

APPENDIX A
SELECTED GENERAL PLANS FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER
WATERSHED

1. Merced

The City of Merced (“Merced”) received its water from the Merced River via Lake Yosemite under the water rights of the Merced Irrigation District until 1917. (City of Merced General Plan, p[5-6] (November 29, 1997) (available at <http://www.cityofmerced.org/civica/filebank/blobload.asp?BlobID=3998>, accessed June 6, 2006).) Since then, Merced has primarily relied on groundwater recharged from the Merced River. (*Id.*) Today, in order to meet the needs of increasing urban demand, population growth, the new University of California campus, and groundwater overdraft, Merced, in addition to the communities of Atwater and Livingston, plan to construct new groundwater recharge facilities and increase deliveries to farmers from the Merced Irrigation District in order to decrease agriculture reliance on groundwater. (*Id.* at [5-7].)

2. Lathrop

The City of Lathrop (“Lathrop”) currently derives all of its domestic water supplies from groundwater. (Lathrop General Plan, p[4-D-1] (as amended, November 9, 2004), available at http://www.lathropgov.org/pdf/cdd/doc_general-plan.pdf, accessed June 6, 2006.) Groundwater quality in the area generally west of the former Southern Pacific Railroad remains a problem for Lathrop, primarily because of salt water intrusion and pollution from agricultural and industrial sources. (*Id.*) The potential for salt water intrusion is especially significant as an obstacle to having a dependable long-term supply of groundwater to meet the needs of the expanding Lathrop urban area. (*Id.*)

Lathrop currently plans to continue using groundwater and obtaining further groundwater rights in the Oakwood Lake vicinity, it has also expanded its surface water supplies. (*Id.* at [4-D-2].) Lathrop participates in the South County Water Supply Program (“SCWSP”) with the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, in cooperation with Tracy, Escalon, and Manteca.¹ (Tracy Draft General Plan, p[7-24] (available at

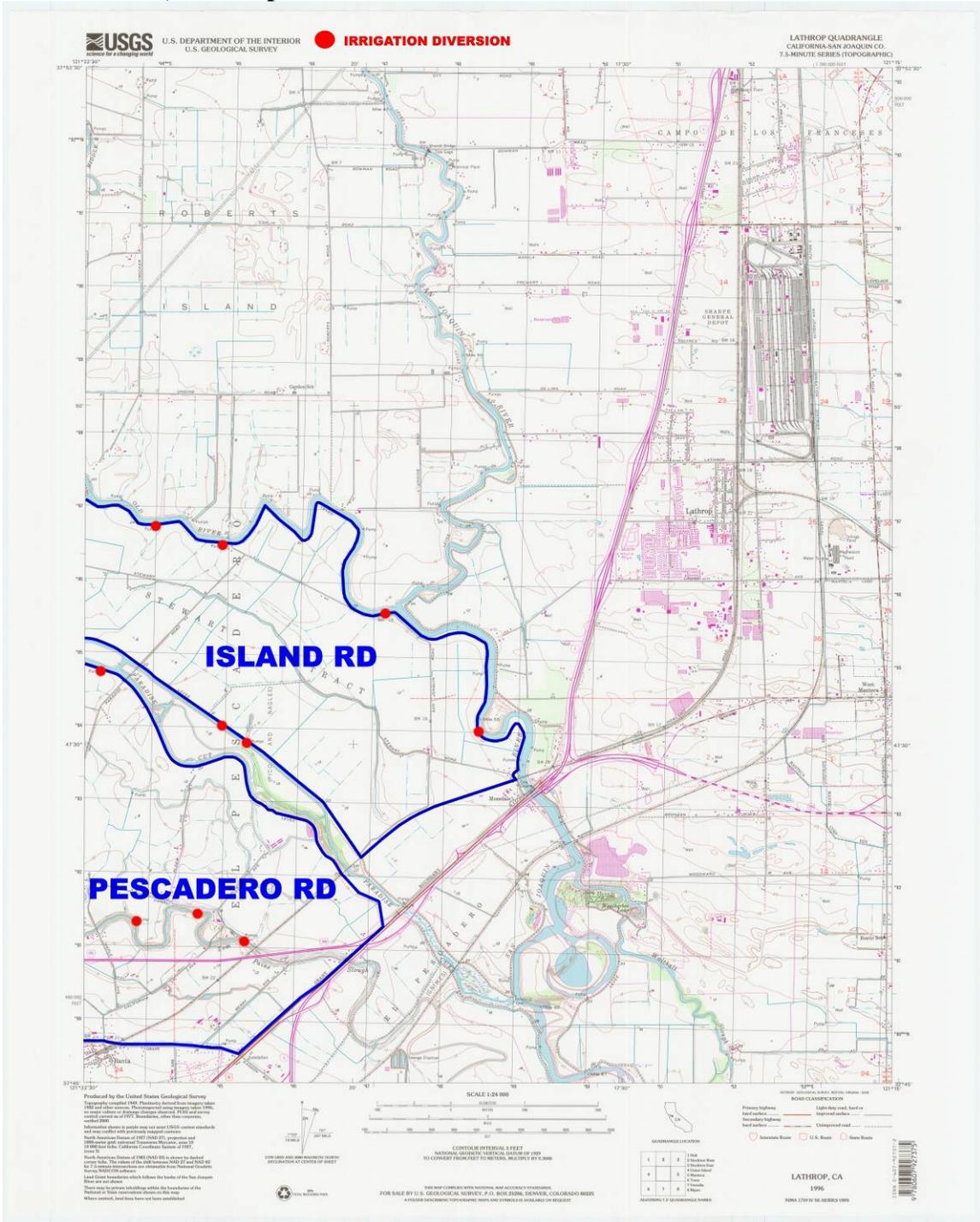
¹ The South San Joaquin Irrigation District obtains has rights to divert water from the Stanislaus River, pursuant to Application No. 2524, Application Nos. 2104, 3091, 5648A, 10872, 10978, 11105, 12490, 12614, 12873, 13309, 13310, 26791, 31502, which are held jointly with the Oakdale Irrigation District, and

