

CITY OF STOCKTON

2026 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/ MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW UPDATE

San Joaquin Local Agency Formation Commission

Submitted by

City of Stockton

PlaceWorks

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary

A. Issues Addressed	ES-1
B. Determinations.....	ES-2

Chapter 1. Introduction..... 1-1

A. Statutory Requirement	1-1
B. Organization of this Report	1-3
C. LAFCo and the Sphere of Influence	1-3
D. Sphere of Influence	1-4
E. 2040 General Plan Update (2018)	1-4
F. City/County Consultation.....	1-5
G. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	1-5

Chapter 2. Sphere of Influence and Sphere Plan 2-1

A. Present and Planned Land Uses	2-1
B. Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services	2-5
C. Present Capacity and Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services	2-5
D. Social or Economic Communities of Interest	2-6
E. Population Trends.....	2-6
F. Development Opportunities and Demand.....	2-20
G. Future Planning Period	2-23

Chapter 3. Population and Employment Projections 3-1

A. Population.....	3-1
B. Employment	3-2
C. 2040 General Plan Growth Policies.....	3-2
D. Determinations.....	3-4

Chapter 4. Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Unincorporated County Islands 4-1

A. SB 244 Requirements: City, County, LAFCo	4-1
B. Infrastructure Analysis for key disadvantaged communities	4-5
C. Potential Funding Sources	4-14
D. Determinations.....	4-15
E. Unincorporated County Islands.....	4-16

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 5. Capacity of Facilities and Adequacy of Services	5-1
A. Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services	5-1
B. Law Enforcement.....	5-11
C. Water Supply and Treatment	5-18
D. Wastewater Collection and Treatment.....	5-31
E. Stormwater Drainage/Flood Protection.....	5-37
Chapter 6. Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services	6-1
A. Financial Reporting	6-1
B. Budget Overview.....	6-1
C. Sales Tax Ballot Measures	6-6
D. FY 2023-24 City of Stockton Annual Financial Report	6-7
E. Development and Maintenance Fees.....	6-8
F. City/County Property Tax Agreement	6-9
G. 2040 General Plan Policies.....	6-10
H. City of Stockton Long-Range Financial Plan	6-10
I. Determinations.....	6-11
Chapter 7. Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities	7-1
A. Background	7-1
B. Determinations.....	7-1
Chapter 8. Accountability for Community Service Needs including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies	8-1
A. Government Management and Structure	8-1
B. Government Accountability.....	8-4
Chapter 9. Glossary of Acronyms.....	9-1

List of Tables

Table 2-1: City of Stockton Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024	2-8
Table 2-2: San Joaquin County Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024.....	2-13
Table 2-3: California Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024.....	2-15
Table 2-4: 2040 Development by Study Area	2-22
Table 2-5: Net New Approved and Pending Development	2-23
Table 3-1: Population Projections, City of Stockton, 2025 - 2050.....	3-1
Table 3-2: Employment Projections, City of Stockton, 2025 - 2050	3-2
Table 5-1: Rural Fire Districts in Stockton SOI	5-2
Table 5-2: Fire Stations, Equipment, and Services (2025-26).....	5-5
Table 5-3: Fire Department Staffing (2025).....	5-6
Table 5-4: Emergency Calls by Type.....	5-8
Table 5-5: Stockton Fire Department Response Time	5-8
Table 5-6: Stockton Fire Department Budget.....	5-10
Table 5-7: Stockton Police Department Staff.....	5-11
Table 5-8: Stockton Police Transportation Equipment	5-12
Table 5-9: Stockton Police Department Crime Comparison.....	5-15
Table 5-10: Stockton Police Department Budget	5-17
Table 5-11: Urban Water Management Plan Population Assumptions, 2025–2050	5-24
Table 5-12: Urban Water Management Plan Demand, Acre-Feet per Year 2025.....	5-24
Table 5-13: Urban Water Management Plan Projected Demand, Acre Feet per Year, 2030-2050.....	5-25
Table 5-14: Urban Water Management Plan Reasonably Available Supply Acre Feet per Year, 2025	5-25
Table 5-15: Urban Water Management Plan Reasonably Available Supply Acre Feet per Year, 2030-2050	5-26
Table 5-16: Normal Year Supply/Demand Comparison Acre Feet per Year, 2030-2050	5-27
Table 5-17: Single Dry-Year Supply/Demand Comparison Acre Feet per Year 2030-2050	5-27
Table 5-18: Multiple Dry-Year Supply/Demand Comparison Acre Feet per Year 2030-2050	5-28
Table 6-1: Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget Summary.....	6-3
Table 8-1: San Joaquin County Districts	8-3

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Sphere of Influence	1-6
Figure 2-1: 2040 General Plan Land Use Map	2-3
Figure 2-2: City of Stockton Rate of Population Growth by Year	2-10
Figure 2-3: City of Stockton Rate of Housing Growth by Housing Type by Year.....	2-11
Figure 2-4: City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and California Rates of Population Growth by Year	2-17
Figure 2-5: City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and California Rates of Housing Units Growth by Year	2-18
Figure 4-1: Disadvantaged Communities	4-3
Figure 4-2: Unincorporated County Islands.....	4-17
Figure 5-1: Fire Districts and Stations	5-4
Figure 5-2: Fire Department Organization	5-7
Figure 5-3: Police Department Organization.....	5-12
Figure 5-4: Police Districts	5-14
Figure 5-5: Water Service Areas	5-21
Figure 5-6: Sewer System Boundaries	5-34
Figure 5-7: Sewer System Facilities.....	5-35
Figure 5-8: Watersheds	5-42
Figure 5-9: Storm System Facilities.....	5-43
Figure 5-10: 200-Year Floodplain Depth	5-46
Figure 6-1: General Fund Balance.....	6-12
Figure 6-2: General Fund Expenditures	6-13
Figure 6-3: General Fund Revenues	6-13
Figure 6-4: General Fund Forecast Summary 2005-2043	6-14

Executive Summary

One of the primary responsibilities of a Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) is to determine the sphere of influence of local governmental agencies. A sphere of influence (SOI) is a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by LAFCo. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act) requires that a Municipal Service Review (MSR) be prepared prior to or concurrent with an update of a SOI. The MSR evaluates existing and future service conditions and reviews the advantages and disadvantages of various government service structure options. An MSR provides information upon which the LAFCo can base its action on an SOI. This document is an update to the *City of Stockton Sphere of Influence Plan/Municipal Service Review* completed on April 23, 2020 (2020 MSR). No changes to the SOI established in the 2020 MSR are proposed in this 2026 MSR Update. As such, this MSR Update has been completed to:

- Ensure ongoing compliance with State law.
- Revise the strategy of annexations within the SOI to address demand over a 20-year period.
- Update and extend demographic and housing data to include the most current data available.
- Update progress of the property tax sharing agreement between the City of Stockton and San Joaquin County.

Concurrent with approval of this 2026 MSR Update, San Joaquin LAFCo is validating Stockton's SOI consistency with the requirements of the CKH Act and San Joaquin LAFCo Policies and Procedures through an SOI Plan. The MSR determinations address the City's ability to provide adequate services to existing and future residents within the proposed SOI.

A. Issues Addressed

In accordance with the CKH Act, MSRs are required to address the following categories for which LAFCo must render written determinations pursuant to Government Code Section 56430. The CKH Act requires determinations for the following subjects:

- Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area;
- Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities;
- Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services, including Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies;
- Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services;
- Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities;
- Accountability for Community Service Needs, including Governmental Structure and Operational Efficiencies; and
- Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by Commission policy.

Written determinations are included for these areas in accordance with the San Joaquin County LAFCo Policies and Procedures (as amended through December 14, 2012) and the LAFCo Municipal Service Review Guidelines (August 2003) prepared by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

On October 12, 2016, the City of Stockton staff met with San Joaquin County officials to discuss potential impacts on land use regulations and development potential within the SOI as result of the proposed City of Stockton's 2040 General Plan Update. At the conclusion of the meeting, the County and the City of Stockton agreed to an extension of their current agreement on allowed growth within the SOI. This extension resulted in the Interim MSR presented to LAFCo in early 2019. As the 2020 Sphere Plan and MSR did not propose a change to the SOI or land use included within the adopted 2040 General Plan, the City did not formally consult with San Joaquin County as part of that process. Similarly, this MSR Update does not propose a change to the SOI or General Plan land use policy. As such, the City did not formally consult with San Joaquin County on the update process.

B. Determinations

An explanation of the specific operational and management aspects of each service provider considered in each of these topic areas is provided below. Based on the information contained in the MSR, the determinations listed by general topic areas covered in this MSR are as follows:

1. Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area

San Joaquin County has experienced a slowing of population growth in recent years. The 2040 General Plan Land Use map depicts proposed land use for Stockton within the SOI that can accommodate the growth projected in the 2025 San Joaquin County Demographic and Employment Forecast prepare by the San Joaquin Council of Governments. According to its 2025 San Joaquin County Demographic and Employment Forecast, the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOC) projects that between 2025 and 2050, Stockton's population will grow by 28,499 and the number of jobs in the city by 22,896. Tables 2-5 and 2-6 in Chapter 2 show the capacity for development in study areas and pending/approved projects within Stockton's SOI by 2040. In total, development in these areas is projected to accommodate 132,200 new residents and 63,300 jobs, significantly outpacing future growth.

As described in Section G of Chapter 2, the supply of residential units, commercial and office space, and industrial space would exceed both the low- and high-growth demands identified in a market study that forecast the demands for new residential, retail, office, and industrial space in Stockton by 2040. Demand would be accommodated through development potential in the city limit, including pending and approved projects, coupled with development potential within the SOI.

The City of Stockton has and will continue to review future growth and population patterns to project growth within its SOI. The 2040 General Plan and 2023-2031 Housing Element include policies that direct the City to ensure adequate land served by public facilities is available to meet projected population growth. Other policies require the City to consider the funding necessary to adequately provide facilities

and services to development anticipated in any area proposed for expansion and ensure that infrastructure improvements and service coincide with new development.

2. Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

In 2011, Senate Bill 244 (SB 244) amended Government Code Section 56430 to require MSRs to identify and describe all “disadvantaged unincorporated communities” (DUCs) located within or contiguous to the existing SOI of cities and special districts that provide fire protection, sewer, and/or water services. SB 244 further requires that MSRs identify infrastructure needs or deficiencies within these communities. SB 244 also requires that each city and county in California review and update the Land Use Element of its General Plan to include similar findings concerning facilities and services.

Chapter 4 of this report summarizes the analysis conducted for the 2040 General Plan. It identifies 20 DUCs within or partially within the city’s SOI, including fringe and island communities as defined by SB 244. While the DUCs in the Stockton Metropolitan Area are generally adequately served by current fire protection, water, wastewater, and storm drainage providers and facilities, some DUC areas rely on individual septic systems for wastewater treatment (about 320 acres with 850 residents) and/or roadside ditches for stormwater collection. While these areas are adequately served pursuant to SB 244, they may be able to benefit from future connection to public sewer and storm drain systems, as anticipated in the City’s Wastewater Master Plan and Stormwater Management Plan in several areas. In some DUCs, as in other areas within the city’s SOI, fire protection services are provided by independent fire protection districts.

Consistent with State Law, San Joaquin LAFCo has adopted a policy that calls for disapproval of annexations of 10 acres or more that are contiguous to existing DUCs unless a concurrent application for annexation of all or part of the DUC has also been filed (except under certain circumstances).

3. Capacity of Facilities and Adequacy of Services

Fire Protection Determinations

The Stockton Fire Department is providing adequate services to its current customers (including both within most of the city limits and in contracted service areas). Continued growth within the SOI will increase the overall demand on fire protection services, including the typical range of service calls (e.g., structure fires, car fires, electrical fires, emergency medical response). The Department has the staffing and equipment to meet current service demands and response time standards. Future obligations for service delivery will be analyzed on an individual basis to determine the potential impact on service delivery and the potential need for additional facilities, vehicles, equipment, and personnel to maintain adequate response times consistent with the City’s General Plan fire response times standards.

City growth will also impact the rural fire districts providing services in city expansion areas, including Montezuma, French Camp, Waterloo-Morada, and Woodbridge. As part of the annexation process in these areas, the City will have to demonstrate that it has the capacity to provide services. In cases where the City annexes these areas, the boundaries of the rural fire districts currently providing services will be reduced in territory, which may have a long-term financial impact on those districts. San Joaquin LAFCo has adopted a policy that requires the Commission to consider the adverse impact of annexation on the other agencies and requires mitigation through the payment of fees.

Additional facilities, personnel, equipment, and materials costs will be offset through the increased revenue and fees generated by new development as well as other funding sources. In addition, the City will review future projects on an individual basis and will require compliance with City requirements (e.g., impact fees) in effect.

Law Enforcement Determinations

Stockton has a long history of high crime rates, including particularly high violent crime rates. According to the National Incident-Based Reporting Systems, as of 2023, the overall crime rate in Stockton was 65.0 percent higher than the state average and 81.5 percent higher than the national average. The violent crime rate in Stockton is 188.9 percent higher than the state average and 229.35 percent higher than the national average. Additionally, Stockton's property crime rate was 39.4 percent higher than that of the state and 52.2 percent higher than that of the nation. While the overall crime rate is trending downward according to the FBI, crime prevention and law enforcement remain high priorities in Stockton. Measure A, which was passed in November 2014 and extended 10 years in December 2023, as well as the City's Marshall Plan on Crime, respond to these priorities. Measure A instituted a three-quarters cent sales tax to provide funding for law enforcement, crime prevention services and other essential city services. Measure A and the Marshall Plan are focused on improving public safety within Stockton's existing neighborhoods. The City has also taken measures to improve Stockton's competitiveness with respect to the recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers. Between 2014 and 2017 the City saw unprecedented hiring of Police Officers, meeting the goal of 80 each year. At the same time, however, about half of those officers were lost through attrition, retirement, and to other agencies. The City has achieved a net gain of 120 officers since the passage of Measure A, including attaining its highest staffing levels in Department history during 2018, and currently maintains a 3- to 5-percent vacancy rate. As of 2023, the Department had 365 officers on the force, or about 75 percent of its 485 sworn positions. In 2024, the City approved incentives such as higher salaries and sign-on bonuses, resulting in a significant increase in applicants.

Continued growth within the currently undeveloped areas of the SOI will likely increase the overall demand for law enforcement services. The extension of Measure A, supported by ongoing officer hiring incentives will support adequate response times to serve future growth, which is expected to be concentrated in the northern areas within which the city is expected to grow. While the City's costs to maintain existing equipment and facilities and to train and equip personnel will increase, additional personnel and materials needs resulting from new development demands will be offset through the increased revenue and fees generated by new development, as well as the funding sources mentioned above. In addition, the City will review future projects on an individual basis and will require City compliance with requirements (e.g., impact fees) in effect. The rapid hiring achieved through Measure A and in accordance with the Marshall Plan on Crime provides a replicable framework which can be used to guide further hiring required as a result of the new development.

Water Supply and Treatment Determinations

The City of Stockton Metropolitan Area has met and expects to be able to continue to meet annual water demands within the SOI during differing hydrologic periods with surface water, groundwater, water conservation, and other potential water supplies such as non-potable supplies from local communities,

raw surface water from local irrigation districts, and water from active groundwater storage projects. According to the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, Stockton District, prepared by California Water Service Company (Cal Water), there is more than sufficient water available to support projected development within the SOI under all hydrologic conditions.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment Determinations

The City of Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility (RWCF) has met and expects to continue to meet annual wastewater collection and treatment demands within the SOI in compliance with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Growth in the SOI will increase the overall demand on the wastewater collection and treatment facilities in the city. Future growth in accordance with buildout of the SOI is expected to generate the typical amount of treatment needs associated with the type of urban development that has occurred in the past. According to the Regional Wastewater Control Facility Master Plan, the City's wastewater treatment facilities can support a population of about 380,000 within the SOI, which is more than SJCOG's 2050 population projection. The City anticipates that existing treatment facilities will continue to be in service until such time as upgrades and new facilities are needed to ensure that wastewater collection and treatment match urban growth.

Phasing and timing of additional facilities to accommodate additional growth have not yet been determined. However, the City's 2022 Wastewater Master Plan Update includes a strategic Wastewater Collection System Capital Improvement Program consisting of pump station improvements, gravity sewer facility rehabilitation, capacity improvements and recommended studies. These improvements will provide higher levels of treatment, which will also meet anticipated discharge requirements. Facility expansions are planned to accommodate the projected needs at buildout of the SOI.

Stormwater Drainage and Flood Protection Determinations

A significant portion of the western side of Stockton near Interstate 5 and some isolated areas in the central and eastern parts of the city are subject to inundation during a 200-year flood event. This includes areas that have been annexed to the city with the expectation of development. In response, the City adopted General Plan policies which require the Stockton to assess whether new development is reasonably safe from flood risk, to investigate and implement projects that would provide 200-year level of flood protection, and to update land uses reflecting current floodplain mapping data. Moreover, the planned Mossdale Tract Area Urban Flood Risk Reduction Project, that received certification approval of a Final Environmental Impact Report in accordance with CEQA (July 2026), includes construction and operation and maintenance of flood risk reduction and multi-benefit components in and adjacent to the Tract, such as 17 miles of dryland levee extensions and ecosystem restoration at multiple sites.

Based on SB 5 and the City's actions to comply, the City must make specific flood findings on certain development projects located within a flood hazard zone. Developers will be required to provide substantial evidence to address 200-year protection for the record for the City to review prior to making a finding determination on certain development projects. Development methods for addressing 200-year protection may consist of one or a combination of measures, including raising the site elevation with fill

material, increasing building pad height, flood-proofing, elevating habitable space with parking and storage below, making improvements to the flood protection system, or re-designating land in the flood hazard areas to avoid flooding problems. In some instances, where infill opportunities exist, the necessary flood protection improvements may not be feasible or easily achieved. Through enforcement of SB 5 requirements and implementation of these provisions, the City of Stockton expects to continue to meet stormwater flood control needs within the existing SOI in cooperation with San Joaquin County and the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency. For instance, the City's 2040 General Plan Update changed the land use designations in some flood-prone areas in southwestern Stockton to prohibit urban development.

Buildout of the existing SOI will require the capture and removal of stormwater in a safe manner. This will include flood control improvements to enable land that has already been annexed for development, including several major projects in the northwestern part of the city.

Drainage problems do occur in the SOI, although they are localized within certain areas, and the quality of stormwater discharges from the city and SOI are considered to be significant sources of pollutants.

As development occurs within the SOI, creeks, rivers, and sloughs will continue to collect and convey storm runoff to the San Joaquin River and the Delta. The City will continue to require new development in growth areas in the SOI to develop storm drains to collect and convey runoff to pumps that will lift the runoff into one of the creeks, sloughs, or rivers. The City expects to continue to work with the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency to address areas within the SOI that experience flooding issues or where storm drain problems exist. In addition, the quality of runoff water is expected to be emphasized in future stormwater management activities to address stormwater pollution.

As required by SB 5 and AB 162, the City's 2040 General Plan commits the City to maintain existing storm drain and flood management facilities and includes goals, policies, and implementation measures to strengthen the relationship between land use planning decisions and consideration of potential floodplain hazards. In combination with the City's Zoning Code, the General Plan requires developers to provide substantial evidence of 200-year protection for the record for the City to review prior to making a finding determination on development projects.

4. Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services

The City of Stockton's 2040 General Plan requires new development to pay its fair share of the costs of public facilities and utilities needed to support additional growth. Stockton receives funds for the provision of public services through State sources, development fees, property taxes, and connection and usage fees. The City reviews its fee structures on an annual basis to ensure that they provide adequate funding to cover the provision of City services. As noted above, the City would also require supplemental funding, such as a Communities Facilities District or an update to the tax sharing agreement with the County, to extend an adequate level of service to any new annexation areas.

The City's General Plan requires preparation of an infrastructure analysis for specific plans and master plans. The City of Stockton generally charges development impact fees on a per-dwelling unit basis for residential uses. Non-residential uses are generally collected on a per-square foot or per-acre basis, depending on the type of fee and impact the fee is intended to offset.

Cal Water does not charge fees for connections or meters for smaller developments and infill projects provided an adequate water main is available. For larger projects, Cal Water charges a fee or requires dedication of property for water facilities and service (Special Utility Fee) to provide water service. All fees charged through Cal Water are subject to the operating rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission.

Water connection fees in San Joaquin County water districts are not charged if the parcel is currently within a district boundary. The water districts do charge an annual fee for water use and consumption fees based on water meters.

The City's recent Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (FY 2023-24) details the city's net position (assets minus liabilities) grew by \$168.7 million, or 9 percent, to about \$2 billion. Total assets stood at \$3.2 billion, with liabilities at \$1.3 billion. This improvement was attributed to strategic financial planning, including use of the Stockton Long-Range Financial Plan (L-RFP). The L-RFP was implemented to demonstrate the long-term viability of the Plan of Adjustment, established following the City's 2012 bankruptcy proceedings. The L-RFP extends 30 years and serves to inform the City's decision making to enable the City to achieve and maintain a healthy General Fund reserve balance, which will allow it to weather future adverse economic conditions and build its capacity to increase the level of service the City provides.

The L-RFP demonstrates that the City meets three critical tests of solvency: cash solvency, budget solvency, and service solvency. In fact, both property and sales tax revenues have recovered better than originally projected and the current L-RFP projection shows a much healthier General Fund Balance and Reserve. As noted in the discussions above, the City intends to limit the cost-of-service extensions to any new annexation areas to the amount of General Fund revenue that would be generated from those areas.

5. Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities

The City of Stockton has a long history of working with other public service providers to share facilities and resources. This includes a variety of special districts and San Joaquin County departments that provide services to the residents within the city and the unincorporated area (including the county islands within the city limits). The City also participates actively in planning for and implementing regional water supply and flood control programs. The City of Stockton acknowledges that regional cooperation and the operation of jointly developed and maintained facilities is in the interest of its residents and its own efficient provision of public facilities and services.

6. Accountability for Community Service Needs

Government Management and Structure Determinations

The City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and several other special districts and private utility companies (e.g., Cal Water) provide services and infrastructure within the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the SOI. Expansion of urban development within the SOI is dependent upon the extension of infrastructure and provision of services from the City of Stockton. The Stockton City Council establishes fee structures and directs the provision of police, fire, water, wastewater, and stormwater drainage services based on service level goals and standards.

The City intends to work in good faith with all stakeholders, including property owners, members of the public, and other government agencies, to annex unincorporated island areas within its SOI (see Chapter 4 Section F) and to consolidate services and increase efficiencies and infrastructure and service deliveries. As planned development occurs within the undeveloped areas of the SOI, the City will extend and expand infrastructure and services logically and efficiently pursuant to the City's 2040 General Plan and supporting master plans. Provision of infrastructure and services by the City within the SOI will not duplicate or conflict with the provision of infrastructure or services by other providers. The City is also committed to putting in place financial mechanisms, including an update to the tax sharing agreement with the County, to ensure that annexations do not adversely affect the provision of services elsewhere.

Infrastructure and services that will be provided with annexation will, in most cases, enhance those services currently available; however, there may also be a corresponding increase in service fees. The City's 2040 General Plan goals and policies support the City's intention to annex and provide services within the SOI and provide services in a cost-effective manner. The City is committed to providing City services and facilities within the SOI upon annexation in conformance with City Council adopted policies and master plans.

Management Efficiencies Determinations

The 2015 Plan of Adjustment allowed the City to restructure its obligations while the Long-Range Financial Plan (L-RFP) proved the long-term viability of the Plan. The L-RFP informs the City's decision-making and helps the City to manage its resources more efficiently and effectively and in a sustainable manner. The City also undertakes long-range planning programs to better plan and budget for needed improvements to services and facilities, including a visioning process that focuses on savings and efficiency.

Government Accountability Determinations

The City of Stockton is responsible for governance within its incorporated boundaries. Actions of the City Council, including opportunities for public involvement and public hearing, are governed by the Brown Act (California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.), other applicable statutes and regulations, and City procedures.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The residents of Stockton have a range of opportunities to oversee the activities of elected, appointed, and paid representatives responsible for the provision of public services to the community through elections, publicized meetings and hearings, as well as through the reports completed in compliance with State and federal reporting requirements.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The City of Stockton prepared this MSR Update for the San Joaquin County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) in compliance with the 2000 Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act (CKH Act), which requires each LAFCo to prepare an MSR for each service provider with an SOI.

A. Statutory Requirement

Consistent with State Law, San Joaquin LAFCo's Service Review Policies (December 2012) require the MSR to make written determinations for six categories, as described below.

Determination 1: Growth and population projections for the affected area.

The need for, and patterns of, service provision should be determined by existing and anticipated growth patterns and population projections. The MSR must evaluate whether projections for future growth and population patterns are integrated into an agency's planning function. This analysis provides the basis for determining whether the SOI boundaries reflect expected growth boundaries. Consideration should be given to the impact on growth/land use patterns for adjacent areas, on mutual or regional social and economic interests, on open space and agricultural land, and on the government structure of the county. Growth and population projections should correspond to the sphere horizon and phasing plan depicted in the SOI.

Determination 2: The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Cities or special districts that provide sewer, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire services must identify any DUCs within or contiguous to the SOI of cities or special districts and must make a determination on infrastructure needs or efficiencies for those public facilities and services within any identified DUCs.

Determination 3: Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, including infrastructure needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged, unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

The MSR must describe the status of existing and planned public facilities and its relationship to the quality and levels of service that are, can, and need to be provided. Infrastructure needs and deficiencies can be evaluated in terms of supply, capacity, condition of facilities, and service quality with correlations to operational, capital improvement, and finance plans. Maps and explanatory text that clearly indicate the location of existing facilities and proposed facilities, including a plan for the timing and location of new or expanded facilities, need to be included.

Determination 4: Financial ability of agencies to provide service.

A community's public service needs should be viewed in light of the resources available to fund the services. The MSR must evaluate factors that affect the financing of necessary improvements and whether agencies are capitalizing on financing opportunities and collaborative strategies to deal with financial constraints.

Determination 5: Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities.

The MSR must identify opportunities for jurisdictions to share facilities and resources creating a more efficient service delivery system. Sharing facilities and using excess capacity in another agency's service system works to avoid service duplications, reduces costs, and minimizes unnecessary resource consumption. The MSR must inventory facilities within the study area to determine if facilities are being used to capacity and whether efficiencies can be achieved by accommodating the facility needs of adjacent agencies. Options for planning for future shared facilities and services must also be considered.

Determination 6: Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

The MSR will consider the advantages and disadvantages of various government structures that could provide public services. San Joaquin LAFCo encourages local agencies to use service reviews to determine whether initiation of proceedings for changes of organization and reorganization, including spheres of influence, would be in order and in the best interests of the agency and the community it serves. LAFCo will examine efficiencies that could be gained through: (1) functional reorganizations within existing agencies; (2) amending or updating spheres of influence; (3) annexations or detachments from cities or special districts; (4) formation of new special districts; (5) special district dissolutions; (6) mergers or special districts with cities; (7) establishment of subsidiary districts; or (8) any additional reorganization options found in the LAFCo statute.

Operational efficiency refers to the quality of public services and the agency's ability to provide services. Efficiently managed entities consistently implement plans to improve service delivery, reduce waste, eliminate duplications of effort, contain costs, build and maintain adequate contingency reserves, and encourage open dialogues with the public and other public and private agencies. The MSR will evaluate operational efficiency by analyzing agency functions, operations, and practices as well as the agency's ability to meet current and future service demands.

B. Organization of this Report

This MSR Update is organized into chapters that cover the topics and requirements of the CKH and San Joaquin LAFCo policies and procedures as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Sphere of Influence and Sphere Plan
- Chapter 3: Population and Employment Projections
- Chapter 4: Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Unincorporated County Islands
- Chapter 5: Capacity of Facilities and Adequacy of Services
- Chapter 6: Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services
- Chapter 7: Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities
- Chapter 8: Accountability for Community Service Needs including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies
- Chapter 9: Glossary of Acronyms

C. LAFCo and the Sphere of Influence

According to the CKH Act (Government Code 56000 et seq.), the purposes of LAFCo include the following:

- Promote orderly growth and urban development;
- Promote cooperative planning efforts among cities, the county, and special districts to address concerns regarding land use and development standards, premature conversion of agriculture and open space lands, efficient provision of services, and discouragement of urban sprawl;
- Serve as a master plan for future local government reorganization by providing long-range guidelines for efficient provision of public services; and
- Guide consideration of proposals and studies for changes of organization or reorganization.

To carry out State policy, LAFCo has the power to conduct studies, approve and disapprove proposals, modify proposal boundaries, and impose reasonable terms and conditions on approval of proposals. San Joaquin LAFCo has adopted policies and procedures for determining Spheres of Influence consistent with the CKH Act.

San Joaquin LAFCo policies state that it must adopt an SOI for all cities in San Joaquin County and all LAFCo actions must be consistent with the SOI. An SOI is defined in Section 56425 of the Government Code as “a plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency or municipality.” The SOI is the area around the city where LAFCo expects development could occur and require services. The CKH Act requires that an MSR be conducted prior to or, in conjunction with, the update of an SOI.

The adoption of an SOI is the most important planning function assigned to LAFCos by the State Legislature. Spheres of Influence are described by the CKH Act as an important tool for “planning and shaping the logical and orderly development and coordination of local governmental agencies so as to

advantageously provide for the present and future needs of the county and its communities.” Spheres serve a similar function in LAFCO determinations as general plans do for cities and counties. Consistency with the adopted sphere plan is mandatory, and changes to the plan require careful review. Written determinations adopted by LAFCO and the Sphere map guide the provision of municipal services for areas within the SOI.

San Joaquin LAFCO’s procedural guidelines for determining the SOI requires documentation of the City’s ability to meet the requirements of the CKH. The Sphere Plan, along with the MSR, and the 2035 General Plan, provide the basis for adopting the city’s SOI.

D. Sphere of Influence

The City of Stockton adopted its 2040 General Plan in December 2018. The 2040 General Plan Land Use map designates planned land use for potential growth. The City adopted a 2023-2031 Housing Element on July 9, 2024, to address State requirements for periodic updates. On September 9, 2024, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) certified that the updated Housing Element is in compliance with State law. The Housing Element projects Stockton’s housing needs through 2031 and identifies sites and adopts policies for the City’s 12,673-unit Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).

The City’s existing SOI encompasses approximately 115 square miles (see Figure 1-1).

No change to the SOI is proposed as part of this MSR Update.

E. 2040 General Plan Update (2018)

In March 2016, the City commenced an update of the 2035 General Plan, and the updated plan, the 2040 General Plan, was adopted in December 2018. The 2040 General Plan process included a comprehensive evaluation of the City’s planning boundaries, including the SOI. A key objective of the update was the establishment of a strategy for urban growth that both reflected the community’s vision and supported the City’s Climate Action Plan. This objective was achieved through extensive community outreach and engagement, resulting in a land use plan that emphasizes infill development in the City’s core and supports employment and economic development citywide. Highlights of the Plan are summarized below:

- The Plan increases allowable residential densities and intensity of development downtown and in the surrounding greater downtown area. Infill policies are prevalent, particularly for downtown and South Stockton.
- Compared to the previous General Plan, the land use plan reduces by almost 8,000 acres the amount of agricultural land that could be developed with urban land uses – that is more than 12 square miles; the city is about 65 square miles.
- The Plan features a new policy to create an Ag Belt between Stockton and Lodi in collaboration with Lodi, the County, and property owners.

- The Plan provides guidance for reevaluating the City’s public infrastructure, such as roadways and water and sewer distribution systems, which will help the City to determine whether the capital and ongoing maintenance cost of infrastructure can be supported by development projects.

In addition, through the 2040 General Plan Update process, the City evaluated infrastructure capacity in light of land use alternatives considered, and developed recommendations for updating backbone infrastructure plans to reflect the adopted land use plan. The 2040 General Plan Update also included the preparation of an Infrastructure Financing Strategy to address these infrastructure needs.

F. City/County Consultation

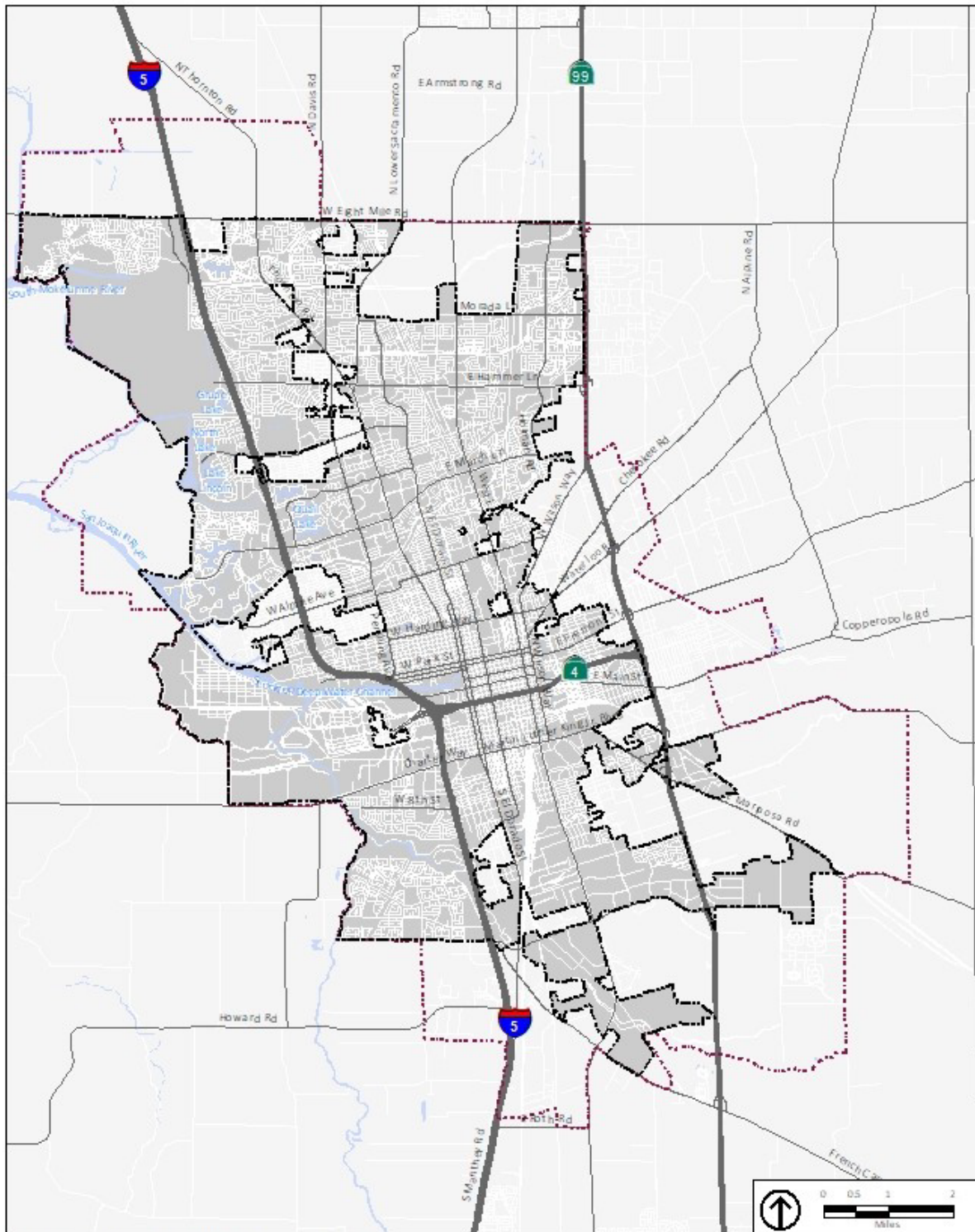
State law requires that a city and county meet prior to the city applying to the local agency formation commission for a new or updated SOI. This meeting requirement promotes dialogue between a city and county, offers the opportunity for a more collaborative approach to future growth, and fosters a less contentious environment for future annexations.

