

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Environmental Assessment

2017 American River Division Interim Water Service Contract Renewal for the City of Roseville

Central California Area Office Folsom, CA



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Mid Pacific Region
Central California Area Office
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Mission Statements

The Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities.

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

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	Acre Feet
AFY	Acre-Feet Per Year
BO	Biological Opinion
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVPIA	Central Valley Project Improvement Act
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
IRC	Interim Renewal Contract
ITA	Indian Trust Assets
LTO	Coordinated Long-term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MFP	Middle Fork Project (owned and operated by PCWA)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
Non-Project	Not Part of the Central Valley Project
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PCWA	Placer County Water Agency
RPAs	Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
SWP	State Water Project
WFA	Sacramento Water Forum Agreement

Section 1 Introduction

In conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate and disclose any potential environmental impacts associated with implementing a 24-month interim renewal contract for Central Valley Project (CVP) water in the amount of 32,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) with the City of Roseville (Roseville).

1.1 Background

On October 30, 1992, the President signed into law the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575) that included Title 34, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). In accordance with Section 3404(c) of the CVPIA, Reclamation proposes to execute an interim water service contract. Interim renewal contracts (IRC) are issued under the authority of the CVPIA to provide a bridge between the expiration of the original long-term water service contracts and the execution of the next long-term water service contracts. The water service contract proposed for interim renewal is for the City of Roseville. Roseville has three IRCs previously executed following the expiration of the previous long-term water service contract. Roseville is one of seven contractors within the American River Division of the CVP.

Section 3409 of the CVPIA required that Reclamation prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) before renewing long-term CVP water service contracts. The PEIS, completed in October 1999, is hereby incorporated by reference. The PEIS analyzed the implementation of all aspects of the CVPIA, contract renewal being one of many programs addressed by this Act. CVPIA Section 3404(c) mandated that upon request all existing CVP contracts be renewed. Implementation of other sections of the CVPIA mandated actions and programs that require modification of previous contract articles or new contract articles to be inserted into renewed contracts. These programs include water measurement requirements (Section 3405(b)), water pricing actions (Section 3405(d)), and water conservation (Section 3405(e)). The PEIS evaluated CVP-wide impacts of long-term contract renewal at a programmatic level. Upon completion of contract renewal negotiations, the local effects of long-term contract renewals at the division level were evaluated in environmental documents that tiered from the PEIS.

Environmental documentation covering long-term renewal of American River Division water service contractors was completed in June 2005 (Reclamation 2005) and is hereby incorporated by reference. This documentation evaluated the effects of renewing long-term contracts for Roseville, Placer County Water

Agency (PCWA), Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), San Juan Water District (SJWD), Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), and East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). The Record of Decision (ROD) for the American River Division long-term renewals was signed on February 28, 2006 (one day prior to the beginning of a new contract year). Three of the seven American River Division contractors, SJWD, EID, and EBMUD were able to execute the long-term contracts prior to the beginning of the new contract year. The remaining Division contractors all had existing contracts in place that allowed for the continued delivery of water in the 2006 water year.

1.1.1 City of Roseville

Roseville has an existing IRC with Reclamation for the delivery of CVP water from Folsom Reservoir. The existing IRC provides for up to 32,000 AFY for municipal and industrial (M&I) uses only. The Roseville service area includes the incorporated city, although two small areas within the city are served by two other water purveyors.

In addition to the IRC, a long-term Warren Act contract was executed with Roseville in November 2006, (expiring in February 2031) to convey up to 30,000 AFY of PCWA Middle Fork Project (MFP) water for diversion at Folsom Reservoir and conveyed through the Folsom Pumping Plant. This Warren Act contract enables Roseville to provide adequate water supplies during peak demand.

In a separate agreement, Roseville conveys up to 4,000 AFY of American River surface water rights held by the SJWD. This water is diverted from Folsom Reservoir through the Folsom Pumping Plant and associated pipelines; Reclamation is not a party to any water purchase agreement between Roseville and SJWD. All water delivered to Roseville is diverted from Folsom Reservoir through the Folsom Pumping Plant and associated pipelines. The water is treated by the Roseville Water Treatment Plant.

