ATTACHMENT 1: AUTHORIZATION AND ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

☒ Surface Water Diverter Compliance

Patterson Irrigation District and Central California Irrigation District are the only entities that will receive funding from the proposed grant that are surface water diverters. Contact information for these organizations is as follows:

Patterson Irrigation District (PID), Peter Rietkerk, General Manager, 209-813-0743, prietkerk@PattersonID.org

Central California Irrigation District (CCID), Chris White, General Manager, 209-826-1421, cwhite@ccidwater.org

Both irrigation districts have submitted surface water diversion reports to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in compliance with the requirements outlined in Part 5.1 of Division 2 of the California Water Code. The other project proponents in this proposal are not surface water diverters. Copies of SWRCB verifying documentation are included in Appendix 1.10.

Appendix 1.10 – Surface Water Diversion Reports Verifying Documentation from SWRCB

marks Tools Help
rboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/ewrims_online_reporting/reportListSetup.do
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Latest Headlines | The Modesto Bee: Agri... | california water - Goo... | Aquafornia | 95363 Weather Forecas... | Patterson Weather For... | Apple Hot News | Spritzlet

CA.GOV CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

eWRIMS
Report Management System

Logged in as: S009320 | Reports | Log Out

Filter: Show all reports

Note: You can print your report(s) using your browser print function after selecting "View" in the Action column below.

Page **1**

Water Right ID	Primary Owner	Face Value (acre-ft/yr)	County	Source	Type	Year / Revision	Status	Date Submitted	Action
S009320	PATTERSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT	0.0	Stanislaus	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER	Supplemental Statement of Water Diversion and Use	2011 / 1	Submitted	06/29/2012	View Amend
S009320	PATTERSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT	0.0	Stanislaus	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER	Supplemental Statement of Water Diversion and Use	2010 / 1	Submitted	06/29/2012	View Amend
S009320	PATTERSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT	0.0	Stanislaus	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER	Supplemental Statement of Water Diversion and Use	2009 / 1	Submitted	06/29/2012	View Amend

Add a Report for a Previous Year

[SUMMARY OF FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2013

Primary Owner: CENTRAL CALIF IRRIGATION DISTRICT
Statement Number: S000477
Date Submitted: 2014-06-27

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used			
Month	**Rate of diversion (CFS)**	**Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)**	**Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)**
January	87	349	349
February	1562	47019	47019
March	1622	50198	50198
April	1216	43763	43763
May	1596	88741	88741
June	1642	89291	89291
July	1973	105313	105313
August	1640	74648	74648
September	423	19795	19795
October	464	13622	13622
November	103	2087	2087
December	159	1323	1323
Total		536149	536149
Comments	SEE ATTACHMENT		

5. Water Diversion Measurement		
a.	Measurement	Water directly diverted and/or diverted to storage was measured
b.	Types of measuring devices used	Weir Other: Bureau-rated weir flows
c.	Additional technology used	Data Logger Telemetry
	Description of additional technology used	Pumps are calibrated and time of operation is registered. Calibration is done by Bureau of Reclamation.
d.	Who installed your measuring device(s)	Hydrographer Other/Unknown: Bureau rating
e.	Make, model number, and last calibration date of your measuring device(s)	
f.	Why direct measurement using a device listed in Section 1 is "not locally cost effective"	
	Explanation of why use of devices and	

[SUMMARY OF FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011

Primary Owner: FIREBAUGH CANAL COMPANY
Statement Number: S001098
Date Submitted: 2014-06-27

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim Other: SEE ATTACHMENT
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used			
Month	**Rate of diversion (CFS)**	**Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)**	**Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)**
January	13	63	63
February	98	4146	4146
March	28	789	789
April	128	2709	2709
May	133	8034	8034
June	226	12347	12347
July	276	15223	15223
August	249	12579	12579
September	151	4360	4360
October	23	579	579
November	34	1056	1056
December	38	1232	1232
Total		63117	63117
Comments	SEE ATTACHMENTS		

5. Water Diversion Measurement		
a.	Measurement	Water directly diverted and/or diverted to storage was measured
b.	Types of measuring devices used	Weir Other: Pumps rated, timers set & diversions calibrated by BOR
c.	Additional technology used	Data Logger Telemetry
	Description of additional technology used	
d.	Who installed your measuring device(s)	Hydrographer Other/Unknown: Bureau of Reclamation calibrates measuring devices
e.	Make, model number, and last calibration date of your measuring device(s)	
	Why direct measurement using a device listed in Section 1 is "not locally cost effective"	

7800.178

[FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2009

Primary Owner: SAN LUIS CANAL COMPANY
Statement Number: S001074
Date Submitted: 2012-06-29

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim Court Decree No. Haines Decree 25730 Other: Decision 935
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used			
Month	**Rate of diversion (CFS)**	**Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)**	**Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)**
January	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	72.0	0.0	0.0
March	279.0	8991.0	8991.0
April	461.0	16000.0	16000.0
May	450.0	15605.0	15605.0
June	468.0	23001.0	23001.0
July	549.0	28727.0	28727.0
August	569.0	24730.0	24730.0
September	270.0	8816.0	8816.0
October	109.0	3229.0	3229.0
November	106.0	2250.0	2250.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		131349	131349

5. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	40397.0 Acres
Stockwatering	0
Domestic	0
Other	0

6. Changes in Method of Diversion

7. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	Remove water consuming vegetation from ditches, lining or compacting canals, drip or low volume application, drainage recovery.
b.	Amount of water conserved	29698.0 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

8. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	No
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	
	Type of substitute water supply	
	Amount of substitute water supply used	
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	

9. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	26698.0 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

10a. Additional Remarks
This form is insufficient to fully explain the rights to water and use of water by the members of the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors. Reference should be made to the attached file, to the Second Amended Exchange Contract, the Haines Decree, Water Code Section 1706, Decision 935 and conditions of permits granted pursuant to that Decision to the United States.

Attachments		
File Name	Description	Size
SupplementalAttachA6-14-12.wpd	Attachments A, B, C, F	20 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form	
First Name	Paul
Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Authorized Official
I read the above and agree	Yes

ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011

Attachment A:

Points of Diversion: The points of diversion of the water rights held by the Exchange Contractors include:

(1) Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River; and,

(2) the San Joaquin River at Mendota Pool formed by a Dam located at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River. This dam is located _____ approximately 2350 feet from the N.E. corner of Section 19, Township 13, Range 15 East MDB&M; and,

(3) the head of Lone Willow Slough and the Mowry Canal located on the North/East bank of the San Joaquin River utilizing the head of the Mendota Dam for deliveries to the CCC; and,

(4) Sack Dam on the San Joaquin River, or the head of Temple Slough otherwise called the Arroyo Canal off of the San Joaquin River, located at approximately the following locations respectively: 2464 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 13 East MDB&M (Sack Dam)

Explanation of Diversion Methodology: During periods in which the United States is implementing the terms of the Exchange Contract, as amended between the United States and the Exchange Contractors, diversion of the Exchange Contractors water rights occurs at Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River pursuant to Water Code Section 1706 and authority of the State Water Resources Control Board granted to the United States, Department of Interior. During these periods the Bureau of Reclamation and the Exchange Contractors water rights are diverted to storage or distributed through the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal for beneficial use for irrigation purposes within the Bureau of Reclamation service area for the Friant Kern Unit of the Central Valley Project. The first water diverted at Millerton Dam to storage or for irrigation use up to the maximum cfs specified to be reserved to the Exchange Contractors under the Purchase Agreement between the Exchange Contractors and the United States dated July 27, 1939 in each month constitutes the exercise of the Exchange Contractors' water rights.

During those periods of time that the water rights of the Exchange Contractors are being diverted at Millerton Dam into the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal, in addition to the delivery points within the San Joaquin River, the Bureau of Reclamation delivers exchange water for use by the Exchange Contractors from the CVP waters within the Delta Mendota Canal and the Mendota Pool.

During times in which the Bureau of Reclamation is unable for any reason to deliver

water to substitute for the Exchange Contractors waters within the San Joaquin or Kings River/Fresno Slough waters, and during periods of plentiful flows from the San Joaquin River and/or Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River, the Bureau of Reclamation may direct that waters to be diverted by the Exchange Contractors under their rights be diverted from San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough flows. During those periods, the exercise of the Exchange Contractor water rights occurs by diversions at the points of diversion located off of the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Mendota Pool and at points on the San Joaquin River below the Mendota Pool described in Attachment A.

Attachment B:

Nature of Water Rights: The lands within the Exchange Contractors boundaries and the lands adjacent to or within the service area of Central California Irrigation District as that service area is defined in the Second Amended Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation dated February 14, 1968, hold pre-1914 appropriative water rights. Some of the lands served by the Exchange Contractors hold riparian rights to water subject to the terms of the Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Exchange Contractors divert that riparian water on behalf of the riparian rights lands and deliver that water for that land's use through the respective members systems.