This Sphere Plan and MSR provide a status update for a new property tax sharing agreement between the City of Stockton and San Joaquin County. It does not propose a change to the SOI. Therefore, the City did not formally consult with San Joaquin County as part of this process. However, as part of the original prior Interim MSR process, City staff and officials met with San Joaquin County staff and officials on October 12, 2016, to discuss the MSR and the implications for the city’s SOI. At the conclusion of the meeting, the County and the City of Stockton agreed that no new agreements were needed since no change to the SOI is being proposed.

G. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to the San Joaquin LAFCo’s Policies and Procedures, an MSR is not defined as a “Project” under CEQA. Furthermore, no change in Stockton’s SOI is being proposed. The SOI Update/MSR, therefore, is exempt from CEQA. The City of Stockton intends to file a Notice of Exemption pursuant to Section 15262 “Feasibility and Planning Studies” for the updated analysis contained in this report.

Figure 1-1: Sphere of Influence



Source: City of Stockton, 2016; Placeworks, 2017.

- City Limit
- Sphere of Influence

Chapter 2. Sphere of Influence and Sphere Plan

This chapter analyzes the City’s ability to serve existing and future residents within the SOI. LAFCo is responsible for adopting the SOI and is the sole authority as to the sufficiency of the documentation and the Sphere Plan’s consistency with law and LAFCo policy. In adopting the SOI for Stockton, LAFCo must consider and prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to the following five factors as stated in Section 56425(e) of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act:

1. The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands;
2. The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area;
3. The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide;
4. The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency; and
5. For an update of a SOI of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, that occurs pursuant to subdivision (g) on or after July 1, 2012, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing SOI.

In order to adopt Stockton’s SOI, the State requires LAFCo to conduct a review of the municipal services provided in the city and SOI. The standards, procedures, and policies for service reviews are contained in San Joaquin LAFCo’s Policies and Procedures. The SOI must be consistent with the determinations of the MSR. San Joaquin LAFCo requires the Sphere Plan to include maps and explanatory text that describe the probable boundary of the service area and the city’s SOI. As noted in Section E of Chapter 1 of this report, the City adopted its 2040 General Plan Update in December 2018. The Update included an evaluation of the City’s planning boundaries, including the SOI. The City also evaluated and updated the General Plan Land Use map to ensure that it reflects the community’s values and provides the appropriate balance of uses given the current real estate market.

As stated previously, this 2026 MSR Update does not propose any changes to the existing City of Stockton SOI, for which an MSR was conducted in 2020.

Detailed determinations as to the ability of the City to provide adequate services to existing and future residents within the SOI are contained in the subsequent chapters of this MSR.

A. Present and Planned Land Uses

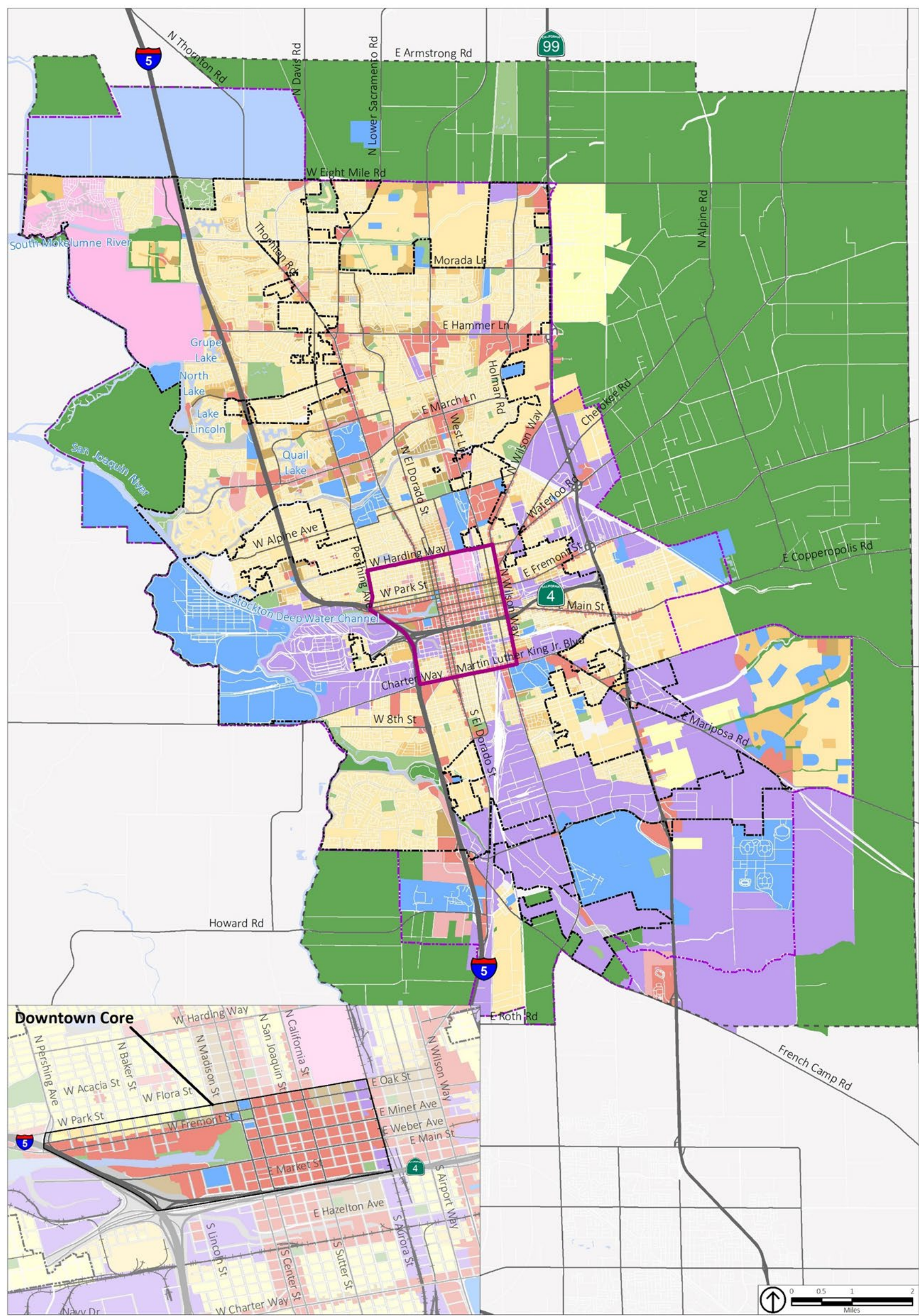
With the exception of the Downtown area, Stockton can be characterized as a low-rise community (one- or two-story buildings) dominated by low-density, single-family housing along with some multifamily housing, low-intensity commercial, and a large industrial base. Most of the city’s development lies between Interstate 5 on the west and State Route (SR) 99 on the east. Historically, the city has grown out from its center, which is located just north of SR 4 at the eastern end of the Stockton Channel. This growth followed

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

highway connectors leading to communities to the east. With the construction of Interstate 5, development began to move northward at an accelerated pace. Using SR 4 as a dividing line between northern and southern areas of the city, land uses north of SR 4 can be characterized as low-density residential and commercial uses and uses south of SR 4 can be characterized as low-density residential and industrial uses. High-rise office buildings and higher-density residential uses are common in the Central Downtown area. Lands to the north and west of the city limits are primarily in active agriculture production or open space. To the east, land uses transition from unincorporated urban development along the city's edge to rural and very-low-density development and agriculture.

The City of Stockton 2040 General Plan contains goals, policies, and actions that govern growth, development, and conservation of open space throughout the city. Figure 2-1 shows the 2040 General Plan Land Use map. Within the SOI, planned land use designations include Residential Estate; Low, Medium, and High Density Residential; Mixed Use; Commercial; Administrative Professional; Industrial; Economic and Education Enterprise; Institutional; Parks and Recreation; and Open Space/Agriculture.

Figure 2-1: 2040 General Plan Land Use Map



Source: City of Stockton, 2017; PlaceWorks, 2017.

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B. Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services

Stockton's facilities and service levels are adequate to meet the present needs of the existing population within the city limits and in unincorporated areas within the SOI where the City currently provides services.

For public safety services, expansion into currently unincorporated areas will require demonstration that the services will be maintained or improved prior to annexation to the City and detachment from current services providers. Future obligations for fire protection, emergency medical, and police service delivery will be analyzed on an individual basis to determine the potential impact on service delivery and the potential need for additional facilities, vehicles, equipment, and personnel to maintain adequate response times; such obligations will also be required to comply with City impact fees that are in effect.

Future growth and development within the SOI will require continued improvements and upgrades to infrastructure and services as described in the City's infrastructure master plans. The City has policies and procedures in place that ensure the proper timing and adequate funding of needed infrastructure and services.

C. Present Capacity and Adequacy of Public Facilities and Services

Existing infrastructure and services are adequate to meet the needs of the existing population within the incorporated city and in parts of the SOI where the City currently provides services. Stockton's Fire Department is adequately staffed and equipped to meet the needs of its current service area. The City has taken steps to improve crime prevention and law enforcement in the current city limits (e.g., Measure A, Marshall Plan, renegotiated labor agreement). The City's water supply and delivery and wastewater treatment and disposal facilities are also adequate to meet the needs of the existing population. Drainage and flood control facilities in the city are adequate to provide flood protection to most areas within the SOI, although some areas are at risk. Efforts by the City as well as State and federal agencies will continue to address problem areas in the SOI that are susceptible to flooding from both local and regional sources. Review of the City's municipal services shows that the capacity of public facilities and services is sufficient to serve the current needs within the city limits. There are, however, several areas within the unincorporated SOI where stormwater drainage systems are deficient due to the absence of formal storm drainage facilities. In addition, there are unincorporated areas within the SOI that currently rely on on-site sewage disposal (septic systems).

While these systems are not necessarily deficient for providing service to current users in these areas, further development could require the extension of municipal services if these areas were to annex to the City. The City anticipates cost-to-serve analyses of future services extensions will be completed, and estimates provided, on a project-by-project basis. Such estimates will depend on a variety of factors, including:

1. Whether existing septic systems are condemned and thus forced to tap into the sewer system.
2. The presence of adjacent greenfield development(s) that may partially offset the cost of service extensions.

The City also has infrastructure and service plans and policies that address the facilities necessary to provide services within the current city limits, as well as to unincorporated areas of the SOI that are covered by the City's 2040 General Plan. Facilities and services would need to meet City standards as a condition of annexation of unincorporated areas. This could include construction of new water and sewer lines consistent with the City's infrastructure and service plans.

D. Social or Economic Communities of Interest

Communities of interest may be defined by a variety of different and potentially overlapping characteristics and geographies. The city of Stockton as a whole may be considered a community of interest, but there are also geographically and socioeconomically finer-grained social and economic communities of interest that make up, border, and at times straddle the boundaries of Stockton. To a large degree, the consideration of unincorporated islands, fringe communities, and disadvantaged unincorporated communities (see Chapter 4) serves to address impacts to communities of interest. Additionally, the maintained SOI would not impinge on the boundaries or territory of any abutting or nearby communities. Since no changes are proposed to the SOI, there would no new impacts to communities of interest, within or outside of Stockton.

E. Population Trends

Population and Households

From 2000 to about 2020, the population of Stockton saw a slow but steady increase. This appeared to be a "new normal" of slow growth, relative to past City, County and State growth. These lower growth rates applied to both population and housing, with the growth rate of housing generally lower than that of population. These trends were reflected in increasing numbers of persons per household, though it is uncertain whether decreased housing production drove trend or was driven by it. The trends, coupled with lower or even negative rates of growth for Stockton's Downtown, suggested that housing and population growth in Stockton could remain well below levels seen prior to the "Great Recession." However, the most recent data is more dynamic show growth rising toward 2019.

Population trends in Stockton from 2020 through 2024 demonstrate variability following the COVID-19 pandemic and potential associated impacts on demographic patterns and housing production. After a period of steady growth prior to 2020, the city experienced a deceleration in population growth between 2020 and 2022, resulting in a net population decline in 2022. Growth resumed in 2023 at levels generally consistent with pre-2020 conditions. However, this increase was not sustained. In 2024, the city again experienced negative population growth, representing the lowest growth rate since 2000. These trends indicate short-term fluctuations rather than a stable growth trajectory during the post-pandemic period.

Quantitative Trends

Table 2-1 and Figures 2-2 and 2-3 show Stockton’s rate of population growth and rate of housing growth by housing type over time, respectively. All datasets show that Stockton experienced a brief period of rapid growth in population and housing in the early to mid-2000s, with a precipitous decrease in growth during the run up to and onset of the Great Recession. From 2008 to about 2020, Stockton’s population growth rate fluctuated around 1 percent, while housing growth continued to fall until around 2016, before showing a slight uptick in 2017 and 2018. Growth rates for single-family units have been more stable and remained positive over this time, while growth rates for multifamily units have been more unstable and even negative at times. It is worth noting that since around 2008, multifamily housing has made up a larger proportion of Stockton’s housing growth than it did in preceding years.

The demographic impacts of COVID-19-related regulations and employment patterns were initially felt in and around the year 2019. However, there was a notable increase in the rate of housing growth in 2019. While the pandemic cannot be attributed to all local population trends, the datasets below illustrate significant associated patterns in Stockton. As shown in Table 2-1, Stockton’s population growth rate was negative for the first time from 2020 to 2022. It returned to a positive rate in 2023. This increase was not sustained, as the growth rate declined again in 2024 to negative levels. The overall pattern of declining population growth from 2020 to 2022, a rebound in 2023, and a subsequent decrease in 2024, is generally consistent with trends observed in San Joaquin County and California. The rate of housing growth in Stockton from 2020 to 2024 fluctuated slightly but remained around 0.5 percent. There was an overall increase in the rate of housing growth compared to before the pandemic.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-1: City of Stockton Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024

Year	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Mobile Homes	Persons Per Household	Pop Growth Rate	Housing Growth Rate	Single-Family Growth Rate	Multifamily Growth Rate
2000	243,771	82,042	55,680	25,074	1,288	3.04	1.95%	1.15%	1.56%	0.35%
2001	248,520	82,985	56,548	25,162	1,275	3.07	2.39%	2.11%	2.99%	0.34%
2002	254,469	84,740	58,236	25,247	1,257	3.10	2.85%	2.28%	3.13%	0.51%
2003	261,710	86,675	60,059	25,377	1,239	3.14	3.22%	3.56%	4.52%	1.55%
2004	270,136	89,762	62,771	25,770	1,221	3.15	2.72%	3.51%	4.43%	1.5%
2005	277,485	92,911	65,551	26,157	1,203	3.14	1.94%	3.16%	4.15%	0.88%
2006	282,869	95,845	68,273	26,387	1,185	3.12	1.02%	1.78%	2.22%	0.78%
2007	285,750	97,549	69,790	26,592	1,167	3.11	0.47%	0.96%	1.23%	0.38%
2008	287,093	98,488	70,647	26,692	1,149	3.11	0.52%	0.56%	0.64%	0.44%
2009	288,591	99,039	71,099	26,809	1,131	3.12	0.93%	0.49%	0.49%	0.56%
2010	291,275	99,520	71,448	26,959	1,113	3.15	1.19%	0.2%	0.27%	0.03%
2011	294,729	99,715	71,641	26,966	1,108	3.18	1.15%	0.21%	0.16%	0.35%
2012	298,126	99,925	71,756	27,061	1,108	3.20	0.87%	0.08%	0.11%	0%
2013	300,734	100,003	71,834	27,061	1,108	3.19	0.6%	0.02%	0.09%	-0.16%
2014	302,532	100,025	71,899	27,018	1,108	3.22	1.35%	0.07%	0.09%	0.02%
2015	306,602	100,097	71,965	27,024	1,108	3.27	1.14%	0.05%	0.13%	-0.16%
2016	310,108	100,146	72,056	26,982	1,108	3.28	0.7%	0.11%	0.12%	0.07%
2017	312,289	100,254	72,146	27,000	1,108	3.35	0.49%	0.34%	0.31%	0.43%
2018	313,822	100,593	72,370	27,115	1,108	3.38	0.82%	0.28%	0.4%	-0.02%
2019	316,410	100,877	72,660	27,109	1,108	3.39	1.23%	0.28%	0.40%	-0.02%
2020	320,290	101,913	73,727	27,125	1,061	3.19	0.09%	0.66%	0.61%	0.80%
2021	320,574	102,583	74,179	27,343	1,061	3.17	0.13%	0.72%	0.76%	0.63%

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-1: City of Stockton Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024

Year	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Mobile Homes	Persons Per Household	Pop Growth Rate	Housing Growth Rate	Single-Family Growth Rate	Multifamily Growth Rate
2022	321,000	103,318	74,742	27,515	1,061	3.15	-0.65%	0.47%	0.66%	0.00%
2023	318,906	103,808	75,232	27,515	1,061	3.12	1.40%	0.50%	0.69%	0.00%
2024	323,355	104,325	75,749	27,515	1,061	3.15	-0.77%	0.72%	0.81%	0.50%
2025	320,877	105,076	76,362	27,653	1,061	3.10	-	-	-	-

Source: California Department of Finance E-5 County/State Population and Housing Estimates, 1/1/ 2020 to 1/1/2025, California Department of Finance E-8 City/County/State Population and Housing Estimates, January 2000 to 2020.

Note: Persons per household calculated by the Department of Finance (DOF) based on the population living in housing units that are not group quarters, divided by the number of occupied housing units.

Figure 2-2: City of Stockton Rate of Population Growth by Year

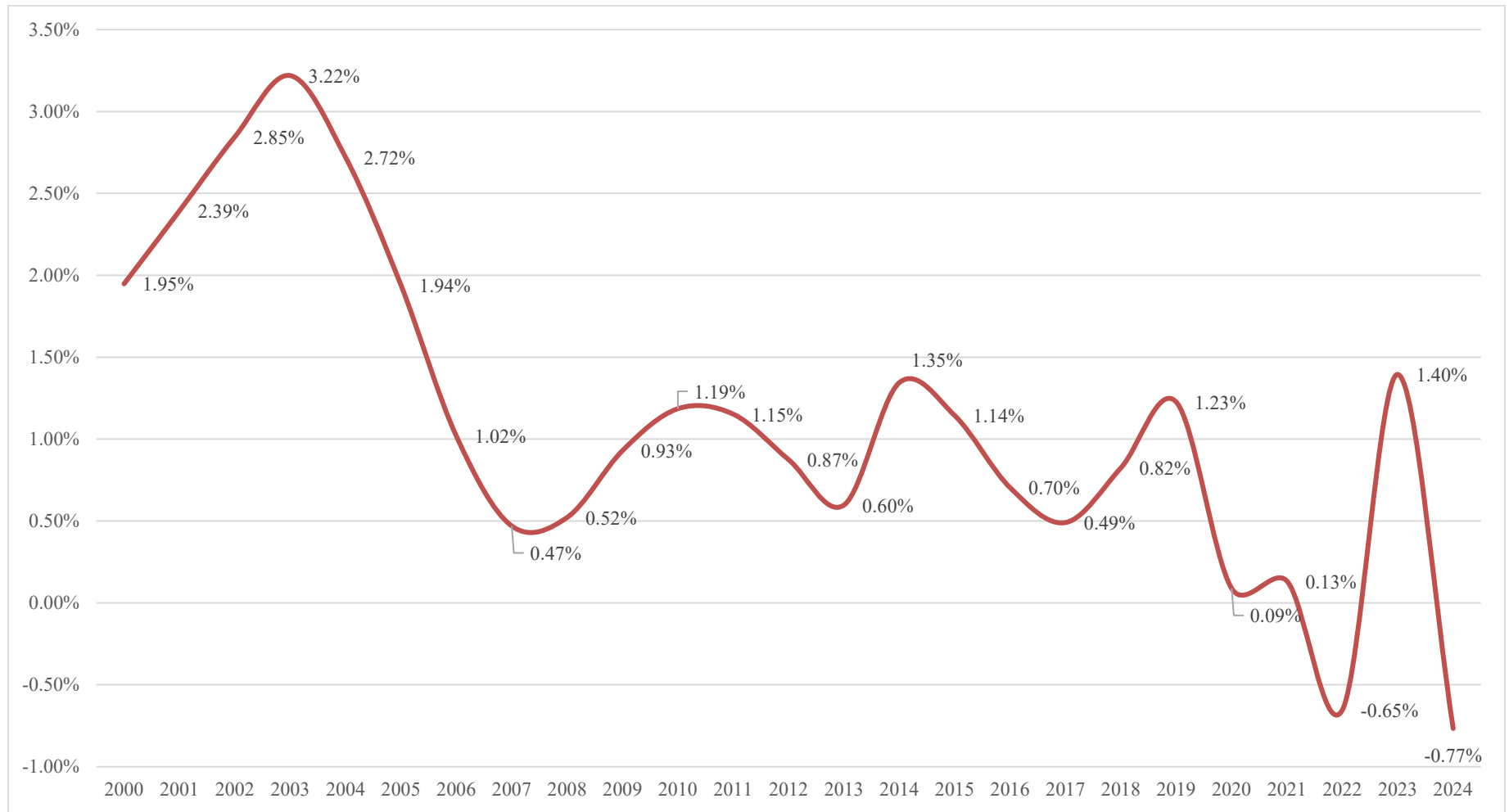
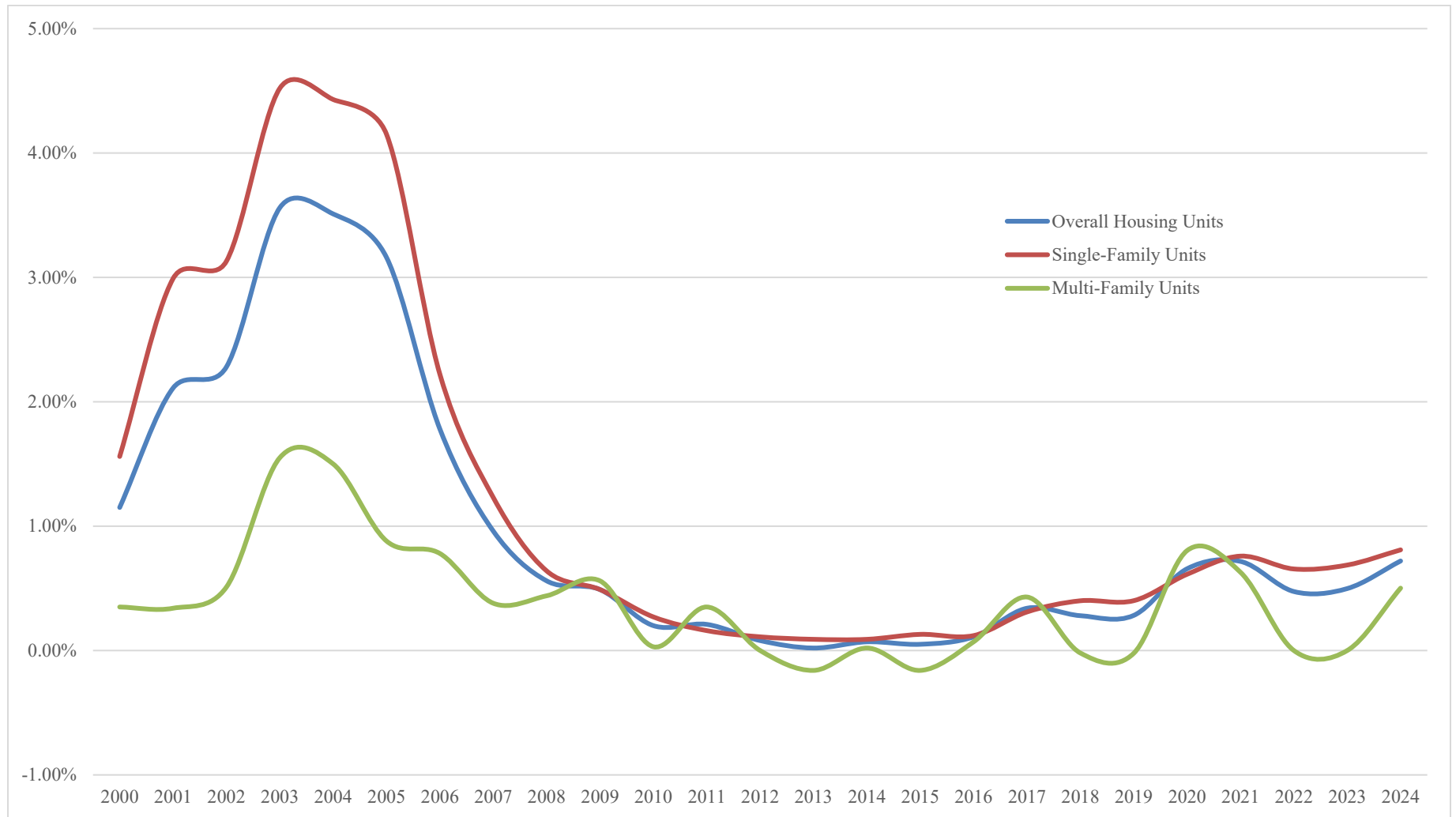


Figure 2-3: City of Stockton Rate of Housing Growth by Housing Type by Year



Tables 2-2 and 2-3, respectively, show population and housing levels and growth rates for San Joaquin County and California overall; Figures 2-4 and 2-5 show Stockton's population and housing growth rates compared to San Joaquin County overall and California as a whole. Since Stockton is the largest city in San Joaquin County, the rates of population and housing growth for these two geographies closely track one another. After a period in the early 2000s of growing faster in housing and population than both San Joaquin County and the state overall, Stockton began growing at a rate similar to or somewhat below both San Joaquin County and California overall. Since roughly 2007, Stockton's population growth rate has generally been slightly less than San Joaquin County's and has fluctuated above and below California's population growth rate. With respect to housing units, Stockton's growth rates following 2012 were consistently below both San Joaquin County and California overall.

More recently, as shown in Figure 2-4, California saw a loss in population from 2018-2019, followed by an increase in growth rate back to a steady state in 2023. Stockton and the County saw a similar pattern that occurred about one year later, with Stockton's growth rate ultimately rebounding from -1.0 to 0.5 percent by 2023. All three saw a rebound in housing growth rates in 2019, with Stockton reaching 1.0 percent from a low of just over 0.0 percent in 2013-2015. That rate had again dipped to 0.5 percent by 2023, a rate less than both the County and State.

Discussion

The above trends demonstrate a pattern of slowing population and household growth beginning in 2000 and lasting for just under two decades. Perhaps resulting from employment, housing and household migratory shifts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, that period of slow growth, which is associated with reduced demand for new housing and related services, has been interrupted. Following significant dips in State, City and Countywide population growth rates from 2018 to 2019, all growth rates are now rising. However, both Stockton and County growth rates are far below their 3.0 percent peaks of the early 2000's, and housing and employment patterns remain in flux. Thus, it is difficult to conclude with certainty whether the current two- to three-year trend is a "new normal" in which the previous period of prolonged, historically slow growth—with the 2010s representing the slowest rate of any decade over the past 100 years—is truly reversed.

Lower population growth was coupled with even slower growth in housing units and increasing household sizes from 2000 to 2019. Although there was a slight decrease in the number of persons per household from 2020 to 2024, the number remained high. It is not clear whether decreased housing growth was a result of larger household sizes, or whether decreased housing growth drove more people to share housing units. However, home price data were indications it was the latter. Inflation-adjusted home price data for Stockton from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis indicated that after bottoming out around 2011, home prices in Stockton rapidly rebounded by 2018 and are now above their pre-recession highs.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-2: San Joaquin County Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024

Year	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Mobile Homes	Persons Per Household	Pop Growth Rate	Housing Growth Rate	Single-Family Growth Rate	Multifamily Growth Rate
2000	563,598	189,160	140,524	39,445	9,191	3.000	2.6%	1.8%	2.3%	0.4%
2001	578,121	192,546	143,792	39,619	9,135	3.038	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%	0.6%
2002	596,039	197,966	149,061	39,841	9,064	3.066	2.7%	2.2%	2.7%	1.1%
2003	612,295	202,396	153,091	40,289	9,016	3.100	2.9%	3.2%	3.9%	1.5%
2004	629,787	208,841	158,999	40,907	8,935	3.114	2.4%	3.2%	3.9%	1.2%
2005	645,059	215,531	165,229	41,407	8,895	3.106	1.7%	2.9%	3.5%	1.4%
2006	656,247	221,852	170,979	42,005	8,868	3.084	1.4%	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%
2007	665,304	226,690	175,257	42,586	8,847	3.075	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%
2008	672,492	230,216	178,397	43,038	8,781	3.076	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
2009	677,833	232,230	180,061	43,465	8,704	3.089	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
2010	684,057	233,449	181,110	43,734	8,605	3.116	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
2011	693,114	234,343	182,002	43,765	8,576	3.15	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
2012	700,519	234,992	182,522	43,910	8,560	3.16	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
2013	706,418	235,906	183,276	44,063	8,567	3.16	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	-0.1%
2014	713,315	236,943	184,338	44,020	8,585	3.19	1.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
2015	724,859	237,905	185,279	44,026	8,600	3.23	1.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
2016	736,027	239,405	186,689	44,064	8,652	3.24	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%
2017	747,579	241,021	188,131	44,203	8,687	3.31	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2018	757,279	243,420	190,027	44,666	8,727	3.34	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
2019	770,385	246,521	192,517	45,243	8,761	3.35	1.1%	2.0%	2.5%	0.8%
2020	779,233	251,453	197,377	45,603	8,473	3.15	0.3%	1.1%	0.9%	2.0%
2021	781,220	254,150	199,160	46,505	8,485	3.13	0.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
2022	784,289	258,566	202,733	47,295	8,538	3.10	0.4%	1.7%	2.0%	0.8%

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-2: San Joaquin County Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024

Year	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Mobile Homes	Persons Per Household	Pop Growth Rate	Housing Growth Rate	Single-Family Growth Rate	Multifamily Growth Rate
2023	787,696	262,955	206,702	47,677	8,576	3.06	1.9%	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%
2024	802,328	265,558	209,113	47,871	8,574	3.09	0.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
2025	805,856	269,626	212,400	48,639	8,587	3.06	-	-	-	-

Source: California Department of Finance E-5 County/State Population and Housing Estimates, 1/1/2020 to 1/1/2025, California Department of Finance E-8 City/County/State Population and Housing Estimates, January 2000 to 2020.

Note: Persons per household calculated by DOF based on the population living in housing units that are not group quarters, divided by the number of occupied housing units.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-3: California Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024

Year	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Mobile Homes	Persons Per Household	Pop Growth Rate	Housing Growth Rate	Single-Family Growth Rate	Multifamily Growth Rate
2000	33,873,086	12,214,550	7,815,035	3,829,827	569,688	2.87	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%
2001	34,256,789	12,313,566	7,898,689	3,846,896	567,981	2.89	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%
2002	34,725,516	12,461,342	8,020,637	3,874,858	565,847	2.90	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%
2003	35,163,609	12,619,213	8,144,276	3,910,898	564,039	2.91	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	0.8%
2004	35,570,847	12,785,664	8,280,537	3,942,250	562,877	2.91	0.8%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%
2005	35,869,173	12,978,524	8,426,623	3,989,428	562,473	2.90	0.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%
2006	36,116,202	13,183,852	8,581,465	4,038,183	564,204	2.88	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%
2007	36,399,676	13,364,160	8,719,186	4,080,078	564,896	2.87	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
2008	36,704,375	13,503,834	8,811,100	4,128,536	564,198	2.87	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
2009	36,966,713	13,598,801	8,872,801	4,164,554	561,446	2.88	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
2010	37,253,956	13,670,304	8,925,518	4,187,139	557,647	2.90	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
2011	37,594,781	13,704,840	8,944,011	4,202,699	558,130	2.92	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
2012	37,971,427	13,740,505	8,962,362	4,219,380	558,763	2.93	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
2013	38,321,459	13,786,000	8,983,413	4,243,199	559,388	2.94	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%
2014	38,622,301	13,845,509	9,011,324	4,274,188	559,997	2.96	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%
2015	38,952,462	13,915,037	9,041,909	4,312,722	560,406	2.97	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%
2016	39,214,803	13,982,851	9,072,538	4,349,458	560,855	2.97	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%
2017	39,504,609	14,072,308	9,110,492	4,400,229	561,587	2.99	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%
2018	39,740,508	14,157,605	9,146,788	4,448,812	562,005	2.99	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
2019	39,927,315	14,235,093	9,185,660	4,489,613	559,820	2.99	-1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%
2020	39,538,223	14,392,521	9,323,029	4,535,703	533,789	2.86	-0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%
2021	39,369,530	14,471,599	9,356,538	4,580,776	534,285	2.85	-0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-3: California Population and Housing Units Changes from 2000 to 2024

Year	Total Population	Total Housing Units	Single-Family Units	Multifamily Units	Mobile Homes	Persons Per Household	Pop Growth Rate	Housing Growth Rate	Single-Family Growth Rate	Multifamily Growth Rate
2022	39,179,680	14,584,729	9,408,657	4,639,856	536,216	2.80	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%
2023	39,228,444	14,707,092	9,478,352	4,691,304	537,436	2.78	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%
2024	39,420,663	14,823,773	9,540,906	4,744,301	538,566	2.77	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%
2025	39,529,101	14,949,001	9,611,600	4,797,844	539,557	2.76	-	-	-	-

Source: California Department of Finance E-5 County/State Population and Housing Estimates, 1/1/2020 to 1/1/2025, California Department of Finance E-8 City/County/State Population and Housing Estimates, 2000 to 2020.

Note: Persons per household calculated by DOF based on the population living in housing units that are not group quarters, divided by the number of occupied housing units.