Roseville currently operates six groundwater wells, and has plans to construct ten more. The existing wells are capable of delivering a total of approximately 17,500 AFY of water supply if run in full-time. With the construction of the additional wells, Roseville's groundwater facilities would allow for the delivery of up to 43,800 AFY if run on a continuous basis. Roseville's groundwater wells are currently maintained for backup water supply and to improve water supply reliability during drought and emergency conditions (Roseville, 2016).

Roseville's surface water contract entitlements for American River water total 66,000 AFY for direct diversion at Folsom Dam. Additionally, Roseville, as a member of the Sacramento Water Forum, is a signatory to the Water Forum

Agreement¹ (WFA) and has agreed to limit its surface water diversions from the upper American River (upstream of Folsom Dam) to 58,900 AFY during normal/wet years² and 39,800 AFY during drier and driest years³. Per Roseville's contribution to the WFA, Roseville will increase its average and wet year American River diversions from a baseline level of 19,800 AFY to 54,900 AF. In drier years, Roseville will decrease their surface water use from 54,900 AFY to 39,800 AFY and substitute groundwater for surface water along with using reclaimed water for irrigation purposes. Additionally, Roseville will enter into an agreement with PCWA for replacing up to 20,000 AF of water to the American River in drier and driest years, from reoperation of PCWA's MFP reservoirs (Water Forum, 2000).

Roseville has considered numerous methods to reduce the water demand, including conservation and recycling. In 1991, Roseville adopted the Roseville Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan to respond to demand and future drought. Roseville also uses groundwater during dry periods to meet daily peak demands, especially during drought periods. Roseville's participation in the WFA, and access to non-CVP supplies will enable Roseville to meet customer demands in years when CVP allocations are reduced or constrained.

1.2 Action Description

Reclamation proposes to enter into a 24-month IRC with the City of Roseville, an American River contractor, to provide Roseville with an interim CVP contract for up to 32,000 AFY of CVP water for M&I use in Roseville's CVP service area (figure 1). Roseville has three IRCs previously executed following the expiration of the previous long-term water service contract. The Proposed Action is the fourth IRC for Roseville.

¹ The WFA is a purveyor-specific agreement comprised of business and agricultural leaders, citizens groups, environmentalists, water managers, and local governments in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado counties, to provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030; and preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River. This Agreement allows the region to meet its needs in a balanced way through implementation of integrated water management strategies ranging from increased surface water diversion, improving environmental conditions, managing groundwater supplies and meeting customer demands in dry years.

² Years when the projected March through November Unimpaired Inflow into Folsom Reservoir is greater than 1,600,000 AF.

³ Years when the projected March through November Unimpaired Inflow into Folsom Reservoir is less than 1,600,000 AF.

The term of the Roseville IRC would be from March 1, 2017 through February 28, 2019. In the event a new long-term water service contract is executed, the IRC, then-in-effect, would be superseded by the long-term water service contract. Effects of executing the long-term water service contract would be analyzed under a separate environmental document.

There would be no changes to Roseville's CVP service area and no construction is required as part of the Proposed Action. Changes to the CVP service area would be a separate federal action and would be analyzed under a separate environmental document.

The use of contract water for M&I use under the proposed IRC would not change from the M&I purpose of use specified in Roseville's existing IRC.

