Refuge Water Supply Program



U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

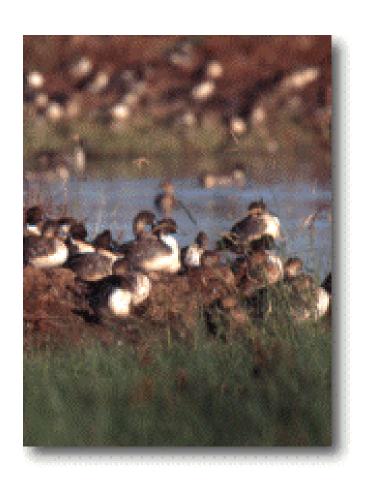
In cooperation with California Department of Fish and Game and Grassland Resource Conservation District

CVPIA 3406(d) Authorized Program Components

- Conveyance/Wheeling
- 2. Construction
 - San Joaquin Basin Action Plan Lands (SJBAPL)
 - Other Refuges
- 3. Water Acquisition
 - Level 4 Acquisitions, \$4.3 Million Fiscal Year 2003 budget

FY2003 \$13 million total Refuge Water Supply budget

Providing firm, reliable, long-term water supplies



Participating Refuges



Conveyance (Wheeling) Program

Cooperative Agreements with local and State entities

- 7 long-term
- 2 interimcurrently negotiating DWR andBiggs-West Gridley for long-term
- 2 new pending negotiation with Sutter Extension and Delano-Earlimart)
- * Contracts run across Federal fiscal years (Mar-Feb)
- * Pay per AF water wheeled
- * Account for conveyance losses



FY 2003 Conveyance Budget

Task	Total Cost	RF	W&RR
Program Management	\$1,001,228	\$1,001,228	\$0
Conveyance Cooperative Agreements and Water Service Contract Execution	\$6,530,062	\$6,530,062	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,531,290	\$7,531,290	\$0

Planned Conveyance Quantities

- Level 2 Wheel 496,000 AF including losses (100% Level 2 allocation is 422,000 AF)
- Level 4 110,000 AF including losses (100% Level 4 is 133,000 AF)
- * \$11 AF approx. average wheeling rate

Current Efforts

Interagency Refuge Water Management Team
(IRWMT) - representatives from BOR, FWS,
DFG, and Grassland Water District
Refuge water allocations
Delivery schedules
Water management planning

FY 2002 Accomplishments

- Conveyed 421,469 AF level 2 water
- Conveyed 74,396 AF level 4 water
- IRWMT developed water delivery schedule scenarios and prioritized level 4 supplies
- Negotiated new 5-year agreement with DWR for water to Kern NWR
- Managed 5 refuge water service contracts between BOR and DFG, FWS, and GWD/GRCD
- Managed 9 conveyance cooperative wheeling agreements
- Initiated BOR refuge water tracking database



Conveyance Facilities Construction

Construction Agreements

 with local and State entities to deliver (wheel) water

 San Joaquin Basin Action Plan (SJBAP)

> Kesterson Mitigation (pre-CVPIA)

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2. Facilities Construction Program
Refuges brought on-line
through CVPIA excluded
from SJBAPI

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Facilities Construction Accomplishments – FY 2002

Environmental Commitments for Facilities Construction Achieved

Restoration Completed of Giant Garter Snake Mitigation Site Acquired in 2001



Facilities Construction Funding

Task	Total Cost	RF	W&RR
Program Management	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
Planning			
Mendota	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
Kern	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$0
Gray Lodge	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Construction	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
Mendota	\$2,020,000	\$2,020,000	\$0
Kern	\$935,000	\$935,000	\$0
Gray Lodge	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$4,300,000	\$4,300,000	\$0

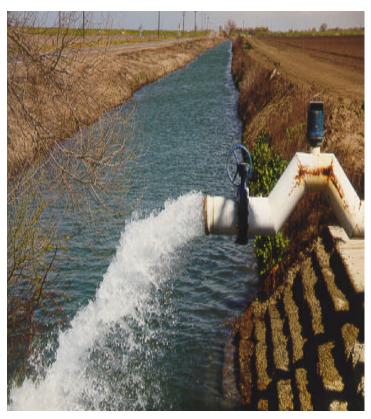
Facilities Construction Program Activities (Sac and S. San Joaquin Valleys)

