



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION

March 18, 2015, 1:00 p.m.

Public Health Conference Room, 1601 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California

AGENDA

Roll Call

Approve Minutes for the Meeting of February 18, 2015

SCHEDULED ITEMS

I. Action Items:

- A. Election of Officers for 2015 – Brandon Nakagawa
- B. Discussion and Possible Action on the Water Investigation Zone No. 2 Fee Analysis Report (See Attached) – Brandon Nakagawa and Dennis Anderson, Harris and Associate

II. Discussion Items:

- A. Discussion on Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study – Roger Churchwell
- B. Discussion on Executive Order 13690 – John Maguire
- C. Presentation on Washington D.C. Advocacy Trip for SJAFCA and the Delta Counties Coalition – Roger Churchwell and Fritz Buchman
- D. Discussion on 2015 Drought Activities – Brandon Nakagawa

III. Communications (See Attached):

- A. League of Women Voters of San Joaquin County, Saturday, March 21, 2015 Forum, “Groundwater in San Joaquin County: Challenges to Managing a Vital Resource”.
- B. March 12, 2015, Central Valley Business Times, “Brown Administration Accused of Smothering Criticism About Tunnels Project”.
- C. March 12, 2015, Letter of Support to the USDA-ARS for the Area-Wide Management of Aquatic Weeds in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.
- D. February 27, 2015, Letter to the State Water Resources Control Board Regarding the February 3, 2015 Order Approving the DWR/USBR Temporary Urgency Change Petition.

Public Comment (Non-Agenda Items)

Adjournment

Next Regular Meeting: April 15, 2015, 1:00 p.m.
Public Health Conference Room

Commission may make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on any listed item.

If you need disability-related modification or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting, please contact the Water Resource Staff at (209) 468-3089 at least 48 hours prior to the start of the meeting. Any materials related to items on this agenda distributed to the Commissioners less than 72 hours before the public meeting are available for public inspection at Public Works Dept. Offices located at the following address: 1810 East Hazelton Ave., Stockton, CA 95205. These materials are also available at <http://www.sjwater.org>. Upon request these materials may be made available in an alternative format to persons with disabilities.

**REPORT FOR THE MEETING OF
THE ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
February 18, 2015**

The regular meeting of the Advisory Water Commission of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was held on Wednesday, February 18, 2015, beginning at 1:00 p.m., at Public Health Services, 1601 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California.

Roll Call

Present were Commissioners Flinn, Winn, Holbrook, Salazar, Hartman, Roberts, Price, Neudeck, Holman, Sandelin, Secretary Nakagawa, and Chairman McGurk. Others present are listed on the Attendance Sheet. The Commission had a quorum.

Approval of Minutes for the Meeting(s) of November 19, 2014.

Motion and second to approve the minutes of November 19, 2014 as amended. Unanimously approved.

SCHEDULED ITEMS

Fritz Buchman, Deputy Director/Development SJC Public Works Department, led the agenda.

I. Discussion items:

A. Presentation on the Water Investigation Zone No. 2 Effort – Brandon Nakagawa, Dennis Anderson, Joyce Vollmer

Mr. Nakagawa gave a presentation on the Water Investigation Zone No. 2 (Zone No. 2) Successor Effort history, update on current status as well as next steps. Mr. Nakagawa highlighted that Proposition 218 (Prop 218) has been amended and no longer legally allows current Zone No. 2 activities to be funded as they had been in the past under an assessment structure, but may now be funded under a fee structure. Mr. Nakagawa led the discussion on the unique nature of the Zone No. 2 Assessment as special zone for investigations, feasibility studies, project development, and summarized efforts to-date.

Mr. Dennis Anderson, consultant with Harris and Associates, followed Mr. Nakagawa's presentation with details regarding how the new Water Investigation Zone No. 2 Effort fee structure is envisioned and would be designed to keep the fee as similar as possible to the total amount for properties under the current assessment. Mr. Anderson noted that goal of the new Zone No. 2 Successor Effort is to maintain the current level of annual funding, generating approximately \$1.3 million in revenue annually. Mr. Anderson also clarified the difference between a fee and an assessment. An assessment is established primarily for projects with a direct benefit to specified properties through an affirmative ballot vote by property owners and 50%, plus one is required for the assessment to pass. In contrast, a fee supports the access to and use of a system and is established through a protest hearing in which more than 50% of property owners are to submit a written protest for the fee not to go forward. The current Zone

No. 2 Assessment will sunset June 30, 2015, unless re-established through a protest hearing and establishment of a fee.

Commissioners Holbrook and Neudeck asked for clarification regarding the time period in which the Water Investigation Zone No. 2 funding would be re-evaluated as well as the annual adjustments built into the new funding strategy. In response, Mr. Anderson explained that after the first year a fee is established, annual rate increases are typically tied to a specific indicator, such as inflation/consumer price index. The fee may be increased each year for five years (as specified at its establishment) and at the end of year five, another protest hearing is required for any proposed future increases.

As a part of the Water Investigation Zone No. 2 Successor effort, public relations consultant Joyce Vollmer (MIG), conducted stakeholder interviews to inquire about Zone No. 2 to assess its efforts, value and future direction. Ms. Vollmer shared the following highlights from the stakeholders interviews: 1) overall there is familiarity with the water-related efforts funded by Zone No. 2, but many were not aware that the funding came from Zone No. 2.; 2) there was consensus that coordination efforts should continue and it is the appropriate role for the County; 3) Many also thought the general public may have little awareness, if any with Zone No. 2 and additional outreach would be needed to convey what it is and what has been accomplished.

Ms. Vollmer also shared that the outreach plan includes presentations to community groups, development of a frequently asked questions sheet for distribution to leaders and elected officials in throughout the County, as well as polling and posting information on the internet. Commissioners Holbrook and Sandelin lead the discussion on the keeping the messaging simple and factual as the current Proposition 218 language is very complex, as well as multilingual to reach a broader base in the county.

Over the next several months, staff will continue working steadfast with consultants, Harris and Associates, Inc. to conduct community outreach to educate the public on the benefit of Zone No. 2 funding, the Proposition 218 process and obtain feedback on whether and how Zone No. 2 may continue.

