



ATTACHMENT 7 DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

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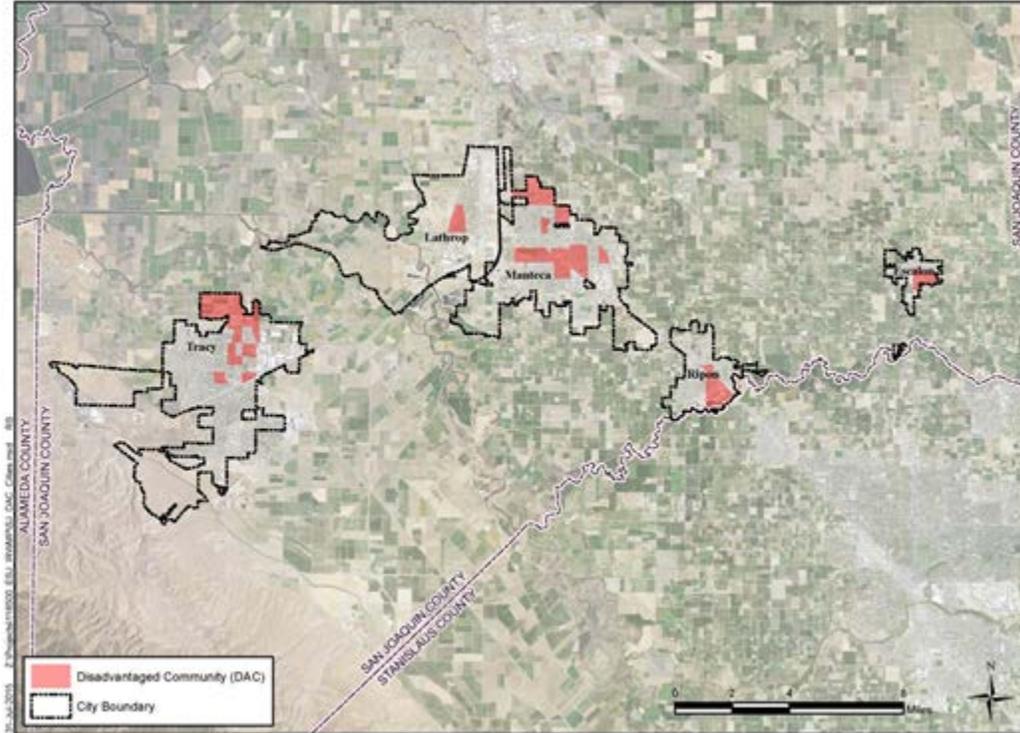
Documentation of the Presence of a DAC

The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA) developed its 2014 IRWM Plan Update to include a more focused Disadvantaged Community (DAC) outreach plan. Including this component in the Plan was essential. According to DWRs' DAC definition, nearly 59% of San Joaquin County qualifies as a DAC. Ongoing engagement is needed to understand both the impacts and benefits for each community. Leaders in DAC's resoundingly stated that education about potential projects and opportunities for leaders and community members to provide feedback are keys to engaging DACs. To that end, GBA keeps an updated roster of leaders in DAC's and ensures an open dialogue is maintained. The outreach plan guided DAC engagement activities and is structured to be ongoing and continuous.

GBA staff maintains an open invitation to any DAC leader or community member who would like to participate in public meetings. As projects move forward and there is a clear nexus to DACs, GBA staff will actively share project information, invite those in the impacted community to participate in the project discussions at GBA meetings or at standing meetings. Feedback provided will be incorporated into GBA discussions and DAC members and leaders will have an opportunity to share their perspectives as each project moves forward.

MHI, population data, and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) files have been downloaded from the Department of Water Resources Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool. The data and GIS files are derived from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and are compiled for the 5-year period 2009-2013. There are a total of three different census geographies (Place, Tract, and Block Group) used to identify DAC areas. There is a total population of approximately 192,899 people in 58,675 households that are in disadvantaged Census Places, Tracts, and/or Blocks reported as being at the MHI or below in the project area as shown in **Figure 1**. The information provided demonstrates that there are numerous disadvantaged communities served by the Project.

Figure 1 DACs Served by the Projects



As a water wholesaler, SSJID delivers water to several municipalities in southern San Joaquin County. The cities of Lathrop, Manteca and Tracy currently receive treated surface water from the SSJID's South County Water Supply Program (SCWSP), and the city of Ripon currently purchases raw untreated water from SSJID.¹ The city of Escalon is under contract to purchase water from the SCWSP but has not yet constructed a pipeline to convey the water to its facilities.

SSJID's service area contains both Manteca and Escalon, which are also both over 25% disadvantaged areas, according to data from the American Community Survey (ACS). SSJID will serve all cities by the end of the project life; therefore all cities will be included in the calculations below.

¹ South San Joaquin Irrigation District Urban Water Management Plan, 2011, p.6.