Attachment C:

Conservation Measures/ Ground Water Pumping: Each of the members of the Exchange Contractors is engaged in an extensive and progressive effort to conserve water. The efforts include:

1. (A) The education of landowners as to water conservation practices,

   (B) The implementation and enforcement of tiered water pricing so that the more water a landowner utilizes from his allocation, the more the landowner pays the Exchange Contractor per acre foot, thus encouraging less use and investment in water saving facilities and better management of irrigation practices,

   (C) The establishment of per-acre allocations annually to encourage landowner conservation and moving water to lands to maximize water use efficiency,

   (D) In the case of each of the Exchange Contractors, the implementation of grant and loan programs from the District to the growers and landowners providing for financial inducements to provide for installation of on-farm drip irrigation, microjet irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems, the installation of return flow systems, and the lining or piping of canals to reduce losses and reduce spills,

(E) The automatization of main delivery canals to reduce spillage and provide for dependable rates of delivery to customers,

(F) The operation of programs for the purchase of groundwater from private wells for service within the District or Company, and,

(G) For SLCC, Columbia Canal Company and CCID, programs to sell groundwater from District-owned or leased wells during water shortage periods to District or Company at prices designed to require conservation.

In the areas of CCID and FCWD where drainage impacts and drainage regulatory burdens are most directly experienced, due in part to the failure of the San Luis Unit service area located upslope of those areas to be provided an operating drainage system by the Bureau of Reclamation, operation of tile drainage systems and shallow wells to recover poor-quality water from the subsurface, and to provide for blending and redelivery of that poor-quality water for crop use is occurring and advancing and provides further conservation of surface water deliveries.

In each of CCID, San Luis CC and CCC (FCWD excluded), the respective Exchange Contractors have provided for the installation and operation of deep wells either by the Exchange Contractor or landowners under programs providing assurance to the landowners of recovery of the costs of well installation and operation when the wells can be utilized for delivery efficiency or to generate water quantity increases to the Exchange Contractors. These groundwater facilities are designed to operate during periods of water quantity or capacity shortage and to be shut off during periods when groundwater recharge through substitution of surface water and in lieu of recharge can be accomplished.

Groundwater wells are also operated to provide for management of salts present in the groundwater. This means that wells with poor-quality water, or water that if applied to crops that are salt sensitive might do damage, is often blended with better quality water to provide for better quality water to be applied to crops and to manage drainage flows to attempt to conform to Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Firebaugh Canal Water District has very few true deep wells available to its landowners or the District because its groundwater has become salinized by upslope irrigation without drainage. FCWD's groundwater use and pumping to reduce migration into CCID and FCWD will occur as poor-quality drainage waters generally located in shallow aquifers are required to be intercepted through pumping and put into receiving waters used within Firebaugh and CCID. This extraction attempts to draw poor-quality subsurface drainage waters below the crop root zones within FCWD and areas of CCID because of the absence of a drainage system upon the upslope lands, which collection system would prevent the migration of poor-quality waters downslope and the reduction of pressures in the groundwater aquifers.

Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize

the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment F

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms.

f.	Explanation of why use of devices and technologies listed in Section 1 are "not locally cost effective"	
g.	Method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	
	Explanation of method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	

6. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	21705 Acres

7. Changes in Method of Diversion
NONE

8. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	SEE ATTACHMENTS
b.	Amount of water conserved	35000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

9. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	Yes
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	4000 Acre-Feet
	Type of substitute water supply	DRAINAGE WATER
	Amount of substitute water supply used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	Yes

10. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

11a. Additional Remarks
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments		
File Name	Description	Size
Supp Stmt Attachment 1.a. – 2011 water summary.pdf	Water Summary	91 KB
Supp Stmt Attachments 1, 8a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a - 6-26-14.pdf	Explanation and background	17 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form

First Name	Paul
Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Other: Attorney
The information in the report is true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief	Yes

ATTACHMENT 1.a.

2011 SJRECWA Summary of Water In AF

CCID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	228	17,216	25,003	30,470	56,310	69,129	114,533	108,281	49,426	26,282	15,212	5,717	517,807
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	8,545	2,759	7,241	5,000	6,355	5,100	0	0	35,000
Total	228	17,216	25,003	30,470	64,855	71,888	121,774	113,281	55,781	31,382	15,212	5,717	552,807

CCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	2,662	2,900	4,820	5,793	8,071	9,426	8,564	6,320	4,527	1,791	0	54,874
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	2,645	1,854	0	1,117	0	0	0	0	5,616
Total	0	2,662	2,900	4,820	8,438	9,925	9,426	9,681	6,320	4,527	1,791	0	60,490

SLCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	544	14,221	9,045	13,632	24,661	29,682	29,182	7,012	2,751	2,000	0	132,730
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	6,104	5,000	0	5,000	7,106	5,424	750	0	29,384
Total	0	544	14,221	9,045	19,736	29,661	29,682	34,182	14,118	8,175	2,750	0	162,114

FCWD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	63	4,146	789	2,709	4,982	9,180	12,467	11,414	3,738	579	1,056	1,232	52,355
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	3,052	3,167	2,756	1,165	622	0	0	0	10,762
Total	63	4,146	789	2,709	8,034	12,347	15,223	12,579	4,360	579	1,056	1,232	63,117

SJRECWA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	291	24,568	42,913	47,044	80,717	111,041	166,108	157,441	66,496	34,139	20,059	6,949	757,766
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	20,346	12,780	9,997	12,282	14,083	10,524	750	0	80,762
Total	291	24,568	42,913	47,044	101,063	123,821	176,105	169,723	80,579	44,663	20,809	6,949	838,528

2011 Daily Diversion in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	4	310	407	512	916	1,162	1,863	1,761	831	427	256	93
CCC	0	43	47	78	94	131	153	139	103	74	29	0
SLCC	0	9	231	147	222	401	483	475	114	45	33	0
FCWD	1	67	13	44	81	149	203	186	61	9	17	20
SJRECWA	5	430	698	782	1,313	1,843	2,701	2,560	1,108	555	334	113

2011 Max in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	0	599	690	952	1,220	1,771	2,069	2,000	1,240	997	575	254
CCC	0	115	82	128	140	181	195	178	139	101	68	0
SLCC	0	199	573	295	365	594	524	546	239	157	180	0
FCWD	13	98	28	128	133	226	276	249	151	23	34	38
SJRECWA	18	897	1,301	1,336	1,785	2,621	2,996	2,852	1,318	1,250	848	278

ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF

WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011, 2012, 2013

Attachment 1:

Nature of Water Rights: The lands within the Exchange Contractors boundaries and the lands adjacent to or within the service area of Central California Irrigation District as that service area is defined in the Second Amended Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation dated February 14, 1968, hold pre-1914 appropriative water rights. Some of the lands served by the Exchange Contractors hold riparian rights to water subject to the terms of the Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Exchange Contractors divert that riparian water on behalf of the riparian rights lands and deliver that water for that land's use through the respective members systems.

Points of Diversion: The points of diversion of the water rights held by the Exchange Contractors include:

(1) Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River; and,

(2) The San Joaquin River at Mendota Pool formed by a Dam located at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River. This dam is located approximately 2350 feet from the N.E. corner of Section 19, Township 13, Range 15 East MDB&M; and,

(3) The head of Lone Willow Slough and the Mowry Canal located on the North/East bank of the San Joaquin River utilizing the head of the Mendota Dam for deliveries to the CCC; and Lat. 36.790983 / Long. 120.350184, and Lat. 36.78788 / Long. 120.35500.

(4) Sack Dam on the San Joaquin River, or the head of Temple Slough otherwise called the Arroyo Canal off of the San Joaquin River, located at approximately the following locations respectively: 2464 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 13 East MDB&M (Sack Dam)

Explanation of Diversion Methodology: During periods in which the United States is implementing the terms of the Exchange Contract, as amended between the United States and the Exchange Contractors, diversion of the Exchange Contractors water rights occurs at Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River pursuant to Water Code Section 1706 and authority of the State Water Resources Control Board granted to the United States, Department of Interior. During these periods the Bureau of Reclamation and the Exchange Contractors water rights are diverted to storage or distributed through the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal for beneficial use for irrigation purposes within the Bureau of Reclamation service area for the Friant Kern Unit of the Central Valley Project. The first water diverted at Millerton Dam to storage or for irrigation use

up to the maximum cfs specified to be reserved to the Exchange Contractors under the Purchase Agreement between the Exchange Contractors and the United States dated July 27, 1939 in each month constitutes the exercise of the Exchange Contractors' water rights.

During those periods of time that the water rights of the Exchange Contractors are being diverted at Millerton Dam into the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal, in addition to the delivery points within the San Joaquin River, the Bureau of Reclamation delivers exchange water for use by the Exchange Contractors from the CVP waters within the Delta Mendota Canal and the Mendota Pool.

During times in which the Bureau of Reclamation is unable for any reason to deliver water to substitute for the Exchange Contractors waters within the San Joaquin or Kings River/Fresno Slough waters, and during periods of plentiful flows from the San Joaquin River and/or Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River, the Bureau of Reclamation may direct that waters to be diverted by the Exchange Contractors under their rights be diverted from San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough flows. During those periods, the exercise of the Exchange Contractor water rights occurs by diversions at the points of diversion located off of the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Mendota Pool and at points on the San Joaquin River below the Mendota Pool described above.

