

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND WORK PLAN ¹

Program Element: Ecosystem Restoration Program

Date: October 21, 2002

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ERP Organizational Chart – Please see Figure 4 on page 14.

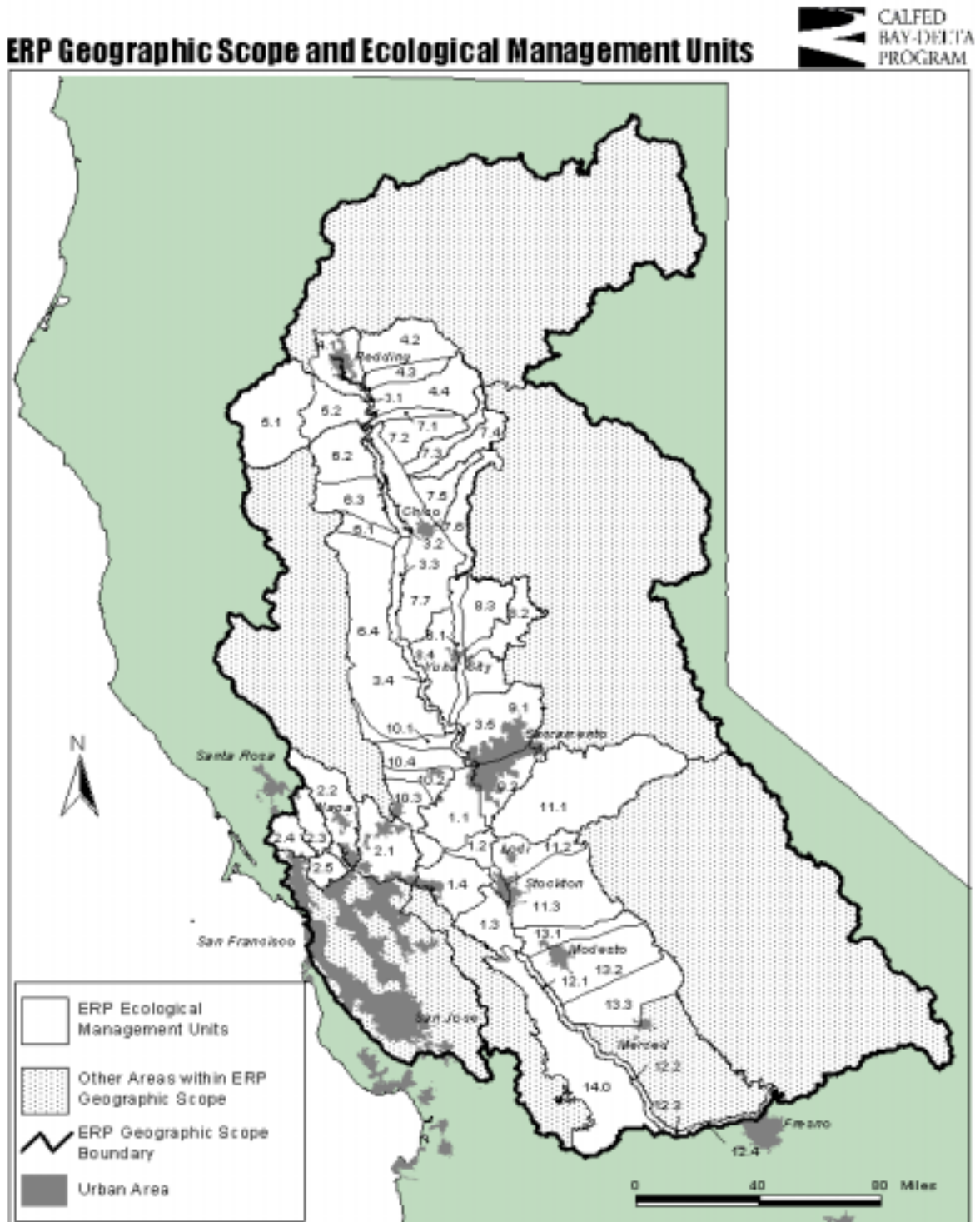
Overview

The CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) is designed to maintain, improve, and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and improve ecological functions in the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta) to support sustainable populations of diverse and valuable plant and animal species. The ERP is also designed to achieve recovery of at-risk species dependent on the Delta and Suisun Bay, as identified in the CALFED's programmatic Multi-species Conservation Strategy (MSCS), and support the recovery of at-risk species in San Francisco Bay and in the watershed above the estuary. A foundation of the ERP is the restoration of ecological processes associated with streamflow, stream channels, watersheds, and floodplains located throughout the Ecological Management Units within the ERP geographic scope (Figure 1). The ERP has a strong emphasis on a science-based approach and continues to integrate science into all program activities including: (1) collaborative actions with CALFED's Science Program; (2) direct involvement of the CALFED Chief Scientist in developing the Draft Stage I Implementation Plan, Proposal Solicitation Package, and proposal review and project selection process; (3) technical and scientific review of project proposals; (4) support of scientific workshops; (5) support of the 12-member Independent Science Board (ISB); (6) program review and support from the Agency/Stakeholder Ecosystem Team (ASET); (7) review of the Strategic Plan for Ecosystem Restoration by the ISB; and (8) evaluation of progress toward achieving the ERP/MSCS ROD milestones.

ERP actions over the 30-year implementation period will be guided through an ecosystem-based adaptive management approach. The first seven years of restoration efforts (Stage 1) are structured to accomplish significant improvement in Bay-Delta ecological health through a large-scale adaptive management approach. The early pursuit of ERP goals and objectives will support management decisions in later stages of the program's implementation. To accomplish ERP objectives, the CALFED Program solicits and encourages participation by the public, academia, and stakeholders in carrying out restoration activities throughout the CALFED regions (Figure 2).

¹ Initial draft reviewed by representatives of the State Water Resources Control Board, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

FIGURE 1. Map of the Geographic Scope and the Ecological Management Units used in the Ecosystem Restoration Program.



This report provides a summary of ERP's accomplishments during the second year of the 7-year Stage 1 Implementation. Year 2 accomplishments include both those activities that began under Year 1 and continued into Year 2 as well as new efforts that began during Year 2. Many of the ERP efforts and funding expenditures also include programs or activities administered or carried out by CALFED member agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, or the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Some of

FIGURE 2. CALFED Regions and Geographic Scope of the Ecosystem Restoration Program.



these programs include the Fish Passage Improvement Program² (California Department of Water Resources), Yolo Bypass Restoration and Baseline Monitoring Program (California Department of Water Resources), CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Program (California Department of Fish and Game), CALFED Coordination and Support Program (Department of Food and Agriculture), CALFED Implementation Program (State Water Resources Control Board), Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and Anadromous Fish Screen Program (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). While the results of these programs contribute to the overall CALFED Program goals and objectives, they are not directly administered or implemented by ERP and therefore are mentioned but not discussed in this report. The same is true for environmental compliance, which is a part of oversight

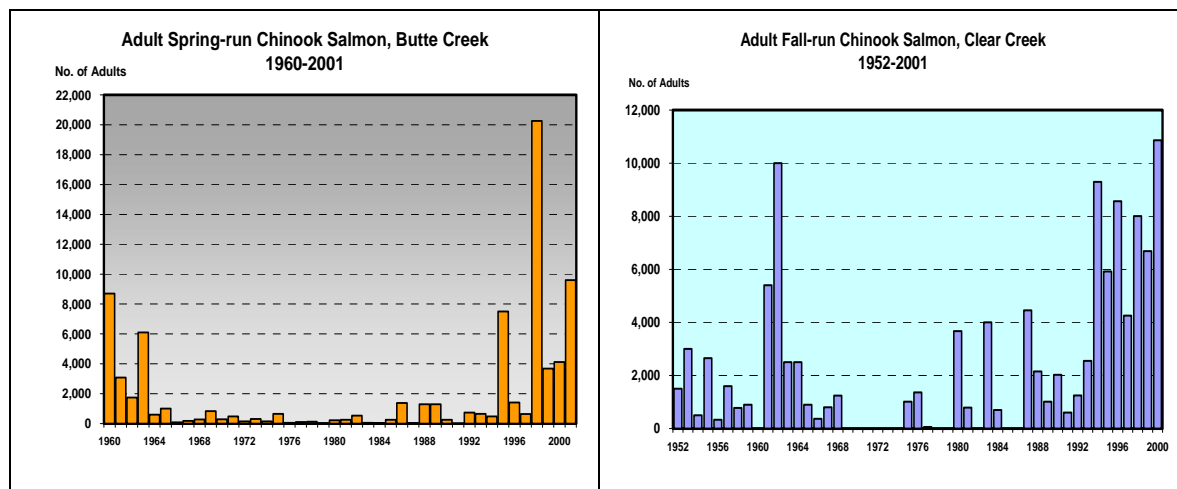
and coordination under all CALFED Program elements; the discussion about environmental compliance will relate only to ERP activities, not the overall program.³

² The Fish Passage Improvement Program prepared an individual Program Assessment and Work Plan. It is Attachment 3.

³ During Year 2, the Environmental Compliance Unit was reassigned to report under the Ecosystem Restoration Program rather than through Administration. The Environmental Compliance Unit supports all CALFED Program elements in reviewing projects for compliance with federal and state environmental laws and regulations.

This report is divided into three sections: Year 2 Program Assessment, Year 3 Work Plan, and Stage 1 progress and status. The Year 2 Program Assessment section discusses ERP accomplishments to date as well as highlights new efforts that began during Year 2. This section also discusses the status of Record of Decision (ROD) commitments to date. The Year 3 Work Plan section briefly describes the new tasks that will begin during Year 3 as well as those tasks that will continue from previous years. The Stage 1 section provides an overview of projected expenditures and cost-share funding for both Year 3 and for the ERP Stage 1 efforts to-date. The projects discussed are those selected for funding prior to the 2002 ERP Project Solicitation Package process. These projects were also the focus of a recent project evaluation called the “Look Back” exercise.

In recent years, returns of Chinook salmon in Central Valley streams have been increasing, most notably in streams in which the ERP and CALFED Agencies investments have been focused and projects completed. For example, increases in spring-run Chinook salmon returns to Butte Creek followed completion of a continuing series of projects that includes removing dams, constructing fish ladders, installing fish screens on diversions, and providing higher base flows for passage at critical times of the year. Likewise, increasing returns of fall-run Chinook salmon to Clear Creek coincide with extensive restoration investments there as well.



Section I. Year 2 Program Assessment

Year 2 Accomplishments are those activities that were either completed, moved forward in implementation, or were started during this time. This section briefly describes ERP accomplishments to date as well as highlighting new efforts that began during Year 2. This section also discusses the status of Record of Decision (ROD) commitments to-date. Included in this section too is information about CALFED’s environmental compliance efforts as they relate to ERP activities and the ROD commitments.