http://www.ci.tracy.ca.us/projects/general_plan/docs/draft_general_plan.pdf, accessed May 25, 2006.) The SCWSP diverts water from the Stanislaus River, which is stored at Woodward Reservoir, treated, and delivered to the participating communities under long-term agreements. (Escalon General Plan Background Report (February 2004), p[1-47] (available at <http://www.cityofescalon.org/PLANNING/background%20report.pdf>, accessed May 25, 2006.)) Lathrop already receives water through the SCWSP.

Lathrop is also working to obtain the rights of License 2637 (A005155), currently held by Reclamation District #2062 (Island RD), which has rights to divert water from Old River, Dredger Cut, and the SJR in the Delta, although petitioning for such a change would also require changing the purpose of use from irrigation to domestic use. (*Id.* at [4-D-3].) Finally, Lathrop is considering obtaining as-yet un-appropriated water from other watersheds, particularly the Calaveras and Stanislaus. (*Id.*)

Statement No. 4683, which is also held jointly with the Oakdale Irrigation District. Of these water rights, Application No. 5648A is the only right that includes domestic use.

Figure 1: Lathrop quadrangle with Island Reclamation District (Reclamation District #2062) and its points of diversion.



3. Turlock

The City of Turlock (“Turlock”) currently derives its domestic water supply from groundwater and serves approximately 12,000 connections. (Turlock General Plan, p[4-

22], available at

<http://www.ci.turlock.ca.us/pdf/documents/communityplanning/generalplan/4-01.pdf>,

accessed June 8, 2006.) The City of Modesto (“Modesto”) provides water for another 500 connections. (*Id.*) Irrigation water in Turlock’s urban area is provided by the Turlock Irrigation District (“TID”). (*Id.*) The city has 23 wells. (*Id.*) A twenty-fourth is under construction and it is estimated that another 10 to 15 will be needed in the next ten years. (*Id.*) Although currently meets its urban water supply needs entirely with groundwater, it is exploring the possibility of obtaining surface water from the TID.

4. Gustine

The City of Gustine “Gustine” is within the Gustine Watershed and Groundwater Recharge Area. (Gustine General Plan (February 4, 2002), p[1-26].) Its supply is currently drawn from four wells that are approximately 200 feet deep. (*Id.* at[1-27].) Gustine estimates its water demands will be as high as 3.19 million gallons per day. (*Id.* at [5-5].) Nothing in the Gustine General Plan indicates any planned reliance or use of surface water from the SJR.