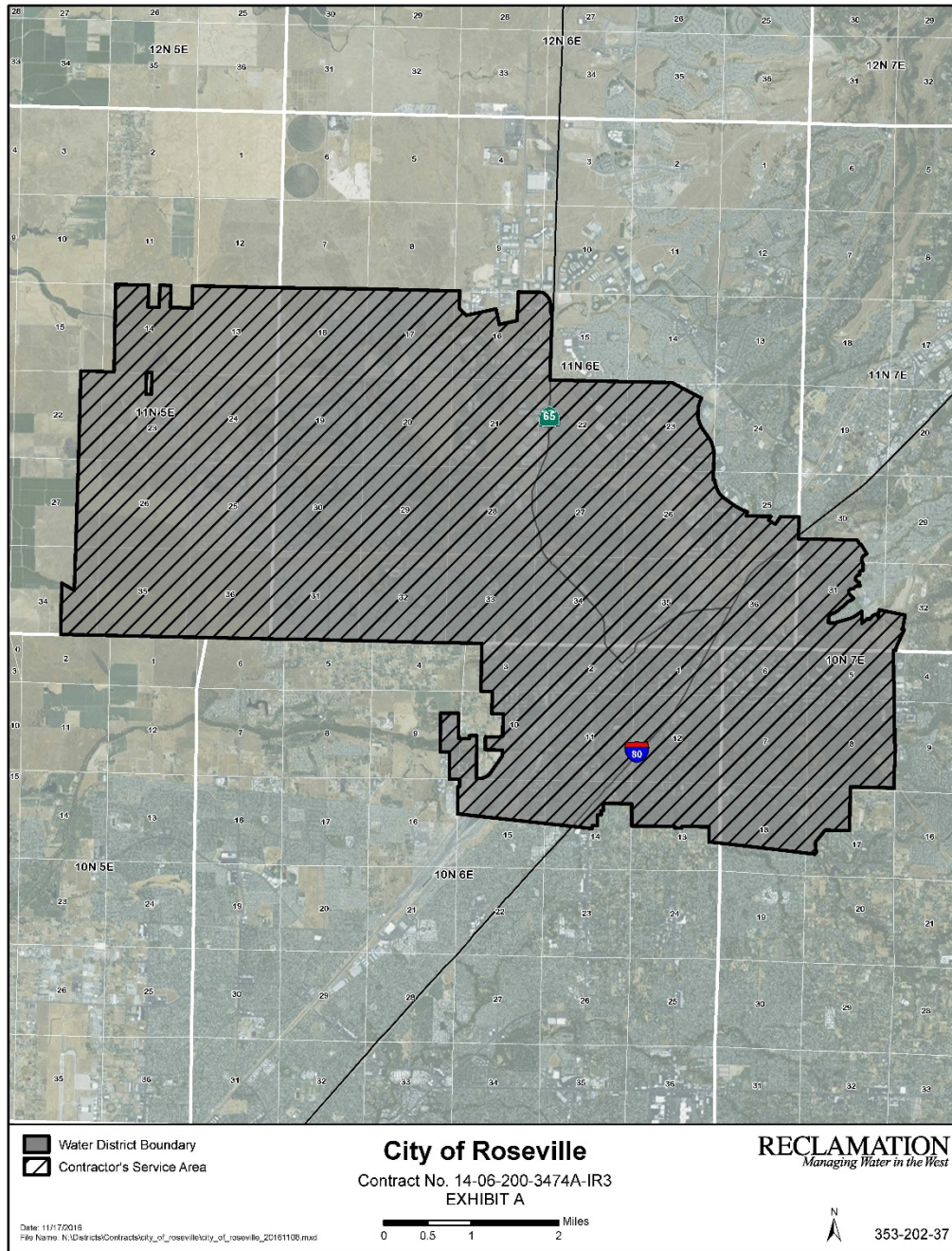


Figure 1: Map of Roseville’s CVP Service Area

1.3 Need for the Proposal

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to execute an IRC to provide a continued contract mechanism for the delivery of CVP water to the City of Roseville until a new long-term water service contract can be executed. The contract also continues

reimbursement to the federal government for costs related to the construction and operation of the CVP.

Section 2 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

This EA considers two possible actions: the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action. The No Action Alternative reflects future conditions without the Proposed Action and serves as a basis of comparison for determining potential effects to the human environment.

2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the 2015 IRC between Roseville and Reclamation would expire on February 28, 2017. There would be no contractual mechanism for Reclamation to deliver CVP water to Roseville, and the existing needs of Roseville's customers would not be met through CVP contract supplies; however, Roseville would likely meet service area demands with other sources of non-CVP water as described in Chapter 1 of this document.

