

Science and dam removal: Lessons learned from local to continental scales



J Duda_USGS

Jeff Duda

*U.S. Geological Survey, Western Fisheries Research Center, Seattle
jduda@usgs.gov*



Free Flow 2024
*Groningen, Netherlands
14 April 2024*



Outline

- A dam removal story in 3 acts
- Act I: Elwha
- Act II: Powell Center Synthesis
- Act III: Now and into the future



J Duda_USGS

A little bit about myself

• Seattle

• Detroit

• Buffalo

USGS The National Map;
Orthoimagery.
Data refreshed December, 2021

USGS Ecosystem Mission Area

- Molecular to ecosystem-scale studies conducted to advance the understanding of the Nation's natural resources.
- Strictly a science agency
 - No management or regulatory authority
 - No creation of public policy
 - No advocacy.



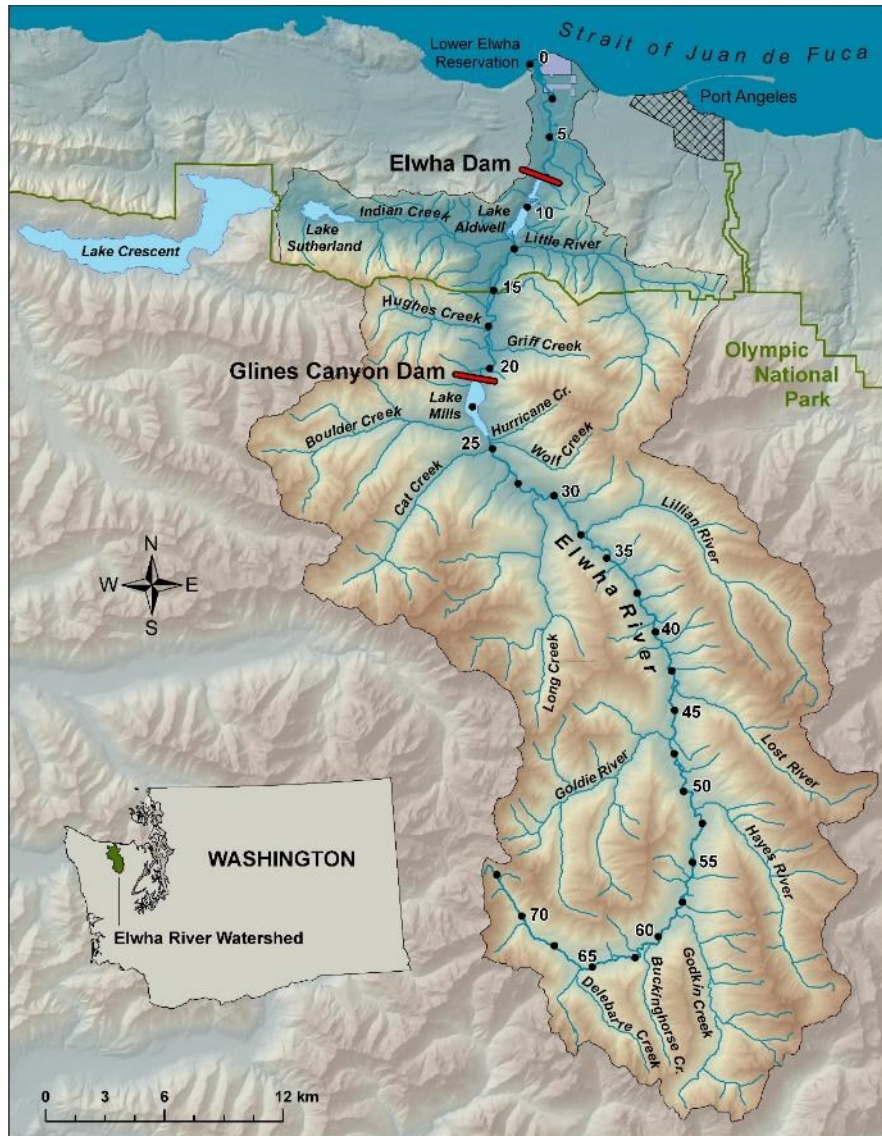


Act I: The Elwha



Elwha basics

>90% Habitat lost
~98% decline of salmon populations



Elwha Dam



- 32 m concrete gravity
- Completed in 1912

- Removed in 2012
- ~8 mo.

Glines Canyon Dam



- 64 m concrete arch
- Completed in 1927

- Removed in 2014
- ~36 mo.

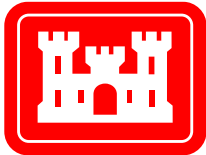


Why dam removal?

- Privately owned dams were old and required fish passage upgrades to receive FERC relicensing.
- Dams power production averaged 19 megawatts, enough for ~50% of a local paper mill's needs.
- Native Elwha salmon still present, but in critically low abundances supported by some hatchery production.
- High-quality habitat for salmon spawning and rearing available upstream of the dams, protected inside of Olympic National Park.
- *A perfect opportunity of economic necessity and environmental opportunity results in the **Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act of 1992***

Planning and executing dam removal on the Elwha River

- Purchase of dams: \$29 million US
- Cost of removal: \$27 million US
- Dam removal mitigation: \$269 million US
 - Industrial water treatment
 - Drinking water treatment
 - Raise flood control levees
 - Compensate floodplain property owners
 - Transition Tribal reservation from septic to city sewer
 - Rebuild Tribal fish hatchery
 - Revegetation of reservoir surfaces
 - Scientific monitoring (primarily flow and sediment)



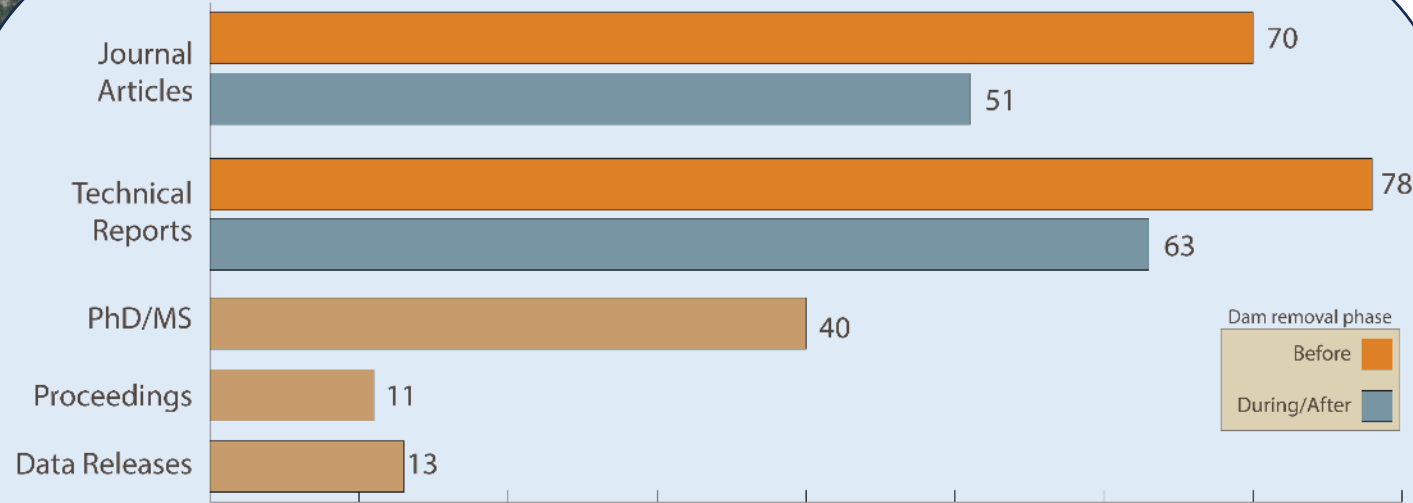
Shreffler Environmental



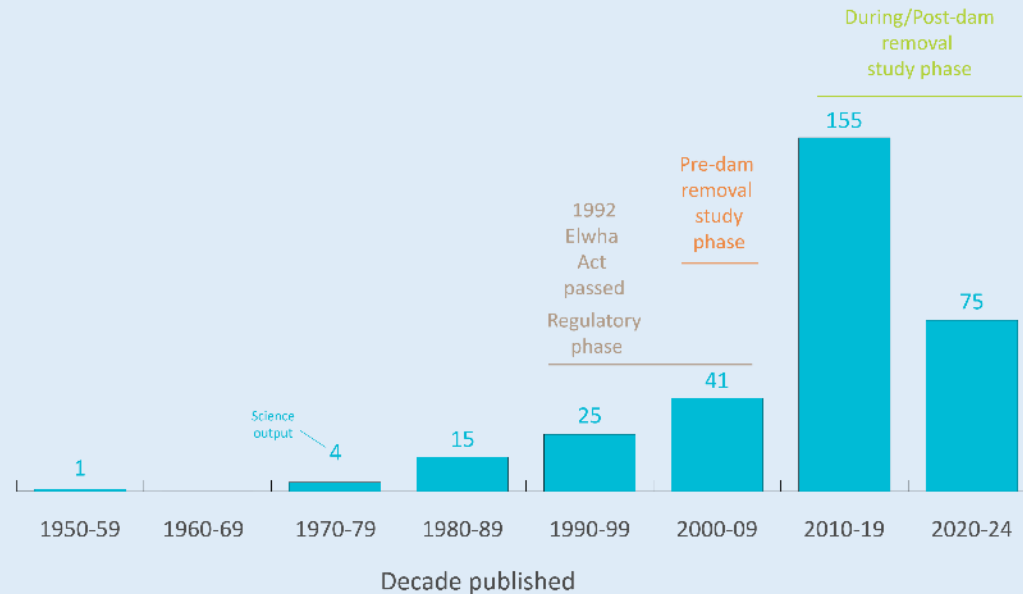
K Denton & Associates

Elwha's Secret Sauce: Maintaining and Building Partnerships

2022
Elwha
ScienceScape
Symposium



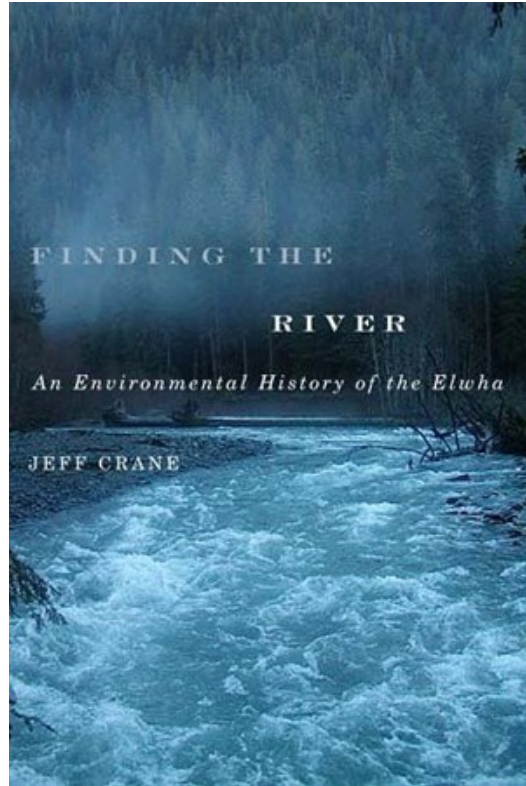
Science output thru March, 2024



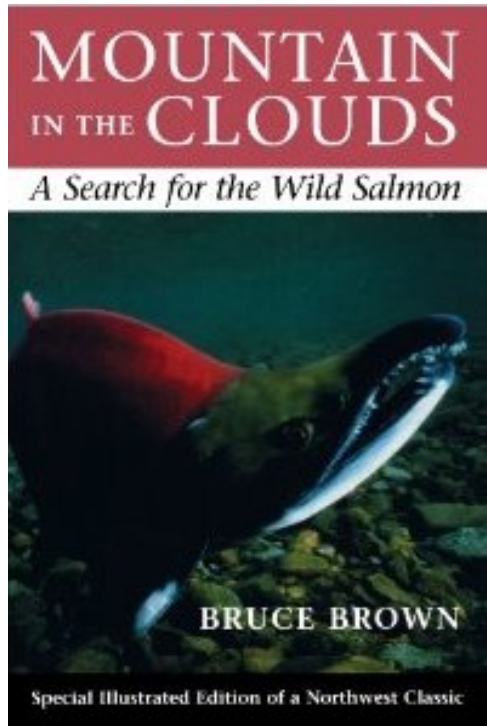
Collaboration
is
Key

The impact of the Elwha in books...

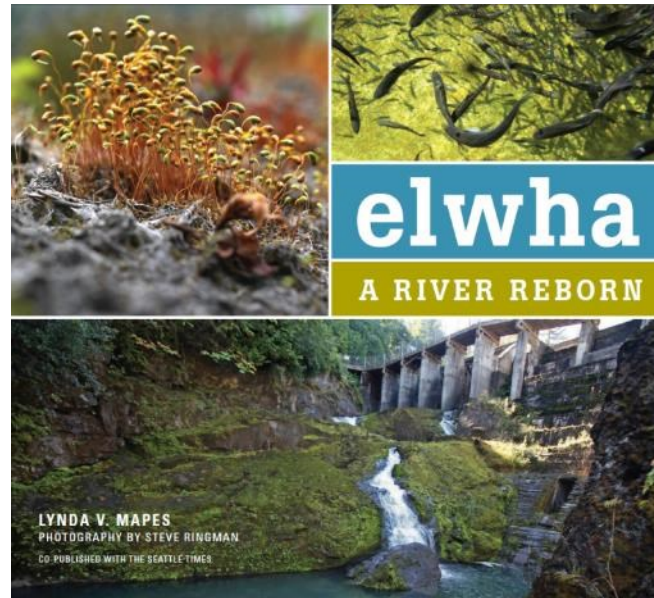
Published in 2012



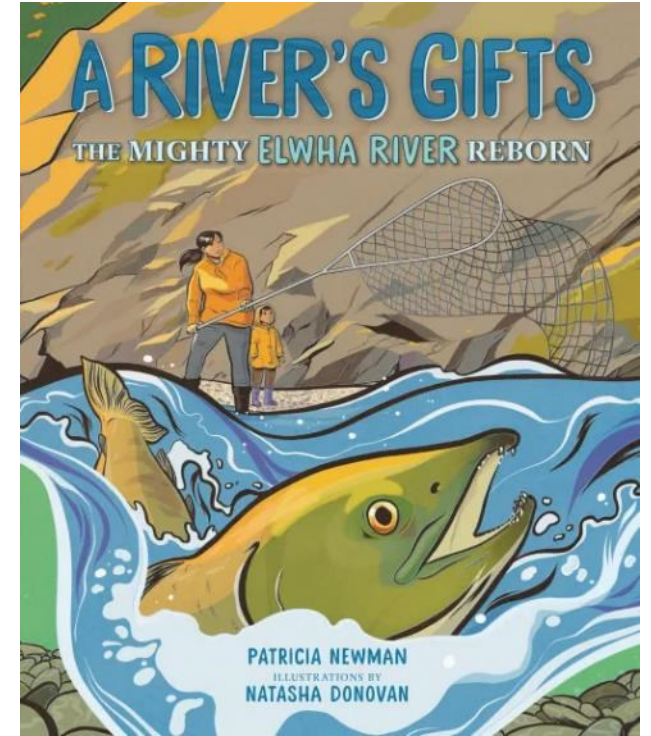
Published in 1995



Published in 2013



Published in 2022



RETURN of the RIVER

CHANGING COURSE
IS POSSIBLE.



"RETURN OF THE RIVER"

CO-DIRECTORS JOHN GUSSMAN & JESSICA PLUMB PRODUCER JESSICA PLUMB WRITER JESSICA PLUMB EXECUTIVE PRODUCER SARAH HART DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY JOHN GUSSMAN
EDITORS JESSICA PLUMB & EARTHEN WATSON ORIGINAL MUSIC BY JONATHAN HAIDLE HISTORICAL ADVISOR TOM SKERRITT NARRATION DEBBE HIRATA ANIMATION DREW CHRISTIE

WWW.ELWHAIFILM.COM

... film ...



DAMNATION

SCREENING DETAILS:

Building Communities

WHAT: FREE SCREENING OF FILM, FOLLOWED BY Q&A SESSION WITH SPECIAL GUEST MATT STOECKER (PRODUCER & DIRECTOR OF UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHY). LIGHT REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

WHEN: **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13 @ 5:30 PM**

WHERE: **COMMUNITY HALL**



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FILM, VISIT: WWW.DAMNATIONFILM.COM

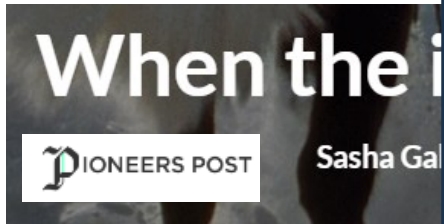
When dams come down, fish come home

As dam removal nationwide accelerates, quickly rivers and fish respond.

