



60 dams removed to restore rivers in 2010

American Rivers releases annual list including dams in California, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia and Vermont.

Nationwide, 888 dams have been removed to date. 450 dams have been removed since 1999.

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 and was solely responsible for the removal of a number of others.

Contact information is provided for each dam removal. For further information about the list, please contact Serena McClain, American Rivers' Director of River Restoration Program at 202.243.7044 or smcclain@americanrivers.org.

This list includes all known dam removals that occurred in 2010, regardless of the level of American Rivers' involvement. Dams are categorized by alphabetically by state.

Glenbrook Gulch Dam, Glenbrook Gulch (Albion River), California:

The 10-foot high Glenbrook Gulch Dam removal restored 0.66 miles of the Albion River for coho and steelhead. The project will also restore instream habitat with the placement of large woody debris, re-establish hydrologic connectivity, and prevent collapse of this earthen structure. Contact: Joe Pecharich (NOAA), (707) 575-6095, joe.pecharich@noaa.gov.

Lower Montsweag Dam, Montsweag Brook, Maine:

Lower Montsweag Brook Dam acted as a complete barrier to fish passage. The goal of the project was to restore native and diadromous fisheries resources in the lower watershed through removal of the dam, which was completed in early November 2010. Originally erected as an emergency water source for the Maine Yankee Atomic Plant, the dam is no longer in use because the plant is closed. The removal of the 35-foot tall by 216-foot long dam allowed for diadromous species to benefit including the American eel, river herring, and brook trout. Fish passage was also restored – 20 acres of impoundment, 3 acres of stream and 17 acres of wetlands. It also reconnected the Brook with 200 acres of restored tidal marsh downstream. Another goal of the project is to leverage long-term

monitoring of the brook for hands-on education and field science opportunities for local students. This project was partially funded by the American Rivers-NOAA River Grants program. Contact: Dan Creek (Chewonki Foundation), (207) 332-5792, dncreek@gmail.com.

Martin Brook Upper Dam, Saint Johns River, Maine:

The Martin Brook Upper Dam was removed in 2010 in Madawaska, ME. Contact: Dan Baumert (Natural Resources Conservation Service), dan.baumert@me.usda.gov.

West Winterport Dam, Marsh Stream, Maine:

The removal of the 16-foot by 85-foot long West Winterport Dam from the North Branch of Marsh Stream opened up more than 20 miles of river and stream habitat for a variety of native sea-run fish species, Atlantic salmon, sea-run brook trout, alewives, blueback herring, sea lamprey, American shad, and American eel. Dam removal eliminated a 4.5-mile long impoundment and restored this section of the river to its natural conditions. The North Branch of Marsh Stream has returned to being a complex riverine ecosystem with various pools and riffle/run habitat with large boulders and a mix of sand, gravel, and cobble substrate. A large amount of large woody debris was also uncovered within the stream channel following the removal of the impoundment. The project is also expected to increase recreational fishing opportunities for brook trout. This project was partially funded by the American Rivers-NOAA River Grants program. Contact: John Borrows (Maine Council – Atlantic Salmon Federation), (207) 725-2833, asfjb@blazenetme.net.

Simkins Dam, Patapsco River, Maryland:

The Simkins Dam, which originally powered a textile mill, was removed in 2010 to restore habitat for American eel, alewife, blueback herring and American shad. In addition to restoring 20 miles of habitat for these migratory species, the removal of the Simkins Dam is anticipated to increase oxygenation and improve water quality, restore the natural flow of sediment, and allow for greater navigability for boaters, tubers with the decreased safety hazards. This project was partially funded by an ARRA grant from the NOAA Restoration Center. Contact: Serena McClain (American Rivers), (202) 347-7550, smcclain@amrivers.org.

Union Dam, Patapsco River, Maryland:

The 24-foot tall and 355-foot long Union Dam was built in 1900 for the purposes of powering a textile mill. Hurricane Agnes breached the dam in 1972. Since then, it has exacerbated erosion and created velocity barriers for fish passage. The removal restored 23 miles of the river for migratory fish and eliminated a safety hazard for boaters and other users. This project was partially funded by an ARRA grant from the NOAA Restoration Center. Contact: Serena McClain (American Rivers), (202) 347-7550, smcclain@amrivers.org.