A. Accomplishments to Date/Status of ROD Commitments

There are five activity categories in the Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP). These categories are: (1) Planning, (2) Research, (3) Implementation, (4) Monitoring, and (5) Oversight and Coordination. Newly emerging efforts such as Working Landscapes and wildlife friendly agriculture/agricultural friendly wildlife are included in planning, research, and implementation.

Under the Implementation category there are six subcategories: (a) Habitat Restoration, (b) Environmental Water and Sediment Quality, (c) Environmental Education, (d) Environmental Water Management, (e) Fish Screens and Passage, and (f) Non-native Invasive Species. Environmental compliance is a subset of the Oversight and Coordination efforts of ERP and environmental compliance accomplishments are included in the following list.

Since 1995 the ERP has funded a broad variety of projects, which either directly or indirectly contributes to ecosystem restoration within the CALFED Solution Area. The range of projects and accomplishments to date include:

- Planning and design studies;
- Habitat protection through acquisition of land and/or easements;
- Construction activities (e.g., physical habitat restoration, fish screens and ladders, and dam removals);
- Water purchases, research and monitoring related to fisheries;
- Water quality and non-native species monitoring and research;
- Environmental education and watershed stewardship;
- Guide to Regulatory Compliance for Implementing CALFED Actions;
- ERP project proposals reviewed for compliance to federal and state environmental laws and regulations; and
- Environmental compliance and mitigation monitoring database

The ERP allocates funding for projects selected through the PSP process and allocates funding for program management, oversight, and coordination. The following sections discuss the allocation for project development and implementation and do not include funding for program management, oversight, or coordination.

Through June 2002, ERP allocated \$335 million to 320 projects⁴. Most fund allocations were for terrestrial and aquatic habitat protection and restoration activities. The ERP also invested heavily in improving fish passage (both upstream and downstream) through the design and construction of new fish screens and ladders, as well as the removal of several dams. Approximately 60 percent of the ERP project investments were in the CALFED ERP Sacramento River and Delta and East Side Tributaries ecosystem regions. The remaining projects are relatively evenly distributed among the Bay Region, the San Joaquin River Region and, at the landscape (multi-regional) scale, across the entire Bay-Delta watershed.

The types of restoration activities funded by the ERP over the past seven years vary, ranging from planning and local watershed stewardship to physical habitat restoration and research. Table 1 displays the distribution of funded projects according to existing ERP categories developed to track projects. A graphical depiction of this information also is displayed in Figure 3.

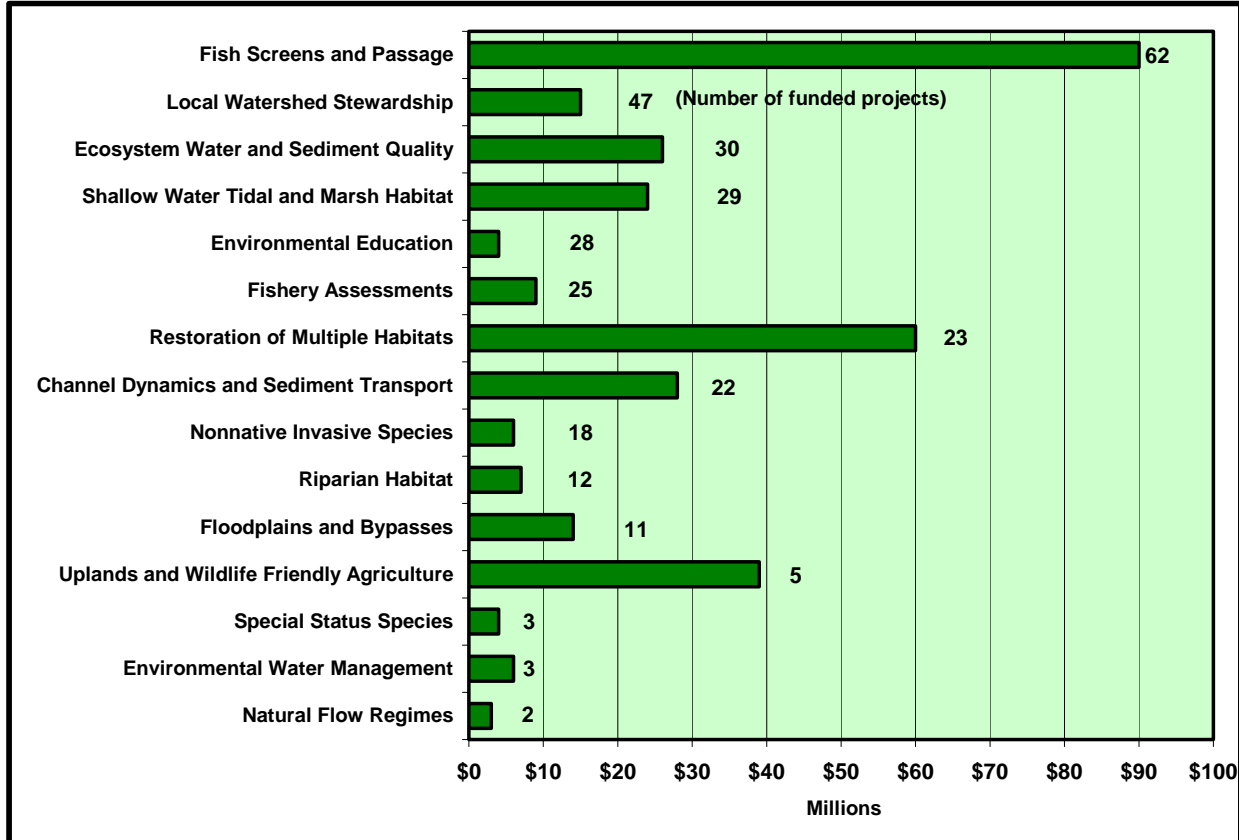
⁴ Totals do not include the numbers of projects and the funding for the 2002 PSP.

TABLE 1. Types and number of restoration projects funded by the ERP through June, 2002.
(Does not include projects from 2002 PSP.)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Percentage of Total	Total \$ (in millions)
Restoration of Multiple Habitats	23	7	60
Shallow Water Tidal and Marsh Habitat	29	9	24
Floodplains and Bypasses	11	3	14
Riparian Habitat	12	4	7
Channel Dynamics and Sediment Transport	22	7	28
Uplands and Wildlife Friendly Agriculture	5	2	39
Fish Screens and Passage	62	19	90
Fishery Assessments	25	8	9
Ecosystem Water and Sediment Quality	30	9	26
Environmental Water Management	3	1	6
Natural Flow Regimes	2	1	3
Non-native Invasive Species	18	6	6
Special Status Species	3	1	4
Local Watershed Stewardship	47	14	15
Environmental Education	28	9	4
Total	320		\$335

Table 1 indicates that the largest investment is in terrestrial and aquatic habitat protection and restoration (first six topic areas listed), accounting for approximately \$172 million of the total allocations to date. The ERP also invested significant dollars (\$90 million) in improving fish passage (both upstream and downstream) through designing and constructing new fish screens and ladders, as well as removing several dams. Much of this activity targeted helping at-risk fish species, particularly salmonids.

FIGURE 3. Types and number of restoration projects funded by the ERP through June, 2002. (Does not include projects from 2002 PSP.)



As a result of the “Look Back” exercises that took place during Year 2, the consultants identified several ERP accomplishments. Highlights of ERP funded accomplishments include:

- 58,300 acres of habitat proposed for protection, including 12,000 acres dedicated to wildlife friendly agriculture and 16,000 acres of floodplain⁵;
- 39,000 acres of habitat proposed for restoration, including 9,500 acres of shallow water tidal and marsh habitat⁶;
- 63 miles of instream habitat proposed for protection and/or restoration;
- 93 miles of riparian corridor proposed for protection and/or restoration;
- 75 fish screens accounting for a total of 2,700 cfs of diversion capacity;

⁵ Preliminary, subject to revision. Habitat Protection = Acres of land proposed for acquisition, either in fee title or easement, for the purposes of protecting habitat and/or restoring ecological processes. Proposed flood plain acquisitions are included.

⁶ Preliminary, subject to revision. Habitat Restoration = Acres of habitat proposed for physical restoration. This category may represent a variety of habitat types, including shallow water tidal and marsh habitat, riparian habitat, and upland habitat. In some cases, these lands are the same land proposed for acquisition (or some portion thereof). In other cases restoration is proposed on private lands or lands already in public ownership where acquisitions are not required. Flood plain areas are not included in this category. Flood plain areas are treated separately from habitat restoration areas because they are not treated as a specific habitat type in the ERP, but rather are identified as critical components for restoring ecological processes.

- 16 fish ladders and 10 dam removals to provide better upstream passage;
- 31 projects involving analysis of environmental water and sediment quality;
- 18 projects intended to specifically address nonnative invasive species; and
- 75 projects supporting local watershed stewardship and environmental education.

The completed ERP projects were successful in meeting the project-specific goals (e.g., improving fish passage), and all are contributing to the overall ERP and CALFED goals and objectives. Projects that had extensive agency, stakeholder, and/or local collaboration were particularly successful in developing creative solutions, resolving resource conflicts, and promoting a better understanding of issues and concerns. Nearly all of the projects reviewed had difficulties with contracting or took much longer than expected. Project proponents interviewed for the “Look Back” exercise discussed their difficulties in obtaining permits without being specific as to which permits or agencies they were having trouble. Many of the projects, particularly the Channel Dynamics and Sediment Transport projects, had difficulty in obtaining regulatory permits for construction.

There are six ERP Strategic Goals, and most ERP projects (76%) contribute to Goal 1, which addresses at-risk species. Goals 2 (ecological processes, 69%) and 4 (habitats, 67%) receive the next largest amount of attention, followed by Goal 6 (water and sediment quality, 35%) and finally, Goal 3 (harvestable species, 16%) and Goal 5 (non-native species, 9%). Because many ERP projects address more than one of the Strategic Goals, the preceding percentages total more than 100%.

Adaptive management is both an ERP and CALFED commitment. The most common type of adaptive management, based upon the recent review of ERP projects, appear to be trial-and-error learning and passive adaptive management. Project proponents are adjusting their practices based on what they are seeing and learning while carrying out their projects. However, these adjustments represent primarily management actions rather than any purposeful responses to articulated conceptual models and thus comprise more random acts than planned steps. Many of the projects reviewed included component steps of an adaptive management approach (as defined in the Strategic Plan for Ecosystem Restoration), such as conceptual models, hypothesis testing, and monitoring. However, few projects exhibited all the steps required for a deliberate adaptive management design. Looking at a programmatic level across all funded projects, the first four steps of the adaptive management process identified in the ERP Strategic Plan (defining the problem, selecting goals and objectives, prepare conceptual models; and initiate restoration actions) are fairly well represented. However the feedback loops in the process (Step 5 monitoring, and Step 6, assessing, evaluating and adapting, including assessing results against the conceptual model) are under-represented or not represented at all.

