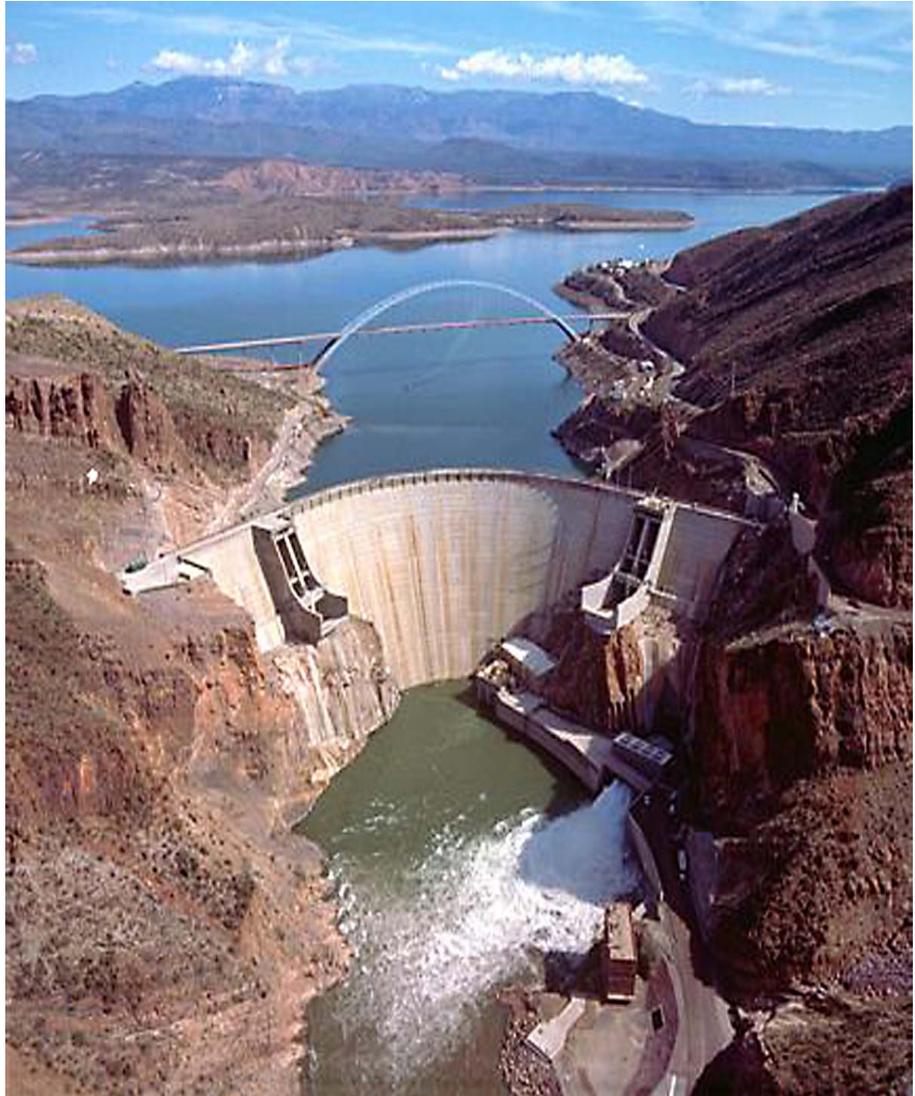


Salt River Project

Roosevelt Habitat Conservation Plan

2003 Annual Report



February 1, 2004

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I. INTRODUCTION

In February 2003, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544, 87 Stat. 884), as amended, to Salt River Project (SRP) for southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) (“flycatcher”), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) (“cuckoo”), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*). The activity covered by the ITP is the continued operation by SRP of Roosevelt Dam and Lake up to an elevation of 2,151’. The ITP is conditioned upon SRP’s implementation of the Roosevelt Habitat Conservation Plan (“Roosevelt HCP”) (Salt River Project 2002).

The Roosevelt HCP provides measures to minimize and mitigate incidental take of the four species listed above “to the maximum extent practicable and ensures that incidental take will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of these species in the wild” (FWS 2002). Mitigation efforts focus primarily on the acquisition and management of riparian habitat. Additional habitat conservation measures include the protection and management of habitat at Roosevelt Lake, acquisition of water rights for maintenance of riparian habitat and acquisition of buffer lands to benefit riparian habitat.

SRP submits this Annual Report to the FWS, Bureau of Reclamation (“Reclamation”) and the Tonto Basin District Office of the Tonto National Forest (“TNF”) as part of the reporting requirements of the Roosevelt HCP. The report covers all activities relating to the Roosevelt HCP from November 1, 2002 through November 1, 2003, including management activities, monitoring results, status reports and future action items on mitigation properties.

II. ROOSEVELT LAKE AREA

A. Summary of Reservoir Operations – February through October 2003

The greatest influence upon reservoir operations at Roosevelt this past year has been the continuing drought affecting the North American continent. The Southwest, and Arizona in particular, remain firmly in its grasp. Fully 7 of the last 8 years have been drier than normal. Since 1996, only 1998 has produced above normal precipitation. For the Water Year ending on September 30, 2003, the watershed providing runoff to Roosevelt Lake received just 75% of normal precipitation.

