CALFED
BAY-DELTA
PROGRAM

# RESTORING THE ENVIRONMENT

## Investing in the Future
## 1999 Annual Report

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program's Ecosystem Restoration Program represents one of the most ambitious and comprehensive ecosystem restoration projects ever undertaken in the United States. CALFED is simultaneously addressing the many problems affecting the Bay-Delta by developing balanced, comprehensive and lasting solutions that win the support of all concerned.

# Introduction

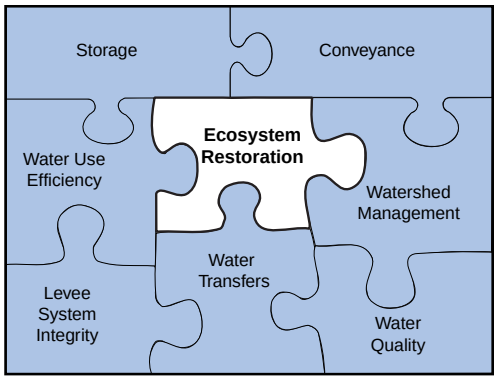
The San Francisco Bay/San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta) is the largest estuary on the West Coast. It consists of a maze of tributaries, sloughs, and islands and is a haven for plants and wildlife—supporting more than 750 plant and animal species. Although all agree on its importance for both habitat and as a reliable source of water, few have agreed on how to manage and protect this valuable resource.

For decades, the Bay-Delta has been the focus of competing economic, ecological, urban, and agricultural interests. These conflicting demands have resulted in declining wildlife habitat, native plant and animal species becoming threatened with extinction, the degradation of the Delta as a reliable source of high quality water, and a Delta levee system faced with a high risk of failure. Even though environmental, urban, and agricultural interests have recognized the Delta as a critical resource, they have been unable to agree on appropriate management of the Delta resources.

Seeking solutions to the resource problems in the Bay-Delta, State and Federal agencies signed a Framework Agreement in June of 1994 that provided increased coordination and communication for environmental protection and water supply dependability. The Framework Agreement laid the foundation for the Bay-Delta Accord and the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The Bay-Delta Accord detailed interim measures for both environmental protection and regulatory stability in the Bay-Delta and provided the framework under which ecosystem restoration of Bay-Delta resources was allowed to move forward.

**The Bay-Delta includes over 738,000 acres in five counties and is critical to California's economy, supplies drinking water for two-thirds of all Californians and irrigation water for over 7 million acres of the most highly productive agricultural land in the world.**

# The CALFED Program

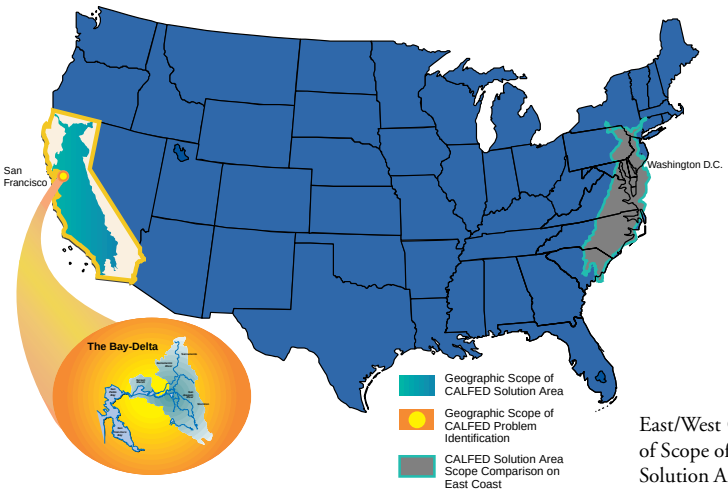



The purpose of the Program is to develop and implement a long-term comprehensive plan that will restore ecological health and improve water management for beneficial uses of the Bay-Delta system.

The CALFED Program is a cooperative, interagency effort involving 15 State and Federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the Bay-Delta. Bay-Delta stakeholders also contribute to the Program design and to the problem-solving/decision-making process. Public participation and input have been essential throughout the process. This input is received through the Bay-Delta Advisory Council (BDAC), public participation in workshops, scoping meetings, comment letters, and other public outreach efforts.

CALFED is addressing problems of the Bay-Delta system within four critical resource categories: ecosystem health, water quality, water supply reliability, and levee system integrity. Important physical, ecological, and socioeconomic linkages exist between the problems and possible solutions in each of these categories. Accordingly, a solution to problems in one resource category cannot be pursued without addressing issues in the other resource categories.

Throughout the development of the Program, CALFED has evaluated many potential alternatives. These alternatives are programmatic in nature, defining broad approaches to meet CALFED purposes. Each of the alternatives evaluated in the Revised Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report contains eight program elements. These include ecosystem restoration, water quality, levee system integrity, water use efficiency, water transfers, watershed management, storage, and conveyance. When implemented, these program elements will result in overall improvement in the Bay-Delta System both ecologically and as a reliable source of fresh water.