In addition to the review of ERP projects through the 2001 PSP process, Year 2 accomplishments include the successful solicitation, selection, and funding recommendations for projects under the 2002 PSP process. A total of 59 projects were selected out of 260 proposals that underwent a rigorous technical and scientific review process. The ERP proposal review and selection process continues to be a very competitive process with a strong emphasis on a science-based approach to implementation. Each year the process improves. This year the process included nearly 800 independent reviews by technical and scientific experts from across the country. The inclusion of a wider array of experts than in previous years was facilitated by an Internet-based system that allowed reviewers to read proposals and submit

their reviews online. A 15-member selection panel, consisting of scientists, agency leaders, and stakeholders, developed a final recommendation that was forwarded to a 28-member, federal and state agency management group, who in turn forwarded it to the Secretary for her approval. Funding for these projects include a variety of sources (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Fund sources and amount of funding to support the selection of projects through the 2002 PSP.

Fund Source	Number of Projects	Total Amount Awarded	Percent of Total
CVPIA Habitat Restoration Program (b)(1)(other)	2 ^a	\$600,000	0.6
CVPIA Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (3406) (b)(1)	9	\$2,768,992	2.8
Proposition 13, Environmental Water Quality	1 ^a	\$1,213,122	1.2
Proposition 204, Chapter 7	49 ^b	\$57,896,489	57.7
Proposition 204, Chapter 7 for Directed Actions ^c	To be determined	\$13,500,000	13.4
Proposition 13, DWR Flood Protection Corridor Program	1	\$706,649	0.7
Local Cost Share for PSP Projects	36	\$9,174,875	9.1
State Cost Share for PSP Projects	10	\$8,654,892	8.6
Federal Cost Share for PSP Projects ^d	7	\$5,939,184	5.9
Totals		\$100,454,203	100

^{a.} Projects also receive cost share funding from Proposition 204.

^{b.} Two projects receive cost share funding from CVPIA Habitat Restoration Program and one project receives funding from Proposition 13, Environmental Water Quality.

^{c.} Funding has been reserved for some directed actions, but the specific actions have not been identified.

^{d.} Federal Cost Share includes non-CVPIA Federal funding. CVPIA Restoration Fund is characterized as a local cost share.

Funds for projects selected through the 2002 PSP are yet to be disbursed, but it is important to show the continued progress of the ERP projects. The money allocated for the 2002 PSP projects are included in the budget summaries of this report. Information about 2002 PSP projects for each of the five ERP categories for State Fiscal Year 2001-2002/Federal Fiscal Year 2002 follow.

Planning: Planning activities include staff efforts in regional ERP planning, development of the revised Stage 1 Implementation Plan, tributary or watershed specific management or restoration planning, grant or directed actions that primarily address planning, and local watershed stewardship programs. Year 2 activities in this category included those related to immediate and longer-term planning for ecosystem restoration, such as participation in regional planning forums such as the Lower American River Task Force, the Sacramento River Conservation

Area Forum, the Battle Creek Working Group, San Joaquin River Management Program, and the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen Total Maximum Daily Load Stakeholder Process.

The Ecosystem Restoration Program Draft Stage 1 Implementation Plan was completed and released on August 6, 2001. This plan provided the basis for the subsequent 2002 Proposal Solicitation Package for restoration projects. Twelve ecosystem restoration planning projects (\$6.3 million) were selected through the 2002 PSP.

The 2001 Single Blueprint identified water quality program priorities for directed action projects. Significant planning progress was made towards the development of five directed action projects.

Research: Research activities include investigations to improve our understanding of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and the species that depend on it, including physical processes, habitats, and ecosystem stressors. It also includes efforts to resolve critical uncertainties and impediments to restoration as identified in the Strategic Plan for Ecosystem Restoration. Year 2 activities in this category included funding research activities to resolve ecological uncertainties related to ecosystem restoration. Twenty-five research projects (\$17.7 million) were selected through the 2002 PSP.

Implementation: Implementation activities include direct efforts towards habitat restoration, projects to improve environmental water and sediment quality, environmental education, environmental water management including water purchases, fish screen and fish ladder construction, and projects to control non-native invasive species. The design and engineering component of projects and the related environmental permits and documents that lead directly to implementation are included in this category. Project specific monitoring is included as an implementation element. Year 2 activities in this category included funding for implementation of ecosystem restoration projects. Twenty-three projects (\$38.4 million) were selected for implementation through the 2002 PSP.

Monitoring: Monitoring activities include specific projects designed to gather project-specific generated data, efforts to assess restoration progress on a regional scale, and projects to continue the collection of long-term trend information for species, habitats, and hydrologic data. Year 2 activities in this category included funding for monitoring related to a variety of items such as project implementation, population trends for certain species, and a variety of physical environmental measurements. A single project (\$ 0.7 million) was selected through the 2002 PSP.

Oversight and Coordination: Oversight and Coordination includes CALFED agency coordination for restoration, activities of CALFED regional coordinators, review, and assistance with regulatory compliance issues, development of annual work plans, development of Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery, administration of proposal or grant solicitation processes, development of crosscut budgets, and development and review of State budget change proposals. Year 2 activities in this category included staff efforts to oversee the development and implementation of the ERP, such as coordinating with other CALFED agencies and related programs, and releasing the Ecosystem Restoration Program 2002 Proposal Solicitation Package on August 7, 2002.

Another activity under Oversight and Coordination is environmental compliance efforts for all the CALFED Programs including the ERP. Year 2 accomplishments in environmental compliance include the completion and release of the Guide to Regulatory Compliance for Implementing

CALFED Actions, a two volume publication that provides guidance and information about the various permits and regulations to which CALFED actions are subject. The Environmental Compliance Unit also completed developing a mitigation monitoring data base, environmental compliance review of ERP, Watershed, and Water Quality PSPs, and advising and assisting CALFED staff and CALFED agencies in environmental compliance review and NEPA/CEQA documentation. Individuals from the Environmental Compliance Unit participated as team members on all major CALFED projects, including the North Delta and South Delta Improvement Projects, storage projects, and the Environmental Water Account.

ROD Commitments: The CALFED ROD lists 14 program level commitments which CALFED programs include in their implementation plans. Not all ROD commitments apply to all projects all the time, but all ROD commitments are considered when assessing ERP projects. ERP projects achieved significant progress in meeting the following ROD implementation commitments and principles.

Local Leadership: Consistent with the ROD, the ERP relied upon local leaders to lead efforts in numerous program elements on Clear Creek, Battle Creek, Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District, Butte Creek, lower Yuba River, upper Yuba River, American River, Cosumnes River, Mokelumne River, Merced River, and in the San Joaquin River area.

Local Implementation: Consistent with this ROD commitment, over one-half of the projects selected through the 2002 PSP were awarded to local agencies, private non-profit groups, and joint ventures. This level of local implementation of ERP projects is consistent with previous PSP selections.

Public Involvement: The ERP maintains extensive public involvement efforts, including the Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee of BDPAC, the Independent Science Board, the Upper Yuba River Studies Program, the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Stakeholder Process, and the Environmental Water Program. In addition, several workshops throughout the year provided extensive opportunities for the general public to participate in the ERP decision-making process.

Environmental Justice: Under direction from the Single Blueprint, ERP worked with stakeholders and agencies to develop a scope for Fish Consumption Directed Action Study for the Delta during Year 2. The first phase of the project will provide the framework to define fish consumption patterns and public outreach needs for the Delta.

Land Acquisition: Consistent with this ROD commitment, the ERP has entered into partnerships to provide conservation easements with willing landowners adjacent to land purchased for restoration. Other ERP projects, such as the Staten Island project, while acquiring land for wildlife habitat also promotes wildlife-friendly agricultural practices.

A recent assessment by ERP staff found that since the ROD, the ERP has protected 45 acres as farmland for every acre converted from agriculture. Prior to the ROD, the ERP protected 0.86 acres as farmland for every acre converted from agricultural uses to non-farmed habitat.

Permit Clearinghouse Memorandum of Understanding: Consistent with this ROD commitment, the Environmental Compliance Unit of ERP produced the Guide to Regulatory Compliance for Implementing CALFED Actions. In addition, the CDFG continues to assist those implementing restoration projects with permitting.

B. Program delays

Several ERP initiatives were delayed due to the extended time to develop and finalize contracts. These include:

- All projects selected through the 2002 PSP
- Upper Yuba River Studies Program
- Independent Science Board
- U. C. Davis Technical and Scientific Review PSP Support
- ERP Program Evaluation (Look Back Exercise)
- Milestones Evaluation
- ERP Database Maintenance
- Environmental Water Quality Directed Actions for the ERP Single Blueprint

ROD Commitments: The following ROD commitments were delayed.

Environmental Water Program: Progress toward the ROD commitment to acquire 100,000 acre-feet of water in upstream tributaries by the end of Stage 1 has been delayed because the acquisition of water and especially water rights for ecosystem purposes attracts a high level of attention and because the ERP is committed to taking a science-based approach to all activities. Full implementation of the Environmental Water Program has been delayed while the science-based foundation for the program is developed and refined, including a clearer description of the role of adaptive management in implementing the EWP. Progress has been made and the stage is nearly set for implementation of the EWP to proceed.

Permit Clearinghouse Memorandum of Understanding: The Permit Clearinghouse MOU, a ROD commitment, included a provision to prepare an environmental compliance mitigation monitoring database. This database was delayed because the contract expired before the database development was completed. An associated delay, again because of an expired contract, is completing a guide to meeting Action Specific Implementation Plan (ASIP) requirements.

Improve Dissolved Oxygen in the San Joaquin River. The dissolved oxygen in the San Joaquin River, in the vicinity of Stockton, dips below State environmental criteria, causing a migratory block for salmon and threatening other fish. CALFED proposes simultaneous investigation of specific causes as well as investigation of innovative methods to reduce problem pollutants in the river. Proposition 13 includes \$40 million to construct facilities as part of this effort. The ROD specifies the following actions:

- Finalize investigation of methods to reduce constituents that cause low dissolved oxygen by the end of 2001 to be included in the Total Maximum Daily Load recommendation to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB).
- Finalize State Basin Plan Amendment and Total Maximum Daily Load for constituents that cause low dissolved oxygen in the San Joaquin River by the end of June 2002.
- Begin implementation of appropriate source controls and other controls as recommended in the Total Maximum Daily Load by the end of 2002. Proposed Adjustment to Current Language

The current schedule for the Dissolved Oxygen studies and implementation methods does not conform to the ROD milestones. During 2001 ERP proposed ROD schedule changes to correspond more appropriately to the current CVRWQCB TMDL schedule for dissolved oxygen. The proposed adjustments are:

- Complete a Basin Plan Amendment for consideration by the Central Valley Regional Board which implements a phased Total Maximum Daily Load for constituents that cause low dissolved oxygen in the San Joaquin River by the end of June 2004.
- Begin phased implementation of appropriate source controls and other controls in accord with adaptive management principles as recommended in the Total Maximum Daily Load by the end of 2005.
- Finalize Initial Phase investigations of the sources and causes of low dissolved oxygen by the end of June 2003 to be included in the June 2004 Basin Plan Amendment recommendation to the CVRWQCB. Complete studies to evaluate the effectiveness of interim control actions for CVRWQCB consideration of a final Basin Plan Amendment control program, if needed, by 2011.

