



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

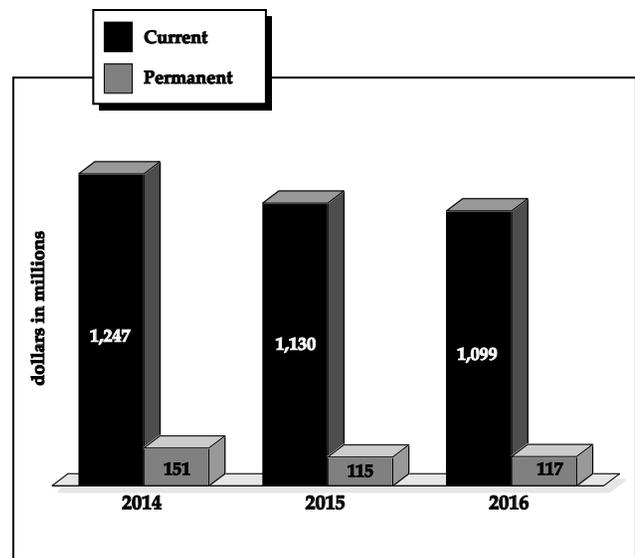
Mission – The Bureau of Reclamation’s mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Budget Overview – Reclamation’s 2016 budget is \$1.1 billion. These expenditures are offset by current receipts in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, estimated to be \$49.5 million. The budget proposes to establish a new Indian Water Rights Settlements account and includes a current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund. The budget proposal for permanent appropriations in 2016 totals \$117.4 million.

As the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and the Nation’s second largest producer of hydroelectric power, Reclamation’s projects and programs are critical to driving and maintaining economic growth in the western States. Reclamation manages water for agricultural, municipal and industrial uses, and provides flood risk reduction and recreation for millions of people. According to *The Department of the Interior’s Economic Report Fiscal Year 2013*, Reclamation’s activities, including recreation, contribute \$64.8 billion to the economy and support 403,241 jobs. Reclamation owns 76 power plants and operates and maintains 53 of those plants. The 53 hydroelectric power plants account for 15 percent of the hydroelectric generating capacity in the United States. Annually, Reclamation generates more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, enough to supply over 3.5 million U.S. households and collects nearly \$1 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal government. It would take more than 23.5 million barrels of crude oil or about 6.8 million tons of coal to produce an equal amount of energy with fossil fuels. As a result, Reclamation’s facilities preclude the production of over 27 million tons of carbon dioxide that would have been produced by fossil fuel power plants.

The 2016 budget allocates funds to projects and programs using objective, performance-based criteria to most effectively implement Reclamation’s programs and its management responsibilities for water and power

Reclamation Funding



infrastructure in the West. The 2016 budget emphasizes the following principles:

- *Shared Responsibility* – Securing non-Federal cost-share partners to meet project or program funding needs, and leveraging funding through these collaborative partnerships.
- *Merit-Based Funding* – Utilizing competitive processes for awarding of grants, contracts, or other services based on criteria that reflect Interior priorities. Awards selection is guided by high quality evidenced based research.
- *Regional Equity* – Managing Reclamation’s water infrastructure and programs by setting priorities on a West-wide basis.

Water and Related Resources – The 2016 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation’s principal operating account, is \$805.2 million, a decrease of \$173.0 million from the 2015 enacted level. This decrease is due,

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FACTS

- **Established in 1902.**
- **Manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.**
- **Largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States.**
- **Manages 475 dams and 337 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water.**
- **Delivers water to one in every five western farmers for about 10 million acres of irrigated land, and provides water to over 31 million people for municipal, rural, and industrial uses.**
- **Is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating 40 billion kilowatt hours of energy per year.**
- **Partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, climate change, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.**
- **Provides substantial benefits to recreation and fish and wildlife habitats.**

in part, to proposed separate new accounts for Indian Water Rights Settlements at \$112.5 million, and the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund at \$35.0 million.

The 2016 budget includes a total of \$367.4 million at the project and program levels for water, energy, land, and fish and wildlife resource management and development activities. Funding in these activities provides for planning, construction, water sustainability activities, management of Reclamation lands including recreation areas, and actions to address the impacts of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides a total of \$437.7 million at the project level for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes safe, efficient, economic, and reliable operation of facilities, ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the facilities, Reclamation's employees, and the public. Providing adequate funding for these activities continues to be one of Reclamation's highest priorities.

Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies – The American West is the fastest growing region in the United States and faces serious water challenges related to climate variability and competing demands. Adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and ecology of the Country. Water availability and quality are a constant and increasing challenge as intensifying droughts, changing hydrology, and increasing climate variability aggravate water shortages, contribute to impaired water quality, and deplete groundwater resources. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including energy development, are increasing demand and competition

for supplies. Further, maintaining the key features of the Nation's water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time due to cost growth in the broader economy and the increased need for facilities rehabilitation, replacement, and extraordinary maintenance. New approaches are needed to ensure resiliency in the face of these challenges.

Interior's WaterSMART Program – Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow - WaterSMART, is one method Reclamation employs to improve water management flexibility and stretch water supplies in the West. Through WaterSMART, Reclamation provides leadership on the sustainable use of water resources, increasingly stressed by a changing climate. WaterSMART uses scientific and financial tools to promote collaborations to help balance water supply and demand. Through the Basin Studies program, Reclamation works collaboratively with State and local water practitioners to identify practical, implementable solutions to existing or anticipated shortages and to support related efforts to ensure sustainable water supplies. WaterSMART Grants, the Water Conservation Field Services program, and the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program support climate adaptation by leveraging Federal and non-Federal funding to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings, supporting the Department's Priority Goal for Water Conservation.

In the 2016 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$58.1 million. The WaterSMART components include: WaterSMART Grants funded at \$23.4 million; the Basin Studies program funded at \$5.2 million which includes \$1.0 million to better understand water supplies and demands in the Colorado River Basin; the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program funded at \$20.0 million; the Water Conservation Field

Services program funded at \$4.2 million; the Cooperative Watershed Management program funded at \$250,000; the Drought Response program funded at \$2.5 million; and the Resilient Infrastructure program funded at \$2.5 million.

Consistent with the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan, in 2016 Reclamation is developing and implementing approaches to understand, and effectively adapt to, the risks and impacts of a changing environment on western water management. Some examples include:

- The Basin Studies program takes a coordinated approach to assess risks and impacts; develops landscape level science; communicates information and science to other entities and agencies; and works with stakeholders to develop adaptation strategies to cope with water supply and demand imbalances on a collaborative basis.
- The Drought Response program includes a comprehensive new approach to drought planning under existing authorities, and actions to help communities manage drought and develop long-term resilience strategies.
- Through the Resilient Infrastructure program, Reclamation proactively maintains and improves existing infrastructure for system reliability, safety, and efficiency for water conservation to prepare for extremes and support healthy and resilient watersheds. Reclamation will continue to develop, implement, and test an enhanced decisionmaking criteria framework for selecting infrastructure investments and will identify opportunities to integrate operational efficiencies more compatible with climate variability adaptation goals, as part of the Bureau's ongoing infrastructure investments.
- Within Reclamation's Science and Technology program is water resources research to improve capability for managing water resources under multiple stressors, including a changing climate. This research agenda will be collaborated and leveraged with the Interior Climate Science Centers.
- Further, Reclamation's WaterSMART Grants, Water Conservation Field Services, and Title XVI programs enable the West to better adapt to the impacts of a changing environment by helping to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings, on both large and small scales.

Powering Our Future – To support the Powering Our Future initiative, the 2016 Reclamation budget includes \$1.3 million to implement an automated data collection and archival system to aid in hydropower benchmarking, performance testing and strategic decision making; investigate Reclamation's capability to integrate large amounts of renewable resources such as wind and solar into the electric grid; and to work with Tribes to assist them in developing renewable energy sources. These important projects will assist in the production of cleaner, more efficient renewable energy.

Strengthening Tribal Nations – The 2016 Reclamation budget supports the Strengthening Tribal Nations initiative through endangered species recovery, rural water, and water rights settlements programs. Funding to empower tribal nations is included within a number of projects such as \$18.0 million for the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program, which includes funding for the Nez Perce/Snake River Water Rights Act, and \$15.3 million for the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act to continue operation and maintenance associated with delivery of up to 85,000 acre-feet of water. Additionally, Reclamation's Native American Affairs Program is funded at \$10.9 million for activities with Tribes, including technical assistance, Indian Water Rights Settlement negotiations, implementation of enacted settlements, and outreach to Tribes. Most ongoing authorized rural water projects also benefit both tribal and non-tribal communities. The projects benefiting Tribes include the rural water component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit; Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie; Mni Wiconi Project; and Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana. Numerous other projects and programs, such as the Klamath Project and the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, also benefit Tribes. In 2016, \$112.5 million for planning and construction of five recent Indian Water Rights Settlements is proposed as a new separate account.

