

Water Conservation and Delivery

(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project, Misc. Project Programs	\$3,000	Funding provides a continuation of the ongoing program for water efficiency grants and technical assistance to agricultural water districts to conserve or better manage water supplies. To the extent practicable, these grants will partner with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to pair deliveries at the District level with on-farm improvements. Through the posting of Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA), Reclamation and the NRCS are collaborating in providing Federal funds to California water districts to improve efficiency of agricultural water use in the State. These FOAs are cost shared on projects that conserve water, improve water management and create new supplies for agricultural irrigation. Projects will also increase capability or success rate of on-farm water conservation, or enable water use efficiency projects that can be undertaken by farmers and ranchers through irrigation system improvements and irrigation efficiency enhancements.
Washington	Columbia Basin Project, Ephrata	\$400	The Potholes Supplemental Feed Route (PSFR) is a conveyance project that provides water to Potholes Reservoir for the South Columbia Basin Irrigation District (SCBID) to fulfill existing water contract obligations. PSFR is a project that explores other routes by which to deliver water to Potholes. Currently only two of several possible routes have been explored to deliver water, which are middle Crab Creek and Rocky Ford Creek. Reclamation is working with the irrigation districts to identify if additional conveyance alternatives that exist can be used to deliver water to the Potholes Reservoir to improve operations flexibility and reliability. It will also free up space in the East Low Canal for its intended purpose of delivering surface water to the Odessa area. Several land acquisitions have been completed, a flow of 100 cfs was delivered down Crab Creek for over a year, and several other structural enhancements along other feed routes have been completed. Remaining work includes other land acquisitions and disposals, additional structural work along Crab Creek, further groundwater modeling to determine where water will go at higher flow rates and how much water is possible to deliver via other feed routes. Reclamation is actively working with stakeholders and interested parties to complete implementation of the PSFR to deliver water to the Potholes Reservoir.
Idaho	Lewiston Orchards Project	\$3,600	The water supply for the Lewiston Orchards Project (LOP) in Lewiston, Idaho is in jeopardy. Due to changes in runoff patterns - from a snowpack dominated to a more rain-fed system - the water supply is highly variable, resulting in decreased water supply reliability to divert surface water to meet LOP's water supply needs. Additionally, competing water needs for instream flows for Endanger Species Act (ESA) listed species and protection of Tribal cultural and natural resources are exacerbating water shortages and restricting the Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District's (LOID) ability to fill LOP storage reservoirs. To address these ESA, Tribal Trust and water reliability issues, Reclamation, the Nez Perce Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs and LOID are developing a comprehensive water exchange effort of a multi-well project that would permanently exchange surface water for groundwater, allowing surface water to remain protected instream. A pilot well was completed in 2016. These funds will be used to cost share construction of a second well.
Washington	Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project	\$4,000	Funding will be used for three efforts: (a) The Sunnyside Division Board of Control (SDBOC) PH II Enclosed Lateral Improvement Projects (ELIPS) Project will use \$1.0 million to improve operational efficiency in order to conserve water for instream flow enhancements for fish, and to improve irrigation supply in years of drought by constructing one or more ditch laterals. This continues work to provide cost share to SDBOC for implementation of conservation measures identified by their feasibility study, such as the piping of 65 open ditch laterals resulting in 19,709 acre feet of conserved water. This project is the result of a water rights settlement agreement with the Yakama Nation. (b) Through the Kittitas Reclamation District, Reclamation will use \$2.0 million to save water that can be used to meet high priority Endangered Species Act recovery goals. This will enable acceleration of the implementation of canal lining on the South Branch canal. The South Branch project will line 13,862 feet of canal, saving a peak 7.1 cfs or 2,000 acre-feet of water at a cost of \$3.2 million. (c) The Yakama Nation-Wapato Irrigation Project (WIP) Improvements will use \$1.0 million to complete the design and construction of measuring devices to improve management of irrigation water in the WIP system, and accelerate implementation of the Satus project. The Satus project is a pressurized pipeline system for the irrigation of the Satus Area to increase instream flows for the enhancement of fish habitat and to save irrigation water.

