

The following changes are recommended for the Basin Description in the Introduction Chapter of the Basin Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. The basin description referred to here is contained on pages I-1.00 to I-4.00 in the 10 September 2004 version of the Basin Plan. The recommended changes are shown below and on the following pages in strikeouts and underlines that are highlighted in red:

INTRODUCTION

BASIN DESCRIPTION

This Basin Plan covers the entire area included in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River drainage basins¹. The basins are bound by the crests of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Range and Klamath Mountains on the west. They extend some 400 miles from the California - Oregon border southward to the headwaters of the San Joaquin River.

The Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins cover about one fourth of the total area of the State and over 30% of the State's irrigable land. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers furnish roughly 51% of the State's water supply. Surface water from the two drainage basins meet and form the Delta, which ultimately drains to San Francisco Bay. Two major water projects, the Federal Central Valley Project and the State Water Project, deliver water from the Delta to Southern California, the San Joaquin Valley, Tulare Lake Basin, the San Francisco Bay area, as well as within the Delta boundaries.

The Delta is a maze of river channels and ~~diked~~ leveed islands covering roughly 1,150 square miles, including 78 square miles of water area. The legal boundary of the Delta is described in Section 12220 of the Water Code (also see Figure III-1 of this Basin Plan).

Ground water is defined as subsurface water that occurs beneath the ground surface in fully saturated zones within soils and other geologic formations. Where ground water occurs in a saturated geologic unit that contains sufficient permeability and thickness to yield significant quantities of water to wells or springs, it can be defined as an aquifer (USGS, Water Supply Paper 1988, 1972). A ground-water basin is defined as a hydrogeologic unit containing one large aquifer or several connected and interrelated aquifers (Todd, *Groundwater Hydrology*, 1980).

¹ The planning boundary between the San Joaquin River Basin and the Tulare Lake Basin follows the southern watershed boundaries of the Little Panoche Creek, Moreno Gulch, and Capita Canyon to boundary of the Westlands Water District. From here, the boundary follows the northern edge of the Westlands Water District until its intersection with the Firebaugh Canal Company's Main Lift Canal. The basin boundary then follows the Main Lift Canal to the Mendota Pool and continues eastward along the channel of the San Joaquin River to Millerton Lake in the Sierra Nevada foothills, and then follows along the southern boundary of the San Joaquin River drainage.

Major ground water basins underlie both valley floors, and there are scattered smaller basins in the foothill areas and mountain valleys. In many parts of the Region, usable ground-waters occur outside of these currently identified basins. There are water-bearing geologic units within ground-water basins in the Region that do not meet the definition of an aquifer. Therefore, for basin planning and regulatory purposes, the term "ground-water" includes all subsurface waters that occur in fully saturated zones and fractures within soils and other geologic formations, whether or not these waters meet the definition of an aquifer or occur within identified ground-water basins.

Sacramento River Basin

The Sacramento River Basin covers 27,210 square miles and includes the entire area drained by the Sacramento River. For planning purposes, this includes all watersheds tributary to the Sacramento River that are north of the Cosumnes River watershed. It also includes the closed basin of Goose Lake and drainage sub-basins of Cache and Putah Creeks.

The principal streams are the Sacramento River and its larger tributaries: the Pit, Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers to the east; and Cottonwood, Stony, Cache, and Putah Creeks to the west. Major reservoirs and lakes include Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, Clear Lake, and Lake Berryessa.

DWR Bulletin 118-80 identifies 63 ground water basins in the Sacramento watershed area. The Sacramento Valley floor is divided into 2 ground-water basins. Other basins are in the foothills or mountain valleys. There are areas other than those identified in the DWR Bulletin with ground-waters that have beneficial uses.

San Joaquin River Basin

The San Joaquin River Basin covers 15,880 square miles and includes the entire area drained by the San Joaquin River. It includes all watersheds tributary to the San Joaquin River and the Delta south of the Sacramento River and south of the American River watershed. The southern planning boundary is described in the first paragraph of this page.

The principal streams in the basin are the San Joaquin River and its larger tributaries: the Cosumnes, Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Chowchilla, and Fresno Rivers. Major reservoirs and lakes include Pardee, New Hogan, Millerton, McClure, Don Pedro, and New Melones.