Rural Water Projects – Congress has specifically authorized Reclamation to undertake the design and construction of six projects intended to deliver potable water supplies to specific rural communities and Tribes located in the 17 western States — primarily in Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The 2016 Reclamation budget includes \$36.5 million for rural water projects, \$18.0 million of that total is for operation and maintenance of completed tribal systems and the remaining \$18.5 million is for continued construction of authorized projects.

Ecosystem Restoration – Reclamation's mission goals of securing America's energy resources and managing water in a sustainable manner for the 21st Century demands a focus on the protection and restoration of the aquatic

and riparian environments influenced by its operations. Ecosystem restoration involves many activities, including Reclamation's Endangered Species Act recovery programs, which directly address the environmental aspects of the Reclamation mission. In 2016, a total of \$122.1 million in Reclamation's budget directly supports the goals of the America's Great Outdoors Program, through local and basin-wide collaboration in watershed partnerships.

The 2016 budget provides \$158.0 million to operate, manage, and improve California's Central Valley Project, including a \$35.0 million current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund. Overall, funding increases \$7.4 million above 2015 levels. The change is primarily due to an additional \$3.0 million for San Joaquin River Restoration, \$3.9 million for infrastructure repair, and a reduction of \$2.4 million to West San Joaquin Division, San Luis Drainage. Within the CVP total, the Trinity River Restoration program is proposed at \$11.9 million with an additional \$1.5 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.

Many other projects and programs also contribute to ecosystem restoration including the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, Lower Colorado River Multi-species Conservation Program, the Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation programs, the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program, Klamath Project, and the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.

Dam Safety Program – A total of \$88.1 million is provided for Reclamation's Safety of Dams program, which includes \$66.5 million to correct identified safety issues. Funding also includes \$20.3 million for safety evaluations of existing dams and \$1.3 million to oversee the Interior Department's Safety of Dams program.

Site Security – A total of \$26.2 million is provided for Site Security to ensure the safety and security of the public, Reclamation's employees, and key facilities. This funding includes \$4.1 million for physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets and \$22.1 million to continue all aspects of Bureau-wide security efforts including law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, risk assessments and security-related studies, and guards and patrols.

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund – The 2016 budget includes a total of \$49.5 million for the CVPRF. This amount is determined on the basis of a three year rolling average not to exceed \$50.0 million per year indexed to 1992 price levels. These expenditures are offset by collections estimated at \$49.5 million from mitigation

and restoration charges authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

California Bay-Delta Restoration – The 2016 budget provides \$37.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration, equal to the 2015 enacted level. The account focuses on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and improved water management and supplies. The budget will support the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability, under the following program activities: \$1.7 million for a Renewed Federal State Partnership, \$7.2 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use, and \$28.1 million for Habitat Restoration. These program activities are based on the Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta issued December 22, 2009.

San Joaquin River Restoration Fund – Reclamation proposes \$35.0 million of current funds for the San Joaquin Restoration Fund account in 2016. The 2016 budget funds activities consistent with the settlement of *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Rodgers* as authorized by the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act. The Act includes a provision to establish the San Joaquin Restoration Fund to implement the provisions of the Settlement. The Settlement's two primary goals are to restore and maintain fish populations, and restore and avoid adverse water impacts. Under the Settlement, the legislation provides for nearly \$2.0 million in annual appropriations from the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund for this purpose.

Indian Water Rights Settlements – The total budget for Reclamation's implementation of Indian Water Rights Settlements in 2016 is \$136.0 million in current funding, of which \$112.5 million is proposed in a separate account for four settlements to consolidate major current construction funding for Reclamation's Indian Water Rights Settlements in a single account. This includes \$22.8 million to continue implementation of three settlements authorized in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 which will deliver clean water to the Taos Pueblo of New Mexico, the Pueblos of New Mexico named in the Aamodt case, and the Crow Tribe of Montana. Also included is \$89.7 million for the ongoing Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project.

The remaining \$23.5 million is in the Water and Related Resources Account for on going settlement operation and maintenance functions including the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act, Colorado Ute Settlement Act Animas-La Plata Project, and Nez Perce/Snake River Water Rights Act which is part of the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program.

Policy and Administration – The 2016 budget for the account that finances Reclamation’s central and regional management functions is \$59.5 million.

Recreation Fee Program – The 2016 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in September 2016. Reclamation currently collects \$490,000 in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities. In addition, the Department is proposing a general provision in the 2016 budget to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through 2017.

Working Capital Fund – This fund is operated to manage financial activities such as the acquisition and replacement of capital equipment; recovery of the cost of services provided to others; indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center; management services and human resources in regional and area offices; and information technology related costs and services. The fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges.