Section II. Year 3 Work Plan

The Draft Stage 1 Implementation Plan (Plan) for the ERP formulates and presents the restoration and information gathering priorities that guide the ERP's subsequent solicitation and selection of projects for implementation. This Plan emphasizes restoration priorities for implementation during years 2 through 7 of Stage 1. In keeping with commitments made by the CALFED agencies in the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision (ROD) (August 28, 2000), implementation incorporates: (1) public involvement in setting restoration priorities; (2) local involvement in accomplishing restoration actions; (3) emphasis on adaptive management and information richness in the design of restoration actions; (4) coordination with other CALFED Program elements; and (5) coordination with non-CALFED Program restoration efforts, both public and private. This Plan also presents Draft Stage 1 restoration and science priorities from a regional perspective, consistent with the CALFED Program's regional approach.

The CALFED Program as a whole recognizes the need for regional strategies and solutions and has developed a regional approach to representing goals, strategies, and progress. All regions of the state will benefit from CALFED Program actions. The CALFED Program has identified five regions and the geographic scope for the ERP falls within the first CALFED four regions: the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Delta, and Bay regions. These four CALFED regions have been further designated into five ERP regional efforts: (1) Delta and East Side Tributaries, (2) Sacramento River, (3) Bay, (4) San Joaquin, and (5) Multi-regional.

The following information is an ERP work plan for Year 3 of the seven year Stage 1 Implementation Plan. As with Year 2 accomplishments, this work plan includes programs or activities administered or carried out by CALFED member agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, or the California Department of Food and Agriculture. These efforts are included on a programmatic level in this section because they contribute to the overall ERP goals and objectives.

Year 3 implementation will be shared among the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Ecosystem Restoration Program. Figure 4 depicts the implementation structure for ERP Year 3 implementation. The Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee provides input regarding program direction,

accomplishments, and performance. The Independent Science Board identified critical uncertainties and assists in designing a science framework for the ERP and provide suggestions on how to implement large-scale adaptive management experiments.

FIGURE 4. Structure for ERP Oversight and Coordination during Year 3.

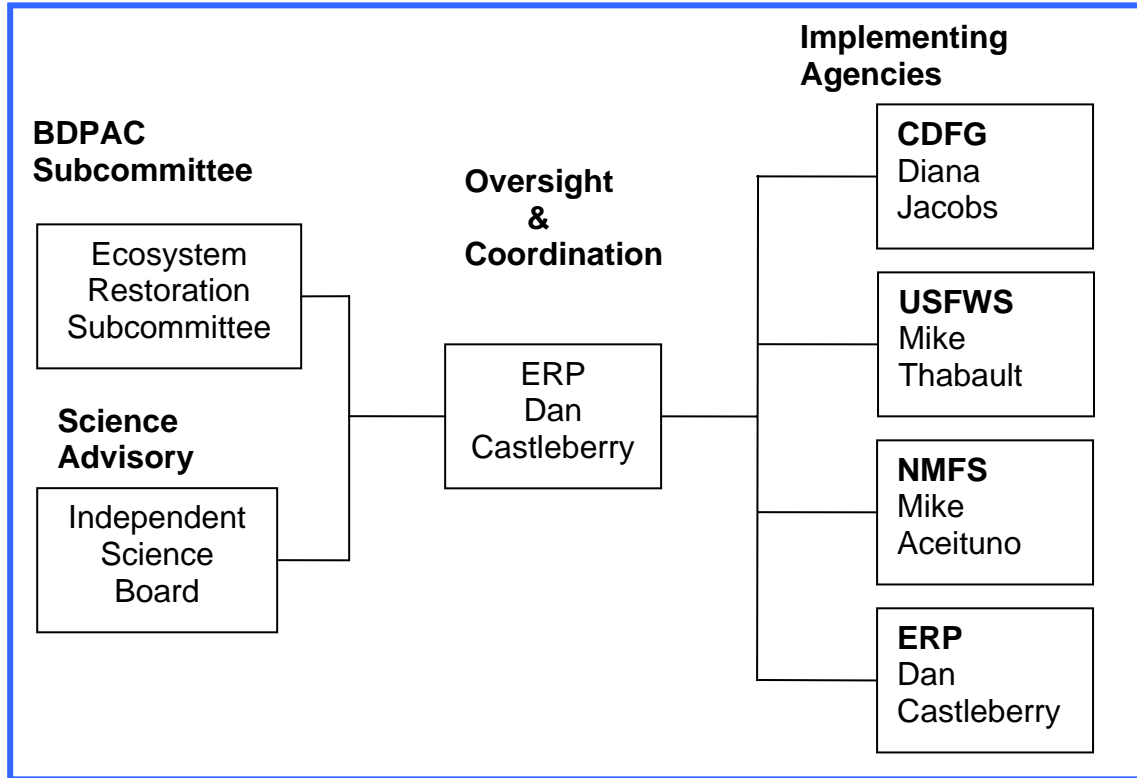


Table 3 is a tabular display of ERP tasks by implementing agencies. The ERP implementing agencies include the California Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Ecosystem Restoration Program.

TABLE 3. Ecosystem Restoration Program Year 3 Tasks and Agency Roles. *Note: This table is based on responsibilities under the current governance structure. The new governance structure under the Bay Delta Authority is primarily effective in Year 4.*

ERP Task	CALFED	CDFG	USFWS	NMFS
1. Planning	Lead	Co-Lead		
2. Research	Lead	Co-Lead		
3. Implementation	Lead	Co-Lead		
4. Monitoring	Lead	Co-Lead		
5. Oversight and Coordination	Lead			

The Year 3 Work Plan also includes continuing emphasis on the scientific basis for ecosystem restoration activities and efforts to better incorporate environmental justice issues and activities into the ERP.

A. Year 3 Tasks

This work plan represents a best case scenario for ERP, but given the realities of budgetary and staffing constraints, it is unlikely that all tasks will be completed during Year 3.

Activities: The following is the projected tasks for Year 3. Although the ERP is not planning to conduct a full Proposal Solicitation Process to identify projects for funding in Year 3, it will more fully utilize project proposals received in response to the 2002 ERP PSP. Following the 2002 proposal evaluation process, the ERP Selection Panel and the CALFED Management Group approved 39 additional projects for consideration as potential directed actions. These project proposals, which requested \$148.6 million, will be revised and reviewed further over the coming months before they are presented to the Management Group for consideration. Although not presently scheduled, the ERP may consider focused solicitations to generate projects that would contribute to unmet ERP/MSCS milestones or other important activities including a potential solicitation for water acquisition through the Environmental Water Program. These potential solicitations would be brought to Management Group early in the design phase if a need arises to solicit specific projects.

As the ERP moves forward this year, effort will be directed to develop specific criteria and guidelines for any subsequent ERP PSPs to address existing and emerging environmental justice issues faced by low-income populations and populations of color in CALFED's solution area.

Planning: Regional planning efforts will be a high priority during Year 3.

Delta and East Side Tributaries Region: The highest priority is developing the ERP Delta Region Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan. This is an effort staffed by the Department of Fish and Game with guidance and direction from ERP and other CALFED Agency staff. Other planning efforts in the Delta Region include:

- North Delta Improvements Planning
- Science Program/ERP Mercury Science Strategy Workshop Planning
- TMDL for the dissolved oxygen in the San Joaquin River
- Collaboration with the Working Landscape Subcommittee focusing on working landscape, wildlife-friendly agriculture, and agricultural-friendly wildlife issues

Sacramento River Region: Planning efforts in the Sacramento River Region include:

- Battle Creek Watershed Planning
- Yuba River Fisheries Habitat Restoration Planning
- Yuba-Feather Workgroup
- Upper Yuba River Studies Program
- Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum
- Lower American River Task Force and River Corridor Planning
- Development of a Strategic Plan for expenditure of Prop 13 funds for Abandoned mines remediation

- Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins California Comprehensive Study

Bay Region: Planning efforts in the Bay Region include:

- San Francisco Bay Area Wetlands Restoration Program
- San Francisco Estuary Project
- BCDC San Francisco Bay Plan update
- San Francisco Bay Joint Venture
- San Francisco Estuary Projects Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan
- San Pablo Bay Watershed Restoration Program
- Bay Area Conservancy Program
- Bel Marin Keys Wetland Restoration
- Cullinan Ranch Tidal Marsh Restoration Planning
- Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration
- Skaggs Island base closure/wildlife refuge expansion
- Suisun Charter
- Recovery Plan for Tidal Marsh Ecosystems of Central and Northern California

San Joaquin River: Planning efforts in the San Joaquin Valley Region include:

- Development of a Strategic Plan for expenditure of Prop 13 funds for the San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen Implementation Program
- San Joaquin River Management Program
- San Joaquin Habitat Joint Venture
- Vernalis Adaptive Management Program
- Friant/NRDC San Joaquin Planning
- Merced River Stakeholders Group
- Merced River Adaptive Management Forum
- Tuolumne River Technical Advisory Team
- Tuolumne River Coalition Steering Committee
- Stanislaus River Fish Group
- Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins California Comprehensive Study

Multi-Regional Planning: Other high priority planning efforts that cover multiple regions include final planning for the ERP Environmental Water Program, developing a pilot water acquisition program, and designing large-scale adaptive management experiments with support from the Independent Science Board.

Through the 2001 PSP process 17 projects were approved and funded to address planning issues. An additional 6 planning projects (\$8.7 million) received in response to the 2002 PSP will be considered as potential directed actions.

Research: Eighteen previously approved research projects (2001 PSP) will continue or be completed during Year 3. An additional 12 projects (\$12.7 million) reviewed in the 2002 PSP will be considered as potential directed actions. To meet environmental justice commitments, fish contamination and consumption issues will be factored into research and management efforts.

Implementation: Twenty-nine approved implementation projects from the 2001 PSP will continue or be completed during Year 3. An additional 19 projects (\$125 million) reviewed in the 2002 PSP will be considered as potential directed actions. Focused solicitations or directed actions for Prop. 13 implementation projects (\$5 million for Abandoned Mines and \$5 million for Dissolved Oxygen) also may be considered.

Monitoring: Nine previously approved monitoring projects from the 2001 PSP will continue or be completed during Year 3. An additional project (\$0.9 million) reviewed in the 2002 PSP will be considered as a potential directed action.

Oversight and Coordination: CALFED ERP staff will continue its oversight and coordination efforts with other CALFED agencies, and emphasize regional implementation with local agencies and stakeholder groups.

