Draft CVPIA Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Work Plan, Anadromous Fish Screen Program, CVPIA Section 3406 (b)(21)

Responsible Entities:

Staff Name	Agency	Role
Dan Meier	USFWS	Lead
Tim Rust	Reclamation	Co-Lead
Dave Zezulak	CDFW	State Partner

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) jointly implement the Anadromous Fish Screen Program (AFSP), with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) acting as the lead state partner. The AFSP implements Section 3406 (b) (21) which directs and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to:

"assist the State of California in efforts to develop and implement measures to avoid losses of juvenile anadromous fish resulting from unscreened or inadequately screened diversions on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, their tributaries, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and the Suisun Marsh. Such measures shall include but shall not be limited to construction of screens on unscreened diversions, rehabilitation of existing screens, replacement of existing non-functioning screens, and relocation of diversions to less fishery-sensitive areas. The Secretary's share of costs associated with activities authorized under this paragraph shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any such activity."

Program Goals and Objectives for FY 2015:

The AFSP goals and objectives are:

1. To assess fish screen benefits and to prioritize diversions for screening.
2. To improve fish screen effectiveness and efficiency.
3. To coordinate and collaborate with other agencies and entities involved in fish screening.
4. To develop and share fish screen information.
5. To reduce fish screen project costs.

To achieve these goals and objectives the AFSP does the following;

1. Provides funding and/or technical assistance for fish screen projects.
2. Coordinates with the CDFW, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Anadromous Fish Restoration Program to assess fish screen project priorities.
3. Supports and evaluates screen/diversion related research to help assess the benefits of fish screens and to evaluate potential fish screen design improvements including ways to reduce fish predation.
4. Conducts post-construction monitoring of fish screens

The AFSP's key performance goal is to assist the State of California in developing and implementing measures to avoid juvenile anadromous fish losses resulting from unscreened or inadequately screened diversions on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, their tributaries, the Delta, and the Suisun Marsh. This goal is measured in the number of fish screens constructed, and the amount of water screened (in cubic feet per second [cfs]), with a target of screening the priority unscreened diversions on prescribed streams.

The AFSP provides fish screen assistance to agricultural and M&I water diverters through two primary means. First, the AFSP Technical Team, comprised of federal and state agencies' experts, provides fish screen design review and technical guidance to the diverters and their consultants throughout a project. The AFSP may also provide funding support to diverters to install fish screens on their diversions. The diverter is the owner of the constructed facilities and is solely responsible for the operation and maintenance of the fish screen.

The AFSP can provide up to 50% of a fish screen project's cost. The remaining amount (50% or greater) must be from state and/or local contributions. The key considerations used by the AFSP in prioritization and selection of fish screen projects include biological benefits and project costs, and availability of cost-share funding.

Status of the Program:

Since 1994, the AFSP has screened 42 high priority diversions ranging from 9 cfs up to 960 cfs. Cumulatively, the AFSP has screened over 6,050 cfs in the Central Valley of California and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The AFSP is providing technical assistance (feasibility, design, environmental, permitting and/or construction oversight) to a number of ongoing fish screen projects. These projects include Reclamation District 2035 (400 cfs), Natomas Mutual Water Company Pritchard Lake (150 cfs), West Stanislaus Irrigation District Joint Use Fish Screen (375 cfs), Feather Water District North and South Diversion (78 and 40 cfs, respectively), South Sutter Water District Diversion #1 (80 cfs), Colusa Indian Community Council Compton Diversion (22 cfs), and Meridian Farms Water Company (Meridian/Drexler Consolidation) (135 cfs).

For more information, see:

http://www.fws.gov/cno/fisheries/cvpia/AnadromFishScreen.cfm