Preferred Alternatives and Costs

- East Sacramento Valley
 - Biggs West Gridley facilities improvements \$5M
 - Sutter Extension WD facilities improvements \$8M
- CCID Mendota Dam replacement \$5M
- South San Joaquin
 - •Buena Vista WSD facilities with improvements \$800,000
 - Delano-Earlimart ID facilities with improvements \$6M

SJBAP Accomplishments - FY 2002

- Started Environmental Documentation and Preliminary Data Collection for Project Design of East Bear Creek Project
- Completion of Aztec Construction Contract for Newman Canal Project
- Completion of Phase One of CCID Facility Improvements
 - Continuation of Design and Right of Way Acquisition for the Cottonwood Lateral



SJ Basin Action Plan Funding

Task	Total Cost	Rest. F	W&RR
Program Management	\$149,000	\$0	\$149,000
San Luis Spillway Ditch Headworks Replacement	\$301,540	\$301,540	\$0
East Bear Creek Unit	\$256,960	\$248,460	\$8,500
Newman Canal Reconstruction	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood Lateral (CCID)	\$0	\$0	\$0
O'Banion Bypass (CCID)	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$0
Helm Turnout (CCID)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ora Loma Weir (CCID)	\$196,000	\$105,000	\$91,500
USFWS Budget	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Total	\$1,249,000	\$1,000,000	\$249,000

* San Luis NWR -

Environmental documentation and design of Pipeline to East Bear Creek Unit (work mostly completed)





GWD-

San Luis spillway ditch gate replacement at Volta Refuge,

(work just underway)



CCID – Spillway Ditch on Newman Canal Reconstruction Reach 1, for China Island Unit Conveyance (work in progress)



 CCID –Spillway Ditch -Newman Canal Reconstruction Reach 1, China Island Unit (work in progress)



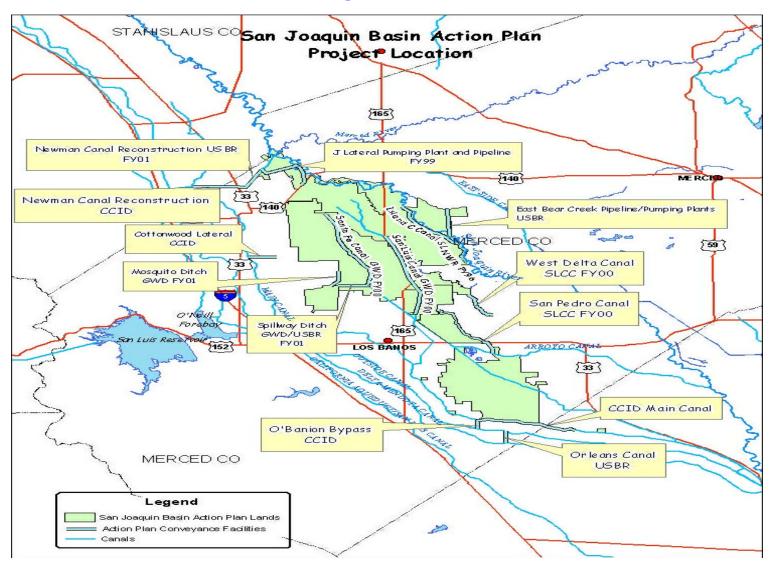
Construction proceeding on delivery turnout on CCID's Main Canal to Newman Canal

CCID Spillway Ditch flow control structure with ag turnouts—part of the Newman Canal Reconstruction



- Other CCID projects:
 - O'Banion Bypass, Grassland Resource Conservation District
 - Cottonwood Road Lateral, Grassland Resource Conservation District