B. Update on Senate Bill 5 Compliance Efforts - John Maguire

Mr. Maguire presented on the recent updates to Senate Bill 5 (SB 5). SB 5 was enacted in 2007 and the County has been working towards becoming compliant while simultaneously advocating for clarifications and 200-year floodplain maps that would be usable by the County in making SB 5 findings. Mr. Maguire explained that SB 5 only impacts communities in the Central Valley specifically. SB 5 was designed to protect areas of development designating 100 year, 200 year and 500 year floodplain areas. Chairman McGurk sought clarification on the impact of SB 5 on the General Plan amendment due by July 2, 2015. Mr. Maguire confirmed that all cities and counties must have their general plan updated and be in compliance by aforementioned date.

Mr. Maguire addressed challenges in regards to the ill placed comma, in reference in to what constitutes a SB5 finding. This comma has created a grey area where Department of Water Resources found that all development has become subject to SB 5 findings. Commissioner Neudeck clarified that the maps supplied by the State are advisory; city and counties are responsible for creation of accurate floodplain maps to allow SB 5 findings to be made. Commissioner Neudeck also applied the label of “beyond critical” to establish procedures on payment and funding strategies for now and in the future to continue to support development while funding flood improvements.

Mr. Maguire shared that San Joaquin County is in the process of creating floodplain maps and that all updates to the General Plan in regards to SB 5 requirements will be in place prior to the required implementation date of July 2, 2015. Mr. Maguire also stated that San Joaquin County is continuously working with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain funding for levee improvement projects on all federal levees.

C. Presentation on Fall 2014 Groundwater Monitoring Program - Gerardo Dominguez

Mr. Dominguez from San Joaquin County Public Works Water Resources Department led a presentation on the current status of the Groundwater Monitoring Program. The monitoring was conducted to include location and time of year, which provides a point of reference. Mr. Dominguez informed the Commission during his presentation that there as a significant drop in groundwater levels in several areas of San Joaquin County to include a “football shaped” area to the east of Stockton towards Linden. Mr. Dominguez also noted that there are some areas in the County, such as along the Interstate 5 corridor, where subsidence is noticeable.

Chairman McGurk inquired about San Joaquin County obtaining satellite technology as a possible option for the monitoring of groundwater in place of manual well sounding. Mr. Nakagawa responded that satellite technology is currently in trial stages at UC Davis and at other companies using proprietary methods for the measurement of groundwater basins, however when a more reliable technology is available San Joaquin County would be open to exploration of options.

D. Presentation on Groundwater Sustainability Act Discussions - Brandon Nakagawa

Mr. Nakagawa informed the Commission about the current status of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and the impacts that it will have on San Joaquin County. Mr. Nakagawa shared current discussions within the County as well as Stanislaus County. Mr. Nakagawa briefly described the basic requirements needed for counties to be compliant with the new SGMA. Mr. Nakagawa recommended working with our neighboring counties to propose modifications to the language as well as basin boundaries. Conversations around the County as well as adjacent counties will require a concerted effort and will take time to understand how basins operate between boundaries. With that said, preliminary work can be done to identify and begin to understand how basins in each County function and may be monitored. Mr. Nakagawa stated that San Joaquin County is well positioned to meet monitoring

compliance standards, given that the County has been monitoring hundreds of wells since 1971. However, when regulations are released, staff will need to ensure the current program aligns with the requirements imposed by the State.

Mr. Nakagawa also noted that there are many options in forming a Groundwater Sustainability Agency and meetings will continue with partners in and adjacent to the County to further explore how the basin/s operate and could be governed.

E. Update on 2014 Drought Activities- Brandon Nakagawa

Mr. Nakagawa updated the Commission on ongoing drought efforts, such as water conservation messaging. Salinity intrusion issues were also discussed, with specific mention of one option to address the issue through a rock diversion barrier at Steamboat and Sutter Slough, which could prevent salinity intrusion from occurring around the water export areas. Commissioner Hartman shared a water conservation/forbearance demonstration project contemplated between farmers in the Delta and South of the Delta. The concept is to fallow apportion of irrigated acreage Delta and forebear water that would have been used to irrigate crops in the Delta to be exported and used by farmers south of the Delta in exchange for payment. More details to come from Commissioner Hartman as the project progresses.

I. Action Items:

- A. No Action Items

II. Communications (See Attached):

- A. February 12, 2015, Recordnet.com, "San Joaquin County's Underground Supply Sinks Toward 1992 Low Point".
- B. February 5, 2015, "Implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: Local Governance Approaches and Considerations Workshop".
- C. February 4, 2015, Lodi News Sentinel, "San Joaquin County, Water District Hope to Recharge Area's Groundwater".
- D. January 27, 2015, Recordnet.com, "Water Managers Propose Emergency Actions After Driest January on Record".

Public Comment:

Jane Wagner-Tyack announced that the League of Women Voters of San Joaquin County will be hosting a panel discussion on groundwater sustainability on Saturday March 21, 2015.

Mr. Nakagawa announced that the March AWC Agenda would include the election of officers.

Adjournment:2:15 pm

Next Regular Meeting: March 18, 2015, 1:00 p.m.
Public Health Conference Room



**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**ADVISORY WATER COMMISSION
MEETING OF FEBRUARY 18, 2015**

ATTENDANCE SHEET

NAME	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL ADDRESS	PHONE
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Fritz Buchman	SJ CPW		
JULIE M EVANS	SJ CO PW	jmevans@sjgov.org	

**ATTACHMENT
I.B.**



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SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Water Investigation Zone No. 2
Fee Analysis Report

Submitted to:
Department of Public Works
San Joaquin County, California

Prepared by:
HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
22 Executive Park
Irvine, CA 92614

March 10, 2015



Harris & AssociatesSM

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SECTION I – HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors has taken a keen interest in water issues and has taken a leadership role in protecting the community's water interests. The California State Legislature formed the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) in 1956. The District's primary goals in the ensuing seven decades has been to construct, operate, maintain, coordinate, and plan flood control, water supply, drainage and groundwater recharge projects in order to protect life, property, and health of San Joaquin County residents and ensure the economic, environmental, and social viability of San Joaquin County. The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors also serves as the Board of Supervisors of the District. The District is staffed by the San Joaquin County Department of Public Works.

