2024

Draft Municipal Service Review, 2024

WOODBRIDGE IRRIGATION DISTRICT
KEITH BUSSMAN, GENERAL MANAGER
MARCH 2024

Woodbridge Irrigation District Municipal Service Review

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Woodbridge Irrigation District Municipal Service Review

1.0 Executive Summary

This Municipal Service Review (MSR) is intended to provide the residents and businesses within the boundaries of the Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID) as well as the general public a comprehensive overview and analysis of services provided by WID. The District is located entirely within San Joaquin County a rapidly growing part of California with over 192,000 new residents projected to live in the County by 2060. Most of the growth within the County is expected to take place within the SR 120/I-205 commuter shed area south of the boundaries of WID. Growth between the cities of Lodi and Stockton, north of 8 Mile Road and south of the Hogan Road alignment between I-5 and SR 99 is the area within the WID Sphere of Influence where urbanization is foreseeable.

A State legislative goal is to preserve open-space and prime agricultural lands (Government Code Section 56001). This MSR will assist in achieving this goal by setting parameters for policies for the efficient delivery of irrigation services that WID may in the future adopt.

Being within a dynamic county that balances the needs of both community and commerce, LAFCo will review and evaluate these policies on an on-going basis as WID grows and evolves to meet their constituent's demand. This MSR is designed to provide technical and administrative information on services currently provided by WID so that a facilitate achievement of future goals. The intent of this MSR is provide information so that informed decisions can be made based on the best available data.

Providing nexus between foreseeable future actions consistent with State growth goals are the determinations made within this MSR. These determinations, in each of seven mandated areas required by the State Government Code (GC) are intended to be used for decision-making when determining the probable physical boundaries and service areas of WID. The Sphere of Influence for the then combined WID/Woodbridge Water Users Conservation District was originally approved on January 20, 1984. This SOI specifically called for the SOI to be the exterior boundary of the then combined districts. In 1993 the two districts were consolidated to WID.

To promote the logical and orderly development of areas within WID's sphere, it is the intent to comprehensively review all of WID's services within the existing SOI. There are several islands of within the WID SOI that are not part of the district that the property owners may desire irrigation service. LAFCo may approve out of district boundary service to these properties so long as services are provided in anticipation of annexation to WID. The ability to serve these islands is crucial to meeting agricultural resource conservation goals as the majority of the area is mapped by the State as Prime Farmland (Need Map of District overlaid on Farmland Map at https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/). A conservation benefit will be the ability for WID to request and LAFCo to review out of boundary service requests for irrigation water. Facilitating future Sphere and boundary decisions, this MSR provides background baseline information.

Table ES-1. Woodbridge Irrigation District Summary

Type of District	Irrigation District
Principal Governing Act:	California Water Code, Division 11, §20500 et seq.
Principal Act	Raw untreated water for agricultural irrigation and municipal purposes
Main Office Address	18750 N Lower Sacramento Rd, Woodbridge, CA 95258
Mailing Address	PO Box 580, Woodbridge, CA, 95258
Primary Contact	Keith Bussman, General Manager
Email Address	bussmanwid@gmail.com
Phone Number	(209) 625-8438
Website	www.woodbridgeirrigation.org
Primary County	San Joaquin
Other Counties Served	N/A
Governing Body: Board of Directors	
William T. Stokes, Board President	Term: 2022-2026, Division 1
William Rogan, Director	Term: 2020-2024, Division 2
Henry Van Exel, Director	Term: 2022-2026, Division 3
William Shinn, Director	Term: 2022-2026, Division 4
Eddie Lucchesi, Vice President	Term: 2020-2024, Division 5
Board of Directors Meeting Schedule	2nd Thursday of each month
Board of Directors Meeting Location	Main Office

The intent of this MSR is to also:

- Clarifies service roles relevant to the Cities of Stockton and Lodi, and the community of Woodbridge;
- Evaluate governance options and financial information;
- Demonstrate accountability and transparency to LAFCo and to the public; and
- Allow agencies to compare their operations and services with other similar agencies.

1.1 Summary of Municipal Service Review Factors and Outcomes

Key considerations facing WID include the following:

Growth and Population Projections. WID provides water services to approximately 190 to 250 agricultural customers (varies year by year depending upon need), two (2) raw wholesale water supply customers, the cities of Lodi and Stockton, zero (0) potable water directly to residents, and zero (0) non-agricultural commercial businesses, within its 52.0 square mile service territory. WID provides municipal drainage to an area of the City of Lodi located along the city's southern margin. During 2023 to 2048, population within WID's service area is expected to remain generally unchanged from present population due to minimal anticipated changes in land use, planning priorities of San Joaquin County, and limited additional annexations of WID service area into the Cities of Stockton and Lodi.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Census Tracts. Based on a current threshold median household income of $67,278, the community of Thornton (population 903, median household income $33,611) is located in part within WID's service area and is classified as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. WID does not, however, provide municipal potable water supply to this community, and is not anticipated to do so, or to provide any other municipal services to this community, in the foreseeable future.

Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities. WID operates 300 metered customer turnouts for its 190 to 250 annual agricultural customers (varies annually based on need), plus two metered turnouts for municipal water supply to the cities of Stockton and Lodi. Existing diversion, conveyance, pump, and turnout facilities have variable ages, and WID replaces and repairs aging infrastructure on a regular basis. Its Capital Improvement Plan (Section 6.4) reflects future planned / scheduled replacements and upgrades, and WID engages and consistently implements ongoing preventive maintenance. Planned facility investments demonstrate WID's continued investment in its system and in the system's continued viable function / operation. Key challenges regarding provision of public services include 1) challenges in aligning water demand and conservation with naturally occurring droughts; and 2) potential for growth in water demand caused by regulatory changes. Foreseeable changes include amendments to the Sustainable Groundwater Management act (SGMA) and its implementation within the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin (Figure 1)(overlay district on figure). This subbasin is classified as critically over drafted. SGMA implementation has the potential to increase annual district water demand by agricultural users, wherein actual projected changes in demand cannot yet be determined. WID recognizes that future consequences of SGMA may include requests from property owners within island areas currently not served by WID, to be annexed into WID. However, annexing these locations must be completed on a case-by-case basis and only with willing landowners. Annexation of island areas absent landowner approval would result in considerable administrative, legal, and political burden, and is considered infeasible at this time. To date, islanded landowner requests to be annexed into WID's service area have been limited, and are evaluated as needed. Therefore, based on available information, existing and planned facilities are expected to be sufficient to meet existing and projected demand.

Figure 1. Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin

Financial Ability of WID to Provide Services. WID's financial information includes an annual budget and an annual financial statement. These documents are both adopted during a publicly noticed meeting by WID's Board of Directors, and are presented clearly. WID's accounting policies are clearly listed within its annual (unqualified opinion?) Independent Auditor's Report. Staff salary information is readily available. Reserves are expected to be sufficient for intended use. WID revenues have consistently exceeded expenses / operating costs supporting solid financial position.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities. WID operates limited shared facilities, including shared operation of stormwater facilities with the City of Lodi, water supply facilities that provide municipal water to the cities of Lodi and Stockton, and potential for future collaborative operation of new water supply / groundwater banking facilities with the City of Stockton. WID also has a unique boundary sharing agreement with the Stockton East Water District wherein within the City of Stockton Sphere WID provides agricultural water to properties while under production and relinquishes properties upon urban development to Stockton East.

Accountability for Community Service Needs. WID's governance structure is that of an independent district with five elected board members; its board holds regular public meetings each month. Board meetings are noticed and operated / managed in accordance with the Brown Act, with regular opportunities for public comment. WID's Board of Directors and staff have demonstrated that they understand the needs of their customers and that they continue to seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public services that they offer. Board meeting agendas are available on WID's website, as is WID's Ag Water Management Plan, while Board meeting minutes and WID's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) are available upon request to WID staff. See also Section 6.4.

Other Service Delivery Matters. There are no other aspects of water supply or stormwater drainage, or other services, that are required to be addressed in this report, which would be relevant to LAFCo policies or requirements. WID does not have out of boundary service agreements with property owners located in its service area islands.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 San Joaquin LAFCo

The San Joaquin Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) was established by state law in 1963, and is responsible for coordinating logical and timely changes in local governmental boundaries including annexations and detachments of territory, incorporations of cities, formation of special districts, and consolidations/mergers/dissolutions of districts. Moreover, LAFCo is also charged with developing and updating spheres of influence for each city and special district within San Joaquin County, where spheres are planning tools that provide guidance for individual proposals involving jurisdictional changes while encouraging efficient provision of community services and prevent duplication of service delivery.

LAFCo has adopted policies, procedures and principles that guide its operations, pursuant to state level implementation guidelines. LAFCo's Municipal Service Review (MSR) Policies were adopted on June 21, 2007 and amended on December 14, 2012, while its Sphere of Influence (SOI) Policies and Procedures were adopted on September 21, 2007 and amended on December 14, 2012.[1] This MSR will be published for public review and access, and therefore supports LAFCo's charge to provide and facilitate transparency of process and information within its service territory. Moreover, LAFCo's standard process requires completion of a noticed public hearing to be conducted by LAFCo prior to adoption of this MSR, thereby supporting and encouraging an open and publicly engaged adoption process.

LAFCo operates as a public commission under the guidance of five commissioners, along with three alternate commissioners, as follows:

Table 1. LAFCo Commissioners and Alternates.

LAFCo Commissioner or Alternate	Appointing Authority
LAFCo Commissioners	
David Breitenbucher	City Member, Manteca
Miguel Villapudua	Board of Supervisors
Peter Johnson	Public Member, Chair
Tom Patti	Board of Supervisors
Minnie Diallo	City Member, Lathrop, Vice Chair
LAFCo Commissioners (Alternate)	
Rex Dhatt	Public Member
Steven J. Ding	Board of Supervisors
Gary Barton	City Member, Ripon

LAFCo staff, including the Executive Officer, LAFCo Clerk/Analyst, Commission Clerk, and Legal Counsel support the Commission and the organization in its day to day operation.

2.2 Cortese Knox Hertzberg Act

The purpose of California's Cortese Knox Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act) is to establish procedures for local government changes of organization, including annexations, special district and city consolidations, city incorporations, and other organizational changes. The CKH ACT delegates various powers and responsibilities to California's LAFCos, including the power to act on local agency boundary changes and to adopt spheres of influence for local agencies. Supporting implementation of the CKH Act, LAFCos generally seek to

[1] Refer to https://www.sjgov.org/commission/lafco/policies for details.

discourage urban sprawl while encouraging the orderly formation and development of local agencies.

2.3 Purpose of the Municipal Service Review

MSRs are intended to provide the general public with a comprehensive analysis of services provided by cities and special districts that fall under the legislative authority of LAFCo. The MSR also provides the information and analysis necessary to evaluate existing boundaries and consider the SOI for WID. This MSR is designed to provide technical and administrative information on municipal services provided by WID. This information is presented so that all interested parties can make informed decisions based on the best available data for the public services and area served. Written determinations, in each of seven mandated areas required by law, are presented in Chapter 7.0, MSR Determinations. LAFCo is ultimately the decision maker on approval or disapproval of any determinations, policies, boundaries, and discretionary items related to this MSR (GC Section 56427).

An SOI is defined in GC § 56425 as "a plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency or municipality as determined by the Commission." LAFCo is required to adopt an SOI for each District and each agency in its jurisdiction. When reviewing and determining SOIs, LAFCo will consider and make recommendations based on the following information:

- The present and planned land uses in the area;
- The present and probable need for public services and facilities in the area;
- The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides;
- The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if LAFCo determines that they are relevant to the service provider; and
- The presence of disadvantaged unincorporated communities for those agencies that provide water, wastewater, or structural fire protection services.

This MSR Update supports LAFCo and also provides the following benefits to WID:

- Provide a broad summary overview of agency operations including type and extent of services provided;
- Provide background information to support future updates to WID's service area;
- Clarify service roles relevant to the Cities of Stockton and Lodi, and the community of Woodbridge;
- Evaluate governance options and financial information;
- Demonstrate accountability and transparency to LAFCo and to the public; and
- Allow agencies to compare their operations and services with other similar agencies.

2.4 Methodology

This is the first MSR prepared directly by WID pursuant to LAFCo requirements. The MSR considers specifically the existing boundaries of WID's service area and modifications to those boundaries, as discussed herein. WID's Sphere of Influence[2] (SOI) is consistent with the exterior boundaries of its service area. There are a number of islands within the exterior boundaries of WID, and this SOI is needed to preserve WID's ability to annex these islands in the future, should

[2] Sphere of Influence is defined by the state as the physical boundary and service area that a local governmental agency is expected to serve. It is a tool used primarily by municipalities to determine applicable services and requirements;

such a need or request arise. However, WID is not at this time proposing a modification to its existing exterior boundaries. The proposed SOI is co-terminus with existing service area exterior boundaries and therefore a more detailed analysis of the proposed SOI is not warranted at this time.

To complete the present MSR, WID gathered key references and information sources for this study internally and from relevant local sources including San Joaquin County, the State of California, LAFCo, the US Census Bureau, the State Water Resources Control Board, the San Joaquin County Council of Governments, and the Cities of Stockton and Lodi. Specific references utilized in this study are cited therein, and include published reports; review of agency files and databases (agendas, minutes, budgets, contracts, audits, etc.); master plans; capital improvement plans; engineering reports; Environmental Impact Reports; finance studies; General Plans; and state and regional agency information (permits, reviews, communications, regulatory requirements, etc.) as listed in Section 8, Reference. Additionally, the consulting team completed multiple requests for information to the WID, and personally interviewed WID staff via phone during June 2022 through February 2023.

WID's response to these requests for information represent a key information source utilized in this analysis. This MSR forms the basis for specific judgments, known as determinations, about WID, that LAFCo is required to make pursuant to GC §56430 (56425).

Section 56430 directs LAFCo to make determinations regarding MSRs. These determinations are described in the MSR Guidelines from the Office of Planning & Research (OPR) as set forth in the Cortese Knox Hertzberg Act, and they fall into seven categories, as listed below:

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area;
2. Location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence;
3. Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services including infrastructure needs or deficiencies;
4. Financial ability of agency to provide services;
5. Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities;
6. Accountability for community service needs, including government structure and operational efficiencies; and
7. Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

Pursuant to state requirements, an MSR must include an analysis of the issues and written determination(s) for each of these categories.

2.5 Opportunities for Public Comment

LAFCo will schedule a public workshop on the WID Public Review Draft MSR. Comments from the public will be solicited through LAFCo's outreach process. The Commission will then hold a public hearing to approve the Final MSR on a date to be decided.

Once the MSR is finalized, it will be published on the Commission's website (www.sjlafco.org), thereby making the MSR and associated information publicly available. A hard copy of this MSR and associated documentation may be viewed during posted office hours at LAFCo's office located at 44 North San Joaquin Street, Suite 374, Stockton CA 95202, and also at WID's offices, located at 18750 N Lower Sacramento Rd, Woodbridge, CA 95258. In addition to this MSR,

LAFCo's office maintains files for each service provider in San Joaquin County. These materials are also available to the public for review.

3.0 District Governance

3.1 Woodbridge Irrigation District Overview

WID is situated north of the City of Stockton as well as northwest, west, and south of the City of Lodi, with select infrastructure (canal) intersecting the southwestern quadrant of the City of Lodi and the Community of Woodbridge. WID—or rather its precursor—was organized in 1924 under California Irrigation District Law (WAT 11 § 20500 et seq.). WID's formation included the authority—through its water rights—to divert water from the Mokelumne River (Lodi Lake) and provide water service within its service area.

Table 2. WID Service Area Characteristics.

Category	Value (Units)
Service Area	52.0 square miles (33,280 acres)
Sphere of Influence	Consistent with Service Area
Number of Farms Served	190 growers
Number of Agricultural Water Customers	190-250 (varies year to year by need)
Irrigated Agricultural Acres	13,000
Municipalities Served: Wholesale Water	Stockton, Lodi
Municipalities Served: Drainage	Lodi
Annual Water Provided	Agriculture / Irrigation: 47,500 AFY City of Stockton / M&I: 6,500 AFY City of Lodi / M&I: 6,000 AFY
Drainage and Spill Water Discharge Location	Pixley Slough

WID is governed by its Board of Directors, which holds monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month, starting at 9 am at WID's offices, located at *18750 North Lower Sacramento Road, Woodbridge, CA 95258*. Current Board members are summarized in Table 3. Board members serve for a four year term.

Table 3. WID Board Members.

WID Board Member	Term, Area Served	Experience
William T. Stokes, Board President	2022-2026, Division 1	Mr. Stokes has served on the Board since 1990, and is currently President of the Board. Born in Lodi, he received an associate degree from Delta College and is an agri-business grape grower. He is a member of Lodi District Grape Growers, San Joaquin County Farm Bureau and numerous other boards and community groups.
William Rogan, Director	2020-2024, Division 2	Mr. Rogan has served on the Board since 2023, replacing Keith Bussman to finish out Mr. Bussman's term, and is an ag-business grape grower
Henry Van Exel, Director	2022-2026, Division 3	Mr. Van Exel has served on the Board since 2003 and is an ag-business dairyman, alfalfa farmer, and feed grain crop grower. His agricultural operations are representative of many dairies on the west side of Lodi. He is a member of the State Identification Advisory Committee and the State Milk Pooling Board.
William Shinn, Director	2022-2026, Division 4	Mr. Shinn has served on the Board since 1994, and is an ag-business grape and cherry grower.
Eddie Lucchesi, Vice President	2020-2024, Division 5	Mr. Lucchesi has served on the Board since 1992, and is an ag-businessman grower. He recently retired from employment with the San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District.

WID's General Manager, Keith Bussman, is responsible for the implementation of Board policy and day to day operation of WID. He is supported by an additional office staff person to provide accounting and record keeping functions, plus two additional staff, an office manager and administrative support. WID's Superintendent oversees field maintenance / construction staff, the SCADA / metering administrator, and the ditch tenders. Maintenance staff are responsible for operation, maintenance, and construction of WID facilities.