Sarah Trent | Nov. 8, 2022 |

America's dams are aging.

By Sofia Jeremias | Dec 10, 2019, 9:00pm PDT



LIZZIE MADE SCIENCE MAY 19, 2016 7:00 AM

The Death and Birth of t

The Reventazón and Klamath dams seem to be telling oppo

NB Power could learn from U.S. dam removal for Mactaquac plans

... news ...

Climate Change Complicates the Dam Debate

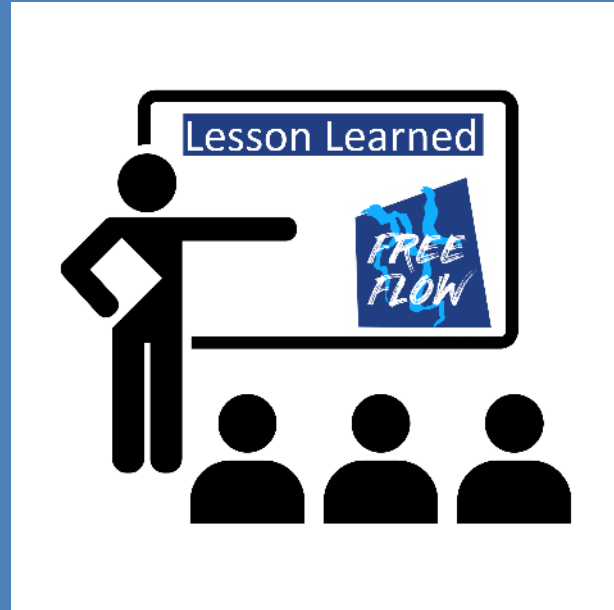
waters where some native species shelter
ive predators

h 14, 2017

t US dam removal project,
yth



r plants are being
S – now salmon are



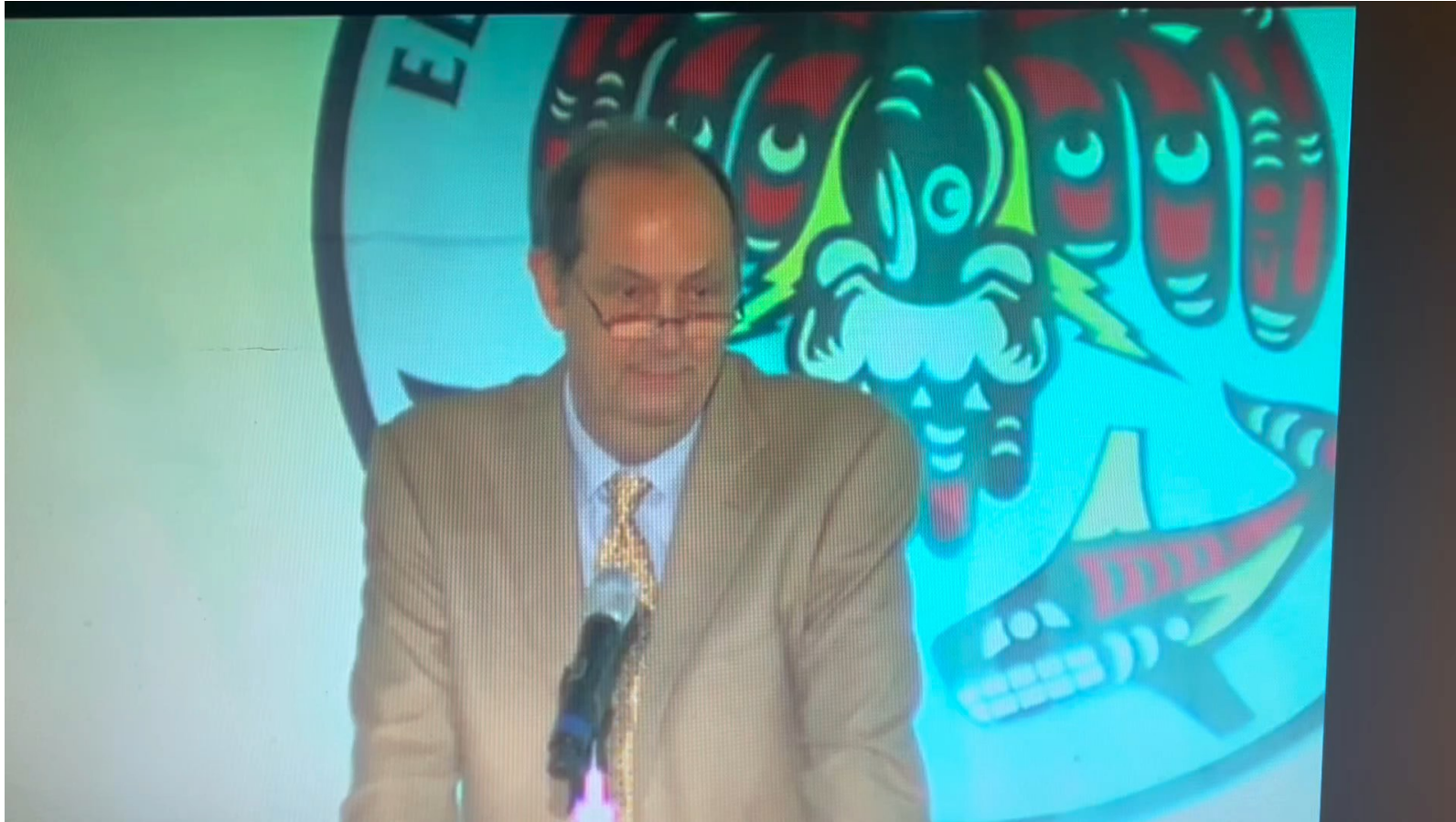
Communication
Is
Key



The largest released salmon river is the Elwha in the northwest corner of the United States. The migration of salmon back to the upper reaches began immediately after the dams were removed. The river was closed for a hundred years.

... and perspectives.

U.S. Senator Bill Bradley, 2011, at the Elwha Tribal celebration of the start of dam removal



Source: Mark Anderson, clip from YouTube "Elwha River Dam Removal Ceremonies" footage at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5AYmWd4Zeg>

 **DAM
REMOVAL
EUROPE**



**Champions
are
Key**

Act II: Dam Removal Synthesis

Elwha • Seattle

• Powell Center
Fort Collins

Detroit • Buffalo

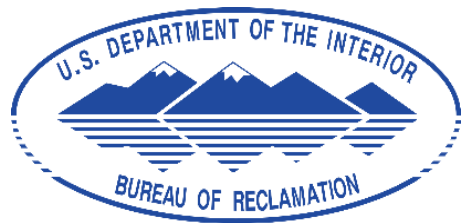
USGS The National Map;
Orthoimagery.
Data refreshed December, 2021



USGS John Wesley Powell Center for Analysis and Synthesis

Working Group

Dam removal: synthesis of ecological and physical responses





USGS John Wesley Powell Center for Analysis and Synthesis

Working Group

Dam removal: synthesis of ecological and physical responses



Water Resources Research

COMMENTARY

10.1002/2017WR020457

The first six authors significantly contributed to the preparation of the article.

Dam removal: Listening in

M. M. Foley¹, J. R. Bellmore², J. E. O'Connor³, J. J. Duda⁴, A. E. East¹, G. E. Grant⁵, C. W. Anderson⁶, J. A. Bountry⁷, M. J. Collins⁸, P. J. Connolly⁹, L. S. Craig¹⁰, J. E. Evans¹¹, S. L. Greene¹², F. J. Magilligan¹³, C. S. Magirl¹⁴, J. J. Major¹⁵, G. R. Pess¹⁶, T. J. Randle⁷, P. B. Shafroth¹⁷, C. E. Torgersen¹², D. Tullos¹⁸, and A. C. Wilcox¹⁹



Advanced Review

Status and trends of dam removal research in the United States

J. Ryan Bellmore,^{1*} Jeffrey J. Duda,² Laura S. Craig,³ Samantha L. Greene,⁴ Christian E. Torgersen,⁴ Mathias J. Collins⁵ and Katherine Vittum²



SYNTHESIS OF COMMON MANAGEMENT CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH DAM REMOVAL¹

Desirée D. Tullos, Mathias J. Collins, J. Ryan Bellmore, Jennifer A. Bountry, Patrick J. Connolly, Patrick B. Shafroth, and Andrew C. Wilcox²



Landscape context and the biophysical response of rivers to dam removal in the United States

Melissa M. Foley, Francis J. Magilligan, Christian E. Torgersen, Jon J. Major, Chauncey W. Anderson, Patrick J. Connolly, Daniel Wiefelich, Patrick B. Shafroth, James E. Evans, Dana Infante, Laura S. Craig

PERSPECTIVES

ECOLOGY

1000 dams down and counting

Dam removals are reconnecting rivers in the United States

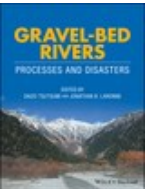
By J. E. O'Connor, J. J. Duda, G. E. Grant

sciencemag.org SCIENCE



Geomorphic Responses to Dam Removal in the United States – a Two-Decade Perspective

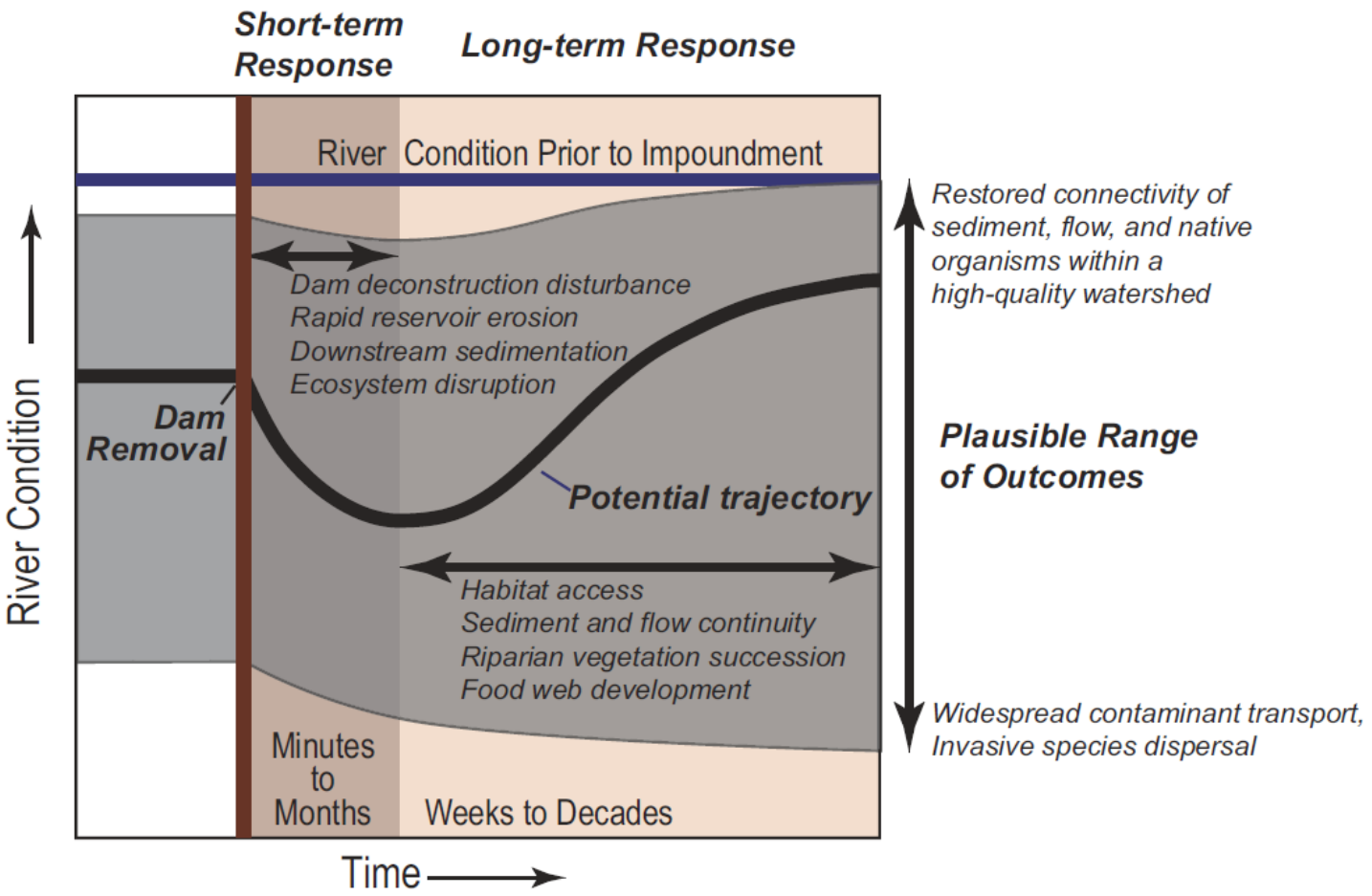
Jon J. Major, Amy E. East, Jim E. O'Connor, Gordon E. Grant, Andrew C. Wilcox, Christopher S. Magirl, Mathias J. Collins, and Desiree D. Tullos



River restoration by dam removal: Enhancing connectivity at watershed scales

F.J. Magilligan^{1*} • B.E. Graber² • K.H. Nislow³ • J.W. Chipman¹ • C.S. Sneddon⁴ • C.A. Fox⁴

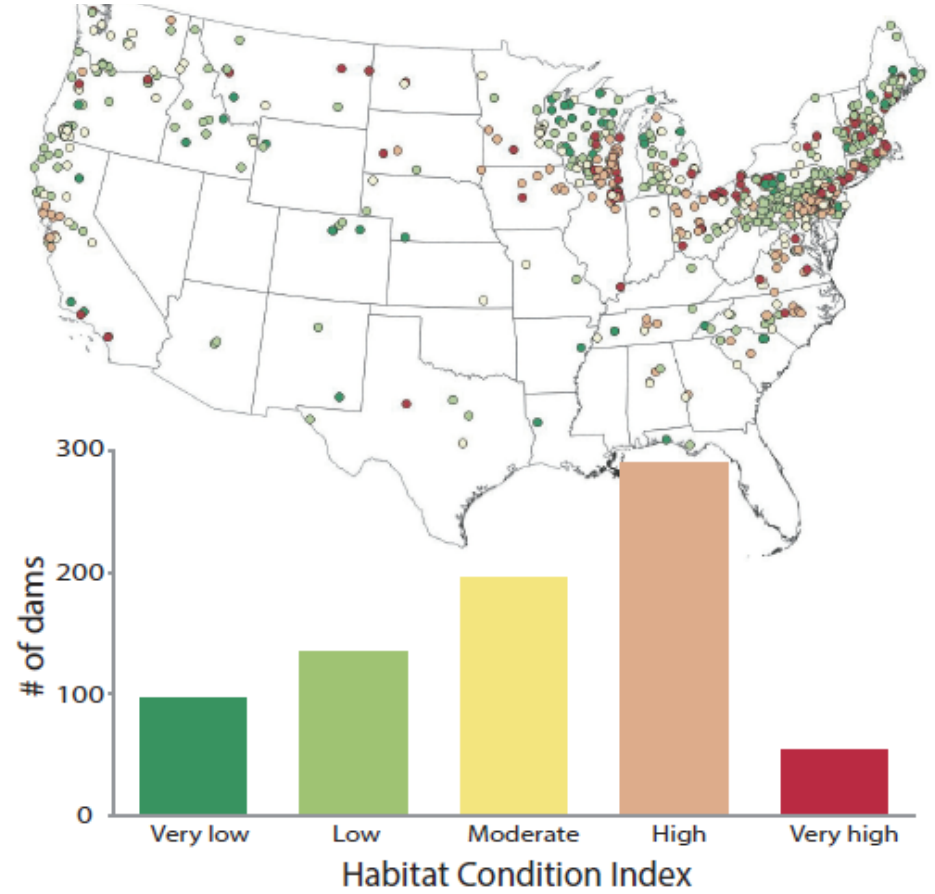
A heuristic model among a vast amount of variability



Foley et al. 2019 Water Resources Research

Challenge#1 in understanding and predicting recovery trajectories is that ecological responses vary spatially and temporally

Challenge#2: The local and regional context of each dam and watershed is distinct, and therefore, the responses to removal are unique.