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
Various	Recreation, Fish and Wildlife Program Administration	\$1,000	Funding will support Reclamation activities in close cooperation with the Western Governors Association to prevent and combat infestation of quagga and zebra mussels across the 17 western states. This includes a focus outreach to water users and Federal, State, and local agencies. Funding will provide for the expansion of prevention activities including watercraft inspections and certification policies, installation of vessel washing stations, and public outreach campaigns that will be used to slow the spread of invasive mussels and increase public awareness. Additionally, funds would allow the continuation of seasonal monitoring efforts for the detection and tracking of population spread, mapping of outbreaks, water quality monitoring, engineering modifications, and procurement and installation of equipment to maintain water deliveries. These invasive mussels have infested multiple Reclamation facilities, impacting pumping capabilities, blocking water intake structures, and affecting water supply and ecosystems.
Total, Water Conservation and Delivery		\$12,000	

Rural Water

(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Additional Amount	Project Title/ Description	FY 2017 Enacted	Total FY 2017 Funding
North Dakota	Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program - Garrison Diversion Unit	\$17,000	The additional funds will be used for the following projects: (a) The City of Mandan Raw Water Intake project which includes construction of a conventional intake in a more stable section of the Missouri River to provide a more reliable source of water. This line item includes oversight costs for Reclamation, Garrison Diversion Conservancy District, and the State Water Commission. (b) Three Affiliated Tribes - The new Twin Buttes (South Segment) water treatment plant (WTP) has an estimated cost of \$6.451 million and would increase the treated water capacity serving the area from 70 gallons per minute (gpm) (existing WTP) to 600 gpm. The new WTP is needed to serve existing unserved rural customers, an increase in population, as well as other water needs associated with commercial and industrial development in the area. Includes Reclamation and Tribal oversight and administration costs. (c) The Burlington Water Tower contract, which includes the construction of a new storage reservoir. The Burlington project is needed to provide adequate storage for operations and emergencies, and serves a population of 1,060. (d) The Raw Water pipeline project consists of installing approximately 11,600 feet of new 10" diameter pipe from the raw water intake to the new Twin Buttes (South Segment) WTP. The larger pipe is needed to meet flow demands of the new WTP and, since it sits at a higher elevation than the existing pipe, needs to be a higher pressure class. (e) The Dickinson Water System Distribution system improvements project would upsized existing water distribution mains and make cross connections to mains within the city. With 60 percent of the costs covered with federal funding and 40 percent covered with state or local funding.	\$7,400	\$24,400
Montana	Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System	\$10,625	The additional funds will be used for the following projects: (a) Dry Prairie - The project will complete the Nashua to Glasgow Mainline. It will add service for approximately 500 people off-reservation. (b) Fort Peck - Work will continue pipeline along US 2 North to Reservation Boundary.	\$4,625	\$15,250
Montana	Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System	\$8,500	The additional funds will be used for the following projects: (a) Rocky Boy's - Work will continue Phase 1A of the WTP design. (b) North Central - Work will continue on the pipeline from Shelby North to Sweetgrass Project.	\$3,700	\$12,200
South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota	Lewis and Clark Rural Water System	\$6,375	The additional funds will be used for the following projects: (a) Rock County Reservoir - A 4-million gallon ground storage reservoir will be developed along Treated Water Pipeline (TWP) MN-2 route. Land will be acquired and the preliminary design report will be completed. It allows for storage to meet peak demand flow, ease of operation and backpressure to the Luverne Pump Station. (b) TWP - MN Segment 3B, Luverne to Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water Supply (LPRWS). It involves construction of approximately 10.1 miles of 24" or 30" PVC pipe from end of MN Segment 3A at the Rock County Rural Water District at Magnolia to east of Adrian, MN, and 2 miles of 12" pipe for the LPRWS service line. The completion of this segment will allow Lewis and Clark to provide enough water for LPRWS to service approximately 20,000 people in their existing service area.	\$2,775	\$9,150
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico Water Supply	\$4,000	The additional funds will be used to contribute toward beginning construction of the Clovis Pipeline Component of the interim Finished Water 2A project (total estimated cost of \$14M). The purpose is to deliver water to Clovis, New Mexico via 5.6 miles of 33-inch diameter welded steel pipe extending from the Cannon Turnout Isolation Valve Vault to the existing, finished water tanks in Clovis.	\$1,000	\$5,000
Total, Rural Water		\$46,500		\$19,500	\$66,000