Briggsville Dam, North Branch Hoosic River, Massachusetts:

The removal of the 15-foot high and 200-foot long Briggsville Dam in the town of Clarksburg, Massachusetts involves removing the dam, stabilizing the banks and planting trees, protecting an upstream bridge, and restoring over 30 miles of high quality

headwater streams and exemplary trout habitat. Removing the dam will help its owner, Cascade School Supplies, avoid closing the facility, laying off employees, and leaving the community without one of its largest employers. Cascade School Supplies has been in business for 78 years and seasonally employs more than 150 people in Berkshire County, including their facility in Clarksburg, a small rural town in northwestern Massachusetts. Contact: Brian Graber (American Rivers), (413) 585-5896, bgraber@americanrivers.org.

Forge Pond Dam, Assonet River, Massachusetts:

The Forge Pond Dam in Freetown breached during heavy storms in early February 2010, threatening nearby homes, and served as a wake-up call for dam owners statewide. The 300 year-old dam is one of the most unsafe dams in Massachusetts. The complete removal restored stream habitat for smelt and herring. Contact: Beth Lambert (Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration), 617-626-1549, beth.lambert@state.ma.us.

Lower Hathaway Brook Dam, Hathaway Brook, Massachusetts:

The Lower Hathaway Brook Dam was removed in 2010 in Dalton, MA. Contact: Contact: Doug Gove (AECOM), (781) 224-6316, doug.gove@aecom.com.

Sawmill Pond Dam, Eel River, Massachusetts:

The Sawmill Pond Dam was erected in 1850 and stood 12 feet tall by 100 feet long. This removal restored 2 miles of the Eel River, providing fish passage for the American Eel, Eastern Brook trout and improving water quality. Contact: Alex Hackman (Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration), alex.hackman@state.ma.us.

Upper Hathaway Brook Dam, Hathaway Brook, Massachusetts:

The Upper Hathaway Brook Dam was removed in 2010 in Dalton, MA. Contact: Doug Gove (AECOM), (781) 224-6316, doug.gove@aecom.com.

Cascade Dam, North Branch of the Clinton River, Michigan:

The concrete Cascade Dam stood 18 feet tall and 120 feet wide in Romeo, Michigan. It was removed for ecological reasons, which allowed for unimpeded fish passage through a headwater stream. Contact: Byron Lane (Michigan Department of Environmental Quality), laneb@michigan.gov.

Club Dam, Butternut Creek, Michigan:

Established in the 1960's, The Club Dam in Charlotte, Michigan was a source of irrigation for surrounding communities. The wooden dam stood 3 feet tall by 7 feet long, and when removed restored 17 miles of Butternut Creek. The removal allowed for unimpeded fish passage and restored high gradient habitat and stream function. Contact: Chris Freiburger (Michigan Department of Natural Resources), (517) 373-6644, freiburg@michigan.gov.

Glass Creek Dam, Glass Creek, Michigan:

In 1970, Barry County, Michigan erected the concrete Glass Creek Dam to help the local wildlife. In 2010, the removal of the 5-foot tall and 25-foot long dam restored a mile of

Glass Creek by increasing high gradient habitat, stream function and unimpeded fish passage. Contact: Chris Freiburger (Michigan Department of Natural Resources), (517) 373-6644, freiburg@michigan.gov.

Jonesville Millpond Dam, Saint Joseph River, Michigan:

The 9-foot tall dam Jonesville Millpond Dam was constructed in 1872 as a mill site. The timber crib partially failed and was removed in 2010. Contact: Chris Freiburger (Michigan Department of Natural Resources), (517) 373-6644, freiburg@michigan.gov.

Wolcott Dam, North Branch of the Clinton River, Michigan:

The Wolcott Dam in Wolcott, Michigan was constructed originally as a mill site. This concrete dam stood 2 feet high by 45 feet long. In 2010, Wolcott Dam was removed to restore natural stream function, allow for unimpeded fish passage and restore high gradient habitat. Contact: Chris Freiburger (Michigan Department of Natural Resources), (517) 373-6644, freiburg@michigan.gov.