Table 4. WID Summary of Key Staff.

Staff Name and Position	Experience
Keith Bussman, General Manager	Mr. Bussman served on the WID Board of Directors since 2013 and became the General Manager/Secretary/Treasurer in 2023. During his tenure on the Board, Mr. Bussman made it a priority to preserve and protect the water rights WID currently has. Mr. Bussman has been a customer of WID since the early 1970's and continues to use surface water from WID on the family farm. Prior to joining WID, Mr. Bussman had a successful career in the radio broadcasting industry and holds a general engineering contractor's license. Mr. Bussman is a lifelong resident of San Joaquin County and graduated from Lincoln High School and continued his education at San Joaquin Delta College.
Jaime Cantu, Superintendent of Outside Operations	Mr. Cantu has been employed by WID since 2003 and appointed Superintendent in 2021. As Superintendent, he has the responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the District's Dam and Canal System, including all maintenance aspects, as well as supervision of the district's SCADA Administrator, canal maintenance workers and ditch tenders.

WID provides water service and incidental stormwater management to customers within its service area. To this end, WID owns, operates, and maintains a network for water conveyance, and delivery facilities and infrastructure (see Figure 4 below). WID uses this infrastructure to maintain the reliable flow of water from the Mokelumne River to its agricultural and municipal customers.

WID does not provide other utilities or public services.

3.2 Location and Services

3.2.1 WID Service Area and Sphere of Influence

WID's service area encompasses approximately 52.0 square miles (33,280 acres) in northern-central San Joaquin County (Figure 2), west of the City of Lodi and north of the City of Stockton. WID's service area comprises approximately 4.4% of the area of San Joaquin County, and also includes the unincorporated communities of Woodbridge and Thornton, and small portions of the incorporated municipalities of Lodi and Stockton. WID's service area is almost entirely agricultural, with vineyard grapes being the primary / dominant crop served, as well as lesser amounts of planted tomatoes, almonds, winter wheat, and various other crops.

As noted previously, WID's Sphere of Influence (SOI) is consistent with the exterior boundaries of its service area. There are a number of islands within the exterior boundaries of WID, and this SOI is needed to preserve WID's ability to provide out of boundary service or to annex these islands in the future, should such a need or request arise. WID's SOI is also shown in Figure 2.

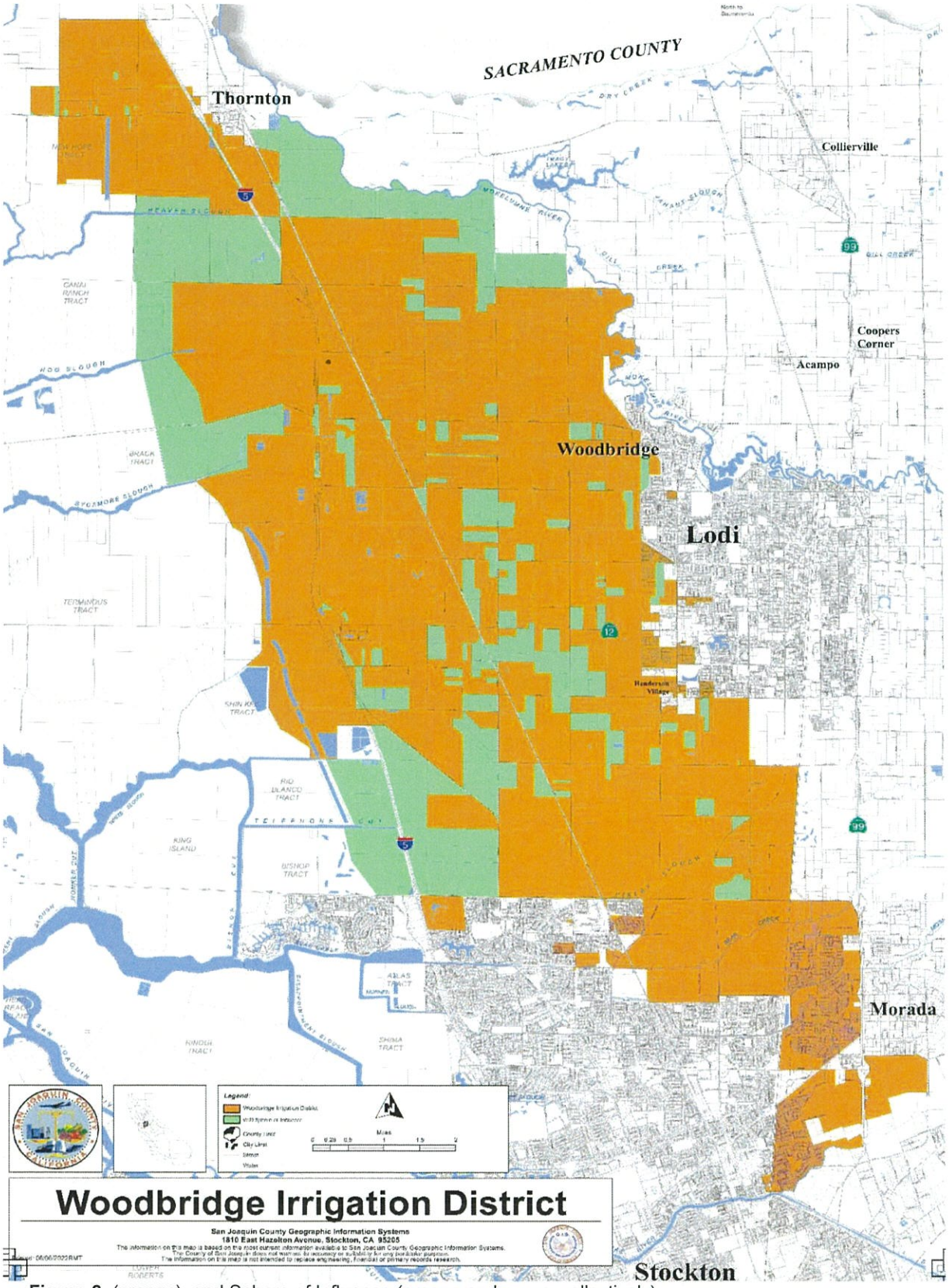
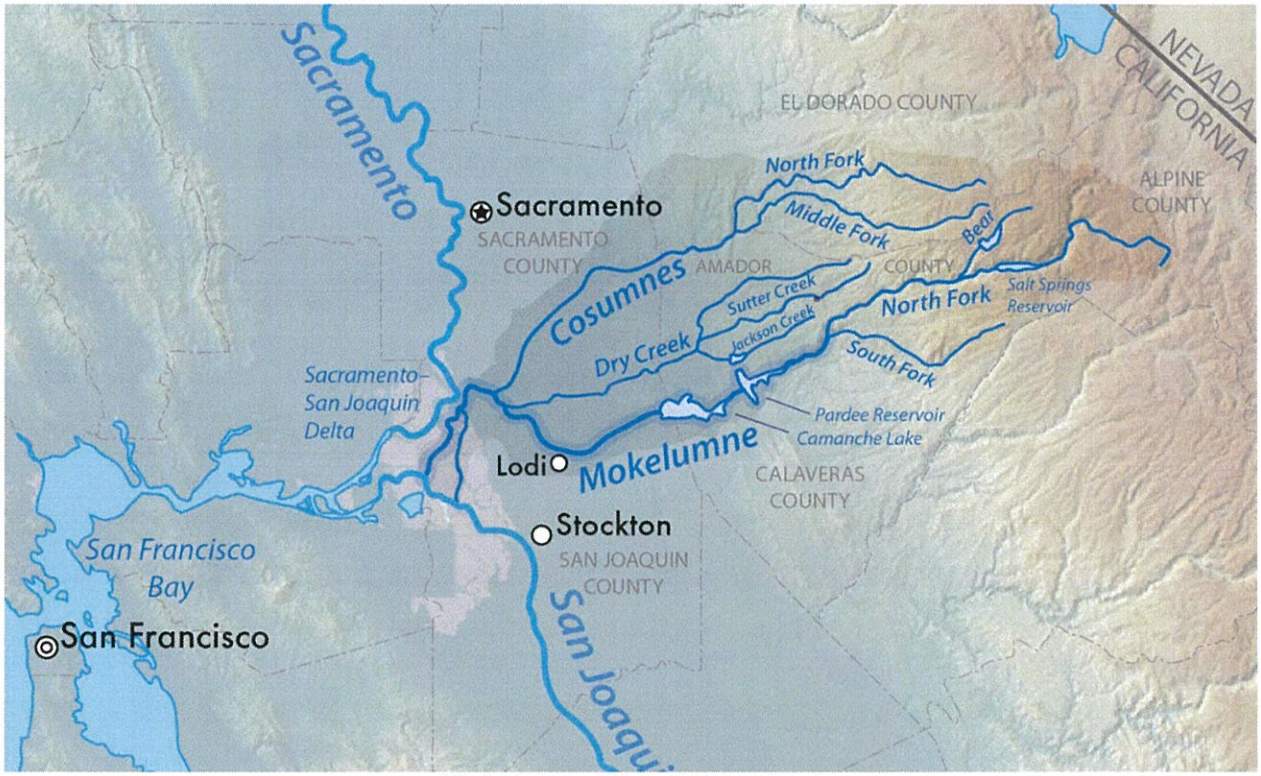


Figure 2. (orange), and Sphere of Influence (orange and green, collectively).

3.2.2 Summary of Services

WID provides agricultural water supply and drainage / runoff collection and conveyance within its service area. WID also provides raw wholesale municipal water supplies to the cities of Stockton and Lodi.



Mokelumne River Watershed

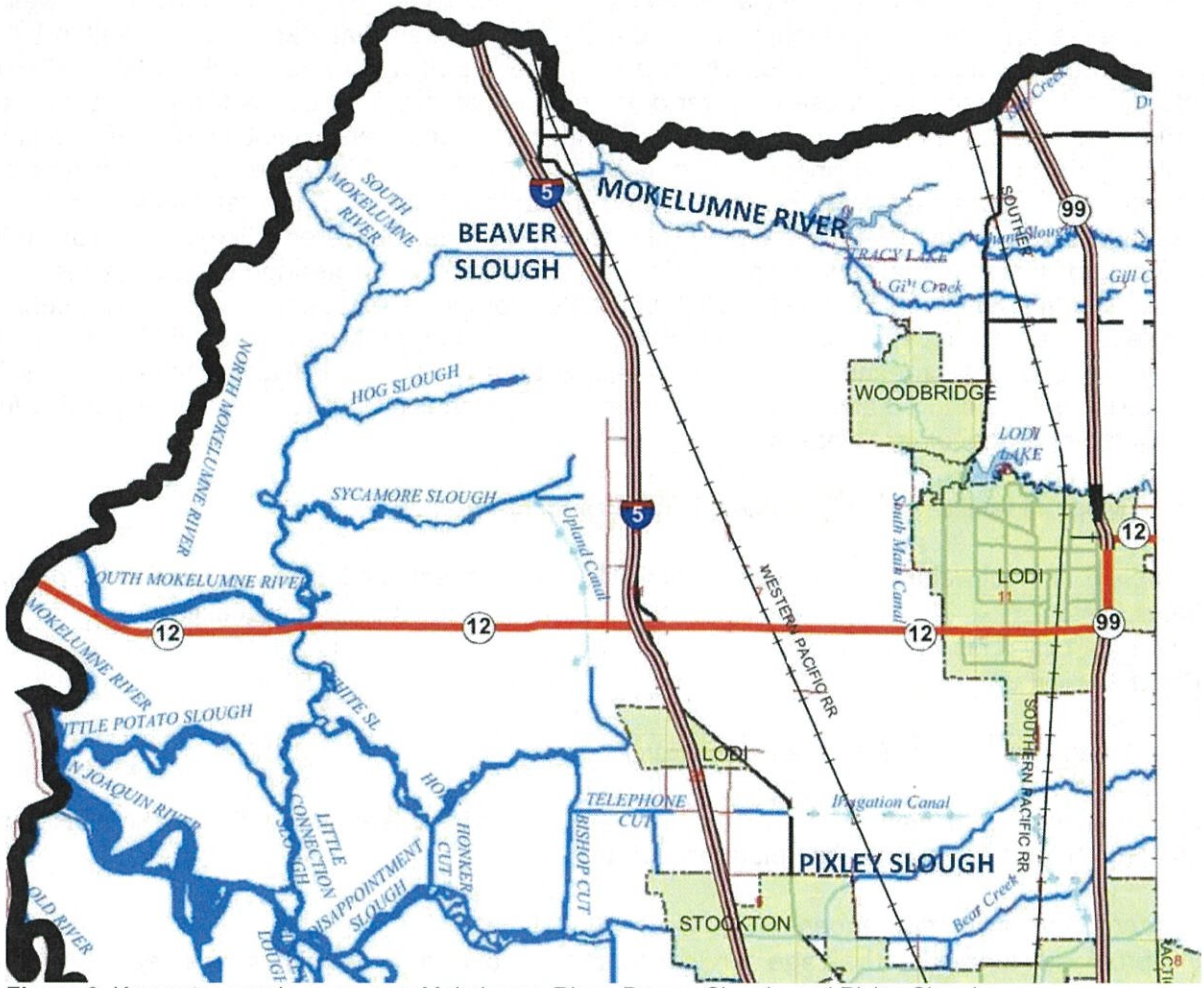


Figure 3. Key water supply resources: Mokelumne River, Beaver Slough, and Pixley Slough.

Water Supply Sources and Supply Volumes

WID's primary water source is diversions from the Mokelumne River, a 95-mile (153 km)-long river that originates in the central Sierra Nevada Mountains, then flows west into California's Central Valley, through the northern portion of San Joaquin County immediately north of the City of Lodi, before discharging into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Snowmelt from parts of Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras counties contributes to the Mokelumne River runoff. From the upper Mokelumne watershed, water flows into Pardee Reservoir, then into Camanche Reservoir, before entering the Lower Mokelumne River. WID's 1965 Agreement with East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) provides 60,000 (AFY) in normal and above precipitation years, and 39,000 AFY in dry years. These volumes represent the firm portion of WID's water supply obtainable under its Pre-1914 water right licenses (e.g., License 5945 and License 8214).

WID also holds water rights along Pixley Slough and Beaver Slough (Figure 3). Refer to Section 5.1.2 for a summary of water rights and typical annual volumes for each water source.

WID relies solely on surface water to provide water within its service territory. WID does not provide water from pumped groundwater.

In total, WID provides an average of 47,500 AFY of raw, untreated water to agricultural users within its service area, and 12,500 AFY to the cities of Stockton and Lodi (Table 5). Water supplies

to Stockton have been made available over time thanks to in-district conservation, as well as expansion of Stockton's and Lodi's city boundaries into areas that were formerly within WID's service area, as the cities have grown and expanded. Both Lodi and Stockton have stopped detachments from WID because of water delivery services provided by WID (refer to pink areas in Figure 2. Water purchased by Stockton currently represents approximately 20% of Stockton's total water supply. Water supplies to Lodi are provided from WID's Mokelumne River diversion through WID's diversion structure, then routed through existing WID conveyances to deliver to the City of Lodi Surface Water Treatment Facility. The volumes delivered represent approximately 33% of Lodi's total annual water supply. WID utilizes its pre-1914 water rights to supply these end uses. Note that Stockton East Water District (SEWD) provides potable municipal water supplies to select areas of Stockton, some of which overlap with areas that remain within WID's service area, due to City encroachment on WID's service area over time. However, because SEWD's services are limited to potable water, these services are considered non-overlapping with WID's non-potable or agricultural water supplies.

(Need Maps of facilities to the City of Lodi and Stockton Plants)

Table 5. Annual water volumes supplied by WID from the regulated base supply (normal year).

Water Customer	Annual Water Supplied
Agricultural Users (190-250 total users)	47,500 AFY
City of Stockton	6,500 AFY
City of Lodi	6,000 AFY
Total Annual Volume (from EBMUD 1965 Agreement)	60,000 AFY

Additional municipal water delivery facilities are also under planning with Stockton. Refer to Section 6.8 for a review of these planned updates.

Incidental Stormwater Management Services

WID provides stormwater drainage services for the City of Lodi. Stormwater collected within select areas of Lodi is discharged into WID's South Main Canal during the non-irrigation season. (Map Needed) Discharges into WID's system are maintained, in part, separate from primary Mokelumne River water delivery systems, particularly along the WID Main Canal, which is used to supply raw water to Stockton. Instead, first, stormwater drainage is filtered / treated for sedimentation and other constituents at Shady Acres, then, second, stormwater is detained in DeBenedetti Retention Pond during the irrigation season. Discharged water is routed to Pixley Slough during the non-irrigation season, which ultimately discharges into 14-Mile Slough and into the San Joaquin River Delta.

To ensure water quality performance, the City of Lodi filters and retains stormwater in the DeBenedetti Retention Pond. These efforts have helped to minimize the effects of lower water quality associated with Lodi's stormwater drainage. During retention, sedimentation of suspended particles occurs, which greatly reduces sediment loading in the remaining stormwater. Sediments are retained in the basin, while improves quality stormwater can then be discharged into WID's

system.

Presently and for the foreseeable future, WID has the ability to meet the needs of all current agricultural water users and its commitments to Lodi and Stockton. The water supply needed to support additional demands has been supplied by conservation programs implemented by WID including drip irrigation, automated controls, and conservation rules and regulations.

WID has not identified any drainage problem areas within its service area.

WID Water Supply, Conveyance, and Drainage Facilities

Water supply, conveyance, and drainage facilities are shown on Figure 4, and include the following: (detailed plans and/or photos of facilities needed appendix?)

Woodbridge Diversion Dam. WID's Woodbridge Diversion Dam impounds Lodi Lake, along the Mokelumne River, and provides for gravity delivery of water across WID's system. A gravity diversion is achieved when the new Dam gates are raised thereby creating the Lodi Lake impoundment (Figure 4).