Figure 2-4: City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and California Rates of Population Growth by Year

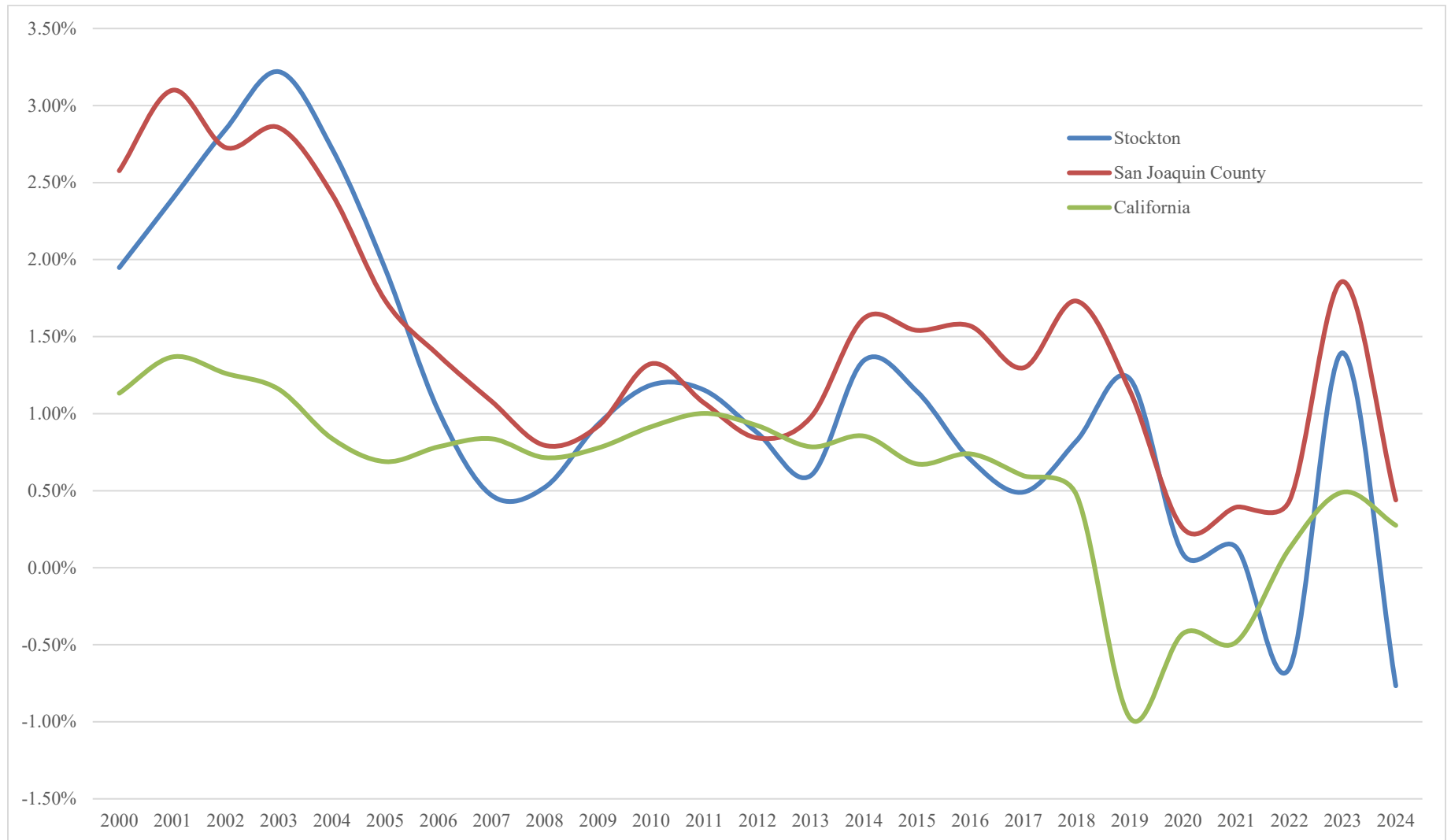
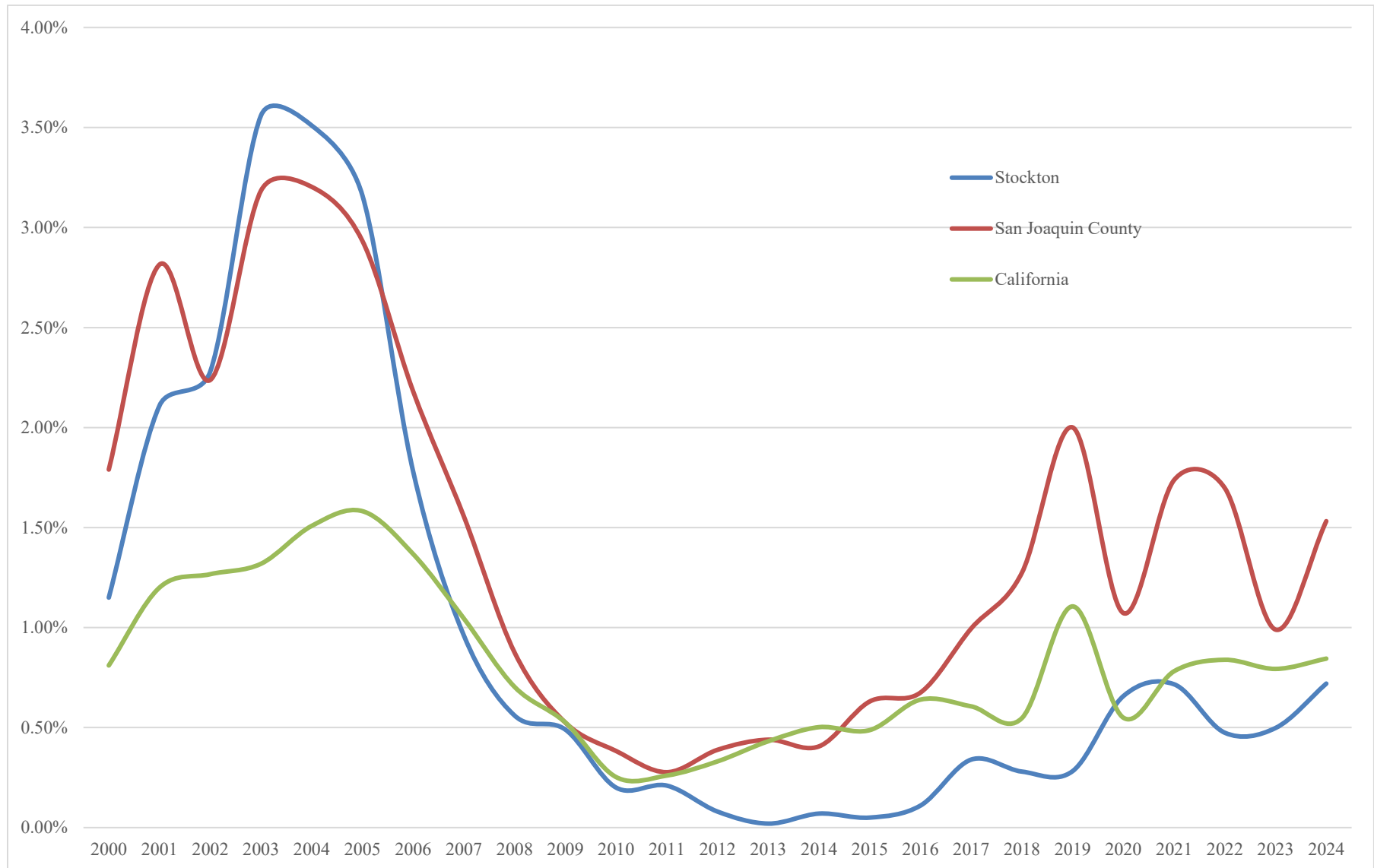


Figure 2-5: City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and California Rates of Housing Units Growth by Year



CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Household size increased in throughout Stockton and San Joaquin County from 2000 to 2019, perhaps signaling a continuing unmet need for larger housing units, a trend toward unrelated people sharing housing, and/or pent-up demand from young adults who are sharing housing with unrelated individuals or living in larger, multigenerational households. This may be reflected in the 2019 rebound in the overall housing growth rate, which was driven mostly by production of single-family units, between 2018 and 2019. However, household size in Stockton declined significantly in 2019, returning to the low average of the early 2000s. Thus, it appears the increase in single-family housing production in 2019 was ill-timed. It revealed the overall challenge of adapting household growth to unpredictable household size, growth and housing patterns in the past-pandemic environment.

That current rate of housing unit production in Stockton has since stabilized at about 0.5 to 0.8 percent. This is still far below the peak rate of about 3.5 percent 2003 to 2004. The rate of multifamily housing production in 2024 increased from previous years' 0.0 to 0.5 percent. However, this is still below the rate of growth for single-family homes at 0.81 percent. The discrepancy indicates the ongoing lack of demand by smaller households in Stockton.

Given that housing costs are rising quickly in Stockton, and that national, state, and local trends are toward fewer households with children, it seems likely that these trends are driven by multigenerational households and unrelated people living together. If true, this would indicate that there may be an unmet demand for housing suited to singles, childless couples, empty nesters, and others not living with a nuclear family. This hypothesis would be consistent with Stockton's trend toward multifamily housing starts making up a larger proportion of housing growth than in the past. Additionally, the average number of people per household in Stockton is both higher and rising more quickly than the state average, especially over the past decade. This may be reflective of the broader housing crisis in the Bay Area, with housing demand and cost increases spilling over into Stockton.

Local real estate brokers and economic developers indicate that the significant decline in the Downtown resident population was at least partially driven by issues associated with safety and security, and that addressing those issues may be important to increasing the demand for housing in that area, along with addressing the feasibility of building new housing, at least in the near term.

Despite Downtown's population and housing losses during the 2000s and early 2010s, a shift away from detached single-family homes geared toward nuclear families offers opportunities for recovering population and housing growth Downtown. Additionally, a shift toward housing types other than detached single-family homes would tend to promote infill development and may improve efficiency for providing municipal services by focusing growth in already-served areas with existing infrastructure and facilities.

In any event, it seems likely that growth rates in Stockton are likely to remain below both what occurred in the early 2000s and what was anticipated by the previous General Plan. Impacts to municipal services are therefore likely to be less than was previously expected. For additional discussion of these issues, please see the following sections.

F. Development Opportunities and Demand

The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the 2040 General Plan projects the amount of development that is anticipated to occur within the SOI by 2040 as a result of implementing the General Plan (i.e., the “2040 horizon-year growth projection”). This projection is based on the anticipated demand coupled with the opportunities for development provided by the General Plan land use map.

The horizon-year development projection for the 2040 General Plan, including approved and pending development projects, includes the following:

- 40,900 new dwelling units, including:
 - 26,300 new single-family units
 - 14,600 new multifamily units
- 132,200 new residents¹
- 63,300 new jobs²
- 13.8 million square feet of new commercial and office space
- 35.6 million square feet of new industrial space

To project the horizon-year development, the EIR first determined the full buildout potential, which would be the development of every parcel with the maximum amount of development allowed under the General Plan.

Next, the EIR determined the probable amount of development during the planning period (i.e., by 2040) based on a market study that forecasts the future demands for new residential, retail, office, and industrial space in Stockton. The study found that the land use demand forecast for Stockton in 2040 is as follows:

- **Residential:** Between 19,800 and 41,000 new housing units, including between 13,800 and 28,700 new single-family units and between 5,900 and 12,300 new multifamily units. The low-growth scenario is based on Caltrans data and the high-growth scenario is based on data from a 2016 City of Stockton market study³ by SJCOG and the Center for Business Policy Research (CBPR) at the University of the Pacific.
- **Retail:** Between 3.3 and 4.8 million square feet of new retail development. These estimates are based in part on the residential forecast, so the low- and high-growth numbers are affected by the Caltrans, SJCOG, and CBPR data described for the residential forecast above.

¹ Based on an assumption of 3.23 persons per household, as reported in: State of California, Department of Finance, 2017. E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State — January 1, 2011- 2017.

² Based on an assumption of 500 square feet per employee for commercial/office and 1,000 square feet per employee for industrial uses.

³ City of Stockton, July 2016. *Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum: Market Analysis*, pp 67 to 75.

- **Office:** Approximately 7.1 million square feet of new office development. This estimate is based on the employment forecast from the 2016 SJCOG and CBPR market study, which remains the most recent City of Stockton employment forecast available
- **Industrial:** Approximately 6.2 million square feet of new industrial development. This estimate is also based on the employment forecast from SJCOG and CBPR.

Next, the EIR distributed the potential development throughout the SOI. The planning period development was primarily distributed in two types of locations:⁴

- **Land Use Alternatives Study Areas:** During the land use alternatives phase of the 2040 General Plan Update, the community identified areas in need of a positive change. Based on that input, City staff and the consultant team mapped 16 study areas. As shown in Table 2-4, for each study area, it was assumed that a certain percentage of the full development potential would occur by 2040 for each land use type. This assumption was based on community input from the General Plan Update process, proximity to other uses, proposed General Plan policies, and consultation among City staff and the consultant team.
- **Approved and Pending Development Projects.** There is significant development potential available in approved development projects that have not yet been constructed. The development allowed in those approved projects, as well as development proposed in pending development projects, is included in the horizon-year projection, and was considered as part of the process to distribute the planning period development across the city. Given the significant amount of development potential in those projects, the horizon-year projection includes more non-residential development than forecasted by the market study described above. The approved and pending development that was included in the horizon-year projection is shown in Table 2-5.

⁴ Land Use Alternatives Study Areas and Approved and Pending Development Projects are mapped on Figure 3-5, Study Areas and Approved/Pending Projects, which is on page 3-24 of the June 2018 *Envision Stockton 2040 General Plan Update and Utility Master Plan Supplements Draft EIR*, available here: http://www.stocktongov.com/files/EnvisionStockton2040GP_DEIR.pdf

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-4: 2040 Development by Study Area

Study Area #/Name	Net New Single-Family Units (Full Buildout)	Percent Applied to 2040	Net New Single-Family Units (2040)	Net New Multifamily Units (Full Buildout)	Percent Applied to 2040	Net New Multifamily Units (2040)	Net New Commercial Square Feet (Full Buildout)	Percent Applied to 2040	Net New Commercial Square Feet (2040)	Net New Industrial Square Feet (Full Buildout)	Percent Applied to 2040	Net New Industrial Square Feet (2040)
1. Eight Mile Rd	3,940	35%	1,380	25,350	5%	1,200	197,000	20%	39,000	74,095,000	0%	0
2. Pacific Ave Corridor	0	0%	0	440	25%	110	188,000	50%	94,000	0	0%	0
3. West Ln and Alpine Rd	80	100%	80	2,720	25%	680	1,294,000	25%	323,000	0	0%	0
4. Port/Waterfront	20	100%	20	2,210	80%	1,770	6,800,000	30%	2,040,000	2,323,000	25%	581,000
5. El Dorado/Center Corridors	0	0%	0	1,500	80%	1,200	4,367,000	30%	1,310,000	0	0%	0
6. Miner/Weber Corridors ^a	0	0%	0	1,560	80%	1,250	2,926,000	50%	1,463,000	0	0%	0
7. Wilson Way Corridor	0	0%	0	940	25%	230	1,213,000	50%	607,000	0	0%	0
8. I-5/Highway 4 Interchange	0	0%	0	820	80%	660	777,000	50%	389,000	0	0%	0
9. Railroad Corridor at California St	0	0%	0	1,680	80%	1,340	5,197,000	25%	1,299,000	0	0%	0
10. I-5 and Charter Way	90	100%	90	980	10%	100	535,000	25%	134,000	98,000	85%	84,000
11. Charter Wy/ MLK Jr Blvd Corridor	0	0%	0	790	50%	400	1,619,000	20%	324,000	0	0%	0
12. Airport Way Corridor	0	0%	0	430	25%	110	274,000	75%	205,000	5,475,000	25%	1,369,000
13. Mariposa and Charter	0	0%	0	570	0%	0	324,000	25%	81,000	0	0%	0
14. East Weston Ranch ^b	0	0%	0	610	0%	0	574,000	75%	431,000	0	0%	0
15. South of French Camp Rd	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
16. E French Camp Rd	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
Outside of Study Areas ^c	16,360	9%	1,500	29,810	0%	0	19,487,000	0%	0	126,805,000	0%	0
Grand Total^d			3,060			9,040			8,739,000			2,033,000

Notes: To estimate the 2040 development, a percentage of the full theoretical buildout potential was assumed for each study area, as shown in the gray, italicized columns. Study Areas are mapped on Figure 3-5, Study Areas and Approved/Pending Projects, which is on page 3-24 of the June 2018 Envision Stockton 2040 General Plan Update and Utility Master Plan Supplements Draft EIR, available here: http://www.stocktongov.com/files/EnvisionStockton2040GP_DEIR.pdf.

a. Excludes Open Window approved project.

b. Excludes Weston Ranch Town Center approved project.

c. Excludes approved/pending projects.

d. Numbers do not always add up due to rounding.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 2. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND SPHERE PLAN

Table 2-5: Net New Approved and Pending Development

	Single-Family Units	Multi- Family Units	Commercial Square Feet	Industrial Square Feet
Approved Within City Limit /Development Underway/Pending				
Westlake Villages	2,600	0	0	0
Delta Cove	1,200	400	31,000	0
Cannery Park	1,000	200	1,079,000	1,442,000
Crystal Bay	1,000	400	0	0
Sanctuary	5,500	1,600	692,000	0
Tidewater Crossing	0	0	186,000	11,625,000
Open Window	0	1,400	0	57,000
Tra Vigne	1,200	0	0	0
Arch Road Commercial	0	0	2,529	0
Approved/Pending Outside City Limit, Inside SOI				
Mariposa Lakes	9,000	1,600	1,010,000	11,980,000
Airpark 599	0	0	1,679,000	2,200,000
LeBaron Ranch	1,217	194	0	0
Bear Creek South	2,241	0	0	0
Murray Ranch	217	0	0	0
McKinley Industrial	0	0	0	184,000
Wagner Heights Commercial	0	0	1,900	0

Source: City of Stockton, 2025.

G. Future Planning Period

The City of Stockton is not proposing to increase or modify its SOI. San Joaquin LAFCo's Policies and Procedures call for municipal service reviews and SOI plans to present information on future projections and plans tied to the 20-year planning period. LAFCo provides for shorter time frames where applicable general plans have shorter planning periods remaining when the service review is prepared. As such, this MSR includes a broad, rather than project-based, supply and demand analysis. This approach will allow the City to integrate new proposed development(s) without amending horizon analysis. The City has projected the amount of residential and non-residential development that is expected to occur within the SOI. As discussed above, the City's current SOI has the capacity to accommodate the projected residential, retail, office, and industrial demand in 2040.

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Chapter 3. Population and Employment Projections

This chapter discusses existing population and growth projections for Stockton and its SOI that drive the development demand discussed in Chapter 2 and the associated demand for services. Chapter 5 discusses the present and planned capacity of municipal service providers to meet the demand for services associated with the growth described in this chapter.

A. Population

In 2025, SJCOG developed detailed demographic and employment forecasts for the update of the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). Table 3-1 summarizes the RTP/SCS population projections for Stockton from 2025 through 2050. As the table shows, Stockton is projected to grow to a total population of 350,584 by 2050, an overall increase of 28,499.

Table 3-1: Population Projections, City of Stockton, 2025 - 2050

Year	Population	Net New Population	Compound Growth	Average Annual Growth Rate
2025	322,085	-	-	-
2030	327,784	5,699	5,699	0.35%
2035	333,484	5,700	11,399	0.35%
2040	339,184	5,700	17,099	0.34%
2045	344,884	5,700	22,799	0.34%
2050	350,584	5,700	28,499	0.33%

Source: San Joaquin Council of Governments, San Joaquin County Demographic and Employment Forecast, 2025.

It is important to note that the population forecast for Stockton has been significantly downgraded since the last, pre-pandemic RTP/SCS. For example, Stockton's 2040 population was estimated to be 432,627 in the 2020 MSR. This is 28 percent higher than the current 2040 forecast of 339,184, as shown in Table 3-1.

The 2040 General Plan Land Use map depicts proposed land use for Stockton within the SOI. The 2040 General Plan identifies enough land for development to accommodate growth through 2040 or beyond. Tables 2-5 and 2-6 in Chapter 2 show the capacity for development in study areas and pending/approved projects within Stockton's SOI by 2040. In total, development in these areas could theoretically accommodate 40,900 new dwelling units, far more than needed for the new residents expected to live in Stockton by 2050. Planning for more land area than is strictly needed to accommodate currently projected growth will help ensure that land is available to satisfy market demand and affordable housing needs. The City will work with LAFCO to ensure that annexations do not outpace demand nor create unsustainable or leapfrog demands for public infrastructure and services.

B. Employment

Table 3-2 summarizes SJCOG’s 2025 employment projections for Stockton from 2025 through 2050. Employment in Stockton is projected to grow to 188,836 jobs by 2050, an overall increase of 22,896, which equates to an average annual growth rate of 0.55 percent.

Table 3-2: Employment Projections, City of Stockton, 2025 - 2050

Year	Jobs	Net New Jobs	Compound Growth	Average Annual Growth Rate
2025	165,940	-	-	-
2030	170,324	4,384	4,384	0.52%
2035	175,359	5,035	9,419	0.59%
2040	179,768	4,409	13,828	0.50%
2045	184,146	4,378	18,206	0.49%
2050	188,836	4,690	22,896	0.51%

Source: San Joaquin Council of Governments, San Joaquin County Demographic and Employment Forecast, 2025.

The 2040 General Plan Land Use map depicts proposed land use for Stockton within the SOI. The 2040 General Plan identifies enough land for development to accommodate growth through 2040 or beyond based on projections of employment described above. Tables 2-5 and 2-6 in Chapter 2 show the capacity for development in study areas and pending/approved projects within Stockton’s SOI by 2040. In total, development in these areas is projected to add 13.8 million square feet of new commercial and office space and 35.6 million square feet of new industrial space by 2040, which would increase employment by 63,300 jobs. This would easily accommodate the additional 22,896 jobs expected to be added by 2050.

C. 2040 General Plan Growth Policies

The City’s 2040 General Plan and 2023-2031 Housing Element provide the framework for future growth within Stockton and its SOI. The General Plan includes policies and actions for the provision of services to accommodate anticipated growth. These policies and actions include the following:

- **Policy LU-6.1** Carefully plan for future development and proactively mitigate potential impacts.
- **Action LU-6.1A** When approved development within the city reaches the maximum number of residential units or any of the non-residential square footages projected in the General Plan EIR, require that environmental review conducted for any subsequent development project address growth impacts that would occur due to development exceeding the General Plan EIR’s projections...
- **Action LU-6.1B** Monitor the rate of growth to ensure that it does not overburden the City’s infrastructure and services and does not exceed the amounts analyzed in the General Plan EIR.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 3. POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

- **Action LU-6.1C** Require that vacant unincorporated properties be annexed into the city prior to the provision of any City services, or that a conditional service agreement be executed agreeing to annex when deemed appropriate by the City.
- **Action LU-6.1D** Require that all utility connections outside the city limit be for land uses that are consistent with the General Plan.
- **Action LU-6.1E** Do not approve new development unless there is infrastructure in place or planned and funded to support the growth.
- **Action LU-6.1F** Evaluate and implement adjustments to the Public Facilities Fee structure to encourage development in areas where infrastructure is already present and ensure that non-infill development pays its fair share of anticipated citywide capital facilities and operational costs.
- **Action LU-6.1G** Maintain adequate staffing levels to support achieving the City's service level goals for police and fire protection.
- **Action LU-6.2B** Do not approve future annexations or City utility connections unless they are consistent with the overall goals and policies of the General Plan and do not adversely impact the City's fiscal viability, environmental resources, infrastructure and services, and quality of life.
- **Action LU-6.3A** Require development to mitigate any impacts to existing sewer, water, stormwater, street, fire station, park, or library infrastructure that would reduce service levels.
- **Action LU-6.3B** Ensure that public facilities, infrastructure, and related land area and other elements are designed and right-of-way is acquired to meet 2040 planned development requirements to avoid the need for future upsizing or expansion, unless planned as phased construction.
- **Action LU-6.5A** Require preparation of a fiscal impact analysis for large development projects and proposed annexations to ensure a full accounting of infrastructure and public service costs and to confirm whether revenue enhancement mechanisms are necessary to ensure net fiscal balance or better, and require appropriate fiscal mitigations, when necessary, to ensure the City's ongoing fiscal health and continued viability of the City's General Fund.
- **Action LU-6.5B** Utilize development agreements as a tool to implement public facilities financing plans and to secure fiscal mitigations and various public benefits from new development projects.
- **Action LU-6.5D** Continue to utilize developer fees, the City's public facilities fees, and other methods (e.g., grant funding and assessment districts) to finance public facility design, construction, operation, and maintenance.
- **Policy SAF-3.1** Secure long-term renewable contracts and related agreements to ensure that surface water rights will be available to meet projected demand.
- **Policy SAF-3.4** Ensure adequate collection, treatment, and safe disposal of wastewater.
- **Action SAF-3.4A** Require all new urban development to be served by an adequate wastewater collection system to avoid possible contamination of groundwater from on-site wastewater disposal systems.

- **Policy HE-1.1: Availability of Land.** The City shall maintain sufficient designated and zoned vacant and underutilized sites for housing to achieve a mix of single-family and multifamily development that will accommodate anticipated population growth and the housing needs established in the City's RHNA of 12,673 units (1,232 extremely low, 1,233 very low, 1,548 low, 2,572 moderate, 6,088 above moderate). In addition to the Housing Capacity sites needed toward RHNA, the Housing Action Plan (HAP) shall explore additional areas that could potentially support housing. This could include underutilized properties, underutilized buildings, and unincorporated areas. This surplus shall be used to maintain the City's Pro-Housing Designation that requires the City to maintain 30-percent surplus over the RHNA requirement. (Programs 1, 2, and 3).
- **Policy HE-1.4: Infrastructure and Public Facilities to Support Residential Development.** The City shall take into consideration where housing is planned or likely to be built when preparing plans for capital improvements to expand or improve infrastructure and public facilities that support new residential development and ensure adequate services. The City shall also use the place-based strategy of identifying and targeting lower-income and high-poverty areas for prioritizing capital improvements related to infrastructure and public facilities, such as the South Stockton neighborhood, Downtown, and parts of the East Stockton and Pacific Avenue/Lincoln Village neighborhoods. (Program 4).
- **Policy HE-1.18: Facilities and Services.** The City shall provide, maintain, and upgrade, as necessary, community facilities and municipal services in support of residential development.

D. Determinations

The 2040 General Plan Land Use map depicts proposed land use for Stockton within the SOI that can accommodate the growth projected by SJCOG. Tables 2-5 and 2-6 in Chapter 2 show the capacity for development in study areas and pending/approved projects within Stockton's SOI by 2040. In total, development in these areas is projected to accommodate 132,200 new residents and 63,300 jobs.

As described in Section G of Chapter 2 the supply of residential units, commercial and office space, and industrial space would exceed both the low- and high-growth demands identified in a market study that forecast the demands for new residential, retail, office, and industrial space in Stockton by 2040. Demand would be accommodated by a combination of development within the city limit and in the SOI. For the 20-year planning period, demand can be accommodated through development potential in the city limit, including pending and approved projects, coupled with development potential within the SOI.

The City of Stockton has and will continue to review future growth and population patterns to project growth within its SOI. The 2040 General Plan and 2023- 2031 Housing Element include policies that direct the City to ensure adequate land served by public facilities is available to meet projected population growth. Other policies require the City to consider the funding necessary to adequately provide facilities and services to development anticipated in any area proposed for expansion and ensure that infrastructure improvements and service coincide with new development.

Chapter 4. Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities and Unincorporated County Islands

There are hundreds of DUCs throughout California, including more than 200 in the San Joaquin Valley alone. Many of these communities are geographically isolated islands. The living conditions in many of these communities suggest a distinct lack of public and private investment that threatens the health and safety of the residents and fosters economic, social, and educational inequality. Many of these communities lack basic infrastructure, including streets, sidewalks, storm drainage, clean drinking water, and adequate sewer service. In response to these conditions, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill 244 (SB 244) in 2011 with the intent of addressing the legal, financial, and political barriers that contribute to inequality and infrastructure deficits in DUCs. Accounting for these communities in the long-range planning process, as required by SB 244, is one way to ensure a more efficient system for delivery of services and infrastructure, including water, wastewater, storm drainage, and structural fire protection. Furthermore, investment in these services and infrastructure will result in the enhancement and protection of public health and safety for residents of these communities.

Several of the DUCs in the Stockton area are surrounded by the existing city limits and are entirely enveloped by incorporated areas. These unincorporated county “islands” or “pockets” present unique challenges since they are often largely or entirely built out. Many of these areas are also served by special districts created for the express purpose of serving their limited geography. Furthermore, there are several county islands in Stockton that are not defined as disadvantaged communities. For these reasons, annexation of such islands can be complicated, depending on a variety of factors, including the status of transient occupancy tax or sales tax revenues generated in the island area and the size of the area. Most of the unincorporated islands in the Stockton area, however, fall below the tax generation or size thresholds that would trigger complex negotiations. Following the discussion of DUCs per the requirements of SB 244, this chapter includes a brief description of the unincorporated islands in Stockton.

The analysis contained in this chapter is included as an appendix in the 2040 General Plan. Analysis of the DUCs in and near Stockton’s SOI demonstrated that services were sufficient, except for wastewater and stormwater systems. The General Plan thus addresses this issue through Action CH-2.3E, stating, “Work with wastewater, water, and stormwater utilities to seek funding to complete sewer, water, and stormwater systems in areas within the SOI where parcels still rely on septic systems, wells, and roadside ditches.” Finally, the City, in coordination with LAFCO, is currently investigating the feasibility of annexing some unincorporated islands.

A. SB 244 Requirements: City, County, LAFCo

The requirements of SB 244 apply differently to cities, counties, and local agency formation commissions (LAFCOs). These differences reflect the distinct physical and social settings of cities and counties and the different institutional authorities and responsibilities of cities, counties, and LAFCOs.

1. Cities and Counties

The requirements for cities and counties focus on their compliance with State Planning and Zoning Law, and particularly on general plans. SB 244 added the following requirements to Government Code Section 65588 concerning General Plan Land Use Elements:

- In the case of a city, an identification of each unincorporated island or fringe community within the city's SOI. In the case of a county, an identification of each legacy community within the boundaries of the county, but not including any area within the SOI of any city. This identification shall include a description of the community and a map designating its location.
- For each identified community, an analysis of water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, and structural fire protection needs or deficiencies.
- An analysis, based on then existing available data, of benefit assessment districts or other financing alternatives that could make the extension of services to identified communities financially feasible.

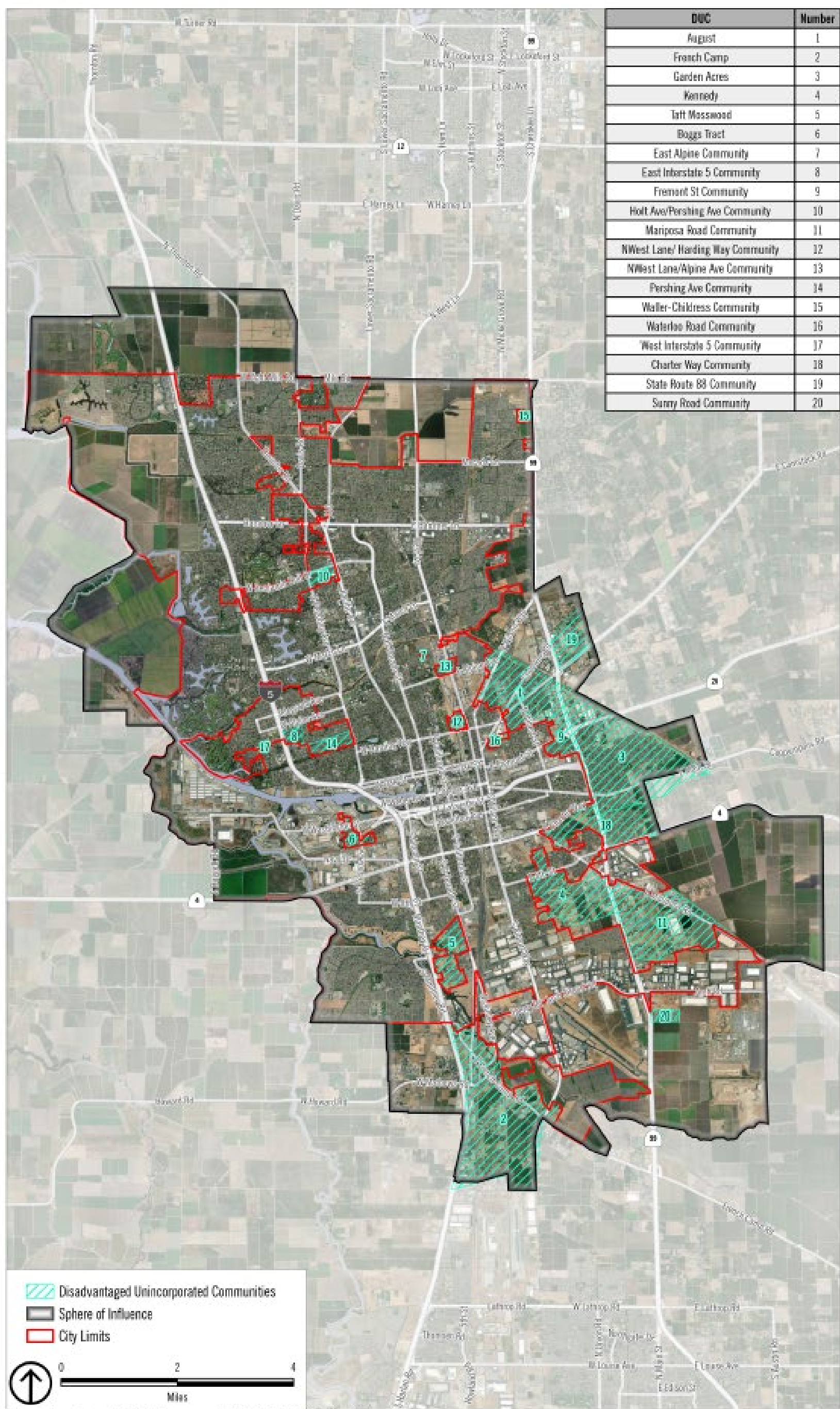
SB 244 also added Section 65302.10 to the Government Code to define the terms used in the legislation as they relate to cities and counties. According to the legislation, the key terms are defined as follows:

- "Community" means an inhabited area within a city or county that is composed of no less than 10 dwellings adjacent or in close proximity to one another.
- "Disadvantaged unincorporated community" means a fringe, island, or legacy community in which the median household income is 80 percent or less than the statewide median household income.
- "Unincorporated fringe community" means any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is within a city's SOI.
- "Unincorporated island community" means any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is surrounded or substantially surrounded by one or more cities or by one or more cities and a county boundary or the Pacific Ocean.
- "Unincorporated legacy community" means a geographically isolated community that is inhabited and has existed for at least 50 years.

2. Local Agency Formation Commissions

SB 244 defines DUCs slightly differently for LAFCos than it does for cities and counties. SB 244 identifies a DUC for LAFCo purposes as an inhabited territory, as defined by Section 56046 of the Government Code (i.e., 12 or more registered voters), that constitutes all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by Section 79505.5 of the Water Code (i.e., a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income). SB 244 requires that, in conjunction with SOI reviews or updates occurring after July 1, 2012, LAFCOs include determinations concerning the present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services for DUCs within or adjacent to the SOI of any city or special district. This includes evaluation of sewer, water, and structural fire protection needs or deficiencies; it does not explicitly include drainage. SB 244 also includes procedural requirements related to approval of proposed annexations contiguous with DUCs. The Department of Water Resources (DWR)'s Disadvantaged Communities mapping tool confirms that each of the identified DUCs have retained that status during the last MSR cycle.

Figure 4-1: Disadvantaged Communities



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B. Infrastructure Analysis for key disadvantaged communities

Once DUCs have been identified, SB 244 requires an analysis of infrastructure services for each DUC. The City's overall service structure is described in Chapter 5 of this report. This section describes public services within each of the DUCs in the Stockton area consistent with the requirements of SB244.

1. August CDP

The August Community is made up of 2,137 parcels totaling approximately 805 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – This area is covered by the East Stockton Sanitary Sewer Project and is served by the City of Stockton Collection System 4, as defined in the City's Wastewater Master Plan. Service is provided to unincorporated area properties according to out-of-agency agreements. Additional sewer lines and connections consistent with the Wastewater Master Plan would have to be constructed to accommodate growth upon annexation. Thus, in terms of the capacity to serve new development, there are deficiencies in sewer services.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by Eastside Rural County Fire Protection District which contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

2. French Camp CDP

The French Camp Community is made up of 606 parcels totaling approximately 2,006 acres.

Water – Although this area is covered by the City of Stockton Water Master Plan, it is not currently served by a public water system. Instead, existing development relies on individual wells, many of which have experienced contamination problems over the years (e.g., coliform bacteria, high salt concentration). Through its Water Master Plan CIP, the City of Stockton has identified the need for water tanks and a network of 12-inch water lines to serve the area. Thus, in terms of the capacity to serve new development, there are deficiencies in water service.

Sewer – Sewer system services in the French Camp area within the Stockton SOI are currently provided by individual septic systems. While there are no reported problems associated with sufficiency of these systems to serve existing development, new wastewater infrastructure will be required to serve additional development. So, there are deficiencies in terms of the capacity to serve new development. The City's

2035 Wastewater Master Plan outlines a variety of improvements (e.g., gravity sewers, force mains, pump stations) for future services in the area. These are part of the proposed Collection System 13 facilities, which will serve French Camp and other annexation areas south of the city within Stockton's SOI.

