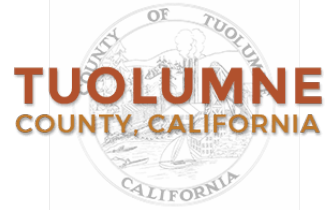




STANISLAUS & TUOLUMNE RIVERS
GROUNDWATER BASIN ASSOCIATION
AND COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY
AGENCIES (GSAs)



DRAFT

Modesto Subbasin

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

Third Annual Report

Water Year 2023

(October 2022 through September 2023)

March 14, 2024

TODD 
GROUNDWATER

 **Woodard
& Curran**

SIGNATURE PAGE

DRAFT

Elizabeth Elliott, PG, CHG, Principal Hydrogeologist
Todd Groundwater, Alameda, CA



DRAFT

Brent Johnson, PG, CHG, Senior Hydrogeologist
Todd Groundwater, Alameda, CA



DRAFT

Arden Wells, PG, Associate Geologist
Todd Groundwater, Alameda, CA



DRAFT

Ali Taghavi, PhD, PE, Senior Principal
Woodard & Curran, Sacramento, CA



DRAFT

Dominick Amador, PE, Principal
Woodard & Curran, Sacramento, CA



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Acronyms

AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
BMP	Best Management Practices
Brown Act	Ralph M. Brown Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
C2VSim	California Central Valley Groundwater-Surface Water Simulation Model
C2VSimTM	C2VSim-Turlock/Modesto; local model for Turlock and Modesto subbasins
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CDEC	DWR California Data Exchange Center
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
CGPS	Continuously Operating Global Positioning System
CIMIS	California Irrigation and Management Information System
COC	Constituent of Concern
DBCP	Dibromochloropropane
DMS	Data Management System
DNAPL	Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
DWR	Department of Water Resources, State of California
eWRIMS	SWRCB Electronic Water Rights Information Management System
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program, California
GIS	Geographic Information Services
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSE	Ground surface elevation
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IM	Interim Milestone
InSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
IWFM	Integrated Water Flow Model
MA	Management Area
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MID	Modesto Irrigation District
mm	Millimeters
MO	Measurable Objective
msl	Mean Sea Level
MT	Minimum Threshold
NRCS	U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
OID	Oakdale Irrigation District

OSU	Oregon State University
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter
PRISM	Precipitation-Elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model
RMWs	Representative Monitoring Wells
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
STRGBA	Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers Groundwater Basin Association
STRGBA GSA	Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers Groundwater Basin Association Groundwater Sustainability Agency
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCP	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Tuolumne GSA	The County of Tuolumne GSA
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WY	Water Year (October 1 through September 30)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers Groundwater Basin Association Groundwater Sustainability Agency (STRGBA GSA) and the County of Tuolumne Groundwater Sustainability Agency (Tuolumne GSA) jointly prepared this Third Annual Report (Annual Report) for the Modesto Subbasin (5-22.02), addressing groundwater and surface water conditions during Water Year (WY) 2023. This Annual Report is being submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1, 2024, in accordance with regulatory requirements. Along with this annual report, the GSAs are submitting the DWR water use templates for groundwater extraction, groundwater extraction methods, surface water supply, and total water use for WY 2023.

This Annual Report includes an update of the local C2VSim™ model for WY 2023. This updated model provides the best available method for developing estimates of changes in groundwater in storage, groundwater extractions and surface water-groundwater interaction. Data from WY 2023 were collected from the same public and private sources that provided historical data through WY 2022 for the GSP and two subsequent annual reports. Updated components of the model include precipitation, evapotranspiration, land use, population, surface water operations, canal and reservoir recharge, groundwater pumping, stream inflow, and boundary conditions. Model results show that in WY 2023, the Modesto Subbasin experienced an increase in groundwater in storage of 77,800 AFY reflecting very wet conditions in WY 2023. On average during WY 2023, deep percolation from rainfall and irrigation applied water (220,600 AFY) was the largest contributor of groundwater inflow to the Modesto Subbasin, while groundwater production (300,300 AFY) accounted for the largest outflow from the Modesto Subbasin.

Groundwater elevation data were compiled for this Annual Report for the GSP representative monitoring network wells (RMWs) in the three principal aquifers: Western Upper Principal Aquifer, Western Lower Principal Aquifer and Eastern Principal Aquifer. Groundwater level hydrographs were updated through WY 2023 (**Appendix A**) and groundwater elevation contour maps were developed to illustrate seasonal low (Fall 2022) and seasonal high (Spring 2023) groundwater elevations during the reporting period.

Groundwater monitoring in Fall 2023 showed groundwater level recovery across most of the Subbasin, following the declines associated with the critically dry WY 2021 and WY 2022. In Fall 2023, groundwater levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer had recovered and stabilized. Groundwater levels in the Eastern Principal Aquifer have exhibited long-term declines with some recovery in Spring 2023, but with groundwater remaining below pre-drought (2012-2015) levels. Water level records in the eastern region of the Eastern Principal Aquifer indicate declining groundwater level trends since the mid-2000s, with significant declines continuing to present. Groundwater level trends in the Western Lower

Principal Aquifer are less clear because of the lack of historical groundwater level data in the RMWs, but generally rebounded in WY 2023.

The hydrographs provided in **Appendix A** show available historical water levels from WY 1991 through the reporting period (WY 2023) for each RMW, along with the minimum thresholds (MTs) and measurable objectives (MOs), and in some cases the interim milestone (IM), established for each well. The Spring 2023 groundwater elevations were measured in 59 RMWs and compared to the GSP sustainable management criteria (MTs and IMs) for analysis in this Annual Report.

Water levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer RMWs measured during the Fall 2022 monitoring event were below the MTs in 1 of 17 wells (6%). In the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, water levels were below the MTs in 1 of 5 wells (20%). For the Eastern Principal Aquifer, Fall 2022 levels were below the MT in 21 of 37 RMWs (57%) that were measured. The wells with MT exceedances are primarily east of Riverbank and Modesto, in the central and eastern regions of the aquifer. Groundwater levels for the interconnected surface water monitoring network were below the MTs in 12 of 19 wells measured in Fall 2022. These MT exceedances occurred primarily in the Eastern Principal Aquifer.

Water levels were above the MTs in all Western Upper Principal Aquifer RMWs measured during the Spring 2023 monitoring event. Similarly, Spring 2023 levels were above MTs in all RMWs in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer. For the Eastern Principal Aquifer, Spring 2023 levels were below the MT in 12 of 37 RMWs (32%) that were measured. The wells with MT exceedances are primarily east of the City of Modesto, in the interior portions of the Eastern Principal Aquifer, and along the Tuolumne River. Groundwater levels for the interconnected surface water monitoring network were below the MTs in 4 of 19 wells measured in Spring 2023. These MT exceedances occurred in the Eastern Principal Aquifer.

DWR has established a Dry Well Reporting System for households not served by a public water system. Based on this system, four reports of dry wells were made during WY 2023, occurring in the vicinity of Riverbank and Oakdale. According to the Dry Well Reporting System, all four cases were resolved. During the Spring 2023 monitoring event, groundwater elevations were above the Interim Milestones (IMs) in all measured RMWs.

Groundwater elevation contour maps show similar groundwater flow patterns in Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer and the Eastern Principal Aquifer. Groundwater highs are present in the eastern Subbasin and from these highs, groundwater flows towards the central part of the Subbasin and then to the west-southwest, with a southerly component towards the Tuolumne River in the central and eastern Subbasin. Localized groundwater depressions and mounds occur in the central and western Subbasin in the vicinity of the City of Modesto. From Fall 2022 to Spring 2023, groundwater elevations generally increased across the Subbasin. For the 68 wells with measurements during both time periods, the average increase in groundwater elevation was 3.1 feet. The largest

increase was observed in the central Subbasin (+7.9 feet) with other notable increases occurred in wells located along the Stanislaus River from western Riverbank to south of Oakdale, and in Waterford. **Figure ES-1** illustrates groundwater elevation contours in the Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifer during Spring 2023.

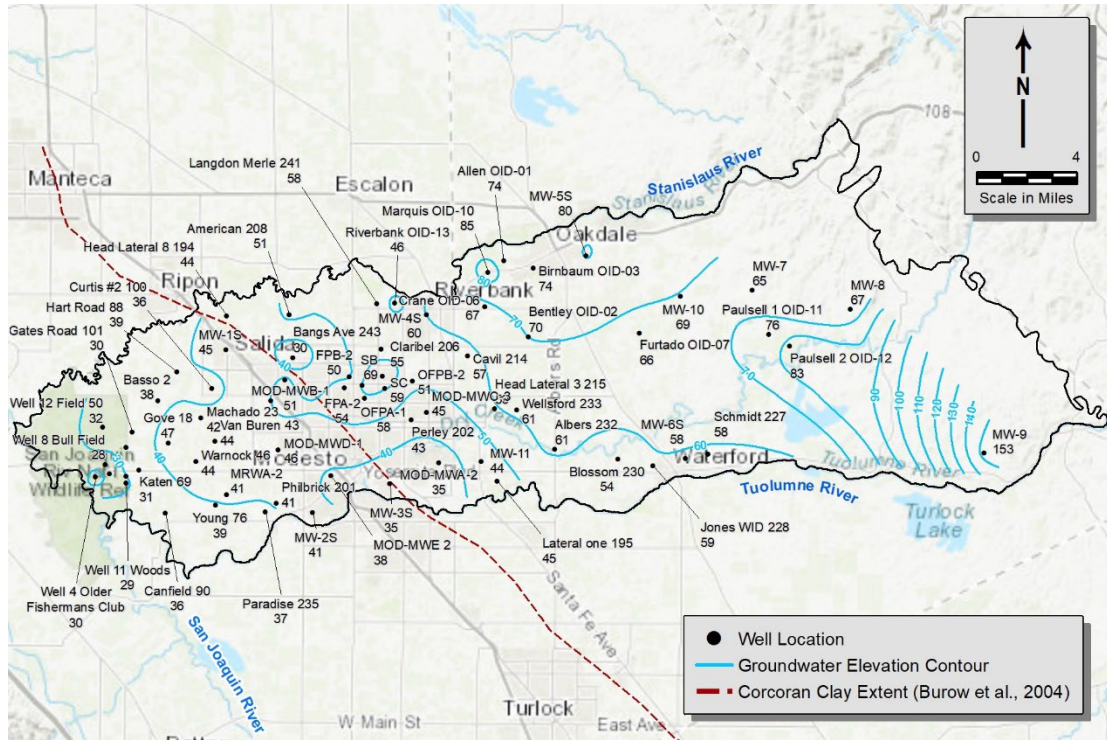


Figure ES-1 Groundwater Elevation Contours, Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers, Spring 2023

Based on the limited groundwater elevation data in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, groundwater elevation contour maps show similar groundwater flow patterns in Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 with groundwater flow toward the south-southeast and the Tuolumne River, and to the northeast and the Stanislaus River. From Fall 2022 to Spring 2023, groundwater elevations in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer increased.

Total groundwater extractions in the Modesto Subbasin during WY 2023 were estimated to be 300,300 AFY. These estimates are based on directly measured groundwater extraction data collected by local water agencies and estimates for private pumping using the C2VSim™ model. During WY 2023, agricultural groundwater extraction accounts for 84% (252,300 AFY) of the total pumping in the Modesto Subbasin, while urban groundwater extraction accounts for the remaining 16% (48,000 AFY). Industrial water use is included in the urban water use for WY 2023. No known groundwater extraction is used for maintaining managed wetlands, used to supply managed recharge operations, or used for

maintaining native vegetation in the Modesto Subbasin. **Figure ES-2** illustrates the distribution of groundwater extraction within the Modesto Subbasin during WY 2023. The pumping distribution generally corresponds to irrigated areas where demand is not met by surface water supplies.

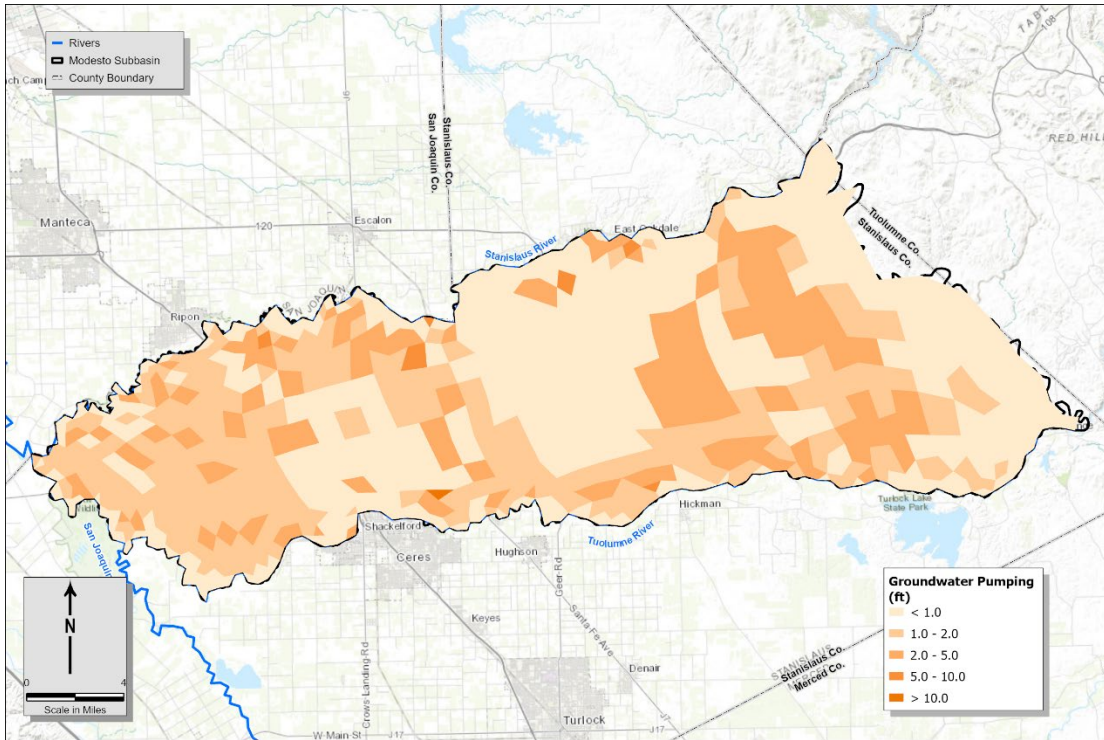


Figure ES-2 Groundwater Extraction, Modesto Subbasin WY 2023

Surface water supply in the Modesto Subbasin during WY 2023 was estimated to be 270,600 AFY. This surface water supply includes Modesto Irrigation District (MID) and Oakdale Irrigation District (OID) deliveries and riparian deliveries. Direct measurements of surface water deliveries were provided by MID and OID, while riparian deliveries off the Stanislaus, Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers are estimated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Electronic Water Rights Information Management System (eWRIMS) and the C2VSimTM model. **Figure ES-3** illustrates surface water deliveries in the Modesto Subbasin.

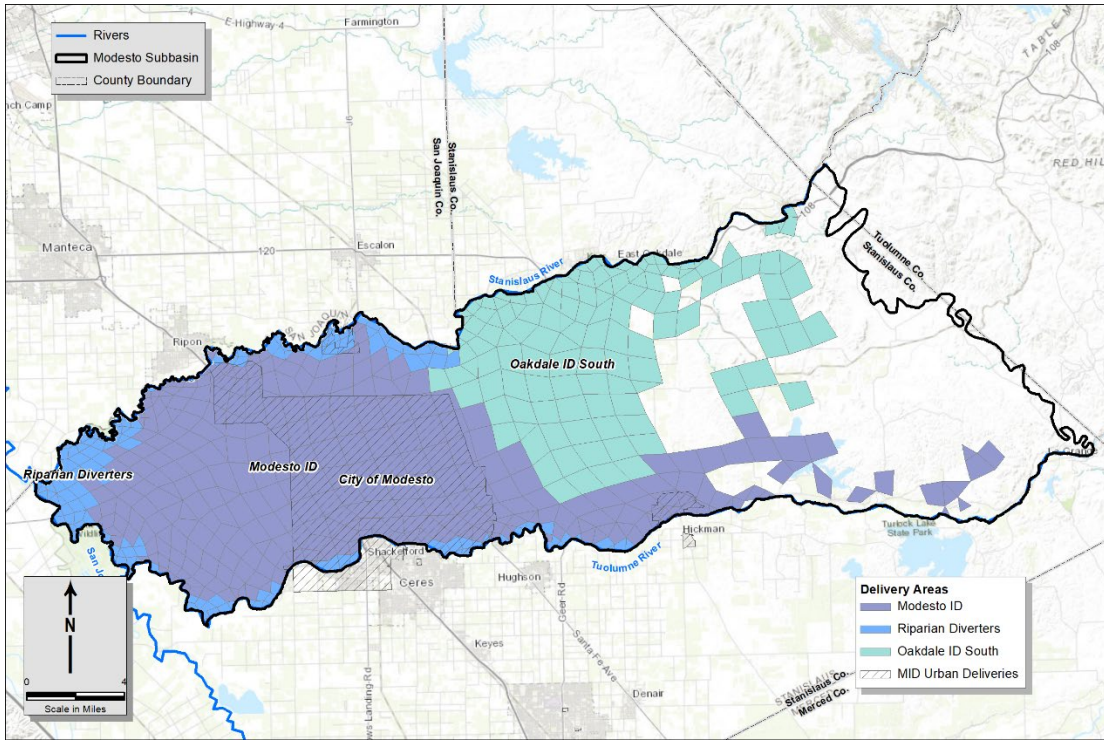


Figure ES-3 Surface Water Deliveries, Modesto Subbasin

During WY 2023, the total water use for the Modesto Subbasin was 570,900 AF. Groundwater extraction represents about 53% of the total supplies (300,300 AF), followed by surface water at 47% (270,600 AF). The total water supply for WY 2023 is summarized in **Table ES-1**.

Table ES-1: Total Water Use by Water Source for Water Year 2023 (in acre-feet)

	Groundwater ¹	Surface Water ²	Other	Total Water Use
2023	300,300	270,600	0	570,900
1. Includes "Agency" and "Private" pumping described in Section 4. 2. Includes "Measured" and "Estimated" surface water supplies described in Section 5.				

The total change in groundwater in storage during WY 2023 was estimated by the C2VSimTM model to be an increase of 77,800 AF. A change in groundwater in storage map for WY 2023 is provided as **Figure ES-4**. In general, the Subbasin is gaining storage in the western part of the Subbasin and along the Tuolumne River with higher rates of increase along the western (downstream) extent of the Tuolumne River. The Subbasin is losing storage in the Non-District East areas.

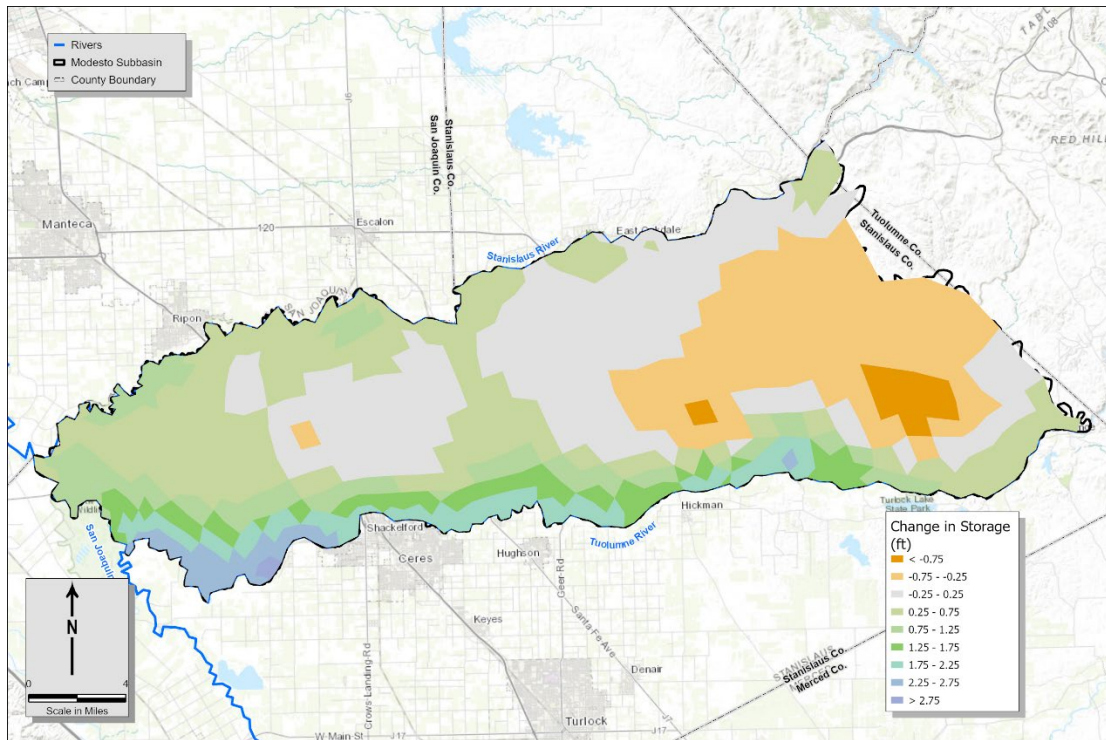


Figure ES-4 Change in Groundwater in Storage, Modesto Subbasin WY 2023

This Third Annual Report includes the second groundwater quality assessment following the baseline that was developed in the First Annual Report for WY 2021. The Modesto Subbasin GSP determined that an undesirable result for groundwater quality may be triggered when a Subbasin potable well in the monitoring network reports a new (first-time) exceedance of the MT (i.e., the primary or secondary California maximum contaminant level (MCL)), or a further exceedance of the MT, for any of the seven constituents of concern that results in increased operational costs and is caused by GSA management activities. The seven constituents of concern are arsenic, uranium, nitrate, 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), dibromochloropropane (DBCP), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and total dissolved solids (TDS).

Data collected during WY 2023 for the seven COCs were downloaded from the State Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program (GAMA) Groundwater Information System through the State GeoTracker website. Water quality data collected during WY 2023 were compared to the baseline to determine if any new MCL exceedances, or further increases above the MCL, occurred. Such occurrences were detected for nitrate (four wells) and TCP (one well). No MCL exceedances, or further increases above the MCL, were found for arsenic, uranium, DBCP, PCE or TDS. Based on an analysis of historical water quality trends and nearby water levels, it is concluded that MT exceedances were not caused by GSA management activities, and therefore did not meet the definition of

undesirable results. **Figure ES-5** illustrates nitrate during WY 2023 in the Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers.

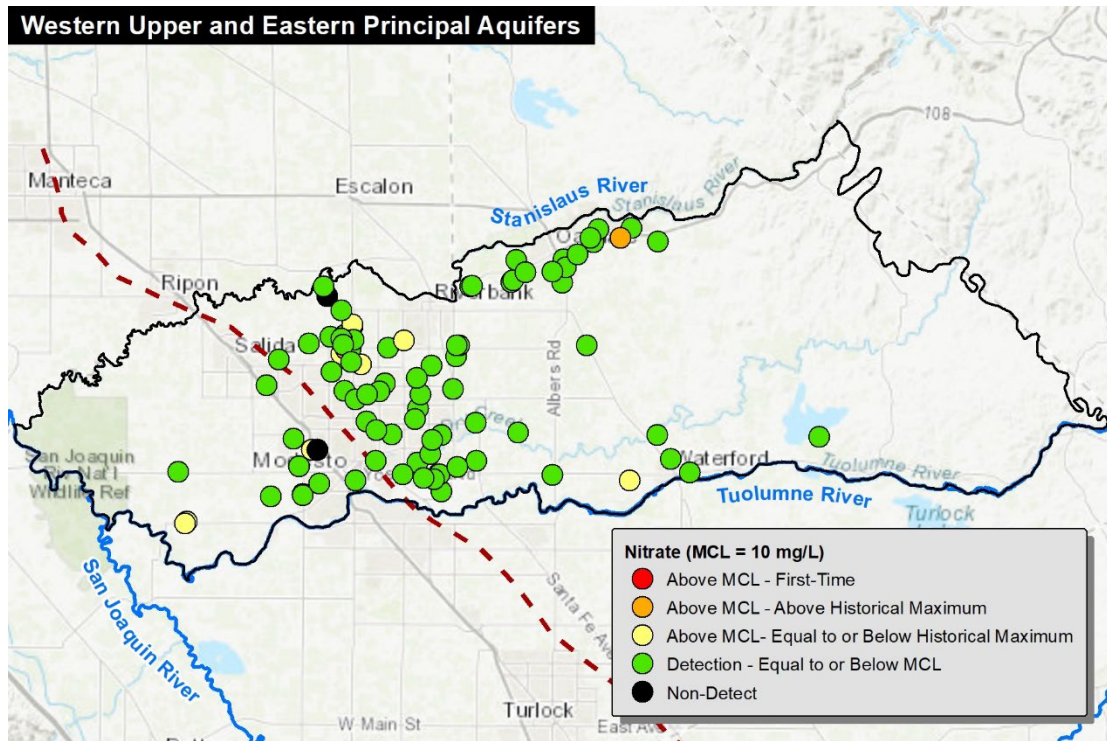


Figure ES-5 Nitrate in Groundwater, WY 2023

As described in the GSP, groundwater elevations are used as a proxy for a rate or extent of subsidence. Groundwater levels in most of the monitoring network wells were above the MTs during WY 2023. The groundwater elevation monitoring was supplemented through review of vertical displacement data collected using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) and local high-quality Global Positioning System (GPS) stations in the Subbasin. Review of InSAR data for WY 2023 indicated land subsidence for most of the Subbasin between 0 and -0.05 feet (0.6 inches), which is within the InSAR measurement error, and localized areas in the eastern Subbasin with a vertical displacement of -0.1 to -0.05 feet (-1.2 to -0.6 inches). Total vertical displacement based on InSAR data from June 2015 through September 2023 indicated localized areas in the western Subbasin and in the eastern Subbasin with cumulative negative vertical ground displacement. Areas in the eastern Subbasin with the highest rate of subsidence correspond to areas with water level declines.

Vertical displacement data also were reviewed from two GPS stations for 2006 through September 2023; one station on the easternmost boundary shows stable trends and the

other station, near Modesto, indicates net vertical displacement of -0.065 feet (-0.78 inches) from 2006 to 2023.

The C2VSim™ model was used to evaluate interconnected surface water during WY 2023. Model results show that during WY 2023, the Stanislaus River and the Tuolumne River are net losing streams and the San Joaquin River was a net gaining stream. Streamflow loss was 45,300 AFY along the Stanislaus River and 66,200 AFY along the Tuolumne River. These values are greater than those in WY 2022, reflecting high stream flows as a result of the wet conditions in WY 2023. The San Joaquin River also was affected by high flows and gained approximately 3,100 AFY.

During Fall 2022 groundwater levels at 12 out of 19 RMWs were below the MTs along the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and San Joaquin rivers. During Spring 2023, water levels were below the MTs in 4 of 19 wells measured, two each along the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers. The GSAs recognize the need to improve the monitoring network for interconnected surface water and plan to construct additional monitoring wells along the rivers to support GSP implementation.

This annual report provides an update on GSP implementation progress. As evidenced by the reporting above, the GSAs conducted GSP monitoring events in Fall 2022 and Spring 2023, analyzed data with respect to sustainability indicators, and have uploaded data to the SGMA portal as required. The GSAs have continued public outreach with regular monthly STRGBA GSA meetings. Since GSP submittal, the landowners in the Non-District East Management Area have been meeting on a regular basis to plan and develop water supply projects. In November 2022, the Stanislaus East Mutual Water Company was formed and currently represents 17,000 acres in the Non-District East Management Area. In December 2023, Stanislaus County hosted the second of a series of three public meetings for landowners in the Non-District East Management Area.

The Modesto Subbasin GSP includes 13 Phase One GSP projects; major accomplishments are summarized below.

The Oakdale Irrigation District (OID) In-lieu and Direct Recharge Project is underway. This project consists of a 10-Year Out-of-District Water Sales Program in which over 6,000 irrigated acres in the Modesto Subbasin outside of OID's service area would purchase surplus surface water when available. Within the next year, it is anticipated that OID turnouts and private landowner conveyance systems will be completed such that all program lands can receive surplus surface water for irrigation.

In September 2023, OID on behalf of the GSAs received a Round 2 Sustainable Groundwater Management SGMA Implementation Grant Award from DWR for over \$14 million for the Paulsell Lateral Expansion project. The project will expand OID's existing Paulsell Lateral to increase the capacity of approximately 10 miles of open ditch, tunnel and culverts to

increase flow from 30 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 180 cfs to facilitate in-lieu groundwater recharge.

In August 2023, the MID Board of Directors approved the Long-Term Groundwater Replenishment Program (GRP), with implementation of the program contingent upon completion of CEQA analysis. The CEQA analysis was completed and adopted by the MID Board of Directors in January 2024, allowing implementation of the Long-Term GRP. The MID Long-Term GRP is a voluntary, 20-year program open to all water users in the Modesto Subbasin. In wet years where MID irrigators and the City of Modesto have received full uncapped allocations, MID will make surface water available to applicants. The main objective of the Long-Term GRP program is to help reverse the trend of groundwater overdraft in the Modesto Subbasin and satisfy SGMA requirements.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Modesto Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP or Plan) was submitted to California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for review on January 31, 2022, and in January 2024, was determined to be incomplete (DWR, 2024). DWR identified two deficiencies in the GSP and recommended corrective actions, which are now being implemented by the two Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) for resubmittal of the GSP by July 16, 2024. Meanwhile, the GSAs are continuing to implement the GSP, responsive to the DWR staff assessments and recommendations.

An important part of ongoing GSP implementation is development of the GSP Annual Reports. The First and Second GSP Annual Reports were submitted to the DWR in 2022 and 2023, respectively. This Third GSP Annual Report (Annual Report) is being submitted to the DWR by April 1, 2024, in accordance with regulatory requirements.

The Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers Groundwater Basin Association (STRGBA) GSA covers more than 99 percent of the Plan area and is taking the lead for Annual Report preparation. The County of Tuolumne GSA (Tuolumne GSA) is participating in GSP-related activities, including preparation of Annual Reports, through a Cooperation Agreement with the County of Stanislaus. The Annual Report covers the entire Modesto Subbasin as defined by DWR (5-22.02) and addresses groundwater and surface water conditions during Water Year (WY) 2023. The Modesto Subbasin and GSA boundaries are shown on **Figure 1-1**.

1.1 PURPOSE AND TIMING OF THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Annual reporting, required by the GSP regulations, provides an opportunity to update DWR and stakeholders on the state of the Subbasin relative to sustainability, and to describe how the GSP is being implemented to achieve the Subbasin Sustainability Goal. This Annual Report is being prepared under the guidance of the Water Code Section 10728, Article 7 §356 GSP regulations, and generally follows the organization of said regulations to facilitate DWR review.

GSP regulations require an annual report to be submitted by April 1 of each year following GSP adoption (§356.2). Each report describes water conditions for the preceding water year (WY). This Third Annual Report (2023 Annual Report) covers the preceding water year (WY2023), extending from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023 (reporting period). In addition, certain historical datasets are included to illustrate conditions prior to WY 2023. Specifically, regulations require groundwater elevation hydrographs and annual changes in groundwater in storage to be based on “historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to the current reporting year” (§356.2 (b)(1)(B) and §356.2 (b)(5)(B)).

Modesto Subbasin GSP implementation activities have been underway since the GSP was submitted. The STRGBA GSA, and member agencies have made progress on GSP projects as summarized in **Section 11** of this report.

1.2 MANAGEMENT AREAS

The Modesto Subbasin Management Areas are referenced throughout the Annual Report. As explained in the GSP, four Management Areas have been established to facilitate GSP implementation. Management Area (MA) boundaries are based on areas of similar water supplies and ongoing water management activities. These four MAs are summarized in **Table 1-1** below and illustrated on **Figure 1-2**.

Table 1-1: Modesto Subbasin Management Areas

Management Area	Size (acres) ¹	Description
Modesto ID Management Area	101,914	Western and southwestern portions of the Subbasin; consistent with Modesto ID service area boundaries.
Oakdale ID Management Area	49,893	Northern and northeastern portions of the Subbasin; consistent with Oakdale ID service area boundaries.
Non-District East Management Area	77,218	Eastern Subbasin lands outside of Modesto ID and Oakdale ID boundaries.
Non-District West Management Area	15,777	Narrow rim of lands along the three river boundaries in the western Subbasin outside of irrigation district boundaries.

¹ Management Area acres are based on GIS, and the total Subbasin acres are within one percent, but not identical, to the Subbasin total in previous DWR Bulletin 118 descriptions. Nonetheless, Management Areas cover the entire Subbasin, and approximate acres are shown here for relative comparisons.

Surface water supplies are available to supplement groundwater use in the Modesto ID, Oakdale ID, and Non-District West MA, including the Tuolumne River, Stanislaus River, and riparian diversions along the western river boundaries, respectively. Only the Non-District East Management Area relies almost solely on groundwater without dedicated and consistent surface water supplies. Accordingly, groundwater levels in the Non-District East MA have experienced the most significant and ongoing water level declines. GSP projects and management actions have targeted the Non-District East MA to arrest overdraft conditions and water level declines.

1.3 APPROACH

The GSAs updated the local C2VSim™ model for WY 2023 for this Third Annual Report. This integrated water resources model was derived from the DWR regional C2VSim model and modified with local data from the Turlock and Modesto subbasins for application to GSPs in each subbasin. The updated model provides a useful tool to meet regulatory requirements for certain historical data in this report, and to support ongoing evaluations in the Subbasin. Additional information is provided in **Section 2**.

In addition to the model update, data from the various monitoring networks were compiled for the Annual Report. Groundwater elevation hydrographs were prepared for the

representative monitoring wells (RMWs) and were compared to the sustainable management criteria.

Significant data compilation and analyses were conducted for this Third Annual Report as summarized below:

- compilation of water level, water quality, water use, land use, climate, and subsidence data sets from member agencies, state agencies, and other sources for WY 2023;
- update of C2VSim™ integrated water resources model for WY 2023;
- preparation of groundwater elevation hydrographs for RMWs from WY 1991 through WY 2023 and comparison to sustainable management criteria;
- development of groundwater elevation contour maps for the seasonal low (Fall 2022) and high (Spring 2023) groundwater levels in each principal aquifer;
- tabulation of groundwater extractions, surface water supply, and total water use data for WY 2023 using DWR water use templates;
- mapping of groundwater extractions illustrating volumes and general locations (using C2VSim™ results to prepare the required map);
- updated analysis of water budgets, including graphical representations of annual and cumulative changes in groundwater in storage from WY 1991 through WY 2023;
- map presentation of groundwater in storage for WY 2023;
- extended analysis (in addition to groundwater elevations) for three sustainability indicators including:
 - degraded water quality analysis for WY 2023;
 - land subsidence screening analysis of InSAR data for WY 2023;
 - interconnected surface water and streamflow depletion analysis using the updated C2VSim™ model for WY 2023;
- documentation of GSP implementation support activities and descriptions of early progress on projects and management actions.

1.3.1 Data Compilation

Data described in the previous section was compiled from numerous sources. Climate, water quality, land use, and remote sensing data were compiled primarily from state agencies, and other public resources. Much of the water level, surface water supply, groundwater extractions, and total water use information was provided by GSA member agencies, who cooperated to provide local data to support the Annual Reporting (see **Figure 1-3**). Specific data compiled for each of the required elements and analyses are further described in each associated section in the Annual Report.

1.3.2 DWR Water Use Templates

DWR has provided Microsoft Excel® templates for agencies to report Subbasin-wide groundwater extraction data and measurement methods, surface water supplies, and total water use; GSAs are required to use these templates to support consistent statewide data reporting. A description of the data provided for these templates is included in the following sections:

- **Part A. Groundwater Extractions** – Description of groundwater extractions by water use sector data (23 CCR §356.2(b)(2)) is presented in **Section 4**.
- **Part B. Groundwater Extraction Methods** – Description of groundwater extraction measurement methods (23 CCR §356.2(b)(2)) is presented in **Section 4**.
- **Part C. Surface Water Supply** – Description of surface water supply by water source type (23 CCR §356.2(b)(3)) is presented in **Section 5**.
- **Part D. Total Water Use** – Description of total water supply and use (23 CCR §356.2(b)(4)) is presented in **Section 6**.

As part of the submission of this Annual Report, these data templates will be uploaded to the DWR SGMA Portal.

1.3.3 Progress on Plan Implementation

As required by the regulations, **Section 11** describes progress on GSP implementation. The section includes a summary of GSP implementation support activities, as well as activities regarding projects and management actions. As demonstrated by the descriptions, GSP implementation is underway.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This Annual Report is organized by the regulatory-required components presented in Article 7 of the GSP regulations. These components include groundwater elevations (**Section 3**), groundwater extractions (**Section 4**), surface water supply (**Section 5**), total water use (**Section 6**), and change in groundwater in storage (**Section 7**). Additional monitoring for sustainable management criteria, and focused technical analyses are included for several of the sustainability indicators, including degraded water quality (**Section 8**), land subsidence (**Section 9**) and interconnected surface water (**Section 10**). As mentioned previously, **Section 11** provides a narrative description of progress on GSP implementation. The model update is documented in **Section 2**.

1.5 LIMITATIONS

This Third GSP Annual Report acknowledges some data limitations because the GSP was completed in 2022 (only three years ago) and, while most RMWs have a historical record, there are new monitoring wells installed during GSP preparation that have limited water

level data. This limitation will be reduced with each new year of data. In addition, the GSP recognizes that the monitoring networks contain data gaps, which are being resolved during the GSP implementation period.

The Modesto Subbasin GSAs are collectively committed to successful GSP implementation and attainment of the Subbasin Sustainability Goals. Substantial compliance with the requirements of this Annual Report and the GSP is demonstrated throughout the document.

1.6 ANNUAL REPORT PREPARATION AND SUBMITTAL

As required in §353.4, this Third GSP Annual Report for the Modesto Subbasin is being submitted electronically to DWR through its online reporting system (SGMA Portal) at <https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/>, using forms and submittal instructions provided by DWR (§353.2).

This Annual Report has been prepared by Todd Groundwater, and Woodard & Curran on behalf of STRGBA GSA and Tuolumne GSA, with oversight and submittal by Plan Manager Eric Thorburn. The GSAs Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Planning Group – composed of a subset of TAC members – coordinated data requests and provided additional guidance on Annual Report preparation.

This Annual Report was reviewed for GSA member agencies, stakeholders, and the public in STRGBA GSA public meetings held on March 13 and March 27, 2023, prior to submittal to DWR by the April 1, 2024, deadline.

2 C2VSimTM UPDATE (WATER YEAR 2023)

The C2VSimTM integrated surface water-groundwater model was developed as part of the Modesto Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan, to simulate historical and projected hydrologic conditions for the surface, stream, and groundwater systems. The original model in the GSP included water years 1991-2015 and was updated last year through WY 2022 for the First Annual Report, and through WY 2023 for this Annual Report. For the 2023 update, data was collected from federal, state, and local sources. As a result of the model update, an extended, historical, water budget was generated, including refined estimates for stream-aquifer interaction, pumping, and change in groundwater in storage.

The extension of the historical water budget is intended to verify, and further evaluate the aquifer system under a variety of hydrologic and anthropogenic conditions. This update is important to the management of the aquifer system, as it reflects conditions and operations of the Subbasin following GSP adoption and submittal. The annual groundwater budget for water years 1991-2023 is presented in **Section 7**.

Data Sources

Data were requested and received from the following entities within the Modesto Subbasin to complete the C2VSimTM update:

Local Water Agencies:

- Modesto Irrigation District;
- Oakdale Irrigation District;
- City of Modesto;
- City of Oakdale;
- City of Riverbank;
- City of Waterford.

Additionally, publicly available data were downloaded from the following sources to complete the C2VSimTM update:

- DWR SGMA Data Viewer;
- DWR California Data Exchange Center (CDEC);
- California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS);
- California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB);
- Oregon State University Climate Group (OSU);
- United States Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS);
- United States Geological Survey (USGS);
- United States Census Bureau.

2.1 UPDATED COMPONENTS

The sources summarized above provided the necessary data to update the historical model to reflect the most recent conditions. The following components of the model were updated for the 2023 Annual Report.

Precipitation: Monthly precipitation in the Subbasin and its watersheds was derived on a four-kilometer grid using the Precipitation-Elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) dataset, available online from Oregon State University through a partnership with the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), National Water and Climate Center.

Land Use: Each element within the C2VSim™ is comprised of some fraction of 24 land use categories, including 20 agricultural crops, refuge, native vegetation, riparian vegetation, and urban. For the 2023 update, spatial land use data was downloaded from the DWR SGMA Data Viewer and incorporated into the Integrated Water Flow Model (IWFM).

Population: The population for each municipality was provided by that municipality for WY 2023. For the model development in the GSP, rural populations were extracted from census block data. However, at the time of data collection, these had not yet been updated by the US Census for 2023. For this model update, populations were projected based on historical trends and will be revised, if needed, when data becomes available.

Surface Water Operations: Monthly surface water flows were provided from October 2022 through September 2023 by Modesto Irrigation District (MID), and Oakdale Irrigation District (OID). These operational flows included diversions, deliveries, spills, seepage, and evaporative losses. Non-district water, including riparian diversions and recycled water supplies, were provided by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Electronic Water Rights Information Management System (eWRIMS), and the City of Modesto, respectively.

Groundwater Pumping: Groundwater extractions from October 2022 to September 2023 were provided by the agricultural and municipal entities listed above. Agency groundwater production was simulated on a monthly timestep using measured data at each production well. Pumping estimates were made for private agriculture and domestic wells based on a variety of operational parameters including land use, surface water availability, and population.

Streamflow: Monthly inflow to the Modesto Subbasin from the Tuolumne River was provided by MID, and was downloaded for the Stanislaus River, and the San Joaquin River from CDEC. Streamflow associated with non-gauged tributaries within and adjacent to the Subbasin were estimated using a combination of the IWFM rainfall-runoff and small-watershed package.

Boundary Conditions: Biannual groundwater elevation contours were downloaded from DWR's SGMA Data Viewer for water year 2023 and used to update the groundwater

elevation boundary conditions in the model. As groundwater level contours are only available in semiannual intervals, intermediary months were estimated through linear interpolation.

2.2 MODELED RESULTS: WY 2023 GROUNDWATER BUDGET

Evaluation of the 2023 water year shows that the Modesto Subbasin experienced net 394,200 AF of inflows, and 316,400 AF of outflows. Deep percolation from rainfall and irrigation applied water (220,600 AF) is the largest contributor of groundwater inflow, followed by net inflow from the stream system (108,400 AF), net-recharge from the canal and reservoir system (55,000 AF), and inflow from the Sierra Nevada foothills (10,200 AF). Groundwater production (300,300 AF) accounts for the greatest outflow from the Modesto Subbasin, followed by net-subsurface flow (16,100 AF). In WY 2023, the Modesto Subbasin experienced an increase in groundwater in storage of 77,800 AFY. Details of the model results are provided in **Section 7**.

3 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS

Historical groundwater elevations for GSP monitoring wells in the Modesto Subbasin have been compiled for the 2023 Annual Report to provide the following:

- Water level data measured during WY 2023 (i.e., Fall 2022 and Spring 2023) is provided in **Appendix A**
- Water level hydrographs illustrate long-term trends and fluctuations and compare water levels to sustainable management criteria (**Appendix B**).
- Water level contour maps for Modesto Subbasin principal aquifers illustrate the seasonal high and seasonal low levels during the reporting period (i.e., Fall 2022 and Spring 2023).

3.1 GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING NETWORK

The Modesto Subbasin developed monitoring networks for the five sustainability indicators applicable to the Subbasin¹. Four of the five sustainability indicators use groundwater elevations for the sustainable management criteria. In addition to the chronic lowering of water levels, groundwater elevations were demonstrated in the GSP to be an appropriate proxy for reduction of groundwater in storage, land subsidence, and interconnected surface water. Degraded water quality is the only applicable indicator that does not rely on groundwater elevations for minimum thresholds (MTs), and measurable objectives (MOs). This reliance on groundwater elevations emphasizes the importance of the GSP groundwater elevation monitoring network for GSP implementation.

Figures 3-1 through **3-4** illustrate the groundwater elevation monitoring networks and include the RMWs in each principal aquifer. The GSP defined three principal aquifers for the Modesto Subbasin as listed in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Local Principal Aquifers in the Modesto Subbasin

Principal Aquifer	Subbasin Area
Western Upper Principal Aquifer	Western Subbasin above the Corcoran Clay
Western Lower Principal Aquifer	Western Subbasin below the Corcoran Clay
Eastern Principal Aquifer	Central and eastern Subbasin outside of the Corcoran Clay extent

Table 3-2 presents a summary of RMWs for each principal aquifer and for interconnected surface water.

¹ Seawater intrusion was determined to not be present and not likely to occur in the inland Modesto Subbasin (as explained in the Modesto Subbasin GSP, Section 6.5).