Permanent Appropriations – The 2016 total permanent appropriation of \$117.4 million primarily includes \$114.2 million for the Colorado River Dam Fund.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2016 Request with 2015 Enacted

	2015 Enacted		2016 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE ^{1/}	Amount
Current						
Water and Related Resources	2,881	978,131	2,901	805,157	+20	-172,974
San Joaquin Restoration Fund ^{2/}	0	[32,000]	0	35,000	0	+35,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements ^{2/}	0	[90,000]	0	112,483	0	+112,483
Subtotal	2,881	978,131	2,901	952,640	+20	-25,491
Policy and Administration.....	296	58,500	296	59,500	0	+1,000
Reclamation Loan Program Account (<i>cancellation</i>)...	0	-500	0	0	0	+500
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	18	56,995	18	49,528	0	-7,467
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	31	37,000	31	37,000	0	0
Working Capital Fund.....	1,848	0	1,848	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current (<i>w/o offset</i>)	5,074	1,130,126	5,094	1,098,668	+20	-31,458
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Offset	0	-56,995	0	-49,528	0	+7,467
Subtotal, Current (<i>w/ offset</i>)	5,074	1,073,131	5,094	1,049,140	+20	-23,991
Permanent						
Colorado River Dam Fund,						
Boulder Canyon Project	218	112,175	218	114,175	0	+2,000
Basin Funds.....	119	0	119	0	0	0
Loan Program Liquidating Account.....	0	-846	0	-840	0	+6
Miscellaneous Permanents	0	500	0	535	0	+35
Reclamation Trust Funds	1	2,999	1	3,073	0	+74
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	0	459	0	490	0	+31
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund	22	0	22	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other	360	115,287	360	117,433	0	+2,146
TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	5,434	1,188,418	5,454	1,166,573	+20	-21,845

^{1/} The net change in FTE for the Bureau of Reclamation is +20, primarily the result of increasing workload within the Water and Related Resources Account at powerplants for capital projects, such as powerplant overhaul, ring seal gate refurbishment, drum gate recoating, and pump-generating plant discharge tube recoating. Power customers will fund this increased workload.

^{2/} The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2015.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted ^{1/}	2016 Request	Change
Central Arizona Project	9,038	7,634	7,078	-556
Central Valley Project	186,720	150,586	123,026	-27,560
Colorado-Big Thompson Project.....	13,134	13,157	13,937	+780
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project	23,888	23,748	29,774	+6,026
Colorado River Storage Project	12,566	12,783	11,921	-862
Columbia Basin Project	9,516	11,071	14,810	+3,739
Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery.....	18,000	17,000	18,000	+1,000
Dam Safety Program.....	88,084	82,884	88,084	+5,200
Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation.....	21,207	22,677	24,351	+1,674
Indian Water Rights Settlements ^{2/} (including Navajo-Gallup).....	78,661	90,000	[112,483]	-90,000
Klamath Project	18,600	18,000	18,000	0
Lower Colorado River Operations Program	30,839	28,345	28,345	0
Middle Rio Grande Project	25,934	22,735	23,991	+1,256
Native American Affairs Program.....	7,412	8,088	10,925	+2,837
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (excluding Garrison)....	40,967	45,390	43,076	-2,314
Garrison Diversion Unit (Non-Rural Water)	9,623	9,623	9,749	+126
Subtotal, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin.....	50,590	55,013	52,825	-2,188
Rural Water Supply Projects				
Eastern NM Rural Water System	2,349	47	47	0
Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System.....	9,200	3,249	3,700	+451
Lewis and Clark Rural Water System ..	8,350	2,432	2,774	+342
Mni Wiconi Project.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	0
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit.....	23,840	12,296	13,400	+1,104
Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana.. Rural Water System.....	11,400	4,059	4,625	+566
Rural Water - Undistributed.....	0	31,000	0	-31,000
Subtotal, Rural Water Projects.....	67,139	65,083	36,546	-28,537
Research and Development.....	16,566	12,668	20,020	+7,352
Site Security.....	27,800	26,220	26,220	0
WaterSMART Program				
Basin Studies Program	4,734	3,850	5,200	+1,350
Cooperative Watershed Management..	250	250	250	0
Drought Response (Climate).....	0	0	2,500	+2,500
Resilient Infrastructure (Climate)	0	1,500	2,500	+1,000
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects	21,500	21,500	20,000	-1,500
WaterSMART Grants	19,000	19,000	23,365	+4,365
Water Conservation Field Services Program.....	3,437	4,457	4,239	-218
Subtotal, WaterSMART Program.....	48,921	50,557	58,054	+7,497

^{1/} The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 provided Reclamation an additional \$96.9 million in six categories including Western Drought Response, (\$50.0 million), Rural Water (\$31.0 million), and four other categories. At the time of budget preparation, these funds had yet to be distributed by project or program.