Drainage – Roadside ditches and on-site private drainage ponds are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by the French Camp-McKinley Fire District. French Camp Proper has access to fire hydrants and water on the fire trucks and the French Camp Rural has access to fire tenders and water on the fire trucks. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

3. Garden Acres CDP

The Garden Acres Community is made up of 2,901 parcels totaling approximately 1,652 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer facilities in part of this area are provided by the East Stockton Sanitary Sewer Project, while the rest of the area relies on septic systems. The City of Stockton Wastewater Management Plan addresses improvement needs in this area (in existing Collection Systems 4 and 6 and a small part of the proposed new Collection System 12). There are only limited connections, therefore there are deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through a combination of an underground storm main and roadside ditches. While these facilities are adequate to serve existing development, they are not sufficient to serve new development, so there are storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by Eastside Rural County Fire Protection District which contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

4. Kennedy CDP

The Kennedy Community is made up of 888 parcels totaling approximately 774 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services to this area are provided by the City of Stockton through Morrison Gardens Sanitary District facilities. The City’s 2035 Wastewater Master Plan outlines a variety of improvements (e.g., gravity sewers, force mains, pump stations) for potential future services in the area. These are part of the proposed Collection System 6 and 7 facilities. Because connections to the public treatment system are limited, there are deficiencies in sewer services in this area. New service lines would need to be constructed to accommodate new development.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by the Montezuma Fire Protection District. The area includes Montezuma Fire Station #1 and has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

5. Taft Mosswood CDP

The Taft Mosswood Community is made up of 493 parcels totaling approximately 310 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer services are provided to this area by San Joaquin County Public Works through Taft Improvement District No. 52 (south of Walker Slough) and Mosswood Sewer Project facilities (north of Walker Slough), but connections are limited. Thus, there are deficiencies in sewer services in this area with respect to accommodation of new development.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by the French Camp-McKinley Fire District. The area has access to fire hydrants and all the fire trucks carry water on board. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

6. Boggs Tract

Boggs Tract is made up of 325 parcels totaling approximately 100 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – There are no sewers serving Boggs Tract in the southern and eastern parts of the area. The sewer service is deficient and in need of improvement.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Boggs Tract Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #2, located in Stockton. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

7. East Alpine Community

The East Alpine Community is made up of 10 parcels fronting Wright Avenue totaling approximately 4 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area by the City of Stockton’s Sewer Collection System 2. There are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by the City of Stockton through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Eastside Rural County Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #9, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

8. East Interstate 5 Community

The East Interstate 5 Community is made up of 212 parcels totaling approximately 51 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area by Pacific Gardens Sanitary District which contracts for treatment by the City of Stockton. There are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Tuxedo-County Club Rural County Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #6, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

9. Fremont Street Community

The Fremont Street Community is made up of 221 parcels totaling approximately 194 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plans prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – This area is covered by the East Stockton Sanitary Sewer Project and is served by the City of Stockton Collection System 4, as defined in the City's Wastewater Master Plan. Service is provided to unincorporated area properties according to out-of-agency agreements. Additional sewer lines and connections consistent with the Wastewater Master Plan would have to be constructed to accommodate growth upon annexation. Since there are only limited connections, the sewer system is deficient with respect to accommodation of new development.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Eastside Rural County Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #12, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

10. Holt Avenue/Pershing Avenue Community

The Holt Ave/Pershing Ave Community is made up of 252 parcels totaling approximately 79 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by the City of Stockton from groundwater wells and surface water. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for the City of Stockton, the facilities serving the DUCs have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Lincoln Village Maintenance District sewer system services are provided to this area by the City of Stockton Sewer System 2. According to the 2035 Stockton General Plan Infrastructure Evaluation, there is a sewer line that needs improvement in the southern part of the community. Otherwise, there are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Lincoln Rural County Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #4, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

11. Mariposa Road Community

The Mariposa Road Community is made up of 223 parcels totaling approximately 1,112 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water and the City of Stockton. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plans prepared for the City of Stockton and Cal Water, the facilities serving the DUCs have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services to this area are provided by the City of Stockton through Morrison Gardens Sanitary District facilities. The City’s 2035 Wastewater Master Plan outlines a variety of improvements (e.g., gravity sewers, force mains, pump stations) for potential future services in the area. These are part of the proposed Collection System 7 and 8 facilities. Because connections to the public treatment system are limited, there are deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Montezuma Fire Protection District provides fire protection services to this area, which has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

12. North Oaks Community

The North Oaks Community is made up of 232 parcels totaling approximately 52 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area through a City of Stockton Assessment District via Collection System 3. There are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by the City of Stockton through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Lincoln Rural Fire District contracts or services with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #11, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

13. West Lane Community

The West Lane Community is made up of 195 parcels totaling approximately 45 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area through a City of Stockton Assessment District via Collection System 3. There are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by the City of Stockton through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Eastside and Lincoln Fire Protection Districts contract with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #9, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

14. Pershing Avenue Community

The Pershing Avenue Community consists of 473 parcels totaling approximately 110 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plans prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving the DUCs have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area by Pacific Gardens Sanitary District, which contracts for treatment by the City of Stockton. There are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Tuxedo-County Club Rural County Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #6, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

15. Waller-Childress Community

The Waller-Childress Community is made up of 34 parcels totaling approximately 35 acres. It is surrounded on the north, south, and west by incorporated areas of Stockton and on the east by Highway 99.

Water – Water is provided to this area by groundwater wells, and the City’s Water Master Plan does not show any plans for extension of public water service to the area. While there are no known deficiencies in water services in this area, annexation or further subdivision of the area would likely require new facilities.

Sewer – Sewer system services in the Waller-Childress area are currently provided by individual septic systems. While there are no known failures with these systems, annexation or further subdivision of the area would require extension and connection with the public sewer system in the adjacent area. Therefore, there are sewer deficiencies in this area with respect to accommodation of new development.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by the Waterloo-Morada Fire District. The area does not have access to fire hydrants, but has access to fire tenders and water on the fire trucks. There are fire service deficiencies in this area for urban uses since there are no fire hydrants.

16. Rose Terrace Community

The Rose Terrace Community is made up of 106 parcels totaling approximately 33 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer facilities in this area are provided by the East Stockton Sanitary Sewer Project to a limited number of properties. Thus, there are deficiencies in sewer services in this area with respect to accommodation of new urban development.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Eastside Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #9, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

17. West Interstate 5 Community

The West Interstate 5 Community is made up of 22 parcels totaling approximately 10 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area by Pacific Gardens Sanitary District, which contracts for treatment with the City of Stockton. There are no deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – Given the absence of storm drainage infrastructure, there are storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Tuxedo-County Club Rural County Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #6, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

18. Charter Way Community

The Charter Way Community is made up of 775 parcels totaling approximately 650 acres. It is bisected by Highway 99 and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) railroad tracks.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – Sewer facilities in the area east of Highway 99 are provided by the East Stockton Sanitary Sewer Project. The City of Stockton Wastewater Master Plan anticipates the provision of force main and gravity trunk improvements planned between State Route 4 and Charter Way to accommodate growth in the area. Since much of this area is not connected to a public sewer system, there are deficiencies in sewer services in this area.

Drainage – In the area east of Highway 99, storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. The area west of Highway 99 relies on roadside ditches, so there are storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – The Eastside Fire Protection District contracts with the City of Stockton Fire Department to provide fire protection with the operation of Station #12, located in Stockton. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

19. State Route 88 Fringe Community

The State Route 88 Fringe Community is made up of 143 parcels totaling approximately 281 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by Cal Water as part of the Central Stockton Storage and Distribution system. As documented in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan prepared for Cal Water, the facilities serving this area have sufficient capacity and access to high-quality water supplies to address current and projected demands. There are no deficiencies in water services in this area.

Sewer – County Service Area 15 (Waterloo-99) provides sewer system services to part of this area. According to the City of Stockton Wastewater Master Plan, there are planned node and gravity trunk

improvements throughout most of the area. While there are currently no deficiencies in sewer services in this area, new sewer lines would need to be constructed to accommodate growth in demand.

Drainage – Storm drain services are provided by San Joaquin County through an underground storm main. There are no storm drain deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by the Waterloo-Morada Fire District. The area has access to fire hydrants. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

20. Sunny Road Community

The Sunny Road Fringe Community is made up of 47 parcels totaling approximately 59 acres.

Water – Water is provided to this area by groundwater wells, and the City’s Water Master Plan does not show any plans for extension of public water service to the area. While there are no known deficiencies in water services in this area, annexation or further subdivision of the area would likely require new facilities.

Sewer – Sewer system services are provided to this area by the City of Stockton’s Collection System 8, although the homes along Sunny Road rely on septic systems. The City’s 2035 Wastewater Master Plan identifies Sunny Road as a candidate for a new gravity sewer line. Thus, until new this improvement is made, there are sewer deficiencies in this area with respect to accommodation of new urban development.

Drainage – Roadside ditches are used to manage stormwater for the community. Because there is no formal storm drain system, there are drainage deficiencies in this area.

Fire – Fire services for this area are provided by the Montezuma Fire Protection District. The area does not have access to fire hydrants but has access to fire tenders and water on fire trucks. There are no fire service deficiencies in this area.

C. Potential Funding Sources

As summarized above, there are several communities that have stormwater deficiencies and all areas outside of Colonial Heights Maintenance District, Lincoln Village Maintenance District, Pacific Gardens Sanitary District, Country Club Sanitary District, and the City of Stockton Assessment District in the vicinity of Alpine would need new sewer lines to accommodate growth in demand. There are several ways that services to these areas could be improved, including annexation to the City of Stockton and connection to the City’s existing and planned infrastructure. For most of these areas, the City has provided a backbone sanitary sewer system, so connection to public treatment systems is a viable option. Generally, funding sources for other needed system improvements include CFDs, taxes, bonds, grants, and exactions. As described in Chapter 6, Section B, adding new property tax in most CFDs must be approved by a vote of resident property owners or registered voters. Thus, CFDs may work for undeveloped land areas annexed into the City but may be challenging for DUCs other than those adjacent to SOI areas that may be annexed into the City. Extending sewer service into some non-SOI adjacent DUCs will require substantial grant funding. While grants are often used for infrastructure improvements to reduce the cost burden for

taxpayers, grant programs can be very competitive and, thus are not a reliable source of funding. An update to the tax sharing agreement with the County may be the most promising way to ensure necessary improvements can be funded and maintained.

While there will likely not be new development to offset the costs of extending infrastructure into unincorporated islands, the islands within the City relying on septic systems comprise only about 320 acres with about 850 residents.

In addition to local infrastructure funding mechanisms, there are also funding sources offered by the federal and State government that address existing deficiencies and/or expansion of infrastructure for new development. A summary of each program is provided below:

- **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)** – The Community Development Block Grant program is an annual funding mechanism offered by the United States Housing and Urban Development Department. These versatile grants often fund the construction of projects such as water and sewer facilities, recreation facilities, street maintenance, as well as other public work projects.
- **Integrated Regional Water Management (grants)** – This funding program is offered by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). DWR’s Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Programs are managed within the Division of IRWM, Financial Assistance Branch, with assistance from DWR’s regional offices. The IRWM Grant Programs include IRWM funding for planning, disadvantaged community involvement, implementation, and companion grant programs that support sustainable groundwater planning and water-energy programs and projects.
- **Proposition 84** – The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act provides funding from the State Water Resources Control Board. Proposition 84 allows the funding to be used for capital costs on projects that pertain to protecting river, lakes, and streams from excessive stormwater runoff. Such projects that can be funded could be related to the collection of stormwater, and treatment of water to reduce the likelihood of ground contamination.

D. Determinations

The DUCs in the Stockton Metropolitan Area are generally well-served by current fire protection and water services providers, but public wastewater collection and storm drain systems are unavailable in many areas. This includes where storm drainage is provided via roadside ditches, with no connections to storm drain systems, as well as several areas where sewer lines would need to be constructed to accommodate growth in demand. In areas where services are deficient, new development, with or without annexation, would require improvements to bring them up to contemporary standards and to accommodate new development. This would include connection to public sewer systems and extension of storm drainage systems, as anticipated by the City’s Wastewater Master Plan and Stormwater Management Plan in several areas. Also, in some DUCs, as with other areas within the city’s SOI, fire protection services are provided by independent fire protection districts.

E. Unincorporated County Islands

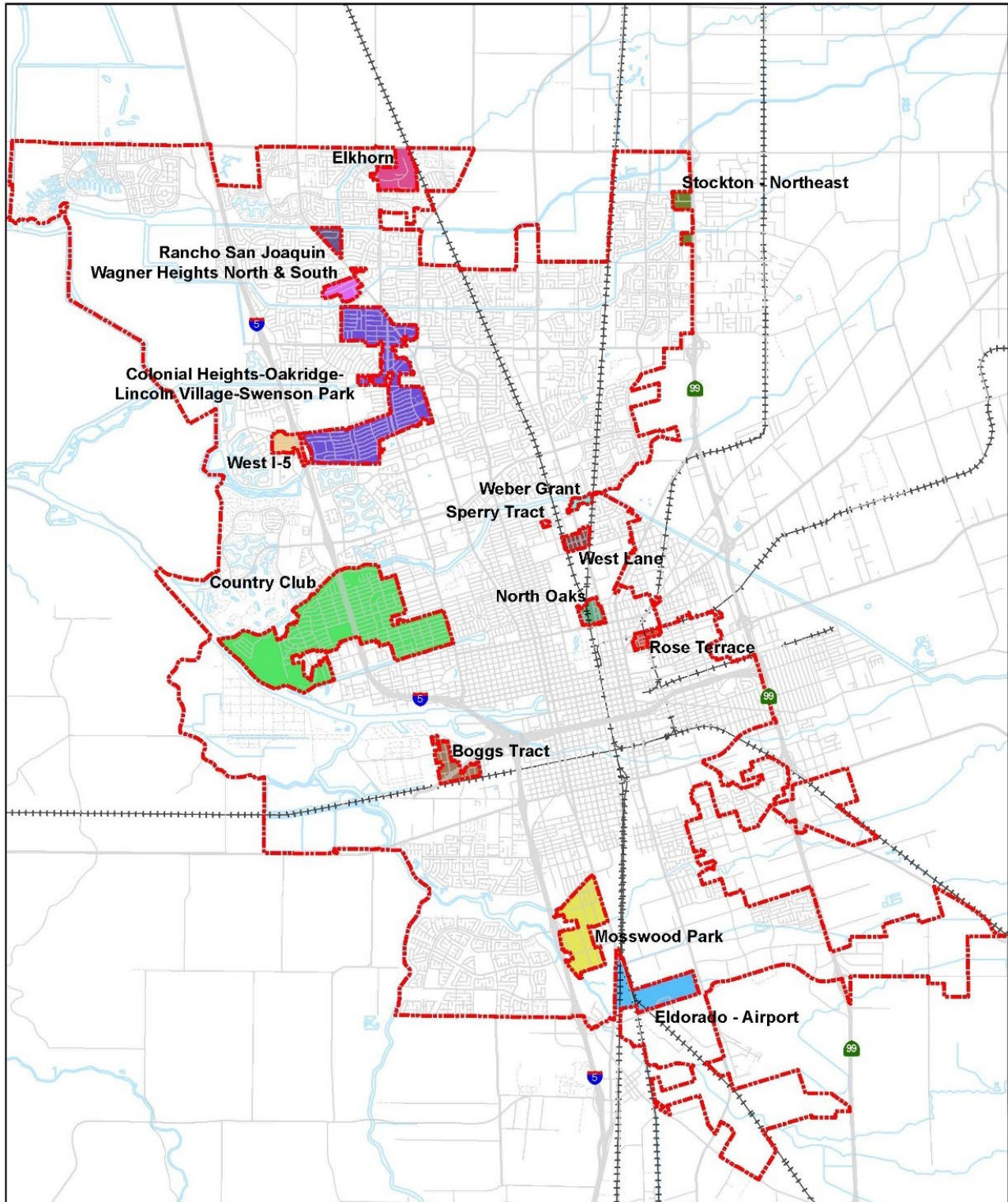
As described at the beginning of this chapter, Stockton has many unincorporated islands, some of which are described above as DUCs, but many of which do not meet the criteria to be classified as DUCs. Annexation of these islands would establish a more seamless urban fabric that could enable a less fragmented system of service delivery. Additionally, incorporating these islands into the surrounding city allows residents to have a voice in the decision-making process for Stockton.

Following is a list of the 15 unincorporated islands surrounded by the City of Stockton's current city limits (see Figure 4-2), including notations concerning their relationships, if any, to the DUCs described above.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▪ Stockton Northeast | ▪ West Lane (coterminous with West Lane DUC) |
| ▪ Elkhorn | ▪ Country Club (includes East I-5, Pershing Ave, and West I-5 DUCs) |
| ▪ Rancho San Joaquin | ▪ North Oaks (coterminous with North Oaks DUC) |
| ▪ Wagner Heights North and South | ▪ Rose Terrace (coterminous with Rose Terrace DUC) |
| ▪ Colonial Heights-Oakridge-Lincoln Village-Swenson Park (includes Holt Ave/Pershing Ave DUC) | ▪ Boggs Tract (coterminous with Boggs Tract DUC) |
| ▪ West I-5 | ▪ Mosswood Park (coterminous with Taft Mosswood DUC) |
| ▪ Weber-Grant | ▪ El Dorado-Airport |
| ▪ Sperry Tract (coterminous with Sperry Tract DUC) | |

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 4. DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES AND UNINCORPORATED
COUNTY ISLANDS

Figure 4-2: Unincorporated County Islands



CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 4. DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES AND UNINCORPORATED
COUNTY ISLANDS

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Chapter 5. Capacity of Facilities and Adequacy of Services

This chapter evaluates infrastructure needs and deficiencies for services provided by the City of Stockton and other agencies within the SOI. Infrastructure needs and deficiencies refer to the status of existing and planned infrastructure and its relationship to the quality and levels of service that are, can, and need to be provided. The density, location, and quality of growth are dependent in part upon the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services. In reviewing a city's SOI, LAFCo must determine that each service agency is reasonably capable of providing needed resources and basic infrastructure to serve projected growth within the SOI.

This chapter addresses the provision of the following public services, some of which are directly provided by the City and others which are provided through contract agencies or special districts, sometimes in combination with the City:

- Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services
- Law Enforcement
- Water Supply and Treatment
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment
- Stormwater Drainage and Flood Control

A. Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

The Stockton Fire Department serves the area within the city limits of Stockton and a portion of its surrounding unincorporated area under contract with four rural districts. A portion of the southern part of the city is served by rural fire districts. The Fire Department estimates the total population served is about 320,877. With line suppression personnel (i.e., sworn firefighters) of 214 in 2026. Although the fire department is continuing to work towards increasing staffing to meet the population needs, there have been an improvement from the ratio firefighters to population from 1 to 1785 in 2023 to 1 to 1,500 in 2026. The department is also supported by 50 civilian employees.

1. Contract Services

The Stockton Fire Department has provided fire protection and emergency medical services to the Lincoln, Eastside, and Tuxedo Country Club Fire Districts since 1984. In 1992, the City also agreed to provide service to the Boggs Tract Fire Protection District. All four districts have boundaries that are contiguous to the city of Stockton, bringing the total area served to about 86 square miles.

Within San Joaquin County, 19 fire districts, one community facility district (i.e., Mountain House), and four city fire departments participate in a non-fee-based General Mutual Aid Contract. This contract, which is typical for countywide fire departments, mandates that participating departments provide services to each other as needed without cost or fee. The locations of the fire districts are shown on Figure 5-1.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Ten rural fire districts have at least part of their service areas within the City of Stockton SOI. Table 5-1 lists these districts and shows how much of their services areas (in percentage and acreage) are within Stockton's SOI.

Table 5-1: Rural Fire Districts in Stockton SOI

Fire District	Current Service Area (Acres)	% of Area within the SOI	Area within SOI (Acres)
Boggs Tract	99	100%	99
Collegeville	18,185	19%	3,455
Country Club	1,314	100%	1,314
Eastside	7,451	49%	3,651
French Camp-McKinley	8,419	52%	4,378
Lathrop-Manteca	54,248	2%	1,085
Lincoln	8,084	68%	5,497
Montezuma	5,796	100%	5,796
Waterloo-Morada	24,818	12%	2,978
Woodbridge	101,364	5%	5,068

Source: San Joaquin County LAFCo, 2020.

As noted above, the City of Stockton provides contractual fire services to the Boggs Tract, Eastside, Lincoln, and Tuxedo Country Club Fire Protection Districts (FPDs). These districts cover unincorporated areas in Stockton's SOI, and Boggs Tract and Country Club are entirely within Stockton's SOI. These districts pay for services based on the proportion of the cost for fire service as calculated by the ratio of assessed property value in the districts to the total assessed property value in the city. This contractual arrangement has worked well in that these areas receive a high level of service with some of the lowest per capita cost for the delivery of any of the fire districts in San Joaquin County. The MSR for Rural Fire Protection Districts in San Joaquin County (October 2011) recommends that those areas within the City's ten-year planning horizon of the SOI plan should be annexed to the City of Stockton. At this time, the City does not have a definitive program or timeline to annex these properties. At present,

Waterloo-Morada, Montezuma, and French Camp-McKinley share some similar characteristics with the contract districts in that they are adjacent to the city of Stockton and are partially or totally within the city's SOI. In the case of the Montezuma FPD, the entire district is within the city's SOI and would be a candidate for contractual consideration, with the cost to provide service to the airport being a key determinant. In the case of French Camp-McKinley and Waterloo-Morada, their long-standing separate community identity may prevent any successful arrangement with the City of Stockton.

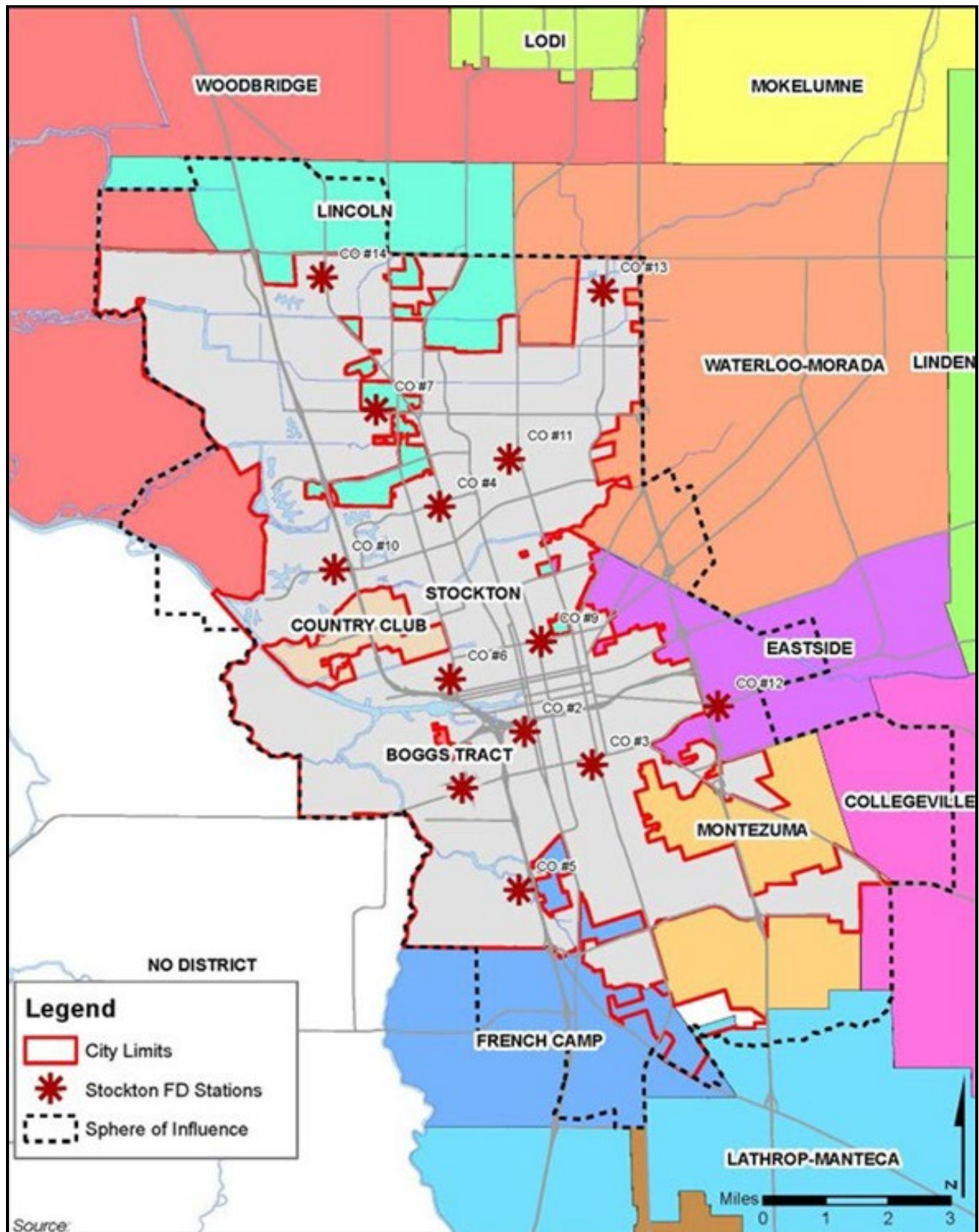
2. Stations and Equipment

The Stockton Fire Department has 13 fire stations located throughout the city and relies on approximately 9,335 hydrants in key locations to provide adequate water for the surrounding development. Table 5-2 lists the location of and company/division for each fire station. The locations of the stations are shown in Figure 5-1.

Necessary relocation and reconstruction of deteriorating firehouses such as Fire Company No. 6 and Fire Company No. 3 were deferred in the last decade due to lack of funds for capital improvements. Fire Company No. 6 was temporarily closed for approximately eight months to complete emergency health and safety maintenance and repair work. The Station has returned to normal operations. Many deferred station repairs and improvements are now incorporated within the City's 2024-2029 Capital Improvement Plan. These projects include the reconstructions of Stations 3 and 6, as well as hardscaping, kitchen remodel, and driveway improvements at various stations.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Figure 5-1: Fire Districts and Stations



CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Table 5-2: Fire Stations, Equipment, and Services (2025-26)

Station	Location	Companies/Divisions
1	1818 South Fresno Avenue	1 Engine
2	110 West Sonora Street	1 Engine; 1 Truck; Technica Rescue Unit; USAR; Training; Communications; Battalion Chief; Chief's Operator
3	1116 East First Street	1 Engine; 1 Truck; Hazardous Materials Response Unit; 1 Grass Rig
4	5525 Pacific Avenue	1 Engine; 1 Truck; Battalion Chief
5	3499 Manthey Road	1 Engine; 1 Grass Rig
6	1501 Picardy Drive	1 Engine; Water Rescue Unit; Swift Water & Dive Rescue Team
7	1767 West Hammer Lane	1 Engine, 1 Truck
9	550 East Harding Way	1 Engine; 1 Grass Rig
10	2903 West March Lane	1 Engine; 1 Grass Rig
11	1211 East Swain Road	1 Engine
12	4010 East Main Street	1 Engine; 1 Grass Rig
13	3606 Hendrix Drive	1 Engine; 1 Grass Rig; 1 EMS Rescue
14	3019 McNabb Street	1 Engine; 1 Grass Rig

Source: City of Stockton Fire Department, 2026.

The Stockton Fire Department maintains one engine company at each fire station and a truck company at Stations 2, 3, 4, and 7. Training and communication services are quartered at Station 2, which serves as the central fire station. Other specialized services are staffed as follows:

- Hazardous Materials Unit – Station 3
- Urban Search and Rescue Team – Station 2

The stations also use the following special equipment:

- Mobile Command Unit
- HazMat Response Van
- HazMat Decon Unit
- 2 Metropolitan Medical Response Trailers
- Medical Reserve Corps Trailer
- Technical Rescue Unit
- Foam Trailer
- 2 Foam Trailers with eight 275-gallon totes of Alcohol- Resistant Aqueous Film-Forming (AFFF-ATC) foam
- Trailer with twelve 55-gallon drums of AFFF (foam)
- 2 Fire Hydrant Repair/Maintenance Trucks
- 2 Fire Apparatus Mechanic Vans
- 7 Off-road Grass Rigs
- Type 1 USAR Trailer

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

- OES Type 1 Engine
- OES Type 1 Search & Rescue / Swift Water & Dive Rescue Vehicle

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

3. Agency Comparison

As Table 5-3 indicates, Stockton Fire Department has 0.59 budgeted firefighter positions per 1k residents and an average of 3,308 incidents per fire station. The total budgeted firefighter positions per 1k residents is lower than comparative jurisdictions including Riverside, Modesto, and Oakland, and the average incidents per fire station is higher than those jurisdictions.

Table 5-3: Agency Comparison

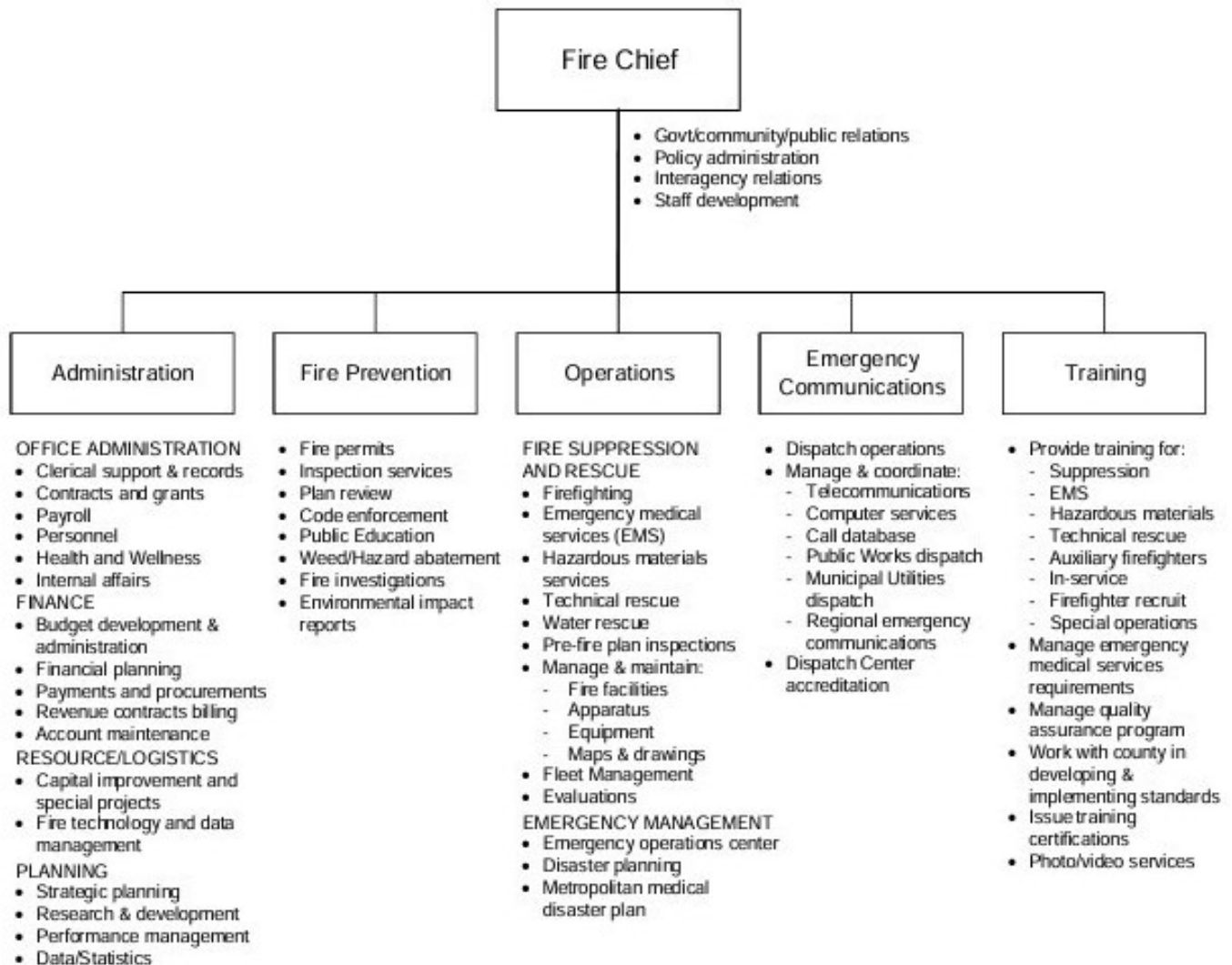
	Stockton Fire Department	Riverside Fire Department	Modesto Fire Department	Oakland Fire Department
Total Budgeted Firefighter Positions per 1K Residents	0.59	0.67	0.73	1.10
Average # of Incidents Per Fire Station	3,308	2,786	2,647	2,692

Source: City of Stockton Fire Department 2025 Report.

4. Department Divisions and Teams

The Stockton Fire Department comprises five main divisions: Administration, Fire Prevention, Operations, Emergency Communications and Training. These divisions work together to provide services in an orderly and efficient manner. Figure 5-2 shows the overall organization of the Fire Department.

Figure 5-2: Fire Department Organization



5. Emergency Response

The Stockton Fire Department provides emergency response services within the city limits and to four adjoining county fire districts (Boggs Tract, Tuxedo Country Club, Eastside and Lincoln FPDs). In 2025, the Stockton Fire Department responded to more than 217,065 phone calls. This averaged approximately 595 calls per day and covered a wide range of services to the community. Table 5-4 shows a breakout of the type of calls and the number of calls for the year.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Table 5-4: Emergency Calls by Type

Incident Type	Number of Calls	Percent
Fire Related	3,614	8.5%
EMS	19,520	46.1%
Public Service	3,779	8.9%
Good Intent	13,742	32.4%
False Alarms	1,613	3.8%
Total	42,387	100.0%

Source: City of Stockton Fire Department 2025 Report.

6. Fire Department Response Times

The Stockton Fire Department maintains response time information for all units that are dispatched (i.e., engines, trucks, grass rigs) in response to all types of calls (i.e., fire, fire alarm, grass fire, medical, vehicle). Response times are disaggregated into the following components:

- **Received to Dispatch Time:** The time it takes dispatch center staff to determine the nature of the emergency and alert appropriate emergency responders. The Stockton Fire Department dispatch center receives 911 calls from a number of different sources. The dispatch processing time reported begins when the call is answered in the fire dispatch center.
- **Turn Out Time:** The time between the initial notification to emergency responders and the time they begin traveling to the emergency incident location.
- **Travel Time:** The time an emergency resource is driving to the location of the emergency.
- **Total Time to Arrival:** The time from receipt of the 911 call until the emergency response resource arrives at the incident location.

Table 5-5 lists the response time goal and percentage of goal met for each component listed above which corresponds to each type of incident, including EMS and Rescue, Structure Fire, and All Other incidents. The response time depends on numerous factors such as circulation, development, population growth, and geographic distance to outlying rural areas.