Table 3-2: Summary of Representative Monitoring Wells

Well ID	Site Code	State Well Number	Station Code	Well Use / Status	Principal Aquifer	Latitude (NAD 83)	Longitude (NAD 83)	Well Depth (feet bgs)	Screen Interval Depths (feet bgs)	Ground Surface Elevation (feet)	Reference Point Elevation (feet)	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Measurable Objective (MO)	Interim Milestone (IM)	Changes ¹
Representative Monitoring Wells, Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels Monitoring Network															
Western Upper Principal Aquifer															
Canfield 90	376130N1211307W001	04S08E06L001M	26633	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6131	-121.131	151	40-75	52	52.3	32	36		
Curtis #2 100	376852N1210974W001	03S08E09P001M	3303	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6854	-121.097	124	79-100	63.6	63.6	34	41		
Gates Road 101	376596N1211549W001	03S07E24M001M	3146	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6597	-121.155	64		44.2	44.2	24	33		
Hart Road 88	376946N1211227W001	03S08E08D001M	3301	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6948	-121.123	130	73-85	54.9	55.2	35	40		
Katen 69	376377N1211496W001	03S07E25P001M	3147	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6379	-121.150	160	13-148	45.1	45.1	27	33		
Machado 23	376680N1211049W001	03S08E17R001M	3864	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6680	-121.105	80		59.1	59.3	31	40		
North Ave 103	376782N1210541W001	03S08E14B001M	3854	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6784	-121.054	130	53-81	73.9	74.6	41	50		
Paradise 235	376141N1210577W001	04S08E02L001M	2151	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6142	-121.058	258	96-132	73.7	73.9	34	41		
Philbrick 201	376191N1210499W001	04S08E02H001M	26591	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6192	-121.050	88	58-74	73.1	73.5	34	41		
Van Buren 43	376543N1210946W001	03S08E21Q001M	3873	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6546	-121.095	196	76-116	63.3	63.5	38	45		
Warnock 46	376427N1211085W001	03S08E29K001M	4015	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6429	-121.109	240		55.1	55.1	35	42		
Young 76	376180N1210941W001	04S08E04G001M	38078	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6181	-121.094	175	12-152	61.5	62.1	36	42		
MOD-MWB-1	376905N1210442W001		57377	Monitoring Well	Western Upper	37.6906	-121.044	177	152-172	78.795	78.8	40	49		
MOD-MWD-1	376499N1210486W001		57380	Monitoring Well	Western Upper	37.6500	-121.049	129	104-124	73.3	73.3	30	40		
MRWA-2	376241N1210861W001	03S08E33R002M	57384	Monitoring Well	Western Upper	37.6241	-121.086	183	174-179	64	64	36	43		
MW-1S	377076N1210871W001		57386	Monitoring Well	Western Upper	37.7076	-121.087	125	100-120	68.35	68	33	43		
MW-2S	376138N1210234W001		57388	Monitoring Well	Western Upper	37.6139	-121.023	135	110-130	71.1	70.7	34	41		
Western Lower Principal Aquifer															
MOD-MWB-2	376905N1210442W002		57378	Monitoring Well	Western Lower	37.6906	-121.044	250	225-245	78.7	78.7	26	34		
MOD-MWD-3	376499N1210486W002		57381	Monitoring Well	Western Lower	37.6500	-121.049	243	218-238	73.185	73.19	30	37		
MRWA-3	376241N1210861W002	03S08E33R001M	57385	Monitoring Well	Western Lower	37.6241	-121.086	280	269-274	64	64	28	36		
MW-1D	377076N1210871W002		57387	Monitoring Well	Western Lower	37.7076	-121.087	250	225-245	68.519	67.9	14	27		
MW-2D	376138N1210234W002		57389	Monitoring Well	Western Lower	37.6139	-121.023	281	256-276	71.2	71	35	40		
Eastern Principal Aquifer															
Albers 232	376507N1208474W001	03S10E26D001M	3559	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6510	-120.848	460	196-288	145.4	145.7	60	76		
Allen OID-01	377602N1208849W001	02S10E16M001M	4430	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7599	-120.885	415	0-120	145.62	145.72	72	81	61	
American 208	377280N1210413W001	02S08E25P001M	3723	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7281	-121.041	320	79-272	99.9	99.9	48	55		
Bangs Ave 243	377032N1210382W001	03S08E01K001M	3152	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7034	-121.038	346	141-251	90	90	32	46		
Bentley OID-02	377160N1208674W001	02S10E33J001M	4590	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7160	-120.867	500	120-175	171.94	172.09	71	85	56	
Birnbaum OID-03	377560N1208643W001	02S10E15N001M	4429	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7559	-120.864	293	55-293	149.39	149.84	72	86	61	
Blossom 230	376455N1208013W001	03S11E30K001M	3903	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6456	-120.802	412	179-283	154.8	155	61	78		
Cavil 214	377049N1209110W001	03S10E06G001M	27057	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7050	-120.911	480	107-275	135.6	135.6	53	73		
Claribel 206	377082N1209741W001	03S09E03D001M	2093	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7085	-120.974	650	96-550	114.1	114.5	49	62		
Crane OID-06	377335N1208999W001	02S10E29E001M	29444	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7334	-120.899	505	155-198	160.07	160.42	66	77	55	

Table 3-2: Summary of Representative Monitoring Wells

Well ID	Site Code	State Well Number	Station Code	Well Use / Status	Principal Aquifer	Latitude (NAD 83)	Longitude (NAD 83)	Well Depth (feet bgs)	Screen Interval Depths (feet bgs)	Ground Surface Elevation (feet)	Reference Point Elevation (feet)	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Measurable Objective (MO)	Interim Milestone (IM)	Changes ¹
Eastern Principal Aquifer (continued)															
Furtado OID-07	377182N1207857W001	02S11E32L001M	2529	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7184	-120.786	590	200-580	211.98	212.48	69	81	51	
Head Lateral 3 215	376743N1208913W001	03S10E17K001M	3552	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6744	-120.891	476	116-400	135.8	135.6	56	73		
Head Lateral 8 194	377271N1210868W001	02S08E27N001M	38870	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7272	-121.087	302	148-211	79.5	79.8	40	47		
Jones WID 228	376416N1207760W001	03S11E29J001M	38872	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6418	-120.776	324	188-280	166.4	166.4	55	75		
Langdon Merle 241	377346N1209774W001	02S09E28H001M	3876	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7349	-120.978	595	160-300	128.4	128.5	50	62		
Lateral one 195	376324N1208891W001	03S10E32G001M	3877	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6325	-120.889	260	141-210	126	126	42	52		
Marquis OID-10	377530N1208960W001	02S10E20C001M	29436	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7532	-120.897	125	27-125	138.39	138.84	85	91	78	
Paulsell 1 OID-11	377177N1206918W001	02S12E31K001M	26187	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7179	-120.692	815	195-410	195.94	197.54	88	117	53	
Paulsell 2 OID-12	377113N1206766W001	02S12E32P001M	38865	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7110	-120.677	815	132-815	193.85	195.6	94	123	58	
Perley 202	376677N1209518W001	03S09E14P001M	2109	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6677	-120.952	255	76-204	104.9	105.4	36	45		
Quesenberry 223	376596N1206896W001	03S12E19G001M	27424	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6598	-120.690	380	168-208	197	197	89	110	72	
Riverbank OID-13	377351N1209648W001	02S09E27G001M	49463	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7351	-120.965	560	200-550	132.32	134.16	42	54		
Schmidt 227	376485N1207360W001	03S11E27G003M	3897	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6487	-120.736	248	113-153	192.3	192.2	59	78		
Wellsford 233	376735N1208752W001	03S10E16K001M	3551	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6736	-120.875	468	158-358	141.9	142	62	77		
Wood 210	376674N1209121W001	03S10E18P001M	3553	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6675	-120.912	606	87-547	121.3	121.3	52	66		
MOD-MWA-2	376429N1209317W001		57376	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6430	-120.932	175	150-170	103.8	103.8	30	36		
MOD-MWC-3	376722N1209409W001		57379	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6722	-120.941	285	260-280	105.6	105.6	40	50		
FPA-2	376861N1210009W001	03S09E08K004M	57382	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6862	-121.001	122	115-120	91	91	38	48		
OFPB-2	376901N1209514W001	03S09E11F002M	57383	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6902	-120.951	175	166-171	104	104	35	53		
MW-3S	376307N1209676W001		57390	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6307	-120.968	161	136-156	95.8	95.6	25	31		
MW-3D	376307N1209676W002		57391	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6307	-120.968	283	258-278	95.7	95.3	25	31		
MW-4S	377285N1209415W001		57392	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.7286	-120.942	165	140-160	136.569	136.3	56	67		
MW-5S	377631N1208253W001		57393	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.7631	-120.825	175	150-170	191.9	191.6	69	89	68	
MW-6S	376461N1207525W001		57394	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6461	-120.753	179	154-174	171.3	170.9	65	83		
MW-7	377434N1207043W001		57395	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.7434	-120.704	300	275-295	242.6	242.3	75	110	40	
MW-8	377323N1206328W001		57396	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.7324	-120.633	290	265-285	292.9	292.3	75	110	49	
MW-9	376495N1205351W001		57397	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6495	-120.535	365	340-360	244.5	247.6	150	180	138	
MW-10	377396N1207564W001		57398	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.7396	-120.756	265	240-260	265.1	264.7	72	101	63	
MW-11	376439N1209009W001		57399	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6440	-120.901	175	150-170	116.3	116.1	35	48		

Table 3-2: Summary of Representative Monitoring Wells

Well ID	Site Code	State Well Number	Station Code	Well Use / Status	Principal Aquifer	Latitude (NAD 83)	Longitude (NAD 83)	Well Depth (feet bgs)	Screen Interval Depths (feet bgs)	Ground Surface Elevation (feet)	Reference Point Elevation (feet)	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Measurable Objective (MO)	Interim Milestone (IM)	Changes ¹
Representative Monitoring Wells, Interconnect Surface Water Monitoring Network															
San Joaquin River															
Canfield 90	376130N1211307W001	04S08E06L001M	26633	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6131	-121.131	151	40-75	52	52.3	33	37		
Katen 69	376377N1211496W001	03S07E25P001M	3147	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6379	-121.150	160	13-148	45.1	45.1	27	33		
Stanislaus River															
Allen OID-01	377602N1208849W001	02S10E16M001M	4430	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7599	-120.885	415	0-120	145.62	145.72	75	83	61	
American 208	377280N1210413W001	02S08E25P001M	3723	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7281	-121.041	320	79-272	99.9	99.9	48	55		
Birnbaum OID-03	377560N1208643W001	02S10E15N001M	4429	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7559	-120.864	293	55-293	149.39	149.84	74	87	61	
Head Lateral 8 194	377271N1210868W001	02S08E27N001M	38870	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7272	-121.087	302	148-211	79.5	79.8	40	47		
Langdon Merle 241	377346N1209774W001	02S09E28H001M	3876	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7349	-120.978	595	160-300	128.4	128.5	50	62		
Marquis OID-10	377530N1208960W001	02S10E20C001M	29436	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7532	-120.897	125	27-125	138.39	138.84	86	92	78	
Riverbank OID-13	377351N1209648W001	02S09E27G001M	49463	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.7351	-120.965	560	200-550	132.32	134.16	42	54		
MW-4S	377285N1209415W001		57392	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.7286	-120.942	165	140-160	136.569	136.3	56	67		
Tuolumne River															
Jones WID 228	376416N1207760W001	03S11E29J001M	38872	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6418	-120.776	324	188-280	166.4	166.4	55	75		
Lateral one 195	376324N1208891W001	03S10E32G001M	3877	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6325	-120.889	260	140.5-210	126	126	42	52		
Paradise 235	376141N1210577W001	04S08E02L001M	2151	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6142	-121.058	258	96-132	73.7	73.9	34	41		
Philbrick 201	376191N1210499W001	04S08E02H001M	26591	Active Irrigation	Western Upper	37.6192	-121.050	88	58-74	73.1	73.5	38	43		
Quesenberry 223	376596N1206896W001	03S12E19G001M	27424	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6598	-120.690	380	168-208	197	197	89	110	72	
Schmidt 227	376485N1207360W001	03S11E27G003M	3897	Active Irrigation	Eastern	37.6487	-120.736	248	113-153	192.3	192.2	59	78		
MW-2S	376138N1210234W001		57388	Monitoring Well	Western Upper	37.6139	-121.023	135	110-130	71.1	70.7	38	43		
MW-3S	376307N1209676W001		57390	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6307	-120.968	161	136-156	95.8	95.6	26	32		
MW-6S	376461N1207525W001		57394	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6461	-120.753	179	154-174	171.3	170.9	65	83		
MW-9	376495N1205351W001		57397	Monitoring Well	Eastern	37.6495	-120.535	365	340-360	244.5	247.6	150	180	138	

Notes:

1. No changes to the monitoring networks were made during WY 2023.

Management Areas are included on the maps for reference. **Figures 3-1** through **3-3** show the groundwater elevation monitoring networks for chronic lowering of water levels, which also serve as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater in storage, and land subsidence indicators. **Figure 3-4** provides the groundwater elevation monitoring network for interconnected surface water.

Each RMW on the monitoring network maps (**Figures 3-1** through **3-4**) includes the MTs and MOs that have been assigned to each. Hydrographs for these wells are provided in **Appendix B**.

Groundwater elevations are collected by various member agencies of the GSAs, according to the adopted monitoring protocols documented in the Modesto Subbasin GSP. Monitoring protocols, as well as protocols from existing monitoring programs in the Subbasin such as CASGEM², the City of Modesto, and previous USGS monitoring efforts, are considered Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Monitoring protocols adopted as part of the GSP require that water levels be measured within the two time periods established, to capture the annual seasonal high and low water levels as follows:

- February 1st to April 15th, representing the seasonal high water levels.
- September 1st to November 30th, representing the seasonal low water levels.

These relatively long time periods have been established to provide flexibility to the GSAs when attempting to capture the high and low water levels during years of varying hydrologic conditions. GSAs intend to coordinate sampling events within a relatively narrow window of time, within the aforementioned larger time periods, based on the conditions, anticipated irrigation schedules, and surface water deliveries. The timing of these activities can vary significantly from wet years to dry years and can affect the timing of seasonal high and low water levels within the Subbasin.

3.2 WATER YEAR TYPE

To provide context for the analysis of groundwater elevations throughout the historical Study Period (WY 1991 through WY 2015) and subsequent years (WY 2016 through WY 2023), the natural hydrologic conditions for the associated water years have been tabulated. DWR developed a hydrologic classification index based on a runoff analysis for the San Joaquin Valley by water year dating back to 1901. These indices provide a consistent methodology for comparing water year types to the groundwater elevation hydrographs from WY 1991 through WY 2023 for this Annual Report.

² California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program.

Figure 3-5 illustrates the water year type, as classified by the San Joaquin Valley Index, compared to the annual precipitation as measured in the western Modesto Subbasin at MID’s weather station. Precipitation amounts from WY 1990 through WY 2023 are color-coded to indicate the respective water year type. Because the DWR-designated index is based on a runoff analysis from the San Joaquin River, the water year type does not correlate directly to the number of inches of precipitation in the Modesto Subbasin. However, the annual precipitation totals provide a reasonable match to water year types for most years. Water year types illustrated on **Figure 3-5** are summarized in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index

Water Year	Water Year Type San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index	Water Year	Water Year Type San Joaquin Valley Water Year Index
1990	Critically Dry	2007	Critically Dry
1991	Critically Dry	2008	Critically Dry
1992	Critically Dry	2009	Below Normal
1993	Wet	2010	Above Normal
1994	Critically Dry	2011	Wet
1995	Wet	2012	Dry
1996	Wet	2013	Critically Dry
1997	Wet	2014	Critically Dry
1998	Wet	2015	Critically Dry
1999	Above Normal	2016	Dry
2000	Above Normal	2017	Wet
2001	Dry	2018	Below Normal
2002	Dry	2019	Wet
2003	Below Normal	2020	Dry
2004	Dry	2021	Critically Dry
2005	Wet	2022	Critically Dry
2006	Wet	2023	Wet

As described in the GSP, the period WY 1991 through WY 2015 represents average hydrologic conditions and is characterized by a series of wet and dry years over a relatively long period of time. As indicated in **Table 3-3** and on **Figure 3-5**, that period begins and ends with a series of critically dry years indicating severe drought conditions. Since WY 2015, water year types indicate a series of intervening wet/dry years. WY 2021 and WY 2022 were critically dry years, and 2023 was a very wet year.

Because the period WY 2016 through WY 2023 follows a severe drought, groundwater levels were already at or near historical lows. With continued pumping, and without consecutive wet years since WY 2016, groundwater elevations have not fully recovered, and in some areas, continue to decline.

3.3 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS WY 1991 – WY 2023

Available water level data through WY 2023 from RMWs have been compiled in DWR water level templates and uploaded onto the SGMA portal. All monitoring data have been stored in the Modesto Subbasin Data Management System (DMS). Groundwater level data measured during WY 2023 is provided in **Appendix A**.

3.3.1 Hydrograph Development

Groundwater elevation data described above were used to generate water level hydrographs for RMWs where MTs and MOs have been established. GSP regulations require that hydrographs use “historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to current reporting year” (§356.2(b)(1)(B)). For this GSP Annual Report for the Modesto Subbasin, the time period from WY 1991 through WY 2023 (reporting period) was selected to meet GSP requirements and allow for consistent hydrograph development. As described previously, this 32-year period includes the historical GSP Study Period (WY 1991 – WY 2015) and subsequent years for C2VSimTM model updates.

Hydrographs for the RMWs are provided in **Appendix B** in two groups: 1) wells that are in the monitoring network for chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, and land subsidence (total 61 RMWs), and 2) wells in the monitoring network for depletions of interconnected surface water (total 20 RMWs). Some Group 1 wells are repeated in Group 2, to illustrate all MTs associated with each monitoring network.

In compliance with GSP regulations Article 4, the hydrographs are submitted electronically and labeled with a unique site identification number (Site Code and Local Identifier/RMW#), monitoring agency, and the ground surface elevation (GSE). In addition, hydrographs have incorporated the same datum and scaling to the greatest extent practical (§352.4(e)). Some vertical scales are adjusted to allow the GSE, MT, and MO to be displayed (**Appendix B**).

The 2023 Annual Report includes 81 hydrographs for RMWs in the combined networks in **Appendix B**. For each hydrograph, a solid black horizontal line shows the GSE, the MT is represented by an orange line, the MO is represented by a green line, and, where applicable, the Interim Milestone (IM) is represented by a dashed blue line. Groundwater elevation data are shown in blue.

3.3.2 Water Level Trends Fluctuations

Example hydrographs were selected from **Appendix B** to illustrate long-term trends, and seasonal fluctuations for the various principal aquifers and management areas. Selected RMW hydrographs are illustrated on **Figure 3-6**.

In general, water levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer are relatively stable, especially along the western Subbasin boundary near the San Joaquin River. Water levels in the Eastern Principal Aquifer have exhibited long-term declines, with some recovery in

Spring 2023, but with groundwater remaining below pre-drought (2012-2015) levels. Water level records in the eastern region of the Eastern Principal Aquifer indicate declining groundwater level trends since the mid-2000s, with significant declines continuing to present.

Since WY 2015, the end of the historical GSP Study Period, water levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer had slightly recovered by WY 2018. By Fall 2022, water levels had declined to or below elevations recorded in 2018. The 2023 wet year allowed for a partial to full recovery of water levels to post drought levels (see hydrographs for Canfield, Machado, and North Ave 103 on **Figure 3-6**).

Water levels in the Eastern Principal Aquifer indicate some post-drought recovery, but generally have declined. Most wells in the east showed groundwater elevations in Spring 2023 that were below water levels measured in Fall 2019 (see Bangs, Cavil, and Blossom hydrographs, **Figure 3-6**). The declining trend is more pronounced in the eastern extent of the Eastern Principal Aquifer. Water levels continued to decline through WY 2023, with minimal to no recovery (see Furtado and Paulsell-2 hydrographs, **Figure 3-6**).

There are five RMWs in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer. Water levels measured in the five RMWs during WY 2023 exhibit seasonal pumping fluctuations (MW-1D, MW-2D, MOD-MWB-2, and MOD-MWD-3, MRWA-3, see well locations on **Figure 3-2** and hydrographs in **Appendix B**). In general, water levels rebounded in Spring 2023.

3.3.3 Compliance with Sustainable Management Criteria

As explained above, hydrographs in **Appendix B** and on **Figure 3-6** show the MTs and MOs established for that RMW. The historical low water level was used to set the MTs for most RMWs in the monitoring networks. To provide context for these sustainable management criteria, **Table 3-4** summarizes how the MTs and MOs are defined for each applicable sustainability indicator in the GSP. The GSP provides the analysis and justification for the MTs and MOs, and how they are used to inform the definition of undesirable results for the Subbasin.

As mentioned previously, the WY 2023 reporting period for this Third Annual Report includes data from Fall 2022, and Spring 2023 GSP monitoring events. These were the second and third GSP monitoring events since GSP adoption and submittal in January 2022.

Table 3-4: Sustainable Management Criteria Summary

Sustainability Indicator	Minimum Thresholds (MTs)	Measurable Objectives (MOs)
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Historic low groundwater elevation observed or estimated during WY 1991 – WY 2020 at each representative monitoring location, based on available data.	Midpoint between the historical high groundwater elevation and the MT at each representative monitoring location.
Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Historic low groundwater elevation observed or estimated during WY 1991 – WY 2020 at each representative monitoring location, based on available data. (Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels as a proxy.)	Midpoint between the historical high groundwater elevation and the MT at each representative monitoring location. (Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels as a proxy.)
Degraded Water Quality	Minimum thresholds are set as the primary or secondary California maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each of seven (7) constituents of concern (COCs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrate (as N) - 10 mg/L • Arsenic - 10 ug/L • Uranium - 20 pCi/L • Total dissolved solids (TDS) - 500 mg/L • Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) - 0.2 ug/L • 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) - 0.005 ug/L • Tetrachloroethene (PCE) - 5 ug/L. 	Historical maximum concentration of each constituent of concern (COC) at each representative monitoring location.
Inelastic Land Subsidence	Historic low groundwater elevation observed or estimated during WY 1991 – WY 2020 at each representative monitoring location, based on available data. (Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels as a proxy.)	Midpoint between the historical high groundwater elevation and the MT at each representative monitoring location. (Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels as a proxy.)
Interconnected Surface Water	Low groundwater elevation observed in Fall 2015 at each representative monitoring location.	Midpoint between the historical high groundwater elevation and the MT at each representative monitoring site.

An undesirable result related to the chronic lowering of groundwater levels is defined as occurring when at least 33% of representative monitoring wells exceed the MT for a principal aquifer in three consecutive Fall monitoring events. Undesirable results for interconnected surface water will occur on one of the rivers when 33% (Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers) to 50% (San Joaquin River) of the representative monitoring wells for that river exceed the MT in three consecutive Fall monitoring events.

A comparison of groundwater elevations in Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 to the sustainable management criteria is provided in **Table 3-5** on the following pages. **Figures 3-7** through **3-14** are maps illustrating the MT comparison for the Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 monitoring events for the groundwater elevation monitoring network in each principal aquifer and for the interconnected surface water monitoring network.

**Table 3-5: Comparison of Groundwater Elevations to Sustainable Management Criteria - Water Year 2023
Modesto Subbasin**

Local Well Name	Minimum Threshold (MT) (feet msl)	Interim Milestone (IM) (feet msl)	Fall 2022 Monitoring Event		Spring 2023 Monitoring Event	
			Groundwater Elevation Below MT? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below IM? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below MT? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below IM? (yes/no)
Western Upper Principal Aquifer						
Canfield 90	32	---	No	---	No	---
Curtis #2 100	34	---	No	---	No	---
Gates Road 101	24	---	No	---	No	---
Hart Road 88	35	---	No	---	No	---
Katen 69	27	---	Yes	---	No	---
Machado 23	31	---	No	---	No	---
North Ave 103	41	---	No	---	No	---
Paradise 235	34	---	No	---	No	---
Philbrick 201	34	---	No	---	No	---
Van Buren 43	38	---	No	---	No	---
Warnock 46	35	---	No	---	No	---
Young 76	36	---	No	---	No	---
MOD-MWB-1	40	---	No	---	No	---
MOD-MWD-1	30	---	No	---	No	---
MRWA-2	36	---	No	---	No	---
MW-1S	33	---	No	---	No	---
MW-2S	34	---	No	---	No	---
Summary - Western Upper Principal Aquifer						
Above			16	--	17	--
Below			1	--	0	--
Not Measured			0	--	0	--
% Below (includes measured wells)			6%	--	0%	--

Western Lower Principal Aquifer						
MOD-MWB-2	26	---	No	---	No	---
MOD-MWD-3	30	---	No	---	No	---
MRWA-3	28	---	No	---	No	---
MW-1D	14	---	No	---	No	---
MW-2D	35	---	Yes	---	No	---
Summary - Western Lower Principal Aquifer						
Above			4	--	5	--
Below			1	--	0	--
Not Measured			0	--	0	--
% Below (includes measured wells)			20%	--	0%	--

**Table 3-5: Comparison of Groundwater Elevations to Sustainable Management Criteria - Water Year 2023
Modesto Subbasin**

Local Well Name	Minimum Threshold (MT) (feet msl)	Interim Milestone (IM) (feet msl)	Fall 2022 Monitoring Event		Spring 2023 Monitoring Event	
			Groundwater Elevation Below MT? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below IM? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below MT? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below IM? (yes/no)
Eastern Principal Aquifer						
Albers 232	60	---	Yes	---	No	---
Allen OID-01	72	61	Yes	No	No	No
American 208	48	---	Yes	---	No	---
Bangs Ave 243	32	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
Bentley OID-02	71	56	Yes	No	Yes	No
Birnbaum OID-03	72	61	Yes	No	No	No
Blossom 230	61	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
Cavil 214	53	---	No	---	No	---
Claribel 206	49	---	No	---	No	---
Crane OID-06	66	55	Yes	No	No	No
Furtado OID-07	69	51	Yes	No	Yes	No
Head Lateral 3 215	56	---	No	---	No	---
Head Lateral 8 194	40	---	No	---	No	---
Jones WID 228	55	---	Yes	---	No	---
Langdon Merle 241	50	---	No	---	No	---
Lateral one 195	42	---	Yes	---	No	---
Marquis OID-10	85	78	No	No	No	No
Paulsell 1 OID-11	88	53	Yes	No	Yes	No
Paulsell 2 OID-12	94	58	Yes	No	Yes	No
Perley 202	36	---	No	---	No	---
Quesenberry 223	89	72	NM	NM	NM	NM
Riverbank OID-13	42	---	Yes	---	No	---
Schmidt 227	59	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
Wellsford 233	62	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
Wood 210	52	---	NM	--	NM	--
MOD-MWA-2	30	---	No	---	No	---
MOD-MWC-3	40	---	Yes	---	No	---
FPA-2	38	---	No	---	No	---
OFPB-2	35	---	No	---	No	---
MW-3S	25	---	No	---	No	---
MW-3D	25	---	No	---	No	---
MW-4S	56	---	Yes	---	No	---
MW-5S	69	68	No	No	No	No
MW-6S	65	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
MW-7	75	40	Yes	No	Yes	No
MW-8	75	49	No	No	Yes	No
MW-9	150	138	No	No	No	No
MW-10	72	63	Yes	No	Yes	No
MW-11	35	---	No	---	No	---
Summary - Eastern Principal Aquifer						
		Above	16	13	25	13
		Below	21	0	12	0
		Not Measured	2	1	2	1
		% Below (includes measured wells)	57%	0%	32%	0%

**Table 3-5: Comparison of Groundwater Elevations to Sustainable Management Criteria - Water Year 2023
Modesto Subbasin**

Local Well Name	Minimum Threshold (MT) (feet msl)	Interim Milestone (IM) (feet msl)	Fall 2022 Monitoring Event		Spring 2023 Monitoring Event	
			Groundwater Elevation Below MT? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below IM? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below MT? (yes/no)	Groundwater Elevation Below IM? (yes/no)
Interconnected Surface Water						
San Joaquin River						
Canfield 90	33	---	No	---	No	---
Katen 69	27	---	Yes	---	No	---
Stanislaus River						
Allen OID-01	75	61	Yes	No	Yes	No
American 208	48	---	Yes	---	No	---
Birnbaum OID-03	74	61	Yes	No	No	No
Head Lateral 8 194	40	---	No	---	No	---
Langdon Merle 241	50	---	No	---	No	---
Marquis OID-10	86	78	Yes	No	Yes	No
Riverbank OID-13	42	---	Yes	---	No	---
MW-4S	56	---	Yes	---	No	---
Tuolumne River						
Jones WID 228	55	---	Yes	---	No	---
Lateral one 195	42	---	Yes	---	No	---
Paradise 235	34	---	No	---	No	---
Philbrick 201	38	---	No	---	No	---
Quesenberry 223	89	72	NM	NM	NM	NM
Schmidt 227	59	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
MW-2S	38	---	Yes	---	No	---
MW-3S	26	---	No	---	No	---
MW-6S	65	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
MW-9	150	138	No	No	No	No
Summary - Interconnected Surface Water						
San Joaquin River						
Above			1	--	2	--
Below			1	--	0	--
Not Measured			0	--	0	--
% Below (includes measured wells)			50%	--	0%	--
Stanislaus River						
Above			2	3	6	3
Below			6	0	2	0
Not Measured			0	0	0	0
% Below (includes measured wells)			75%	0%	25%	0%
Tuolumne River						
Above			4	1	7	1
Below			5	0	2	0
Not Measured			1	1	1	1
% Below (includes measured wells)			56%	0%	22%	0%

Notes:

highlight: groundwater elevation is below (exceeds) the MT or the IM

MT: Minimum Threshold

IM: Interim Milestone

NM: water level not measured

3.3.3.1 Fall 2022 Monitoring Event

As shown in **Table 3-5**, water levels in the monitoring network for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicator were measured in 59 RMWs between October and November 2022. During the Fall 2022 monitoring event, 2 RMWs were not measured due to casing obstructions (Wood 210 and Quesenberry 223).

As described in the GSP and indicated on **Figure 3-6**, groundwater elevations have been declining over time in the Eastern Principal Aquifer (especially in the eastern Subbasin). MTs were selected in WY 2021 in recognition that these declines would continue until projects and management actions could be brought online. As such, short-term MT exceedances were expected, and Interim Milestones (IMs) were developed as guidelines for subsequent recovery. During the Fall 2022 monitoring event, groundwater elevations were not below the Interim Milestones (IMs) in any of the wells measured (**Table 3-5**).

3.3.3.1.1 Western Upper Principal Aquifer

All Western Upper Principal Aquifer RMWs in the network were measured in the Fall 2022 monitoring event. As documented in **Figure 3-7** and **Table 3-5**, water levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer were below the MTs in 1 of 17 wells (6%). Water levels in Katen 69 declined by 12.5 feet from Spring 2022 to Fall 2022, the lowest point recorded since 1994. The water level appears anomalous and is likely the result of nearby pumping. No IMs are set for the Western Upper Principal Aquifer.

3.3.3.1.2 Western Lower Principal Aquifer

All RMWs in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer were measured in Fall 2022. As shown in **Figure 3-8** and **Table 3-5**, 1 out of 5 wells (20%) in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer (MW-2D) were below the MT. No IMs are set for the Western Lower Principal Aquifer.

3.3.3.1.3 Eastern Principal Aquifer

Water levels in 21 out of 37 wells (57%) measured in the Eastern Principal Aquifer were below the MTs in Fall 2022 (**Figure 3-9** and **Table 3-5**). Most wells with MT exceedances in the Eastern Principal Aquifer are east of Riverbank and Modesto, in the central and eastern regions of the aquifer. The rate of decline generally increases east of Furtado OID-07. RMWs Paulsell 1 OID-11 and Paulsell 2 OID-12 have declined consistently since 2008, and Wells MW-7, MW-8, and MW-10 show a similar trend since 2021. These wells are screened within the Mehrten Formation.

3.3.3.1.4 Interconnected Surface Water

Groundwater levels for the interconnected surface water monitoring network were below the MTs in 12 out of 19 wells measured (**Figure 3-10** and **Table 3-5**). The MT exceedances occurred in 6 out of 8 wells (75%) measured along the Stanislaus River (Allen OID-1, American 208, Birnbaum OID-03, Marquis OID-10, Riverbank OID-13, and MW-4S). Along the Tuolumne River, 5 out of 9 wells (56%) measured (Jones WID 228, Lateral One 195, Schmidt 227, MW-2S, and MW-6S) were below the respective MTs. One well along the Tuolumne River (Quesenberry 223) was not measured in Fall 2022 due to casing obstruction. The MT

exceedances in the interconnected surface water monitoring network occurred primarily in the Eastern Principal Aquifer.

3.3.3.1 Spring 2023 Monitoring Event

Water levels in the monitoring network for the chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicator were measured in 59 RMWs in February and March 2023, prior to the start of irrigation season. RMWs Quesenberry 223 and Wood 210 were not measured due to a casing obstruction.

3.3.3.1.1 Western Upper Principal Aquifer

Water levels were above the MTs in all Western Upper Principal Aquifer RMWs measured during the Spring 2023 monitoring event (**Figure 3-11** and **Table 3-5**). No RMWs have established IMs in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer.

3.3.3.1.2 Western Lower Principal Aquifer

As documented in **Figure 3-12** and **Table 3-5**, no RMWs were below their MTs in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer in Spring 2023. No IMs have been set for RMWs in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer.

3.3.3.1.3 Eastern Principal Aquifer

As shown in **Figure 3-13** and **Table 3-5**, water levels in the Eastern Principal Aquifer during the Spring 2023 monitoring event were below the MT in 12 of 37 RMWs (32%) that were measured. The wells with MT exceedances occurred primarily east of the City of Modesto, in the interior portions of the Eastern Principal Aquifer, and along the Tuolumne River. Most of the wells in the easternmost aquifer continued to show water level decline during Spring 2023. This indicates continued pumping stress on the Mehrten Aquifer, potentially for frost protection.

3.3.3.1.4 Interconnected Surface Water

Groundwater levels for the interconnected surface water monitoring network were below the MTs in 4 of 19 wells measured (**Figure 3-14** and **Table 3-5**). The MT exceedances occurred in 2 of 8 wells measured along the Stanislaus River (Marquis OID-10 and Allen OID-1) and 2 of 9 wells measured along the Tuolumne River (Schmidt 227 and MW-6S). One well along the Tuolumne River was not measured in Spring 2023 (Quesenberry 223). The MT exceedances in the interconnected surface water monitoring network occurred in the Eastern Principal Aquifer. Water levels were not below the MTs in RMWs along the San Joaquin River.

3.3.4 Reported Dry Wells

DWR has a Dry Well Reporting System for households not served by a public water system. Based on data reported to this system, four reports of dry wells were made in the Subbasin during WY 2023. As shown in **Figure 3-15**, these reported dry wells occurred in vicinity of Riverbank and Oakdale. According to the Dry Well Reporting System, the four cases were

resolved (shown as green dots on **Figure 3-15**), and zero remain as outages; such outages would be shown as yellow dots on **Figure 3-15**.

The reported dry wells are located primarily in the north central part of the Subbasin, near Riverbank and Oakdale. Well depths were provided for all reported dry wells and ranged from 65 feet to 130 feet. Two of the wells were less than 100 feet deep. Of the four cases of reported dry wells, one reported a reduction in water pressure prior to going dry. One well reported sand and muddy water, suggesting a well casing problem. A Management Action framework to address potential impacts to domestic wells is being developed in the current year, in accordance with the Implementation Support Activity for development of a domestic well mitigation program identified in the GSP.

3.4 GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR MAPS

Groundwater elevation data were used to develop water level contour maps for the principal aquifers in the Subbasin (see **Table 3-1** for a description of the Principal Aquifers in the Modesto Subbasin). The contour maps are based on groundwater elevation data from RMWs and supplemented by additional wells in the monitoring networks for the three principal aquifers. Data were compiled and contoured for both Fall 2022 and Spring 2023, as shown on **Figures 3-16** through **3-19**; maps are described in subsequent sections below.

3.4.1 Groundwater Elevations and Flow for Fall 2022

Groundwater elevations measured in Fall 2022 represent seasonal lows during WY 2023. Water levels were measured in late October and November, at the end of the irrigation season. Water level data collected from seven wells located on Mapes Ranch in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer were included in the Fall 2022 (**Figure 3-16**) and Spring 2023 (**Figure 3-18**) contour maps. These wells help to fill an existing data gap along the San Joaquin River and refine the understanding of groundwater levels in the westernmost part of the Subbasin.

3.4.1.1 Western Upper Principal Aquifer and Eastern Principal Aquifer

Groundwater elevation contours in Fall 2022 in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer and the Eastern Principal Aquifer are illustrated on **Figure 3-16**. The two principal aquifers are separated by the eastern extent of the Corcoran Clay, indicated on **Figure 3-16** by the dashed red line.

Groundwater elevation measurements range from 153 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the southeastern corner of the Subbasin near Modesto Reservoir (MW-9) to 20 feet msl in the western Subbasin near the San Joaquin River (Well 4 Older Fishermans Club). The contours indicate that groundwater highs are present in the eastern Subbasin north of Modesto Reservoir and east of the City of Oakdale. From these highs, groundwater flows towards the central part of the basin, and then to the west-southwest into the western Subbasin. Groundwater flows south towards the Tuolumne River in portions of the central

and western Subbasin due to lower groundwater elevations south of the river. Hydraulic gradients are generally flatter in the central and western Subbasin.

Groundwater levels in the central eastern part of the Subbasin are relatively flat. Localized groundwater depressions (around Bangs Ave 243 and Katen 69) and groundwater mounds (see SB and Young 76) occur in the central and western Subbasin. The localized depressions are likely due to recent pumping at or near the well. Specifically, the MT exceedance at Katen 69 appears to be localized due to pumping or aquifer conditions, rather than a broader trend. However, Bangs Ave 243 is located near the edge of the Corcoran Clay extent. Wells used for contouring groundwater elevations in the Eastern Principal Aquifer are generally deeper and contain longer screen intervals than wells used for contouring groundwater elevations in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer. As a result, groundwater elevations in some of the wells near the edge of the Corcoran Clay actually may be correlated with elevations in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, or a combination of the Western Upper and Western Lower Principal Aquifers. The extent and implications of this data gap will be investigated, as additional monitoring data are collected and analyzed.

3.4.1.2 Western Lower Principal Aquifer

Figure 3-17 shows groundwater elevations in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer in Fall 2022. During this time, groundwater elevation data were available in five monitoring wells. Four of the wells are in the eastern region of the aquifer, and one in the south-central part of the aquifer. Groundwater elevations in these wells range from 29 feet msl to 36 feet msl. The hydraulic gradient immediately west of the Corcoran Clay extent in the north and central part of the aquifer is flat at 36 feet msl. Along the Tuolumne River, the hydraulic gradient is to the south, toward lower groundwater elevations south of the river. Moving north, away from the Tuolumne River, the gradient is to the southwest.

3.4.2 Groundwater Elevations and Flow for Spring 2023

Groundwater elevations measured in Spring 2023 represent seasonal highs during WY 2023. Water levels in most of the wells were measured in February and early March, prior to irrigation season.

3.4.2.1 Western Upper Principal Aquifer and Eastern Principal Aquifer

Figure 3-18 presents groundwater elevation contours in Spring 2023 in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer and Eastern Principal Aquifer. During this time, groundwater elevation measurements ranged from 153 feet msl at MW-9 in the eastern Subbasin near the Tuolumne River, to 28 feet msl at Mapes Ranch Well 8 Bull Field.

In general, groundwater elevations increased throughout the Subbasin from Fall 2022 to Spring 2023. For the 68 wells with measurements during both time periods, the average increase in groundwater elevation was 3.1 feet. The largest increase was observed in the central Subbasin (MOD-MWC-3: +7.9 feet). Other notable increases occurred in wells located along the Stanislaus River from western Riverbank to south of Oakdale, and in

Waterford. The largest decrease occurred at MW-8, with the groundwater elevation falling by 9.9 feet.

Groundwater flow directions are similar to Fall 2022. Contours indicate that groundwater flow is predominantly northwest towards the central portion of the eastern Subbasin and then to the west and southwest. The localized groundwater depressions and mounds in the City of Modesto area are generally broader than in Fall 2022.

Contours indicate steep gradients to the east of Modesto Reservoir based on the groundwater elevation at MW-9. In the central region of the eastern Subbasin, groundwater elevations at Paulsell 1 OID-11, Paulsell 2 OID-12, MW-7, and MW-8 decrease from Fall 2022 to Spring 2023, likely due to pumping stress for frost protection.

3.4.2.2 Western Lower Principal Aquifer

Figure 3-19 shows groundwater elevations in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer for Spring 2023, when groundwater elevations were measured in 5 of 5 RMWs. Groundwater elevations in these wells are within nine feet of each other, ranging from 37 to 46 feet msl. The addition of data for MRWA-3 indicates that there are three general groundwater flow regimes. Along the Tuolumne River, groundwater flows south due to lower groundwater elevations south of the river. Groundwater flows southeast toward the San Joaquin River from the interior portion of the aquifer. In the north, water flows to the northeast.

From Fall 2022 to Spring 2023, groundwater elevations increased by 6.7 to 10.3 feet. The maximum increase of 10.3 feet was measured in MOD-MWB-2. Due to the confined nature of the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, water level fluctuations are expected to be greater than in the unconfined Western Upper Principal Aquifer for equivalent amounts of pumping.

4 GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS

The volume of groundwater extraction in the Modesto Subbasin is provided for the preceding water year (WY 2023) per SGMA Annual Report requirements in 23 CCR §356.2(b)(2). Data presented in this section follow DWR reporting requirements for groundwater extractions by water use sector and include the method of measurement and accuracy of measurements. A map of groundwater extractions (**Figure 4-1**) is provided to illustrate the general location and volume of groundwater extractions in the Modesto Subbasin.

4.1 GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION DATA METHODS

Total groundwater extractions for the Subbasin for the preceding water year (WY 2023) were compiled and are summarized in this section. The data was collected using the “best available measurement methods.” For the Modesto Subbasin, the groundwater extraction data was compiled using two methods:

- Directly measured groundwater extraction data collected by local water agencies and irrigation districts.
- Estimated groundwater extractions using the C2VSim™ model, an application of the Integrated Water Flow Model (IWFM) developed by DWR (Dogrul, Kadir and Brush, 2017).

Directly measured groundwater extractions were collected using meters and other appropriate comparable measuring devices by local water agencies, in accordance with the monitoring protocols of the respective local agency. These data were compiled and provided to support this Annual Report by the local agency. Directly measured data were obtained using “high accuracy” measuring devices and methodologies (see **Section 4.4**).

Groundwater extractions from private irrigators and domestic wells are estimated by the California Central Valley Groundwater-Surface Water Simulation Model – Turlock/Modesto (C2VSim™) for each model element based on factors including land use, evapotranspiration, surface water supply, population, and per-capita water use. Details about the C2VSim™ model can be found in the GSP, while recent updates to the model are described in **Section 2** of this Annual Report. A map illustrating the general location and volume of groundwater extractions as estimated by the C2VSim™ for water year 2023 can be found in **Figure 4-1**. These estimated data are expected to have a qualitative medium level of accuracy.

4.2 SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS WATER YEAR 2023

Using the methods described above, the total groundwater extractions in the Modesto Subbasin for WY 2023 were tabulated. **Table 4-1** summarizes the Modesto Subbasin groundwater extractions by water use type, and measurement method for WY 2023.

Table 4-1: Groundwater Extractions for Water Year 2023 (AF)

WY	Agricultural Production (Agency) ¹	Agricultural Production (Private) ²	Urban Production (Agency) ¹	Urban Production (Private) ³	Total
2023	10,500	241,800	31,500	16,500	300,300
<p>1. "Agency Pumping" indicates direct measurements of volumes of pumped groundwater reported by agricultural purveyors and urban water suppliers. Directly measured data are expected to have a qualitative high level of accuracy.</p> <p>2. "Private Pumping" for the agricultural sector is estimated by C2VSimTM based on land use, evapotranspiration, and surface water data. See Section 2 – C2VSimTM Update (Water Year 2023). These estimated data are expected to have a qualitative medium level of accuracy.</p> <p>3. "Private Pumping" for the urban sector (primarily from domestic wells in rural regions) is estimated by C2VSimTM based on census data for population multiplied by a volumetric water use factor averaged from the urban regions. See Section 2 – C2VSimTM Update (Water Year 2023). These estimated data are expected to have a qualitative medium level of accuracy.</p>					

The data show that 300,300 AF of groundwater extractions occurred in WY 2023. Following the DWR templates, the groundwater extractions are presented by water use sector. For the Modesto Subbasin, the water use sectors are described as follows:

- Agricultural** – groundwater extractions used to meet irrigation demands, and supplement surface water operations. Agency-reported data are provided by local agricultural water purveyors with metered data. Non-reported data are derived from a combination of land use, evapotranspiration, and surface water supply data through use of the C2VSimTM groundwater model. The total agricultural groundwater extraction in the Modesto Subbasin for WY 2023 is 252,300 AF which accounts for about 84% of the total pumping in the Modesto Subbasin.
- Urban** – groundwater extractions for all urban uses including residential, commercial, municipal, industrial, landscaping, and other uses. Reported data are provided by urban water purveyors with metered data. Non-reported data are derived from a combination of land use, population, and per-capita water use within the C2VSimTM groundwater model. The total urban groundwater extraction in the Modesto Subbasin for WY 2023 is 48,000 AF which accounts for about 16% of the total pumping in the Modesto Subbasin.
- Industrial** – current data does not allow for tabulation of groundwater extraction of industrial water use on a consistent basin-wide basis; therefore, industrial water use is included in the urban water use sector for WY 2023.
- Managed Wetlands** – currently, no known groundwater extraction is used for maintaining managed wetlands in the Modesto Subbasin.
- Managed Recharge** – currently, no known groundwater extractions are used to supply managed recharge operations in the Modesto Subbasin.

- **Native Vegetation** – currently, no groundwater extractions are used for maintaining native vegetation in the Modesto Subbasin.

In accordance with 23 CCR §356.2 (b)(2), the user must define the method of measurement (direct or indirect) and the accuracy of measurements. As shown on **Table 4-1**, the groundwater extractions are categorized into two of the methods listed by DWR. These include:

- **Measured (Metered)** – direct measurement of groundwater extraction collected by local water agencies using meters and other appropriate measurement devices. The total groundwater extraction from metered data in the Modesto Subbasin for WY 2023 is 42,000 AF which accounts for about 14% of the total pumping.
- **Estimated (Modeled)** – indirect estimate of groundwater extractions based on the simulation of urban and agricultural operations in the Modesto Subbasin using the C2VSimTM model, an application of the IWFM software package (Dogrul, Kadir and Brush, 2017). The C2VSimTM model estimates private groundwater production in addition to metered pumping based on a combination of land use, evapotranspiration, surface water supply, and urban water use factors. The total private groundwater extraction estimated by the C2VSimTM model for the Modesto Subbasin for WY 2023 is 258,300 AF which accounts for about 86% of the total pumping in the Subbasin.

Groundwater extractions presented here represent the current best estimate of groundwater pumping in the Modesto Subbasin. The use of C2VSimTM provides a consistent, basin-wide method for estimating the unmeasured pumping in accordance with the Modesto Subbasin Coordination Agreement.

4.3 GROUNDWATER EXTRACTIONS MAPPING

In accordance with 23 CCR §356.2 (b)(2), a map (**Figure 4-1**) illustrating the general location and volume of groundwater extractions has been developed for the Annual Report. For WY 2023, a total groundwater extractions map was derived from the C2VSimTM simulation results. The specified metered pumping is directly input into C2VSimTM, and the IWFM framework estimates the unmeasured portion of agricultural and urban pumping based on land use calculations (Maley and Brush, 2020).

Figure 4-1 shows the distribution of total groundwater extractions over the Modesto Subbasin. Since agricultural pumping accounts for 84% of the total groundwater extractions, the pumping distribution generally corresponds to irrigated areas, where demand is not met by surface water supplies.

4.4 PART A AND B DWR TEMPLATES

As part of the Annual Report submittal, DWR requires that a series of Excel spreadsheets be completed to summarize key water supply and use volumes for WY 2023 for the entire

Subbasin. For groundwater extraction, DWR requires two spreadsheets be submitted along with the Annual Report in accordance with 23 CCR §356.2 (b)(2):

- **Part A. Groundwater Extractions** - groundwater extractions for WY 2023 by water use sector (23 CCR §356.2(b)(2))
- **Part B. Groundwater Extraction Methods** - the volume of groundwater extractions for WY 2023 by different measurement methods (23 CCR §356.2(b)(2)).

Data summarized in **Table 4-1** follow the Part A and B DWR Template reporting requirements for groundwater extractions and were collected using the best available measurement methods. Accordingly, the data for WY 2023 on **Table 4-1** is submitted separately in the DWR templates.

The accuracy of measurement is required on the DWR templates. For the Modesto Subbasin, the groundwater extractions are based on either reported metered pumping data or from the C2VSim™ simulation results. These data were collected by experienced staff from agricultural and urban agencies in accordance with their monitoring protocols. The measuring devices used by these agencies are well maintained and consistently monitored; therefore, reported data meet high accuracy levels in compliance with AWWA (2006, 2012) and other relevant standards. In accordance with these standards, meter accuracy is considered high.

Estimated groundwater extractions are based on simulation results of the C2VSim™ model. The water balance accuracy of the groundwater model is considered medium.

5 SURFACE WATER SUPPLY

The volume of surface water supplies delivered to the Modesto Subbasin has been tabulated for WY 2023 per GSP Regulations (23 CCR §356.2(b)(3)). Data are summarized in a DWR template that provides surface water supplies by source and identifies the method used to determine the reported volume. That DWR template is being uploaded to the SGMA portal separately with this Annual Report.

5.1 SURFACE WATER DATA METHODS

Surface water supplies for the Subbasin for WY 2023 were compiled from data collected using the “best available measurement methods.” Data report total surface water farm gate deliveries as reported by the purveying agency. Direct measurements of local supplies were provided by MID and OID and are expected to have a qualitative high level of accuracy. Riparian deliveries in the Modesto Subbasin are not metered. Deliveries are estimated based on data from the SWRCB eWRIMS and demands simulated by the C2VSimTM model. It is anticipated that some of these data will be incorporated into future reports, as data becomes available due to increased compliance with Senate Bill 88 (2015).

5.2 SURFACE WATER BY SOURCE TYPE

Using the methods described above, the surface water supplies by source in the Modesto Subbasin for WY 2023 are summarized in **Table 5-1**. The water source types are defined in 23 CCR §351 (a-k). The user can identify a different water source type than those predefined by selecting ‘other source type’ in the template and providing a description of the source type with the data. A map showing the primary surface water delivery areas in the Modesto Subbasin is provided on **Figure 5-1**.

Table 5-1: Surface Water Supplies for Water Year 2023 (AF)

	Local Supply (Measured) ¹	Local Supply (Estimated) ²	Other Supply (Estimated)	Total
2023	250,800	19,800	0	270,600

1. Includes Modesto ID and Oakdale ID deliveries to their respective agricultural and urban water users.
2. Includes riparian deliveries off the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and San Joaquin rivers as estimated by the SWRCB eWRIMS database and adjusted to meet agricultural demand simulated by the C2VSimTM model.

- **Local Supplies:** surface water diversions from local surface water sources. The primary local supply is from the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and San Joaquin rivers. In WY 2023, 270,600 AF of local surface water were delivered to the Modesto Subbasin, representing 100% of total surface water supplies.

- **Recycled Water:** wastewater and recovered stormwater that is treated and used for either agriculture or groundwater recharge. Currently, no recycled water supplies are available in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Local Imported Supplies:** surface water from local sources imported from areas outside of the Modesto Subbasin. Currently, no locally imported supplies are available in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Desalination Water:** poor-quality surface water or groundwater that is treated to levels where it can be used for irrigated agriculture, urban water supply or groundwater recharge. Currently, no desalination water is available in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Other Water Source:** surface water obtained from sources other than those listed above or from unspecified sources. Currently, there are no other surface water supplies in the Modesto Subbasin.

The surface water supplies in the Modesto Subbasin can vary from year-to-year due to water year type, statewide water demand and operational considerations. WY 2023 is a wet year according to the San Joaquin Valley Index.

5.3 PART C DWR TEMPLATE

As part of the Annual Report submittal, DWR requires that a series of Excel spreadsheets be completed to summarize key water supply and use volumes for WY 2023 for the Subbasin. The volume of surface water reported in the template is by water source type. For the surface water supply, DWR requires one spreadsheet be submitted along with the Annual Report in accordance with 23 CCR §356.2 (b)(3):

- **Part C. Surface Water Supply** – the surface water supply for WY 2023 based on quantitative data and listed by water source type (23 CCR §356.2(b)(3)).

Data summarized in **Table 5-1** follow the Part C DWR Template reporting requirements for surface water supply and were collected using the best available measurement methods.

Measurement of surface water supplies for the Modesto Subbasin consists of a variety of measurement methods, but all are considered reliable and accurate. Water agencies typically measure surface water deliveries with a combination of weirs and meters that are read and reported by agency staff. Senate Bill x77 (SBx7-7) requires flow measurement devices to be maintained within an acceptable range of accuracy, which is defined as a volumetric flow measurement within +/- 12% (§597.3(a)(1)). Weirs and meters used in the Modesto Subbasin have been documented to conform to the SBx7-7 volumetric accounting standards (ITRC, 2012, USBR, 2001, AWWA 2006, 2012) in local water district agricultural water management plans. Procedures employed by water agencies have been standardized to further reduce potential sources of error to range between 1% to 10% depending on the measurement device. In the Part C template, an error range of 5% to 10% is listed as a conservative assumption for this Annual Report.

6 TOTAL WATER USE

The total water supply and use for the Modesto Subbasin is provided for WY 2023 per GSP Regulations 23 CCR §356.2(b)(4).

6.1 TOTAL WATER USE BY SOURCE

The total water supply uses the same data compiled for WY 2023 groundwater extractions, and surface water supply as presented in **Sections 4** and **5**. The data shows total water use for the Modesto Subbasin was 570,900 AF in WY 2023. The total water supply for water year 2023 is summarized in **Table 6-1**. The water supply types shown on **Table 6-1** are described as follows:

- **Groundwater** includes groundwater extractions for all uses. In WY 2023, the groundwater supply totaled 300,300 AF representing about 53% of total supplies in WY 2023.
- **Surface water** includes surface water deliveries for all uses. In WY 2023, the surface water supply totaled 270,600 AF representing about 47% of total water supplies in WY 2023.
- **Other Water Source Type** – Currently no other water source type is noted for the Modesto Subbasin.

Table 6-1: Total Water Use by Water Source for Water Year 2023 (AF)

	Groundwater ¹	Surface Water ²	Other	Total Water Use
2023	300,300	270,600	0	570,900
3. Includes "Agency" and "Private" pumping described in Section 4.				
4. Includes "Measured" and "Estimated" surface water supplies described in Section 5.				

The total surface water supply from **Section 5** that is shown distributed by water source in **Table 5-1** is presented in **Table 6-1** distributed by water supply type.

6.2 TOTAL WATER USE BY WATER USE SECTOR

The data shows total water use for the Modesto Subbasin was 570,900 AF in WY 2023. The total water supply is summarized in **Table 6-1**, and the water use sectors shown on **Table 6-2** are described as follows:

- **Agricultural** includes total water use for all agricultural water uses. In WY 2023, agricultural water use totaled 497,700 AF, representing about 87% of the total water use in the Modesto Subbasin.

- **Urban** includes total water use for all urban water uses including residential, commercial, municipal, industrial, landscaping, and other uses. In WY 2023, urban water uses totaled 73,200 AF, representing about 13% of the total water use in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Industrial** includes total water use for industrial use. Current data does not allow for tabulation of industrial water use on a consistent basin-wide basis; therefore, industrial water use is included in the urban water use sector for WY 2023.
- **Managed Wetlands** would include groundwater extractions or surface water deliveries to manage local wetlands. In WY 2023, no known groundwater extractions or surface water deliveries were used to maintain managed wetlands in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Managed Recharge** includes total water use for all managed recharge projects. In WY 2023, no known groundwater extractions or surface water deliveries were used for managed recharge operations in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Native Vegetation** includes total water use for maintaining native vegetation. In WY 2023, no known groundwater extractions or surface water deliveries were used to maintain native vegetation in the Modesto Subbasin.
- **Other Water Use** includes total water use for uses other than those listed above or from unspecified uses. In WY 2023, no known groundwater extractions or surface water deliveries were used for other uses in the Modesto Subbasin.

