



Central Valley Project Improvement Act

2011 Accomplishments
P.L. 102-575

Background

On October 30, 1992, Public Law 102-575, the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992, was signed into law by the President. This legislation included Title 34, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA or Act). The CVPIA amends previous authorizations of the CVP to include fish and wildlife protection, restoration, and mitigation as project purposes having equal priority with irrigation and domestic uses, and fish and wildlife enhancement as a project purpose equal to power generation. The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), in collaboration with State and local governments, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and stakeholders, implement activities to meet the Act's purposes.

Implementation

To date (FY 1993-2011) the Program has completed several large projects including the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District fish screen; Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District fish screen; the Shasta temperature control device; the Contra Costa Canal pumping plant; and the Coleman National Fish Hatchery. Currently, the CVPIA Program is comprised of 23 active programs

that fall in to three broad resource areas: fisheries, refuge, and other.

The overarching *Central Valley Fisheries goal* is to double the natural production of anadromous fish on a sustainable basis. Specific 2011 accomplishments include:

- In the Sacramento basin, construction began on an Antelope Creek project to improve passage to 13 miles of spawning and holding habitat; the fish screen and ladder construction at the Eagle Canyon and North Battle Creek Feeder sites were completed; and the Mill Creek fish passage assessment and restoration project aimed at improving fish passage for juvenile and adult salmonids was awarded.
- In the San Joaquin basin, funds were provided to purchase 6,557 tons of spawning gravel to improve natural production of Chinook salmon and steelhead at several spawning sites along the Mokelumne River; construction began on the Calaveras River Passage Improvement Project to restore access to about 10 miles of habitat for salmon; a floodplain and side-channel enhancement project to increase juvenile salmonid rearing habitat and decrease predation at Lancaster Road was completed on the Stanislaus River; and construction continued on the Merced River Ranch Floodplain Enhancement Project to restore up to 6 acres of riparian floodplain and 1.23 miles of spawning habitat.
- Contra Costa Canal Pump Program was completed in 2011 as the last

component, the new fish screen structure at the entrance to the Canal in Rock Slough, became operational in November 2011.

- On Clear Creek, more than 21,000 square feet of spawning habitat was created by gravel injections at five sites during 2011: below Whiskeytown Dam; below Dog Gulch Creek; above Peltier Bridge; Paige Bar (below Peltier Bridge); and below NEED Camp (Guardian Rock site).
- Created or improved spawning habitat by placing 5,000 tons of gravel in the Sacramento River; 5,000 tons in the Stanislaus River; and 20,770 tons in the American River.
- Construction on 4 fish screens was completed at the Sutter Mutual Portuguese Bend, Oji Brothers Farms, Windswept Land & Livestock #3 sites on the Sacramento River; and the Patterson Fish Screen on the San Joaquin River. Construction continued on the American Basin (Natomas Mutual) Fish Screen Project with completion expected in FY 2013. Design, environmental compliance and permitting activities for the Yuba City and the Reclamation District 2035 Fish Screen projects continued with construction commencement anticipated in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively.
- The San Joaquin River Restoration Program's projects in 2011 included the Invasive Vegetation Management and Control activities; and the Annual Technical Report and Annual

Monitoring and Analysis Plan. Interim flow releases from Friant Dam contributed 106,318 acre-feet to the San Joaquin River while working toward the goals of fish reintroduction and to maintain the fish populations in good condition.

The Trinity River Fisheries goal is to restore and sustain the natural production of anadromous fish populations downstream of Lewiston Dam to pre-dam levels. In 2011, the *Trinity River Restoration Program* included significant achievement of program goals. Record of Decision flows were fully provided based on the wet water year volume requirement with peak flows of 11,000 cfs. The program also added 5,300 cubic yards of coarse gravel to the river, and the first Phase 2 river restoration project (Wheel Gulch) was completed. Watershed projects implemented in FY 2011 will keep approximately 9,600 cubic yards of fine sediment out of the river.

The Refuges goal is to supply 422,251 acre-feet of Level 2 water and 133,264 acre-feet of Incremental Level 4 water to all 19 CVPIA federal, state and private wildlife refuges. In FY 2011, the *Refuge Water Supply Program* delivered 367,592 acre-feet of Level 2 water, and 101,854 acre-feet of Incremental Level 4 water. For the first time, full allocation of Level 4 water was supplied to those wildlife refuges with sufficient conveyance capabilities.

The Other Resources goal is to protect and restore terrestrial habitat and the species that depend on them. The *Habitat Restoration Program* contributed to the protection of 5,404 acres of land through conservation easement acquisitions of 2,407 acres of vernal pool, grassland, and riparian habitats at the Peek Ranch in Tehama County; and 2,997 acres of vernal pool, grassland, and other habitats at the Kelsey Ranch in Merced. Additionally, the restoration of about 28 acres of alkali scrub and 101 acres of riparian woodland vegetation at the Panorama Vista Preserve in Kern County; and 492 acres of serpentine grassland and associated habitats at Santa Teresa County Park in Santa Clara County occurred in 2011. The *Land Retirement Program* retired approximately 220 acres of land from irrigated agricultural production and converted it to native upland habitat (leaving 753 acres left to reach the targeted goal of 15,000 acres).

For additional specific information on Program performance please see the Annual Reports to Congress (Accomplishments Reports), online at:

http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvpia/docs_reports/index.html



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Fish and Wildlife Service

Funding

The CVPIA Program has historically accessed multiple funding sources: Restoration Fund, Water and Related Resources, and the State of California, as shown below.

2011 CVPIA Funding Obligations

The Program has obligated approximately \$92.2 million for Program implementation:

- \$48.9M - Restoration Fund
- \$41.1M - Water and Related Resources
- \$1.6M - State of California cost-share
- (\$1.6M)* - American Recovery Reinvestment Act
- \$2.3M - California Bay Delta Restoration

* amounts in () indicate negative obligations due to de-obligations/prior year recoveries

For more information on the CVPIA Program, contact:

Shana Kaplan, CVPIA Program Manager, Reclamation
(916) 978-5190, skaplan@usbr.gov

Cesar Blanco, CVPIA Program Manager, USFWS
(916) 978-6190, Cesar_Blanco@fws.gov

Revised 3-15-12