Dam Removal to Support Great Lakes Fisheries Restoration

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Baird OCEANS, LAKES & RIVERS. INNOVATION, EXCELLENCE & SERVICE.



Project Overview

- Background
- Restoration Design
 - Conceptual
 - Feasibility
 - Cost Estimation
 - Construction Staging and Sequencing
 - Real Estate

 Final Design and Implementation Baird U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Detroit Distric

Introduction

W.R.D.A Section 206 - Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

- Restore Cold Water Fishery
 - Brook & Brown
 - Steelhead
- Middle Branch River
- Muskegon River

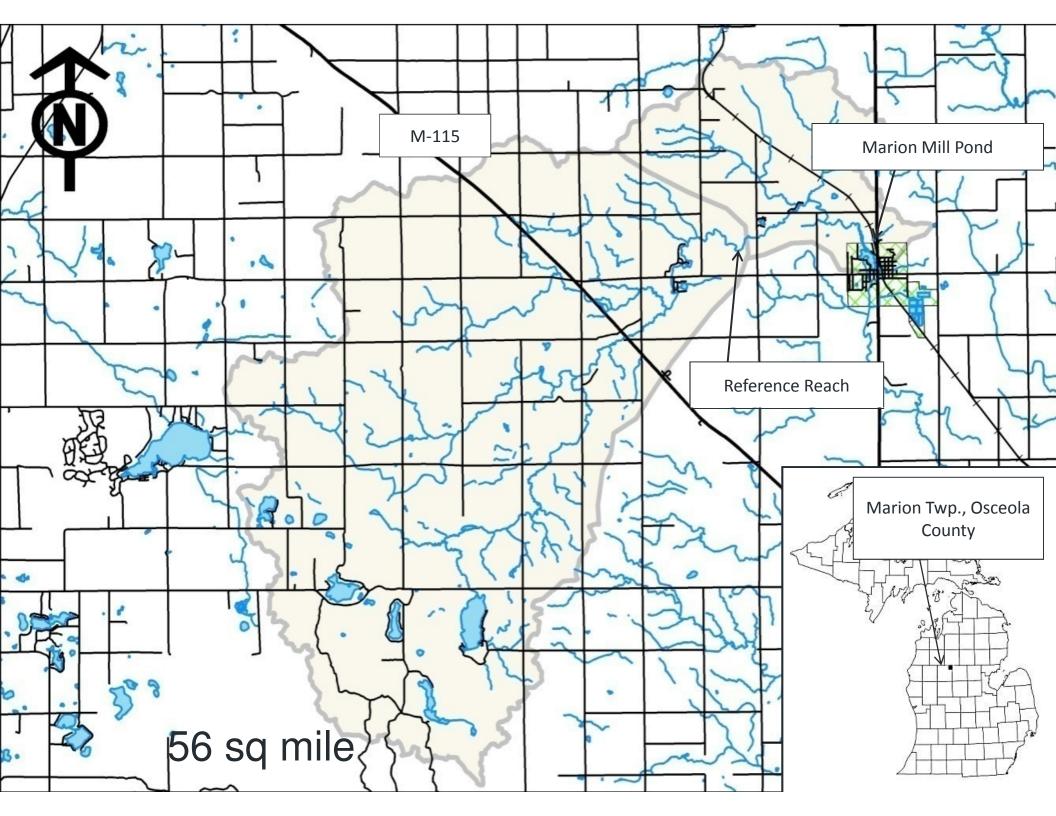




Background







Marion Dam

- 1878
- 60' Concrete spillway
 - 8 feet head
- 250' Earthen embankment
 - 8 11 feet high, 14 feet wide
- Fish ladder
- Downstream basin





Marion Mill Pond and Dam









Marion Mill Pond • Mile 16 (33 miles) **Thermal Barrier** Physical Barrier 26 acres 2 - 5 ' deep • 3' Sediment BFQ = 190 cfs100 Year

Project Information

MDEQ

- Fish surveys, Water quality, Hydrology
- USACE
 - Geomorphic Survey, H&H, Sediment Transport
- Baird/URS
 - Dam Removal
 - Stream Restoration

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Project Challenges

- Constricted space for alignment
- Floodplain constrictions
 - Dam
 - Highway bridge
- Local resistance
- Impounded sediments
- Construction access and staging





Restoration Design

Dam Inspection Fish Passage Feasibility

- No Action
- Dam Removal
- Dam Bypass





What is "Feasibility Design"

Given site constraints, it CAN work...