Table 6-2: Total Water Use by Sector for Water Year 2023 (AF)

	Agricultural	Urban	Other	Total Water Use
2023	497,700	73,200	0	570,900

6.3 PART D DWR TEMPLATE

As part of the Annual Report submittal, DWR requires that a series of Excel spreadsheets be completed to summarize key water supply and use volumes for WY 2023 for the Subbasin. For the total water use, DWR requires one spreadsheet be submitted along with the Annual Report in accordance with 23 CCR §356.2 (b)(3):

- **Part D. Total Water Use** – the total water supply by water use type and total water uses by water use sector for the preceding water year (WY 2023) for the entire Modesto Subbasin (23 CCR §356.2(b)(4)).

Data summarized in **Table 6-1** and **Table 6-2** follow the Part D DWR Template reporting requirements for total water supply and use and were collected using the best available measurement methods.

7 CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE

GSP regulation §356.2(b)(5) requires inclusion of the following maps and graphs in the Annual Report for the entire Modesto Subbasin:

- (A) Change in groundwater in storage maps for each principal aquifer in the basin.
- (B) A graph depicting water year type, groundwater use, the annual change in groundwater in storage, and the cumulative change in groundwater in storage for the basin based on historical data to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to the current reporting year.

This section provides a description of the methodology used to develop the required annual change in groundwater in storage maps and graphs.

7.1 METHODOLOGY

For the Modesto Subbasin, the change in groundwater in storage maps and graphs are based on the updated C2VSimTM model results. Between the Modesto GSP and the first two Annual Reports, the C2VSimTM model was used to estimate changes in groundwater storage for water years 1991-2022. The most recent update extends the simulation period though WY 2023 to support quantification of storage change for this Annual Report.

The methodology and data used to update the C2VSimTM for 2023 is consistent with the historical water budget analysis presented in the GSP. A summary of C2VSimTM development is provided in **Section 2** and discussed in more detail in Appendix C of the Modesto Subbasin GSP.

7.2 GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE

GSP Regulations require that the Annual Report include graphs of the changes in groundwater in storage for historical data, to the greatest extent available, including from January 1, 2015, to the current reporting year (§356.2(b)(5)(B)). For the 2023 Annual Report, the change in groundwater in storage is presented for the GSP historical Study Period (WY 1991 – WY 2015) and appended with updated changes in groundwater in storage from WY 2016 through WY 2023. Regulations also require the graphs to provide the following information:

- Water Year Type (Wet, Above Normal, Below Normal, Dry, Critically Dry)
- Groundwater Use
- Annual Change in groundwater in storage
- Cumulative change in groundwater in storage

7.2.1 Change in Groundwater in Storage Graph

Figure 7-1 shows the simulated annual and cumulative changes in groundwater in storage over the 33-year period from WY 1991 through WY 2023. The updated C2VSim™ results for change in groundwater in storage for the Modesto Subbasin are compared to the water year type based on the San Joaquin Valley Index (CDEC, 2024a, 2024b, see **Table 3-2**) as follows:

- WY 2023, a wet year, had an **increase** of 77,800 AF.

7.2.2 Groundwater Use Graph

Figure 7-2 shows the simulated groundwater use based on C2VSim™ model results. The updated C2VSim™ simulation results for groundwater use in the Modesto Subbasin and the water year type based on the San Joaquin Valley Index (see **Table 3-2**, CDEC, 2024a, 2024b) are summarized as follows:

- WY 2023, a wet year, had a total groundwater use of 300,300 AF, of which 84% was for agricultural use and 16% for urban use.

7.3 SUBBASIN MAP FOR CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE

GSP regulation §356.2(b)(5)(A) requires an annual change in groundwater in storage map for the Modesto Subbasin be included in the Annual Report.

7.3.1 Change in Groundwater in Storage Map

Figures 7-3 through **7-6** show the total change of groundwater in storage for WY 2023 for the entire Subbasin and by principal aquifer in a spatial format as estimated by the C2VSim™ model. The change in groundwater in storage is shown in units of feet, obtained from the change in volume per area of each model element. The figures show that, in general, the Subbasin is gaining storage in the western part of the Subbasin and along the Tuolumne River, with higher rates of increase along the western (downstream) extent of the Tuolumne River, and along the downstream reach of the Stanislaus River. The Subbasin is losing storage in the Non-District East (**Figure 7-3**). This trend is reflected in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer (**Figure 7-4**), where groundwater levels and aquifer storage show increases throughout the aquifer, with higher increases near the Tuolumne River. The Western Lower Principal Aquifer (**Figure 7-5**) experienced less increase in groundwater in storage than the Western Upper Principal Aquifer, with higher increases along the southwestern boundary of the aquifer. The Eastern Principal Aquifer (**Figure 7-6**) experienced a combination of storage increase along the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, storage decline in the Non-District East, and minimal storage change in the eastern part of MID and within OID.

7.3.2 Accuracy of Change in Groundwater in Storage Maps

Using WY 1991 to WY 2015 as the base period, C2VSimTM results show declining groundwater levels and long-term reduction of groundwater storage. During this period, C2VSimTM results show an average-annual decline in groundwater storage of 43,900 AFY. The GSP estimated these data to have a qualitative medium level of accuracy. Based on similar methodology and data, it is anticipated that simulated results for WY 2023 maintain comparable levels of uncertainty. For additional information regarding calibration and uncertainty in the C2VSimTM model, please refer to Appendix C of the Modesto Subbasin GSP.

8 GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING

The Modesto Subbasin GSP defined undesirable results for degraded groundwater quality as significant and unreasonable adverse impacts to groundwater quality caused by GSA projects, management actions, or other management of groundwater levels or extractions such that beneficial uses are affected, and well owners experience an increase in operational costs. Impacts that could lead to undesirable results might include groundwater level declines in areas where poor groundwater quality occurs at depth, pumping-induced migration of groundwater with poor quality into un-impacted areas, or groundwater quality degradation linked to recharge projects.

To ensure that GSA management is not causing degradation of groundwater quality, the GSP established a tracking and analysis process for inclusion in annual reports. The WY 2021 Annual Report provided a baseline for existing conditions in the Subbasin. This baseline provides a standard for comparison to water quality conditions documented in subsequent annual reports. This WY 2023 Annual Report marks the second groundwater quality monitoring assessment.

Groundwater quality monitoring in the Modesto Subbasin focuses on seven constituents of concern (COCs) that have been identified as having the highest potential to cause undesirable results. Four of the constituents of concern are anthropogenic: nitrate, tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), and dibromochloropropane (DBCP). Two are naturally occurring metals: arsenic and uranium. The remaining constituent, total dissolved solids (TDS), is naturally occurring, but human activities – such as wastewater disposal – can also contribute to groundwater concentrations. For protection of drinking water supplies, the MTs are set as the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for each constituent. Collectively, these constituents are used as indicator chemicals to analyze potential GSA impacts on groundwater quality.

As described in the Modesto GSP, potential indicators of groundwater quality degradation are wells with new exceedances of, or further degradation of, an established MT for each of the seven constituents of concern. Indicators of groundwater quality degradation are assessed in each Annual Report through a comparison with baseline values established in the WY 2021 Annual Report. In each annual report, any potable water supply well that is a potential indicator of groundwater degradation is individually examined to determine if its concentrations may be affected by GSA management.

The monitoring network makes best use of data from existing groundwater quality monitoring programs that are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). As stated in the GSP, the SWRCB and other agencies have the primary regulatory responsibility for water quality, and the GSAs do not intend to duplicate this authority. Rather, the analysis focuses on potential groundwater quality degradation in potable water supply wells caused by GSA management of groundwater in the Subbasin. Each year, the SWRCB-regulated data used in these analyses are obtained from the GAMA (Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment) portal.

As described in the Modesto Subbasin GSP, an undesirable result may occur if water quality degradation occurs in a potable well. The baseline monitoring network includes all available water quality data, including data collected from monitoring wells at regulated facilities. It is important to track all groundwater quality data in the Subbasin so that the GSAs are aware of groundwater quality conditions throughout the Subbasin.

8.1 APPROACH AND DATA COMPILATION

The Modesto Subbasin GSP defined undesirable results as a new (first-time) exceedance of, or a further exceedance from, the MT for each constituent of concern. The MTs are the primary or secondary California maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each of the seven COCs:

- Arsenic - 10 ug/L
- Uranium- 20 pCi/L
- Nitrate (as N)- 10 mg/L
- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) - 0.005 ug/L
- Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) - 0.2 ug/L
- Tetrachloroethene (PCE) - 5 ug/L
- Total dissolved solids (TDS)- 500 mg/L

In each annual report, new exceedances of, or further degradation at wells with prior exceedances of the MTs, are evaluated in relation to GSA management of water levels and extractions, GSA projects, and GSA management actions to assess if the groundwater degradation is caused by GSA activities. Each annual report compares measurements of each COC to the baseline conditions in all three principal aquifers established in the First Annual Report.

To establish baseline conditions in the First Annual Report, a database was created by downloading data from the Statewide Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program (GAMA) Groundwater Information System, accessed through the State GeoTracker website for the seven constituents of concern from WY 1991 to WY 2021. This 31-year period began with the historical GSP study period (WY 1991 through WY 2015) and extended through WY 2021. The monitoring network for each constituent of concern is composed of the wells that were sampled for that constituent during WY 2021; those wells are the designated RMWs for water quality.

There are 361 RMWs for water quality. The RMWs include 177 public supply wells³ monitored by water suppliers, and regulated by the Division of Drinking Water, 11 domestic wells monitored by the USGS under the GAMA program, 110 monitoring wells at regulated facilities overseen by the State Water Board, and 63 wells, mostly irrigation and domestic

³ Water quality data from public supply wells are based on samples of untreated and unblended groundwater. See Consumer Confidence Reports for information about the quality of drinking water.

wells, associated with regulatory water quality coalitions (such as under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program), and monitored by Aglands. Of these wells, the 188 public supply wells and domestic wells are considered potable water supply wells that could potentially be indicators of groundwater quality degradation under the GSP.

All wells were classified by principal aquifer based on screen depth or well depth, depending upon data availability. Out of the 361 wells in the water quality monitoring network, 250 are in the Eastern Principal Aquifer, 66 are in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer, 22 are in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, and 23 are in the western principal aquifers, a generic designation for western wells that either lack screen information or are screened in both aquifers. The baseline value established for each well is the maximum concentration of a given constituent of concern from WY 1991 to WY 2021. The maximum historical concentration is updated in each Annual Report to include COC concentration measurements collected in the previous water year. A table summarizing these RMWs and the maximum historical concentration (WY 1991 to WY 2022) for each COC is provided in **Appendix C**.

In this Annual Report, water quality conditions during WY 2023 are compared to the maximum historical concentrations, from WY 1991 to WY 2022. Data for WY 2023 was downloaded from GAMA for each COC. For each RMW, the maximum concentration for each COC during WY 2023 was compared to the MT. The maximum value during WY 2023 is listed in **Appendix C**.

A measurement in a potable water supply well is considered to be an indicator of groundwater degradation if it exceeds the MT for the first time at that well, or is larger than the maximum baseline concentration above the MT. If the baseline is greater than the MT, any new maximum values are considered groundwater quality degradation indicators. For those wells, historical water quality data are analyzed, along with changes in water quality or water levels in nearby wells, to determine whether degradation is attributable to GSA management, and is resulting in increased operational costs to well owners.

The Measurable Objective (MO) for water quality is defined by the historical maximum concentration of each constituent of concern at each representative monitoring location. The same monitoring data that was used to determine potential indicators of groundwater degradation will be used to calculate the MO. The percentages of RMWs below their MO, or their historical maximum concentrations, are reported for each constituent of concern.

8.2 GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS

The groundwater quality monitoring network consists of publicly available data downloaded from GAMA through the State GeoTracker website. In WY 2023, 187 RMWs, out of the 361 RMWs in the baseline water quality network, had at least one measurement of a COC (**Figure 8-1**). The RMWs with WY 2023 data include 122 municipal wells, 2 domestic wells monitored through Aglands, and 63 monitoring wells at regulated facilities. Slightly more than half of the WY 2023 RMWs are located in the Eastern Principal Aquifer. In total, 98

RMWs are in the Eastern Subbasin Principal Aquifer, 62 are in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer, 16 are in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, and 11 are designated in the western principal aquifers because their screen depths are unknown, or they are screened across both aquifers.

The maximum values for each COC during WY 2023 were compared to the MT (the MCL for each COC) and the maximum historical values listed in **Appendix C. Figures 8-2 through 8-8** show the status of WY 2023 water quality, compared with baseline conditions. Each figure is divided by principal aquifer and shows the RMWs that were monitored for that constituent in WY 2023. **Figures 8-2 through 8-8** show both potable water supply wells and monitoring wells at regulated facilities. The monitoring wells at regulated facilities often occur in clusters. Some wells on the map may be obscured by the clusters due to the scale of the map.

In **Figures 8-2 through 8-8**, wells that reported a first-time exceedance of the MT (the MCL for each COC) in WY 2023 are shown as a red dot. Wells shown with an orange dot recorded a further exceedance of its MT in WY 2023. Potable water supply wells in these two categories (red and orange dots) are considered potential indicators of groundwater quality degradation in drinking water wells. Monitoring wells at regulated facilities with first-time MT exceedances, or value above their historical maximum, are not considered potential indicators of groundwater quality degradation that are the responsibility of the GSAs, given the non-potable nature of the wells, the ongoing remedial activities at the site, and regulation by state and local agencies with primary water quality authority.

Time-concentration plots for public supply wells with new (first-time) MCL exceedances or further exceedances of its MCL were developed and examined to see if concentrations began increasing prior to GSP implementation, or if WY 2023 COC concentrations were a departure from previous trends. These time-concentration plots are provided in **Appendix D**, shown in the order in which they are discussed in the text. Hydrographs from nearby wells were also examined to see how groundwater levels are changing near these wells.

Wells shown on **Figures 8-2 through 8-8** as yellow, green, or black dots do not indicate groundwater quality degradation. The wells marked as yellow dots had a maximum concentration in WY 2023 greater than the MT but less than the historical maximum concentrations (not a further exceedance of its MCL). Wells shown as green dots had concentrations that were less than the MT. Wells shown with a black dot had concentrations below the detection limit (non-detect).

8.2.1 Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring trace element in Central Valley groundwater. Its occurrence depends on local and regional geology, groundwater pH, and groundwater redox conditions (anoxic vs. oxic). Even though arsenic is naturally occurring, arsenic concentrations can be related to local industrial contamination at regulated facilities, or to groundwater management. Lateral and vertical gradients caused by pumping could cause arsenic

migration (Jurgens et al, 2008). Increased arsenic concentrations in the Central Valley have been linked to the compaction and dewatering of the Corcoran Clay (Smith et al., 2018).

In WY 2023, 30 RMWs reported arsenic measurements. As shown on **Figure 8-2**, most of these were in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer. Most of the RMWs monitored for arsenic are clustered at a regulated facility, and therefore the green dots overlie one another. Only four of the RMWs monitored for arsenic in WY 2023 were potable water supply wells, one well in each Principal Aquifer and one with unknown construction in the western principal aquifers. No RMWs reported arsenic concentrations that were a first-time exceedance of the 10 ug/L MT, or a further exceedance of the MT. Of the four potable supply wells sampled, two wells, shown as yellow dots on the figure, had concentrations above the MT but below the historical maximum concentration. In WY 2023, all RMWs that monitored arsenic reported concentrations below their MO, the historical maximum concentration.

In WY 2023, 26 out of the 30 wells with arsenic measurements were from monitoring wells at a regulated facility, a contamination site in the City of Modesto within the Western Upper Principal Aquifer. These wells are typically shallow, and used to monitor a known contamination site, thus representative of very localized groundwater conditions. Arsenic has been detected in these and other monitoring wells at higher concentrations than previously observed in local potable wells, and with variable trends.

8.2.2 Uranium

In the Modesto Subbasin, uranium is a naturally occurring groundwater contaminant that is derived from granitic rocks in the Sierra Nevada. In the eastern San Joaquin Valley, it typically occurs in shallow, oxic groundwater that is rich in calcium and bicarbonate (Jurgens et al., 2008; Lopez et al., 2021). Uranium concentrations can be related to management activities through several processes. Vertical gradients from pumping, or from wells screened at multiple intervals could cause shallow water with high uranium concentrations to migrate into deeper aquifer zones. Uranium can be mobilized by water infiltrating through saline soils, and it could be mobilized through irrigation return flow, or field flooding for managed aquifer recharge (Lopez et al., 2020).

Wells are monitored for uranium less frequently than other COCs, so the uranium monitoring network is small. The baseline RMWs for uranium comprise 26 wells, all municipal or domestic wells. In WY 2023, only six of these wells were sampled for uranium (**Figure 8-3**). In WY 2023, no RMWs sampled for uranium reported maximum concentrations beneath their MO, or their maximum historical concentration. Uranium concentrations of more than 20 pCi/L were measured in one RMW during WY 2023 (shown as a yellow dot in **Figure 8-3**), but these concentrations are lower than historical measurements at these wells.

8.2.3 Nitrate

Most nitrate in Modesto Subbasin groundwater is from anthropogenic sources, such as nitrogen fertilizer, feedlot and dairy drainage, septic systems, or wastewater drainage, and

concentrations tend to be relatively high in the vadose zone, or shallow saturated zones. Nitrate can reach deeper portions of the aquifers by hydraulic gradients created by municipal or agricultural pumping. Of all the COCs, nitrate by far has the most extensive water quality monitoring network in WY 2023.

Out of 282 RMWs in the monitoring network for nitrate, 114 were monitored in WY 2023 (**Figure 8-4**). Of these, 112 were municipal wells, and 2 were domestic wells monitored through Aglands. Several monitoring wells at regulated facilities, and one domestic well reported combined nitrate and nitrite as N concentrations but did not report nitrate as N concentrations in WY 2023. Only nitrate as N measurements were considered in this analysis. Most of the wells sampled for nitrate in WY 2023 were in the Eastern Principal Aquifer. In WY 2023, 87 percent of RMWs sampled for nitrate reported maximum concentrations below their MO, or their maximum historical concentration.

Four potable water supply wells reported concentrations above the 10 mg/L MT in WY 2023 that were greater than the historical maximum, and one of these wells was a first-time MT exceedance. These are shown in **Figure 8-4** as three orange dots in the Eastern Principal Aquifer and one red dot in the Western Principal Aquifers. Time-concentration plots for these wells are shown in **Appendix D**. The historical trends in nitrate concentrations and water levels at nearby wells are discussed below to assess if nitrate conditions could be linked to groundwater management.

From west to east, the first well identified as a potential indicator of groundwater quality degradation for nitrate is 500213-001. This well, shown as the red dot slightly west of the City of Modesto, is listed as being in the Western Principal Aquifers because its well construction information is unknown. The time-concentration plot for this well in **Appendix D** shows that nitrate concentrations were at or below the 10 mg/L MT from 2008 to 2016, showed a decreasing trend from 2016 to 2021, and then increased and peaked above the MT in WY 2023 (14 mg/L). Water level RMWs in both the Western Upper and Western Lower Principal Aquifers show that water levels were above their respective MTs in WY 2023 (Van Buren 43, North Ave 103, and MOD-MWB-2, shown in **Appendix B**). The stable surrounding water levels suggest that the increase in TDS was not due to GSA management activities.

Two of the wells that could be indicators of groundwater quality degradation, 5000189-006 and 5000411-001, are shown as orange dots north of the City of Modesto in the western portion of the Eastern Principal Aquifer. In the WY 2022 Annual Report, 5000189-006 was identified as having a first-time MT exceedance and 5000411-001 was identified as having a further MT exceedance above the MT. Nitrate concentrations in well 5000189-006 have been increasing since 2004, prior to GSP implementation and do not appear to be related to GSA management activities. The hydrograph of water levels at Claribel 206 show that water levels have stayed above the MT (49 ft msl) since GSP implementation began.

At well 5000411-001, less than one mile north of 5000189-006, nitrate concentrations increased from 2002 to 2012 and leveled off near 10 mg/L until WY 2022, when it reported three consecutive 12 mg/L nitrate measurements in 2022. In WY 2023, nitrate

concentrations increased to 14 mg/L. Hydrographs at nearby water level RMWs Langdon Merle 241 and Claribel 206 show that groundwater levels have remained above their respective MTs (**Appendix B**).

In the Eastern Principal Aquifer east of Oakdale, Well 5000435-002 reported an MCL exceedance above its historical maximum. This well is shown as an orange dot (see the time-concentration plot in **Appendix D**). This well was identified as having a further exceedance of the MT in the WY 2022 Annual Report, when the maximum nitrate concentration was 24 mg/L. In WY 2023, the maximum nitrate as N concentration was 26 mg/L. The nearby hydrograph for Birnbaum OID-03 shows that water levels in this area have declined about 25 to 30 feet since 2005. In WY 2023 the water level at Birnbaum dropped below its MT (hydrograph in **Appendix B**). However, review of the plot in **Appendix D** shows elevated concentrations since 2010 and a dramatic rise from about 10 mg/L in 2016 to more than 25 mg/L in 2024; this rapid and substantial increase suggests a local source such as a septic tank failure that occurred prior to GSP implementation.

In summary, nitrate concentrations in four potable water supply wells had a first time MCL exceedance or further exceedance of the MCL above historical maxima. Of these, two wells had increasing nitrate concentration trends prior to GSP implementation, suggesting that the increasing nitrate levels are due to pre-existing conditions, such as the ongoing migration of nitrate from shallower portions of the aquifer. The other two wells have recent increases in nitrate, but they are located in areas where the water level RMWs do not show declining water levels below the MT. While there may be a relationship between nitrate concentrations and historical water level declines, increased nitrate concentrations at these wells do not appear to be related to GSA management activities because water levels have been relatively stable since GSP implementation began. Continued monitoring of both water quality and water levels in regions near these wells is recommended.

8.2.4 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) is a chlorinated hydrocarbon with a high chemical stability that often occurs as an intermediate in chemical manufacturing. This anthropogenic contaminant is often associated with pesticide products (SWRCB, 2023), and has been documented at industrial or hazardous waste sites. This chemical was banned from pesticides in the 1990s but has been widely detected in groundwater in agricultural areas of the Central Valley (Shelton et al., 2008). Like many agricultural constituents applied at the surface, upper portions of the aquifer are more vulnerable to TCP contamination. TCP can reach lower portions of the aquifer by vertical hydraulic gradients exacerbated by pumping.

The monitoring network for TCP contains 147 wells that were tested for TCP in WY 2021. Of these, 28 RMWs (19 potable water supply wells and 9 monitoring wells) were sampled in WY 2023 (**Figure 8-5**). In WY 2023, 96 percent of RMWs sampled for TCP reported maximum concentrations beneath their MO, or their maximum historical concentration.

A further exceedance of the 0.005 ug/L MT was observed at one municipal well west of the City of Riverbank (orange dot on **Figure 8-5**). The time-concentration plot for this well in

Appendix D is shown with a logarithmic Y axis because the TCP concentrations varied by orders of magnitude. Non-detections are shown on the X axis as white dots.

Well 5010029-010, north of Modesto and west of Riverbank, reported 0.015 ug/L TCP in Spring 2023, above the 0.011 ug/L historical maximum observed during WY 2022. Since TCP monitoring in this well began in 2020, most TCP measurements have been relatively consistent, at or slightly below 0.01 ug/L. Other TCP measurements collected during WY 2023 show TCP concentrations below 0.01 ug/L. Overall, an increasing trend of TCP concentrations has not been observed at this well since GSP implementation began and concentrations apparently are not linked to water levels. The water level RMW closest to Well 5010029-010 is Langdon Merle 241, located 1.3 miles to the east. Water levels at Langdon Merle 241 have remained stable and above the MT since GSP implementation began. Two miles to the west, the water level RMW American 208 shows that water levels dropped to slightly below the MT in Fall 2022. In Spring 2023, the groundwater elevation was 4.5 ft higher and above the MT. This well is near two wells with further exceedances of the nitrate MT in WY 2023 (5000411-001 and 5000189-006).

In WY 2023, TCP concentrations above the 0.005 ug/L MT were observed in several public supply wells south of Well 5010029-010, shown as yellow dots on **Figure 8-5**. The elevated TCP concentrations and trends observed at the municipal wells between Modesto and Riverbank do not suggest that management actions since GSP implementation have led to increased TCP concentrations, but they do suggest a need for further TCP monitoring in this region. The increasing nitrate concentrations observed at municipal wells in this region may suggest increased transport of shallow, poor-quality groundwater.

TCP has been detected at a regulated facility east of Modesto (SL205833043) and the wells are shown on **Figure 8-5**. These and other regulated facilities are being monitored under the requirements of state and local agencies with the primary responsibility to regulate groundwater quality.

8.2.5 Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)

DBCP was a widely used agricultural nematocide and soil fumigant that was banned in the 1970s. It was detected in groundwater in parts of the Central Valley in 1979 and has been monitored since. DBCP is relatively mobile when dissolved in water and may occur as a dense-non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL). Its occurrence can be affected by management activities if increased pumping exacerbates its transport to deeper portions of the aquifers.

In WY 2021, 117 baseline wells were monitored for DBCP. As shown on **Figure 8-6**, 17 of these wells were sampled during WY 2023 (15 municipal wells and 2 monitoring wells). There were no wells with first-time MT exceedances or further exceedances of the MT above the historical maximum. In WY 2023, all RMWs sampled for DBCP reported maximum concentrations beneath their MO, or their maximum historical concentration.

8.2.6 Tetrachloroethene (PCE)

PCE is a volatile organic compound (VOC), which is a point-source contaminant often sourced from dry cleaning operations, textile operations, and metal degreasing processes. PCE is a regulated chemical typically released at the surface but capable of migrating to deeper portions of aquifers by hydraulic gradients created by pumping.

In WY 2023, 46 out of the 142 baseline wells for PCE were sampled (**Figure 8-7**). Most of the wells sampled (40) were monitoring wells at regulated facilities, and 6 were municipal supply wells. There were no wells with first-time MT exceedances or further exceedances of the MT above the historical maximum. Every RMW sampled for PCE in WY 2023 reported maximum concentrations lower than their MO. Most (44) of the wells had concentrations below laboratory detection limits (shown as black dots on **Figure 8-7**).

8.2.7 Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

TDS is used as an indicator of overall salinity in groundwater. While high TDS concentrations can naturally occur (geogenic contaminant), it is also considered an anthropogenic contaminant because human processes have resulted in elevated concentrations of TDS in the Central Valley. Shallow groundwater is more vulnerable to salinization, and in the Modesto Subbasin, shallow groundwater generally has a higher TDS concentration than in lower portions of the principal aquifers. Elevated concentrations of TDS in shallow groundwater can occur from irrigation return flow percolating through sandy soil but can also be related to wastewater discharge or managed aquifer recharge using more saline water. It is recognized that TDS increases significantly at deeper depths and is used to define the bottom of the groundwater basin (i.e., base of fresh water). TDS concentrations at the groundwater basin bottom are naturally occurring and associated with older geologic formations that are not typically penetrated by Subbasin wells.

The baseline monitoring network for TDS contains 107 wells, consisting of 67 monitoring wells and 40 municipal wells. In WY 2023, 28 of these wells were sampled (**Figure 8-8**). Only 2 of the wells sampled were municipal wells, and 26 were monitoring wells at regulated facilities, shown in clusters in **Figure 8-8**. In WY 2023, every well sampled for TDS was below its MO, its maximum historical concentration.

8.3 LIMITATIONS

The water quality monitoring network contains several limitations, including the distribution of wells, and the disproportionate number of monitoring wells for particular constituents. Nonetheless, it makes best use of a wide variety of existing water quality data collected under a regulated program and approved protocols. The limitations are discussed below.

Fewer wells were sampled in WY 2023 than in WY 2022. All wells in the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program may not be sampled annually. Many municipal wells in the Subbasin may not monitor and report every COC each year, particularly for less common contaminants like DBCP or TCP. In contrast, many of the monitoring wells measure and

report these constituents monthly, and in WY 2023 there were more monitoring wells reporting arsenic, PCE, and TDS concentrations than municipal wells. While regulated facilities can affect basin-wide water quality, measurements from monitoring wells are often more representative of local conditions. They are also often shallower than municipal, agricultural, and even domestic wells. However, the information from monitoring wells at regulated facilities provide valuable information to the GSAs with regard to the potential for spreading contaminants with groundwater extractions.

The wells in the monitoring network may be skewed towards areas with higher concentrations of the constituents of concern. Wells may be measured more frequently for a chemical if they have reported, or are at risk of, high concentrations of that contaminant. For example, wells at a regulated facility with PCE contamination will be regularly monitored for PCE, but these conditions are not reflective of the entire Modesto Subbasin. Wells with higher arsenic concentrations may be monitored and reported for arsenic more frequently than wells that have never previously reported a high arsenic concentration.

Finally, WY 2023 represents only the second year when groundwater quality degradation has been evaluated. It is difficult to identify potential relationships between water quality and GSA management since GSP submittal in January 2022. It takes time for water levels to respond to management activities including projects and management actions. In addition, contaminant transport from shallow to deep groundwater can take years or even decades. Similarly, it could take years for any water quality changes to affect deep municipal wells.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the large number of monitoring sites allows for tracking trends in concentrations in the same wells (or nearby wells) over time and will provide valuable information about the potential for groundwater quality degradation in the Subbasin.

9 SUBSIDENCE MONITORING

As explained in the Modesto Subbasin GSP, groundwater elevations are used as a proxy for a rate or extent of subsidence. By managing water levels at or near the historical low levels, the Subbasin can be protected from potential future land subsidence from declining groundwater levels that could impact land use. Given the lack of undesirable results related to land subsidence in the Modesto Subbasin to date, groundwater elevation monitoring represents the best available information to avoid undesirable results from potential land subsidence. Because the greatest risk for land subsidence in the Modesto Subbasin is likely associated with the dewatering/depressurization of the Corcoran Clay, MTs are set at historical low groundwater levels in order to minimize groundwater level declines.

The Modesto Subbasin GSP defines undesirable results as significant and unreasonable inelastic land subsidence, caused by groundwater extraction and associated water level declines, that adversely affects land use or reduces the viability of the use of critical infrastructure. The GSP indicates that an undesirable result will occur when 33% of representative monitoring wells exceed the MT in three consecutive Fall monitoring events. Fall 2022 is the first fall monitoring event during GSP implementation.

To supplement groundwater elevation monitoring, remote sensing data provide measurements of vertical displacement across the entire Subbasin. Vertical displacement data collected using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is published and available each year on the SGMA Data Viewer. Finally, local high-quality Global Positioning System (GPS) stations in the Subbasin are monitored by others and provide additional data on ground surface displacement. Data from local GPS stations in the Modesto Subbasin are also tracked on an annual basis, as available, for supplemental information on ground surface conditions within the Subbasin. These land subsidence datasets for WY 2023 are described below.

9.1 GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING

The area within the Corcoran Clay extent is likely the most vulnerable to future land subsidence. As summarized in **Section 3.3.3.** and shown on **Table 3-5**, water levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer and Western Lower Principal Aquifer were above their MT in all but two wells in Fall 2022. The percentage of wells below the MT was well below the 33% threshold in both principal aquifers.

In the Eastern Principal Aquifer during Fall 2022, water levels at 57% of the RMWs were below their MT, with most wells located east of Modesto. The Fall 2022 monitoring event is the first monitoring event that exceeds the 33% criteria for undesirable results in the Eastern Principal Aquifer. Undesirable results are triggered when the criteria are exceeded for three consecutive Fall monitoring events.

9.2 IN SAR DATA

The GSP included a review of InSAR vertical displacement data for the Modesto Subbasin from June 2015 to October 2020, a period of approximately five years. Most of the Subbasin was indicated to have no negative vertical displacement (subsidence), with some indicated in the Eastern Principal Aquifer, in the northwest corner of the Subbasin, and in a thin strip along the lower Stanislaus River. Most of the eastern Subbasin was characterized by vertical displacement between 0 and -0.05 feet (0.6 inches), equivalent to a rate of approximately 0.12 inches per year over the five year period. The GSP concluded that a higher potential for subsidence exists in the western Modesto Subbasin if groundwater levels are lowered below the Corcoran Clay.

InSAR data for WY 2023 are presented on **Figure 9-1**. The figure illustrates that land subsidence was indicated during WY 2023 throughout most of the Subbasin, between 0 and -0.05 feet (0.6 inches) (light orange shading) which is below the documented accuracy for the instrument (see discussion below). Localized areas in the eastern Subbasin had a negative vertical displacement of -0.1 to -0.05 feet (-1.2 to -0.6 inches). In contrast, during WY 2022, vertical displacement in the eastern Subbasin did not exceed -0.05 feet. As shown on **Figure 9-1**, positive vertical displacement (land surface rise) between 0 and 0.05 feet (0.6 inches) was indicated during WY 2023 in localized spots in the western Subbasin, along the San Joaquin River.

The total vertical displacement based on InSAR data from June 2015 through September 2023 is presented in **Figure 9-2**. Most of the Subbasin shows vertical ground surface displacement within the instruments documented margin of error (± 0.05 feet). Localized areas in the western Subbasin along the Stanislaus River and in the eastern Subbasin, north of Modesto Reservoir, show a cumulative negative vertical ground displacement of -0.1 to -0.05 feet (-1.2 to -0.6 inches). One small area east of Modesto Lake has recorded negative vertical ground displacement of -0.15 to -0.10 feet (-1.8 to -1.2 inches). The areas in the eastern Subbasin with the highest rate of subsidence correspond to areas with water level declines.

A recent study conducted by Towill, Inc. and TRE Altamira, Inc., under contract with DWR, showed that InSAR vertical displacement data is highly accurate in most areas. The study compared vertical displacement ground surface elevation data from InSAR to continuously operating global positioning system (CGPS) base stations (Towill, 2021). The study found that the two data sets had a high degree of correlation and concludes that InSAR data accurately measured vertical displacement in California's ground surface to within 18 mm (0.6 inches) between January 1, 2015, and October 1, 2020 (equivalent to about 0.12 inches per year).

9.3 GPS STATION DATA

The GSP documented four GPS stations in the Subbasin; two of these (P260 and P781) are no longer in operation so two GPS stations actively provide vertical displacement data in the

Subbasin. As shown on **Figures 9-1**, one of these stations is in Modesto (Station ID: CMOD), and one is in the northeastern corner of the Subbasin (Station ID: P306). Historical ground surface elevation data from 2006 to 2024 at GPS Stations CMOD and P306 are shown on **Figures 9-3 and 9-4**. During WY 2023, the net vertical displacement (based on the 31 day average) at Station CMOD was -0.011 feet (-0.12 inches) and at Station P306 was -0.074 feet (-0.89 inches), indicating slight decrease in ground surface elevation. From October 2006 through September 2023, CMOD recorded a net vertical displacement of -0.065 feet (-0.78 inches). Station P306 recorded a net positive vertical displacement of 0.03 feet (0.36 inches) from July 2006 to September 2023. These data suggest that from 2006 to 2024, ground surface elevations at both stations are relatively stable.

9.4 MAPES RANCH SUBSIDENCE DATA

Mapes Ranch, located in the westernmost region of the Subbasin next to the San Joaquin River, has a monitoring program that includes subsidence survey monitoring points. Mapes Ranch has been collecting elevations at these subsidence survey monitoring points since September 2015. The elevation changes from September 2015 to September 2023 range from -0.05 feet to 0.10 feet and average 0.01 feet. These data support the InSAR and CMOD measurements that show stable ground surface elevations in much of the western Subbasin.

10 INTERCONNECTED SURFACE WATER MONITORING

The C2VSimTM model, a surface water and groundwater flow model developed for the Modesto Subbasin GSP, has been updated for this Annual Report. The model provides a tool to analyze the linkages between groundwater extractions, reduction of groundwater in storage and interconnected surface water. Model results provided in the GSP showed that increased streamflow depletion along the Modesto Subbasin river boundaries is associated with groundwater level declines. This association allows water levels along the rivers to be used as a proxy to monitor streamflow depletions. Direct groundwater level monitoring is supplemented by ongoing analysis of streamflow depletions in the C2VSimTM model.

There are 20 RMWs in the monitoring network for interconnected surface water along the three river boundaries (**Figure 3-4**). These wells are relatively close to the rivers and screened in the unconfined aquifers that are connected to the rivers.

10.1 GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MONITORING

In **Section 3.3.3**, Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 groundwater elevations in the RMWs are compared to the sustainable management criteria for interconnected surface water (**Table 3-5, Figures 3-10 and 3-14**).

During Fall 2022, as described previously, water levels at 12 out of 19 RMWs were below the MTs. The MT exceedances occurred in 6 out of 8 wells (75%) measured along the Stanislaus River (Allen OID-1, American 208, Birnbaum OID-03, Marquis OID-10, Riverbank OID-13, and MW-4S). Along the Tuolumne River, 5 out of 9 wells (56%) measured (Jones WID 228, Lateral One 195, Schmidt 227, MW-2S, and MW-6S) were below the respective MTs. One of two wells (50%) along the San Joaquin River was below the MT (Katen 69), likely due to nearby pumping.

During Spring 2023, water levels were below the MTs in 4 of 19 wells measured. The MT exceedances occurred in 2 of 8 wells measured along the Stanislaus River (Marquis OID-10 and Allen OID-1) and 2 of 9 wells measured along the Tuolumne River (Schmidt 227 and MW-6S). Water levels were not below the MTs in RMWs along the San Joaquin River.

The GSAs have recognized the need for improvements to this monitoring network and have planned for additional monitoring wells to support GSP implementation.

10.2 MODEL ESTIMATES FOR STREAMFLOW DEPLETION

For the GSP, the C2VSimTM model was applied to Subbasin water budgets covering the historical Study Period (WY 1991 – WY 2015) including an analysis of streamflow depletions. The First Annual Report included water budgets and streamflow depletion estimates for WY 2016 through WY 2021, and the Second Annual Report included the same information for WY 2022. As explained in **Section 2**, the C2VSimTM water budget has been updated to WY 2023 for this Annual Report.

As reported in the Second Annual Report for WY 2022 streamflow depletions averaged approximately 35,500 AFY for the Stanislaus River and approximately 13,700 AFY for the Tuolumne River. During this time, the San Joaquin River gained approximately 12,500 AFY from the Modesto Subbasin.

Streamflow depletion estimates for WY 2023 are provided below in **Table 10-1**.

Table 10-1: Streamflow Depletion Estimates WY 2023

Water Year	Net Gain to Groundwater from Streamflow (AFY)		
	Stanislaus River	Tuolumne River	San Joaquin River
2023	45,300	66,200	-3,100

Notes:

1. Positive numbers represent water flowing from the stream to the groundwater system (i.e., net losing stream or recharge).
2. Negative numbers represent water flowing from the groundwater system to the stream (i.e., net gaining stream or baseflow).

As shown on **Table 10-1**, streamflow depletion has continued during WY 2023 along the Stanislaus River (45,300 AFY) and the Tuolumne River (66,200 AFY). Similarly, the San Joaquin River continues to gain from the Modesto Subbasin (3,100 AFY).

During WY 2023, streamflow depletion along the Stanislaus River is approximately 28 percent more than in WY 2022 (35,500 AFY). Streamflow depletion along the Tuolumne River during WY 2023 increased almost 400 percent from WY 2022 (13,700 AFY). The increase in streamflow depletion during WY 2023 along both the Stanislaus River and Tuolumne River is likely due to high stream flows as a result of the wet conditions in WY 2023.

During WY 2023, the San Joaquin River gained about 75 percent less than it gained during WY 2022 (12,500 AFY). This is also likely due to the high stream flows during the wet WY 2023.

The combination of groundwater elevation monitoring and updates to the C2VSim™ model provide complementary tools for monitoring and quantifying interconnected surface water for future Annual Reports. Future model upgrades will consider recalibration to groundwater elevation monitoring data as the monitoring network is improved over time.

11 PROGRESS ON GSP IMPLEMENTATION

GSP regulations (§356.2(b)(5)(C)) require GSAs to describe progress towards GSP implementation in the Annual Report. This is discussed below.

11.1 COMPLIANCE WITH SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

Regulations require a description on sustainable management criteria to demonstrate how GSP implementation is progressing. This discussion is organized by the topics specifically listed in the regulations (§356.2(c)). Some of the information has already been addressed in **Section 3**, including a comparison of groundwater elevations to sustainable management criteria in **Table 3-5**, maps showing where MT exceedances occurred (**Figures 3-7 through 3-14**), and the hydrographs, which also show MTs and MOs, in **Appendix B**.

11.1.1 Implementation of GSP Monitoring Network

The second and third GSP monitoring events were conducted in Fall 2022 and Spring 2023. The GSP monitoring network includes 61 RMWs. Each of these RMWs is included in the monitoring networks for chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, and land subsidence; 20 of these are in the monitoring network for interconnected surface water. These RMWs include CASGEM wells, City of Modesto monitoring wells, USGS monitoring wells and monitoring wells constructed in 2021 with Proposition 68 grant funding from DWR. The monitoring networks are illustrated on **Figures 3-1 through 3-4** and discussed in **Section 3**.

During both WY 2023 monitoring events, groundwater levels were measured in 59 of the 61 RMWs. Water levels were not measured in two RMWs during each monitoring event because of obstructions: Quesenberry 223 and Wood 210. The GSA is working to replace these wells in the monitoring network.

11.1.2 Progress in Achieving Interim Milestones

Interim Milestones (IMs) were developed for monitoring network wells in the OID and Non-District East Management Areas. The first IM occurs in 2027 with target values set below the MTs to provide a buffer to allow water levels to drop below the MT while projects and management actions are implemented. The GSP recognizes that water levels in these wells would likely continue to decline after the GSP is adopted and acknowledges that the aquifer response to projects and management actions will take time. 2027 IM values assume that water level declines will continue at similar rates between 2023 and 2027. Additional IMs are at five-year increments: the 2032 IM is the MT, the 2037 IM is half-way between the MT and the MO, and the 2042 IM is the MO.

As summarized in **Table 3-5** and shown on the hydrographs in **Appendix B**, groundwater levels were above the IMs in all of the RMWs during WY 2023 monitoring events.

11.1.3 Compliance with Additional Sustainable Management Criteria

Groundwater level monitoring networks were developed to track the chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, potential for land subsidence, and depletions in interconnected surface water. As described in **Section 3.3.3**, water levels for most of the wells in the monitoring network are above their MTs.

Water levels during Fall 2022 were below the MTs in 23 out of 59 wells measured in the monitoring network for chronic lowering of groundwater levels. One of the MT exceedances is in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer, one is in the Western Lower Principal Aquifer, and the remaining 21 are in the Eastern Principal Aquifer. As stated previously, water level measurements in two RMWs were not obtained because of obstructions. In Spring 2023, water level measurements were below the MTs in 12 of 59 RMWs measured in the Eastern Principal Aquifer. Water levels in the Western Upper Principal Aquifer and Western Lower Principal Aquifer were above the MTs in all RMWs measured.

As explained in the GSP, the sustainable management criteria for chronic lowering of groundwater levels are used as a proxy for monitoring the reduction of groundwater in storage and the land subsidence sustainability indicators.

Groundwater levels in 12 out of 19 wells measured in the monitoring network for interconnected surface water were below the MTs in Fall 2022. The MT exceedances occurred at one RMW along the San Joaquin River, six along the Stanislaus River, and five along the Tuolumne River. During the Spring 2023 monitoring event, groundwater levels at 4 out of 19 wells were below the MTs, including 2 along the Stanislaus River and 2 along the Tuolumne River. One well in this monitoring network along the Tuolumne River (Quesenberry 223) was not measured during WY 2023 because of an obstruction. As mentioned previously, the GSAs are looking for a well to replace Quesenberry 223 in the monitoring network.

Remote sensing data are used as a screening tool to evaluate land subsidence on a Subbasin-wide basis to complement the groundwater elevation monitoring network. During WY 2023, the InSAR vertical displacement data indicated minor land subsidence in the Modesto Subbasin. Data available at two GPS stations indicate a slight decrease (less than one inch) in ground surface at those locations. Elevation monitoring points on and around Mapes Ranch support these data.

This annual report provides an update on the degraded water quality sustainability indicator for WY 2023. As discussed in **Section 8**, a baseline monitoring network was established in the First Annual Report based on water quality data collected from WY 1991 through WY 2021. Water quality data collected from baseline monitoring network wells during WY 2023 for the seven constituents of concern were downloaded from the GAMA database through the State GeoTracker website. There were 187 wells in the baseline monitoring network that were sampled for one or more of the constituents of concern during WY 2023. Both new (first time) MCL exceedances and further exceedances of the MCL occurred and are

discussed in **Section 8**. These new MCL exceedances and further exceedances of the MCL do not appear to be related to GSP activities including projects or management of groundwater levels since the GSP was submitted in January 2022.

11.2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

In addition to the details on local GSP implementation described in this section, the GSAs and associated member agencies in the Subbasin conducted the second and third GSP monitoring events in Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 and uploaded the water level data from these monitoring events to the SGMA Portal by the applicable deadlines (January 1, 2023, and July 1, 2023). The GSAs also collaborated and contributed to this Third GSP Annual Report.

During WY 2023, and since submittal of the GSP in January 2022, the GSAs have continued public outreach. Regular monthly STRGBA GSA meetings, which are open to the public and subject to the Brown Act, are planned on an ongoing basis.

In December 2023, Stanislaus County hosted the second of a series of three public meetings for landowners in the Non-District East MA. The purpose of the second meeting was to provide an update on groundwater conditions, provide a summary of the projects and management actions being considered in the East Turlock Subbasin GSA, in the adjacent Turlock Subbasin, and present subsurface and on-farm recharge opportunities and innovations.

11.3 PROJECTS

The Modesto Subbasin GSP includes 13 Phase One GSP projects. Since submittal of the GSP in January 2022, the landowners in the Non-District East MA have been meeting on a regular basis and planning and developing future water supply projects. In November 2022, the Stanislaus East Mutual Water Company was formed and currently represents approximately 17,000 acres in the Non-District East MA.

GSP Project #6, the Oakdale Irrigation District In-lieu and Direct Recharge Project, is underway. This project consists of a 10-Year Out-of-District Water Sales Program in which over 6,000 irrigated acres in the Modesto Subbasin outside of OID's service area would purchase surplus surface water when available. OID plans to provide up to 20,000 AF of water to landowners in the Modesto Subbasin. OID is securing contracts with participants to commit to an annual purchase of a minimum of 1.5 AF per irrigated acre. There are existing out-of-district service connections to approximately 2,300 irrigated acres in the Modesto Subbasin. Within the next year, it is anticipated that OID turnouts and private landowner conveyance systems will be completed such that all program lands can receive surplus surface water for irrigation.

In September 2023, OID on behalf of the GSAs received a Round 2 Sustainable Groundwater Management SGMA Implementation Grant Award from DWR for over \$14 million for the

Paulsell Lateral Expansion project. The project will expand OID's existing Paulsell Lateral to increase the capacity of approximately 10 miles of open ditch, tunnel and culverts to increase flow from 30 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 180 cfs to facilitate in-lieu groundwater recharge. In order to receive the most benefit from the awarded grant funds, engineering design will be completed for the entire Paulsell Lateral, and construction improvements will occur on approximately 5.5 miles of the facility. The construction improvements required to accommodate the increase in flow capacity include at least 28,500 linear feet of canal restructuring, two tunnel rehabilitations, at least five automated check structure installations, two siphon replacements, and five culvert replacements. Environmental review and design of the project are currently underway and OID anticipates construction will begin in the fall of 2024, with project completion by early spring of 2026.

In August 2023, the MID Board of Directors approved the Long-Term Groundwater Replenishment Program (GRP), with implementation of the program contingent upon completion of CEQA analysis. The CEQA analysis was completed and adopted by the MID Board of Directors in January 2024, allowing implementation of the Long-Term GRP. The MID Long-Term GRP is a voluntary, 20-year program open to all water users in the Modesto Subbasin. In wet years where MID irrigators and the City of Modesto have received full uncapped allocations, MID will make surface water available to applicants.

The GRP includes two types of groundwater replenishment water, in-lieu water and conjunctive use water. In-lieu water is understood to mean the use of surface water "in-lieu of," or instead of, pumped groundwater for agricultural irrigation. Conjunctive Use Water, as defined, is intended for direct recharge of surface-applied water into the Subbasin. This usually is done by spreading water over the ground surface and allowing it to percolate into the aquifer over time. The main objective of the Long-Term GRP program is to help reverse the trend of groundwater overdraft in the Modesto Subbasin and satisfy SGMA requirements.

Both of these projects are in-lieu recharge projects that will increase delivery of surface water to the Non-District East MA, thereby reducing the demand for groundwater pumping. These projects focus on the Non-District East MA to address the most significant area of groundwater level declines in the Subbasin.

11.4 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Modesto Subbasin GSP includes six management actions including improvements to the monitoring network. As reported in the First Annual Report, between February and June 2021, 17 monitoring wells were constructed at 11 locations throughout the Subbasin using Proposition 68 grant funding from DWR. In October 2022, the project, which was funded by Grant Agreement 4600012653 between DWR and the City of Modesto, was completed.

Management actions will be implemented on an as-needed basis; no management actions are being proposed for implementation at this time.

