



State Water Resources Control Board



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Environmental
Protection

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Gray Davis
Governor

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MAY 14 2003

The Hon. Gregory Aghazarian
California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 2130
Sacramento, CA 94249-0026

The Hon. Barbara Matthews
California State Assembly
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0017

The Hon. Alan Nakanishi
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P.O. Box 942849
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✓ Mr. Fred Weybret, President
N. San Joaquin Water Conservation District
221 West Pine St.
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Mr. Tom McGurk, President
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Mr. Grant Thompson, President
Central San Joaquin Water
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President, Central Delta Water Agency
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Stockton, CA 95201-1461

President, South Delta Water Agency
4255 Pacific Ave., Suite 2
Stockton, CA 95201

NORTH SAN JOAQUIN WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S REQUEST FOR REALLOCATION OF MOKELUMNE RIVER WATER RIGHTS

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is in receipt of your correspondence dated February 28, 2003, in regard to reallocation of Mokelumne River waters from the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) to the North San Joaquin Water Conservation District (NSJWCD). The issues raised in your letter have been addressed in a number of venues over the last half-century. As explained below, while the SWRCB understands the water supply problems of San Joaquin County, we have no action pending which addresses the issues in your letter.

Water Right Decision 858, issued by the State Engineer in 1956, established the priorities of three permits issued pursuant to competing applications. This decision gave a priority to EBMUD's municipal use over NSJWCD's irrigation uses. Your letter indicates that Decision 858 did not take into account the municipal needs of the City of Lodi. However, on page 71 of that decision, the State Engineer stated:

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“Those other applications (belonging to NSJWCD and Calaveras County Water District) although they include municipal and/or domestic use, also seek to initiate rights to appropriate water for irrigation and other non-municipal uses and therefore do not qualify for the priority in right which, under the terms of Section 1460, applies only to applications by municipalities for municipal and domestic use of water.”

Decision 858, Pg. 71

It is clear that the State Engineer did consider the domestic and municipal uses of the City of Lodi, and nevertheless decided in favor of the strictly municipal uses of EBMUD.

Your letter also references the SWRCB's 1992 hearing notice on the Lower Mokelumne River, and the hearing issues contained therein. Specifically, your letter cites portions of the following key issues:

“What are the existing and projected water demands of EBMUD, WID, and NSJWCD? What water rights do these agencies have to satisfy their current and further demands? Can these agencies implement measures to reduce existing and projected demands? Are alternate points of diversion and rediversion available that can concurrently satisfy agency demands and public trust needs? What will be the impacts of the alternatives?”

“How much water is available in the Mokelumne River Watershed to meet the demands of EBMUD, WID, NSJWCD, and for public trust uses and resources of Camanche and Pardee Reservoirs and the lower Mokelumne River?”

It is important to note that the purpose of the 1992 hearing was to consider public trust complaints filed by the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance and the Committee to Save the Mokelumne River, as well as a request by the California Department of Fish and Game to revise Mokelumne River water rights based on a new fisheries management plan. This hearing was not intended to determine water allocation among the water right holders that were parties to the hearing, but rather to determine how much each of them should contribute to protection of the public trust resources of the lower Mokelumne River. The Chief of our Division of Water Rights correctly determined that the 1992 hearing to resolve public trust issues regarding the lower Mokelumne River was not the proper forum to resolve water supply concerns in San Joaquin County.

Your letter also refers to Water Rights Decision 1641's rejection of the issues NSJWCD raised during that proceeding. While it is true that the decision did not reverse the priorities of NSJWCD and EBMUD's rights, it did explain the reasons why the SWRCB did not take action as NSJWCD requested:

“NSJWCD contends that the area-of-origin statutes were violated when EBMUD was issued a permit. None of the area-of-origin statutes apply to EBMUD's water rights, however, because EBMUD's water right is not based upon a state-filed application under Water Code section 10500 et seq. and EBMUD also is not subject to Water Code section 11460 et seq. The SWRCB granted a permit to EBMUD based on its municipal use being a higher beneficial use of water than NSJWCD's agricultural use.....”

Decision 1641, pg. 61.

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Your letter further argues that Water Code section 1216 applies to EBMUD's petition for extension of time filed on Application 13156. The text of the section clearly states, however, that it applies only to water right applications filed after January 1, 1985. The extension of time petition is not "tantamount to filing a new application." Even if a new time extension were subject to section 1216, however, it would only affect the increment of the water right for which the extension was needed.

As discussed above, the SWRCB currently has no complaint before it that would address the allocation of water right priorities in Decision 858. NSJWCD has not filed a complaint against EBMUD, nor has it filed an application to appropriate Mokelumne River water since Application 12842 in 1948. Absent a complaint filed by NSJWCD that is supported by information adequate for the SWRCB to determine that cause exists to take an action, the SWRCB will not hold a hearing to consider reversing the priorities of the water rights on the Mokelumne River.

It appears from NSJWCD's last Progress Report of Permittee that NSJWCD has yet to put to full beneficial use the 20,000-acre feet of water allocated to it under Decision 858. This water could be used to recharge groundwater in the basin or be diverted directly to an area currently using groundwater. The SWRCB realizes that this right is of an interim nature and applies to surplus waters only, and once EBMUD completes its development of Permit 10478 (Application 13156), the water will not always be available. However, some potential does exist for NSJWCD to appropriate additional waters of the Mokelumne River, subject to the limitations of the Fully Appropriated Streams (FAS) declaration, as amended by Water Right Order 98-08. The Mokelumne River is fully appropriated from its confluence with the San Joaquin River to the Woodbridge Irrigation District's (WID) points of diversion from July 1 through September 30, and upstream of the WID diversion points from March 1 through November 30. The FAS makes some exceptions for conjunctive use programs upstream of WID's diversions, as stated in Footnote N:

"(N) During the months of March through June, the Declaration does not apply to proposed conjunctive use projects which are not dependent upon unappropriated water being available from the Mokelumne River in most years but which could utilize unappropriated water in years when it is available. Applications for that type of project, if any, may be accepted for processing and evidence of water availability shall be evaluated by the State Water Resources Control Board in the course of processing the applications."

The SWRCB believes that opportunities exist for NSJWCD to use surface and groundwater conjunctively to alleviate the groundwater overdraft that exists in San Joaquin County. As NSJWCD indicated in an attachment supporting its petition for extension of time on permit 10477:

"The results from the pilot study confirm that areas within the district have characteristics suitable for effective recharge and are good candidates for a groundwater recharge project."

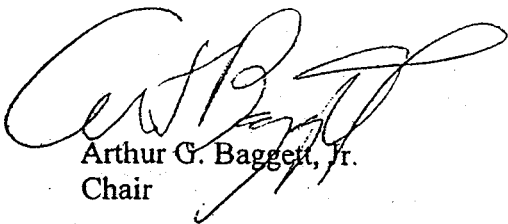
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Because of the significant investments NSJWCD has made in surface water diversion and delivery facilities, as well as in groundwater recharge facilities, it would seem prudent for the district to divert and beneficially use as much water as possible under permit 10477, to divert unused water to underground storage for later use within the limits of the permit, and to file an application for any unappropriated water available in the Mokelumne system (see footnote N of the FAS declaration) as a supplemental source for wet year recharge purposes.

In addition, while reviewing NSJWCD's progress reports, SWRCB staff has also noted that NSJWCD has been diverting surface water outside its permitted season. Permit 10477 allows direct diversion and diversion to storage from December 1 through July 1. The progress reports NSJWCD has submitted show consistent diversions in the months of July, August, September, and October. In some years, the majority of water diverted is taken out of season. Diversion of water outside the permitted season of diversion is a trespass under Water Code section 1052 and can be subject to civil liability or injunctive relief. Also, such diversions cannot be counted toward proving up NSJWCD's water right for the purpose of receiving a water right license. NSJWCD should cease out-of-season diversions immediately.

If you have questions about this letter, please contact Barbara J. Leidigh, Staff Counsel, at (916) 341-5190, or Andy Fecko, Environmental Scientist, at (916) 341-5393.

Sincerely,



Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.
Chair

cc: The Hon. Guy Huston
California State Assembly
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249

The Hon. Michael Machado
California State Senate
State Capitol, Room 3086
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Hon. Charles Poochigian
California State Senate
State Capitol, Room 5087
Sacramento, CA 95814

(Continued next page.)

The Hon. Gregory Aghazarian, et al.

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cc: (Continuation page.)

The Hon. Richard Pombo
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The Hon. Dennis Cardoza
U.S. House of Representatives
503 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors
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Fred S. Etheridge (with enclosure: original correspondence)
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Oakland, CA 94623

San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation
P.O. Box 8444
Stockton, CA 95208

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**NORTH SAN JOAQUIN WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

221 W. Pine St., Lodi, CA 95240

GENERAL MANAGER
Edward M. Steffani

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DIRECTORS
John Ferreira
George A. Gillespie
Thomas Hoffman
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Fred Weybret

July 25, 2003

Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.
Chair
State Water Resources Control Board
P. O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812

SUBJECT: Decision 858

Dear Mr. Baggett:

I am writing in response to your May 14, 2003 letter and in the order of your comments.

We understand that you have no action pending which addresses the issues in our letter of 02/28/03. That is why we requested a hearing to discuss the problems that now exist because of Decision 858's reliance upon the then assumed certain construction of the Folsom South Canal.

It is true that the State Engineer knew of North San Joaquin Water Conservation District's (NSJWCD) application for water for municipal uses, but lumped those uses with irrigation needs, and gave all the water to East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). We don't understand how the "municipal water" requested by NSJWCD a half year before EBMUD's application became non-municipal water because it was included in an application seeking both irrigation and municipal waters. NSJWCD did not protest the decision at that time because we and everyone else fully expected the Folsom South Canal to be constructed and provide NSJWCD with an adequate surface water supply.

Today, almost fifty years later, it is fairly clear that the Folsom Canal will not be constructed, and that no comparable supply is available to NSJWCD. It seems reasonable therefore, that the SWRCB at least hear the District's plea for fairness and justice, and consider alternatives for the water supply that was promised from the Folsom South Canal.

No matter what you say about the Mokelumne River hearings, it is an indisputable fact the the Board was to determine "...How much water is available ...to meet the demands of EBMUD, WID, NSJWCD, and for public trust uses ...". The Board made no such determination. You indicate that this was not the "...proper forum to resolve water supply concerns in San Joaquin County". How do you justify this statement in light of the meeting notice statement that you would do exactly that?

EBMUD did not put all the Decision 858 water to beneficial use by the December 2000 deadline. It is this water that NSJWCD is talking about.

LBAGGETT

Mr. Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.
July 25, 2003

You state that the SWRCB has "...no complaints before it that would address the allocation of water right priorities in Decision 858". In answer to our question about procedure to follow in seeking reallocation because of a major "changed condition" (no Folsom South Canal), your staff said that there was no procedure, and that we should simply write the SWRCB and request a hearing. We have complied with those instructions, and are now being told that "...SWRCB will not hold a hearing...".

You seem to be suggesting that a complaint be filed "...for the SWRCB to determine that cause exists to take an action...". Why must a "complaint" be filed when our letter makes it perfectly clear that the major condition assumed by Decision 858 (the completion of Folsom South Canal) has not been fulfilled? Certainly almost 50 years is long enough for us to now assert that there has been a very serious change in conditions assumed by Decision 858.

Why doesn't your letter at least recognize the fact that the Folsom South Canal has not been constructed?

We agree that the temporary supply of 20,000 AFA should be used to recharge the overdrafted basin. NSJWCD obtained Legislation last year authorizing an acreage charge to fund such recharge subject to a Proposition 218 election. We have just completed a successful election, and funds are now available for recharge projects. But, as you point out, the 20,000 AFA will disappear as EBMUD demand increases. It is absolutely necessary that NSJWCD obtain a permanent supply in order that a permanent fix of the overdraft may be found.

Your letter concludes with the erroneous accusation that the District "...has been diverting surface water outside its permitted season". As your staff has subsequently corrected and clarified, NSJWCD water rights are for direct diversion and to divert water to storage at Camanche Reservoir. NSJWCD has a contract with EBMUD for storage in Camanche Reservoir. Water has been used precisely as is allowed under Permit 10477.

In conclusion, we renew our request for a hearing on the Folsom South Canal changed condition assumed by Decision 858. Finally, NSJWCD is in the process of reviewing EBMUD permits and evaluating whether to file a complaint as was suggested in your letter.

Sincerely,

Fred Weybret
President

FB/bss

cc: The Hon. Gregory Aghazarian, California State Assembly
The Hon. Barbara Matthews, California State Assembly
The Hon. Alan Nakanishi, California State Assembly
Tom McGurk, President of Stockton East Water District
Grant Thompson, President of Central San Joaquin Water Conservation
President, Central Delta Water Agency

NSJ-35

BILL NUMBER: SB 833 CHAPTERED
 BILL TEXT

CHAPTER 740
 FILED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE OCTOBER 9, 2003
 APPROVED BY GOVERNOR OCTOBER 8, 2003
 PASSED THE SENATE SEPTEMBER 9, 2003
 PASSED THE ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 5, 2003
 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 3, 2003
 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 21, 2003
 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 6, 2003
 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 23, 2003
 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 29, 2003
 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 21, 2003
 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 8, 2003

INTRODUCED BY Senator Machado

FEBRUARY 21, 2003

An act to add Section 6533 to the Government Code, and to amend Section 1220 of, and to amend and repeal Section 1011.5 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 833, Machado. Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency.

(1) Existing law authorizes public agencies to enter into joint powers agreements.

This bill would authorize the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency to grant funds to a member public agency for the purposes of assisting that member public agency in acquiring water if the board of directors determines that water supply will benefit the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin as a whole and that member public agency would otherwise be unable to acquire that water. The bill would authorize the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County to grant to the joint powers agency funds from the county general fund or Zone 2 of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District that are available to carry out any purposes of the joint powers agency for which the county or the district is authorized to expend funds.

The bill would authorize the joint powers agency to impose annually a plan implementation charge on landowners within its boundaries for the property related service received from improved groundwater management and planning, and for improved groundwater levels and availability, provided by the joint powers agency. The bill would provide for the collection of the charge, at the option of the joint powers agency, by the county or the joint powers agency. Because the bill would authorize the joint powers agency to establish collection duties on the county to collect the charge, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law declares that when a holder of an appropriative right fails to use water as the result of conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater involving the substitution of an alternative supply for the unused portion of the surface water, any cessation of use of that appropriated water is deemed to be a reasonable and beneficial use of water to the extent of that cessation and to the extent that the appropriated water is put to reasonable and

beneficial use. Existing law, until January 1, 2007, authorizes the substitution of the alternate supply, for the purposes of that provision, to be made from the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin if certain requirements are met.

This bill would revise those requirements and would make that provision relating to the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin, as revised, operative indefinitely.

(3) Existing law prohibits the pumping for export of groundwater from within the Sacramento and Delta-Central Sierra Basins unless the pumping is in compliance with a groundwater management plan that meets certain requirements.

This bill would provide that that provision does not apply to groundwater pumping by the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency for export from the Eastern San Joaquin County Basin if the groundwater pumping is approved, by ordinance, by San Joaquin County.

(4) The bill would declare that, due to the unique circumstances pertaining to the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency that the bill is intended to remedy, a general statute within the meaning of specified provisions of the California Constitution cannot be made applicable and a special statute is necessary.

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The problems associated with providing for the management of the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin and the related provision of supplemental water supplies are peculiar to that area and public agencies overlying that basin have joined together to form the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency.

(b) Legislation is needed to supplement the existing authority of member public agencies to allow the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency to exercise powers to coordinate efforts to replenish and manage that critically overdrafted basin.

(c) With additional powers granted by the enactment of the act adding this section, the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency will be able to do, among other things, all of the following:

(1) Provide opportunity for economic development within San Joaquin County by securing reliable future water supplies.

(2) Protect the natural resources within its boundaries and restore and enhance the environment, including the long-term protection of the basin.