Table 5-5: Stockton Fire Department Response Time

Incident Type	Goal	% Goal Met
Received to Dispatch Time		
EMS and Rescue	1:30	38%
Structure Fire	1:30	64%
All Other	1:30	62%
Turn Out Time		
EMS and Rescue	1:00	38%
Structure Fire	1:20	64%

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Incident Type	Goal	% Goal Met
All Other	1:00	62%
Travel Time		
EMS and Rescue	4:00	22%
Structure Fire	4:00	68%
All Other	4:00	29%
Total Response Time		
EMS and Rescue	5:00	23%
Structure Fire	5:20	85%
All Other	5:00	31%

Source: Michele Godina Machado, Senior Administrative Analyst, Stockton Fire Department, email to city staff, May 19, 2026.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publishes guidelines “to improve the methods of fire protection and prevention” and to establish “proper safeguards against loss of life and property” due to fire. This includes the NFPA 1710 Guidelines, which established “a comprehensive, uniform and practical standard governing fire and rescue service deployment by career fire departments throughout North America.” According to NFPA 1710, fire departments should establish a “time objective of four minutes or less for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident.” The Stockton General Plan (see fire response times under Goal SAF-1) reflects this standard, with criteria for station needs keyed to the four-minute objective for the first engine company’s travel time. The travel time for Structure Fire incidents provided by the Stockton Fire Station in 2026 demonstrates that the four-minute standard goal is met with 68 percent of responses.

Note that the above tables address only the response times for calls to the City of Stockton Fire Department, including calls for service within unincorporated county islands that the Fire Department serves through contract services. They do not cover response times to areas within the SOI that are currently served by rural fire protection districts (e.g., Waterloo-Morada, Eastside, Montezuma). Response times for these districts were addressed in an MSR prepared by San Joaquin LAFCo.

7. Fire Department ISO Rating

The Insurance Service Office (ISO) is an organization that provides statistical information on risk for use by the insurance industry. ISO periodically publishes an “ISO Rating” or “Public Protection Classification (PPC)” for fire departments based on a 1-to-10 scale, with 1 being the best. The rating is derived from an in-depth evaluation of the city’s fire department, emergency communications, water supply, and community risk reduction (fire prevention). ISO ratings have an effect on insurance rates, but the differences at the higher end of the scale are relatively minor (e.g., moving from a rating of 2 to a rating of 1 results in little or no difference in homeowner rates).

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

As of August 2026, the Stockton Fire Department had an ISO rating of 2.⁵ It has maintained this rating since 2019, when it bolstered its emergency response capabilities by establishing a mutual aid agreement with the Woodbridge Fire District, and an automatic aid agreement with the Waterloo-Morada Fire District.

8. Fire Department Funding

The Stockton Fire Department receives funding from various revenue sources, including the City’s General Fund, Fire Prevention, Measure W, Emergency Communications, Emergency Medical Transport, and County Fire District Contracts. Table 5-6 provides a breakout for Stockton’s FY 2025-26 Budget.

Table 5-6: Stockton Fire Department Budget

Fund	Budget
General Fund	\$79,722,243
Emergency Communication	\$5,740,580
Development Services	\$5,163,898
Measure W	\$8,530,244
Special Revenue	\$14,715
Total	\$90,171,680

Source: City of Stockton Annual Budget: Fiscal Year 2025-26.

9. Fire Protection Determinations

The Stockton Fire Department is providing adequate services to its current customers (including both within most of the city limits and in contracted service areas). Continued growth within the SOI will increase the overall demand on fire protection services, including the typical range of service calls (e.g., structure fires, car fires, electrical fires, emergency medical response). The Department has the staffing and equipment to meet current service demands and response time standards. Future obligations for service delivery will be analyzed on an individual basis to determine the potential impact on service delivery and the potential need for additional facilities, vehicles, equipment, and personnel to maintain adequate response times consistent with the City’s General Plan fire response times standards.

City growth will also impact the rural fire districts providing services in city expansion areas, including Montezuma, French Camp, Waterloo-Morada, and Woodbridge. In October 2011, LAFCo adopted a service review for the rural fire districts in San Joaquin County, including those providing services in the Stockton Metropolitan Area (Final MSR, Rural Fire Protection Districts, San Joaquin County, “Stockton Contract District Alternatives,” p. 64, October 21, 2011). As part of the annexation process, the City will have to demonstrate that it has the capacity to provide services. In cases where the City annexes these areas, the boundaries of the rural fire districts currently providing services will be reduced in territory, which may have a long-term financial impact on those districts. San Joaquin LAFCo has adopted a policy that requires

⁵ Godina, Michele, Stockton Fire Department Data & Social Media Analyst, email communication to City of Stockton consultant Greg Goodfellow, August 31, 2026.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

the Commission to consider the adverse impact of annexation on the other agencies and requires mitigation through the payment of fees. Presently, LAFCo is preparing a new an MSR for fire protection services and district in San Joaquin County that will inform future decision in jurisdictional and/or sphere of influence (SOI) boundary changes.

Additional facilities, personnel, equipment, and materials costs will be offset through the increased revenue and fees generated by new development as well as other funding sources. In addition, the City will review future projects on an individual basis and will require compliance with City requirements (e.g., impact fees) in effect.

B. Law Enforcement

Law enforcement services in Stockton’s SOI are provided by the Stockton Police Department and the San Joaquin County Sheriff’s Department. Numerous other public and private agencies, such as school districts, colleges, and large private employers, employ security personnel. The Stockton Police Department currently serves the area within city limits, covering over 65 square miles, while the San Joaquin County Sheriff’s Department serves all adjacent unincorporated areas within the SOI.

1. Stockton Police Department Staffing/Equipment

The staffing level for the Police Department is determined each year by the Stockton City Council and is subject to change as the Council, City Manager, and Chief of Police determine the needs of the city. In 2025, Stockton’s Police Department consisted of 425 sworn police officers. Stockton’s 2025 population was approximately 320,877, which resulted in a ratio of 1.32 sworn staff per 1,000 residents (see Table 5-7).

Table 5-7: Stockton Police Department Staff

Position	Employed	Sworn Staff per 1,000 Population
Chief of Police	1	0.003
Deputy Chiefs	3	0.009
Captains	5	0.016
Lieutenants	17	0.053
Sergeants	57	0.178
Police Officers	342	1.066
Sworn Positions	425	1.324
Police Telecommunicators	41	-
Civilian Positions	236	-
Total Police Department Staff	662	-

Source: City of Stockton Police Department, 2026.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

The Police Department has both traditional and specialized transportation equipment that it uses to conduct patrols, respond to emergencies, and provide programs. Table 5-8 provides a breakdown of the transportation equipment used by the Stockton Police Department.

Table 5-8: Stockton Police Transportation Equipment

Type of Transportation	Number of Units
Evidence Vans	7
Bicycle	16
Marked Vehicles	205
Unmarked Vehicles	177
Motorcycles	27
Animal Control	12
Miscellaneous	10
Total	480

Source: City of Stockton Police Department, 2026.

2. Stockton Police Department Organization

The Stockton Police Department is managed by one Chief of Police leading the Administration Bureau, Operations Bureau and Logistics Bureau. The Operations Bureau is further organized into Field Operations, Special Operations and Investigations. The Administration Bureau is divided into Animal Services; Fiscal Affairs, Planning and Research; and Neighborhood Services. Figure 5-3 shows the overall organization of the Police Department. Divisions are coordinated out of two facilities: the Operations Building at 22 East Market Street and the Headquarters (Stewart/Eberhardt) Building at 22 East Weber Avenue. Figure 5-4 shows these locations. As shown in Figure 5-4, the service area is organized into six Community Policing Districts: Bear Creek, Civic Center, Lakeview, Park, Seaport, and Valley Oak.

Figure 5-3: Police Department Organization

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

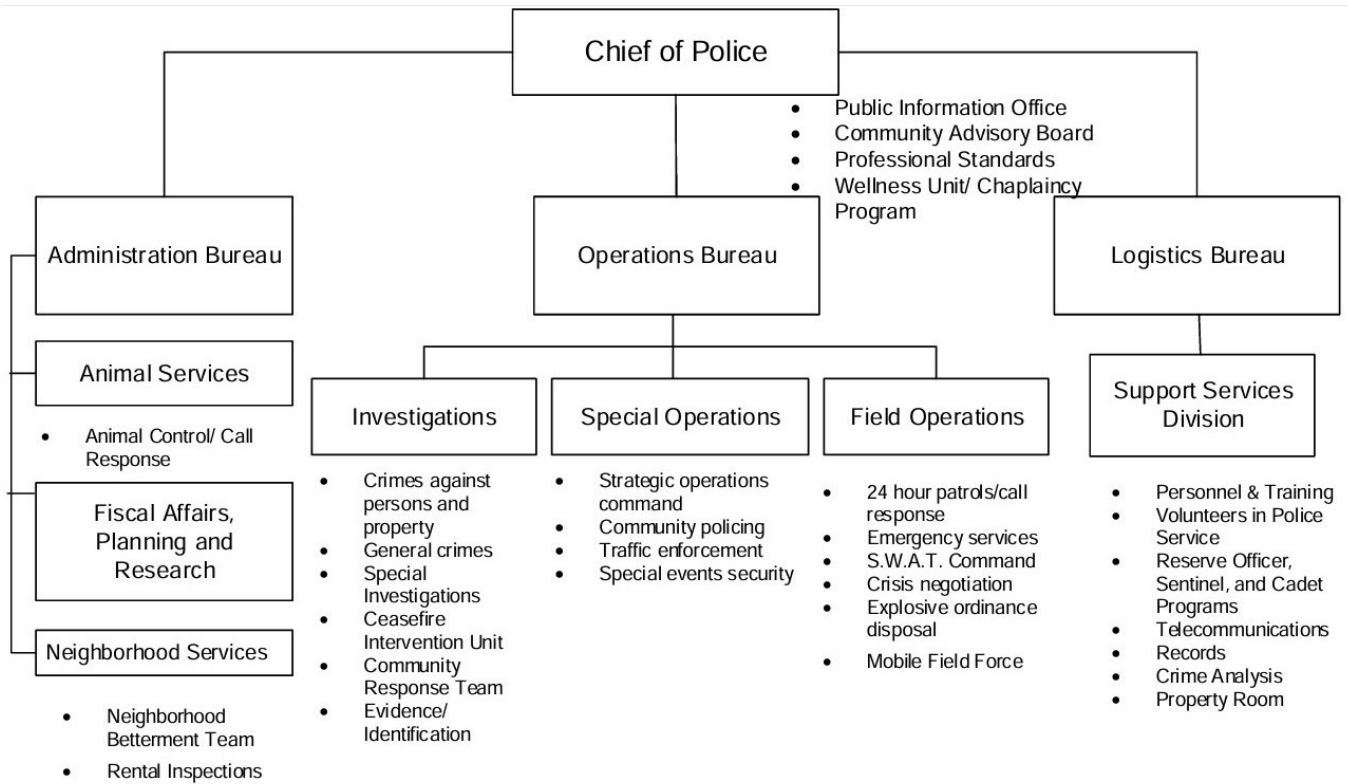
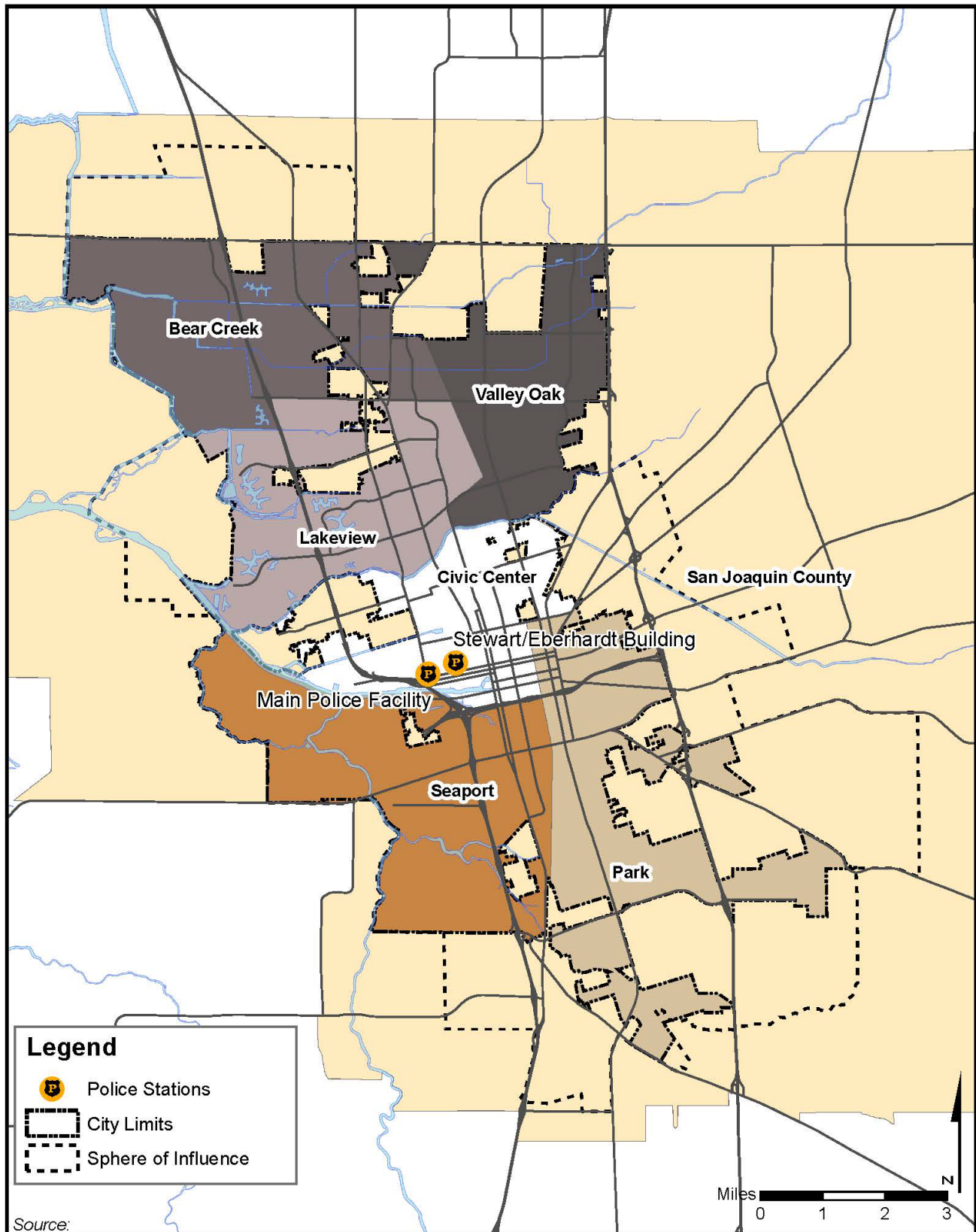


Figure 5-4: Police Districts



CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

3. Measure A/Marshall Plan

Law Enforcement Determinations

Stockton has a long history of high crime rates, including particularly high violent crime rates. According to FBI reporting, as of 2024, Stockton’s violent crime rate was the 27th highest in the United States and the 3rd highest in California among cities with over 100,000 residents. For property crime, Stockton was 209th nationally and 36th in California.

According to the National Incident-Based Reporting Systems (NIBRS), as of 2024, the overall crime rate was approximately 3,785 incidents per 100,000 residents, which is about 48 percent higher than the state average and 79 percent higher than the national average. The violent crime rate in Stockton is 219 percent higher the national average. Additionally, Stockton’s property crime rate was approximately 50 percent higher than that of the nation.

More recent local data indicates that crime trends have begun to improve, which is consistent with broader statewide and national patterns under NIBRS reporting. As shown in Table 5-9, in 2025 and 2026, Stockton has experienced notable declines in the rate of most categories of violent incidents, including homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The homicide rate decreased by 40 percent, while aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft decreased by over 15 percent. In January and February 2026, the rate of all violent crimes trended downward.

Table 5-9: Stockton Police Department Crime Comparison

Incident Type	January 2026	February 2026	Month to Month % Change	2025 YTD	2026 YTD	Year to Year % Change
Violent Incidents						
Homicide	1	2	100%	5	3	-40.0%
Forcible Rape	8	7	-12.5%	10	15	50.0%
Aggravated Assault	166	147	-11.4%	376	313	-16.8%
Robbery	55	64	16.4%	123	119	-3.3%
<i>Total Violent Incidents</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>-4.3%</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>-12.5%</i>
Burglary	95	81	-14.7%	216	176	-18.5%
Larceny/Theft	473	372	-21.4%	795	845	6.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	111	75	-32.4%	227	186	-18.1%
Arson	21	6	-71.4	30	27	-10.1%
<i>Total Property Incidents</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>-23.7%</i>	<i>1,268</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>-2.7%</i>
Total Incidents Reported	930	754	-18.9%	1,782	1,684	-5.5%

Source: Stockton Police Department, 2026.

Still, the reduction in violent crimes was not uniform across all categories, as forcible rape and larceny/theft increase from 2025 to 2026. Given that the overall and violent crime rate of Stockton are above statewide and national averages, public safety remains a high priority in Stockton. The 10-year extension of Measure A, the City's Marshall Plan on crime, in 2023, aimed to alleviate ongoing public safety issues through funding for law enforcement and other essential city services. In particular, Stockton's ratio of sworn officers to population is 1.32, which is well below national average of 2.4. Measure A funding continues to support hiring for sworn officers to strengthen services.

Stockton's voters originally approved Measure A in 2014, which instituted a three-quarter cent (0.75 percent) transaction and use tax (sales tax) to provide funding for law enforcement, crime prevention services and other essential city services, including the City's Marshall Plan on Crime. The revenue generated from the Measure A tax is intended to support the hiring of 120 additional sworn officers and 33 civilian support positions. Measure A also funds the Office of Violence Prevention that works to significantly reduce violence in the City through data-driven, partnership-based violence prevention and reduction programs, and strategies rooted in best practices. The Marshall Plan is an approach to addressing Stockton's crime problems by reducing peaks of violence and overall crime. It focuses on violence reduction strategies based on local data and what works to address and prevent crime. It is a collaboration between the City of Stockton, the criminal justice system, faith-based and nonprofits, business, and neighborhoods.

The passage of Measure A afforded a significant increase in the number of authorized sworn police positions, slightly surpassing pre-bankruptcy levels of 2008. Between 2014 and 2017 the City saw unprecedented hiring of Police Officers, meeting the goal of 80 each year. At the same time, however, about half of those offers were lost through attrition, retirement, and to other agencies. The City achieved a net gain of 120 offers since the passage of Measure A, including attaining its highest staffing levels in Department history during 2018, and currently maintains a 3- to 5-percent vacancy rate. In 2016, the Department reached its lowest crime rate in 16 years and continues to maintain a downward trend in violent crime. Recruitment and retention continue to be important priorities as well as increased and expanded training to counteract the loss of tenured experience through attrition. The Department's 2025-2027 Three-Year Strategic Plan identified recruitment, hiring, and training as goals, along with specific objectives on how they will be achieved.

4. Stockton Police Department Response Time

The average response time to in-progress, life-threatening emergencies is between 3 and 5 minutes. Depending on the nature of the call, the time of day, the location, and the number of on-duty personnel, response times to non-emergency calls can exceed 25 minutes.

5. San Joaquin County Sheriff’s Department

The San Joaquin Sheriff’s Department provides law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas within Stockton’s SOI. The primary divisions and services within the Sheriff’s Department include the following:

- Custody Division
- Patrol Division
- Investigation Division
- Unified Court Services Division
- Professional Standards Division

6. Stockton Police Department Funding

As Table 5-10 shows, the City’s General Fund is the primary source for Police Department funding. It supplies the department with almost 95 percent of its total funding for operations. The remaining budget is derived from various sources, including fines, forfeitures, and other revenues.

Table 5-10: Stockton Police Department Budget

Fund	Budget
General Fund	\$184,735,403
Measure W	\$8,502,642
State COPS	\$1,286,069
Asset Seizure	\$181,210
Special Revenue	\$1,260,675
Total	\$195,965,999

Source: City of Stockton Annual Budget: Fiscal Year 2025-26

7. Law Enforcement Determinations

Stockton has a long history of high crime rates, including particularly high violent crime rates. As of September 2025, Stockton had an annual murder rate of 13.3 per 100,000 residents. According to FBI reporting, as of 2025, Stockton’s murder rate was the 2nd highest in California among cities with over 100,000 residents, with an average of 13.3 murders per capita. While the overall crime rate is trending down since the pandemic, according to the FBI, crime prevention and law enforcement remain high priorities in Stockton. The passage of Measure A in November 2014 and the enactment of the City’s Marshall Plan on crime responded to these priorities. Measure A instituted a three-quarters-cent sales tax to provide funding for law enforcement, crime prevention services, and other essential city services. Measure A and the Marshall Plan are focused on improving public safety within Stockton’s existing neighborhoods. The City has also taken measures to improve Stockton’s competitiveness with respect to recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers. Between 2014 and 2017, the City saw unprecedented hiring of Police Officers, meeting the goal of 80 each year. The Stockton Police Department reached a staffing milestone in the 2025 fiscal year with the hiring of 61 new sworn officer positions, the highest in a single year since 2018.

Continued growth within the currently undeveloped areas of the SOI will likely increase the overall demand for law enforcement services. New police facilities, vehicles, equipment, and personnel will be required to provide adequate response times to serve future growth, which is expected to be concentrated in the northern areas within which the city is expected to grow. The City's costs to maintain existing equipment and facilities and to train and equip personnel will also increase. Additional personnel and materials needs resulting from new development demands will be offset through the increased revenue and fees generated by new development, as well as the funding sources mentioned above. In addition, the City will review future projects on an individual basis and will require City compliance with requirements (e.g., impact fees) in effect. The rapid hiring achieved through Measure A and in accordance with the Marshall Plan on Crime provides a replicable framework that can be used to guide further hiring required as a result of the new development.

C. Water Supply and Treatment

Water systems in the City of Stockton Metropolitan Area (COSMA) use a combination of treated surface water provided by the Stockton East Water District (SEWD), Delta Water Supply Project (DWSP) water from the San Joaquin River, and pumped groundwater to supply water within the SOI. Stockton water purveyors include the City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department (COSMUD), Cal Water, and San Joaquin County Maintenance Districts (SJMCDs) covering Lincoln Village and Colonial Heights, which are unincorporated pockets within the SOI. The existing COSMA service area boundary is shown on Figure 5-5.

1. Existing Surface Water Supply

Surface water supply in COSMA is provided by three sources, the DWP, SEWD, and the Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID). The DWSP draws water from the San Joaquin River Delta via intakes at the Delta Water Treatment Plant (DWTP), which is operated by COSMUD. The DWTP has a current treatment capacity of 30 million gallons per day (mgd) and produces an average of 15 mgd of treated surface water, provides the majority of the City's water service areas' potable supply. SEWD's surface water comes from New Melones Reservoir and New Hogan Reservoir. COSMUD, Cal Water, and San Joaquin County each purchase surface water from SEWD to serve customers within the SOI. WID-provided water comes from the Mokelumne River. While agricultural users within the COSMA rely primarily on groundwater, they do divert minor amounts of surface water.

2. Existing Groundwater Supply

Groundwater is used conjunctively with the City's surface water supplies. With the DWTP, the City uses less groundwater in wet and average years and increases groundwater use in dry years to make up for reductions in surface water deliveries. Groundwater is managed for long-term sustainability and supply through conjunctive use with surface water supplies. The City has determined that the sustainable groundwater yield is 0.75 acre-feet per year, equivalent to a groundwater yield of approximately 50,000 acre-feet per year. To establish the projected groundwater supply that is reasonably available, COSMUD assumes that the reasonably available groundwater for the current water service area (approximately

38,500 acres) is pumped at 0.6 acre-feet per year, equivalent to an annual groundwater supply of 23,100 acre-feet per year.

During dry years when surface water availability is limited, groundwater pumping increases to meet municipal demands. In September 2025, the DWTP began construction of the Delta Water Treatment Plant Recharge Project. The Project will allow the City of Stockton to directly recharge the groundwater basin. Water recharged into the groundwater basin can then be stored and pumped during dry years or extended droughts. The resulting basins will help balance groundwater levels in the critically over-drafted Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin to help meet the Region's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requirements.

3. Existing Water Transmission and Distribution System and Short-term Improvements

There are five water service areas in the COSMA, with service provided by three water purveyors. The five service areas and the corresponding water purveyor serving each are illustrated on Figure 5-5. COSMUD serves the North Stockton, South Stockton, and Walnut Plant Area (WPA) service areas, which includes land designated for residential, commercial, industrial, public, agricultural, and native or idle (i.e., natural open space) uses. The SJCMDs serve the Lincoln Village and Colonial Heights unincorporated pockets, which are designated for residential and commercial uses. Cal Water serves Central Stockton, which includes land designated for residential, commercial, industrial, public, agricultural, and native or idle.

COSMA is also divided into four separate water storage and distribution systems: North Stockton, Central Stockton, WPA, and South Stockton. The North Stockton, South Stockton, and WPA systems are operated by COSMUD and SJCMDs. The Central Stockton system is operated by Cal Water.

San Joaquin County Maintenance Districts

The SJCMDs are County water districts responsible for providing water service to small areas within the North Stockton service area. The Lincoln Village Maintenance District (LVMD) area is bounded by Ben Holt Drive and Lincoln Road on the north, Pacific Avenue on the east, Herndon Plaza on the west, and Fourteen Mile Slough and Douglas Road on the south. The Colonial Heights Maintenance District (CHMD) area is bounded by Portola Avenue and Encino Avenue on the north and east, Arroyo Way on the west, and El Camino Avenue on the south. The maintenance districts include mainly low-density residential uses.

North Stockton Storage & Distribution

The North Stockton water system distributes water from the DWTP, groundwater wells, and the SEWD WTP. Treated drinking water from the DWTP and groundwater wells is delivered from Stockton East Water District to the North, South, and Walnut Plant service areas. The DWTP provides the majority of the City's water service area's drinking water. There are currently 12 operational (i.e., active or standby) groundwater wells with design capacities ranging from 800 to 3,200 gallons per minute (gpm). The North Stockton system also includes 10 inactive wells, which are currently not permitted by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Out of the 12 operational groundwater wells, the 10 active wells have a total production capacity of 29.1 mgd and the two standby wells have a total production capacity of 4.5 mgd, for a total capacity of approximately 33.6 mgd. Although the total active well capacity is 29.1 mgd, actual groundwater

CITY OF STOCKTON

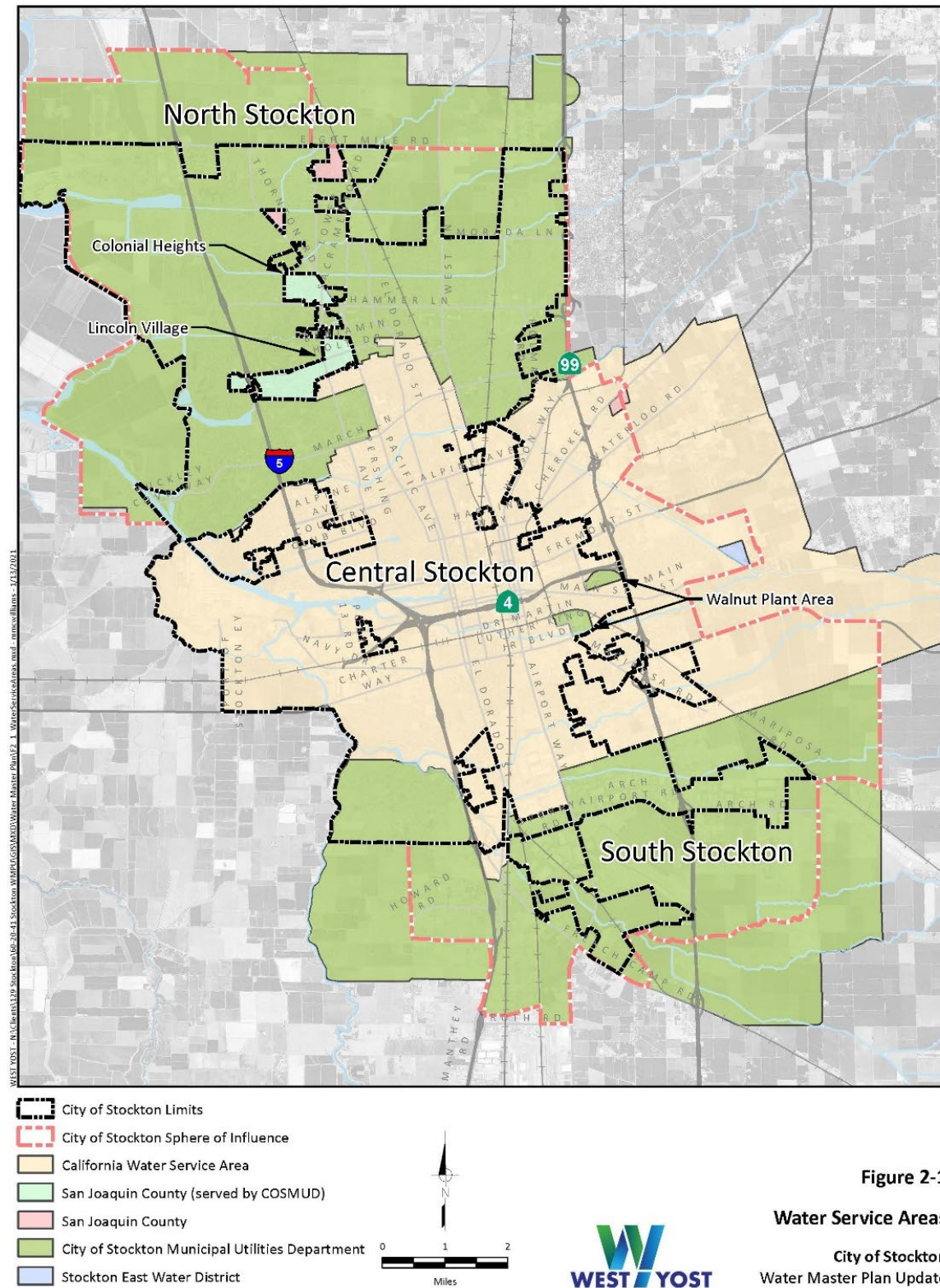
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

production is less due to the fact that the DWTP provides the majority of the supply in North Stockton. The entire system is one pressure zone with the lowest ground surface elevation (5 feet above mean sea level) on the western side of the system and the highest elevation (35 feet above mean sea level) on the eastern side of the system. Additionally, there are two 3-million-gallon (MG) storage tanks near 14-Mile Slough and three 3.43 MG storage tanks near the Northwest Reservoir, for a combined storage capacity of 16.2 MG. These tanks deliver water through 16- to 48-inch diameter pipelines. Additionally, a 48-inch diameter pipeline connects the system to the SEWD. The remainder of the distribution system consists primarily of mains of 12 inches or less. At the time of this 2024 MSR update, COSMUD is in the process of implementing the North Stockton Pipeline Hypochlorite Facility. The facility will allow SEWD supplies to be conveyed to the North Stockton system and combined with the DWTP-produced water supply (*City of Stockton, 2025 Urban Water Management Plan*).

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Figure 5-5: Water Service Areas



Walnut Plant Area Storage and Distribution System

The WPA water system distributes water from the SEWD WTP, supplied in large part by the DWTP. The entire system is one pressure zone, with the lowest elevation (20 feet above mean sea level) on the southwestern side of the system and the highest elevation (25 feet above mean sea level) on the northeastern side of the system. The system is connected to the Cal Water system and receives surface water. The distribution system consists primarily of lines with diameters ranging from 6 to 10 inches.

Central Stockton Storage and Distribution System

As noted above, Cal Water operates the Central Stockton water system. The Stockton District of Cal Water was formed in 1927 with the purchase of the water system from Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Cal Water delivers a combination of local groundwater and surface water purchased from the SEWD, which is imported from the New Melones and New Hogan Reservoirs. Cal Water operates 25 active groundwater wells, 17 booster pumps, eight storage tanks, and hundreds of miles of pipeline. It delivers up to 22 million gallons of water per day to more than 43,000 service connections. The entire system is one pressure zone with the lowest elevation (0 feet above mean sea level) on the western side of the system and the highest elevation (25 feet above mean sea level) on the eastern side of the system. The system is connected to the SEWD water treatment plant via a 42-inch diameter transmission main.

South Stockton Storage and Distribution System

The South Stockton water system pumps from groundwater wells and receives surface water from the SEWD WTP, supplied in large part by the DWTP. There are currently four operational (i.e., active or standby) groundwater wells with design capacities ranging from 1,400 to 2,800 gpm. The South Stockton system also has one inactive well, which is currently not permitted for use by the DDW. Out of the four operational groundwater wells, the two active wells have a total production capacity of 6.9 mgd and the two standby wells have a total production capacity of 3.3 mgd. Although the total active well capacity is 6.9 mgd, actual groundwater production is less due to the fact that the SEWD DJWWTP provides the majority of the supply in South Stockton with the South Stockton Aqueduct. The entire system is one pressure zone with the lowest elevation (5 feet above mean sea level) on the western side of the system and the highest elevation (30 feet above mean sea level) on the eastern side of the system. Additionally, there are two 3 MG tanks located near the Weston Ranch Subdivision for a total available storage capacity of 6 MG.

4. Water Quality

The DWSP receives water from the San Joaquin River through the Intake Pump Station. The water is treated at the DWTP and provides a supplemental water supply to meet present and future water needs. The DWTP has a current treatment capacity of 30 mgd. The treatment process includes ozone oxidation, disinfection, and membrane filtration with chlorine added as a residual disinfectant to provide the COSMA with high-quality drinking water.

The SEWD receives water from three sources: Calaveras River via the New Hogan Reservoir, Stanislaus River via the New Melones Reservoir, and Oakdale Irrigation District (OID)/South San Joaquin Irrigation District (SSJID) water via the New Melones Reservoir. The treatment plant uses coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection processes. Granular activated carbon is used to remove organic contaminants and control taste and odor problems, and chlorine gas is used for disinfection.

SEWD conveys surface water diverted from the Calaveras and Stanislaus Rivers for treatment and distribution to the three water purveyors within COSMA. Groundwater withdrawn by area purveyors is of relatively good quality. Data from the 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report indicate the following:

- Hardness as calcium bicarbonate (CaCO₃) ranges from 119 to 321 milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Turbidity levels are at or below 0.63 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU)
- Chloride ranges from 6.9 to 95 mg/L
- Arsenic ranges from <2.0 to 6.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- All metal concentrations are at or below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the secondary MCL.

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element and its presence can be traced back to geologic deposits. These natural deposits of arsenic can be found throughout the United States and are common in New England and the southwest. Groundwater that flows over these deposits may become contaminated with arsenic, which then makes its way into public and private drinking water wells. The DPH adopted a new MCL standard of 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L) in 2008. On July 1, 2014, DPH transferred drinking water programs to the responsibility of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), including the regulation of contaminant levels. According to the most recent Drinking Water Quality Report (2023), arsenic levels were well below the State MCL with groundwater levels, ranging from <2.0 µg/L to 6.1 µg/L and surface water from DWTP and SEWD averaging <2.0 µg/L and <10.0 µg/L, respectively.

5. Urban Water Management Planning

The COSMUD is currently developing its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The information provided in this section is sourced from the 2025 UWMP Draft (April 2026). The draft plan is under public review until May 2026. Unlike prior planning efforts that referenced multiple retail and wholesale suppliers within the Stockton Metropolitan Area, the 2025 UWMP is prepared on an individual reporting basis and covers only the COSMUD service area. While the City coordinates with regional partners, including the SEWD, Cal Water, WID, and San Joaquin County, these agencies are not included as co-reporting entities, and the UWMP does not present comparative data by supplier.

