

Rural Water
(\$ in Thousands)

State	Project	Additional Amount	Project Title/ Description	Total 2016 Rural Water ^{1/}
North Dakota	Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program - Garrison Diversion Unit	\$17,404	The additional funds combined with the FY 2016 enacted budget will be used to construct the Membrane Treatment Unit Expansion Phase 1 and 2, Gladstone Water Main and Tower - new reservoir and mainline, Makoti Water Storage System Expansion Project - new 100,000 gallon elevated water tank and installation of new water main, Glenburn Water Distribution System Project - new transmission line and extension of the current pipeline network, Glenburn Water Main and Tower - new reservoir and mainline, Mohall Water Tower Improvements Project - new 225,000 gallon water tower & remove old tower, Sherwood Water Quality Improvements Project to loop the water mains within the city to supply better quality water, 8" water main to provide a loop between Reservoir C and Belcourt, and two-thirds of the funding for Southwest Pipeline project - a vertical reinforced 14-foot diameter concrete caisson approximately 151 feet in depth with 3 foot thick walls plus 60-inch diameter intake pipeline extending 2,800 feet out into Lake Sakakawea. These projects will service both State and Tribal users.	\$24,804
Montana	Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System	\$12,360	These additional funds combined with the funding enacted to the project in FY 2016 will be used by the Tribe to complete construction of the third mainline of the distribution system to allow water to be conveyed to the northern population on the reservation and provide the final hookup to Dry Prairie distribution, and by the State to complete construction of a segment of Dry Prairie to serve approximately 2,100 residents in Valley County.	\$16,060
Montana	Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System	\$8,470	These additional funds combined with the funding enacted to the project in FY 2016 will be used by the State complete construction of North Central Montana, Shelby South - approximately 5.5 miles of 20 and 24-inch diameter pipe that would allow the City of Shelby to provide additional water to the City of Cut Bank and additional capacity to service three other communities, and the Tribe to begin construction on the first phase of the water treatment plant that would provide up to 3.5 million gallons per day of treated water to residents in four communities.	\$13,095
South Dakota Iowa Minnesota	Lewis and Clark Rural Water System	\$6,766	These additional funds combined with the funding enacted to the project in FY 2016 will be used for the construction of approximately 6.4 miles of 24" pipe that provides water service to the city of Magnolia, MN.	\$9,540
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico Water Supply	\$2,000	These additional funds combined with the funding enacted to the project in FY 2016 will be used for the construction of 9 miles of 16-inch pipe as part of the Finished Water 2A (FW2A) project. The increase will allow the project to begin construction of FW2A immediately and would accelerate the project. When completed it will relieve drawdown pressure on the Ogallala Aquifer and extend the life of existing water systems.	\$2,047
Total		\$47,000		\$65,546

^{1/} Total FY 2016 funding for Rural Water is shown in the column on the right to align with the description of work, which is based on total FY 2016 funding for the project.

Fish Passage and Fish Screens
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project (CVP), Misc. Project Programs, Lower Deer Creek	\$900	Funding will be used to construct a fish passage over Lower Deer Creek Falls to provide access to higher elevation cold water habitat for listed spring-run and steelhead impacted by drought conditions. Deer Creek is a direct tributary to the Sacramento River. The benefits include access to over 6 miles of high quality habitat for fall-run Chinook salmon, ESA Listed spring-run Chinook salmon, and ESA listed Steelhead where populations have suffered under the current drought. This is a top priority for National Marine Fisheries Service under their salmon recovery plan. This project has a state cost share of 50 percent.
Washington	Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project	\$4,100	Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage Facilities - Funding will be used to award contracts for the Secant Piles, contract administration and construction management. The Secant Piles are a significant requirement to the infrastructure of the gate structure and helix facility. Delay of the secant piles would delay all subsequent contracts needed to complete the fish passage. A delay in construction would result in Reclamation not fulfilling its agreements with the Yakama Nation and Washington State Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), delay fish reintroduction, and contribute to the listing of ESA species in the Yakima Basin. This project has a state cost share of 50 percent.