East/West Comparison of Scope of CALFED Solution Area

# Ecosystem Restoration- A New Approach

Traditional management of ecological resources has focused upon the needs of individual species. CALFED is relying on an integrated ecosystem management approach that attempts to recover and protect multiple species by restoring the natural physical and ecological processes that help create and maintain diverse and healthy habitats.

Many of the numerous plant and animal species that rely on the Bay-Delta ecosystem are extinct, listed as endangered or threatened, or are experiencing declines in population abundance or geographic distribution. Species declines indicate a much broader problem of deteriorating ecological health in the Bay-Delta.

The benefits of restoring the environment are far reaching, and provide improvements in other areas. The result is not only traditional environmental restoration, but improvements in less obvious areas including improved watershed management, better water quality, and increased water supply reliability for California's citizens and economy. The CALFED Program is a cooperative effort between State and Federal agencies, stakeholders and the public. To date, CALFED has received more than 800 ecosystem restoration proposals and has approved 240 projects for a total of approximately $254 million. Funding of restoration projects is provided through State, Federal and stakeholder funds. The following discussions attempt to characterize the unprecedented breadth and scope of the CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program. The projects which are profiled here are representative of the broad concepts and improvements the CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program is striving to achieve.

# Fish Protection - Major and Small Screening Programs

Water is a critical component of California's economy. Diverted water provides irrigation for more than 200 different crops, drinking water for two-thirds of Californians, and water for refuges and other wetland habitat areas.

Fish and aquatic organisms are lost when water is diverted from the system. In most cases, entrained organisms do not survive. Some diversions have screens that exclude most juvenile and adult fish, however, eggs and larval fish, invertebrates, planktonic plants, organic debris and dissolved nutrients are lost to diversions. The conflict between the loss of important environmental components and the need to divert water for beneficial uses is an important issue for the CALFED Program.

Because of the magnitude and significance of this conflict and its potential to adversely affect both California's natural resources, and its economy, the CALFED agencies are working comprehensively and aggressively to reduce the adverse effects of water diversions. More than $38 million for 42 projects has been provided for the following activities, focused on reducing the adverse environmental effects of water diversions:

• Research to allow better understanding of the effects of entrainment and how it can best be managed.

• Relocation and consolidation of water diversions.

• Feasibility, engineering and installation of fish screens on major water diversions. When all the projects approved by CALFED have been installed, nearly 75 percent of the diverted water on the Sacramento River north of Colusa, will be screened.

• Installation of fish screens on small water diversions including funding to Natural Resource Conservation Service's existing voluntary small fish screen program.

# Cosumnes River Preserve
# Forming Lasting Partnerships

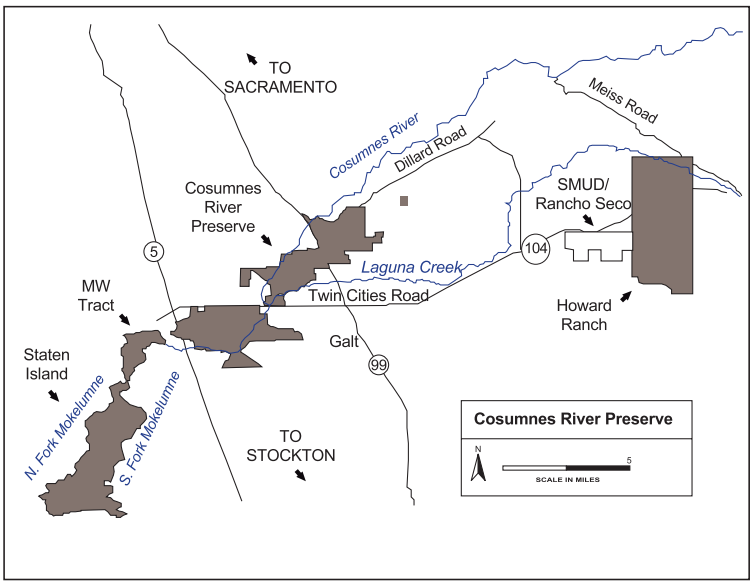
As the last free-flowing river on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, the Cosumnes River watershed provides unique opportunities for preservation of healthy ecosystems, research and restoration.

Only a fraction of the Central Valley's original environment remains. The Cosumnes River, its watershed and its floodplain encompass an ecosystem of great biological importance. This area includes seasonal and permanent wetlands, riparian forests, seasonal vernal pools, grasslands, and valley oak woodlands. The Cosumnes River Preserve is one of the largest and best examples of the Central Valley as it once was.