Additional activities will include refining the Annual Work Plan and Budget for Implementing the Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery, developing technical assistance for those segments of the population that represent low-income communities or communities of color, continuing with the program evaluation (look back exercise), reviewing ERP/MSCS milestones, developing and refining the ERP database, developing and implementing an improved PSP and directed action tracking processes, preparing public and technical outreach and display materials and collaborating with the National Resource Conservation Service on application of elements of the 2002 Farm Bill within the ERP focus area.

2002 Farm Bill: The 2002 Farm Bill contains numerous programs that may have great relevance to the ERP. These programs include the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), and the Farmland Protection Program (FPP).

The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program that provides technical and financial assistance to eligible landowners to address wetland, wildlife habitat, soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on private lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner.

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program is a voluntary conservation program that promotes agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible National goals. Through EQIP, farmers and ranchers may receive financial and technical help to install or implement structural and management conservation practices on eligible agricultural land.

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program is a voluntary program that encourages creation of high quality wildlife habitats that support wildlife populations of National, State, Tribal, and local significance. Through WHIP, the NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and other to develop upland, wetland, riparian, and aquatic habitat areas on their properties.

The Farmland Protection Program is a voluntary program that helps farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. The program provides matching funds to State, Tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations with existing farmland protection programs to purchase conservation easements or other interests in land.

As part of the environmental compliance function of oversight and coordination, Year 3 tasks include writing and producing a guide to Action Specific Implementation Plans (ASIPs), updating

the existing Guide to Regulatory Compliance for Implementing CALFED Actions, developing a unified permit application process and form, and continuing review of CALFED PSPs and other environmental documentation for compliance to federal and state environmental laws and regulations. CALFED environmental compliance staff will also continue to function as permit coordinators in assisting CALFED agencies in determining which permits may be necessary for the successful implementation of their projects.

An additional CALFED Program-wide issue which also is linked to the ERP is a need to address the potential adverse impacts of land retirement on low-income populations and communities of color in CALFED's solution area.

B. Category A and B Programs/Funds

Proposed Update to Category A and B Program List: The following changes to the Category A and B Program lists were developed by ERP staff and are under discussion for approval by the CALFED Management Group.

- Sacramento-San Joaquin Comprehensive Study (DWR, USACOE) (Move to Category A from Category B)
- Fish Passage Improvement Program (DWR) (Add to Category A)
- Yolo Bypass Restoration Program (DWR) (Add to Category A)
- CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Program (DFG) (Add to Category A)
- San Pablo Bay Watershed Restoration Program (USACOE) (Add to Category A)
- Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (NRCS) (Add to Category B)
- Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program (USDA Farm Service Agency) (Add to Category B)
- Bay Area Conservancy Program (California Coastal Conservancy) (Add to Category B)
- Farmlands Conservancy Program (Department of Conservation) (Add to Category B)

C. ROD Implementation Commitments⁸

The following ROD implementation commitments will be addressed during Year 3 implementation of the ERP.

CALFED Program Commitments

Local Leadership: Consistent with the ROD, the ERP will continue to rely upon local leaders to help implement the program including efforts on Clear Creek, Battle Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Butte Creek, lower Yuba River, upper Yuba River, American River, Cosumnes River, Mokelumne River, Stanislaus River, Tuolumne River, Merced River, the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and elsewhere to help design and move the CALFED program forward.

Local Implementation: Consistent with this ROD commitment, ERP anticipates several opportunities to collaborate with local agencies, private non-profit groups, and joint

⁸ The terms "commit/commitment" signify that CALFED has agreed to reserve and expend funds for specific purposes. These funds may not yet be encumbered through a formal contract nor expended.

ventures based upon the number of local agencies receiving ERP funds in the 2002 PSP process.

Public Involvement: The ERP will continue to maintain extensive public involvement efforts including those associated with proposal solicitation, review and selection; the Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee of BDPAC; Independent Science Board; Environmental Water Program, Upper Yuba River Studies Program; San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL Stakeholder Process; and additional public workshops.

Environmental Justice (EJ): The ERP will continue to seek and implement projects that contribute to EJ commitments. The following list of bulleted items, including timelines, are from the Environmental Justice Subcommittee's 2002-2003 Work Plan and Budget and are recognized by the ERP as outcomes the Program will work with the subcommittee to address. (Additional information on the ERP and EJ work plan activities are presented in Attachment 2).

- ERP and EJ jointly draft goals, objectives, strategies, and performance measures (May-December 2002).
- ERP and EJ integrate goals and objectives into program workplans during Program subcommittee meetings (June-August 2002).
- Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee ensures at least one EJ representative on subcommittee (December 2002).
- For subsequent ERP PSPs, develop specific criteria, guidelines, community partnership requirements, and outreach process for program PSP's that address existing and emerging environmental justice issues faced by low-income populations and communities of color in CALFED's solution area. (Timeline to be developed).
- Identify activities within scope of ERP work and budget to address EJ objectives (Timeline to be developed).
- Develop a program to address fish contamination and consumption in CALFED's solution area (May-August 2002).
- Develop a program to address the potential adverse impacts of land retirement on low-income populations and communities of color in CALFED's solution area (May-December 2002).

Land Acquisition: Consistent with this ROD commitment, the ERP will also continue to work with the Working Landscape Subcommittee of the BDPAC and in local forums with local stakeholders to address potential impacts of restoration on local communities. ERP will continue to consider criteria specific to proposals involving land acquisition, including acquiring land only from willing sellers; whether public lands are available to achieve the intended purpose; whether acquisition of easements, rather than fee title, would accomplish the intended purpose; and whether the proposed acquisition will create third-party and redirected impacts.

Permit clearinghouse: As an outcome of the Permit Clearinghouse Memorandum of Understanding (signed December 2000) Year 3 efforts will include writing and producing a guide to Action Specific Implementation Plans and in developing a unified permitting process and form.

ERP Commitments

- Implement large-scale restoration projects on selected streams and rivers including Clear Creek, Deer Creek, Cosumnes River, San Joaquin River and Tuolumne River, in cooperation with local participants.
- Improve fish passage through modifications or removal of the following locally owned dams: small diversion dams on Butte Creek; eight Pacific Gas & Electric Company diversion dams on Battle Creek; McCormick-Saeltzer Dam on Clear Creek; Woodbridge Dam on Mokelumne River; Clough Dam on Mill Creek
- Support studies to determine if introduction of wild Chinook salmon and steelhead to the upper Yuba River watershed is biologically, environmentally and socio-economically feasible over the long term and will recommend other fish passage projects through the Integrated Storage Investigation (ISI) Fish Passage Improvement Program. Local interests will participate in implementing these actions, with funding shared by CALFED Agencies and the local interests, based on individual circumstances.
- Restore habitat in the Delta, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay and Suisun Marsh, and Yolo Bypass including tidal wetlands and riparian habitat. In addition, 8,000 to 12,000 acres of wildlife-friendly agricultural lands will be established during Stage 1, in cooperation with local participants.
- Restore habitat and hydraulic needs on Frank's Tract in the Delta to optimize improvements in ecosystem restoration, levee stability, and Delta water quality. CALFED Agencies will decide the scope and feasibility of the project by 2002, and begin implementation by the end of Stage 1.
- Improve salmon spawning and juvenile survival in upstream tributaries as defined by the ERP and Strategic Plan, by purchasing up to 100 T AF per year by the end of Stage 1.
- Complete protection and restoration of the Sacramento River meander corridor as part of the Sacramento River Conservation Area/SB 1086 program (now referred to as the Sacramento River Conservation Area Forum), including easement or purchase of an additional 15,000 acres, revegetation, and restoration of stream meander function by the end of Stage 1.
- Implement an invasive species program, including prevention, control, and eradication.
- Assess the potential need for additional fish contamination monitoring and consumption advisories in the Bay-Delta watershed. If gaps are found, fund additional monitoring, testing, analysis, outreach, pollution prevention, and implementation of best management practices, as appropriate, by the end of Stage 1. Progress toward this goal is achieved through the 2002 Delta Fish Consumption Directed Action Study.
- Assist existing agency programs to reduce turbidity and sedimentation; reduce the impairment caused by low dissolved oxygen conditions; reduce the impacts of pesticides including organochlorine pesticides; reduce the impacts of trace metals; mercury; and selenium; reduce salt sources to protect water supplies; and increase understanding of toxicity of unknown origin.

- Improve dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Joaquin River near Stockton. The dissolved oxygen in the San Joaquin River, in the vicinity of Stockton, dips below State environmental criteria, causing a migratory block for salmon and threatening other fish. CALFED proposes simultaneous investigation of specific causes as well as investigation of innovative methods to reduce problem pollutants in the river. Proposition 13 includes \$40 million to construct facilities as part of this effort. Changes to the ROD schedule and milestones were approved in Year 2 and previously described.
- Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery: MSCS-ERP Milestones

The Framework identified the following action which was not analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS/EIR and will, therefore, require additional environmental review.

- Implement integrated flood management, ecosystem restoration, and levee restoration under the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Basins Comprehensive Study being prepared by the USACE and California Reclamation Board. Significant elements of this Comprehensive Study, when implemented, will further the purposes of the ERP. The CALFED Agencies intend that final development and implementation of actions under the Comprehensive Study will be coordinated and consistent with the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

Commitments in the Record of Decision to mitigate for impacts to agricultural land and water:

- Restore existing degraded habitat as a priority before converting agricultural land.
- Focus habitat restoration efforts on developing new habitat on public lands before converting agricultural land.
- Focus restoration efforts on acquiring lands that can meet ecosystem restoration goals from willing sellers where at least part of the reason to sell is an economic hardship (for example, lands that flood frequently or where levees are too expensive to maintain).
- Use farmer-initiated and developed restoration and conservation projects as a means of reaching Program goals.
- Obtain easements on existing agricultural land for minor changes in agricultural practices (such as flooding rice fields after harvest) that would increase the value of agricultural crops to wildlife.
- Develop buffers and other tangible support for remaining agricultural lands. Vegetation planted on these buffers should be compatible with farming and habitat objectives.

Commitments in the Implementation MOU that relate to the ERP implementation plan:

- Integration with other Program elements (i.e., water quality, levees, conjunctive use).
- Agency coordination (i.e., continued integration with CVPIA and other complementary Category A and B Programs).
- Science-Based Adaptive Management.

D. Management Group

The following work products were both completed and presented to the Management Group during Year 3, or are anticipated to be completed and presented to the Management Group for approval.

- 2002-2003 ERP Program Assessment and Work Plan August 2002
- Annual Work Plan and Budget for Implementing the 2001-2002 Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery October 2002
- Annual Work Plan and Budget for Implementing the 2002-2003 Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery January 2003
- 2002-2003 Directed Actions from 2002 PSP January 2003
- ERP Performance Measures As needed
- Contract Amendments As needed
- Prop. 13 funding decisions for Dissolved Oxygen and Abandoned Mines As needed

E. Public Participation

ERP is committed to public participation in implementing its goals and objectives. The following is a list of ERP-focused public hearings or workshops. (Refer to Section C. Rod Implementation Commitments for information regarding ERP and Environmental Justice integration.)