		\$5,000	

Water Conservation and Delivery
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project (CVP), Misc. Project Programs	\$5,000	Reclamation and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are collaborating in providing Federal funds to California water districts to improve efficiency of agricultural water use in the State. Reclamation and California have finalized the Central Valley Project and State Water Project 2016 Drought Contingency Plan that establishes key operational actions and decisions to address water supply conditions in the Nation's largest water storage and delivery system. To bolster the Drought Contingency Plan, Reclamation is posting a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) to invite tribes, water districts and/or organizations with water or power delivery authority to leverage their money and resources by cost sharing with Reclamation on projects that conserve water, improve water management and create new supplies for agricultural irrigation. Projects should also increase capability or success rate of on-farm water conservation or water use efficiency projects that can be undertaken by farmers and ranchers through irrigation system improvements and irrigation efficiency enhancements. NRCS funding, in turn, will be made available for on-farm water conservation practices that complement projects selected through this FOA.
Colorado	Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, Arkansas Valley Conduit	\$2,000	Currently, Arkansas Valley Conduit (AVC) area communities use groundwater to supply most of their drinking water, which contains carcinogenic, radioactive contaminants and fails to meet Federal Safe Drinking Water Act mandatory standards. The State of Colorado has issued enforcement actions to these communities requiring removal of the contaminants or use of a better quality water source. Replacing contaminated groundwater supplies with local surface water from the Arkansas River is problematic because the river downstream of the City of Pueblo contains high levels of selenium, sulfates, uranium, and salts. AVC would address these problems by providing high quality filtered surface water from Pueblo Reservoir via a least-cost regional system. This funding will be used to further Feasibility Design. Funding will be used to conduct additional field investigations of subsurface geological formations in order to estimate costs of constructing a buried pipeline and to exercise an additional option year and potential modifications to the Utility Locate and Land Acquisition Research contract.
California Oregon	Klamath Project	\$2,000	Funding will be used to address water delivery issues in the Upper Klamath Basin. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service is working with the upper basin irrigators and the Klamath Tribes to quantify and evaluate water use reduction in the upper basin under the Upper Klamath Basin agreement. Funding will be used to develop a process and methodology to quantify the additional water available for delivery to the Project, as well as installation of Project measuring devices for water delivery compliance verification.
New Mexico Texas	Rio Grande Project	\$1,000	Funding will be used to fully fund a collaborative effort between Reclamation and the USGS to develop the next generation groundwater-surface water modeling for the Rio Grande Project in support of both ongoing litigation activities led by the Department of Justice and future Rio Grande Project Operating Agreement implementation. In addition, this modeling effort would provide essential information to address the exceptional drought conditions, water shortages, and increased non-project groundwater pumping that have plagued the Rio Grande region for over a decade.
		\$10,000	

Environmental Restoration or Compliance
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
Arizona California Colorado Nevada New Mexico Utah Wyoming	Colorado River Storage Project,Section 8, Glen Canyon Unit	\$2,000	<p>All seven Colorado River Basin States are participants in the Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program. As directed by the Secretary of the Interior, Reclamation and the National Park Service began development (with Argonne National Laboratory as contractor) of the Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in July 2011. The public draft EIS was published on January 8, 2016 for a 90-day public comment period. The \$2 million request is needed to: review and respond to public and cooperating agency comments received on the draft EIS; complete government-to-government consultation with interested tribes; complete the ESA consultation process; and publish a final EIS and Record of Decision. The seven Colorado River Basin States have a great interest in this proposed management plan and all will benefit. Three states are involved as cooperating agencies (Arizona, California, Nevada). This funding will complete the EIS.</p>
		\$2,000	

Western Drought Response
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	Central Valley Project (CVP)	\$37,900	On January 17, 2014, California Governor Jerry Brown declared a Drought State of Emergency. As of January 22, 2016, overall Central Valley Project (CVP) storage is less than 50 percent of the fifteen year average. Reclamation has been working with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), with concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to take actions to provide operational flexibility and to minimize the impacts to water users. CVP and State Water Project operators continue to monitor daily "real time" conditions with fisheries and water quality experts to effectuate timely changes to State and Federal water operations. Examples of possible actions include: temporary pumps to pump remaining water up to the intake level if reservoir levels fall below intake levels; increased releases to mitigate for unforeseen impacts on endangered species; additional monitoring of listed species.