Foley et al. 2017 PLoS ONE



Predicting dam removal outcomes

Overview Articles

BioScience • January 2019/ Vol. 69 No. 1

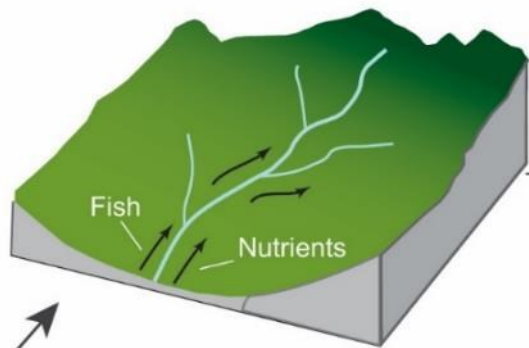
Conceptualizing Ecological Responses to Dam Removal: If You Remove It, What's to Come?

J. RYAN BELLMORE, GEORGE R. PESS, JEFFREY J. DUDA, JIM E. O'CONNOR, AMY E. EAST, MELISSA M. FOLEY, ANDREW C. WILCOX, JON J. MAJOR, PATRICK B. SHAFROTH, SARAH A. MORLEY, CHRISTOPHER S. MAGIRL, CHAUNCEY W. ANDERSON, JAMES E. EVANS, CHRISTIAN E. TORGENSEN, AND LAURA S. CRAIG

Use conceptual models to:

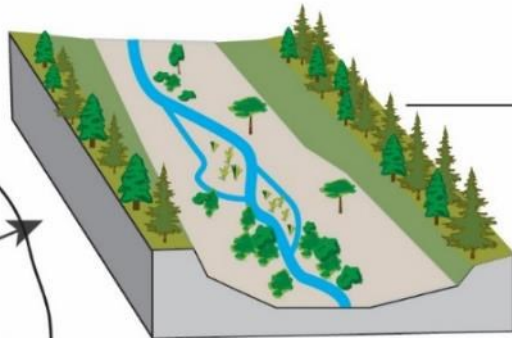
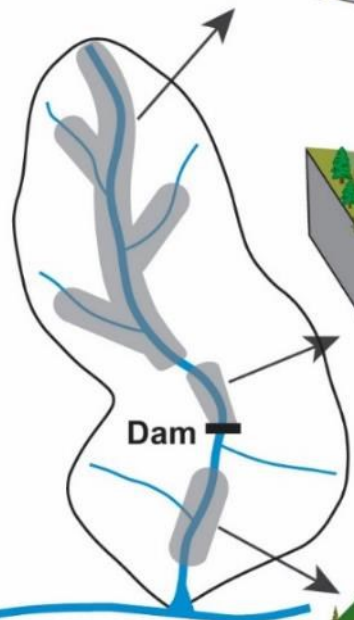
- Define the processes affecting ecological responses to dam removal
- Clarify how ecological transitions in 3 main spatial domains are affected by dam removal
- Illustrate that responses are complex but *predictable*

Conceptual Models

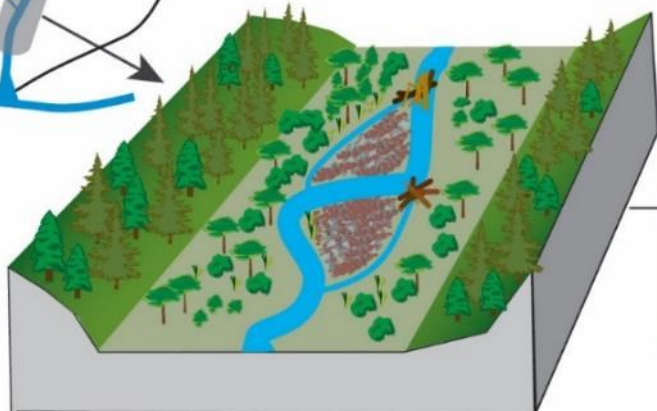


Dominant processes affected by dam removal

(a) Upstream from dam & reservoir
Longitudinal connectivity
•Fish recolonization
•Nutrient subsidies

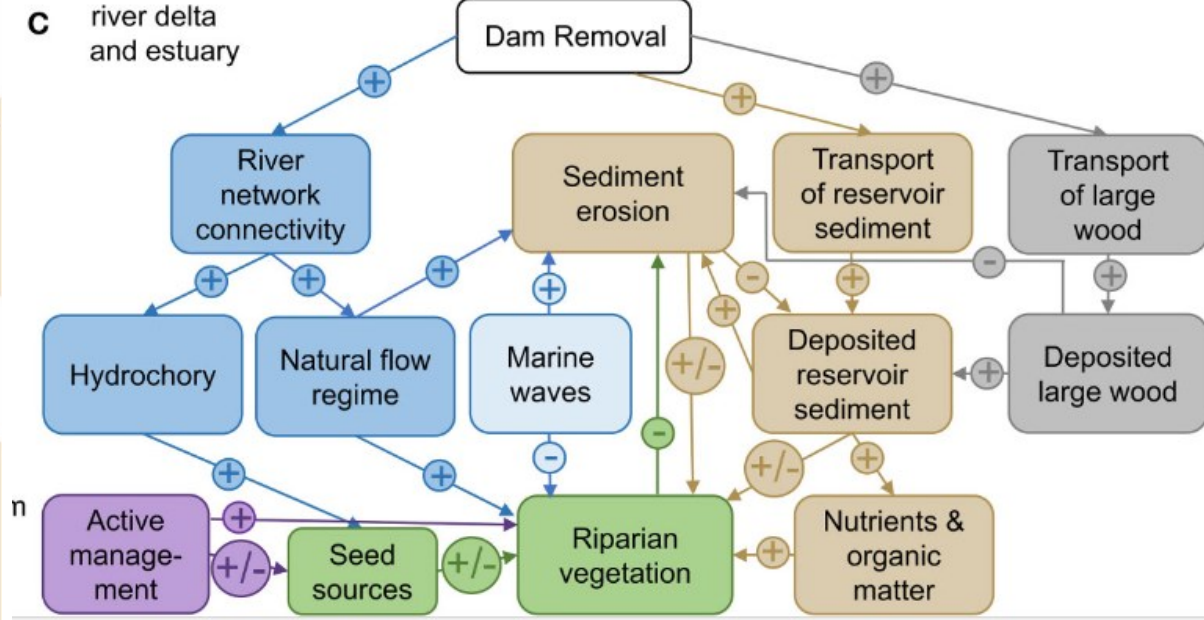


(b) Former reservoir & dam site
Lentic to lotic
•Revegetation
•Community structure
•Channel and floodplain evolution



(c) Downstream of dam & reservoir
Physical fluxes
•Sediment deposition
•Turbidity
•Wood/organic matter
•Contaminants (if present)
•Water temperature

c



REVIEW article

Front. Ecol. Evol., 13 February 2024
Sec. Conservation and Restoration Ecology
Volume 12 - 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2024.1272921>

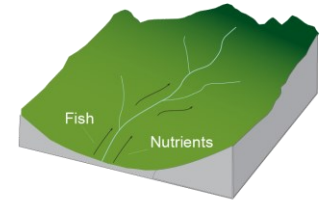
This article is part of the Research Topic
Large-Scale Dam Removal and Ecosystem Restoration
[View all 23 Articles >](#)

Vegetation responses to large dam removal on the Elwha River, Washington, USA

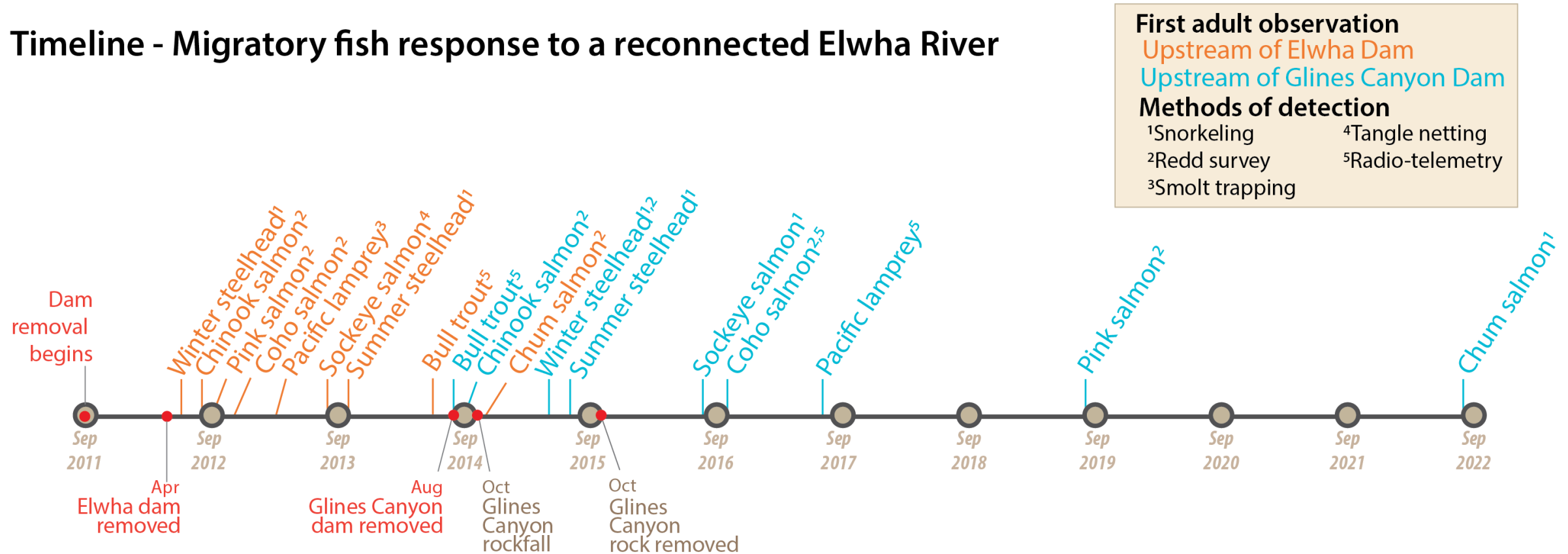
- Patrick B. Shafroth^{1*}
- Laura G. Perry^{1,2}
- James M. Helfield⁵
- Joshua Chenoweth⁴
- Rebecca L. Brown⁵

*Includes temperature, sediment, and nutrient regimes

Summary of anadromous fish upstream of the dams

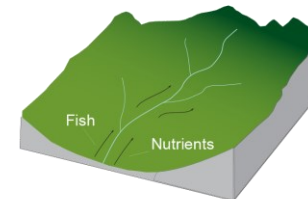


Timeline - Migratory fish response to a reconnected Elwha River



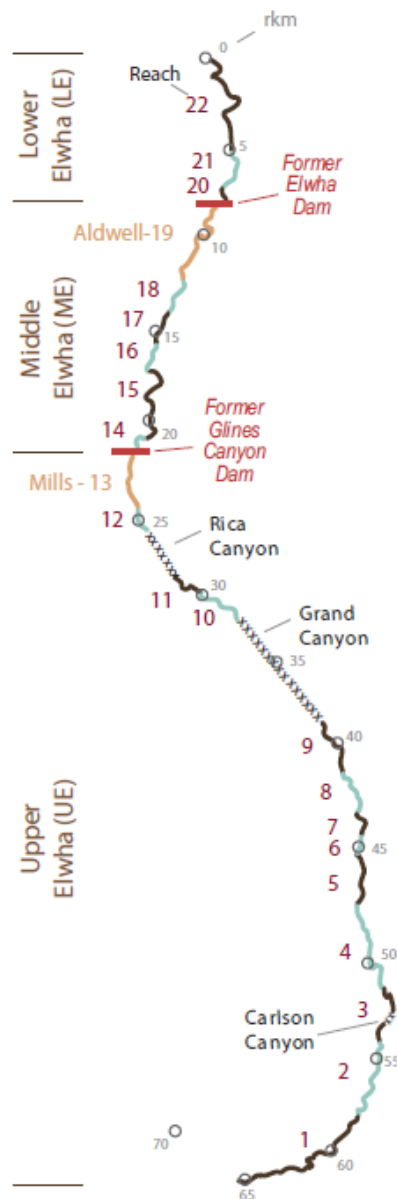
Updated from Duda et al. 2021 *Frontiers in Ecology and the Evolution*

Riverscape surveys before and after dam removal



The “Riverscape Approach”

- Continuously collected adult and juvenile fish data from headwaters to the sea.
- **Adults:** Bull Trout, Resident Trout, Chinook salmon, Steelhead
- **Juveniles:** Coho, Chinook, Trout.



ORIGINAL RESEARCH
published: 09 December 2021
doi: 10.3389/fevo.2021.765488

River:



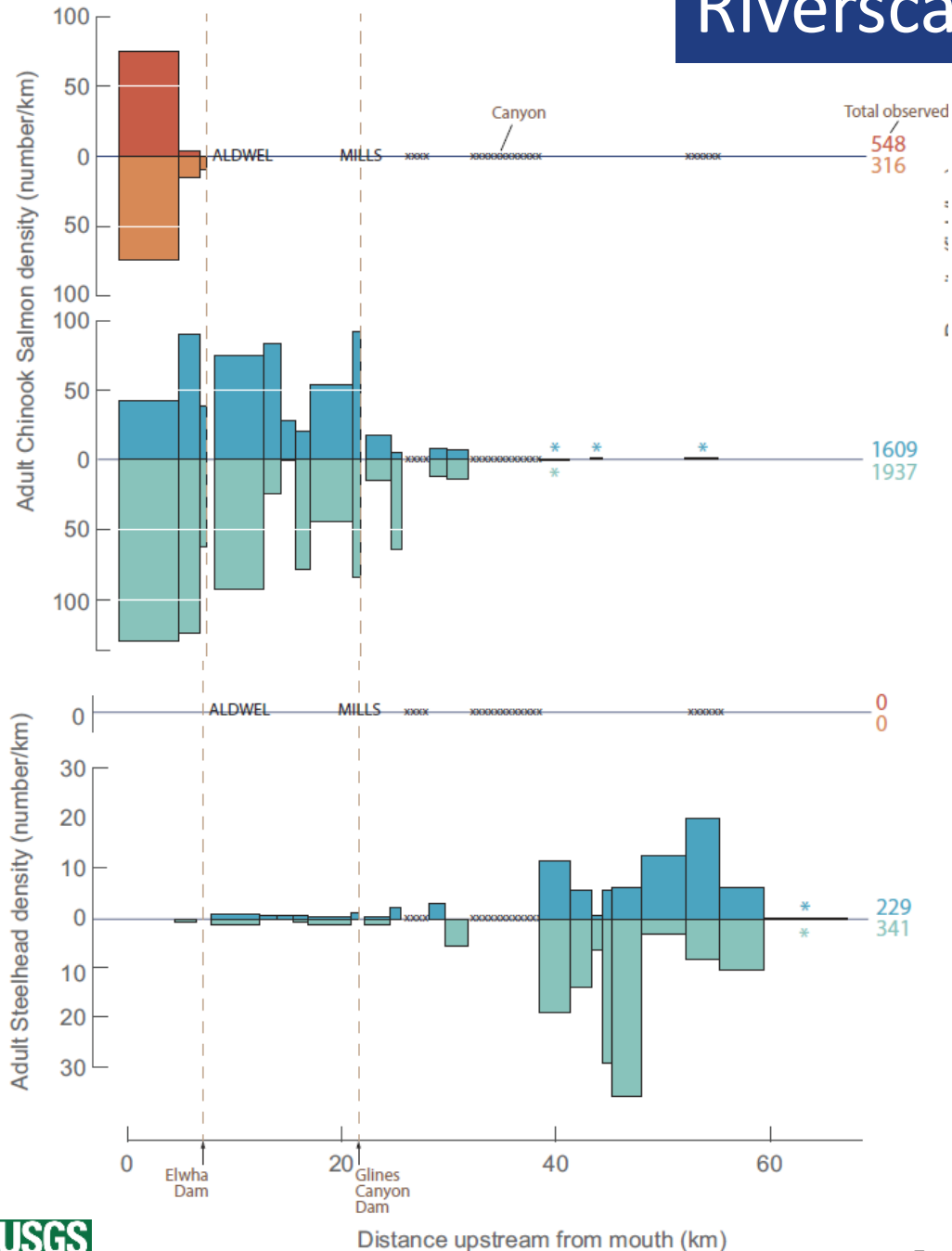
J Duda_USGS

J Duda_USGS

J Duda_USGS

USGS

Riverscape results for two threatened species



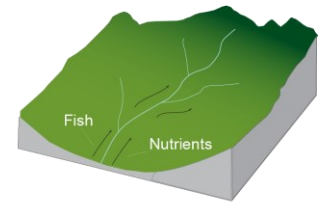
Chinook

- Before dam removal, Chinook limited to downstream of Elwha Dam
- After dam removal, adults detected upstream of each dam, but densities highest in reaches downstream of Glines Canyon

Summer Steelhead

- Before dam removal, scarce (presumably extirpated)
- After dam removal, large increases driven by “reawakening of anadromy” from resident trout populations (Fraik et al. 2021).