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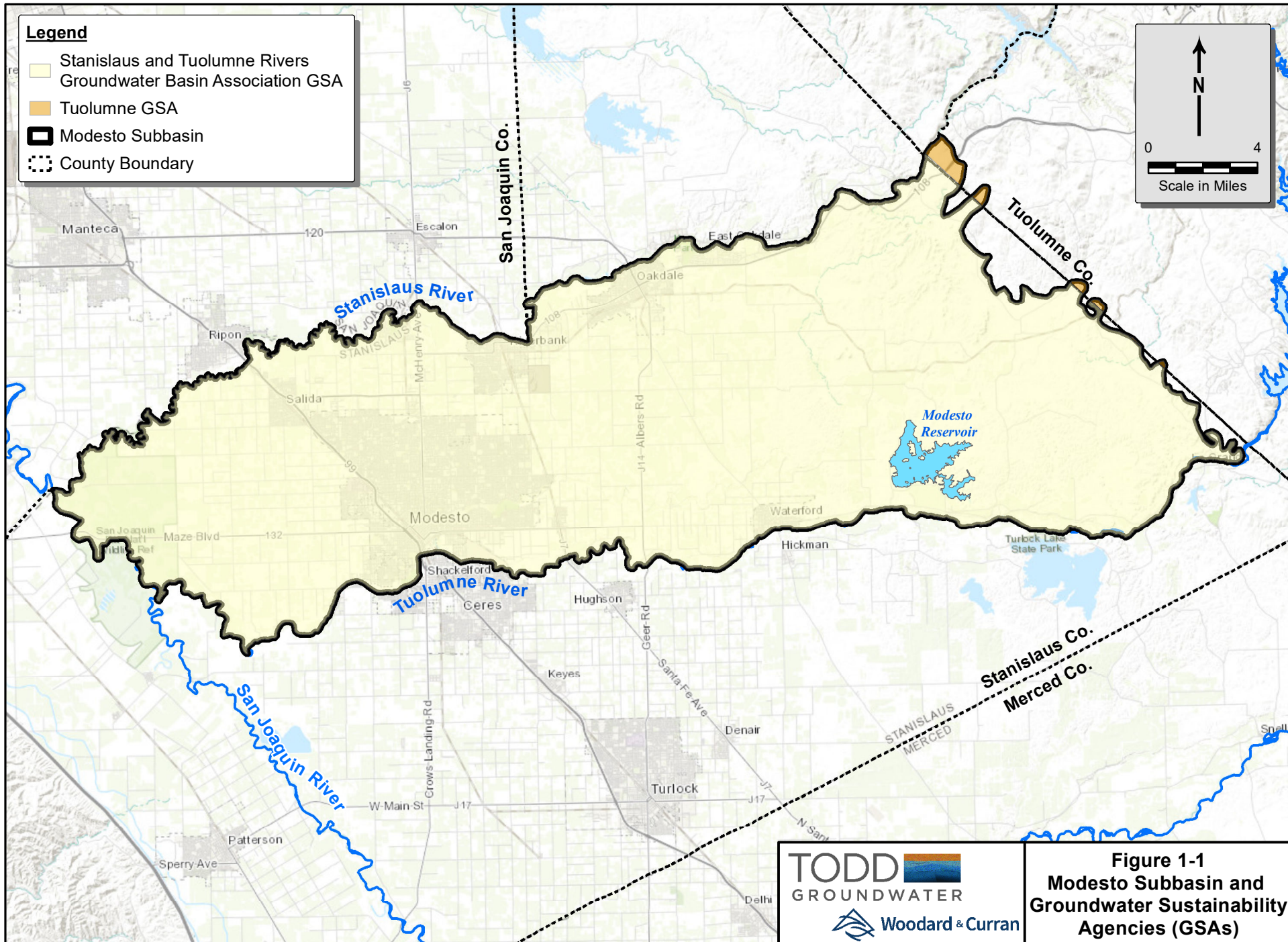
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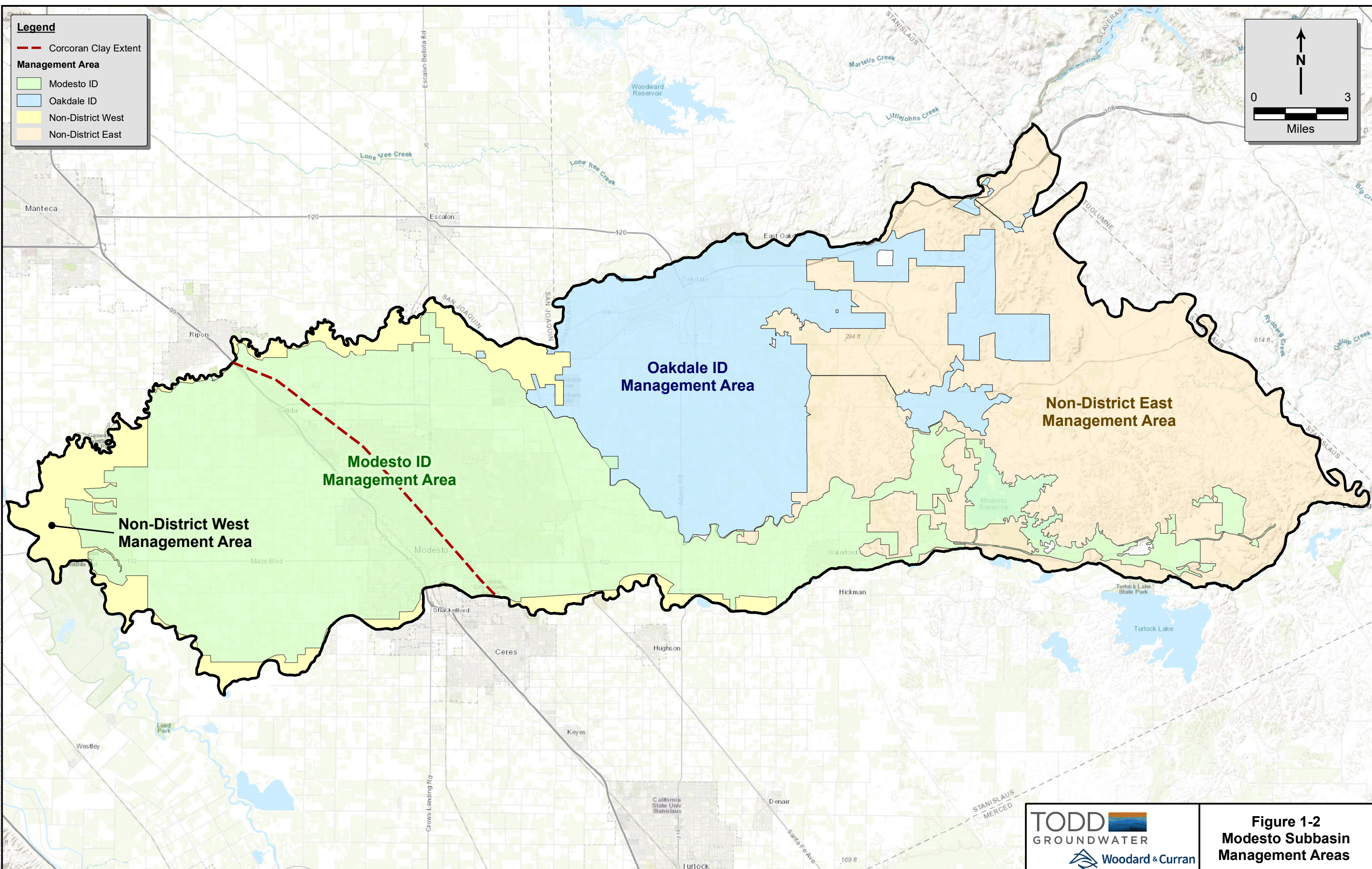
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FIGURES





Legend

- - - Corcoran Clay Extent
- Management Area**
- Modesto ID
- Oakdale ID
- Non-District West
- Non-District East

↑
N
↓

0 3

Miles

Oakdale ID Management Area

Modesto ID Management Area

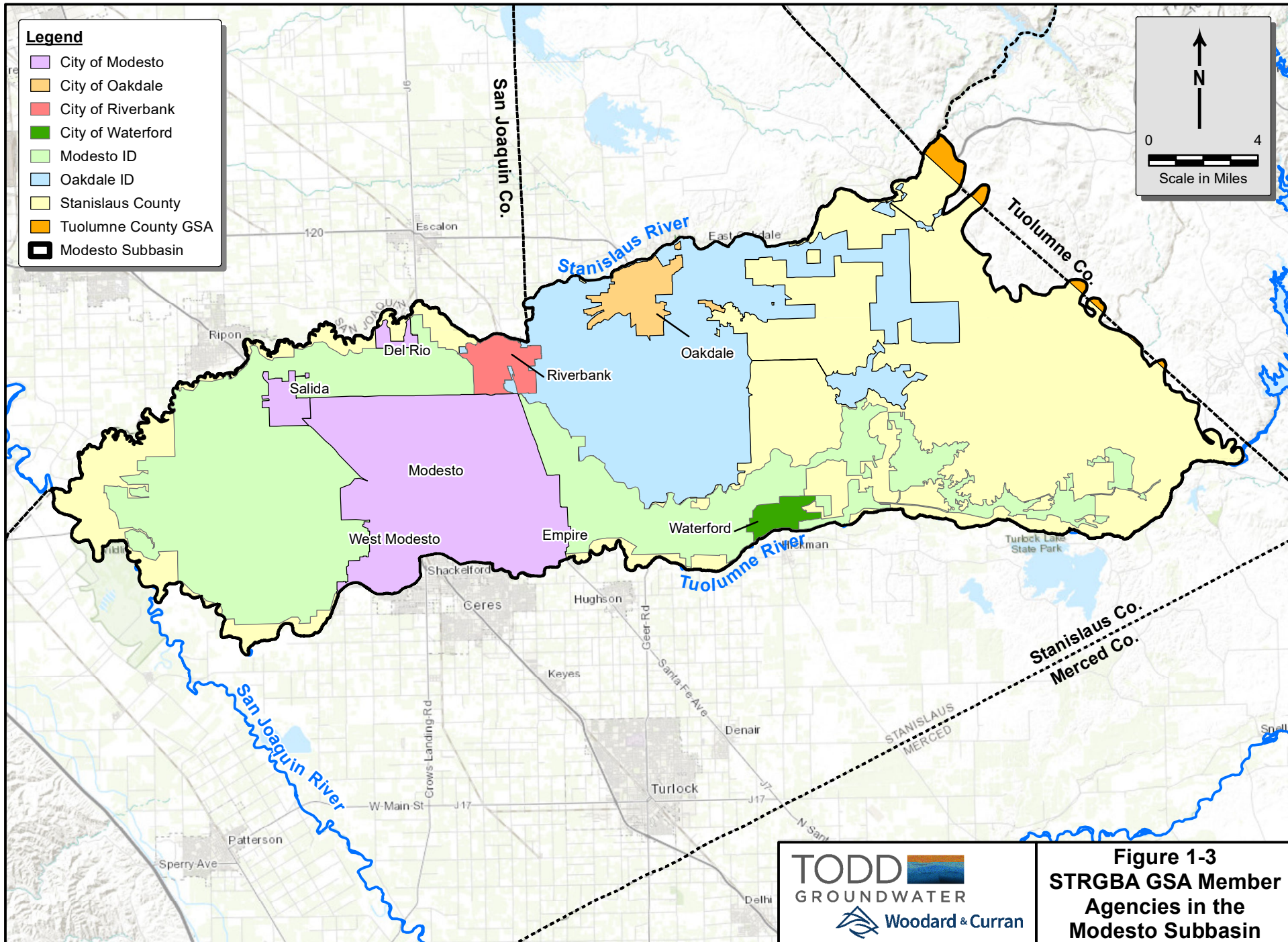
Non-District East Management Area

Non-District West Management Area

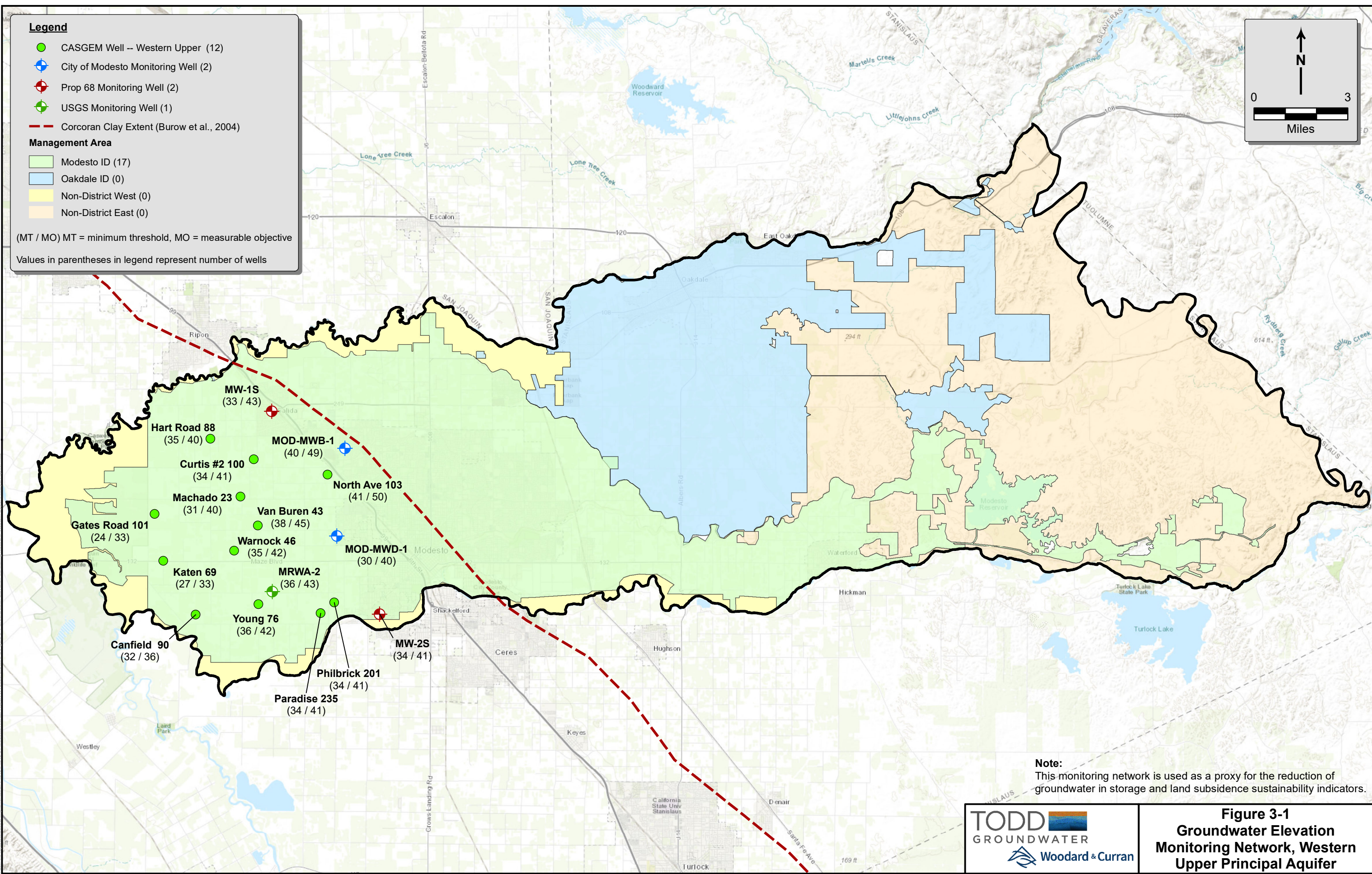
TODD **GROUNDWATER**

Woodard & Curran

**Figure 1-2
Modesto Subbasin
Management Areas**



**Figure 1-3
STRGBA GSA Member
Agencies in the
Modesto Subbasin**



Legend

- CASGEM Well -- Western Upper (12)
- ⊕ City of Modesto Monitoring Well (2)
- ⊕ Prop 68 Monitoring Well (2)
- ⊕ USGS Monitoring Well (1)
- Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

Management Area

- Modesto ID (17)
- Oakdale ID (0)
- Non-District West (0)
- Non-District East (0)

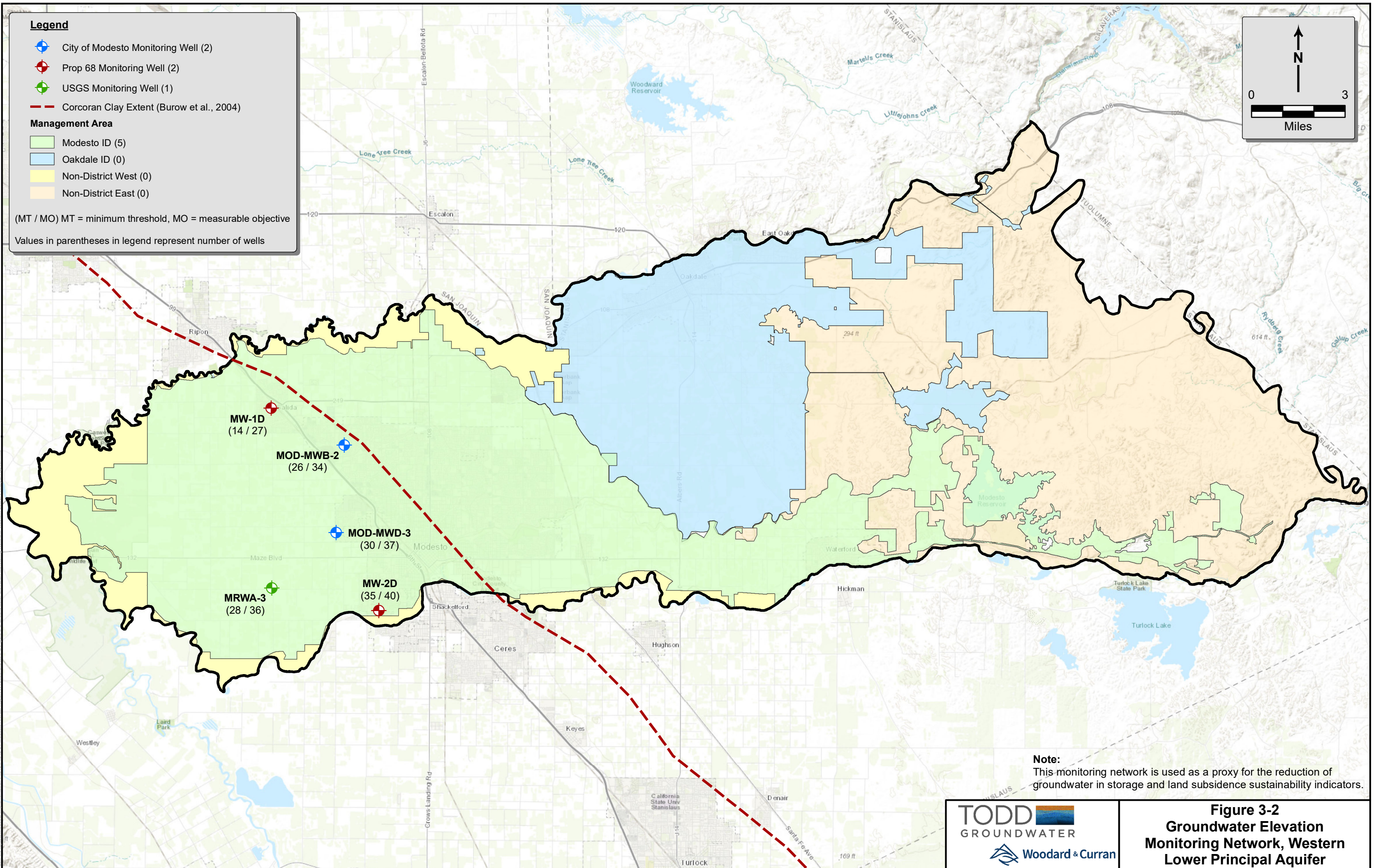
(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective
 Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells

N
↑
0 3
Miles

Note:
 This monitoring network is used as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater in storage and land subsidence sustainability indicators.

TODD
 GROUNDWATER
 Woodard & Curran

Figure 3-1
Groundwater Elevation
Monitoring Network, Western
Upper Principal Aquifer



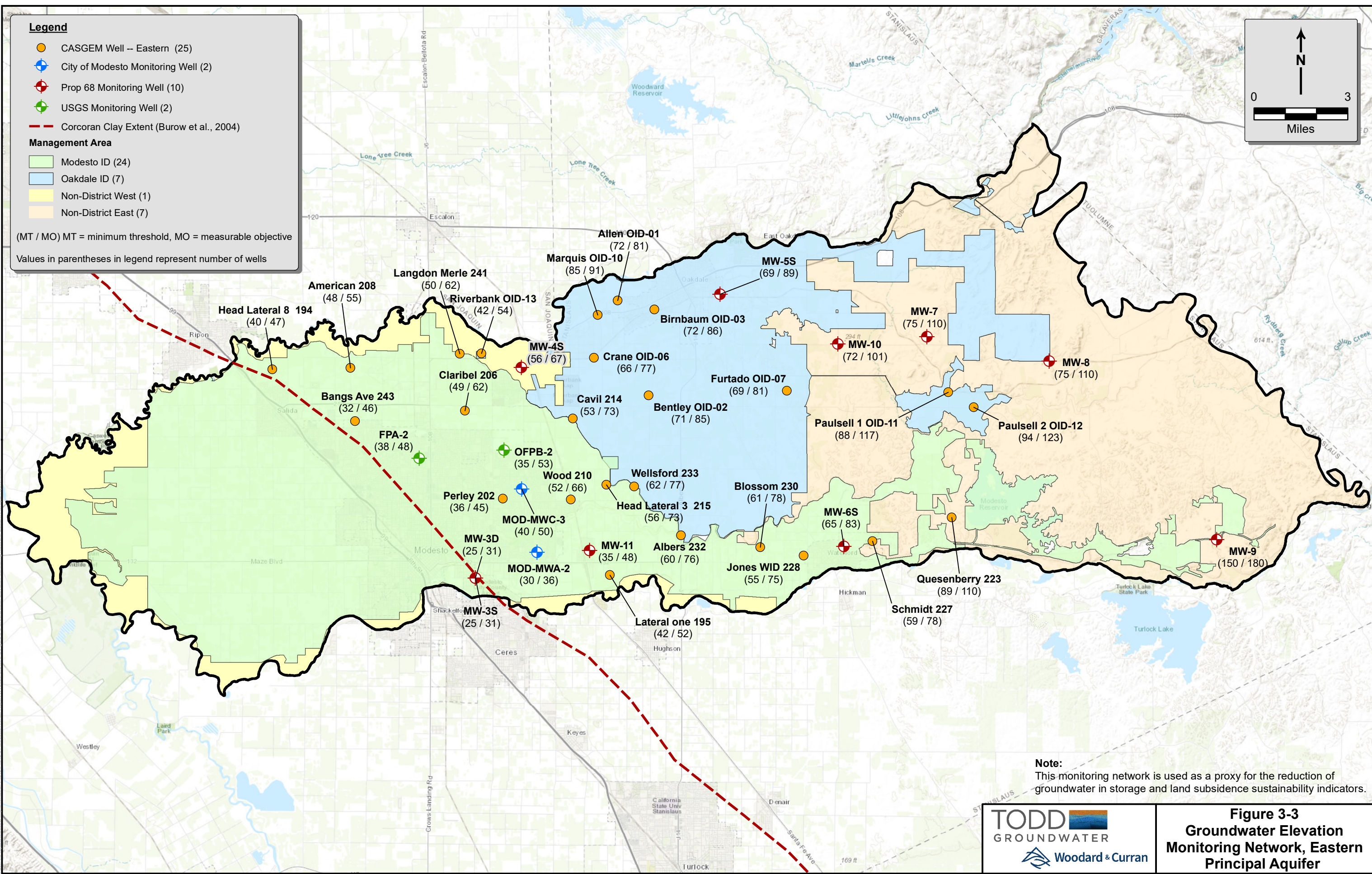
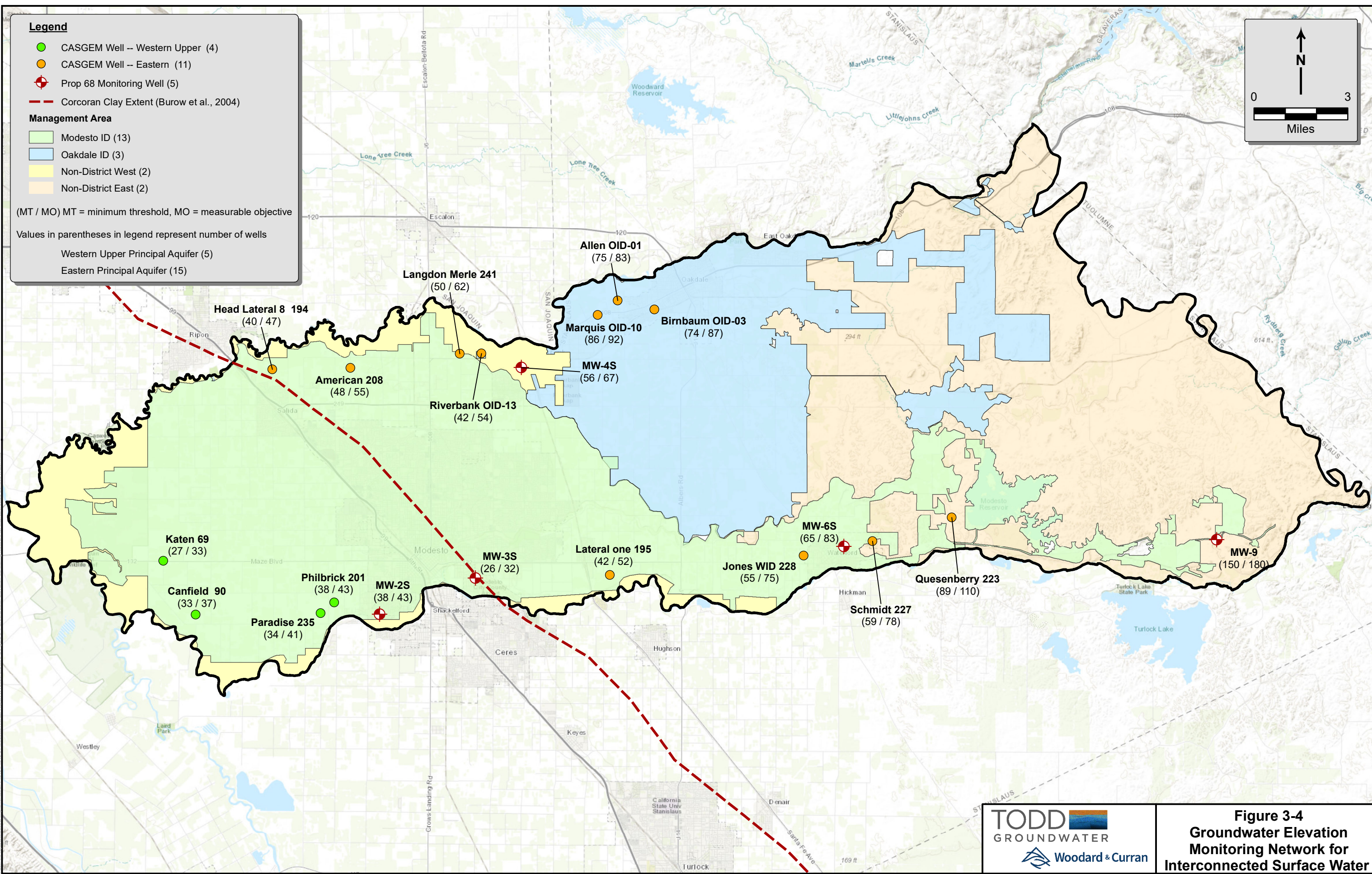


Figure 3-3
Groundwater Elevation
Monitoring Network, Eastern
Principal Aquifer





Legend

- CASGEM Well -- Western Upper (4)
- CASGEM Well -- Eastern (11)
- ⊕ Prop 68 Monitoring Well (5)
- Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

Management Area

- Modesto ID (13)
- Oakdale ID (3)
- Non-District West (2)
- Non-District East (2)

(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective

Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells

- Western Upper Principal Aquifer (5)
- Eastern Principal Aquifer (15)

N

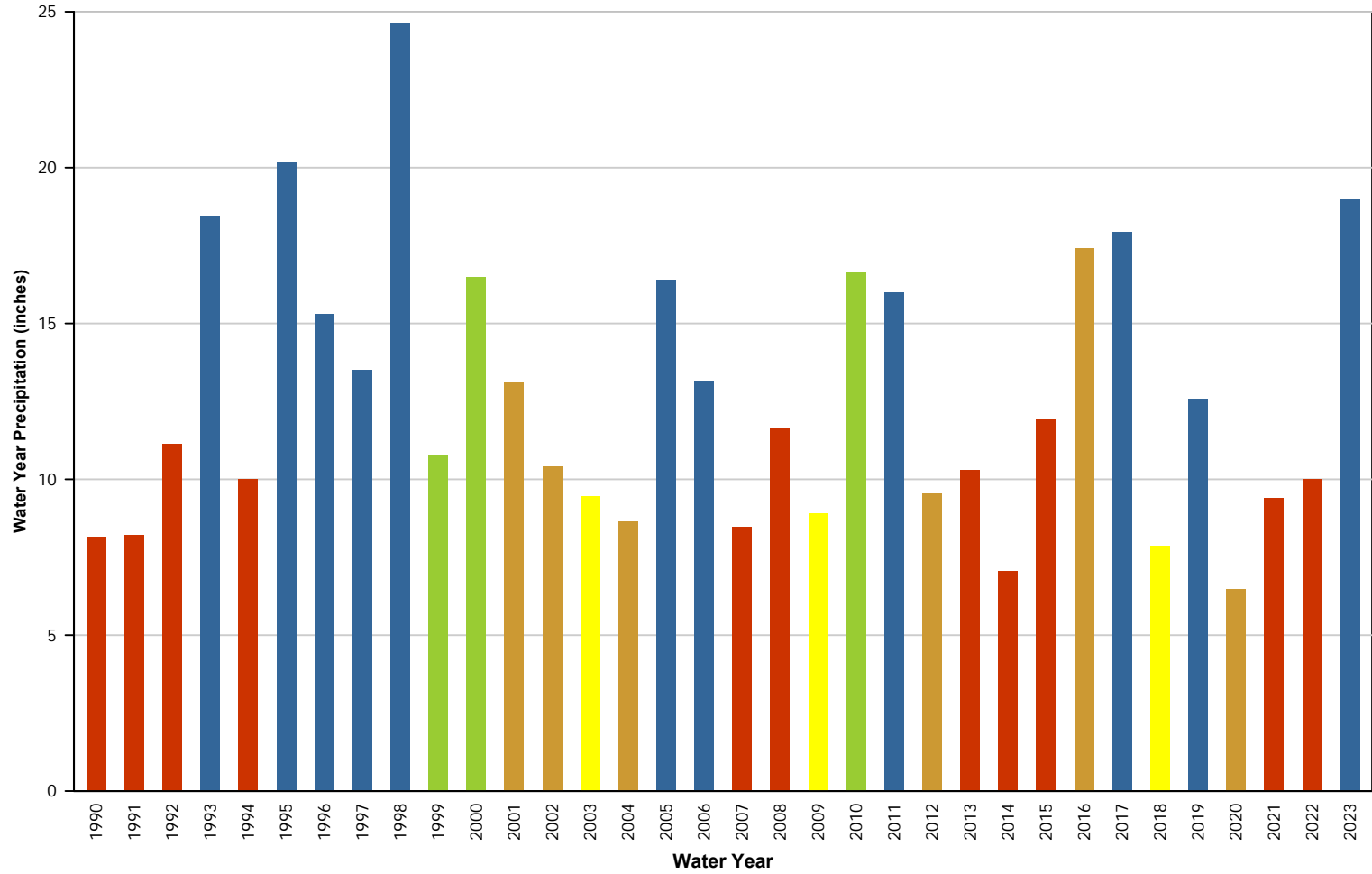
0 ————— 3

Miles

TODD **GROUNDWATER**

Woodard & Curran

Figure 3-4
Groundwater Elevation
Monitoring Network for
Interconnected Surface Water



Water Year Type

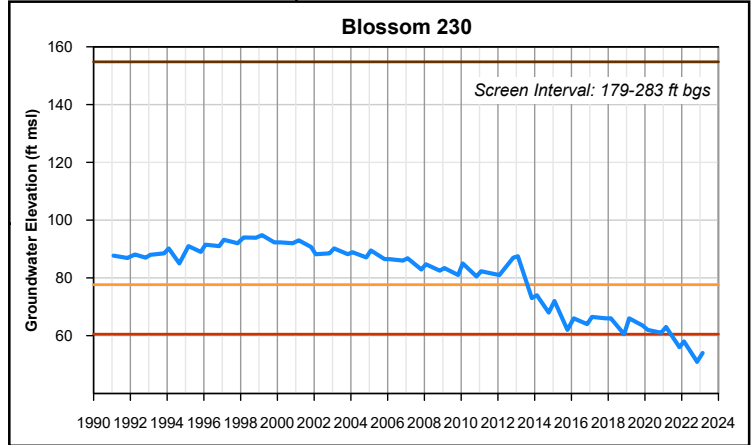
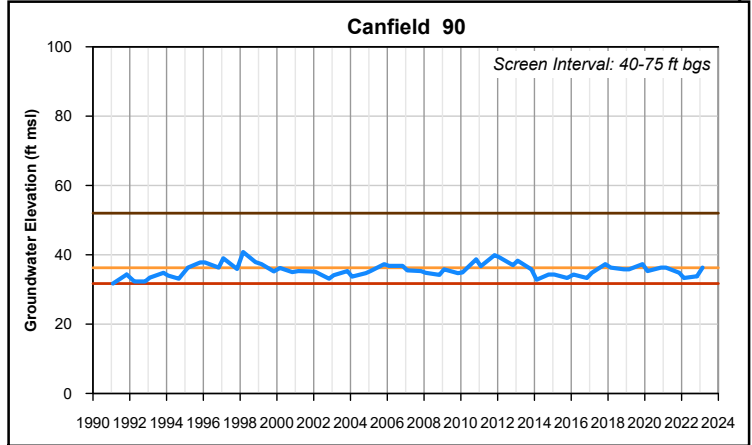
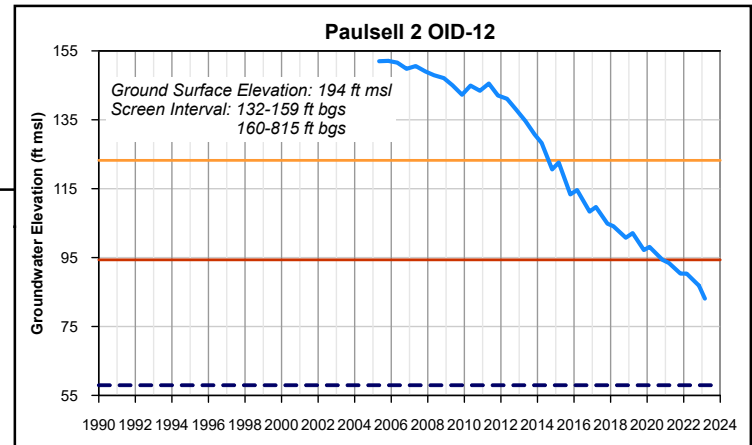
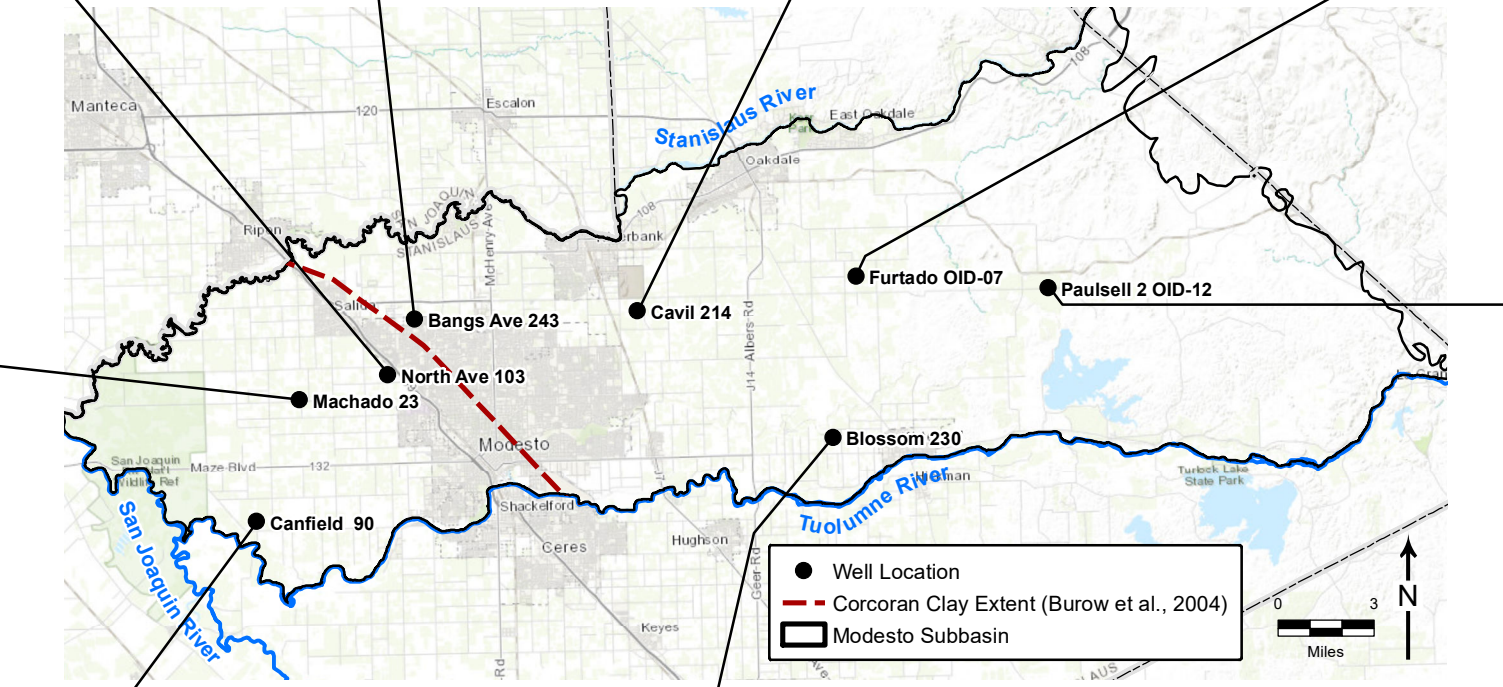
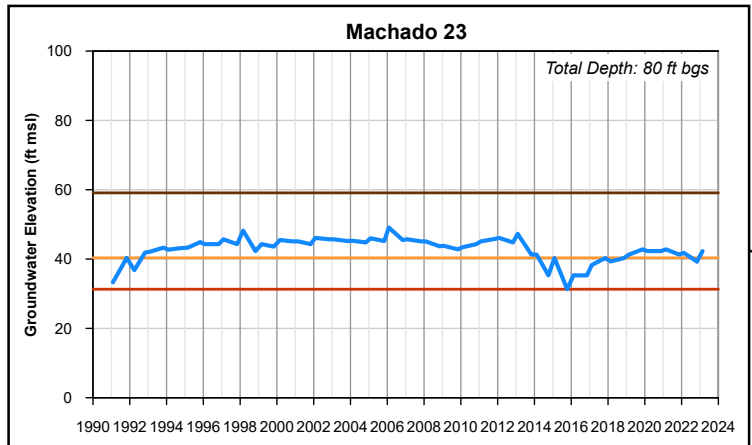
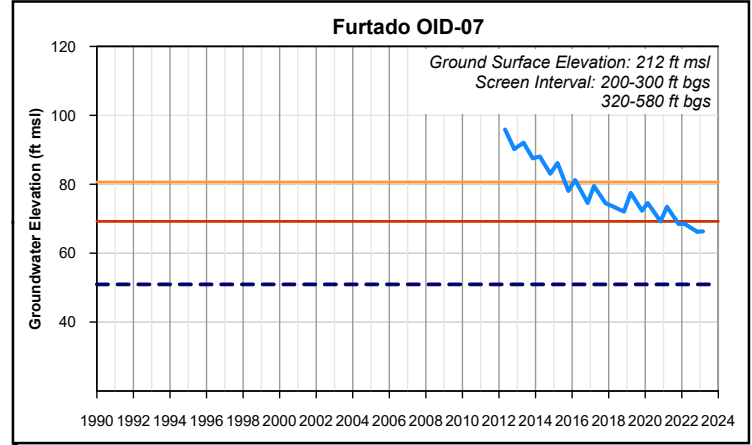
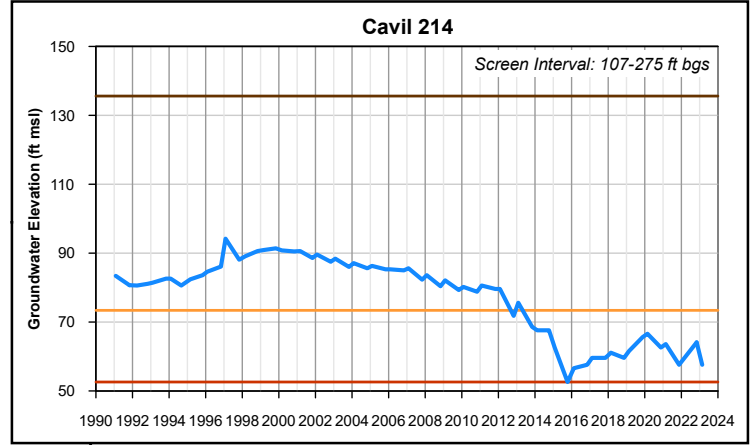
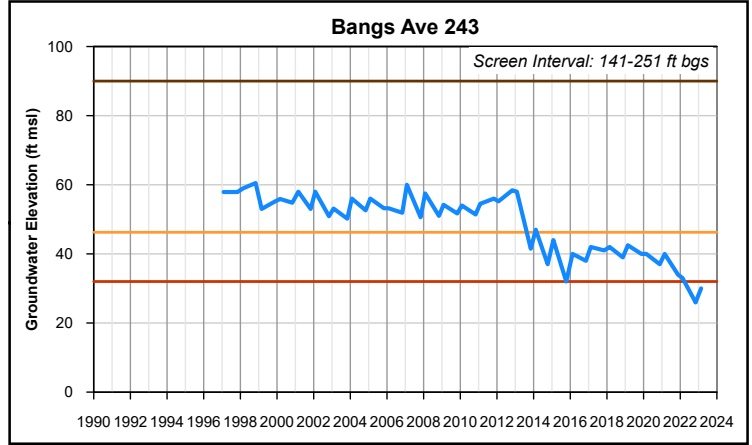
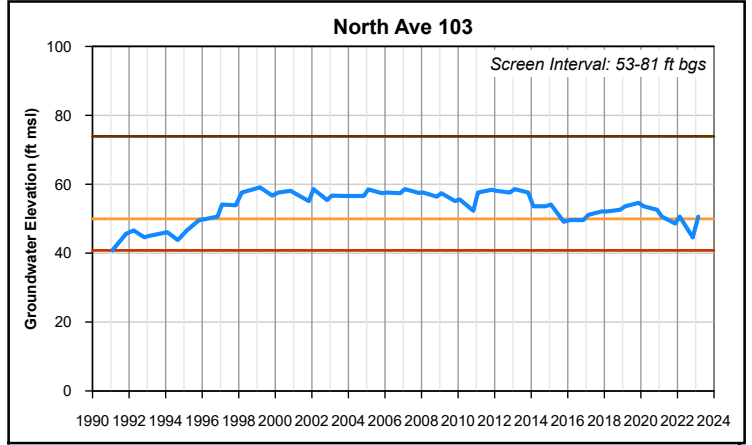
- Wet
- Above Normal
- Below Normal
- Dry
- Critically Dry

Notes:

Source - MID weather station (Modesto CA).
 Water Year - October 1 through September 30.
 Water year type is from the DWR San Joaquin Valley Index.



**Figure 3-5
 Annual Precipitation
 and Water Year Type
 WY 1990-2023**



- Ground Surface Elevation (ft msl)
- Groundwater Elevation (ft msl)
- Measurable Objective
- Minimum Threshold
- Interim Milestone



Figure 3-6
Example Hydrographs
Across Subbasin

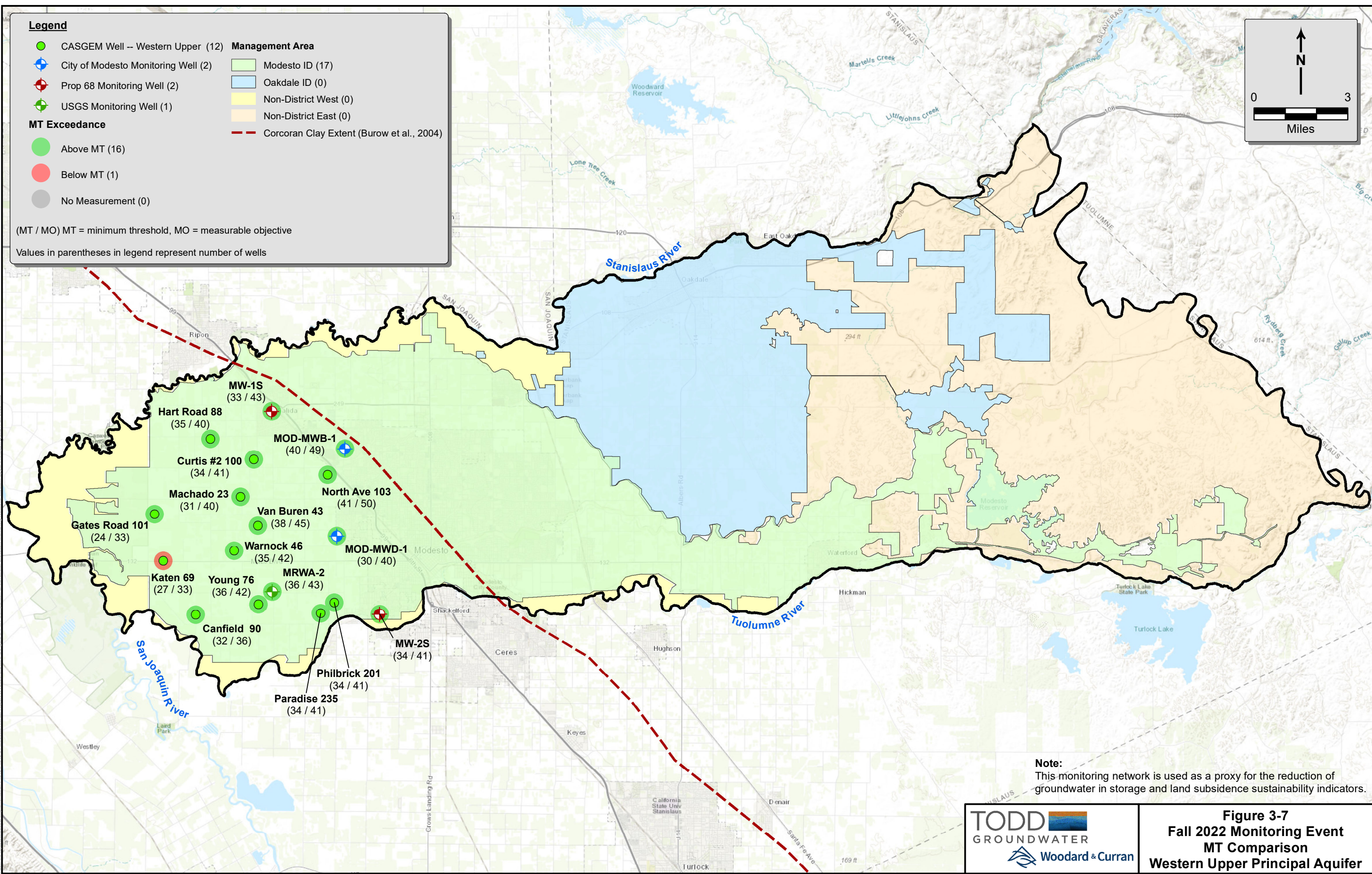
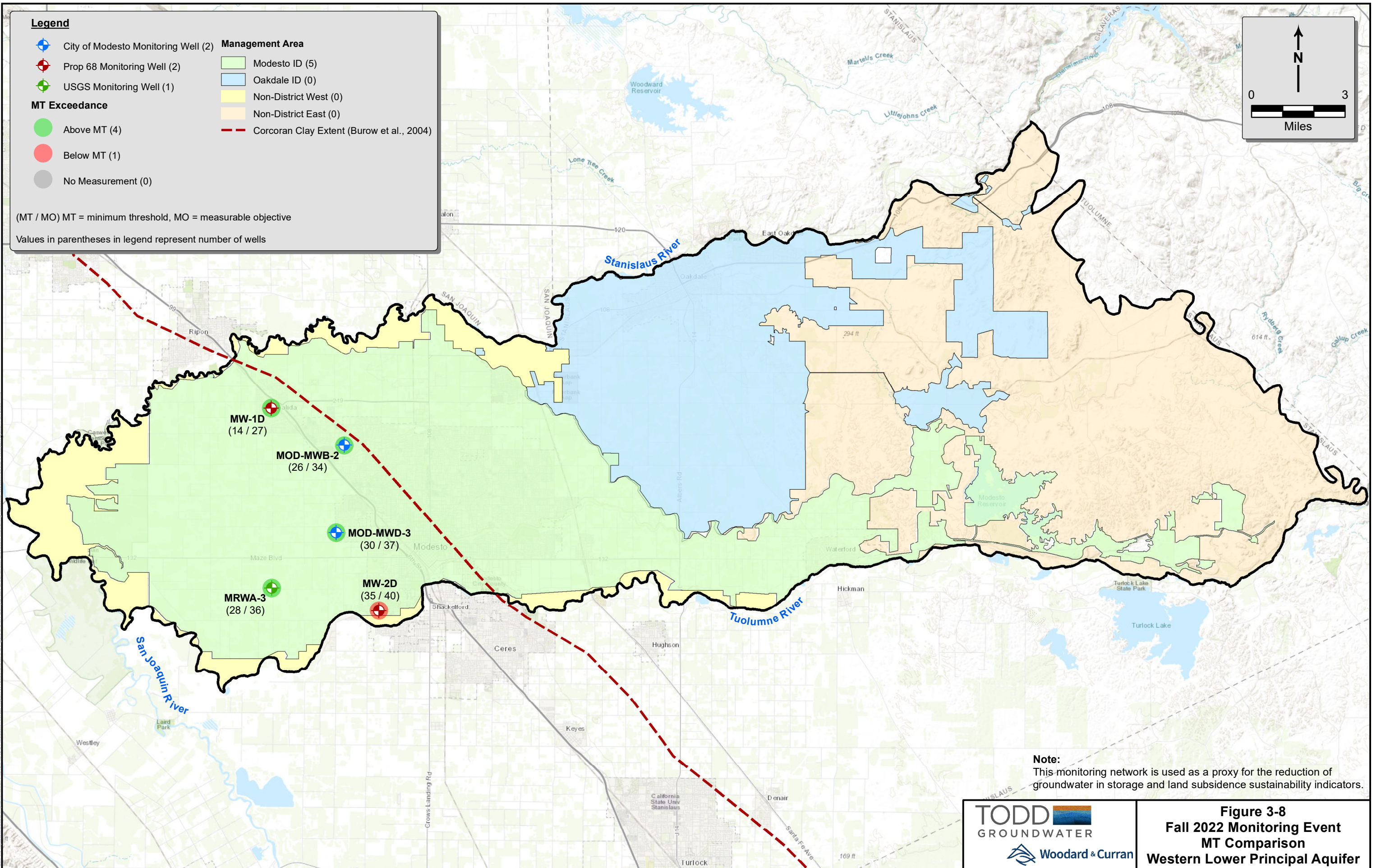


Figure 3-7
Fall 2022 Monitoring Event
MT Comparison
Western Upper Principal Aquifer



Legend

- CASGEM Well -- Eastern (25)
- ⊕ City of Modesto Monitoring Well (2)
- ⊕ Prop 68 Monitoring Well (10)
- ⊕ USGS Monitoring Well (2)