California	CVP, American River Division, Folsom Dam Unit	[\$4,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, additional funding will be used to purchase existing rented temporary pumping system. The funding will be used to purchase 10 pumps, associated pipelines and install permanent electrical power. The purchased temporary pumps tie into the pipelines from the permanent pumping plant, ensuring uninterrupted flow of water to M&I users during low reservoir/dry conditions. In 2015, due to the drought, low reservoir water levels on the American River required the rental of temporary pumps to support municipal and industrial (M&I) needs. There are multiple entities on the M&I side who receive water from the pumping plant and its associated pipelines. This activity will ensure that Reclamation can keep the pipelines in operation in future droughts. Based on the 2015 drought condition and the uncertainty of future forecasts, it is necessary to develop and implement preventative measures to address future M&I needs.
California	CVP, Delta Division, Tracy Fish Collection Facility	[\$400]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, additional funds will enable grading and placement of aggregate at the disposal site (spoils area) to facilitate drainage and allow for more efficient disposal of the invasive water hyacinth mats removed from the Tracy Fish Collection Facility. This project would remove large mats of this floating aquatic weed and construct such infrastructure from the Delta Intake channel which would allow the area to drain at the hyacinth spoils area. The drought has increased the amount of hyacinth in the Delta. The increase is due both to the higher temperature in the Delta during the winter season and the lower drought flows in the Delta thereby allowing the hyacinth to remain stationary and increase in mass. When pumping is allowed to increase, it increases the draw on the hyacinth causing a breaking away from the large mats. The high water content in hyacinth also results in very muddy conditions at the spoils area.
California	CVP, Delta Division, Drought Monitoring Plan	[\$6,300]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, funds will support U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) drought monitoring plan, which is referenced and adopted in the Interagency 2015 Drought Strategy for the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP). The projects will account for both the needs of listed fish and water users. The specific projects include monitoring conditions for fish in real time, assessing how listed salmon and steelhead are responding to operational changes and taking action to minimize adverse effects. The data collected will be used to better inform all the agencies on population characteristics, survival, distribution and abundance of ESA-listed species. This information will be used when considering implementing or modifying actions in the USFWS's 2008/NMFS 2009 Biological Opinions for the Coordinated Long-Term Operation of the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP), which set operational constraints on the CVP and SWP to avoid jeopardy of the ESA species. The data will provide additional information on the risk to ESA and allow for more flexibility in the operation of the CVP and SWP export operations.
California	CVP, Delta Division, Salinity Barriers	[\$7,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, funding will be used to place a salinity barrier in the Delta to prevent salinity intrusion. Reclamation will work with the State Department of Water Resources in its installation and/or removal. The barrier will prevent saline water from moving into the delta from the Bay. When saline water moves into the delta and exceeds standards, our water rights require us to reduce pumping or release water from upstream. These barriers allow us to pump more without releasing as much water from upstream.

Western Drought Response
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	CVP, Friant Division, Reverse Flow Pump Back Project	[\$1,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, funding will provide for the installation of permanent reverse flow pump back facilities in the Friant-Kern Canal to help facilitate the recirculation of water to Friant Division contractors. A Financial Assistance Agreement is currently being developed between Reclamation and the Friant Water Authority (FWA) for the improvements using previously allocated Drought Relief funds. This agreement requires a 50/50 cost share; however, without the additional \$1 million, the FWA would be required to contribute substantially more than their required share. Providing the additional funding will reduce FWA's costs to a more equitable level, as well as expand transfers and exchanges with both Friant and non-Friant contractors.