EL NINO RETURNED: Tropical Pacific El Nino conditions once again were present this past winter season and disrupted weather patterns all around the globe. In Arizona, El Nino winters bring normal to above normal precipitation nearly 85% of

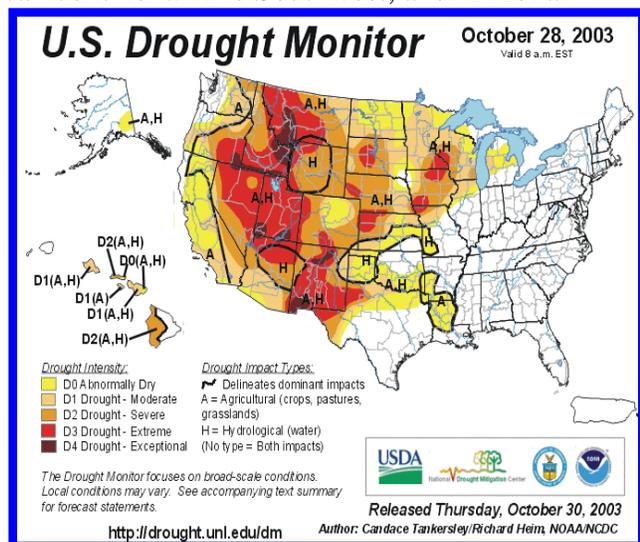


Figure 1. U.S. Drought Monitor

time. Unfortunately, that means that 15% of El Nino winters can still be dry. Arizona did turn wet this past mid-winter to spring but the amount of precipitation brought only temporarily drought relief.

Figure 2. Cumulative Watershed Precipitation, Roosevelt Lk

Throughout Arizona the winter season produced more precipitation than all of the previous water year. Spring runoff of 381,000 acre feet into Roosevelt was 7-times the previous year, but still only 90% of normal.

Nevertheless, the increase in runoff over the previous year did allow storage at the dam to increase from a low of 13% on February 1 at elevation 2043.60 feet to a high of 31% at an elevation of 2078.38 feet on May 24, 2003. On October 31, 2003, the storage at the facility is 29% at an elevation of 2074.98 feet.

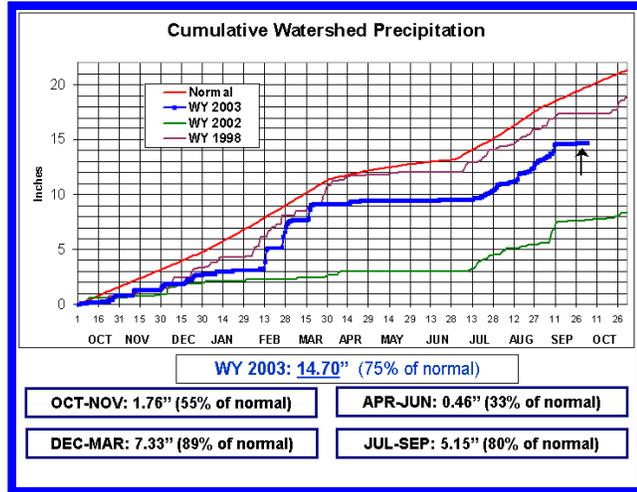
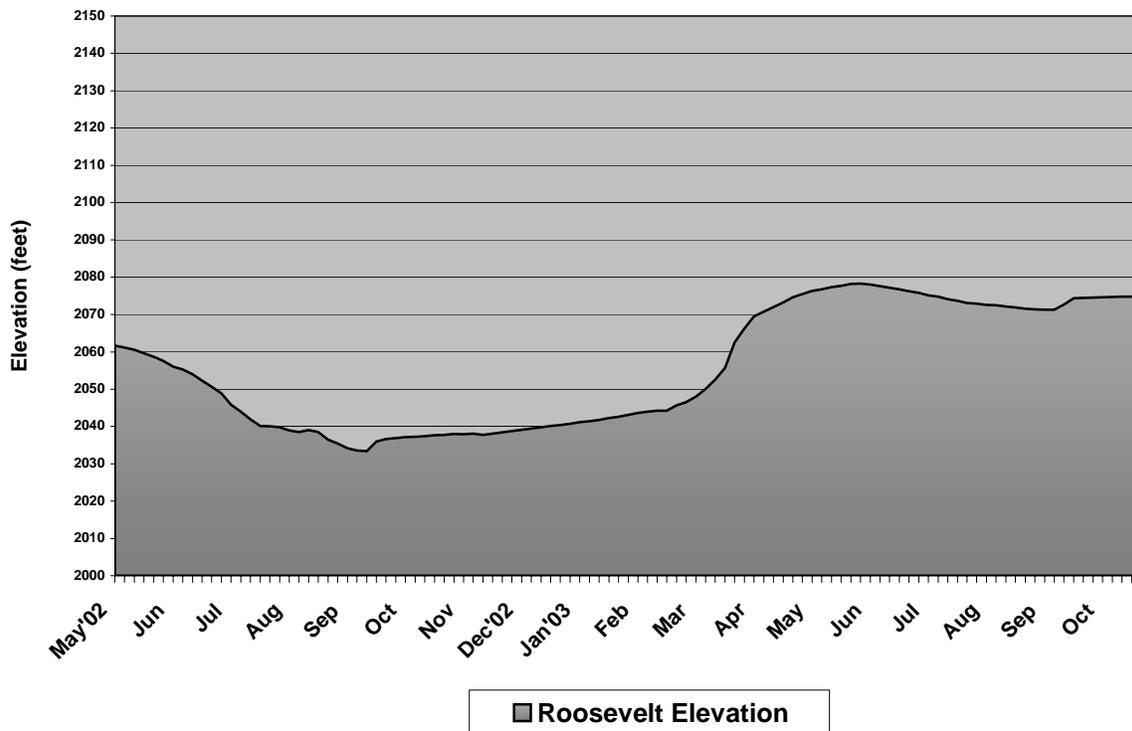