Heads Pond Dam, Browns Brook, New Hampshire:

The 9-foot tall Heads Pond Dam was removed in 2010 in Hooksett, NH. Contact: Deb Loiselle (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services), (603) 271-8870, Deborah.Loiselle@des.nh.gov.

Homestead Woolen Mills Dam, Ashuelot River, New Hampshire:

The Homestead Woolen Mills Dam, a timber crib structure, had been in disrepair for several years. The high cost to repair the dam, coupled with the desire to restore the free-flowing river, prompted the dam owner, Homestead Woolen Mill, Inc., to pursue removal as an option for meeting dam safety requirements. The dam, which stood 14 feet tall and 170 feet long, was located on the Ashuelot River in Swanzey, New Hampshire, and is immediately downstream from the historic Thompson Covered Bridge. By opening up about 25 miles of river habitat, this project not only restored fish passage, but also improved natural flows and aquatic habitat for a host of freshwater biodiversity in the ecologically significant Ashuelot River. Early feasibility work on this project was partially funded by the American Rivers-NOAA River Grants program. Contact: Deb Loiselle (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services), (603) 271-8870, Deborah.Loiselle@des.nh.gov.

LaSalle Dam, Great Chazy River, New York:

The LaSalle Dam was removed in October of 2010, in Altona, NY. The 40-foot tall and 200-foot wide concrete dam was built in 1923 and was owned by the town of Altona and used as a hydropower dam. No longer considered safe, the dam was removed for the safety of the community, and to benefit the fishing industry. Contact: Donald Rhodes P.E (LaBerge Group), drhodes@labergegroup.com, (518) 458-7112.

William Miaski Dam, tributary to Kinderhook Creek, New York:

This 13.5-foot high, low hazard earthen dam was built in 1970 for recreational use. The privately-owned dam was removed in 2010. Contact: Thomas Bates (McDonald Engineering), (518) 382-1774.

Altapass Dam, Roses Creek, North Carolina:

The Altapass Dam, a privately-owned earthen dam in the French Broad River basin, was removed in the summer of 2010 through a partnership between the owners, the Blue Ridge Resource Conservation and Development Council, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The dam removal was combined with additional stream restoration and re-planting along the banks. It is expected to improve native brook trout habitat in the creek, allow for passage upstream, and improve water quality by restoring natural temperatures and re-oxygenating the water. Contact: Cliff Vinson (Blue Ridge RC&D), cliff.vinson@nc.usda.gov.

Buckhorn Dam, Buckhorn Creek, North Carolina:

Progress Energy removed this large, obsolete dam in the spring of 2010 to improve public safety and restore the creek, which feeds into the Cape Fear River. The dam had outlived its purpose of supplying water to a power generation facility and was serving as a hazard for hunters, hikers, and others passing through on state game land. The removal was combined with restoration of two tributaries and re-planting of stream banks. It is expected to benefit resident fish and insects, which in turn will support wildlife populations in the game land. Contact: Lynnette Batt (American Rivers), lbatt@americanrivers.org.

Dillsboro Dam, Tuckasegee River, North Carolina:

The Dillsboro Dam, a hydropower dam owned by Duke Energy, was removed in 2010 as part a FERC relicensing agreement. The removal of this concrete dam will restore critical habitat for aquatic species in the Tuckasegee River, including the endangered Appalachian Elktoe Mussel. In addition to the ecological benefits, the removal has uncovered new whitewater for the paddlers in the region. Contact: Lynnette Batt (American Rivers), lbatt@amrivers.org.

East Branch Dam, Euclid Creek, Ohio:

In December of 2010, the 6-foot high, 40-foot wide concrete East Branch Dam on Euclid Creek was removed. The removal will allow for better fish migration in the small streams from Lake Erie, increasing recreational fishing opportunities and improving water quality. The barrier, which is 77-years-old, originally was used to provide water for swimming at a YMCA camp; however, the dam is no longer serving a useful purpose. Contact: Claire Posius (The Euclid Creek Watershed Council), (216) 524-6580.

Panhandle Road Dam, Olentangy River, Ohio:

This 4-foot tall dam was built in 1941 for recreational use. The concrete dam was removed as mitigation and is expected to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Contact: Tim Hill (Ohio Department of Transportation), (614) 466-7100.