The Cosumnes River Preserve is a showcase for partnerships. Since 1984, the Preserve has evolved into one of California's most prominent conservation projects. More than 35,000 acres of riverside habitat and agricultural land along the lower floodplain of the Cosumnes has been protected. The Cosumnes River Preserve is saving crucial habitat on a large scale within the rapidly urbanizing areas of Sacramento and Stockton. The Preserve provides a multifaceted program combining land acquisition, land use planning, compatible economic development, public and private partnerships, habitat restoration, and community outreach and education.

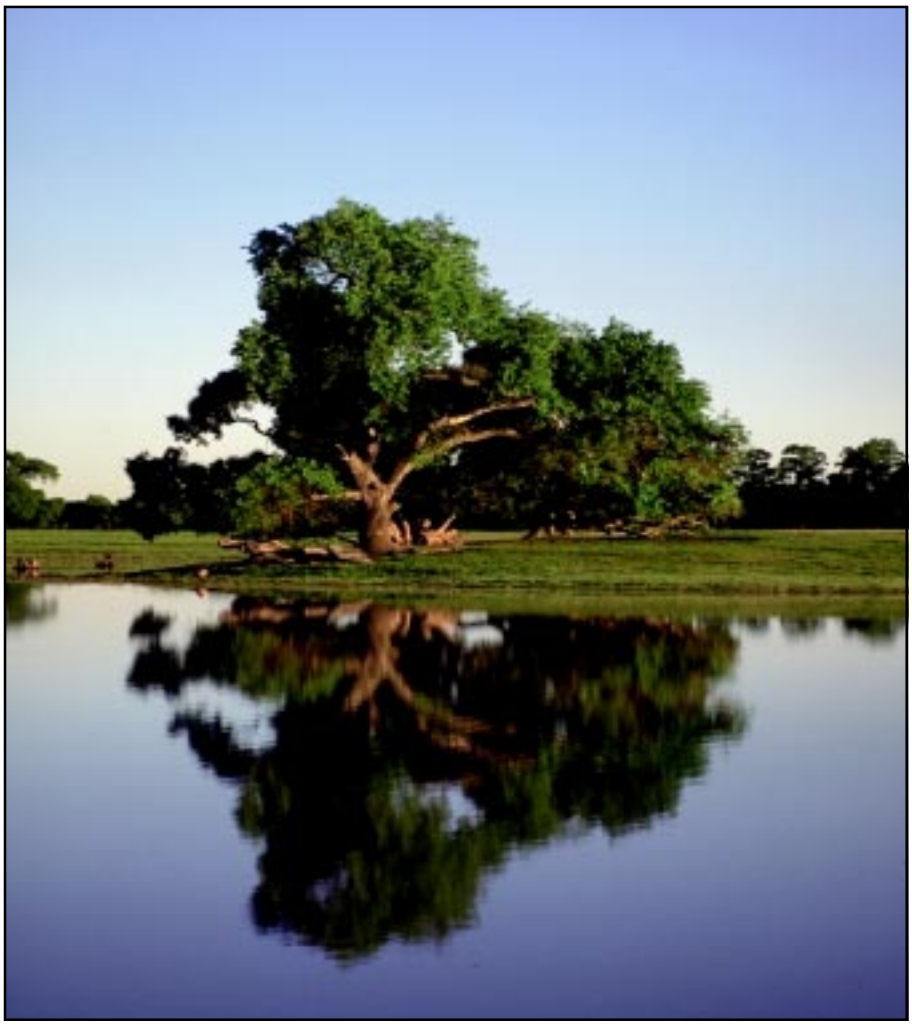
Much of the Preserve is farmed. This allows continuation of environmentally sensitive grazing and wildlife-friendly farming for commercial purposes and for wildlife habitat and use. Projects like the Cosumnes River Preserve protect agricultural lands from development, support rural communities, and provide open space and buffers to nearby urban areas.

Restoration of natural floodplains, such as those found on the Cosumnes River Preserve, are an important step toward a healthy Bay-Delta ecosystem.




has provided more than $14.5 million for the purpose of preserving and restoring these important lands. This ambitious effort will save the best features of this remarkable landscape for the use and enjoyment of future generations while addressing the livelihood and health of the people who share this land.

Preliminary research tells us that these areas are important to salmon, steelhead, and other native species. As research continues, scientists are discovering that these areas support more species and life stages than previously thought and are important spawning habitat for native fish. Scientists are also discovering that floodplains contribute to the aquatic food web and help support important nutrient cycling processes. In addition to ecological benefits, floodplain restoration reduces flood damage by reducing flood stages and velocities and providing a wide area for overbank flow.



The CALFED Bay-Delta Program, one of many partners in this project,

# Sacramento River Conservation Area

The Sacramento River is the largest and most important river ecosystem in the State of California. The Sacramento River Conservation Area is a comprehensive plan which is locally driven and balances the need for conservation with voluntary protection of local land uses.