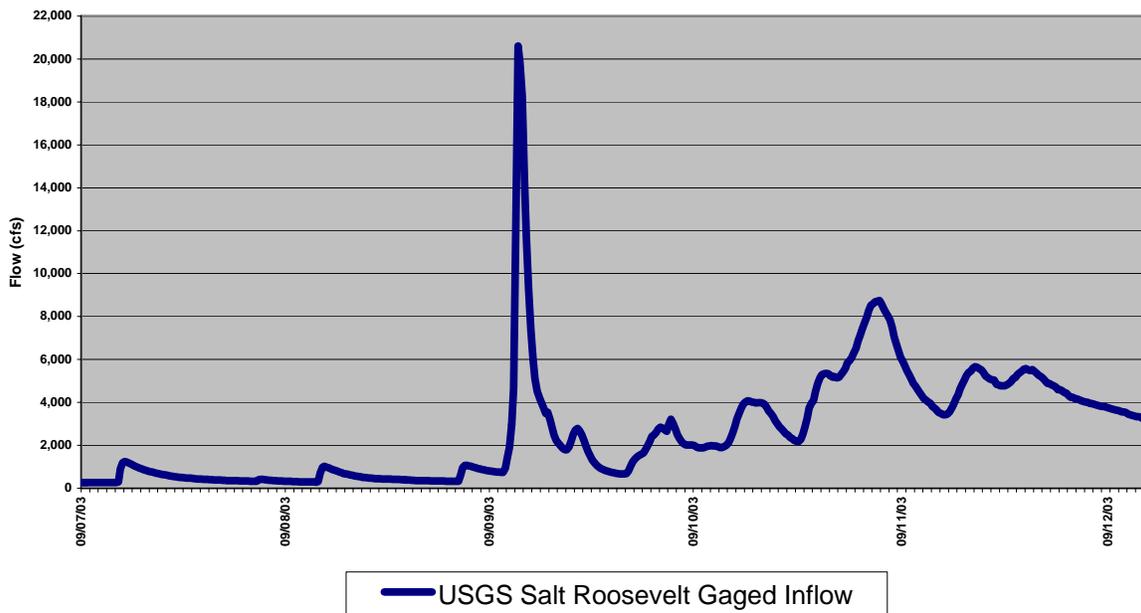
Figure 3. Actual Roosevelt Elevations



Total inflow to the dam for the February through October period measured approximately 470,000 acre feet. Total release from the dam for meeting water demand in the Phoenix metropolitan area was less than 120,000 acre feet. This is an unusually small number than what is typical.

UNUSUAL EVENT: There was only one unusual hydrologic event to affect the dam and lake area this season. On September 9th, a series of thunderstorms formed repeatedly over the Pinto Creek and upper Salt arm of the reservoir. In just a few hours over 10 inches of rain were reported. The resulting runoff and flash flooding was dramatic but of short duration. The instantaneous peak flow into Roosevelt measured at the Salt River at Roosevelt gage site was nearly 21,000 cubic feet per second. Flow prior to the event was around 1,000 cfs. In the week following the storm event, the reservoir storage increased by 28,000 acre-feet and increased in elevation by 2.9 vertical feet.

Figure 4. Roosevelt September 9th, 2003 Event



END OF REPORTING PERIOD: At this time, Roosevelt Lake is in its typical winter shutdown mode. Again, the current elevation is 2074.98 feet as of 10/31/03. If normal or less runoff conditions result this coming season, releases will not be made from the reservoir again until mid-May 2004.

B. ITP Compliance Monitoring

The Roosevelt HCP states that SRP will periodically collect and evaluate information on occupied habitats and population status of flycatchers, rails, cuckoos and bald eagles at Roosevelt Lake to monitor compliance with the ITP. Vegetation monitoring is to be conducted to ensure that adaptive management thresholds or permit limits are not exceeded. In addition,

populations of flycatchers, cuckoos and rails will be monitored for ITP compliance and to identify long-term trends using appropriate field survey techniques or protocols.

1. VEGETATION MONITORING AT ROOSEVELT

Bureau of Reclamation is required to monitor riparian vegetation at Roosevelt through 2006.

If more than three (3) acres of cattail marsh habitat exists below elevation 2151' in 2004, SRP will conduct monitoring of reservoir impacts to cattail marsh habitat, using a helicopter, to determine permit compliance.

2. BIRD SPECIES MONITORING AT ROOSEVELT

a. SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER SURVEYS

2003 Survey Results

In 2003, Reclamation provided funding to AGFD biologists to survey the Roosevelt Lake area. Surveys were conducted according to the current flycatcher survey protocol (Sogge et. al 1997). Additional work was conducted at Roosevelt by U.S. Geological Survey biologists who banded flycatchers for tracking and identification purposes (Paxton, pers. comm. 2003).

Preliminary AGFD data from Roosevelt Lake show there were a total of approximately 139 territories: 115 at the Salt River inflow and 24 at the Tonto Creek inflow (Smith, pers. comm. 2003). Simple nest success was approximately 65.1 percent at the Salt River and 59.3 at Tonto Creek, with a combined success rate for the two sites of 63.9 percent (Id.). AGFD preliminarily reported seven nests as being parasitized by brown-headed cowbirds and no cowbird trapping had been conducted this year (Id.).

2004 Surveys

Reclamation will monitor flycatcher populations at Roosevelt in 2004.

Table 1. Comparison of flycatcher numbers and nesting success in the Roosevelt Lake area.

Roosevelt Lake: Salt River	2002	2003
Territories	119	115
Adults	218	219
Pairs	98	105
Nests	60	106
Percent Nesting Success	6	65.1
Roosevelt Lake: Tonto Creek		
Territories	27	24
Adults	54	46
Pairs	27	22
Nests	16	27
Nesting Success	0	59.3

Source: AGFD S.W. Willow Flycatcher Survey and Nest Monitoring Report (Smith et. al. 2003) and Smith, Dockens, and Woodward (pers. comm. 2003).

b. YUMA CLAPPER RAIL SURVEYS

2003 Survey Results

In 2003, the Arizona Game and Fish Department conducted Yuma clapper rail surveys at the Tonto Creek inflow to Roosevelt Lake using 2000 survey protocols (Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000). This is the same area where a rail was detected in 2002. No rails were detected during 2003 surveys (Memorandum to L. Fitzpatrick, FWS 2003).

