### ALAMEDA CREEK STEELHEAD RESTORATION MILESTONES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>California Department of Water Resources identifies Alameda Creek as the top priority stream in the state for urban stream restoration</td>
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<td>1980s</td>
<td>Local fishermen organize as “friends of Alameda Creek” and move fish past barriers in the lower creek, advocate for steelhead restoration</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Eight local and state management agencies convene Alameda Creek task force to examine the question of restoring Alameda Creek steelhead</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Alameda Creek task force Technical Advisory Committee issues report “Establishment of a Steelhead Fishery in Alameda Creek” offering four restoration alternatives</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>SFPUC publishes “Alameda Creek Watershed Study Fishery Restoration Feasibility Evaluation and Preliminary Restoration Plan” advocating flow releases from Calaveras Dam for rainbow trout habitat enhancement</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>SFPUC signs a Memorandum of Agreement with Dept. of Fish &amp; Game for minimum flow releases from Calaveras Reservoir for resident rainbow trout, to be recaptured downstream</td>
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<td>August 1997</td>
<td>Central California Coast steelhead trout listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act</td>
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<td>August 1997</td>
<td>Alameda Creek Alliance founded</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Stakeholder group forms to cooperatively address steelhead restoration issues: Alameda Creek Fisheries Restoration Workgroup</td>
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<td>Feb. 2000</td>
<td>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 projects in lower creek, and outlining nine essential actions for steelhead restoration</td>
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<td>April 2001</td>
<td>Alameda County Public Works publishes <em>Stonybrook Creek Fish Barrier Assessment</em></td>
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<td>August 2001</td>
<td>East Bay Park District removes two small swim dams from upper Alameda Creek in Sunol Wilderness, first dam removals for the watershed</td>
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March 2002  Fisheries Workgroup publishes *Draft Steelhead Restoration Action Plan for the Alameda Creek Watershed*

Feb. 2003  Zone 7 Water Agency agrees to revise groundwater recharge project, 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 to widen, realign and restore the confluence of Arroyo Mocho and Arroyo las Positas in Livermore; removes concrete fish passage barriers, adds fish ladders, restores more natural stream channel, and plants 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 major 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*

June 2004  National Marine Fisheries Service proposes to include resident rainbow trout in Alameda Creek and landlocked steelhead trout in Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs as part of the steelhead population protected under the Endangered Species Act, based on genetic evidence that Alameda Creek’s resident fish are similar to adult ocean-run steelhead (proposal abandoned in December 2005)

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

May 2005  Alameda County Water District awarded $1 million grant for two projects to improve passage for steelhead in the flood control channel

Oct. 2005  SFPUC publishes population estimate for landlocked rainbow trout in Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs

Dec. 2005  Alameda County publishes 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
August 2006  Zone 7 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 a demonstration 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  Alameda County 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  Alameda County Flood Control District and Alameda County Water District 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 and Livermore Valley School District remove Granada fish barrier, concrete stream crossing of Arroyo Mocho in Livermore


March 2008  Alameda County Water District 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 major funding 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 native trout
January 2010  Alameda County Water District decommissions and removes Rubber Dam No. 2 and installs an associated fish passage facility

January 2010  Alameda County Water District 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; new water flow releases in 2015 and habitat management plan will benefit restoration of steelhead

August 2011  Alameda County Water District awarded $1.45 million grant to improve passage for steelhead in the flood control channel

**Alameda Creek Fisheries Restoration 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