- 2002-2003 ERP Program Assessment and Work Plan August 2002
- 2001-2001 Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery October 2002
- 2002-2003 Single Blueprint for Restoration and Recovery November 2002
- 2002-2003 Directed Actions from 2002 PSP January 2003
- ERP Performance Measures Quarterly
- Independent Science Board Quarterly
- Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee Monthly
- Upper Yuba River Studies Program Quarterly
- Environmental Water Program Public Work Shops Quarterly
- Prop. 13 funding decisions for Dissolved Oxygen and Abandoned Mines Monthly

ERP staff also attend meetings of the Working Landscapes Subcommittee, a subcommittee with strong linkages with the ERP but a broader focus on the entire CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The Working Landscapes Subcommittee has three broad goals to: (1) Support locally based collaborative initiatives that provide opportunities for working landscapes to assist CALFED in meeting its program objectives; (2) Minimize and mitigate adverse CALFED project impacts on agricultural resources consistent with commitments in the ROD; and (3) Coordinate funding and outreach to support a working landscape approach to meeting CALFED program objectives. The ERP recognizes the potential for working landscapes to contribute to ERP goals by promoting conservation partnerships between CALFED agencies, private landowners, local governments and conservation groups. (Refer to the Oversight and Coordination Program Assessment and Work Plan for more information regarding the Working Landscapes Subcommittee.)

F. Agency Participation

Agency participation in the ERP occurs at both the programmatic and process or project-specific levels. Programmatic-level participation focuses on coordinating planning and implementing the ERP as a whole and in each of the ERP regions. It includes participating in the Agency/Stakeholder Ecosystem Team (ASET) meetings, the Implementing Agency Managers meetings, and in Restoration Coordinator meetings in each of the ERP regions. Each of these groups is described in the following paragraphs.

ASET is a group of agency and stakeholder scientists and managers that meet once a month to help coordinate agency activities with ERP activities; act as a conduit of information to their agencies and organizations; and help prepare, review, and comment on ERP work products.

The ERP Implementing Agency Managers is a group of managers from the agencies tasked with implementing the ERP in the California Bay-Delta Authority Act (these are the same agencies that developed the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, this group was formerly referred to as the MSCS-Agency Managers). The Implementing-Agency managers meet at least bimonthly with the Chief of ERP to ensure coordinated implementation and planning for the ERP, and specifically to guide the activities of the Restoration Coordinators.

The Restoration Coordinators are composed of restoration coordinators from the implementing agencies and the ERP. Each of these restoration coordinators is assigned to geographic regions throughout the ERP's focus area. Within their assigned regions, the restoration coordinators represent their respective agencies and the ERP in developing and nurturing partnerships, working with local entities to identify priorities and encourage project development that contribute to ERP goals, and overseeing implementation of projects in which the ERP invests funds. The Restoration Coordinators from all four regions meet quarterly to coordinate activities throughout the ERP focus area. The coordinators in each of the ERP regions meet bimonthly to coordinate their activities within their regions. The Implementing Agency Managers and the Chief of the ERP direct the Restoration Coordinators.

Process or project-specific levels of participation focus on specific processes such as contract management, or on projects such as the Upper Yuba River Studies Program. Specific examples of activities include the ERP Contract Amendment Workshops, the ERP Contracts Administrators meetings, the Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan Steering Committee meetings, and the Upper Yuba River Studies Program Agency Team meetings. Below is a list of process or project-specific meetings that are held regularly.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| • Agency/Stakeholder Ecosystem Team | Monthly |
| • ERP Implementing Agency Managers | Bi-monthly |
| • Restoration Coordinators | Quarterly |
| • Restoration Coordinators, regional meetings | Bimonthly |
| • ERP Contract Amendment Meeting | Quarterly |
| • ERP Contract Administrators | Quarterly |
| • Upper Yuba River Studies Program Agency Team | Quarterly |
| • Delta Regional Implementation Plan | Monthly |
| • Prop. 13 funding decisions for Dissolved Oxygen and Abandoned Mines | Monthly |

G. Science Review

The ERP has a strong emphasis on a science-based approach to ecosystem restoration and continues to integrate science into all program activities including: (1) collaborative actions with CALFED's Science Program; (2) direct involvement of the CALFED Chief Scientist in developing the Draft Stage I Implementation Plan, Proposal Solicitation Package, and proposal review and project selection process; (3) technical and scientific review of project proposals; (4) support of scientific workshops; (5) support of the 12-member Independent Science Board⁹ (ISB); (6) program review and support from the Agency/Stakeholder Ecosystem Team (ASET); (7) review of the Strategic Plan for Ecosystem Restoration by the ISB; and (8) evaluation of progress toward achieving the ERP/MSCS ROD milestones.

The following is a list of the boards, panels, and committees that provide scientific review to the ERP.

- Independent Science Board
- Agency/Stakeholder Ecosystem Team
- Issue-specific Scientific/Technical Review Panels
- Upper Yuba River Studies Program Technical Review Committee
- Directed Action-PSP Technical Review Panels

To continue to emphasize a science-based approach to implementation, the ERP will continue to work with the ISB, Science Program, and ASET to update the peer review process used in PSP, work on performance measures, support continuation of the adaptive management forums on the Merced and Tuolumne rivers and Clear Creek, continue the bi-monthly brown-bag science and restoration seminars, continue planning and begin implementing adaptive management experiments developed with the assistance of the ISB, support further development of a mercury study strategy, and begin studies of the feasibility of restoring salmonids to the Upper Yuba River system.

H. Program Assessment and Work Plan Comments

Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee Comments: No comments received directly from BDPAC, although the co-chairs of the Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee provided comments. These are captured below.

Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee Comments: The Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee co-chairs provided verbal comments and most of these comments have been addressed within the work plan. Their comments focused on a need for a clearer description of the role of ERP-supported actions in the observed trends in returns of salmon to Butte and Clear creeks, a need for a clearer explanation of delays in implementing the Environmental Water Program, a need to include more of the quantitative targets identified in ERP planning documents in the ROD commitment related sections of the work plan, a clearer description of the role of fish screens in relation to diversion capacities, a need to identify that the permitting process can impede implementation of restoration projects and the role of Fish and Game in permit assistance, a

⁹ The Independent Science Board is a group of academic scientists that provides the ERP with advice and guidance, specifically to establish a solid scientific foundation for the ERP, to help ingrain adaptive management in the implementation of the ERP, and to discuss the scientific and technical questions at the root of policy issues and priorities.

need to identify an ability to address proposals for water acquisition, a need to include a map of the ERP geographic scope and CALFED regions, concerns about Category A and B designations, and discrepancies among budget numbers. Most of these comments have been addressed, although comments that the ERP's Environmental Water Program is being held to a higher science-based standard than other water acquisition programs in effect within the ERP focus area was not incorporated into the work plan because the plan is not meant to apply to non-ERP activities. Also, the desire to incorporate more of the quantitative targets identified in ERP planning documents in the ROD commitment-related section of the work plan was not incorporated because the work plan does not deal with that level of specificity.

State/Federal Management Group Comments: The Management Group commented on the proposed revisions to the list of Category A and B programs listed within the work plan. Most of these comments have been incorporated, although several comments have not been incorporated pending resolution of remaining issues. These include the status of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Comprehensive Study and San Pablo Bay Watershed Restoration Program.

I. Budget by Task – See Attachment 1. This table is provided to give an overview of the estimated expenditure in the five activity categories for the ERP. Of the ERP funds allocated for Stage 1 activities, 88.4 percent are for implementation activities, followed by 4.3 percent for planning, 3.6 percent for oversight and coordination, 2.6 percent for monitoring and 1.1 percent for research (See also “Projected Expenditure by Task” table in Section III).

Section III. Stage 1

The information presented below is a summary of Stage 1 projected expenditures and cost sharing allocations. During the first three years of Stage 1 implementation most of the funds allocated came from State funds or local user cost sharing; a minimal amount of funding came from the Federal government. However, for cost sharing to remain unchanged over Stage 1, there likely will be a dramatic shift in funding sources in Years 4-7 of Stage 1, as the majority of funding will need to come from the Federal government in addition to the local user cost sharing.

A. Stage 1 Projected Expenditures

The ERP Stage 1 Projected Expenditures are as follow (excerpt from Table 1, 2001 CALFED Annual Report)

Program Year (Millions of Dollars)							Cost Sharing			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Fed	State	Other*
\$235	\$198	\$163	\$168	\$220	\$218	\$218	\$1,420	\$510	\$510	\$400

*Other = User/Local Funding

Funding Commitments in Years 1 and 2 were predominantly State funds (State--\$329.8 million: Federal--\$17.5 million: User/Local Funding--\$76.9 million). It is projected that Year 3 State funding commitment for the ERP will be \$140 million which will just fall short of the State Stage 1 commitment of \$510 million by \$40.2 million. The projected Federal contribution of \$1.2 million for Year 3 will bring the cumulative Federal funding commitment to \$18.7 million. The projected user/local funding for Year 3 is \$48.3 million which will bring the Year 1-3 commitment to \$125.2 million.

Year	State	Federal	Local/User ⁴	Total
1 ¹	190.7	11.0	34.3	236.0
2 ²	139.1	6.5	42.6	188.2
3 ³	140.0	1.2	48.3	189.5 ⁵
Total	469.8	18.7	125.2	613.7

1. Source: CALFED Bay-Delta Program, Annual Report 2001
2. Source: CALFED Bay-Delta Program, Annual Report 2001
3. Source: CALFED budget staff, July 19, 2002.
4. Note: the "Local/User" category includes State SWP funds, Federal CVPIA Restoration Funds, and other local cost share funds.
5. The Year 3 total of \$189.5 million reflects actual funding level and differs from the Year 3 number presented in the previous table of ERP Stage 1 Projected Expenditure.

Projected Expenditure by Task:

Program Element (Task)	Percent (%)	Stage 1 Estimate (\$)	Year 3 Estimate (\$)
Planning	4.3	61,000,000	8,148,600
Research	1.1	15,000,000	2,084,500
Implementation*	88.4	1,255,000,000	167,518,900
Monitoring	2.6	38,000,000	4,927,000
Oversight and Coordination	3.6	51,000,000	6,822,000
Total	100	\$1,420,000,000	\$189,501,000

* The Implementation program element includes habitat restoration, environmental water and sediment quality, environmental education, environmental water management, fish screens and passage, and non-native invasive species.

Cost Share Funding for Year 3: Refer to Attachment 1 for additional detail.

