Coast Dam Removal Projects
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# "REVERSE ENGINEERING;" Environmental Aspects of West Coast Dam Removal Projects

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# Acknowledgements

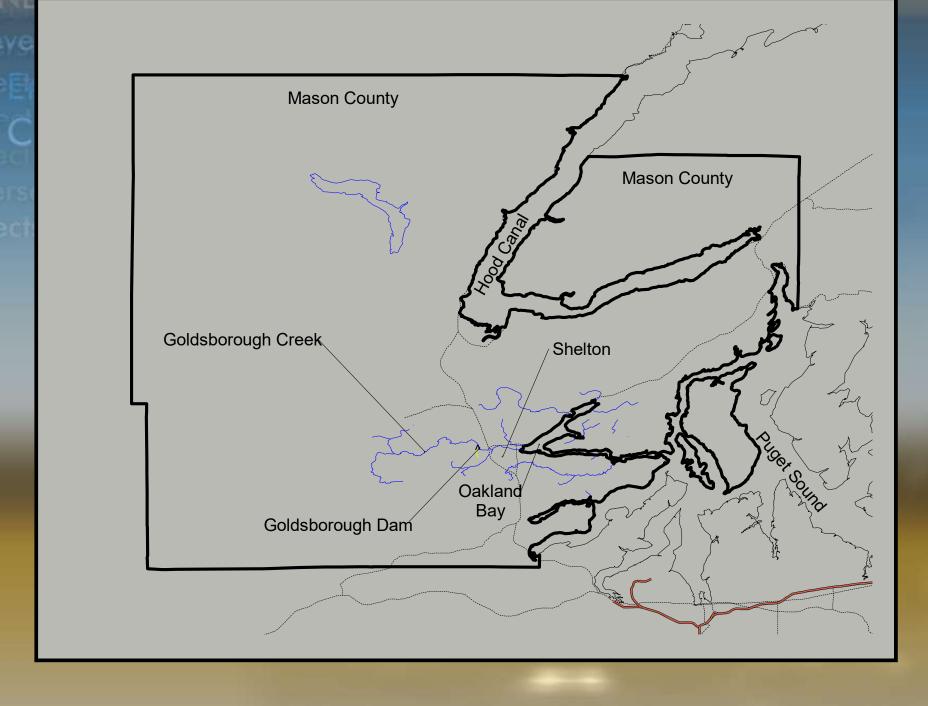
- Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Simpson Timber Co. & Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
- City of Springfield, Oregon
- Ventura County, California

#### Dam Removal Case Studies

- Goldsborough Dam, Washington
- Springfield Millrace Dam, Oregon
- Matilija Dam, California

## Projects in Different Stages

- Construction Phase of Goldsborough
   Dam
- Feasibility Study for Springfield Millrace
- Reconnaissance Study for Matilija Dam



# Goldsborough Dam

#### Goldsborough Dam Background

- 35 foot (11 m) timber pile, concrete and sheet pile dam
- Original purposes: water supply and hydroelectric power
- Entirely filled with sediment, does not provide either purpose
- Blocks all fish passage upstream

# Goldsborough Dam Removal Objectives

- Fish passage upstream to 12 miles (20 km) of habitat
- Restoration not mitigation
- Need to protect structures downstream

#### Goldsborough Dam Key Issues

- Large volume of sediment behind dam
- Downstream channel could not convey the sediment (fish habitat and flooding)
- Chum salmon primary species to consider (threatened species); poor jumping capability
- Structures downstream that needed protection

#### Goldsborough Dam Design Features

- Leave much of the sediment in place
- Engineered step-pool stream channel
- Compromise between hard bank protection and bio-engineering
- Planting plan
- Other fish habitat features

Goldsborough Dam, 1999



Goldsborough Dam, 1999



Goldsborough Dam, 2001



Goldsborough Creek, 2001



#### Springfield Millrace Dam

#### Springfield Millrace Background

- Water supply diversion channel off of Middle Fork Willamette River with 15 foot (4.5 m) dam
- Currently supplies two major users: Water Utility well field and lumber mill emergency water
- Blocks all upstream fish passage
- Very poor water quality in pond