Rivers, along with their closely associated floodplain and upland areas, comprise corridors of great economic, social, cultural and environmental value. Historically, the riparian forest corridor along the Sacramento River averaged four to five miles wide. Today only five percent of the forests remain. In 1986 the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 1086 that called for the development of a management plan for the Sacramento River and its tributaries that would protect, restore and enhance both fisheries and riparian habitat. Through extensive public outreach and the establishment of a consensus-based planning group, guiding principles were developed to govern riparian habitat management along the Sacramento River. The establishment of the Sacramento River Conservation Area, which includes approximately 213,000 acres along 222 miles of the main stem between Keswick Dam and Verona, was an outcome of this process. This program seeks to balance the existing land uses and needs with preservation and restoration actions. Participation in this program is voluntary for landowners in the conservation area and focuses on people and the environment working together. The program addresses flood management and economic concerns and provides information and education.

CALFED has provided support for both riparian and fisheries actions identified through the SB 1086 process. More than $38 million has been dedicated to 29 projects, focused on preserving and restoring riparian habitat, providing fish protection measures and conducting research within the Sacramento River Conservation Area.

# The "Bay" in Bay-Delta

Many fish, wildlife and other living organisms that are dependent on the Delta either pass through, or spend part of their life cycle downstream of the Delta.

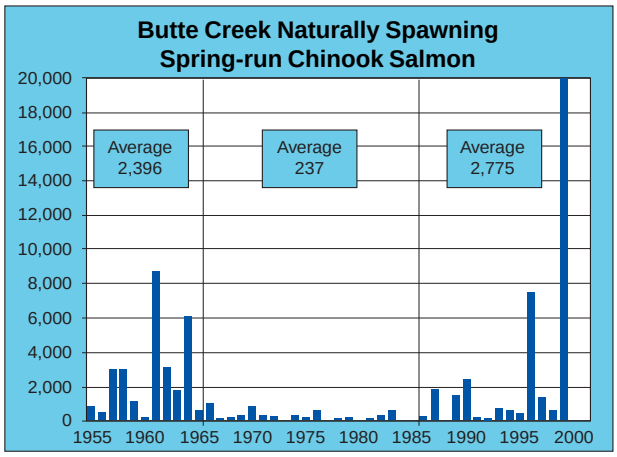
The ecological health of Suisun Bay, San Pablo Bay and San Francisco Bay (Bay) can influence the success and recovery of species dependent on the Delta and even the success of restoration efforts themselves. Restoration activities implemented upstream of the Bay by CALFED and others, provide direct benefits to the Bay through improved inflow, improved quality of water flowing into the Bay, improved ecological processes and functions such as foodweb support and nutrient cycling, and increased population numbers and health of ecologically important species.

Important habitat types found in the Bay Areas include permanent tidal marshes, seasonal wetlands, perennial grasslands and wet meadows, agricultural lands and riparian habitats. The separation of wetlands from tidal flows and the reclamation of emergent wetlands have altered ecological processes and functions. Removing tidal action from the marsh and bayland soils has resulted in oxidation and subsidence and adverse changes in wetland soil chemistry. The loss of these important processes and functions has reduced available habitat for native species, reduced water quality and decreased the area available for dispersing flood waters and depositing suspended silt. In addition to the loss of ecological functions, the Bay continues to be at-risk from high levels of contaminants affecting water quality, introduction of non-native species especially from ships ballast water, loss of aquatic organisms to water diversions, dredging and dredge disposal, and the loss of habitat areas to development.

More than $10 million has been provided for 22 projects, directly supporting habitat restoration, contaminant reduction and improved water quality, research and evaluation of non-native species and watershed support in the Bay. In addition, millions of dollars are being spent on upstream ecosystem restoration which directly benefits the Bay through improved ecological inputs.

# Butte Creek Restoration

Butte Creek is one of many important tributary streams for the Bay-Delta and one of the best modern day success stories that demonstrates the value of investing in restoration activities.




CALFED has been actively involved in funding the restoration of Butte Creek. More than $5.7 million has been approved for 15 projects including fish screens, fish passage and small dam removal, watershed support and general restoration activities. In 1995, spring-run chinook salmon returns reached a record of more than 8,000, demonstrating that Butte Creek had the potential to attract a large number of spring-run chinook salmon with adequate stream flows. As a further demonstration of restoration success, this year's spring-run chinook salmon returns reached a phenomenal high of more than 20,000 adult fish.

The ecological health of the Bay-Delta depends on the health of its tributary watersheds such as Butte Creek. Fall and spring-run chinook salmon and steelhead trout live and spawn in Butte Creek. The status and abundance of spring-run chinook salmon is an important measure of ecological health for Butte Creek and the Bay-Delta. As late as the 1960s, Butte Creek supported more than 4,000 adult spring-run chinook salmon. In recent years the Butte Creek spring-run chinook salmon populations have been in the range of 200-1,000 adults. The decline of Butte Creek's anadromous fishery is attributed to many factors. Many fish are lost to unscreened diversions or stranded in agricultural drains. Others are unable to negotiate the many diversion dams and barriers. Poor quantity and quality of flow and poaching also dramatically impact the fish on Butte Creek.