Program Element	State	Federal	Local/User *	Total
Planning	7,138,000			7,138,000
Research	1,826,000			1,826,000
Implementation	120,750,000	1,200,000	48,295,000	170,245,000
Monitoring	4,316,000			4,316,000
Oversight	5,976,000			5,976,000
Total	\$140,006,000	\$1,200,000	\$48,295,000	\$189,501,000

* The Local/User amounts include the following: \$7,268,000 in State Water Project (SWP) funds, \$17,527,000 in CVPIA Restoration Funds, and an estimated \$23,500,000 in local cost share for PSP projects. The \$23.5 million figure was the amount of local cost share for projects selected in the 2002 PSP.

B. State, Federal, Local/Water User Cost Sharing

The table below shows State, Federal, and local user cost share funding projected for the ERP in the Framework for Action. During Years 1 through 3, the State committed more funds than the Federal government and local/users, and has nearly committed all funding projected for Stage 1, including Years 4 through 7. If the State, Federal, and local/water user cost sharing projections are to be followed, then most of the balance for Year 4 through 7 will need to be from Federal and local/water user sources.

Source	Framework Commitment	Committed ¹⁰ through Year 3	Year 4-7 Balance
State	510,000,000	469,800,000	40,200,000
Federal	510,000,000	18,700,000	491,300,000
Local/User	400,000,000	125,200,000	274,800,000
Total	\$1,420,000,000	\$613,700,000	\$806,300,000

C. Prior Year Funding

The only carry over funding for the ERP is prior year funding provided by the Federal Bay Delta Act which provided funding for the ERP's Environmental Water Program. As of October 31, 2001, \$7,350,000 was available for programs and projects related to acquisition of water through the Environmental Water Program.

¹⁰ The terms "commit/commitment" signify that CALFED has agreed to reserve and expend funds for specific purposes. These funds may not yet be encumbered through a formal contract nor expended.

Ecosystem Restoration Program-- CALFED Program Year 3												
(\$ in thousands)												
October 21, 2002												
Ecosystem Restoration	CALFED	Resources	DWR	DFG	State Subtotal	USBR	USACE	USFWS	NMFS	Federal Subtotal	Local/ User	Total
1. Planning	\$2,500	\$3,565	\$600	\$473	\$7,138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,138
Fund Source												
General Fund			\$600	\$473	\$1,073					\$0		\$1,073
Prop 204		\$3,565			\$3,565					\$0		\$3,565
Prop 13	\$2,500				\$2,500					\$0		\$2,500
SWP					\$0					\$0		\$0
Prop 204 Reimb (non add)					\$0					\$0		\$0
W&RR					\$0					\$0		\$0
USACE					\$0					\$0		\$0
Bay Delta					\$0					\$0		\$0
CVPIA RF					\$0					\$0		\$0
Matching					\$0					\$0		\$0
2. Research	\$0	\$1,826	\$0	\$0	\$1,826	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,826
Fund Source												
General Fund					\$0					\$0		\$0
Prop 204		\$1,826			\$1,826					\$0		\$1,826
Prop 13					\$0					\$0		\$0
SWP					\$0					\$0		\$0
Prop 204 Reimb (non add)					\$0					\$0		\$0
W&RR					\$0					\$0		\$0
USACE					\$0					\$0		\$0
Bay Delta					\$0					\$0		\$0
CVPIA RF					\$0					\$0		\$0
Matching					\$0					\$0		\$0
3. Implementation	\$7,500	\$110,416	\$1,834	\$1,000	\$120,750	\$600	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$1,200	\$48,295	\$170,245
Fund Source												
General Fund			\$321	\$1,000	\$1,321					\$0		\$1,321
Prop 204		\$110,416	\$1,513		\$111,929					\$0		\$111,929
Prop 13	\$7,500				\$7,500					\$0		\$7,500
SWP					\$0					\$0	\$7,268	\$7,268
Prop 204 Reimb (non add)					\$0					\$0		\$0
W&RR					\$0	\$600				\$600		\$600
USACE					\$0		\$600			\$600		\$600
Bay Delta					\$0					\$0		\$0
CVPIA RF					\$0					\$0	\$17,527	\$17,527
Matching					\$0					\$0	\$23,500	\$23,500

Ecosystem Restoration	CALFED	Resources	DWR	DFG	State Subtotal	USBR	USACE	USFWS	NMFS	Federal Subtotal	Local/ User	Total
4. Monitoring	\$0	\$3,889	\$0	\$427	\$4,316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,316
Fund Source												
General Fund				\$427	\$427					\$0		\$427
Prop 204		\$3,889			\$3,889					\$0		\$3,889
Prop 13					\$0					\$0		\$0
SWP					\$0					\$0		\$0
Prop 204 Reimb (non add)					\$0					\$0		\$0
W&RR					\$0					\$0		\$0
USACE					\$0					\$0		\$0
Bay Delta					\$0					\$0		\$0
CVPIA RF					\$0					\$0		\$0
Matching					\$0					\$0		\$0
5. Oversight & Coordination	\$372	\$5,604	\$0	\$0	\$5,976	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,976
Fund Source												
General Fund	\$372				\$372					\$0		\$372
Prop 204		\$5,604			\$5,604					\$0		\$5,604
Prop 13					\$0					\$0		\$0
SWP					\$0					\$0		\$0
Prop 204 Reimb (non add)					\$0					\$0		\$0
W&RR					\$0					\$0		\$0
USACE					\$0					\$0		\$0
Bay Delta					\$0					\$0		\$0
CVPIA RF					\$0					\$0		\$0
Matching					\$0					\$0		\$0
Program Summary	\$10,372	\$125,300	\$2,434	\$1,900	\$140,006	\$600	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$1,200	\$48,295	\$189,501
Fund Source												
General Fund	\$372		\$921	\$1,900	\$3,193					\$0		\$3,193
Prop 204		\$125,300	\$1,513		\$126,813					\$0		\$126,813
Prop 13	\$10,000				\$10,000					\$0		\$10,000
SWP					\$0					\$0	\$7,268	\$7,268
Prop 204 Reimb (non add)					\$0					\$0		\$0
W&RR					\$0	\$600				\$600		\$600
USACE					\$0		\$600			\$600		\$600
Bay Delta					\$0					\$0		\$0
CVPIA RF					\$0					\$0	\$17,527	\$17,527
Matching					\$0					\$0	\$23,500	\$23,500
Year 3 budget subtotal	\$10,372	\$125,300	\$2,434	\$1,900	\$140,006	\$600	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$1,200	\$48,295	\$189,501
Prior Year Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,350	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,350	\$ -	\$ 7,350
Federal Bay Delta Act for Environmental Water Program					\$0	\$ 7,350				\$7,350		\$7,350
YEAR 3 WORKPLAN TOTAL	\$10,372	\$125,300	\$2,434	\$1,900	\$140,006	\$7,950	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$8,550	\$48,295	\$196,851

ATTACHMENT 2: Environmental Justice Work Plan Activities for the Ecosystem Restoration Program

Environmental Justice Work Plan Tasks	Program Element Response
EJ Subcommittee and CALFED Programs draft goals, objectives, strategies, and performance measures for integration of environmental justice into CALFED program element work plans with technical assistance from EJ reps on each Subcommittee, EJ Coordinator, and/or EJ Subcommittee.	ERP Program Manager will meet with EJ Subcommittee to review EJ and ERP goals, objectives, strategies and performance measures to identify means to integrate EJ goals into the ERP work plan.
Integrate EJ annual plan goals and objectives into program element work plans during program subcommittee meetings.	ERP Program Manager will coordinate a joint meeting of EJ and Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittees to address annual plan goals and objectives.
Ensure at least one EJ representative on each BDPAC Subcommittee.	ERP staff will coordinate with the Environmental Justice and Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittees to identify potential representatives for the Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee.
Develop specific criteria, guidelines, community partnership requirements, and outreach process for program PSP's that address existing and emerging environmental justice issues faced by low-income populations and communities of color in CALFED's solution area. Identify within scope of work and budget activities to address environmental justice objectives of the project.	ERP staff will draft appropriate criteria, guidelines, community partnership requirements, and outreach processes for ERP PSPs to address emerging EJ issues. Draft criteria will be shared with EJ and Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittees and refined criteria will be included in subsequent PSPs.
For each meeting of the EJ Subcommittee, ensure participation of at least 1 CALFED program manager and appropriate Subcommittee chairs when appropriate, based on agenda.	The ERP Program Manager will arrange to have Ecosystem Restoration Subcommittee chairs attend meetings of the EJ Subcommittee when appropriate.
Develop program to address fish contamination and consumption in CALFED's solution area.	This is an ongoing effort that will be refined, in collaboration with the EJ Subcommittee, for the next and subsequent PSPs.
Develop program to address the potential adverse impacts of land retirement on low-income populations and communities of color in CALFED's solution area.	ERP Program Manager will clarify this issue in relation to ERP land acquisitions, conservation easements, and agricultural easements.

Attachment 3: Fish Passage Improvement Program Assessment and Work Plan

Program Element: Fish Passage Improvement Program

Date: August 16, 2002

Contacts:

State contact–

Federal contact --

CALFED contact –

Section I. Year 2 Program Assessment

A. Accomplishments to Date/ Status of ROD Commitments

Bulletin 250

Developing the Public Draft of the DWR Bulletin 250-2002 to be release for public review in early Fall 2002. Includes first inventory of man-made structures in the CALFED solution area that are potential or known migration barriers to anadromous salmon and steelhead, and priority projects. Created in cooperation with DFG program staff and with review from stakeholders.

Fish Passage Forum (Resources Agency/DFG lead)

Fish Passage Improvement Program is a member of the Fish Passage Forum workgroup and a signatory to the MOU for the Fish Passage Forum as a cooperating agency. Responsible for leading database subcommittee and interagency coordination of barrier inventory methods and database exchange and development. Cooperator in subgroups on public outreach and education, assessment and prioritization, and strategic planning for the Forum.*

Central Valley Fish Facilities Review and Coordination Teams

Fish Passage Improvement Program is a member of both Interagency Review and Coordination Teams and participates as necessary in the meetings for planning and evaluating fish protection facilities and proposals in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta area.*

Bay Area

York Creek (Napa River)

- Developed MOA with the City of St. Helena to provide engineering and environmental documentation to remove York Creek Dam and York Creek Diversion Structure on York Creek (Napa River, Napa Valley) that impede steelhead migration to upper watershed. Cooperator since 2000.*
- Preparing environmental documentation for CEQA, NEPA and ESA compliance for dam removal and diversion dam modifications. Conducting Public Scoping Meetings. Coordinating public outreach with City staff for project.*
- Developed interagency project review team and coordinating agency staff involvement on project review and permitting.*
- Submitted grant applications for the City of St Helena to CALFED, DFG, NOAA/American Rivers and SWRCB. Declined for CALFED funding, other requests pending review. City awarded \$30K from American Rivers/NOAA Community Restoration Grant fund.