Attachment 8:

Conservation Measures / Groundwater Pumping: Each of the members of the Exchange Contractors is engaged in an extensive and progressive effort to conserve water. The efforts include:

1. (A) The education of landowners as to water conservation practices,

   (B) The implementation and enforcement of tiered water pricing so that the more water a landowner utilizes from his allocation, the more the landowner pays the Exchange Contractor per acre foot, thus encouraging less use and investment in water saving facilities and better management of irrigation practices,

   © The establishment of per-acre allocations annually to encourage landowner conservation and moving water to lands to maximize water use efficiency,

   (D) In the case of each of the Exchange Contractors, the implementation of grant and loan programs from the District to the growers and landowners providing for financial inducements to provide for installation of on-farm drip irrigation, microjet irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems, the installation of return flow systems, and the lining or piping of canals to reduce losses and reduce spills,

(E) The automatization of main delivery canals to reduce spillage and provide for dependable rates of delivery to customers,

(F) The operation of programs for the purchase of groundwater from private wells for service within the District or Company, and,

(G) For SLCC, Columbia Canal Company and CCID, programs to sell groundwater from District-owned or leased wells during water shortage periods to District or Company at prices designed to require conservation.

In the areas of CCID and FCWD where drainage impacts and drainage regulatory burdens are most directly experienced, due in part to the failure of the San Luis Unit service area located upslope of those areas to be provided an operating drainage system by the Bureau of Reclamation, operation of tile drainage systems and shallow wells to recover poor-quality water from the subsurface, and to provide for blending and redelivery of that poor-quality water for crop use is occurring and advancing and provides further conservation of surface water deliveries.

In each of CCID, San Luis CC and CCC (FCWD excluded), the respective Exchange Contractors have provided for the installation and operation of deep wells either by the Exchange Contractor or landowners under programs providing assurance to the landowners of recovery of the costs of well installation and operation when the wells can be utilized for delivery efficiency or to generate water quantity increases to the Exchange Contractors. These groundwater facilities are designed to operate during periods of water quantity or capacity shortage and to be shut off during periods when groundwater recharge through substitution of surface water and in lieu of recharge can be accomplished.

Groundwater wells are also operated to provide for management of salts present in the groundwater. This means that wells with poor-quality water, or water that if applied to crops that are salt sensitive might do damage, is often blended with better quality water to provide for better quality water to be applied to crops and to manage drainage flows to attempt to conform to Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Firebaugh Canal Water District has very few true deep wells available to its landowners or the District because its groundwater has become salinized by upslope irrigation without drainage. FCWD's groundwater use and pumping to reduce migration into CCID and FCWD will occur as poor-quality drainage waters generally located in shallow aquifers are required to be intercepted through pumping and put into receiving waters used within Firebaugh and CCID. This extraction attempts to draw poor-quality subsurface drainage waters below the crop root zones within FCWD and areas of CCID because of the absence of a drainage system upon the upslope lands, which collection

system would prevent the migration of poor-quality waters downslope and the reduction of pressures in the groundwater aquifers.

Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent

feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment 8.b., 9.b., 10.b.

The District claims credits in amounts that are greater due to conservation, substitution of groundwater or use of polluted water in each instance.

Attachment 11.a.

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms. **Attachment 1.a.** is a summary of those water diversions and use.

[SUMMARY OF FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2012

Primary Owner: FIREBAUGH CANAL COMPANY
Statement Number: S001098
Date Submitted: 2014-06-27

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim Other: SEE ATTACHMENT
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used

Month	Rate of diversion (CFS)	Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)	Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)
January	110	2472	2472
February	117	3394	3394
March	41	659	659
April	54	1980	1980
May	130	8444	8444
June	174	11867	11867
July	247	16179	16179
August	192	10931	10931
September	115	5266	5266
October	75	1444	1444
November	75	2498	2498
December	20	298	298
Total		65432	65432
Comments	SEE ATTACHMENTS		

5. Water Diversion Measurement

a.	Measurement	Water directly diverted and/or diverted to storage was measured
b.	Types of measuring devices used	Weir Other: Pumps rated,timers set&diversions calibrated by BOR
c.	Additional technology used	Data Logger Telemetry Other
	Description of additional technology used	Pumps are calibrated and time of operation is registered. Calibrated by the Bureau of Reclamation.
d.	Who installed your measuring device(s)	Hydrographer Other/Unknown: Bureau or Reclamation calibrates measuring devices
e.	Make, model number, and last calibration date of your measuring device(s)	

f.	Why direct measurement using a device listed in Section 1 is "not locally cost effective"	
	Explanation of why use of devices and technologies listed in Section 1 are "not locally cost effective"	
g.	Method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	
	Explanation of method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	

6. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	21705 Acres

7. Changes in Method of Diversion
NONE

8. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	SEE ATTACHMENTS
b.	Amount of water conserved	35000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

9. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	Yes
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	4000 Acre-Feet
	Type of substitute water supply	DRAINAGE WATER
	Amount of substitute water supply used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	Yes

10. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

11a. Additional Remarks
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments		
File Name	Description	Size
Supp Stmt Attachment 1.a. -- 2012 water summary.pdf	Water Summary	91 KB
Supp Stmt Attachments 1, 8a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a - 6-26-14.pdf	Comments and Explanations	17 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form	
First Name	Paul
Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Other: Attorney
The information in the report is true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief	Yes

ATTACHMENT 1.a.

2012 SJRECWA Summary of Water In AF

CCID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	584	50,350	24,493	22,204	76,738	91,435	108,056	99,909	25,542	5,968	4,568	578	510,425
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	12,500	2,759	2,241	5,000	7,218	7,817	634	0	38,169
Total	584	50,350	24,493	22,204	89,238	94,194	110,297	104,909	32,760	13,785	5,202	578	548,594

CCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	58	2,348	2,894	5,203	7,962	8,015	9,193	7,790	5,770	5,077	1,619	0	55,929
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	2,645	1,854	0	1,117	246	35	70	0	5,967
Total	58	2,348	2,894	5,203	10,607	9,869	9,193	8,907	6,016	5,112	1,689	0	61,896

SLCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	2,744	6,827	6,774	16,956	27,044	28,974	23,163	8,501	2,231	3,678	0	126,892
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	6,104	5,000	0	5,000	7,788	5,521	1,945	0	31,358
Total	0	2,744	6,827	6,774	23,060	32,044	28,974	28,163	16,289	7,752	5,623	0	158,250

FCWD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	2,472	3,394	659	1,980	5,392	8,540	11,671	8,020	3,123	1,393	2,397	298	49,339
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	3,052	3,327	4,508	2,911	2,143	51	101	0	16,093
Total	2,472	3,394	659	1,980	8,444	11,867	16,179	10,931	5,266	1,444	2,498	298	65,432

SJRECWA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	3,114	58,836	34,873	36,161	107,048	135,034	157,894	138,882	42,936	14,669	12,262	876	742,585
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	24,301	12,940	6,749	14,028	17,395	13,424	2,750	0	91,587
Total	3,114	58,836	34,873	36,161	131,349	147,974	164,643	152,910	60,331	28,093	15,012	876	834,172

2012 Daily Diversion in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	9	907	398	373	1,248	1,537	1,757	1,625	429	97	77	9
CCC	1	38	47	85	129	130	150	127	94	83	26	0
SLCC	0	45	111	110	276	440	471	377	138	36	60	0
FCWD	40	55	11	32	88	139	190	130	51	23	39	5
SJRECWA	51	1,045	567	600	1,741	2,246	2,568	2,259	712	239	202	14

2012 Max in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	10	1,117	742	846	1,783	1,755	2,077	1,891	763	589	676	128
CCC	2	18	101	128	155	170	187	169	121	113	120	0
SLCC	0	109	214	240	391	569	557	580	237	173	230	60
FCWD	110	117	41	54	130	174	247	192	115	75	75	20
SJRECWA	120	1,264	1,013	1,116	2,194	2,565	2,867	2,693	925	855	801	137

ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF

WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011, 2012, 2013

Attachment 1:

Nature of Water Rights: The lands within the Exchange Contractors boundaries and the lands adjacent to or within the service area of Central California Irrigation District as that service area is defined in the Second Amended Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation dated February 14, 1968, hold pre-1914 appropriative water rights. Some of the lands served by the Exchange Contractors hold riparian rights to water subject to the terms of the Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Exchange Contractors divert that riparian water on behalf of the riparian rights lands and deliver that water for that land's use through the respective members systems.

Points of Diversion: The points of diversion of the water rights held by the Exchange Contractors include:

(1) Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River; and,

(2) The San Joaquin River at Mendota Pool formed by a Dam located at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River. This dam is located approximately 2350 feet from the N.E. corner of Section 19, Township 13, Range 15 East MDB&M; and,

(3) The head of Lone Willow Slough and the Mowry Canal located on the North/East bank of the San Joaquin River utilizing the head of the Mendota Dam for deliveries to the CCC; and Lat. 36.790983 / Long. 120.350184, and Lat. 36.78788 / Long. 120.35500.

(4) Sack Dam on the San Joaquin River, or the head of Temple Slough otherwise called the Arroyo Canal off of the San Joaquin River, located at approximately the following locations respectively: 2464 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 13 East MDB&M (Sack Dam)

Explanation of Diversion Methodology: During periods in which the United States is implementing the terms of the Exchange Contract, as amended between the United States and the Exchange Contractors, diversion of the Exchange Contractors water rights occurs at Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River pursuant to Water Code Section 1706 and authority of the State Water Resources Control Board granted to the United States, Department of Interior. During these periods the Bureau of Reclamation and the Exchange Contractors water rights are diverted to storage or distributed through the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal for beneficial use for irrigation purposes within the Bureau of Reclamation service area for the Friant Kern Unit of the Central Valley Project. The first water diverted at Millerton Dam to storage or for irrigation use

up to the maximum cfs specified to be reserved to the Exchange Contractors under the Purchase Agreement between the Exchange Contractors and the United States dated July 27, 1939 in each month constitutes the exercise of the Exchange Contractors' water rights.