# Battle Creek - A Unique Opportunity

Battle Creek is recognized as the watershed with one of the best potentials for restoring salmon and steelhead. Battle Creek is unique in that it is the only stream on the western rim that supports all four runs of native chinook salmon, and the only tributary capable of supporting the endangered winter-run chinook salmon.

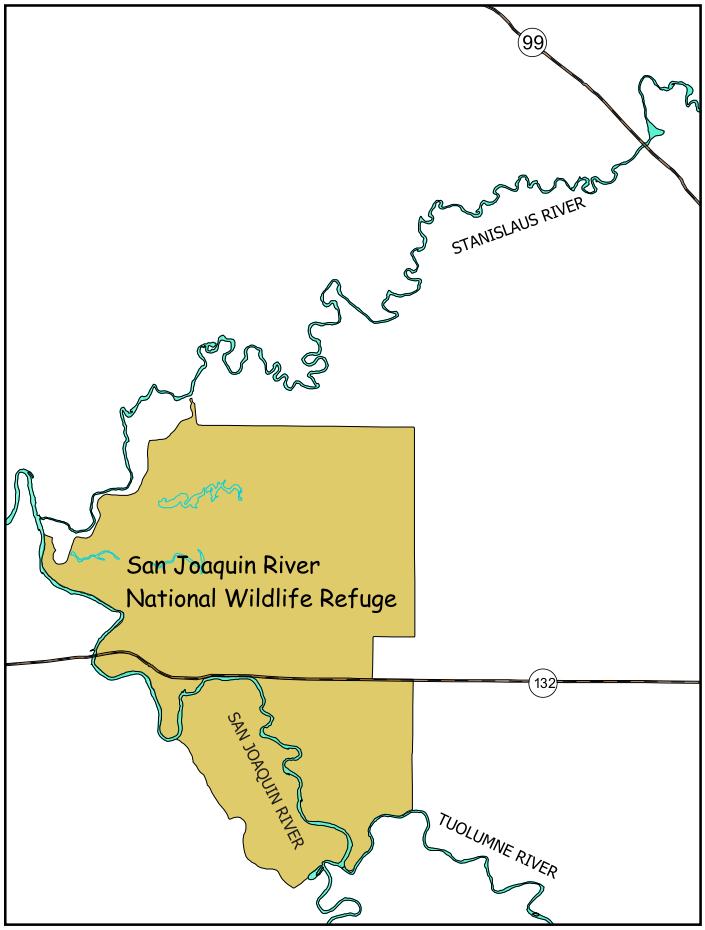
Historic construction of dams, which are important for California's growth and economy, has been devastating to California's anadromous fish populations. These dams blocked access to valuable spawning and rearing habitat. Providing access to valuable historical habitat is an important component to the recovery of endangered and threatened anadromous fish. The Battle Creek Project is an example of the opportunities available to improve fish passage to historical habitats. To date, more than $43 million has been approved for 19 projects including Battle Creek and fish passage improvements on other streams.

Battle Creek is a cold, spring-fed stream with exceptionally high flows during the dry season. It is the only Sacramento River tributary resistant to drought. Its remote, shaded canyons are similar to the once-productive salmon streams now blocked by Shasta Dam. Extensive historical records document Battle Creek's enormous potential for supporting all four races of salmon and steelhead. Presently, the main population of winter-run chinook salmon spawns in the Sacramento River. During droughts, winter-run chinook salmon suffer severe mortality from high water temperatures. The restoration of Battle Creek will provide a unique opportunity to restore a population of the State and Federally listed winter-run chinook salmon that is protected from droughts.

The Battle Creek Project will remove five dams and ladder others. Diversions will be screened and flows improved. These actions will result in improved water quality and access to 42 miles of historical anadromous fish habitat for salmon.

# San Joaquin National Wildlife Refuge

Expansion of the San Joaquin National Wildlife Refuge is a good example of the partnerships and multiple benefits CALFED seeks to achieve. Expansion of the refuge will reduce flooding, protect and restore valuable wildlife habitat and provide other local benefits.




The San Joaquin National Wildlife Refuge is located in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley and includes portions of the natural floodplain for the San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers. The San Joaquin Valley is an important contributor to California's agricultural wealth and prosperity. The conversion of wetlands to farmlands has changed the landscape by diminishing the valley's wetland and riparian habitats and the species dependent on those habitats. What remains of the river ecosystem is vitally important to existing wildlife populations.