Alameda Creek

- Participating on Stakeholder group to define and assist with implementing fish passage improvement projects. Coordinated with DFG, NMFS, PG&E, SFPUC, ACOE, EBRPD and County water agencies and flood control personnel and Alameda Creek Alliance local grassroots environmental restoration group as member of work group.*
- Sunol Regional Park Swim Dam Removal: Partnered with EBRPD and stakeholders for two dam removals completed in September 2001.*
- Submitted CALFED grant application on behalf of City of San Francisco PUC for cost-share funding of removal of Sunol and Niles Dams planned by SFPUC. SFPUC contributing \$1.5 million to the project. CALFED funding denied for FY02-03.

San Francisquito Creek

- Participating on Stakeholder group to define and assist with implementing fish passage improvement projects. Coordinated with San Francisquito Creek Watershed Council group consisting of representatives of DFG, NMFS, local Joint Powers Authority (JPA), ACOE, and County water agencies and flood control personnel and Stanford University as member of work group.*
- Providing assistance to group for engineering analysis and preliminary design on 3 steelhead migration barrier structures in Los Trancos Cr. for removal or modifications to improve steelhead passage.

Sacramento River

Lower Butte Creek - Sutter Bypass, Weir No. 2 Fish Passage Project

- DWR conducting stakeholder meetings for planning and coordination of work to evaluate and develop preliminary engineering designs for new or rebuilt fish ladder and possible screens for USFWS NWR. Developed alternatives to consider for feasibility studies and preliminary design work. Planning discussions are ongoing between USFWS, USBR, DFG, and DWR.

American River (Steelhead/Salmon Passage Pilot Study-Nimbus Dam)

- Evaluate the potential for a natural channel fishpass for salmon and steelhead passage around Nimbus Dam on the American River (as part of the proposed Olympic whitewater kayak course) and potential for studying application of nature-like channels to improve fish passage at large structures.
- Coordinating with Lower American River Task Force. DFG providing review to evaluation and report on findings.*

Daguerre Point Dam - Yuba River

- DWR is the joint lead agency with ACOE to lead CEQA/NEPA process evaluating alternatives for fish passage improvement for spring-run salmon and steelhead in the lower Yuba River.*
- Developed a stakeholder group and held regular review meetings to develop and select alternatives and conducted initial public scoping for CEQA/NEPA process and setting timelines.*
- Coordinated through the Anadromous Fish Restoration Program Lower Yuba River Fisheries Technical Working Group, which includes DFG (AFRP), USFWS (AFRP), YCWA, Reclamation Districts, ACOE, South Yuba River Citizens League, Friends of the River and other interest groups.*

Fremont Weir

- Member of North Delta Fish Facilities Technical Team (NDFFTT). Attending coordination meetings to scope issues for fish stranding and passage, flood control, land use, water rights and other issues as needed, with Reclamation Board, Department of Fish and Game, DWR Flood Management, and property owners in the Yolo Bypass.*

Dry Creek

- Fish Passage Improvement Program is assisting County of Sacramento in resolving salmon and steelhead passage at Hayer Dam (first downstream passage problem in Dry Creek). DWR will evaluate alternatives to improving fish passage and water supply reliability at Hayer Dam. Convened and coordinated stakeholder meetings including *Department of Fish and Game*, Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, Dry Creek Conservancy, and dam operator and Sacramento County (dam owners) and have discussed opportunities for removal and alternative water sources. Conducted educational meeting with community members concerned about potential removal of Hayer Dam. *
- Developed MOU with City of Roseville to provide engineering feasibility studies and preliminary designs and environmental permitting assistance to remove abandoned city water line crossing on Dry Creek. *
- Conducted Cottonwood Dam habitat evaluations survey of Miners Ravine as assistance to local landowner request and interest in evaluating the potential for creating fish passage for salmon and steelhead at Cottonwood Dam. Coordinated data gathering with *DFG* for study.*

Central Delta

Mokelumne River

- Partnering with local landowner and EBMUD on planning removal of earthfilled dam on Murphy Creek downstream of Camanche Dam. FPIP conducting engineering studies and developing preliminary plans. EBMUD was awarded CALFED grant funds that will be used to remove dam and implement restoration.*
- Member and co-coordinator for stakeholder meetings. Providing coordination contact with *DFG*, NMFS, USFWS staff to participate in review of project plans.*

Marsh Creek

- Partnering with Natural Heritage Institute to provide engineering design prefeasibility studies to modify or remove barrier to salmon and steelhead migrating into Marsh Creek from the Delta. This project is in coordination with upper creek restoration plans and grant funds awarded from CALFED ERP 2002.*

San Joaquin Basin

Calaveras River

- 1) FPIP is conducting engineering and hydraulic analyses of a number of probable barriers to migrating salmon and steelhead be evaluated for fish passage improvement. CALFED ERP identified three structures on the Calaveras River for remediation: Bellota Weir, Clements Dam, Cherryland Dam. Initial reconnaissance confirms that Bellota Weir is a barrier along the only migration corridor currently available to fish: Mormon Slough. Clements Dam and Cherryland dam are both on the old Calaveras Channel below Bellota and no fish can migrate up this channel

during the spring or fall because no water flows in the channel; all flow is directed down Mormon Slough.*

- Developed a cooperative interagency technical studies forum with USFWS AFRP coordinator to provide guidance and review of project studies being conducted by consultants and Institute for Fisheries Resources with funding from CALFED to assist in improving fisheries conditions below New Hogan Dam.*
- Working with Stockton East Water District and Calaveras County Water District to engage stakeholder workgroup forum to discuss and plan for restoration opportunities on the lower Calaveras River.*
- Researching documentation of observations of salmon and steelhead in the river historically as far back as 1929.

Stanislaus River

- FPIP coordinating with state (DFG, Caltrans) and federal agencies (USFWS, NMFS, BOR, ACOE) to take lead on remediating downstream juvenile salmon passage and predation losses at Oakdale Recreation Ponds. Coordinating approach to planning restoration and conducting fisheries studies and evaluations with the Stanislaus Fish Group to review conditions of predation on juvenile salmonids in ponds.*
- Co-coordinator with ACOE in creating public workshop held in Oakdale to solicit information from anglers and gage acceptability of project to recreation area users.*
- Completed hydrographic surveys and creating 3 alternative design concepts to improve juvenile salmon and steelhead rearing by restoring channel and floodplain connectivity.

C. Program delays

No delays to report.

Section II. Year 3 Work Plan

B. Year 3 Tasks and Schedule

- Bulletin 250 Public Draft; Fall 2002; T. Frink, G. Marsh
- Marsh Creek Fish migration barrier feasibility study and cost estimate for NHI; winter 2003;
- Los Trancos Creek Flash Board Dam Removal - fish migration barrier feasibility study and cost estimate for San Francisquito Cr. Watershed Council; Winter-Spring 2003; Lead agency: S.F. Creek Watershed Council Fish migration barrier assessment report for Calaveras River and Mormon Sl.; winter 2002-03
- Dry Creek/Miners Ravine preliminary habitat and barrier assessment report for Cottonwood Dam homeowners association; Fall 2002;
- Lower Butte Creek - Sutter Bypass, Weir No. 2 Fish Passage Project redesign of weir and fish ladder and potential screen for USFWS NWR. Schedule: draft designs winter/spring 2002-03
- York Cr. Diversion structure for City of St Helena preliminary final engineering and restoration design plans, cost estimates, and specs; Fall 2002

- York Cr. Dam removal and creek restoration preliminary final engineering and restoration design plans, cost estimates, and specs for City of St Helena; winter 2002-03
- Daguerre Point Dam, Lower Yuba River, CEQA/NEPA DEIR/DEIS; summer/fall 2003
- Murphy Creek Restoration Project: Sparrowk Dam Removal; Final Plans, Fall 2002-Spring 2003; Construction Summer 2003
- City of Roseville - pipeline removal on Secret Ravine, Placer County; Preliminary feasibility studies/designs and environmental documentation and permits, Spring 2003
- Oakdale Recreation Pond, Stanislaus River Parks, Corps of Engineers in-river gravel pit elimination and channel restoration for predator habitat reduction. Schedule: DWR work includes: spring/winter 2002-03 preliminary project concepts developed; public scoping meetings for the potential project and preliminary concepts. Biological surveys initiated. 2003-04 - public scoping of draft engineering alternatives; final engineering designs; biological surveys, environmental documents and permitting completed; search for project construction funding initiated. Construction estimated for 2005.

B. Category A and B Programs/Funds

C. ROD Implementation Commitments

- The ISI Fish Passage Improvement Program includes building partnerships with local entities in all activities surrounding assessment of potential fish migration barriers. In all cases project are involving local stakeholder and watershed groups lead by local agencies or groups. In all projects local public involvement is sought through public meetings and outreach in planning meetings. Projects are implemented under the approval and involvement of local agencies or stakeholders All projects include coordinating with other CALFED participating agency staff including DFG, USFWS, NMFS, BOR, ACOE. The program expects to continue better coordination with CALFED Restoration Coordinator staff on various fish passage improvement projects. Presentations to CALFED Management are expected as requested or with the development of significant milestones. All projects that are planned for implementation follow legal requirements pursuant to CEQA and NEPA or any other specific state or federal environmental laws.

D. Management Group

- *Daguerre Point Dam, Lower Yuba River, CEQA/NEPA DEIR/DEIS; summer/fall 2003*
- *Oakdale Recreation Pond, Stanislaus River Parks, draft engineering alternatives spring/summer 2003*
- *Lower Butte Creek - Sutter Bypass, Weir No. 2 Fish Passage Project alternatives designs-feasibility report, spring 2003*
- *Bulletin 250 Public Draft; Fall 2002*
- *Calaveras River and Mormon Sl Fish migration barrier assessment report.; winter 2002-03*

E. Public Participation

- *Daguerre Point Dam, Lower Yuba River, CEQA/NEPA process. Regular monthly or bi-monthly stakeholder meetings are scheduled to update interested parties on program progress and studies. Coordination is also including regular meetings with the Lower Yuba River Technical Working Group and the Feather/Yuba Flood studies group as well as Upper Yuba River studies program. Public meetings have been conducted for early project scoping and will continue as planned to meet CEQA/NEPA process requirements. Public notice of a Draft EIS/R will be filed upon the completion of the documentation in spring/summer 2003.*
- *All other projects are conducting regular monthly or bi-monthly meetings with stakeholders and agency staff to coordinate studies and planning efforts. As necessary, public forum meetings are scheduled at the agreement of stakeholders and agencies staff.*

F. Agency participation

- *For all projects, regulatory and local agencies will be actively engaged in the review process. Current projects include agency partnerships and planning meetings at regular intervals as needed for coordination and planning and review purposes.*

G. Science Review

- *CALFED science review will be incorporated into the review of evaluations and studies conducted for purposes of evaluating potential improvements to fish migration passage for specified projects that meet CALFED objectives. Products and presentations will be delivered as necessary and appropriate.*

H. Budget by Task – See attached table

Section III. Stage 1

A. Stage 1 Projected Expenditures

B. State, Federal, Local/Water User Cost Sharing