(3) Develop and adopt a master plan designed to balance the use and enhancement of the basin through conjunctive management.

(4) Prepare a joint groundwater management plan for the member public agencies.

(5) Secure new and protect existing surface water rights required by its member public agencies for the implementation of the master plan.

(6) Apply for and obtain financing to proceed with projects identified in the master plan.

(7) Provide assistance to, supervise the construction of, and manage the operation of, facilities identified in the master plan for the benefit of the property owners and residents of member public agencies.

(8) Develop and manage a groundwater bank in accordance with the master plan.

SEC. 2. Section 6533 is added to the Government Code, to read:

6533. (a) The board of directors of the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency may grant available funds to a member public agency for the purposes of assisting that member public agency in acquiring water if the board determines that that water supply will benefit the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin as a whole and that that member public agency would otherwise be unable to acquire that water. Section 10753.1 of the Water Code applies to any groundwater regulation under this section. As used in this section, the term "groundwater" has the same definition as set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 10752 of the Water Code.

(b) (1) For the purpose of supplementing the general operating revenues of the joint powers agency, upon the request of the board of directors of the joint powers agency, the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County may grant to the joint powers agency funds from the county general fund or Zone 2 of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District that are available to carry out any purpose of the joint powers agency for which the county or district is authorized to expend funds.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) grants a preference to the joint powers agency over other public agencies for the purposes of receiving funds described in that paragraph.

(c) The joint powers agency shall deposit any county or district funds received pursuant to subdivision (b) in a separate account, and upon request of the county or district, shall demonstrate that all expenditures made from that account are being used only to carry out the powers, projects, and purposes of the joint powers agency and San Joaquin County or Zone 2 of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

(d) Subject to Article XIII D of the California Constitution, the joint powers agency may impose a plan implementation charge, in accordance with this subdivision, on landowners within its boundaries for the property related service received from improved groundwater management and planning, and for improved groundwater levels and availability, provided by the joint powers agency. This plan implementation charge shall be a charge for water subject to the procedures and requirements set forth in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 6 of Article XIII D of the California Constitution, as follows:

(1) Each year the board of directors of the joint powers agency may fix a plan implementation charge that may not exceed the annual cost of carrying out the actions financed by the charge. The board of directors may use multiyear budgeting to determine the plan implementation charge for up to five years and adopt a schedule of charges for this time period.

(2) Before imposing the plan implementation charge, the board of directors of the joint powers agency shall identify the parcels of land within the joint powers agency to be benefited by the actions financed by the charge, the need for the plan implementation charge, and the amount of the charge to be imposed on each parcel. The amount of the charge upon any parcel may not exceed the proportional costs of the actions financed by the charge attributable to that parcel. The joint powers agency shall provide written notice of the plan implementation charge and conduct a public hearing as provided

in subdivision (a) of Section 6 of Article XIII D of the California Constitution. The joint powers agency may not impose the plan implementation charge if written protests against the charge are presented by a majority of the owners of the identified parcels upon which the charge will be imposed.

(3) (A) The plan implementation charge, at the option of the joint powers agency, may be collected on the tax rolls of the county in the same manner, by the same persons, and at the same time as, together with and not separate from, county ad valorem property taxes. In that event, of the amount collected pursuant to this paragraph, the county auditor may deduct that amount required to reimburse the county for its actual cost of collection.

(B) In lieu of that option, the joint powers agency shall collect plan implementation charges at the same time, together with penalties and interest at the same rates as is prescribed for the collection of county ad valorem property taxes.

(4) The amount of an unpaid plan implementation charge, together with any penalty and interest thereon, shall constitute a lien on that land as of the same time and in the same manner as does the tax lien securing county ad valorem property taxes.

(5) In lieu of a plan implementation charge being imposed on parcels within the boundaries of any individual member public agency of the joint powers agency, any member of the joint powers agency may determine by resolution to make payment to the joint powers agency of funds in an amount equal to the amount that would be raised by imposition of the plan implementation charge within the boundaries of that member, to be paid at the same time that the plan implementation charge would be collected if imposed.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "joint powers agency" means the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency.

(f) For the purposes of this section, "Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin" means the Eastern San Joaquin County Basin described on pages 38 and 39 of the Department of Water Resources' Bulletin No. 118-80.

SEC. 3. Section 1011.5 of the Water Code as added by Section 1 of Chapter 779 of the Statutes of 1992, is amended to read:

1011.5. (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the growing water needs of the state require the use of water in an efficient manner and that the efficient use of water requires certainty in the definition of property rights to the use of water. The Legislature further declares that it is the policy of this state to encourage conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater supplies and to make surface water available for other beneficial uses. The Legislature recognizes that the substantial investments that may be necessary to implement and maintain a conjunctive use program require certainty in the continued right to the use of alternate water supplies.

(b) When any holder of an appropriative right fails to use all or any part of the water as a result of conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater involving the substitution of an alternate supply for the unused portion of the surface water, any cessation of, or reduction in, the use of the appropriated water shall be deemed equivalent to a reasonable and beneficial use of water to the extent of the cessation of, or reduction in, use, and to the same extent as the appropriated water was put to reasonable and beneficial use by that person. No forfeiture of the appropriative right to the water for which an alternate supply is substituted shall occur upon the lapse of the forfeiture period applicable to water appropriated pursuant to the Water Commission Act or this code or the forfeiture period applicable to water appropriated prior to December 19, 1914.

The state board may require any holder of an appropriative right who seeks the benefit of this section to file periodic reports describing the extent and amount of the reduction in water use due to substitution of an alternate supply. To the maximum extent possible, the reports shall be made a part of other reports required by the state board relating to the use of water. Failure to file the reports shall deprive the user of water of the benefits of this section.

(c) Substitution of an alternate supply may be made only if the extraction of the alternate supply conforms to all requirements imposed pursuant to an adjudication of the groundwater basin, if applicable, and meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Except as specified in paragraph (2), is from a groundwater basin for which the operating safe yield is not exceeded prior to the extraction of the alternate supply and does not cause the operating safe yield of the groundwater basin from which the alternate supply is obtained to be exceeded.

(2) Is from the Eastern San Joaquin County Basin, as described on pages 38 and 39 of the Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 118-80, for which the operating safe yield is exceeded prior to the extraction of the alternative supply, if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) The conjunctive use program is operated in accordance with a local groundwater management program that complies with the requirements of this section.

(B) The groundwater management program establishes requirements for the extraction of groundwater and is approved by a joint powers authority that meets the requirements of subparagraph (C).

(C) The joint powers authority includes one or more of the water agencies overlying the contemplated points of groundwater extraction and one or more of the water agencies that will share in the benefits to be derived from the local groundwater management program.

(D) By either of the following methods, the overdraft of the groundwater basin underlying the point of extraction has been reduced prior to the commencement of extraction:

(i) Elimination of a volume of existing groundwater extractions in excess of the proposed new extraction.

(ii) Recharge of the groundwater basin with a volume of water in excess of the proposed new extraction.

(E) The operation of that conjunctive use program ensures that the overdraft of the groundwater basin continues to be reduced.

(d) Water, or the right to the use of water, the use of which has ceased or been reduced as the result of conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater involving substitution of an alternate supply, as described in subdivisions (b) and (c), may be sold, leased, exchanged, or otherwise transferred pursuant to any provision of law relating to the transfer of water or water rights, including, but not limited to, provisions of law governing any change in point of diversion, place of use, and purpose of use due to the transfer.

(e) As used in this section, "substitution of an alternate supply" means replacement of water diverted under an appropriative right by the substitution of an equivalent amount of groundwater.

(f) This section does not apply to the Santa Ana River watershed.

(g) This section does not apply in any area where groundwater pumping causes, or threatens to cause, a violation of water quality objectives or an unreasonable effect on beneficial uses established in a water quality control plan adopted or approved by the state board pursuant to, and to the extent authorized by, Section 13170 or

13245, which designates areas where groundwater pumping causes, or threatens to cause, a violation of water quality objectives or an unreasonable effect on beneficial uses.

(h) This section shall not be construed to increase or decrease the jurisdiction of the state board over groundwater resources, or to confer on the state board jurisdiction over groundwater basins over which it does not have jurisdiction pursuant to other provisions of law.

SEC. 4. Section 1011.5 of the Water Code, as added by Section 2 of Chapter 779 of the Statutes of 1992, is repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 1220 of the Water Code is amended to read:

1220. (a) No groundwater shall be pumped for export from within the combined Sacramento and Delta-Central Sierra Basins, as defined in the Department of Water Resources' Bulletin 160-74, unless the pumping is in compliance with a groundwater management plan that is adopted by ordinance pursuant to subdivision (b) by the county board of supervisors, in full consultation with affected water districts, and that is subsequently approved by a vote in the counties or portions of counties that overlie the groundwater basin, except that water that has seeped into the underground from any reservoir, afterbay, or other facility of an export project may be returned to the water supply of the export project. For the purposes of this section, the county board of supervisors may designate a county water agency to act on its behalf if the directors of the county water agency are publicly elected and the county water agency encompasses the entire county. The county board of supervisors may revoke that designation by resolution at any time.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a county board of supervisors whose county contains part of the combined Sacramento and Delta-Central Sierra Basins may adopt groundwater management plans to implement the purposes of this section.

(c) A county board of supervisors shall not exercise the powers authorized by this section within the boundaries of another local agency supplying water to that area without the prior agreement of the governing body of that other local agency.

(d) This section does not apply to groundwater pumping by the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency for export from the Eastern San Joaquin County Basin, as described on pages 38 and 39 of the Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 118-80, provided that the groundwater pumping is approved by San Joaquin County pursuant to its ordinances regulating the management and export of groundwater as these ordinances are in effect at the time of permit approval by San Joaquin County. Section 10753.1 applies to any groundwater regulation under this section. As used in this section, the term "groundwater" has the same definition as set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 10752.

SEC. 6. The Legislature finds and declares that, because of the unique circumstances applicable only to the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency, a statute of general applicability cannot be enacted within the meaning of subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution. Therefore, this special statute is necessary.

SEC. 7. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code.

MEMO

TO: Directors
 FROM: Manager Ed Steffani
 SUBJECT: 10 Year Budget
 DATE: January 28, 2007 (Revised 2/18/07) (Revised 4/4/07)

Assume constant 2007 dollars, and the following:

Current Expenses

Basic Operations	\$130,000
PG&E	\$ 50,000
Repairs	<u>\$ 70,000</u>
Total	<u>\$250,000</u>

Projected Revenue

Property Tax	\$ 190,000
Acreage Charge	\$ 43,000
County Drain Fund	\$ 10,000
Groundwater Charge	<u>\$ 820,000*</u>
Total	<u>\$1,063,000</u>

*Net, after \$80,000 billing total cost

Please note that I show no revenue from water sales. I propose that there be no charge for surface water to encourage its use instead of groundwater.

So, total net revenue of \$1,063,000, less \$250,000 normal expenses, would leave \$813,000 annually for new projects and new power costs.

The following 10-year budget for new expenditures attempts to keep new annual costs within a \$800,000 limit. Construction would proceed only after small scale tests or boring results show recharge feasibility. I assume most of the engineering to be performed by me.

2008

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
Pumping station south side near Camanche	\$132,000
4600 feet of 36-inch pipe from existing pipe to Tecklenburg area	\$276,000
Borings and Engineering	\$ 40,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg	\$ 20,000
Hammer Basin Levee	\$ 30,000
Tecklenburg Basin work	\$ 50,000
2500 feet of ditch from Bear Creek south to Baker Pond	\$ 40,000
Pump in Bear Creek near golf course	\$ 40,000
Repair and raise Dam (Bear Creek in Golf Course)	\$ 20,000
PG&E for 3,000 AF	\$ 60,000
Fish Screen Fund	<u>\$ 80,000</u>
Total	\$800,000

2009

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
5000 feet of 30-inch pipe from South Pump to Bear Creek	\$200,000
3500 feet of 36-inch pipe from existing 42-inch to new Tecklenburg pipe. (Replaces part of south system)	\$210,000
2,000 feet of 36-inch pipe extending west from Tecklenburg	\$120,000
Tecklenburg Basin work	\$ 50,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 40,000
Borings and Engineering	\$ 28,000
PG&E for 4,000 AF	\$ 80,000
Fish Screen Fund	<u>\$ 80,000</u>
Total	\$820,000

2010

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
2600 feet of 42-inch pipe from new 36-inch pipe, east to Locust Tree Road (replaces part of south system)	\$312,000
Engineering	\$ 30,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 40,000
CAL FED area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 5,000 feet	\$100,000
Fish Screen Fund	\$ 80,000
2 – 10 Acre basins off Bear Creek	<u>\$200,000</u>
Total	<u>\$800,000</u>

2011

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
Beginning pumping station north side near Camanche	\$ 58,000
Dual system fund	\$ 50,000
2000 feet of 42-inch pipe toward Hwy 12 (replaces part of south system)	\$240,000
3000 feet of 30-inch pipe toward Coyote Creek	\$150,000
Tecklenburg Basin work	\$ 50,000
Engineering	\$ 30,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
CAL FED area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 7,000 AF	<u>\$140,000</u>
Total	<u>\$816,000</u>

2012

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
Finish pumping station north side near Camanche	\$ 80,000
Dual system fund	\$100,000
1700 feet of 42-inch pipe toward Hwy 12 (replaces part of south system)	\$204,000
1800 feet of 36-inch pipe south to Kettleman Lane (replaces part of south system)	\$108,000
Engineering	\$ 50,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
CAL FED area	\$ 10,000
PG&E for 8,000 AF	<u>\$160,000</u>
Total	<u>\$800,000</u>

2013

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
Dual system fund	\$ 80,000
1500 feet of 42-inch pipe from Hwy 12 toward existing 48-inch pipe (replaces part of south system)	\$180,000
3300 feet of 36-inch pipe south to existing 30-inch pipe (replaces part of south system)	\$198,000
Engineering	\$ 50,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Coyote area	\$ 5,000
CAL FED area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 10,000 AF	<u>\$200,000</u>
Total	<u>\$811,000</u>

2014

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
3000 feet of 30-inch pipe to Coyote Creek	\$150,000
1500 feet of 42-inch pipe to existing 48-inch pipe (replaces part of south system)	\$180,000
One 50-acre recharge basin on Coyote Creek	\$100,000
Engineering	\$ 50,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Coyote area area	\$ 10,000
CAL FED Area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 11,000 AF	<u>\$220,000</u>
Total	\$808,000

2015

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
Dual system fund	\$ 50,000
6600 feet of 30-inch pipe to Pixley Creek (replaces part of south system)	\$264,000
One 50-acre recharge basin on Coyote Creek	\$100,000
Engineering	\$ 50,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Coyote area	\$ 15,000
CAL FED area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 12,000 AF	<u>\$240,000</u>
Total	\$817,000

2016

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
6000 feet of 30-inch pipe to Gill Creek	\$240,000
Some Improvement to Gill Creek	\$150,000
Engineering	\$ 30,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Coyote area	\$ 15,000
CAL FED area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 14,000 AF	<u>\$280,000</u>
Total	\$813,000

2017

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
Improve Gill Creek	\$200,000
One 10-acre basin on Gill Creek	\$100,000
Engineering	\$ 30,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Coyote area	\$ 15,000
CAL Fed area	\$ 10,000
Gill Creek area	\$ 10,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 18,000 AF	<u>\$360,000</u>
Total	\$813,000

2018

ITEM

COST

One 10-acre basin on Gill Creek	\$100,000
One 50-acre basin on Coyote Creek	\$100,000
Engineering	\$ 30,000
Rent	
Hammer	\$ 12,000
Tecklenburg area	\$ 60,000
Coyote area	\$ 20,000
CAL FED Area	\$ 10,000
Gill Creek area	\$ 20,000
Bear Creek area	\$ 16,000
PG&E for 20,000 AF	<u>\$400,000</u>
Total	\$768,000

**ENGINEER'S REPORT
PROPOSED GROUNDWATER CHARGE
APRIL 2007**

The following report has been prepared in accordance with Section 75561 of the Water Code.