2004 Surveys

SRP will coordinate with AGFD on monitoring rails at Roosevelt Lake in 2004. If AGFD decides not to conduct monitoring at the Tonto inflow location, SRP will perform the survey work.

c. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO SURVEYS

2003 Survey Results

SRP contracted with the Colorado Plateau Field Station at Northern Arizona University to conduct cuckoo monitoring at Roosevelt Lake and the Adobe Preserve (DeNormandie Property, aka PZ Ranch) on the San Pedro River during the 2003 breeding season. The draft report is incorporated as Appendix C. The following is a summary of survey results from the report (Johnson et al. 2003).

Ten sites were surveyed: 8 at Roosevelt Lake and 2 on the San Pedro River. The sites on the Tonto Creek arm of Roosevelt Lake are labeled A-Cross Road South 1, A-Cross Road South, Orange Peel Campground 1, and Orange Peel Campground. Sites on the Salt arm of Roosevelt Lake are labeled Northshore, Lakeshore, Shangri-La and Old Salt. Sites on the San Pedro River are labeled Adobe Preserve and Cook's Lake.

Surveys were conducted 5 different times during the 2003 breeding season and a total of 26 detections were made of cuckoos. Table 2 lists the time span for each visit and the total number of detections per visit. Appendix C lists all of the sites and dates each site was surveyed along with the data recorded for each detection.

The number of detections gradually increased from the first visit and peaked on the fourth visit, during the second half of July (7/19 to 7/26). Detections dropped-off sharply from this peak, on the next (5th) visit, with the lowest number of detections/visit of the entire season (2 detections).

Six sites (out of 8) had detections at Roosevelt Lake during 2003. The 2 sites with no detections were A-Cross Road South-1 and Orange Peel Campground. Among the sites that did have detections, detections were not evenly distributed across sites. Three sites had detections during only one visit. These were: A-Cross Road South, Old Salt, and Orange Peel Campground-1. The Lakeshore site had the greatest number of detections of the season, eight, and also had the most consistent detections across visits.

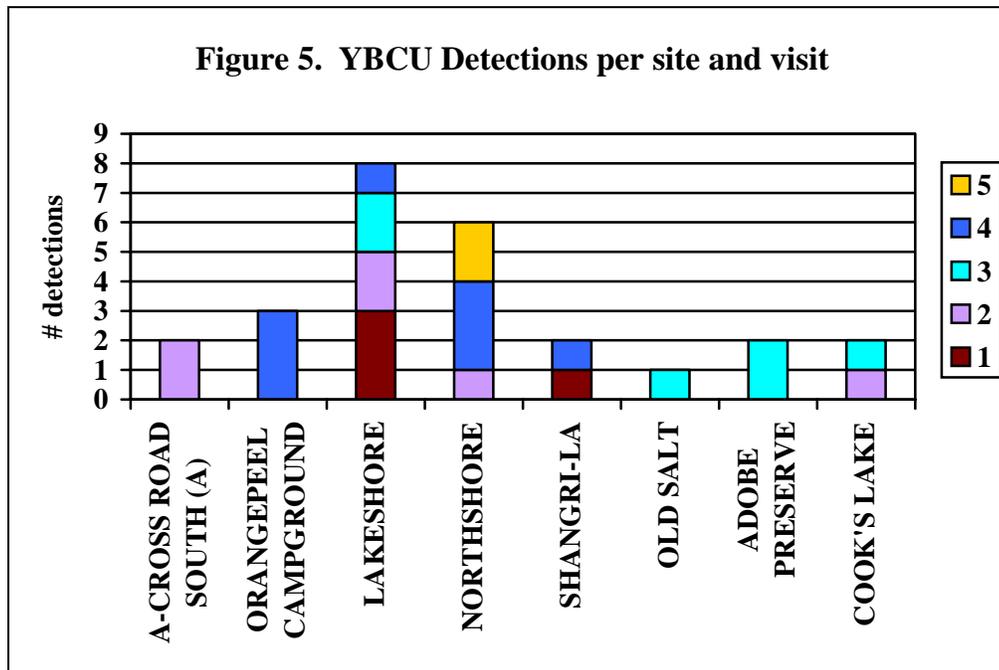
The spatial distribution of cuckoo detections for the Tonto Creek inflow is shown in Appendix C. The A-Cross Road detections all occurred on one day during survey two; there were no further detections in this area on subsequent visits. Likewise, all the detections at Orange Peel Campground-1 occurred during a single survey day during visit 4 and at least two of these were thought to be the same individual. Thus, although

cuckoos were detected within the Tonto Creek inflow area, it did not have consistent detections throughout the breeding season.

Table 2. Yellow-billed cuckoo survey dates and detections. (For a complete list of sites and the dates they were surveyed see Appendix C.)

VISIT #	DATE SPAN (03)	# YBCU DETECTIONS
1	6/8-6/15	4
2	6/24-7/1	6
3	7/6-7/14	6
4	7/19-7/26	8
5	8/3-8/10	2
		26 = Total

At the upper reach of the Salt River inflow, the Old Salt site had only one detection all season on the third survey visit. The next site downriver, Shangri-la, had one detection during the first survey and one on the fourth. Further downstream, the Lakeshore and Northshore sites, which are across the river from each other, had the greatest number of detections and the most consistent detections across visits of the entire Roosevelt Lake area. Lakeshore, in particular, had the most consistent detections; they were detected on the first through the fourth visits.



From Johnson et al. 2003

Researchers attempted to locate and follow all detected cuckoos after a survey was completed. During these extended observations, only solitary cuckoos were found; there were no obvious pairs at any of the sites. Also, no active cuckoo nests were found.

2004 Surveys

SRP will survey cuckoo populations at Roosevelt in 2004, unless a complete fill occurs during that year. Surveyors will follow the same protocol used in 2003 in order to establish the number of cuckoos and areas occupied by cuckoos at Roosevelt. If a complete fill should occur in 2004, subsequent surveys will not be conducted until 2006.

d. BALD EAGLE SURVEYS

SRP is not required to monitor bald eagle populations at and near Roosevelt Lake. Instead, SRP's support for the bald eagle program through AGFD and the Southwest Bald Eagle Management Program takes several forms.