Upstream of the dams: dippers respond to salmon nutrients



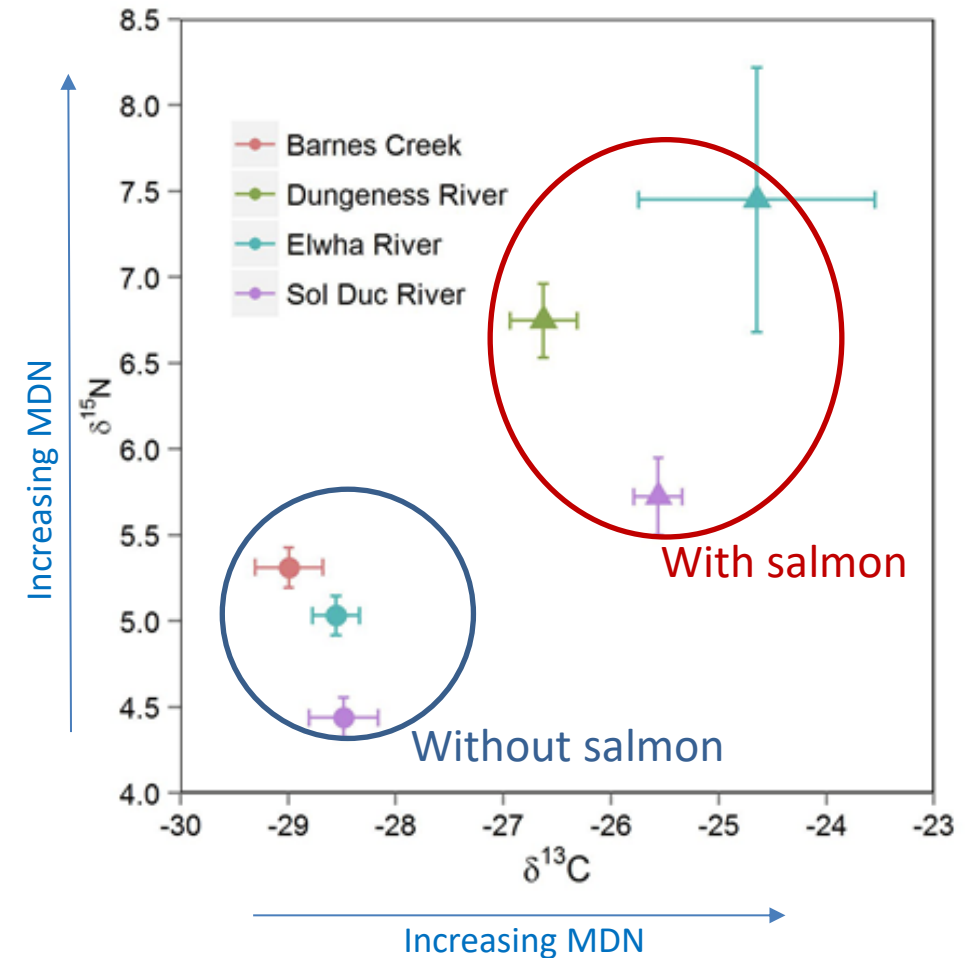
American dipper with salmon egg, Elwha River, 2012 (John McMillan)

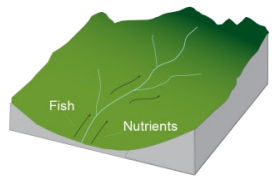
Dippers feeding on Elwha salmon tissues and eggs:

- Increased marine derived nutrients (MDN) in tissues

In areas with salmon, dippers:

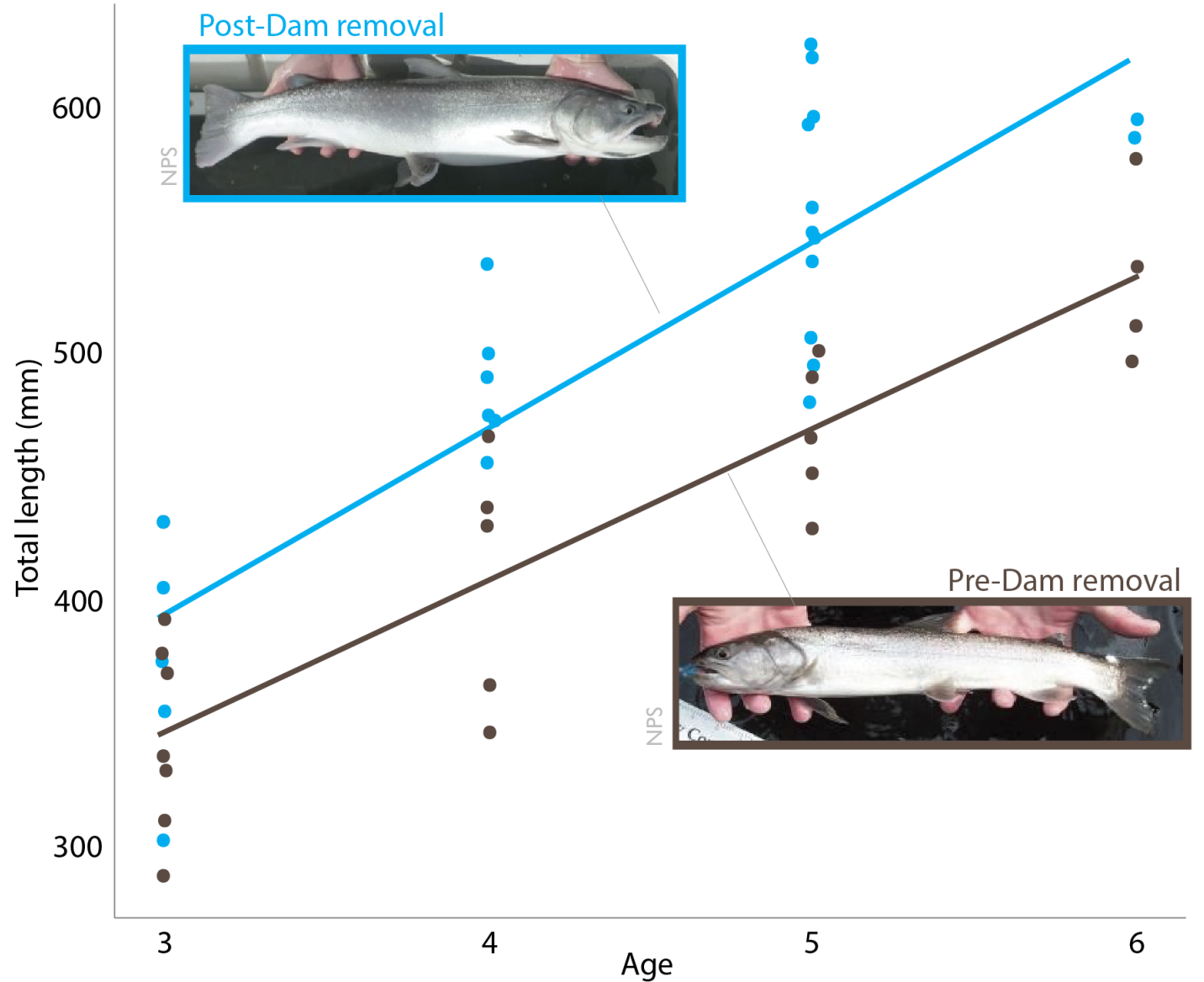
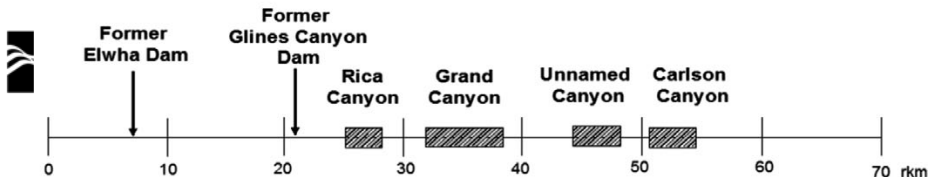
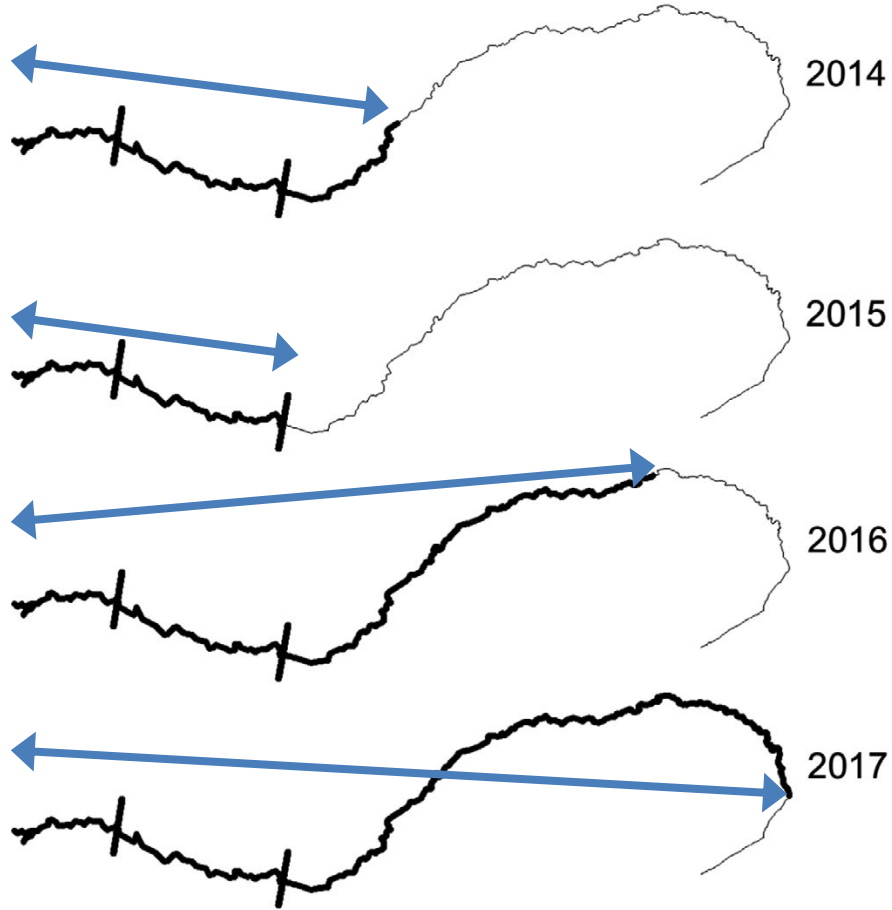
- Had higher survival (11%)
- 13x more likely to be year-round residents
- 20x more likely to attempt 2 broods per year instead of 1 brood

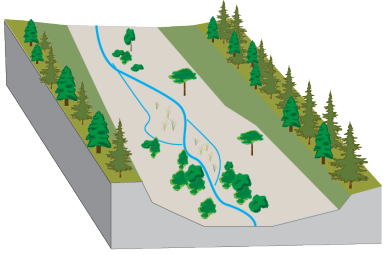




Bull trout: Reawakening of whole river migration

Upstream migration via radio-telemetry ↗





Former reservoirs – sediment redistribution

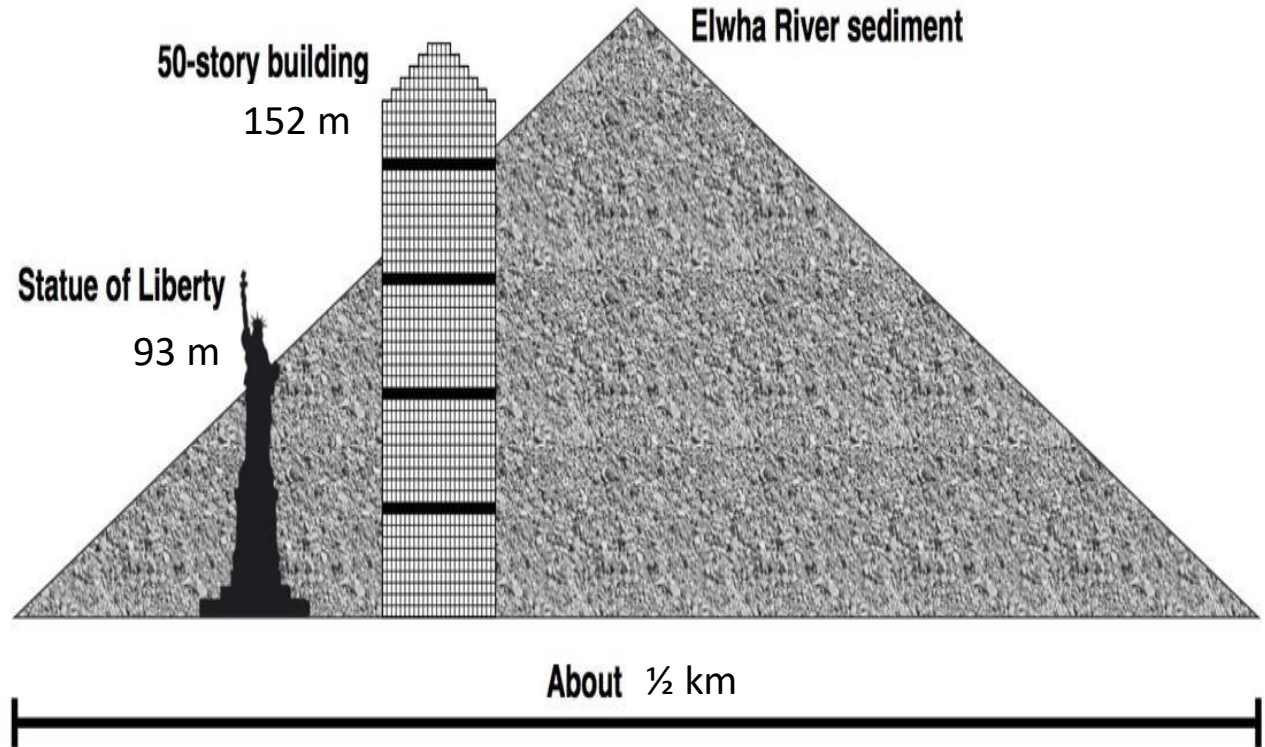
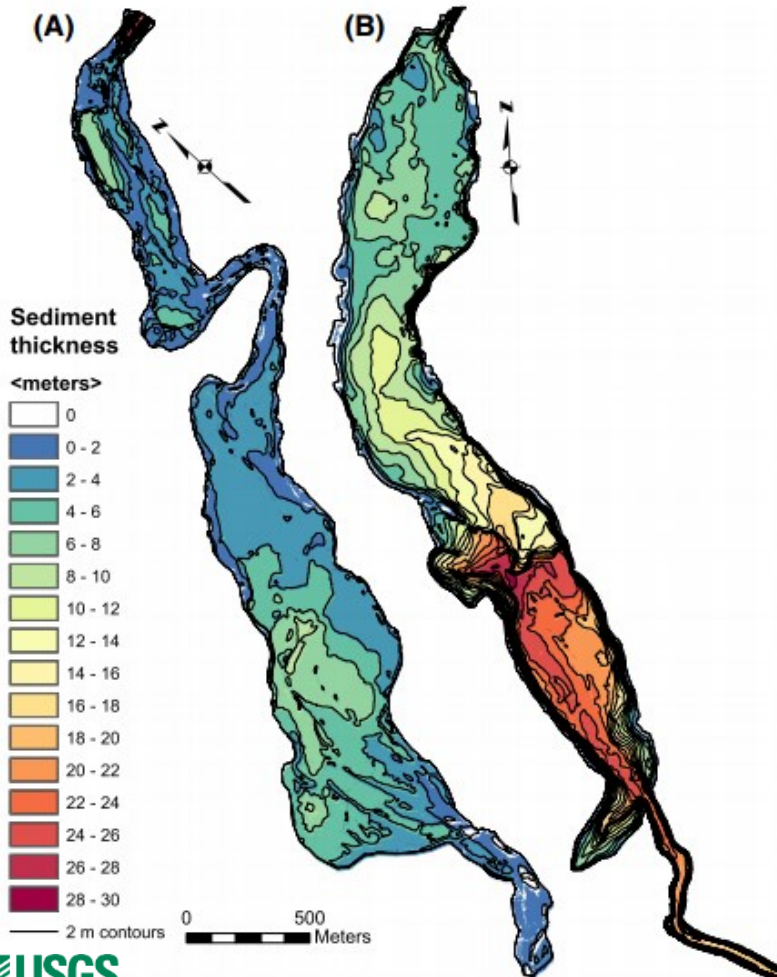
Both reservoirs contain 21 million m³ of sediment

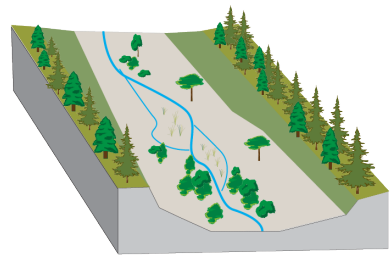
Aldwell

Mills

(A)

