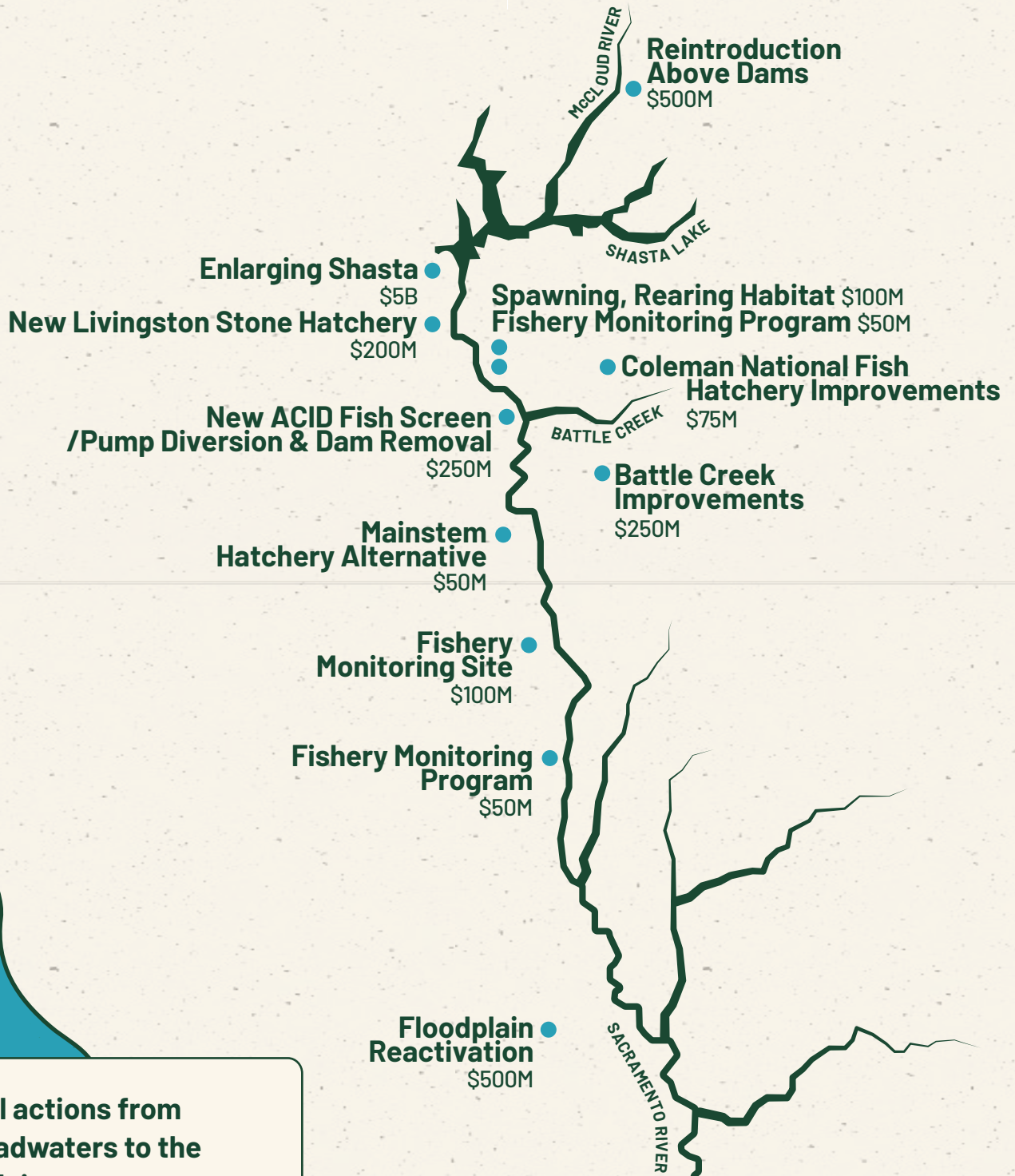


Sacramento River Watershed Plan



Critical actions from the headwaters to the floodplains to secure water for farms and communities while building robust fish and wildlife populations.

