Chinook Salmon, © 2005, John Gomes, Anchorage, Alaska

The Restoration Project

Beginning in 1995, plans were developed to restore Battle Creek. In 1999, a plan was proposed to remove five hydroelectric diversion dams, place new screens and ladders on three other dams, and increase stream flow in the north and south forks of Battle Creek.

This project would not only enhance natural production of endangered and threatened salmon and steelhead, but would benefit many other native plant, fish and wildlife species.

The project would be the largest restoration effort ever funded by the California Bay Delta Authority and the California Department of Fish and Game. Approximately $102 million has been requested. Construction is anticipated to occur between 2006 and 2009.

As dams are removed or modified, and as stream flows are increased, almost fifty miles of stream will be restored for beneficial fish and wildlife use.

Greater BATTLE CREEK WATERSHED WORKING GROUP

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Bureau of Reclamation's website:
www.usbr.gov/mp/battlecreek

GBCWWG Partners

Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy
Bureau of Reclamation
California Department of Fish & Game
California Department of Water Resources
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
National Marine Fisheries Service
Nor-Cal Fishing Guides and Sportsmen's Assn.
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service, Lassen National Forest

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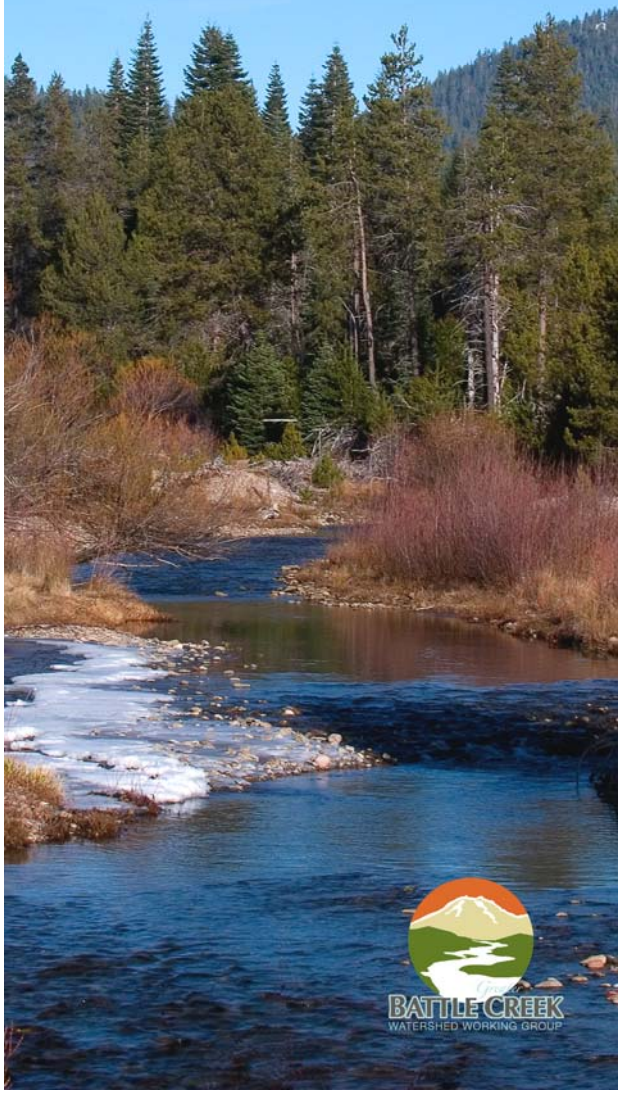
Battle Creek Watershed base map courtesy of
Western Shasta Resource Conservation District

Battle Creek

an extraordinary restoration opportunity



PG&E's Coleman Diversion Dam, Courtesy of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

An Extraordinary Opportunity

Upper Battle Creek offers a unique opportunity to restore declining populations of salmon and steelhead.

The restoration of cold spring-fed streams like Battle Creek is especially important to spring Chinook salmon and steelhead. These anadromous fish are dependent on cool streams for their reproduction and survival.

In the early 1900s diversion dams were constructed in the Battle Creek Watershed to produce electricity. Implementation of these dams altered the habitat on North and South Fork Battle Creek.

In recent years, the local community has joined with conservation organizations, anglers, PG&E and government agencies to form the Greater Battle Creek Watershed Working Group. This group supports the Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project. The project aims to restore fish and wildlife habitat in Battle Creek while minimizing the loss of renewable energy produced by the Battle Creek Hydroelectric Project.

Battle Creek Watershed

The Battle Creek Restoration Project

. . . benefiting fish and other wildlife.

A. North Battle Creek Feeder Diversion Dam

New fish ladder to improve adult fish passage; new fish screen to prevent loss of juveniles; increased stream flow to improve habitat

B. Eagle Canyon Diversion Dam

New fish ladder; new fish screen; removal of a segment of the Eagle Canyon Spring Collection Facility; increased instream flow

C. Wildcat Diversion Dam, Pipeline, and Canal

Dam and related facilities removed

D. South Diversion Dam and Canal

Dam and related facilities removed

E. Soap Creek Feeder Diversion Dam

Dam and related facilities removed

F. Inskip Diversion Dam and So. Powerhouse

New fish ladder; new fish screen; construction of South Powerhouse and Inskip Canal connector tunnel; increased instream flow

G. Lower Ripley Creek Feeder Diversion Dam

Dam and related facilities removed

H. Coleman Diversion and Inskip Powerhouse

Dam removed; construction of Inskip Powerhouse and Coleman Canal connector; Inskip Powerhouse bypass replaced

I. Asbury Pump Station and Diversion Dam

Provide minimum flows to benefit fish; install flow and stage recorder.