(B)

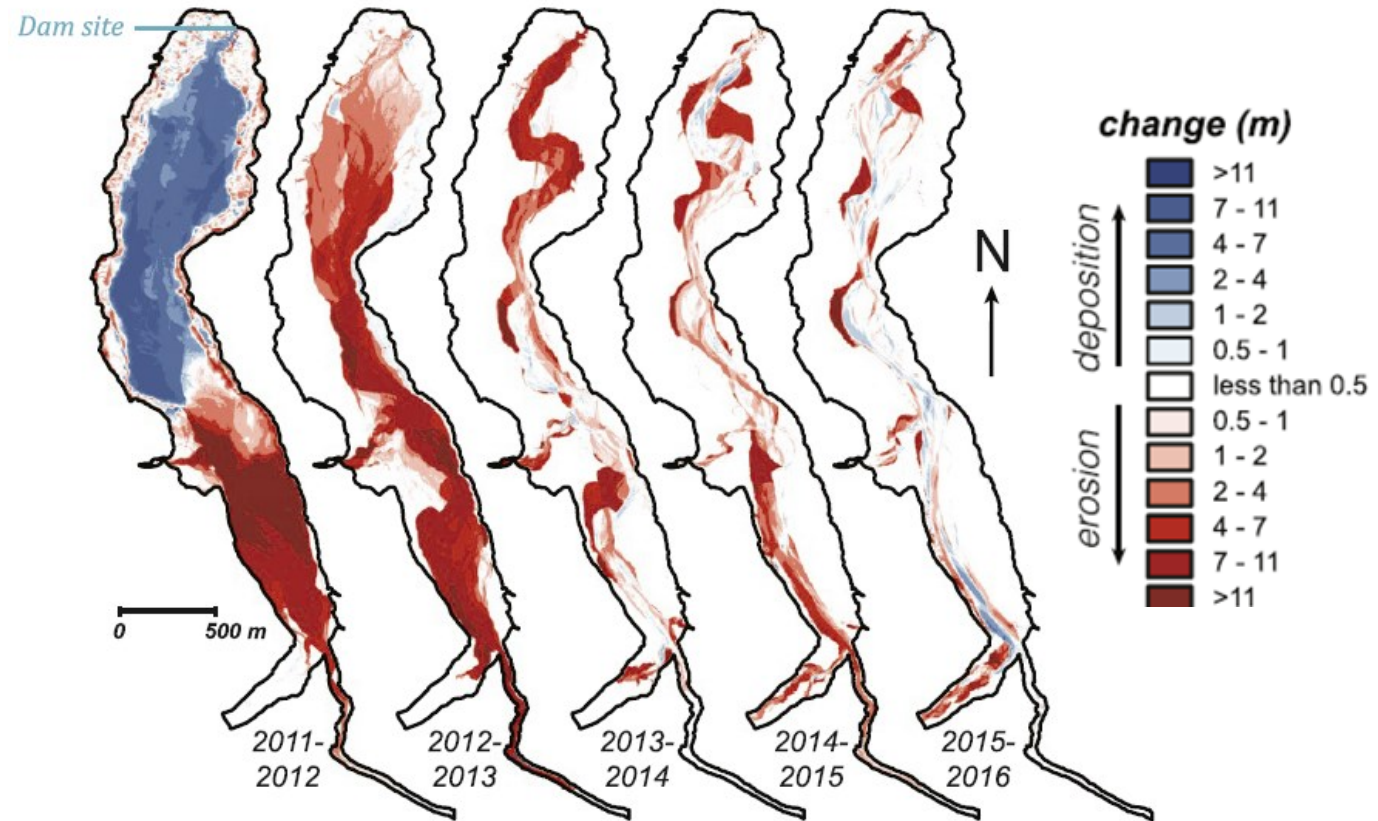




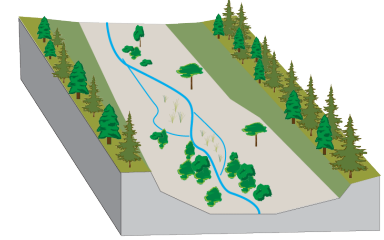
Former reservoirs – sediment redistribution



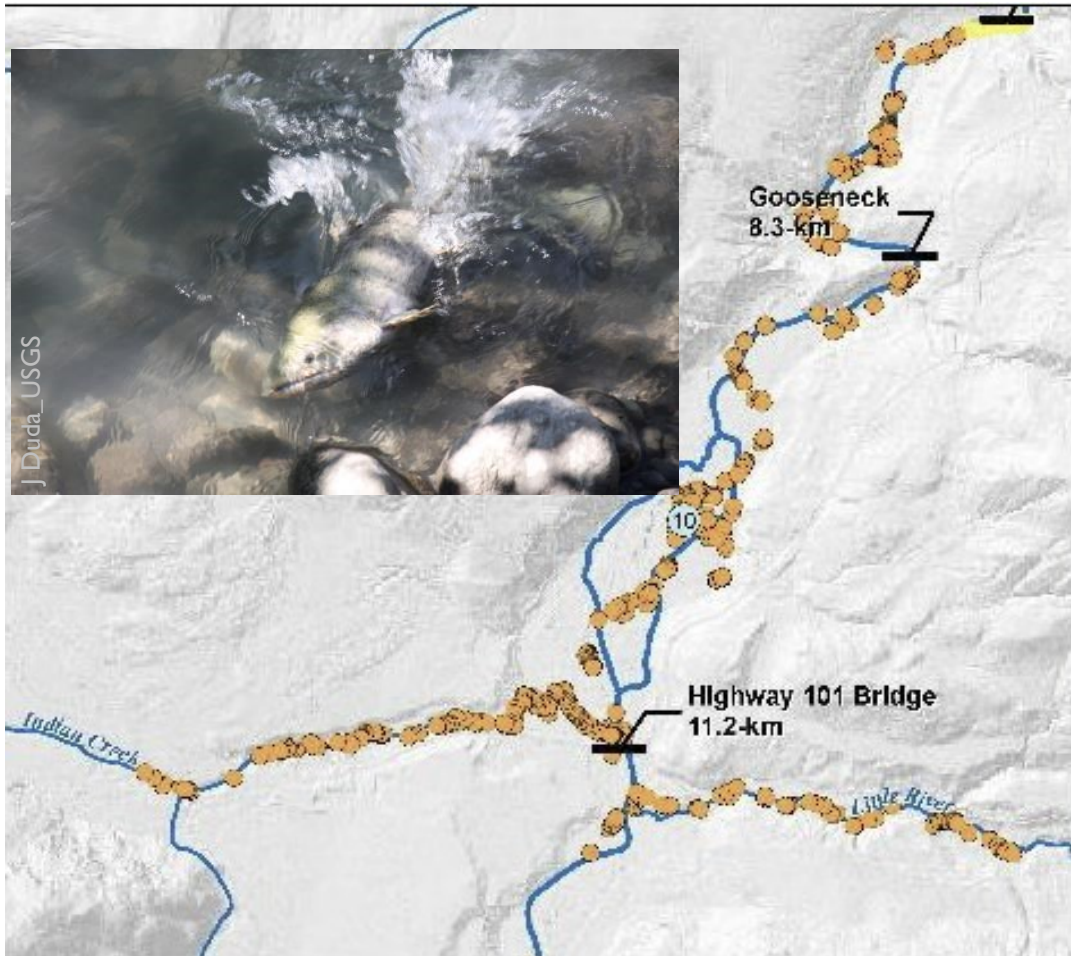
(b) Annual topographic change - Lake Mills



Former reservoirs – novel ecosystems emerge



Chinook spawning

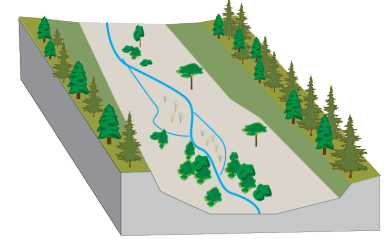


Riparian/Upland revegetation



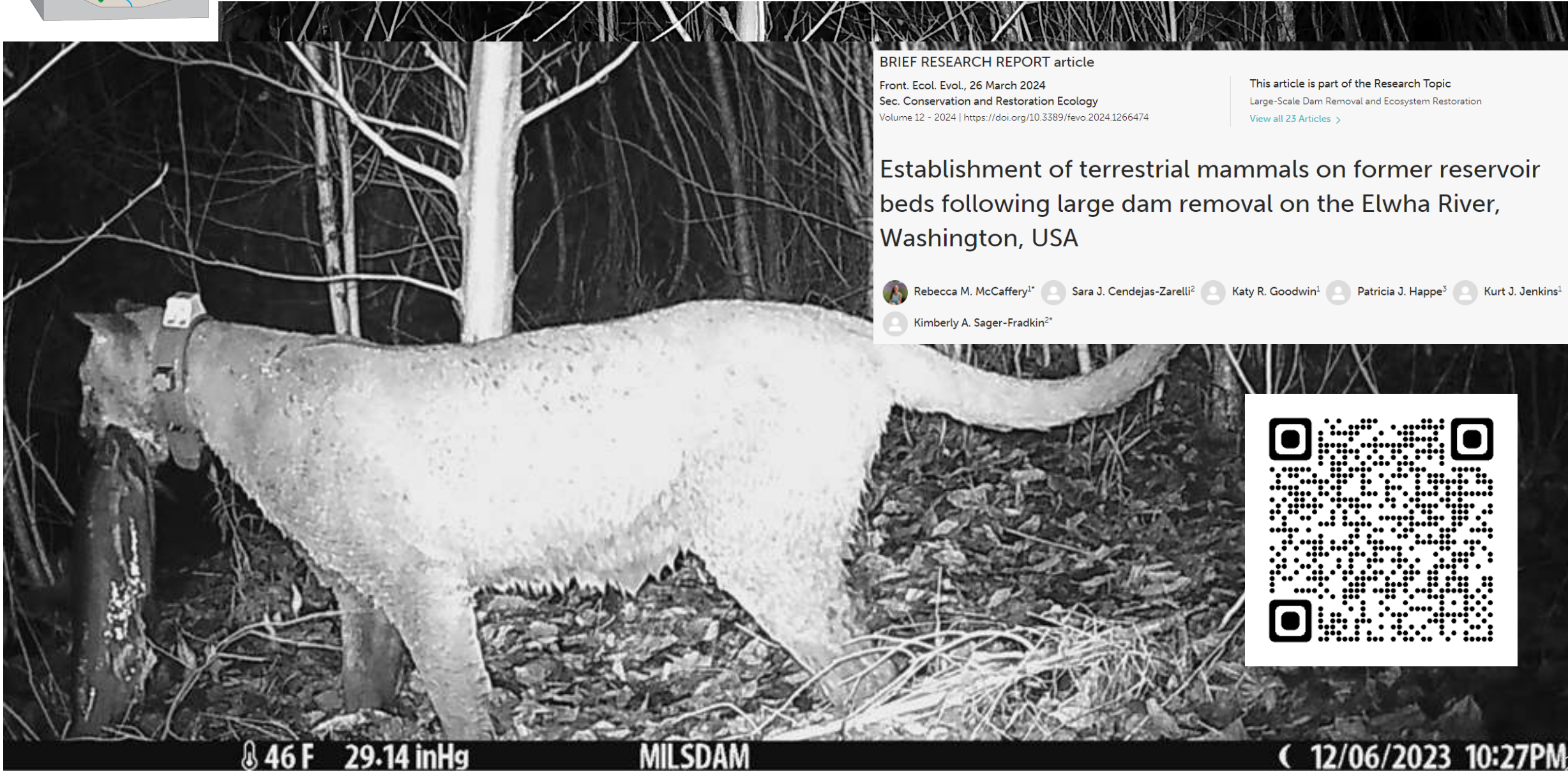
J Chenoweth NIPS

	<i>Coarse Sediments</i>	<i>Fine Sediments</i>	<i>Significant Level</i>
<i>No. of Plots</i>	25	38	
Summarized cover of all species	11.58 ± 7.55	106.9 ± 35.4	***
No. of species	13.84 ± 5.47	17.76 ± 5.96	**
No. of wetland species	1.8 ± 1.04	5.45 ± 1.9	***
No. of alien species	3.68 ± 2.06	3.32 ± 1.86	NS



Former reservoirs – novel ecosystems emerge

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (with permission)



BRIEF RESEARCH REPORT article

Front. Ecol. Evol., 26 March 2024

Sec. Conservation and Restoration Ecology

Volume 12 - 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2024.1266474>

This article is part of the Research Topic

Large-Scale Dam Removal and Ecosystem Restoration

[View all 23 Articles >](#)

Establishment of terrestrial mammals on former reservoir beds following large dam removal on the Elwha River, Washington, USA