California	CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs (CVPIA)	[\$6,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, additional funding will be used to acquire and convey CVPIA Refuge Water Supplies. The requested funds would provide for the conveyance of acquired groundwater and surface water supplies. Drought reduces collections and increases the costs to convey water. The Refuge Water Supply funding provides a substantial component of operating costs for the San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority. In addition, the funds will also be used to acquire Groundwater and Surface water supplies. Surface water supplies in 2016 are expected to be minimal due to the ongoing extreme drought. Requested funds would help ensure that the total amount of groundwater under a proposed long-term groundwater acquisition program would be acquired for refuges in the San Joaquin Valley.
California	CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs, Refuge Water Conveyance	[\$1,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, additional funding will be used for improvements to South of Delta (SOD) refuge water conveyance. This activity will improve our ability to convey water to SOD refuges to maintain adequate water for migratory birds. One of the SOD refuges needs a weir and inlet structure to divert water from a creek into the Delta Mendota Canal; this is a shovel-ready project in partnership with the local irrigation districts. Reclamation is required to pay for the conveyance of Level 2 and Incremental Level 4 water to refuge boundaries. In some cases Reclamation lacks adequate conveyance systems to meet this obligation and in other cases the infrastructure cannot efficiently convey the water. This funding will assist in meeting congressionally directed refuge obligations. Improving conveyance systems to the refuges is cost effective in that it prevents water loss due to inefficient delivery systems.
California	CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs, North Valley Regional Recycled Water Project	[\$5,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, additional funding will be used to acquire mandated Incremental Level 4 water, as part of a 2015 agreement in principle on a long-term water acquisition of a portion of tertiary-treated waste water. This funding is partial payment under the terms of an agreement for this water. Without this funding, the agreement is in jeopardy and our ability to acquire mandated Incremental Level 4 water will be compromised. Under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Reclamation was directed by Congress to provide a defined quantity of water for designated wildlife refuges, a portion of which must be acquired on the open market. For South of Delta (SOD) refuges the amount to be acquired equates to 105,514 acre feet.
California	CVP, Shasta Division, Battle Creek Restoration	[\$6,200]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, additional funding will be used for Phases 1A, 1B, and 2, and support the environmental contract, which provides environmental compliance, mitigation and monitoring for all three project phases of the Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project. The Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project, one of the largest cold-water anadromous fish restoration efforts in North America, is restoring approximately 42 miles of habitat on Battle Creek and an additional 6 miles of habitat on tributaries to Battle Creek. Battle Creek has the unique geology, hydrology, and habitat suitability to support threatened and endangered Chinook salmon and Central Valley steelhead during drought conditions and is especially critical to Winter-run Chinook Salmon. RPA Action I.2.6 of the 2009 NMFS Biological Opinion for the Coordinated Long-term Operation of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project is to restore Battle Creek for Winter-Run and Spring-Run Chinook Salmon and Central Valley Steelhead.

Western Drought Response
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
California	CVP, Shasta Division, Temp Modeling/TCD Shasta	[\$1,000]	If not required for emergent CVP drought requirements, funds will be used to remove and securely store the temporary Temperature Control Device (TCD) barrier at Shasta Dam during the winter/spring high water period and to re-install it when lake levels drop over the summer months. In August and September 2015, heavy duty waterproof fabric barriers were installed on Unit 1 through Unit 5 barrier panels and the Middle Gate trash racks. This ensures that the structural TCD installed in the 1990's works at maximum efficiency. These barriers cannot remain in place as water levels fluctuate; they must be removed and repositioned manually. This prevents warmer water from leaking through small openings in the middle gates when lake levels dropped below 950 ft. elevation. Funds will also be used for the Shasta Temperature Model Plan to further evaluate tools available to address long-term drought issues. The TCD helps provide cold water discharges from Shasta Reservoir, reducing the temperature in the Sacramento River. High water temperatures resulting from drought conditions are a significant cause of mortality in salmon eggs and juvenile salmon, including the threatened Winter Run Chinook Salmon.
Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control, Title I, Lower Colorado River Basin Drought Response Action Plan	\$11,500	On December 10, 2014, Reclamation signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Lower Basin states of Arizona, California and Nevada and the major municipal water agencies in each state, agreeing to generate 740,000 acre-feet of additional water to be stored in Lake Mead by 2017, and up to 3 million acre-feet of additional water through 2019. The additional water stored would be achieved through conservation and augmentation activities and would reduce the risk of reaching critical reservoir elevations due to the on-going drought in the Colorado River Basin. The non-Federal MOU parties are also making significant contributions. Reclamation will use funding to make infrastructure improvements. The 242 Wellfield Expansion Project will use funds to complete final project design and the acquisition of the remaining pipe and supplies needed for the 13.6 mile project, which will provide up to an additional 25,000 acre-feet annually to the river for delivery to Mexico (pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty and subsequent Minutes) in lieu of releasing the water from Lake Mead. Funds will also be used at the Yuma Desalting Plant to replace aged water treatment equipment including reverse osmosis pumps and dual media filter valves, install the liquid ferric sulfate and sodium bisulfite system, and continue planning efforts for aluminum bronze pipe replacement in preparation for potential operation to provide 30,000 acre-feet of water to the system.
Idaho	Lewiston Orchards Project	\$1,000	The funding will be used both for the completion of the pump/motor and well house and for the remainder of design of the next well for the Lewiston Orchards Water Exchange Project. Reclamation and the Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District are currently drilling a pilot well to exchange a portion of instream flows on the Nez Perce Reservation in order to gain a more reliable groundwater source. Three or four more wells are proposed to complete the entire water exchange project. Work will include additional technical design and system assessments. Climate variability increases drought conditions and changes in run off patterns are causing the water supply to be highly variable. The system is changing from a snowpack runoff system to a rain-fed system, thereby decreasing the water supply reliability and decreasing the irrigation district's ability to divert surface water to meet water supply needs. Additionally, competing water needs for instream flows for Endangered Species Act species are exacerbating water shortages by reducing the irrigation district's ability to divert water to fill safety-limited storage reservoirs.
Arizona California Nevada	Lower Colorado River Operations Program, System Conservation Pilot Program	\$3,500	This funding will be used to develop additional water conservation projects in the Lower Colorado River basin under the Pilot System Conservation Program that was implemented in July 2014. The Pilot System Conservation Program has been successful in exploring innovative ways of conserving water in Lake Mead to help mitigate the impacts of the current drought. The initial funding for the program was \$11M, of which \$3M was from appropriated funding and \$8M from four non-Federal cost share partners within the seven Colorado River Basin states. Of the \$11M, \$8.25M was allocated for projects in the Lower Basin and Mexico. The program was established as a pilot to see if voluntary, compensated reductions in consumptive use of Colorado River water, achieved through a broad range of conservation and system efficiency measures, are a feasible and cost-effective method to partially mitigate the impacts of long-term historic drought on the Colorado River System. To date, Reclamation and the non-Federal funding partners have approved 6 projects in the Lower Basin that will conserve approximately 63,000 acre-feet of water, fully utilizing the initial \$8.25M allocated for Lower Basin projects (an average of \$150/acre-foot). Based on the response to the initial phase of the Pilot Program, additional conservation and efficiency measures involving additional participants should be tested and the non-Federal cost share partners plan to provide an equivalent amount of funding. As was done in the first phase of the Pilot System Conservation Program, a competitive process will be utilized to select the additional conservation projects/participants.

Western Drought Response
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
various	Native American Affairs Program (NAAP)	\$6,000	The funds will be allocated to multiple projects on multiple reservations for technical assistance projects. The projects include irrigation system improvements to enhance efficiencies, groundwater development for potable water for human, livestock and wild life needs, water storage improvements (tanks), and emergency response improvements for wildfires. Irrigation systems to be improved are not BIA-operated projects, but are irrigation canals/ditches developed by tribal members on the reservations. It is anticipated that these funds would be obligated in FY 2016. All FY 2016 funding will be allocated by applying a wide-ranging set of factors to ensure selection of projects and plans most effective to address drought now and in the future.