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The critical actions highlighted are needed to ensure a secure water supply, which is needed for economic stability and to improve populations of salmonids in the Sacramento River Watershed. Aging and outdated infrastructure, paired with a warming climate, has led to significant declines in water supply security and salmon populations, necessitating urgent and coordinated infrastructure and ecosystem improvement efforts.

● Reintroduction Above Dams

As part of the Winter-run Action Plan and to address loss of access to historic spawning locations, this program will evaluate the goals and benefits of alternative spawning locations and, if deemed feasible and beneficial, will implement a program that will allow salmonids to access upper reaches of the Sacramento River and its tributaries.

\$500 Million

● Enlarging Shasta

Enlarging Lake Shasta (18.5-foot raise) will increase storage by 640,000 acre-feet and will lead to improved water management on the Sacramento River to the benefit of people, farms, fish and wildlife, as well as create more recreation opportunities and reliable Central Valley Project deliveries throughout the state.

\$5 Billion

● New Livingston Stone Hatchery

Reclamation is proposing to use aging infrastructure funding to rebuild and reconstruct a new hatchery at the base of Shasta Dam. Currently, the Livingston Stone hatchery focuses on winter-run salmonid production, but interest is growing to include fall-run salmon to aid in more adult fish returning to the upper Sacramento River to spawn.

\$200 Million

● Spawning/Rearing Habitat in Upper Sacramento Below Shasta/Keswick Dams

The upper stretch of the Sacramento River is where the coldest water is maintained with releases from Shasta Dam. However, the habitat in this area degrades over time and new spawning and rearing habitat must be created and recreated on an annual basis through creating spawning gravel sites, restoring natural side channels, and providing refuge for outward migrating fish.

\$100 Million



Spawning Adult Chinook Salmon

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● New Fishery Monitoring Site in Upper River – Red Bluff

The only active monitoring site for juvenile fish in the upper Sacramento River is located in Red Bluff, approximately 65 river miles below Keswick and Shasta Dams. Additional monitoring is needed in the upper river within 10-20 miles below Keswick and Shasta Dams. Additionally, Parental Based Tagging (PBT) methodology needs to be employed at this site and other monitoring sites down the Sacramento River system.

\$100 Million

● Coleman National Fish Hatchery Improvements

Coleman hatchery needs infrastructure improvements within the hatchery's current footprint; however, the primary need is to improve its water supply source and treatment on Battle Creek while also creating an alternative water supply from the Sacramento River.

\$75 Million

● ACID Dam Removal/New Fish Screen

Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) still maintains a dam and diversion on the upper Sacramento River in the City of Redding. The dam periodically limits access to the Sacramento River below Keswick and Shasta Dams. Removing the ACID dam would improve fish passage and migration. Funds would be used to construct a new fish screen, pumping plant, and cover partial or full dam removal.

\$250 Million

● Battle Creek Improvements

Battle Creek is a significant tributary draining into the Sacramento River which provides higher elevation spawning and rearing habitat for salmonids as well as water supply for Coleman Fish Hatchery. Improvements would include constructing new habitat, additional monitoring, and new Coleman Hatchery diversion facilities.

\$250 Million

● New Mainstem Hatchery Alternative

The Sacramento River is the only main tributary that doesn't have its hatchery on the mainstem of the river, instead Coleman Hatchery is located on Battle Creek. A new hatchery on the upper Sacramento River could focus production on Fall Run salmon which is supports the ocean and inland fishing communities. This hatchery could also focus production on other at risk species including steelhead trout.

\$50 Million



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● New Fishery Monitoring Program

Salmonid survival exiting the Sacramento River system is very low with limited science and monitoring to provide reliable information as to what stressors are affecting survival. Additional stationary and mobile monitoring together with parental-based tagging (PBT) methods would improve the understanding of actions needed to improve survival.

\$50 Million

● Floodplain Reactivation

By activating historical floodplains, which today are predominantly rice fields and bypasses, we can improve food production for migrating juvenile salmon, provide habitat for birds, and enhance flood protection to protect cities and farms.

\$500 Million