Fish Passage and Fish Screens

(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project, Sacramento River Division	\$1,000	This funding will be used to improve fish passage through the Yolo Bypass. It supports the National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion I.6.1 and I.7. Funding will be used to complete environmental documents, as well as to design and start construction of fish passage features within the Yolo Bypass. The project includes reconstructing the existing fish ladder to allow more effective passage of various anadromous fish (Winter-run Chinook, Steelhead and Green Sturgeon) and removing three agricultural crossings, replacing them with crossings that provide fish passage. This funding supports various multi-agency partnerships, including the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough Partnership and the Delta Planning Interagency Implementation Committee.
Washington	Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project - Cle Elum	\$4,000	The Cle Elum fish passage facilities include both downstream juvenile and upstream adult passage. The downstream passage facilities include a multilevel intake and helical transition structure, and a conduit through the right abutment of the dam to discharge flows into the right side of the spillway stilling basin. The juvenile downstream passage intake is to be located upstream from the existing spillway inlet channel. The upstream adult fish passage facilities include a splitter wall to reduce circulation flow and a single ladder entrance with attraction flow. The adult fish passage includes a fish ladder, adult holding pool, lock sampling facilities and direct truck loading capabilities. These structures will be located immediately downstream from the spillway stilling basin on the right bank. In addition, site access roads and a bridge over the spillway are included features. Construction of the Cle Elum Fish Passage began in FY 2015 with the award of a contract to fund an access road and bridge. A second contract was awarded in FY 2016 to begin Phase 2; this phase will be broken into 5 construction contracts. The Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage is a key component in the Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan (Plan). Reclamation and the State of Washington have a Memorandum of Agreement to collaboratively fund the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage Facilities Project. The Plan is a comprehensive approach to manage water resources and ecosystem restoration improvements. Specifically, the funds will enable the second contract of Phase 2 (Juvenile Facility Tunnel) to be awarded in 2017 and maintain the construction schedule. These leveraged funds assist Reclamation in fulfilling agreements with the Yakama Nation and Washington State Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to build passage facilities at Reclamation Storage Dams.
Total, Fish Passage and Fish Screens		\$5,000	