Annual Overdraft

Overdraft of the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin has been common knowledge since the early 1900's when falling levels made use of centrifugal pumps impossible unless pits were dug to keep the suction lift under twenty feet. Continuing decline of water levels led to the invention of the vertical turbine pump.

Dangerously low water levels in the Stockton area during the 1970's caused the electorate to vote overwhelming in favor of a Stockton East Water District Treatment Plant to treat surface water from New Hogan Reservoir.

The State formally recognized the problem in 1982 when it designated the Basin as being "critically overdrafted".

A number of studies have been completed over the years, with the first detailed report by Brown and Caldwell, consulting engineers, accepted in 1985. That study estimated the overdraft to be 269,000 acre-feet annually (AFA) for the 600,000 acre area of San Joaquin County lying easterly of the San Joaquin River.

More recent studies have estimated the overdraft to be anywhere from 130,000 to 200,000 AFA. No absolute number is possible, only estimates, at least at this point.

I will use 200,000 AFA as a reasonable estimate of the overdraft. This works out to be about 0.33 AFA for each of the approximate 600,000 acres within the Basin.

At any rate, the 200,000 AFA figure is reasonable for current development. We know that an overdraft of 200,000 AFA causes groundwater levels to fall about 1 foot per year. Some areas see a little more and others a little less. Please see the following table for wells within the District.

Ground Water Elevation Data

Location	Water Elevations		Decline Feet/Year		
	Year/Elevation	Year/Elevation			
Source- EBMUD Records					
e/o Clements Rd & n/o Kettleman	1962	17.7	2002	-21.2	1.0
East end of Kettleman	1962	27.2	2002	-25.6	1.3
Kettleman between Tully & Linn	1962	-1.6	2002	-35.8	0.9
Harney at Tully	1962	-3.6	2002	-38.4	0.9
Jack Tone s/o Harney Lane	1962	-10.0	2002	-38.7	0.7
Tully s/o Harney Lane	1962	-3.2	1988	-23.1	0.8
Tully at Live Oak	1962	-11.3	1988	-27.4	0.7
Linn at Sargent	1962	12.9	2002	-27.0	1
Brandt at Tully	1964	2.8	2002	-24.2	0.7
n/o Sargent, e/o Tully	1962	3.2	2002	-29.9	0.8
Kettleman at Linn	1962	5.2	2002	-34.6	1

Source- County Data					
Liberty Road at Mackville Road	1975	20.0	1998	-13.0	1.4
Liberty at Hwy 88	1975	60.0	1998	60.0	0
Clements at Hwy 88	1975	50.0	1998	3.0	2
Clements at Brandt Road	1975	9.0	1998	-22.0	1.3
Clements at Harney Lane	1975	-10.0	1998	-32.0	1

Source - EBMUD Records					
Liberty e/o Bruella	1962	0.6	1978	-40.1	2.5
Liberty e/o Bruella	1973	-19.0	2002	-35.7	0.6
Collier w/o Bruella	1966	-14.4	2002	-33.4	0.5
Collier w/o Mackville	1962	37.8	1999	-4.9	1.2
Collier w/o Hwy 88	1962	52.5	2002	2.9	1.3
Buena Vista Road	1962	73.6	2002	54.8	0.5
n/o Hwy 12 & e/o Hwy 99	1962	61.8	2002	33.3	0.7
Hwy 88 n/o Hwy 12	1962	47.0	2002	8.5	1

Ground Water Elevation Data

Location	Water Elevation		Decline Feet/ Year		
	Historical High** Year/Elevation	Latest Year/Elevation			
Soucre –County Data					
Collier & Eunice	1963	-8.0	2002	-18.6	0.3
Collier & Kennefick	1960	-4.8	2002	-34.5	0.7
Hwy 99 & Jahant	1960	-0.1	2002	-19.6	0.5
Peltier & Kennefick	1958	11.9	2002	-29.8	0.9
Acampo e/o Hwy 99	1958	16.5	2002	-10.6	0.6
Hwy 99 & Woodbridge	1958	24.5	2002	4.0	0.5
Locke w/o Hwy 88	1963	11.5	2002	-15.6	0.7
Brandt & Tully	1959	16.6	2002	-27.6	1
Hwy 12 & Locust Tree	1958	19.7	2002	-18.8	0.9

Ground Water Elevation Data

Source - County Data	Water Elevation				Decline Feet/Year
	Historical High**		Latest		
	Year/Elevation	Year/Elevation	Year/Elevation	Year/Elevation	
Hwy 12 & Alpine	1958	21.4	2002	-18.6	0.9
Kettleman & Curry	1960	15.0	2002	-19.7	0.8
Kettleman & Hwy 99	1983	-2.6	2002	-24.3	1.1
Harney & Vintage	1965	-0.7	2002	-32.0	0.8
Harney & Hwy 88	1965	-2.4	2002	-31.0	0.8
Alpine & Handel	1980	-30.5	2002	-32.0	0.1
Armstrong & Lower Sacramento	1960	0.6	2002	-34.2	0.8
Jack Tone & Live Oak	1958	8.6	2002	-46.7	1.3
Ham and West Lane	1971	-1.2	2002	-21.9	0.7

** San Joaquin County and Stockton East Water District began monitoring levels in the 1950's.

Based upon the above assumption that the average overdraft is 0.33 AFA per acre, the 150,000 acre North San Joaquin Water Conservation District (District) has a current overdraft of 50,000 AFA. But only 100,000 acres of the District have been developed and now use 173,000 AFA of groundwater. Some 50,000 acres are dry pasture which are and will be developed.

Vineyards and houses are moving into the dry pasture area. A 200 acre vineyard is replacing dry pasture across from my 10 acres of irrigated pasture (formerly dry).

Assuming a new groundwater demand of 1.75 AF/acre, development of the 50,000 acres will increase the District overdraft to 137,500 AFA.

Accumulated Overdraft

The accumulated overdraft from the time man began pumping groundwater from the Basin probably approaches ten million acre-feet. It would be impractical to try to bring the Basin back to "natural pre-man" conditions. It is generally accepted that the empty, usable space (accumulated overdraft) is somewhere between two and three million acre-feet.

Again, assuming that the accumulated overdraft is spread uniformly throughout the Basin, the District's share is 500,000 to 750,000 acre-feet.

Groundwater Production for 2005-2006*

The following table develops groundwater use by type of development within the District.

Water Code Section 75507 defines water year as July 1st to June 30th.

Estimated Groundwater Use 2005-2006				
Use Code	Description	Quantity	AFA/Unit	Total AFA
0	Single Family Dwelling	100 each	0.5	50
51	Rural Residential	2428 each	1	2,428
52	Rural Residential, 2+ Residences	250 each	2	500
291	Nursery	716 Acres	4	2,864
352	Large Winery	10 each	4	40
353	Small Winery	6 each	2	12
-	Misc. Commercial	100 each	0.5	50
401	Irrigated Orchard	8,185 acres	2.8	22,918
420	Irrigated Vineyard	45,309 acres	1.5	67,964
450	Irrigated Row Crops	7,204 acres	2.8	20,171
460	Irrigated Pasture	11,070 acres	4	44,280
462	Horse Ranch	40 each	2	80
471	Dairy	27 each	5	135
480	Poultry Ranch	13 each	5	65
-	Ag. Residences	1,028 each	1	1,028
-	Golf Courses	592 acres	4	2,368
-	Cemeteries	83 acres	4	332
-	Lodi Schools*			27
-	City of Lodi	-	-	9,300
-	Lockeford Community SVC District	-	-	520
-	County Service Areas	-	-	232
-	Micke Grove park	62 acres	4	248
-	Micke Grove Golf Course	87 acres	4	348
	Subtotal			175,960
	Less Surface Water			-3000
	TOTAL			172,960
	*Not included in City or Service Areas			

I consider the 2005-2006 groundwater production to be fairly normal. Production increases during dry years and decreases when rainfall is high. It also increases slightly when surface water is not available to the District (drier years).

Estimated Overdraft for 2006-2007-and 2007-2008

As stated earlier, the accepted figure for current average annual overdraft is 50,000 AFA for the District. It is greater in dry years and less in wet years and will increase in the future.

By definition, we divide the historical hydrology into five equal classifications; wet, above normal, below normal, dry, and critically dry. This means that overdraft would be greater during roughly 40% of the time, and less during 40% of the time.

We believe that average natural recharge of the Basin is approximately 1 foot per year, from rainfall, irrigation percolation, and streams.

This means that approximately 600,000 AFA are naturally recharged during an average year. Remember that on an average, approximately 800,000 AFA are currently taken from the Basin, causing a 200,000 AFA overdraft. Remember also, that the average water level decline is about 1 foot per year.

Assuming 2006-2007 (with its very hot summer) and apparently dry winter is a "below normal year", we can say that the overdraft will be greater than average, and probably about 100,000 acre-feet.

And, assuming 2007-2008 will be normal, we estimate the overdraft will be 50,000 acre-feet.

Surface Water Needed for 2006-2007

As indicated above, 50,000 acre-feet of surface water would be required annually to offset an average overdraft of that amount, but surface water is not currently available every year.

The only realistic way to deal with an average overdraft of 50,000 AFA, is to use 100,000 acre-feet or more during wet years because none is available in dry years.

The District is currently fighting to keep its current, temporary right to 20,000 AFA of Mokelumne River water which is available almost 70% of the time. The District must not only increase its use from the current 3,000 AFA to 20,000 AFA, but must also acquire another 80,000 AFA for use during wet years, just to cope with the overdraft caused by existing development. Another 175,000 AFA would be required during wet years to replace groundwater used by possible, future development.

A Catastrophe in the Making

The State decided last November to deny the District's petition for extension of its 20,000 AFA right to Mokelumne River water because the District has not used the full 20,000 AFA.

The District petitioned the State for reconsideration of the denial and has been granted a hearing on June 21, 2007. The District must show construction and financing plans at the hearing or will lose the water right.

More recently, the State canceled the County's water right application for Mokelumne River water.

Should a majority of the people within the District oppose the groundwater charge, the District will definitely lose its water right, and the County will probably lose its first priority position for water from the Mokelumne River.

North San Joaquin Water Conservation District and all other agencies within Eastern San Joaquin County must take immediate action to correct the overdraft. If nothing is done, the State will proceed with "adjudication" of the Basin.

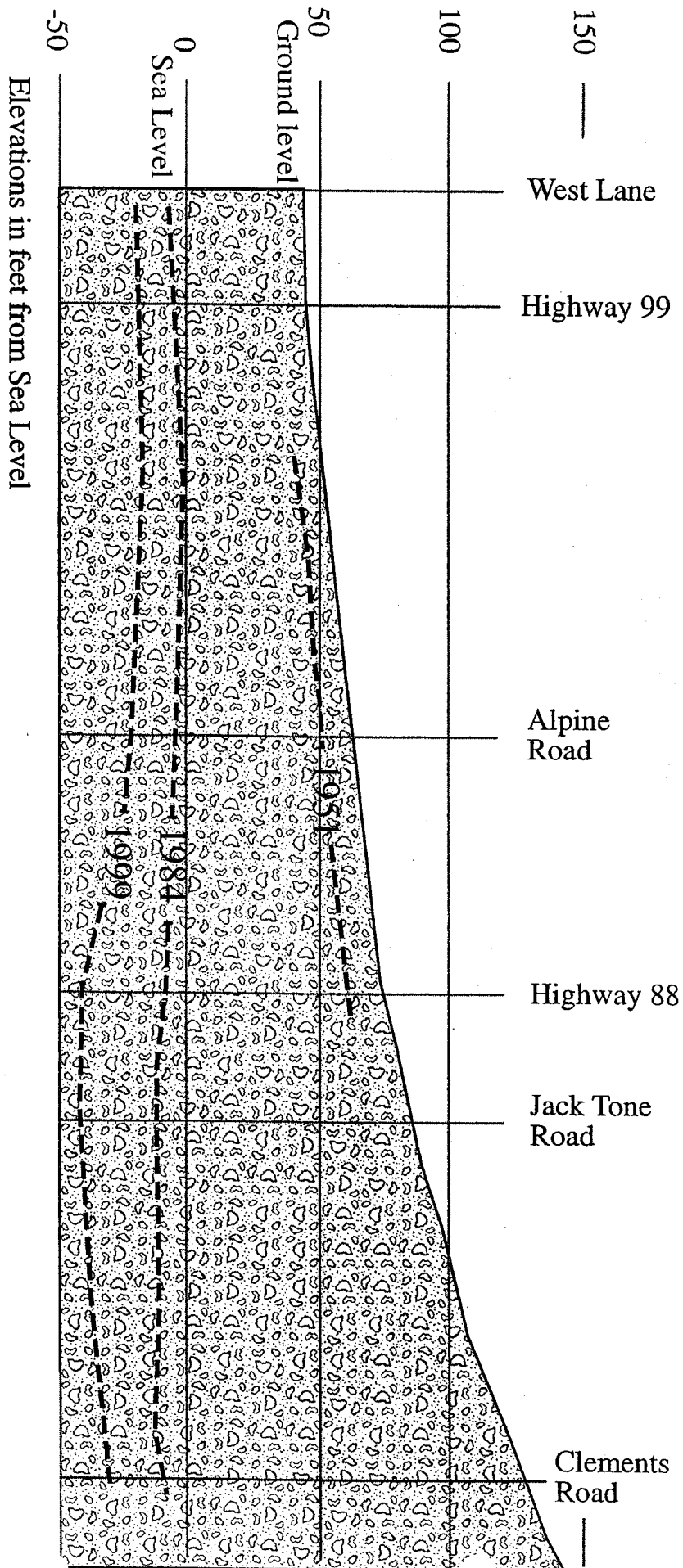
Adjudication means limiting groundwater pumping to natural recharge. It would result in

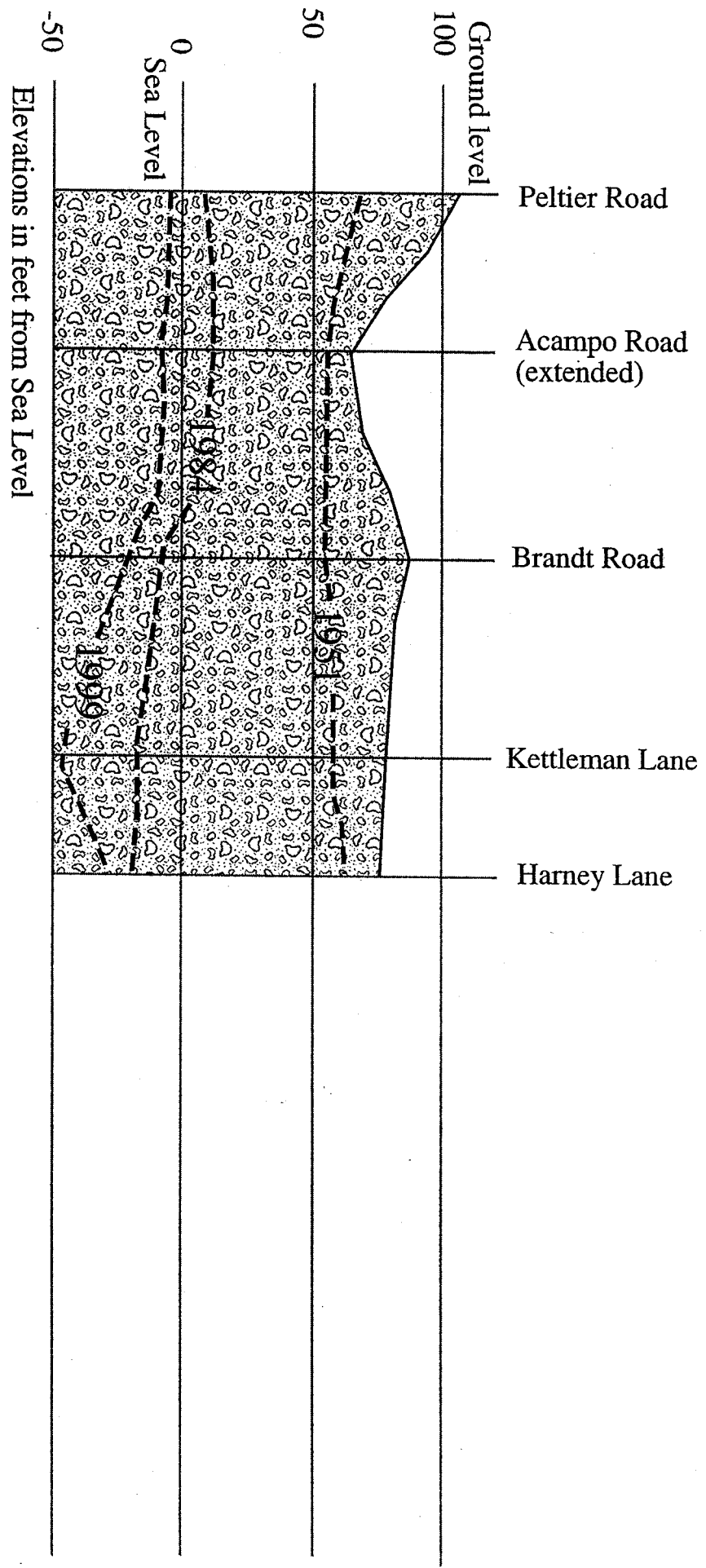
all pumpers being restricted to approximately 75% of what they pump today. It would also eliminate any future development that would need more than 75% of the current groundwater use for a specific location.