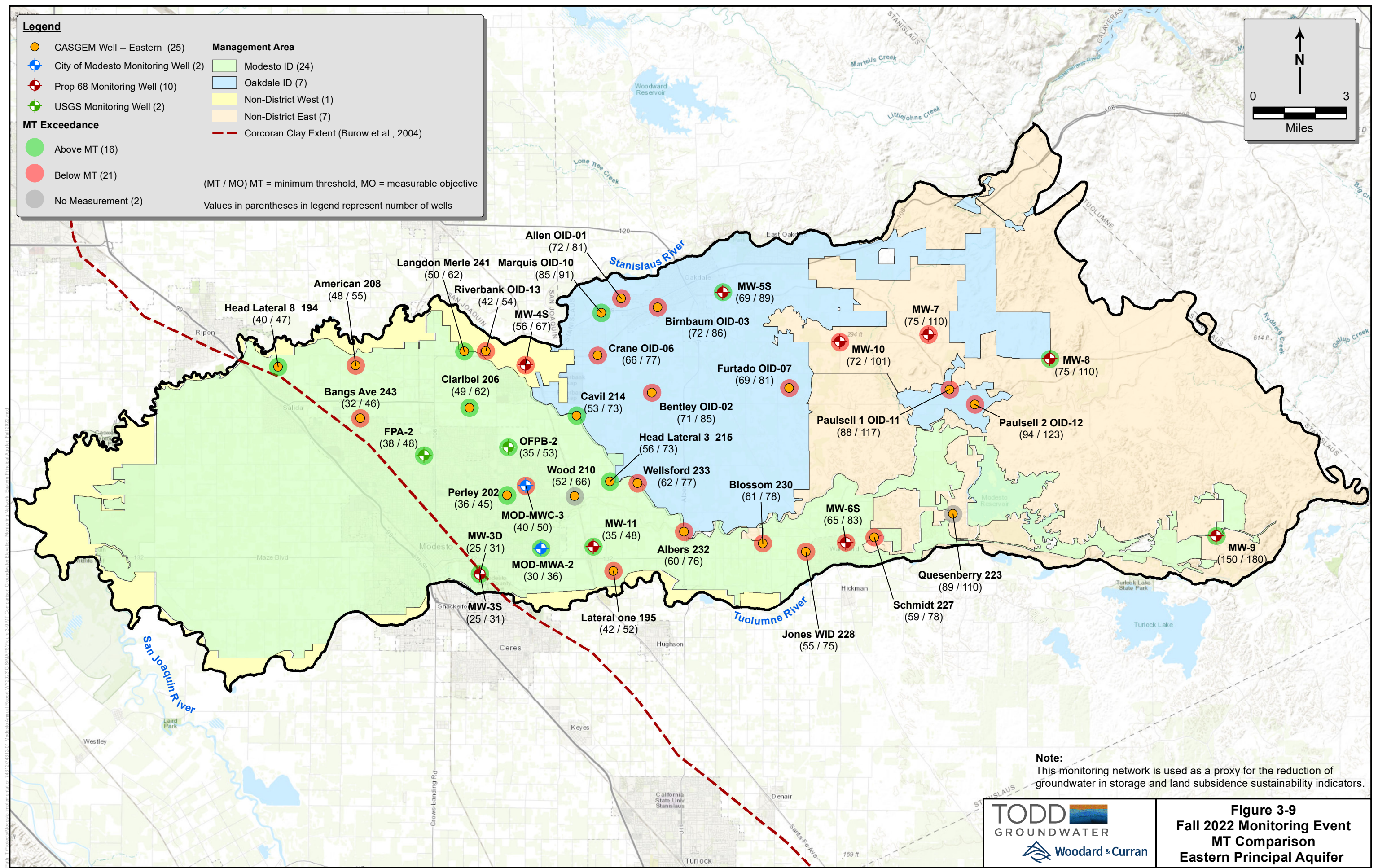
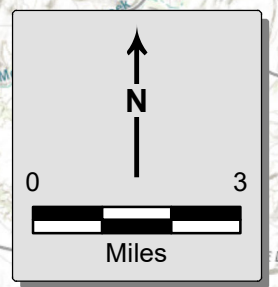
Management Area

- Modesto ID (24)
- Oakdale ID (7)
- Non-District West (1)
- Non-District East (7)
- Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

MT Exceedance

- Above MT (16)
- Below MT (21)
- No Measurement (2)

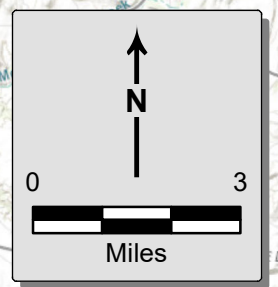
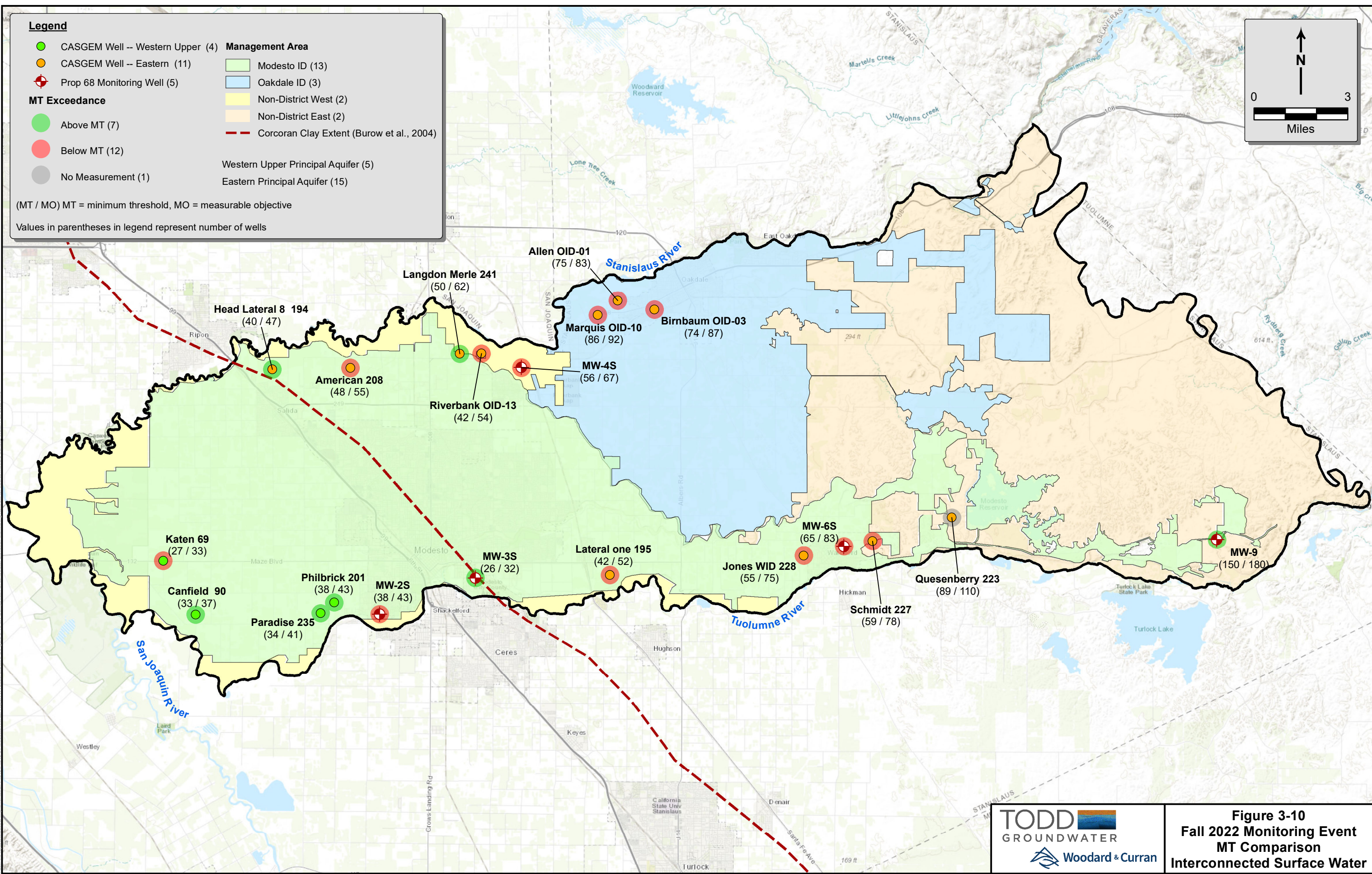
(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective
 Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells



Note:
 This monitoring network is used as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater in storage and land subsidence sustainability indicators.



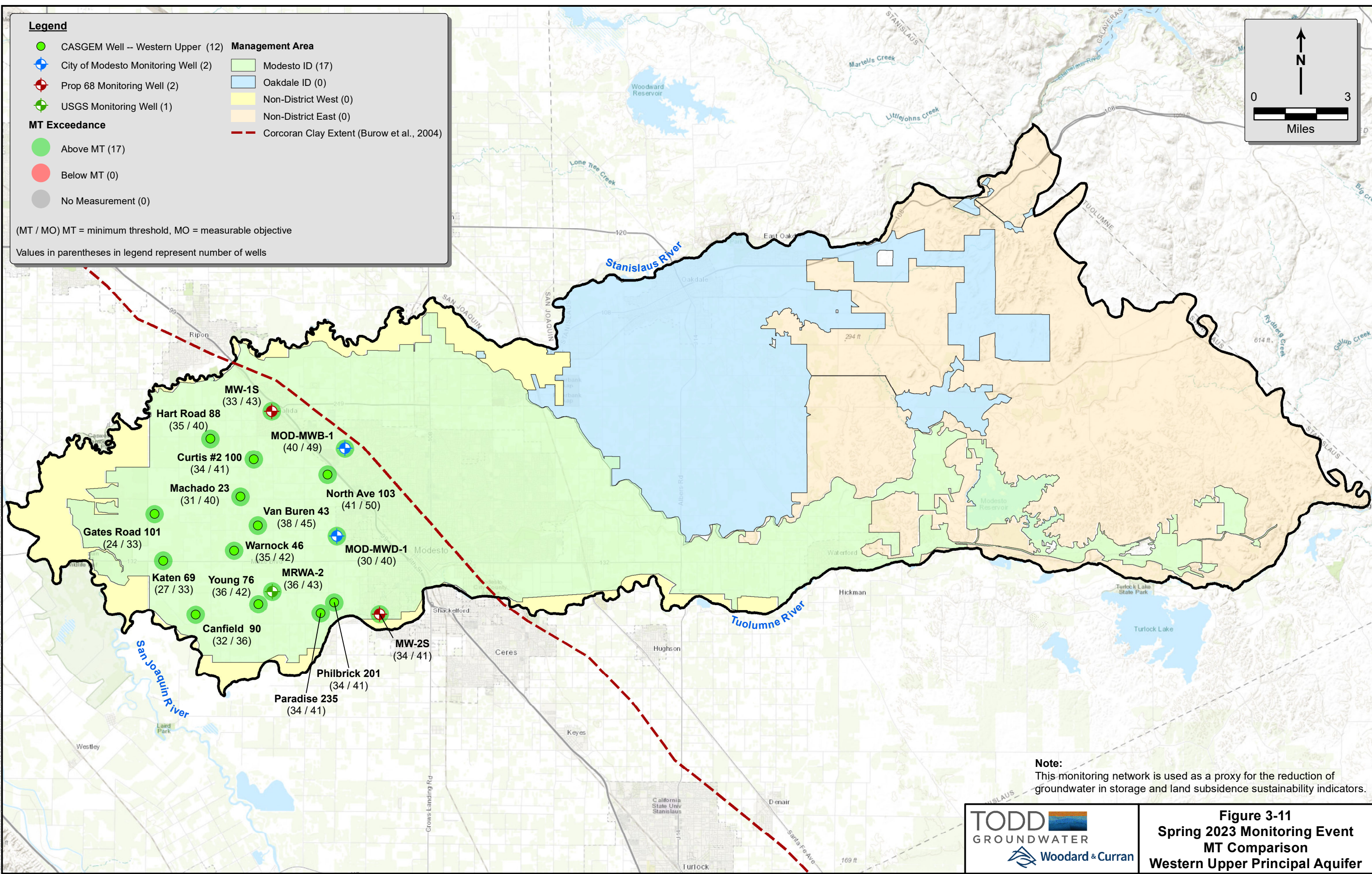
Figure 3-9
 Fall 2022 Monitoring Event
 MT Comparison
 Eastern Principal Aquifer



Head Lateral 8 194 (40 / 47)
 American 208 (48 / 55)
 Katen 69 (27 / 33)
 Canfield 90 (33 / 37)
 Philbrick 201 (38 / 43)
 Paradise 235 (34 / 41)
 MW-2S (38 / 43)
 Riverbank OID-13 (42 / 54)
 Lateral one 195 (42 / 52)
 MW-3S (26 / 32)
 MW-4S (56 / 67)
 Langdon Merle 241 (50 / 62)
 Marquis OID-10 (86 / 92)
 MW-6S (65 / 83)
 Jones WID 228 (55 / 75)
 Allen OID-01 (75 / 83)
 Birnbaum OID-03 (74 / 87)
 MW-9 (150 / 180)
 Quesenberry 223 (89 / 110)
 Schmidt 227 (59 / 78)



Figure 3-10
 Fall 2022 Monitoring Event
 MT Comparison
 Interconnected Surface Water



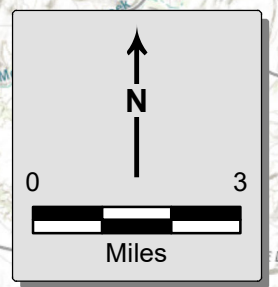
Legend

● CASGEM Well -- Western Upper (12)	Management Area
● City of Modesto Monitoring Well (2)	Modesto ID (17)
● Prop 68 Monitoring Well (2)	Oakdale ID (0)
● USGS Monitoring Well (1)	Non-District West (0)
	Non-District East (0)
	Corcoran Clay Extent (Buraw et al., 2004)

MT Exceedance

- Above MT (17)
- Below MT (0)
- No Measurement (0)

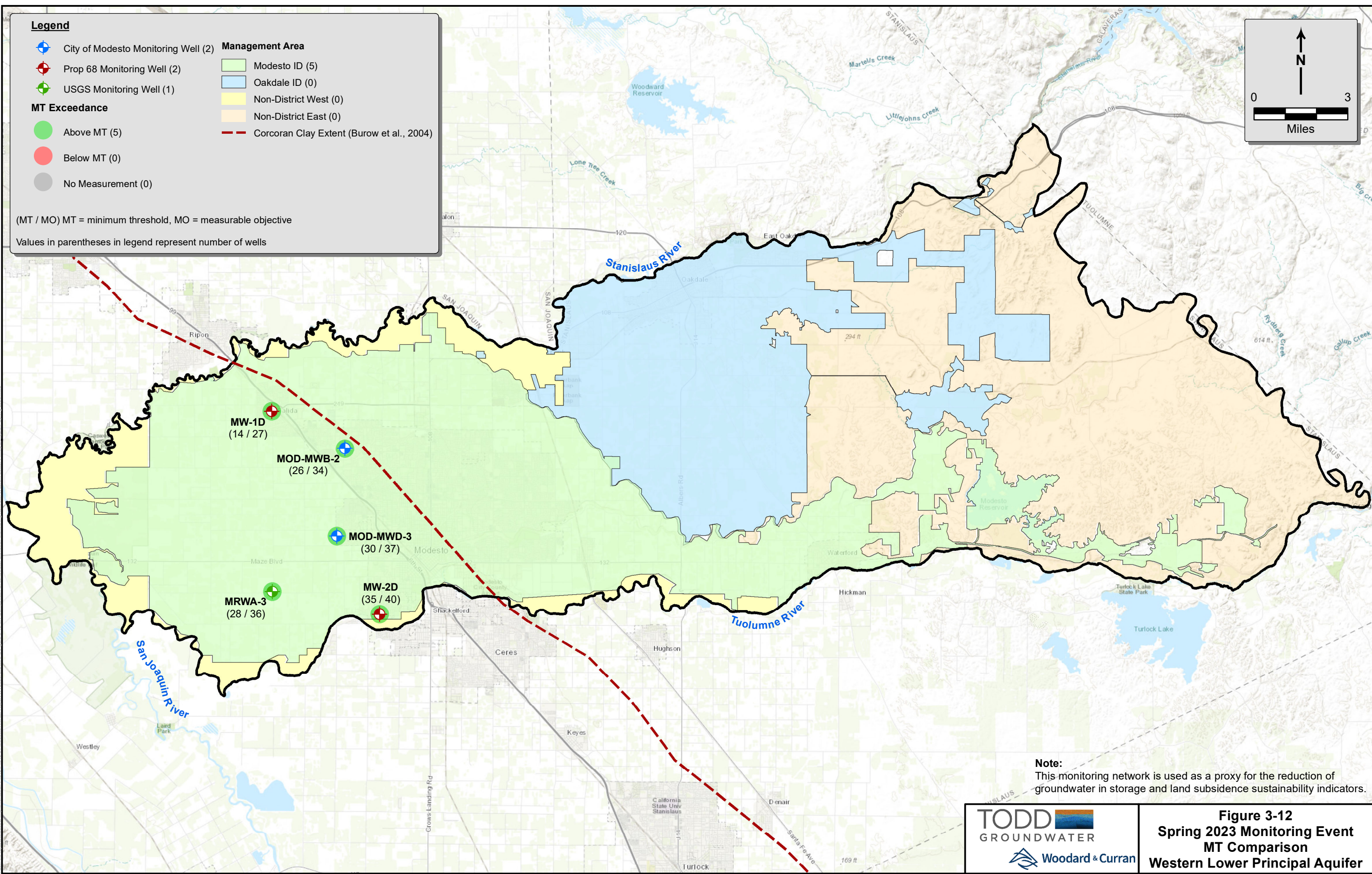
(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective
 Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells



Note:
 This monitoring network is used as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater in storage and land subsidence sustainability indicators.



Figure 3-11
Spring 2023 Monitoring Event
MT Comparison
Western Upper Principal Aquifer

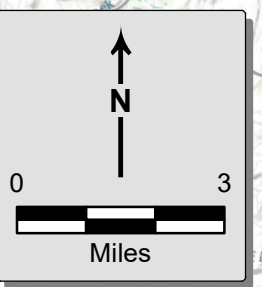


Legend

- ⊕ City of Modesto Monitoring Well (2)
- ⊕ Prop 68 Monitoring Well (2)
- ⊕ USGS Monitoring Well (1)
- MT Exceedance**
- Above MT (5)
- Below MT (0)
- No Measurement (0)

- Management Area**
- Modesto ID (5)
- Oakdale ID (0)
- Non-District West (0)
- Non-District East (0)
- Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective
 Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells



Note:
 This monitoring network is used as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater in storage and land subsidence sustainability indicators.



Figure 3-12
Spring 2023 Monitoring Event
MT Comparison
Western Lower Principal Aquifer

Legend

- CASGEM Well -- Eastern (25)
- ⊕ City of Modesto Monitoring Well (2)
- ⊕ Prop 68 Monitoring Well (10)
- ⊕ USGS Monitoring Well (2)

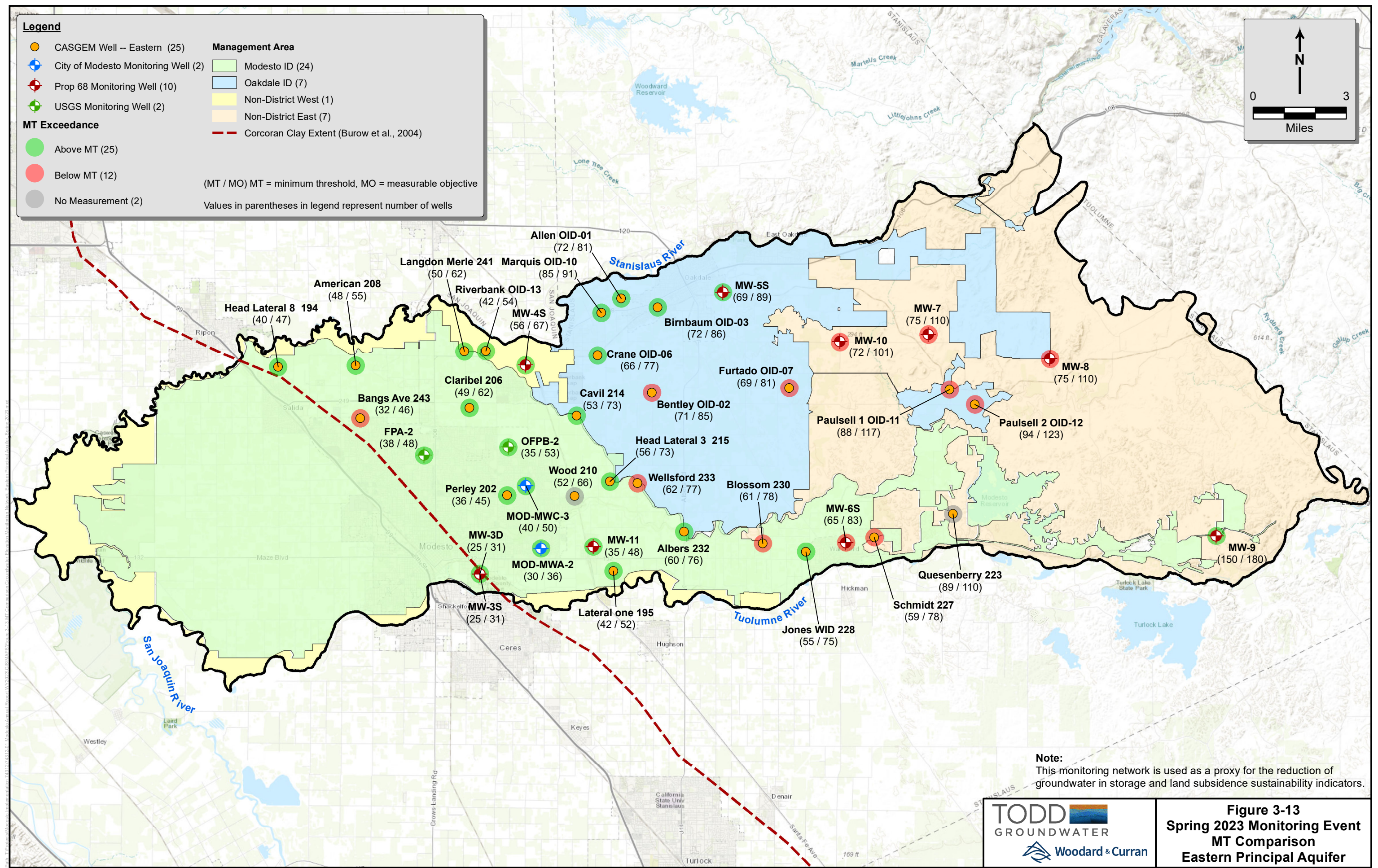
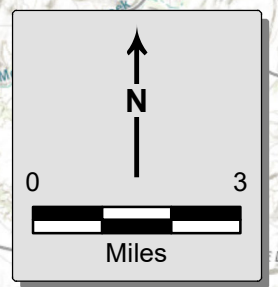
Management Area

- Modesto ID (24)
- Oakdale ID (7)
- Non-District West (1)
- Non-District East (7)
- Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

MT Exceedance

- Above MT (25)
- Below MT (12)
- No Measurement (2)

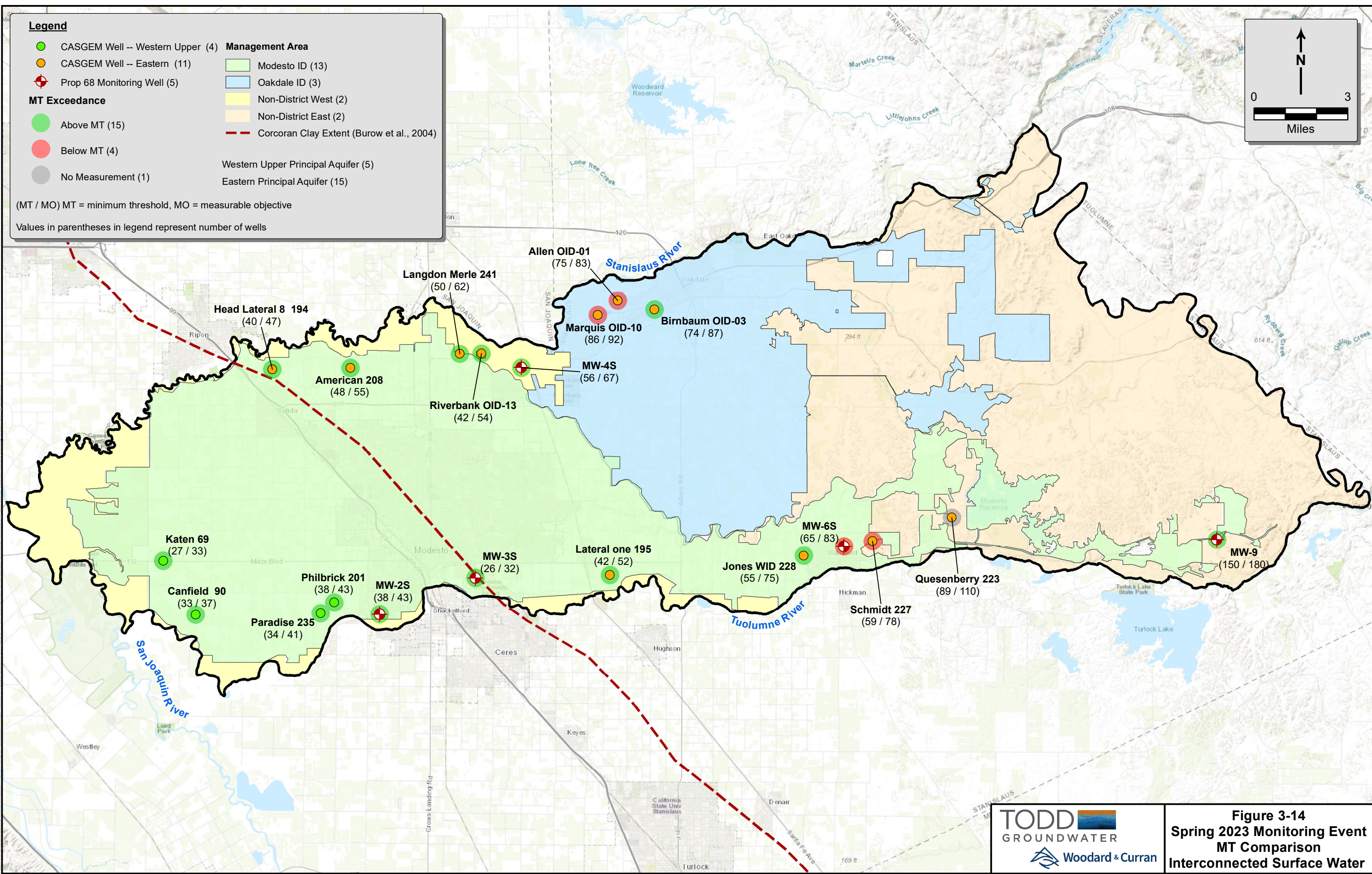
(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective
 Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells



Note:
 This monitoring network is used as a proxy for the reduction of groundwater in storage and land subsidence sustainability indicators.



Figure 3-13
 Spring 2023 Monitoring Event
 MT Comparison
 Eastern Principal Aquifer



Legend

● CASGEM Well -- Western Upper (4)	Management Area
● CASGEM Well -- Eastern (11)	Modesto ID (13)
⊕ Prop 68 Monitoring Well (5)	Oakdale ID (3)
MT Exceedance	Non-District West (2)
● Above MT (15)	Non-District East (2)
● Below MT (4)	Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)
● No Measurement (1)	Western Upper Principal Aquifer (5)
	Eastern Principal Aquifer (15)

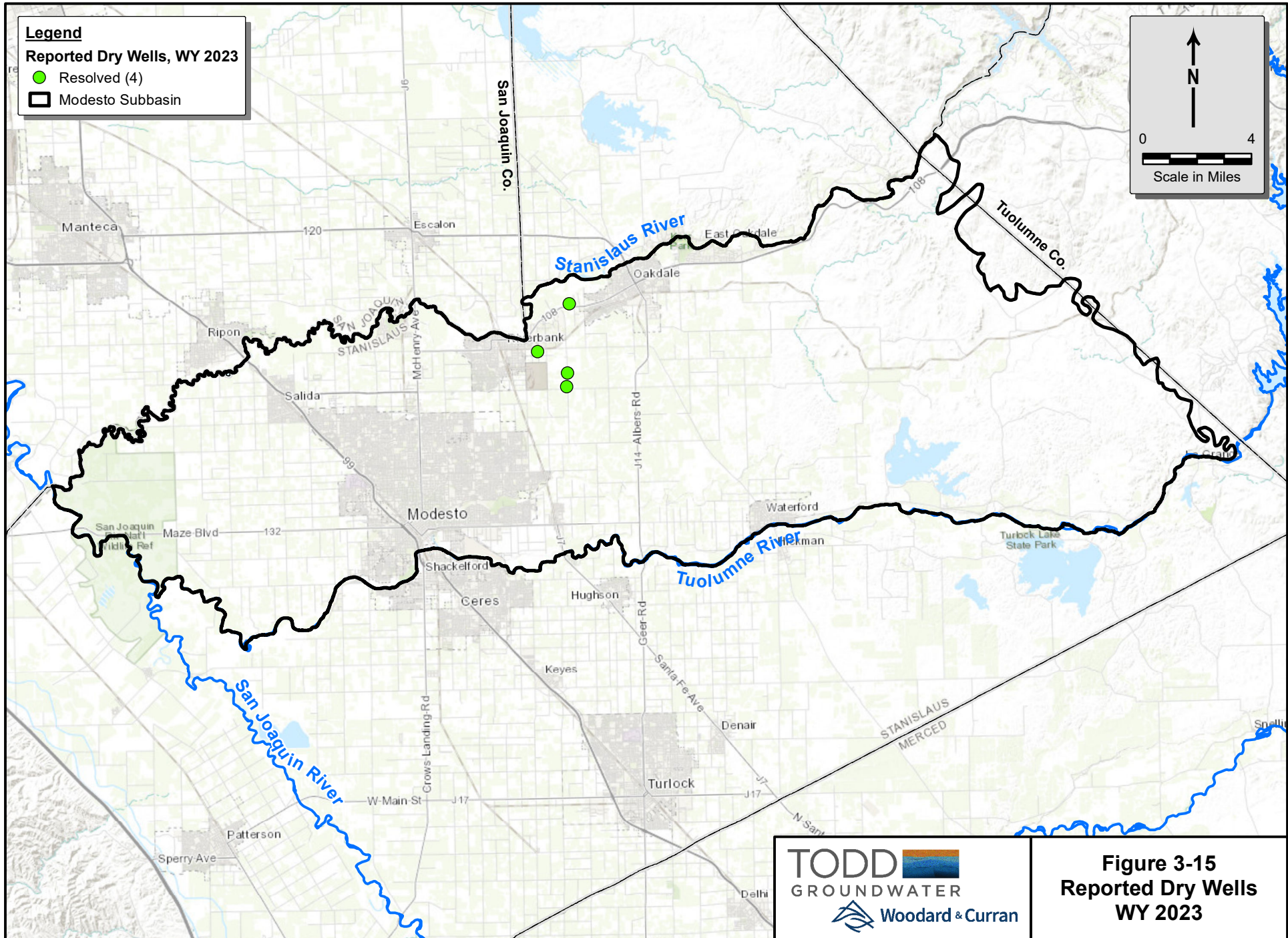
(MT / MO) MT = minimum threshold, MO = measurable objective
 Values in parentheses in legend represent number of wells

North Arrow

0 3 Miles

TODD
 GROUNDWATER
 Woodard & Curran

Figure 3-14
 Spring 2023 Monitoring Event
 MT Comparison
 Interconnected Surface Water

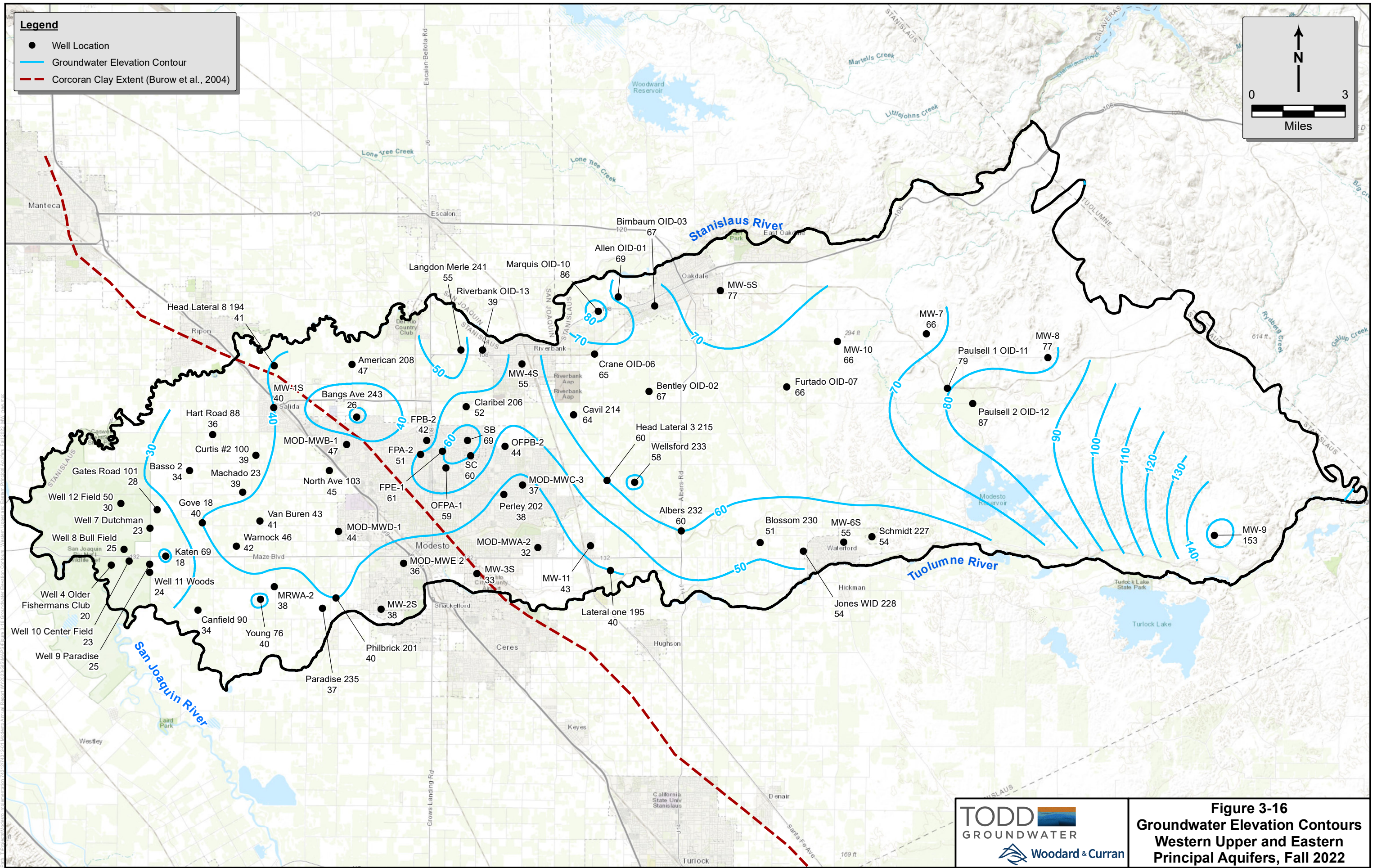


Legend

- Well Location
- Groundwater Elevation Contour
- - - Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

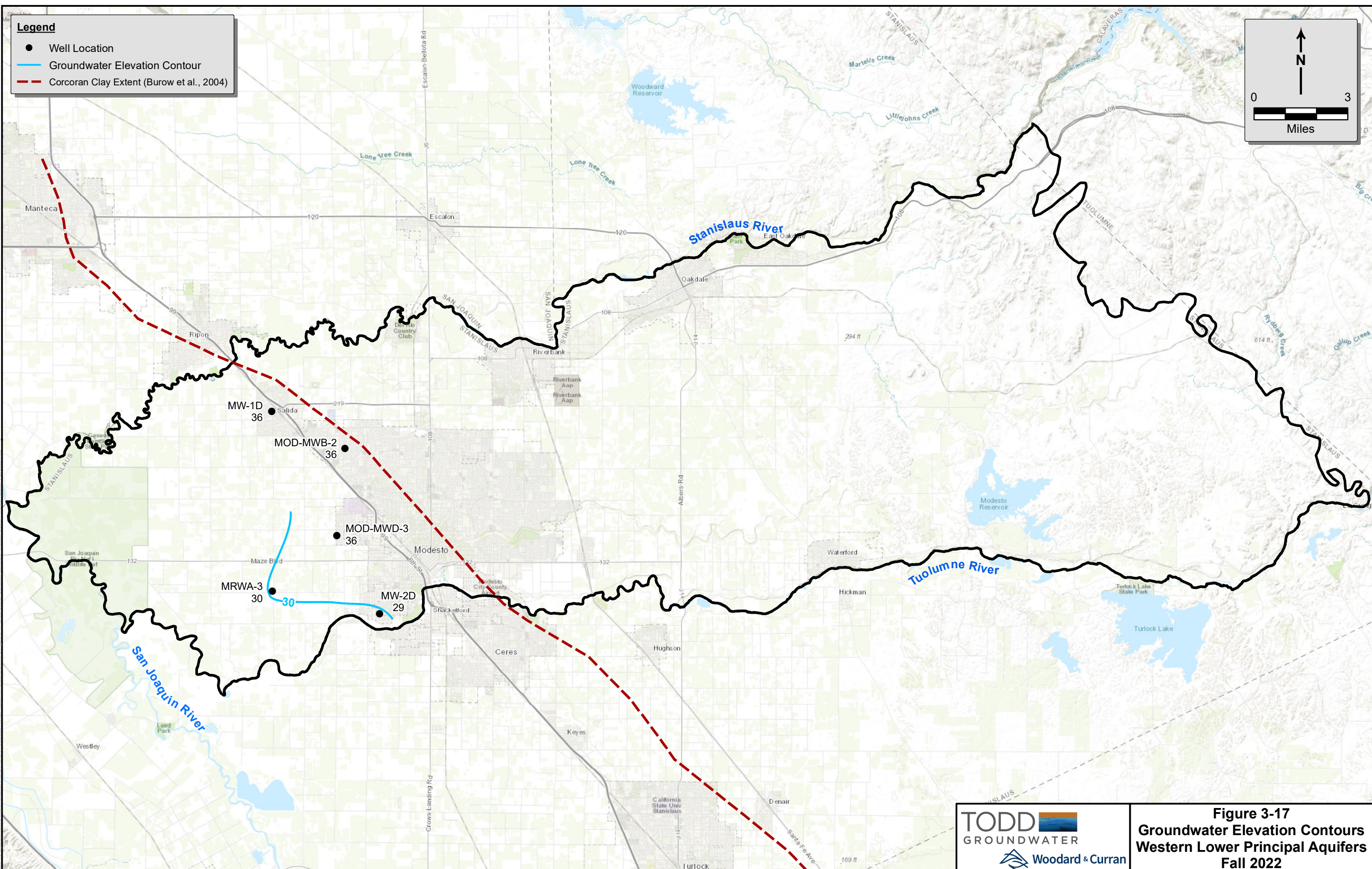
0 3
Miles

N



TODD
GROUNDWATER
Woodard & Curran

Figure 3-16
Groundwater Elevation Contours
Western Upper and Eastern
Principal Aquifers, Fall 2022



Legend

- Well Location
- Groundwater Elevation Contour
- - - Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

0 3
Miles

N

TODD
GROUNDWATER

Woodard & Curran

Figure 3-17
Groundwater Elevation Contours
Western Lower Principal Aquifers
Fall 2022

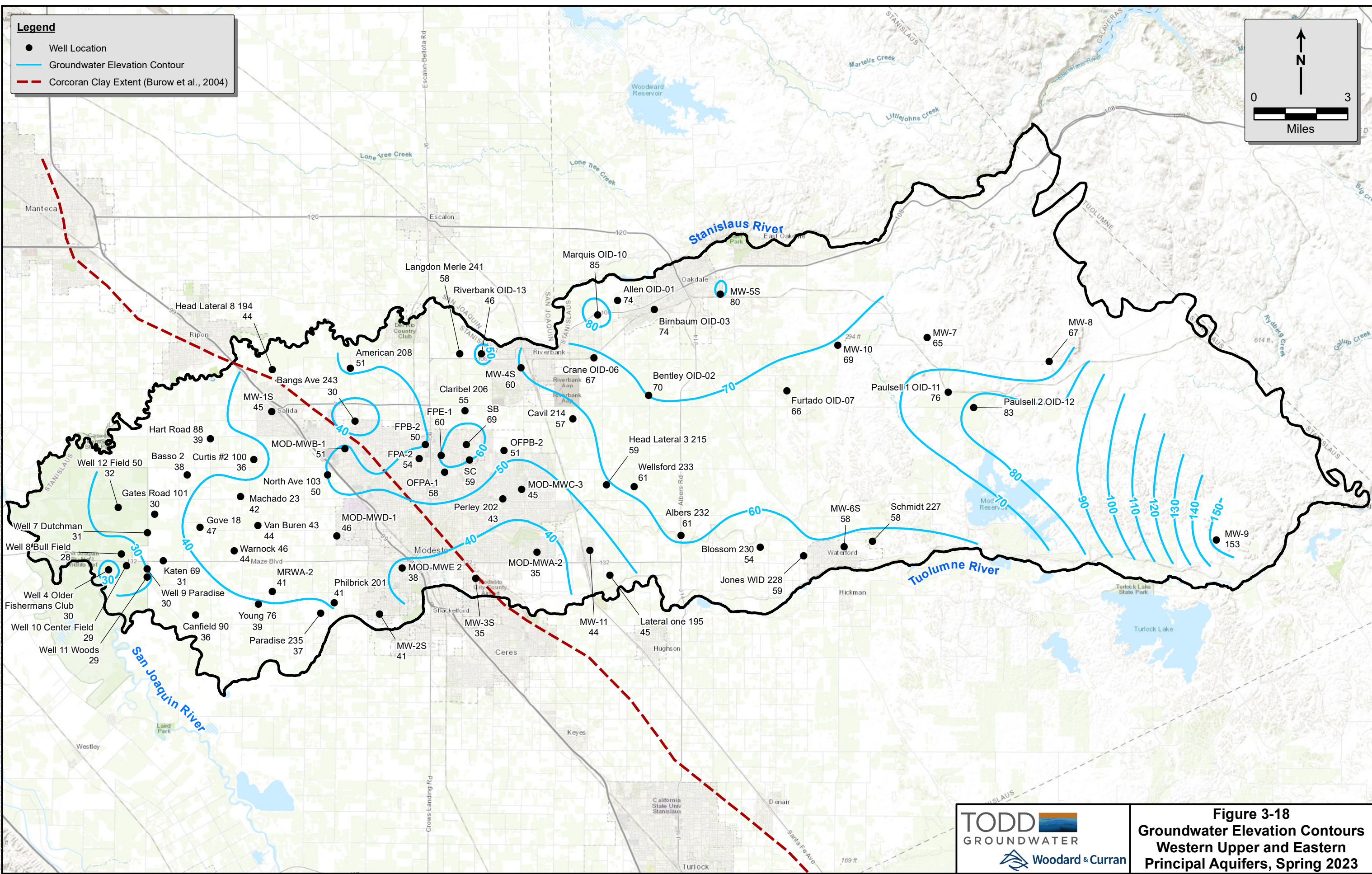
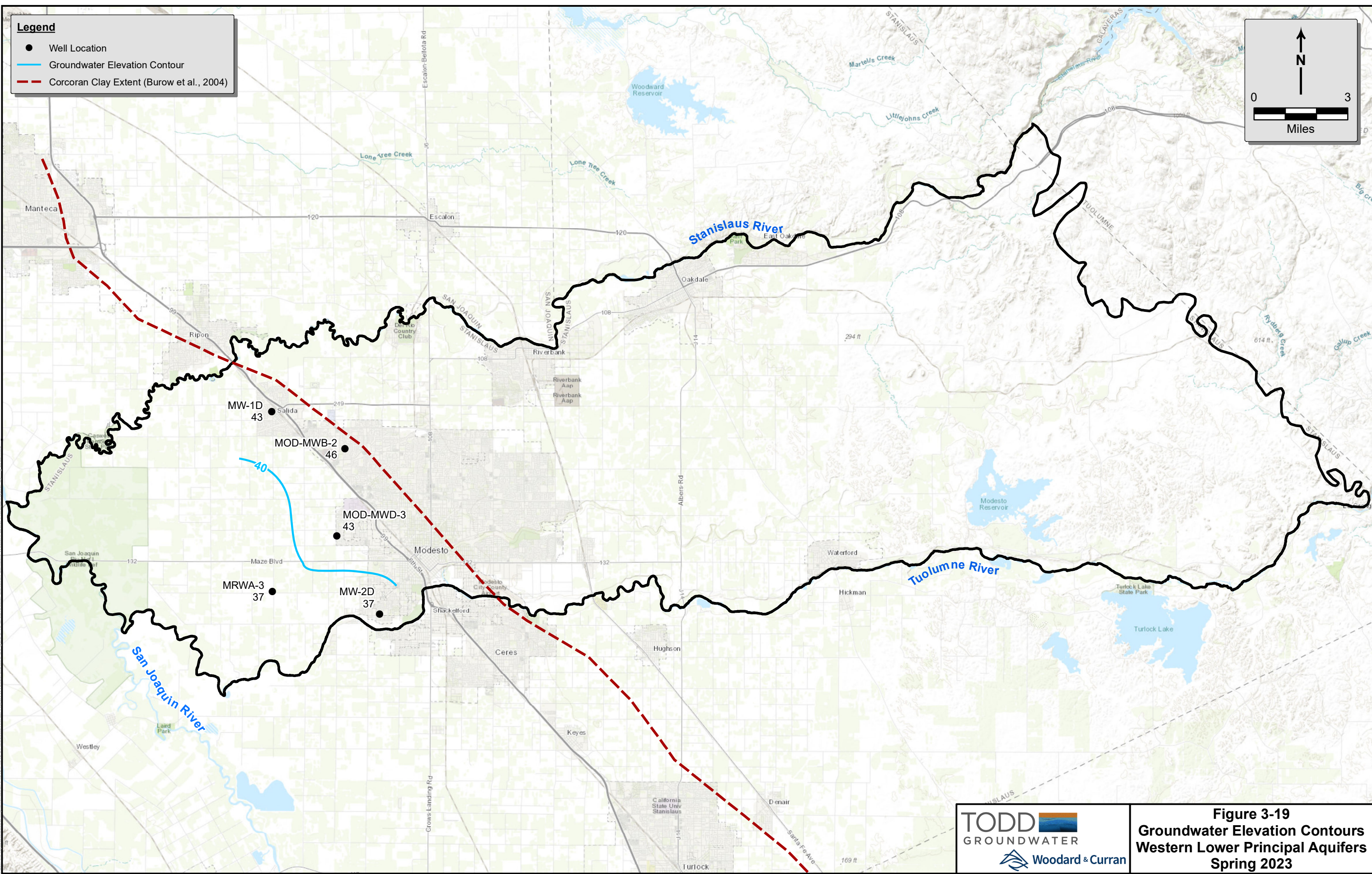


Figure 3-18
Groundwater Elevation Contours
Western Upper and Eastern
Principal Aquifers, Spring 2023



Legend

- Well Location
- Groundwater Elevation Contour
- - - Corcoran Clay Extent (Burow et al., 2004)

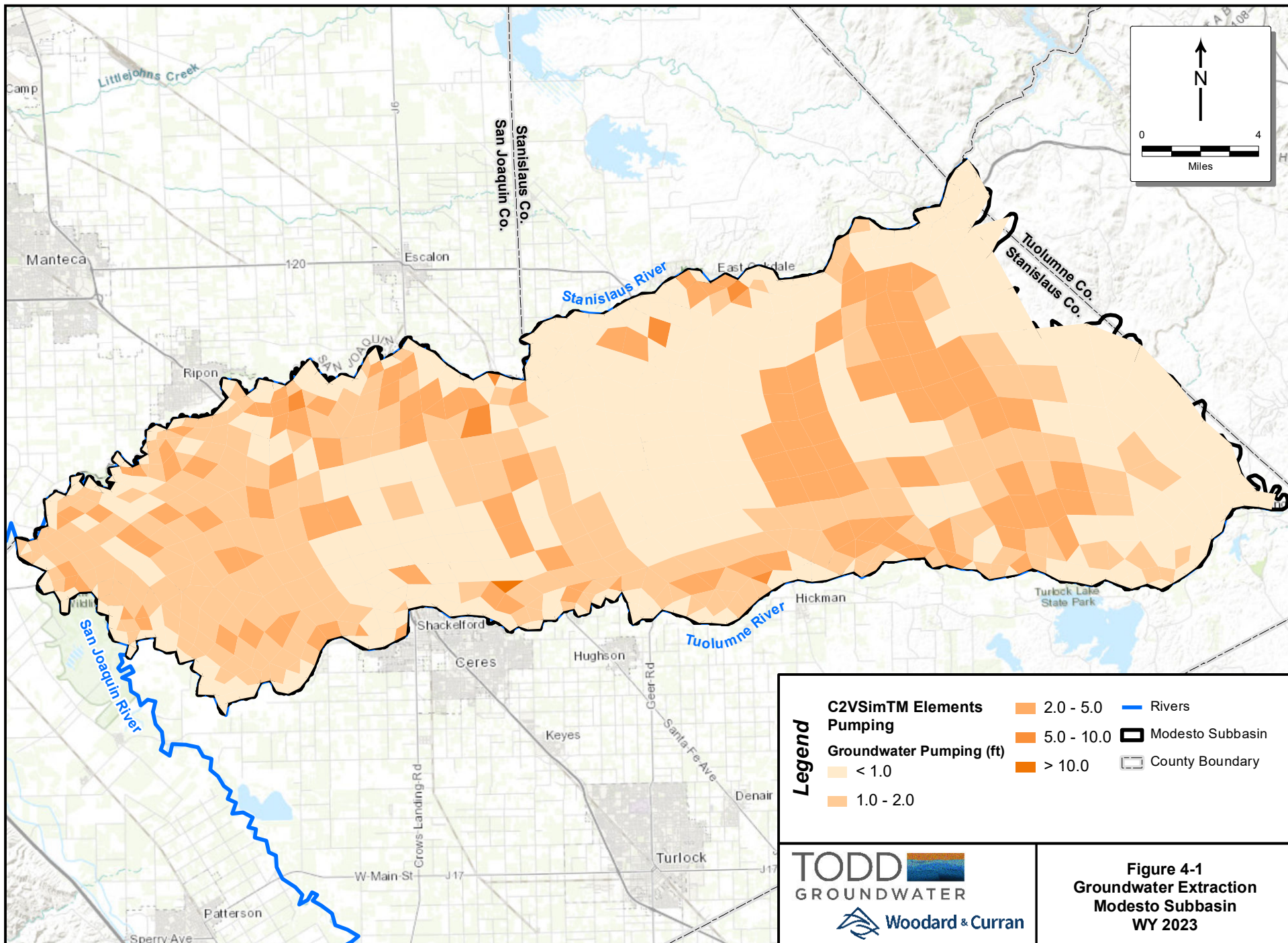
0 3
Miles

N

TODD
GROUNDWATER

Woodard & Curran

Figure 3-19
Groundwater Elevation Contours
Western Lower Principal Aquifers
Spring 2023