Reclamation would continue to operate the CVP consistent with all requirements as described in the 2008/2009 BOs from the FWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), respectively on the Continued Long-Term Operations of the CVP and SWP. This includes the Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPAs) contained in the 2008/2009 BOs from the FWS and NMFS on the Effects of the Coordinated Operations of the CVP and SWP to species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

2.2 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to enter into an IRC with the City of Roseville to facilitate the continued delivery of up to 32,000 AFY of CVP water from Folsom Reservoir. Water associated with this action would be delivered at Folsom Reservoir, which is the point of delivery for Roseville's CVP water (32,000 AFY).

The proposed contract quantity will remain the same as the existing IRC. Water can be delivered under the IRCs in quantities up to the contract total, although reduced quantities may be made available consistent with contract water shortage provisions in years when water supplies are limited. The terms and conditions of Roseville's IRC are incorporated by reference into the Proposed Action.

In the event a new long-term water service contract is executed under the proposed IRC, the IRC then-in-effect would be superseded by the long-term water service contract, and analyzed under a separate process. For purposes of this EA, the following requirements are assumed under the Proposed Action:

- A 24-month interim renewal period, March 1, 2017 to February 28, 2019, is considered in the analysis;
- The IRC would be renewed with existing contract quantities; and
- Reclamation would continue to comply with commitments made or requirements imposed by applicable environmental documents, such as existing biological opinions (BOs) for CVP system operations including any obligations imposed on Reclamation resulting from re-consultations.

2.2.1 Action Area

The Action Area consists of Folsom Reservoir and the American River from Folsom Reservoir to its confluence with the Sacramento River, and Roseville's service area that uses CVP water as shown in figure 1.

Section 3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Roseville's CVP contract service area is contained within the American River Division of the CVP along with six other water purveyors. The service area boundary within Placer County where CVP water is served is identified in Appendix A.

This EA considers the potential effects of the IRC on the resources listed below. The analysis contained in the December 15, 2008 and June 4, 2009 BOs, including their RPAs, from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) respectively, for the *Continued Long-Term Operations (LTO) of the CVP and State Water Project (SWP)* (USFWS 2008, NMFS 2009); and the 2016 LTO EIS and ROD (Reclamation 2016) is incorporated by reference into this document.

Reclamation formed an interdisciplinary team to identify any physical, biological, social, cultural or economic issues that might be affected by the alternatives. The analysis of these resources compares effects of the Proposal to the No Action Alternative. Impacts to the following resources were considered and found to be minor or absent:

- **Indian Trust Assets (ITA):** Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in property or rights held in trust by the United States for Indian Tribes or individual Indians. Indian reservations, Rancherias, and Public Domain Allotments are common ITAs in California. There are no known ITAs in the action area; therefore, the Proposed Action does not have a potential to affect ITAs (See **Appendix B**, Indian Trust Assets Compliance Memo).
- **Indian Sacred Sites:** Executive Order 13007 (May 24, 1996) requires that federal agencies accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, and avoids adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites on federal lands. Indian sacred sites do not occur at the point of delivery on Folsom Reservoir and the City's service area is not located on federal lands; therefore, the Proposed Action would not affect access to or use of Indian sacred sites on federal lands.
- **Environmental Justice:** The City of Roseville and area near the point of delivery do not constitute low-income or minority communities. The IRC is a continuation of existing conditions and would not adversely change conditions at or near community gathering places, institutions, workplaces, or housing within the place of use or near the point of

delivery. Therefore the action would have no disproportionate effect on low-income or minority communities.