Prepared by:

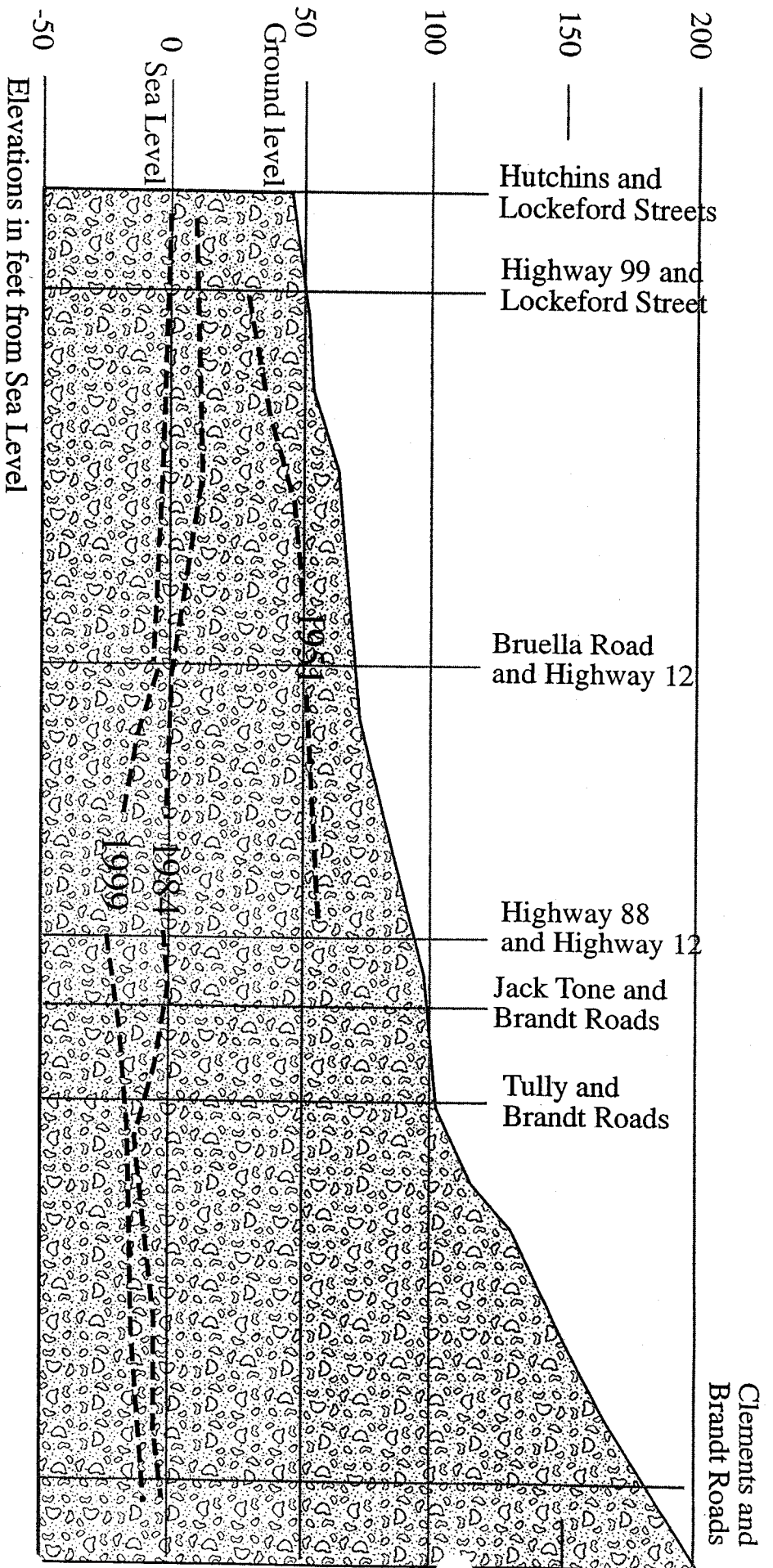
Edward M. Steffani
Registered Civil Engineer
R. C. E. 12852

Ground and Groundwater profiles along Harney Lane



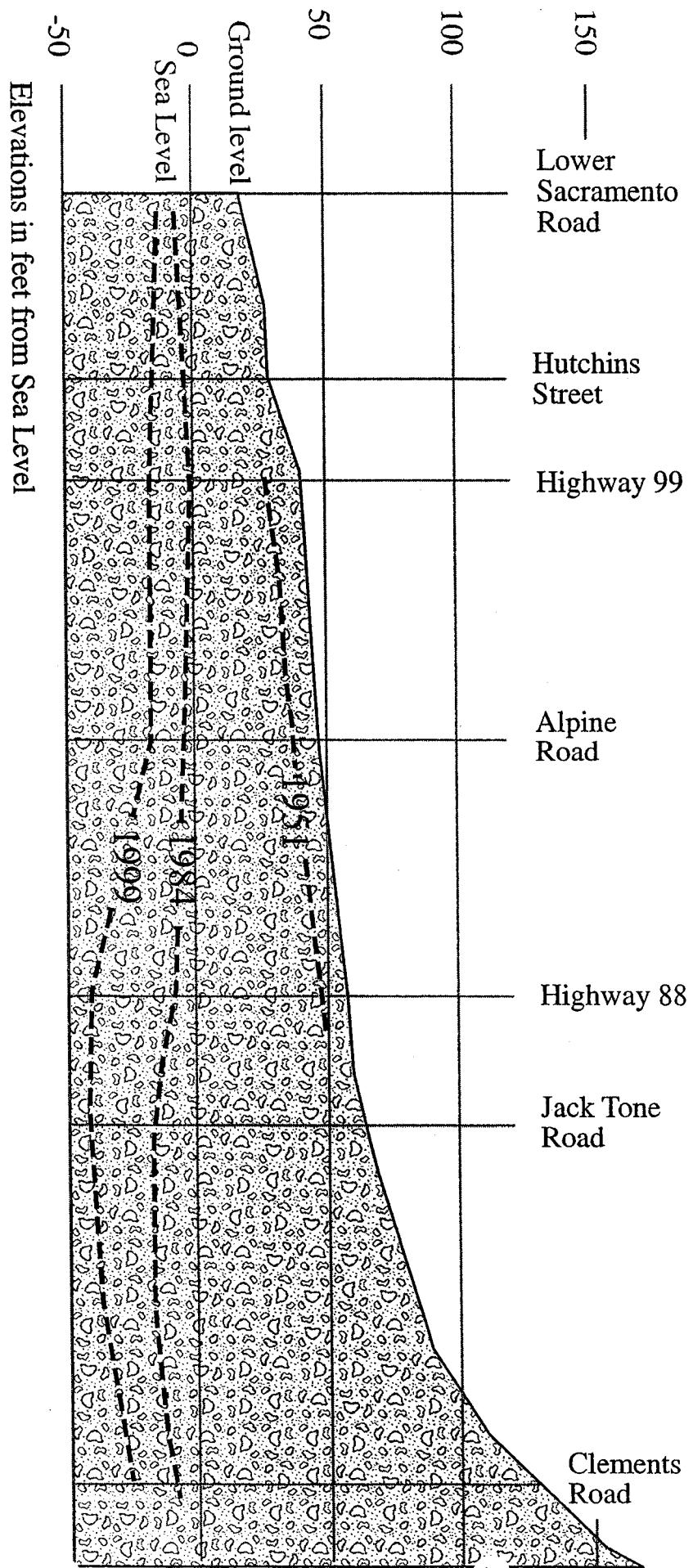


Ground and Groundwater profiles along Jack Tone Road



Ground and Groundwater profiles along Lockeford St., Victor and Brandt Roads

Ground and Groundwater profiles along Kettleman Lane



DIRECTORS
 George A. Gillespie
 Thomas Hoffman
 Jerry D. Mettler
 Matthys Van Gaalen
 Fred Weybret

NORTH SAN JOAQUIN WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

221 W. Pine St., Lodi, CA 95240

GENERAL MANAGER
 Edward M. Steffani

LEGAL COUNSEL
 Stewart C. Adams, Jr.

December 30, 2004

TO: Directors

FROM: Manager Steffani

SUBJECT: Possible Groundwater Assessment

I am writing to provide preliminary information on possible NSJWCD institution of a groundwater pumping assessment similar to the existing Stockton East Water District (SEWD) charge.

Current groundwater pumping charges levied by SEWD are shown in the following table.

<u>Type of Assessment</u>	<u>Annual Amount</u>
Municipal	\$3,60 per acre foot
Domestic (rural residential)	\$30.00 per house well
Agricultural	\$3.92 per acre foot

In order that annual revenue may be projected for NSJWCD, it is necessary that land and water uses for the original and newly annexed NSJWCD areas be estimated.

County data obtained for the original 50,000+ acre area and used for the acreage charge are shown below.

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Municipal	10,317	6,688
Rural Residential	1,555	5,274
Irrigated Agricultural	1,371	34,306

Municipal

The Lodi Municipal area and other residential area supplied by City or service area wells. A municipal groundwater assessment could be levied against the following:

<u>Use</u>	<u>Acre Feet Annually, (AFA)</u>
Lodi Municipal	12,000*
Victor, Lockeford, Clements, Acampo and other local service areas	1,000

*Assumes 70% of City is within NSJWCD. .7 x 17,000 AFA total use.

Rural Residential

The original District contained 1,555 rural residential parcels with wells. If we assume another 1,000 within the annexed 100,000 acres, we would have a total of 2,555.

Irrigated Agricultural

The original District included 34,306 acres of irrigated agriculture. If we assume 20,000 irrigated acres of the annexed 100,000 acres, we would have a total of 54,306 acres. It is probably reasonable to assume 80% of this area is planted with grapes. SEWD assesses on the basis of an assumed 2.8 AFA use, which is normal for orchards, but with the provision that the use can be reduced if the owner can prove a lower use by means of water or PG&E meter data. For our purposes now, I will assume that 43,400 acres of vineyard use 1.5 AFA and that 10,906 acres use 2.8 AFA.

Summary

The following table develops revenue for the above estimates and assumes rates equal to those of SEWD.

<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Municipal	13,000 AFA	\$ 3.60	\$ 46,800
Rural Residential	2,555 Wells	\$30.00	\$ 76,650
Agricultural			
43,400 acres	65,100 AFA	\$3.92	\$255,192
10,906 acres	30,537 AFA	\$3.92	\$119,705
	Total Revenue		\$498,347

Now, what would it cost to collect the above \$498,347? Unlike the acreage charge which is collected by the County together with property taxes, a groundwater assessment would be collected by the District through annual bills sent by the District. The following table estimates the number of bills by use.

<u>Use</u>	<u>Number of Bills</u>
<u>Municipal</u>	
City of Lodi	1
Service Districts	6
Rural Residential	2,555
<u>Agricultural</u>	
Original District	1,371
Annexed area	1,000
Total	4,933

The number of bills is not great, but the work preparing the bills would require an office and one full time employee assisted by me. The following is a rough estimate of these costs.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Office Rent	\$ 4,000
Supplies, phone, etc.	\$11,000
Postage	\$ 5,000
Salary and benefits	\$60,000
Total	\$80,000

If you wish to proceed further, I will purchase a data disc from the County (\$1,000) for the entire 150,000 acre area and will refine the numbers presented in this memo.

Finally, the District promised the owners within the annexed area that no additional charges would be levied without an election.

HCB
HERUM CRABTREE BROWN
Attorneys At Law

DATE: June 1, 2005
TO: ED STEFFANI
FROM: KARNA E. HARRIGFELD
SUBJECT: North San Joaquin Water Conservation District/General
FILE: 1776-003

The Water Conservation District law provides the District with a number of revenue raising devices. You have indicated that you would like to impose a groundwater assessment or charge in the original boundaries. Below is a summary of the legal requirements for imposition of a groundwater charge. The authority allows you to establish zones, so you could create multiple zones or simply one zone which includes the original boundaries. As you will see, it is not a simple process, so you may want to reconsider including all of the lands within the District at one time. Additionally, there have been several recent Proposition 218 (Prop. 218) cases that require compliance with notice and protest provisions related to impositions of fees and charges. I will be providing a supplemental memorandum regarding Prop. 218. and whether it impacts the ability to impose a groundwater charge.

GROUNDWATER CHARGES

Water Conservation Districts have broad authority to impose Groundwater Charges. The following summarizes those powers:

§75540 The district may establish a zone or zones within which the groundwater charge will be effective.

§75541 Within six months after the date of establishing a zone or zones, all water-producing facilities located within the boundaries shall be registered with the district, and if required by the board, shall be measured with a water-measuring device satisfactory to the district, which shall be installed by the district or, at the district's option, by the operator thereof.

§75542 New water-producing facilities must register and install meters within thirty (30) days.

§75544 The registration form for water-measuring devices shall contain all of the following:

- ✓ Information as to the owner of the land.
- ✓ General description and location of each water-producing facility.

- ✓ The name and address of the operator of the water-producing facility.
- ✓ The name and address of owners of the water-producing facility.
- ✓ Other information the district determines is necessary.

§75560 The district must prepare an engineering report on the groundwater conditions of the district every year.

§75561 The report must contain specific information, such as the total production of water from well-producing facilities and the estimate of the annual overdraft.

§75570-75573 The board must publish a notice of the availability of the report and hold a public hearing in April of each year.

§75574 Before it can levy the groundwater charge, the board must find and determine all of the following:

- ✓ Average annual overdraft for the immediate past 10 year.
- ✓ Estimated annual overdraft for the current water year.
- ✓ Estimated annual overdraft for the ensuing water year.
- ✓ The accumulated overdraft as of the last day of the proceeding water year.
- ✓ The estimated accumulated overdraft as of the last day of the current water year.
- ✓ The estimated amount of agricultural water to be withdrawn from the groundwater supplies of the district for the ensuing water year.
- ✓ The amount of water, other than agricultural water, to be drawn from the groundwater supplies of the district for the ensuing water year.
- ✓ The estimated amount of water necessary for surface distribution for the ensuing water year.
- ✓ The amount of water which is necessary for the replenishment of the groundwater supplies of the district.
- ✓ The amount of water the district is obligated by contract to purchase.

§75575 The findings and determinations by the board are conclusive and binding upon all person and parties.

§75592 Any groundwater charge for “other than agricultural water” must be at least three times, but not more than five times, the groundwater charge for agricultural water.