First, SRP provides a helicopter and pilot for use by AGFD biologists in doing their annual winter count in early January and their nest surveys throughout the nesting and fledging season. SRP has pledged helicopter time costing \$10,000 per year, and calendar 2003 has exceeded this amount.

Second, SRP provides a \$13,000 annual payment to AGFD: \$8,000 for support of the Department's Nest Watch program, and \$5,000 for nest survey data preparation and publication. SRP made its annual payment in April 2003.

Finally, SRP contributes staff time for occasional special needs. This year SRP cartographers are working for AGFD on an update to the Arizona bald eagle nest atlas, and SRP is providing design assistance for an AGFD pamphlet warning the public on the dangers of monofilament fishing line to eagles and other wildlife.

SRP is not required to report on bald eagle populations at Roosevelt Lake. For more detailed information on bald eagle populations at Roosevelt Lake and across the state, the reader should refer to the Arizona Game and Fish Departments annual summary reports for the Arizona Bald Eagle Nestwatch Program and Bald Eagle Nest Surveys.

C. Tonto Protection Officer

The Roosevelt HCP requires that, within 1.5 years of ITP issuance, SRP will negotiate a memorandum of understanding with the Tonto National Forest (TNF) to provide funding for a Forest Protection Officer. Based on the ITP issuance date of February 2003, the agreement must be in place by August 2004.

SRP has been working with the TNF to develop and complete an agreement that would provide for the transfer of funds to accomplish the work outlined in the Roosevelt HCP (page 142). A draft scope of work was sent to Greg Beatty, FWS, for review in August 2003. Modifications were made to the scope of work based on Beatty's comments. On October 10, 2003, the draft agreement, which includes the scope of work, was sent to the TNF for their review.

D. Rockhouse Riparian Planting and Created Wetland Project

As part of the Roosevelt HCP, SRP will develop a 20-acre pilot project to establish and manage riparian vegetation suitable for the listed and candidate species encompassed by the Roosevelt HCP on the Salt River arm of Roosevelt Lake just above the point of inflow of the Salt River.

The Rockhouse site was selected as the preferred location for this project on the basis of having a combination of soils, topography and feasibility of water delivery best suited for the establishment of cottonwoods and willows. The project will entail establishment of at least 15 acres of Fremont cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), Goodding's willows (*Salix gooddingii*), and coyote willows (*Salix exigua*). Also, two 2.5-acre wetlands dominated by cattail and other emergents will be created.

The project will receive water from the Salt River via a ditch that historically diverted water from an existing diversion dam across the Salt River. The general engineering approach to provide water to the pilot project will be to rehabilitate the existing diversion and conveyance facilities, including lining the ditch with concrete from the diversion dam to the edge of the pilot project. On the planting site, the irrigation ditch will serve as the main distribution ditch to deliver water to the plantings. Turnouts from the main distribution ditch will be used to flood the riparian vegetation and fill the wetlands. The planted area will be fenced with barbed-wire fencing to protect vegetation from trespass grazing and recreationists.

Cottonwood and willow poles and container-grown plants will be used to establish riparian vegetation on the site. The wetland will be planted with a variety of emergent vegetation, including cattails. The site will be planted over two growing seasons with at least one-half the vegetation being planted in early spring of 2004 and the remainder in winter/spring 2005.

Through October 2003, SRP has completed the following tasks in preparation for this planting:

- Presentation of draft project design to Reclamation, FWS and AGFD
- Finalized engineering design
- Submitted a 404 permit application
- Awarded a contract to Native Resources Int'l. to harvest and grow 400 Fremont cottonwoods in 1-gallon containers
- Developed a contract plan and sent a Request for Proposals for planting cottonwoods, willows and wetland plants, and for monitoring plant health and survival after planting.
- Began the process to receive a license agreement from Reclamation to construct the project on BOR fee land.

Site construction is scheduled to begin in December 2003. Planting of cottonwoods and willows is scheduled for March 2004. Planting of wetland plants will be coordinated with the initial filling of wetland ponds and is scheduled to occur in April 2004.

III. STATUS OF MITIGATION PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

A. Summary Tables

Table 4. Summary of acquisition status as of October 31, 2003

Total acreage requirement:	2250 (acres)	
	Habitat	Other
Phase 1 (March 1, 2003)	500	250
Phase 2 (September 1, 2004)	500	250
Phase 3 (March 1, 2006)	500	250
Phase 1 Requirement (complete)	500	250
Acquired through October 2003	567	386
Excess carryover to Phase 2	67	(136)
Phase 2 Requirement	500	250
Less carryover	67	136
Acquisition in process	122	---
Phase 2 Need (requirement less carryover and acreage in escrow)	311	114
Phase 3 Requirement	500	250
Total Acres Needed for Completion	833	364

Table 5. Detailed status of mitigation through Phase 2

Item	Habitat (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)
Required by 9/1/04 (through Phase 2)	1,000	500	1,500
Already Acquired			
San Pedro Preserve (USBR)	403	220	623
DeNormandie	54	77	131
Stambaugh	30	65	95
Skeen	80	24	104
In Process			
Beta Ventures	122	---	122
Phase 2 Acres Needed	311	114	425
In Progress			
Rockhouse Project	10	---	10
Tonto Forest Protection Officer	---	300	300
Remainder Needed by 9/1/04	301¹	(186)¹	115¹

¹ Other Measures mitigation may be used to satisfy the total mitigation requirement through Phase 2, or the balance can be applied toward the remaining 250 acres of Other Mitigation that must be completed by the end of the third phase of mitigation. However, when the mitigation is complete (by 3/1/2006), at least 1,500 acres of Habitat Acquisition must be completed by SRP.