- **Land Use:** According to Roseville’s 2016 General Plan amendment, Roseville is projected to see an increase in population by 2035, as they reach build-out. Because of the sheer number of factors affecting growth trends and the complex interrelationships of these factors, making accurate projections is difficult (Roseville, 2016). Roseville uses up to their full CVP contract, when available, to meet water demands within their service area. Additional demands resulting from increased growth would be met with additional water supplies (non-CVP). Based on planned growth documents and short period of time the IRC will be in place, it is unlikely that Roseville will use this contracted quantity of water to meet growth demands during the time period covered by this analysis. As a result, changes in land use would not be affected by the Proposed Action.
- **Climate Change:** Under the Proposed Action, Roseville would continue to divert CVP water from their point of diversion at the Folsom Pumping Plant, which is generated entirely by hydroelectric power; therefore, there would be no direct emissions from pumping and negligible contributions to emissions from power generation supplying the pumps. Roseville maintains six groundwater wells for emergency backup supplies. These wells are all electrically-powered from hydropower generation. In the event Roseville experiences increased groundwater pumping under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct emissions from pumping and negligible contributions to emissions from power generation supplying the pumps.
- **Cultural Resources:** By implementing the Proposed Action Alternative, all water will be delivered within existing water service area boundaries utilizing existing water conveyance. The Proposed Action has no potential to cause effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR §800.3(a)(1). See **Appendix A**, Cultural Resources Compliance Memo.

3.1 Biological Resources

3.1.1 No Action

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would mean that the existing IRC with Roseville would expire in February 2017. Roseville would not have a contract mechanism for up to 32,000 AFY of CVP water.

The No Action Alternative assumes that water demands in Roseville's CVP service area would not be met with CVP supplies. Under the No Action Alternative, Reclamation would continue to operate the CVP consistent with all requirements as described in the 2008/2009 BOs from the FWS and NMFS, respectively on the Continued Long-Term Operations of the CVP and SWP. This includes the Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPAs) contained in the 2008/2009 BOs from the FWS and NMFS, respectively on the Effects of the Coordinated Operations of the CVP and SWP to federally listed species.

Actions would continue to be taken to protect sensitive species in the American River including formulation of an annual water temperature management plan for steelhead, the Flow Management Standard for the lower American River, use of CVPIA Section 3406 (b)(2) water supplies to supplement flows in the Lower American River, flow and temperature requirements, and examinations of potential improvements to fish passage and structural temperature control options. There would be no adverse effects to biological resources under the No Action Alternative.

3.1.2 Proposed Action

Impacts to biological resources under the Proposed Action would be identical to conditions under the No Action Alternative. The IRC would provide for the delivery of CVP water in the same quantity to the same lands for the same M&I uses as would be provided under the No Action Alternative. This would be no change from conditions under the existing IRC. Reclamation would continue to operate the CVP consistent with the 2008/09 BiOps, and water deliveries would be made through existing CVP facilities.

The action does not require the construction of any new facilities, the installation of any new structures, or the modification of existing facilities. The water would be placed to beneficial use within the authorized place of use for CVP water from Folsom Reservoir. The potential effects to biological resources occurring within the action area of this Proposed Action have been analyzed in Chapter 9 of the 2016 EIS on the LTO of the CVP and SWP. The impact analysis considered changes in the ecological attributes that affect fish and aquatic resources related to changes in CVP and SWP operations, including: changes in reservoir storage volumes, elevations, and water temperatures in primary storage reservoirs. Potential changes in reservoir storage, elevation and temperature could affect downstream fisheries by changing flow and temperature regimes.

The LTO EIS used modeling data to compare future average monthly hydrologic conditions between alternatives, such as reservoir elevation, storage and temperatures to understand the potential impacts to aquatic resources within the CVP and SWP. This information was compared between each alternative to consider an environmentally preferable alternative to influence positive instream conditions for ESA-listed aquatic species, and to meet downstream water objectives. Reclamation concluded that the environmentally preferable alternative

would be to operate the CVP consistent with the 2008, 2009 BOs and their associated RPAs.

The analysis contained in Chapter 9 of the LTO EIS assumed full contract deliveries of CVP water, including this Proposed Action, in respect to the potential effects on aquatic resources; these results are contained in Table 9.5 (pp. 9-424-9-426) of the LTO EIS (Reclamation, 2016).