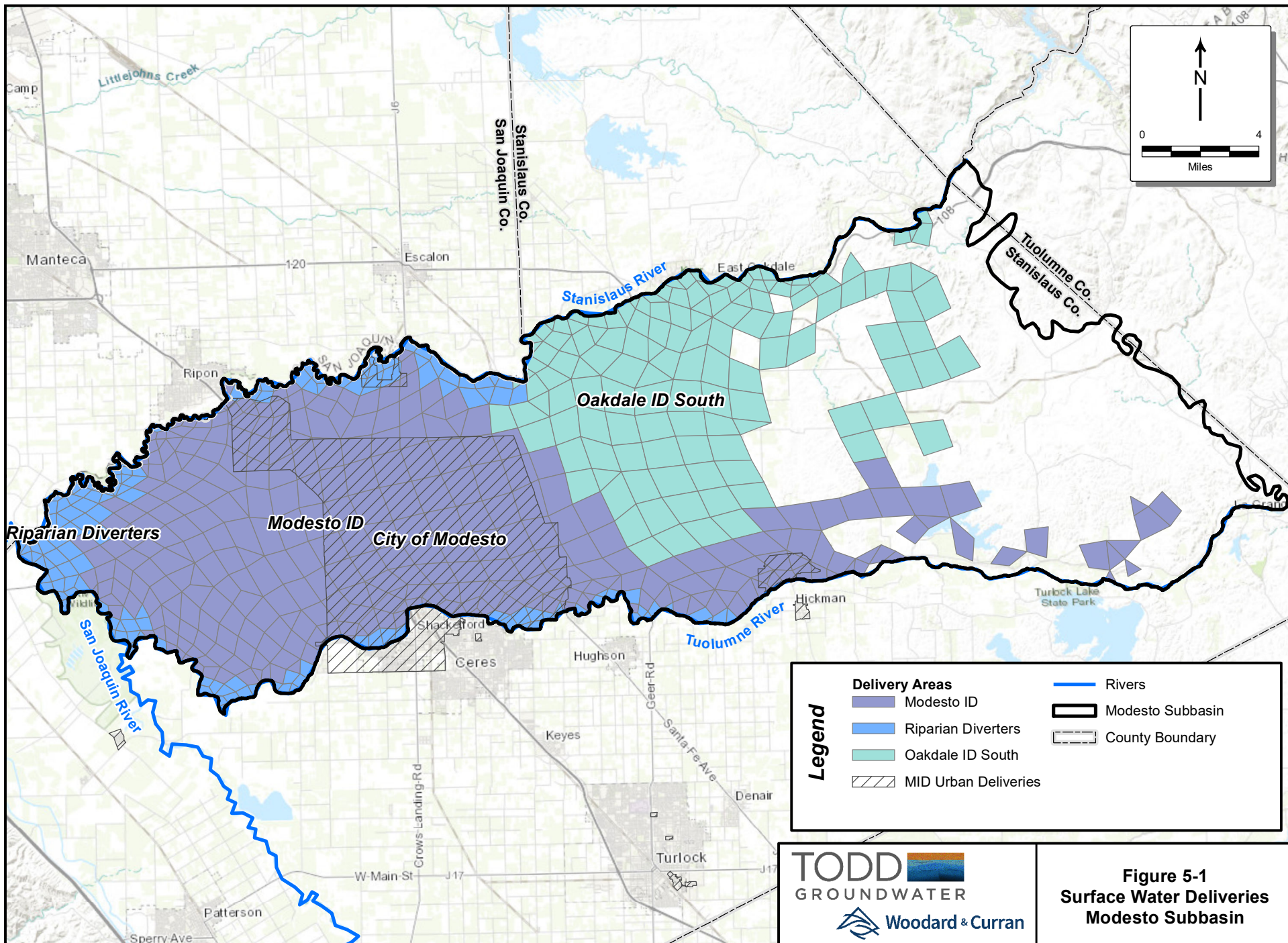


Legend

C2VSimTM Elements	2.0 - 5.0	Rivers
Pumping	5.0 - 10.0	Modesto Subbasin
Groundwater Pumping (ft)	> 10.0	County Boundary
< 1.0		
1.0 - 2.0		

TODD
GROUNDWATER
Woodard & Curran

Figure 4-1
Groundwater Extraction
Modesto Subbasin
WY 2023

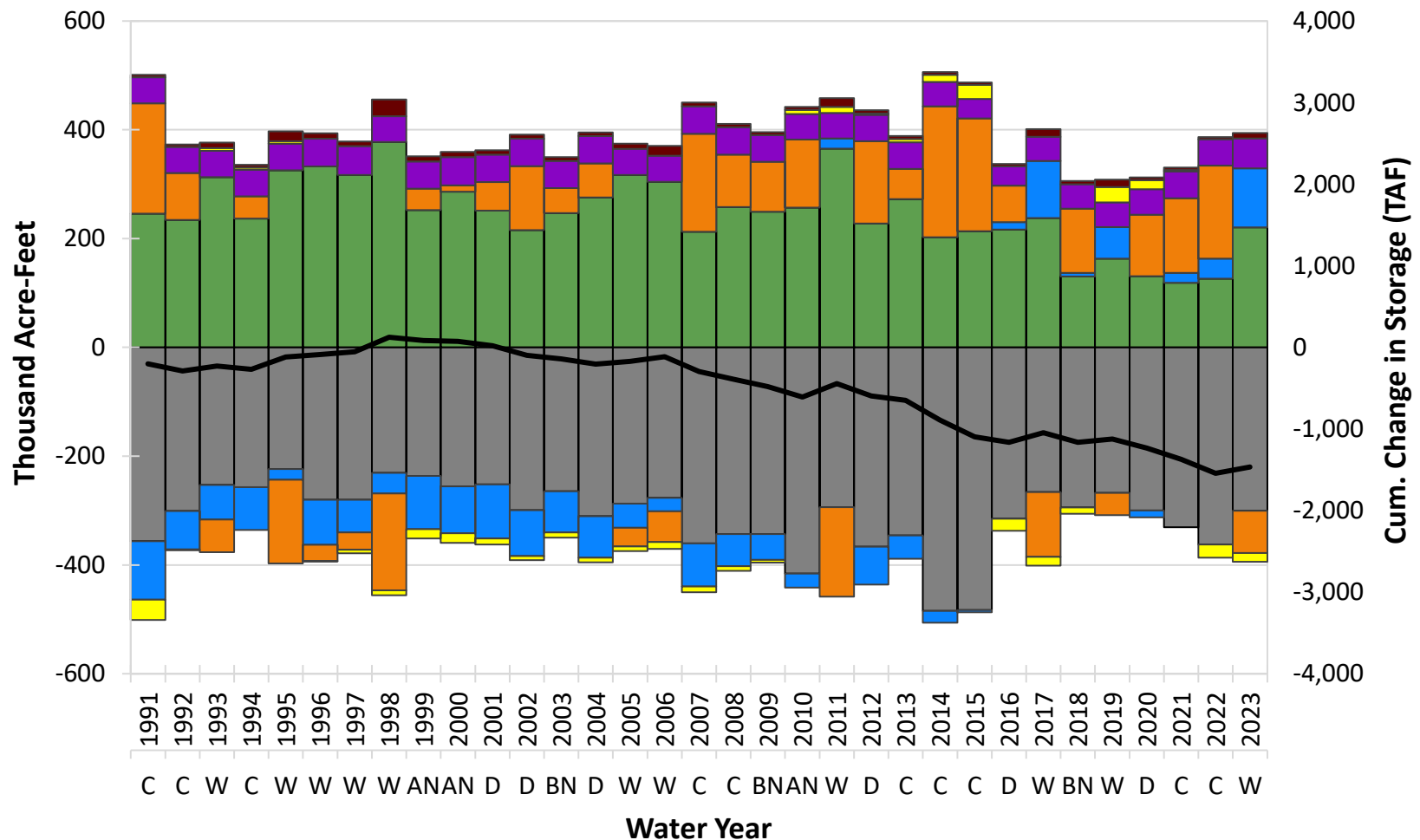


Legend

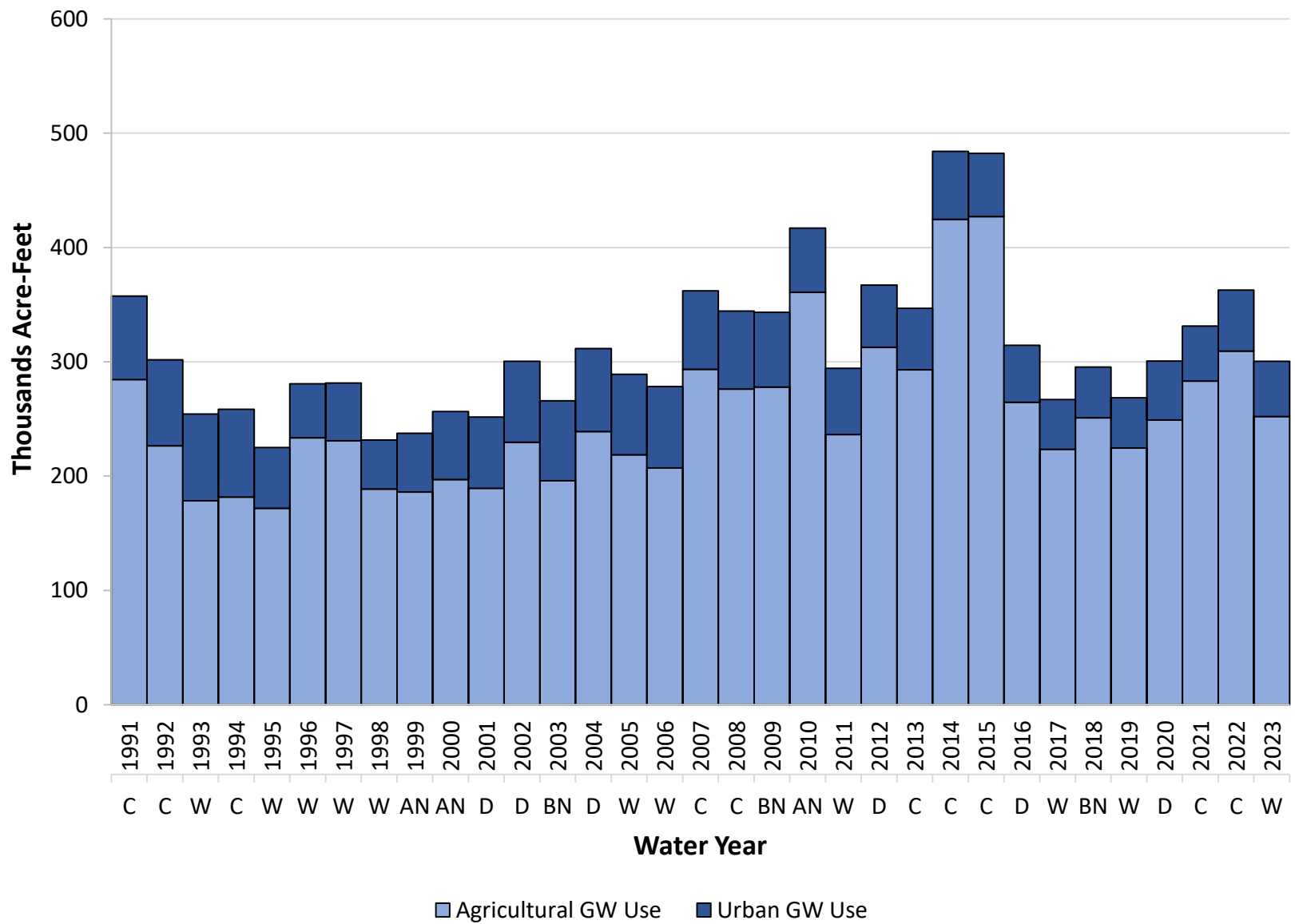
Modesto ID	Rivers
Riparian Diverters	Modesto Subbasin
Oakdale ID South	County Boundary
MID Urban Deliveries	

TODD 
 GROUNDWATER
 Woodard & Curran

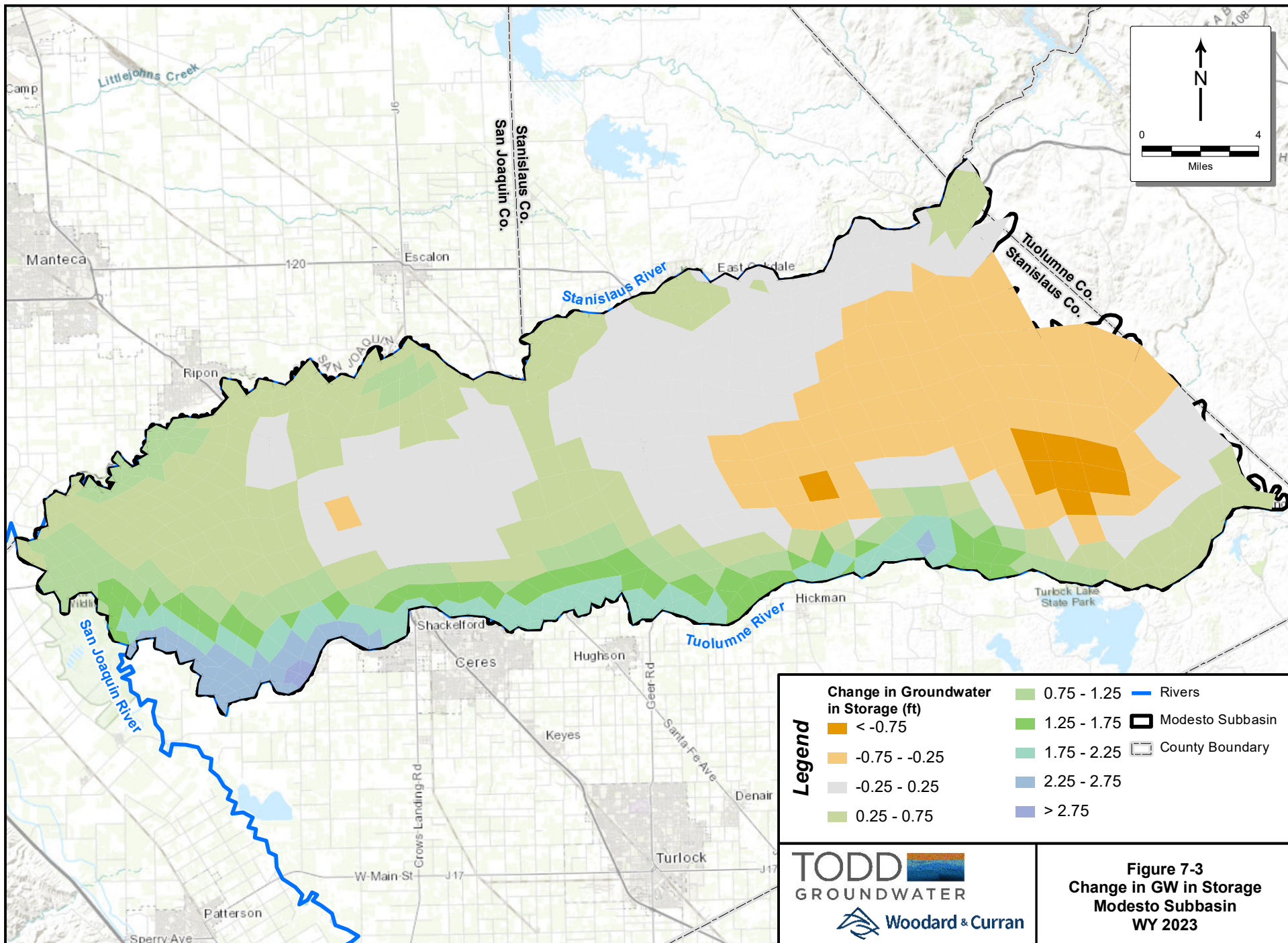
Figure 5-1
Surface Water Deliveries
Modesto Subbasin

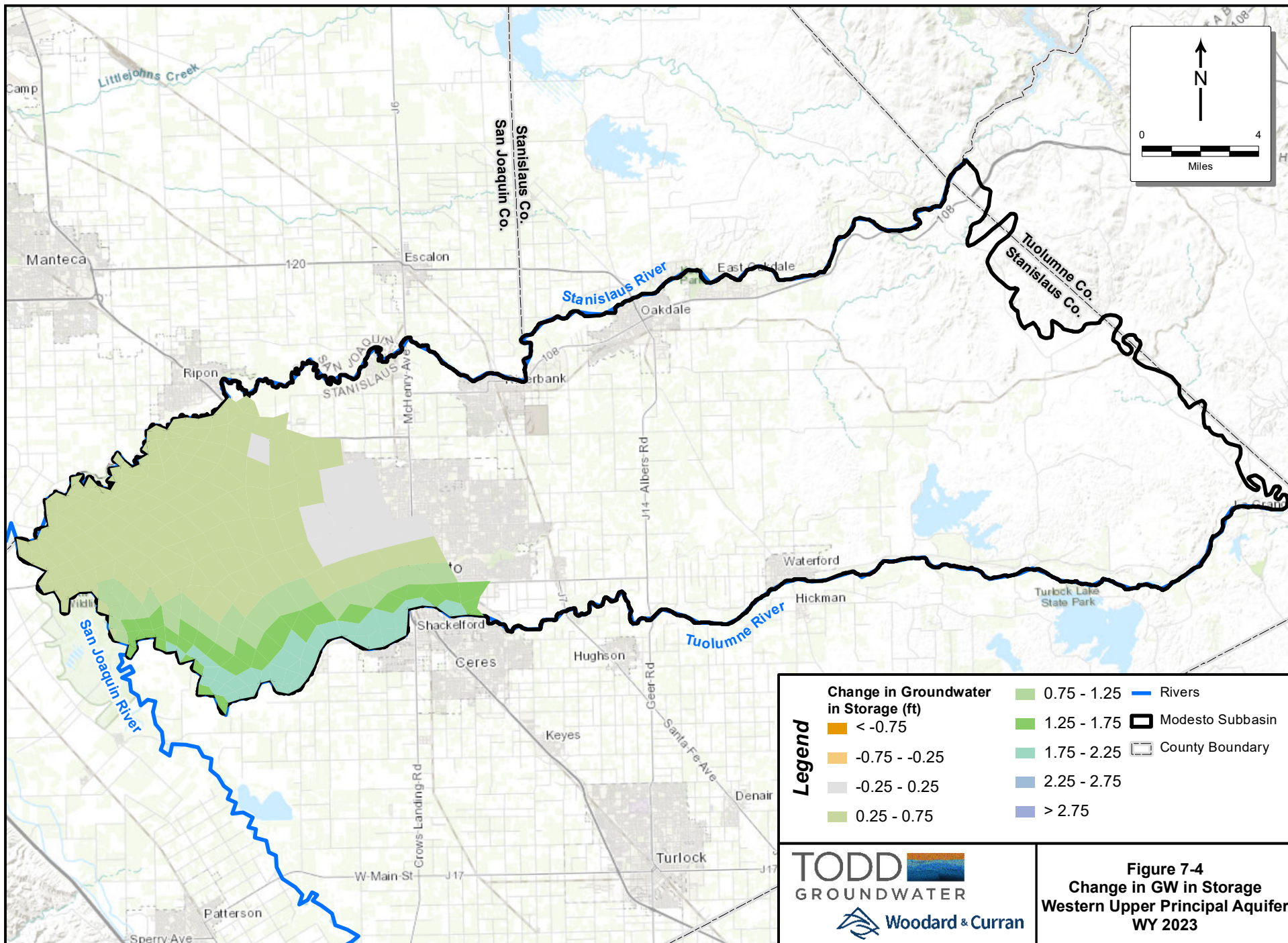


**Figure 7-1
Groundwater Budget
Modesto Subbasin
WY 1991 - 2023**



**Figure 7-2
Groundwater Use
Modesto Subbasin
WY 1991 - 2023**





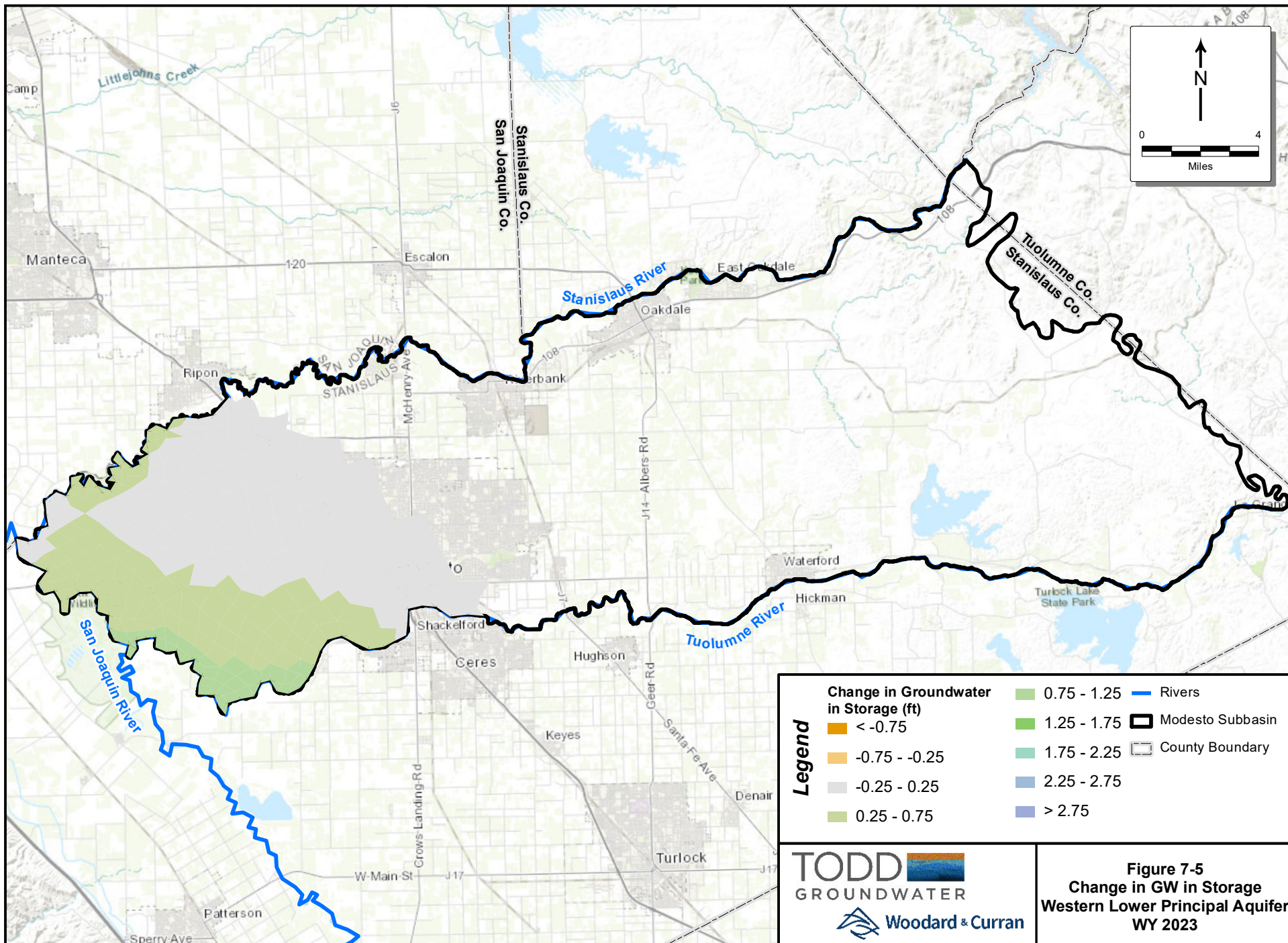
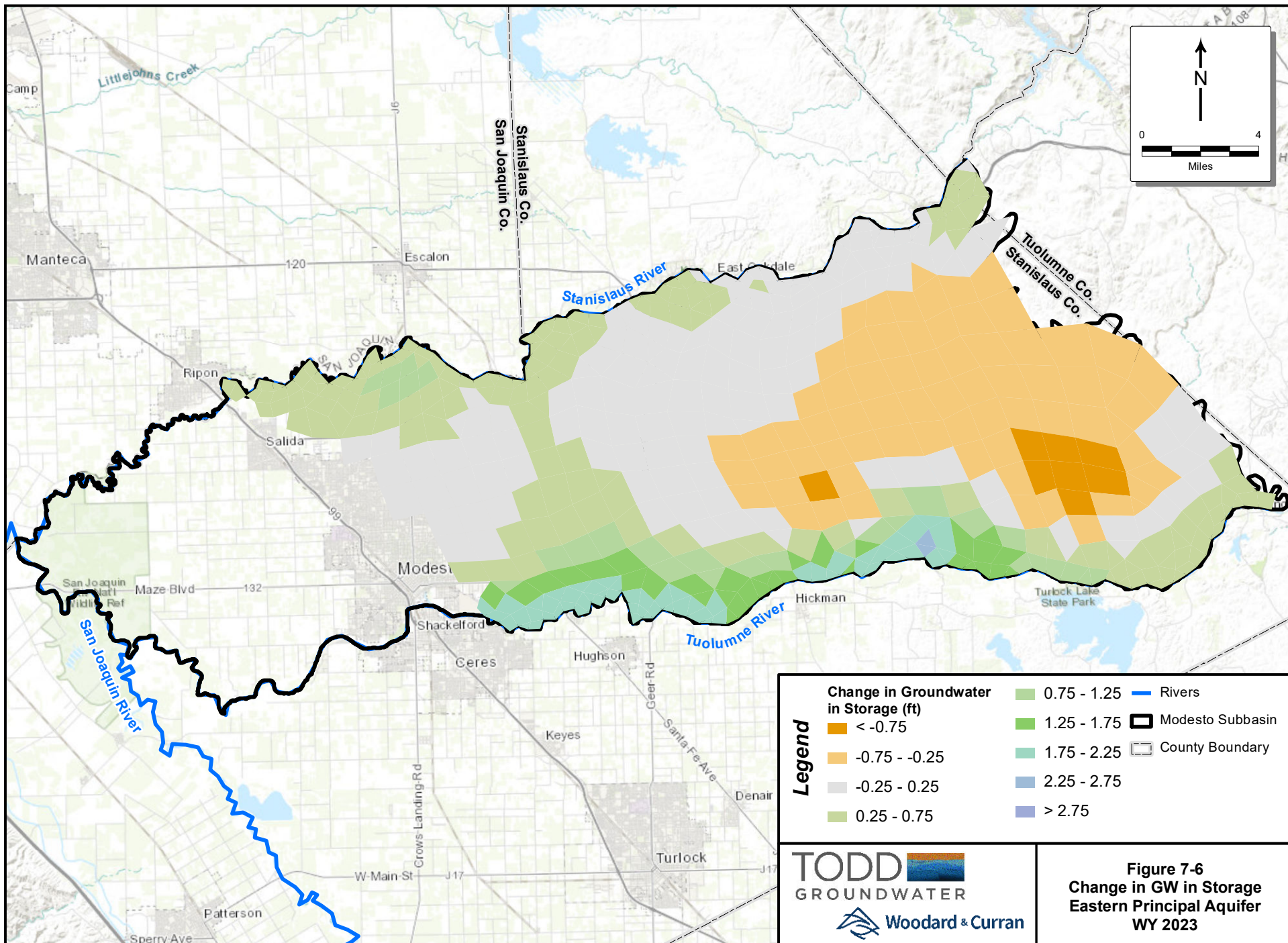
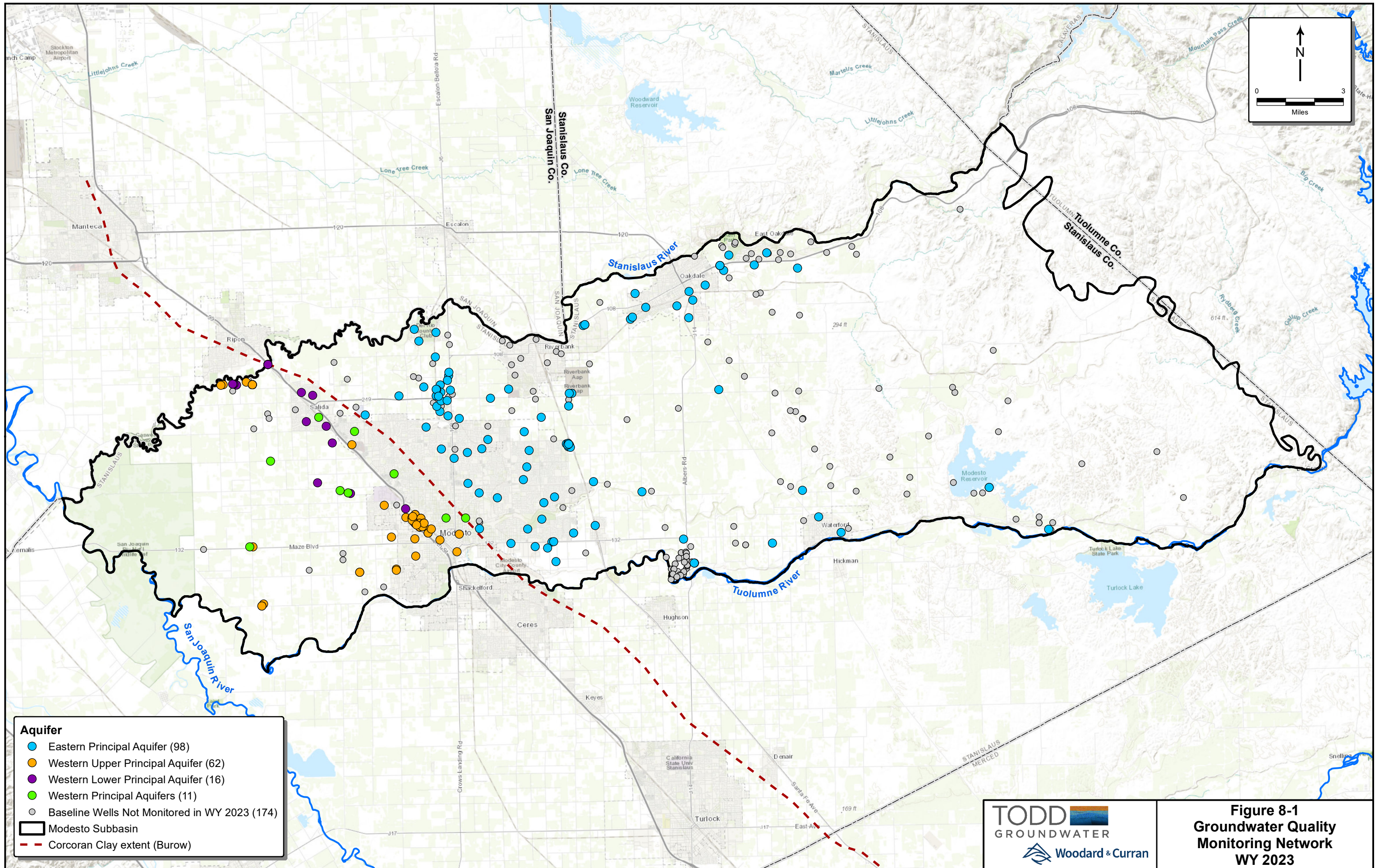


Figure 7-5
Change in GW in Storage
Western Lower Principal Aquifer
WY 2023



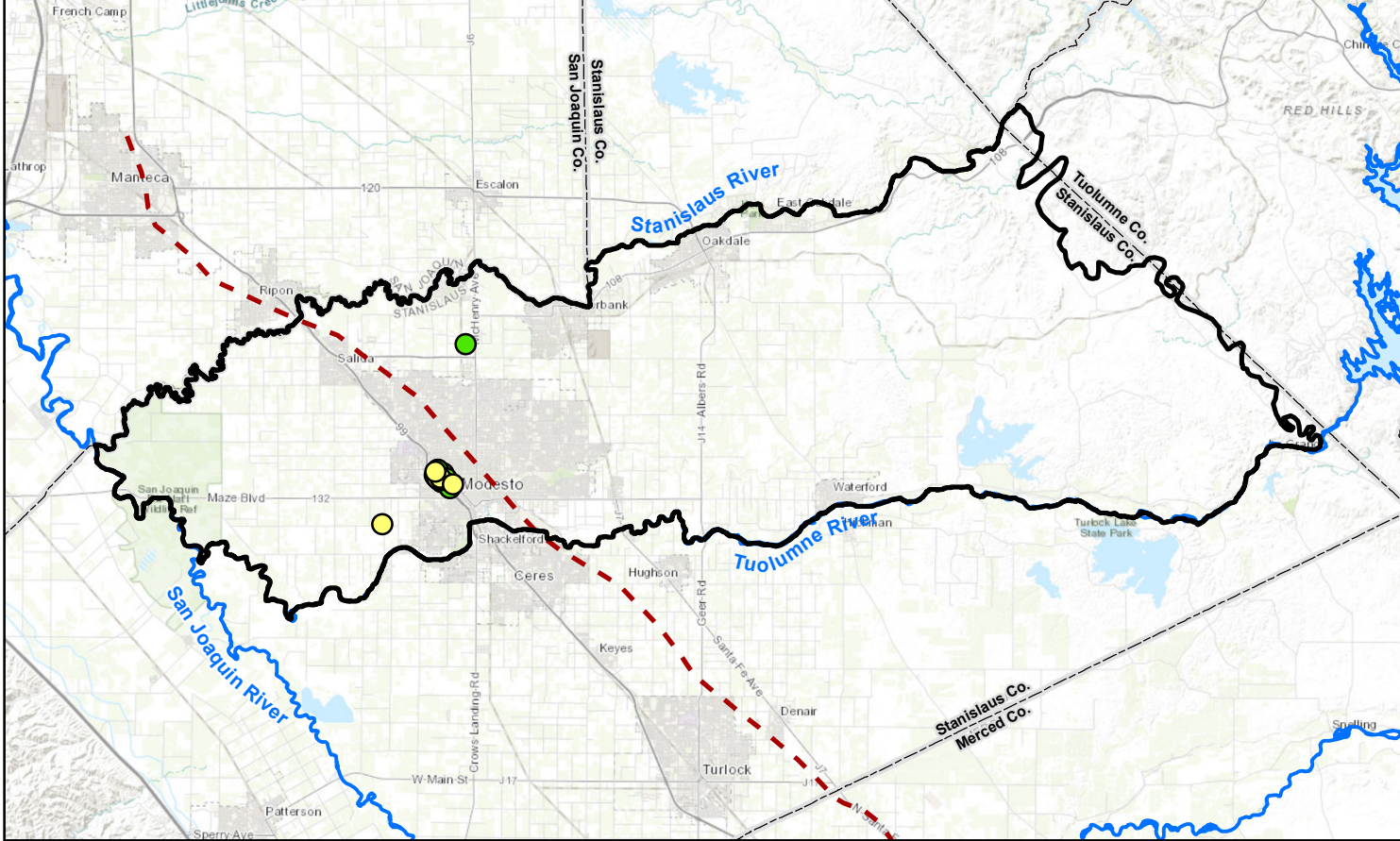


- Aquifer**
- Eastern Principal Aquifer (98)
 - Western Upper Principal Aquifer (62)
 - Western Lower Principal Aquifer (16)
 - Western Principal Aquifers (11)
 - Baseline Wells Not Monitored in WY 2023 (174)
 - Modesto Subbasin
 - Corcoran Clay extent (Burow)

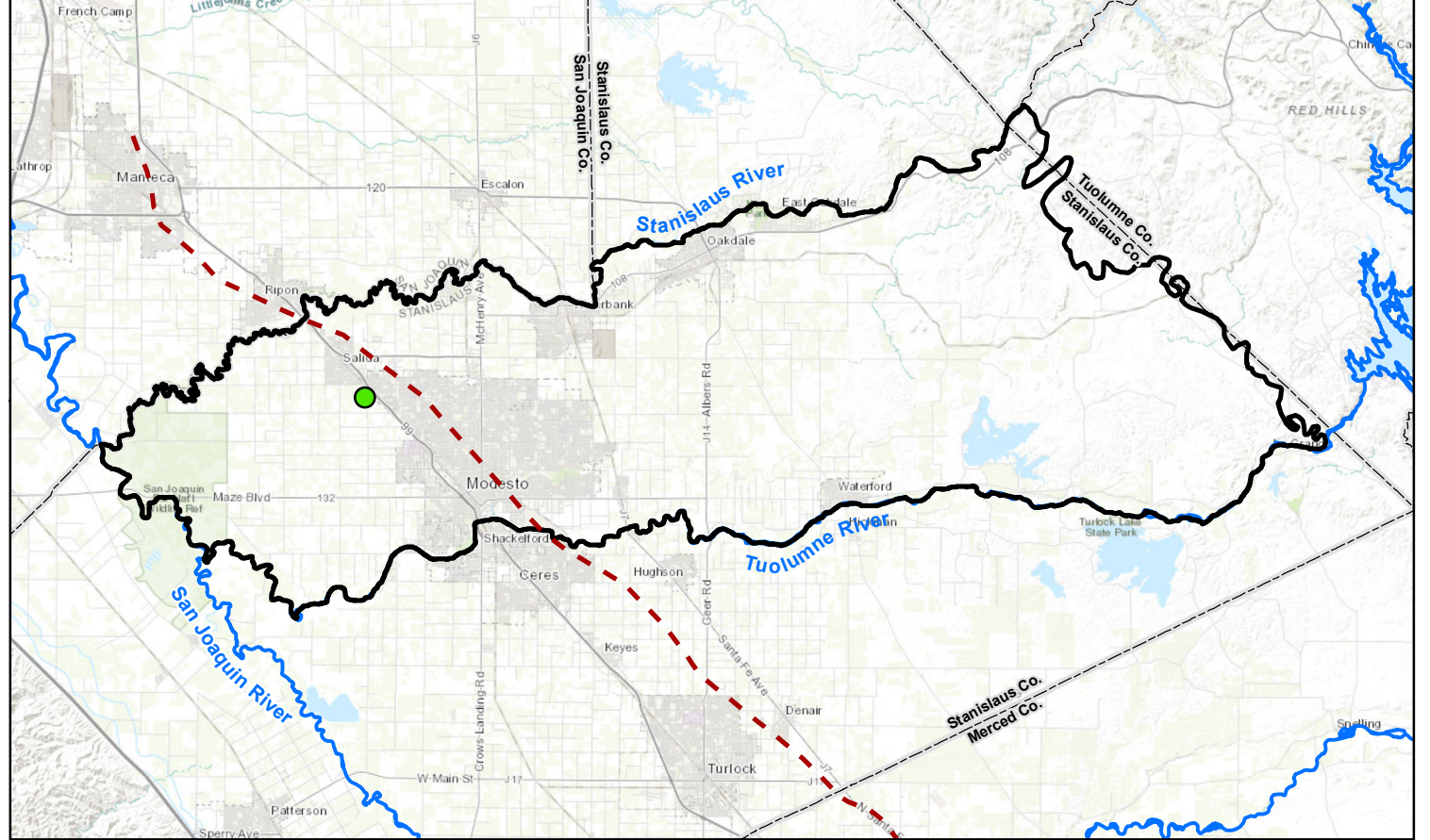


**Figure 8-1
Groundwater Quality
Monitoring Network
WY 2023**

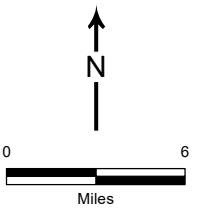
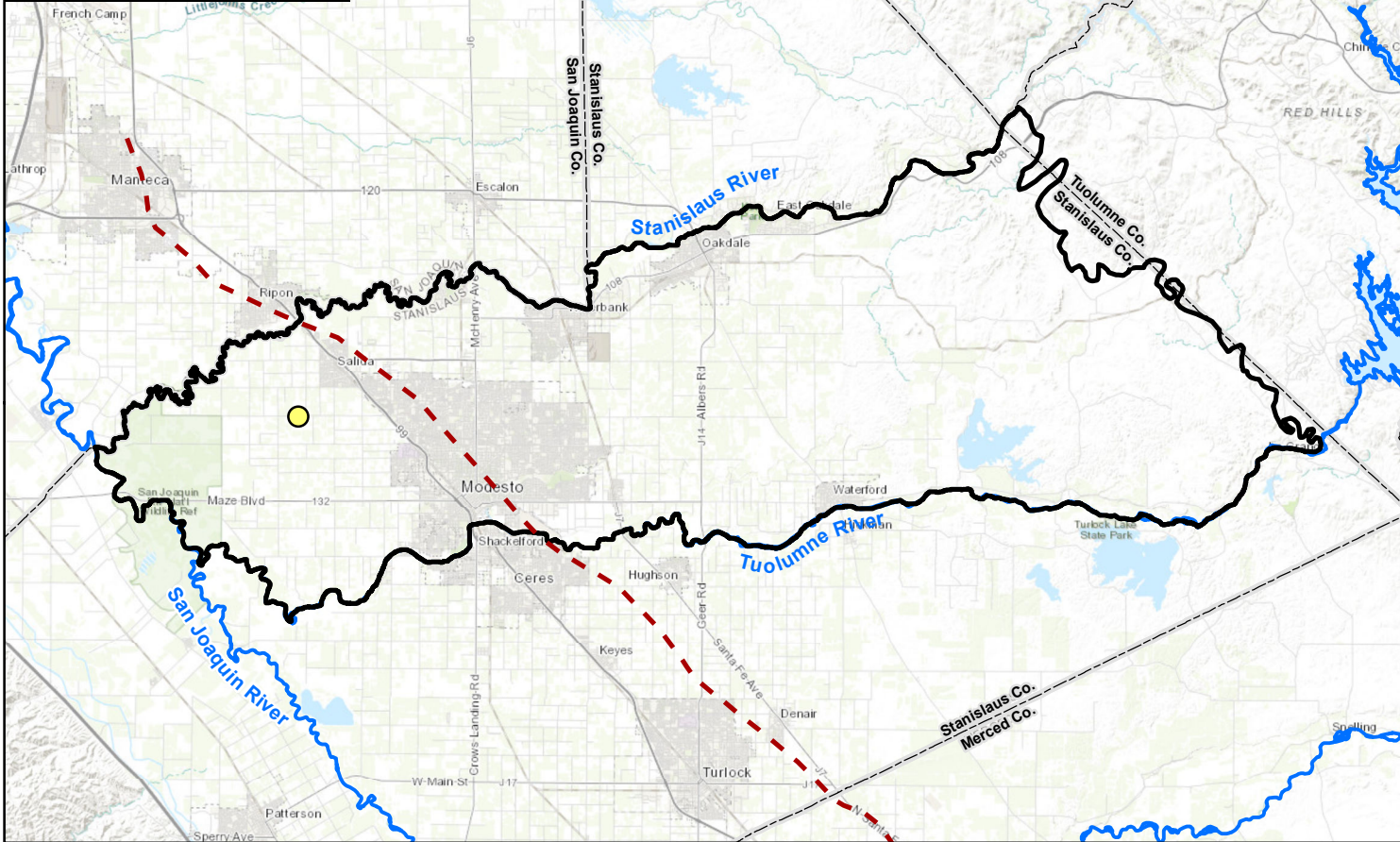
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers

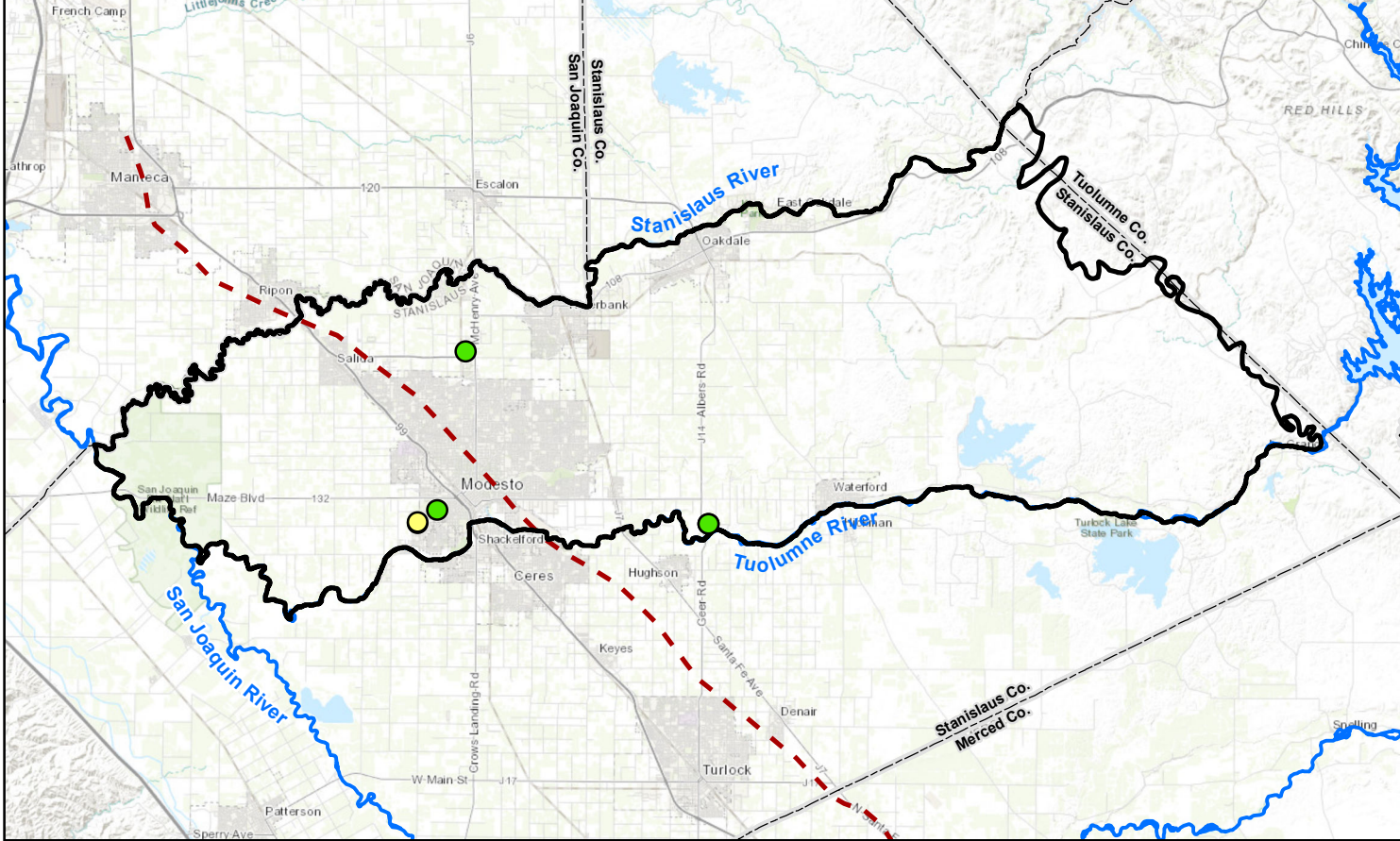


- Arsenic (MCL = 10 mg/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (0)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (0)
 - Above MCL - Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (7)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (23)
 - Non-Detect (0)