Western Drought Response

(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project (CVP)	\$16,050	Funding for the Central Valley Project (CVP) is allocated at the cumulative project level. Although there are specific needs listed below within the CVP Project, Reclamation's proposal maintains the maximum flexibility to respond quickly to the greatest water needs that may be triggered by upcoming hydrological conditions..
California	CVP, Delta Division	[\$5,300]	If not required for emergent CVP requirements, funding for the Delta Division is designed to improve the circumstances of various species of fish to achieve a lower risk of entrainment, which would provide additional operational flexibility. Reclamation will apply \$2.25 million to operate continuous tidal flow and turbidity stations, including increases in the frequency and locations of environmental monitoring stations. The monitoring of Delta Smelt movement will better anticipate and predict Delta Smelt distribution and entrainment risk. Funds in the amount of \$2.6 million will be directed to real-time forecasting, including additional tracking and monitoring of Winter-run Chinook salmon down the Sacramento River. The information provides a more accurate assessment of the species' current distribution and prediction of the location of Winter-run distribution in the near future. This information will be used in the real time operations of the Delta Cross Channel gate operations. Funding in the amount of \$325,000 will be used to apply genetic signatures of drought and disease to distinguish between the various Chinook salmon runs at the Federal and State salvage facilities. This activity ensures the proper identification of Winter-run Chinook salmon, which is used as environmental triggers that restrict or increase water deliveries and is required by the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) 2009 Biological Opinion (BiOp) for the Coordinated Long-term Operation of the Central Valley and State Water Project. Also, there is approximately \$125,000 in funding for Knight's Landing juvenile salmon monitoring.
California	CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs	[\$2,500]	Funding of \$2.0 million will be used for refuge water conveyance. It will support the difference between typical and drought-year costs to convey refuge water supplies through federal facilities and local districts from water sources to the refuge boundaries. In addition, Reclamation is required to complete monitoring to ensure that the incidental take statement issued to Reclamation by the Fish and Wildlife Service is not being exceeded during years of water transfers. Remaining funding (\$500,000) will leverage Reclamation's ability to expedite the approvals of water transfers through interagency agreements.
California	CVP, Sacramento River Division	[\$2,500]	Funding in the amount of \$2.2 million will be directed towards the Red Bluff Interagency Agreement with U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS). The Red Bluff Rotary Screw Traps for monitoring juvenile salmonids and green sturgeon in the Upper Sacramento River is the largest portion of the Agreement at \$940,000 per year. These traps are a means of allowing a program of juvenile fish monitoring at the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. This data provides information on the distribution and abundance of the endangered Winter-run Chinook in the system as well as other listed salmonids (spring-run Chinook and steelhead) and green sturgeon. This information is used for water operations to assess the amount of risk that various water operations actions would have on the species. Other items in the Agreement monitor listed fish on Clear Creek and Battle Creek. Juvenile and adult salmonid monitoring on Clear Creel totals about \$720,000 per year. Battle Creek also has juvenile and adult salmonid monitoring that totals about \$500,000 per year. Also included are Upper Sacramento River Winter-run Chinook salmon Carcass surveys in the amount of \$140,000.
California	CVP, Shasta Division	[\$5,750]	Funds in the amount of \$2.1 million will be directed to the Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project, one of the largest cold-water anadromous fish restoration efforts in North America. It is restoring approximately 42 miles of habitat on Battle Creek and an additional 6 miles of habitat on tributaries to Battle Creek. Battle Creek has the unique geology, hydrology, and habitat suitability to support threatened and endangered Chinook salmon and Central Valley steelhead, even during drought conditions, and is especially critical to Winter-run Chinook salmon. Overall, since Battle Creek receives year-round cold water from springs, it offers a safe haven to threatened and endangered anadromous fish so that they can thrive. The Battle Creek Restoration Project is providing a safe passage through dam removals and construction of fish screens and ladders for these anadromous fish to reach the cold water temperatures and flows needed for their survival, and to increase their populations with the goal of de-listing the species. This design is needed for a future planned installation of a fish screen and fish ladder at Inskip Diversion Dam, and the removal of Lower Ripley Creek Feeder and Coleman Diversion Dams. Funding of \$2.5 million will be used to develop new juvenile collectors to improve the effective capture of juvenile salmonids. This will increase the accuracy by which juveniles are captured, increasing our confidence in the data being collected and used in operational decisions. \$1.15 million will be used for constant fractional marking of Chinook Salmon at the Nimbus and Coleman hatcheries. It involves tagging 25 percent of fall-run Chinook Salmon and funds the CVP proportion of the tag recovery and analysis in ocean and freshwater fisheries, as well as in the escapement. It distinguishes fall-run Chinook salmon from ESA listed winter-run and spring-run Chinook salmon at the export facilities.