^{2/} The Indian Water Rights Settlements appropriation account is requested for establishment in 2016.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Yakima Project and Yakima River Basin				
Water Enhancement Project.....	16,736	18,642	20,382	+1,740
Yuma Area Projects	25,008	23,987	25,964	+1,977
Other Project / Programs.....	157,726	217,253	152,904	-64,349
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfer)</i>	954,085	978,131	805,157	-172,974
Transfer - Desert Terminal Lakes	150,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfer)</i>	1,104,085	978,131	805,157	-172,974

Program Highlights

The 2016 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

Central Arizona Project

Funds are for continued work activities to include fulfilling native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects; construction design; cost estimates; National Environmental Policy Act environmental analyses; construction of recharge and recovery facilities; and monitoring, liaison, and maintenance responsibilities to the Tohono O'odham Nation's San Xavier and Schuk Toak Districts.

Central Valley Project

Funds are provided for continued facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation; numerous management and development efforts; and water conservation. Funds will continue to support the implementation plan of the 2007 Record of Decision for the San Luis Drainage Feature Re-Evaluation and other drainage activities associated with developing and implementing a new revised control schedule in the event settlement negotiations fail. Funding also provides for the Trinity River Restoration program and related activities that will be funded by the CVP Restoration Fund and California Bay-Delta appropriation. The decrease in funding is due primarily to a shift to a current appropriation within the San Joaquin Restoration Fund.

Colorado-Big Thompson Project

The Colorado-Big Thompson project diverts approximately 260,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River headwaters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for distribution to eastern slope project lands. Funding is provided for project operations and continued coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Funds are provided for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and for a basin-wide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options based on proposals from non-Federal interests. The funds also are used to meet the United States obligations under the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico and subsequent Minutes to the Treaty, which clarify and resolve Treaty issues. To help meet the Treaty requirements, Reclamation continues maintenance of the U.S. and Mexico bypass drains, wellfields, and conveyance systems; operations and delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico; and the management of water quality. Reclamation works to identify and evaluate the options for replacing or recovering bypass flows to Mexico, as they relate to the Yuma Desalting Plant. The increase reflects more frequent and extensive repairs necessary for aging groundwater wells and conveyances.

Colorado River Storage Project

Funds are included for the Federal share of the costs of facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of recreation facilities at Reclamation constructed reservoirs. Implementation of mitigation measures continues.

Columbia Basin Project

The Bonneville Power Administration, through a memorandum of agreement, directly funds power operation and maintenance costs. In addition, BPA directly funds through subagreements, major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are provided for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs, three Grand Coulee power plants, one pump and generating plant, associated switchyards and transmission lines, the feeder canal at Grand Coulee, and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

Program Highlights
Water and Related Resources (continued)

Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program

This program implements actions required by the Endangered Species Act's 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service is still in effect as well. These biological opinions include a vast suite of actions to protect listed species and require extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River Basin to ensure that operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System by the agencies is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or to adversely modify or destroy their designated critical habitat. Reclamation actions include modifications to hydrosystem operations and specific actions to improve tributary habitat and hatcheries for salmon and steelhead.

Dam Safety Program

This program provides funding for the Safety of Dams Evaluation and Modification program, which identifies and evaluates safety issues at Reclamation dams, and implements modifications to reduce associated risks to the public. The budget continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high and significant hazard dams. The program continues planned ongoing dam safety modification activities at Folsom, Boca and Stampede Dams, California; Altus Dam, Oklahoma; and Glendo Dam and Bull Lake Dam, Wyoming. Pre-construction and project formulation activities are planned for several other dams. Funds are also provided to oversee the broader Dam Safety Program managed by the Department of the Interior.

Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation

This program provides for the development and implementation of measures for the preservation, conservation, and recovery of native and endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species resident in, or migratory to, habitats affected by the operation of Reclamation projects. Ongoing efforts funded by this program involve the Colorado, San Juan, and Platte River Basins, as well as watersheds in the Pacific Northwest and areas impacted by the Central Valley Project.

