The Refuge Water Supply Program



The Refuge Water Supply Program

2013 Annual Work Plan CVPIA 3406 (b)(3) & (d)(1)(2)(5)



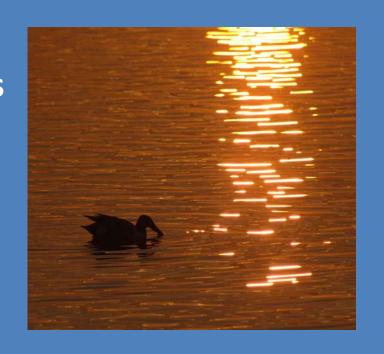




Refuge Water Supply Program (RWSP)

GOAL:

Provide firm water supplies of suitable quality to maintain and improve wetland habitat areas on certain Central Valley wildlife refuges.









Refuge Water Supply Program (RWSP)

Three main components:

- Facilities Construction
- Water Acquisition
- Water Conveyance









CVPIA Refuges

19 CVPIA Units

- -12 Federal National Wildlife Refuges/Units
- 6 State Wildlife Areas/Units
- 1 Privately-managed complex within the Grassland Resource

 Conservation District

14 of 19 CVPIA refuge units already in place prior to passage of the Act

-Five properties acquired, restored and enhanced after 1992

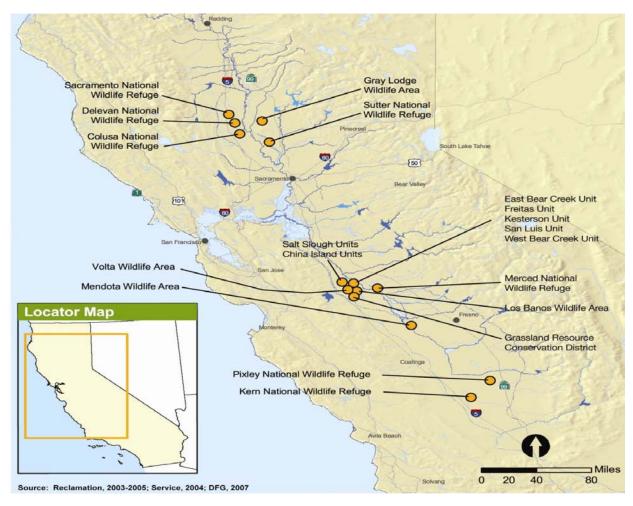
5 CVPIA refuge units in the Sacramento Valley;14 in the San Joaquin Valley







CVPIA Refuges











RWSP Partners

Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

California Department of Fish & Game

Grassland Resource Conservation District

Central Valley Joint Venture







RWSP Interagency Management Team

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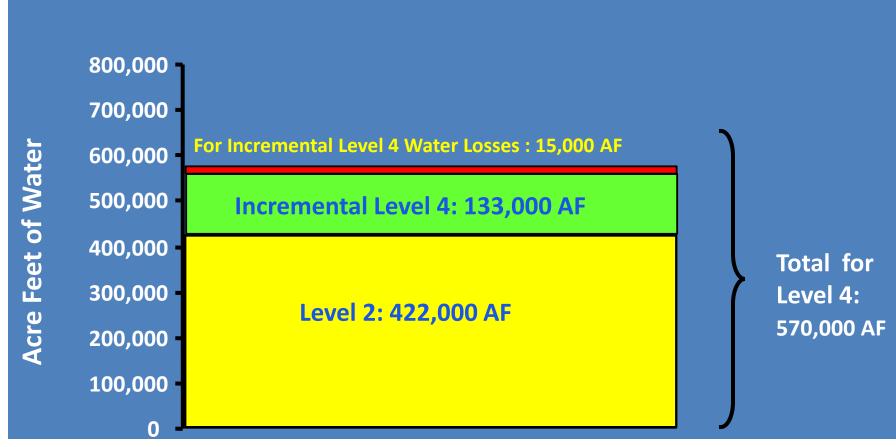
Dan Taylor