Gold Ray Dam, Rogue River, Oregon:

The Gold Ray Dam on the Rogue River was removed in October of 2010. In addition to the 38-foot tall concrete structure built in 1941, the original 1904 timber crib structure also needed to be removed. The dam was initially used for hydroelectricity; however, in 1972, when Jackson County took ownership, the hydro facilities were taken offline. The removal has improved access to 333 miles of high quality spawning habitat, including 1.5 miles of habitat previously inundated by the dam's reservoir. Contact: Bob Hunter (Waterwatch), (541) 826-4399, bob@waterwatch.org.

Powerdale Dam, Hood River, Oregon:

In fall of 2010, the Powerdale Dam was removed from the Hood River, allowing a three-mile reach to benefit from significantly improved flows. The dated hydroelectric dam was built in 1923 by PacifiCorp. During the relicensing process, PacifiCorp found removing the dam was the least costly alternative for the project. The removal improved many miles of fish passage, and 465 acres associated with the project have been transferred to the Columbia Land Trust to protect the natural character of the Hood River Basin. The community will benefit from improved water quality, and salmon and steelhead runs will allow for increased recreational opportunities. Contact: Brett Swift (American Rivers), (503) 827-8648, bswift@americanrivers.org.

8 Unnamed Dams, Rolling Rock Creek, Pennsylvania:

The eight unnamed, lowhead dams on Rolling Rock Creek in Ligonier, Pennsylvania were removed from private property in 2010. Contact: Vince Humenay (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection), (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Bendigo State Park Dam, East Branch Clarion Creek, Pennsylvania:

Owned by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Bendigo State Park Dam was originally constructed in 1900 for increased water supply. . In past years, this 5-foot tall by 200-foot long dam failed and blocked fish passage. The removal restored five miles of habitat on the river and improved public safety. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Big Brown Dam, Browns Run, Pennsylvania:

Built in the 1950's for water supply by the Spangler Municipal Authority, the Big Brown Dam measured 37 feet tall by 290 feet wide. The earthen structure was removed in 2010 to alleviate safety concerns and to increase habitat connectivity for brook trout. Funding for this removal was provided by the Growing Greener Program. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Bigby Run Dam, Bigby Creek, Pennsylvania:

This former water supply dam was removed as a stream mitigation project for PennDOT road construction. Contact: Scott Carney (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission), (814) 359-5124, rscarney@state.pa.us.

Dayton Dam, Sixmile Creek, Pennsylvania:

Originally used as a source of private water supplies in the early 1900's, the Dayton Dam in Centre, PA was removed in 2010 due to a lack of use. The removal was a \$44,000 construction project. Once removed, the 6-foot tall dam restored 4 miles of river habitat, allowing for increased connectivity for brook trout and other aquatic species. Contact: Katie Ombalski (Clearwater Conservancy), (814) 237-0400, Katie@clearwaterconservancy.org.

Dundaff Dam, Dundaff Creek, Pennsylvania:

Located in Greenfield Township, the Dundaff Dam was 7 feet tall and 55 feet long. Privately owned and built in 1956 by a rod and gun club, the dam was constructed for recreational purposes. The dam was removed for its poor condition and silted impoundment. Removal improved 5.8 miles of habitat. Contact: Laura Craig (American Rivers), (856) 786-9000, lcraig@americanrivers.org.

Fairless Murray Dam, Slippery Rock Creek, Pennsylvania:

Removed in 2010, the Fairless Murray Dam restored 4 miles of Rock Creek. This provided increased habitat connectivity and minimized safety hazards for the public. Funding for this removal came from the Growing Green Program. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Fisher Dam, Pequea Creek, Pennsylvania:

The Salisbury Township Fisher Dam stood 2 feet tall and was 35 feet in length. This dam was privately owned and used to power an Amish farm specializing in ice cutting. The concrete dam began to erode from lack of use. Its removal restored 0.08 river miles, allowing for habitat connectivity and reduced erosion. This dam was the second dam to be removed on Pequea Creek since 2006. Contact: Scott Carney (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission), (814) 359-5124, rscarney@state.pa.us.