As part of the UWMP update process, forecasts of population growth within their service areas must be presented. Table 5-11 show the population growth assumptions used in the 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan Update. The UWMP determined an annualized growth rate within the city of 1.44 percent. This estimate was based on the SJCOG population projections between 2020 and 2040 for the city. This annual growth rate was used to estimate the City's projected population in 5-year increments from 2025 to 2050.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Table 5-11: Urban Water Management Plan Population Assumptions, 2025–2050

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Population Served	191,302	205,478	220,705	237,060	254,627	273,496

Source: 2025 Public Review Draft Urban Water Management Plan

Water Use and Future Demand

An essential function of the UWMP is the estimation of potential water demand for urban uses. Table 5-12 summarizes the current demand assumptions by use type as included in the COSMUD in 2025. Table 5-13 summarizes the projected water demand from 2030 to 2050. Projected water demands were calculated assuming an annual population growth rate of 1.44 percent, or 7.20 percent every five years. This growth rate was applied as a generalized growth rate to each sector to make a conservative estimate of water demands in the next 25 years. According to Tables 5-12 and 5-13, approximately half of the overall demand for water is projected to be generated by single-family residential development.

Table 5-12: Urban Water Management Plan Demand, Acre-Feet per Year 2025

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume
			(AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	15,374
Multi-Family		Potable	2,927
Commercial	Includes Institutional/Governmental use type	Potable	6,083
Landscape	Irrigation	Potable	3,400
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Metered to San Joaquin County	Potable	931
Industrial		Potable	526
Other (optional)	Hydrant Meters/Jumpers	Potable	70
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	2,749
Subtotal Potable			32,060
Subtotal Non-Potable			0
Total			32,060
NOTES: Volume is measured in Acre-Feet (AF)			

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Table 5-13: Urban Water Management Plan Projected Demand, Acre Feet per Year, 2030-2050

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Single Family		Potable	16,481	17,668	18,940	20,303	21,765
Multi-Family		Potable	3,138	3,364	3,606	3,865	4,144
Commercial	Includes Institutional/Governmental use type	Potable	6,521	6,990	7,494	8,033	8,612
Landscape	Irrigation	Potable	3,645	3,907	4,189	4,490	4,813
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Metered to San Joaquin County	Potable	998	1,070	1,147	1,230	1,318
Industrial		Potable	564	604	648	695	745
Other (optional)	Hydrant Meters/Jumpers	Potable	75	80	86	92	99
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	2,947	3,159	3,387	3,630	3,892
Subtotal Potable			34,368	36,843	39,496	42,339	45,388
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			34,368	36,843	39,496	42,339	45,388

Water Supply

The UWMP categorizes the supplies as either purchased water, surface water, or groundwater. Table 5-14 shows the current available water supply in the City in 2025. Table 5-15 shows the projected water supply from 2030 to 2050.

Table 5-14: Urban Water Management Plan Reasonably Available Supply Acre Feet per Year, 2025

Water Supply Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	2025	
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	SEWD	Potable	16,571
Purchased or Imported Water	WID	Potable	9,341
Surface water (not desalinated)	San Joaquin River Diversion	Potable	4,910
Groundwater (not desalinated)	City-owned wells	Potable	956
Subtotal Potable			31,778
Subtotal Non-Potable			0
Total			31,778
NOTES: Units are in acre-feet (AF).			

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Table 5-15: Urban Water Management Plan Reasonably Available Supply Acre Feet per Year, 2030-2050

Water Supply Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
			Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Purchased or Imported Water	SEWD		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Purchased or Imported Water	WID		8,850	9,850	10,850	11,850	13,000
Surface water (not desalinated)	San Joaquin River Diversion		24,800	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Groundwater (not desalinated)	City-owned wells		15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			69,050	70,250	71,250	72,250	73,400

Supply-Demand Comparison

The UWMP conducted a water supply reliability assessment based on three conditions with consideration of climate change and drought conditions:

- Normal water conditions, defined as water supplies the City considers available during normal conditions.
- Single dry-year conditions, defined as the year with the lowest available water supply to the City.
- Multiple consecutive dry-year conditions, defined as a five-consecutive-year drought where average water supply available is the lowest.

Table 5-16 shows the relationship between the demand totals described in Table 5-13 and the supply totals under a normal year supply. Table 5-17 shows the relationship between the demand totals described in Table 5-13 and the supply totals under a single dry-year supply. Table 5-18 shows the relationship between the demand totals described in Table 5-13 and the supply totals under multiple dry-year conditions. As all tables demonstrates, the identified supplies under all conditions far exceed demand associated with projected growth in the SOI. This is attributable to the fact that the City of Stockton has secured water supply rights, largely through the DWSP, that address the potential for development beyond the current SOI.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

As indicated above, the projected demand within Stockton's SOI based on the General Plan land use map is lower than projected in the UWMPs; therefore, the General Plan land use map, which was updated after the UWMPs were prepared, would not change this outcome.

Table 5-16: Normal Year Supply/Demand Comparison Acre Feet per Year, 2030-2050

	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	76,250	77,450	78,450	79,450	80,600
<i>SEWD</i>	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<i>WID</i>	8,850	9,850	10,850	11,850	13,000
<i>San Joaquin River</i>	24,800	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
<i>COSMUD Wells</i>	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
Demand Totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	29,768	30,233	30,704	31,183	31,670
Surplus/(shortfall)	46,482	47,217	47,746	48,267	48,930

Table 5-17: Single Dry-Year Supply/Demand Comparison Acre Feet per Year 2030-2050

	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals	64,830	64,830	64,830	64,830	64,830
<i>SEWD</i>	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600
<i>WID</i>	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080
<i>San Joaquin River</i>	18,150	18,150	18,150	18,150	18,150
<i>COSMUD Wells</i>	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
Demand Totals	29,768	30,233	30,704	31,183	31,670
Surplus/(shortfall)	35,062	34,597	34,126	33,647	33,160

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Table 5-18: Multiple Dry-Year Supply/Demand Comparison Acre Feet per Year 2030-2050

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First year	Supply Totals	58,763	58,763	58,763	58,763	58,763
	SEWD	20,983	20,983	20,983	20,983	20,983
	WID	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080
	San Joaquin River	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300	18,300
	Groundwater Wells	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
	Demand Totals	30,468	31,293	31,293	31,183	31,670
	Surplus/(shortfall)	28,995	28,530	28,059	27,580	27,093
Second year	Supply Totals	65,042	65,042	65,042	65,042	65,042
	SEWD	22,649	22,649	22,649	22,649	22,649
	WID	7,993	7,993	7,993	7,993	7,993
	San Joaquin River	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	Groundwater Wells	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
	Demand Totals	30,468	31,293	31,293	31,183	31,670
	Surplus/(shortfall)	34,574	33,749	33,749	33,859	33,372
Third year	Supply Totals	64,938	64,938	64,938	64,938	64,938
	SEWD	25,778	25,778	25,778	25,778	25,778
	WID	4,760	4,760	4,760	4,760	4,760
	San Joaquin River	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	Groundwater Wells	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
	Demand Totals	31,168	32,353	32,353	31,183	31,670
	Surplus/(shortfall)	33,770	32,585	32,585	33,755	33,268
Fourth year	Supply Totals	66,592	66,592	66,592	66,592	66,592
	SEWD	27,564	27,564	27,564	27,564	27,564
	WID	4,628	4,628	4,628	4,628	4,628
	San Joaquin River	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	Groundwater Wells	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
	Demand Totals	31,868	33,413	33,413	31,183	31,670
	Surplus/(shortfall)	34,724	33,179	33,179	35,409	34,922
Fifth year	Supply Totals	72,875	72,875	72,875	72,875	72,875
	SEWD	28,562	28,562	28,562	28,562	28,562
	WID	9,913	9,913	9,913	9,913	9,913
	San Joaquin River	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
	Groundwater Wells	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400
	Demand Totals	32,568	34,473	34,473	31,183	31,670
	Surplus/(shortfall)	40,307	38,402	38,402	41,692	41,205

6. Groundwater Management

The City is a member of the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA), which was established in 2001 as a joint powers authority to collectively develop locally supported projects to strengthen water supply reliability in Eastern San Joaquin County. In 2005, the City adopted the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin Groundwater Management Plan prepared by the GBA. The plan is focused on ensuring the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources in this area.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In 2014, the State legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), which requires groundwater management in priority groundwater basins. SGMA calls for the formation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) and the development of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for groundwater basins or subbasins that are designated by DWR as medium or high priority.

SGMA also directs DWR to identify groundwater basins and subbasins in conditions of critical overdraft. DWR has identified the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin as a critically over-drafted basin. Conditions of critical overdraft result from undesirable impacts, including seawater intrusion, land subsidence, groundwater depletion, and/or chronic lowering of groundwater levels. As required in the SGMA, all basins designated as high or medium priority and critically over drafted shall be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated GSPs by January 31, 2020. The Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority released the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan in November, 2024.

California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program

DWR implemented the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program in response to legislation enacted in California's 2009 Comprehensive Water package. As part of the CASGEM Program and pursuant to the California Water Code (CWC Section 10933), DWR is required to prioritize California groundwater basins, in order to help identify, evaluate, and determine the need for additional groundwater level monitoring.

The CASGEM Groundwater Basin Prioritization is a statewide ranking of groundwater basin importance that incorporates groundwater reliance and focuses on basins producing greater than 90 percent of California's annual groundwater. CASGEM ranked the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin as a high-priority basin (DWR, January 2016c).

Overdraft Conditions

DWR has identified the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin as a critically over-drafted groundwater basin. As defined in the SGMA, "A basin is subject to critical overdraft when continuation of present water management practices would probably result in significant adverse overdraft-related environmental, social, or economic impacts." According to the 2024 GSP, subbasin-wide annual groundwater pumping totals 800,000 acre-feet (AF). The long-term groundwater pumping offset and/or recharge required for the Subbasin to achieve a 0 AF per year change in storage is approximately 95,000 AF per year. The current

GSP includes projects and programs “considered as offsetting the projected 2040 supply imbalance”⁶ and that will “help achieve the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin’s sustainability goal.”⁷ Local proponents of each project are identified, and they include the following City of Stockton or SEWD efforts:

Category A Projects (completed or underway):

- City of Stockton Phase 1: Groundwater Recharge Project; 20,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- City of Stockton Advanced Metering Infrastructure; 2,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD Surface Water Implementation Expansion; 19,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD West Groundwater Recharge Basin; 16,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.

Category B Projects (may be implemented in the future, particularly if Category A projects do not achieve stated recharge targets):

- SEWD Farmington Dam Repurpose Project; 60,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD Off-Stream Regulating Reservoir; AF/year maximum recharge benefit TBD.
- SEWD On-Farm Recharge Project; AF/year maximum recharge benefit TBD.
- SEWD Bellota Weir Modifications Project; 5,200 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD Water Supply Enhancement Project - Distribution Pipelines; 17,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD Water Treatment Plant Aquifer Storage Recovery Well - 7401; 2,420 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD On-Farm Recharge Project; AF/year maximum recharge benefit TBD.
- SEWD Beckman Well Project; 800 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD West Linden Project; 60,000 AF/year maximum recharge benefit.
- SEWD Water Supply Enhancement Project; maximum recharge benefit TBD.

The City is also closely monitoring the first GSP 5-year update for associated actions and projects. In addition, the next update of the UWMP will further assess and identify groundwater pumping strategies to achieve the water district’s required reduction target.

7. Water Reuse and Conservation Measures

The City of Stockton has a rigorous water conservation program that is consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The City of Stockton program complies with the best management practices (BMPs) listed in the MOU. In addition to the

⁶ Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Authority, November 2024, 2024 Groundwater Sustainability Plan, pp 6-13.

⁷ Ibid, pp 6-1.

existing water conservation measures, COSMA has initiated a Water Conservation Ordinance with permanent usage restrictions and a dry-year rationing program.

The City met and exceeded its SB X7-7 per capita target of 165 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), achieving 158 GPCD in 2020. The City's minimum required conservation program savings to meet the GPCD target ranges from approximately 1,300 AF per year in 2020 down to zero minimum water conservation program savings by 2040. In addition to the City's demand management measures, the City is exploring a variety of conservation activities to meet this minimum savings goal, including improving COSMUD operations to reduce water loss, targeting large water users to effect greater water savings, and reducing outdoor water use through more efficient irrigation practices.

8. Water Supply and Treatment Determinations

The COSMA has met and expects to continue to meeting annual water demands within the SOI during differing hydrologic periods with surface water, groundwater, water conservation, and other potential water supplies such as non-potable supplies from local communities, raw surface water from local irrigation districts, and water from active groundwater storage projects. According to the 2025 Urban Water Management Plans prepared for the City of Stockton, Cal Water, and the SEWD, there is more than sufficient water available to support projected development within the SOI.

D. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The City's wastewater collection and treatment facilities consist of the Stockton RWCF and the City of Stockton Wastewater Collection System Facilities. The RWCF provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of municipal wastewater from throughout the city. The RWCF has the capacity to treat up to 55 mgd of wastewater and currently collects 33 mgd of average dry weather flow. Treated effluent from the RWCF is dechlorinated and discharged to the San Joaquin River.

Pump stations located throughout the city are integral to the wastewater collection system. Most of the pump stations discharge to pressure sewers that convey flow under pressure either directly to the RWCF or to a downstream gravity sewer.

1. Wastewater Treatment Plant Permitting

The Stockton RWCF effluent is currently regulated by Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) Order No. R5-2015-0142, NPDES CA0079138. The primary regulating document for the operation of the City wastewater collection and treatment facilities is the NPDES permit for the RWCF. The NPDES permit incorporates a wide range of regulatory requirements, including federal and State wastewater discharge permitting requirements, water quality standards and effluent limits, collection and treatment facility operational requirements, and treatment facility monitoring requirements.

The Stockton RWCF is currently operating under an NPDES permit that contains strict discharge requirements. These requirements are part of a regional and statewide trend toward much more restrictive

effluent discharge limitations. Major elements of the tentative order not found in the previous order include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Stringent, Title 22-based effluent limits for total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity, and total coliform.
- Stringent effluent limits for trihalomethanes (THMS), including chloroform, bromodichloromethane (BDCM), and dibromochloromethane (DBCM).
- Stringent effluent limits for numerous trace toxics, including copper, cyanide, and numerous trace organics and pesticides.
- A stringent total annual mass discharge limitation for mercury.
- Year-round ammonia limits that previously only applied to the dry season months of April through October.
- Significantly expanded effluent, receiving water, and groundwater monitoring requirements.
- Extensive requirements for studies examining the presence and possible control options for various trace toxic constituents and total dissolved solids (TDS) in the RWCF effluent.

Several new permit limits may present significant compliance issues for the RWCF. However, the City will operate the RWCF to achieve compliance with all applicable NPDES limits. The City is currently underway with a project to modify the RWCF to meet the permit requirements, including:

- Demolition of certain treatment process components and buildings.
- Rehabilitation and repurposing of some existing components and buildings.
- Construction of new treatment process components and buildings.

Existing RWCF facilities will remain in operation during construction of new and rehabilitated facilities to ensure continual wastewater treatment services. The City will continue to comply with federal and State water quality, waste discharge, and total maximum daily load standards defined under the California Water Act (CWA). Buildout of the SOI would potentially affect the quantity of pollutant loadings to receiving waters. However, the City is served by a comprehensive sanitary sewer system, and no untreated wastewater would be discharged to surface water or groundwater resources. Therefore, no exceedance of CVRWQCB wastewater treatment requirements are anticipated.

2. Existing Wastewater Treatment Plant Treatment Operations

The Stockton RWCF is located north of Highway 4 on both sides of the San Joaquin River. The primary and secondary treatment facilities are located on the east side of the river, while secondary polishing facilities (consisting of 630 acres of oxidation ponds plus dissolved air flotation facilities), filtration facilities, and disinfection facilities are located on the west side of the river. The RWCF includes filtration facilities to meet Title 22-based requirements, including the addition of nitrifying biotowers to the tertiary treatment facilities and an effluent polishing wetland.

The City of Stockton sanitary sewer collection system is divided into 14 designated sub-areas or “systems,” as shown on Figure 5-6. Systems 1 through 7 have existed for at least 20 years, and encompass

the majority of the city. Systems 8 through 10 and 12 through 15 are less than 20 years old. These newer systems serve the southern and northern areas of the city and include lands outside the city boundary.

Wastewater pumping stations are located throughout the city and are integral to the wastewater collection system (see Figure 5-7). Most of the pump stations discharge to pressure sewers (force mains) that convey flow under pressure either directly to the RWCF or to a downstream gravity sewer.

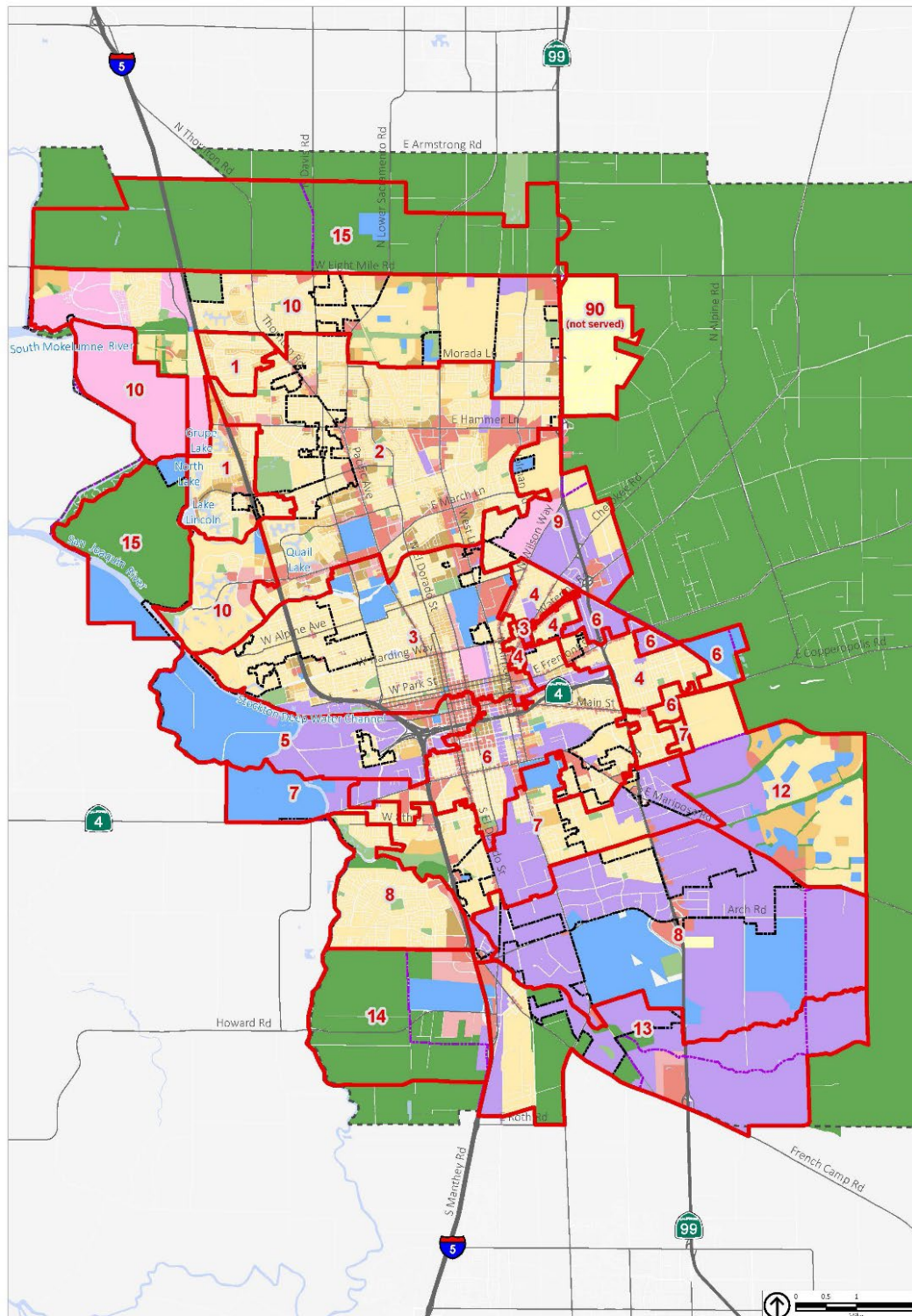
3. Wastewater Quality

Primary and secondary solids are treated by anaerobic digestion, dewatered, and disposed of off site. Effluent is discharged into the San Joaquin River adjacent to the Stockton RWCF. The City plans to continue discharging to the San Joaquin River to offset withdrawal of raw water from the Delta for treatment and potable use as permitted through the DWSP. The California Water Code (Section 1485) allows any municipality disposing of treated wastewater into the San Joaquin River to seek a water right to divert a like amount of water, less losses, from the river or Delta downstream of the point of the wastewater discharge. Treated Delta water will be used in place of the City's existing water rights permit (SWRCB permit #21176).

Ambient water quality in the San Joaquin River (within the Delta) is formally designated under the Clean Water Act's (Section 303[d]) list of water quality limited segments as being impaired for agricultural pollutants/stressors/ indicators. In the future, the effluent limits for various pollutants from the RWCF could change based on Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) studies. These pollutants include carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, mercury, DDT, endrin aldehyde, lindane, diazinon, and chlorpyrifos. The RWCF will be required to remain in compliance with the CVRWQCB's limits for the San Joaquin River.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Figure 5-6: Sewer System Boundaries



Source: City of Stockton, June & August 2017.

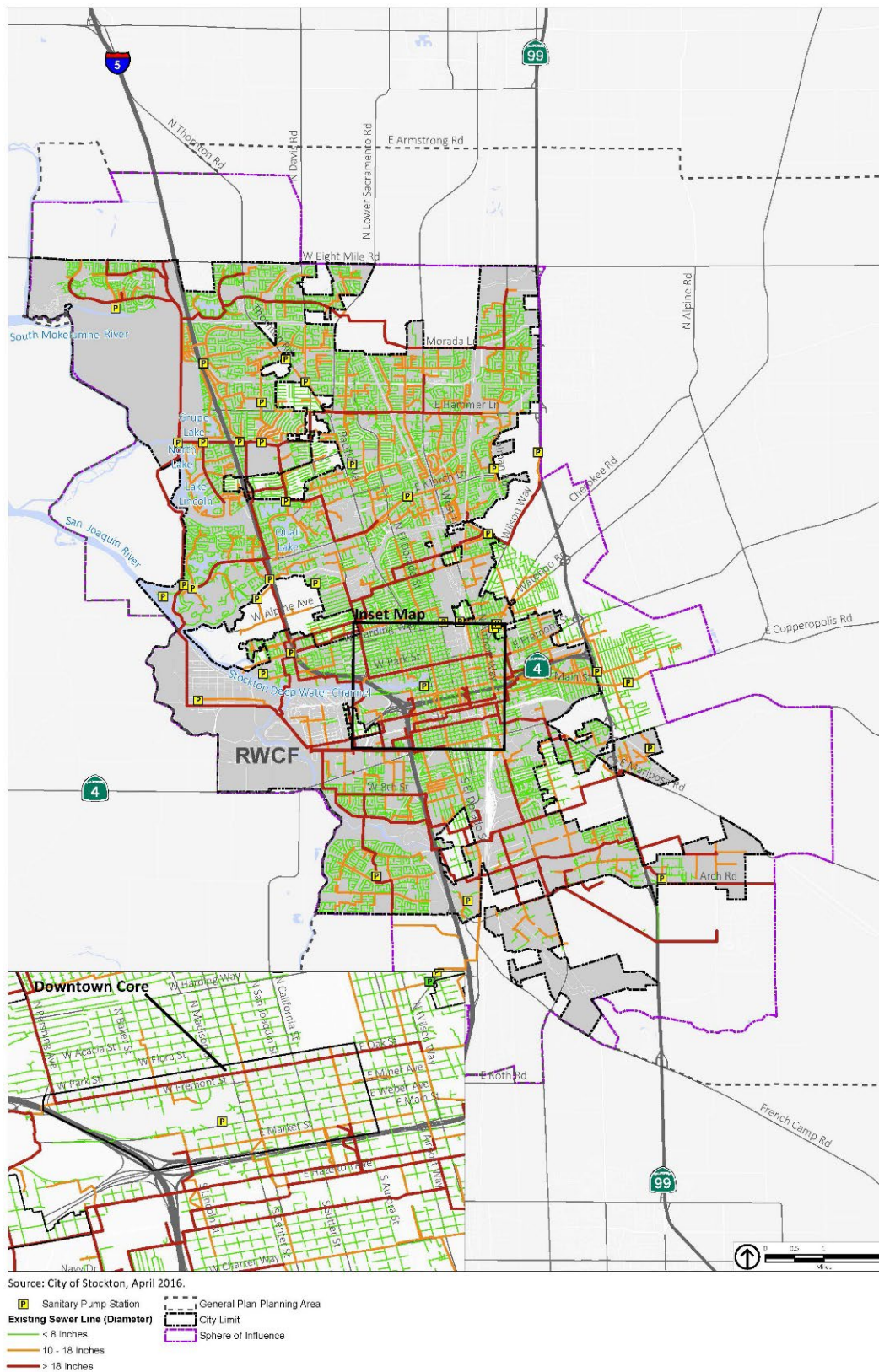
- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| System Boundary | Residential Estate | Mixed Use | Economic and Education Enterprise |
| General Plan Planning Area | Low Density Residential | Commercial | Institutional |
| City Limit | Medium Density Residential | Administrative Professional | Parks and Recreation |
| Sphere of Influence | High Density Residential | Industrial | Open Space/Agriculture |

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Figure 5-7: Sewer System Facilities



4. Planned Wastewater Treatment Expansion

In 2010, the City Council approved a five-year tiered wastewater rate increase that would provide funding to ensure compliance with bond covenants and support scheduled capital improvement projects in the Wastewater Utility. These rate adjustments began in 2015 with a 1.8 percent increase. In 2012, the Capital Improvement and Energy Management Plan (CIEMP) was approved and staff began a phased upgrade plan for the RWCF.

In 2014, the CVRWQCB issued a new permit for the plant with stringent new regulations for nitrate. This standard of treatment was not envisioned as part of the currently approved CIEMP, but nitrate removal is being addressed as part of the upgrade to the RWCF.

The current treatment facilities will remain in service until such time as additional facilities are needed to accommodate the projected wastewater flows and loads. These facilities will also be required to provide higher levels of treatment that will be needed to meet anticipated discharge requirements. Constituents that may trigger additional treatment requirements include nitrogen, THMs (chlorine disinfection byproducts), and TDS, chlorides, and sulfates that contribute to salinity (CIEMP, 2011). The City's facility improvements and expansions (e.g., headworks, pump stations, NBTs, and wetlands) will be required to increase reliable capacity to the permitted RWCF capacity of 55 mgd and accommodate the projected BOD loading conditions in 2035.

5. Wastewater Collection and Treatment Determinations

The City of Stockton RWCF has met and expects to continue meeting annual wastewater collection and treatment demands within the SOI in compliance with the CVRWQCB and NPDES permit. Growth in the SOI will increase the overall demand on the wastewater collection and treatment facilities in the city. Future growth in accordance with buildout of the SOI is expected to generate the typical amount of treatment needs associated with the type of urban development that has occurred in the past. According to the Regional Wastewater Control Facility Master Plan, the City's wastewater treatment facilities can support a population of about 380,000 within the SOI, which is more than SJCOG's 2050 population projection. The City anticipates that existing treatment facilities will continue to be in service until such time as upgrades and new facilities are needed to ensure that wastewater collection and treatment match urban growth.

Phasing and timing of additional facilities to accommodate additional growth have not been finalized. The City's 2022 Wastewater Master Plan Update specifies improvement requirements for expansion into currently unserved areas. These facilities will provide higher levels of treatment, which will also meet anticipated discharge requirements. Facility expansions are planned to accommodate the projected needs at buildout of the SOI.

E. Stormwater Drainage/Flood Protection

The City of Stockton SOI is situated just east of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, a low-lying region of sloughs and channels connecting local waterways with the Suisan Bay and the San Francisco Bay. The city and surrounding areas with the SOI depend on creeks, rivers, and sloughs to collect and convey storm runoff to the San Joaquin River and the Delta. The primary watercourses that drain the SOI include: San Joaquin River, Bear Creek, Mosher Slough, Five Mile Slough, Fourteen Mile Slough, Calaveras River and Stockton Diverting Canal, Smith Canal, and French Camp and Walker Sloughs. Most storm drains and pump stations within the service area have adequate capacity to collect stormwater drainage.

1. Levees

Flood potential in the city and SOI prior to 1988 was considered significant and identified in the 100-year floodplain. The Locally Constructed Flood Control Project of the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA) sponsored the construction of flood protection facilities on Bear Creek, Pixley Slough, Upper Mosher Creek, the Mosher Diversion, Little Bear Creek, Mosher Slough, the Calaveras River, Stockton Diverting Canal and Mormon Slough. These projects provided Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year protection to large parts of the city and SOI. As a result of the SJAFCA work, FEMA reissued the flood maps for the city and SOI showing that the land had been removed from the floodplain. Flooding still remains an issue in floodplain areas in the SOI that include Delta tracts, land along French Camp, Walker Sloughs, Duck Creek, North Little Johns Creek, and Smith Canal. These areas are subject to ongoing review.

Periodic levee reconstruction and active levee maintenance programs help to control flood risks. However, potential levee failure is considered an ongoing threat within the SOI. Levees are subject to a variety of factors that contribute to site-specific structural failure, including seismic activity, erosion, damage from vegetation, and rodents. FEMA has certified and accepted the levees within the city as meeting minimum standards for flood control. Through its remapping program, FEMA requires local agencies to collect technical data to continue levee certification. To assist local agencies in documenting compliance with current federal standards, FEMA established Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL) agreements. FEMA designates a levee as a PAL when there is sufficient evidence to conditionally show that a levee will provide a 100-year level of flood protection. SJAFCA has prepared and submitted PAL compliance documentation in the form of Letters of Map Revision (LOMR) to satisfy FEMA's levee accreditation. Below is the list of levees for which LOMRs were submitted to FEMA:

- Levees east of Shima Tract (P375, P378 and P379): Submitted to FEMA April 28, 2009, and accredited by FEMA December 30, 2009.
- Fourteen Mile Slough Levee, north bank, east of I-5 (P124): Submitted to FEMA August 20, 2009, and accredited by FEMA June 2, 2010.
- Lower Calaveras River (P454, P356, P357, P140, P1401): Submitted to FEMA March 26, 2010, and accredited by FEMA January 21, 2011.

- Reclamation District 1614 (P359): Accredited by FEMA January 21, 2011.
- Walker Slough: Submitted to FEMA March 26, 2010, and accredited by FEMA January 21, 2011.

The State has imposed new regulatory requirements for 200-year flood protection.

In 2022, the San Joaquin Flood Control Agency (SJFCA) prepared an Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District (EIFD) to fund 200-year flood protection improvements in the 22,400-acre, high-flood risk Mossdale Tract Area, which encompasses land in the Cities of Lathrop, Manteca, and Stockton, and the County of San Joaquin. In December 2025, SJFCA published the Mossdale Tract Area Urban Flood Risk Reduction Project EIR. The Project includes construction and operation and maintenance of flood risk reduction and multi-benefit components in and adjacent to the Tract, such as 17 miles of dryland levee extensions and ecosystem restoration at multiple sites.

2. Dams

New Hogan Dam on the Calaveras River upstream of the city is an earth and rockfill dam owned by the Corps of Engineers. The reservoir behind the dam holds 325,000 AF of water that could cause five to ten feet of flooding in large portions of the SOI in the event of a catastrophic dam failure. New Melones Dam on the Stanislaus River and Camanche Dam on the Mokelumne River, also of earth and rock fill, would flood the SOI to significant depths if either of these dams were to fail. The Office of Emergency Services maintains inundation maps for each of these dams and others in the San Joaquin River watershed, and a dam failure plan is included in the City's Emergency Operations Plan.

3. Stormwater Management

In 2023, the City of Stockton adopted a Stormwater Master Plan (SWMP), in accordance with the 2040 General Plan Update. The SWMP, which includes existing and enhanced program control measures, is the City's strategy for controlling the discharge of pollutants from the municipal storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable. An increasingly important element to consider is the protection of the Delta through the development and implementation of TMDLs. The SWMP includes relevant TMDL needs/requirements. As such, the SWMP addresses specific pollutants of concern that have been identified as impacting or potentially impacting local receiving water quality, including that of the Delta in the Stockton Urbanized Area (SUA). The pollutants/conditions of concern that are being addressed through the implementation of special studies include pesticides, pathogens, mercury, and low dissolved oxygen. The special studies are designed to characterize the fate and transport of these pollutants and to assist with source identification and identification of control measures. To address the core objectives and pollutants of concern, the SWMP incorporates a series of commitments and performance standards and, as a result, provides for a long-term, comprehensive, and multidisciplinary effort by the City to achieve water quality standards and protect beneficial uses.

Stormwater capture is regulated by standards and criteria related to the computation of runoff, facility design, and quality of runoff entering streams. Maintenance and construction within streams requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish & Game (Sections 1601-1603 of

the California Fish & Game Code). If implementation of a drainage plan affects wetlands or waters of the United States, a Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act may be required. Other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction if drainage facility construction and operation impact the habitat of endangered species, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Requirements include establishing TMDL standards, the Endangered Species Act, and Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

The city and surrounding areas within the SOI depend on creeks, rivers, and sloughs to collect and convey storm runoff to the San Joaquin River and the Delta. Typically, these streams originally had wide floodplains that stored large volumes of runoff. Over time, most streams have been confined by levees and their floodplains developed, limiting both the stream's capacity and the floodplain benefits associated with periodic flooding. The streams do, however, remain the backbone of the storm drain system and runoff collected within the city is, for the most part, pumped into one of these receiving waters.

Storm drains collect and convey runoff to the pumps that lift the runoff into one of the creeks, sloughs or rivers. Anecdotal information and City records indicate that most storm drains and pump stations have adequate capacity. Most storm drains have been constructed in accordance with the 2023 SWMP. The storm drain problems that do occur are often localized and frequently result from expanding a drainage area beyond its original design. In other cases, drains or pumps may be undersized due to inadequacies in the original design criteria. Several of these localized problem areas have been identified for more detailed study.

Creek and slough watersheds are shown on Figure 5-8. Creeks, major storm drains (pipes) and storm drain pump stations are shown on Figure 5-9. The primary channels that drain the city include the following:

San Joaquin River

The existing 100-year flow within the San Joaquin River ranges from 16,500 cfs to 21,100 cfs. Because the watershed is so large, the local runoff generally occurs well before the peak flow arrives in the river. This provides an opportunity for the local flows to be evacuated prior to the arrival of the peak flood wave from upstream. However, according to FEMA, the Wright-Elmwood Tract, Shima Tract, and Atlas Tract are completely inundated during a 100-year storm due to lack of sufficient levee protection. No other areas within this watershed are within the current FEMA floodplain boundaries.

Bear Creek

Runoff collected in three major storm drains within the Bear Creek watershed, with diameters of 36, 42, and 84 inches, is pumped into Bear Creek at Interstate 5, Iron Canyon Court, and Thornton Road, respectively. Within the city, the Bear Creek channel is up to 175 feet wide and has a capacity of 7,600 cfs. Bear Creek has the capacity to carry the 100-year peak runoff from city lands within its banks and has the additional capacity to carry runoff from developing lands south of Eight Mile Road. This capacity is provided by the SJAFCA Locally Constructed Flood Control Project, which increased flood protection in the Stockton Metropolitan Area. As a result of this project, FEMA mapping issued in 2002 shows that the 100-year flow is contained within the creek banks. The flood control project also included capacity for lands north to Eight Mile Road.

Mosher Slough

Stormwater enters Mosher Slough and Little Bear Creek through 27 pump stations located along its length. Of these, nine are major pumping facilities pumping flow from storm drains from 54 to 66 inches in diameter. There is one major pump station on Little Bear Creek. The Mosher Slough drainage basin has two regional detention basins that attenuate peak flows and are located between Highway 99 and the Union Pacific Railroad. At its outfall to Disappointment Slough (west of the city) the peak 100-year discharge is 1,140 cfs and at Thornton Road it is 780 cfs. Throughout its length, runoff is confined to the channel within the banks.