5. Modesto

Modesto depends heavily on groundwater, but is cooperating with the Modesto Irrigation District (“Modesto ID”) to develop a new surface water supply that will be used to stabilize groundwater overdraft problems.² (Modesto General Plan, p[V-12] (as amended by Resolution 2003-122 (March 2, 2003)), available at http://www.modestogov.com/ced/pdf/documents/general-plan/gp_ch5.pdf, accessed June 8, 2006.) This conjunctive groundwater-surface water management plan will allow Modesto to continue to serve current customers and plan for future expansion. (*Id.*) A similar strategy is being developed with the TID for the Modesto Urban Area south of the Tuolumne River.

Modesto also provides urban water for the communities of Grayson, Ceres, Hickman, Del Rio, Salida, Waterford, and parts of Turlock.

² Modesto ID obtains water from the Tuolumne River pursuant to A001233, A003648, A006711, and A014127. TID also obtains its water from the Tuolumne River, pursuant to A001233, A003648, A006711, and A014127. When the Modesto General Plan was adopted in 2003, the Del Este Water Company participated in groundwater stabilization efforts. Since then the water company has been purchased by the Modesto ID.

6. Tracy

The City of Tracy (“Tracy”) obtains water from both surface water and groundwater sources. (Tracy Draft General Plan, p[7-22] (June 30, 2004), available at http://www.ci.tracy.ca.us/projects/general_plan/docs/draft_general_plan.pdf.) The amount from either source as a percentage of the total water supply used by Tracy varies from year to year based on contractual agreements, annual precipitation, and City policy about how to expend water resources. (Id.) The supply of groundwater sources, which provided 41% of Tracy’s supply in 2003, depends on the capacity of the Tracy Aquifer. (Id. at [7-23].)

Surface water generally makes up 50 to 60 percent of Tracy’s total supply. (Id.) The majority is obtained under contract from the USBR, but other supplies are obtained under other contracts from the Banta Carbona Irrigation District (“BCID”) and West Side Irrigation District (“West Side ID”). (Id.) Tracy is in the process of obtaining additional water from BCID and West Side ID and negotiating an agreement with the Byron-Bethany Irrigation District (“Byron-Bethany”).³ (Id. at [7-24].) Finally, Tracy participates in the SCWSP, which provides it with as much as 10 TAF annually. (Id.)

7. Manteca

The City of Manteca (“Manteca”) provides for all of its urban water needs with a series of groundwater wells. (Manteca General Plan EIR, p[14-1] (October 6, 2003).) Groundwater recharge comes from irrigation of agriculture lands surrounding Manteca and from infiltration from stream flowing west out of the Sierra Nevada. (Id.) Recharge occurs in areas with permeable materials which allow for infiltration of water along streams, alluvial fans and foothill areas. (Id.)

Manteca also participates in, and obtains surface water through, the SCWSP. (Id.) Manteca currently has a contract for up to 11,500 AFA until 2010. (Id.) In a subsequent phase, the allocation will increase to 18,500 AFA. (Id.)

³ BCID obtains water from the SJR in the Delta pursuant to license 5404 (A001933) and Statement 495. West Side ID obtains water under License 1381 (A000301). Byron-Bethany (successor to Plain View Irrigation District) obtains water from Clifton Court Forebay, pursuant to Application 29857, and from the DMC under contract from the USBR.

8. Ripon

Two primary groundwater aquifers underlie the City of Ripon (“Ripon”) planning area. (Ripon General Plan, p[2-68] (December 23, 2005).) The two aquifers have a combined annual recharge of 196,000 to 263,000 AFA. (Id.) Ripon was an active participant in the October 2001 Water Management Plan for San Joaquin County that was conducted under the lead of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. (Id.) The County Study identified that the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin, which includes the Ripon area, is critically over drafted in some parts, but generally not in the southern portion where Ripon is located. (Id.) Ripon is located at the southernmost boundary of the basin and has not experienced overdraft due to its location adjacent to the Stanislaus River and its relatively small demand compared with other users. (Id.) The City has adopted a Groundwater Preservation Plan to proactively address stabilizing and enhancing the groundwater levels in the Ripon area as future growth occurs. (Id.) This plan provides the planning framework for groundwater recharge basins in the general area around the City. (Id.)