Rebecca M. McCaffery^{1*}



Sara J. Cendejas-Zarelli²



Katy R. Goodwin¹



Patricia J. Happe³



Kurt J. Jenkins¹



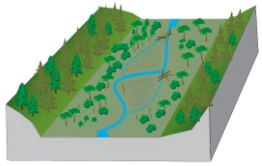
Kimberly A. Sager-Fradkin^{2*}



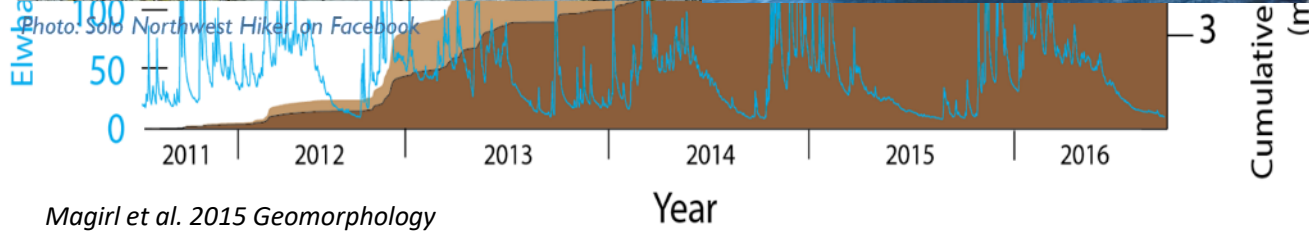
46 F 29.14 inHg

MILSDAM

12/06/2023 10:27PM



Downstream— here comes the sediment, wood, and shifting geomorphologies



Magirl et al. 2015 Geomorphology

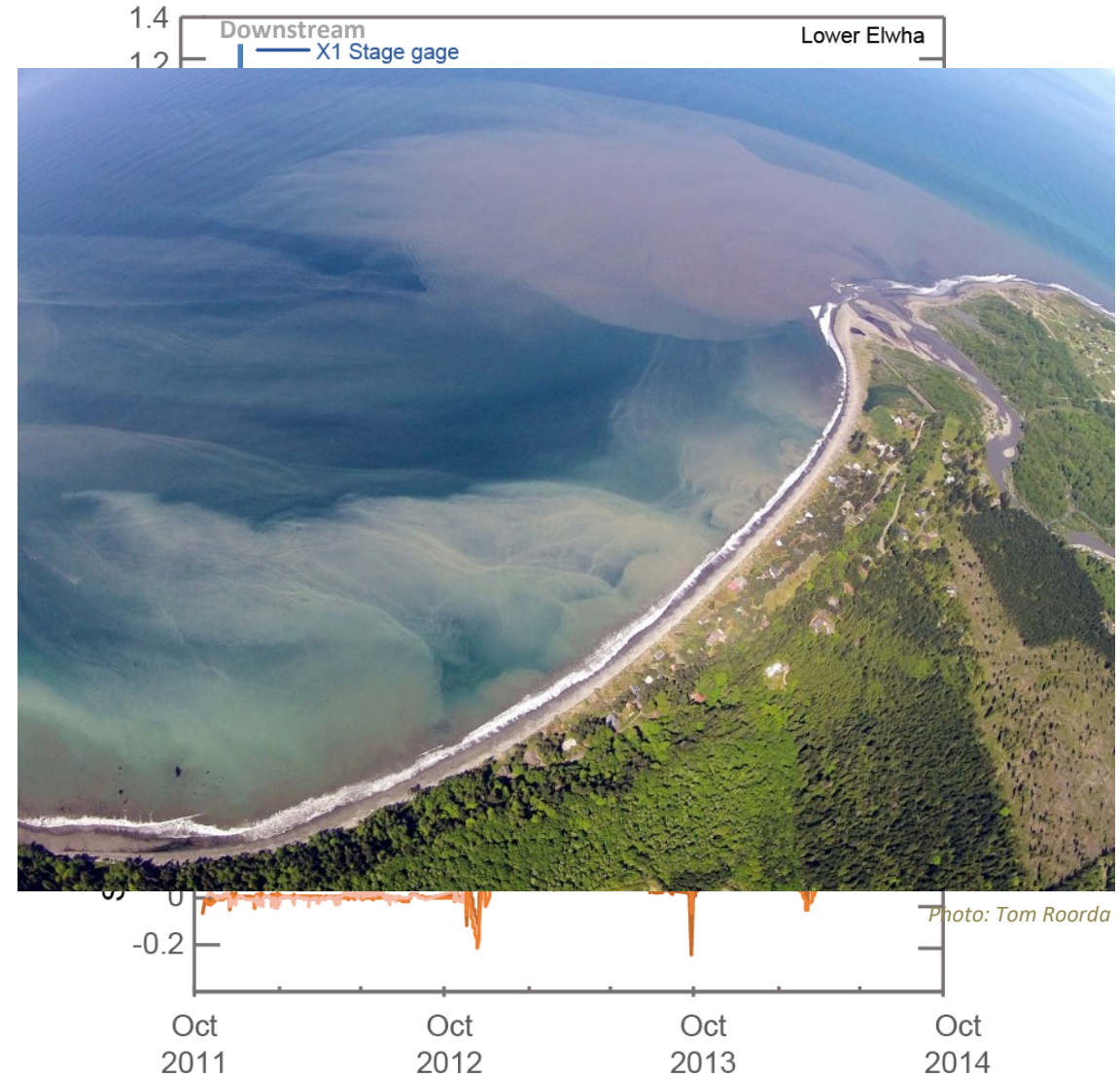
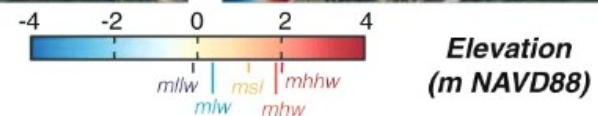
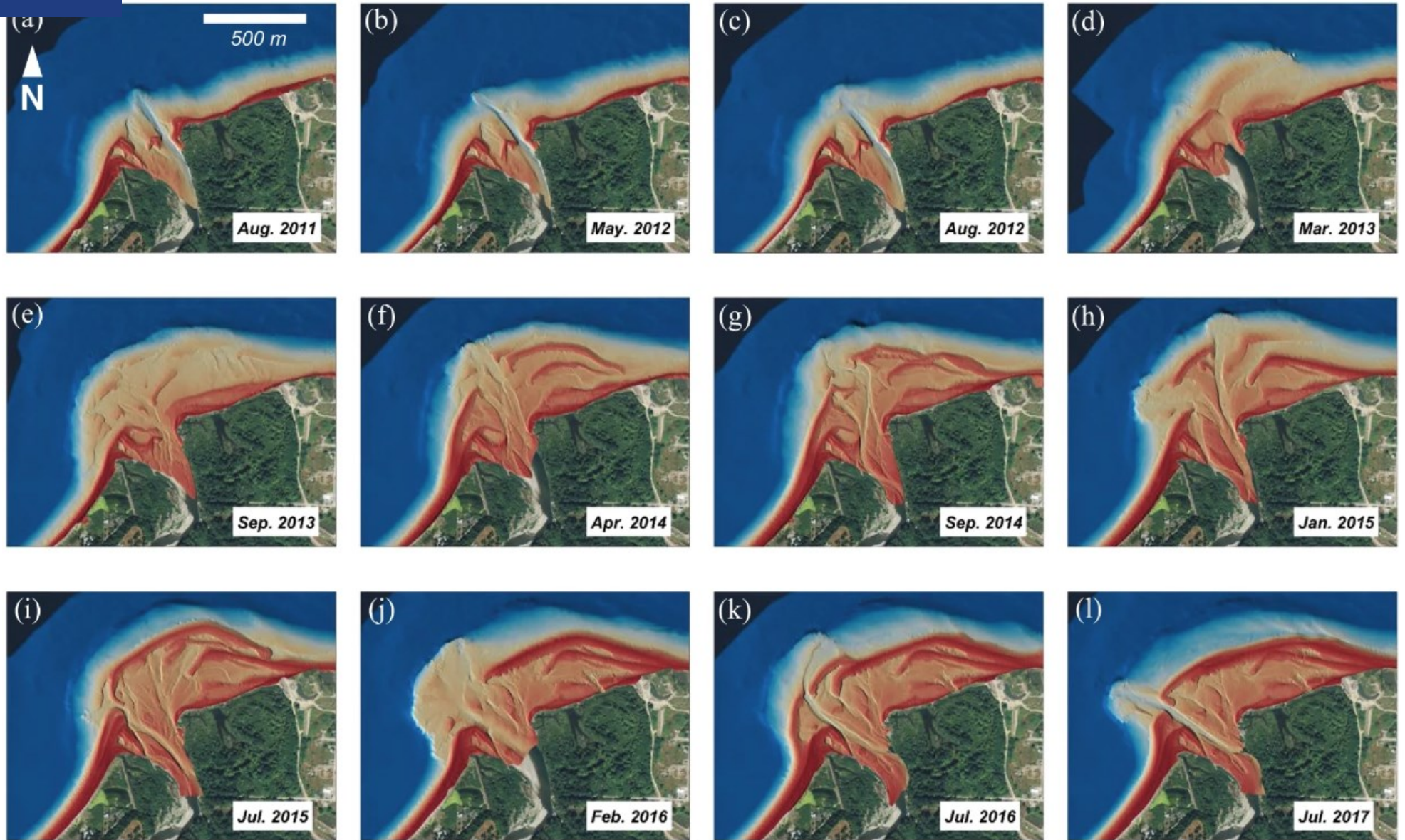


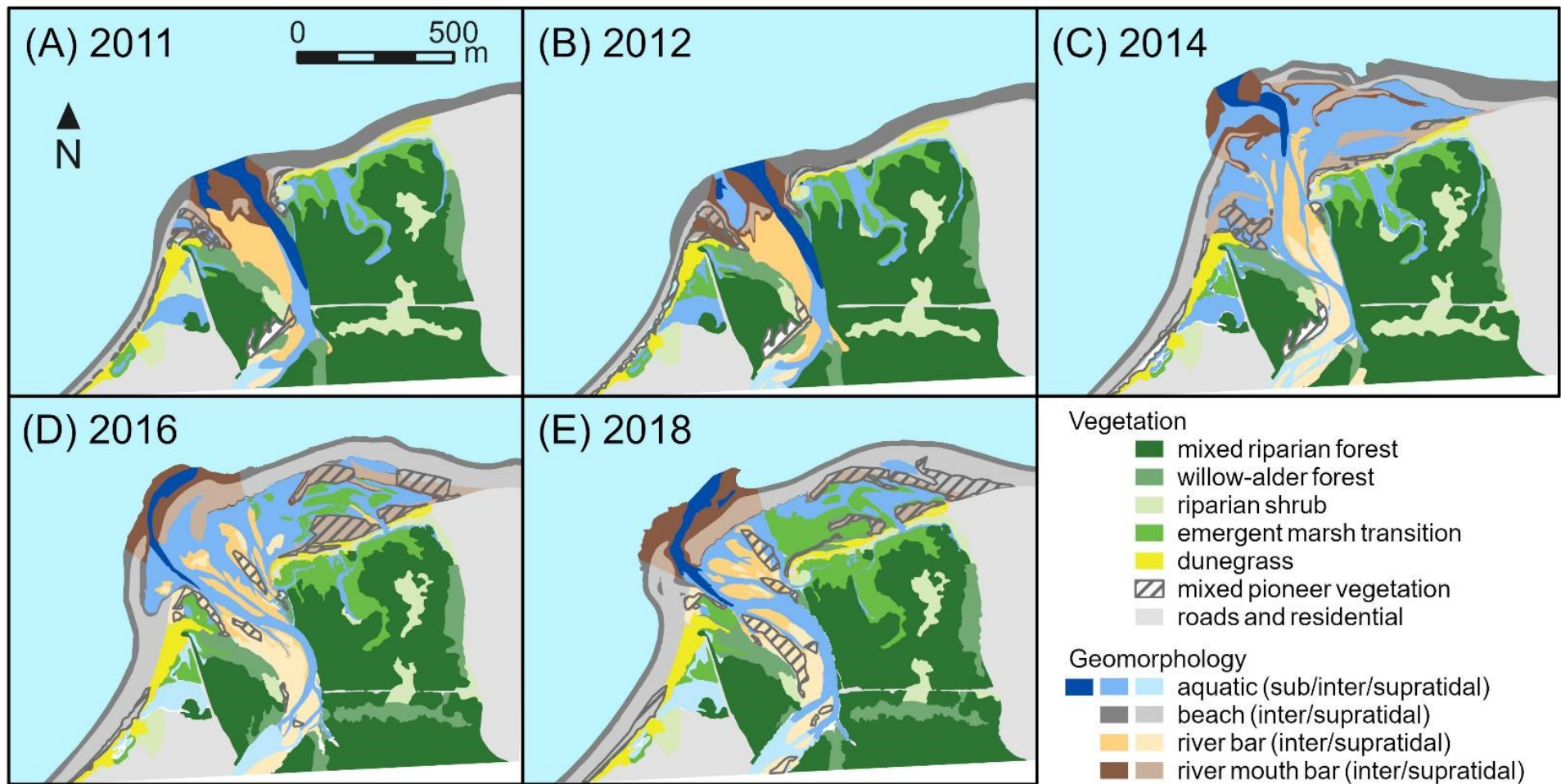
Photo: Tom Roorda

Morley et al. 2020 PloS One

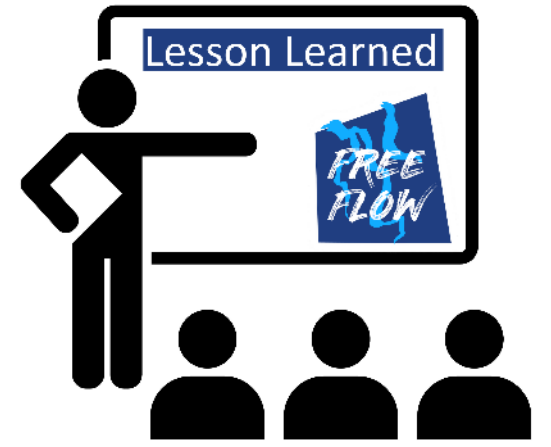
Coastal response



Coastal response



Vegetation Increase:
 Marsh + 6.5 ha
 Pioneer + 5.2 ha
 Willow/Alder + 2.6 ha



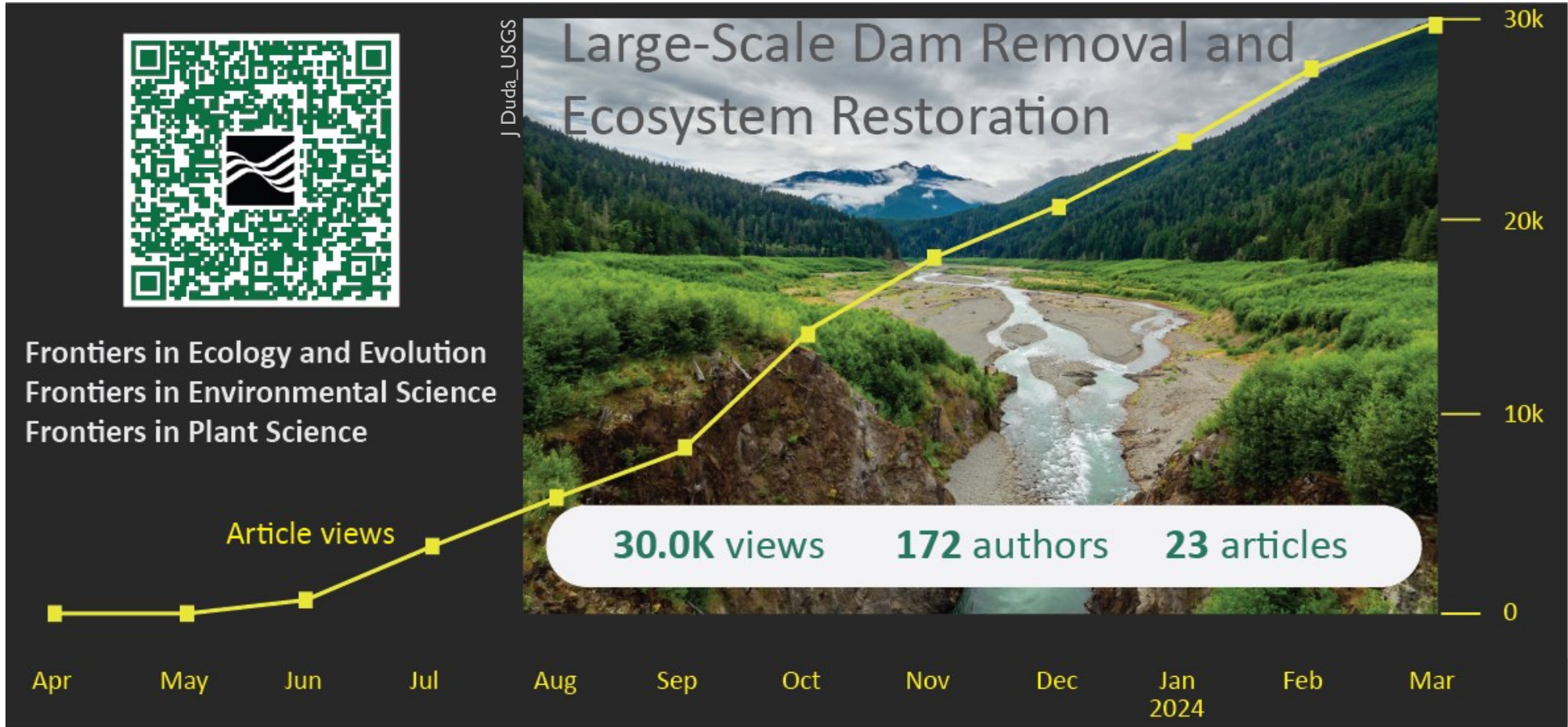
**Long-term datasets
are
Key**



An underwater scene featuring a large shark in the upper left corner and a school of fish swimming in the center and right. The water is clear with some light rays visible. A dark blue rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing white text.

Act III: Now and towards the future

Research collection @Frontiers: Large dam removal



Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution
Frontiers in Environmental Science
Frontiers in Plant Science

Rivers featured:
Elwha
Sélune
Klamath
Penobscot

Editors

- Rebecca McCaffery**
United States Geological Survey (USGS), United St...
- Laura Soissons**
INRAE Bretagne Normandie
- Jeffrey J. Duda**
US Geological Survey, Western Fisheries Research...
- Jean-Marc Roussel**
INRAE Rennes