Glenwood Dam, Mill Creek, Pennsylvania:

The City of Erie built the 3-foot tall Glenwood dam in 1920 to increase water supply. It was removed in 2010 because it caused the creek to undercut the structural walls of the Erie Zoo. The Glenwood Dam removal was funded by the Growing Greener Program. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Lower Saucon Sportsmens Association (LSSA) Dam, East Branch Saucon Creek, Pennsylvania:

The concrete LSSA Dam was removed due to safety concerns. A half-mile of river was restored, improving aquatic species habitat and safety for anglers. The removal of the 2-foot by 50-foot long dam in Lower Saucon Township cost \$13,200. Funding for this project was provided by the Growing Green Program. Contact: Laura Craig (American Rivers), (856) 786-9000, lcraig@americanrivers.org.

Meadow Run Dam, Meadow Run, Pennsylvania:

Built in 1920 as a driveway crossing, the concrete Meadow Run Dam was removed in 2010. It was 4 feet tall by 90 feet long, and when removed, it restored 16 miles of river habitat. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Middle Spring (Shoops) Dam, Middle Spring Creek, Pennsylvania:

Removed in 2010, the Middle Springs (Shoops) Dam was constructed in 1901. It was used first as a mill and later for hydroelectric power. The dam was removed to eliminate owner liability and increase habitat for aquatic species on a popular trout stream. Contact: Laura Craig (American Rivers), (856) 786-9000, lcraig@americanrivers.org.

Mussers Gap Dam, Unnamed Tributary to Slab Cabin Run, Pennsylvania:

The 6-foot tall concrete dam was built in the early 1900's by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Removed in 2010, the failing Mussers Gap Dam restored habitat connectivity for the brook trout. Contact: Katie Ombalski (Clearwater Conservancy), (814) 237-0400, Katie@clearwaterconservancy.org.

Nicodemus Dam, Unnamed Tributary to West Branch Antietam Creek, Pennsylvania:

The Nicodemus Dam was removed in 2010 due to failing structures which threatened a bridge immediately downstream. Originally, a privately owned Grist mill, the dam removal restored 5.4 river miles, allowing for wetlands restoration and habitat connectivity. The removal of the Nicodemus Dam was funded by the Growing Greener Program. Contact: Terry Snyder (PennDOT), (717) 787-4813, terrysnyde@state.pa.us.

Pumping Station Dam, Dunkard Creek, Pennsylvania:

Located in Wayne, Pennsylvania, Pumping Station Dam was constructed in 1912 for private water supply. The 16-foot by 80-foot dam built of concrete cost \$110,000 to remove. The removal of the failing dam restored 0.25 miles of river habitat for fish passage, as well as eliminated public safety concerns. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Rush Brook Dam, Rush Brook, Pennsylvania:

Removed in 2010 due to its poor condition, the dam originally stood 19 feet high by 260 feet long. Built by Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co. for water supply in 1893, it was constructed of concrete, earthen fill and masonry. The removal benefited instream habitat for trout. Contact: Vince Humenay (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection), (814) 342-8146, vhumenay@state.pa.us.

Savan Dam, Little Mahoning Creek, Pennsylvania:

This deteriorating lowhead stone masonry dam located on conservation property owned by Western Pennsylvania Conservancy was removed for stream restoration. Contact:

Nick Pinizzotto (Western Pennsylvania Conservancy), (724) 459-0753, npinizzotto@paconserve.org.

Smucker Dam, Groff Run, Pennsylvania:

This 3.5-foot tall by 25-foot long Smucker Dam was built in the middle of the 19th century and provided mechanical power to an Amish farm near New Holland. The structure, which was no longer serving a purpose, was removed in 2010 to improve the stream ecology. Contact: Scott Carney (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission), (814) 359-5124, rscarney@state.pa.us.

Stroud Preserve Dam, Tributary to East Branch Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania:

The Stroud Preserve Dam, located in West Chester, PA, was removed in December 2010. Contact: Gary Gimbert (Natural Lands Trust), (215) 699-1578, ggimbert@natlands.org.

Unnamed (Witman) Dam, Furnace Run, Pennsylvania:

Breached in 2010, the 8.5-foot by 25-foot dam in Oley Furnace, Pennsylvania was removed to alleviate localized flooding and eliminate the owner's liability. This dam was originally constructed in 1919 as a privately owned sawmill. The removal allowed for restoration of a half-mile of the river, allowing for high quality, cold water habitat for fish and macro-invertebrates to return. This removal was funded by Growing Greener Program. Contact: Laura Craig (American Rivers), (856) 786-9000, lcraig@americanrivers.org.