During those periods of time that the water rights of the Exchange Contractors are being diverted at Millerton Dam into the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal, in addition to the delivery points within the San Joaquin River, the Bureau of Reclamation delivers exchange water for use by the Exchange Contractors from the CVP waters within the Delta Mendota Canal and the Mendota Pool.

During times in which the Bureau of Reclamation is unable for any reason to deliver water to substitute for the Exchange Contractors waters within the San Joaquin or Kings River/Fresno Slough waters, and during periods of plentiful flows from the San Joaquin River and/or Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River, the Bureau of Reclamation may direct that waters to be diverted by the Exchange Contractors under their rights be diverted from San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough flows. During those periods, the exercise of the Exchange Contractor water rights occurs by diversions at the points of diversion located off of the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Mendota Pool and at points on the San Joaquin River below the Mendota Pool described above.

Attachment 8:

Conservation Measures / Groundwater Pumping: Each of the members of the Exchange Contractors is engaged in an extensive and progressive effort to conserve water. The efforts include:

1. (A) The education of landowners as to water conservation practices,

   (B) The implementation and enforcement of tiered water pricing so that the more water a landowner utilizes from his allocation, the more the landowner pays the Exchange Contractor per acre foot, thus encouraging less use and investment in water saving facilities and better management of irrigation practices,

   © The establishment of per-acre allocations annually to encourage landowner conservation and moving water to lands to maximize water use efficiency,

   (D) In the case of each of the Exchange Contractors, the implementation of grant and loan programs from the District to the growers and landowners providing for financial inducements to provide for installation of on-farm drip irrigation, microjet irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems, the installation of return flow systems, and the lining or piping of canals to reduce losses and reduce spills,

(E) The automatization of main delivery canals to reduce spillage and provide for dependable rates of delivery to customers,

(F) The operation of programs for the purchase of groundwater from private wells for service within the District or Company, and,

(G) For SLCC, Columbia Canal Company and CCID, programs to sell groundwater from District-owned or leased wells during water shortage periods to District or Company at prices designed to require conservation.

In the areas of CCID and FCWD where drainage impacts and drainage regulatory burdens are most directly experienced, due in part to the failure of the San Luis Unit service area located upslope of those areas to be provided an operating drainage system by the Bureau of Reclamation, operation of tile drainage systems and shallow wells to recover poor-quality water from the subsurface, and to provide for blending and redelivery of that poor-quality water for crop use is occurring and advancing and provides further conservation of surface water deliveries.

In each of CCID, San Luis CC and CCC (FCWD excluded), the respective Exchange Contractors have provided for the installation and operation of deep wells either by the Exchange Contractor or landowners under programs providing assurance to the landowners of recovery of the costs of well installation and operation when the wells can be utilized for delivery efficiency or to generate water quantity increases to the Exchange Contractors. These groundwater facilities are designed to operate during periods of water quantity or capacity shortage and to be shut off during periods when groundwater recharge through substitution of surface water and in lieu of recharge can be accomplished.

Groundwater wells are also operated to provide for management of salts present in the groundwater. This means that wells with poor-quality water, or water that if applied to crops that are salt sensitive might do damage, is often blended with better quality water to provide for better quality water to be applied to crops and to manage drainage flows to attempt to conform to Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Firebaugh Canal Water District has very few true deep wells available to its landowners or the District because its groundwater has become salinized by upslope irrigation without drainage. FCWD's groundwater use and pumping to reduce migration into CCID and FCWD will occur as poor-quality drainage waters generally located in shallow aquifers are required to be intercepted through pumping and put into receiving waters used within Firebaugh and CCID. This extraction attempts to draw poor-quality subsurface drainage waters below the crop root zones within FCWD and areas of CCID because of the absence of a drainage system upon the upslope lands, which collection

system would prevent the migration of poor-quality waters downslope and the reduction of pressures in the groundwater aquifers.

Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent

feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment 8.b., 9.b., 10.b.

The District claims credits in amounts that are greater due to conservation, substitution of groundwater or use of polluted water in each instance.

Attachment 11.a.

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms. **Attachment 1.a.** is a summary of those water diversions and use.

[SUMMARY OF FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2013

Primary Owner: FIREBAUGH CANAL COMPANY
Statement Number: S001098
Date Submitted: 2014-06-27

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim Other: SEE ATTACHMENT
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used			
Month	**Rate of diversion (CFS)**	**Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)**	**Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)**
January	25	550	550
February	101	3124	3124
March	88	3243	3243
April	145	4600	4600
May	135	9114	9114
June	217	15078	15078
July	243	16295	16295
August	193	8941	8941
September	55	4558	4558
October	22	1628	1628
November	44	1027	1027
December	36	990	990
Total		69148	69148
Comments	SEE ATTACHMENTS		

5. Water Diversion Measurement		
a.	Measurement	Water directly diverted and/or diverted to storage was measured
b.	Types of measuring devices used	Weir Other: Pumps rated,timers set&diversions calibrated by BOR
c.	Additional technology used	Data Logger Telemetry
	Description of additional technology used	Pumps are calibrated and time of operation is registered. Calibrated by the Bureau of Reclamation.
d.	Who installed your measuring device(s)	Hydrographer Other/Unknown: Bureau of Reclamation calibrates measuring devices
e.	Make, model number, and last calibration date of your measuring device(s)	

f.	Why direct measurement using a device listed in Section 1 is "not locally cost effective"	
	Explanation of why use of devices and technologies listed in Section 1 are "not locally cost effective"	
g.	Method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	
	Explanation of method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	

6. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	21705 Acres

7. Changes in Method of Diversion
NONE

8. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	SEE ATTACHMENTS
b.	Amount of water conserved	35000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

9. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	Yes
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	4000 Acre-Feet
	Type of substitute water supply	DRAINAGE WATER
	Amount of substitute water supply used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	Yes

10. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

11a. Additional Remarks
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments		
File Name	Description	Size
Supp Stmt Attachment 1.a. – 2013 water summary.pdf		90 KB
Supp Stmt Attachments 1, 8a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a - 6-26-14.pdf		17 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form	
First Name	Paul
Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Other: Attorney
The information in the report is true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief	Yes

Attachment 1.a.

2013 SJRECWA Summary of Water In AF

CCID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	349	47,019	50,198	36,263	80,736	85,524	102,051	68,640	14,021	7,622	2,087	1,323	495,833
Trans Out	0	0	0	7,500	8,005	3,767	3,262	6,008	5,774	6,000	0	0	40,316
Total	349	47,019	50,198	43,763	88,741	89,291	105,313	74,648	19,795	13,622	2,087	1,323	536,149

CCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	2,823	3,828	4,933	7,341	8,176	9,011	5,612	4,154	5,386	0	0	51,264
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	2,645	1,854	0	1,117	0	0	0	0	5,616
Total	0	2,823	3,828	4,933	9,986	10,030	9,011	6,729	4,154	5,386	0	0	56,880

SLCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	1,786	11,703	10,562	17,886	21,928	31,915	18,886	4,857	3,007	2,964	0	125,494
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	6,104	7,000	1,000	6,000	8,106	5,424	750	0	34,384
Total	0	1,786	11,703	10,562	23,990	28,928	32,915	24,886	12,963	8,431	3,714	0	159,878

FCWD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	550	3,124	3,243	4,600	6,114	10,130	11,847	6,131	980	400	1,027	490	48,636
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	3,000	4,948	4,448	2,810	3,578	1,228	0	500	20,512
Total	550	3,124	3,243	4,600	9,114	15,078	16,295	8,941	4,558	1,628	1,027	990	69,148

SJRECWA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	899	54,752	68,972	56,358	112,077	125,758	154,824	99,269	24,012	16,415	6,078	1,813	721,227
Trans Out	0	0	0	7,500	19,754	17,569	8,710	15,935	17,458	12,652	750	500	100,828
Total	899	54,752	68,972	63,858	131,831	143,327	163,534	115,204	41,470	29,067	6,828	2,313	822,055

2013 Daily Diversion in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	6	847	816	609	1,313	1,437	1,660	1,116	236	124	35	22
CCC	0	46	62	80	119	133	147	91	68	88	0	0
SLCC	0	29	190	172	291	357	519	307	79	49	48	0
FCWD	9	51	53	75	99	165	193	100	16	7	17	8
SJRECWA	15	972	1,122	936	1,823	2,092	2,518	1,614	398	267	100	29

2013 Max in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	87	1,562	1,622	1,216	1,596	1,642	1,973	1,640	423	464	103	159
CCC	0	141	100	112	157	185	181	168	90	165	0	0
SLCC	60	273	412	285	447	470	605	437	136	109	170	0
FCWD	25	101	88	145	135	217	243	193	55	22	44	36
SJRECWA	102	2,030	2,190	1,623	2,278	2,353	2,714	2,230	609	655	203	195

ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF

WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011, 2012, 2013

Attachment 1:

Nature of Water Rights: The lands within the Exchange Contractors boundaries and the lands adjacent to or within the service area of Central California Irrigation District as that service area is defined in the Second Amended Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation dated February 14, 1968, hold pre-1914 appropriative water rights. Some of the lands served by the Exchange Contractors hold riparian rights to water subject to the terms of the Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Exchange Contractors divert that riparian water on behalf of the riparian rights lands and deliver that water for that land's use through the respective members systems.