Diversion and Fish Screen. WID owns, operates, and maintains a state-of-the-art diversion and fish screen system on the Mokelumne River. The diversion system and fish screen are fully automated via a computer-based Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA). Fish migrating up and down the Mokelumne River are protected from access to the canal system by the fish screen, which is located at the entrance to the diversion canal from the river. When

the gates on the Woodbridge Diversion Dam are raised, Lodi Lake levels raise, enabling the flow of water through the fish screen and main diversion (Figure 4).

Conveyance Facilities. Once water passes through the diversion system, it passes into the Woodbridge Main Canal, which in turn feeds WID's network of the canals to the north, west, and south. Following diversion from the Mokelumne River, water is routed into the three main branches of WID's canal system: the South Main, West Main, and North West Main canals. WID's canal system comprises approximately 106 miles of canals and pipelines that support delivery of water supplies to their intended users, including agricultural and municipal water deliveries (Figure 4).

Appurtenances and Controls. In addition to these facilities, various diversion pumps, weirs, and control structures, sufficient to ensure appropriate flow and management of water deliveries, are located throughout WID's system. These facilities enable the diversion, conveyance, and delivery of water supplies to their intended users, and support agricultural and municipal water deliveries. For example, while WID's normal system operation relies almost exclusively on gravity conveyance from the Mokelumne River, the intake pumps at Beaver Slough are used to supplement the Mokelumne in all years. Water provided by these intake pumps may also provide the total supply to the Thornton Pocket area in dry years, but also when WID only receives 39,000 AFY from the Mokelumne River. Control of the system is accomplished by WID's SCADA system, which operates the Dam, the fish screens, and cable overshot control gates leading to downstream areas of WID's conveyance system.

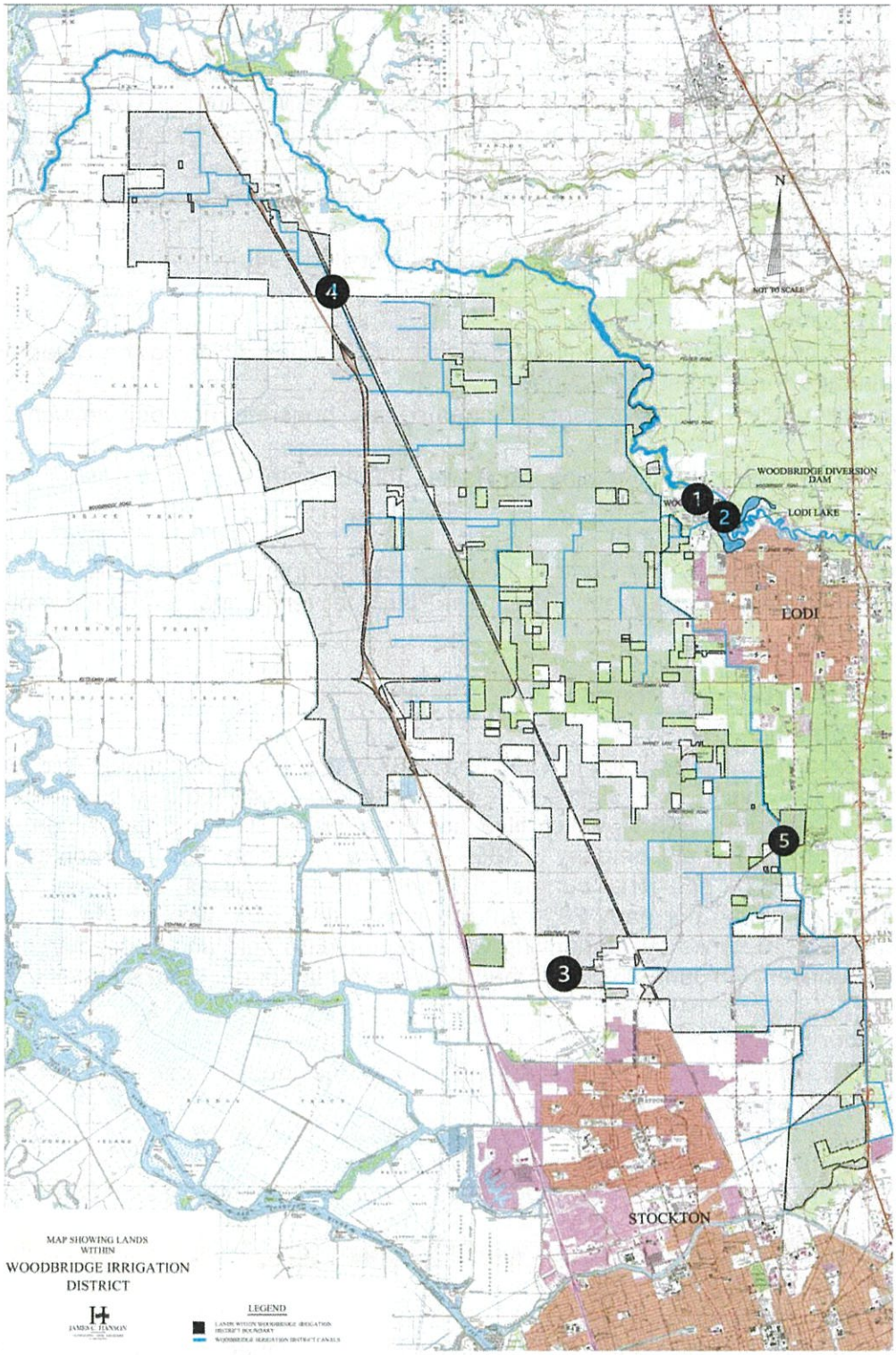


Figure 4. WID owns, operates, and maintains approximately 106 miles of canals, laterals, and diversion pumps within its service area, shown in light blue; key infrastructure includes (1) Woodbridge Diversion Dam and Fish Ladders; (2) Fish Screen / Main Canal Intake; (3) Moffit Weir; (4) Beaver Slough Diversion Pumps; and (5) DeBenedetti Park / Lodi Stormwater Drain to Pixley Slough.

The following summarizes WID infrastructure (Figure 4):

Water Diversion:

- Woodbridge Diversion Dam and Fish Ladders on the Mokelumne River (installed 2003)
- State of the art Fish Screen and automated, gravity-fed head-gate water intake system at Woodbridge Canal (installed 2008)
- Moffit Weir on Pixley Slough (installed in the 1990s by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife)
- Beaver Slough Diversion pumps, 18.25 cfs (installed 1948)

Water Conveyance:

- Approximately 88 miles of unlined canals and pipelines including the South Main, West Main, and North West Main canals
- Approximately 18 miles of concrete-lined canals, concrete, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipelines
- Stockton/Pixley Lateral Pipeline, 50 cfs, 10,500 ft length

Control Systems:

- Systemwide Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system (SCADA)
- Wilkerson Canal/Delta Water Treatment Plant Delivery Canal SCADA compliant control system

3.3 WID Formation and Boundary

3.3.1 WID Formation Process

WID's initial chronology dates back to 1886 and 1887 when a local landowner filed water claims on the Mokelumne River. Those claims were passed to and expanded by the Woodbridge Canal and Irrigation Company (WCIC), which filed additional water claims in the region, then to the Stockton Mokelumne Canal Company in 1899. An initial diversion dam was constructed during this period, followed by additional pumps and impoundment facilities. Water rights were more firmly established during the early 20th century, initially through claims of 414.4 cubic feet per second (cfs) in 1910, while the underlying water rights were sold and passed through various water supply entities. On June 16, 1924, the WID was formed under state statutes.

3.3.2 Boundary History

When initially founded, WID's service area boundary included a total of 11,200 acres. This boundary was revised as follows:

1927: 2,240 acres added to service area, total of 13,420 acres
1947: WID purchases 96 acre Knights Lake area
1952: WID purchases 0.83 acre parcel on Lower Sacramento Rd as a future building and storage site
1993: WID and the Woodbridge Water Users Conservation District consolidated

3.3.3 Sphere of Influence

As noted previously, WID's sphere of influence (SOI) is co-aligned with its exterior service area boundary (Figure 2). There are a number of islands within the exterior boundaries of WID, and this existing SOI preserves WID's ability to annex these islands in the future, should such a need or request arise. WID is not, at this time, proposing a modification to its existing SOI; therefore a detailed analysis of SOI extent is not warranted at this time.

3.3.4 Extra-Territorial Services

WID provides limited agricultural water supply to customers located outside of its service boundaries but within its SOI (Figure 2). Total acreage served is less than 500 acres, with all water provided to these areas on a non-firm basis. These served areas are located outside of WID's existing service area, but within WID's overall service territory. These in-fill areas are not currently served by WID or any other agricultural water supplier. WID supplies water to these areas via year to year contracted agreements, using pre-1914 water rights to fulfill these deliveries. A higher rate is applied to these deliveries, because they are located outside of WID's typical service area. In dry years, outside lands are served only if water is available.

In addition to agricultural water services, WID also provides wholesale water supply services to delivery points for the City of Lodi and the City of Stockton, within WID's service area. Specifically, Lodi's delivery point is located along the WID Main Canal just downstream of the WID Fish Screen / intake, while Stockton's delivery point is located adjacent to Stockton's Delta Water Treatment Plant, at 11373 N Lower Sacramento Rd. in Stockton. Deliveries to the two cities include the following:

- City of Lodi: up to 6,000 AFY delivered during all months but primarily throughout the irrigation season (March 1 to October 15) of each year.
- City of Stockton: 6,500 AFY delivered during March 1 to October 15 of each year.

Note that WID is not required to maintain, within its sphere of influence, the areas of Lodi and Stockton served via the delivery points noted above. For a review of specific equipment and facilities used to serve these locations, please refer to Section 5.0.

3.4 Government Structure and Accountability

WID's internal structure enables efficient operation while integrating several measures and organizational structures that provide for accountability. WID supports accountability through multiple measures as follows:

- Fiscal accountability:
  - Monthly budget / fiscal reports to the Board of Directors / public
  - Annual certified audits completed by a 3rd party
  - Monthly and annual fiscal reports to the Board of Directors / public
  - Audit and Financial results posted with San Joaquin County Recorder and State of California Treasurer's Office
- Water Service Accountability
  - Report to State Water Board on licenses, permits, and associated reporting
  - Report to EBMUD on water used during the irrigation and water use season
  - Periodic reports to WID Board of Directors

3.5 Management Efficiencies and Staffing

WID operates under the direction of its elected Board of Directors. Refer to Section 3.1 for a summary of WID's staffing structure, which is summarized in Figure 5. WID has long sought to optimize its operations, including through efficient and effective use of staffing, and by ensuring that facilities and office space available closely matches that needed by district staff to support day to day operations. WID's lean management structure is designed to help the organization to efficiently and effectively provide agricultural and wholesale water service while seeking to limit

rate / cost of service increases for its customers. WID also relies on external consultants for specialized needs including environmental, legal, permitting, and other professional services.

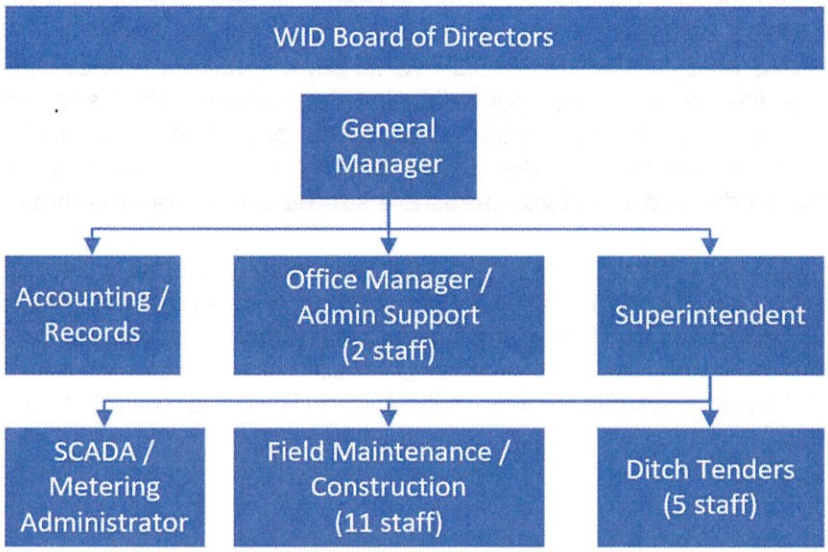


Figure 5. WID organizational chart.

WID does not participate in the State of California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) or any other post-employment benefit plan. WID does, however, provide a Simplified Employee Pension Plan ("SEP-IRA"), and contributes 7% of qualifying employees' compensation to the plan each year. WID provides employees with health insurance and supports family plan coverage for who seek to insure their families. WID also provides paid vacation, along with incentives for employees who work safely. WID provides routine workplace safety training and supports educational opportunities designed to improve the work skills of its employees.

4.0 Socioeconomics

The following discussion summarizes information on populations within WID's service area, including current and projected future population and population growth, land use, select demographic information, and a summary of disadvantaged / underserved communities.

4.1 Growth and Population

This section describes the existing population and future growth projections for WID, including factors that should be considered when planning for provisions of services within the district. Note that WID does not collect population, economic, or other demographic data within its service area. Population and growth data are available at the county level, while population and demographic data are available at the census tract level. These governmental boundaries do not necessarily coincide with WID's service area boundary. For example, WID's service area typically coincides with rural / sparsely populated areas within each census tract, wherein a census tract may cross an urban / rural boundary. Moreover, the US Census Bureau does not designate WID's service boundary as a census-designated place, and therefore does not provide detailed population statistics on WID's service area. As a result, population and demographic data were estimated within each census tract based on the area of the census tract served by WID, and by the density of residences in that area. The resulting service area population and demographic estimates were made based on these assumptions, for each census tract that intersects WID's service area, as discussed below. Wherever possible, WID relied on county / regional level estimates for population growth and other relevant projections.

4.1.1 Existing Population

WID's service area partially overlaps several census tracts, as shown below; data from these census tracts are used to provide demographic and other information below; In total, at present, there are approximately 8,200 persons living within WID's service area boundary (Table 6).
Population growth in San Joaquin County as a whole advanced at a rate of 13.7% between 2010 and 2020, equivalent to an annualized increase of 1.37%. WID's service area is rural in nature, and includes few / limited areas with higher population density. Historically, as the Lodi and Stockton urban areas expand into WID service area, these areas had been removed from WID's service area, although this has not been the case with more recent annexations. The latter are, however, served water via the Cities of Lodi or Stockton, and WID is not required to directly serve these populations. To this end, total effective population in WID's service area requiring service by WID remains relatively stable over time, wherein much of the growth experienced within San Joaquin County occurs outside of WID's service area boundary.

Table 6. Summary of Census Tracts and Estimated Residential Population in WID's Service Area, Estimated as of 2020.

Census Tract	Population Within Census Tract Boundary (2020 Census)	Census Tract Area (mi²)	Estimated Percent of Census Tract Population Within WID Service Area	Estimated Population in WID Service Area
06077004001 (Thornton area)	2,484	22.9	38%	944
06077004106 (West and South of Woodbridge)	1,969	32.5	90%	1,772
06077004105 (Woodbridge and Surrounding Areas)	4,973	3.6	20%	390
06077004107 (South of Harney Ln, South and East of Lodi)	3,604	14.8	19%	685
06077004108 (West of Micke Grove, east to Morada)	8,480	7.9	55%	2,002
6077003504 (East of Stockton)	8,310	2.1	26%	1,296
6077003502 (South of Morada)	3,410	5.4	35%	1,099
Oak Grove Regional Park	6,185	2.6	11%	0 (park only)
TOTAL (Estimated as of 2020)	**39,145**	**91.8**	**N/A**	**8,189**
Source: USCB, 2021.				

Of the census tracts identified in Table 6, only tracts 06077004001, 06077004105, and 06077004106 were also included in the 2010 census. Other tracts represent new subdivisions. Moreover, boundaries for these tracts also changed following the 2020 census. A precise estimate of population growth is therefore not possible for WID's service area. However, based on available data for entirely rural tracts located in and in close proximity to WID's service area (e.g., census tracts 06077004105 and 06077004106), we calculate an average annualized growth rate of approximately 0.09% during the 2010 to 2020 period. Population density remained stable during 2010 to 2020 (Table 7).

Table 7. Estimated population growth in WID's service area, 2010 to 2020.

Census Tract	2010 (estimated)*	2020 (estimated)*
WID Service Area Population (population)	8,060	8,189
WID Service Area Population Density (population per square mile)	155	157
* Calculated based on observed 2010 to 2020 growth rates in rural census tracts within and surrounding WID's service area. Refer to text. Source: USCB, 2021b.		