Implementation of the Proposed Action would not change biological resources within the Action Area; therefore, the biological resources analysis contained in Chapter 9 of the 2016 EIS on the LTO of the CVP and SWP, which was conducted upon adoption of the 2008/2009 BOs, including their RPAs is incorporated by reference into this document. This action is also in accordance with Section 3404(c) of the CVPIA; in which the Final PEIS and Programmatic CVPIA BO were released in October 1999 and November 2000, respectively. The PEIS addressed the implementation of the CVPIA and the continued operation and maintenance of the CVP (incremental and cumulative effects).

In addition, as part of the essential fish habitat conservation consultation, NMFS analyzed the effects of the Proposed Action on fall-run Chinook salmon in the Lower American River. NMFS identified the primary factors potentially limiting fall-run production within the Lower American River as high water temperatures, reduced flow magnitude, and flow fluctuations. NMFS identified RPAs to alleviate the effects of Folsom Reservoir operations on fall-run Chinook salmon in the Lower American River. The Proposed Action was addressed in the consultation and is subject to the NMFS BO.

Reclamation is currently operating the overall CVP system to meet all regulatory requirements, downstream water needs, and environmental requirements. If the full contract amount was used, water storage and release patterns from Folsom Reservoir may change, but Reclamation would continue to implement all current regulatory actions. The Proposed Action would not result in impacts to biological resources because the CVP would be operated to meet regulatory requirements.

3.2 Facility Operations & Water Supply

3.2.1 No Action

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would mean that the existing IRC with Roseville would expire in February 2017. Reclamation would not enter into an IRC with Roseville. The up to 32,000 AFY of CVP water would not continue to be delivered to Roseville from the existing diversion points at Folsom Reservoir.

Roseville's surface water demand would remain the same as under current conditions and under the Proposed Action Alternative. Reclamation would continue to operate the CVP consistent with all requirements as described in the 2008/2009 BOs from the FWS and NMFS, respectively on the Continued Long-Term Operations of the CVP and SWP. This includes the Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPAs) contained in the 2008/2009 BOs from the FWS and NMFS, respectively on the Effects of the Coordinated Operations of the CVP and SWP to federally listed species. Potential impacts to CVP facilities and CVP operations resulting from the implementation of the 2008/09 BiOps were analyzed in Chapter 5 of the 2016 LTO EIS, and these results are contained in Table 5.115 (pp 5-623-5-624) of the LTO EIS. The findings in this document is hereby incorporated by reference (Reclamation 2016).

3.2.2 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, Reclamation would enter into a two-year IRC with Roseville to provide a contractual mechanism for the delivery of up to 32,000 AFY of CVP supplies from Folsom Reservoir. The 2016 Final EIS for the LTO of the CVP and SWP included analysis to evaluate potential impacts to Folsom Reservoir operations and Reclamation's management of the cold water pool with implementation of Roseville's CVP supply. This analysis indicates that the Proposed Action would not have any changes to cold water pool volume and therefore, would not have any additional effect on Reclamation's ability to meet downstream fisheries requirements. Because the implementation of these water service contracts was found not to affect Folsom Reservoir operations, it is reasonable to conclude that implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in any new effects to Reclamation's operation of Folsom Reservoir or management of the cold water pool, as this is a renewal for ongoing operations within the CVP.

The contract quantity was included in the impact analysis presented in the December 15, 2008 and June 4, 2009 BOs from the FWS and the NMFS, respectively, on the Continued Long-term Operations of the CVP and the SWP. In addition, this action is also in accordance with Section 3404(c) of the CVPIA; in which the Final PEIS and Programmatic CVPIA BO were released in October 1999 and November 2000, respectively. The PEIS addressed the implementation of the CVPIA and the continued operation and maintenance of the CVP (incremental and cumulative effects). The impact assessments for the CVPIA PEIS and the 2008/2009 BOs including the full deliveries, were able to adequately address the hydrologic, operational, and system-wide cumulative conditions expected under the future conditions.