- Fish passage
- Property rights
- Economics
- H&H
- Regulatory
- Construction, engineering, etc, etc.





No Action

Required by NEPA

- Status quo
 - Dam remains
 - Continues to degrade
 - Continues to block fish passage
 - Open Wetland/Pond habitat





Restoration

- Natural channel design (~2,800')
 - Allow channel to "rediscover" its original path (bathymetry, sediment probes, etc)
- Riparian restoration
- Fish passage & habitat
 - Option A Dam Removal
 - Option B Dam Bypass





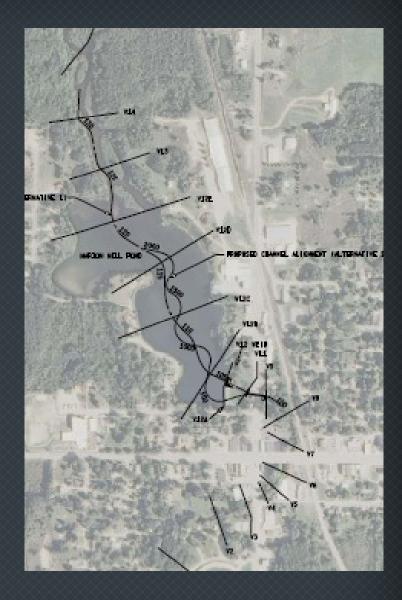
Alternatives

Removal

- More "relaxed"
- Simpler design
- Simpler construction
- Bypass

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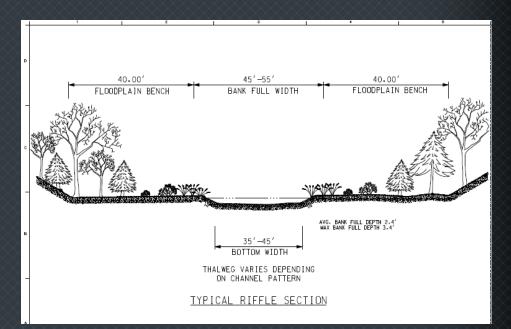
- "Tighter" design
- Sediment management
- Complex construction





Common Features

- Restoration in Pond
- Similar morphology
- Riparian plantings
- Bank treatments
- Riparian wetlands

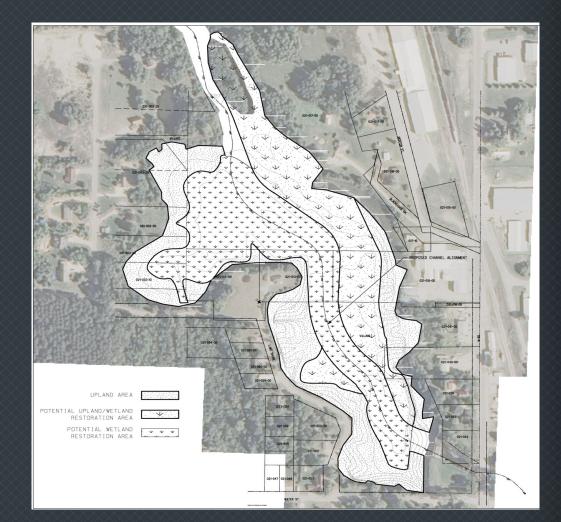






General landscape types

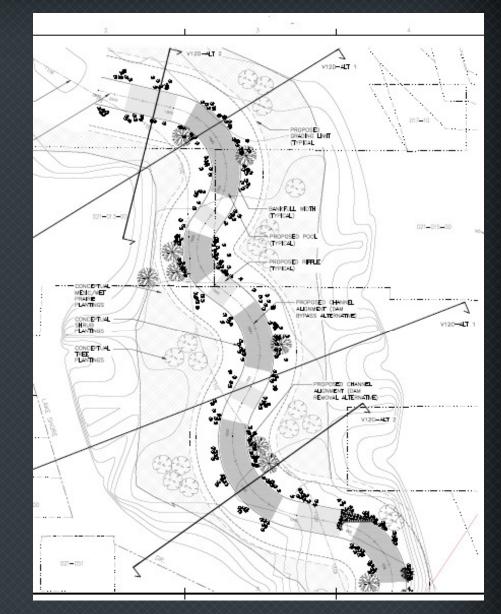
- Riparian
- Floodplain mixed forest and herbacoues
- Floodplain wetlands
- Mesic uplands Baird