Table 1 Summary of Disadvantaged Communities

City	Households with MHI < \$48,875	Total Number of Households	Percent of Disadvantaged Households
Escalon	737	2,591	28.43%
Lathrop	1,277	4,431	28.82%
Manteca	6,372	22,299	28.57%
Ripon	1,267	4,924	25.74%
Tracy	6,385	24,430	26.13%
Total	16,037	58,675	27.33%

Source Data: 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)
Notes:
Statewide MHI = \$61,094 Disadvantaged MHI = \$48,875
 To be considered a DA household with MHI < \$48,875. The ACS data only provides MHI values for households up to \$49,999. To be more precise, as the DA MHI value does not equal the ACS data value, the number of homes that would be considered disadvantaged was calculated using the linear trendline feature in Excel. The method to calculate the number of households meeting the DA MHI value is as follows:

1. Create a table with the number of households and top income level for that category.
2. Calculate the total number of households below that income.
3. Graph these values on a scatter plot and insert a linear trendline with the equation displayed on the chart.
4. Use the equation to back calculate the number of households based on the DA MHI value of \$48,875.
5. Divide the number of households that fall under the DA MHI by the Total Number of Households to obtain the percentage of households that are classified as disadvantaged.

Water Related Needs of the DACs

Disadvantaged communities in the region have a variety of concerns. Concerns specific to the cities affected by both projects in this proposal are as follows:

- Educational programs to educate residents on water quality and water supply
- Concerns about drought and drought preparedness
- Recycling of water
- General concerns about water pollution, groundwater treatment, and private well and septic safety
- Concerns about costly bills, water reliability and quality
- Lack of awareness of water quality/safety testing and desire to see test results
- Concerns about pollution of groundwater (private wells) from industrial areas

Supply of adequate high-quality drinking water supplies to meet health and safety needs is a major concern for the local disadvantaged community. The Cities of Lathrop, Tracy and Manteca divert the water into their distribution system and deliver it to all water sectors (i.e., residential, multi-family, commercial, industrial, office, etc.). Tracy also uses some treated water for groundwater recharge. The city of Ripon currently uses untreated SSJID water exclusively for groundwater recharge. Should they begin receiving treated water, Ripon and Escalon will deliver the water to all

water use sectors. Water demands for each city are provided in **Table 2**. Demand for SCWSP water is expected to increase over time as the Cities grow, and as they replace some of their groundwater pumping with surface water deliveries.

Each city has an agreement with SSJID to receive treated water through December 2029. The total amount of water expected to be delivered is 43,090 acre-feet per year.²

Table 2 Historic Treated Water Deliveries from SSJID (AF)

City	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Escalon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lathrop	777	1,620	2,014	1,412	1,650	1,090
Manteca	2,861	6,666	6,344	6,817	6,970	5,745
Ripon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tracy	2,855	8,477	8,781	8,587	111,126	10,595
Total	6,493	16,763	17,139	16,816	19,746	17,430

Source: SSJID 2011 UWMP

Notes:

1 - These water deliveries do not represent all water demands in the Cities; each city also has additional sources of water.

2 - Escalon sold 2,015 AF/year to Tracy from 2006 to 2010. These values are shown under Tracy's water deliveries.

Addressing DAC Needs

The intent of both the West Basin Reuse Project and the On-Farm Water Conservation project is to conserve and re-use irrigation and stormwater. These projects directly affect the amount of drinking water SSJID can provide to their customers by replacing raw agricultural surface water supplies for irrigation with recycled water, and reducing the amount of water currently used on farms. Replacing and reducing the existing irrigation supply means any water that would normally be used for irrigation purposes can now be used for drinking water purposes. Because SSJID provides water to municipalities that are comprised of disadvantaged households, these projects directly affect disadvantaged communities.

Humanitarian Efforts

On February 11, 2014, the South San Joaquin Irrigation District voted to make a humanitarian water transfer to the citizens of Tuolumne County. They lost their water supply during the Rim Fire at Yosemite in 2013 as the California Department of Forestry relied on Lyons Reservoir for many months. By the time Tuolumne County came to us, they expected their reservoir to be dry in just 80 days or earlier. Hospitals, local schools, and public facilities such as local fire protections could all be affected if they do not receive water. SSJID and the Oakdale Irrigation District jointly own the TriDam Project and have 25 employees and their families living in the area.

² South San Joaquin Irrigation District 2011 Urban Water Management Plan, p. 17

The Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services said their immediate crisis would be resolved with 2,400 acre-feet of water. All involved agreed that when it comes to people lives, without question SSJID supports a humanitarian transfer. A motion was made at the SSJID Board Meeting to (a) authorize the General Manager to work with those state and federal agencies necessary to implement a transfer of 2,400 AF of water for humanitarian purposes to the citizens of Tuolumne County; (b) find that the Emergency CEQA exception in Public Resources Code section 21080 applies to the situation; (c) authorize the offer of \$200 per AF (less than 50% of market price); (d) to be delivered during water season ending September 30; (e) subject to SWRCB approval, if SSJID elects to seek that approval and documentation. The motion passed unanimously.

Tuolumne County's median household income is \$48,426, thereby meeting the definition of a disadvantaged community with less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. This figure was provided by the American Community Survey 2009-2013 data set.

As no near-term reprieve is expected from the drought, SSJID plans to share water resources with disadvantaged communities as needed to address critical water supply shortages. The District fully supports the Human Right to Water Policy that every human being has the right to clean, affordable, and accessible water for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The District would like to be considered for addressing the Critical Water Supply or Water Quality Need Program Preference by providing water at rates well below market price to communities threatened by a severe threat to the health and safety of their community.