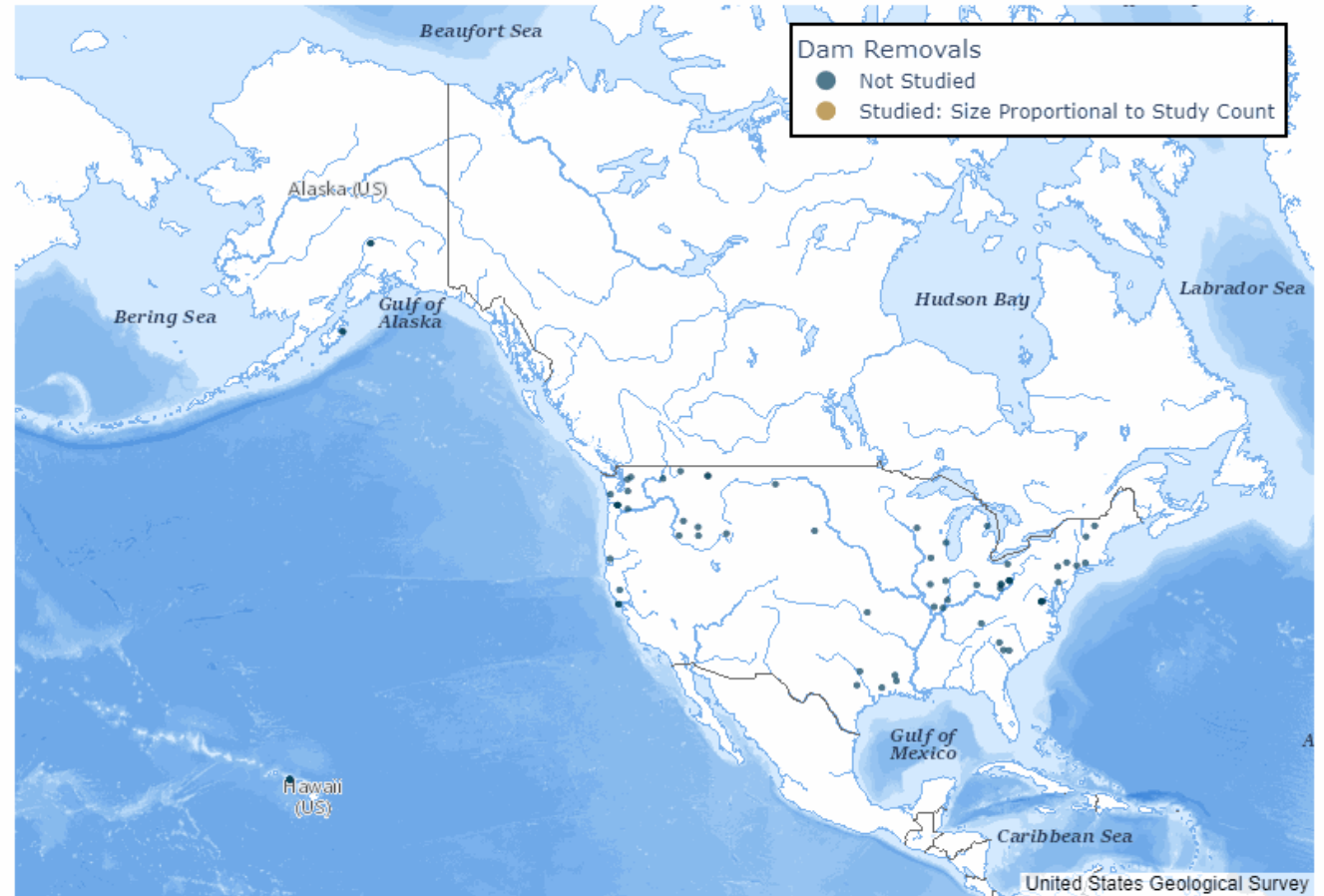
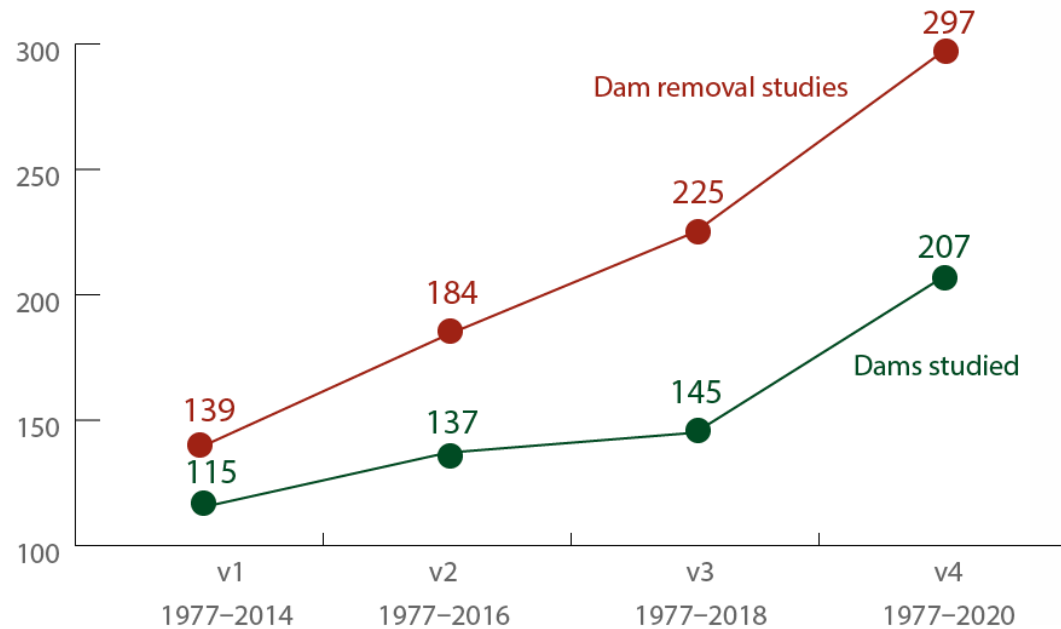


Dam removal information portal (DRIP)

<https://data.usgs.gov/drip-dashboard>

Dam Removal Studies Through Time: Unknown

- A tool to explore trends about dam removal science and query scientific studies that evaluate environmental response to dam removals.
- Studies of dam removals from 13 countries (73% U.S.)



Expanding DRIP: dam removal cost database

Condit Dam Removal—White Salmon River, WA, USA



National Geographic (2014)



 **frontiers**
in Ecology and Evolution

doi: 10.3389/fevo.2023.1215471

Patterns, drivers, and a predictive model of dam removal cost in the United States

Jeffrey J. Duda^{1*}, Suman Jumani^{2,3}, Daniel J. Wieferrich⁴, Desiree Tullos⁵, S. Kyle McKay², Timothy J. Randle⁶, Alvin Jansen⁶, Susan Bailey², Benjamin L. Jensen¹, Rachelle C. Johnson¹, Ella Wagner¹, Kyla Richards⁴, Seth Wenger³, Eric J. Walther³, and Jennifer A. Bountry⁶



US Army Corps
of Engineers®



— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION



Oregon State
University

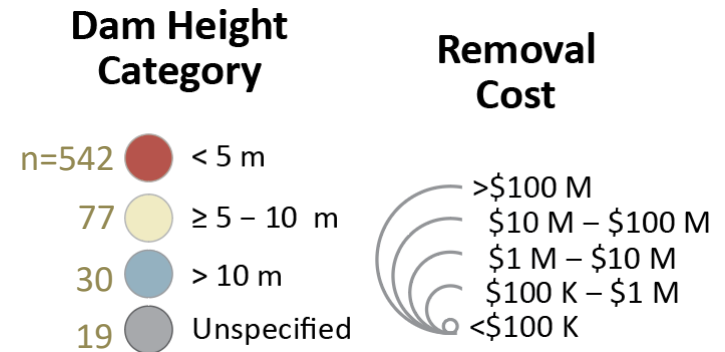
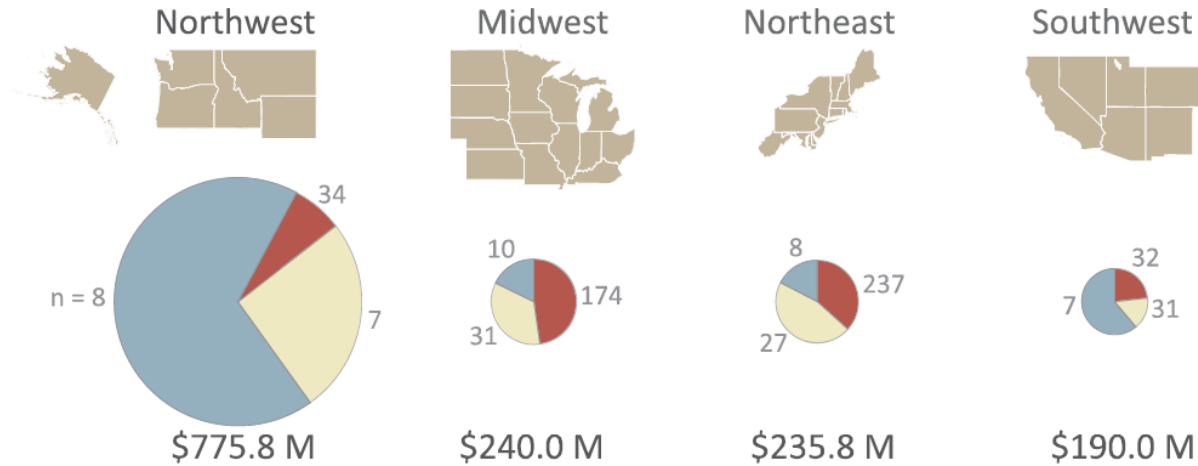
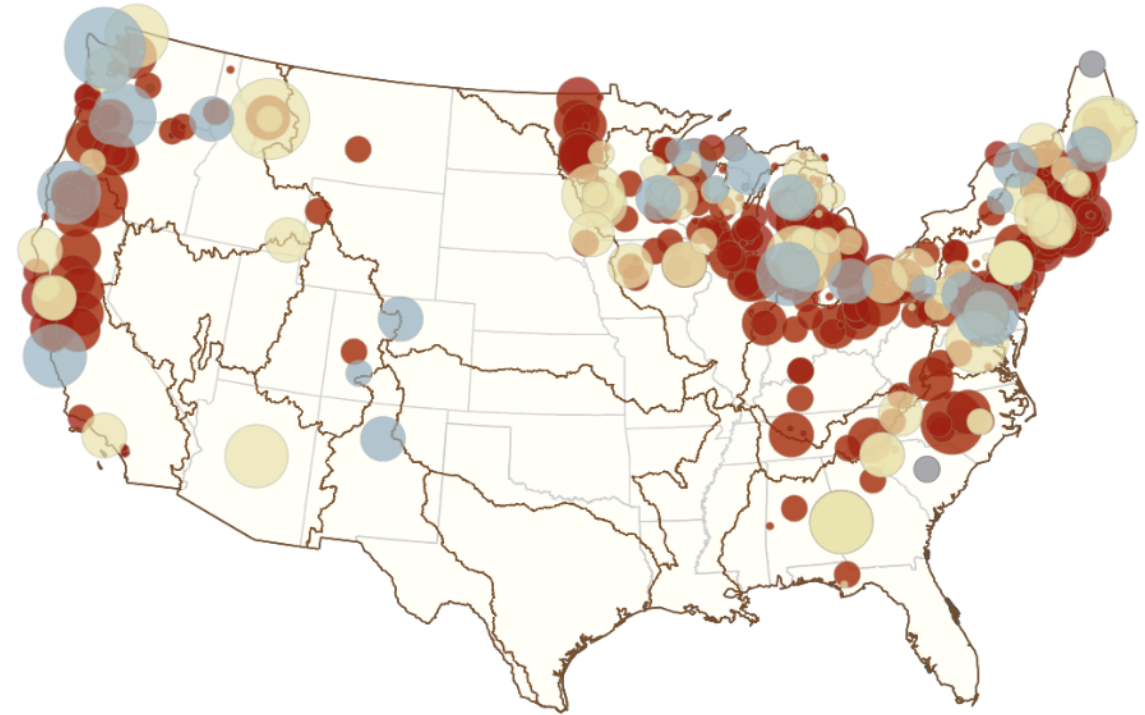


River Basin Center
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Cost of dam removal - overview

Database on dam removal cost

- Reported cost for 668 projects from 1965-2020; approximately 38% of total
- Inflation adjusted cost to 2020 \$USD
- 38% dam removal costs = \$1.522 Billion
- 100% dam removals = \$4.366 Billion

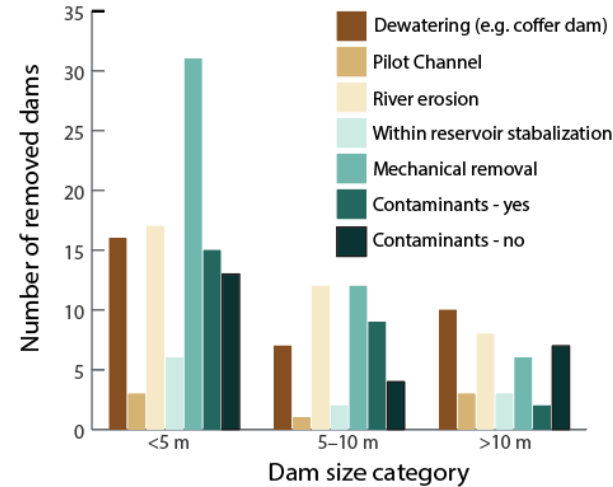


Dam removal predictive cost model

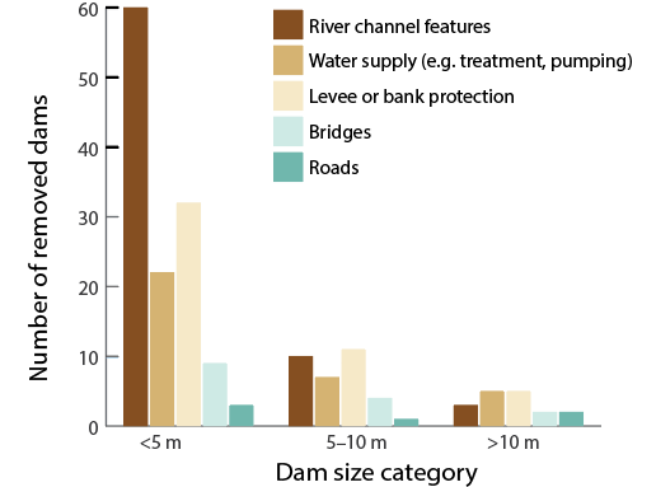
Model dam removal cost as a function of:

- **Dam attributes** – Age, height, length, material, purpose
- **Site/Watershed attributes** - Annual discharge, Watershed Area, Region, stream order
- **Cost-drivers/Complexity**
- **Goal:** Order-of-magnitude cost estimates for relevant scenarios to inform dam decisions and prioritization

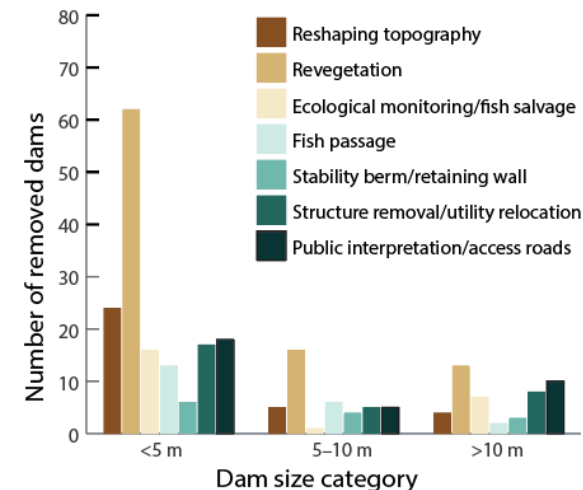
Construction and sediment cost drivers



Mitigation cost drivers



Post-removal cost drivers

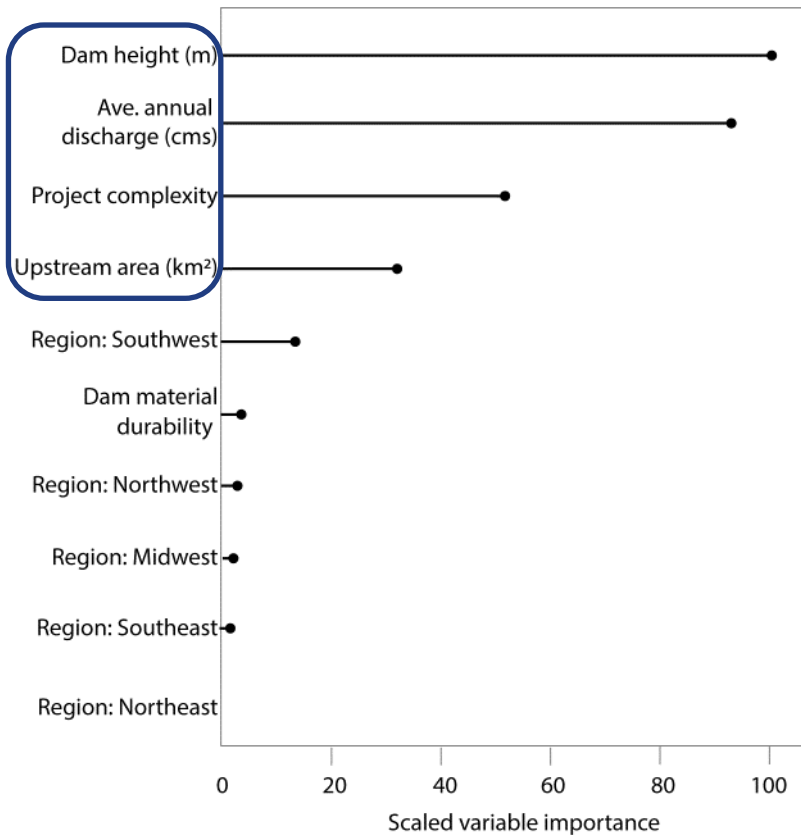


Dam removal predictive cost model

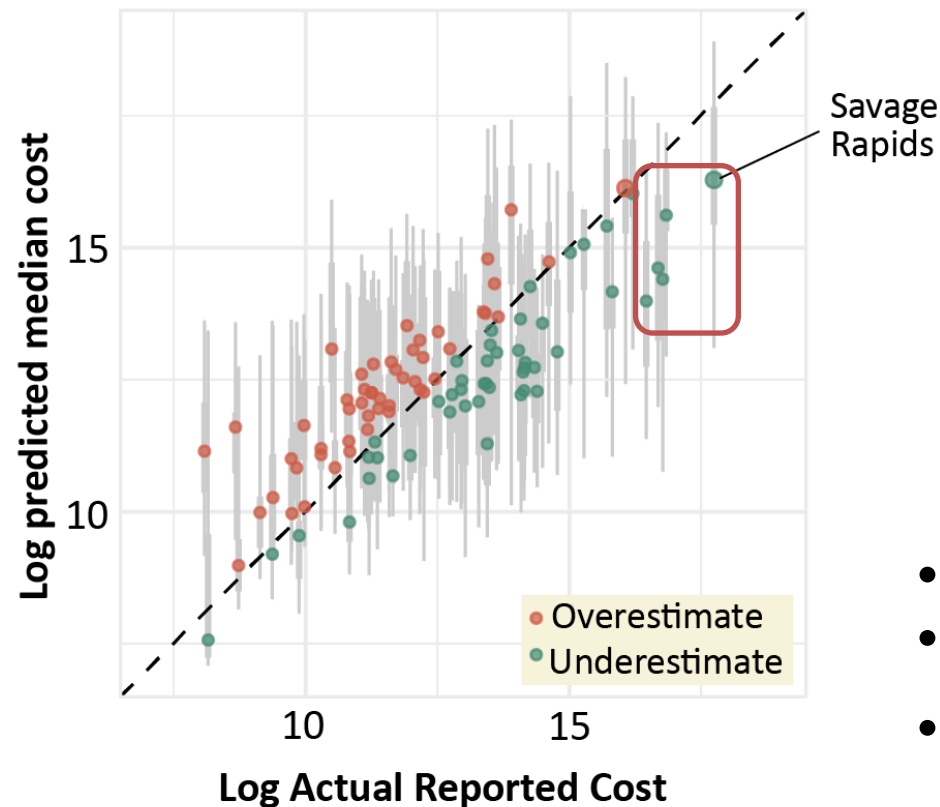
- Cost model created using both regression trees and Machine Learning (Gradient Boosted Quantile Regression)
- Model cost against predictor variables

80% of the data to train the model

(A)



20% of the data to test the model



Savage Rapids dam before (above) and after (below) removal.
Photo : ODFW

- Actual vs. Predicted:
- $R^2 = 33.8\%$ & $MAE = \$1.4M$
- Actual costs encompassed within prediction intervals

Dam removal cost model Shiny App



<https://wrises.shinyapps.io/DamRemovalCostPredictiveModel/>

Dam Removal Cost Estimator Model Model description Case study: Boardman dam

Input parameters

Please provide values for the following variables to obtain cost predictions. Detailed explanations for each variable can be found in the introduction tab to the right.