In 1986, the Board of Supervisors adopted a Water Policy and later a Water Implementation Plan along with an expansion of the District Advisory Water Commission (the Commission) and the establishment of the Water Resources Coordinator position. These steps toward greater water management were in direct response to growing concerns regarding the County's ability to sustain its water supply as it faced ever greater demands related to increased urbanization and development in addition to continued agricultural activities. At the time, studies indicated that a lack of sufficient surface water supplies led to increased groundwater pumping, which caused a strain on subterranean aquifers. The associated depletion of these groundwater supplies created a heightened concern of increased salinity of groundwater due to salt water intrusion.

In order to help meet the financial needs to sustain engaged water management, Water Investigation Zone No. 2 (Zone No. 2) was established in 1989 with an accompanying assessment which was again extended in 1995. In November 1996, the voters of California approved Proposition 218, which amended the California Constitution to require any new assessments, renewal of an expiring assessment, or the increase of an existing assessment be voted on by the beneficiaries with a majority of votes cast as the threshold for passage. On August 24, 1999, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs, which set forth the goals and activities of the District with regards to water resources. The Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs is foundational to the County's Water Resources Program, for which activities are authorized and funded under Zone No. 2. On June 20, 2000, the Board of Supervisors approved the Annual Engineer's Report setting forth the assessment apportionment to all benefiting properties within Zone No. 2 for a period of fifteen (15) years, commencing in Fiscal Year 2000-2001, and ending after Fiscal Year 2014-2015.

Zone No. 2 has a County-wide geographic area and has provided for, and continues to provide for, requisite studies, efforts, and activities to develop programs to meet long-term San Joaquin County water supply needs. One of the main efforts Zone No. 2 funds is to facilitate coordination among more than two dozen water agencies throughout the County. Regional coordination serves all San Joaquin County stakeholders by syncing local efforts and projects into an optimized regional set of solutions. Without this type of regional coordination, the efforts of the local water agencies may not garner as much community support, efficiency, or

effectiveness. In addition to the County-wide coordination, Zone No. 2 provides funding for advocacy at the State and Federal levels through legislative actions, support for projects seeking grant funding, to advocate for water rights, water supply, and water quality. Current efforts that recommended to be continue in order to better manage the County's water resources include:

- Staffing and financial contributions to the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA), Advisory Water Commission, and the Board Water Committee;
- Coordination of diverse County interests including participation in regional efforts which helps to implement and integrate regional water supply and management plans, coordination of grant applications, and development of projects throughout the water community;
- Assistance with the protection and utilization of existing water rights;
- Establishment and advocacy at the State and Federal levels of County policies and funding with regards to water rights, water supply, water quality, and water management;
- Defense of water supplies and water quality County-wide from potential impacts due to State and Federal water project operations and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan
- Ongoing monitoring of groundwater levels and water quality;
- Coordination and planning to meet the statutory requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014;
- Perfection of County water right applications 29835 and 29657 on the Mokelumne and American Rivers respectively; and,
- Implementation of the 2012-2015 drought awareness and water conservation campaign.

The 1999 Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs was updated and re-adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 2015. The 2015 Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs is the foundation of the Water Resources Program of the District. The fees calculated in this Fee Analysis Report are necessary to fund the activities of the Department of Public Works in pursuit of the goals and activities set forth in the adopted 2015 Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs.

SECTION II – COST OF SERVICE

Objective of the Property Fee Analysis Report

The Zone No. 2 Fee analysis Report (Report) was prepared using principles established by the American Water Works Association. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) “Principles of Water Rates, Fees, and Charges – AWWA Manual M1” (the M1 Manual) establishes commonly accepted professional standards for cost of service studies. The M1 Manual general principles of rate structure design and the objectives of the Study are described below.

According to the M1 Manual, the first step in the ratemaking analysis is to determine the adequate and appropriate funding of a utility or utility-related service. This is referred to as the “revenue requirements” analysis. This analysis considers the short-term and long-term service objectives of the service over a given planning horizon, including operations and maintenance, personnel, and in the case of Zone No. 2, coordination with shared local water interests within San Joaquin County, to determine the adequacy of a service’s existing funding to recover its costs and fund its services. A number of factors may affect these projections, including the number of local agencies and projects served, water-use trends, weather, conservation, use restrictions, inflation, interest rates, State and Federal grant funding, and other changes in operating and economic conditions.

After determining a service’s revenue requirements, the next step is determining the cost of service. Utilizing the District’s approved budget, financial reports, operating data, and presentations, a rate analysis generally categorizes or functionalizes the costs (such as local agency contributions, and personnel), operating expenses, and assets of the District among major operating functions to determine the cost of service.

After the services and the costs of providing those services are properly categorized by function, the rate analysis allocates those “functionalized costs” to the various customer classes (e.g., single-family residential, multi-family residential and commercial) by determining the characteristics of those classes and the contribution of each to incurred costs such as service characteristics and/or demand patterns. Rate design is the final part of the M1 Manual’s rate-making procedure and generally uses the revenue requirement and cost of service analysis to determine appropriate rates for each customer class.

The major objectives of the fee analysis include the following:

1. Develop financial plans for the coordination, management, and oversight of water-related projects and efforts that the Zone No. 2 provides to ensure financial sufficiency, meet operational costs of Zone No. 2, and ensure sufficient funding to sustain the financial health of the District;

2. Develop fair and equitable fees to achieve the goals and objectives of the District, including groundwater banking, promoting water use efficiency and providing affordability for essential use while in compliance with Proposition 218 requirements;
3. Develop a 5-year rate structure proposal with a property related fee strategy for Zone No. 2.

The fee analysis was conducted in three phases:

1. Design of the financing mechanism;
2. Development of a financial plan, cost of service analyses and fee design;
3. Fee implementation and adoption.

