

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

**WY 2025 Recapture of San Joaquin River Restoration Flows at Patterson Irrigation District  
and/or Banta-Carbona Irrigation District**

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# Finding of No Significant Impact

## Background

In 1988, a coalition of environmental groups, led by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), filed a lawsuit challenging the renewal of long-term water service contracts between the United States and Central Valley Project Friant Division. After more than 18 years of litigation, *NRDC, et al., v. Kirk Rodgers, et al.*, a settlement was reached (Settlement). On September 31, 2006, the Settling Parties, including NRDC, Friant Water Users Authority (now represented by the Friant Water Authority), and the U.S. Departments of the Interior and Commerce, agreed on the terms and conditions of the Settlement, which was subsequently approved by the U.S. Eastern District Court of California on October 23, 2006. The Settlement establishes two primary goals:

- Restoration Goal – To restore and maintain fish populations in “good condition” in the main stem of the San Joaquin River below Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including naturally reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon and other fish.
- Water Management Goal – To reduce or avoid adverse water supply impacts on all of the Friant Contractors that may result from the Interim Flows and Restoration Flows provided for in the Settlement.

The San Joaquin River Restoration Program (SJRRP) is being implemented in accordance with the Settlement by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW).

Reclamation is proposing to recapture San Joaquin River Restoration Flows (Restoration Flows) at Patterson Irrigation District (PID) and/or Banta-Carbona Irrigation District (BCID) for the purpose of contributing to meeting the Water Management Goal for the period of November 1, 2024 through October 31, 2025. PID is located near the City of Patterson in Stanislaus County, California along the San Joaquin River downstream from the Merced River. BCID is located near the City of Tracy in San Joaquin County, California downstream from the San Joaquin River and Stanislaus River confluence.

Under the proposed action, Reclamation would recapture up to 22,000 acre-feet (AF) of Restoration Flows at PID, up to 30,000 AF of Restoration Flows at BCID, and a combined maximum of up to 45,000 AF total. The amount of Restoration Flows recaptured will be dependent on hydrologic conditions and the availability of Restoration Flows, as well as recapture and conveyance capacity at PID and BCID, and conveyance capacity in the Delta-Mendota Canal. The proposed action is expected to be implemented whenever hydrologic conditions allow for the release of Restoration Flows that become available for recapture at PID and BCID. Reclamation has requested California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) approval for the temporary diversion of Restoration Flows at PID and BCID’s screened diversion facilities on the San Joaquin River for up to one year. Reclamation will subtract the diversion at

BCID from the inflow part of the Net Delta Outflow Index calculation described in the SWRCB Water Right Decision 1641. Recapture of Restoration Flows under the proposed action would not be implemented until SWRCB approval is received.

There will be no expansion of use of PID's or BCID's existing water rights or operations. The areas defined within this proposed action are currently within the Central Valley Project (CVP) place-of-use. PID and BCID will divert Restoration Flows from the San Joaquin River using their existing screened diversion facilities, subject to the availability of capacity in PID and BCID systems. These diverted Restoration Flows will be conveyed through PID and BCID facilities to the Delta-Mendota Canal and then to the San Luis Unit facilities for recirculation to the Friant Contractors.

Reclamation analyzed and disclosed the effects of a similar proposed action in the attached 2016 *One-Year Recapture of San Joaquin River Restoration Flows at Patterson Irrigation District and/or Banta-Carbona Irrigation District Environmental Assessment* (EA). Due to hydrologic and biologic conditions, the proposed action analyzed in the 2016 EA was only implemented from November 9 – 24 in 2016. Reclamation implemented a similar proposed action in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2023 and portions of 2021 and 2022 based on the analysis in the EA and the *Recapture of San Joaquin River Restoration Flows at Patterson Irrigation District and/or Banta-Carbona Irrigation District Finding of No Significant Impact* for each of those years. Due to flood management operations and CVP facility capacity limitations in 2017, the total volume of Restoration Flows recaptured at PID and BCID was approximately 12,300 AF between October 30, 2017, and February 28, 2018. Recapture in 2018 occurred throughout the year and totaled approximately 36,300 AF. Capacity constraints in CVP facilities and irrigation district facilities in addition to Friant flood management operations in the spring and early summer limited recapture in 2019 to approximately 10,500 AF. Conditions in 2020 were similar to 2018, but capacity constraints at the irrigation district facilities limited recapture to approximately 23,000 AF. Extremely dry conditions occurred in 2021 and continued into 2022, which resulted in halting Restoration Flows from June into November of 2021 and April through September of 2022. Recapture in 2021 was only 670 AF, and about 6,200 AF in 2022. Wet conditions returned in 2023, such that capacity constraints in CVP and irrigation district facilities in addition to Friant flood management operations limited recapture from April through July. Approximately 18,500 AF was recaptured in 2023. Conditions in 2024 have been near historic precipitation averages, and recapture from March through September has been about 15,000 AF.