§75611 After the establishment of a groundwater charge, each operator of a water-producing facility shall file with the district, in January and July, a statement setting forth the total production in acre-feet of water for the preceding six-month period, a general description of number locating each water producing facility, and the method or basis for the computation, of such water production.

§75615 The district shall charge interest at the rate of 1% each month for a delinquent groundwater charge.

§75616 The district shall assess a penalty charge of 10% against any operator who fails to register or file the required water production statements.

§75617 If water-producing facilities are not measured by a measuring device, the board may establish a method to compute the water use.

§75619-75624 The district may challenge water use statements filed.

§75630 The district may request the Superior Court to issue a temporary restraining order against the operator of a water producing facility who has not registered or who has failed to pay charges.

§75640 Failure to register a water-producing facility is a misdemeanor.

§75641 Any person who produces water from any water-producing facility that is unregistered or does not have a meter if one is required, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of operation is a separate offense.

§75642 It is also a misdemeanor to tamper with water meters, and to file a false or fraudulent water production statement.

ASSESSMENTS

Another available option may be through an assessment process providing in the Water Conservation District Code. I have summarized the requirements below, recognizing this will also have Prop. 218 limitations.

General Assessments

Water Conservation Districts have the power to levy assessments (§74507). The general assessment should be sufficient to raise money for all of the following:

- ✓ Incidental expenses of the district.
- ✓ Costs of the work of spreading and sinking waters, acquiring or constructing settling basins, wells, dams, reservoirs and other works for the storing, spreading and sinking of waters, together with canals, ditches, conduits and necessary right-of-way for use of all such works.
- ✓ Estimated costs of repairs and maintenance of district works.
- ✓ Amount of any district indebtedness (other than bonded indebtedness) currently due.
- ✓ Amount deemed necessary by the board for reserve funds to meet the costs and expenses of the district during the first six months of the following fiscal year.
- ✓ Estimated amount necessary for the payment of the costs of any action or proceeding that may be taken by the district, including the cost of employment of attorneys and engineers.

If bonds have been voted on and approved, the assessment shall also include the amount needed to pay all bond principal and interest due during the ensuing fiscal year.

Before July 10th of each fiscal year, the board furnishes the Board of Supervisors and County Auditor a written estimate of the aforementioned enumerated expenses upon which the assessment is based. An important limitation is that any general assessment may not exceed two and one-half mills (\$0.0025) on each dollar (\$1) of the assessed value of lands within the district unless an election is held which would authorize the general assessment to increase to \$0.005 (§75357).

The assessment is levied by the county board of supervisors as a Water Conservation District Assessment (§75370). The County calculates the rate of the assessment based on a specified formula (§75371). Once calculated, the assessment is entered on the assessment roll by the County Auditor, and collected at the same time as state and county taxes. When the assessment is collected, it is paid into the county treasury for the use of the district, or directly into a bond fund.

Special Assessments

The district may also levy Special Assessments for the purpose of raising money to be applied to any of the purposes of the district if a majority of the voters authorizes such assessment at an election (§75390-75396).

Project Assessments

The board may alter the method of levying assessments from assessed valuation to some other form of allocation if the voters approve the allocation at an election (§75410-75463).

Karna Harrigfeld

From: water_news-bounces@water.ca.gov on behalf of Parker, Annie [aparker@water.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2006 9:20 AM
To: water_news@water.ca.gov
Subject: [Water_news] 5. DWR'S CALIFORNIA WATER NEWS: AGENCIES, PROGRAMS, PEOPLE - 12/20/06

Department of Water Resources

California Water News

A daily compilation of significant news articles and comment

December 20, 2006

5. Agencies, Programs, People

North San Joaquin Water considering new tax; will appeal state actions Lodi News-Sentinel – 12/20/06 By Ross Farrow, staff writer

A Lodi-area water district will appeal a state ruling that rescinded much of its water rights and is looking into a new tax to pay for equipment needed to produce a greater water supply for the area's groundwater basin.

Board members for the North San Joaquin Water Conservation District say they are looking into the idea for a tax because they will lose rights to Mokelumne River water unless they install equipment they cannot currently afford to purchase.

To acquire matching funds for state water grants that could upgrade its water system, district officials are exploring a new fee on property owners within the district, which includes central and eastern Lodi, plus rural areas east and north of Lodi.

The fee is being considered in the hope that the California Water Resources Control Board rescinds its recent action to remove North San Joaquin's right to most of its 20,000 acre-feet of Mokelumne water. The amount of the fee has not been determined.

The district has been entitled to 20,000 acre-feet during wet years, but North San Joaquin has had the ability to pump out only 3,200 acre-feet during any one year.

At a special meeting Tuesday morning at the Lodi Public Library, the North San Joaquin board agreed to formally appeal three actions taken by Water Resources on Nov. 30. They are:

12/20/2006

- Removal of the right to 20,000 acre-feet from the Mokelumne River during wet years for allegedly taking too long to develop a project to use the water. The state is allowing the district to use the 3,200 acre-feet that North San Joaquin has been able to access from the river, plus another 1,000 acre-feet to be used in a pilot project funded by CALFED.
- A cease and desist order against pumping any water out of the river until a fish screen protecting salmon is installed on each side of the river.
- A \$66,400 fine against the district for pumping water in 2003 through 2005 without fish screens.

According to Water Resources, pumping water without fish screens violated a condition imposed on North San Joaquin in its 1992 permit for the 20,000 acre-feet.

Karna Harrigfeld, attorney for the water district, will prepare legal information on a possible new fee on property owners, which the board may review in January. If a fee is contemplated, property owners will be notified, and a public hearing will be held.

http://www.lodinews.com/articles/2006/12/20/news/7_water_061220.txt

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http://listhost2.water.ca.gov/mailman/listinfo/water_news. DWR operates and maintains the State Water Project, provides dam safety and flood control and inspection services, assists local water districts in water management and water conservation planning, and plans for future statewide water needs. Inclusion of materials is not to be construed as an endorsement of any programs, projects, or viewpoints by the Department or the State of California.

Karna Harrigfeld

From: water_news-bounces@water.ca.gov on behalf of Parker, Annie [aparker@water.ca.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2006 9:15 AM
To: water_news@water.ca.gov
Subject: [Water_news] 2. DWR'S CALIFORNIA WATER NEWS: SUPPLY - 12/20/06

Department of Water Resources

California Water News

A daily compilation of significant news articles and comment

December 20, 2006

2. Supply

WATER STORAGE:

S.J. supervisors OK \$1.2M to tackle groundwater problem - Stockton Record

Lodi residents soon might start sipping river water - Stockton Record

WATER STORAGE:

S.J. supervisors OK \$1.2M to tackle groundwater problem

Stockton Record – 12/20/06

By Alex Breitler, staff writer

LODI - Last spring, when the Mokelumne River spilled its banks and flooded vineyards, water managers saw more than ruined crops.

They saw wasted water.

For decades, San Joaquin County officials have wanted to divert excess Mokelumne flows to a new reservoir, where the water could be saved for a beneficial purpose.

The ultimate goal: to replenish the county's shrinking groundwater supply and to ensure enough water for a population expected to double to more than 1.4million people by 2040.

County supervisors moved ahead last week with a plan to build the Duck Creek Reservoir

12/20/2006

on 2,980 acres of remote rangeland northeast of Linden.

The off-stream reservoir likely will be less controversial than building a similar facility on the river itself, an idea the county rejected two years ago. Yet Duck Creek theoretically would hold back enough water to satisfy the thirst of every Stocktonian for a year and then some.

Water experts hope it will ease years of frustration watching the Mokelumne froth and foam.

"It drives us crazy," said Mel Lytle, the county's water-resources coordinator. "Last year alone, we could have filled (the proposed) Duck Creek Reservoir twice. Right now, that water is all out in the ocean."

Supervisors voted last week to allocate \$1.2million for further studies of the Duck Creek project as well as another long-held dream of tapping into the American River via a pipeline from Sacramento.

Sixteen years ago, the county filed applications seeking water rights for the Mokelumne and American rivers. Legal and jurisdictional battles delayed the process, but county officials believe they can snag those rights if they show they have a way to store those extra flows.

Plans call for building a small power plant and selling water and power to pay some of the cost of the reservoir - an estimated \$400million project.

But what officials really want is to soak more water into the parched ground beneath the fields and farms of the east county.

For years, more water has been pumped to the surface than is replenished by rainfall. The vacuum left behind has sucked in salt through the Delta, degrading the quality of groundwater supplies and requiring costly treatment.

The good news: Up to 1.5million acre-feet of water could be stored underground in the county, Lytle said. That's more than half the storage capacity of massive New Melones Lake, east of Modesto.

Supervisor Jack Sieglock said he wasn't worried by reports that the state might cancel the county's water-rights applications if the projects don't pick up speed.

"Water projects do take a long time to develop and bring to fruition," he said. "Water flows faster than the construction of the new facilities."

A spokeswoman for the California Water Resources Control Board said every application is different, and some might take many years to process.

The money approved by the Board of Supervisors will complement more than \$3million being sought from the federal government. County officials hope more dollars will come from Washington as the process unfolds.

The pipeline project isn't as far along as the reservoir and could prove too costly, Lytle said. The bulk of the estimated \$690million cost would be paid by the East Bay Municipal Utility District, which delivers most of the Mokelumne's flows to the Bay Area.

Studies of both projects, however, will move forward.

"We absolutely have to find new supply," Lytle said. #
http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061220/A_NEWS/612200326

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Lodi residents soon might start sipping river water

Stockton Record – 12/20/06

By Jeff Hood, Lodi Bureau Chief

LODI - Lodi's long-delayed decision on what to do with Mokelumne River water it's been buying - and not using - the past 3 1/2 years could come today.

That's when the City Council might approve spending as much as \$500,000 on studies outlining details of a treatment plant that would allow residents to drink the river water. Two dozen wells currently supply all the city's drinking water, with none of it requiring chemical disinfection.

Lodi is the largest city in California that doesn't routinely chlorinate its water.

Lodi public works officials say the "treat and drink" option, which would require chlorination of river water, is the best use for the 6,000 acre-feet a year, or roughly one-third the city's current demand, that the city began buying from the Woodbridge Irrigation District in 2003. That choice also has the backing of the Woodbridge Irrigation District, which has been selling Lodi the water for \$1.2million a year.

The City Council failed in June to support the treatment-plant option or an alternative plan to use the water to recharge groundwater levels.

Part of the reason cited by council members at the time was the uncertainty posed by Measure H, which proposed a rollback of a 38 percent water-rate hike approved in 2005. Voters rejected the measure last month.

Lodi's right to purchase water from the district was originally scheduled to last 40 years, but Woodbridge district directors since agreed to extend that by four years, until 2011.

Water the city is unable to use before 2011 can be withdrawn in future years.

After that, water Lodi doesn't divert will be lost.

Mayor Bob Johnson said he supports using the river water for drinking.

"I think a water-treatment facility gives you more options than groundwater recharge," Johnson said, adding that he's interested in exploring the option of sharing a treatment plant with Stockton, which plans to build one on Eight Mile Road.

"If the answer doesn't make sense, then fine," Johnson said.

Possible treatment-plant locations include city property west of Lodi Lake or west of the city limits, according to Public Works Director Richard Prima.

Prima said city officials believe the expected \$30 million price tag of a treatment plant can be paid by developments planned south and west of Lodi.

Johnson and Councilman Larry Hansen supported the treatment-plant option in June, with then-Mayor Susan Hitchcock and then-Councilman John Beckman favoring groundwater recharge.

Councilwoman JoAnne Mounce voted against both options because of Measure H. # http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061220/A_NEWS/612200320 #####

RESOLUTION SETTING GROUNDWATER CHARGES FOR 2007- 2008

WHEREAS, the North San Joaquin Water Conservation District Board of Directors has proposed a groundwater charge to generate revenue to be used to begin correcting the critical groundwater overdraft, and

WHEREAS, notices of the proposed charge were mailed on March 14, 2007 to all parcels within the District which may be served by wells, and public hearings on the proposed charge were conducted on April 30, 2007 and May 7, 2007, and

WHEREAS, written protests are less than 50% plus one of mailed notices as detailed in the Board's Findings Regarding Prop. 218 Protest Proceeding of the Board attached as Exhibit A, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of North San Joaquin Water Conservation District that the following annual groundwater charges be adopted for 2007 – 2008:

- \$ 4.28 per acre-foot for agriculture
- \$21.40 per acre-foot for non-agriculture

The District will estimate the following charges:

- Irrigated pasture and golf courses, 4.0 acre-feet annually (AFA) for a charge of \$17.12 per acre
- Orchard and row crops, 2.8 AFA for a charge of \$11.98 per acre
- Vineyards, 1.5 AFA for a charge of \$6.42 per acre
- Single family rural residential use of 1 AFA for a charge of \$21.40

All other uses will be estimated with the understanding that the District will revise the charges to reflect actual use measured by the property owner.

Adopted on May 14, 2007 by the following votes:

AYES :Ferreira, Hoffman, Mehrten, Van Gallen and
Weybret

NOES _____

NSJ-39



SCOTT HUDSON
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
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NEWS RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Scott Hudson, Agricultural Commissioner
San Joaquin County
Address: P.O. Box 1809, Stockton, CA 95201
Phone: (209) 468-3300

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 23, 2006

2005 Annual Crop Report – San Joaquin County

“A Historic High for San Joaquin County”

(Stockton, California) --- Today, San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner Scott Hudson presented to the Board of Supervisors the 2005 Annual Crop Report. Estimated gross value of agricultural production for 2005 is \$1.75 billion. This figure represents an 8% increase from the estimated 2004 gross value of \$1.61 billion. This is the thirteenth consecutive year agricultural production has topped \$1 billion.

Blueberries – A New Crop in San Joaquin County

Blueberries are making their debut as a reported Fruit and Nut crop in San Joaquin County in the County's 2005 Annual Crop Report. Blueberries have become increasingly popular as consumers realize their potential as both a healthy food and a tasty snack. Blueberries were first planted for commercial use in San Joaquin County during the 1990s. San Joaquin County's blueberry acreage has increased nine-fold in the past five years, and 175% since 2004. Planting of blueberries continues to rise, with value estimated to escalate to nearly \$3 million, making San Joaquin County one of the State's leaders in the blueberry market.

Report Summary

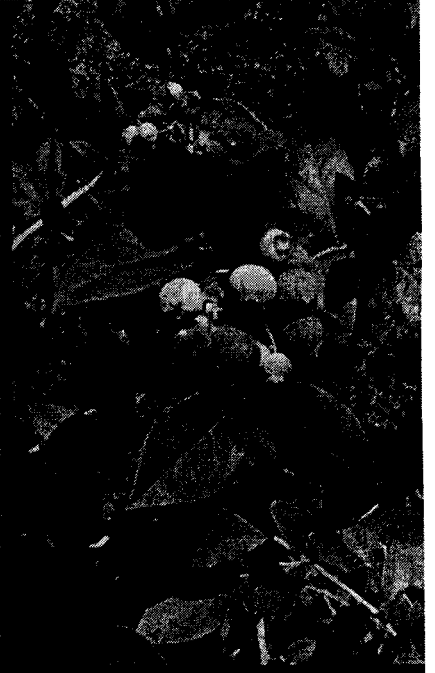
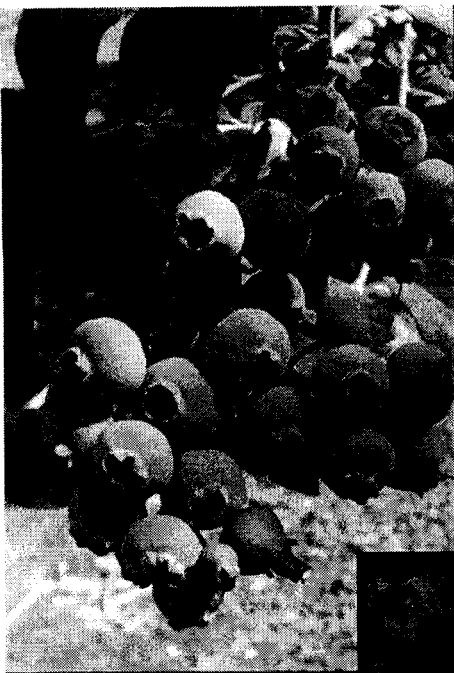
During 2005, significant increases occurred in Livestock and Poultry, and Fruit and Nut crops values. Field crops, Nursery products, and Apiary products rose slightly, while Seed crops, Vegetable crops, and Livestock and Poultry Products values fell slightly.