Defining Level 2, Incremental Level 4, and Level 4 Refuge Water Supply











RWSP Status

- 15 of 19 refuges are able to receive full level 4/32 of 46 construction projects completed
- Biggs-West Gridley Water District design & construction activities
- 9 long-term conveyance agreements
- Annual Incremental Level 4 water purchases
- Development of Technical Committees
 - ✓ Development of a working long term strategy for meeting CVPIA's mandate
 - ✓ Augmentation of existing Level 4 water supplies south of Delta







RWS Status

Refuges Not Able to Receive Full Level 4 Water:

- Gray Lodge WA
- Mendota WA
- Pixley NWR
- Sutter NWR









RWSP FY 2012 Accomplishments Facilities Construction

- East Bear Creek Pumping Plant/Pipeline
 - Completed the pumping plant platforms installation
 - On-going repairs to pumping plant due to mechanical and electrical control failures
- Volta WA
 - Completed construction of 2 wells
- Gray Lodge WA and Pixley NWR
 - On-going construction for 5 ground water wells (ARRA funding)







RWSP FY 2012 Accomplishments - Incremental Level 4 Water Acquisitions

Contractor	Source	Quantity (AF)
San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors	Surface Water	25,000
Grassland Water District	Ground Water	8,200
Merced Irrigation District	Surface Water	3,923
Santa Clara Valley Water District	Surface Water	10,000
TOTALS \$9,018,455		47,123 Acre-feet









RWSP FY 2012 Accomplishments Refuge Conveyance

- Delivered 403,462 AF of Level 2 Water
 - 356,193 AF -- Central Valley Project (CVP) Yield:
 - O 47,269 AF -- Diverse (Non-CVP) Sources
- Delivered 57,825 AF of Incremental Level 4 Water
- Continued water quality monitoring at Gray Lodge WA and Grasslands Ecological Area
- Continued work on the design for the North Grasslands Water Conservation & Water Quality Control Project
- Completed installation of 4 flow meters in Bear Creek to determine conveyance loss analysis
- Provided funding for temporary pumping, fuel, and labor at Sutter NWR









RWSP FY2013 Construction Activities

- East Bear Creek on-going improvement activities
- Gray Lodge WA Wells (ARRA funded)
- Pixley NWR Wells (ARRA funded)
- Volta WA Wells discharge outlet and flowmeter improvement plan



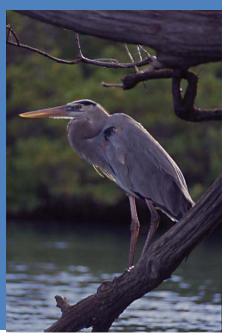






RWSP FY 2013 Water Acquisition Activities- Potential Sources

- San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors
- Grassland Water District
- Panoche Water District
- Merced Irrigation District
- New & Rehabilitated ARRA Wells
- Friant (SJRRP Recaptured water)
- Other Willing Sellers











RWSP FY2013 Conveyance Activities

- Convey new source of Incremental Level 4 from Los Banos WA for south of delta refuges
- Continue funding for temporary pumps at Sutter NWR
- Convey approximately 377,503 AF Level 2
- Convey 34,388 AF of Incremental Level 4, depending on Reclamation's revised water supply allocations for WY2013
- Evaluate flow data at East Bear Creek NWR to determine losses in Bear Creek
- Complete Phase II (design) of North Grasslands Water Conservation & Water Quality Control Project









RWSP Monitoring Projects

- Gray Lodge Wildlife Area
 - Quality of delivered groundwater and surface water
- Grassland Ecological Area (GEA)
 - Real-time water quality
 - Measuring volume and salt load of sources entering and draining the GEA
 - Giant garter snake monitoring









RWSP FY 2013 Budget

- Reclamation and U.S. Fish & Wildlife
 Service Labor = \$1,378,945
- Refuge Construction = \$453,215
- Water Acquisition = \$7,778,836
- Water Conveyance = \$7,899,004
- Water Monitoring = \$74,000