B. Descriptions of Acquired Properties

1. SAN PEDRO RIVER

Adobe Preserve North (formerly DeNormandie Property)

Purchased from:	DeNormandie
Close of escrow:	9/27/03
Total acreage:	153 acres
Estimated riparian acreage:	54 acres in San Pedro River
Additional acreage:	98.7 acres
Estimated water rights transfer credits:	77 acres
Status of Management plan & Baseline inventory:	Completed

Black's Farm (formerly Stambaugh Property)

Purchased from:	Stambaugh
Close of escrow:	1/10/03
Total acreage:	137 acres
Estimated riparian acreage:	30 acres in Aravaipa Creek
Estimated water rights transfer credits:	65 acres
Status of Management plan and Baseline inventory:	Due 1/10/04

Spirit Hollow Preserve (formerly Skeen Property)

Purchased from:	Skeen
Close of escrow – Lots 2, 3, 4:	7/28/03
Close of escrow – Lot 5:	8/31/04
Total acreage:	100 acres
Estimated riparian acreage:	80 acres in San Pedro River
Estimated buffer credits:	24 acres
Status of Management plan and Baseline inventory:	Due 7/28/04

2. VERDE RIVER

Beta Ventures Property

Purchased from:	Beta Ventures
Close of escrow:	Targeted for January 2004
Total acreage:	~122 acres in Verde River
Estimated riparian acreage:	Not yet calculated
Estimated water rights transfer credits:	Not yet calculated
Status of Management plan and Baseline inventory:	Due one year after COE

IV. MITIGATION PROPERTIES – Monitoring and Management

A. San Pedro River

1. ADOBE PRESERVE NORTH (FORMERLY DENORMANDIE PROPERTY)

Monitoring:

Flycatcher Surveys: In 2003, AGFD biologists were funded by Reclamation to conduct surveys for flycatchers on this property. Preliminary data from AGFD show there were a total of about 17 flycatcher territories identified within the riparian corridor on the property (Woodward, pers. comm.. 2003). Because AGFD surveys the entire riparian corridor from Cook's Lake (to the north) to the confluence of Aravaipa Creek (to the south), and because there are no fences delineating properties in this section of the river, AGFD was unable to specifically identify the number of adults, pairs and nests on SRP's property alone.

Cuckoo Surveys: SRP contracted with the Colorado Plateau Field Station at Northern Arizona University to conduct cuckoo monitoring at the Adobe Preserve (DeNormandie Property, aka PZ Ranch) on the San Pedro River during the 2003 breeding season. The

final report is incorporated as Appendix C. See Table 2 and Figure 5 above in the section on *Cuckoo Surveys* at Roosevelt Lake.

The spatial distribution of sites along the lower San Pedro River is shown in Appendix C. Cuckoos were not detected at either site on the first visit. There was one detection at Cook's Lake on the second visit; on the third visit there were detections at both the Cook's Lake site and the Adobe Preserve site (Johnson et al. 2003). Cuckoos were detected in both riparian vegetation and shrubby mesquites adjacent to the riparian corridor.

Management:

The Baseline Inventory and Management Plan have been completed for this property. Three primary management issues were identified during the planning process. Those issues relate to (1) boundary fencing, (2) sever and transfer of water rights and (3) restoration of upland fields.

Boundary fencing: SRP intends to fence the property boundary to exclude human and livestock trespass from the property. The entire upland boundary is fenced and a cattle guard and locked gate are installed on the entrance road. It was our intention to fence the boundary within the riparian corridor at the end of the flycatcher and cuckoo breeding and nesting season. This timeframe would coincide with the end of monsoon season when the riverbed tends to be dry. However, preliminary data from AGFD indicated that the fence line would cut right through riparian vegetation that supported numerous flycatcher territories in 2003.

SRP evaluated several options and decided to approach the adjacent landowner, ASARCO, to request some type of lease agreement to extend the fence line directly across the river bottom. This alignment would minimize the impact to flycatcher and cuckoo habitat and would reduce the total amount of fencing within the river bottom. SRP is currently in negotiations with ASARCO and the grazing lessee, Paul Smith, on this matter.

Water rights: Groundwater pumping from the two wells on the property will be significantly reduced to increase stream flow and groundwater levels. SRP intends to transfer the majority of the water rights to an instream flow use for wildlife purposes in the amount of approximately 863 acre-feet per year.

Prior to completion of the water rights transfer, SRP may choose to use irrigation water from one of the sub-flow wells. The purpose would be to provide supplemental water for native plant restoration on the abandoned agricultural fields.

Restoration of upland fields: Portions of the abandoned agricultural fields on the river terrace are naturally converting to mesquite shrub lands. Where the water table is shallow, mesquite trees are developing. Other areas remain largely denuded of all but non-native weed species, such as prickly-poppy, field bindweed, buffalo gourd, datura, horehound, Russian thistle, puncture vine and Bermuda grass. These areas of the property have suffered disturbance for decades and have most recently been heavily grazed.

SRP will take a long-term approach to recover the vegetation on these fields. Our objective is to return the area to a non-phreatophytic vegetation community dominated by native plants that are appropriate to this position in the landscape. Preliminary efforts will

focus on re-establishing native grasses and forbs. SRP will continue to evaluate best methods and appropriate species for restoration. Some options that will be considered include:

- the use of short-term irrigation from one of the groundwater wells on the property
- use of dryland permaculture techniques using swales to catch rainwater and seeding prior to the rainy seasons
- adding fertilizer, mulch or mycorrhizal fungi to the soil to enhance germination and growth
- mowing and weeding to reduce competition by exotics

2. BLACK'S FARM (FORMERLY STAMBAUGH PROPERTY)

Monitoring:

This property is comprised of 101 acres of agricultural fields and 36 acres of riparian scrub-shrub in Aravaipa Creek. No biological monitoring was conducted for flycatchers or cuckoos because suitable habitat has not developed yet on the property.

Management:

This property was purchased for the primary purpose of severing and transferring the water rights to instream flow for wildlife purposes. When the transfer is complete, the irrigation well will be abandoned and only the domestic well will be retained for use.