In 1997, devastating floods swept through the San Joaquin Valley causing loss of life and an estimated $2 billion in property damage. The San Joaquin River broke through its leveed banks, inundated urban areas and flooded vast areas of farmland. As a result, Federal and State agencies are developing nonstructural flood control strategies, which include expansion of the San Joaquin National Wildlife Refuge and protection of riparian and wetland habitats.

More than $10.5 million of Federal Bay-Delta Act funds have been provided through CALFED for expansion of the San Joaquin National Wildlife Refuge. The benefits provided by this project include widening of the floodplain, increased residence time and transient storage of flood waters, groundwater recharge and the protection and restoration of important riparian and wetland habitats.

# Yolo Bypass - Habitat Restoration Compatible with Flood Management

## The Yolo Bypass and North Delta present tremendous opportunities for reducing flood damage and achieving restoration of areas important to at-risk species.

The Yolo Bypass is a managed floodway which floods approximately every third year, conveying 80 percent of the inflow from the Sacramento River basin during high water. Flooding of the Yolo Bypass creates 59,000 acres of shallow water habitat, approximately doubling the wetted area of the Bay-Delta. Although the Bypass' primary function is flood management, there are significant benefits to native fish and wildlife.

The Yolo Bypass supports at least 40 different species of fish, including Delta smelt, steelhead trout, sturgeon and winter-run chinook salmon. Scientists believe that access to flooded areas in the Bypass gives native fish a competitive edge over exotic species. For example, the Bypass appears to be particularly valuable habitat for the recently listed Sacramento splittail, providing spawning, rearing and foraging habitat. Similarly, the Bypass is important for rearing of young chinook salmon which grow faster on the floodplain because of warm temperatures and an abundant food supply. In addition, the Bypass has proven to be an important link in nutrient cycling and in the Bay-Delta foodchain.

The proposed North Delta National Wildlife Refuge is located about 10 miles west of Walnut Grove in the southern end of the Yolo Bypass. The area under consideration includes three flood prone Delta islands: Prospect Island, Liberty Island and Little Holland Tract. CALFED has approved more than $5 million toward the restoration of Prospect Island, which is currently in public ownership, and has approved almost $9 million for the acquisition of Liberty Island. Preservation and restoration of these islands will provide important values for fish and wildlife species and substantially improve the conveyance of floodwaters through the North Delta.

# Watersheds - Ecosystem Restoration at the Grass Roots Level

The physical form of the Bay-Delta is affected by the biological components of its tributary watersheds. Effective management of those lands to sustain high levels of productivity for all resources is complex and critical to the success of the CALFED Program.

The watershed of the Bay-Delta system is comprised of many tributary watersheds, each with still further division into smaller tributary watersheds. Funding watershed activities provides biological benefits and the opportunity to involve local communities and organizations in the decision making and implementation of the CALFED Program. Local involvement and support is a fundamental component of the long-term success of ecosystem restoration activities. Engaging and coordinating with local communities helps define restoration activities which are best able to achieve CALFED goals and are most likely to be successfully implemented. Coordinating with local interests and approaching restoration from a grass roots level enhances long-term sustainability of restoration actions and provides opportunities for local benefits.

Many local watershed programs are in their formative stages. Those that are established may lack the resources or information in specific areas to function efficiently. Consistent with the objectives defined in the CALFED Watershed Program, more than $5.5 million has been approved for 27 projects to provide support to local watershed organizations and implement watershed actions which will benefit the Bay-Delta.

# Environmental Water Quality

An estimated 5,000-40,000 tons of contaminants enter the Bay-Delta annually. Researchers frequently discover that water and sediments in various parts of the Bay-Delta ecosystem are toxic to fish and invertebrates and present a risk to human health.

Contaminants are present in varying degrees in the water and sediments of aquatic habitats in many areas of California. Poor water quality affects ecological habitats and species important to the Bay-Delta. Scientists have determined that contaminants can adversely affect the aquatic foodwebs, and fish and wildlife populations in the Bay-Delta ecosystem.

Water quality conditions which have the potential to adversely affect the Bay-Delta ecosystem include low levels of dissolved oxygen that block upstream migration of anadromous fish and reduce the survival of other aquatic organisms; bioaccumulation of selenium, which can be highly toxic to fish and wildlife at relatively low concentrations; residual mercury used during California's gold mining era; salinity, which can cause local and seasonal environmental impacts to fish; unknown sources of toxicity that cause both toxic effects and mortality to aquatic life; and pesticide loads from agricultural runoff which have the potential to impair aquatic life.

How future restoration sites are managed has the potential to affect water quality. It is unclear whether the restoration of wetlands and floodplains can contribute to the degradation of drinking water quality. Ecosystem restoration activities, which maximize water quality benefits to habitats and species while not adversely impacting other uses such as drinking water, are an important part of the CALFED Program. More than $21 million has been approved for 26 projects intended to answer important water quality questions and implement actions that achieve restoration goals and improve water quality for the Bay-Delta system.