This report provides an overview of the analysis and includes findings and recommendations for a water conservation financial plan and associated fee amounts.

Legal Requirements

There are two Constitutional provisions that govern and impact water rates — Article X, Section 2 (“Article X”) and Article XIII D, Section 6 (“Article XIII D”).

Article X was added to the California Constitution in 1928 as former Article XIV, Section 3, and amended in 1976. Article X provides that:

“It is hereby declared that because of the conditions prevailing in this State the general welfare requires that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. “

In November 1996, California voters approved Proposition 218, which amended the California Constitution by adding Article XIII C and Article XIII D. Article XIII D placed substantive limitations on the use of the revenue collected from property-related fees and on the amount of the fee that may be imposed on each parcel. Additionally, it established procedural requirements for imposing new, or increasing existing, property-related fees. Water management service fees are considered property-related fees.

In accordance with these provisions, a property-related fee must meet all of the following requirements:

1. Revenues derived from the fee must not exceed the funds required to provide the property-related service;
2. Revenues from the fee must not be used for any purpose other than that for which the fee is imposed;
3. The amount of a fee imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership must not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel;
4. The fee may not be imposed for a service, unless the service is actually used by, or immediately available to, the owner of the property subject to the fee. A fee based on potential or future use of a service is not permitted, and standby charges must be classified as assessments subject to the ballot protest and proportionality requirements for assessments;
5. No fee may be imposed for general governmental services, such as police, fire, ambulance, or libraries, where the service is available to the public in substantially the same manner as it is to property owners.

The five substantive requirements in Article XIII D are structured to place limitations on (1) the use of the revenue collected from property-related fees and (2) the allocation of costs recovered by such fees to ensure that they are proportionate to the cost of providing the service attributable to each parcel. For the District's water service fees, the Report was prepared to comply with the requirements of Article X to maximize the beneficial use of water and the cost-of-service requirements of Article XIII D.

Property Fee Setting Process

Revenue Requirements. The revenue requirements method was used for allocating costs. This methodology is consistent with industry standards established by the M1 Manual. The revenue requirements analysis compares the revenues of the District's water management oversight to its operating costs to determine the adequacy of any existing funding sources to recover the District's costs. The revenue requirements are analyzed through the development of a long-term financial plan. Based on the best information currently available, the current financial plan incorporates projected operations and management costs, capital expenditures, growth, and conservation assumptions to estimate annual revenues.

Cost of Service. After determining the District's revenue requirements, the next step in the analysis is determining the cost of service. The analysis arranged the costs, expenses, and programs of the District by major operating functions to determine the cost of service. After the programs and the costs of operating those programs were properly categorized by function, the analysis classified them and allocated the revenue requirements to the various customer classes (e.g., single-family residential, agricultural, and commercial) by determining the characteristics of those classes and the customer class's contribution to the incurred costs such

as service characteristics and water demand patterns. This analysis included a review of such matters as program operations and water management data—e.g., water demand, and customer service types. The impact that these matters have on program operations determined how the costs were allocated among the various customer classes.

Fee Design. The final part of the analysis was the property fee design. The property fee design involved developing a fee structure that proportionately recovers costs from customers. The final fee structure and fee recommendations were designed to: fund the District’s long-term projected costs of providing water coordination, management, and oversight services, proportionally allocating costs to all customers, providing a reasonable and prudent balance of revenue stability for Zone No. 2 operations while encouraging efficiency, and complying with the substantive requirements of Article XIII D.

SECTION III – SERVICE AREAS & ZONE NO. 2 BUDGET

Irrigated Land Area

For any fiscal year commencing with Fiscal Year 2015-2016, parcels with a land use code related to agriculture, farms (excluding dry farms), or irrigated open space as of the latest San Joaquin County Assessor Secured Property Tax Roll data are designated as Irrigated Land Parcels. This also includes the landscaped portion of Developed Land Area parcels, as discussed in SECTION IV – PROPERTY FEE METHODOLOGY.

Developed Land Area

For any fiscal year commencing with Fiscal Year 2015-2016, parcels not assigned a vacant land use code within the latest San Joaquin County Assessor Secured Property Tax Roll data are designated as Developed Land Parcels. However, Developed Land Area parcels also have an Irrigated Land Area associated with them, as discussed in SECTION IV – PROPERTY FEE METHODOLOGY.

Apportionment of Cost by Service Area

Analysis of correlated characteristics on a singular basis did not provide an equitable division of cost between Service Areas in proportion to service received. Given this, two characteristics, population and acreage, were both used equally to best reflect the services provided by Zone 2. The combination of these characteristics is termed “People-Acres”. Table 1 below illustrates the percentage of service provided. The estimates included in the table below are based on multiple sources, including the 2010 US Census, and 2013 San Joaquin County Crop Report.

Table 1- Percentage of Service by Service Area

Service Area	Estimated Population	Acres	People-Acres	Percentage of Service Provided
Irrigated Land	37,365	598,204	22,351,885,927	25.15%
Developed Land	652,635	101,920	66,516,536,423	74.85%
Total	690,000	700,124	88,868,422,350	100.00%

Zone No. 2 Budget

The Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Zone No. 2 Budget is shown in Table 2 below. Please see Appendix B for a map of the parcels by Service Area.

Table 2- Zone No. 2 FY 2015-2016 Budget

Water Investigation Zone No. 2 Estimated Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget	
Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs	\$1,100,500
Noticing (per CA Gov. Code 53756 and Prop. 218)	\$137,000
County Auditor-Controller Cost	\$12,500
Total Budget	\$1,250,000
2015 Strategic Plan to Meet Water Needs Program Goals	
1.	Protect and Preserve Existing Water Rights and Area of Origin Rights.
2.	Manage Groundwater in Eastern San Joaquin County.
3.	Protect Delta Water Resources Common Pool
4.	Maintain Existing and Develop New Water Supplies to Meet Southwest County Needs.
5.	Develop Financial Programs to Meet Water Supply Needs.
6.	Support Water Conservation Programs.