When this property was purchased, the agricultural fields were being cultivated with a rotation of wheat and cotton. Left fallow, these fields would quickly become covered with weeds, such as bindweed and tumbleweed. To prevent this from occurring, SRP is seeding the fields with a native grass/forb seed mix comprised of the following species:

Arizona cottontop	Sideoats grama
Cane bluestem	Purple three-awn
Plains bristlegrass	Vine mesquite
Alkali sacaton	Globemallow
Sand dropseed	Four-wing saltbush
Pima pappus grass	Desert bailey

Grasses will be irrigated until the sever and transfer of water rights has been completed, a time frame of approximately two years.

No management actions are planned for the acreage that lies within Aravaipa Creek at this time.

3. SPIRIT HOLLOW PRESERVE (FORMERLY SKEEN PROPERTY)

Monitoring:

Flycatcher Surveys: In 2003, AGFD biologists were funded by Reclamation to conduct surveys for flycatchers on this property. Preliminary data from AGFD show there were a total of 6 flycatcher territories, 6 pairs and 5 nests located within the riparian corridor on the property (Dockens, pers. comm. 2003).

Cuckoo Surveys: No cuckoo surveys were conducted on this property in 2003 because the complete acquisition of this property was not completed until August 2003.

Management:

High flows in the San Pedro River in August destroyed boundary fencing that stretched across the river bottom. SRP crews repaired and replaced the boundary fence during the week of September 29, 2003.

If other properties are not acquired in this area, SRP will need to open an access road to the property from Redington Road. SRP retained an easement along the north boundary fence line for this purpose. Because this easement cuts through the mesquite bosque, SRP would prefer to find an alternative solution for permanent access.

Management efforts for next year: By August 2004, SRP will complete a baseline inventory of the property and develop a management report based on an evaluation of inventory data and property conditions.

B. Verde River

1. BETA VENTURES PROPERTY

Monitoring:

No formal monitoring activities occurred in 2003. The property was not acquired until November 2003. However, Mark Sogge, U.S. Geological Survey, conducted two surveys of the property on June 10 and June 24, 2003 and found two flycatcher territories on the property. SRP will be conducting both flycatcher and cuckoo surveys of the property in 2004.

Management:

Once acquired, SRP will complete a baseline inventory of the property and develop a management plan based on an evaluation of inventory data and property conditions.

C. Projected Monitoring Activities for 2004 – Mitigation Properties

SRP will coordinate 2004 flycatcher and cuckoo survey and monitoring activities with Reclamation and AGFD. SRP is required to conduct population surveys for flycatchers and cuckoos at the Adobe Preserve and Spirit Hollow Preserve on the San Pedro River, and at the Beta Ventures property on the Verde River in 2004. Any properties acquired prior to the 2004 breeding and nesting season will also be surveyed.

V. OTHER MEASURES

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Project

In August 2001, SRP began discussions with the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation (FMYN) regarding a possible joint venture to conserve and restore riparian habitat along the Verde River on FMYN lands just above the confluence with the Salt River. FMYN expressed interest in pursuing an approach to riparian restoration as part of maintaining the community's cultural and environmental heritage. SRP's primary interest is directed

at increasing the number of potential nesting trees for bald eagle and generally improving bald eagle habitat along the lower Verde River.

SRP met with representatives from FMYN several times over the past year to develop a scope of work for the project. Primary contacts have been Harrilene Yazzie, Director of Environmental Services, and Paul Boothe, Water Quality Manager. A maximum of \$200,000 will be granted to FMYN by SRP to accomplish the tasks outlined in the scope of work. The project scope was reviewed by Greg Beatty, FWS, and modifications were made based on his comments.

A draft grant agreement was drafted by SRP's Legal Department and was sent to FMYN for their review on October 6, 2003.