Channel

- Riffle/pool structure
- Riparian treatments
- Bank protection
- Channel metrics







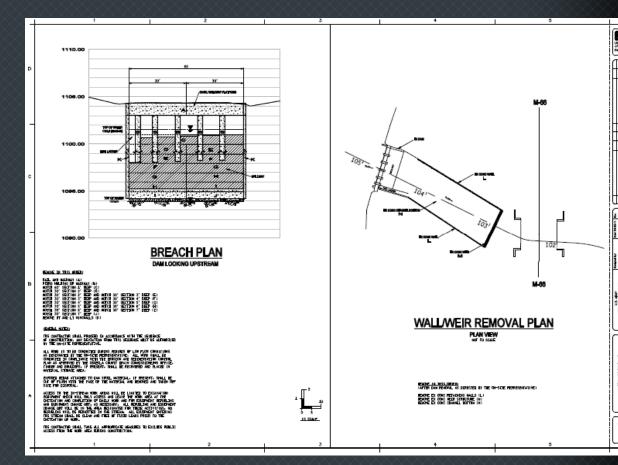
Dam Removal





Dam Removal

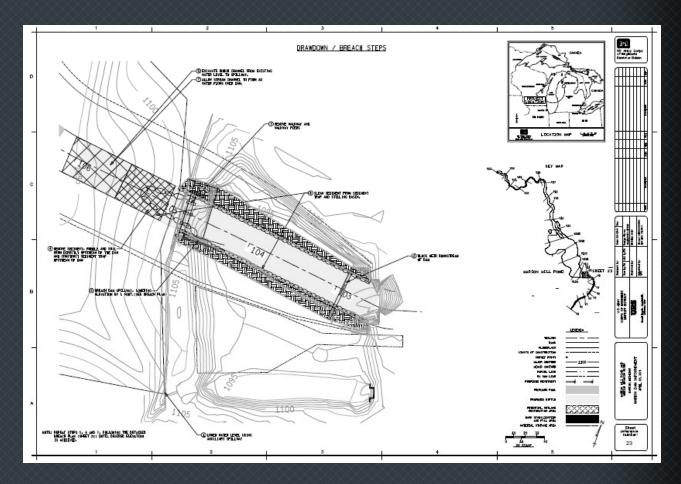
- Notched removal
- Staged drawdown
- Sediment dewatering
- Sediment management
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Dam Removal

- Sediment basins
- Trap coarse
- Fines pass
- Ongoing during drawdown
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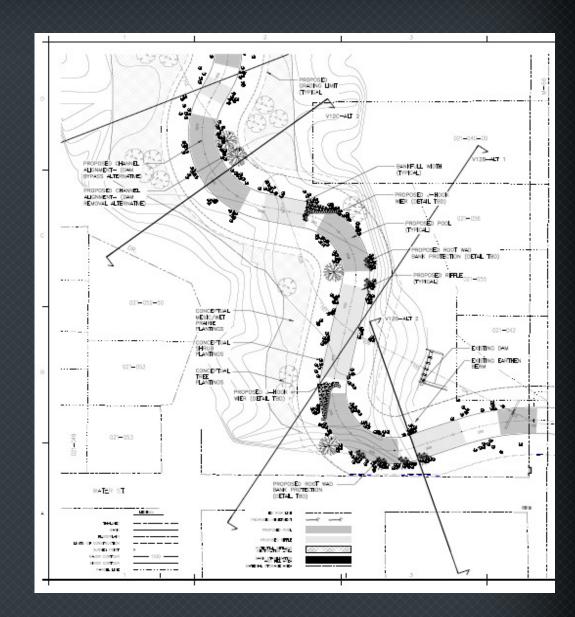