SECTION IV – PROPERTY FEE METHODOLOGY

The fee methodology is centered on water demand by land use (acre feet of water per acre or dwelling unit), parcel size, and a water demand factor by land use and irrigated and developed land. First, all parcels within the County are classified by a summarized land use code and their respective estimated percentage of irrigated and developed land, which is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Land Use Summary

Land Use	Parcels	Percent Irrigated	Percent Developed	Percent Hardscape
Agricultural	19,773	100%	0%	0%
Irrigated Land	542	100%	0%	0%
Commercial	5,254	5%	40%	55%
Industrial	2,896	5%	45%	50%
Office	2,373	5%	50%	45%
Parking Lot	508	5%	0%	95%
Recreation	569	75%	20%	5%
School	318	50%	10%	40%
Multi-Family Residential	17,404	62%	38%	0%
Single Family Residential	155,265	73%	27%	0%
Vacant	13,860	0%	0%	0%
Exempt	1,799	0%	0%	0%
Total	220,561			

Irrigated Land includes landscaped common areas and slopes. Vacant land includes dry farms. Please note that hardscape area for residential property is included as part of the residential water demand factor, therefore, there is no percent hardscape represented above for residential property.

Next, after classification, a parcel fee is calculated by multiplying the parcel’s acreage or dwelling unit count by either the Irrigated Land Multiplier or Developed Land Multiplier (either a percentage of Unimproved or Improved Acres, depending on the parcel classification). The resulting product is then multiplied by a Water Demand Factor. Each Land Use type has a specific Water Demand Factor based on indoor and outdoor use. This product yields a parcel’s Water Use.

The Zone No. 2 budget for each Service Area is divided by the total water use within each Service Area. The resulting quotient is multiplied by the Land Use type’s Water Demand Factor and either the Irrigated or Developed Land Multiplier to determine the Service Area Fee Per Unit for that Land Use type in the relevant Service Area. For each Land Use type, the Service Area Fee Per Unit for each Service Area is summed to produce the Combined Service Area Fee Per Unit for the Land Use type. The Combined Service Area Fee Per Unit is multiplied by the parcel’s acreage or dwelling unit count, which yields the parcel’s Service Area Fee. Finally, the

parcel’s Service Area Fee is summed with the Per Parcel Fee of \$0.683. This methodology is illustrated by two tables below specific to Service Area.

Table 4- Irrigated Land Service Area Fee Calculation

Irrigated Land													
Land Use Classification	Parcels	Dwelling Units	Irrigated Land Multiplier	Acreage	Adjusted Acres	Water Demand Factor	Unit	Water Use	Service Area Fee Per Unit	Unit of Measure	Fee Per Parcel	Unit of Measure	
Agricultural	19,773		100%	585,311	585,311	3.300	AF/ac	1,931,526	\$ 0.43	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Irrigated Land	542		100%	4,200	4,200	4.000	AF/ac	16,802	\$ 0.52	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Commercial	5,254		5%	16,482	824	4.000	AF/ac	3,296	\$ 0.03	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Industrial	2,896		5%	14,108	705	4.000	AF/ac	2,822	\$ 0.03	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Office	2,373		5%	7,432	372	4.000	AF/ac	1,486	\$ 0.03	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Parking Lot	508		5%	493	25	0.500	AF/ac	12	\$ 0.00	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Recreation	569		75%	6,667	5,000	4.000	AF/ac	20,000	\$ 0.39	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
School	318		50%	3,533	1,767	4.000	AF/ac	7,066	\$ 0.26	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Multi-Family Residential	17,404	56,354	62%	-	-	0.650	AF/du	22,701	\$ 0.05	per DU	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Single Family Residential	155,265		73%	48,932	35,587	3.500	AF/ac	124,555	\$ 0.33	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	

Table 5 - Developed Land Service Area Fee Calculation

Developed Land													
Land Use Classification	Parcels	Dwelling Units	Developed Land Multiplier	Acreage	Adjusted Acres	Water Demand Factor	Unit	Water Use	Service Area Fee Per Unit	Unit of Measure	Fee Per Parcel	Unit of Measure	
Commercial	5,254	397	40%	16,482	6,593	1.000	AF/ac	6,593	\$ 3.69	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Industrial	2,896	1	45%	14,108	6,349	2.000	AF/ac	12,698	\$ 8.30	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Office	2,373	-	50%	7,432	3,716	2.000	AF/ac	7,432	\$ 9.22	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Recreation	569	-	20%	6,667	1,333	0.500	AF/ac	667	\$ 0.92	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
School	318	-	10%	3,533	353	3.000	AF/ac	1,060	\$ 2.77	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Multi-Family Residential	17,404	56,354	38%	-	-	0.650	AF/du	14,188	\$ 2.30	per DU	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Single Family Residential	155,265		27%	48,932	13,345	3.500	AF/ac	46,708	\$ 8.80	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Vacant	13,860	-	0.00	167,613	-	-	AF/ac		\$ -	per ac	\$ 0.683	per pcl	
Exempt	1,799	-	0.00	6,712	-	-	AF/ac		\$ -	per ac	\$ -	per pcl	

This allocation methodology produces cost of service functionalization which recognizes the projected customer service requirements for the District’s services and are designed to recover sufficient revenue to enable the District to provide its services County-wide with a direct relationship to the use or utility provided on a parcel-by-parcel basis. Certain parcels within San Joaquin County contain multiple Land Uses. This is due to the fact that these parcels serve multiple functions. That is, a portion of these parcels are both residential and non-residential. Specifically, some urban parcels have both a residential component “Multi-Family Residential” for upper story condominiums and a non-residential component “Commercial” or “Industrial” for a business located on the ground floor of the same building/parcel. Other than these redundancies, the parcels are counted once in the data set.

SECTION V – PROPERTY FEE CALCULATION

Listed below in Table 6 and Table 7 are the Zone No. 2 Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Property Fee Structure, and sample property fee calculations, respectively by various land use types, and service areas.