All of Ripon’s potable water comes from seven groundwater wells that tap aquifers roughly 125 to 450 feet underground. (Id.) Annual water production in Ripon over the last twenty-five years has increased from 1,067 acre-feet in 1980 to 2,195 acre-feet in 1990, to 4,021 acre-feet in 2000 and finally to 4,565 AF in 2002. (Id. at [2-69].) Ripon currently has well capacity in excess of their average daily demand, and uses the wells to help meet summer peaking needs. (Id.) In the future, Ripon will construct additional groundwater wells as needed to meet increased demands. (Id.) Ripon’s existing potable wells were pumped at their maximum capacity over the entire year, the total water supply would be almost 16,000 AF.

Ripon has a master plan for expansion of the potable water system to meet the present and future demands of the community. (Id.) Expansion will consist of additional wells and above ground storage capacity to ensure an adequate supply of potable water. (Id.) Ripon plans to construct 10 new elevated storage tanks and 13 new domestic water wells during the planning period covered by the Water Master Plan 2040. (Id.)

Ripon uses surface water as an urban water source via the SCWSP, but has no other plans to use surface water as a urban water source.

9. Escalon

The City of Escalon (“Escalon”) currently depends primarily on groundwater for its urban water supply. (Escalon General Plan Background Report, p[1-45].) However, to ensure a continued adequate supply, Escalon is participating in the SCWSP and is scheduled to receive water from the project in the future. (Id., p[1-25].)

10. Patterson

The City of Patterson (“Patterson”) currently uses groundwater as its source of domestic supply. (Patterson General Plan, p[II-22] (September 7, 2004), available at <http://www.ci.patterson.ca.us/Default.aspx?pi=20&ni=29>, accessed June 8, 2006.) However, it plans to pursue the acquisition of surface water rights to supplement its current water supply in order to projected water demand. (Id.) The Patterson General Plan does not indicate where these surface water rights would come from.

11. Oakdale

The City of Oakdale (“Oakdale”) currently obtains its domestic water from groundwater. (City of Oakdale 2015 General Plan (January 1994, rev. December 2003), p[6-7] (available at http://www.ci.oakdale.ca.us/community_development/planning_division/images/pdfs/2015_gen_plan/2015%20General%20Plan.pdf, accessed August 23, 2006).) The groundwater Oakdale obtains is of such high quality that no treatment is necessary to comply with drinking water regulations. (Id.) Increasing future demands may require us of water from the Stanislaus River stored in New Melones. (Id.)

The Oakdale Irrigation District, which obtains water from the Stanislaus River, provides domestic water service to some rural areas and improvement districts in outlying areas of Oakdale. (Oakdale Irrigation District, Improvement Districts and Rural Water Systems Location Map (available at [http://www.oakdaleirrigation.com/files/ID-RW%20Map%20-%20BobRWS%20Model%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.oakdaleirrigation.com/files/ID-RW%20Map%20-%20BobRWS%20Model%20(1).pdf), accessed August 23, 2006).)

12. Newman

The City of Newman (“Newman”) is the sole provider of domestic, industrial, and commercial water service to customers within its city limits. (Newman Draft General Plan, p[NR-6] (Summer 2006).) Newman’s source of water supply is currently groundwater. (Id.) In addition to Newman's water system, some industrial users have

their own wells and use groundwater for their industrial processing. (Id.) Residents in the unincorporated areas rely on private wells. (Id.) Newman will continue to increase its use of groundwater to serve demands associated with growth in the Planning Area and anticipates that it will be able to support all of its future growth with groundwater. (Id.)

Newman and the Central California Irrigation District (“CCID”) jointly determined that, as of August 1992, the groundwater inflow into the Newman urban area could be increased from 2,500 AFA, as existed at the time, to at least 5,000 to 7,500 AFA with no adverse migration of poor quality groundwater into an expanded urban area. (Newman General Plan EIR, p[V-2] (October 20, 1992.)) The most favorable area for future development of groundwater supply was the west and southwest areas of Newman, where salinity, nitrate, iron, and manganese contents were relatively low. (Id.) Groundwater in the east and northeast areas of Newman had relatively high salinity and iron content, and was therefore considered less suitable for development of future groundwater supplies. (Id.)

Newman planned to continue using groundwater as its principle source of domestic water supply, but planned to investigate the acquisition of surface water rights from CCID and “other sources” in order to decrease its dependence on groundwater. (Id. at [V-3].) The CCID however, is a party to the Exchange Contract and therefore, although it has a water right, actually obtains its water from the DMC. Therefore, even if Newman did obtain a surface water right from the CCID, it would not obtain water from the LSJR, but would instead obtain its water from the DMC.