Various	Research and Development, Science and Technology Program	\$2,000	Funding will support the Bureau of Reclamation to partner with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) on a demonstration of new streamflow prediction practices reliant on automated workflows, which could yield expanded forecast service capacity and increased opportunity for forecasters to spend more time developing system improvements and engaging in customer service. Funding will also be used for a 24-month pilot study to explore how geospatial data can be used to visualize the projected impacts of climate change on western water supply and drought for western water managers. This data standardization and visualization tool will also contribute to the Department's Open Water Data Initiative. Reclamation will also advance work on water technology and advanced water treatment to promote forward thinking drought research.
Oregon	Rogue River Basin Project, Talent Division	\$2,000	Rogue River valley in Southern Oregon is experiencing extreme drought conditions resulting in low flow conditions directly impacting Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Coho salmon found in Reclamation's Rogue Basin Project area. These additional funds will allow for the construction of four large wood projects on South Fork Little Butte Creek and one large wood project on Neil Creek. Reclamation is committed to meeting low flow targets as part of the 2012 NMFS ESA Biological Opinion (BiOp) for the Rogue River Project. The BiOp requires the increase in weighted usable area (WUA) through in stream placement of large woody material structures and/or by providing more water in the commitment reaches during critical flow periods. The WUA commitment is 70,900 square feet by 2020. The large wood placement is a significant component in meeting the BiOp requirements.
California	Salton Sea Research Project	\$3,000	Funds will be used to construct a 31 acre wetland along the Alamo River, a major inflow source to the Salton Sea to improve water quality, provide habitat, and support efforts by the California (State) to reach a comprehensive, resource management plan for the Salton Sea. The Sea is a 350-square mile terminal (closed basin) desert hypersaline lake in southern California, the largest inland lake in the State. As the Sea declines, airborne dust from exposed shoreline (playa) poses significant health risks. The 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) established that the State is responsible for identifying and funding a management program for the Sea. Reclamation has three interests: 1) Reclamation holds title to approximately 90,000 acres of land in and around the sea for agricultural drainage use which contribute to the airborne dust problem when exposed; 2) Reclamation's management of the Colorado River relies on full and successful implementation of the QSA; and 3) any future flexibility to address Colorado River drought needs a management plan for the Sea to be in place. If not, it jeopardizes the continued implementation of the QSA and stability for the entire Colorado River Basin during an unprecedented drought. Environmental compliance analyses of the Holtville-Alamo River Wetlands Project, a Reclamation acquired wetland, has been completed. Engineering plans and permitting would complement efforts by the State by decreasing pollutants carried by the Alamo Rivers, supporting selenium reduction, and providing high quality wetland/riparian habitats for fish and migratory and avian species. The funding is sufficient to complete construction of the wetland.
Colorado New Mexico Utah Wyoming	Upper Colorado River Operations Program, Pilot System Conservation Program	\$1,500	Funds would be applied to projects submitted in 2016 to decrease consumptive use in the Upper Colorado River Basin through the Pilot System Conservation Program. Approximately 24 projects across the Upper Basin states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming have been deemed promising. Federal funds would complement over \$880,000 of private funds already expended in the Upper Basin in 2015. Funding of the promising projects would allow for over 14,000 acre-feet of water savings in 2016 that would contribute to sustaining water levels in Lake Powell and contribute to understanding and addressing institutional issues faced in addressing long-term demand management in the face of the sustained drought.
various	Cooperative Watershed Management Program	\$500	This funding will continue implementation of Phase I of the program, establishing or expanding watershed groups. Phase I of the program supports the establishment of watershed groups that represent diverse interests, prioritizing groups that incorporate stakeholders from different sectors including, for example, hydroelectric production, livestock grazing, timber production, land development recreation, agriculture, the environment, and Federal, State, Tribal and local governments. The purpose of these groups is to identify solutions at the local level to avoid conflicts driven by water scarcity and/or poor water quality. Note that agreements will be structured to make second year funding contingent on applicants' demonstration of "sufficient progress" after the first year. To date, all recipients have successfully met this standard.