The Proposed Action does not require the construction of any new facilities, the installation of any new structures, or the modification of existing facilities. With implementation of the Proposed Action, CVP reservoir storage and operations, surface water elevations, and release patterns would not change. The Proposed Action would not result in impacts to water resources.

3.3 Cumulative Impacts

According to the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA, a cumulative impact is defined as the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The Proposed Action is a continuation of current CVP water conveyance and implementation of this action would be the continuation of existing conditions. The CVPIA PEIS includes the full contract deliveries in the assumptions regarding future use. By including full deliveries, these impact assessments were able to adequately address the hydrologic, operational, and system-wide cumulative conditions expected under future conditions. The analyses also indicated that future projects, including future water transfer projects, may improve CVP water supply reliability. These types of programs would modify water supply reliability, but not change long-term CVP contract amounts or deliveries from within the historical ranges.

Additionally, full contract deliveries for this Proposed Action were included in the analysis of the 2016 LTO EIS, and is considered to be a continuation of current operations. Reclamation has determined that the Proposed Action has been adequately addressed in the Cumulative Effects analysis for the 2016 LTO EIS. A detailed description of the LTO EIS cumulative effects for water supply is described in Table 5.117 (pp. 5-276-78) of the LTO EIS (Reclamation, 2016).

The Proposed Action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, would not result in additional cumulative effects to the surrounding environment, CVP operations, Folsom Reservoir operations, water supply or hydropower.

Section 4 Consultation and Coordination

This section presents the agencies and parties that were coordinated or consulted with during development of the document, the applicable federal, State and local requirements the project will comply with, and the distribution list.

It is reasonable to assume that the 2008 and 2009 BOs, and proceeding BOs have properly identified and analyzed biological impacts associated with the movement of this water through Folsom Reservoir. Furthermore, the 2008/2009 BOs provided additional analyses for the movement of this water and RPAs developed by NMFS and FWS allowed for continued and ongoing operation of the CVP. Roseville had three IRCs previously executed following the expiration of the previous long-term water service contract. The Proposed Action is the fourth IRC for Roseville. Therefore, renewal of this contract is seen as an administrative action and not a new action that will hinder current operations in managing Folsom Reservoir or the Lower American River.

The 2008 FWS BO and 2009 NMFS BO for the LTO of CVP the CVP and SWP indicates RPAs to ensure that project related effects on protected species and their habitats are ameliorated to the extent possible.

4.1 Public Review Period

Reclamation intends to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the Draft EA between December 23, 2016 and January 23 2017.

4.2 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.)

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and/or Commerce, to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these species.

The Proposed Action is consistent with: (1) CALFEDs 2000 Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP) and Multi-Species Conservation Strategy (MSCS); (2) the programmatic determinations for the CALFED program, which include California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (NCCPA) approval and the 2009 NMFS, 2008 USFWS and 2004/2005 BOs; (3) USFWSs 1997 Draft Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (AFRP), which identifies specific actions to protect anadromous salmonids; (4) CDFWs 1996 Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California, which identifies specific actions to protect steelhead; and (5)

CDFWs Restoring Central Valley Streams, A Plan for Action (1993), which identifies specific actions to protect salmonids.

4.3 National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.)

The NHPA of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), requires that federal agencies give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The 36 CFR Part 800 regulations implement Section 106 of the NHPA.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federal undertakings on historic properties, properties determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Compliance with Section 106 follows a series of steps that are designed to identify interested parties, determine the APE, conduct cultural resource inventories, determine if historic properties are present within the APE, and assess effects on any identified historic properties.

Reclamation has considered the potential effects on cultural and historic resources resulting from the Proposed Action. The cultural resources compliance memorandum is contained in Appendix A.

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Section 5 References

City of Roseville (Roseville). June 2016. General Plan 2035.

City of Roseville (Roseville). May 2016. Final 2015 City of Roseville Urban Water Management Plan.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). June 4, 2009. Biological Opinion on the Continued Long-term Operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project.

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Appendix A: Cultural Resources

Compliance Memo

Appendix B: Indian Trust Assets

Compliance Memo