- Milk continues to be the County's most valuable agricultural commodity. While milk production increased, lower prices caused a net decrease in value of 3%.
- The value of replacement dairy heifers was included in the Annual Crop Report for the first time in 2005. This value primarily accounts for the 125% increase for Cattle and Calves.

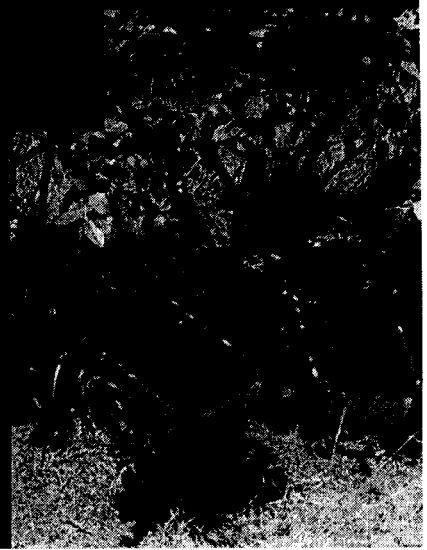
- Wine grape acreage yields and prices were up in 2005, resulting in a 53% increase in total grape value from the previous year.
- Cherries and other stone fruit crops suffered yield losses due to late spring rains and lack of adequate chill hours during the winter months.
- The price of almonds rose more than 20% from the previous season, keeping almonds the third most valuable commodity in San Joaquin County.
- Alfalfa was the highest valued Field crop at \$60.2 million.
- Tomatoes led the Vegetable crop category with \$103.6 million in value.
- Apiary product values benefited from increased demand for pollination along with a rise in honey prices.
- The booming local housing and construction markets were conducive to a consistent demand for foliage plants and other nursery products.

San Joaquin County's Top 10 Crops

Product	Dollar Value
Milk	\$314,565,000
Grapes	\$289,744,000
Almonds	\$166,580,000
Tomatoes	\$103,551,000
Walnuts	\$ 97,628,000
Cherries	\$ 91,822,000
Cattle & Calves	\$ 91,057,000
Hay	\$ 69,569,000
Ornamental Plants	\$ 61,945,000
Asparagus	\$ 59,220,000
All Other Crops	\$ 403,432,000



2005 Agricultural Report
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY



Blueberries in San Joaquin County

One of the few fruits native to North America, blueberries are rapidly gaining in popularity among consumers, as evidenced by a recent increase in agricultural plantings. For centuries, Native Americans gathered wild blueberries from regional bogs and forests. This fruit was believed to have been a gift sent by the “Great Spirit” as a magical fruit to cure famine. Every part of the blueberry plant was utilized not only for consumption and food preparation, but also for medicinal purposes and as a dye.

In the early 1900’s, Elizabeth White and Dr. Frederick Coville began research in New Jersey to domesticate wild blueberries. They explored the forests near her farm and selected the choicest blueberry shrubs to breed and develop a blueberry plant that could be easily cultivated by farmers. Since then, blueberries have become an important agricultural industry in the US. Nationally there are over 46,000 acres being harvested in 35 states by more than 2,000 growers. In 2004, there was a record 232.2 million pounds harvested and the numbers are increasing each year. In San Joaquin County, blueberry acreage has increased 910 % over the past five years. According to county records for 2006, there are 8 blueberry farms with a combined area of 391 acres, compared to only 3 farms and 43 acres in 2001.

Locally the domesticated, or “high-bush” blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) is the crop of choice. High-bush blueberries require very specific growing conditions. They grow best in areas with cold winters and warm, sunny summers. However, if the temperature gets too high, they can lose flavor and firmness. During the winter months, blueberries require between 750 and 1000 hours of chilling in order to set an adequate crop. They thrive in an acid soils with enough organic material to maintain critical soil moisture. This is important because blueberries have a shallow, fibrous root system and suffer from reduced berry size, fruit yields, and vegetative growth under drought conditions. Blueberries also require regular pruning to produce high fruit yields. Mature blueberry plants can be as tall as 12 feet, though in cultivation are generally kept between 4 and 7 feet tall.

Locally, blueberries are harvested from May to June with the bulk of the labor done by hand. Some growers have begun to harvest blueberries mechanically; however, most machine-harvested blueberries are frozen or otherwise processed. Since berries ripen over a period of weeks, more than one pass through the field may be necessary for complete harvest.

According to the USDA, blueberries have the highest levels of antioxidants among 40 fruits and vegetables studied. Antioxidants aid the body in preventing cancer, heart disease and premature aging. Just one serving of blueberries (equal to ¼ cup) provides as many antioxidants as five servings of peas, carrots, apples, broccoli or squash.

Blueberries were first commercially planted in San Joaquin County during the late 1990’s and have since grown significantly in acreage. With much care and experimentation, blueberries have become a successful addition to the County’s diverse crop mix. The emergence of our County’s blueberry industry is just another example of the innovative and progressive nature of our local agricultural industry.

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

2005 ANNUAL CROP REPORT

**Scott Hudson
Agricultural Commissioner**

Compiled by Fred D. Minazzoli

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Victor Mow, Vice Chairman	District 3
Jack A. Sieglock	District 4
Leroy Ornellas	District 5

**Manuel Lopez
County Administrator**

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SCOTT HUDSON**

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**Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
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Fred Minazzoli
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Ted Viss
Thomas Watkins
Sue Williamson**

**Senior Agricultural Biologist/Entomologist
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Senior Agricultural Biologist
Agricultural Biologist II, Lodi
Senior Agricultural Biologist, Simms Station
Senior Agricultural Biologist, Simms Station
Senior Agricultural Biologist, Lodi
Agricultural Biologist II
Senior Agricultural Biologist, Lodi
Senior Agricultural Biologist, Tracy
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Senior Agricultural Biologist
Senior Agricultural Biologist
Agricultural Biologist II
Senior Agricultural Biologist, Simms Station
Senior Agricultural Biologist
Senior Agricultural Biologist
Senior Agricultural Biologist**

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**Mary Jo Avagliano
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Rachel Dawson
Hazel Gallego
Carol Giuffre
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Hiromi Hernandez
Terry King
Jamise Miller
Laura Rocha
Laura Serrano
Theresa Poblete**

**Administrative Secretary
Senior Office Assistant, Lodi
Senior Office Assistant
Office Assistant Specialist
Senior Office Assistant
Accounting Technician I
Senior Office Assistant
Accounting Technician II
Office Assistant
Senior Office Assistant, Simms Station
Senior Office Assistant, Tracy
Office Worker**

All staff are based in Stockton unless otherwise noted.



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17620 E. HWY 120

A.G. Kawamura, Secretary
California Department Of Food And Agriculture
And
The Honorable Board Of Supervisors
San Joaquin County

Dear Secretary and Board Members:

I am pleased to present the seventy-second annual report of agricultural production in San Joaquin County. The gross value of agricultural production for 2005 in San Joaquin County is estimated to be an all time high of \$1,749,113,000. This represents an 8% increase from the estimated 2004 value of \$1,613,289,000.

Highlights of the 2005 crop year are as follows:

- Significant increases occurred in Livestock & Poultry and Fruit & Nut Crops values.
- Milk is the county's most valuable agricultural commodity again in 2005. Even though milk production increased, lower prices caused a net decrease in value of 3%.
- The value of replacement dairy heifers was included in the agricultural report for the first time this year. This mostly accounts for the 125% increase in value for Cattle & Calves.
- Wine grape acreage, yields, and prices were up in 2005, contributing to a 53% increase in total grape value from the previous year.
- Cherries and other stone fruit crops suffered yield losses due to late spring rains and lack of adequate chill hours during the winter months.
- The price of almonds rose more than 20% from the previous season, keeping almonds the third most valuable agricultural commodity in San Joaquin County.

The values shown are estimates based on the most common method of sale for the individual commodity, except for fresh fruits and vegetables where the value is based on the F.O.B packed price at the shipping point. The figures contained in this report are gross values rather than net returns to the grower.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all who assisted my biologists and deputies by furnishing the necessary information that made this report possible.

Respectfully Submitted

Scott Hudson,
Agricultural Commissioner

FIELD CROPS

CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION			GROSS VALUE			
		HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
BEANS, DRY, ALL	2005	5,637	1.12	6,800	TON	\$743.75		\$4,970,000
	2004	6,800	1.22	8,300	TON	\$723.00		\$6,000,000
BLACKEYE	2005	326	0.88	286	TON	\$800.00	\$228,000	
	2004	1,600	1.14	1,820	TON	\$625.00	\$1,140,000	
KIDNEY	2005	82	1.19	97	TON	\$767.00	\$74,600	
	2004	900	1.09	1,000	TON	\$800.00	\$800,000	
LIMA	2005	4,128	1.23	5,100	TON	\$767.00	\$3,837,000	
	2004	3,600	1.40	5,000	TON	\$756.00	\$3,789,000	
GARBANZO / OTHER	2005	1,101	1.17	1,290	TON	\$641.00	\$830,000	
	2004	710	0.99	703	TON	\$683.00	\$481,000	
CORN, GRAIN	2005	52,300	4.10	214,600	TON	\$112.50		\$24,142,000
	2004	43,300	4.47	193,400	TON	\$115.00		\$22,242,000
HAY, ALL	2005	95,500	5.06	549,500	TON	\$113.50		\$69,569,000
	2004	87,100	6.53	568,500	TON	\$115.00		\$65,625,000
ALFALFA	2005	67,100	6.70	449,570	TON	\$134.00	\$60,242,000	
	2004	64,900	7.43	482,118	TON	\$121.00	\$58,336,000	
OTHER	2005	28,400	3.42	100,200	TON	\$93.00	\$9,327,000	
	2004	22,200	3.89	86,400	TON	\$84.00	\$7,289,000	
PASTURE & RANGE	2005	135,000			ACRE	\$38.00		\$5,409,000
	2004	135,000			ACRE	\$37.45		\$5,037,000
IRRIGATED	2005	14,500			ACRE	\$133.00	\$1,928,500	
	2004	14,500			ACRE	\$138.00	\$1,989,000	
OTHER	2005	120,000			ACRE	\$29.00	\$3,480,000	
	2004	120,000			ACRE	\$25.00	\$3,048,000	
RICE	2005	3,690	3.66	13,500	TON	\$223.00		\$3,011,000
	2004	6,030	4.70	28,300	TON	\$180.00		\$5,101,000
SAFFLOWER	2005	7,710	1.80	13,900	TON	\$260.00		\$3,614,000
	2004	6,000	1.50	9,000	TON	\$214.00		\$1,922,000
SILAGE, CORN	2005	41,240	29.70	1,224,800	TON	\$26.00		\$31,845,000
	2004	43,100	31.22	1,345,600	TON	\$21.00		\$27,706,000
SILAGE, OTHER INCLUDES GREEN CHOP	2005	30,700	12.96	397,900	TON	\$21.87		\$8,808,000
	2004	24,200	12.43	301,000	TON	\$18.23		\$5,488,000
WHEAT	2005	20,400	2.97	60,600	TON	\$122.00		\$7,393,000
	2004	32,700	2.61	85,200	TON	\$125.00		\$10,654,000
OTHER*	2005	7,370						\$2,187,000
	2004	4,980						\$1,526,000
TOTAL	2005	399,547						\$160,948,000
	2004	389,000						\$151,763,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

* INCLUDES BARLEY, COTTON, SUNFLOWERS AND OATS FOR GRAIN



SAN JOAQUIN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

MEETING TODAY'S CHALLENGES / PLANNING FOR TOMORROW

VHW
27
JWK/LEG
LK RMG

2007 JAN 30 PM 2:50
CA
STOCKTON, CA

January 26, 2007

Ms. Victoria Whitney
Division of Water Rights
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

Sent via facsimile to (916) 341-5400

RE: North San Joaquin Water Conservation District Order 2006-0018

Dear Ms. Whitney,

The San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation represents over 5,000 members in San Joaquin County. Our members rely on surface water and groundwater to feed their families and continue farming.


We urge you to reconsider Water Rights Order 2006-0018-DWR ("Order 2006-0018") in the matter of Permit 10477 (Application 12842) regarding diversion by North San Joaquin Water Conservation District. This supply is imperative to agricultural and urban interests in Northern San Joaquin County.

As we are experiencing this year, a wet year with an abundance of water can be immediately followed by drought conditions the next year. San Joaquin County is currently experiencing severe overdraft in the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin. The North San Joaquin Water Conservation District is a key component to reversing this tide.

Agriculture has been urged to conserve water by integrating the latest technology in irrigation and water saving techniques. What we have forgotten is that by saving water, we are not recharging the underground aquifer at the rate we had previously done with surface water irrigation. Percolation and direct recharge of irrigation water into the groundwater basin is a community benefit.

The North San Joaquin Water Conservation District Board of Directors has made positive changes and is looking forward to providing progressive opportunities for the communities that they serve. We firmly support their right to be heard in this important matter and for them to maintain their water right.

Sincerely,


Mike Robinson
President

CC: Senator Mike Machado
Assemblymember Alan Nakanishi
San Joaquin County Supervisor Ken Vogel
North San Joaquin Water Conservation District

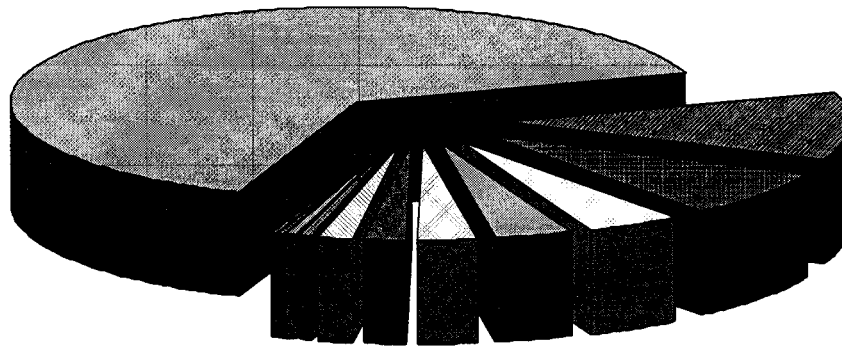
SEED CROPS

CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION			UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
		HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	TOTAL
KIDNEY BEAN	2005	742	24.00	17,808	CWT	\$38.50	\$670,000
	2004	660	22.10	14,600	CWT	\$45.00	\$657,000
BEANS, OTHER	2005	595	23.66	14,085	CWT	\$36.47	\$463,000
	2004	589	25.88	15,246	CWT	\$40.34	\$615,000
VEGETABLE SEED*	2005	432					\$2,011,000
	2004	787					\$4,919,000
MISCELLANEOUS, SUDAN, GRAIN & ETC.	2005	200					\$54,000
	2004	570					\$368,000
TOTAL	2005	1,969					\$3,198,000
	2004	2,610					\$6,559,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

*INCLUDES POTATO FOR SEED

Phytosanitary Certificates Issued by Commodity in 2005



■ Cherries (6143)	■ Walnuts (1072)	■ Almonds (764)	□ Asparagus (440)
■ Apples (334)	□ Onions (271)	■ Tomatoes (176)	□ Pears (167)
■ Pumpkins (61)	■ Rice (36)	■ Blueberries (35)	■ Beans (24)