Five Mile Slough, Fourteen Mile Slough and Smith Canal

Five Mile Slough has nine pump stations lifting runoff from surrounding land to the slough. Four of these are considered to be major pumping facilities. Fourteen Mile Slough has nine pump stations with five of them classified as major facilities. Ten pump stations discharge to Smith Canal; three of these are major pumping facilities. Five Mile Slough, Fourteen Mile Slough and the Smith Canal carry drainage from the central part of the city. Each channel contains the 100-year runoff within its banks. Water levels in these channels are controlled by Delta water levels. The three channels serve established neighborhoods of the city and are not expected to serve any newly developing areas.

Calaveras River and the Stockton Diverting Canal

Sixteen storm drain pump stations discharge into the Calaveras River and the Diverting Canal. Of these, nine are considered major facilities pumping runoff from storm drains 36 to 72 inches in diameter. Most flow in the Calaveras River comes from the Stockton Diverting Canal, which discharges into the river upstream of the Union Pacific Railroad. Within the city, the Diverting Canal contains the predicted 100-year discharge of 15,000 cfs. Flood flows are contained within the channel banks along the Calaveras River and the Diverting Canal. The SJAFCA Locally Constructed Flood Control Project included levee modifications and some limited floodwall construction to ensure that 100-year flows would be contained. This work also extended into Mormon Slough upstream of the Diverting Canal.

French Camp and Walker Sloughs

French Camp Slough and Walker Slough together with their tributaries, North Littlejohn Creek, Duck Creek, and Weber Slough, drain large areas of southern Stockton, including both city and county lands. Flood flows have overtopped the banks of both Walker Slough and French Camp Slough within the city. North Littlejohn Creek drains several hundred acres of city land as well as significant portions of county land. Much of the drainage is from industrial areas and the airport area. Littlejohn Creek produces flooding through most of its length in the city and in some reaches has a capacity only 40 percent of the present predicted 100-year flow. Numerous studies and analyses over the years have identified potential solutions to flooding problems, and significant stormwater drainage infrastructure has been developed to serve industrial development in the area (e.g., the NorCal Logistics Center project). This includes two on-site detention areas with pump stations and trunk lines. Further development in the Littlejohn Creek and Duck Creek drainage sheds would require similar infrastructure to protect against flooding.

Mormon Slough and the Stockton Deep Water Channel

Most flow from Mormon Slough is diverted to the Stockton Diverting Canal. The 100-year flow in Mormon Slough downstream of the diversion is limited to 520 cfs at the point where Mormon Slough enters the Deep Water Channel. Flow within the slough in the city is contained within the Mormon Slough banks as is flow in the Deep Water Channel.

4. Anticipated Demand and Planned Service

The City anticipates that as growth within the SOI occurs, the creeks, rivers, and sloughs mentioned above will continue to collect and convey storm runoff to the San Joaquin River and the Delta. These will remain the backbone of the storm drain system and runoff collected within the city will be, for the most part, pumped into one of these receiving waters. The City will continue to require new development in the SOI to develop storm drains to collect and convey runoff to pumps that will lift the runoff into one of the creeks, sloughs, or rivers. Outside of major development projects shown in Table 2-5, which will prepare their own separate stormwater plans, infill development under the 2040 General Plan is anticipated to require, in total, approximately 100 AF of storage capacity and 88 cubic feet per second pumping capacity (City of Stockton 2040 General Plan Update and Utility Master Plan Supplements Draft EIR, 2018). New development will be required to mitigate all flood issues prior to developing, including contribution to regional flood control solutions.

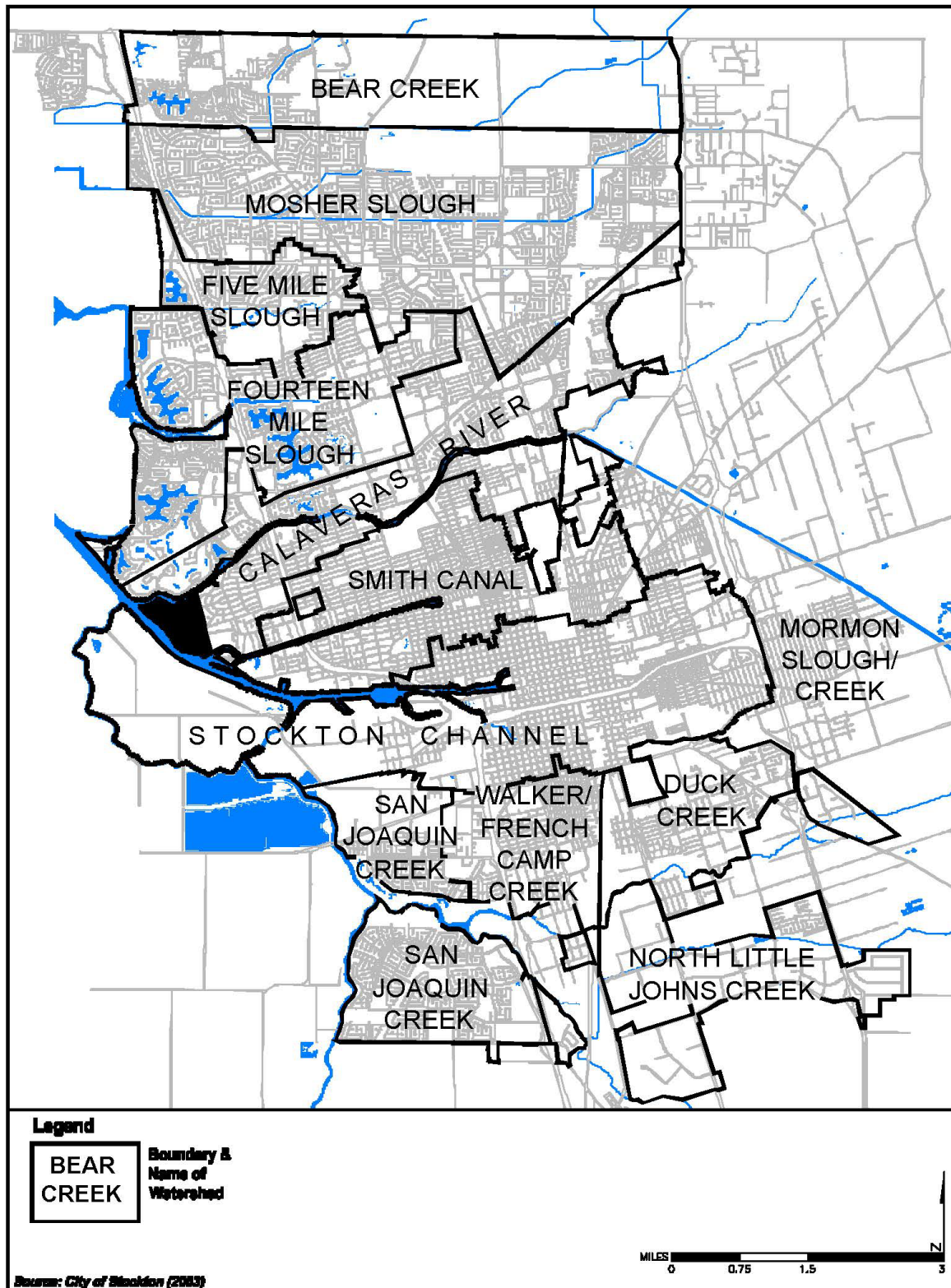
5. Water Quality

Discharge water quality is governed by CVRWQCB Order No. R5-2015-0024, NPDES No. CA083470. Stormwater discharges from the Stockton urbanized area are considered significant sources of pollutants. Five Mile Slough, Mosher Slough, the Stockton Deep Water Channel, and the San Joaquin River are listed as “water quality impaired.” (CVRWQCB, 2008-2010 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments, August 4, 2010). The 2023 SWMP includes monitoring programs, water quality programs that address pesticides, pathogens, and mercury, and outlines BMPs. The design of drainage facilities is regulated by the City. Section 71 of the Department of Public Works Improvement Standards, Sanitary Sewers and Storm Sewers, and Section 77, Stormwater Basins, cover much of the design criteria with references to the County Hydrology Manual.

The current NPDES Permit (NPDES Permit Number CAS083470) was issued and adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley on April 17, 2015. All actions related to stormwater ranging from policy to construction of drainage facilities are governed by this permit. Permit requirements include controlling impacts of construction on runoff, directing material storage practices, conducting operation and maintenance activities, handling wastes and hazardous materials, controlling impacts of stormwater discharge into streams and rivers, and reducing impacts from erosion.

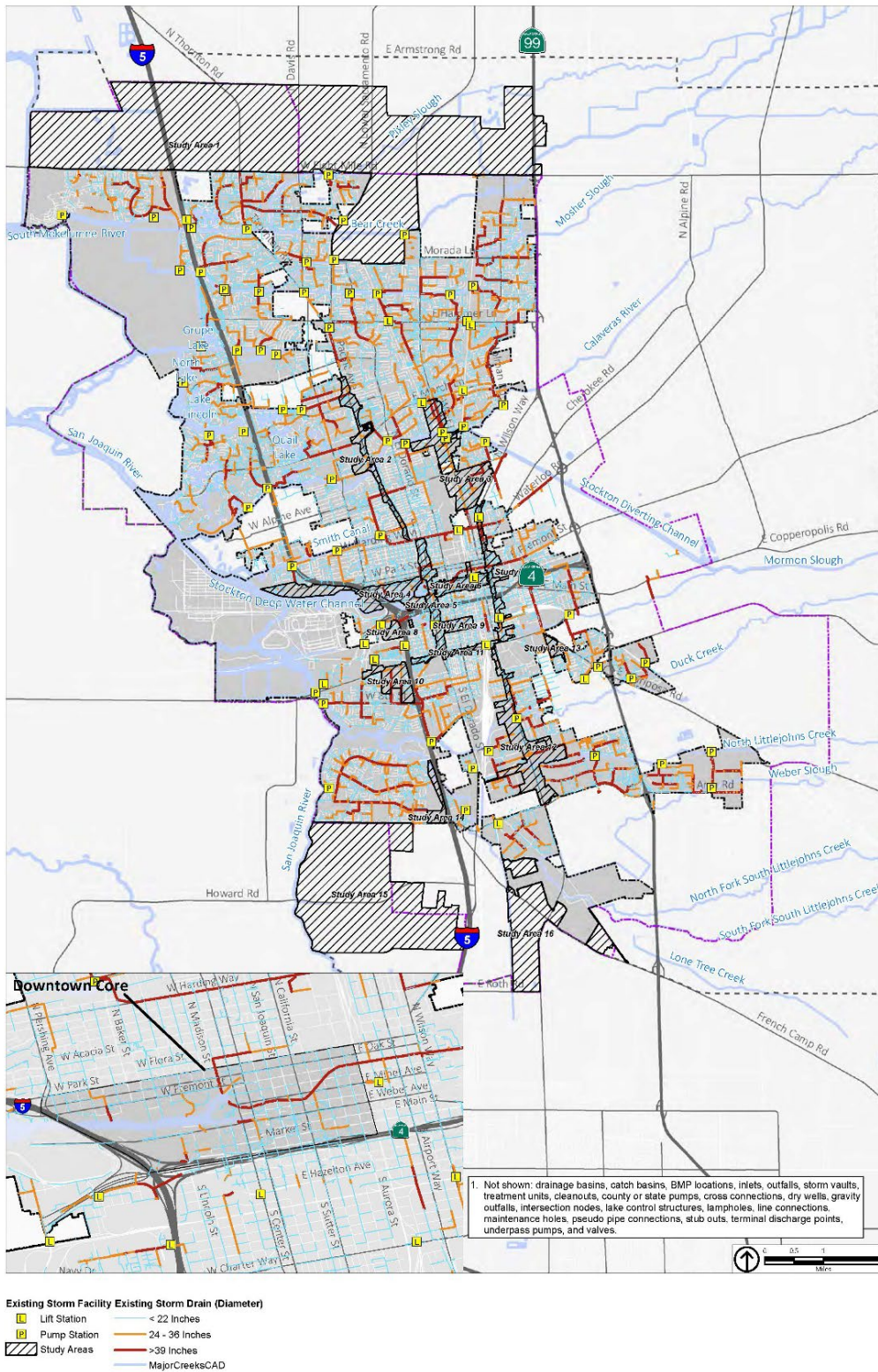
CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Figure 5-8: Watersheds



CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

Figure 5-9: Storm System Facilities



6. Flood Protection and Senate Bill 5

In 2007, five interrelated pieces of legislation were enacted to address the problem of flood protection and liability. The legislative package also made \$5 billion in State bonds available for flood protection improvements. The Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008, commonly referred to as SB 5 (Senate Bill 5), contained provisions for local agencies to incorporate flood risk considerations into land use planning. This legislation primarily focused on flood requirements for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley within an area defined as the Sacramento-San Joaquin Hydrologic Regions, which includes the City of Stockton.

SB 5 identified the California DWR as the agency responsible for preparing a strategic Central Valley Flood Protection Plan by July 1, 2012. The Flood Protection Plan was primarily intended to identify necessary improvements to State flood control facilities and establish flood protection building standards where flood levels are anticipated to exceed three feet for a 200-year flood event. A 200-year flood event is generally considered a flood of a magnitude that statistically occurs once every 200 years, or has a 0.5 percent likelihood of occurring in any given year. SB 5 defines this as the “urban level of flood protection.” The Central Valley Flood Protection Board adopted the Flood Protection Plan by the July 1, 2012 deadline. The Flood Protection Plan is required to be updated every five years and was most recently updated in 2022. The Central Valley Flood Protection Board is a State regulatory agency charged with overseeing the flood management system in California’s Central Valley.

SB 5 requires each city and county within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley to amend its General Plan to include data and analysis from the Flood Protection Plan and goals and policies for the protection of lives and property that will reduce the risk of flood damage from a 200-year flood event. SB 5 also requires that the General Plan amendment take place within 24 months of the adoption of the Flood Protection Plan. Per SB 5, the City of Stockton General Plan includes goals and policies that address land uses such as increasing public safety from potential flood risks, siting appropriate land uses adjacent to the San Joaquin River, and coordinating with other local and regional agencies to improve flood control infrastructure. This includes policies consistent with SB 5 which require the City of Stockton to assess whether new development is reasonably safe from flood risk, to investigate and implement projects that would provide 200-year level of flood protection, and to update land uses reflecting current floodplain mapping data.

The City of Stockton also prepared a 200-year floodplain map for the Stockton area from data provided by DWR (see Figure 5-10). It shows areas where flooding in excess of three feet in depth during a 200-year flood event is anticipated. The map identifies a significant portion of the western side of the city near Interstate 5 and some isolated areas in the central and eastern areas of the city as subject to inundation during a 200-year event. This includes areas that have been annexed to the city with the expectation of development. In particular, the Crystal Bay, Westlake Villages, Delta Cove, and Sanctuary projects would all require significant flood protection improvements to achieve the 200-year level of protection required by SB 5. Collectively, these projects account for over 12,000 units of residential development potential.

The western side of the city near Interstate 5 is predominantly divided into separate hydraulically controlled areas with independent levees providing flood protection. These areas are generally managed by individual reclamation districts (RDs). The 200-year flood depths in these areas generally range between

CITY OF STOCKTON

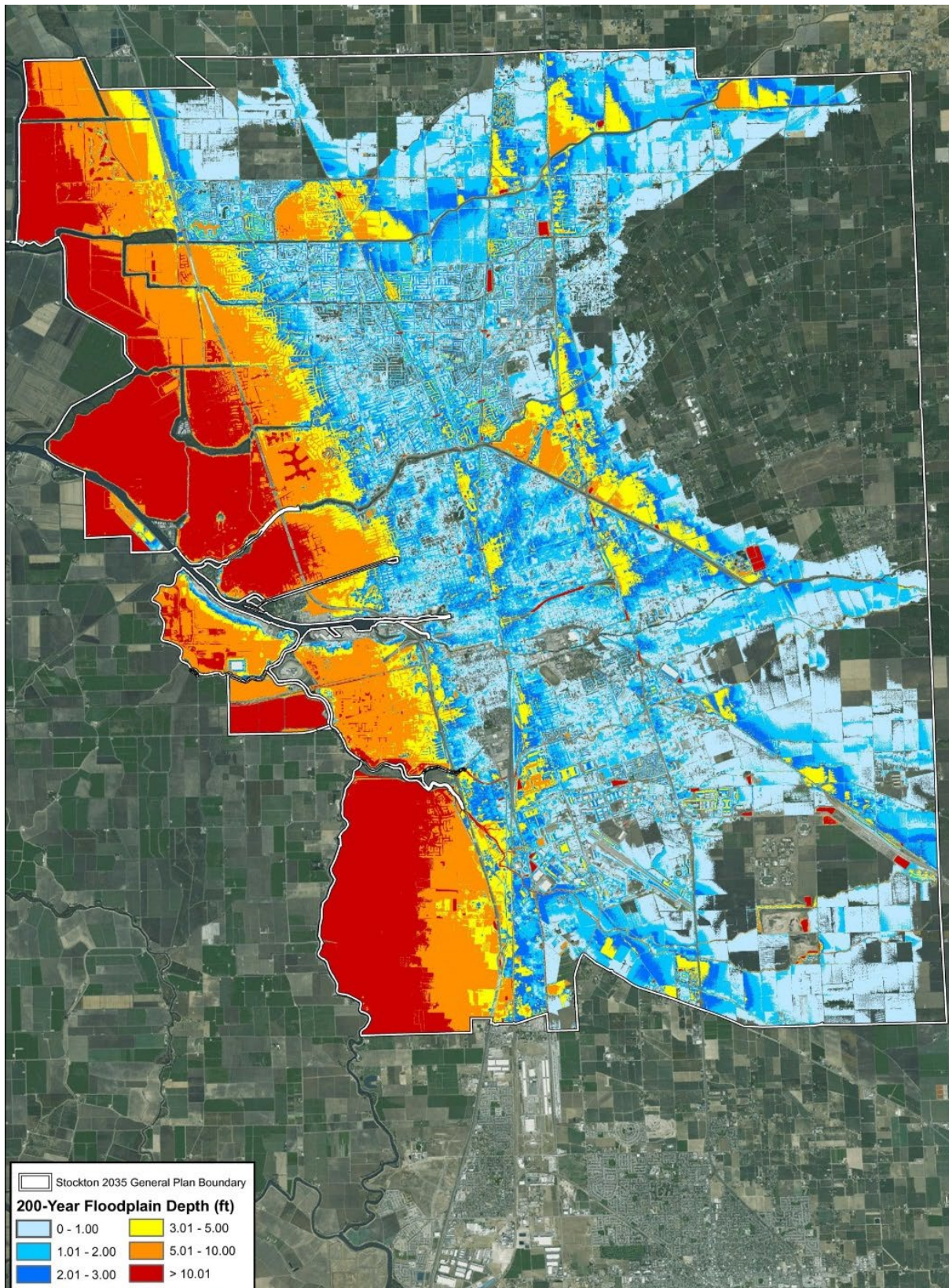
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 5. CAPACITY OF FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF SERVICES

5 and 20 feet. In areas of 5 feet or less of flood depth, development compliance with SB 5 can be achieved by one or a combination of measures, including raising the site elevation with fill material, increasing building pad height, and using flood-proofing materials. In areas of greater flood depths, development compliance may be achieved by elevating habitable space above parking and storage areas and initiating construction and making incremental progress on flood protection system improvements.

In an effort to preclude development from being halted by compliance with SB 5, some local RDs have initiated substantial engineering analysis to determine the adequacy of their flood protection systems and the extent of improvements necessary to achieve 200-year flood protection. In 2022, the SJFCA prepared an EIFD to fund 200-year flood protection improvements in the 22,400-acre, high-flood risk Mossdale Tract Area, which encompasses land in the Cities of Lathrop, Manteca, and Stockton, and the County of San Joaquin. In December 2025, SJFCA published the Mossdale Tract Area Urban Flood Risk Reduction Project EIR. The Project includes construction and operation and maintenance of flood risk reduction and multi-benefit components in and adjacent to the Tract, such as 17 miles of dryland levee extensions and ecosystem restoration at multiple sites.

Figure 5-10: 200-Year Floodplain Depth



7. Stormwater Drainage / Flood Protection Determinations

A significant portion of the western side of Stockton near Interstate 5 and some isolated areas in the central and eastern parts of the city are subject to inundation during a 200-year flood event. This includes areas that have been annexed to the city with the expectation of development. The previously-described, planned Mossdale Tract Area Urban Flood Risk Reduction Project is a response to this risk.

Based on SB 5 and the City's actions to comply, the City must make specific flood findings on certain development projects located within a flood hazard zone. Developers will be required to provide substantial evidence to address 200-year protection for the record for the City to review prior to making a finding determination on certain development projects. Development methods for addressing 200-year protection may consist of one or a combination of measures, including raising the site elevation with fill material, increasing building pad height, flood-proofing, elevating habitable space with parking and storage below, making improvements to the flood protection system, or re-designating land in the flood hazard areas to avoid flooding problems. In some instances, where infill opportunities exist, the necessary flood protection improvements may not be feasible or easily achieved. Through enforcement of SB 5 requirements and implementation of these newly-enacted provisions, the City of Stockton expects to continue to meet stormwater flood control needs within the existing SOI in cooperation with San Joaquin County and the SJAFCA. For instance, the City's 2040 General Plan Update changed the land use designations in some flood-prone areas in southwestern Stockton to prohibit urban development.

Buildout of the existing SOI will continue to require the capture and removal of stormwater in a safe manner. This will include flood control improvements to enable land that has already been annexed for development, including several major projects in the northwestern part of the city.

Drainage problems do occur in the SOI, although they are localized within certain areas, and the quality of stormwater discharges from the city and SOI are considered to be significant sources of pollutants.

As development occurs within the SOI, creeks, rivers, and sloughs will continue to collect and convey storm runoff to the San Joaquin River and the Delta. The City will continue to require new development in growth areas in the SOI to develop storm drains to collect and convey runoff to pumps that will lift the runoff into one of the creeks, sloughs, or rivers. The City expects to continue to work with the SJAFCA to address areas within the SOI that experience flooding issues or where storm drain problems exist. In addition, the quality of runoff water is expected to be emphasized in future stormwater management activities to address stormwater pollution.

As required by SB 5 and AB 162, the City's 2040 General Plan commits the City to maintain existing storm drain and flood management facilities and includes goals, policies, and implementation measures to strengthen the relationship between land use planning decisions and consideration of potential floodplain hazards. In combination with the City's Zoning Code, the General Plan requires developers to provide substantial evidence of 200-year protection for the record for the City to review prior to making a finding determination on development projects.

Chapter 6. Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services

This section of the MSR summarizes the funding mechanisms available for the provision of expanded services in Stockton to meet future needs for fire, police, water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure. It also provides a general overview of the City's budgetary capacity.

A. Financial Reporting

The City of Stockton is required to meet numerous financial accounting and statutory reporting mandates of local, state, and federal agencies. Per local policy, City shall maintain clear, accurate, and understandable financial reporting that provides accountability and transparency for all components of the City's financial affairs and ensures compliance with applicable statutory and other regulatory requirements.

The City's financial reports must meet requirements established by applicable governmental regulatory oversight organizations. In its preparation of financial reports, the City will conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as promulgated by the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and the Governmental Account Standards Board (GASB).

The City also maintains a system of financial monitoring, internal controls, and reporting for all operations, funds, and agencies to provide an effective means of ensuring that overall City goals and objectives are met, as well as to provide the community with accurate and timely financial information that communicates the City of Stockton's economic condition and financial status. The City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, annual financial audit, and other financial reports will be made available for public inspection and, to the extent practicable, be posted on the City's web site.

Financial Reports include:

- Monthly financial; reporting
- Quarterly financial reporting
- Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)
- Annual Financial Audit

B. Budget Overview

The City of Stockton budget is composed of a series of separate funds. Major components include the following:

1. General Fund

The General Fund is the primary fund for most day-to-day operations. It is the largest portion of the budget, and accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Sources of revenue for the General Fund include:

- Business tax
- Fees for services
- Property tax
- Sales tax
- Utility user tax

The City's General Fund reserve policy calls for the City to maintain a 17 percent operating reserve (approximately two months of expenditures) and establishes additional reserves for known contingencies, unforeseen revenue changes, infrastructure failures, and catastrophic events.

The known contingencies include amounts to address staff recruitment and retention, future CalPERS costs, and City facilities. The policy establishes an automatic process to deposit one-time revenue increases and expenditure savings into the reserves.

2. Enterprise Funds

Some City departments charge fees for services provided. The budget for these functions is referred to as enterprise funds. These funds are used for operations, similar to private businesses, where the expense of operation is covered by user charges. The Water, Wastewater, and Sewer Utility funds are the City's largest enterprise funds.

3. Special Funds

These are highly specialized and restricted funds that compromise a portion of the City's budget and cannot be used for anything other than the specified purposes.

Per the City's interfund loan policy, the City does permit loans between funds, but these loans are only to be used to alleviate a temporary cash deficiency. Such loans are not used to balance the budget of the borrowing fund or deter any function or project for which the loaning fund was established. The amount loaned is generally repaid within the same fiscal year.

Table 6-1 presents the most recent 2026-27 City budget summary.

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Table 6-1: Fiscal Year 2026-27 Budget Summary

	Operating Budget	Debt Service Budget	Capital Budget	Total	% of Total
<u>Program Appropriations</u>					
Utilities	\$ 144,728,531	\$ 23,077,911	\$ 57,167,000	\$ 224,973,442	21%
Police	202,148,648	-	21,555	202,170,203	19%
Insurance and Benefits - Internal Service Funds	201,814,572	-	-	201,814,572	19%
Fire	101,219,637	-	345,000	101,564,637	10%
Public Works	72,112,405	-	19,866,070	91,978,475	9%
Administration	47,260,579	-	4,650,992	51,911,571	5%
Community Services	37,944,569	-	-	37,944,569	4%
Economic Development	37,009,318	2,481,927	4,932,310	44,423,555	4%
Community Development	16,819,744	-	-	16,819,744	2%
Non-Departmental Funds					
Capital Projects Funds	366,588	-	30,331,293	30,697,881	3%
Non-Departmental	23,959,098	-	1,800,000	25,759,098	2%
Debt Service Funds	1,378,681	18,440,931	-	19,819,612	2%
	<u>\$ 886,762,369</u>	<u>\$ 44,000,769</u>	<u>\$ 119,114,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,049,877,358</u>	<u>100%</u>

Within the various funds that comprise Stockton’s overall budget, two groupings are important for understanding how the City pays for new infrastructure, especially for improvements/upgrades/expansions of the Regional Wastewater Control Facility, SB 5 flood protection levees, and sewer extensions for DUCs. These two groupings, the debt service budget and the capital budget, along with CFDs and EIFDs, illustrate the likely ways the City will pay for infrastructure extensions to serve growth areas and to provide service to DUCs, when feasible and/or required.

Debt Service Budget

The City uses the Debt Service Budget to make required principal and interest payments and outstanding debt obligations. Most relevant to the MSR, these debt obligations include:

Community Facilities Districts and Assessment Districts. Approximately 18 special districts have been formed throughout the City to finance improvements that support development through the issuance of bonds. The types of improvements the districts have financed include subdivision improvements, streetlights, and parks. Assessments are levied and added to the property tax roll on properties within the various districts, and assessments provide the source of payment on the bonds. The annual debt service payment is paid by special tax for assessment received from property owners. There are no coverage requirements to be met on these bonds. As of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, scheduled debt service to maturity includes principal of approximately \$105.3 million and interest of approximately \$61.7 million.

Stockton Public Financing Authority, Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2024. Wastewater Revenue Bonds were issued in the amount of approximately \$69.4 million in November 2014 to refund and defease Certificates of Participation issued by the Utility in 1998 and 2003. These earlier debt issues financed various projects throughout the wastewater system. The repayment of the 2014 Bonds is from a pledge of net revenues of the Wastewater Fund. The 2014 Wastewater Revenue Bonds were refunded in 2024 in the amount of approximately \$28 million. The annual debt service payment and bond fees are budgeted at approximately \$6.3 million. As of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, scheduled debt service to maturity for Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2024 includes principal in the approximate amount of \$23 million and interest of approximately \$2.4 million.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Stockton Public Financing Authority, Wastewater 2020 WIFIA Loan. The 2020 Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Series 2020 loan was entered into with the United States Environmental Protection Agency on September 30, 2020, in an amount of approximately \$108 million, which was drawn in late 2020 to facilitate the payoff of short-term interim financing for improvements to the City's wastewater system, including improvements to the Regional Wastewater Control Facility. Repayment of the 2020 loan is pledged from the net revenues of the Wastewater Fund. The annual debt service payment and fees for the Loan are budgeted at approximately \$1.3 million. As of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, scheduled debt service to maturity for Wastewater 2020 WIFIA Loan includes principal in the approximate amount of \$108 million and remaining interest of approximately \$20 million.

The CFDs and Assessment Districts bonds paid for infrastructure improvements for new development. The bonds are secured by tax liens on the properties served and are repaid by assessments above and beyond the one-percent general property tax. The bonds issued by the Stockton Public Finance Authority paid for improvements to the wastewater treatment facility and other components of the wastewater system. These bonds are secured by and repaid with fees charged to users of the City's wastewater system. Both types of bonds, whether secured through property tax levies or user fee revenue, do not impact the City's General Fund. The City could allocate money from the General Fund to the Debt Service budget if it desired, but it is under no obligation to make up an unexpected shortfall.

Capital Improvement Budget

The projects listed in the five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) have a minimum estimated individual cost of \$50,000 and provide long-term assets that maintain and improve the community. Budgeted funds for each project cover design, construction, equipment, land purchases, project administration, and contingency costs. The Capital Improvement Program generally includes buildings, parks, golf courses, utilities, roads, bridges and other transportation system projects. The costs identified in the first year of the program are appropriated as a part of the operating and capital budget process. Each year, the five-year plan is reviewed considering the City's needs, priorities, and available funds, and revised as necessary.

The CIP includes a list of projects with a total value of \$1.58 billion, including Municipal Utility projects of \$213.9 million, transportation projects of \$948.02 million, and other citywide projects of \$416.9 million. The first year of the CIP is financially constrained and reflects projects where the City has identified funding. The second year through the fifth year of the CIP reflects the City's unfunded facilities and transportation needs in addition to projects with identified or anticipated funding. Most of the unfunded projects are in the fourth and fifth years. In accordance with the Long-Range Financial Plan, the CIP assumes \$1.3 million from the General Fund annually. This amount is insufficient to fund the General Fund capital improvement needs over the same five-year period, which are estimated at over \$383.4 million. There are some projects the City expects to begin within the five years of this document, but the full project cost is not shown because the projects will not be completely funded until future years.

The capital program envisions funding \$85.4 million in projects in FY 2026-27. This year is the only year of the plan with available funding appropriated. FY 2026-27 funding by program is as follows: \$3.3 million for General Government projects; \$26.18 million for Transportation/Street projects; and \$55.97 million for Utilities projects. Of the \$3.3 million for General Government projects, \$1.8 million is from unrestricted General Fund sources, excluding Parking, Fleet, Strong Communities, and one-time special reimbursements. Proposed funding for utility projects is from utility fees.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Utilities. The City pays for capital improvements to its Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater utility systems using non-General Fund sources exclusively allocated to the operations, maintenance, and improvements of all three utilities. These sources include utility user fees, connection fees, and public facility fees.

The Municipal Utilities Department continues to budget new project funds in the Water Utility for improvements and repairs at the Delta Water Treatment Plant (DWTP) and water service laterals at various locations. Other projects in the FY 2026-27 budget include the DWTP Groundwater Recharge Project, Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project, DWTP Campus Improvements, evaluation and rehabilitation of wells and reservoirs, Northeast Reservoir and Pump Station, and DWTP Water Quality Monitoring Station.

The Wastewater Utility is also proposing to fund other improvements both within the RWCF and throughout the City, such as the rehabilitation of several trunk sewer line facilities and pump stations, the design of the Lincoln Street pump station and force main, and construction of the Fourteen Mile Slough Sanitary Pump Station Discharge Modifications.

The Stormwater Utility fee has been unchanged since 1992. The utility revenues have not kept pace with the costs for needed capital improvements. Therefore, several capital improvement projects must be postponed to later years. For FY 2026-27, available limited funding will be invested in the urgent repair of pipeline deficiencies to the extent possible.

Funding and Financing Growth in the City's Sphere of Influence Area

There are three types of areas of particular concern for extending infrastructure: Greenfield areas to be annexed from the SOI into the City boundary, DUCs adjacent to greenfield areas to be annexed into the City, and unincorporated county island DUCs.

For greenfield areas to be annexed into the City, the City has, in the past, used Community Facilities Districts and Assessment Districts to pay for infrastructure costs and then repaid those costs with property tax levies above the one-percent general property tax. The general guidance for tax levies to support bond repayment for infrastructure, schools, and other public purposes is that the total additional levy should not exceed an additional one percent. Currently, the highest total property tax rate in the City of Stockton is about 1.22 percent in many tax rate areas. This suggests that this method of paying for infrastructure cost is not overly burdensome and should support continued growth in the SOI area.

For most CFDs and assessment districts, the added property tax must be approved by a vote—among property owners if there are few residents in the affected area or among registered voters if there are more than a few residents. Thus, CFDs and Assessment Districts may work for undeveloped land areas annexed into the City, but they may be challenging for DUCs unless residents can expect to gain some value from connecting to public sewers and paying a monthly sewer bill. In all likelihood, extending sewer service into DUCs will require substantial grant funding. Although, for some DUCs adjacent to SOI areas that may be annexed into the City for growth, funding from new development could help offset some of the cost of extending infrastructure to the DUCs. Although new development is not likely to offset the costs of extending infrastructure into unincorporated islands, multiple MUD projects in the CIP, including fully funded projects, are intended to increase wastewater treatment facility capacity and expand the storm drainage system, which could accommodate conversion from individual septic systems and roadside ditches in DUCs.

C. Sales Tax Ballot Measures

1. Measures A and B

On December 5, 2023, the Stockton City Council adopted an ordinance to extend Measure A, a three-quarter percent transactions and use (sales) tax, that was originally approved by voters November 5, 2013, and first collected April 1, 2014. By approving the extension by ordinance, the tax will continue for an additional ten years.

On the same ballot, voters also approved Measure B, a non-binding advisory measure, to help communicate priorities and express an opinion about how the additional tax money should be used.

Measure A proceeds are part of the General Fund.

2. Measure W: Public Safety Tax Fund

Measure W was approved by voters on November 2, 2004. It was originally adopted by Ordinance 038-04 C.S., and is codified in Stockton Municipal Code, Section 3.52, entitled Funding for Police and Fire Protection Services. The ordinance provides for a one-quarter cent (0.25 percent) transaction and use tax (sales tax), a tax dedicated to providing for police and fire personnel and services.

3. Measure M: Strong Communities

On May 24, 2016, the Stockton City Council approved placing a one-quarter (0.25) cent sales tax on November 8, 2016, General Election ballot. Strong Communities was approved by voters November 8, 2016; it appeared on the ballot as Measure M. This one-quarter cent (0.25 percent) transaction and use tax (sales tax) went into effective April 1, 2017. Strong Communities was approved as a special tax that is dedicated to City of Stockton recreation and library programs, services, and facilities.

Strong Communities funds are restricted and are kept in a separate fund. These funds can only be used for City of Stockton recreation and library programs and services. Funding will be used for the following:

- Safe places for after-school programs
- Homework help centers and Science Technology Engineering and Math (STEM) education
- Storytimes, literacy, cultural and sports programs, classes, and facilities
- Preserve and expand existing library and recreation programs
- Re-open and upgrade facilities, services, and collections
- Extend services to under-served areas of the city.