DWR Bulletin 118-80 identifies 39 ground-water basins in the San Joaquin watershed area. The San Joaquin Valley floor is divided into 15 separate ground-water basins, largely based on political considerations. Other basins are in the foothills or mountain valleys. There are areas other than those identified in the DWR Bulletin with ground-waters that have beneficial uses.

Grassland Watershed

~~The Grassland watershed is a valley floor sub-basin of the San Joaquin River Basin. The portion of the watershed for which agricultural subsurface drainage policies and regulations apply covers an area of approximately 370,000 acres and is bounded on the north by the alluvial fan of Orestimba Creek and by the Tulare Lake Basin to the south. The San Joaquin River forms the eastern boundary and Interstate Highway 5 forms the approximate western boundary. The San Joaquin River forms a wide flood plain in the region of the Grassland watershed.~~

~~The hydrology of the watershed has been irreversibly altered due to water projects and is presently governed by land uses. These uses are primarily, managed wetlands and agriculture. The wetlands form important waterfowl habitat for migratory waterfowl using the Pacific Flyway. The alluvial fans of the western and southern portions of the watershed contain salts and selenium which can be mobilized through irrigation practices and can impact beneficial uses of surface waters, and wetlands, and groundwater if not properly regulated.~~

Lower San Joaquin River Watershed and Subareas

Technical descriptions of the Lower San Joaquin River (LSJR) and its component subareas are contained in Appendix 41. General descriptions follow: The LSJR watershed encompasses approximately 4,580 square miles in Merced County and portions of Fresno, Madera, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus counties. For planning purposes, the LSJR watershed is defined as the area draining to the San Joaquin River downstream of the Mendota Dam and upstream of the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis, excluding the areas upstream of dams on the major Eastside reservoirs: New Don Pedro, New Melones, Lake McClure, and similar Eastside reservoirs in the LSJR system. The LSJR watershed excludes all lands within Calaveras, Tuolumne, San Benito, and Mariposa Counties. The LSJR watershed has been subdivided into seven major sub areas. In some cases major subareas have been further subdivided into minor subareas to facilitate more effective and focused water quality planning (Table I-1).

Table I-1 Lower San Joaquin River Subareas

Major Subareas		Minor Subareas	
1	LSJR upstream of Salt Slough	1a	Bear Creek
		1b	Fresno-Chowchilla
2	Grassland	-- --	

3	East Valley Floor	3a	Northeast Bank
		3b	North Stanislaus
		3c	Stevinson
		3d	Turlock Area
4	Northwest Side	4a	Greater Orestimba
		4b	Westside Creeks
		4c	Vernalis North
5	Merced River	-- --	
6	Tuolumne River	-- --	
7	Stanislaus River	-- --	

1. Lower San Joaquin River upstream of Salt Slough

This subarea drains approximately 1,480 square miles on the east side of the LSJR upstream of the Salt Slough confluence. The subarea includes the portions of the Bear Creek, Chowchilla River and Fresno River watersheds that are contained within Merced and Madera Counties. The northern boundary of the subarea generally abuts the Merced River Watershed. The western and southern boundaries follow the San Joaquin River from the Lander Avenue Bridge to Friant, except for the lands within the Columbia Canal Company, which are excluded. Columbia Canal Company lands are included in the Grassland Subarea. This subarea is composed of the following drainage areas:

1a. Bear Creek (effective drainage area)

This minor subarea is a 620 square mile subset of lands within the LSJR upstream of Salt Slough Subarea. The Bear Creek Minor Subarea is predominantly comprised of the portion of the Bear Creek Watershed that is contained within Merced County.

1b. Fresno-Chowchilla

The Fresno-Chowchilla Minor Subarea is comprised of approximately 860 square miles of land within the southern portion of the LSJR upstream of Salt Slough Subarea. This minor subarea is located in southeastern Merced County and western Madera County and contains the land area that drains into the LSJR between Sack Dam and the Bear Creek confluence, including the drainages of the Fresno and Chowchilla Rivers.

2. Grassland

The Grassland Subarea drains approximately 1,370 square miles on the west side of the LSJR in portions of Merced, Stanislaus, and Fresno Counties. The portion of the watershed for which agricultural subsurface drainage policies and regulations apply covers an area of approximately 370,000 acres and is bounded on the north by the alluvial fan of Orestimba Creek and by the Tulare Lake Basin to the south. This subarea includes the Mud Slough, Salt

Slough, and Los Banos Creek watersheds. The eastern boundary of this subarea is generally formed by the LSJR between the Merced River confluence and the Mendota Dam. The Grassland Subarea extends across the LSJR, into the east side of the San Joaquin Valley, to include the lands within the Columbia Canal Company. The western boundary of the subarea generally follows the crest of the Coast Range with the exception of lands within San Benito County, which are excluded.