Western Drought Response
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
various	Drought Response and Comprehensive Drought Plans	\$4,100	This funding will be used to continue Reclamation's new Drought Response Program in FY 2016. Reclamation has reformulated its existing Drought Program to improve our ability to assist States, Tribes and local governments to prepare for and address drought in advance of a crisis. Through the Drought Response Program, Reclamation will provide assistance to water users to: (1) Develop or update drought contingency plans, including consideration of climate change information; (2) fund water drought resiliency projects, including water management improvements that will build long-term resiliency to drought; and (3) to fund emergency response actions. Given the extent and severity of drought in western States, Reclamation anticipates significant demand for program funding in FY 2016. With \$4.1 million, Reclamation will be able to fund more projects in drought-stricken areas and can raise the amount of Federal funding per project or plan from \$100,000 to \$200,000 (50/50 non-Federal cost share required), for more complex projects or plans. All FY 2016 funding will be allocated using a competitive process to ensure selection of projects and plans most effective to address drought now and in the future. Reclamation will soon be providing notice to stakeholders on a Funding Opportunity Announcement.
various	WaterSMART Grants	\$9,000	These funds will be used to select additional high-ranking WaterSMART Grant projects in FY 2016 to increase water management flexibility and build long-term resilience in areas affected by drought. Each year the requests for Federal funding under the program are far in excess of available appropriations. The additional \$9.0 million allocated to WaterSMART Grants will enable Reclamation to select additional high-ranking water management improvement projects proposed for funding by non-Federal entities. WaterSMART Grant projects are completed within two to three years from the date of award, resulting in near-term, on-the-ground improvements that increase flexibility for water managers. WaterSMART Grants criteria give additional consideration to projects that address drought-related issues and that will help build long-term resilience in areas affected by drought. WaterSMART Grant projects are cost-shared with at least 50% non-Federal funding, meaning that this additional funding will be leveraged to accomplish as many new on-the-ground improvements as possible.
various	Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program	\$9,000	The additional \$9.0 million for the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program will provide additional funding to congressionally authorized water reuse projects. This funding, which will be leveraged with non-Federal funding (25% Federal, 75% non-Federal) will help bring additional recycled water deliveries online to alleviate drought conditions. Reclamation received 11 proposals in response to the FY 2016 authorized projects funding opportunity announcement with a total Federal request of approximately \$108 million; review and ranking of those proposals is underway. This additional funding will be provided to authorized Title XVI projects based on the results of that competitive selection process and would help to accelerate construction of high-ranking projects, bringing additional recycled water deliveries online to alleviate drought conditions. Reuse is often a drought-resistant supply, since sources such as treated municipal wastewater continue to be available during periods of water shortage. The projects receiving additional funding will help alleviate pressure on water supplies from the Colorado River, California State Water Project, Central Valley Project, and groundwater supplies. Water recycling provides a local water supply that is often drought-resistant, since sources such as treated municipal wastewater continue to be available during periods of water shortage.
Washington	Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (YRBWEP)	\$5,000	Roza Irrigation District (RID) Wasteway 5 Reregulation Reservoir - These funds will continue work under the three-party grant agreement between Reclamation, Washington Department of Ecology, and Roza Irrigation District (RID) for implementation of conservation measures identified by RID's feasibility study to construct a 1,600 acre-foot reregulating reservoir resulting in a diversion reduction of 8,284 acre-feet. The diversion reduction will further the goals of the YRBWEP Act by increasing instream flows in the Yakima River to improve habitat for fish and improve water supplies for irrigation during years of extreme drought. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$26 million, Reclamation's estimated 65% cost share is \$16.9 million. Reclamation will acquire the right to use the conserved water for instream flow use proportional to the amount paid. These funds will help accelerate Reclamation's cost share which is necessary to fully implement the Diversion Reduction Agreement and to realize the conserved water objectives relating to increased instream flows. The additional funds will also reduce interest expenses paid by the district.