Table 6 – FY 2015-2016 Property Fee Structure

Land Use Classification	Combined Service Area Fee Per Unit	Unit of Measure	Fee Per Parcel	Unit of Measure
Agricultural	\$0.429	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Irrigated Land	\$0.520	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Commercial	\$3.714	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Industrial	\$8.323	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Office	\$9.245	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Parking Lot	\$0.003	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Recreation	\$1.312	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
School	\$3.026	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Multi-Family Residential	\$2.357	per DU	\$0.683	per pcl
Single Family Residential	\$9.131	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl
Vacant	\$0.000	per ac	\$0.683	per pcl

Table 7 – Sample Calculations

Sample Calculations by Land Use	Dwelling Units	Acreage	Fee Rate	Area Service Fee	All Areas per parcel fee	Total Fee
Single Family Residential		0.10	\$9.131 /ac	\$0.91	\$0.68	\$1.60
Single Family Residential		0.25	\$9.131 /ac	\$2.28	\$0.68	\$2.97
Single Family Residential		0.50	\$9.131 /ac	\$4.57	\$0.68	\$5.25
Multi-Family Residential	30.00		\$2.357 /du	\$70.70	\$0.68	\$71.39
Commercial		1.00	\$3.714 /ac	\$3.71	\$0.68	\$4.40
Office		1.00	\$9.245 /ac	\$9.25	\$0.68	\$9.93
Industrial		1.00	\$8.323 /ac	\$8.32	\$0.68	\$9.01
Recreation		5.00	\$1.312 /ac	\$6.56	\$0.68	\$7.24
School		5.00	\$3.026 /ac	\$15.13	\$0.68	\$15.81
Agricultural		10.00	\$0.429 /ac	\$4.29	\$0.68	\$4.97
Agricultural		640.00	\$0.429 /ac	\$274.42	\$0.68	\$275.10
Vacant			\$0.000 /ac	\$0.00	\$0.68	\$0.68

Annual Adjustment to Property Fees

Per California Government Code § 53756, the Zone No. 2 Property Fees are established upon approval by the Board of Supervisors and will be subject to an annual inflator, at the Board of Supervisor’s discretion, based on the All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers

(CPI-U) for the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CPI-U for the month of February each calendar year, with a maximum of a 3% increase in the fee for any given fiscal year. This adjustment is meant to offset anticipated escalations in operating expenses of the District in its oversight of Zone No. 2 and the associated services. Detail adjustments are shown in the Table 8 below.

Table 8 – Maximum Annual Fee Adjustments

Land Use Classification	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	Unit of Measure
	Maximum Fee	Maximum Fee	Maximum Fee	Maximum Fee	Maximum Fee	Maximum Fee	
Agricultural	\$0.429	\$0.442	\$0.455	\$0.469	\$0.483	\$0.497	per ac
Irrigated Land	\$0.520	\$0.535	\$0.551	\$0.568	\$0.585	\$0.603	per ac
Commercial	\$3.714	\$3.825	\$3.940	\$4.058	\$4.180	\$4.305	per ac
Industrial	\$8.323	\$8.573	\$8.830	\$9.095	\$9.368	\$9.649	per ac
Office	\$9.245	\$9.523	\$9.808	\$10.103	\$10.406	\$10.718	per ac
Parking Lot	\$0.003	\$0.003	\$0.003	\$0.004	\$0.004	\$0.004	per ac
Recreation	\$1.312	\$1.351	\$1.392	\$1.433	\$1.476	\$1.521	per ac
School	\$3.026	\$3.116	\$3.210	\$3.306	\$3.405	\$3.508	per ac
Multi-Family Residential	\$2.357	\$2.428	\$2.500	\$2.575	\$2.653	\$2.732	per DU
Single Family Residential	\$9.131	\$9.405	\$9.687	\$9.978	\$10.277	\$10.585	per ac
Vacant	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	per ac
All Land Uses	\$0.683	\$0.704	\$0.725	\$0.747	\$0.769	\$0.792	per pcl

Fee increases beyond the period shown above require an additional noticing process at a later date.

SECTION VI – REFERENCES

GEI Consultants, Inc. & Center for Collaborative Policy Environmental Science Associates. (2014). *2014 Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update*. Stockton, CA.

Indigo. (January 15, 2013). *City of Tracy, Citywide Public Facilities Master Plan*. Tracy, CA.

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Tully & Young. (November 2007). *NCWA Sacramento Valley Land Use/Water Supply Analysis Guidebook*. Sacramento, CA.

United States Census Bureau. (2011). *2010 US Census*. Washington, D.C.