Points of Diversion: The points of diversion of the water rights held by the Exchange Contractors include:

(1) Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River; and,

(2) The San Joaquin River at Mendota Pool formed by a Dam located at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River. This dam is located approximately 2350 feet from the N.E. corner of Section 19, Township 13, Range 15 East MDB&M; and,

(3) The head of Lone Willow Slough and the Mowry Canal located on the North/East bank of the San Joaquin River utilizing the head of the Mendota Dam for deliveries to the CCC; and Lat. 36.790983 / Long. 120.350184, and Lat. 36.78788 / Long. 120.35500.

(4) Sack Dam on the San Joaquin River, or the head of Temple Slough otherwise called the Arroyo Canal off of the San Joaquin River, located at approximately the following locations respectively: 2464 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 13 East MDB&M (Sack Dam)

Explanation of Diversion Methodology: During periods in which the United States is implementing the terms of the Exchange Contract, as amended between the United States and the Exchange Contractors, diversion of the Exchange Contractors water rights occurs at Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River pursuant to Water Code Section 1706 and authority of the State Water Resources Control Board granted to the United States, Department of Interior. During these periods the Bureau of Reclamation and the Exchange Contractors water rights are diverted to storage or distributed through the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal for beneficial use for irrigation purposes within the Bureau of Reclamation service area for the Friant Kern Unit of the Central Valley Project. The first water diverted at Millerton Dam to storage or for irrigation use

up to the maximum cfs specified to be reserved to the Exchange Contractors under the Purchase Agreement between the Exchange Contractors and the United States dated July 27, 1939 in each month constitutes the exercise of the Exchange Contractors' water rights.

During those periods of time that the water rights of the Exchange Contractors are being diverted at Millerton Dam into the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal, in addition to the delivery points within the San Joaquin River, the Bureau of Reclamation delivers exchange water for use by the Exchange Contractors from the CVP waters within the Delta Mendota Canal and the Mendota Pool.

During times in which the Bureau of Reclamation is unable for any reason to deliver water to substitute for the Exchange Contractors waters within the San Joaquin or Kings River/Fresno Slough waters, and during periods of plentiful flows from the San Joaquin River and/or Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River, the Bureau of Reclamation may direct that waters to be diverted by the Exchange Contractors under their rights be diverted from San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough flows. During those periods, the exercise of the Exchange Contractor water rights occurs by diversions at the points of diversion located off of the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Mendota Pool and at points on the San Joaquin River below the Mendota Pool described above.

Attachment 8:

Conservation Measures / Groundwater Pumping: Each of the members of the Exchange Contractors is engaged in an extensive and progressive effort to conserve water. The efforts include:

1. (A) The education of landowners as to water conservation practices,

   (B) The implementation and enforcement of tiered water pricing so that the more water a landowner utilizes from his allocation, the more the landowner pays the Exchange Contractor per acre foot, thus encouraging less use and investment in water saving facilities and better management of irrigation practices,

   © The establishment of per-acre allocations annually to encourage landowner conservation and moving water to lands to maximize water use efficiency,

   (D) In the case of each of the Exchange Contractors, the implementation of grant and loan programs from the District to the growers and landowners providing for financial inducements to provide for installation of on-farm drip irrigation, microjet irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems, the installation of return flow systems, and the lining or piping of canals to reduce losses and reduce spills,

(E) The automatization of main delivery canals to reduce spillage and provide for dependable rates of delivery to customers,

(F) The operation of programs for the purchase of groundwater from private wells for service within the District or Company, and,

(G) For SLCC, Columbia Canal Company and CCID, programs to sell groundwater from District-owned or leased wells during water shortage periods to District or Company at prices designed to require conservation.

In the areas of CCID and FCWD where drainage impacts and drainage regulatory burdens are most directly experienced, due in part to the failure of the San Luis Unit service area located upslope of those areas to be provided an operating drainage system by the Bureau of Reclamation, operation of tile drainage systems and shallow wells to recover poor-quality water from the subsurface, and to provide for blending and redelivery of that poor-quality water for crop use is occurring and advancing and provides further conservation of surface water deliveries.

In each of CCID, San Luis CC and CCC (FCWD excluded), the respective Exchange Contractors have provided for the installation and operation of deep wells either by the Exchange Contractor or landowners under programs providing assurance to the landowners of recovery of the costs of well installation and operation when the wells can be utilized for delivery efficiency or to generate water quantity increases to the Exchange Contractors. These groundwater facilities are designed to operate during periods of water quantity or capacity shortage and to be shut off during periods when groundwater recharge through substitution of surface water and in lieu of recharge can be accomplished.

Groundwater wells are also operated to provide for management of salts present in the groundwater. This means that wells with poor-quality water, or water that if applied to crops that are salt sensitive might do damage, is often blended with better quality water to provide for better quality water to be applied to crops and to manage drainage flows to attempt to conform to Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Firebaugh Canal Water District has very few true deep wells available to its landowners or the District because its groundwater has become salinized by upslope irrigation without drainage. FCWD's groundwater use and pumping to reduce migration into CCID and FCWD will occur as poor-quality drainage waters generally located in shallow aquifers are required to be intercepted through pumping and put into receiving waters used within Firebaugh and CCID. This extraction attempts to draw poor-quality subsurface drainage waters below the crop root zones within FCWD and areas of CCID because of the absence of a drainage system upon the upslope lands, which collection

system would prevent the migration of poor-quality waters downslope and the reduction of pressures in the groundwater aquifers.

Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent

feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment 8.b., 9.b., 10.b.

The District claims credits in amounts that are greater due to conservation, substitution of groundwater or use of polluted water in each instance.

Attachment 11.a.

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms. **Attachment 1.a.** is a summary of those water diversions and use.

FILE COPY

State Water Resources Control Board
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

Supplemental Statement for Change in Diverter Name, Address or Responsible Party

A Supplemental Statement must be filed if there is a change in the name or address of the person diverting water. (Wat. Code, § 5104, subd. (b).)

If Mailing, please send to the following address:
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Rights
PO Box 2000
Sacramento, CA 95812-2000

1. Current Diverter Information

This is a Change of (Select all that apply): ☑ Diverter ☐ Diverter Address ☐ Responsible Party (Agent)

Enter the Statement number(s) (e.g. S123456)
Separate multiple ID's with Commas: S001098

Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (APN) associated with the place of diversion:

Diverter Name: First | Middle | Last
FIREBAUGH CANAL COMPANY

Mailing Address: P O BOX 97 | City: MENDOTA | State: CA | Zip: 93640

Phone Number: 209 655 4761 | Email Address (if available):

Person Filing Statement, if different from Diverter: First: PAUL | Middle: R | Last: MINASIAN

Mailing Address: P O Box 1679 | City: Oroville | State: CA | Zip: 95965

Phone Number: 530 533 2885 | Email Address (if available): pminasian@minasianlaw.com

Official Mail Receiver: ☑ **Diverter** ☐ **Responsible Party**

2. New Diverter/Responsible Party Information

New Diverter Name (if applicable): FIREBAUGH CANAL WATER DISTRICT

Date Upon Which Change in Name or Address Became Effective: since origination of District

New Diverter Mailing Address (if applicable) | City | State | Zip

Phone Number: | Email Address (if available):

New Responsible Party/Agent Mailing Address (if applicable) | City | State | Zip

Phone Number: | Email Address (if available):

Use the space below for any additional comments:

This is for a name change only; incorrect name listed

Signature: | **Printed Name:** Paul R. Minasian | **Date:** 6-27-14 | Submit Form

YOU MUST STILL FILE A SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT REPORTING YOUR WATER DIVERSION AND USE AT THREE-YEAR INTERVALS. (Wat. Code, § 5104, subd. (a).)

Submitted 6-27-14 /d

THIS FORM ONLY SATISFIES THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE BOARD BE NOTIFIED OF A CHANGE IN THE NAME OR ADDRESS OF THE DIVERTER. (Wat. Code, § 5104, subd. (b).)

	technologies listed in Section 1 are "not locally cost effective"	
g.	Method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	
	Explanation of method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	

6. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	142795 Acres
Other	groundwater recharge

7. Changes in Method of Diversion
NONE

8. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	SEE ATTACHMENTS
b.	Amount of water conserved	35000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

9. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	Yes
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	4000 Acre-Feet
	Type of substitute water supply	SEE ATTACHMENT
	Amount of substitute water supply used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	

10. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	87000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

11a. Additional Remarks
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments		
File Name	Description	Size
Supp Stmt Attachment 1.a. -- 2013 water summary.pdf	Water Summary	90 KB
Supp Stmt Attachments 1, 8a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a - 6-26-14.pdf	Comments & Explanation	17 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form	
First Name	Paul
Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Other: Attorney
The information in the report is true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief	Yes

Attachment 1.a.