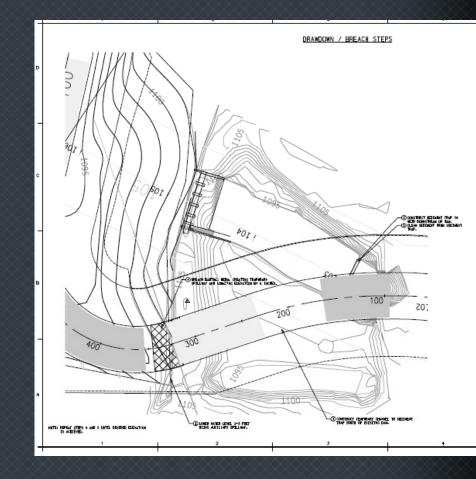
- Tighter meandering
- Dam retained
- Constrained by roads
- "Hard" control features







- Bypass at dam challenging
- Opportunity for excellent habitat
- Grade control
- Draw down

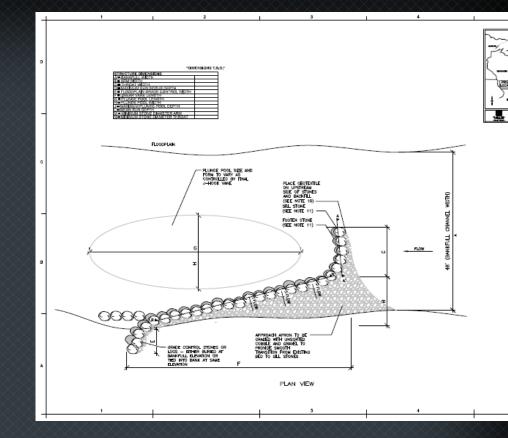


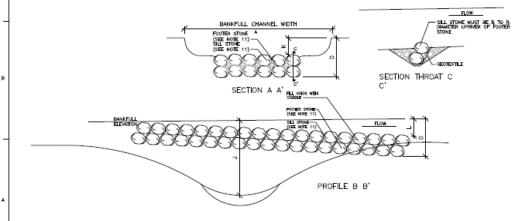
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J-Hook Weir

- Steer thalweg
- Guide meander
- Grade control
- Plunge pool
- Energy dissipation



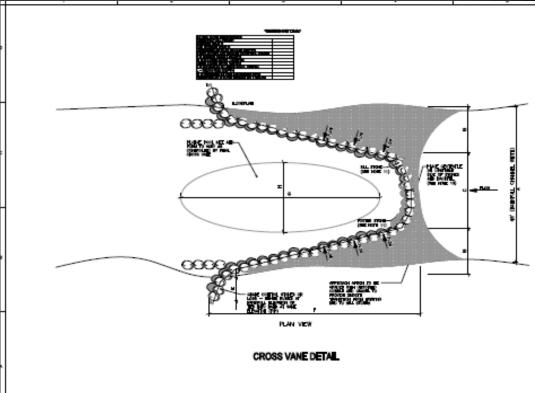






Stone Weir/Ramp

- Critical riffles
- Grade control
- Steer thalweg
- Energy dissipation





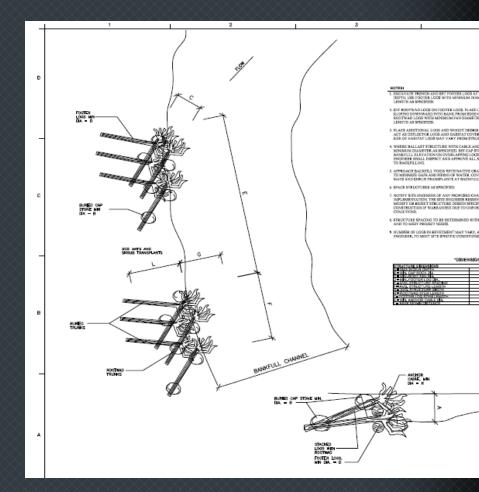


Bank Protection

- Rootwad revetments
- Maintain meander
- Steep outside banks
- Habitat

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- Protect road
- Energy dissipation





Removal vs. Bypass

Removal

- Locally Favored
- Opens Floodplain
- Dam Removal (\$\$)
- Simpler Channel
- More Open Space
- Sediment Basin
- Original channel
- \$640k

Bypass

- Alternative
- Floodplain Obstructed
- Preserves Dam
- Greater Variability (\$\$)
- Facilitates Access
- No Sediment Basin
- Original channel?
- \$820k



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What's Next?

Final Design / Implementation

- Stakeholder Process
- Recommended alternative
- Final design
 - Engineering, Ecological, Cost
- NEPA/Regulatory
- Funding





Questions





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