

# Klamath Basin Fish Screens

Building a Future for Salmon and Native Migratory Fish in the Klamath Basin

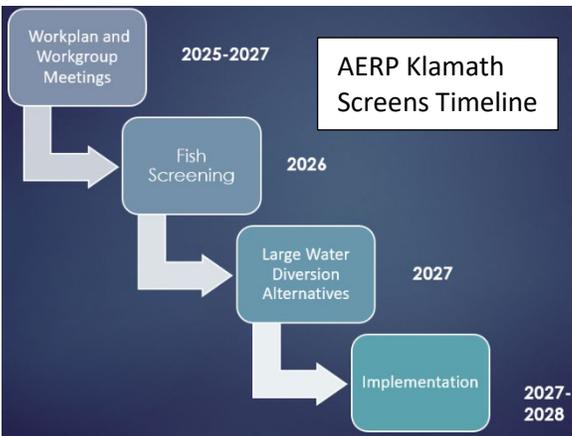
**History of Efforts Related to Screening in Klamath Basin:** Prior to 2015, federal funds allocated for anadromous fish restoration were not available to the Klamath Basin and done in the upper basin with other funds. This left a backlog of unscreened diversions and unmet restoration needs in the region. **Since then, ODFW has used Cost Share funds for two passage projects and 22 fish screens totaling over 305 cfs of diverted water.** In 2020 NOAA Restoration Center provided funding to prioritize restoration actions (screens, habitat, flow, and temperature) for the Klamath River and tributary streams between Iron Gate Dam and Link River Dam. The Klamath Reservoir Reach Restoration Plan (K3RP) was completed in 2022 prior to lower dam removals in 2024.



## Screening Goals:

- K3RP identified restoration actions in 63 miles of river habitat and 39.4 miles of tributary streams from Iron Gate dam to Link River Dam. This effort resulted in the identification and prioritization of 82 habitat restoration projects, 78 diversion screening projects and 38 flow restoration projects.
- ODFW has made investments in screening the primary points of water diversion currently in use on ODFW's Klamath Wildlife Area completed in 2025
- Renewal of social, economic, and cultural benefits associated with healthy fisheries and a healthy river

## Current Project and Funding Status:



- Bureau of Reclamation Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Grant (\$6.75M) to design and construct five to ten fish screens
- Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund to implement smaller screens in the upper Basin and Spencer Creek
- Lottery Revenue Bond Funds: Ady Canal Screen (\$1.25M) and Spencer Creek (\$217K) Screen and Passage
- ODFW leading work-group meetings with partners to discuss planning, designs, and priorities.
- ODFW monitoring Fish Distribution

## Gaps and Constraints:

Non-federal funds for screens

Klamath Power and Facilities Agreement (KPFA) included promises to prevent impacts through new regulations or costs to users of water or land

In 2021 ODFW completed an inventory of screening needs in the upper Basin. This identified many more unscreened water diversions in Oregon than in California.



Reports of Chinook salmon entering water diversion canals make it clear that the focus must be water use and the installation of fish screens to protect both migrating fish and irrigation infrastructure.