# Invasive and Non-Native Species

Invasive and non-native species are one of the greatest threats to restoration efforts for the Bay-Delta. It is estimated that a new non-native species is identified in the Bay-Delta every 15 weeks.

Invasive and non-native species have had a significant impact throughout the Bay-Delta ecosystem. Non-native species make up an increasing proportion of the zooplankton, fish species and aquatic plant communities in the Bay-Delta. Research has shown that a large number of non-native species dominate some Bay-Delta habitats in number of species, number of individuals, biomass, and rate of invasion. It is unclear which species are affecting the Bay-Delta, exactly how they are affecting the Bay-Delta ecology and to what extent they can be eradicated or controlled.

It is critically important to reduce the number of new non-native species introduced into the Bay- Delta. It is also important that we understand how existing non-native species function in the Bay-Delta ecosystem and how non-native species will influence future restoration efforts.

With funding support of CALFED, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is leading a Non-Native Invasive Species Work Team to develop, implement, manage, and coordinate a non-native species program for CALFED. The objectives of the program are to develop a long-term Strategic Plan and Implementation Plan, now in draft, and to manage non-native invasive species in the Bay-Delta estuary and its watersheds. The program will support projects to prevent or minimize additional invasive species from being introduced, and control-oriented management and research projects to eradicate or manage invasive species once they have arrived.

# Looking Toward the Future....

The key to successful ecosystem restoration is learning from all restoration and management actions. Research and education provide opportunities to both gain information and share it.

Through decades of scientific research, we have come to understand much about the Bay-Delta ecosystem and the species that depend upon it. However, we do not understand all of the ecological processes and interactions. Learning from ecosystem restoration activities and sharing knowledge gained is a fundamental part of the CALFED Program.

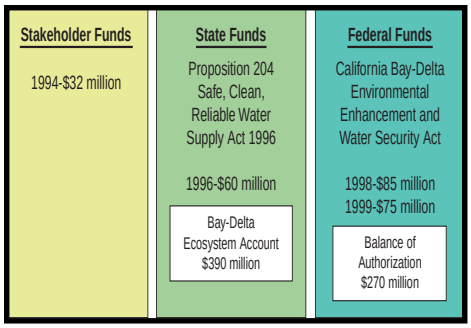
Education programs are important to develop a broader understanding of natural resource conservation issues at the individual and community level. CALFED's educational efforts are intended to increase public awareness, knowledge and appreciation of natural resources and ecosystem restoration activities, foster active participation in conservation programs, and encourage individuals to wisely use natural resources consistent with CALFED's ecosystem goals and objectives. Nearly $1 million has been provided for 19 environmental education projects.

Educational programs provide the opportunity for sharing of existing information, while research and project monitoring help gain new answers to important questions. Learning from research and project monitoring allows resource managers and the public to evaluate and update the problems, objectives and models used to direct restoration actions. All CALFED projects contain a research element. More than $29 million has been provided for 55 projects specifically intended to research and answer important ecological questions. In the future, through adaptive management, CALFED ecosystem restoration actions will be revised or redesigned to be more effective as new information or research results become available. This allows the restoration program to evolve and improve as the ecosystem responds to management actions.

# CALFED Bay-Delta Program Ecosystem Restoration Accomplishments to Date

Since its inception in 1996, CALFED has received more than 800 proposals for ecosystem restoration projects at a combined value of more than a $1 billion.

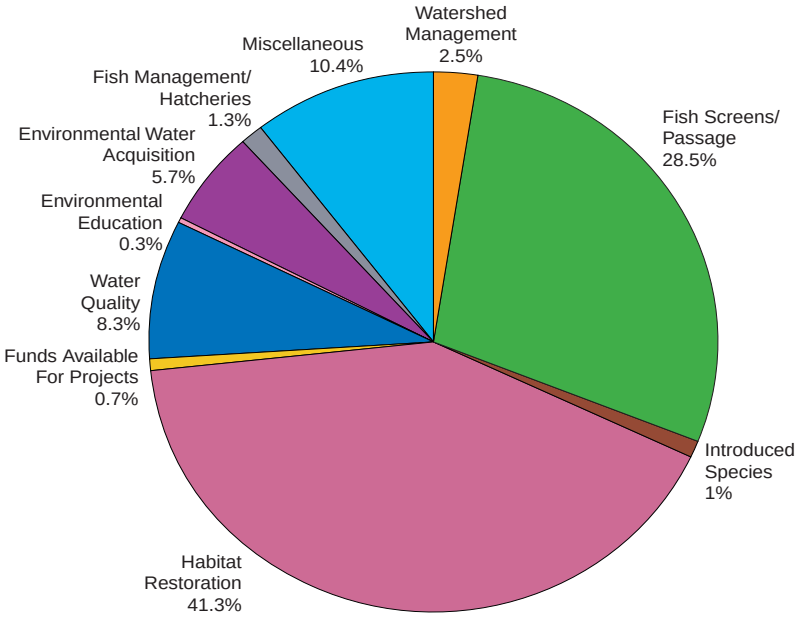
**Primary CALFED Funding Sources**




Funding of CALFED ecosystem restoration projects is a cooperative effort between State and Federal agencies, stakeholders and the public. CALFED has received ecosystem restoration funds from four primary sources, including approximately $32 million from the California Urban Water Agencies, $60 million from Proposition 204 State bond funds, $160 million from the Federal Bay-Delta Act and $2 million from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency watershed funding. Ecosystem restoration funds are administered through the cooperative efforts of the CALFED agencies.