4.1.2 Projected Population Growth and Development

Future population growth depends on several factors, including land use, County general plan and zoning designations, and various economic and social factors. WID, as an irrigation district, does not carry decision making authority regarding designated land use or zoning, nor do WID's actions direct or inform key County or urban area economic investment, economic development, or sociopolitical trends that have the potential to advance or slow population growth. As noted previously, WID's service area occupies unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County located outside of the urban boundaries of Stockton and Lodi. (Need to take into account growth inducement of the hospital planned north of 8 Mile Road/Lower Sac. by the City of Stockton, probably stable up to and a little beyond that point in time. Need to discuss with SEWD if shared arrangement desirable in the area around planned hospital)

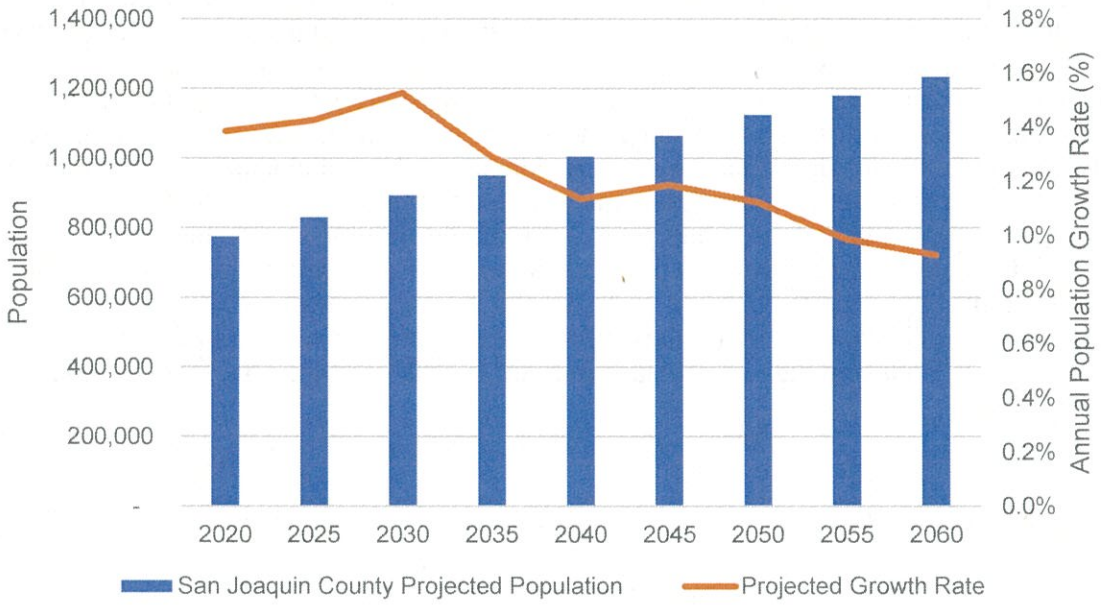


Figure 6. San Joaquin County projected population growth and growth rate through 2060. Source: SJCOG, 2022.

The San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG) relies on population projections completed by the Center for Business and Policy Research (CBPR), and completes periodic population growth projections within its boundaries, inclusive of both rural and urbanized areas, for San Joaquin County (Figure 6). (State Department of Finance 2060 projection is 976,326) As shown, countywide population is expected to increase from approximately 774,000 in 2020 to approximately 1.23 million by 2060—equivalent to a 49% increase during the next 40 years. When annualized, this growth rate ranges from approximately 0.9% to 1.5% per year.

A total of approximately 400 acres of WID's current service area intersects with land areas that located within the City of Lodi's planning area. Presently, this land area contains a single rural residence. However, Lodi's General Plan indicates that the area is zoned as Low Density Residential (RLD) and as Planned Development (PD). It is likely that these areas will be removed from WID's service area within the Lodi General Plan's planning horizon, however, with only one residence, this potential change would have minimal impact on WID population. Several areas located within the City of Stockton's planning boundary are also located within WID's existing service territory. These parcels are located in areas around Bear Creek, just northeast of Stockton, between Stockton and the Community of Morada. In total, these areas include approximately 566 acres of land area, which Stockton has zoned primarily as Low Density Residential, but also as General Commercial, Light / Limited Industrial, and Open Space, which includes limited areas along Bear River. Presently, these areas are almost exclusively industrial, with only approximately four rural residences, a church, two commercial facilities, and various agricultural buildings. Annexation of these areas into Stockton without detaching from WID would not affect the population served within WID's service area.

Population projections are generated at the county level and for select urban areas, but are not available specifically for WID's service area. As discussed in Section 4.1.1, WID's service area is almost exclusively rural with low population densities. When urban expansion occurs into WID service area, it has been typically removed from WID's service area boundary and annexed into a nearby urban area, historically. At present, however, it is no longer the policy of Stockton and Lodi to detach lands from WID when an annexation occurs. Nonetheless, to accurately allocate growth, lands served by Lodi or Stockton, for municipal water use are not counted within WID's

service territory for the purposes of evaluating historic, current, or projected future population growth. Instead, these areas are counted within Stockton's or Lodi's population and growth. Generally, growth within WID's service area is very limited, and is not tied to, enhanced / accelerated by, nor prevented by WID's activities or actions. Therefore, population growth within WID's service area is expected to occur at a considerably slower rate than that shown for the county. Future annexations of WID service area into urban boundaries are difficult to predict and therefore result in considerable uncertainties regarding population growth in the coming decades. Assuming, however, that future urban area annexations will be similar to those over the last decade, WID projects a relatively stable population within its service area. As a result, WID anticipates that annual growth rates will remain at approximately 0.1% per year for the foreseeable future (Table 8)—substantially slower than that of San Joaquin County as a whole.

Table 8. Projected future population growth* in WID's service area, 2020 to 2060

Census Tract	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
WID Service Area Population Growth Forecast	8,189	8,230	8,271	8,312	8,354	8,396	8,438	8,480	8,523
WID Service Area Population Growth Rate, 5-year	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
*Estimated based on observed 2010 to 2020 growth rates in WID's service area, and assuming that future annexations of WID service area into Stockton and Lodi will remain consistent with recent historic rates.									

As noted in Table 8, growth within WID's service area is expected to be limited for the foreseeable future. Moreover, WID is not currently planning any additional major annexations of farmland or other land uses that would require or result in an increase in annual water volume demanded of or delivered by the District. For a review of historic population growth, refer to Section 4.1.1.

4.2 Present and Planned Land Uses

4.2.1 Existing Land Use

Land use in WID's service area is dictated by local jurisdictions—namely San Joaquin County, which maintains planning authority over WID's service area. To this end, WID does not carry the legal authority required to make land use or land use planning decisions or determinations. Where applicable and required, land use decisions are initiated by private landowners, then secured through land use permits from San Joaquin County. Limited areas of WID's service area may alternatively be subject to land use and planning requirements of Lodi or Stockton, as the planning boundaries of those jurisdictions are updated over time to accommodate urban growth. Land use within WID's service area is tracked through the San Joaquin County General Plan, which identifies over 95% of land area within WID's service territory as agricultural (e.g., Agricultural / General). Other land uses in WID's service area include Residential / Low Density in select areas adjacent to the urban boundaries of Lodi and Stockton, Commercial / Freeway Service along select areas of the I-5 corridor, Industrial / Truck Terminal, Public, and Open Space / Resource Conservation along waterways and other natural areas. Other land uses currently located within WID's service area include Low Density Residential (RLD) and Planned Development (PD) in a small area of overlap between the City of Lodi's planning area and WID.

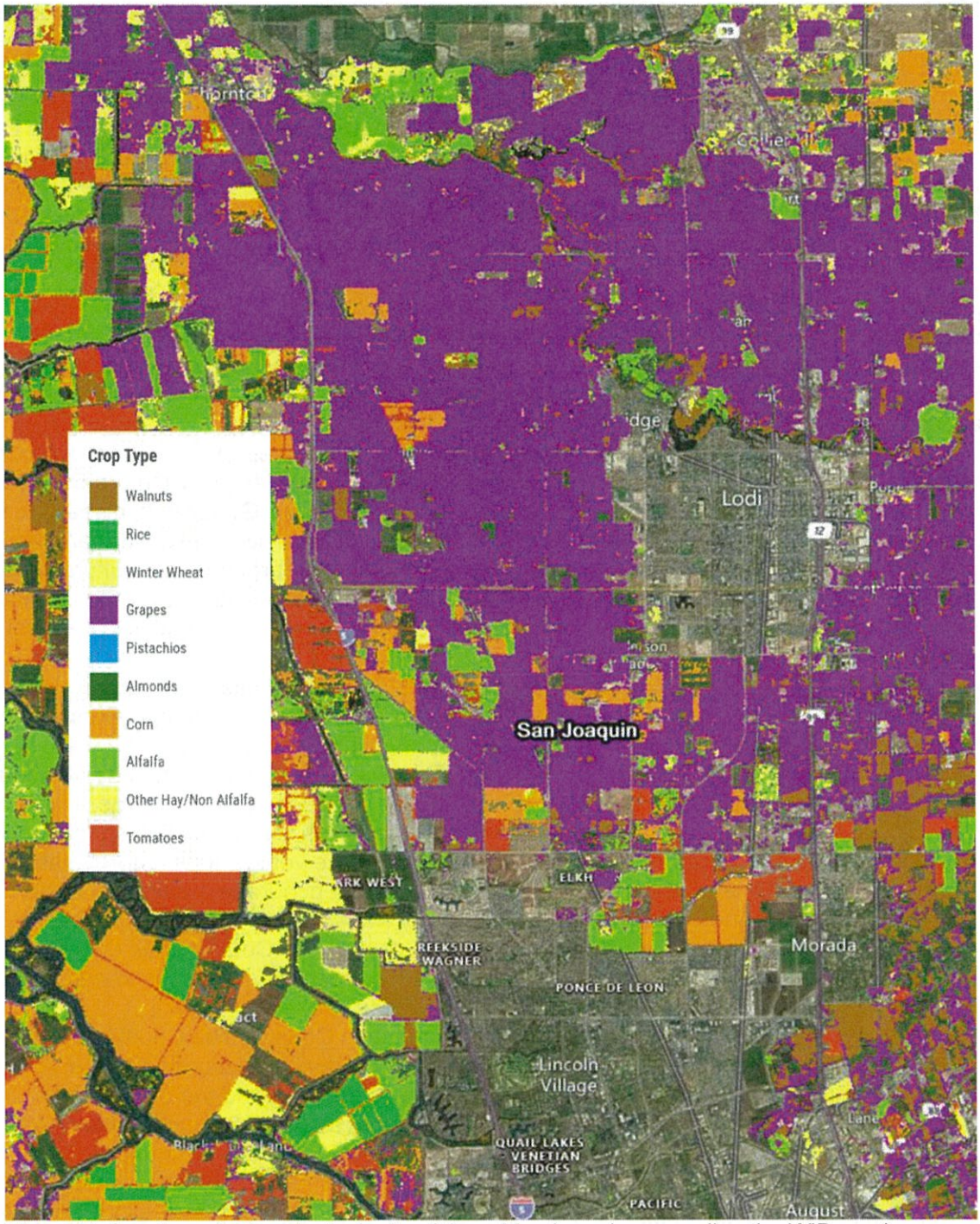


Figure 7. San Joaquin County Agricultural Crop Map in and surrounding the WID service area. Source: SJOAC, 2021.

Figure 7 summarizes agricultural production by crop type in San Joaquin County in and in the areas surrounding WID's service area. As shown, crops grown in WID's service area are dominated by grapes for winemaking. Vineyards have proliferated across the region in the last two decades. Other crops are also important in the area, however, including corn, alfalfa, almonds, tomatoes, and winter wheat.

Water infrastructure, including WID's canal network, described previously, as well as other natural and manmade waterways, are also present within WID's service area. Roads and highways represent a small proportion of the overall land use within WID's service area, with I-5 creating a primary north-south transportation corridor and state route (SR) 12 creating an east-west transportation corridor, both of which run through the District boundary. Note that WID's canals are generally not used for stormwater discharge, with limited exception wherein WID's South Main Canal carries stormwater discharged from select southern areas of Lodi as discussed in Section 5.1.5. Additional stormwater discharges to WID's canals are not anticipated at this time, due to constraints and limitations surrounding volume and water quality concerns associated with urban stormwater. Refer to Section 5.1.5 for additional details.

4.2.2 General Plan, Zoning, and Policies, and Future Land Use

As noted previously, WID is located in the unincorporated area of San Joaquin County, and is therefore under its jurisdiction with respect to land use authority. The following summary reviews the San Joaquin County General Plan policies and zoning elements that are relevant to WID and its service area. General Plan land use is covered in Section 4.2.1.

The San Joaquin County General Plan Policy Document was adopted by San Joaquin County in December of 2016, with a 2035 planning horizon (SJC, 2016). The General Plan provides various goals and policies relevant to land use and development. Overall, the General Plan seeks to focus growth areas in and adjacent to existing developed communities, while preserving farmland. For example, the General Plan seeks to preserve clear boundaries that preserve agricultural land use, promote compact development patterns, cap the number of new dwelling units in the county, and preserve farmland, while accommodating anticipated future growth. The following General Plan goal and key policies are relevant:

- **Goal LU-1:** Direct most urban development towards cities and urban and rural communities within the unincorporated county to promote economic development, while preserving agricultural lands and protecting open space resources.
    - Policy LU-1.1 Compact Growth and Development. The County shall discourage urban sprawl and promote compact development patterns, mixed-use development, and higher development intensities that conserve agricultural land resources, protect habitat, support transit, reduce vehicle trips, improve air quality, make efficient use of existing infrastructure, encourage healthful, active living, conserve energy and water, and diversify San Joaquin County's housing stock.
    - Policy LU-1.2 Accommodating Future Growth. The County shall ensure that the General Plan designates sufficient land for urban development to accommodate projected population and employment growth.
    - Policy LU-1.3 Building Intensity and Population Density. The County shall regulate the levels of building intensity and population density according to the standards and land use designations set out in the General Plan and the San Joaquin County Development Title. Within these designations, cumulative development from 2010 shall not exceed 35,500 new dwelling units and 31,700 new employees by 2035.
    - Policy LU-1.4 Encourage Infill Development. The County shall encourage infill development to occur in Urban and Rural Communities and City Fringe Areas within or adjacent to existing development in order to maximize the efficient use of land and use existing infrastructure with the capacity to serve new development. The County shall balance infill development within outward expansion of communities and new development in other unincorporated areas.
    - Policy LU-1.5 Clear Boundaries. The County shall strive to preserve agricultural and open space areas that contribute to maintaining clear boundaries among cities and unincorporated communities.
    - Policy LU-1.7 Farmland Preservation. The County shall consider information from the State Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program when designating future

growth areas in order to preserve prime farmland and limit the premature conversion of agricultural lands.

San Joaquin County's zoning regulations identify the County's targeted development densities, where the County's adopted zoning generally aligns with its adopted land use maps (refer to Section 4.2.1). Zoning within WID's service area are primarily AG-40 (General Agriculture), with limited areas covered by other zones. The following list describes zoning codes that are present within WID's service area:

- **AG Zone (General Agriculture).** This zone is established to preserve agricultural lands for the continuation of commercial agriculture enterprises. Minimum parcel sizes within the AG Zone are 20, 40, 80 or 160 acres, as specified by the precise zoning.
- **AU Zone (Agriculture Urban Reserve).** This zone is intended to retain in agriculture those areas planned for future urban development in order to facilitate compact, orderly growth and to assure the proper timing and economical provision of services and utilities.
- **C-FS Zone (Freeway Service Commercial).** This zone is intended to provide areas adjacent to full freeway interchanges for commercial uses oriented to serve the needs of the highway traveler.
- **I-G Zone (General Industrial).** This zone provides for a wide range of manufacturing, distribution and storage uses which have moderate to high nuisance characteristics such as noise, heat, glare, odor, and vibration, and which require segregation from other land uses, and/or may require outside storage areas.
- **I-T Zone (Truck Terminal).** This zone is intended to provide a location outside Urban Communities and within easy access of a freeway for truck terminals.
- **P-F Zone (Public Facilities).** This zone is intended to provide for the establishment of major correctional, medical, and infrastructure facilities; publicly owned recreation facilities and areas and similar facilities and areas; educational facilities meeting State requirements for primary, secondary, and higher education; police and fire protection facilities; and supporting uses in areas where they are most likely to benefit the County's residents.

Agricultural Urban Reserve zoning is located adjacent to Stockton and Lodi, and the communities of Thornton and Woodbridge. Areas zoned for non-agricultural use as commercial and industrial areas are primarily located along or in close proximity to the I-5 corridor, including in the vicinity of the community of Thornton. A single area designated Public Facilities is located along the southern boundary of Lodi. Note that residential / populated areas located within the communities of Thornton and Woodbridge are located outside of WID's service area, and therefore are not considered further.

Regarding potential for future changes in land use, county level planning supports continued function and operation of land use within WID's service area that is consistent with existing land use, for the near to mid-term future. Therefore, the primary driver of likely changes in use will be the advancement of urban boundaries surrounding Stockton and Lodi, and the annexation of land areas that are currently within WID's service area.

4.2.3 Regional Transportation Plans and Sustainable Community Strategies

The State of California requires all regions therein to complete a Sustainable Community Strategy as an element of its Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 375. Moreover, LAFCos are required to consider regional transportation plans and sustainable community strategies developed in accordance with SB 375, prior to updating boundaries or making other boundary decisions.

San Joaquin County's Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) was developed by the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG), and adopted

in 2018 (SJCOG, 2018a). The RTP/SCS provides a sustainability vision for the region through 2042, and acts as the region's comprehensive long-range transportation planning document. The RTP/SCS seeks to serve as a guide to achieve public policy decisions that will, ultimately, result in balanced investments for a wide range of multimodal transportation improvements across San Joaquin County. The RTP/SCS was also designed to help the region meet air quality budgets set from the State Implementation Plan, as analyzed and evaluated in SJCOG's Air Quality Conformity Analysis for the RTP/SCS (SJCOG, 2018b), and the subsequent Final 2021 Conformity Analysis SJCOG, 2021). The RTP/SCS also includes specific measures designed to support farmland preservation within the County, including targets to reduce development of Prime Farmland by approximately 9,700 acres, in comparison to a business as usual scenario. These efforts seek to balance the need to conserve open space, and to allow for the conversion of open space to other uses while protecting the County's agricultural economy.

4.3 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Census Tracts

In accordance with SB 244 (2012), LAFCo must consider the provision of public services to disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs), including the location and characteristics of those communities. LAFCo must consider the presence of DUCs when preparing a MSR that addresses agencies that provide potable water, wastewater, or structural fire protection services. To this end, the following definitions are applicable:

1. **Community** is an inhabited area within a city or county that is comprised of no less than 10 dwellings adjacent to or in close proximity to one another;
2. **Unincorporated Fringe Community** is any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is within a city's SOI;
3. **Unincorporated Island Community** is any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is surrounded or substantially surrounded by one or more cities or by one or more cities and a county boundary or the Pacific Ocean;
4. **Unincorporated Legacy Community** as a geographically isolated community that is inhabited and has existed for at least 50 years; and
5. **Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community** is inhabited territory of 12 or more registered voters that constitutes all or a portion of a community with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI.