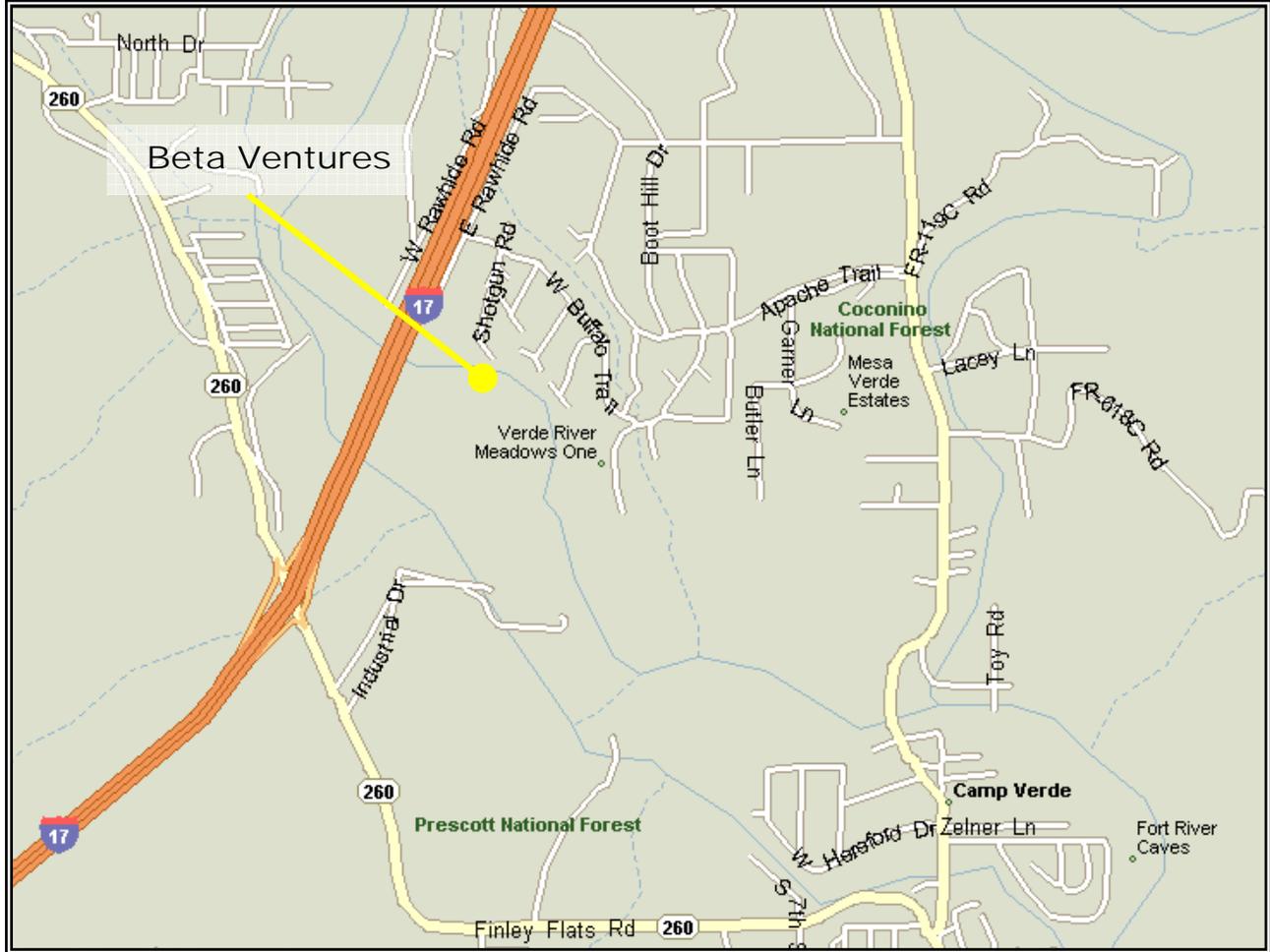
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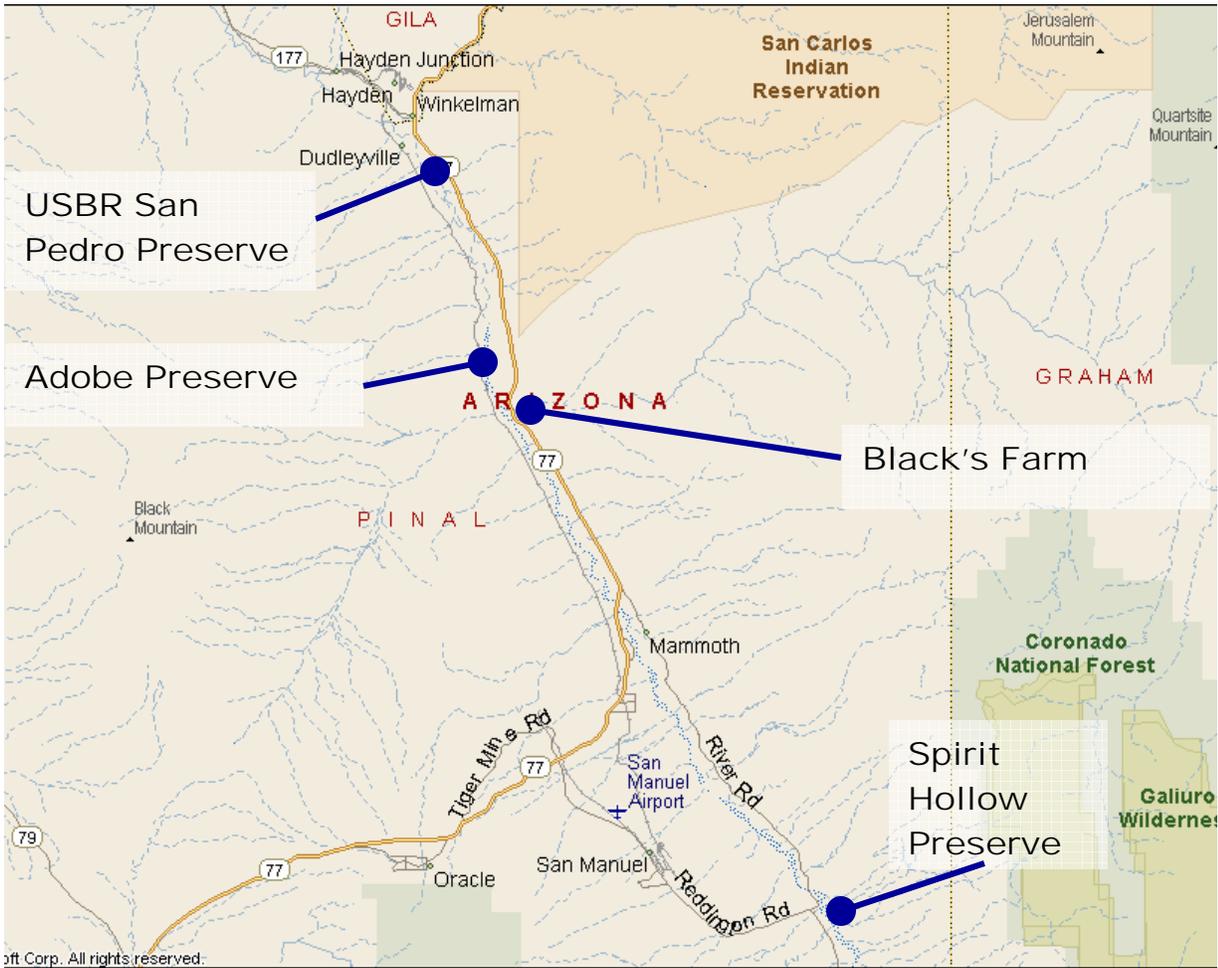
APPENDIX A

General location maps of mitigation land acquisitions

VERDE RIVER:



SAN PEDRO RIVER:



APPENDIX B

***Yellow-Billed Cuckoo Distribution and Abundance, Habitat Requirements and
Breeding Ecology on Roosevelt Lake and the Lower San Pedro.***

2003