To date, CALFED has funded 240 projects for a total of approximately $254 million. Types of projects funded have included fish screens, fish ladders, land acquisition, habitat restoration and focused research and monitoring projects designed to provide information that will improve future restoration efforts.

Ecosystem restoration projects may be selected as directed programs or through a public solicitation process. A directed program results when CALFED directs funds to a specific project activity identified because of its ability to help the program achieve its long-term ecosystem restoration goals. All ecosystem restoration projects are evaluated for their technical merit and go through a multiple step approval process which involves agencies, stakeholders and the public. The CALFED Policy Group makes the final funding recommendations to the California Secretary for Resources and the U.S. Secretary of Interior.




**Total Amount: $254 million**
**Total Number of Projects: 240**

# CALFED Bay-Delta Program Ecosystem Restoration 1999 Accomplishments

In 1999, the CALFED Bay-Delta Program began its transition from early ecosystem restoration, as authorized by the Bay-Delta Accord, to long-term implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Plan (ERP). In 1999, approximately $85.7 million from State and Federal funding sources was available for ecosystem restoration projects.

In February 1999 thirteen directed programs were recommended for funding by the CALFED Policy Group, and approved by the Secretary of Interior at a total cost of approximately $52 million. These directed programs included the notable Battle Creek project which will restore 42 miles of historical chinook salmon habitat, construction of the Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District fish screen on the upper Sacramento River and a major study of the effects of mercury on the ecosystem and how ecosystem restoration can affect mercury levels in the system.

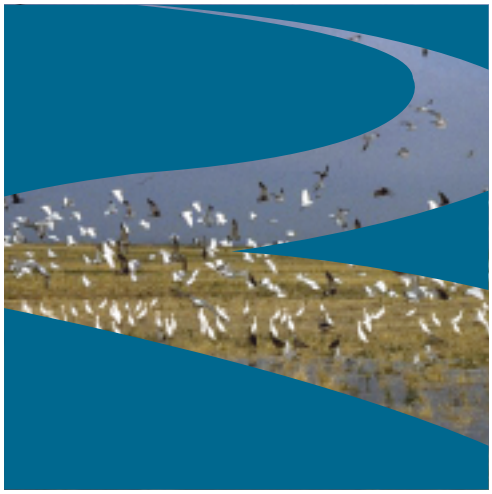
A public solicitation for ecosystem restoration projects was held in 1999. Approximately $18.7 million was available for solicited projects. Many more proposals were submitted than could be funded. 226 proposals at a total value of approximately $264 million were submitted. 33 projects were recommended for funding by the CALFED Policy Group, and approved by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Resources.

Approximately $14.5 million was set aside for environmental water acquisitions in 1999. Two purchases were recommended for funding by the CALFED Policy Group, and approved by the Secretary of Interior at a total cost of approximately $5.5 million. 50,000 acre feet of water was acquired on the Stanislaus River to benefit out-migrating chinook salmon. 43,000 acre feet of water was acquired on the San Joaquin River to facilitate habitat restoration and establishment of riparian vegetation along the San Joaquin River corridor.

Fiscal year 2000 is expected to bring the completion of the ERP, as part of the CALFED Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report, which is anticipated to be finalized in June 2000. Accordingly, plans are underway to complete the transition from early ecosystem restoration to full implementation of the long-term ERP.

**Ecosystem Restoration Program**
**September 30, 1999**

| Funding Source & Appropriation | Funds Approved For Projects | Misc. Admin. Contingency | Funds Obligated And/Or Committed | Funds Expended to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal Bay Delta Act** $160 million | $142.3 million (123 projects) | $17.7 million | $136 million | $35 million |
| **Prop 204 Category III** $60 million | $53.5 million (69 projects) | $4.8 million | $47.6 million | $14.9 million |
| **EPA Watershed** $2 million | $2 million (4 projects) | -0- | $ 2 million | $.4 million |
| **CA Urban Water Agencies** $32 million | $28 million (44 projects) | $4 million | $25.5 million | $14.1 million |
| **TOTAL $254 million** | **$225.8 million (240 projects)** | **$26.5 million** | **$211.1 million (93.5%)** | **$68 million (30%)** |



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