SB244 seeks to ensure that the needs DUCs are met when considering service extensions and/or annexations, in particular, for potable water, wastewater, and structural fire protection services. Moreover, LAFCo's policies in San Joaquin County require written determinations with respect to the location and characteristics of any DUCs within or contiguous to the Sphere of Influence as relevant to an MSR.

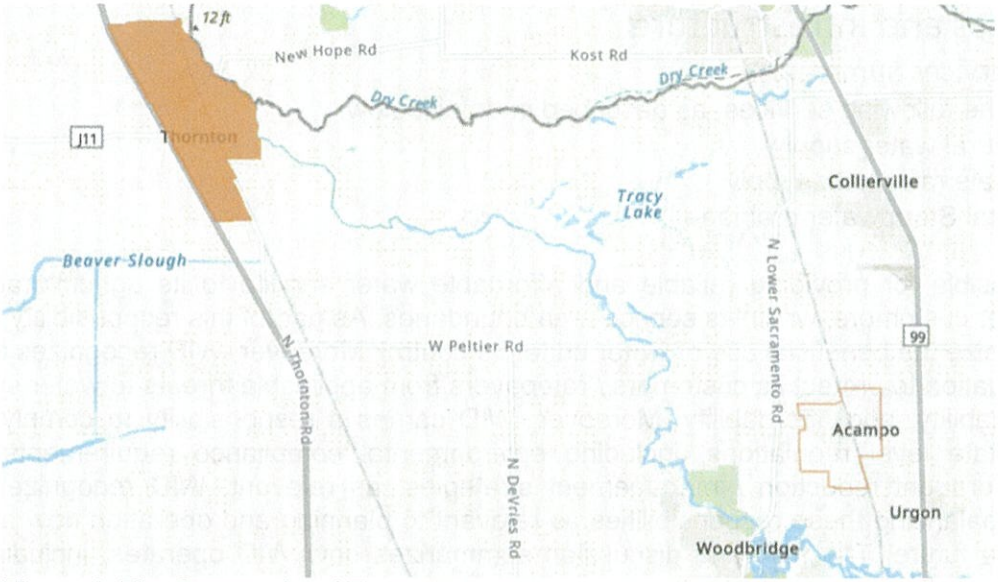


Figure 8. The Community of Thornton (a census designated place) is classified as a Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community.

Table 9. There is one DUC located in WID's service area.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community	Population Within Boundary (2020 Census)	Number of Households	Median Household Annual Income	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community MHI Threshold
Thornton CDP	903	274	$33,611	$67,278
Source: DWR, 2022.				

To determine the presence / location of DUCs within WID's service area, the MSR notes that as of the time of publication of this report, the statewide annual median household income (MHI) was $84,097. This amount results in a DUC threshold MHI of $67,278 (USCB, 2023). State level data was used to identify DUCs within WID's service area. Based on this review, a single DUC was identified, the community of Thornton (Table 9, Figure 8). Thornton's MHI is $33,611, or only 40.0% of statewide MHI. WID's service area is adjacent to Thornton's core community center area, and includes several parcels south of this area that are included in the DUC area, as identified by the state. Note, however, that WID does not provide potable water service to Thornton or to any other community, nor does WID provide storm drainage to Thornton.
(What is the capacity status of the canal to handle metered release of stormwater run-off, is there a basin for natural filtration prior to entering?)

5.0 Services and Infrastructure

5.1 WID Services Summary

WID provides the following services, as described in detail below:

- Agricultural water supply
- Wholesale raw water supply
- Incidental Stormwater drainage

WID is responsible for providing reliable and affordable water service to its agricultural and wholesale water customers, within its service area boundaries. As part of this responsibility, WID seeks to maximize the beneficial use of water under its control. Moreover, WID recognizes that it carries an obligation to protect its customers / ratepayers from applicable threats to water supply availability, reliability, and affordability. Moreover, WID carries a responsibility to comply with federal and state level regulations, including environmental compliance requirements and adherence to drought reduction / management strategies, as relevant. WID recognizes the importance of balancing these responsibilities as relevant to planning and operation now and in the foreseeable future. The following discussion summarizes how WID operates, including to ensure that these elements are addressed.

WID operates under a single, consolidated service area that is described in detail in Section 3.2.1. The boundaries shown on Figure 2 reflect legal, historic, and access / availability features of the area. As noted previously, the entire service area—composed of 33,280 acres in total including approximately 13,000 irrigated acres—is located entirely within the boundary of San Joaquin County. Water supplies used to serve these areas are reviewed in detail in Section 5.1.2.

5.1.2 Water Supply and Basis of Supply

WID relies exclusively on surface water to provide agricultural and wholesale water supplies to its customers.

Mokelumne River Water Supply

WID relies on the Mokelumne River as its primary water source. The Mokelumne River runs approximately 95 miles from its headwaters in the central Sierra Nevada Mountains (Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties) into the Central Valley, ultimately draining into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The river carries two major impoundments, Pardee Reservoir—the upper impoundment located in the upper Sierra Nevada foothills, and Camanche Dam—the lower and larger impoundment located downstream of Pardee Reservoir and upstream of the floor of the Central Valley. Approximately 75% of the Mokelumne River's watershed is forest land. In contrast, downstream of Camanche Reservoir, the river's watershed includes extensive agricultural and select urban areas, including the City of Lodi.

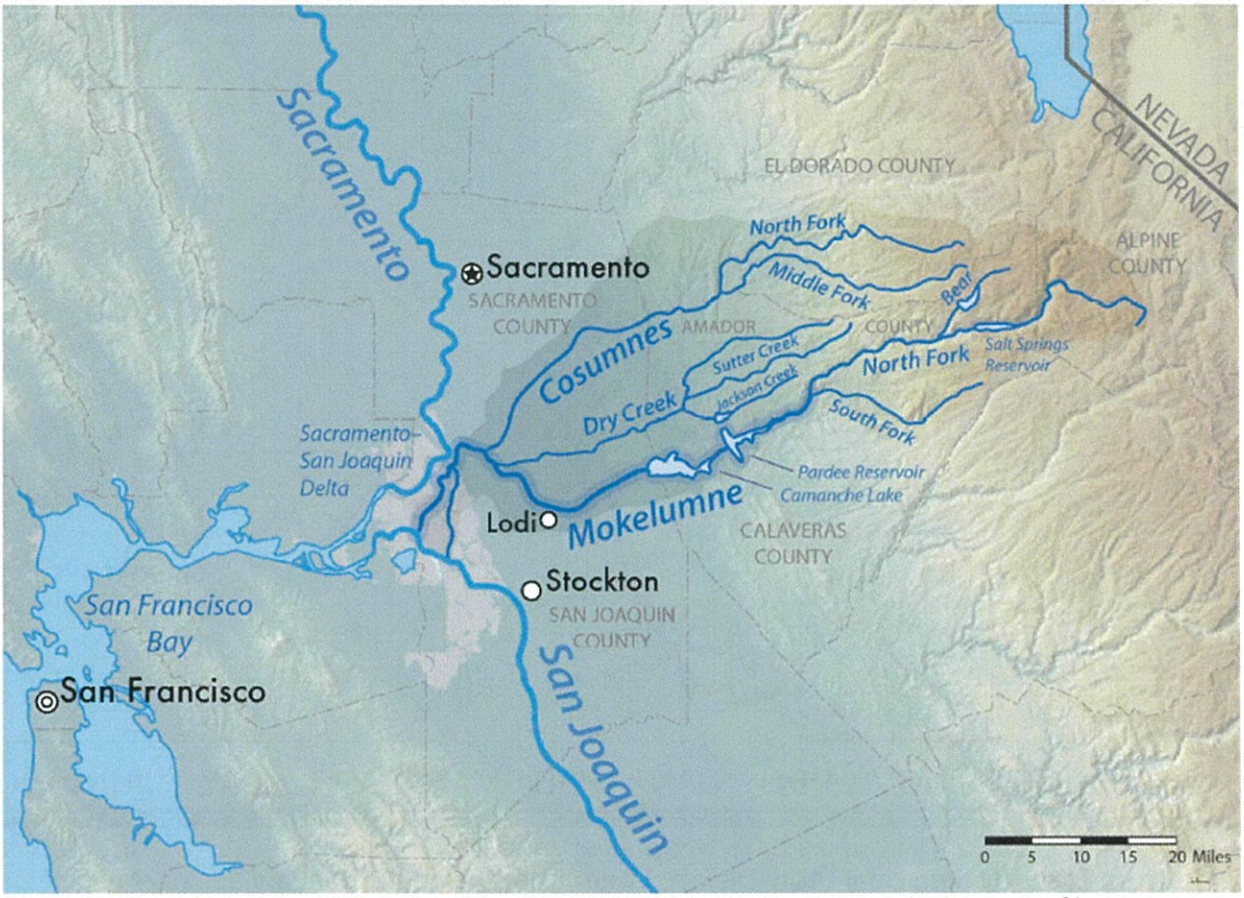
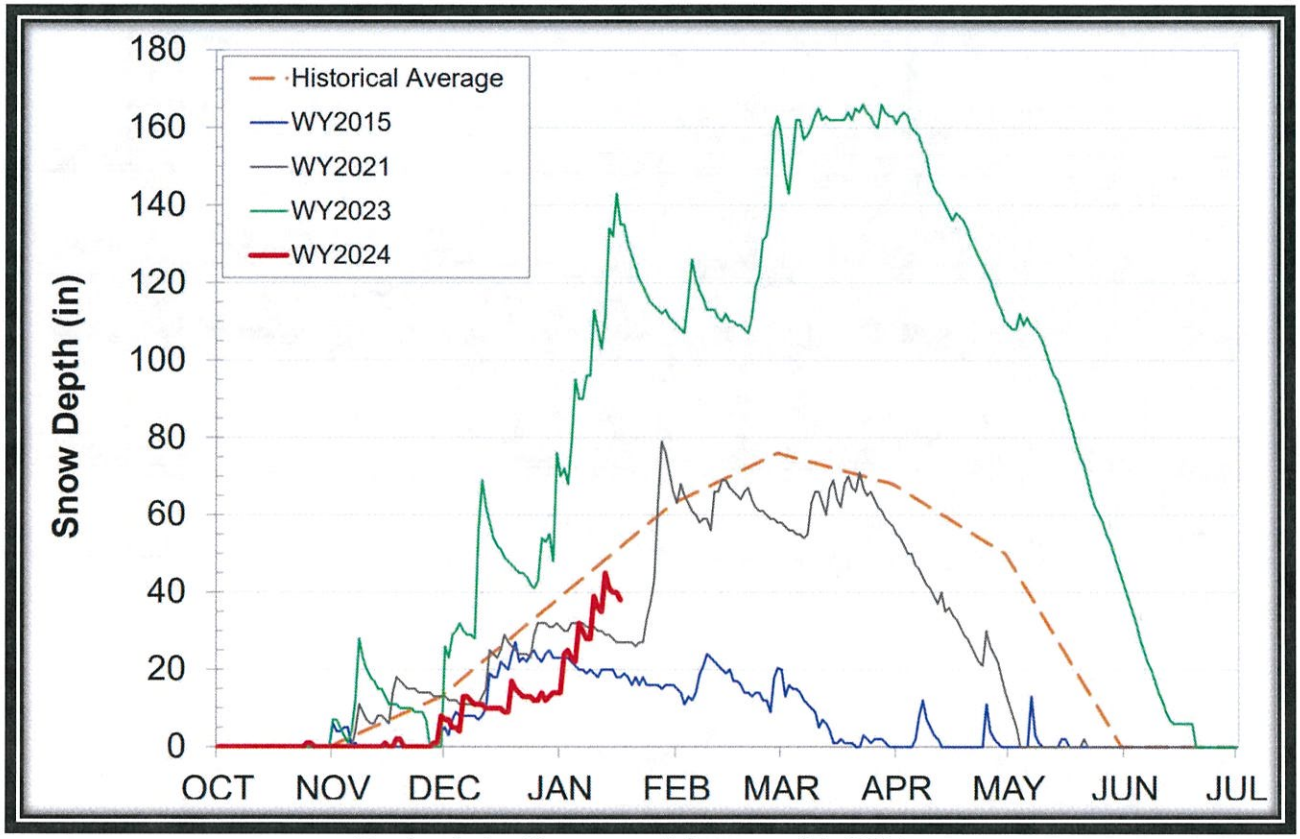


Figure 9. Overview of the Mokelumne River Watershed from its headwaters in the upper Sierra Nevada to its discharge into the San Joaquin River in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Present day and historic runoff / flows along the Mokelumne River above Pardee Reservoir are highly variable year to year and month to month. Precipitation in the watershed falls primarily from November to May, with little precipitation during the remainder of the year. Both winter storms and spring snowmelt have the potential to generate peak flows along the watershed. Snowmelt typically results in elevated flows during March through June, while flows from snowmelt decrease to a minimum in late summer or fall. Snowfall and rainfall amounts vary naturally from year to year. Much of this water is retained in Pardee Reservoir and behind Camanche Dam, supporting water supply and related beneficial uses downstream for WID and other downstream water purveyors.



Caples Lake Snow as of January 17, 2024
East Bay Municipal Utility District, Water Supply Update, January 23, 2024

East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) operates both Camanche and Pardee Reservoirs to maintain several downstream obligations, including stream flow for fisheries and riparian habitat, flood control, and water right obligations to downstream diverters including WID. The specific amount of water available to WID during a given period is therefore determined by a combination of hydrology during that year, water rights priorities, agreements with state and federal regulatory agencies, federal directives, court decrees, and agreements between EBMUD and WID. To this end, EBMUD has contractual commitments to WID that it will provide flows of 60,000 AFY available during a normal water year.

Other Water Supplies Available to WID

Beaver Slough is a tidally influenced inlet / slough that drains local areas of San Joaquin County located in the vicinity of the northwestern edge of WID's service area. Areas of Beaver Slough relevant to WID are located east of Staten Island in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, extending east under I-5 toward Thornton Rd., in the vicinity of Kile Rd., and about a mile south of the community of Thornton. The waterway drains into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. WID carries appropriative water rights of 6,000 to 8,000 AFY from Beaver Slough.

Pixley Slough runs in a westerly to southwesterly direction from Bear Creek, near its intersection with East Harney Ln., along the northern side of Wallom Field Airport, generally north of the community of Morada, past Micke Grove park, then crosses Eight Mile Road before discharging into Bear Creek and downstream waterways that eventually lead to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The slough is located near the southern / southwestern boundary of WID. WID has an appropriative water right from the State Water Resources Control Board for Pixley Slough.

Groundwater

WID does not rely on groundwater as a source of water supply within its service area.

Recycled Water

WID does not rely on recycled water as a source of supply within its service area.

Summary of WID Water Rights

Table 10 summarizes the water rights available to WID along the Mokelumne River, Beaver Slough, and Pixley Slough. As shown, WID's rights to Mokelumne River diversions include a pre-1914 appropriative right initiated in 1886 and two licenses issued by the SWRCB in the aggregate amount of 414.4 CFS.

Table 10. WID Water Rights Summary.

Source	Application	Permit	License	Diversion Amount and Timing	Diversion Volume, Normal Water Year	Priority Date
Mokelumne	S015557	Pre-1914 Water Rights		Up to 414.4 cfs	Varies based on Mokelumne River flow	12/31/1886
	5807	3890	5945	Up to 300 cfs, 2/1 to 10/31	60,000 AFY	1/20/1928
	10240	6931	8214	Up to 114.4 cfs, 5/1 to 8/31 and 11/1 to 1/31		7/17/1941
Beaver Slough	12648	7277	8215	Up to 18.25 cfs, 1/1 to 12/31	6,000 to 8,000 AFY	8/12/1948
Pixley Slough	27007	19301	N/A	Up to 3 cfs, 2/1 to 10/31, not to exceed 500 AFY	500 AFY	9/15/1981

WID's 1965 Agreement with EBMUD requires EBMUD to ensure a minimum of 60,000 AFY is available for diversion by WID each year when the inflow to Pardee Reservoir is 375,000 AFY or greater. During those years when the inflow to Pardee reservoir is less than 375,000 AFY, EBMUD's contractual obligation is subject to a 35% deficiency which reduces the quantity EBMUD must make available to the District for diversion to 39,000 AFY. There is no provision by which EBMUD is permitted to make available for diversion less than 39,000 AFY to WID from the Mokelumne River.

During dry periods along the Mokelumne River watershed, WID relies on supplemental water supplies via appropriative rights along Beaver Slough and Pixley Slough. Collectively, these water supply sources can provide up to 8,500 AFY, including up to 8,000 AFY from Beaver Slough year round, 500 AFY from Pixley Slough during February through October. WID uses these water supplies to supplement water available to the northeastern and southern portions of its service area respectively, during dry years.

Water Conservation and Periods of Drought

The Mokelumne River and its watershed have experienced multiple periods of drought, including periods of extended drought, during recent decades. During the 2012 to 2016 water years, for example, California experienced a historic drought that included exceptionally low precipitation amounts, resulting in a multi-year drought across most of the state. Moreover, precipitation during 2021 and 2022 also remained very low. Recognizing the risk of drought, for more than two decades, WID has integrated sufficiently strong drought management policies into its planning process and, as needed to maintain year to year operations during drought periods.

5.1.3 Water Demand

Water demand within WID's service area is generated primarily by agricultural use, wherein the District supplies water on a year to year basis to agricultural water users totaling approximately 9,750 to 13,000 acres per year. Ongoing demand also derives from WID contractual commitments to the cities of Stockton and Lodi. These contracted municipal commitments remain steady year over year, whereas agricultural demand tends to vary based on several factors including:

- Crop types / agricultural patterns
- Annual climatic patterns including:
  - timing of winter / spring storms
  - prolonged drought
  - air temperature and evapotranspiration rate
- Water conservation measures

WID manages its year to year operations based on available water resources, given its location in a semi-arid region with a finite volume of available water.

