fortified with concrete. This project will increase aquatic species diversity, improve water quality, decrease bank erosion, improve public river access, and provide for safer paddling. As a result of this dam removal, the East Fork of the Stones River now has 25 miles of free-flowing stream from Readyville to Walter Hill, TN. *Contact:* Pandy English, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, 615-781-6643, Pandy.English@tn.gov

McCabe Golf Course Dam, Richland Creek, Tennessee

This low-head concrete dam (5 feet height by 50 feet length) was built in 1970 by Metro Nashville to create a pool for water withdrawal to irrigate a golf course. This dam removal returned an 800 feet pool to functioning, diverse riffle-pool stream habitat. It is also located immediately adjacent to a greenway trail and has potential for public education about the benefits of dam removal. This project happened as part of a mandate of the state permit to continue to withdraw water. *Contact:* Mekayle Houghton, Cumberland River Compact, 615-210-9600, Mekayle.Houghton@cumberlandrivercompact.org

Franconia Paper Co. Dam, Wells River, Vermont

This concrete dam (6 feet height by 60 feet length) was built in the early 1900's. Its removal opened up 22 miles of habitat for Eastern Brook Trout and other coldwater-dependant fish species. Fishing opportunities were also enhanced through this project. *Contact:* Ron Rhodes, CT River Watershed Council, rrhodes@ctriver.org

Kendrick Pond Dam, Sugar Hollow Brook, Vermont

This 13-feet high by 35-feet long stone masonry dam impounded a shallow reservoir that impacted the water quality of the downstream trout habitat due to an increase in

temperature and decrease in water quality. Removing the trapped silt ensured that it would not contribute to the phosphorous issues within Lake Champlain. Funding and support for this project came from the Friends of the Town of Pittsford, VT ANR, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Built in the 1870's for an ice pond, this dam's removal opened up ten miles of habitat for brown, brook, and rainbow trout, and improved water quality.

Harvell Dam, Appomattox River, Virginia

This project resulted in successfully removing Harvell Dam (9 feet height by 400 feet length), which was the first blockage on the Appomattox River— restoring permanent fish passage at the site. Built around 1890, this structure was designed first for mills and navigational purposes, and then for hydropower. The previously installed Denil fishway was inadequate for fish passage and a fishway retrofit was not feasible. This project reconnected 126.5 miles of habitat for resident and migratory fish species, expanded access to critical anadromous spawning and rearing habitat, eliminated a drowning threat, reduced flooding potential, provided additional recreational boating opportunities, and provided additional wade fishing opportunities just upstream of the dam. *Contact:* Serena McClain, American Rivers, 202-347-7550, smcclain@americanrivers.org

Marion Kihn Dam, Unnamed tributary to Mekan River, Wisconsin

This privately-owned wooden/earthen dam (8.3 feet height by 290 feet length) was removed due to its state of disrepair, which was causing a public safety hazard. *Contact:* Bill Sturtevant, WI Department of Natural Resources, 608-266-8033, William.Sturtevant@Wisconsin.gov

Poplar Dam, Poplar River, Wisconsin

This dam was 19-feet high by 400-feet long. It was a private dam built for recreational use, and it was removed in 2014. *Contact:* Frank Dallam, WI Department of Natural Resources, 715-635-4064, frank.dallam@wisconsin.gov