2013 SJRECWA Summary of Water In AF

CCID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	349	47,019	50,198	36,263	80,736	85,524	102,051	68,640	14,021	7,622	2,087	1,323	495,833
Trans Out	0	0	0	7,500	8,005	3,767	3,262	6,008	5,774	6,000	0	0	40,316
Total	349	47,019	50,198	43,763	88,741	89,291	105,313	74,648	19,795	13,622	2,087	1,323	536,149

CCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	2,823	3,828	4,933	7,341	8,176	9,011	5,612	4,154	5,386	0	0	51,264
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	2,645	1,854	0	1,117	0	0	0	0	5,616
Total	0	2,823	3,828	4,933	9,986	10,030	9,011	6,729	4,154	5,386	0	0	56,880

SLCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	1,786	11,703	10,562	17,886	21,928	31,915	18,886	4,857	3,007	2,964	0	125,494
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	6,104	7,000	1,000	6,000	8,106	5,424	750	0	34,384
Total	0	1,786	11,703	10,562	23,990	28,928	32,915	24,886	12,963	8,431	3,714	0	159,878

FCWD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	550	3,124	3,243	4,600	6,114	10,130	11,847	6,131	980	400	1,027	490	48,636
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	3,000	4,948	4,448	2,810	3,578	1,228	0	500	20,512
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Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent

feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment 8.b., 9.b., 10.b.

The District claims credits in amounts that are greater due to conservation, substitution of groundwater or use of polluted water in each instance.

Attachment 11.a.

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms. **Attachment 1.a.** is a summary of those water diversions and use.

[SUMMARY OF FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2012

Primary Owner: CENTRAL CALIF IRRIGATION DISTRICT
Statement Number: S000477
Date Submitted: 2014-06-27

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used			
Month	**Rate of diversion (CFS)**	**Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)**	**Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)**
January	10	584	584
February	1117	50350	50350
March	742	24493	24493
April	846	22204	22204
May	1783	89238	89238
June	1755	94194	94194
July	2077	110297	110297
August	1891	104909	104909
September	763	32760	32760
October	589	13785	13785
November	676	5202	5202
December	128	578	578
Total		548594	548594
Comments	SEE ATTACHED		

5. Water Diversion Measurement		
a.	Measurement	Water directly diverted and/or diverted to storage was measured
b.	Types of measuring devices used	Weir Other: BUREAU RATED WEIR FLOWS
c.	Additional technology used	Data Logger Telemetry
	Description of additional technology used	Pumps are calibrated and time of operation is registered. Calibration is done by Bureau of Reclamation.
d.	Who installed your measuring device(s)	Hydrographer Other/Unknown: BUREAU RATING
e.	Make, model number, and last calibration date of your measuring device(s)	
	Why direct measurement using a device listed in Section 1 is "not locally cost effective"	
f.	Explanation of why use of devices and	

	technologies listed in Section 1 are "not locally cost effective"	
g.	Method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	
	Explanation of method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	

6. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	140309 Acres
Other	groundwater recharge

7. Changes in Method of Diversion
NONE

8. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	SEE ATTACHMENTS
b.	Amount of water conserved	35000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

9. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	Yes
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	4000 Acre-Feet
	Type of substitute water supply	SEE ATTACHMENT
	Amount of substitute water supply used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	Yes

10. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	87000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

11a. Additional Remarks
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments		
File Name	Description	Size
Supp Stmt Attachment 1.a. -- 2012 water summary.pdf	Water Summary	91 KB
Supp Stmt Attachments 1, 8a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a - 6-26-14.pdf	Comments & Explanation	17 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form	
First Name	Paul
Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Other: Attorney
The information in the report is true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief	Yes

ATTACHMENT 1.a.

2012 SJRECWA Summary of Water In AF

CCID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	584	50,350	24,493	22,204	76,738	91,435	108,056	99,909	25,542	5,968	4,568	578	510,425
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	12,500	2,759	2,241	5,000	7,218	7,817	634	0	38,169
Total	584	50,350	24,493	22,204	89,238	94,194	110,297	104,909	32,760	13,785	5,202	578	548,594

CCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	58	2,348	2,894	5,203	7,962	8,015	9,193	7,790	5,770	5,077	1,619	0	55,929
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	2,645	1,854	0	1,117	246	35	70	0	5,967
Total	58	2,348	2,894	5,203	10,607	9,869	9,193	8,907	6,016	5,112	1,689	0	61,896

SLCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	2,744	6,827	6,774	16,956	27,044	28,974	23,163	8,501	2,231	3,678	0	126,892
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	6,104	5,000	0	5,000	7,788	5,521	1,945	0	31,358
Total	0	2,744	6,827	6,774	23,060	32,044	28,974	28,163	16,289	7,752	5,623	0	158,250

FCWD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	2,472	3,394	659	1,980	5,392	8,540	11,671	8,020	3,123	1,393	2,397	298	49,339
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	3,052	3,327	4,508	2,911	2,143	51	101	0	16,093
Total	2,472	3,394	659	1,980	8,444	11,867	16,179	10,931	5,266	1,444	2,498	298	65,432

SJRECWA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	3,114	58,836	34,873	36,161	107,048	135,034	157,894	138,882	42,936	14,669	12,262	876	742,585
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	24,301	12,940	6,749	14,028	17,395	13,424	2,750	0	91,587
Total	3,114	58,836	34,873	36,161	131,349	147,974	164,643	152,910	60,331	28,093	15,012	876	834,172

2012 Daily Diversion in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	9	907	398	373	1,248	1,537	1,757	1,625	429	97	77	9
CCC	1	38	47	85	129	130	150	127	94	83	26	0
SLCC	0	45	111	110	276	440	471	377	138	36	60	0
FCWD	40	55	11	32	88	139	190	130	51	23	39	5
SJRECWA	51	1,045	567	600	1,741	2,246	2,568	2,259	712	239	202	14

2012 Max in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	10	1,117	742	846	1,783	1,755	2,077	1,891	763	589	676	128
CCC	2	18	101	128	155	170	187	169	121	113	120	0
SLCC	0	109	214	240	391	569	557	580	237	173	230	60
FCWD	110	117	41	54	130	174	247	192	115	75	75	20
SJRECWA	120	1,264	1,013	1,116	2,194	2,565	2,867	2,693	925	855	801	137

ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF

WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011, 2012, 2013

Attachment 1:

Nature of Water Rights: The lands within the Exchange Contractors boundaries and the lands adjacent to or within the service area of Central California Irrigation District as that service area is defined in the Second Amended Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation dated February 14, 1968, hold pre-1914 appropriative water rights. Some of the lands served by the Exchange Contractors hold riparian rights to water subject to the terms of the Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Exchange Contractors divert that riparian water on behalf of the riparian rights lands and deliver that water for that land's use through the respective members systems.

Points of Diversion: The points of diversion of the water rights held by the Exchange Contractors include:

(1) Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River; and,

(2) The San Joaquin River at Mendota Pool formed by a Dam located at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River. This dam is located approximately 2350 feet from the N.E. corner of Section 19, Township 13, Range 15 East MDB&M; and,

(3) The head of Lone Willow Slough and the Mowry Canal located on the North/East bank of the San Joaquin River utilizing the head of the Mendota Dam for deliveries to the CCC; and Lat. 36.790983 / Long. 120.350184, and Lat. 36.78788 / Long. 120.35500.

(4) Sack Dam on the San Joaquin River, or the head of Temple Slough otherwise called the Arroyo Canal off of the San Joaquin River, located at approximately the following locations respectively: 2464 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 13 East MDB&M (Sack Dam)

Explanation of Diversion Methodology: During periods in which the United States is implementing the terms of the Exchange Contract, as amended between the United States and the Exchange Contractors, diversion of the Exchange Contractors water rights occurs at Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River pursuant to Water Code Section 1706 and authority of the State Water Resources Control Board granted to the United States, Department of Interior. During these periods the Bureau of Reclamation and the Exchange Contractors water rights are diverted to storage or distributed through the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal for beneficial use for irrigation purposes within the Bureau of Reclamation service area for the Friant Kern Unit of the Central Valley Project. The first water diverted at Millerton Dam to storage or for irrigation use

up to the maximum cfs specified to be reserved to the Exchange Contractors under the Purchase Agreement between the Exchange Contractors and the United States dated July 27, 1939 in each month constitutes the exercise of the Exchange Contractors' water rights.

During those periods of time that the water rights of the Exchange Contractors are being diverted at Millerton Dam into the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal, in addition to the delivery points within the San Joaquin River, the Bureau of Reclamation delivers exchange water for use by the Exchange Contractors from the CVP waters within the Delta Mendota Canal and the Mendota Pool.

During times in which the Bureau of Reclamation is unable for any reason to deliver water to substitute for the Exchange Contractors waters within the San Joaquin or Kings River/Fresno Slough waters, and during periods of plentiful flows from the San Joaquin River and/or Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River, the Bureau of Reclamation may direct that waters to be diverted by the Exchange Contractors under their rights be diverted from San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough flows. During those periods, the exercise of the Exchange Contractor water rights occurs by diversions at the points of diversion located off of the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Mendota Pool and at points on the San Joaquin River below the Mendota Pool described above.