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
Arizona, California, and Nevada	Colorado River Basin Salinity Program, Title I	\$5,000	The Colorado River Basin is experiencing the driest 17-year period in over 100 years of historical records. In response, Reclamation, the Lower Basin States, and key stakeholders are engaged in discussions to develop a Drought Contingency Plan to conserve water in Lake Mead; the aim is to address and reduce the likelihood of Lake Mead declining to critical elevations. One affirmative action is to construct the 242 Wellfield Expansion Project, a 14 mile pipeline that will deliver water from the 242 wellfield to the Colorado River; this will provide an additional 25,000 af annually for delivery to Mexico (pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty and subsequent Minutes) in lieu of releasing the water from Lake Mead. To date, \$14.5 million in Western Drought funds and additional appropriations have been expended to: complete a 90 percent design; complete environmental compliance; purchase pipe, equipment, and materials, and; construct 2 miles of the project, including completion of a highway crossing. \$3 million will be used for developing road crossings and furthering pipe installation using a design-build method, reducing costly demobilization and remobilization efforts caused by breaks in funding. In addition, \$2 million will be directed to the continued readiness of the Yuma Desalting Plant (YDP). YDP activities will include completion of the design for the Chlorine Containment System and the completion of the Ammonia System. The Ammonia System, once complete, will replace a portable system and convert chlorine residual to chloramines ensuring there is no severe reverse osmosis membrane degradation to the plant.
Washington	Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Project	\$1,000	Reclamation's tributary habitat program implements requirements of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) - NMFS BiOp. Reclamation must meet a target percentage of habitat improvements to meet the BiOp requirements. Funding will be used for a complex tributary habitat project acceleration for two projects in Washington State's Entiat sub basin, applying an existing indefinite delivery design contract and Cooperative Agreements with partners in the basin. Survival and recovery of ESA listed salmon is strongly tied to habitat restoration.
Western United States	Drought Response Program	\$3,500	The funding will be used to select additional high-ranking Drought Resiliency Projects to build long-term resiliency in areas impacted by drought. The additional high-ranking projects, which range from infrastructure improvements to provide added flexibility in times of drought, to restoration of drought-impacted habitat for salmon, will improve the ability of water managers to cope with drought. Drought Resiliency Projects are funded through financial assistance agreements. Funds will be obligated in FY 2017 and projects would be completed within two to three years from the date of award. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements would be completed for on-the-ground projects, but are not expected to require significant time (comparable to WaterSMART Grants). In FY 2017, Reclamation received proposals from non-Federal applicants requesting over \$20.7 million in Drought Response Program funding. The demand for program funding represents an increase of over \$13 million from FY 2016, when the total request for program funding was \$7.2 million.
Arizona, California, and Nevada	Lower Colorado River Operations Program	\$6,000	The Colorado River Basin is experiencing the driest 17-year period in over 100 years of historical records. In response, Reclamation, the Lower Basin States, and key stakeholders are engaged in discussions to develop a Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) to conserve water in Lake Mead through 2026 to address and reduce the likelihood of Lake Mead declining to critical elevations. In addition to efforts to negotiate the DCP, stakeholders and water users continue to develop and implement complimentary federal/state/local solutions to try to delay Lower Basin shortage until at least 2020. Delaying the onset of shortage will help to stabilize the basin and establish a solid foundation for negotiation of the next set of basin-wide operating guidelines beginning in 2020. In order to retain water in Lake Mead in 2017 at a reasonable cost and to continue to help water users become accustomed to conserving water as a drought mitigation strategy, funding in the amount of \$2.5 million will be used to exercise options in existing system conservation agreements for additional conservation under the Pilot System Conservation Program. \$2 million will be used to develop similar voluntary conservation agreements with other parties. In line with past practices, it is expected that non-Federal funding partners will contribute additional funding to leverage the Federal funding. \$1.5 million will be used for Binational Activity, a successor agreement for water conservation. The successor agreement to Minute 319 (Minute 32X) of the 1944 Treaty has been agreed upon and the supporting domestic agreements are being developed. Minute 32X is scheduled to be signed in August/September 2017 timeframe. This funding initiates water conservation activities under the successor agreement, and is in addition to the monitoring and implementation funding that is included in the FY 2017 budget. The additional funding will provide for United States investments in Mexican infrastructure to conserve water, which would then be exchanged with the United States, providing for system water in United States' reservoirs.
Oregon	Rogue River Basin Project	\$2,100	Future operation of the Rogue River Basin Project is threatened by prolonged regional drought and Reclamation's ability to comply with ESA requirements outlined in the 2012 BiOp. Reclamation has two critical BiOp elements that must be satisfied this year. First, the BiOp requires Reclamation to implement 70 percent of a total of 71,900 square feet of instream habitat uplift by 2017, which can be generated by instream placement of large woody material (LWM) structures and/or by providing more water in the commitment reaches during critical flow periods. To date, habitat uplift efforts have accomplished less than 20 percent of the target. To achieve this target, Reclamation must pursue and implement a combination of LWM projects, conservation piping projects, and flow acquisition opportunities in the Little Butte Creek, Emigrant Creek/Neil Creek, and Bear Creek/Ashland Creek reaches. Second, Reclamation must implement 18 acres of riparian zone enhancement by 2017.
California	Salton Sea Research Project	\$350	Funding will be used to investigate the quantity and quality of groundwater available to implement preliminary dust control mitigation measures in high priority areas as they become exposed by a receding Salton Sea to minimize liability in identified high risk areas and determine potential future effectiveness in applying these measures across a broader area. Salton Sea levels are projected to steadily decline due to a combination of factors, including record drought conditions, water transfers, and on-farm irrigation efficiencies.