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION			UNIT	GROSS VALUE		
		BEARING ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
ALMOND, MEATS	2005	43,000	0.72	30,900	TON	\$5,380.50		\$166,580,000
	2004	42,900	0.89	38,200	TON	\$4,509.00		\$172,030,000
ALMOND, HULLS	2005			77,400	TON	\$94.80		\$7,338,000
	2004			95,400	TON	\$81.00		\$7,726,000
APPLES, ALL	2005	5,880	11.05	65,000	TON	\$559.14		\$36,344,000
	2004	5,597	12.53	70,113	TON	\$543.34		\$38,094,000
FRESH	2005			42,900	TON	\$832.00	\$34,971,000	
	2004			47,050	TON	\$770.00	\$36,232,000	
PROCESSING	2005			22,100	TON	\$62.12	\$1,373,000	
	2004			23,060	TON	\$80.74	\$1,862,000	
APRICOTS	2005	1,095	9.00	9,900	TON	\$373.00		\$3,693,000
	2004	1,139	9.31	10,600	TON	\$430.00		\$4,579,000
BLUEBERRIES*	2005	197	2.40	473	TON	\$6,000.00		\$2,837,000
BUSHBERRIES*	2005	52	2.64	137	TON	\$3,233.00		\$444,000
	2004	189	3.00	530	TON	\$3,823.00		\$2,026,000
CHERRIES, ALL	2005	15,500	1.60	24,800	TON	\$3,900.00		\$91,822,000
	2004	16,200	2.65	43,000	TON	\$2,280.00		\$97,904,000
FRESH	2005			22,600	TON	\$4,053.00	\$91,598,000	
	2004			37,030	TON	\$2,628.00	\$97,304,000	
PROCESSING	2005			2,240	TON	\$100.00	\$224,000	
	2004			6,000	TON	\$100.00	\$600,000	
GRAPES, ALL	2005	96,243	7.36	708,000	TON	\$409.24		\$289,744,000
	2004	84,265	5.57	469,731	TON	\$401.98		\$188,824,000
TABLE, CRUSHED	2005	571	2.40	1,370	TON	\$150.00	\$206,000	
	2004	650	3.26	2,120	TON	\$205.69	\$436,000	
WINE, ALL	2005	95,672	7.39	706,740	TON	\$409.68	\$289,538,000	
	2004	83,615	5.59	467,611	TON	\$402.87	\$188,388,000	
FRESH	2005			4,240	TON	\$255.59	\$1,084,000	
	2004			3,400	TON	\$250.00	\$850,000	
CRUSHED	2005			702,500	TON	\$410.61	\$288,454,000	
	2004			464,211	TON	\$403.99	\$187,538,000	

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

*2004 NUMBER INCLUDED IN BUSHBERRIES

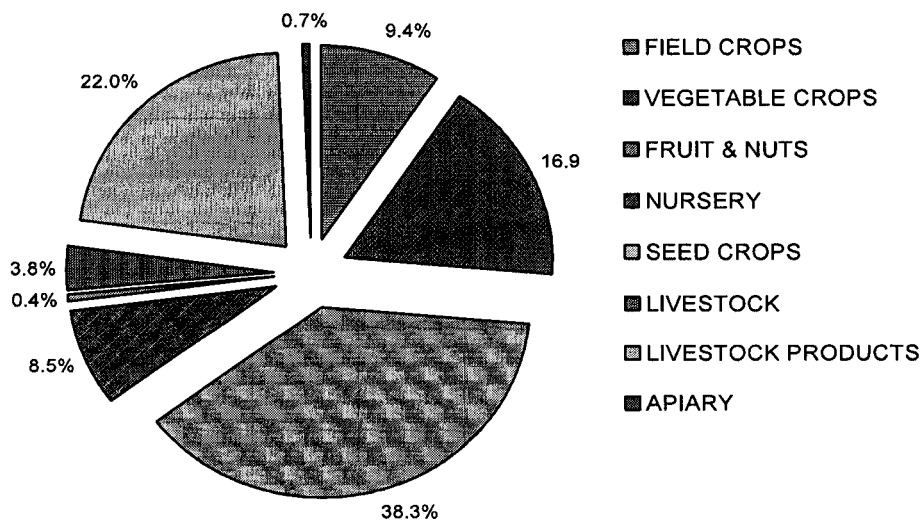
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION			UNIT	PER UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
		BEARING ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL			SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
PEACHES, ALL	2005	2,437	17.40	42,330	TON	\$256.05		\$10,878,000
	2004	2,750	17.53	48,200	TON	\$200.00		\$9,641,000
CLINGSTONE	2005	1,120	17.80	19,900	TON	\$237.10	\$4,718,000	
	2004	1,360	15.00	20,400	TON	\$203.00	\$4,141,000	
FREESTONE	2005	1,317	17.00	22,400	TON	\$275.00	\$6,160,000	
	2004	1,389	20.00	27,780	TON	\$198.00	\$5,500,000	
PEARS	2005	586	10.50	6,150	TON	\$235.00		\$1,445,000
	2004	549	18.00	9,070	TON	\$240.00		\$2,177,000
WALNUTS, ENGLISH	2005	43,200	1.55	66,960	TON	\$1,458.00		\$97,628,000
	2004	41,100	1.73	71,170	TON	\$1,223.00		\$87,926,000
MISCELLANEOUS	2005	1,237						\$6,501,000
	2004	1,124						\$4,106,000
BIOMASS	2005							\$2,052,000
	2004							\$2,242,000
TOTAL	2005	209,230						\$714,469,000
	2004	196,000						\$617,275,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

*2004 NUMBER INCLUDED IN BUSHBERRIES

Percentage of Each Category to Total



VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	YEAR	PRODUCTION			UNIT	GROSS VALUE		
		HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE	TOTAL		PER UNIT	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
ASPARAGUS	2005	13,994	1.80	25,200	TON	\$2,350.00		\$59,220,000
	2004	18,200	1.40	25,500	TON	\$2,200.00		\$56,056,000
CORN, SWEET	2005	3,120	9.32	29,100	TON	\$308.00		\$8,931,000
	2004	1,700	8.76	14,900	TON	\$590.00		\$8,781,000
CUCUMBERS	2005	1,450	8.50	12,330	TON	\$600.00		\$7,398,000
	2004	2,180	14.50	31,500	TON	\$836.00		\$26,365,000
MELONS, ALL	2005	2,372	23.81	81,670	TON	\$245.00		\$17,537,000
	2004	3,470	18.70	64,800	TON	\$227.00		\$14,698,000
WATERMELON	2005	2,199	36.25	79,700	TON	\$213.00	\$16,976,000	
	2004	2,710	20.00	54,200	TON	\$212.00	\$11,490,000	
OTHER	2005	173	11.36	1,970	TON	\$277.00	\$561,000	
	2004	760	13.96	10,600	TON	\$302.00	\$3,208,000	
ONIONS, DRY	2005	2,400	22.28	53,470	TON	\$224.50		\$12,004,000
	2004	1,840	20.00	36,200	TON	\$183.00		\$6,609,000
PEPPERS	2005	1,226	9.06	10,550	TON	\$711.25		\$7,504,000
	2004	1,300	12.00	15,600	TON	\$692.00		\$10,804,000
POTATOES	2005	2,390	14.88	35,560	TON	\$472.80		\$16,767,000
	2004	2,950	18.75	55,400	TON	\$310.00		\$17,164,000
PUMPKINS	2005	1,506	13.00	19,580	TON	\$240.00		\$4,699,000
	2004	3,120	14.21	44,300	TON	\$152.00		\$6,751,000
TOMATOES, ALL	2005	47,090	30.54	1,438,300	TON	\$72.00		\$103,551,000
	2004	39,230	34.68	1,360,400	TON	\$80.00		\$107,053,000
SHIPPING	2005	8,290	9.69	80,330	TON	\$410.00	\$32,935,000	
	2004	10,130	10.78	109,200	TON	\$408.00	\$44,492,000	
PROCESSING	2005	38,800	35.00	1,358,000	TON	\$52.00	\$70,616,000	
	2004	29,100	43.00	1,251,200	TON	\$50.00	\$62,561,000	
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES	2005	8,780						\$25,942,000
	2004	5,610						\$18,859,000
TOTAL	2005	84,328						\$263,553,000
	2004	79,600						\$273,140,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

NURSERY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	QUANTITY SOLD	UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
				PER UNIT	TOTAL
GRAPEVINES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FRUIT & NUT TREES	2005	70,639,000	PLANT	\$0.09	\$6,311,000
	2004	212,349,000	PLANT	\$0.06	\$13,192,000
VEGETABLE PLANTS	2005	266,265,000	PLANT	\$0.04	\$10,264,000
	2004	280,656,000	PLANT	\$0.03	\$9,277,000
FLOWERING POTTED PLANTS	2005	1,936,000	EACH	\$4.93	\$9,535,000
	2004	2,241,000	EACH	\$4.23	\$9,480,000
FOLIAGE PLANTS	2005	3,280,000	EACH	\$4.87	\$15,985,000
	2004	3,335,000	EACH	\$4.86	\$16,219,000
BEDDING PLANTS	2005	1,543,000	PKG	\$9.37	\$14,463,000
	2004	495,000	PKG	\$7.45	\$3,690,000
WOODY ORNAMENTALS	2005	49,556,000	EACH	\$1.25	\$61,945,000
	2004	50,212,000	EACH	\$1.09	\$54,490,000
BULBS, RHIZOMES, TURF, CACTUS, CHRISTMAS TREES, ETC.	2005				\$22,970,000
	2004				\$31,309,000
TOTAL	2005				\$141,473,000
	2004				\$137,657,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

APIARY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
				PER UNIT	TOTAL
HONEY	2005	180,000	LBS	\$1.03	\$185,000
	2004	179,000	LBS	\$1.00	\$179,000
BEESWAX	2005	3,000	LBS	\$1.15	\$3,500
	2004	2,990	LBS	\$1.12	\$3,300
POLLINATION	2005	190,500	HIVE	\$65.49	\$12,475,000
	2004	190,300	HIVE	\$54.60	\$10,390,400
TOTAL	2005				\$12,663,500
	2004				\$10,573,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION		UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
		NO. HEAD	LIVE WEIGHT		PER UNIT	TOTAL
CATTLE & CALVES*	2005	156,160	885,980	CWT	\$102.78	\$91,057,000
	2004	122,600	566,630	CWT	\$71.58	\$40,559,000
SHEEP & LAMBS	2005	20,000	26,740	CWT	\$103.00	\$2,661,000
	2004	19,500	25,350	CWT	\$105.30	\$2,668,000
BROILERS	2005	1,473,800	7,663,760	LBS	\$0.45	\$3,449,000
	2004	1,942,600	10,471,000	LBS	\$0.45	\$4,712,000
OTHER CHICKENS & SPENT HENS	2005	1,042,700		EACH	\$0.02	\$21,000
	2004	1,248,100		EACH	\$0.02	\$25,000
TURKEYS	2005	538,060	20,812,000	LBS	\$0.39	\$8,050,000
	2004	450,200	17,359,700	LBS	\$0.38	\$6,586,000
OTHER LIVESTOCK**	2005					\$5,275,000
	2004					\$6,914,000
TOTAL	2005					\$110,513,000
	2004					\$61,464,000

*VALUE OF REPLACEMENT HEIFERS ADDED TO CATTLE & CALVES

**OTHER LIVESTOCK INCLUDES HOGS, GOATS, SQUAB, DUCKS AND OTHER FOWL

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

ITEM	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	PER UNIT	GROSS VALUE	
					SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
MILK, ALL	2005	22,352,000	CWT	\$14.00		\$314,565,000
	2004	21,846,000	CWT	\$15.00		\$324,657,000
MARKET	2005	22,235,000	CWT	\$14.00	\$312,840,000	
	2004	21,768,000	CWT	\$15.00	\$323,478,000	
MANUFACTURING	2005	117,000	CWT	\$14.70	\$1,724,000	
	2004	78,000	CWT	\$15.10	\$1,179,000	
WOOL	2005	119,000	LBS	\$0.72		\$85,700
	2004	132,000	LBS	\$0.77		\$101,000
EGGS, CHICKEN	2005	41,709,340	DOZ	\$0.41		\$17,101,000
	2004	49,923,340	DOZ	\$0.58		\$28,898,000
MANURE	2005	378,000	TON	\$5.00		\$1,890,000
	2004	399,000	TON	\$3.00		\$1,202,000
TOTAL	2005					\$333,642,000
	2004					\$354,858,000

NUMBERS MAY NOT COMPUTE EXACTLY DUE TO ROUNDING

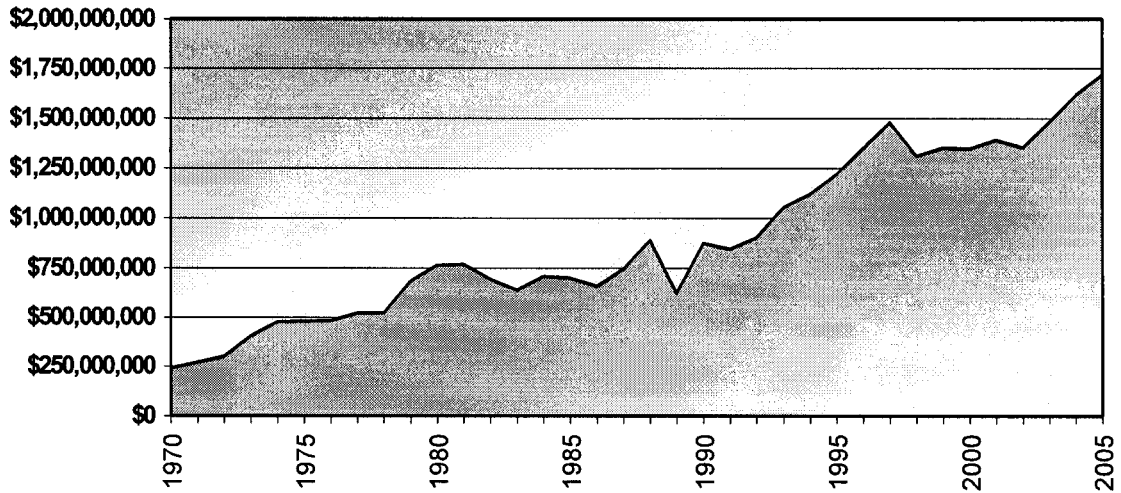


Blueberry Facts and Trivia

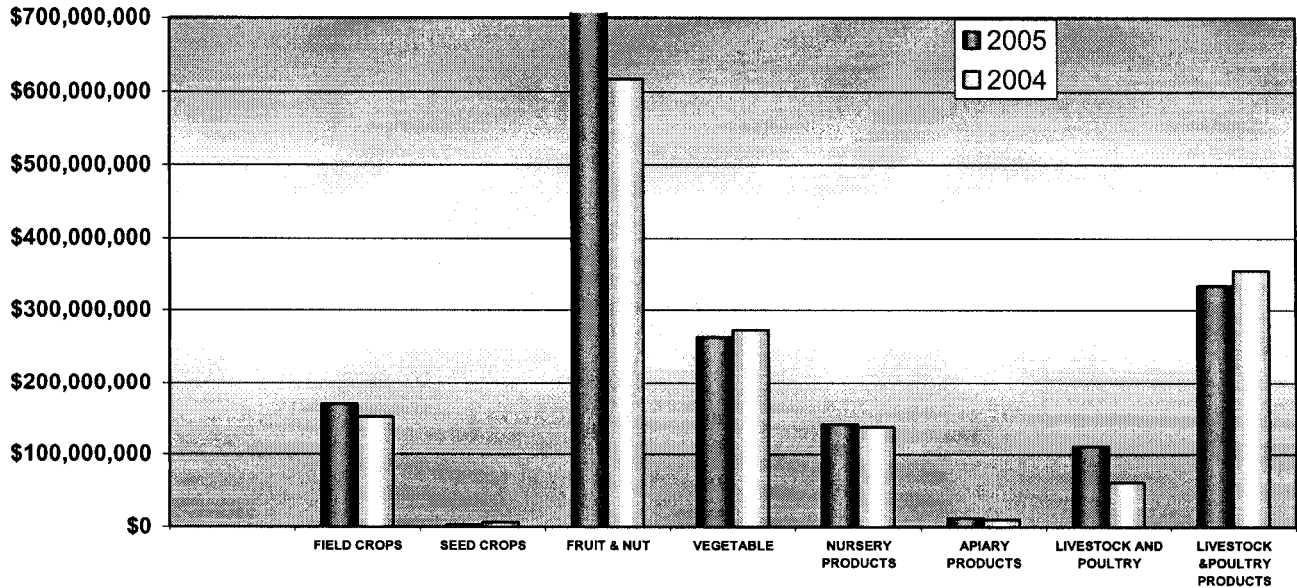


- 🍷 North America is the world's leading blueberry producer, accounting for nearly 90% of world production at the present time.
- 🍷 July is National Blueberry Month.
- 🍷 Native Americans in the Northwest Territory smoked wild blueberries to preserve them through the winter.
- 🍷 The blueberry muffin is the most popular muffin in the United States.
- 🍷 Half a cup of blueberries can provide as much antioxidant power as 5 servings of other nutritious fruits and vegetables such as peas, carrots, apples, squash and broccoli.
- 🍷 Native Americans used blueberries were also used in food preparation. Dried blueberries were added to stews, soups and meats. A jerky called *Sautauthig* (pronounced *saw'-taw-teeg*) was made with dried blueberries and was consumed year-round.
- 🍷 New USDA research suggests that a compound in blueberries may reduce cholesterol.
- 🍷 A study at Tufts University reports that a diet of blueberries may improve motor skills and reverse the short-term memory loss that comes with aging.
- 🍷 USDA animal trials showed improved navigational skills after a two-month diet of blueberry extract.
- 🍷 Blueberries are a good source of vitamin C, the tannins in blueberries can help prevent urinary tract infections, and ½ cup of blueberries contains only 40 calories.
- 🍷 High-bush blueberries typically start producing in the third season, and yields increase steadily for the next four years. At full capacity, blueberries yield about 3 tons per acre. Well-maintained blueberry bushes remain productive for at least 15 to 20 years.
- 🍷 As blueberries are expensive to establish and maintain, growers often do not realize a return on their capital investment until the seventh year.