# Springfield Millrace Dam Removal Objectives

- Fish passage to side-channel habitat
- Improve water quality (currently lethal to salmon)
- Restore aquatic and riparian habitats for a diversity of species

#### Springfield Millrace Key Issues

- Restoration not mitigation
- Need to significantly improve water quality to provide acceptable salmon habitat
- Exotic species dominate riparian and aquatic communities
- Concerns about contaminated sediments during pond drawdown
- Need to maintain water supplies

#### Springfield Millrace Design Features

- Divert water completely around Millpond during construction
- Reduce additional high spots upstream of dam to eliminate backwater
- Provide seasonally flooded wetland habitats to reduce non-native species
- Construct alternate water supply facility for one user of pond

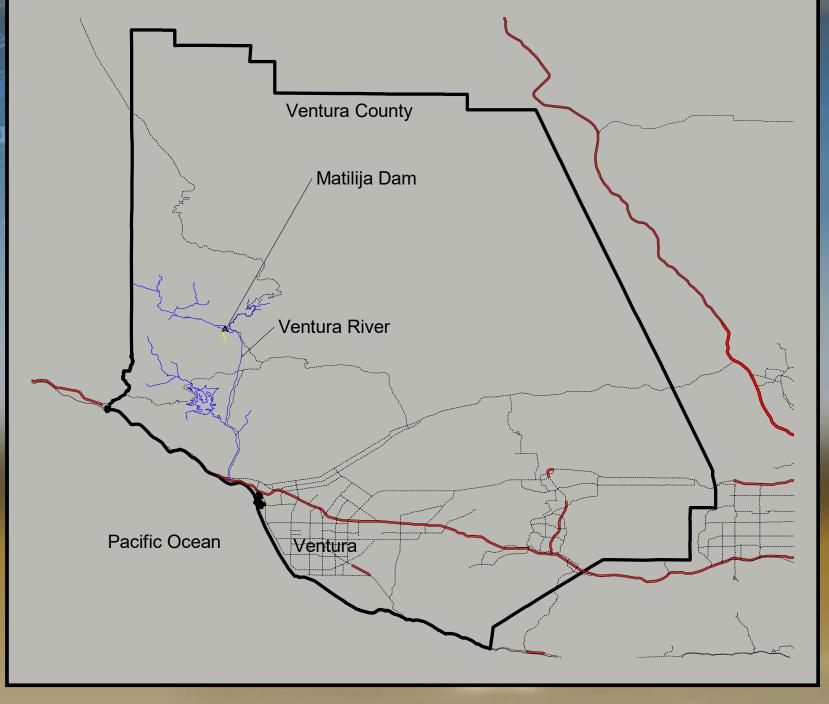


Springfield Millrace Dam

Springfield Millrace Dam



**Springfield Millrace** 



# Matilija Dam

### Matilija Dam Background

- 160 foot (48 m) concrete arch dam constructed in 1947 (originally 190 feet)
- Built despite concerns about rapid sedimentation
- Purposes of flood control and water supply
- Currently filled in with sediment
- Blocks fish passage to best steelhead spawning habitat in watershed

## Matilija Dam Removal Objectives

- Steelhead passage to upstream habitat
- Restore sediment transport processes and supply to beaches
- Eliminate safety hazard (dam is in poor shape)

### Matilija Dam Key Issues

- Huge volume of sediment behind the dam (> 6 million CY)
- If transported naturally through river system might destroy limited remaining steelhead habitat
- Environmental effects from hauling sediment away
- Existing wetland habitat at reservoir



Matilija Dam

## Summary

- When purpose is restoration the project should be designed to not require any compensatory mitigation
- This may necessitate stringent construction requirements and an unusual design
- Sediment is a major concern on systems with salmon species