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico	Upper Colorado River Operations Program	\$1,500	<p>Funds will be applied to Drought Response programs including: projects submitted in 2017 to decrease consumptive use in the Upper Colorado River Basin through the Pilot System Conservation Program (PSCP); programs for conducting monitoring to analyze water quality impacts of drought response actions in the initial units of the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) system to determine if these actions trigger ESA concerns; and related data collection for consumptive use and loss determinations. Under the PSCP approximately 26 projects across the Upper Basin states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming will be awarded in 2016. Federal funds in 2017 will complement \$1.065 million provided in 2016 and over \$1.88 million of private funds expended in the Upper Basin in 2015 and 2016. It is anticipated that the PSCP will receive requests for approximately \$2.0 million in projects in 2017. \$1.0 million will be matched by \$1.0 million from non-Federal funding partners. The additional 2017 Federal funds will allow award of promising projects resulting in water savings similar to the over 14,000 acre-feet of water savings achieved in 2016, and will contribute to sustaining water levels in Lake Powell, as well as towards understanding and addressing institutional issues faced in addressing long-term demand management in the face of the sustained drought. \$500,000 would further support work on drought contingency planning and data collection and analysis. Reclamation is working with Upper Basin States on a drought contingency plan, including drought operations at the upper CRSP reservoirs of Flaming Gorge, Aspinall Unit, and Navajo. The operations involve releasing significant quantities of water from these reservoirs, drawing down their contents and moving that water to Lake Powell to sustain critical elevations at Powell for power generation and Colorado River Compact deliveries. While releases are to be made in accordance with the existing Records of Decision for these reservoirs, the potential effects of major reservoir drawdown to water quality were not previously analyzed. These potential effects need to be analyzed to determine if there are ESA considerations that may affect the drought operations.</p>
Western United States	WaterSMART Grants	\$4,500	<p>Funding will be used to select additional high-ranking WaterSMART Grant projects in FY 2017 to increase water management flexibility through conservation and efficiency projects that help water managers cope with drought conditions. Each year, the requests for Federal funding under the program are far in excess of available appropriations. For example, in FY 2016, requests for the \$29 million in available Federal funding totaled \$61 million for Water and Energy Efficiency Grants alone. In FY 2017, Reclamation added two new funding opportunities in addition to Water and Energy Efficiency Grants; one for Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects and one for Water Marketing Strategies. The total request for Federal funding in FY 2017 under these three WaterSMART Grant opportunities totaled \$64.7 million. Reclamation has received over 100 proposals requesting over \$55.4 million in Water and Energy Efficiency Grant funding; over 80 applications requesting over \$5.2 million for Small-Scale Water Efficiency Project grants; and 18 proposals requesting \$4.1 million for Water Marketing Strategy grants. The response to the FY 2017 funding opportunities was overwhelming and exceeded expectations (the \$64.7 million requested across the three funding opportunities exceeds available appropriations of \$24 million by \$40.7 million). The additional funding will be used to select additional high-ranking projects under both Water and Energy Efficiency grants and Small-Scale Water Efficiency Projects. Funding through WaterSMART Grants is leveraged with non-Federal funding: Since 2010 about \$137 million in Federal funding for WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants has been leveraged with about \$451 million in non-Federal cost share to implement more than \$588 million in water management improvements across the West. WaterSMART Grant projects are funded through financial assistance agreements; funds will be obligated in FY 2017, and projects would be completed within two to three years from the date of award.</p>
Total, Western Drought Response		\$40,000	