Dam characteristics

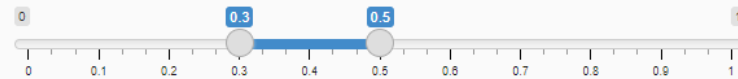
Dam height (in meters)

11.5

Dam Material

Masonry/Concrete/Steel

Project complexity



Hydrology

NHD COMID*

*NHDPlus V2.1

Discharge (m³/s):

2.15

Drainage area (km²):

170

OR

Annual avg. discharge (in m³/s)

2.15

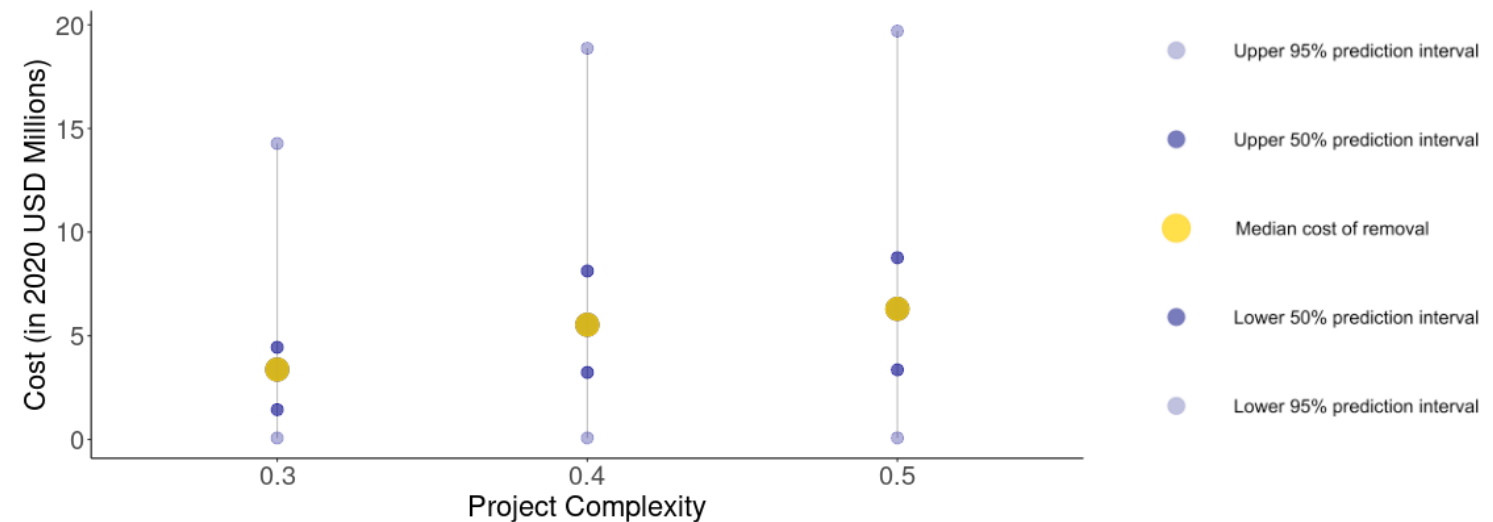
Drainage area (in km²)

170

Please enter either a NHD reach COMID value OR discharge and drainage area values. Any entered NHD COMID will override the directly entered discharge and drainage area values. If the user wishes to directly enter hydrology data, the NHD stream code cell must be blank.

Estimated Costs (in 2020 USD)

	0.3	0.4	0.5
Median cost of removal:	\$3,370,606	\$5,531,313	\$6,296,109
Lower 50% prediction interval:	\$1,433,814	\$3,230,021	\$3,357,750
Upper 50% prediction interval:	\$4,443,620	\$8,128,144	\$8,763,186
Lower 95% prediction interval:	\$71,478	\$71,478	\$71,478
Upper 95% prediction interval:	\$14,276,767	\$18,870,712	\$19,703,408



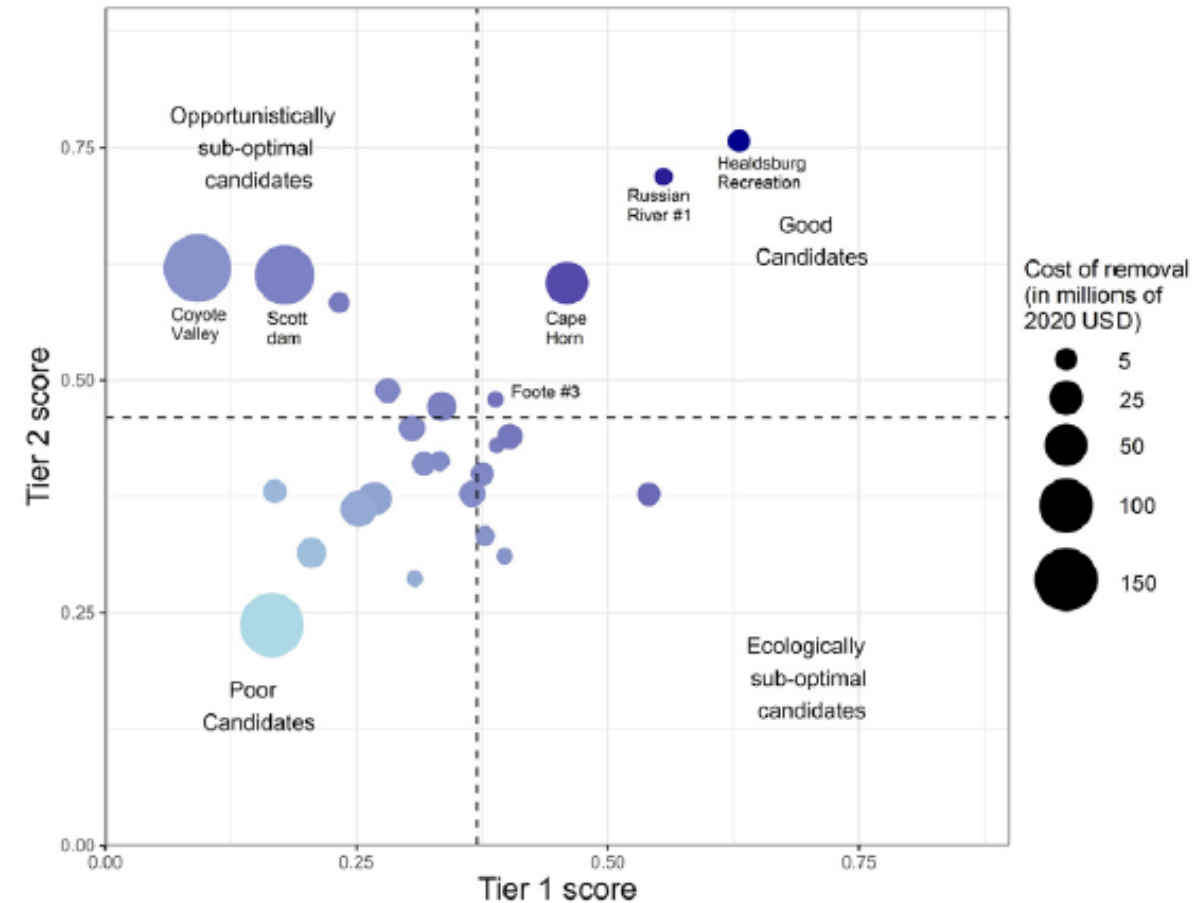
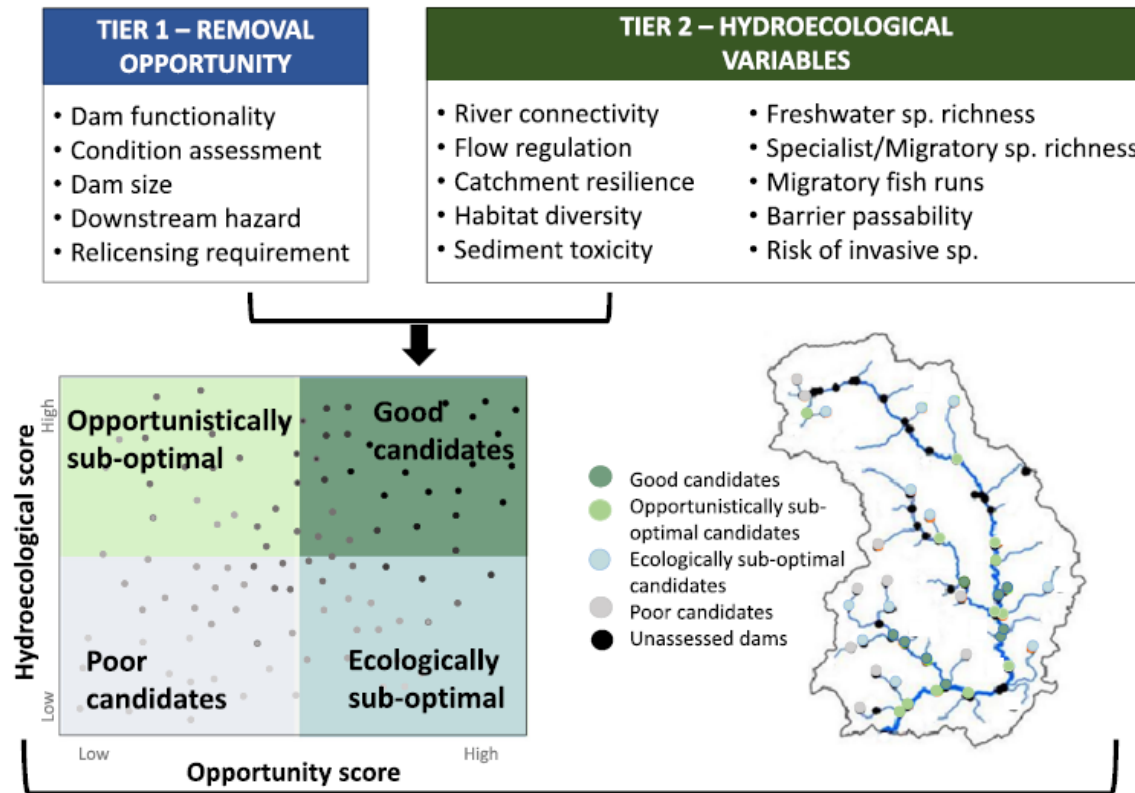
Environmental Challenges

Open access

Vol 12:100731

A decision-support framework for dam removal planning and its application in northern California

Suman Jumani^{a,b*}, Lucy Andrews^c, Theodore E. Grantham^c, S. Kyle McKay^d, Jeffrey Duda^e, Jeanette Howard^f



Smith, Redwood, Mad, Eel, Russian, Cape Mendocino, Mendocino Coast, and Bodega watersheds

Big data for dam removal – an aspiration not fully realized

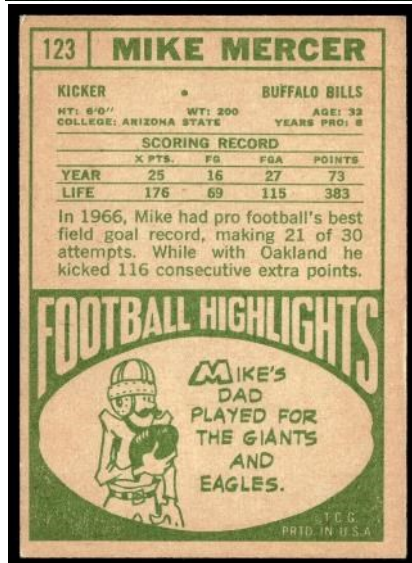
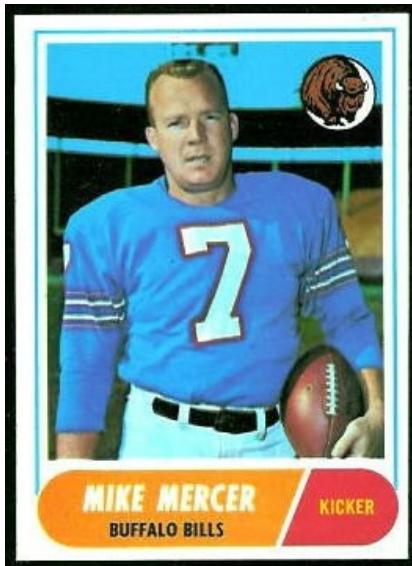


- Even “the basics” can be hard to come by
 - Who, what, where, why, and how?

Global/continental data sets on Dam Removal are extremely valuable ... but largely incomplete (aside from “maps with pins”).



“The Basics” for each dam removal



Glines Canyon Dam

Feature ID: 8b689cf1-6626-43e4-8ffc-234aaea768ad

River name: Elwha River
Location: Washington, USA
Lat: 48.002
Lon: -123.6

Height: 64 m
Material: Concrete
Year Built: 1927
Purpose: Hydroelectric

Year Removed: 2014
Reason removed: Restoration
Removal Type: Staged
Cost (est.year): \$268.8 M (2014)

Sediment volume: $15.6 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$

Fish species impacted: Salmon (Chinook, Chum, Pink, Coho, Sockeye, Steelhead), Bull Trout, Pacific Lamprey

Mitigation required: Yes

Cost drivers: pilot channel, , fish hatchery, levees, revegetation, water treatment

What to do when resources are limited?

- Not every project will have “Elwha” resources (\$)
- Record “the basics”
- ID the most important Q’s that are locally relevant
- Citizen/Community science
- Technology
 - Drones
 - Publicly available satellite
 - eDNA
 - Long-term photo points

Thank you—Gracias—Merci—Grazie—Go raibh
maith agat—Danke—Dankjewel—Kiitos—
Obrigado—Dziękuję—Hvala—Tak—Děkuji vám—
Ďakujem—Diolch—Köszönöm—Ευχαριστώ—
Paldies—Vă mulțumesc

Acknowledgement

- The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
 - National Park Service
 - USGS
- The Elwha Science Community
- The Powell Center Dam Removal working Group
 - American Rivers
- Dam Removal Information Portal (DRIP) developers
 - Dam removal cost database developers
 - Bureau of Reclamation
 - Army Corps of Engineers





ELWHA BE FREE

*Let us permit nature to have her way:
She understands her business
better than we do.*

{Michel Eyquem de Montaigne}

Elwha impact: inspiration and hope

Pao Fernandez-Garrido, Dam Removal Europe, 2022, at the Elwha ScienceScape conference



Source: A. Kojima, P. Pearsall, J. Gussman. Clip from USGS Geonarrative "The Elwha River: Landscapes of Recovery"
<https://geonarrative.usgs.gov/elwhariverrestoration/>