YEARLY VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

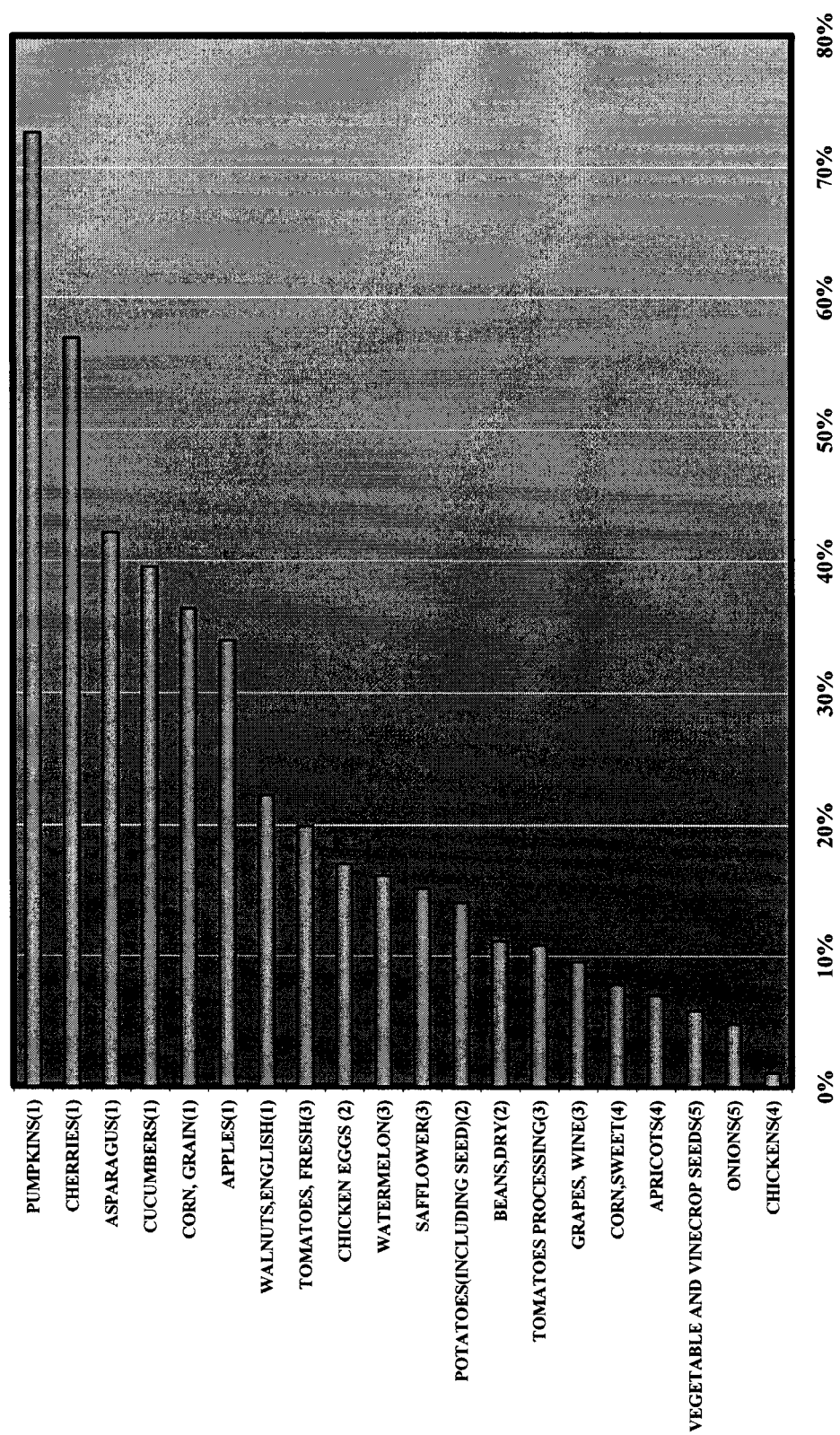


2004 VS. 2005 VALUES BY CATEGORY



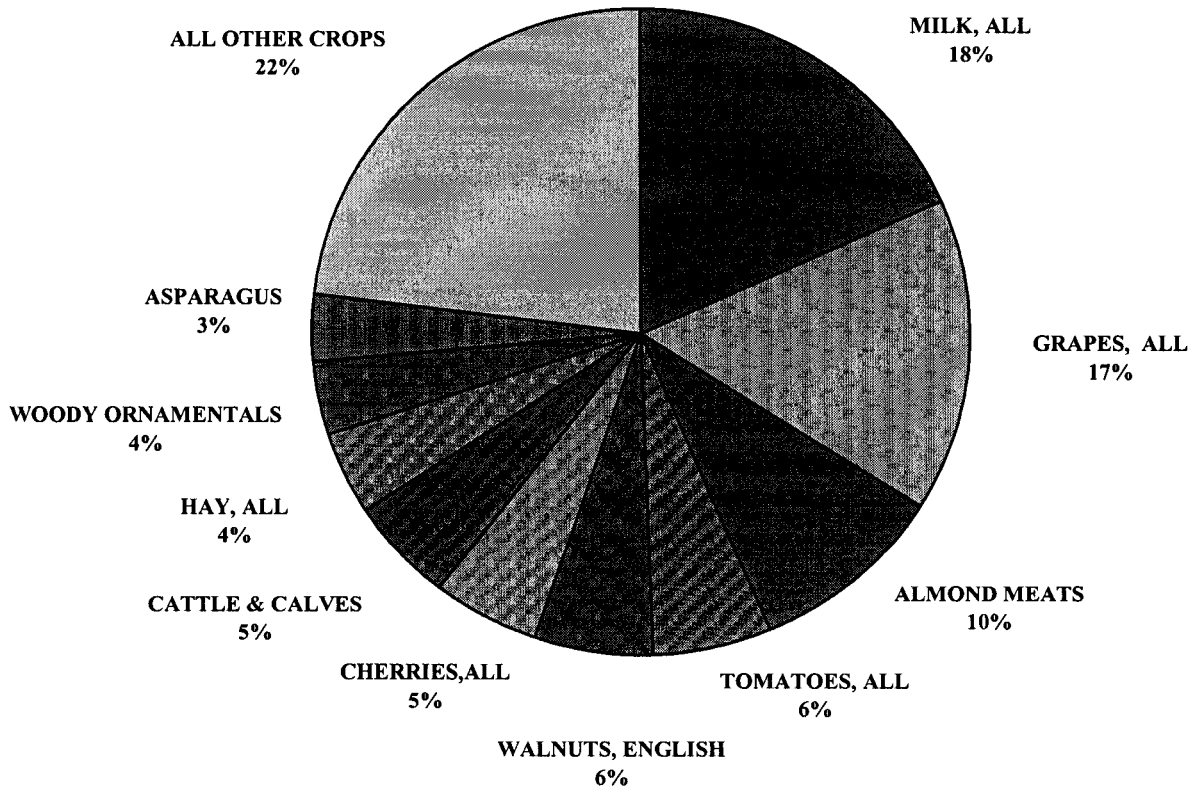
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S SHARE OF STATEWIDE PRODUCTION

Listed below are the crops in which San Joaquin County ranked in the top 5 in the State based on gross value during the 2004 crop year. The bars represent San Joaquin County's percentage of the state value for that crop. The numbers in parentheses next to the crop labels show San Joaquin County's ranking for that crop.



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S TOP TEN LEADING CROPS FOR 2005

MILK, ALL	\$314,565,000
GRAPES, ALL	\$289,744,000
ALMOND MEATS	\$166,580,000
TOMATOES, ALL	\$103,551,000
WALNUTS, ENGLISH	\$97,628,000
CHERRIES, ALL	\$91,822,000
CATTLE & CALVES	\$91,057,000
HAY, ALL	\$69,569,000
WOODY ORNAMENTALS	\$61,945,000
ASPARAGUS	\$59,220,000
ALL OTHER CROPS	\$403,432,000



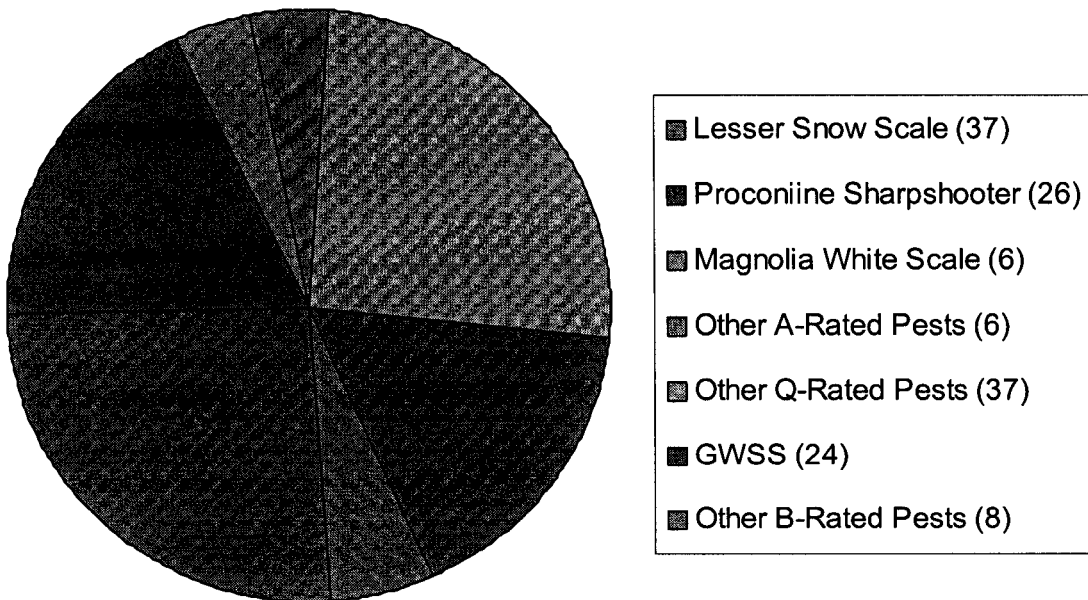
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND PEST EXCLUSION

San Joaquin County continues to support local agriculture in many ways, not the least of which is making certain that invasive agricultural pests of significant economic risk are kept out of local orchards, vineyards, and nurseries. This task is the responsibility of the Pest Exclusion Unit.

The Pest Exclusion branch of our office consists of six full-time and two part-time biologists, as well as many seasonal pest detection specialists. These individuals conduct thousands of inspections annually for various economically significant pests, including Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, Gypsy Moth, Burrowing and Reniform nematodes, Diaprepes Root Weevil, and many more. Inspections are conducted at major postal and parcel facilities, nurseries, and private residences as necessary to keep these dangerous intruders out of our county, and keep our billion-dollar agricultural industry safe and productive.

We ask for your help in our quest by obeying the laws and regulations and avoiding the temptation to smuggle produce and nursery products into our area without proper certification, and together we will continue to keep agriculture safe by keeping the bad bugs at bay.

QUARANTINE PEST INTERCEPTIONS



A- and Q-Rated Pests are of Economic Significance on a State or a Federal Level and are Regulated by USDA, CDFA and County Officials.

B- Rated Pests are of Economic Significance on a County Level and are Regulated by Each Individual Agricultural Commissioner.

San Joaquin County Trading Partners 2005



Organic Agriculture.

In 2000, the USDA implemented the National Organics Program (NOP). This was done in an effort to certify the availability of clean, organically grown foods to the American Public. In order to market agricultural products as organic, growers must register with NOP and adhere to a strict set of guidelines. These stringent guidelines help to ensure that all foods labeled as organic are safe for you, safe for the environment and that they are indeed organically grown. The California Organic Products Act of 2003 was enacted in an effort to align the current California Organic laws with the National Organics Program. San Joaquin County has 19 registered growers of organic commodities. In 2005, local growers farmed over 2000 acres to produce 19 different organic commodities. San Joaquin County's top 5 Organic crops are:

1. Peaches
2. Cherries
3. Walnuts
4. Almonds
5. Corn

GENERAL SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY INFORMATION

COUNTY SEAT	STOCKTON
COUNTY POPULATION (2003)	630,600
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE	450
INCORPORATED CITIES (7)	
ESCALON, LATHROP, LODI, MANTECA, RIPON, STOCKTON AND TRACY	
LAND AREA (SQUARE MILES)	1,400
LAND IN FARMS (ACRES - 2002)	812,629
TOTAL CROPLAND (ACRES - 2002)	574,752
IRRIGATED CROPLAND (ACRES - 2002)	520,172
NUMBER OF FARMS (2002)	4,026
AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES - 2002)	202
AGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE (MONTHLY AVERAGE)	16,800
SEASON HIGH - JUNE	28,400
SEASON LOW - DECEMBER	11,000
LOWEST ELEVATION IN COUNTY (DELTA AREA)	12' BELOW SEA LEVEL
HIGHEST ELEVATION IN COUNTY (SOUTHWESTERN AREA)	3065' ABOVE SEA LEVEL
LENGTH OF COUNTY (NORTH TO SOUTH)	75 MILES
WIDTH OF COUNTY (EAST TO WEST)	65 MILES
AVERAGE JANUARY TEMPERATURE	53°
AVERAGE JULY TEMPERATURE	93°
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL	
NORTH COUNTY 16 INCHES	EAST COUNTY 12 INCHES
SOUTH COUNTY 14 INCHES	WEST COUNTY 9 INCHES

A SPECIAL "THANK YOU"

The San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office expresses its deep appreciation to the



for their contributions to the 2005 Crop Report. We would also like to thank the San Joaquin County Cooperative Extension for their assistance. Without their support the publication of this report would not be possible.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

P.O. BOX 1809

STOCKTON, CA 95201