Washington	Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (YRBWEP)	\$4,000	Yakima Basin was declared an emergency drought area in 2015. Funding will be used for an ongoing enclosed lateral improvement project. The purpose of this project is to improve irrigation district operational efficiency in order to conserve water for instream flow enhancements for fish and to improve irrigation supply in years of drought. This continues work under the three-party grant agreement between Reclamation, Washington Department of Ecology, and Sunnyside Division Board of Control (SDBOC) to provide cost share to SDBOC for implementation of conservation measures identified by their feasibility study to pipe 65 open ditch laterals resulting in 19,709 acre feet of conserved water.
		\$100,000	

Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation
(in thousands)

State	Project	Amount	Project Description
Idaho	Boise Projects	\$82	The funding will provide asphalt replacement on the crest of Arrowrock Dam. The current asphalt has been in place for 22 years and has significantly deteriorated. Replacement of the asphalt will provide a suitable wearing surface that will protect the underlying concrete from further deterioration
California	Central Valley Project, Replacements, East Side Division	\$150	Sewage pond cleaning and maintenance at Tuttle town and Glory Hole recreation areas at New Melones Lake is essential to maintain facilities for public access at heavily used recreational facilities. Removal of pond contents will provide the ponds with sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the recreation season. Pond pump-out will permit evaluation of the pond for preventive maintenance. Pond maintenance is required to ensure regulatory compliance (wastewater discharge water quality requirements associated with Reclamation's permit with the California State Water Resources Board) and to prevent potential adverse impacts to groundwater and lake water.
Arizona	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project, Title I	\$1,100	The funding will be used to replace the Strand Avenue Bridge, a Type I bridge. The bridge allows for access to Cocopah Tribal Lands who own and operate several tribal housing areas, recreation facilities and agricultural leases in the Strand Avenue area. The sole access to those facilities is via the bridge, which spans the Main Outlet Drain Extension (MODE). In addition to the age of the bridge, the antiquated structure is not wide enough to safely allow for passage of larger vehicles such as school buses, work trucks, RVs, and agricultural equipment. The MODE carries saline groundwater and agricultural runoff away from agricultural lands. If this infrastructure were to fail, the agricultural industry would incur significant harm and Reclamation would immediately default on its project responsibilities and salinity control obligations stipulated under the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico and Minute 242. Replacement of this bridge on the MODE is critical to the continued operation of this facility. Funding will also be used to repair the retaining wall and guard rails for the MODE III. The facility's purpose is to divert the contents of the MODE into the old Colorado River Channel when operations, maintenance, and repair activities require the downstream section of the MODE to be empty. Repair of this structure reduces the risk of compromising levee structures and the structure itself, and minimizes the risk of significant negative impacts to private lands and levee certifications.
Washington	Columbia Basin Project - Ephrata	\$461	The funding will provide for initial NEPA work to begin to upgrade Conconully recreation area to meet accessibility standards for public health and safety. The funding will also contribute towards the removal of hazardous materials and other debris from the entire site and the RV Campground will be upgraded to minimum basic. Conconully will be reopened when all upgrade requirements are completed. The funding will also provide for the design of a 2-mile section of the Pasco Pump Lateral in order to eliminate a wasteway that is creating a pond on private property. With urban development, the property is undergoing further land development and this land can no longer remain a wasteway. This project will prevent Reclamation from risk of litigation.
Oregon	Umatilla Project	\$94	The funding will provide for the completion of the Columbia River Pumping Plant Pumps 3&6 Rebuild. Completion of this activity restores efficiency and reliability in delivering contracted water supplies for the Irrigation Districts in compliance with the 1988 Umatilla Project Act.
Washington	Yakima Project	\$445	The funding will provide for the purchase and installation of the Sunnyside Fish Screen Trash rake, replacing the 25 year old screen that is showing significant metal fatigue and other deterioration. Replacing the screen will prevent upstream flooding and provide for downstream water commitments. The funding will also provide for replacement of the Yakima Field Office HVAC system. The current system is unreliable and does not provide adequate heating or cooling. Its replacement will provide for improved work conditions and increase energy efficiency.
		\$2,332	