Indian Water Rights Settlements (including Navajo-Gallup Water Supply)

In 2016, Reclamation proposes to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and highlight and enhance transparency in handling the new water settlements identified in the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. In establishing this account, Reclamation also proposes to include the ongoing Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project (Title X of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009) to have all major current construction funding for Reclamation's Indian Water Rights Settlement projects in a single account. Funding will provide for ongoing pre-construction and construction activities of the Crow, Aamodt, and Navajo-Gallup Settlements and the planning and design of the mutual benefit projects for the Taos Settlement.

Klamath Project

The budget includes funds for authorized projects and initiatives to improve water supplies to meet the competing demands of agricultural, tribal, wildlife refuge, and environmental needs in the Klamath River Basin along with facilities operation and maintenance. Key areas of focus will continue a water user mitigation program, improvements in fish passage and habitat, actions to improve water quality, development of a basin-wide species recovery plan, and increased surface and groundwater supplies.

Lower Colorado River Operations Program

This program funds work necessary to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as Water Master of the Lower Colorado River, including administration of the Colorado River interim guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low reservoir conditions. This program funds activities to examine water imbalance challenges and potential solutions to address those challenges. This program funds activities under the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program to provide long-term Endangered Species Act compliance for Lower Colorado River operations for both Federal and non-Federal purposes. This MSCP provides a cost-share benefit in which non-Federal partners match Federal funding on a 50:50 basis. It also continues Reclamation's 5-year commitment to fund cooperative measures outlined in Minute 319, signed in November 2012. The historic bi-national agreement to guide management of the Colorado River through 2017, addresses water management issues in the Colorado River Basin and continues to provide for a series of cooperative actions between the U.S. and Mexico to enhance water infrastructure and promote water conservation, management, and development.

Program Highlights
Water and Related Resources (continued)

Middle Rio Grande Project

Funds are included for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, river maintenance, and for efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and Pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities, and property. The project provides for collection of mission essential lifecycle hydrologic data in the Middle Rio Grande system, and maintenance of the surface water hydrologic computer model required for efficient and effective water delivery. The increase reflects additional work on construction projects related to the new biological opinion such as, silvery minnow propagation and population management, habitat restoration, species and habitat monitoring, and water quality studies supportive of the listed species recovery plans in furtherance of implementing a recovery implementation program.

Native American Affairs Program

This Administration has put a high priority on settling Indian water rights claims as part of its trust relationship with the Tribes. This program provides funding to support Department-wide Indian water rights initiatives, studies, and analyses, for Indian water rights negotiations, and to improve the quality of cost estimates, data gathering, studies, analyses, and reviews of settlement options. Resources support Federal negotiations by developing the most cost effective options for reaching settlement and meeting tribal trust responsibilities. Involvement in Indian water rights settlement negotiation and implementation includes 20 Federal water rights settlement implementation teams and 18 Federal water rights negotiation teams, with two active new teams involving the Hualapai and Havasupai Tribes and the Navajo Nation - Utah. Increased funding in 2016 will provide for additional analyses of proposed settlements through value planning and engineering studies, and technical reviews by design, estimating, and construction advisory teams. Funding also provides for technical assistance to Tribes in a variety of areas related to water and related resources including: tribal water needs assessments, smaller-scale upgrades and repairs to water supply systems, water quality studies, efficiency improvements, habitat restoration, and groundwater quality and contamination studies. Funding provides continued support of the recent Crow and Aamodt water rights settlements where the Acts did not provide full funding for Reclamation involvement. The budget includes funds to improve coordination and application of expertise across the Department, Tribes, States, and other stakeholders to reach settlements more effectively and expeditiously.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program

Funds are provided for the Federal share of the cost of operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities on 32 units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. The rural water portion of the P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit, is described under Rural Water Supply projects.

Rural Water Supply Projects

Congress has specifically authorized Reclamation to undertake the design and construction of six projects to deliver potable water supplies to specific rural communities and Tribes located primarily in Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In addition to funding for rural water project construction, the budget funds the operation and maintenance of tribal features of the Mni Wiconi project and the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit.

Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System

Funds are provided for planning, design, pre-construction, and construction tasks associated with planned project features.

Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System

The Tribes will construct the main supply pipeline beside U.S. Highway 2 North that connects existing mainlines east of the water treatment plant, supplying water to northern Reservation and Dry Prairie service areas. The Tribes will continue the planning, design, and construction of branch lines to complete service to rural on-reservation customers. Dry Prairie Rural Water sponsors will continue to plan, design, and construct pipeline branch lines on the east and west end of the project boundary.