Existing Water Demand

Water demand for WID is summarized in Table 11. Demand for agricultural water supports crops grown within WID's service area which, as noted previously, include primarily grapes for wine production, as well as planted tomatoes, almonds, winter wheat, and various other crops. Accordingly, because crops vary year to year, water demand also varies from year to year, based on farmer need during a particular period. Agricultural water demand also varies by month, and typically peaks during the mid to late summer, ahead of the subsequent harvest period. Water demand decreases following harvest, but due to a large number of perennial crops within WID's service area, does not stop completely until late autumn as perennial crops go dormant / with the onset of wetter weather. During the winter months, deliveries are typically very low, although farmers in some cases will use water for frost management and to maintain soil saturation in upper soil layers. In contrast to agricultural water demand, municipal demand is based solely on contracted volumes. Nonetheless, WID's contracts with both Stockton and Lodi provide for drought curtailments of up to 50%[3].

Note that while a portion of WID's service area does overlap the City of Stockton, WID is responsible only for providing non-potable / agricultural water to these areas, or non-potable water for delivery to Stockton's water treatment facilities. Stockton is wholly responsible for treating water that WID provides and thereby for providing municipal potable water. Separately, SEWD also provides potable water supplies to certain portions of the City of Stockton. As a result, SEWD is responsible for providing potable water supply to certain areas of Stockton where WID provides non-potable / agricultural water. These areas—primarily near the northern and northeastern quadrants of the city—are reflect separate and discrete services provided by WID (non-potable / agricultural water) or SEWD (potable water); therefore, there is no existing service overlap between WID and SEWD. These provisions were partially exercised during 2021. As shown in Table 11, both Stockton and Lodi received less water during drought conditions in 2021, in comparison to 2019 and 2020. Agricultural demand is also subject to curtailments during drought conditions. As shown, agricultural conservation and other demand management practices, as well as drought period curtailments, enabled WID to reduce water deliveries to 28,321 AFY during the 2021 drought period.

[3] These contracts are available for viewing upon request and can be viewed by the public by visiting WID's main office location during normal business hours.

Table 11. Water demand within WID's service area, 2019 to 2022.

Demand Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	Long Term Average
Agricultural Demand	56,202 AFY	49,609 AFY	28,321 AFY	46,208 AFY	45,085 AFY
City of Stockton	6,500 AFY	6,500 AFY	5,038 AFY	7,035 AFY	6,268 AFY
City of Lodi	6,000 AFY	6,000 AFY	5,000 AFY	5,562 AFY	5,641 AFY
Total	**68,702 AFY**	**62,109 AFY**	**38,359 AFY**	**58,805 AFY**	**60,012 AFY**

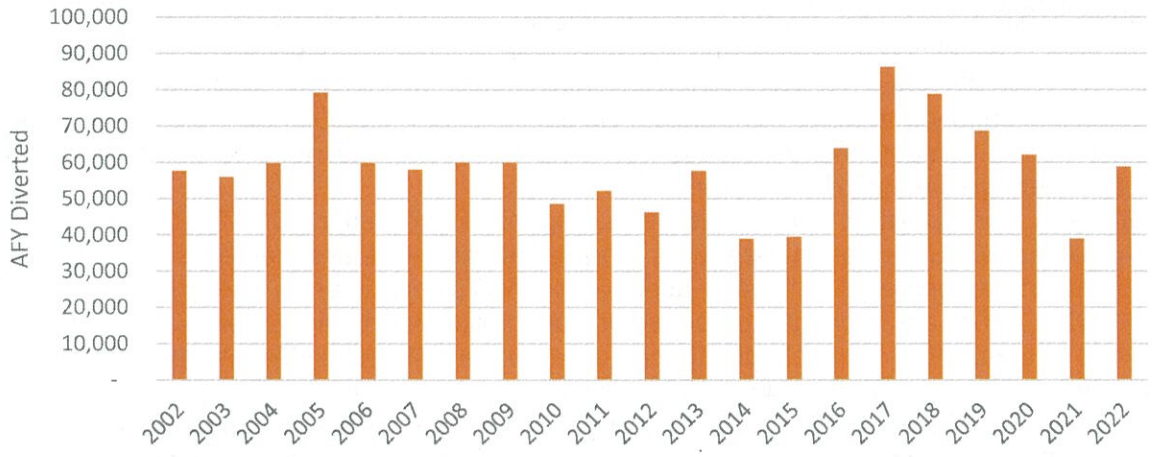


Figure 10. Year to year diversions used to supply water demand within WID's service area, 2002 to 2022, for Mokelumne River.

Water Conservation

As a standard operational procedure, WID implements conservation programs that are applicable during all water years, irrespective of water availability. These conservation programs are codified in WID's Rules and Regulations, which provide for strict conservation of water during all years. Key elements include the following:

- Intentional spillage of irrigation water by agricultural users can result in a grower's water supply being shut off, losing a turn in line, or a denial of service
- Once irrigation has begun, agricultural users must use the water continually until irrigations are complete
- Agricultural users are charged for spilled water through WID's canal gate monitoring program
- Agricultural users are required to maintain and clear their ditches to irrigate in the shortest amount of time possible
- Agricultural users can be denied service if ditches are inadequately maintained
- WID has implemented a weed control program, which manages weed growth above and below the waterline along canal banks, waterways, and adjacent rights of way
- WID is actively working to convert certain irrigation ditches and canals to piping, which prevents infiltration and evaporative losses
- WID has also lined select canals, which is a cost effective way to reduce infiltration related losses
- WID continues to adopt canal automation, which helps to increase water supply reliability and flexibility, while delivering water at the intended time, quantity, and duration
- SCADA-based system management and data collection to optimize water management to maximize conservation and improve reservoir operation while reducing costs

- Assessment of a $2/acre groundwater recharge fee on all agricultural properties within its service area, except those parcels located in Thornton Pocket and areas of WID overlain by the City of Stockton; fees are used to assist agricultural water customers with the installation of drip irrigation systems through a drip screen box program and technical assistance for drip system design

WID also implements a series of water demand management practices to help reduce water demand during dry / drought years. As noted previously, WID's primary source of water supply is from the Mokelumne River. Mokelumne River supplies are subject to a 35% deficiency of the applicable Regulated Base Supply during years when the annual inflow into Pardee reservoir is less than 375,000 acre-feet. Note that water supplies available to WID are not subject to below normal / dry / critical classifications that are applicable to other major watersheds in the region. In some cases, when water supplies along the Mokelumne are limited, WID can supplement its primary water supply with water from Beaver Slough and / or Pixley Slough. Flexible management of water supply through these sources can help to reduce the need to implement demand reduction measures during dry periods.

Nonetheless, during certain dry periods—including those endured in 2014-2015 and 2021—WID has implemented conservation measures, consistent with state requirements and also internal operations and agreements with water users within WID's service area. These measures include the following, which are implemented based on state requirements and/or seasonal management decisions to ensure the equitable distribution of water supplies within WID's service area:

- Beaver Slough license No. 8215 can be used to supplement Mokelumne River water supply totaling up to 18.25 cfs not to exceed 8,022 AFY; this water can be used to supplement water supplies in the Thornton Pocket area (e.g., areas outside of the community of Thornton, for agricultural use only).
- Municipal water supply contracts with Stockton and Lodi allow for the curtailment of annual deliveries by up to 50%, with curtailed volumes being banked until a subsequent, wetter year. In practice, to date, WID has not curtailed deliveries to either city to less than 80% of normal year delivery volumes.
- Agricultural demand reduction measures have been integrated into WID's service area over time and include the following:
    - Improved irrigation management and integration with WID deliveries
    - Lining of canals
    - Transition to drip irrigation
- Temporary agricultural demand reduction measures are also available, which WID can choose to deploy in the event that additional water conservation is needed during dry periods. These measures include:
    - Delivery curtailments (sufficient to meet Mokelumne river curtailments of up to 35% during years when the annual inflow to Pardee Reservoir is less than 375,000 AF)

Projected Future Water Demand

Future agricultural water demand within WID's service area are influenced by several factors, including changes in WID's service area boundary, changes in agricultural cropping, and potential changes in demand associated with state level regulations on groundwater.

Service Area Boundary. Generally, expansion of service area boundary results in increased demand on water districts, while a decrease in service area boundary typically results in a reduction in water demand. These changes typically occur separate from water supplies available to the District. For example, service area acquired under a new annexation would typically be served by WID's existing water sources. WID's service area boundary, however, is not expected to grow substantially for the foreseeable future.

In recent decades, both Stockton and Lodi have encroached on WID service area. However, neither city has requested detachments when annexing agricultural land, due to water rights

priorities. As a result, WID was able to support both municipalities by providing raw water supply contracts that help serve their populations, based on water made available by the annexation process. This trend of periodic, incremental annexations is anticipated to continue for the foreseeable future, although at a reduced rate due to current / updated county and city level planning that places increased emphasis on reducing urban sprawl and revitalizing / densifying urban areas in San Joaquin County. As a result, WID anticipates a net reduction in water demand due to service area annexation by Stockton and Lodi. WID retains the ability to transfer increased volumes of water saved by annexation back to the two cities. As a result, saved water could be held for internal / agricultural use or transferred for municipal use. In either case, an increase in water demand is not anticipated.

Agricultural Cropping. Changes in agricultural cropping are difficult to predict, and fluctuate over time based on a combination of agricultural market conditions, commodity prices, and various other economic factors, as well as state level water conservation / curtailment requirements, and current / existing plantings. Perennial crops—particularly grapes—but also orchard crops, represent longer term investments by farmers, resulting in a generally slower turnover of crop types. Over longer periods even perennial cropping trends can change; however, recent investments in grape production over the last two decades along with WID's strong position in terms of water supply availability point toward continued dominance of grape production within WID's service area for the foreseeable future. Moreover, current trends in agricultural water use both locally and statewide point toward ongoing efforts to support voluntary water supply conservation by farmers, irrespective of future cropping patterns. Therefore, while there remains some degree of uncertainty regarding future agricultural water demand due to cropping changes, WID does not anticipate substantial increases in water demand associated with changes in agricultural cropping for the foreseeable future.

State Level Regulatory Considerations. California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) is causing several key changes to water use across California, including within WID's service area. SGMA empowered local agencies to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) whose charge is to sustainably manage critical groundwater basins in California. To this end, the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority (ESJGWA)[4] was established to ensure SGMA compliance within the county, coordinate its 16 GSAs, and develop / deploy a legally sufficient Groundwater Sustainability Plan, pursuant to SGMA. The ESJGWA's 16 GSAs collectively cover the entire Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, which is designated by the California Department of Water Resources as critically over drafted.

Under SGMA and pursuant to ESJGWA's Groundwater Sustainability Plan, the groundwater basin is managed according to several key sustainability indicators (e.g., chronic lowering of groundwater table, groundwater storage reduction, seawater intrusion, degraded water quality, land subsidence, and depletion of interconnected surface water—and in accordance with identified sustainable management criteria—so as to transition to a sustainable groundwater operating condition within 20 years from the initiation of the SGMA implementation process.

SGMA implementation planning is still in process. Based on planning efforts completed to date as of the completion of this document, anticipated future groundwater budgets are expected to require a curtailment in groundwater pumping and/or an offset to groundwater use, in comparison to projected conditions without SGMA. These changes are needed to ensure that the basin can be operated sustainably. The targeted volumes of groundwater pumping reduction or offset are still being determined. Currently available documentation indicates a needed groundwater offset of approximately 16,000 AFY (approximately 2% reduction) across the entire basin (of which WID's service area is a part), although this figure is likely to change (ESJGWA, 2022).

Once groundwater offset volumes have been determined, groundwater pumping reductions will be identified for all applicable existing groundwater users within the basin. As noted previously,

[4] See for more information: https://www.esjgroundwater.org/

WID does not pump groundwater nor does WID rely on groundwater for any of its supply. However, many of the agricultural producers within its service area rely partially or entirely on groundwater. Historically, although these groundwater users are located within WID's service area, they have generally not requested water supply from WID. With implementation of SGMA, however, this situation could change, and WID could receive new agricultural water supply requests from farmers inside WID's service area who have not heretofore requested or received surface water.

WID has attempted to quantify the magnitude of additional potential water demand that it could incur within its service area, as a result of SGMA implementation. Unfortunately, the estimation process has proven difficult and highly uncertain due to frequent changes in interim groundwater offset volumes and policies proposed to attain SGMA compliance. Therefore, new demands on WID surface water entitlements due to the implementation of SGMA are not yet fully known and cannot yet be quantified.

Demand Projections. Based on these considerations, WID has assembled the following demand projections, which cover the period from the present through 2045 in five-year increments (Table 12). Projections shown do not yet consider SGMA related changes in agricultural water demand, which WID expects to be able to quantify starting in 2025.

Table 12. Annual water volumes supplied by WID.

Water Customer	Water Available under the WID/EBMUD 1965 Agreement (AFY)				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Agricultural Users	47,500	47,000	46,500	46,000	45,500
City of Stockton	6,500	7,000	7,000	7,500	7,500
City of Lodi	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	7,000
Total Annual Volume	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000

5.1.4 Water Resources Planning

WID is actively engaged in water resources planning efforts in San Joaquin County, including through the following efforts:

- **Eastern San Joaquin County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP).** This water resources development and update process builds on the eastern county's IRWMP, the culmination of a planning process that was originally adopted in 2007. The current IRWMP updates prior planning efforts pursuant to current state requirements. WID participated in the initial IRWMP development process, its updates, and the current update, through participation in the Greater San Joaquin County Regional Water Coordinating Committee.
- **Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Authority SGMA** compliance process which is ongoing, as discussed in Section 5.1.3. under the *State Level Regulatory Considerations* subsection. WID has an active role in this planning process, and has participated in the SGMA process by having a director on the ESJGWA board, paying ESJGWA costs, providing information to that group, and providing planning services therein.

WID is also intermittently involved in regional efforts to support improved groundwater resources management, water supply development, and / or the development or acquisition of grant funding to enable the development or implementation of regionally relevant water and groundwater management facilities and services within San Joaquin County and surrounding areas.

5.1.5 Municipal Drainage Services

Existing Service Summary

WID does not own or operate any stormwater discharge facilities or discharge any stormwater from municipal or agricultural areas. WID does, however, allow the City of Lodi to use the WID canal to drain water under Lodi's Stormwater Discharge Permit. Stormwater from the

southwestern portion of Lodi currently discharges from Lodi's Century Park pump station to Ed DeBenedetti Park. This 49-acre park is located at the intersection of Lower Sacramento Rd and Century Blvd, of which 11 acres are utilized as a permanent stormwater drainage facility. During the rainy season, water is temporarily stored in the stormwater drainage area. WID allows discharge of this water into its system at Pixley Slough outside of the agricultural irrigation season. During the agricultural irrigation season, no water is permitted to discharge. However, during winter months, the drainage facility operates as a settling basin to facilitate sedimentation and improve water quality prior to discharge into WID's system. Discharges from DeBenedetti Park are not gauged and therefore the precise volume of water discharged by Lodi into WID's system is currently unknown.

With respect to agricultural drainage, note that WID's water supply system primarily operates as a gravity fed system. As a result, its canals are almost entirely located topographically above adjacent farmlands that it serves. For this reason, WID's agricultural water supply system is not able to and does not provide agricultural tailwater, agricultural stormwater, or other drainage related services for agricultural flows.

Demand Projections and Facilities

Based on current development plans within Lodi, WID is not presently planning to provide additional municipal stormwater drainage services to Lodi, nor is WID aware of additional specific current or future need by Lodi for additional drainage service. Nonetheless, WID also recognizes that Lodi could potentially request that WID provide additional drainage services in the future, particularly as Lodi develops out areas within its sphere of influence. Lodi's 2010 General Plan identifies approximately 1,500 acres of additional, undeveloped agricultural lands that are currently within WID's service area but that are also located within Lodi's Sphere of Influence (City of Lodi, 2010). These areas are likely to be developed within the coming decades. Lodi is generally responsible for providing stormwater drainage within Lodi's boundaries, and WID is not obligated to accept additional municipal drainage from Lodi. Therefore, WID is not currently projecting a future increase in demand for municipal drainage services.

However, WID recognizes that Lodi may in the future request additional drainage services from WID as development continues, particularly along Lodi's southern margin. In the event that Lodi does approach WID for additional stormwater services, WID would complete an evaluation of available stormwater discharge capacity within its system, funded by Lodi, and conform available capacity prior to agreeing to accept additional flows. Furthermore, Lodi and/or development projects would be financially responsible for the installation of any infrastructure improvements needed to accommodate the additional stormwater drainage.

5.2 Infrastructure and Public Facilities

LAFCo is required to make a determination regarding the present and planned capacity of public facilities for districts it reviews, including for WID. The following summary reviews the present and planned capacity of public facilities owned or operated by WID. A description of relevant existing facilities is summarized below, while a summary of planned facility upgrades can be found in Section 6.4.

Water Diversion:

- Woodbridge Diversion Dam and Fish Ladders on the Mokelumne River (installed 2003)
- State of the art Fish Screen and automated, gravity fed head-gate water intake system at Woodbridge Canal (installed 2008)
- Moffit Weir on Pixley Slough (installed in the 1990s by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife)
- Beaver Slough Diversion pumps, 18.25 cfs (installed 1948)

Water Conveyance:

- Approximately 88 miles of unlined canals and laterals including the South Main, West Main, and North West Main canals
- Approximately 18 miles of concrete-lined canals, concrete, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipelines
- Stockton/Pixley Lateral Pipeline, 50 cfs, 10,500 ft length

Control Systems:

- Systemwide supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA)
- Wilkerson Canal/Delta Water Treatment Plant Delivery Canal SCADA compliant control system

Municipal Drainage Facilities:
WID does not own any municipal drainage facilities, as noted previously.

5.2.1 Challenges in the Provision of Services and Infrastructure

SGMA implementation and associated changes in potential water demand represents the main / key challenge for WID operation within the foreseeable future. Refer to Section 5.1.3 under *State Level Regulatory Considerations* for additional information.