Attachment 8:

Conservation Measures / Groundwater Pumping: Each of the members of the Exchange Contractors is engaged in an extensive and progressive effort to conserve water. The efforts include:

1. (A) The education of landowners as to water conservation practices,

   (B) The implementation and enforcement of tiered water pricing so that the more water a landowner utilizes from his allocation, the more the landowner pays the Exchange Contractor per acre foot, thus encouraging less use and investment in water saving facilities and better management of irrigation practices,

   © The establishment of per-acre allocations annually to encourage landowner conservation and moving water to lands to maximize water use efficiency,

   (D) In the case of each of the Exchange Contractors, the implementation of grant and loan programs from the District to the growers and landowners providing for financial inducements to provide for installation of on-farm drip irrigation, microjet irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems, the installation of return flow systems, and the lining or piping of canals to reduce losses and reduce spills,

(E) The automatization of main delivery canals to reduce spillage and provide for dependable rates of delivery to customers,

(F) The operation of programs for the purchase of groundwater from private wells for service within the District or Company, and,

(G) For SLCC, Columbia Canal Company and CCID, programs to sell groundwater from District-owned or leased wells during water shortage periods to District or Company at prices designed to require conservation.

In the areas of CCID and FCWD where drainage impacts and drainage regulatory burdens are most directly experienced, due in part to the failure of the San Luis Unit service area located upslope of those areas to be provided an operating drainage system by the Bureau of Reclamation, operation of tile drainage systems and shallow wells to recover poor-quality water from the subsurface, and to provide for blending and redelivery of that poor-quality water for crop use is occurring and advancing and provides further conservation of surface water deliveries.

In each of CCID, San Luis CC and CCC (FCWD excluded), the respective Exchange Contractors have provided for the installation and operation of deep wells either by the Exchange Contractor or landowners under programs providing assurance to the landowners of recovery of the costs of well installation and operation when the wells can be utilized for delivery efficiency or to generate water quantity increases to the Exchange Contractors. These groundwater facilities are designed to operate during periods of water quantity or capacity shortage and to be shut off during periods when groundwater recharge through substitution of surface water and in lieu of recharge can be accomplished.

Groundwater wells are also operated to provide for management of salts present in the groundwater. This means that wells with poor-quality water, or water that if applied to crops that are salt sensitive might do damage, is often blended with better quality water to provide for better quality water to be applied to crops and to manage drainage flows to attempt to conform to Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Firebaugh Canal Water District has very few true deep wells available to its landowners or the District because its groundwater has become salinized by upslope irrigation without drainage. FCWD's groundwater use and pumping to reduce migration into CCID and FCWD will occur as poor-quality drainage waters generally located in shallow aquifers are required to be intercepted through pumping and put into receiving waters used within Firebaugh and CCID. This extraction attempts to draw poor-quality subsurface drainage waters below the crop root zones within FCWD and areas of CCID because of the absence of a drainage system upon the upslope lands, which collection

system would prevent the migration of poor-quality waters downslope and the reduction of pressures in the groundwater aquifers.

Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent

feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment 8.b., 9.b., 10.b.

The District claims credits in amounts that are greater due to conservation, substitution of groundwater or use of polluted water in each instance.

Attachment 11.a.

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms. **Attachment 1.a.** is a summary of those water diversions and use.

[SUMMARY OF FINAL SUBMITTED VERSION]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011

Primary Owner: CENTRAL CALIF IRRIGATION DISTRICT
Statement Number: S000477
Date Submitted: 2014-06-27

1. Water is used under	Riparian Claim Pre-1914 Claim Other: SEE ATTACHMENT
2. Year of first use	1870

3-4. Maximum Rate of Diversion for each Month and Amount of Water Diverted and Used			
Month	**Rate of diversion (CFS)**	**Amount directly diverted or collected to storage (Acre-Feet)**	**Amount beneficially used (Acre-Feet)**
January	0	228	228
February	599	17216	17216
March	690	25003	25003
April	952	30470	30470
May	1220	64855	64855
June	1771	71888	71888
July	2069	121774	121774
August	2000	113281	113281
September	1240	55781	55781
October	997	31382	31382
November	575	15212	15212
December	254	5717	5717
Total		552807	552807
Comments	SEE ATTACHMENT		

5. Water Diversion Measurement		
a.	Measurement	Water directly diverted and/or diverted to storage was measured
b.	Types of measuring devices used	Weir Other: Bureau-rated weir flows
c.	Additional technology used	Data Logger Telemetry
	Description of additional technology used	
d.	Who installed your measuring device(s)	Hydrographer Other/Unknown: Bureau rating
e.	Make, model number, and last calibration date of your measuring device(s)	
f.	Why direct measurement using a device listed in Section 1 is "not locally cost effective"	
	Explanation of why use of devices and technologies listed in Section 1 are "not locally cost effective"	

g.	Method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	
	Explanation of method(s) used as an alternative to direct measurement	

6. Purpose of Use	
Irrigation	143621 Acres
Other	Irrig & groundwater rchge

7. Changes in Method of Diversion
NONE

8. Conservation of Water		
a.	Are you now employing water conservation efforts?	Yes
	Describe any water conservation efforts you have initiated	SEE ATTACHMENT 8
b.	Amount of water conserved	35000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to conservation efforts.	Yes

9. Water Quality and Wastewater Reclamation		
a.	Are you now or have you been using reclaimed water from a wastewater treatment facility, desalination facility, or water polluted by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for other beneficial causes?	Yes
b.	Amount of reduced diversion	4000 Acre-Feet
	Type of substitute water supply	SEE ATTACHMENT
	Amount of substitute water supply used	4000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of a substitute water supply	Yes

10. Conjuctive Use of Surface Water and Groundwater		
a.	Are you now using groundwater in lieu of surface water?	Yes
b.	Amount of groundwater used	87000 Acre-Feet
	I have data to support the above surface water use reductions due to the use of groundwater.	Yes

11a. Additional Remarks
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Attachments		
File Name	**Description**	**Size**
Supp Stmt Attachment 1.a. -- 2011 water summary.pdf	Water Summary	91 KB
Supp Stmt Attachments 1, 8a, 8b, 9b, 10b, 11a - 6-26-14.pdf	Comments and Background	17 KB

Contact Information of the Person Submitting the Form	
First Name	Paul

Last Name	Minasian
Relation to Water Right	Other: Attorney
The information in the report is true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief	Yes

ATTACHMENT 1.a.

2011 SJRECWA Summary of Water In AF

CCID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	228	17,216	25,003	30,470	56,310	69,129	114,533	108,281	49,426	26,282	15,212	5,717	517,807
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	8,545	2,759	7,241	5,000	6,355	5,100	0	0	35,000
Total	228	17,216	25,003	30,470	64,855	71,888	121,774	113,281	55,781	31,382	15,212	5,717	552,807

CCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	2,662	2,900	4,820	5,793	8,071	9,426	8,564	6,320	4,527	1,791	0	54,874
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	2,645	1,854	0	1,117	0	0	0	0	5,616
Total	0	2,662	2,900	4,820	8,438	9,925	9,426	9,681	6,320	4,527	1,791	0	60,490

SLCC	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	0	544	14,221	9,045	13,632	24,661	29,682	29,182	7,012	2,751	2,000	0	132,730
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	6,104	5,000	0	5,000	7,106	5,424	750	0	29,384
Total	0	544	14,221	9,045	19,736	29,661	29,682	34,182	14,118	8,175	2,750	0	162,114

FCWD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	63	4,146	789	2,709	4,982	9,180	12,467	11,414	3,738	579	1,056	1,232	52,355
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	3,052	3,167	2,756	1,165	622	0	0	0	10,762
Total	63	4,146	789	2,709	8,034	12,347	15,223	12,579	4,360	579	1,056	1,232	63,117

SJRECWA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Diversion	291	24,568	42,913	47,044	80,717	111,041	166,108	157,441	66,496	34,139	20,059	6,949	757,766
Trans Out	0	0	0	0	20,346	12,780	9,997	12,282	14,083	10,524	750	0	80,762
Total	291	24,568	42,913	47,044	101,063	123,821	176,105	169,723	80,579	44,663	20,809	6,949	838,528

2011 Daily Diversion in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	4	310	407	512	916	1,162	1,863	1,761	831	427	256	93
CCC	0	43	47	78	94	131	153	139	103	74	29	0
SLCC	0	9	231	147	222	401	483	475	114	45	33	0
FCWD	1	67	13	44	81	149	203	186	61	9	17	20
SJRECWA	5	430	698	782	1,313	1,843	2,701	2,560	1,108	555	334	113

2011 Max in CFS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CCID	0	599	690	952	1,220	1,771	2,069	2,000	1,240	997	575	254
CCC	0	115	82	128	140	181	195	178	139	101	68	0
SLCC	0	199	573	295	365	594	524	546	239	157	180	0
FCWD	13	98	28	128	133	226	276	249	151	23	34	38
SJRECWA	18	897	1,301	1,336	1,785	2,621	2,996	2,852	1,318	1,250	848	278

ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF

WATER DIVERSION AND USE FOR 2011, 2012, 2013

Attachment 1:

Nature of Water Rights: The lands within the Exchange Contractors boundaries and the lands adjacent to or within the service area of Central California Irrigation District as that service area is defined in the Second Amended Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation dated February 14, 1968, hold pre-1914 appropriative water rights. Some of the lands served by the Exchange Contractors hold riparian rights to water subject to the terms of the Exchange Contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Exchange Contractors divert that riparian water on behalf of the riparian rights lands and deliver that water for that land's use through the respective members systems.