Lewis and Clark Rural Water System

Fiscal year 2016 funds will be combined with funds appropriated in 2015 to construct all or a portion of the 13-mile Minnesota Segment (MN-2) pipeline.

Program Highlights
Water and Related Resources (continued)

Mni Wiconi Project

Funds are provided for operation and maintenance of new and existing facilities on the Indian reservations. Construction of the Federal portion of the Mni Wiconi Project is scheduled for completion in 2015.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Garrison Diversion Unit

Funds are provided for continued oversight of pre-construction and construction activities on approved State, municipal, rural, and industrial systems, including continued construction of the Northwest Area Water Supply System. Funding also provides for operation and maintenance of completed project facilities.

Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System

Funds are provided for the Tribes and the non-Federal sponsor, North Central Authority, to perform construction of the core system pipeline, as well as design of the water treatment plant, and build-out of non-core pipeline distribution systems.

Research and Development – Science and Technology Program

Funds are included for the Science and Technology Program to develop new solutions and technologies to meet the Bureau of Reclamation's mission-related needs, which provides for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Additionally, this program supports Interior's integrated strategy in response to changing climate impacts on the resources managed by the Department and the Executive Order 13642, Making Open and Machine Readable the New Default for Government Information. Funds also support the Desalination and Water Purification Research Program which conducts desalination research and development for the purpose of converting unusable waters into useable water supplies. Research includes competitive, merit-based cooperative agreements with universities, public, and private sector research organizations on a cost-shared basis.

Site Security

Funds are provided to continue Reclamation's ongoing site security efforts including physical security upgrades at high risk critical assets, law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, security risk assessments, security related studies, and guards and patrol of facilities.

WaterSMART Program

Funds support the Department's WaterSMART program, which implements sustainable water management strategies to expand and stretch limited water supplies in the West to address current and future water shortages. The program also addresses increased demands for water and energy from growing populations, amplified recognition of environmental water requirements, and the potential for decreased water supply availability due to drought and climate change.

In 2016, the WaterSMART program continues funding for Reclamation's Basin Studies program, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program, Water Conservation Field Services program, WaterSMART Grants, the Cooperative Watershed Management program, the Resilient Infrastructure Program, and the Drought Response Program. Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation will continue to provide competitive cost-shared financial assistance for water and energy efficiency improvements, as well as other activities to enhance water management. The WaterSMART program also includes basin-wide climate assessments and development of mitigation and adaptation strategies under the Basin Studies program to implement the SECURE Water Act. These assessments support Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and Interior's integrated strategy to respond to new weather patterns in a changing environment. Funding also supports water reclamation and reuse projects through the Title XVI program; smaller-scale water conservation improvements and planning efforts through the Water Conservation Field Services program; and assists the Department in implementing collaborative conservation efforts in the management of local watersheds through the Cooperative Watershed Management program. The WaterSMART program directly supports the Department's priority goal for water conservation. In addition, funding will continue the Resilient Infrastructure Program to develop and implement an enhanced decisionmaking criteria framework for selecting infrastructure investments and operational changes that are more climate resilient; and the Drought Response Program, a comprehensive approach to drought planning and implementation actions that address water shortages.

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

Funds are provided for operation and maintenance of existing facilities and to address water supply shortages as a result of several drought years by evaluating and implementing structural and non-structural measures to increase the reliability of the irrigation water supply and enhance stream flows and fish passage for anadromous fish in the Yakima River Basin. Funding continues implementation of the initial development phase of the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan which includes investigating water supply alternatives at existing reservoirs, and construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage. Construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage contributes towards Reclamation's obligation for fish passage in accordance with the Yakama Nation Settlement Agreement; addresses

Program Highlights
Water and Related Resources (continued)

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project (continued)

Washington State permit conditions that resolve disputes related to not providing fish passage at Keechelus Dam in conjunction with a major Safety of Dams work; and also addresses Washington State's fish passage issues involving anadromous salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Yuma Area Projects

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the Lower Colorado River to ensure uninterrupted water delivery to both urban and agricultural users in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico. Funding also supports river management, well inventory, drainage control, protection of endangered species and their habitats, and land use management activities. The increase is primarily for necessary maintenance and upgrades on aging well fields, drainage, and conveyance systems.

Other Projects and Programs

The 2016 budget also includes funds for numerous smaller projects and programs that further the mission of Reclamation throughout the 17 western States. Though each of these projects may constitute a relatively small portion of Reclamation's budget, together they amount to \$152.9 million and provide critical services to thousands of individuals, farmers, municipalities, and industries throughout the arid West.