The hydrology of the watershed is presently determined by the primary land uses; managed wetlands and agriculture. The wetlands are important habitat for migratory waterfowl using the Pacific Flyway. The alluvial fans of the western and southern portions of the watershed contain salts and selenium which can be mobilized through irrigation practices and can impact beneficial uses of surface waters and groundwater if not properly regulated.

3. East Valley Floor

This subarea includes approximately 413 square miles of land on the east side of the LSJR that drains directly to the LSJR between the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis and the Salt Slough confluence. The subarea is largely comprised of the land between the major east-side drainages of the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, and Merced Rivers. This subarea lies within central Stanislaus County and north-central Merced County. Numerous drainage canals, ~~including the Harding Drain~~ and natural drainages, ~~drain are found in~~ this subarea. The subarea is comprised of the following minor subareas:

3a. Northeast Bank

This minor subarea of the East Valley Floor contains all of the land draining the east side of the San Joaquin River between the Maze Boulevard Bridge and the Crows Landing Road Bridge, except for the Tuolumne River subarea. The Northeast Bank covers approximately 123 square miles in central Stanislaus County.

3b. North Stanislaus

The North Stanislaus minor subarea is a subset of lands within the East Valley Floor Subarea. This minor subarea drains approximately 68 square miles of land between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne River watersheds that flows into the San Joaquin River between the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis and the Maze Boulevard Bridge.

3c. Stevinson

This minor subarea of the East Valley Floor contains all of the land draining to the LSJR between the Merced River confluence and the Lander Avenue (Highway 165) Bridge. The Stevinson Minor Subarea occupies approximately 44 square miles in north-central Merced County.

3d. Turlock Area

This minor subarea of the East Valley Floor contains all of the land draining to the LSJR between the Crows Landing Road Bridge and the Merced River confluence. The Turlock Area Minor Subarea occupies approximately 178 square miles in south-central Stanislaus County and northern Merced County.

4. Northwest Side

This 574 square mile area generally includes the lands on the West side of the LSJR between the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis and the Newman Waste way confluence. This subarea includes the entire drainage area of Orestimba, Del Puerto, and Hospital/Ingram Creeks. The subarea is primarily located in Western Stanislaus County except for a small area that extends into Merced County near the town of Newman and the Central California Irrigation District Main Canal.

4a. Greater Orestimba

The Greater Orestimba Minor Subarea is a 285 square mile subset of the Northwest Side Subarea located in southwest Stanislaus County and a small portion of western Merced County. It contains the entire Orestimba Creek watershed and the remaining area that drains into the LSJR from the west between the Crows Landing Road Bridge and the confluence of the Merced River, including Little Salad and Crow Creeks.

4b. Westside Creeks

This Minor Subarea is comprised of 277 square miles of the Northwest Side Subarea in western Stanislaus County. It consists of the areas that drain into the west side of the San Joaquin River between Maze Boulevard and Crows Landing Road, including the drainages of Del Puerto, Hospital, and Ingram Creeks.

4c. Vernalis North

The Vernalis North Minor Subarea is a 12 square mile subset of land within the most northern portion of the Northwest Side Subarea. It contains the land draining to the San Joaquin River from the west between the Maze Boulevard Bridge and the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis.

5. Merced River

This 294 square mile subarea is comprised of the Merced River watershed downstream of the Merced- Mariposa county line and upstream of the River Road Bridge. The Merced River subarea includes a 13- square-mile "island" of land (located between the East Valley Floor and the Tuolumne River Subareas) that is hydrologically connected to the Merced River by the Highline Canal.

6. Tuolumne River

This 294 square mile subarea is comprised of the Tuolumne River watershed downstream of the Stanislaus-Tuolumne county line, including the drainage of Turlock Lake, and upstream of the Shiloh Road Bridge.

7. Stanislaus River

This 157 square mile subarea is comprised of the Stanislaus River watershed downstream of the Stanislaus-Calaveras county line and upstream of Caswell State Park.