SJBAP Project Locations



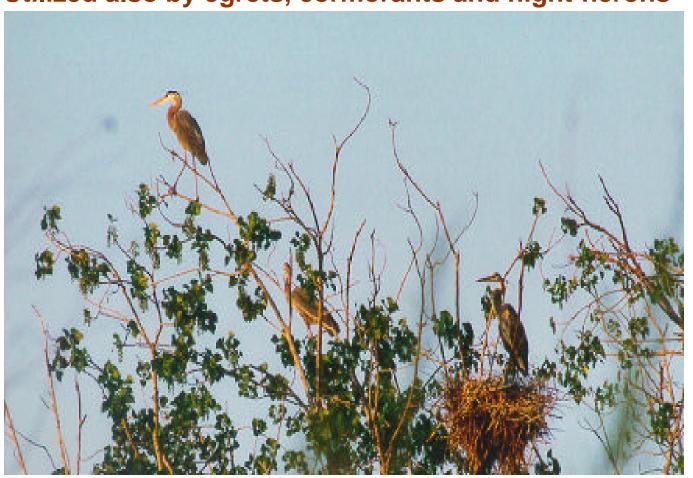
CVPIA Refuge Biological Benefits

- Year-around water supplies
 - Maintenance flows
 - Brood Habitat
 - Late Summer/Early Fall Habitat
 - Riparian Habitat
 - Food Crop Irrigations
- Reliable water supplies year to year
 - Accurate Habitat Management Evaluations
 - Long-Term Management Planning
- Water for on-refuge restoration projects
 - Increased hunting opportunities
 - Increase in diversity of wildlife species use



- Water now available in August-October period for habitat management
 - Early arriving wintering pintail remain in San Joaquin Valley.
- Pixley NWR water now supplied
 - 340 new acres of quality habitat restored
 - Sandhill Crane use increase in the past ten years from 200 in 1992 up to 5,000 in 2001.
 - Increased public use

- ➤ Great blue heron rookery established in 1998
- >53 nests counted in 2001
- **➤ Utilized also by egrets, cormorants and night-herons**



Prior to CVPIA Pixley NWR almost completely reliant on intermittent flood water

Until a new conveyance system is completed which will allow access to a local water district, the Bureau pays the power costs associated with a single well servicing about half the

refuge.



- Since CVPIA, a dramatic increase in sandhill crane use at Pixley NWR:
 - 200 in 1992
 - *2,000 in 1993
 - *5,100 in 2001



Biological Benefits - Grassland RCD

- Increased moist soil food plant irrigations both in frequency and acreage
- With preferred irrigation planning, it becomes easier to battle undesired marsh plants such as cocklebur



Biological Benefits – Grassland RCD

Swamp Timothy Irrigations - An increase in yearly irrigated acreage.

1991-1992: 4,000 acres 1993-today: 26,000 acres



Biological Benefits – Grassland RCD

A doubling of plant biomass



Swamp Timothy

Biological Benefits – Grassland RCD

- An increase of 3,000 acres of early fall habitat:
 - Shorebird increases of 49% from 1992 to 1993
 - Increase in mid-September waterfowl numbers by over 300%



A reduction in avian disease –
Cholera outbreaks in 1991 and 1992
Only one since (1998)



- Reliable water sources provides managers improved water circulation through and off refuge resulting in better water quality and healthier wildlife populations
- Refuge manager now is able to maintain 8,000 acres of habitat all winter that normally went dry in November
- Ponds can be maintained at desired depths anytime during year for optimal wildlife foraging