5.3 Conclusion for Services and Infrastructure

5.3.1 Water Service

Drawing on firm and established / permitted water rights, most of which are pre-1914 priority rights, WID maintains a strong and reliable foundation of surface water supply for the foreseeable future. As discussed previously, WID anticipates a slow and ongoing transition of agricultural land to urban land use through the annexation process, as Stockton and Lodi continue to expand their municipal boundaries. This process is expected to slowly transition additional demand from agricultural to urban use, where urban use will continue to be supplied by WID only as a wholesaler of untreated water. Therefore, at this time, WID does not anticipate a quantifiable net increase in demand for water supplies within its service area.

WID nonetheless recognizes that unanticipated outcomes from the SGMA implementation process have the potential to result in a change in demand within its service area. This change in demand would not be from existing customers, but could potentially result from existing non-customers who currently pump groundwater to supply agricultural production. As discussed previously, these users could experience regulated pumping curtailments under SGMA. In the event that such curtailments could not be managed through conservation, these farmers could call on WID to provide supplementary water service. The magnitude of this potential demand remains unknown due to a very high degree of regulatory uncertainty at this stage in the SGMA implementation planning process. WID will closely monitor and continue to actively engage in the development of local SGMA requirements. Under a worst case scenario, WID would work to balance supply and demand through a combination of increased water conservation for all of its members.

5.3.2 Municipal Drainage Services

As noted previously, WID is not under obligation to provide additional municipal drainage services to Lodi. If approached with a request for additional drainage services, WID will consider each proposal on a case by case basis, and will only agree to receive additional drainage water should a new system have capability to receive stormwater while meeting applicable current and future water quality standards. WID may also require, at its option, any additional water to be conveyed via pipeline, separate from WID's main canal, to the outfall at Pixley slough, to ensure potential water quality management constraints are avoided. Any such activities would also need to avoid interference with WID's day to day operations or create any new water quality concern. Any

additional facilities required would be determined at the time of the request, and would be purchased by Lodi and installed to WID's specifications.

6.0 Financial Ability to Provide Services

As an element of the MSR, LAFCo is required to make a determination with respect to WID's financial ability to provide public services. The following discussion summarizes WID's financial status and financial health so as to provide the background information and context needed by LAFCo to make its determination. Information provided below has been verified through an independent auditing process and a separate municipal bond certification process completed by WID in July 2022.

WID's operations are financed primarily via fees for the public services that it provides, including revenues acquired from the provision of water supply to agricultural and municipal water customers, and from the provision of municipal drainage services to Lodi. As such, WID is classified as an *Enterprise District* in California—that is, as a special district that receives funding from fees that it charges for the services that it provides. WID's rates are set by its board. WID receives comparatively limited revenues from property taxes and other assessments.

6.1 Financial Policies and Transparency

6.1.1 Monthly and Annual Financial Reporting

Prior to the start of each fiscal year, WID staff prepares an annual budget that forms the basis for operations during the following year. The annual budget provides for all operational expenses, as well as any capital expenses anticipated during that period. Concurrently, WID also prepares a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), including an Annual Audited Report (AAR) with an audited review that is completed by a third party certified public accountant. All certified audits and financial results are filed with the San Joaquin County Recorder and the State of California Treasurer's Office, in accordance with state and local requirements. WID uses an accrual basis of accounting, wherein revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized then they are incurred.

In addition to annual reporting and filings, WID also completes monthly reporting that includes monthly budget and fiscal reports to the Board of Directors. These reports are also made available to the public upon request.

6.1.2 Budget Adoption Process

WID follows a consistent annual budget adoption process, which involves three Board of Directors meetings. The first meeting is completed at the end of Q3 (September), and involves a comprehensive review of the prior 9 months of actual budget outcomes, with an estimate of 12-month outcomes. At the end of Q4, WID staff present the Board with a draft year-end report, along with a projected budget for the following year. By or before January 31, the Board completes a final meeting which includes a final review of the prior year's projected and actual budget, a general ledger, and closing of the yearly accounts. At this time, the Board also adopts a revised / final budget for the coming year. Each of these three meetings is open to the public. The annual budget is adopted by simple majority. Annual budgets are publicly available and can be acquired through direct request to WID staff.

6.1.3 Annual Audit

WID's most recent independent auditor's report was prepared for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, and is dated August 2, 2023. Findings from the audit indicate, as an unqualified opinion, that WID's financial statements fairly present all applicable material regarding the financial position of WID as of December 31, 2022, and that the statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) including those identified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, and in accordance with accounting practices generally accepted in the United States. The audit also found that WID financial statements adequately reflect WID's financial position. Moreover, the results of WID's operations and cash flows for FY 2022 were in conformity with accounting principles identified above, and with accounting systems prescribed by the California State Controller's Office. Specifically, the Comprehensive Annual Financial

Report (CAFR) includes statements of net position, revenues and expenses, and changes in net position, cash flows, and notes to basic financial statements.

6.1.4 Other Financial Transparency Considerations

Key financial documentation, including annual audits, monthly reports, and the CAFR, are available for public review and can acquired by contacting WID staff during normal business hours. Financial documents for the last five years can be reviewed in this manner. Additionally, in compliance with state law, WID provides income and expense information to the State Controller's office annually. This data are available directly from the State Controller's by the Numbers website.[5] WID also provides district employee compensation information each year to the State Controller's office. WID's website includes a link to the State Controller's PublicPay website, which can be used to review employee salary and benefit information.[6]

WID operates under several accounting policies, which include policies that govern WID's method of accounting, investment, reserve funds, and funding for WID's retirement plan. Note that WID funds a Simplified Employee Pension Plan as an Individual Retirement Account (SEP-IRA). Each SEP-IRA allows only WID to place money into the SEP-IRA. All SEP-IRA obligations are considered in WID's annual audit / CAFR, in accordance with the contractual agreements with its employees spelled out in the applicable employee handbook. Note that WID's agreements with its employees specify that it is under no requirements to make a SEP-IRA contribution to any employees. For any reason, WID could vote not to fund existing or future SEP-IRAs during any given year.

With respect to reserve funds, WID policy currently requires that reserve funds can be invested solely in assets that are liquid and that are guaranteed by FDIC or US Treasury securities. Moreover, WID's revenue bond obligations require WID to maintain 1.25 x income generation versus annual debt service. Reserve funds are used as a set aside to fund replacement of depreciated assets, and to support new construction. As of the printing of this draft document, WID is currently in the process of defining a written policy that identifies a required / recommended size of reserve funds, and a purpose of reserve funds.

WID maintains a strong commitment to financial transparency. To this end, WID has recently updated its website to make financial reporting, disclosures, and other features more easily accessible. Table 13 provides an overview / evaluation of WID's financial policies and transparency.

[5] See https://districts.bythenumbers.sco.ca.gov/

[6] See https://publicpay.ca.gov/Reports/SpecialDistricts/SpecialDistrict.aspx?entityid=3251&year=2021

Table 13. Financial Policies and Transparency Overview

Financial Policy / Transparency Indicator	Evaluation Outcome	Notes
Financial information summarized and presented clearly in a standard format	Sufficient	This information is available through WID's CAFR, as well as annual certified audits. Monthly summaries are also publicly available (see text).
WID has a published policy for reserve funds; the policy identifies the size and purpose of the reserve funds, and identifies how they are invested	Recommended Updates	WID policy currently requires that where reserve funds are invested, they can only be invested in assets that are liquid and that are guaranteed by FDIC or US Treasury securities. Moreover, through contractual bond requirements, WID is required to maintain a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of 1.25 x income generation versus annual debt service. To date, WID's board has set aside funds for replacement of depreciated assets and new construction.
WID's financing policies including with respect to bond / debt financing are clearly articulated and documented	Sufficient	With respect to bond based financing, WID is required to maintain 1.25 x income generation versus annual debt service, pursuant to revenue bond requirements as identified in the applicable public offering statements.
Employee compensation reports have been submitted to the State Controller's office are posted to WID's website	Sufficient	WID's website provides a link to the State Controller's office that allows the user to download this information
Financial / transaction reports have been submitted to the State Controller's office are posted to WID's website	Sufficient	WID's website provides a link to the State Controller's office that allows the user to download this information
Key to evaluation outcome: sufficient = exceeds or is equivalent to those of similar irrigation districts; recommended updates = one or more updates needed to maintain consistency with other similar irrigation districts.		

6.2 Operating Revenues and Expenses

6.2.1 Revenues

WID acquires revenue within the following two categories:

- **Operating Revenues**, which include charges for services provided by WID
- **Non-Operating Revenues**, which accrue through investment activities, rents, county tax revenues, standby charges, and groundwater recharge fees

Figure 11 summarizes all revenues generated by WID during the most recent five-year period for which annual records were available, e.g., from 2018 through 2022. As shown, on average, approximately 66% of WID's revenues are collectively generated by water sales to Lodi and Stockton. Other key sources of income include property tax revenue and agricultural irrigation tolls—that is, the fees charged to agricultural water users for water provided by WID. Minor and intermittent revenues include standby and recharge fees, capital contributions, and other revenues.

Figure 11. WID 5-year revenue history (% of total WID revenues), with 5-year average.

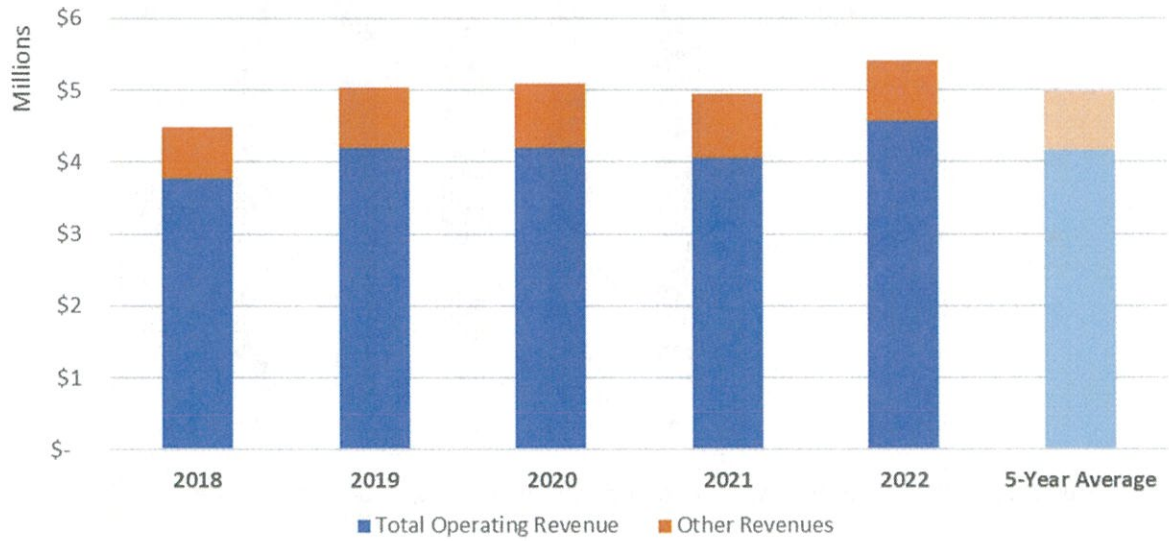


Figure 12. WID 5-year revenue history ($ millions), with 5-year average.

Figure 12 and Table 14 summarize total WID revenues during the 2018 to 2022 period. As shown, total operating revenue has varied year to year, driven by a combination of annual variability in the volume of water sold—and therefore revenues from—municipal water sales to Lodi and Stockton. In the Other Revenues category, which includes property taxes, interest income, and gains on the sale of property, revenues have consistently increased over the five year period, due primarily to increases in property tax revenues.

Table 14. WID 5-year revenue history ($) with 5-year average.

Revenue Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-Year Average
Total Operating Revenue	$3,780,512	$4,202,494	$4,209,894	$4,051,214	$4,567,000	$4,162,223
Other Revenues	$699,611	$829,479	$878,402	$896,963	$836,000	$828,091
Total	$4,480,123	$5,031,973	$5,088,296	$4,948,177	$5,403,000	$4,990,314

6.2.2 Expenses

WID's total operating expenses are summarized in Figure 13 and Table 15. WID's expenses have varied over the five year period, with a general trend of increasing expenses, particularly surrounding personnel salaries and benefits related costs, and more recently infrastructure / facility investments. Overall, personnel costs hold the largest share of total operating expenses, at 59% on average.

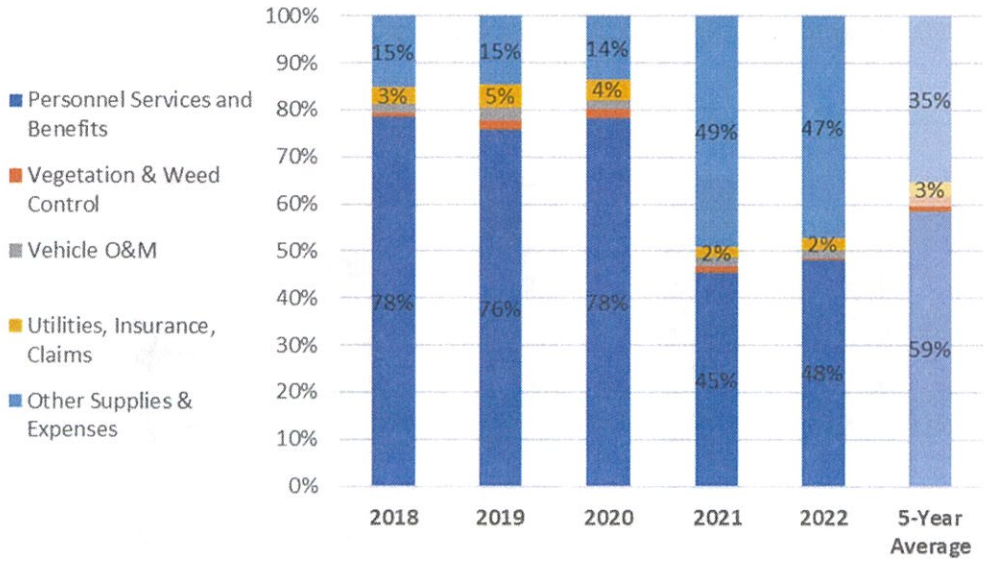


Figure 13. WID 5-year history of operating expenses ($), with 5-year average.

Table 15. WID 5-year history of operating expenses ($) with 5-year average.

Expenses	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-Year Average
Personnel Services and Benefits	$1,071,107	$1,099,706	$1,379,477	$1,584,000	$1,918,000	$1,410,458
Vegetation & Weed Control	$13,845	$30,544	$32,900	$51,000	$13,000	$28,258
Vehicle O&M	$25,831	$38,675	$36,072	$62,000	$77,000	$47,916
Utilities, Insurance, Claims	$45,909	$70,854	$74,719	$78,000	$91,000	$72,096
Other Supplies & Expenses	$207,993	$211,487	$237,861	$1,713,000	$1,883,000	$850,668
Total	$1,364,685	$1,451,266	$1,761,029	$3,488,000	$3,982,000	$2,409,396

6.2.3 *Comparison of Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses*

The following comparison compares operating revenues to operating expenditures, which allows consideration of WID's service obligations from a financial perspective. Moreover, this comparison addresses the extent to which charges for service and other revenues sufficiently covered operating expenses, and further indicates whether WID's services are self-supporting.

Note that operating revenues for WID include revenues from irrigation water sales, municipal water sales, water standby charges, groundwater recharge fees, and other/minor operating revenues.

As shown in Figure 14, WID operating revenues consistently exceed total operating expenses on an annualized basis. During the 2018 to 2022 period, for example, WID generated an average net operation value of $2,109,396. These funds are thereby made available to support debt servicing as well as needed capital improvements, as well as intermittent costs, and emergency funds.

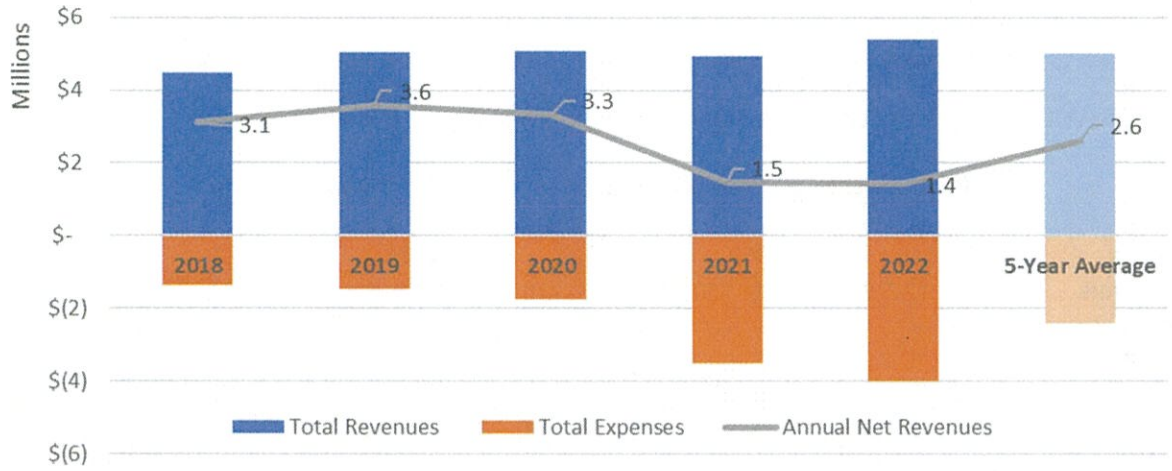


Figure 14. WID 5-year comparison of operating revenues and operating expenses ($), with 5-yr average.

6.2.4 *Assets and Net Position*

Total Net Position is frequently used as a useful indicator of an agency's financial position. The metric reflects the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Herein, it can indicate whether the agency's financial situation is improving or deteriorating. Net position compares current assets to deferred outflows of resources and liabilities. Metrics considered in the calculation include the following:

- Total Assets include Current Assets (cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, taxes receivable, interest receivable, inventory, and prepaid expenses), Other Assets (restricted cash and cash equivalents), and Capital Assets (property and equipment, accumulated depreciation).
- Deferred Outflows of Resources includes losses on advance refunding
- Total Liabilities include Current Liabilities (accounts payable, accrued interest payable from restricted assets, compensated absences payable, and revenue bond payments due within one year), and Long Term Liabilities (revenue bond payments due in more than one year, premium on the sale of bonds, and compensated absences).