APPROPRIATION: San Joaquin Restoration Fund^{1/}

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	[26,000]	[32,000]	35,000	+35,000

Program Highlights

San Joaquin Restoration Fund

Reclamation proposes \$35.0 million of current funds, a \$3.0 million increase over the 2015 enacted level, for the San Joaquin Restoration Fund in 2016. Funding in 2015 and prior years has been in the Water and Related Resources account under the Central Valley Project, Friant Division. Providing the funds in the San Joaquin Restoration Fund will highlight and enhance transparency in handling these funds. The increase will primarily be used for seepage management projects, realty actions on seepage-impacted properties, and Friant-Kern and Madera Canal Capacity Restoration projects. The realty actions on seepage-impacted properties are a key component of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program's America's Great Outdoors activities.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Water Rights Settlements^{1/}

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act	[4,664]	[3,000]	6,000	+6,000
Crow Tribe Rights Settlement Act	[7,500]	[2,000]	12,772	+12,772
Navajo Gallup Water Supply	[60,497]	[81,000]	89,663	+89,663
Taos Indian Water Rights Settlement Act	[4,000]	[4,000]	4,048	+4,048
White Mountain Apache Tribe				
Water Rights Quantification Act	[2,000]	[0]	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	[78,661]	[90,000]	112,483	+112,483

Program Highlights

Indian Water Rights Settlements

In 2016, Reclamation proposes to establish an Indian Water Rights Settlements account to assure continuity in the construction of the authorized projects and to highlight and enhance transparency in handling the construction funds.

^{1/} The amounts displayed in brackets are provided for comparative purposes only as these amounts were appropriated in different accounts for 2014 and 2015.

Program Highlights
Indian Water Rights Settlements (continued)

Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act

Funds are provided to plan, design, and construct a regional water system, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. The system will divert and distribute water to the Pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and San Ildefonso, and the Santa Fe County water utility; and include treatment, transmission, storage and distribution facilities, and well fields to meet water delivery requirements.

Crow Tribe Rights Settlement Act

Reclamation will serve as the lead agency to implement the two major components of the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act. Reclamation will rehabilitate and improve the Crow Irrigation Project under which Reclamation will carry out activities needed to rehabilitate and improve the water diversion and delivery features of the CIP. Reclamation will also design and construct a municipal, rural, and industrial system under which Reclamation will plan, design, and construct the water diversion and delivery features of the municipal, industrial, and rural water system, in accordance with one or more agreements between the Secretary and the Tribe.

Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project

Funds will be used to continue oversight, management, coordination, and construction on several reaches on both the San Juan Lateral and the Cutter Lateral. Funding also will provide for design data collection, design, rights-of-way acquisitions, and environmental and cultural resources compliance activities for remaining project features.

Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act

Funds are provided to begin the planning and design of potential mutual benefit projects and to provide grants to non-tribal entities to minimize adverse impacts on the Pueblo's water resources by pumping future non-Indian groundwater away from the Pueblo's Buffalo Pasture; and implement resolution of a dispute over the allocation of certain surface water flows between the Pueblo and non-Indian irrigation water rights owners in the community of Arroyo Seco Ariba.

White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act

For the construction of the Rural Water System, the White Mountain Apache (Arizona) settlement is authorized to use only the permanent funds made available under the Act, therefore, no current funding is requested in 2016.

APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	60,000	58,500	59,500	+1,000

APPROPRIATION: Reclamation Loan Program Account

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	-500	0	+500

APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat	33,052	46,834	43,428	-3,406
Fish and Wildlife Resources Mgmt.....	12,390	10,161	6,100	-4,061
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	45,442	56,995	49,528	-7,467

Program Highlights

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

The 2016 budget includes \$43.4 million for Fish and Wildlife Resources Habitat and \$6.1 million for Fish and Wildlife Resources Management. Funds are provided for wildlife restoration, water management, and conservation activities. Funds will be used on high priority projects including completion of a state-of-the-art fish screen at an existing unscreened 400 cfs diversion from the Sacramento River, fish passage projects in Sacramento River Basin tributaries, floodplain restoration in the Central Valley, the creation of spawning and rearing habitat, refuge water acquisition and conveyance, and juvenile salmon survival assessments. This project provides funding for restoration actions on the Trinity and San Joaquin Rivers which are two key components of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	37,000	37,000	37,000	0

Program Highlights

California Bay-Delta Restoration

Funds are provided for the following program activities: \$1.7 million for Renewed Federal-State Partnership; \$7.2 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use; and \$28.1 million for Habitat Restoration. These program activities are based on the Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta issued December 22, 2009.