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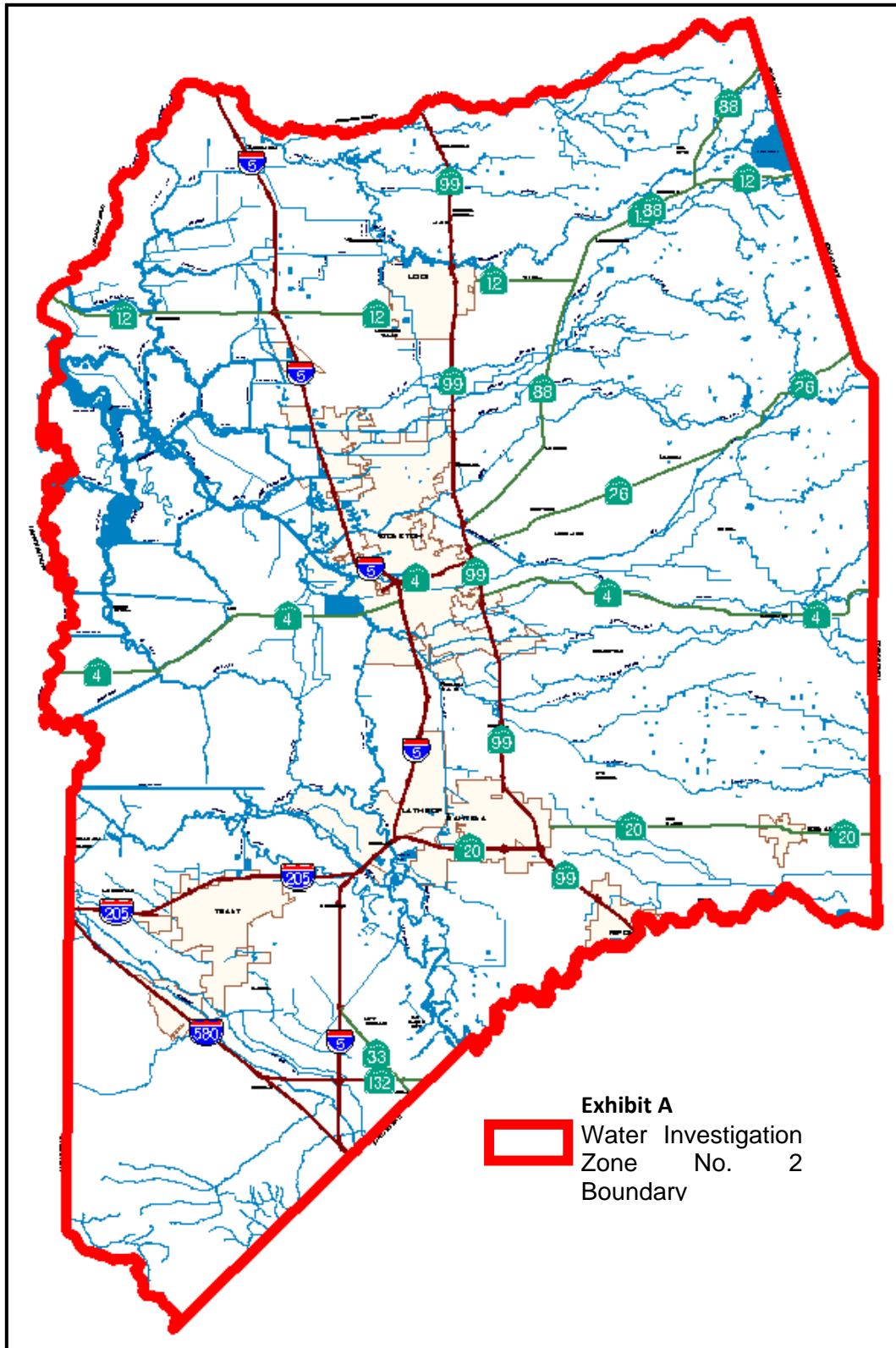
West Yost Associates. (December 2012). *City of Tracy, Citywide Water System Master Plan*. Tracy, CA.

Zieburtz, B & Giardina, R. (2012). *Principles of Water Rates, Fees, and Charges, 6th edition*. Denver, CO: American Water Works Association.

APPENDIX A – LISTING OF PROPERTY FEE BY ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER

Reference is made here to the property fee listing by San Joaquin County Assessor Parcel Number, on file with the Clerk of the Board of the San Joaquin County Flood Control & Water Conservation District.

APPENDIX B – SERVICE AREA MAP



ATTACHMENT
III.A.



League of Women Voters of San Joaquin County
P. O. Box 4548 Stockton, CA 95204

PRESENTS A FORUM:

“Groundwater in San Joaquin County: Challenges to Managing a Vital and Threatened Resource”

PANELISTS:

Former San Joaquin County Supervisor Ken Vogel
Brandon Nakagawa, San Joaquin County Public Works
Joe Valente, North San Joaquin Water Conservation District
Scot Moody, Stockton East Water District
Jeff Shields, South San Joaquin Irrigation District
Bob Granberg, City of Stockton

Saturday, March 21, 2015

O'Connor Woods, West Hall
3400 Wagner Heights Road, Stockton 95209
Adequate parking available

9:30-10:00 - Refreshments and Selected Activities

10:00-12:30 Panel Discussion and Questions

The Forum is FREE to members of the public
but an RSVP to LWVSJC@gmail.com
by March 13 will help us plan for refreshments.

**ATTACHMENT
III.B.**



Buttons

Print

Close

Brown Administration accused of smothering criticism about tunnels project

SACRAMENTO

March 12, 2015 11:59am

- **Environmental group posts “hidden” criticisms**
- **“Gov. Brown is ... keeping Californians in the dark about the facts and alternatives”**

The environmental group Friends of the River says it has used the Freedom of Information Act to pry loose from state control comments about the proposed water tunnels in the California Delta and has posted about a third of them online for all to see.

It says the state had suppressed comments critical of the project, which has been pushed assiduously by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.

“Gov. Brown is suppressing nearly 1,000 (928) public comments, keeping Californians in the dark about the facts and alternatives to his unsustainable water export project submitted by those who are not BDCP Water Tunnels advocates,” says Friends of the River Senior Counsel Bob Wright.

“Thousands of comments from individuals have also been suppressed by the Brown Administration,” he says. “Since the BDCP agencies are not airing both sides of the issues — in the traditional American way — Friends of the River is now doing the government’s job of informing, as opposed to propagandizing, the public.”

Friends of the River says it has posted nearly 300 comment letters from public agencies and organizations, with some letters having as many as 19 attached exhibits.

Because of the huge volume of comments by individuals, Friends of the River was unable to complete the posting of comments by individuals made after May 14, 2014. So, there are still thousands of comments that remain hidden from public view, it says.

After the BDCP’s draft federal environmental impact report and state environmental impact statement were released in December 2013 for public review, the BDCP website was closed to the posting of comments.

“The deliberate suppression of independent comments on the BDCP website is calculated to deceive the public about the adverse environmental effects, and true costs of the Water Tunnels,” says Mr. Wright. “The reason the BDCP agencies conceal the detailed, scientifically-supported comments from public agencies and public interest organizations is because the water tunnels are a bad project that cannot withstand informed public scrutiny.”

If built, the twin tunnels, each wide enough to allow a Cessna airplane to fly through them without its wings touching the sides, would stretch for about 35 miles beneath the California Delta from near Sacramento to Tracy.

Their purpose would be to siphon off fresh water from the Sacramento River and ship it to the State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project for resale to agricultural businesses in the San

Joaquin Valley and to the Metropolitan Water District, that sells water consumed in Los Angeles and other parts of the Southland.