Environmental Restoration or Compliance

(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project (CVP), Delta Division	\$4,500	The funding will be used for two projects: (a) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Enhanced Delta Smelt Monitoring Survey (EDSM) in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region (\$3.5 million). This establishes an expanded Delta Smelt monitoring program that provides near-real-time data on smelt abundance and distribution for more informed management of CVP and State Water Project (SWP) operations. The enhanced monitoring plan is based on a statistically-rigorous stratified random design formulated by the USFWS. In addition to informing real-time operations, EDSM data will be used to help calibrate and validate a Delta Smelt Life Cycle model that USFWS is developing under a separate agreement. (b) the Eco Hydraulic Monitoring and Modeling of the Delta (\$1 million) will support Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species assessments in the Delta (North Delta, Georgiana Slough, and South Delta). This monitoring and modeling will help further our understanding on how hydraulic factors affect the ecosystem and ESA species in the Delta, and also supports the National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinions IV.2 and IV.2.3. This project complies with the requirements of Section 4007 of the WIIN Act.
California	CVP, Water and Power Operations	\$2,500	Funding will be used to continue the Reinitiation of Consultation (ROC) on the coordinated Long-Term Operation (LTO) of the CVP and SWP. Several factors resulted in Reclamation requesting reinitiation of consultation under the ESA on August 2, 2016, including the continued decline in the status of some listed species, multiple years of drought, and the evolution of best available science. This consultation is expected to update the system-wide operating criteria for the coordinated LTO of the CVP and SWP consistent with ESA requirements, and to investigate the potential of including new and relevant measures to avoid jeopardy of listed species and modification of designated critical habitat. This project complies with the requirements of Section 4007 of the WIIN Act.
Total, Environmental Restoration or Compliance - WIIN (Sections 4001 & 4010)		\$7,000	

Facility Operation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation (OM&R)

(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
New Mexico	Middle Rio Grande Project	\$500	A Power Resources Office Review of Operation and Maintenance Periodic Facility Review conducted in April 2014 at the Elephant Butte Powerplant and Facility resulted in a Category 1 recommendation concerning the penstock gate closing system. The recommendation is to replace the existing penstock operating system with a new hydraulic operating system. This funding will address the recommendation.
Idaho	Minidoka Area Projects	\$155	Funding will support a dam radial gate modification effort to provide supply order, fabrication, and installation of new gate arms on damaged radial gates at Minidoka Dam. The construction phase of the project will be completed by Reclamation staff based on the design received from the Technical Services Center. This amount will complete the project.
Colorado	Leadville, Arkansas River Recovery Project	\$945	The Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) was purchased by Reclamation from the Bureau of Mines in 1959. Originally, the LMDT was a potential source of water for the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project. However, poor water quality required that the water be treated before it could be released to the Arkansas River. As a result, Reclamation designed and constructed the LMDT Treatment Plant. This project will fund the preliminary design to rehabilitate the LDMT Treatment Plant.
Arizona	Yuma Area Projects	\$200	This funding will remove a bridge in the Yuma Area Project. The Tom Wells Bridge in La Paz County, Arizona has deteriorated and is no longer safe for vehicular traffic. Upon determining the current condition of the bridge, the bridge was immediately closed and condemned. Funding will be used to demolish the bridge.
Total, Facility OM&R		\$1,800	