No changes have occurred that would result in additional or more substantial impacts from what was analyzed and disclosed in the 2016 EA. Therefore, Reclamation is proposing to continue implementing the proposed action, as further described in the attached EA, during the 2025 water year.

## Findings

The SJRRP Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Report (PEIS/R) was completed in 2012. The PEIS/R analyzes, at a programmatic level, the potential recapture of Restoration Flows at several diversion locations, including existing facilities at the PID facility between the Tuolumne and Merced River confluences and BCID facility downstream from the Stanislaus confluence. The attached EA was prepared to evaluate, at a project-specific level, the potential

environmental impacts associated with the no action alternative and three action alternatives, including the proposed action. The EA analyzes only the recapture of Restoration Flows. The EA does not analyze the recirculation of recaptured water within CVP facilities, State Water Project facilities, and private facilities of the Friant Contractors, as this was analyzed and disclosed in the April 2013 *Recirculation of Recaptured Water Year 2013-2017 San Joaquin River Restoration Program Flows Environmental Assessment and 2018 Short Term Recirculation of Recaptured San Joaquin River Restoration Program Restoration Flows Finding of No Significant Impact*.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, Reclamation has found that the proposed action of recapturing a total of up to 45,000 AF of SJRRP Restoration Flows at PID and/or BCID in Water Year 2025 is not a major Federal action that would significantly affect the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required.

This finding of no significant impact is based on the following, as further described in the attached EA:

- The proposed action will have no effect on the following resources: air quality, biological resources, climate change and greenhouse gases, agricultural resources, Indian Trust Assets, Indian sacred sites, land use, and environmental justice.
- The recapture and conveyance of Restoration Flows would be implemented only to the extent that doing so would not reduce the ability of PID to meet the water demands of its growers or increase PID's cost of water service consistent with PID's ability and costs to meet those demands. The areas defined within this action are currently within the CVP place-of-use. The portion of flows that would be recaptured at PID and BCID would be minimal in comparison to the availability of flows in the San Joaquin River. Because the recapture at BCID would be deducted from the Vernalis inflow, the proposed action would have no impact on the Net Delta Outflow Index as defined by D-1641. The proposed action would not result in any violations of existing water quality standards or substantial water quality changes that would adversely affect beneficial uses or have substantive impacts on public health. To ensure that the action has no adverse impact on the Restoration Goal, downstream water quality, or fisheries, consistent with Paragraph 16(a)(1), Reclamation will implement a recapture monitoring plan, including monitoring Restoration Flows, lower San Joaquin River flows and water quality. Reclamation will coordinate weekly with PID and BCID, or more frequently during Restoration Flow changes, to forecast and track availability and recapture of Restoration Flows. In support of the Restoration Goal and fisheries, Reclamation will monitor existing flow gauges along the lower San Joaquin River to ensure that recapture is not impacting flow connectivity. In support of downstream water quality, Reclamation will monitor temperature and electrical conductivity at existing San Joaquin River gauges when recapture is taking place. It is reasonable to assume there would be reduced groundwater pumping in the Friant Division districts that receive the recaptured water that would be recirculated.
- The proposed action would be an undertaking as defined in Section 301(7) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and subject to Section 106 review. The actions as described above would not modify existing facilities and would not have the potential to cause effect to historic properties if they are present. The recapture of water as

described would occur through existing facilities or within current water service area boundaries, without modification to existing facilities, construction of new facilities, or change in land use. Thus, the recapture of the Restoration Flows has no potential to cause effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(a)(1).

- The proposed recapture, when added to other actions, would not contribute to significant cumulative increases or decreases in environmental conditions in any resource category.