Spring and summer water provided by CVPIA improves waterfowl brood health



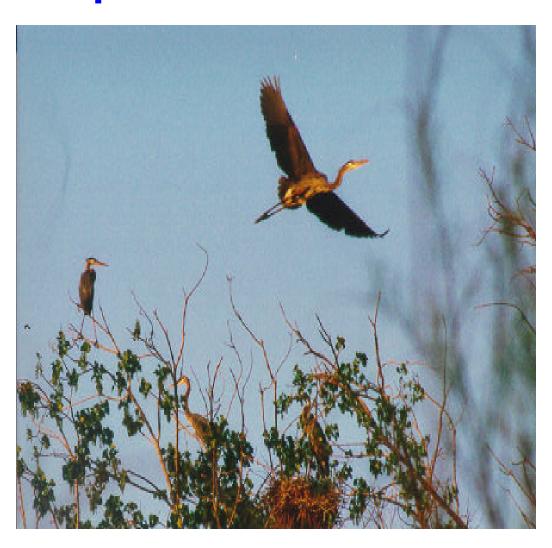


Biological Benefits – San Luis NWR Complex

- Several miles of riparian habitat restored naturally
- Other dormant riparian sloughs and channels revitalized by tree and shrub planting
- Increase in hunting opportunities by 1,500 hunter use days
- Water tables in the area have risen in the area to benefit deep-rooted native perrennial grasslands and forbs

Biological Benefits – San Luis NWR Complex

Establishment
 of active great
 blue heron and
 egret rookeries
 along the San
 Joaquin River



Biological Benefits – San Luis NWR Complex

 Increase in habitat available for species such as the western pond turtle and the giant garter snake



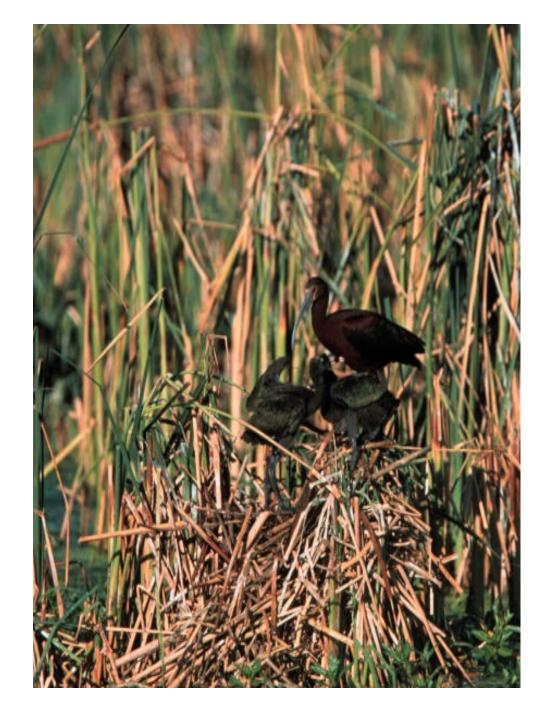
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Requires access to insects, frogs, fish, snails and also late spring and summer water for nesting

Prefers to build nests in beds of bulrushes above water line

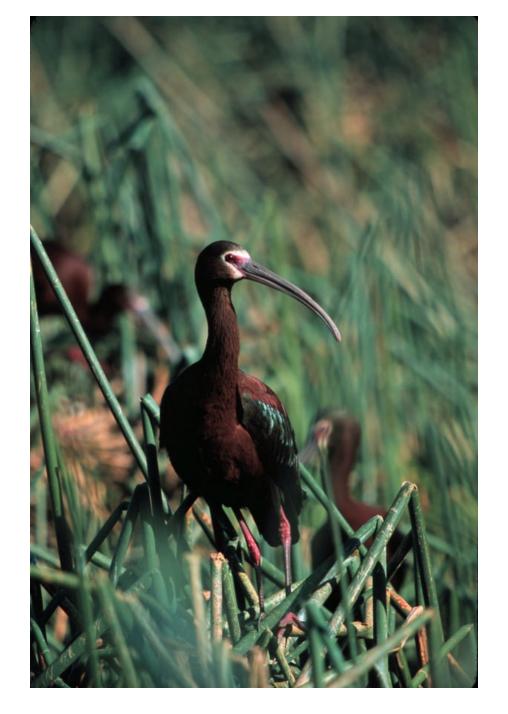
Will lay 3 to 4 eggs anytime from May-July



Populations began a steady decline in the late 1970's.

By 1990 had become "species of special concern".

CVPIA water supplies provide for critical spring and summer breeding habitat.



- Kern NWR
 - * An increase from 50 birds in 1993 to 5,600 in 2001
- Sutter NWR
 - * An increase from 100 birds documented in 1991 to 1,000 in 2000, 7,000 in 2001, and 15,000 in 2002