Points of Diversion: The points of diversion of the water rights held by the Exchange Contractors include:

(1) Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River; and,

(2) The San Joaquin River at Mendota Pool formed by a Dam located at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River. This dam is located approximately 2350 feet from the N.E. corner of Section 19, Township 13, Range 15 East MDB&M; and,

(3) The head of Lone Willow Slough and the Mowry Canal located on the North/East bank of the San Joaquin River utilizing the head of the Mendota Dam for deliveries to the CCC; and Lat. 36.790983 / Long. 120.350184, and Lat. 36.78788 / Long. 120.35500.

(4) Sack Dam on the San Joaquin River, or the head of Temple Slough otherwise called the Arroyo Canal off of the San Joaquin River, located at approximately the following locations respectively: 2464 feet from the Southwest corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 13 East MDB&M (Sack Dam)

Explanation of Diversion Methodology: During periods in which the United States is implementing the terms of the Exchange Contract, as amended between the United States and the Exchange Contractors, diversion of the Exchange Contractors water rights occurs at Millerton Dam on the San Joaquin River pursuant to Water Code Section 1706 and authority of the State Water Resources Control Board granted to the United States, Department of Interior. During these periods the Bureau of Reclamation and the Exchange Contractors water rights are diverted to storage or distributed through the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal for beneficial use for irrigation purposes within the Bureau of Reclamation service area for the Friant Kern Unit of the Central Valley Project. The first water diverted at Millerton Dam to storage or for irrigation use

up to the maximum cfs specified to be reserved to the Exchange Contractors under the Purchase Agreement between the Exchange Contractors and the United States dated July 27, 1939 in each month constitutes the exercise of the Exchange Contractors' water rights.

During those periods of time that the water rights of the Exchange Contractors are being diverted at Millerton Dam into the Madera Canal and the Friant Kern Canal, in addition to the delivery points within the San Joaquin River, the Bureau of Reclamation delivers exchange water for use by the Exchange Contractors from the CVP waters within the Delta Mendota Canal and the Mendota Pool.

During times in which the Bureau of Reclamation is unable for any reason to deliver water to substitute for the Exchange Contractors waters within the San Joaquin or Kings River/Fresno Slough waters, and during periods of plentiful flows from the San Joaquin River and/or Fresno Slough tributary to Kings River, the Bureau of Reclamation may direct that waters to be diverted by the Exchange Contractors under their rights be diverted from San Joaquin River and Fresno Slough flows. During those periods, the exercise of the Exchange Contractor water rights occurs by diversions at the points of diversion located off of the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Mendota Pool and at points on the San Joaquin River below the Mendota Pool described above.

Attachment 8:

Conservation Measures / Groundwater Pumping: Each of the members of the Exchange Contractors is engaged in an extensive and progressive effort to conserve water. The efforts include:

1. (A) The education of landowners as to water conservation practices,

   (B) The implementation and enforcement of tiered water pricing so that the more water a landowner utilizes from his allocation, the more the landowner pays the Exchange Contractor per acre foot, thus encouraging less use and investment in water saving facilities and better management of irrigation practices,

   © The establishment of per-acre allocations annually to encourage landowner conservation and moving water to lands to maximize water use efficiency,

   (D) In the case of each of the Exchange Contractors, the implementation of grant and loan programs from the District to the growers and landowners providing for financial inducements to provide for installation of on-farm drip irrigation, microjet irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems, the installation of return flow systems, and the lining or piping of canals to reduce losses and reduce spills,

(E) The automatization of main delivery canals to reduce spillage and provide for dependable rates of delivery to customers,

(F) The operation of programs for the purchase of groundwater from private wells for service within the District or Company, and,

(G) For SLCC, Columbia Canal Company and CCID, programs to sell groundwater from District-owned or leased wells during water shortage periods to District or Company at prices designed to require conservation.

In the areas of CCID and FCWD where drainage impacts and drainage regulatory burdens are most directly experienced, due in part to the failure of the San Luis Unit service area located upslope of those areas to be provided an operating drainage system by the Bureau of Reclamation, operation of tile drainage systems and shallow wells to recover poor-quality water from the subsurface, and to provide for blending and redelivery of that poor-quality water for crop use is occurring and advancing and provides further conservation of surface water deliveries.

In each of CCID, San Luis CC and CCC (FCWD excluded), the respective Exchange Contractors have provided for the installation and operation of deep wells either by the Exchange Contractor or landowners under programs providing assurance to the landowners of recovery of the costs of well installation and operation when the wells can be utilized for delivery efficiency or to generate water quantity increases to the Exchange Contractors. These groundwater facilities are designed to operate during periods of water quantity or capacity shortage and to be shut off during periods when groundwater recharge through substitution of surface water and in lieu of recharge can be accomplished.

Groundwater wells are also operated to provide for management of salts present in the groundwater. This means that wells with poor-quality water, or water that if applied to crops that are salt sensitive might do damage, is often blended with better quality water to provide for better quality water to be applied to crops and to manage drainage flows to attempt to conform to Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Firebaugh Canal Water District has very few true deep wells available to its landowners or the District because its groundwater has become salinized by upslope irrigation without drainage. FCWD's groundwater use and pumping to reduce migration into CCID and FCWD will occur as poor-quality drainage waters generally located in shallow aquifers are required to be intercepted through pumping and put into receiving waters used within Firebaugh and CCID. This extraction attempts to draw poor-quality subsurface drainage waters below the crop root zones within FCWD and areas of CCID because of the absence of a drainage system upon the upslope lands, which collection

system would prevent the migration of poor-quality waters downslope and the reduction of pressures in the groundwater aquifers.

Each of the Exchange Contractors engages in education of its growers, informing them of the best means of measuring crop needs for water and timing irrigation so as to maximize the crops use of water and reduce the quantity of water applied. Curtailment and limiting drainage flows at the end of furrows is encouraged with loans and grants for the equipment to prevent water flowing out of the bottom of fields and for recirculation systems which can recapture tail water. In drainage-impacted areas, drain water quality is monitored and landowners are subject to penalties, including loss of irrigation water service if drainage quantities exceed guidelines. Tiered water pricing is used to encourage the installation of permanent irrigation distribution systems instead of open ditches and furrow irrigation where feasible.

Water transfers have been employed to encourage landowners to curtail water use and to obtain funds for conservation measures both at the District facilities and through landowner facilities. The landowners are educated that continued maintenance of water supplies, that water transfers depend upon their conservation and that return of the money earned from transfers to the growers or the reduction in water delivery charges and the availability of grant and loan monies for water system improvements on the farmers' fields depends upon their conservation and transfer and sale of the saved water. If temporary fallowing is permitted as a part of any transfer program, the benefits of Section 1011 which declares that temporary fallowing to be a water conservation effort entitling the water so conserved to be available for other purposes of the Exchange Contractors shall apply.

Credit for use of polluted water under Water Code Section 1010: Quantities of poor-quality groundwater are transported through shallow aquifers and soil lenses from upslope lands lying within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project and appear within the tile drainage systems and open drains within the Camp 13 area of CCID and within the Firebaugh Canal Water District service area. In addition, the application of surface water to these upslope lands within the San Luis Unit and the curtailment of groundwater use within those areas has caused groundwater pressures to increase, resulting in poor-quality water being pressured and rising into the elevation on the lower elevation lands in FCWD and the Camp 13 area, at which poor-quality water will enter the tile drainage systems of lands located within the Camp 13 area and the FCWD. The continued irrigation of the lands within FCWD and Camp 13 area of CCID, together with the poor-quality water which appears on the downslope lands due to San Luis Unit activities, results in large amounts of poor-quality drainage water to be disposed of. The poor-quality water includes concentrations of salt, boron and selenium. This poor-quality water appears within the Camp 13 and FCWD service areas because of the failure of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide for the drainage system required by the San Luis Act and to fund its construction and operation. Because of regulatory conditions placed upon discharges to the San Joaquin River and potential toxicity to crops, CCID and FCWD and their landowners will be subject to an ever increasing effort to capture the drainage water after reducing the quantities to be managed to the extent

feasible, and then blending them with better quality waters or reusing them upon salt tolerant crops. San Luis Canal Company receives drainage water from CCID which is salinized by these processes. San Luis Canal Company is required to blend and manage this poor quality water to make it usable and to apply additional quantities of water to irrigated lands to maintain leaching fractions to maintain the productivity of the crops.

Attachment 8.b., 9.b., 10.b.

The District claims credits in amounts that are greater due to conservation, substitution of groundwater or use of polluted water in each instance.

Attachment 11.a.

The total water diverted and used by the four Exchange Contractors is the more correct means of reporting water use by those parties. The insistence by the State Water Resources Control Board that the statements be separated does not reflect how waters employed by the parties in their cooperative administration of their rights. Attention should therefore be paid to Statements 000477 (Central California Irrigation District), Statement S001073 (Columbia Canal Company), Statement 001074 (San Luis Canal Company) and Statement S001098 (Firebaugh Canal Water District). The common diversion of these parties' rights pursuant to the Exchange Contract and Purchase Contract cannot be fully reflected in these statements due to the limitations of the forms. **Attachment 1.a.** is a summary of those water diversions and use.