(Unnamed Upper) Dam, West Branch Chester Creek, Pennsylvania:

Built in the 19th century, the 12-foot tall and 120-foot long dam was removed in 2010. Made of concrete and stone, removal eliminated owner liability and restored 1.1 miles of free-flowing conditions on Chester Creek. The removal also ameliorated flooding of local businesses. This removal was funded by Growing Greener Program. Contact: Dick Lehr (Aston Township), (610) 494-9660.

West Leechburg Dam, West Branch Penn Run, Pennsylvania:

Originally used for water supply, the 45-foot tall by 200-foot wide West Leechburg Dam was becoming increasingly dilapidated. The removal of the failing dam restored 3 miles of river habitat as well as improved public safety. Contact: Lisa Hollingsworth-Segedy (American Rivers), (412) 727-6130, LHollingsworth-Segedy@americanrivers.org.

Zimmerman Dam, Conestoga River, Pennsylvania:

The privately owned Zimmerman Dam was used to power a carding mill and later was an agricultural power source. The 4-foot tall by 83-foot wide timber crib and stone dam was built in 1842 and removed in 2010 to restore free-flowing conditions. It reestablished habitat connectivity and fish passage within the Conestoga River. Contact: Scott Carney (Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission), (814) 359-5124, rscarney@state.pa.us.

Lower Shannock Falls Dam, Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island:

The Lower Shannock Falls Dam was originally built in the 1820s as part of a textile mill. The dam was removed as part of a larger river habitat and fish passage restoration project on the Pawcatuck River. The Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association (WPWA) and project partners are working to provide fish passage at the three dams on the upper

Pawcatuck River: Lower Shannock Falls, Upper Shannock (or Horseshoe Falls) and Kenyon Millpond Dam. The project will allow access to 10 miles of the Pawcatuck River and will open up an additional 1,300 acres of spawning habitat including Wordens Pond. This dam, which no longer served its intended purpose, prevented access to migrating fish such as American shad and river herring. The mill site next to the river is being redeveloped into a public access and riverfront park by the Town of Richmond. Early feasibility and design work on this project was partially funded by the American Rivers-NOAA River Grants program. Contact: Chris Fox (Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association), (401) 539-9017, chris@wpwa.org.

Paragon Dam, Woonasquatucket River, Rhode Island:

The Paragon Dam was removed in 2010 in Providence, Rhode Island. The dam removal is part of a larger project to provide fish passage on the entire Woonasquatucket River through removal or fish ladders at five dams on the river. Already two fish ladders and partial removal of a small dam provide passage, leaving only one ladder left to be built. Contact: Andy Lipsky (NRCS), (401)-822-8842, andrew.lipsky@ri.usda.gov

Riverton Dam, North Folk Shenandoah River, Virginia:

Removed on October 25, 2010, the Riverton Dam stood 8 feet tall by 175 feet long. The dam had become increasingly dilapidated in recent years and played a major role in the deaths of at least two citizens. Removal of the dam eliminates this dangerous hazard, as well as restores habitat for American eel, small mouth bass, and other species. Contact: Alan Weaver (Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries), alan.weaver@dgif.virginia.gov.

Union Brook Dam, Union Brook, Vermont:

Removed in September of 2010, the 18-foot by 145-foot dam was built in 1931 as a private dam. For ecological, safety and economic reasons, the dam was removed, allowing 0.25 river miles to be restored for brook trout populations. Contact: Brian T. Fitzgerald (Vermont Agency of Natural Resources), brian.fitzgerald@state.vt.us.

Zebedee Wetland Dam, Zebedee Brook, Vermont:

Originally built in the 1960's, removal of the earthfill dam restored the natural hydrology of the Zebedee Brook and Wetland. The dam stood at 4 feet tall and 100 feet long and was originally used by the Upper Valley Land Trust for water supply. Contact: Brian T. Fitzgerald (Vermont Agency of Natural Resources), brian.fitzgerald@state.vt.us.