ALAMEDA CREEK
STEELHEAD RESTORATION MILESTONES

1980	California Department of Water Resources identifies Alameda Creek as the top priority stream in the state for urban stream restoration
1980s	Local fishermen organized as "friends of Alameda Creek" move fish past barriers in the lower creek, advocate for steelhead restoration
1983	Eight local and state management agencies convene Alameda Creek task force to examine the question of restoring Alameda Creek steelhead
1989	Alameda Creek task force Technical Advisory Committee issues *Establishment of a Steelhead Fishery in Alameda Creek*, offering four restoration alternatives
1993	SFPUC publishes *Alameda Creek Watershed Study Fishery Restoration Feasibility Evaluation and Preliminary Restoration Plan* advocating flow releases from Calaveras Dam for trout habitat enhancement
1997	SFPUC signs a Memorandum of Agreement with DFG for minimum flow releases from Calaveras Reservoir for resident rainbow trout, to be recaptured downstream
August 1997	Central California Coast steelhead trout listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act
August 1997	Alameda Creek Alliance founded
1999	A stakeholders group, Alameda Creek Fisheries Restoration Workgroup, forms to cooperatively address steelhead restoration issues
Feb. 2000	Fisheries Workgroup publishes *An Assessment of the Potential for Restoring a Viable Steelhead Trout Population in the Alameda Creek Watershed*, determining steelhead trout restoration in Alameda Creek to be feasible, recommending moving forward with fish passage project in lower creek, and outlining nine essential actions for steelhead restoration
April 2001	ACPWA publishes *Stonybrook Creek Fish Barrier Assessment*
August 2001	EBRPD removes two small swim dams from upper Alameda Creek in Sunol Wilderness, first dam removals for the watershed
March 2002	Fisheries Workgroup publishes *Draft Steelhead Restoration Action Plan for the Alameda Creek Watershed*

Feb. 2003	Zone 7 agrees to revise groundwater recharge project and modify operations and add a fish screen to a proposed rubber dam to prevent potential fish migration barrier and avoid impacting juvenile fish
2003	Army Corps produces preliminary restoration plan for lower Alameda Creek fish passage improvements – later abandoned in 2005
2003	Zone 7 constructs two fish ladders as part of a project that widened, realigned, and restored the confluence of Arroyo Mocho and Arroyo las Positas in Livermore. Removed concrete fish passage barriers, added fish ladders, restored more natural stream channel, planted native vegetation
Dec. 2003	USGS genetic study determines that landlocked trout in Calaveras Reservoir, adult steelhead collected at the BART weir, and rainbow trout collected in upper Alameda Creek below the dams are genetically related to Central California Coast wild steelhead
May 2004	U.C. Berkeley hydrology class publishes *Preliminary Assessment of Potential Steelhead Habitat in Sinbad Creek*
Fall 2004	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory completes Arroyo Mocho Road Fish Passage Project replacing cement stream crossing with bridge
March 2005	CEMAR installs webcam to watch for in-migrating steelhead at BART weir – operates each winter through 2011
May 2005	ACWD awarded $1 million in grants from National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for two projects to improve passage for steelhead in the flood control channel
June 2005	National Marine Fisheries Service proposes including resident rainbow trout in Alameda Creek below major dams and landlocked steelhead in SFPUC reservoirs as part of the federally-listed Central California Coast steelhead trout population, based on genetic evidence that Alameda Creek's resident fish are similar to adult ocean-run steelhead. However, final rule in December 2005 excludes resident rainbow trout and landlocked steelhead trout above dams
Oct. 2005	SFPUC publishes population estimate for landlocked rainbow trout in Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs
Dec. 2005	ACFCD publishes report on conceptual designs for removing and replacing two road crossings of Stonybrook Creek along with a companion report describing fish passage at two private stream crossing

June 2006	CalTrans approves project to remove box culvert and construct clear-span bridge for fish passage into lower Stonybrook Creek
August 2006	Zone 7 Water Agency approves a Stream Management Master Plan, a more eco-friendly approach to flood protection for Livermore and Pleasanton creeks, including proposed projects to remove or modify fish passage barriers and restore natural stream and riparian habitat
August 2006	SFPUC completes removal of Niles Dam from Niles Canyon reach
Sept. 2006	SFPUC completes removal of Sunol Dam from Niles Canyon reach
Sept. 2006	Multiple agencies complete an erosion control and streambank restoration project along a 1,000-foot section of lower Arroyo de la Laguna in Pleasanton
Oct. 2006	Seventeen public agencies and nonprofit organizations sign a formal agreement to collaborate on a study of stream flows and fish habitat needed for Alameda Creek steelhead trout restoration.
January 2007	ACFCD publishes *Alternatives Evaluation Report, Lower Alameda Creek/Bart Weir Fish Passage Assessment* evaluating feasibility of four potential fish passage projects at the barrier
July 2007	ACFCD and ACWD sign agreement to design and construct a fish ladder to allow steelhead to bypass the BART weir and adjacent rubber dam
August 2007	Zone 7 Water Agency and Livermore Valley School District remove Granada fish barrier, concrete stream crossing of Arroyo Mocho in Livermore
Jan. 2008	McBain & Trush prepares *Alameda Creek Population Recovery Strategies and Instream Flow Assessment for Steelhead Trout* for the FisheriesWorkgroup
March 2008	ACWD completes construction of Alameda Creek Pipeline No. 1 Fish Screen
March 2008	Historic spawning of Bonnie and Clyde, first steelhead pair to reproduce in Alameda Creek watershed since early 1960s
May 2009	Conservation groups announce agreement with mining company that will restore stream sections adjacent to gravel quarry in Sunol Valley and provide funding assistance for fish-passage projects in Alameda Creek

Dec. 2009	California Fish and Game Commission votes for year-round closure on fishing in Alameda Creek and tributaries downstream of major dams to protect trout
January 2010	ACWD completes decommissioning and removal of Rubber Dam No. 2 and installation of associated fish passage facility
January 2010	ACWD completes construction of Bunting Pond Fish Screen
July 2010	SFPUC announces draft scope for Sunol Valley Restoration Plan to determine what restoration is physically and biologically feasible in the Sunol Valley reach
January 2011	SFPUC approves revised Calaveras Dam replacement project with significant changes to dam operations, fish ladder and fish screens at Alameda Diversion Dam, water flow releases, and habitat management plan to benefit restoration of steelhead

Workgroup:

Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Alameda County Water District
Alameda Creek Alliance
California Department of Fish and Game
California Department of Transportation
California Department of Water Resources
California State Coastal Conservancy
Center for Ecosystem Management and Restoration
East Bay Regional Park District
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
San Jose State University
Tri-Valley Fly Fishermen
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Zone 7 Water Agency