While the state had said the cost would be about \$25 billion, independent estimates, which include the cost of borrowing the money, put the price tag at about \$68 billion.

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ATTACHMENT
III.C.



MIMI DUZENSKI
Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

44 NORTH SAN JOAQUIN STREET, SUITE 627
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95202
TELEPHONE: 209/468-3113
FAX: 209/468-3694

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Chair
Second District

CARLOS VILLAPUDUA
First District

STEVE J. BESTOLARIDES
Vice Chair
Third District

CHUCK WINN
Fourth District

BOB ELLIOTT
Fifth District

Dr. Rosalind James
National Program Leader, Invasive Pests of Crops
USDA-ARS
Office of National Programs
Crop Production and Protection
5601 Sunnyside Avenue, MS 5139
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

SUBJECT: SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR AREA-WIDE
MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC WEEDS

Dear Dr. James:

As the Chair of the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County, I am pleased to support the proposal being submitted to the Fiscal Year 2015, USDA-ARS Area Wide Pest Management Program by the USDA-ARS Exotic and Invasive Weeds Research Unit, Albany-Davis, California and collaborators, entitled "**Area-Wide Management of Aquatic Weeds in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for Protection of Critical Water Resources in Farming Areas, Wildlife Habitats, Recreational Zones and Water Conveyance Systems; Important for California Agriculture and Human Health**".

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta has confronted infestations of Water Hyacinth, *Egeria densa* and *Arundo donax*, which has detrimentally impacted our public health, agriculture, water infrastructure, maritime commerce and recreation. These infestations continue to grow worse as drought conditions continue to persist with entire channels being covered over during the late summer and fall months.

This Delta Area-Wide Project was initiated in May 2014, and enjoys broad support here throughout San Joaquin County. Support Statewide also strengthens at the prospect of new and improved invasive weed management tools being implemented in the near future. Continued support is needed to fully implement improved control of harmful invasive aquatic weeds, which also serve as hosts to mosquitos carrying infectious diseases such as West Nile Virus.

For these reasons, I am pleased to lend San Joaquin County's support to this application and encourage your favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Katherine M. Miller".

KATHERINE M. MILLER, Chair
Board of Supervisors

KMM:BN:me
WR-15C021-ME1

c: Patrick Moran, Ph.D., USDA-ARS

ATTACHMENT
III.D.



MIMI DUZENSKI
Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

44 NORTH SAN JOAQUIN STREET, SUITE 627
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95202
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CARLOS VILLAPUDUA
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STEVE J. BESTOLARIDES
Third District
BOB ELLIOTT
Fifth District

February 27, 2015

Mr. Thomas Howard, Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

SUBJECT: FEBRUARY 3, 2015 ORDER APPROVING DWR/USBR TEMPORARY
URGENCY CHANGE PETITION

Dear Mr. Howard:

The following comments are respectfully submitted on behalf of the County of San Joaquin (County) with respect to the above-referenced Order granting in part provisions in the Temporary Urgency Change Petition (TUCP). In times of drought, temporary urgency change petitions, such as the TUCP approved by the Order referenced above, are arguably inappropriately used as a water management tool, as it perpetuates, allows, and promotes unsustainable and woefully inadequate long-term drought planning by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) in State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) operations.

California is once again faced with dire water conditions and difficult water resources decisions in 2015, and, once again, DWR and the USBR seek to abdicate their respective responsibilities in operating the SWP and CVP. In similar circumstances in 2014, at the beginning of the third year of drought, DWR and the USBR submitted a similar TUCP to the State Water Board to relax the standards by which the SWP and CVP are operated. State Water Board Members publicly stated the importance of measured drought planning and operations, and that an issue of such great impact throughout the State of California warrants meaningful public participation and deliberate and thoughtful planning. However, the State Water Board was complicit by approving the 2014 TUCP and not ordering the requested evidentiary hearing.

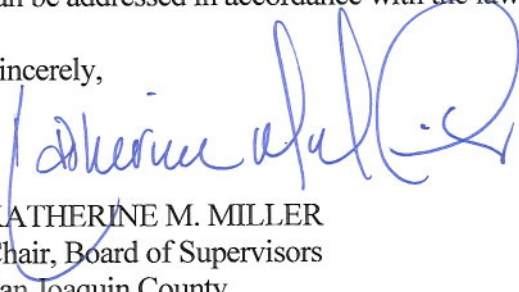
Despite criticism and direction from the State Water Board, DWR and the USBR have again, in 2015, conveniently elected to use the expedited urgency change mechanism to avoid participating in meaningful discourse regarding Project drought operations. It is not unexpected that California faces another tough year of drought conditions. Yet, these Agencies that have such a critical and important role in California's water management, have failed to follow the rules.

The County is concerned that the Order does not tell DWR and USBR that the State Water Board is serious about enforcing the terms of their permits or requiring sufficient drought planning. When,

pursuant to the rules in place, there is no water available in the system for export, and the State Water Board allows exports, and even allows increased exports, the protections by which the State Water Project and Central Valley Project should be governed are meaningless and DWR and USBR have no incentive to plan as they should.

The County appreciates the work done thus far by you and your staff on this matter and recognize that the Order does not approve the requested changes in their entirety, but the Order remains a categorical failure of the State Water Board's duty to lawfully administer the water right system. Accordingly, San Joaquin County requests that the State Water Resources Control Board do everything in its power to ensure that the Department of Water Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation undertake adequate long-term drought planning so that even in times of great drought, California's water resource needs can be addressed in accordance with the law.

Sincerely,



KATHERINE M. MILLER
Chair, Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin County

KM:BN:nt
TUCP DRAFT COMMENTS.DOCX

c: Rich Satkowski, State Water Resources Control Board
(Rich.Satkowski@waterboards.ca.gov)
James Mizell, Department of Water Resources (James.Mizell@water.ca.gov)
Amy Aufdemberge, Regional Solicitor's Office (Amy.Aufdemberge@sol.doi.gov)
Michael Selling, Deputy Director of Public Works (mselling@sjgov.org)