D. FY 2023-24 City of Stockton Annual Financial Report

1. Summary

The most recent City of Stockton Annual Financial Report (AFR) was approved in September 2025 for FY 2023-24. According to the report, financial results for the year compared favorably with budget estimates in most areas of the City's operations. For the General Fund, financial results were better than estimated. Expenditures (including encumbrances and carryovers and other uses of funds) came in under budget and revenues (including other sources of funds) were above budget estimates. As a result, the General Fund balance on June 30, 2024, was \$240.1 million. The Working Capital operating reserve of \$48.0 million comprises most of the unassigned funds. City Council designated reserves in the committed balance total \$148.3 million (known contingencies reserves) and risk-based reserve categories of \$11.0 million.

2. Government-Wide Financial Outlook

According to the AFR, city resources exceeded liabilities in FY 2023-24:

- The City's total net position shows that total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$2.0 billion. This is an increase of \$168.7 million, or 8.97 percent compared to the prior fiscal year. Of this amount, \$131.5 million represents the unrestricted net position, \$545.0 million is restricted for City's ongoing obligation related to programs with external restrictions, and \$1.37 billion represents the City's net investment in capital assets. Net position is considered a useful indicator of a government's financial health or financial position.
- Governmental revenues and transfers total \$547.7 million with expenses of \$432.4 million.
- Business-type program revenues and investment earnings were \$195.3 million, while business-type expenses were \$141.2 million.

3. Fund-Level Outlook

- The City's Governmental Funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$667.1 million at the close of June 30, 2024, an increase of \$56.1 million compared with the prior fiscal year. The General Fund balance as of June 30, 2024, was \$240.1 million.
- The City Council committed \$25.2 million in general government reserves; funded known contingency reserves at \$73.5 million, maintained the risk-based reserves to \$10.8 million, capital project appropriation of 25.0 million, and other commitments of \$13.8 million.
- Governmental Fund revenues increased compared with the prior year, reflecting growth in sales taxes, business license revenues, franchise fees, and investment income. Governmental expenditures increased compared to FY23 primarily due to public safety and capital project spending.
- Governmental Fund expenditures increased by 12.3 percent compared to the prior fiscal year, primarily due to a \$23.6 million increase in public safety expenditures.

4. Measures A and B

Year-end actual revenue from the Measure A Transaction and Use Tax was \$46,214,556, per the AFR. Eight-four percent of the resulting Measure B expenditures were directed to crime prevention.

5. Measure W

The Measure W Public Safety Tax had a total fund balance of \$13,926,757 in FY 2024.

6. Measure M

The Measure M Strong Communities had a total fund balance of \$40,846,93 in FY 2024.

E. Development and Maintenance Fees

The City of Stockton, Cal Water, and San Joaquin County are the primary service providers within the SOI and the responsible agencies for ensuring that funding is adequate to provide for infrastructure and services. Evaluating these issues as part of the MSR process is important to ensure new development does not overburden existing infrastructure and the ability of the City to fund services and improvements.

1. City of Stockton

The City of Stockton's 2040 General Plan requires new development to pay its fair share of the costs of public facilities and utilities needed to support additional growth. New development is also required to provide the individual connections from private uses to the City's utility system, including water, sewer, and storm drainage. The City's General Plan requires preparation of infrastructure analyses for specific plans and master development plans.

City of Stockton development impact fees are charged to fund facilities and services for police, fire, water, wastewater, and drainage systems. Other fees needed to offset impacts identified during the development application/environmental review process, such as transportation, groundwater or habitat mitigations, may also be charged to a proposed project. Stockton typically collects development impact fees on a per-dwelling-unit basis for residential uses. Fees for non-residential uses are typically collected on a per-square-foot or per-acre basis, depending on the type of fee and impact the fee is intended to offset. For example, a storm drainage fee may be based on an adjusted acreage since the impact affects the entire project site, whereas a water usage impact fee is based on built square footage. The City's Annual Fee Schedule provides a detailed summary of Stockton's development and service fee schedules for the provision of police and fire services and water, wastewater, and drainage facilities and services.

In addition to impact fees and property taxes, Stockton receives funds for the ongoing provision of water and sewer service through connection fees and usage fees. These fees are charged to residents and businesses throughout the city depending on the service provider. All service providers review their fees on an annual basis to ensure that they are sufficient to provide adequate levels of water, sewer, and solid waste disposal.

2. Cal Water

Cal Water charges water connection fees based on the size of development. For smaller developments and infill projects, Cal Water does not charge fees for connections or meters, provided an adequate water main is available. Where a water main is not available, Cal Water charges the development the cost of a water main extension. For larger projects, Cal Water requires a fee or dedication of property (Special Utility Fee) to provide water service. All fees charged through Cal Water are subject to the operating rules and regulations set forth by the California Public Utilities Commission.

3. San Joaquin County

San Joaquin County water districts (Colonial Heights and Lincoln Village Service Maintenance Districts) do not charge water connection fees if the parcel is currently within a district boundary. The water districts do charge an annual fee for water use as well as a consumption fee using water meters.

F. City/County Property Tax Agreement

Stockton also receives revenue from property taxes from land within the city limits. On May 12, 2026, the Stockton City Council approved a new Master Agreement for Property Tax Allocation upon Annexation between the City and San Joaquin County (Resolution No. 2026-05-12-1001). The date for the County Board of Supervisors to approve the agreement is to be determined. The agreement replaces the previous 2015 tax sharing agreement, which expired in July 2025. The agreement applies to all pending and future annexations through July 31, 2036.

Under the new agreement, annexations that involve detachment from a special district allocate the existing annexation property tax base at a ratio of 90 percent to the County and 10 percent to the City. Incremental growth in property tax revenue generated following annexation is allocated at a ratio of 60 percent to the County and 40 percent to the City. For annexations located within a fire district that do not involve detachment from that district, the allocation varies depending on when the consolidated fire district was established, with the City receiving between 10 percent and 20 percent of property tax revenues and the County receiving between 80 percent and 90 percent.

The agreement also includes transition provisions for fire districts affected by annexation and detachment. Fire districts that continue to operate after detachment are eligible to receive either 2.5 percent of incremental property tax growth or an amount equivalent to their pre-annexation revenues for a period of five years following annexation, whichever amount is greater. The cost of this allocation is shared between the County and City at a ratio of 60 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

The agreement does not apply to annexations involving areas with significant transient occupancy tax revenues, areas generating more than \$1.7 million in taxable sales annually, annexations including more than 50 acres of County-owned land, or annexations that do not involve a special district or fire district. In those cases, separate tax sharing agreements would be negotiated pursuant to California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 99.

G. 2040 General Plan Policies

The 2040 General Plan includes several policies related to the financing of infrastructure. These are as follows:

- **Action LU-6.1F:** Evaluate and implement adjustments to the Public Facilities Fee structure to encourage development in areas where infrastructure is already present and ensure that non-infill development pays its fair share of anticipated citywide capital facilities and operational costs.
- **Action LU-6.2B** Do not approve future annexations or City utility connections unless they are consistent with the overall goals and policies of the General Plan and do not adversely impact the City's fiscal viability, environmental resources, infrastructure and services, and quality of life.
- **Action LU-6.3A** Require development to mitigate any impacts to existing sewer, water, stormwater, street, fire station, park, or library infrastructure that would reduce service levels.
- **Action LU-6.3B** Ensure that public facilities, infrastructure, and related land area and other elements are designed and right-of-way is acquired to meet 2040 planned development requirements to avoid the need for future upsizing or expansion, unless planned as phased construction.
- **Action LU-6.3C** Coordinate, to the extent possible, upgrades and repairs to roadways with utility needs, infrastructure upgrades, and bicycle and pedestrian improvements (i.e., 'dig once').
- **Policy LU-6.5** Improve and maintain the City's fiscal health.
- **Action LU-6.5A** Require preparation of a fiscal impact analysis for large development projects and proposed annexations to ensure a full accounting of infrastructure and public service costs and to confirm whether revenue enhancement mechanisms are necessary to ensure net fiscal balance or better, and require appropriate fiscal mitigations, when necessary, to ensure the City's ongoing fiscal health and continued viability of the City's General Fund.
- **Action LU-6.5B** Utilize development agreements as a tool to implement public facilities financing plans and to secure fiscal mitigations and various public benefits from new development projects.
- **Action LU-6.5C** Evaluate and update all development impact fees to be consistent with the 2040 General Plan.
- **Action LU-6.5D** Continue to utilize developer fees, the City's public facilities fees, and other methods (e.g., grant funding and assessment districts) to finance public facility design, construction, operation, and maintenance.

H. City of Stockton Long-Range Financial Plan

The L-RFP was developed as part of the City's bankruptcy exit plan, or Plan of Adjustment, which included certain assumptions and agreements reached with creditors. Per the AFR, the L-RFP is a dynamic tool that provides a consistent model to forecast the City's fiscal position. It provides a long-term forecast for the City's General Fund and other funds' impacts on the General Fund. The L-RFP reflects the City's commitment to fiscal health and sustainability. It is a financial model used to evaluate the immediate

impact of budgetary decisions and the ongoing costs of those decisions over multiple years. The L-RFP was developed as part of the City's bankruptcy exit plan, or Plan of Adjustment, which included certain assumptions and agreements reached with creditors. Since its development, the L-RFP has been updated based on current revenue and expenditure trends. Though the individual variables and assumptions may change over time, the L-RFP provides a consistent model to forecast the City's fiscal position..

As noted in the Initial L-RFP, the City's plan meets the three critical tests of solvency:

- It is cash solvent. Balances will be available to pay bills when they come due.
- It is budget solvent. The budgets are balanced with all spending categories accounted for, including compensated absences and internal service contributions.
- It provides minimal service solvency, thanks to the Marshal Plan, which restores significant public safety service levels to the city.

I. Determinations

The City of Stockton's 2040 General Plan requires new development to pay its fair share of the costs of public facilities and utilities needed to support additional growth. Stockton receives funds for the provision of public services through State sources, development fees, property taxes, and connection and usage fees. The City reviews its fee structures on an annual basis to ensure that they provide adequate funding to cover the provision of City services.

The City's General Plan requires preparation of an infrastructure analysis for specific plans and master plans. The City of Stockton generally charges development impact fees on a per-dwelling unit basis for residential uses. Non-residential uses are generally collected on a per-square foot or per-acre basis, depending on the type of fee and impact the fee is intended to offset.

Cal Water does not charge fees for connections or meters for smaller developments and infill projects provided an adequate water main is available. For larger projects, Cal Water charges a fee or requires dedication of property for water facilities and service (Special Utility Fee) to provide water service. All fees charged through Cal Water are subject to the operating rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission.

Water connection fees in San Joaquin County water districts are not charged if the parcel is currently within a district boundary. The water districts do charge an annual fee for water use and consumption fees based on water meters.

Through the bankruptcy process, the City developed and the courts approved a Plan of Adjustment to resolve the City's debt and other financial issues. A number of actions were required to achieve a successful Plan of Adjustment, including restructuring of City debt, renegotiation of labor agreements, a settlement eliminating the City's obligation for retiree medical benefits, and voter approval of Measure A, a sales tax measure that helps to fund both the bankruptcy recovery and increased police services (the Marshall Plan). To demonstrate the long-term viability of the Plan of Adjustment, the City developed a

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Long-Range Financial Plan (L-RFP). The L-RFP extends 30 years and serves to inform the City's decision making to enable the City to achieve and maintain a healthy General Fund reserve balance, which will allow it to weather future adverse economic conditions and build its capacity to increase the level of service the City provides. The City's General Fund balance can be found in Figure 6-1, expenditures are shown in Figure 6-2, and revenues in Figure 6-3.

As illustrated in Figure 6-4, General Fund expenditures are projected to exceed revenue between FY 2024-25 and FY 2037-38. However, a net surplus is projected to re-emerge in the late 2030's, and the L-RFP demonstrates that the City meets three critical tests of solvency: cash solvency, budget solvency, and service solvency. Both property and sales tax revenues have recovered better than originally projected, and the City will limit the cost-of-service extensions to any new annexation areas to the amount of General Fund revenue that would be generated from those.

Figure 6-1: General Fund Balance

	FY 2024-25 Projected	FY 2025-26 Proposed	Change	% Change
Beginning Available Balance	\$65,751,627	\$68,302,470		
Projected Total Revenues	324,656,229	328,290,969	3,634,740	1.1%
Projected Expenditures				
Employee Services	203,657,982	216,493,516	12,835,534	6.3%
Other Services	72,329,506	74,865,866	2,536,360	3.5%
Materials & Supplies	7,537,080	8,503,497	966,417	12.8%
Other Expenses	5,528,524	4,097,385	(1,431,139)	-25.9%
Capital Outlay	2,494,405	420,000	(2,074,405)	-83.2%
Loan Repayments	8,540,750	8,984,612	443,862	5.2%
	300,088,247	313,364,876	13,276,629	4.4%
Transfer Out	(38,394,162)	(14,894,237)	23,499,925	-61.2%
Fund Balance Restrictions	16,377,022	-		
Net Annual Activity	2,550,843	31,856		
Estimated Ending Balance	\$68,302,470	\$68,334,326		

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Figure 6-2: General Fund Expenditures

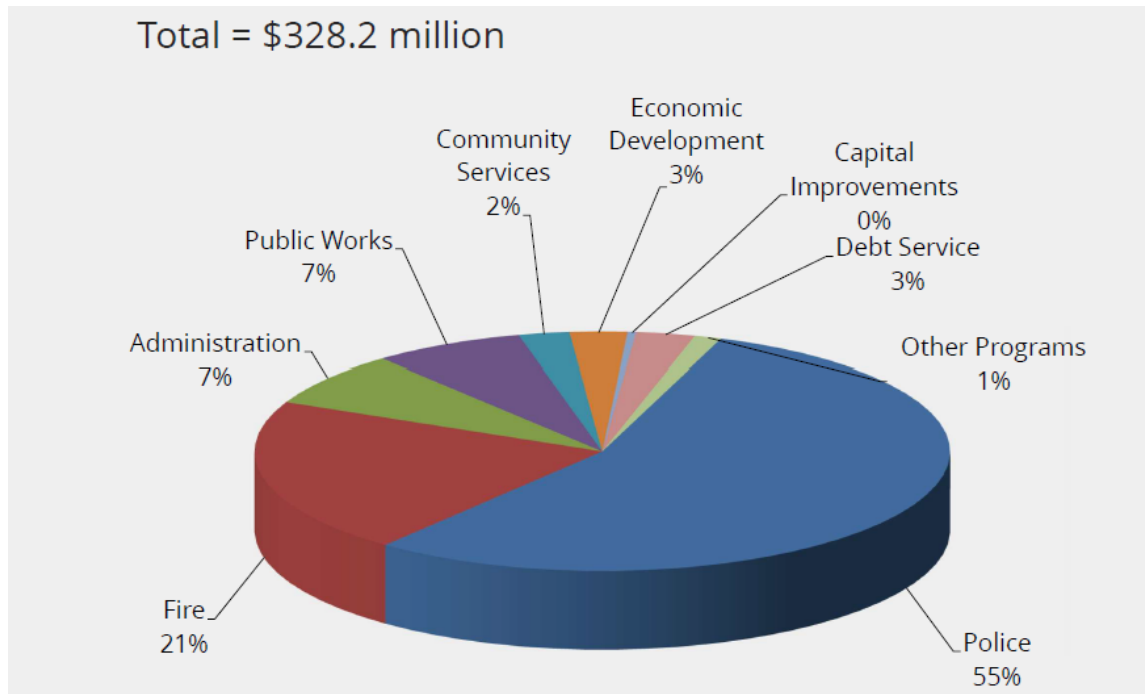
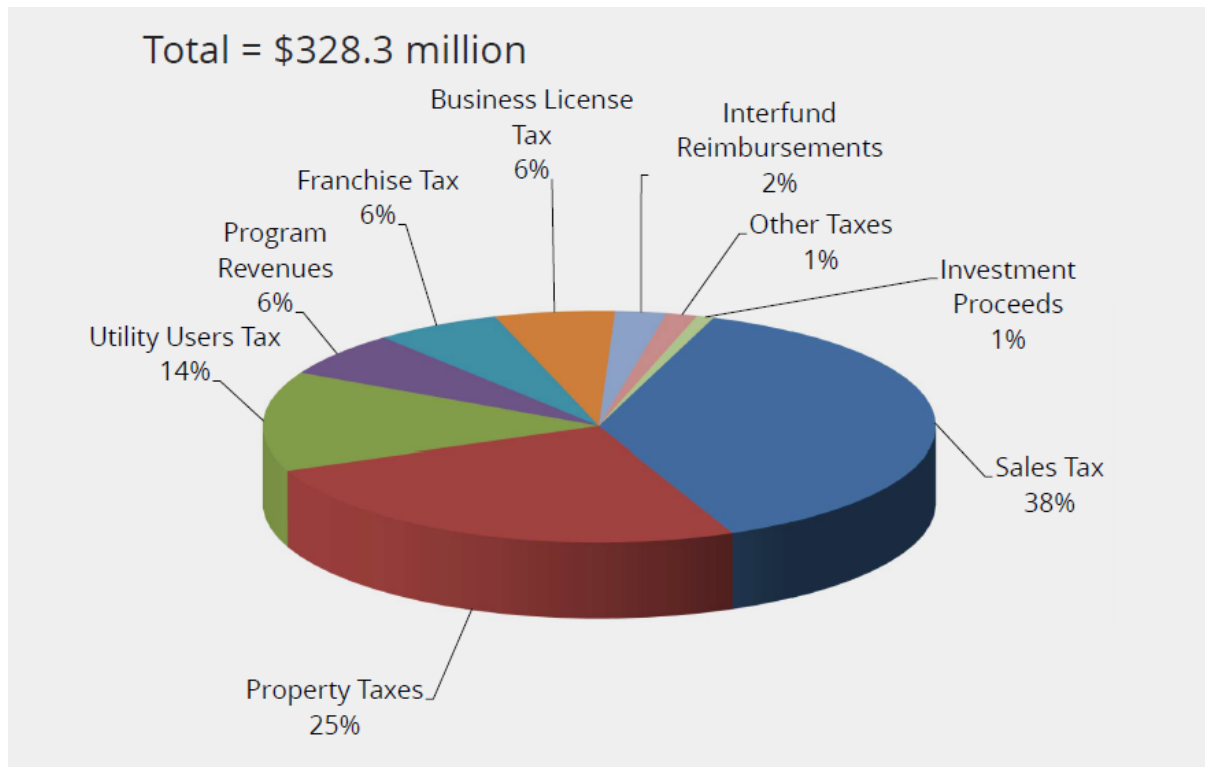
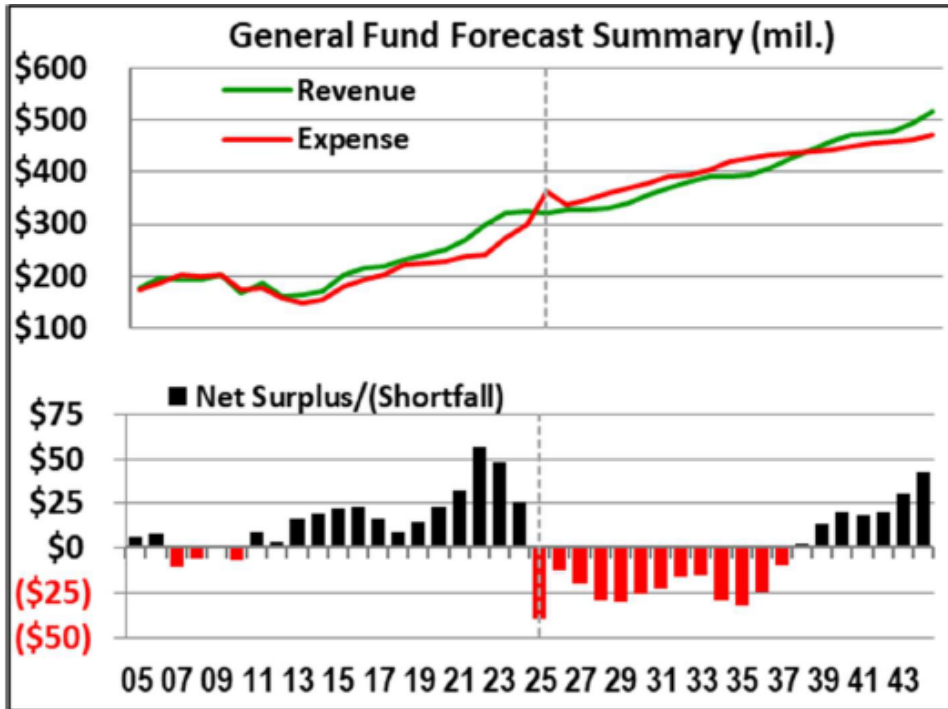


Figure 6-3: General Fund Revenues



CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

Figure 6-4: General Fund Forecast Summary 2005-2043



CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

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Chapter 7. Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities

This section of the MSR evaluates opportunities for shared facilities. Shared facilities may exist in the SOI and public service costs can be reduced as a result of sharing facilities and resources. As part of the MSR process, LAFCo must evaluate opportunities for sharing facilities and resources between jurisdictions and districts.

Sharing facilities can reduce costs and allow jurisdictions to achieve a level of service that may not otherwise be possible under normal funding or facility constraints. Liabilities of such facility-sharing opportunities are not to be forgotten, however. When a municipality enters into a facility sharing agreement it generally relinquishes a portion of its control over the facilities. Additionally, the facilities may not be entirely suited to what the jurisdiction's needs are (e.g., facilities may be at an inconvenient locale, be under-sized or over-sized to suit needs, have limited facility availability).

The focus of this section is on identifying opportunities for reducing overall costs and improving services by sharing facilities and resources. The following outlines existing and potential opportunities for Stockton to share facilities and resources.

A. Background

The City of Stockton is bordered to the north and south by other municipalities. The cities of Lodi, located to the north, and Lathrop and Manteca, to the south, are Stockton's nearest neighbors. Lodi is the nearest of these three cities and, as a result, offers the greatest opportunities for shared facilities other than those with San Joaquin County and other local service districts.

The City and County acknowledge that regional cooperation and the operation of jointly developed and maintained facilities to offer the best available services to their residents. As noted in Chapter 6, Section B, the City of Stockton City Council approved a new Master Agreement for Property Tax Allocation upon Annexation between the City and San Joaquin County on May 12, 2026.

The City has already identified opportunities for reducing overall costs and maintaining quality services through sharing facilities with other agencies and sharing or reducing the use of resources. As described in Chapter 5, Stockton's water service purveyors work together to provide water throughout the city and SOI. These three water purveyors already share surface water treatment through SEWD. There are opportunities for additional shared facilities as new water sources are identified.

B. Determinations

The City of Stockton has a long history of working with other public service providers to share facilities and resources. This includes a variety of special districts and San Joaquin County departments that provide services to the residents within the city and the unincorporated area (including the county islands within the city limits). The City also participates actively in planning for and implementing regional water supply and flood control programs. The City of Stockton acknowledges that regional cooperation and the

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 7. STATUS OF, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR, SHARED FACILITIES

operation of jointly developed and maintained facilities are in the interest of its residents and its own efficient provision of public facilities and services.

Chapter 8. Accountability for Community Service Needs including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies

This section of the MSR assesses the level of accountability of the City of Stockton to those it serves, focusing on the public accessibility opportunities for public participation.

In June 2012, the City of Stockton filed a petition for protection under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. At the time, the City was facing over \$2 billion in labor agreements, long-term debt, and other obligations that it could not manage outside of bankruptcy. In February 2015, a Plan of Adjustment, or “bankruptcy exit plan” became effective, and the City officially emerged from bankruptcy. In agreeing to the provisions of the Plan, the City Council adopted the following guiding principles concerning the plan:

- Sustainable and provides for the health, safety, and welfare of the community;
- Balanced among interested parties, while allowing for basic services;
- Results in fiscal stability and solvency, demonstrated by our Long-Range Financial Plan; and
- Protects essential City assets.

The Plan reflects new labor agreements with employees, a settlement with retirees to eliminate retiree healthcare benefits, and agreements with the City’s largest creditors on terms that eliminate reliance on the City’s General Fund as a backstop for long-term debt. In turn, the City committed to a Long-Range Financial Plan that allows it to continue to provide basic services, increase public safety through the Marshall Plan on Crime, and maintain amenities to ensure continued economic development. The restoration of services cut as a result of bankruptcy could occur with economic recovery and associated increases in City revenues.

LAFCo is not required to enact changes in government structure as part of an MSR, although proposals may be initiated concurrently or subsequently. LAFCo is, however, required to consider the advantages and disadvantages of any options that might be available to provide the services. In reviewing potential government structure options, consideration may be given to financial feasibility, service delivery quality and cost, regulatory or government frameworks, operational practicality, and public reference.

A. Government Management and Structure

As previously noted in this MSR, the City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and several special districts and municipal service districts provide services and infrastructure within the SOI.

1. City of Stockton

The City of Stockton governs within its incorporated boundaries. Residents ultimately oversee the provision of public services within the City’s jurisdiction since the City is run by an elected City Council that answers to the public through the electoral process. When Stockton annexes property within the SOI, the City provides a wide range of public services. In some cases, such as municipal water, sewer, and

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

**CHAPTER 8. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS INCLUDING GOVERNMENT
STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

stormwater drainage, annexation increases the potential for services to be made available to unincorporated areas of the SOI. In the case of fire protection, the structure of the City's services includes several districts that may benefit from consolidation as annexation occurs.

2. San Joaquin County

San Joaquin County Service Areas & Maintenance Districts, also known as County Special Districts, are governed by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors. The Board sets rates and fees within the service districts and ensures adequate service is provided to customers. The County's Utility Maintenance District Division provides essential utility services, including water, sewer, storm drainage, and street lighting, to these districts. As annexation occurs, San Joaquin County services will be taken over by the City as it merges County service areas into its own systems. Table 8-1 lists all County Service Areas & Maintenance Districts within the City of Stockton SOI.

3. Other Districts and Municipal Service Providers

In addition to the City of Stockton and San Joaquin County, there are several other special districts and municipal infrastructure and service providers (e.g., Fire districts, Cal Water, Country Club Sanitary District, and Pacific Gardens Sanitary Sewer District) in the SOI. These other service providers include water districts, wastewater collection and treatment districts, and fire districts.

4. Practices and Performance

The City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and several other special districts and private utility companies (e.g., Cal Water) provide services and infrastructure within the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the SOI. Expansion of urban development within the SOI is dependent upon the extension of infrastructure and provision of services from the City of Stockton. As an incorporated city, the Stockton City Council establishes fee structures and directs the provision of police, fire, water, wastewater, and stormwater drainage services based on service level goals and standards.

The City intends to work with property owners and the County to annex all areas within its SOI to consolidate services and increase efficiencies and infrastructure and service deliveries. As planned development occurs within the SOI, the City will extend and expand infrastructure and services logically and efficiently pursuant to the City's 2040 General Plan and supporting master plans. Provision of infrastructure and services by the City within the SOI will not duplicate or conflict with the provision of infrastructure or services by other providers. Action LU-6.1C in the 2040 General Plan illustrates the City's commitment to annex and provide services to areas within its SOI; it states: "require that vacant unincorporated properties be annexed into the city prior to the provision of any City services, or that a conditional service agreement be executed agreeing to annex when deemed appropriate by the City."

Infrastructure and services that will be provided with annexation will, in most cases, enhance those services currently available; however, there may also be a corresponding increase in service fees. The City's 2040 General Plan goals and policies support the City's intention to annex and provide services within the SOI and provide services in a cost-effective manner. The City is committed to providing City services and facilities within the SOI upon annexation in conformance with City Council adopted policies

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

**CHAPTER 8. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS INCLUDING GOVERNMENT
STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

and master plans. For unincorporated islands within the city limits, the City is committed to working in good faith with all stakeholders, including property owners, members of the public, and other government agencies, to prepare feasibility studies regarding the annexation of these islands.

Table 8-1: San Joaquin County Service Areas & Maintenance Districts in Stockton Sphere of Influence

County Lighting and Maintenance Districts
Ash Street Lighting District
Boggs Tract Lighting District
Burkett Gardens Acres Lighting District
Burkett Gardens Lighting District
Colonial Heights Maintenance District
Elkhorn Golf Course Estates Maintenance District
Elkhorn Street Lighting District
Lincoln Village Maintenance District
Mariposa Heights Lighting District
Mission Village Lighting District
Northeast Stockton Lighting District
North Oaks Lighting District
North Wilson Way Lighting District
Oro Street Lighting District
Pacific Gardens Maintenance District
Plymouth Village Lighting District
Rancho San Joaquin Maintenance District
Riviera Cliffs Maintenance District
Shasta Avenue Lighting District
Silva Gardens Lighting District
South French Camp Street Lighting District
Southwest Stockton Lighting District
Stockton Lighting District No. 5
Tuxedo Country Club Lighting District
West Lane Lighting District
West Stockton Lighting District
County Service Areas
3A-Tallahatchy
15-Waterloo/99
17-Cherokee Industrial Park
41 -Zone C Solari Ranch
41-Eaglecrest

Source: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, Special Districts webpage, <https://www.sjgov.org/departments/pwk/special-districts-home>, accessed August, 2026.

B. Government Accountability

The City of Stockton was incorporated in 1850 as a Charter City. Today Stockton operates under a Manager/Council form of government with approximately 1400 employees.

The City of Stockton has a seven-member, elected City Council: the Mayor and six Council members are nominated by district and elected citywide. It is the City's governing body, with primary responsibility for enacting legislation and policies. The Mayor and City Council Members are elected to four-year terms and both are subject to a two-term limit. Regular City Council meetings are held on Tuesdays at 1:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 501 W. Weber Avenue, Building 1, with Special Meetings being scheduled on an as-needed basis by the City Council. Actions of the City Council, including opportunities for public involvement and public hearing, are regulated in accordance with the Brown Act (California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.), other applicable statutes and regulations, and City procedures. The City Attorney, who sits in on all regularly scheduled meetings, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Brown Act and the City's governing codes. Council meetings are taped and then televised on the City's Community Access Channel 97. Council meetings are also streamed live and archived meetings are available for viewing on the City's website.

The City Council appoints the seven-person Planning Commission, of which each member serves a four-year term. The Commission meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m., in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 501 W. Weber Avenue, Building 1, with some meetings being subject to cancellation. Commission meetings are streamed live and archived meetings are available for viewing on the City's website. The official City Council meeting agenda is posted on the window of City Hall, the Stockton Permit Center, and city libraries, as well as on the City's website where it is visible 24 hours a day. Full copies of the agenda are available for review at City Hall. The agendas for both the City Council and Planning Commission are available on the City's website (www.stocktongov.com). Both the Council and Commission comply with the Brown Act.

City Hall, with the primary City administrative functions, is located at 501 W. Weber Avenue, Building 1 and Building 2, and is open to the public for city business during normal working hours, between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. City offices are open every other Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and closed on the remaining Fridays. The Municipal Utilities department, which provides water, wastewater, stormwater, and environmental protection resources is located at 2500 Navy Drive and is open to the public for City business during normal working hours.

The City provides its residents with information on City policy and upcoming opportunities for public involvement on its website and on Channel 97. In addition, residents also are notified of public hearings as required by law. The *Stockton Record* also provides information to the community regarding City activities.

Finally, the City prepares annual reports as required by State and federal regulations. These include annual reports on General Plan implementation progress, water quality, growth for the California Department of Finance, and CDBG implementation. These reports are available to the public for review and comment.

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

CHAPTER 8. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS INCLUDING GOVERNMENT
STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

The City's 2040 General Plan Update included an extensive outreach program that included a variety of ways for community members to participate in the planning process. This included a project website, digital engagement opportunities, community events, technical advisory committee meetings, and formal public hearings. The process also included a commitment to accommodating non-English speaking residents in outreach activities. The City's 2023-2031 Housing Element preparation process also included community participation opportunities in accordance with State Housing Law (as described in the element).

The 2040 General Plan also contains policies that support local accountability:

- **Policy LU-6.7:** Enhance public participation in the planning process.
- **Action LU-6.7A:** Work with community-based organizations to develop and implement a comprehensive and accountable long-term strategy to engage the Stockton community in planning decisions.

1. Government Management and Structure Determinations

The City of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and several other special districts and private utility companies (e.g., Cal Water) provide services and infrastructure within the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the SOI. Expansion of urban development within the SOI is dependent upon the extension of infrastructure and provision of services from the City of Stockton. The Stockton City Council establishes fee structures and directs the provision of police, fire, water, wastewater, and stormwater drainage services based on service level goals and standards.

The City intends to work in good faith with all stakeholders, including property owners, members of the public, and other government agencies, to annex unincorporated island areas within its SOI (see Chapter 4, Section F) and to consolidate services and increase efficiencies and infrastructure and service deliveries. As planned development occurs within the undeveloped areas of the SOI, the City will extend and expand infrastructure and services logically and efficiently pursuant to the City's 2040 General Plan and supporting master plans. Provision of infrastructure and services by the City within the SOI will not duplicate or conflict with the provision of infrastructure or services by other providers.

Infrastructure and services that will be provided with annexation will, in most cases, enhance those services currently available; however, there may also be a corresponding increase in service fees. The City's 2040 General Plan goals and policies support the City's intention to annex and provide services within the SOI and provide services in a cost-effective manner. The City is committed to provide City services and facilities within the SOI upon annexation in conformance with City Council adopted policies and master plans.

2. Management Efficiencies Determinations

The 2015 Plan of Adjustment allowed the City to restructure its obligations while the Long-Range Financial Plan (L-RFP) proved the long-term viability of the Plan. The L-RFP informs the City's decision-making and helps the City to manage its resources more efficiently and effectively and in a sustainable manner. The

CITY OF STOCKTON

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

**CHAPTER 8. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS INCLUDING GOVERNMENT
STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

City also undertakes long-range planning programs to better plan and budget for needed improvements to services and facilities, including a visioning process that focuses on savings and efficiency.

3. Government Accountability Determinations

The City of Stockton is responsible for governance within its incorporated boundaries. Actions of the City Council, including opportunities for public involvement and public hearing, are governed by the Brown Act (California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.), other applicable statutes and regulations, and City procedures.

The residents of Stockton have a range of opportunities to oversee the activities of elected, appointed, and paid representatives responsible for the provision of public services to the community through elections, publicized meetings and hearings, as well as through the reports completed in compliance with State and federal reporting requirements.

Chapter 9. Glossary of Acronyms

AF	Acre-Feet
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
BDCM	Bromodichloromethane
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Community Facilities District
CHMD	Colonial Heights Maintenance District
COS MUD	City of Stockton Municipal Utilities Department
COSMA	City of Stockton Metropolitan Area
CUWCC)	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
CWA	California Water Act
DBCM	Dibromochloromethane
DHCS	California Department of Health Care Services
DUC	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
DWSP	Delta Water Supply Project
DWSP WTP	Delta Water Supply Project Water Treatment Plant
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
L-RFP	Long-Range Financial Plan
LVMD	Lincoln Village Maintenance District
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OID	Oakdale Irrigation District
PHG	Public Health Goal
Ppb	Parts per Billion
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation

CITY OF STOCKTON
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PLAN/MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW
CHAPTER 9. GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

RWCF	Stockton Wastewater Control Facility
SEWD	Stockton East Water District
SEWD WTP	Stockton East Water District Water Treatment Plant
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SJCMDs	San Joaquin County Maintenance Districts
SJCOG	San Joaquin Council of Governments
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SSJID	South San Joaquin Irrigation District
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
THMS	Trihalomethanes
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USA	Urban Service Area
UV	Ultraviolet
WSE	Water Supply Evaluation
WPA	Walnut Plant Area