Total \$17,584,000





















Central Valley Wetlands

- Managed Wetlands Require Water of Adequate:
 - Volume
 - Quality
 - Timing





CVPIA Refuge Biological Benefits

- Year-around water supplies
 - Long-term management planning
 - Accurate habitat management evaluations
 - Water for on-refuge restoration projects
 - Increased hunting/birding opportunities
 - Increase in diversity of habitat and wildlife species use







Early Fall Habitat

Benefit to early migrants such as whitefronted geese and northern pintails

May be only quality habitat available in Valley







Early Fall Habitat

Since CVPIA, a dramatic increase in sandhill crane use at Pixley NWR:

- 200 in 1992
- 2,000 in 1993
- 5,100 in 2001
- 6,500 in 2006
- 8,000 in 2011





Early Fall Habitat

Grasslands

Recognized WHSRN area of international importance to shorebirds







Improved Water Quality

Reduction in Avian
Disease

Merced NWR – Ross' Geese fattening up in March and April before the long flight north



Late Winter Staging Habitat

Critical to birds
preparing to migrate
north to breeding
grounds



Riparian Habitat

Vital to Neo-tropical birds and colonial waterbirds







Food Plant Irrigations

Critical source of carbohydrates for wintering waterfowl



Spring and Summer Breeding Habitat

Improves waterfowl breeding habitat and nest success

Cinnamon Teal Broods, Delevan NWR







Spring and Summer Breeding Habitat

Kern NWR - Tri-colored blackbird habitat and nest success improved greatly by the management of spring and summer water









Year-round Waterfowl Habitat Needs

August September October November **Mid-Winter Maintenance Flows** December January **February Late Winter Staging Habitat** March April **Spring Riparian Habitat** May **Spring/Summer Irrigations** June **Spring/Summer Brood Habitat** July

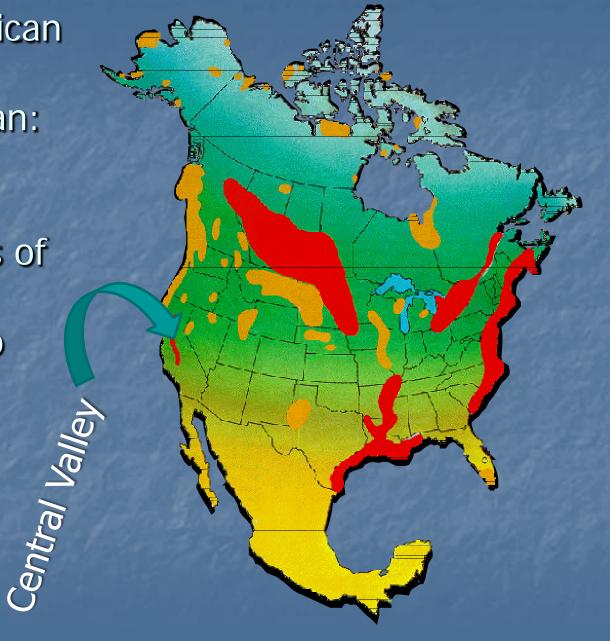
(Level 2 Supply) most critical

(Inc. Level 4 Supply)

1986 North American Waterfowl Management Plan:

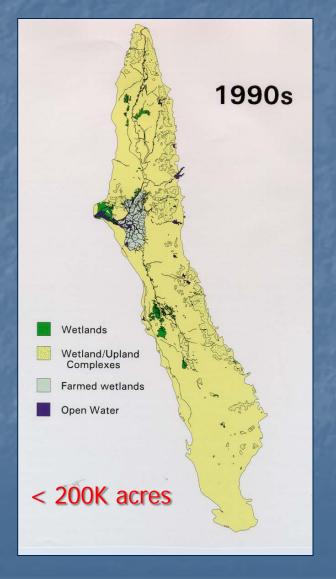
Primary and
Secondary Areas of
Continental
Importance to
Waterfowl

Primary
Secondary



Central Valley Wetlands Decline







1850: 4,000,000

1920: 1,200,000

1935: 600,000

1988: 150,000

2008: 260,000

Less than 5% of the historical wetland acreage remains to support 20% of North America's waterfowl population.



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