WID's total net position is summarized in Figure 15 and Table 15, wherein the agency has consistently achieved a positive total net position for the duration of the targeted study period. Moreover, total net position has increased, underscoring WID's financial stability.

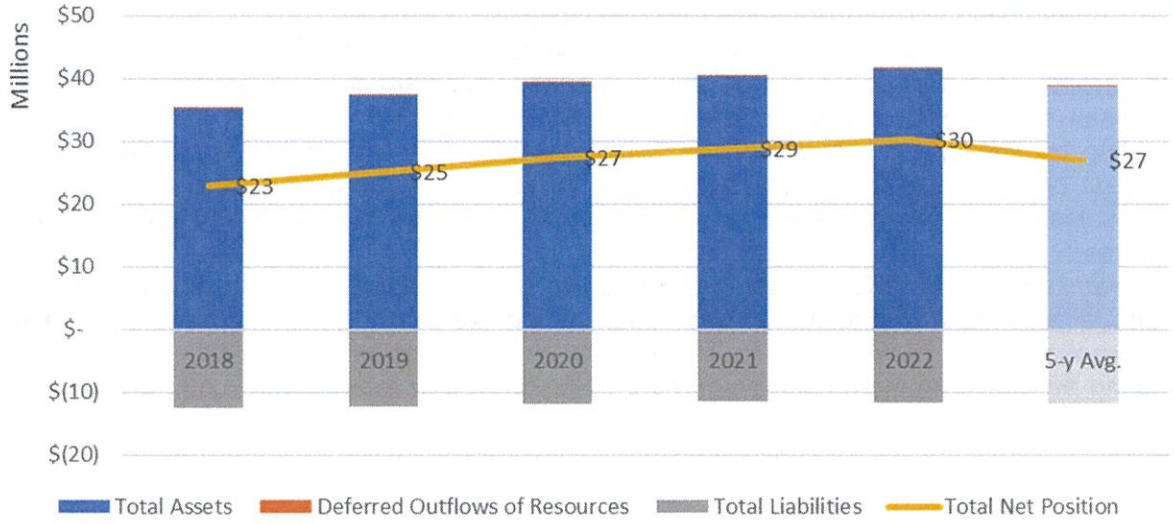


Figure 15. WID 5-year net position summary ($ millions), with 5-year average.

Table 16. WID 5-year net position history ($), with 5-year average.

Expenses	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-Year Average
Total Assets	$35,372,778	$37,398,650	$39,262,470	$40,308,000	$41,632,000	$38,794,780
Deferred Outflows of Resources	$123,240	$115,037	$106,834	$99,000	$271,000	$143,022
Total Liabilities	$(12,543,978)	$(12,268,864)	$(11,967,281)	$(11,546,000)	$(11,626,000)	$(11,990,425)
Total Net Position	$22,952,040	$25,244,823	$27,402,023	$28,812,000	$30,233,000	$26,928,777

6.2.5 Summary of Scores for Revenues and Expenditures

The table summarizes WID's scores for revenue and expenditure related metrics.

Table 17. Financial Indicators Results Overview

Financial Indicator	Evaluation Outcome	Notes
Revenues exceed expenses in 50% of studied fiscal years	Sufficient	This information is available through WID's annual certified audits
Increase or decrease in net position	Sufficient	This information is available through WID's annual certified audits
Key to evaluation outcome: sufficient = exceeds or is equivalent to those of similar irrigation districts; recommended updates = one or more updates needed to maintain consistency with other similar irrigation districts.		

6.3 Tax Rate Areas

The Auditor-Controller groups taxable properties under Prop 13 into Tax Rate Areas (TRAs). The TRA contains the taxing authority for each area as established by the State Board of Equalization, as well as the tax rates for each authority, including districts such as WID. The TRA is shown on the property tax bill that is mailed to owners of property within San Joaquin County.

Property taxes are based on the assessed value of both land and structures (improvements) on any particular parcel of land. Under Proposition 13 approved by the voters in 1978, the ad valorum property tax rate is limited to 1% of assessed value, a maximum annual increase of 2%. Pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 93(b), revenue from the ad valorem property tax is distributed to local agencies and schools by the Board of Supervisors in each county. Beginning with the 1979-80 Fiscal Year (and as a result of Proposition 13 approved by the voters in June 1978), the Board of Supervisors of each county is responsible for allocating property tax revenues to cities, special districts, school districts, county superintendents of schools, and community college districts, as well as the county itself. The 1% ad valorum property is allocated by 'Increment Allocation Factors' (equivalent to rough percentages) within each Tax Rate Area (TRA).

Tax levy, calculated as a percentage formula, is assessed by the County auditor, with tax funds distributed to WID through the County treasurer. WID also charges tax levy / receives tax revenues associated with delinquent standbys and groundwater charges, which are inescapable assessments. Table 18 summarizes total tax assessments received collectively through these mechanisms by WID. These revenues are also considered in the revenues discussion in Section 6.2.

Table 18. Summary of WID Property Tax Revenues, 2019 to 2022

Category	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Property Tax	$677,522	$706,088	$748,554	$794,825

As shown total WID property tax revenues reached $794,825 in 2022. WID anticipates that tax revenues received from San Joaquin County will continue to be paid at rates consistent with those shown above, for the foreseeable future.

6.4 Capital Improvement Plan

WID maintains the following list of capital improvement elements and projects. Specific capital improvement projects include the following:

Table 19. Summary of WID planned Capital Improvement Projects, 2024 to 2033.

Capital Improvement Project	Target Year	Estimated Cost
Backup Emergency Power Generator at WID Headquarters	2024	$150,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2024	$200,000
Spenker Lateral Pipeline Construction	2025	$1,000,000
Whitten Lateral Rehabilitation	2025	$400,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2025	$200,000
SGMA Improvements: Connection to Delta Water Treatment Plant Turnout for Groundwater Recharge Ponds	2025	$250,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2026	$200,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2027	$200,000
WID Maintenance Building Improvements	2027	$1,500,000
Replace the South Main Headgate + Automated Controls	2028	$1,000,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2028	$200,000
Diversion Dam Air Bladder Replacement	2028	$1,500,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2029	$200,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2030	$200,000
Canal Liner Replacements	3031	$200,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2032	$200,000
Canal Liner Replacements	2033	$200,000
Total Anticipated Cost of Capital Improvement Projects	**N/A**	**$8,000,000**

6.5 Reserves

WID holds the following reserves; reserves policies are discussed in Section 6.1.4. Reserve funds are targeted to support replacement of depreciated facilities and equipment, near term / future facilities development, as well as operating and debt servicing reserves to the extent required. As of the close of fiscal year 2022, WID's reserve amounts included $10 million in reserves plus $2.5 million in operational funds. At this time, WID's annual depreciation was $888,000, while its accumulated depreciation reached $26.2 million. Ultimately, as existing equipment and facilities reach the end of their respective lifetimes, reserve funds are intended to cover the costs of equipment and facility replacement, as well as new future facilities through WID's CIP.

6.6 Outstanding Debts and Liabilities

WID carries the following outstanding debts and liabilities:

Table 20. Summary of WID Debts and Liabilities.

Debt or Liability Category	2021	2022
Long Term Debt	$11,005,000	$10,060,000
Other Liabilities	$425,000	$1,150,592
Premium on Sale of Debt	$116,000	$97,379
Total Liabilities	**$11,546,000**	**$11,307,971**

WID's long-term debt, as shown in Table 20, includes debt funding needed for investments in various capital assets, including land, equipment, vehicles, buildings, the Woodbridge Dam, and irrigation systems; the resulting long-term debt was funded through 2013 Certificates of Participation (COPs). As of 2022, WID successfully refunded the 2013 COPs and replaced those certificates with the 2022 Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds. These bonds bear interest rates of 3.25 to 6 percent (e.g., lower than the 2013 COPs) and are payable in semi-annual installments commencing July 2022 and continuing through July 2043. Other liabilities include compensated absences / accrued vacation, and premiums on the sale of debt. Annual principal and interest requirements are expected to require less than 29 percent of system net revenues.

6.7 Rates

WID has complied with SBX7-7 requiring all agricultural water usage be metered and reported to the State Water Board. WID charges (2023) $27.25/acre foot of water delivered to the parcels. Moreover, WID charges a Water Code Section 22280 Standby Charge of $5.00/acre against all lands that can be served by the canal system and a groundwater charge of $2.00/acre against all lands in WID's service area except within the legal boundaries of the Bay Delta. The rate for extra-territorial services is currently set at 1.25 times the current rate. The basis of the groundwater charge draws on a determination of benefit that the groundwater is made higher and provides a benefit to property owners that helps to reduce the cost of pumping and improvements in water quality. The following table summarizes WID's historic rates since 2001. WID's current rate structure through 2025 was adopted by its board of Directors in 2022 following public notice and a public hearing with opportunity for public / ratepayer comment. The 2022 adopted rates provide the rate structure for the ensuing four years. WID's 2019 to 2022 rates shown in Table 21were adopted in 2018. WID's rates maintain consistency with State Water Resources Control Board requirements and its adoption process is consistent with Proposition 218 requirements. WID publishes its rates and makes them available to its customers and to the public at large through its annual report.

Table 21. WID Historic Water Rates, 2014 to 2023, $/AF

Fiscal Year	Rate
2023	$27.25
2022	$26.25
2021	$25.25
2020	$24.25
2019	$23.25
2018	$22.25
2017	$21.25
2016	$20.25
2015	$19.25
2014	$18.25

Table 22. Rates Adequacy Overview.

Rates Indicator	Evaluation Outcome	Notes
Rates were adopted by WID's Board of Directors	Sufficient	Rates are adopted by WID's Board of Directors every four years, and were most recently adopted in 2022.
Rates are consistent with state requirements and the process for adopting rates is consistent with Proposition 218	Sufficient	WID's rates are consistent with all state requirements, including procedural requirements for adoption, all requirements surrounding Proposition 218, and with respect to AB 3030 regarding charges for benefits to landowners from access to water and from groundwater benefits / higher water levels in wells.
Rates are readily available to constituents	Sufficient	Available through annual reporting and upon request.
Key to evaluation outcome: sufficient = exceeds or is equivalent to those of similar irrigation districts; recommended updates = one or more updates needed to maintain consistency with other similar irrigation districts.		

6.8 Opportunities for Shared Facilities

WID is currently in the process of completing a collaborative design / development process with the City of Stockton to support existing and future water deliveries for groundwater recharge. Under this project, WID will provide water to Stockton during periods when surplus water is available via WID's Mokelumne River water rights. Specifics of the shared facilities are still being developed. However, preliminarily, WID anticipates that WID will own and operate water conveyance infrastructure / turnout sufficient to provide water to Stockton's existing and future recharge facility, which will be located north / northeast of the City.

No other shared facilities are currently under consideration, although WID recognizes that there may be future opportunities for shared stormwater management facilities with the City of Lodi, particularly as a result of future potential annexations. Note, however, that WID is under no requirement or other commitment to provide additional stormwater services to Lodi, and any future provision of such services would be at the option of WID and would require Board approval. Additionally, WID does not currently share nor does WID have plans to share any facilities with SEWD.

7.0 Municipal Service Review Determinations

Based on the information presented in the prior sections of this document, the following written determinations identify the service factors that must be considered as part of a MSR, pursuant to the applicable requirements of California Government Code §56430(a). LAFCo's final MSR determinations will be provided as part of a Resolution, to be formally adopted by the Commission during a public hearing.

7.1 Growth and Population Projections

1. WID provides raw/surface water services to approximately 190 to 250 agricultural customers (varies year by year depending upon need) comprising 13,700 acres, two municipalities, zero residents, and zero commercial businesses. All water is provided to end users located within the boundaries of San Joaquin County.
2. WID provides municipal drainage to an area of the City of Lodi located along the city's southern margin.
3. WID provides services within the boundaries of its service territory, which encompasses a total of 52.0 square miles, and select outside lands as noted previously.
4. Between the years 2023 to 2048, populations within WID's service area are expected to remain generally flat and unchanged from present population. This anticipated lack of population growth can be attributed to minimal anticipated changes in land use within WID's service area, along with limited additional annexations of WID service area into the Cities of Stockton and Lodi. Consistent with the current San Joaquin County General Plan, future population growth will be targeted for areas located within city planning areas and County-designated growth areas—not within WID's service area.

7.2 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Census Tracts

5. According to the most recent data from the US Census Bureau, the median household income for the State of California was $84,097 (USCB, 2023). Therefore the disadvantaged unincorporated communities threshold median household income of $67,278, calculated as 80% of statewide median household income.
6. The community of Thornton (population 903, median household income $33,611) is located, in part, within WID's service area, and is classified as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. WID's service area is adjacent to Thornton's core community center area and includes several parcels south of this area that are included in the disadvantaged unincorporated community area.

7. Although portions of the community of Thornton are located within WID's service area, WID does not provide direct municipal water supply to this community. Moreover, it is considered unlikely that WID would ever in the future provide direct municipal water to Thornton, because WID supplies only raw water and does not own or operate any water treatment facilities.

7.3 Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

8. WID currently operates 300 metered customer turnouts for its agricultural customers. One metered turnout can serve many customers and, conversely, a single farm can also operate multiple metered turnouts. WID currently has 190 to 250 agricultural customers (varies by year depending on need). WID also operates two metered customer turnouts for raw municipal water supply, one each to Stockton and Lodi.
9. WID depends on various diversion, conveyance, pumping, and turnout facilities to deliver water to its customers. These facilities have variable ages. WID replaces and repairs aging infrastructure on a regular basis, and its Capital Improvement Plan reflects future planned / scheduled replacements and upgrades. WID has implemented and consistently engages in ongoing preventive maintenance.
10. WID's recent and near term future planned facility improvements demonstrate its continued investment in its system and in the viable function and operation of its system.
11. As noted previously, population growth associated with Stockton and Lodi will not meaningfully increase demand on WID infrastructure for additional water supplies, because such growth is removed from WID service area through annexation. Other population growth within WID's service area is expected to be very limited.
12. WID disallows return flows from entering its system. Moreover, tailwater from agricultural users within WID's service area is minimal due to on-farm conservation measures.
13. Key challenges faced by WID regarding the provision of public services within its service area include: 1) challenges in aligning water demand and conservation with naturally occurring droughts; and 2) potential for growth in water demand caused by regulatory changes associated with SGMA implementation, which has the potential to increase annual water demand by agricultural users, wherein actual projected changes in demand cannot yet be determined.
14. WID is not currently anticipating or planning for any systemwide capacity updates, although planned CIPs will address localized capacity management where relevant to support ongoing provision of services.

7.4 Financial Ability of WID to Provide Services

15. WID's financial information includes an annual budget and an annual financial statement. These documents are both adopted during a publicly noticed meeting by WID's Board of Directors. The financial information presented within these documents is clear and presented in a standard format.
16. WID's accounting policies are clearly listed within its annual Independent Auditor's Report.
17. WID's policy on reserves will be made available upon request to WID staff, upon finalization.
18. WID staff salary information is easily accessible via weblink on WID's website (www.woodbridgeirrigation.org/district-compensation). This link directs users to the appropriate page for reviewing WID's salary information on the State Controller's Office website.
19. WID collects property taxes and charges fees for its water service as a means to support its public service to supply raw water to its agricultural and municipal customers.

20. WID revenues have consistently exceeded expenses / operating costs throughout the reporting period considered in this MSR.
21. WID's net position is consistently positive.
22. As of 2021, WID maintains sufficient reserves in accordance with its policies. WID's 2021 CAFR contains additional detail about these reserves.

7.5 Opportunities for Shared Facilities

23. WID has an ongoing and successful track record of working cooperatively with the cities of Lodi and Stockton, wherein WID provides raw water to support municipal supply for both cities.
24. WID receives water from Lodi (e.g., DeBenedetti Park and associated facilities), but does not share the ownership of these facilities.
25. WID is currently working with Stockton to establish collaborative operation of new water supply facilities that will support additional municipal supply and groundwater banking by Stockton.
26. Participation in local groundwater management associations, integrated regional water management planning groups, groundwater sustainability agencies, and other associations may provide additional future opportunities for regional cooperation.
27. It is recommended that WID continue to explore avenues to provide service in a collaborative manner.

7.6 Accountability for Community Service Needs

28. WID's governance structure is that of an independent district such that its five board members are elected to serve on the WID Board of Directors
29. The WID Board of Directors holds regular public meetings, scheduled for the second Thursday of each month at 9 am, located at 18750 North Lower Sacramento Road, Woodbridge, CA 95258 in WID's main office.
30. WID Board of Director meetings are noticed and operated / managed in accordance with the Brown Act, and all meetings provide an opportunity for public comment.
31. A key performance indicator suggests that archives of agendas for one year should be available on WID's website, and WID has updated its website to include these items; refer to www.woodbridgeirrigation.org/board-meetings. Moreover, archives beyond three years are also available directly from WID upon request.
32. WID's Board of Directors and Staff have demonstrated that they understand the needs of their customers and that they continue to seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public services that they offer.
33. Details regarding water conservation and best management practices are provided in WID's Ag Water Management Plan, which considers various measures including water efficiency, water stress management, and other considerations. The plan also includes adaptive management elements and shows how activities and actions undertaken will continue to contribute to learning and progress, thereby leading to adjustment of planning and/or best management practices. The plan is available on WID's website, www.woodbridgeirrigation.org.
34. WID has recently assembled a list of capital improvements that identifies planned facility updates within its service area for the next 5+ years. WID makes the capital improvements list publicly available at its main office.

7.7 Other Service Delivery Matters

35. There are no other aspects of water supply or stormwater drainage, or other services, that are required to be addressed in this report, which would be relevant to LAFCo policies or requirements.

8.0 References

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