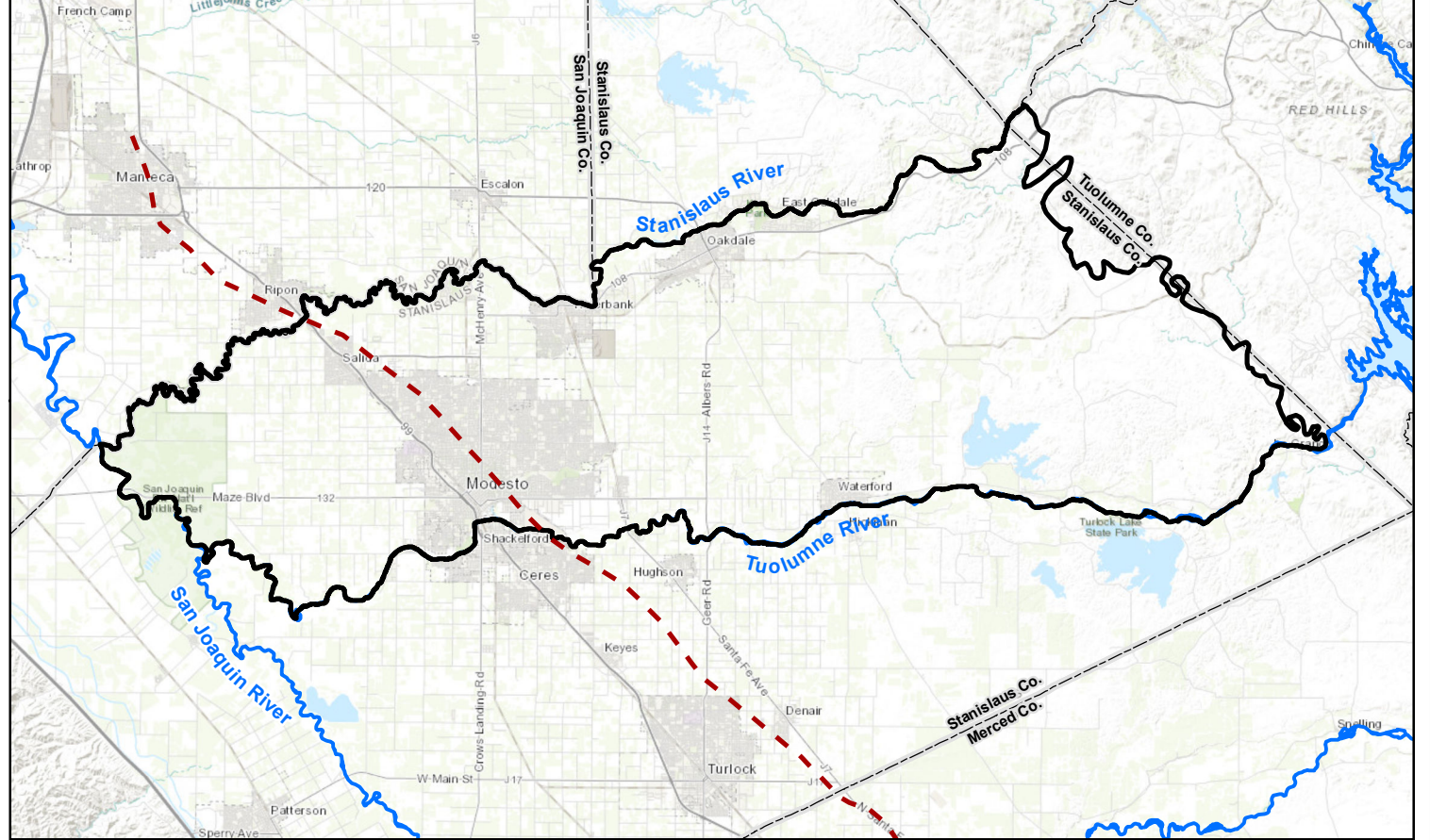


Figure 8-2
Arsenic in Groundwater
WY 2023

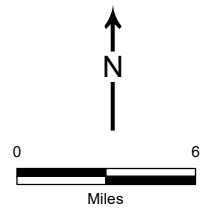
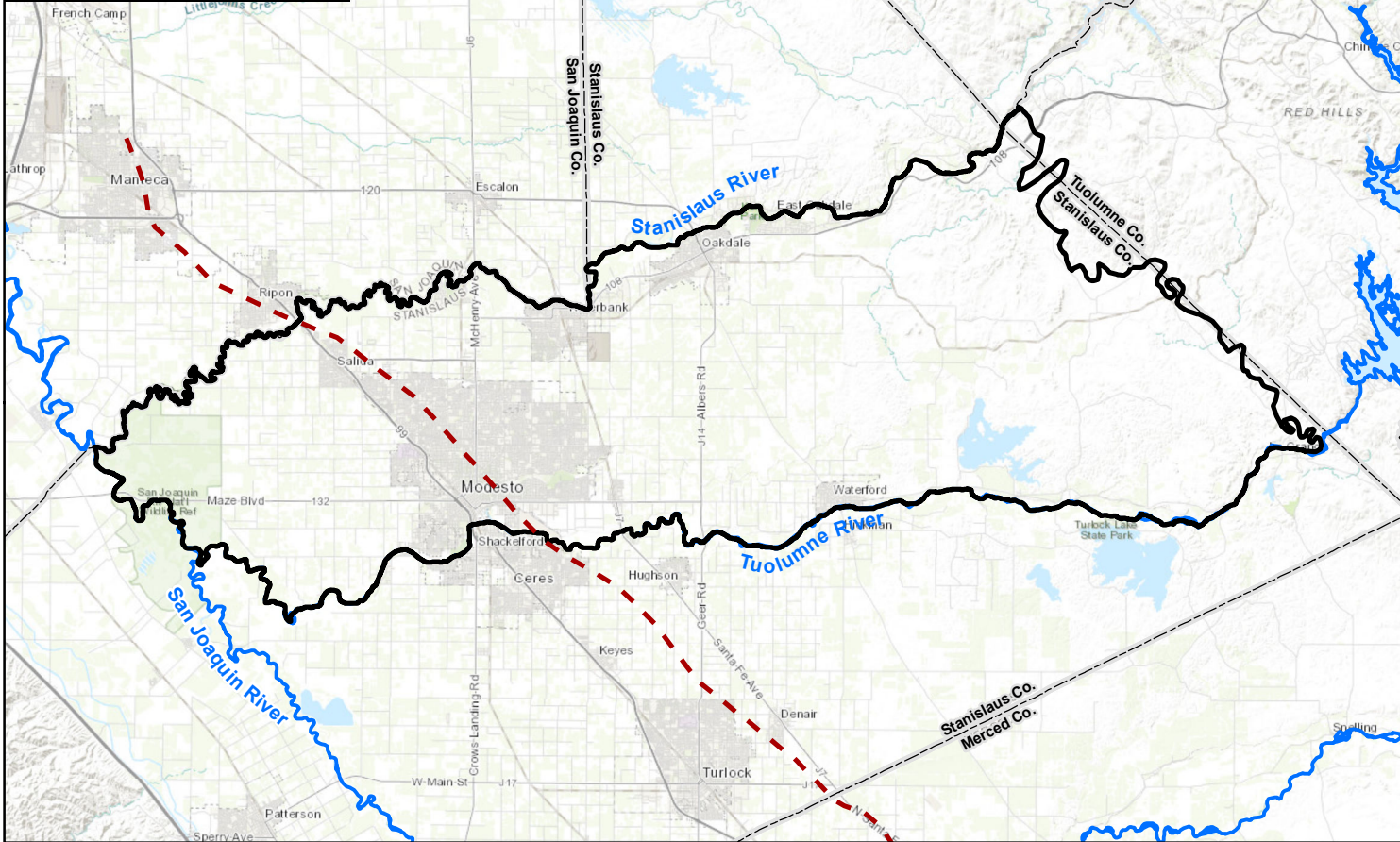
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers

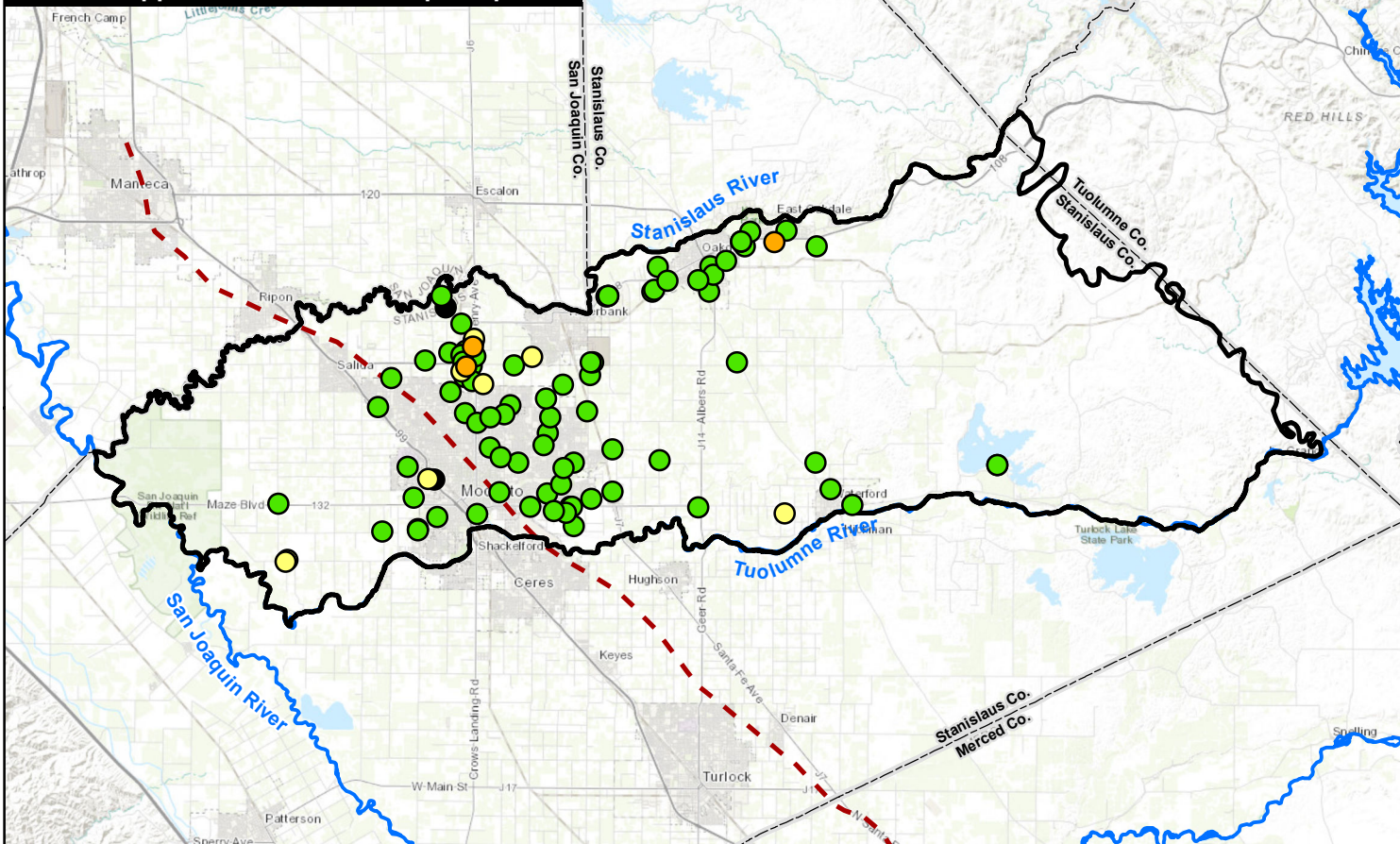


- Uranium (MCL = 20 pCi/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (0)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (0)
 - Above MCL - Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (1)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (5)
 - Non-Detect (0)

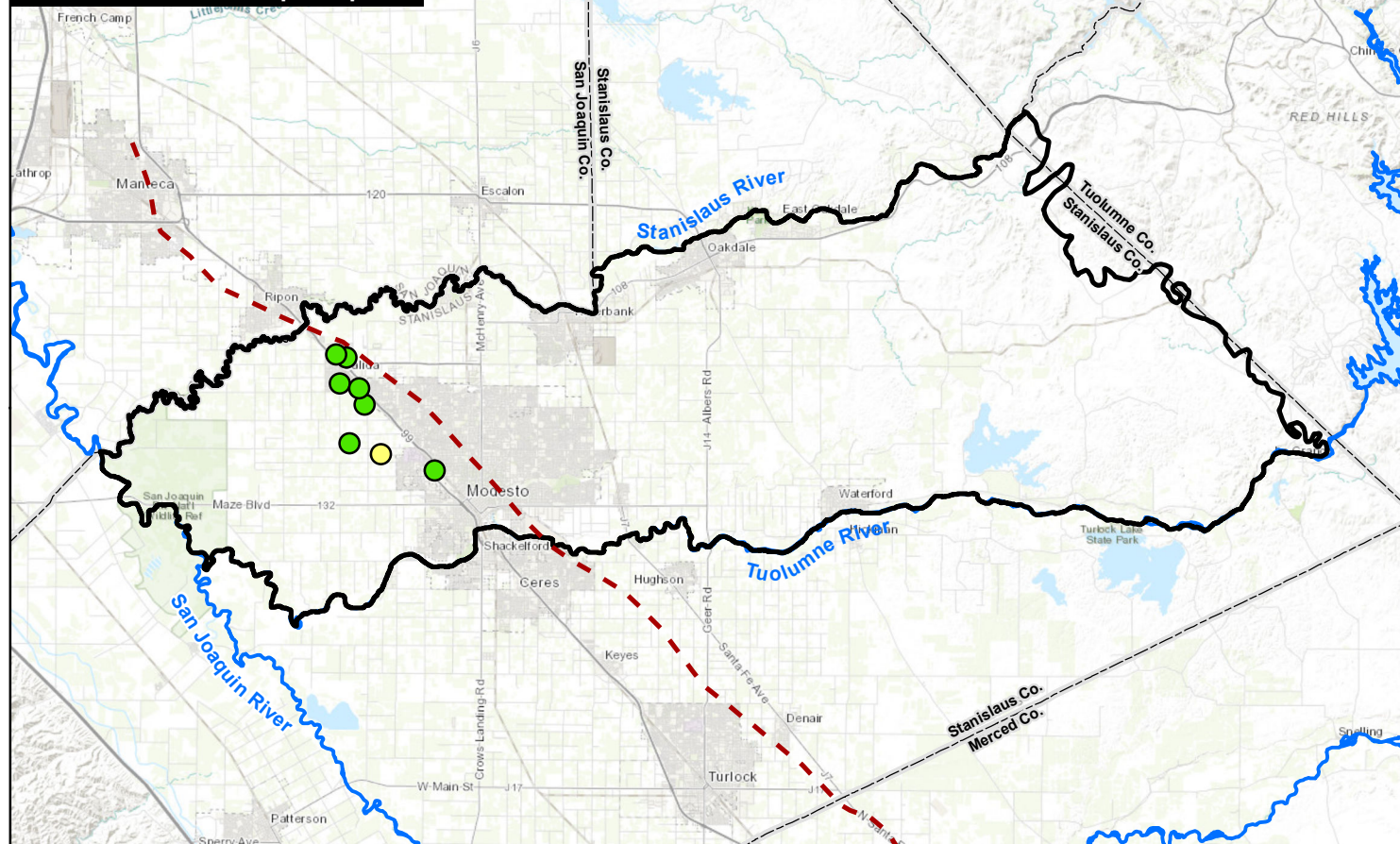


Figure 8-3
Uranium in Groundwater
WY 2023

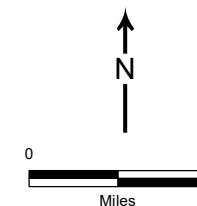
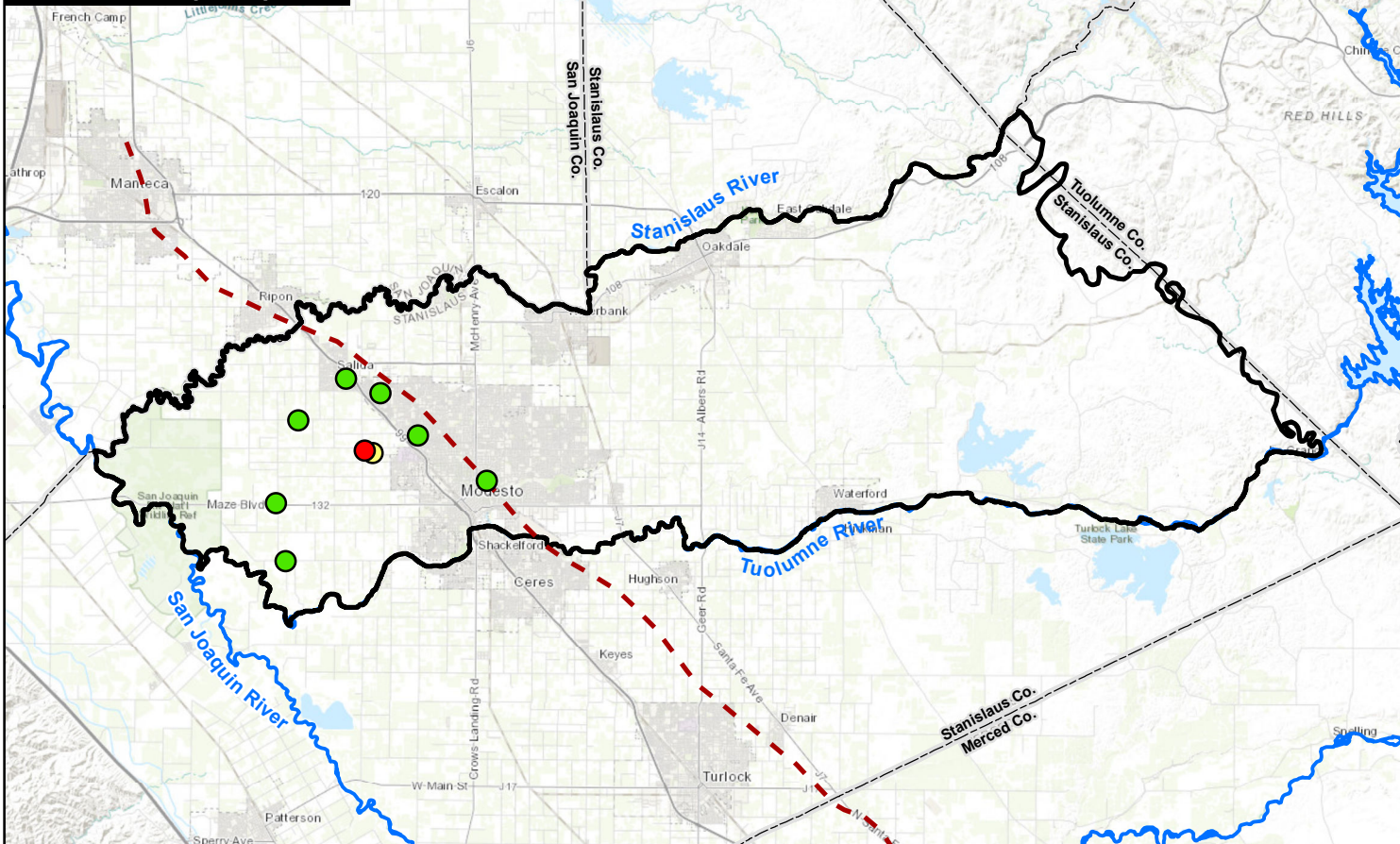
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers

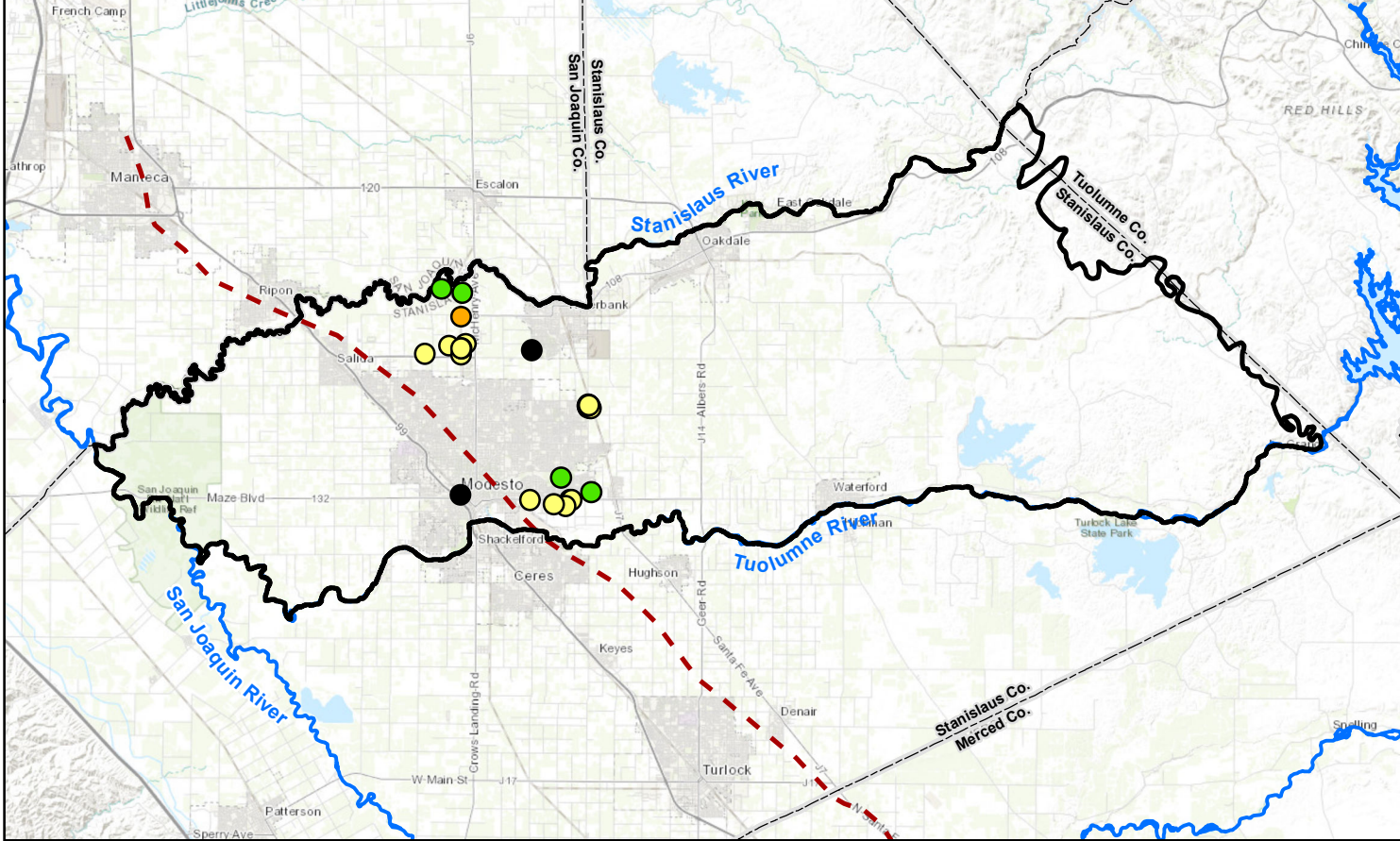


- Nitrate (MCL = 10 mg/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (1)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (3)
 - Above MCL- Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (10)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (97)
 - Non-Detect (3)

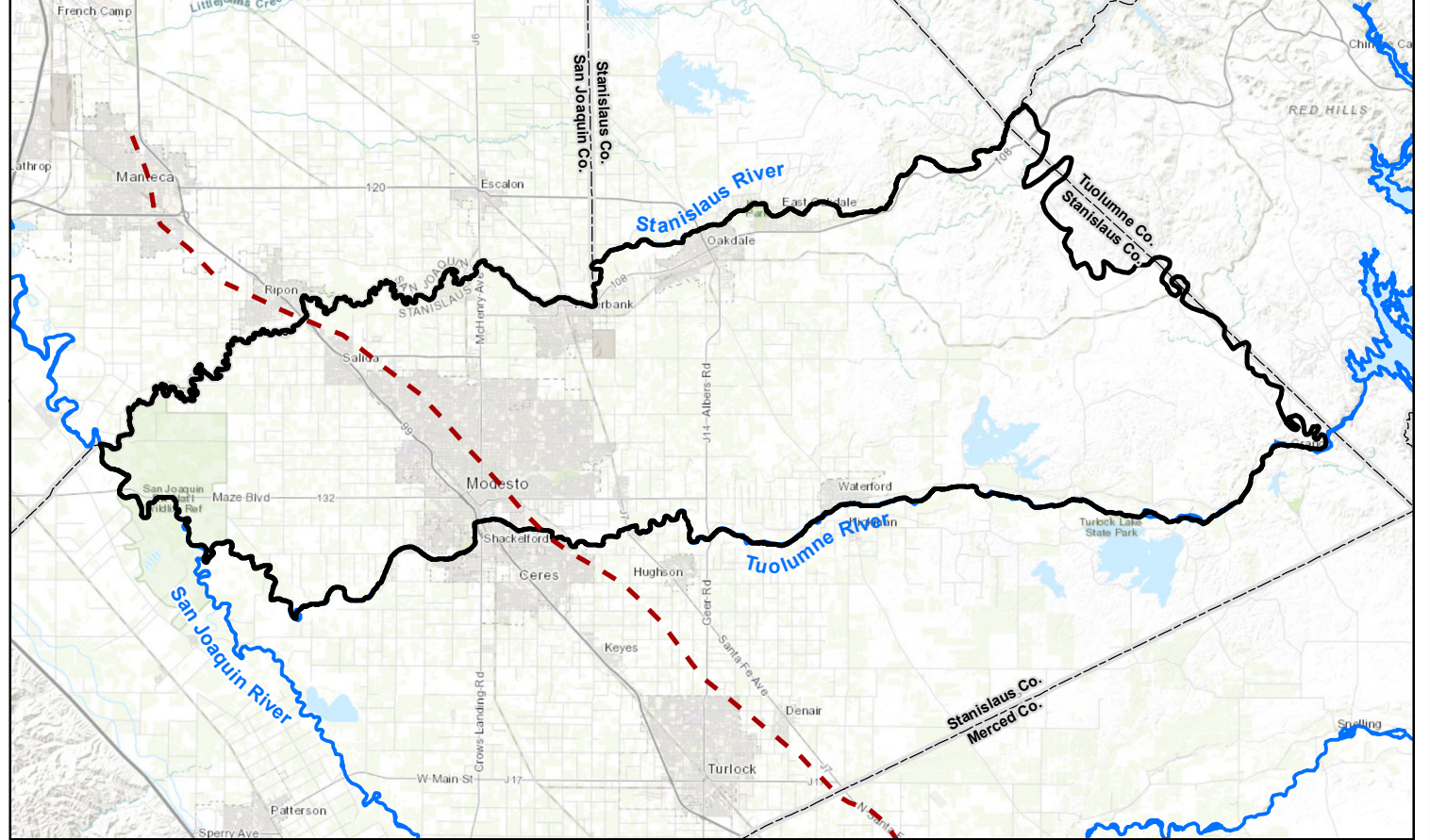


Figure 8-4
Nitrate in Groundwater
WY 2023

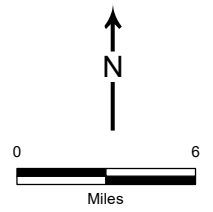
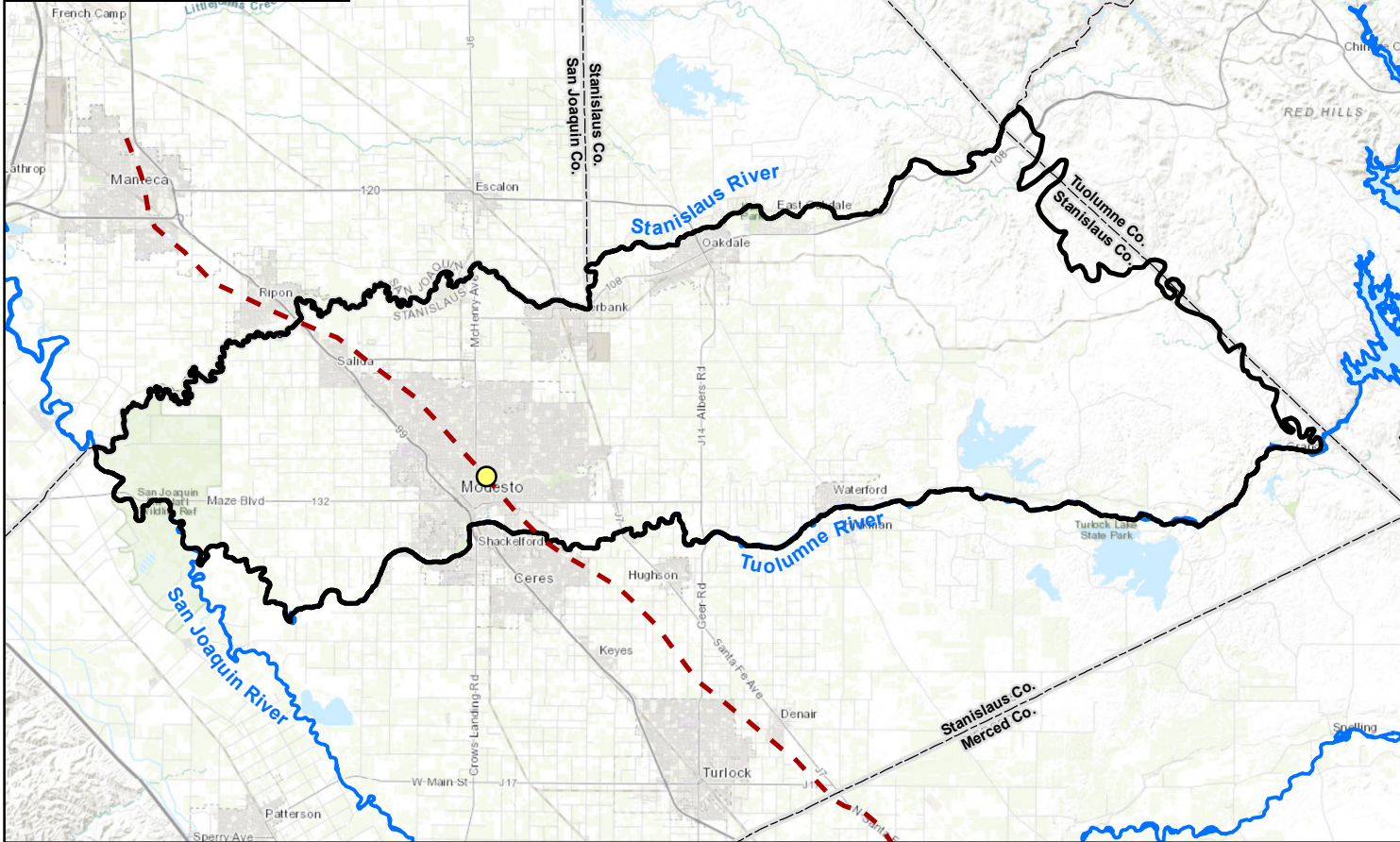
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers

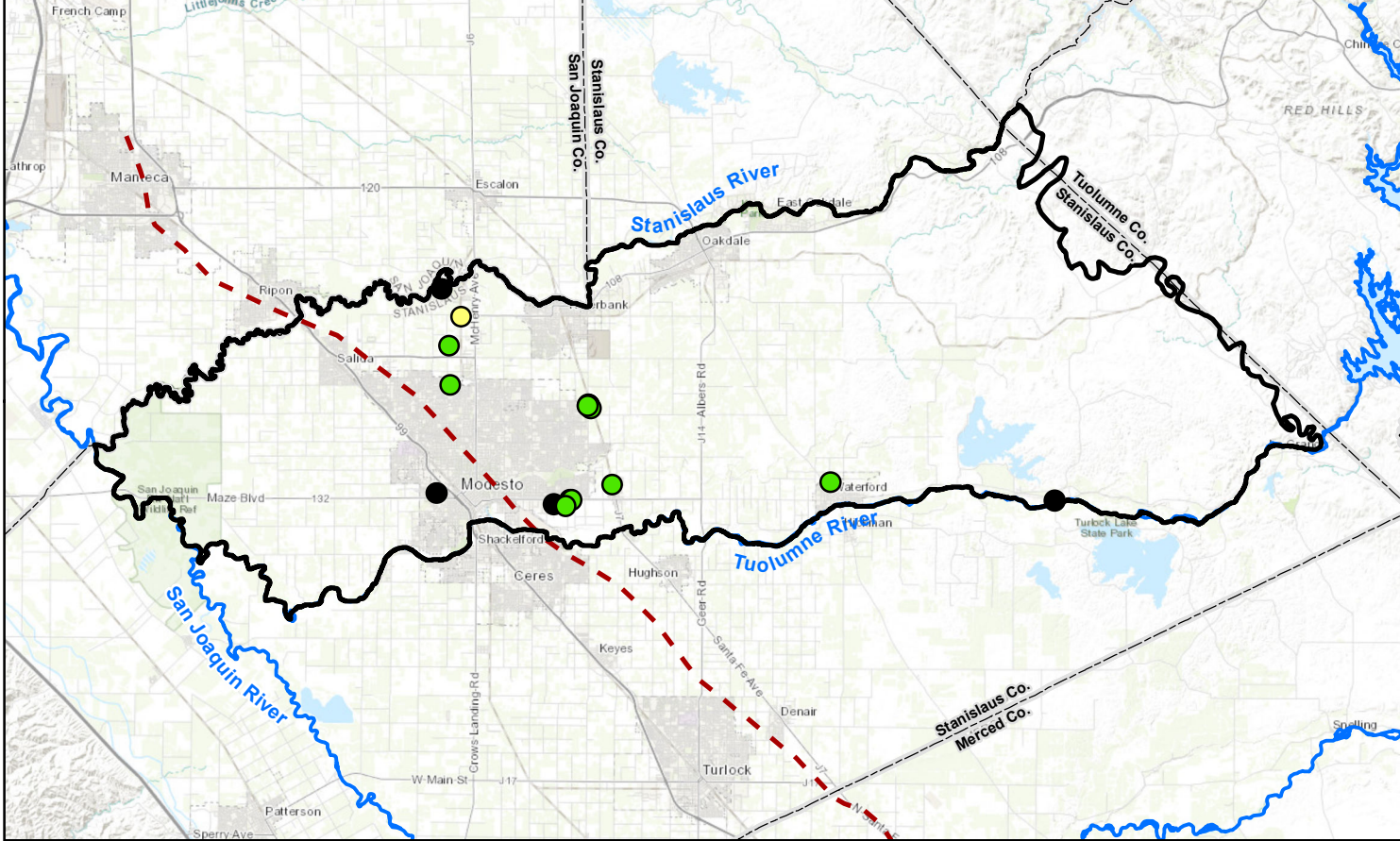


- 1,2,3-TCP (MCL = 0.005 ug/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (0)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (1)
 - Above MCL - Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (18)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (5)
 - Non-Detect (4)

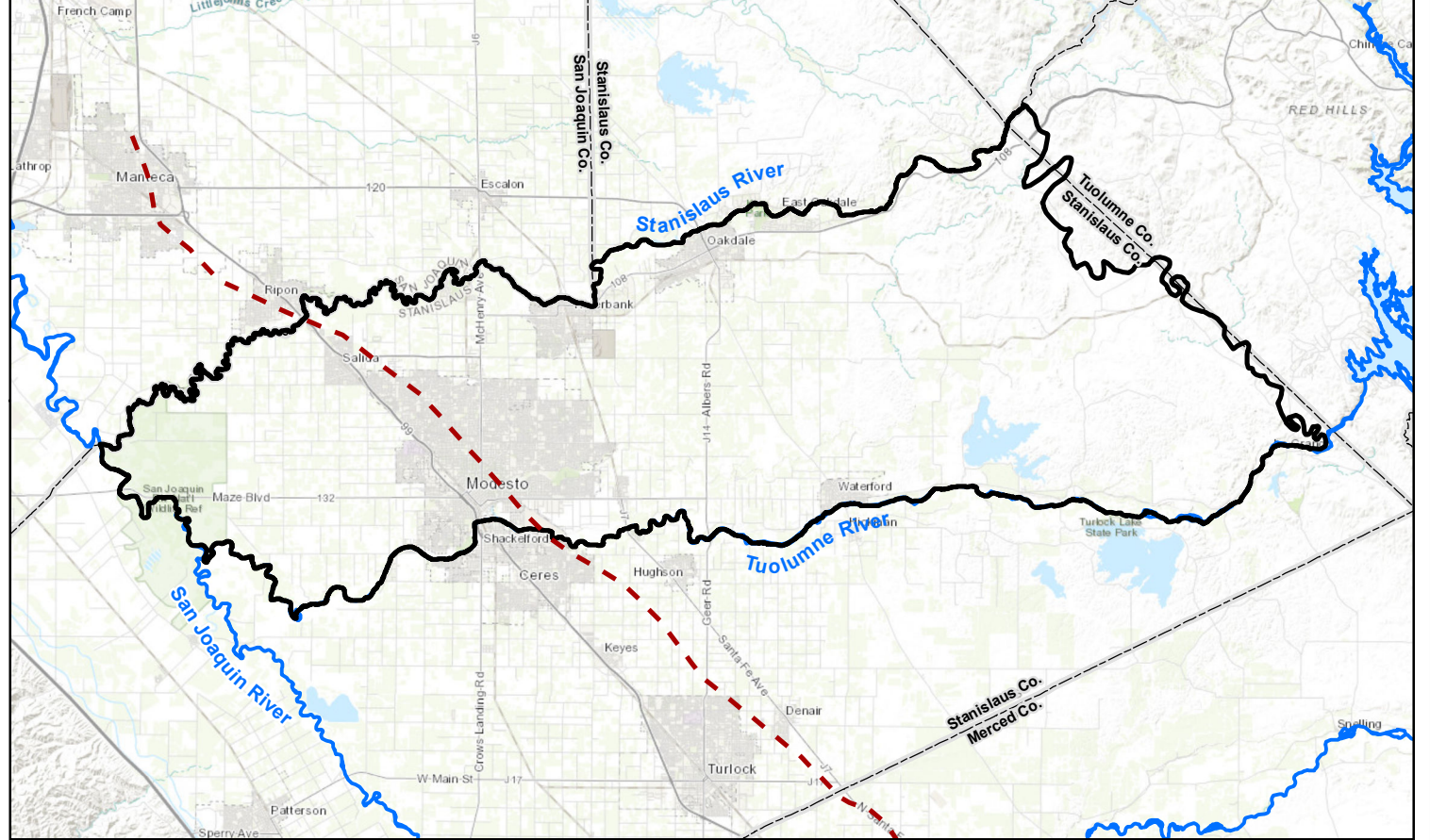


**Figure 8-5
TCP in Groundwater
WY 2023**

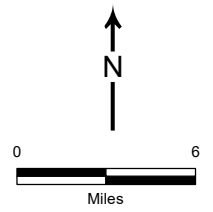
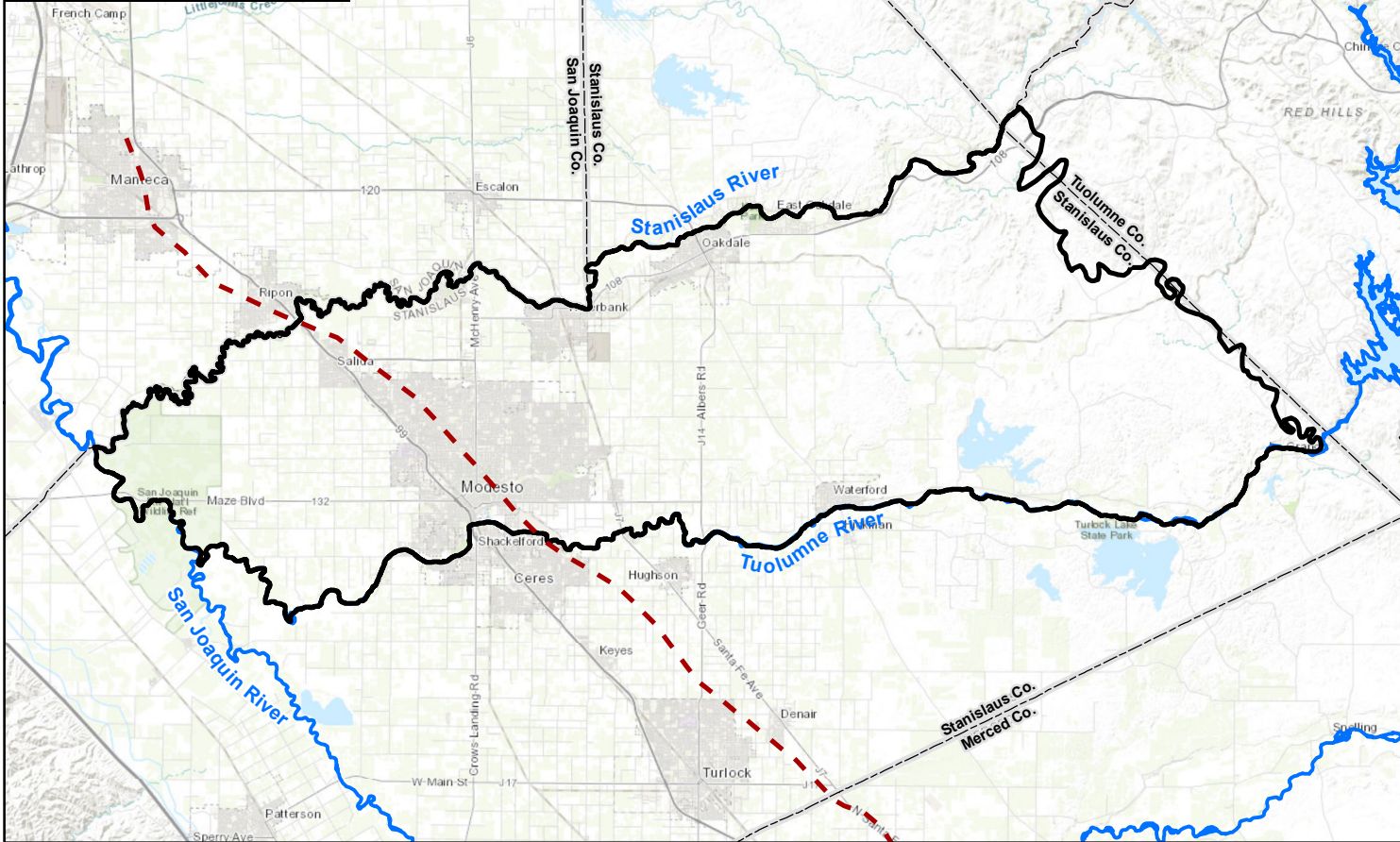
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers

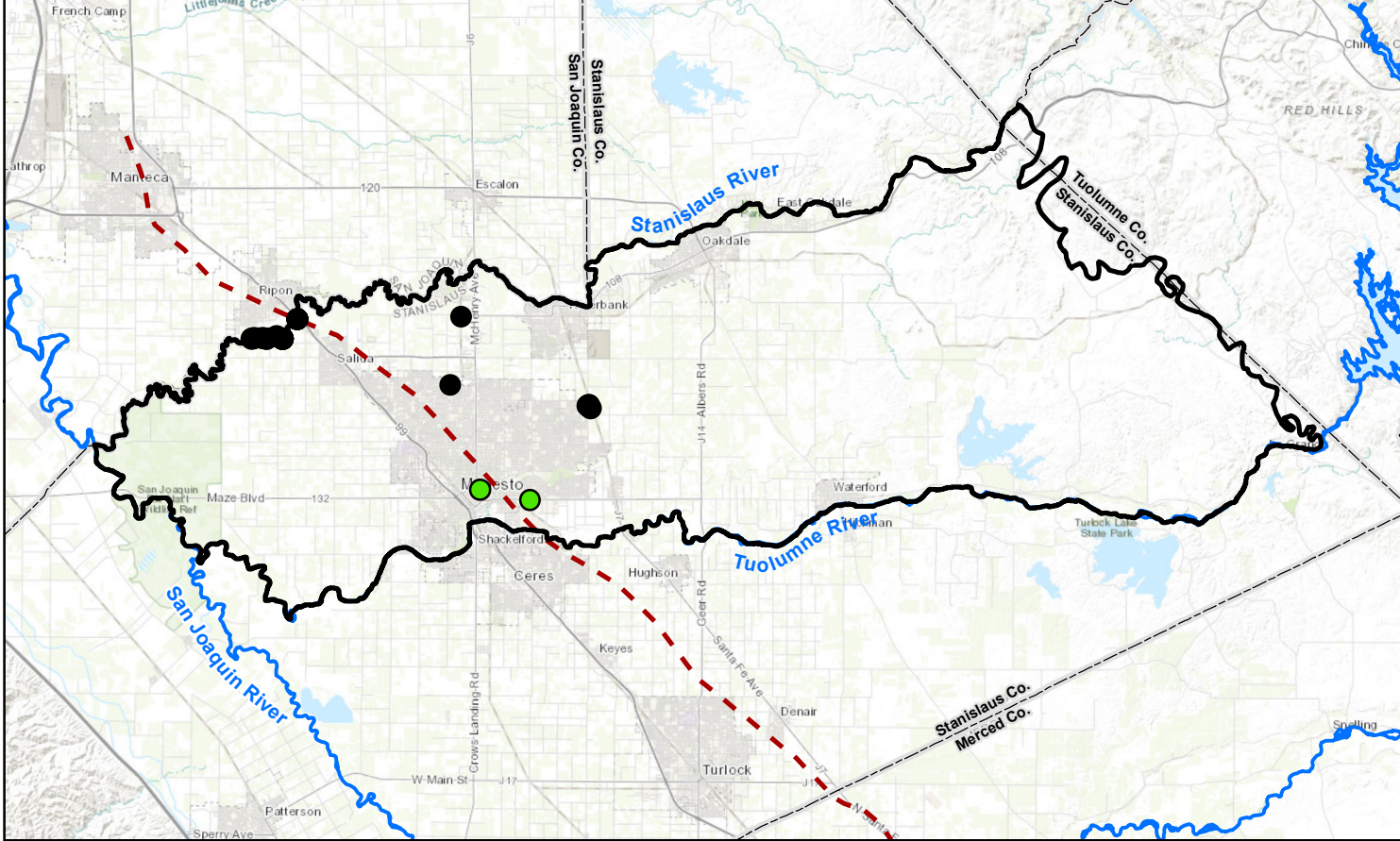


- DBCP (MCL = 0.2 ug/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (0)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (0)
 - Above MCL - Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (1)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (11)
 - Non-Detect (5)

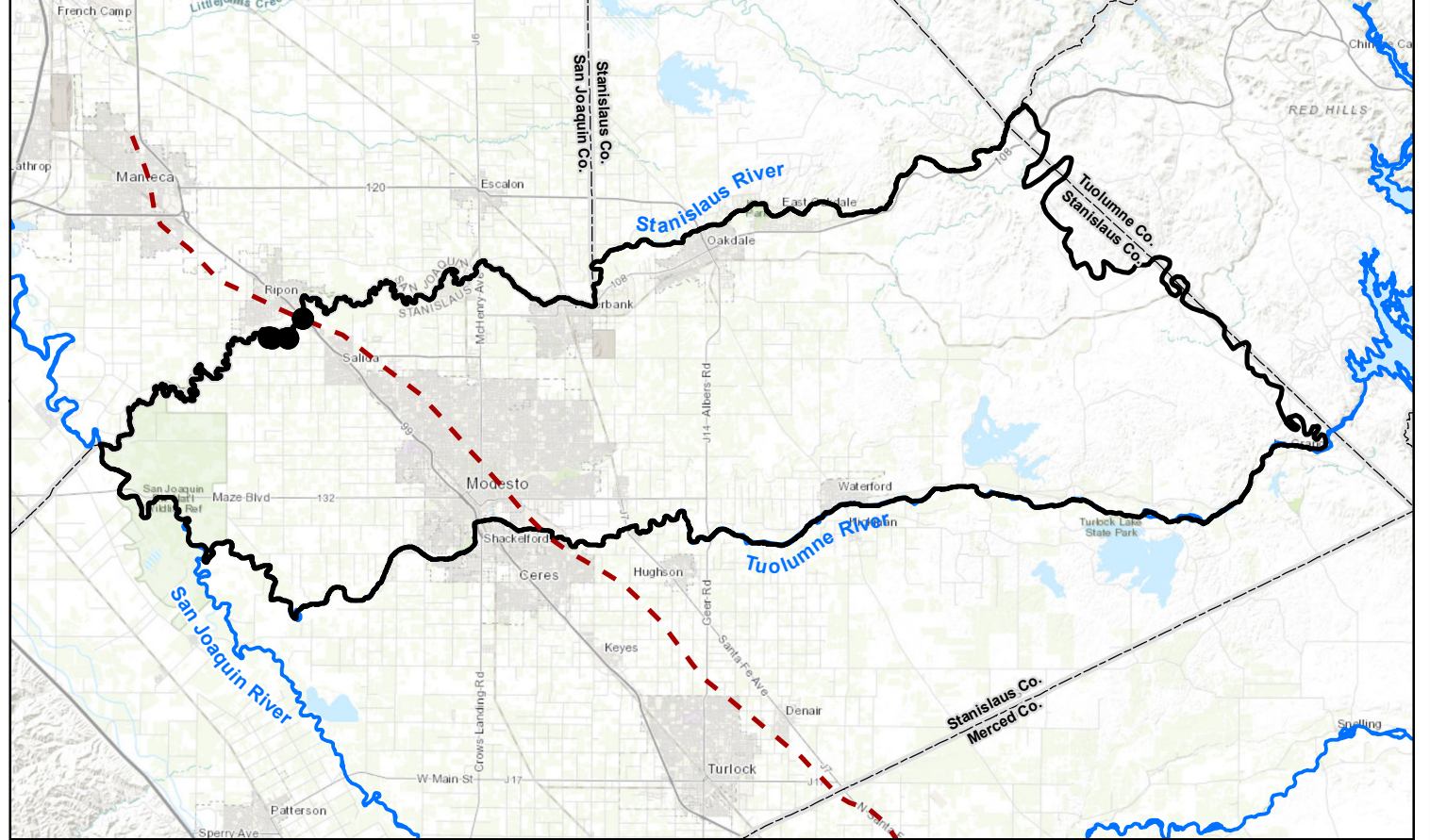


**Figure 8-6
DBCP in Groundwater
WY 2023**

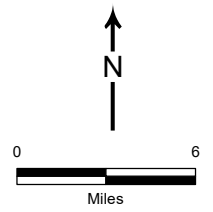
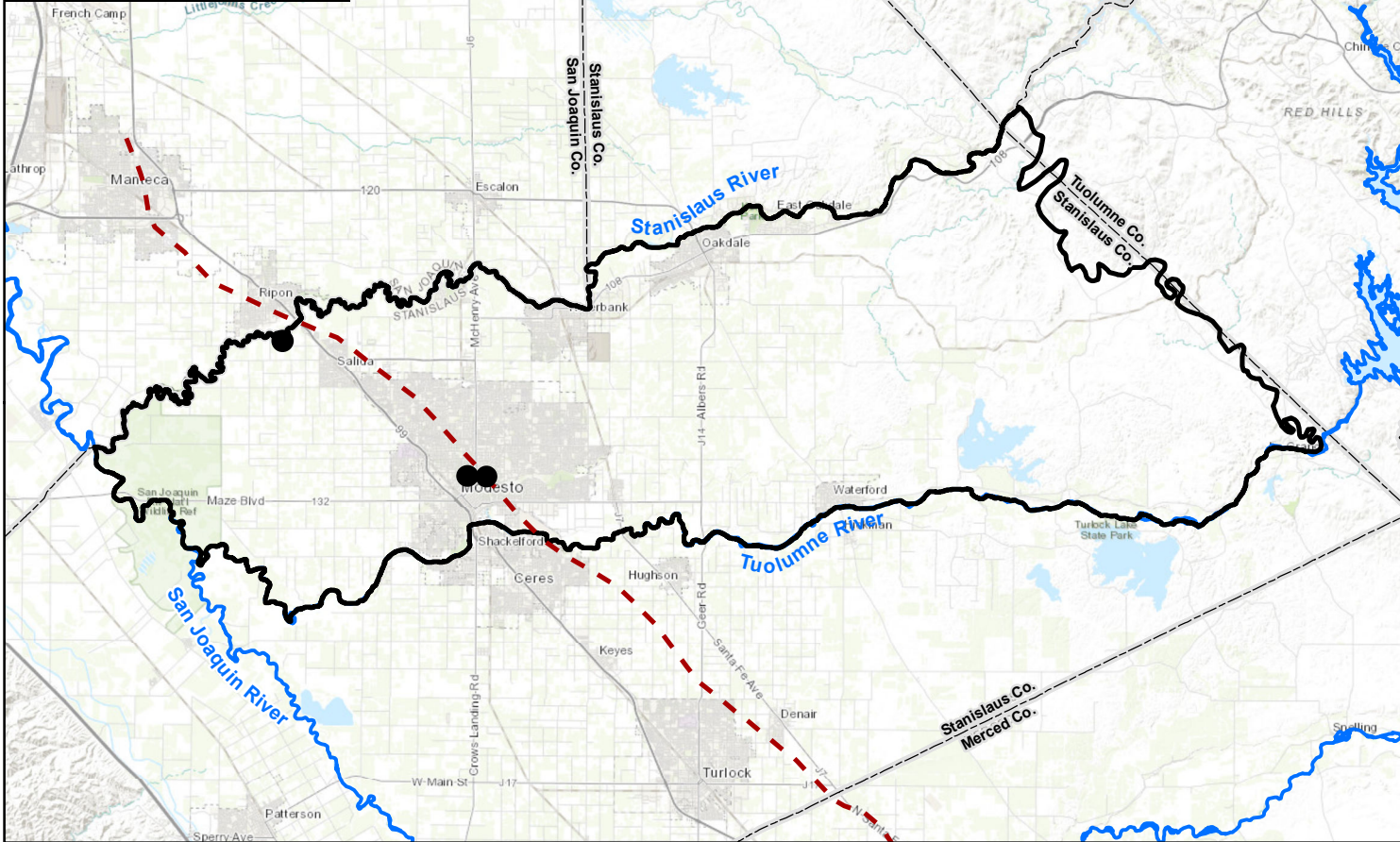
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers

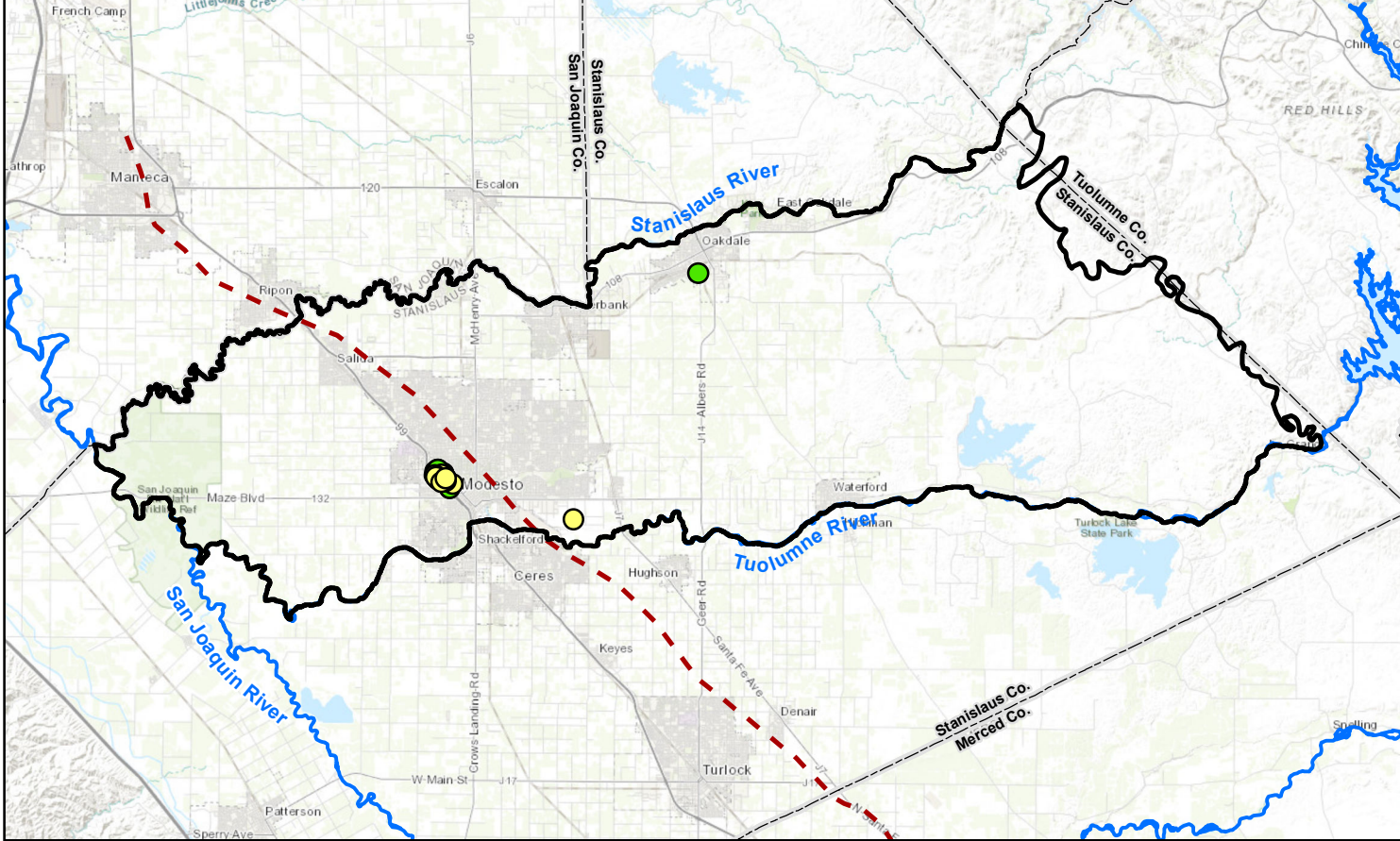


- PCE (MCL = 5 ug/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (0)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (0)
 - Above MCL - Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (0)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (2)
 - Non-Detect (44)

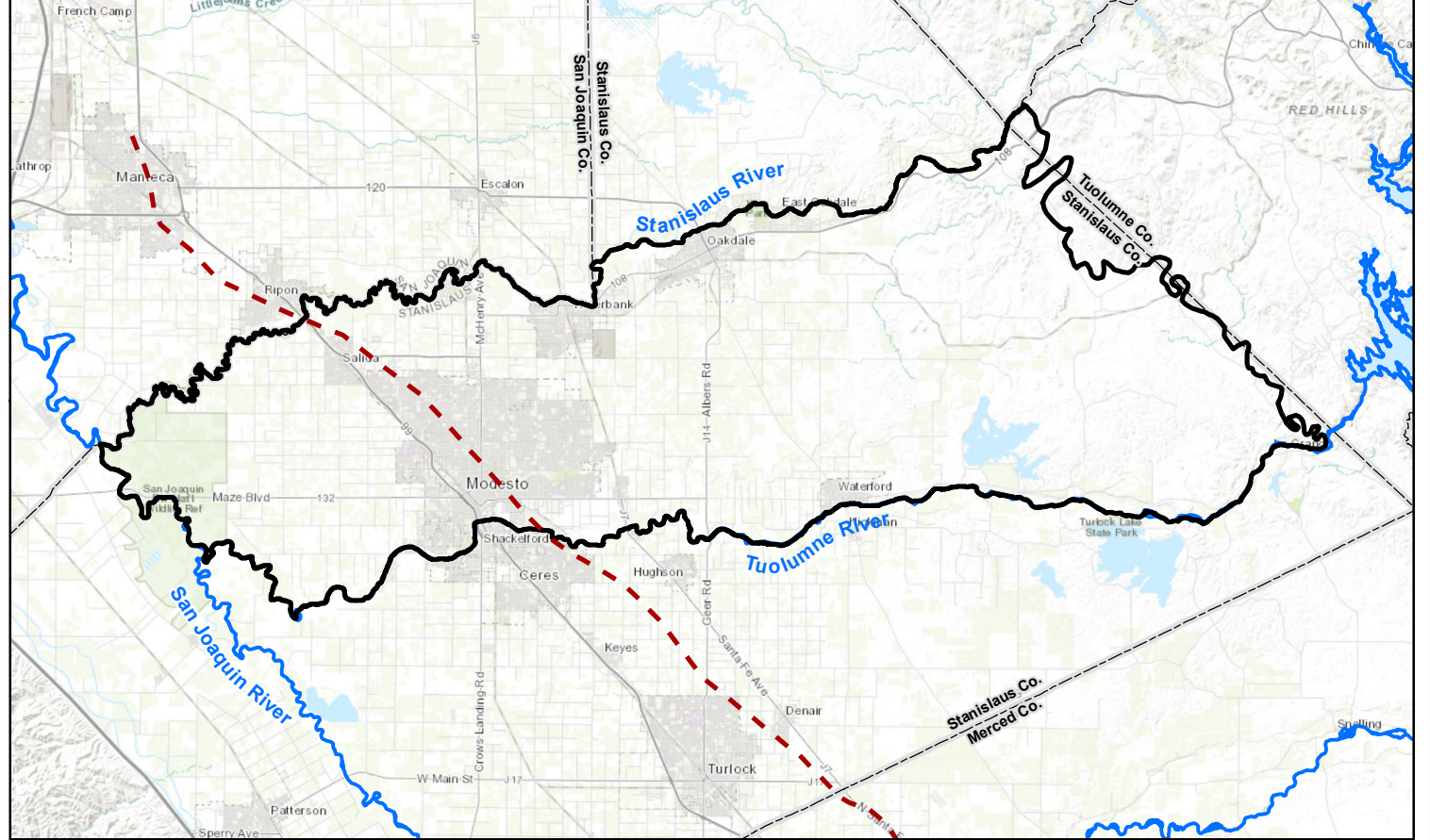


Figure 8-7
PCE in Groundwater
WY 2023

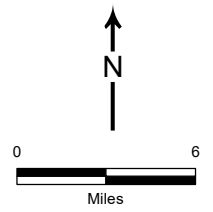
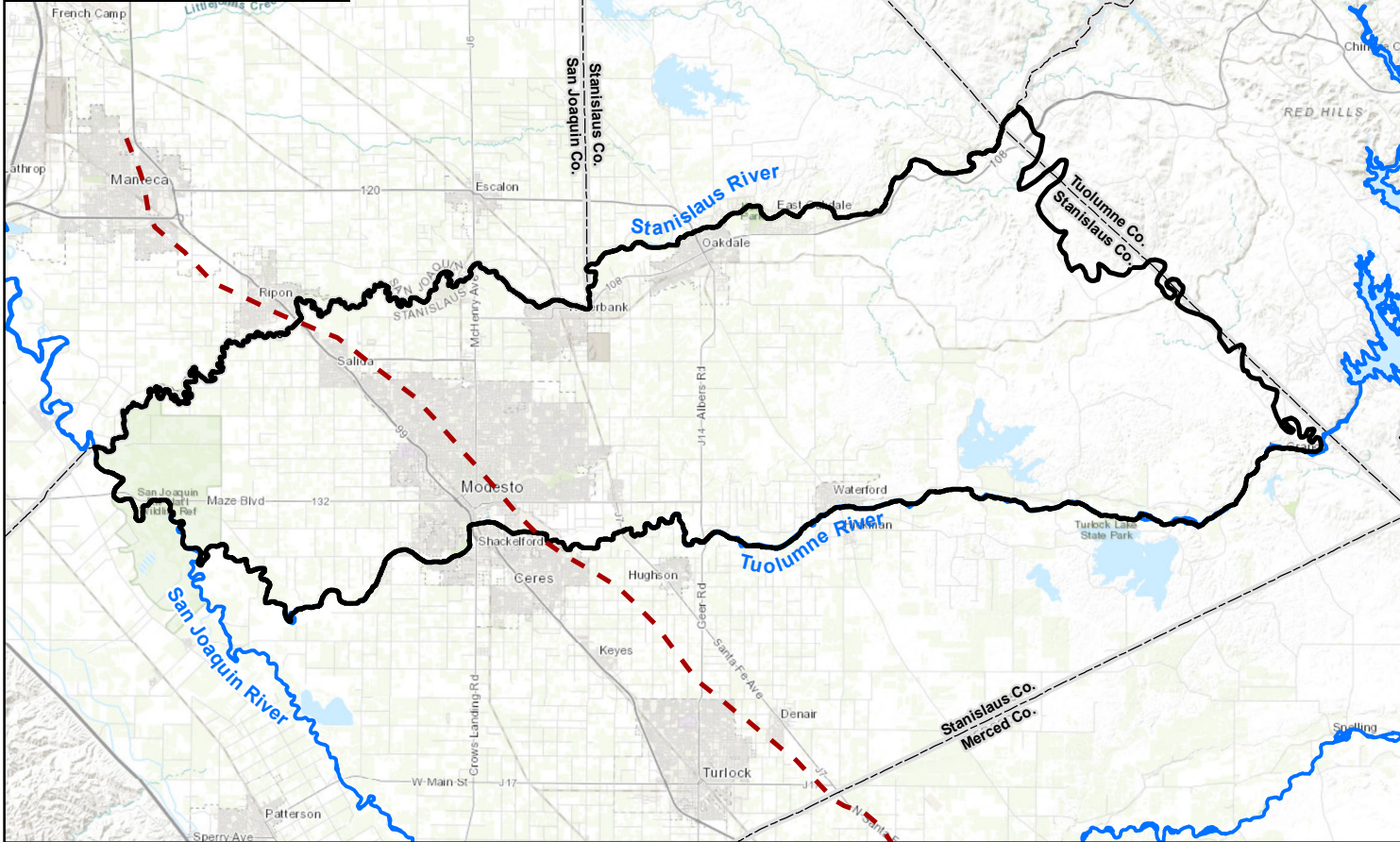
Western Upper and Eastern Principal Aquifers



Western Lower Principal Aquifer



Western Principal Aquifers




















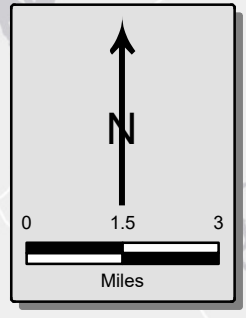
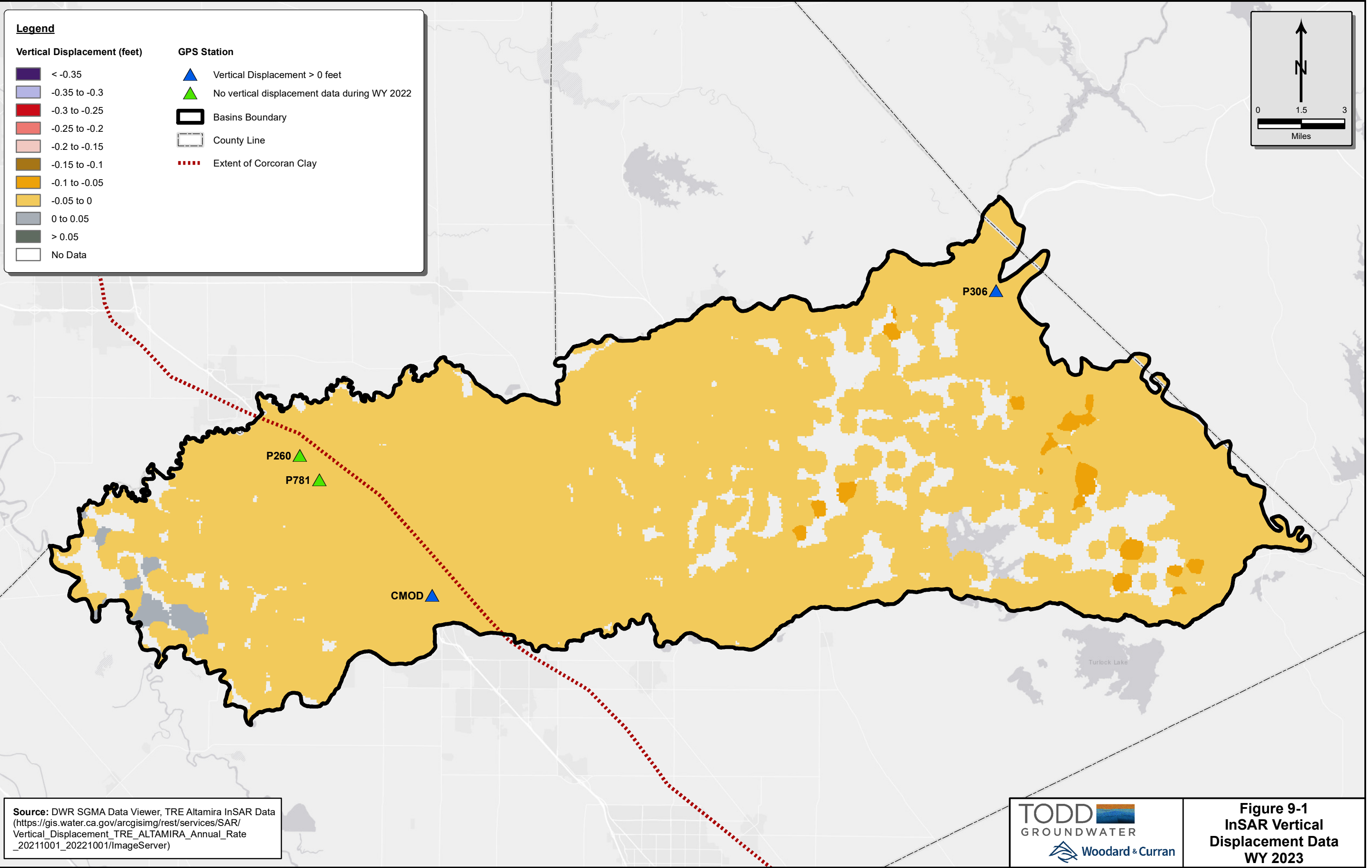
- TDS (MCL = 500 mg/L)**
- Above MCL - First-Time (0)
 - Above MCL - Above Historical Maximum (0)
 - Above MCL - Equal to or Below Historical Maximum (17)
 - Detection - Equal to or Below MCL (11)
 - Non-Detect (0)



Figure 8-8
TDS in Groundwater
WY 2023

Legend

Vertical Displacement (feet)	GPS Station
 < -0.35	 Vertical Displacement > 0 feet
 -0.35 to -0.3	 No vertical displacement data during WY 2022
 -0.3 to -0.25	 Basins Boundary
 -0.25 to -0.2	 County Line
 -0.2 to -0.15	 Extent of Corcoran Clay
 -0.15 to -0.1	
 -0.1 to -0.05	
 -0.05 to 0	
 0 to 0.05	
 0 to 0.05	
 > 0.05	
 No Data	

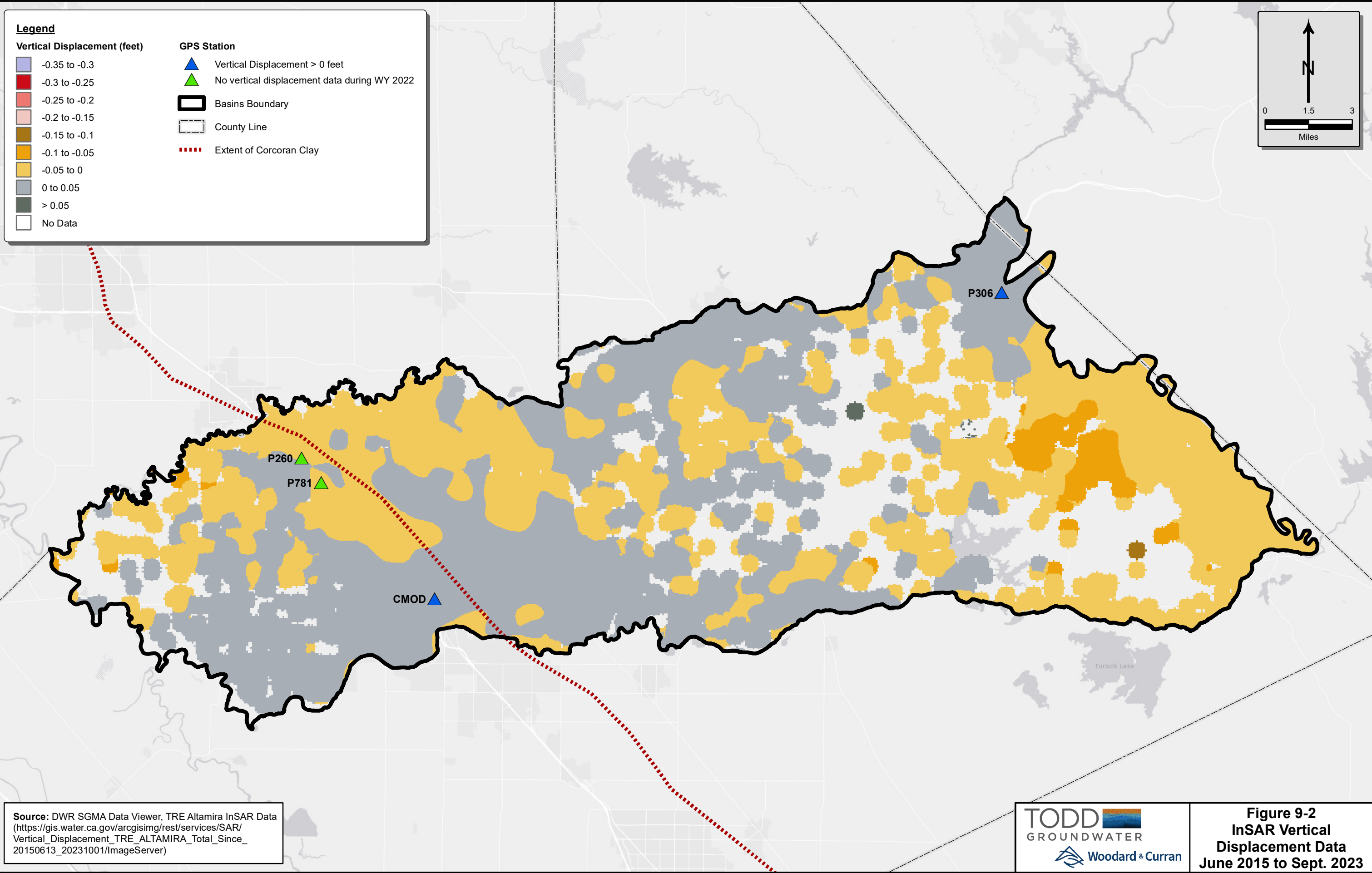



Source: DWR SGMA Data Viewer, TRE Altamira InSAR Data
 (https://gis.water.ca.gov/arcgisimg/rest/services/SAR/Vertical_Displacement_TRE_ALTAMIRA_Annual_Rate_20211001_20221001/ImageServer)

TODD 
 GROUNDWATER
 Woodard & Curran

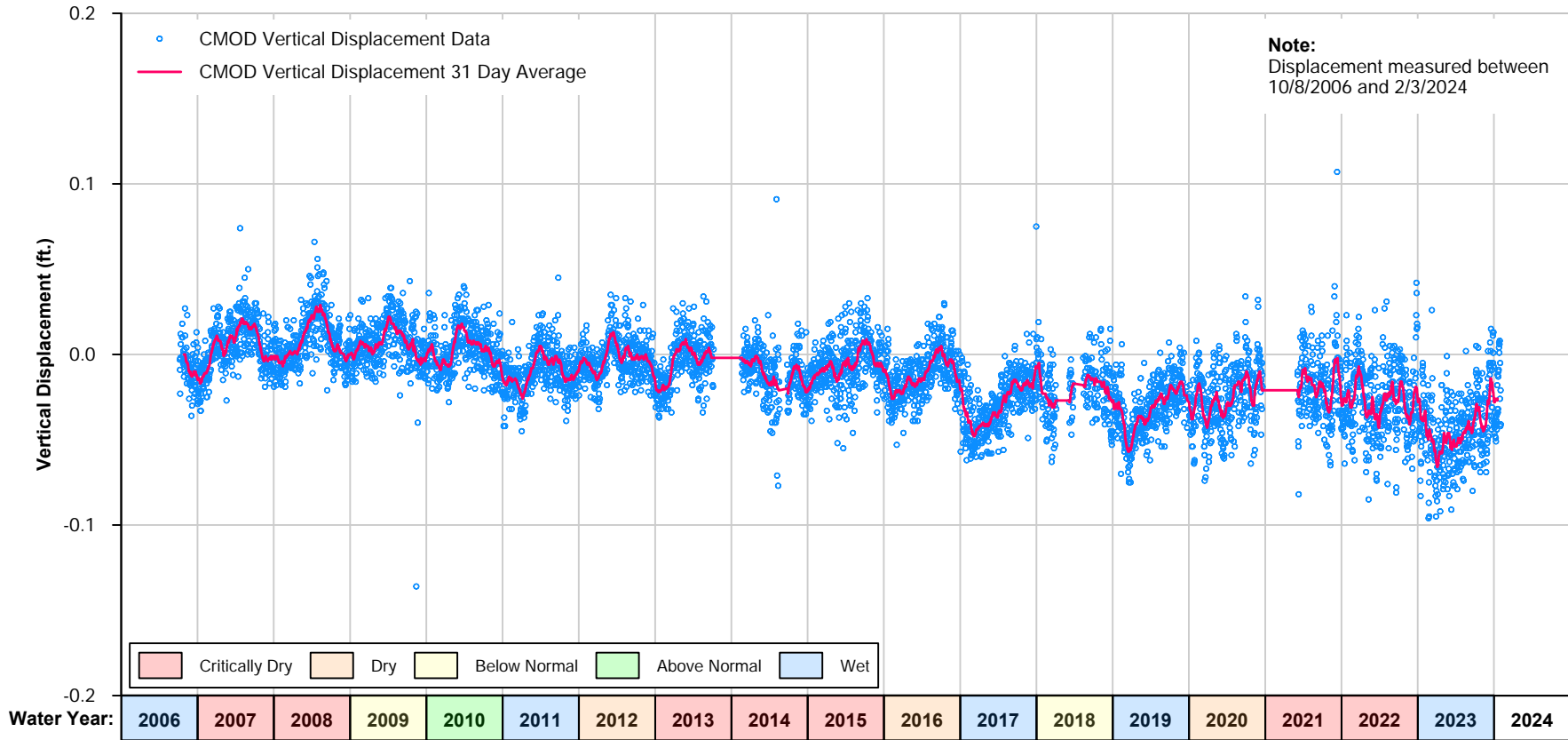
Figure 9-1
InSAR Vertical
Displacement Data
WY 2023

Path: T:\Projects\Modesto Implementation\74312\4312-01 Modesto Annual Report WY 2023\GIS\MAPS\Figure 9-1 InSAR Vertical Displacement Data WY 2023.mxd

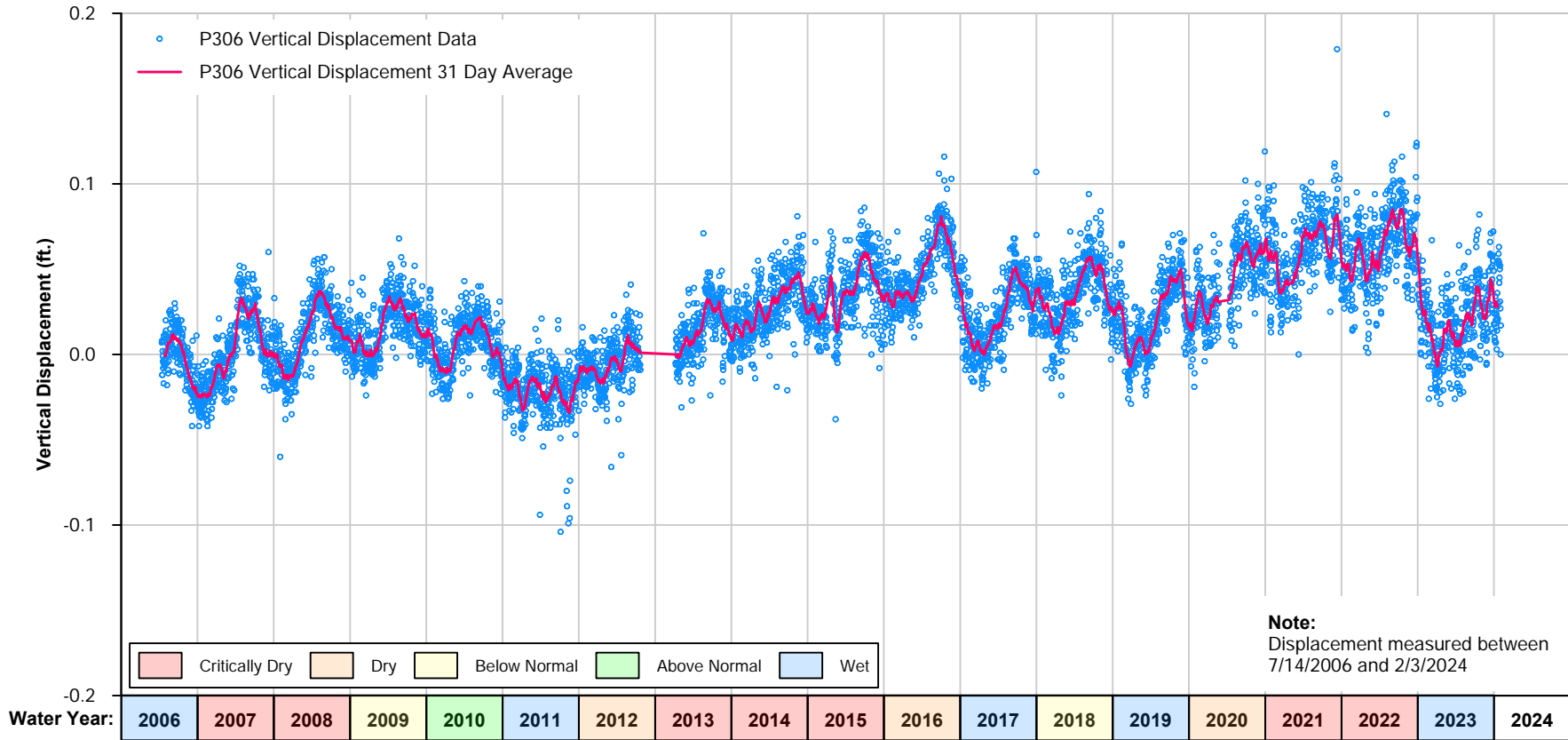


Path: T:\Projects\Modesto Implementation\74512\4312-01 Modesto Annual Report WY 2023\GIS\MAPS\Figure 9-2 InSAR Vertical Displacement Data June 2015 to Sept 2023.mxd

Station ID: CMOD



Station ID: P306



APPENDIX A

WY 2023 Groundwater Elevation Data

Appendix A - WY 2023 Groundwater Elevation Data

Local Well Name	Measurement Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Measurement Time (PST 24-Hour)	No Measurement Code	Questionable Measurement Code	Reading at Reference Point (feet)	Reading at Water Surface (feet)	Reference Point Elevation (feet)	Ground Surface Elevation (feet)	WSE	Measurement Method Code	Measurement Accuracy	Collecting / Co-op Agency	Water Level Measurement Comments
Albers 232	11/2/2022	0:00			86.0	0	145.7	145.4	59.7	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Albers 232	2/21/2023	0:00			84.0	0	145.7	145.4	61.7	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Allen OID-01	11/2/2022	0:00			77.0	0	145.7	145.6	68.7	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Allen OID-01	2/28/2023	0:00			71.0	0	145.7	145.6	74.7	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
American 208	11/2/2022	0:00			52.5	0	99.9	99.9	47.4	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
American 208	2/21/2023	0:00			48.0	0	99.9	99.9	51.9	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Bangs Ave 243	11/2/2022	0:00			64.0	0	90.0	90.0	26.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Bangs Ave 243	2/21/2023	0:00			60.0	0	90.0	90.0	30.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Bentley OID-02	11/2/2022	0:00			105.6	0	172.1	171.9	66.5	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Bentley OID-02	2/28/2023	0:00			102.0	0	172.1	171.9	70.1	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Birnbaum OID-03	11/2/2022	0:00			83.0	0	149.8	149.4	66.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Birnbaum OID-03	2/28/2023	0:00			75.6	0	149.8	149.4	74.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Blossom 230	11/2/2022	0:00			104.0	0	155.0	154.8	51.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Blossom 230	2/21/2023	0:00			101.0	0	155.0	154.8	54.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Canfield 90	11/2/2022	0:00			18.5	0	52.3	52.0	33.8	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Canfield 90	2/21/2023	0:00			16.0	0	52.3	52.0	36.3	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Cavil 214	11/2/2022	0:00			71.5	0	135.6	135.6	64.1	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Cavil 214	2/21/2023	0:00			78.0	0	135.6	135.6	57.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Claribel 206	11/2/2022	0:00			63.0	0	114.5	114.1	51.5	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Claribel 206	2/21/2023	0:00			59.0	0	114.5	114.1	55.5	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Crane OID-06	11/2/2022	0:00			95.3	0	160.4	160.1	65.2	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Crane OID-06	2/28/2023	0:00			93.2	0	160.4	160.1	67.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Curtis #2 100	11/2/2022	0:00			25.0	0	63.6	63.6	38.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Curtis #2 100	2/21/2023	0:00			27.0	0	63.6	63.6	36.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
FPA-2	10/28/2022	0:00			39.7	0	91.0	91.0	51.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
FPA-2	3/1/2023	0:00			36.1	0	91.0	91.0	54.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Furtado OID-07	11/2/2022	0:00			146.3	0	212.5	212.0	66.2	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Furtado OID-07	2/28/2023	0:00			146.2	0	212.5	212.0	66.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Gates Road 101	11/2/2022	0:00			16.5	0	44.2	44.2	27.7	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Gates Road 101	2/21/2023	0:00			14.0	0	44.2	44.2	30.2	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Hart Road 88	11/2/2022	0:00			19.0	0	55.2	54.9	36.2	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Hart Road 88	2/21/2023	0:00			15.5	0	55.2	54.9	39.7	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Head Lateral 3 215	11/2/2022	0:00			76.0	0	135.6	135.8	59.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Head Lateral 3 215	2/21/2023	0:00			76.0	0	135.6	135.8	59.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Head Lateral 8 194	11/2/2022	0:00			39.0	0	79.8	79.5	40.8	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Head Lateral 8 194	2/21/2023	0:00			35.0	0	79.8	79.5	44.8	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Jones WID 228	11/2/2022	0:00			112.0	0	166.4	166.4	54.4	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Jones WID 228	2/21/2023	0:00			107.0	0	166.4	166.4	59.4	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Katen 69	11/2/2022	0:00			27.5	0	45.1	45.1	17.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Katen 69	2/21/2023	0:00			13.5	0	45.1	45.1	31.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Langdon Merle 241	11/2/2022	0:00			73.5	0	128.5	128.4	55.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Langdon Merle 241	2/21/2023	0:00			70.0	0	128.5	128.4	58.5	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Lateral one 195	11/2/2022	0:00			86.0	0	126.0	126.0	40.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Lateral one 195	2/21/2023	0:00			81.0	0	126.0	126.0	45.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Machado 23	11/2/2022	0:00			20.0	0	59.3	59.1	39.3	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Machado 23	2/21/2023	0:00			17.0	0	59.3	59.1	42.3	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Marquis OID-10	11/2/2022	0:00			53.3	0	138.8	138.4	85.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Marquis OID-10	2/28/2023	0:00			53.4	0	138.8	138.4	85.4	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWA-2	10/28/2022	0:00			72.1	0	103.8	103.8	31.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWA-2	3/1/2023	0:00			68.8	0	103.8	103.8	35.0	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWB-1	10/28/2022	0:00			31.9	0	78.8	78.8	46.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWB-1	3/1/2023	0:00			27.2	0	78.8	78.8	51.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWB-2	10/28/2022	0:00			43.0	0	78.7	78.7	35.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWB-2	3/1/2023	0:00			32.7	0	78.7	78.7	46.0	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWC-3	10/28/2022	0:00			68.3	0	105.6	105.6	37.4	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWC-3	3/1/2023	0:00			60.3	0	105.6	105.6	45.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWD-1	10/28/2022	0:00			29.7	0	73.3	73.3	43.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWD-1	3/1/2023	0:00			26.4	0	73.3	73.3	46.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWD-3	10/28/2022	0:00			37.3	0	73.2	73.2	35.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MOD-MWD-3	3/1/2023	0:00			30.2	0	73.2	73.2	43.0	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MRWA-2	11/4/2022	0:00			25.6	0	64.0	64.0	38.5	ES	0.01 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MRWA-2	3/1/2023	0:00			22.8	0	64.0	64.0	41.2	ES	0.01 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MRWA-3	11/4/2022	0:00			34.3	0	64.0	64.0	29.7	ES	0.01 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MRWA-3	3/1/2023	0:00			27.0	0	64.0	64.0	37.0	ES	0.01 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-10	11/2/2022	0:00			199.0	0	264.7	265.1	65.7	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-10	2/28/2023	0:00			195.0	0	264.7	265.1	69.7	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-11	10/28/2022	0:00			73.2	0	116.1	116.3	42.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-11	3/1/2023	0:00			71.5	0	116.1	116.3	44.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-1D	10/28/2022	0:00			32.1	0	67.9	68.5	35.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-1D	3/1/2023	0:00			25.4	0	67.9	68.5	42.5	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-1S	10/28/2022	0:00			27.7	0	68.0	68.4	40.4	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-1S	3/1/2023	0:00			22.7	0	68.0	68.4	45.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-2D	10/28/2022	0:00			42.5	0	71.0	71.2	28.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-2D	3/1/2023	0:00			33.7	0	71.0	71.2	37.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-2S	10/28/2022	0:00			33.2	0	70.7	71.1	37.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	

Appendix A - WY 2023 Groundwater Elevation Data

Local Well Name	Measurement Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Measurement Time (PST 24-Hour)	No Measurement Code	Questionable Measurement Code	Reading at Reference Point (feet)	Reading at Water Surface (feet)	Reference Point Elevation (feet)	Ground Surface Elevation (feet)	WSE	Measurement Method Code	Measurement Accuracy	Collecting / Co-op Agency	Water Level Measurement Comments
MW-2S	3/1/2023	0:00			29.4	0	70.7	71.1	41.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-3D	10/28/2022	0:00			66.2	0	95.3	95.7	29.1	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-3D	3/1/2023	0:00			61.5	0	95.3	95.7	33.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-3S	10/28/2022	0:00			62.7	0	95.6	95.8	33.0	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-3S	3/1/2023	0:00			59.8	0	95.6	95.8	35.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-4S	11/2/2022	0:00			81.0	0	136.3	136.6	55.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-4S	2/28/2023	0:00			76.0	0	136.3	136.6	60.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-5S	11/2/2022	0:00			115.0	0	191.6	191.9	76.6	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-5S	2/28/2023	0:00			111.3	0	191.6	191.9	80.4	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-6S	12/6/2022	0:00			116.0	0	170.9	171.3	54.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-6S	3/1/2023	0:00			112.6	0	170.9	171.3	58.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-7	11/2/2022	0:00			176.0	0	242.3	242.6	66.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-7	2/28/2023	0:00			177.0	0	242.3	242.6	65.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-8	11/2/2022	0:00			215.3	0	292.3	292.9	77.1	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-8	2/28/2023	0:00			225.2	0	292.3	292.9	67.1	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-9	11/2/2022	0:00			94.2	0	247.6	244.5	153.4	ES	0.01 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
MW-9	3/1/2023	0:00			93.8	0	247.6	244.5	153.8	ES	0.01 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
North Ave 103	11/2/2022	0:00			30.0	0	74.6	73.9	44.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
North Ave 103	2/21/2023	0:00			24.0	0	74.6	73.9	50.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
OFFB-2	10/28/2022	0:00			59.9	0	104.0	104.0	44.2	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
OFFB-2	3/1/2023	0:00			52.2	0	104.0	104.0	51.8	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Paradise 235	11/2/2022	0:00			37.0	0	73.9	73.7	36.9	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Paradise 235	2/21/2023	0:00			36.0	0	73.9	73.7	37.9	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Paulsell 1 OID-11	11/2/2022	0:00			118.3	0	197.5	195.9	79.3	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Paulsell 1 OID-11	2/28/2023	0:00			120.7	0	197.5	195.9	76.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Paulsell 2 OID-12	11/2/2022	0:00			108.8	0	195.6	193.9	86.9	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Paulsell 2 OID-12	2/28/2023	0:00			112.5	0	195.6	193.9	83.1	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Perley 202	11/2/2022	0:00			67.5	0	105.4	104.9	37.9	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Perley 202	2/21/2023	0:00			62.0	0	105.4	104.9	43.4	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Philbrick 201	11/2/2022	0:00			34.0	0	73.5	73.1	39.5	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Philbrick 201	2/21/2023	0:00			32.5	0	73.5	73.1	41.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Quesenberry 223	11/2/2022	0:00	3				197.0	197.0				STRGBA GSA	
Quesenberry 223	2/21/2023	0:00	3				197.0	197.0				STRGBA GSA	
Riverbank OID-13	11/2/2022	0:00			95.0	0	134.2	132.3	39.2	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Riverbank OID-13	2/28/2023	0:00			88.0	0	134.2	132.3	46.2	ES	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Schmidt 227	11/2/2022	0:00			138.0	0	192.2	192.3	54.2	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Schmidt 227	2/21/2023	0:00			134.0	0	192.2	192.3	58.2	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Van Buren 43	11/2/2022	0:00			22.5	0	63.5	63.3	41.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Van Buren 43	2/21/2023	0:00			19.0	0	63.5	63.3	44.5	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Warnock 46	11/2/2022	0:00			13.0	0	55.1	55.1	42.1	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Warnock 46	2/21/2023	0:00			11.0	0	55.1	55.1	44.1	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Wellsford 233	11/2/2022	0:00			84.5	0	142.0	141.9	57.5	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Wellsford 233	2/21/2023	0:00			81.0	0	142.0	141.9	61.0	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Wood 210	11/2/2022	0:00	3				121.3	121.3				STRGBA GSA	
Wood 210	2/21/2023	0:00	3				121.3	121.3				STRGBA GSA	
Young 76	11/2/2022	0:00			22.0	0	62.1	61.5	40.1	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	
Young 76	2/21/2023	0:00			22.5	0	62.1	61.5	39.6	ST	0.1 Ft	STRGBA GSA	

No Measurement Code Glossary
 0 - Measurement Discontinued
 1 - Pumping
 2 - Pump house locked
 3 - Tape hung up
 4 - Can't get tape in casing
 5 - Unable to locate well
 6 - Well has been destroyed
 7 - Special/Other
 8 - Casing leaking or wet
 9 - Temporarily inaccessible
 D - Dry well
 F - Flowing artesian well

Questionable Measurement Code Glossary
 0 - Caved or deepened
 1 - Pumping
 2 - Nearby pump operating
 3 - Casing leaking or wet
 4 - Pumped recently
 5 - Air or pressure gauge measurement
 6 - Other
 7 - Recharge or surface water effects near well
 8 - Oil or foreign substance in casing
 9 - Acoustical sounder
 E - Recently flowing
 F - Flowing
 G - Nearby flowing
 H - Nearby recently flowing

Measurement Method Glossary
 ES - Electric sounder measurement
 ST - Steel tape measurement
 AS - Acoustic or sonic sounder
 PG - Airline measurement, pressure gage, or manometer
 TR - Electronic pressure transducer
 OTH - Other
 UNK - Unknown

APPENDIX B

Hydrographs

Representative Monitoring Wells

GSP Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Network

Hydrographs for Wells

in the Monitoring Network for:

Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels

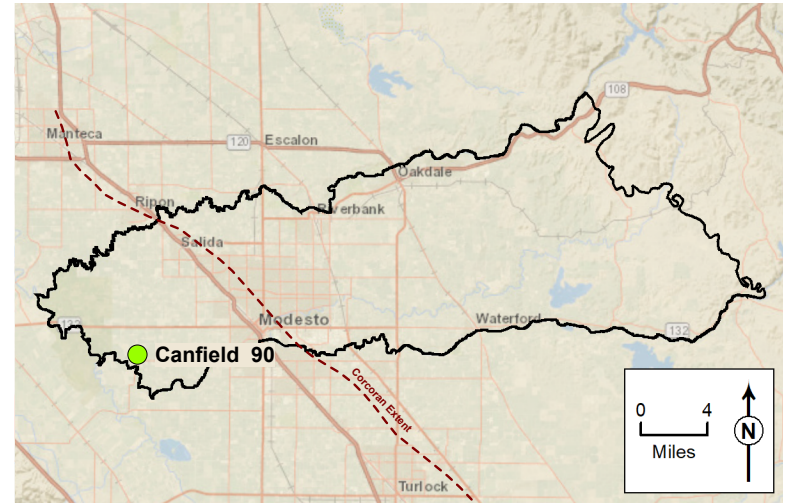
Reduction of Groundwater in Storage

Land Subsidence

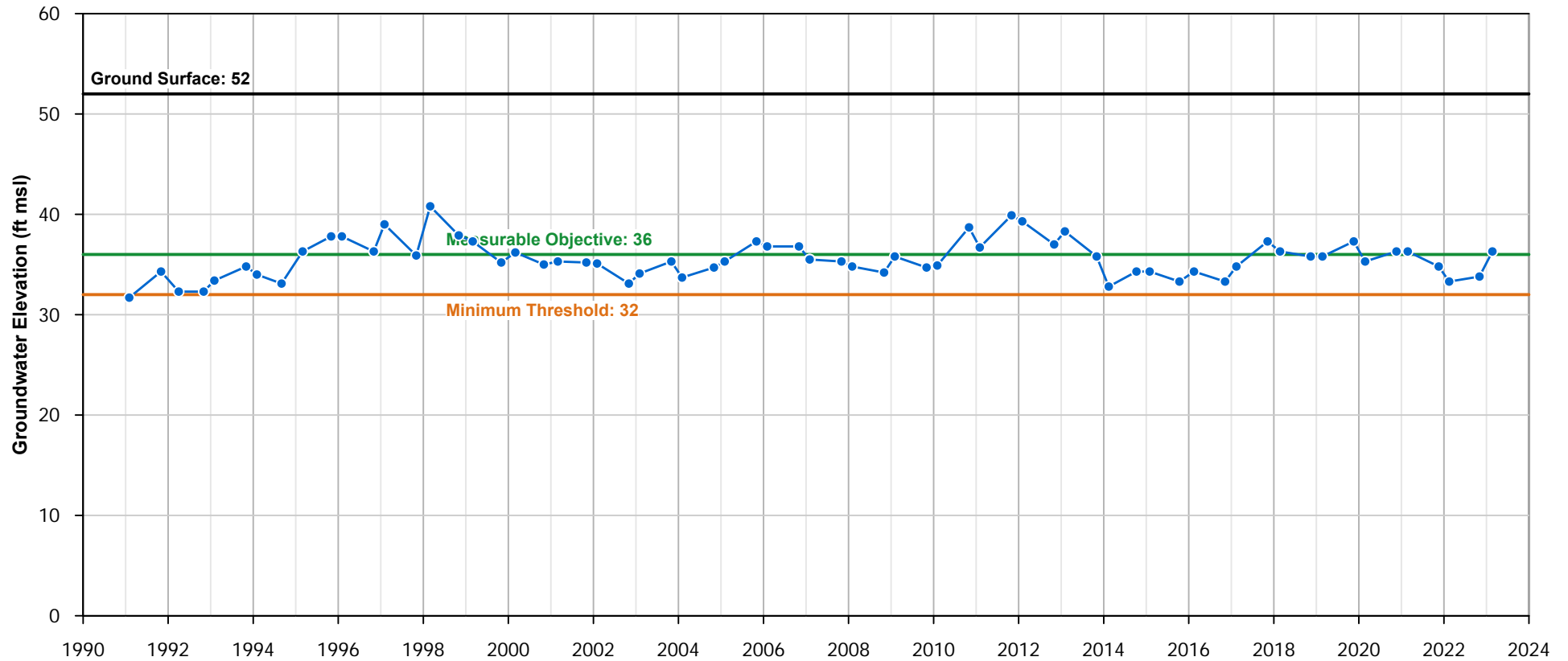
Western Upper Principal Aquifer

Well Information

Site Code: 376130N1211307W001
Local Well Name: Canfield 90
State Well Name: 04S08E06L001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 26633
Latitude: 37.6131
Longitude: -121.131
Well Depth (feet bgs): 151
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 40
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 75
Ground Surface Elevation: 52
Reference Point Elevation: 52.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

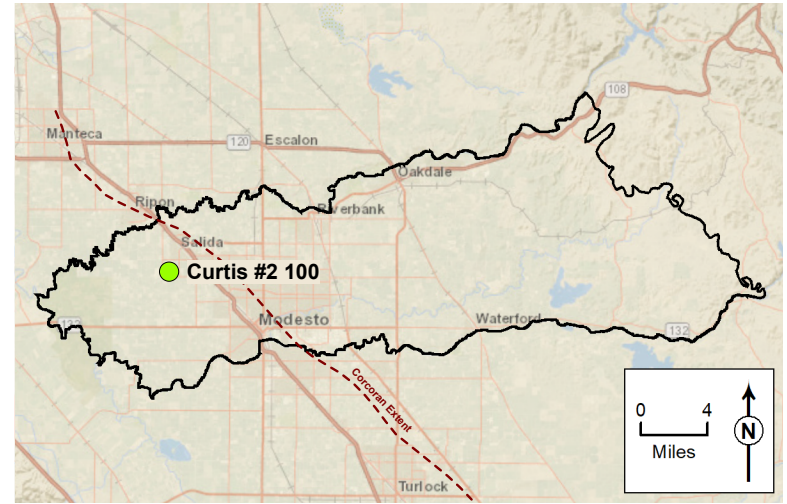


Canfield 90

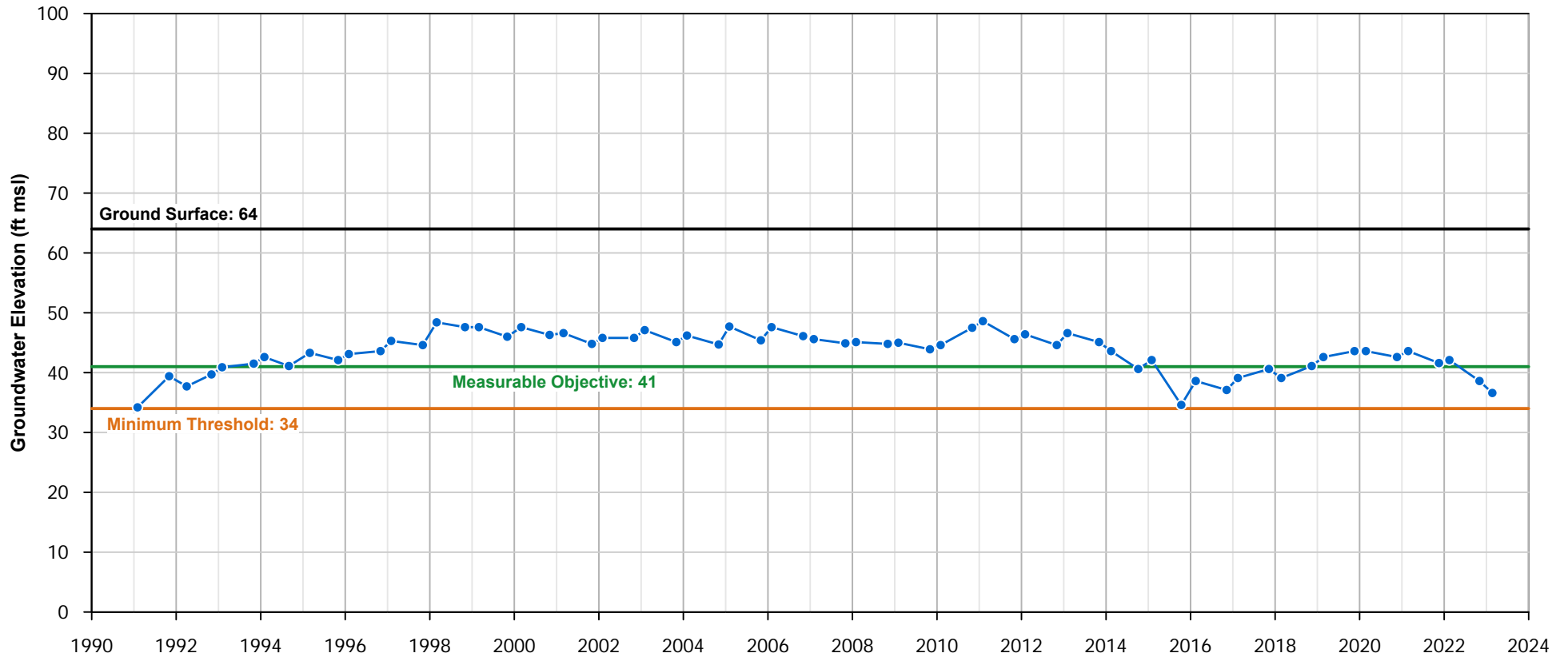


Well Information

Site Code: 376852N1210974W001
Local Well Name: Curtis #2 100
State Well Name: 03S08E09P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3303
Latitude: 37.6854
Longitude: -121.097
Well Depth (feet bgs): 124
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 79
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 100
Ground Surface Elevation: 63.6
Reference Point Elevation: 63.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

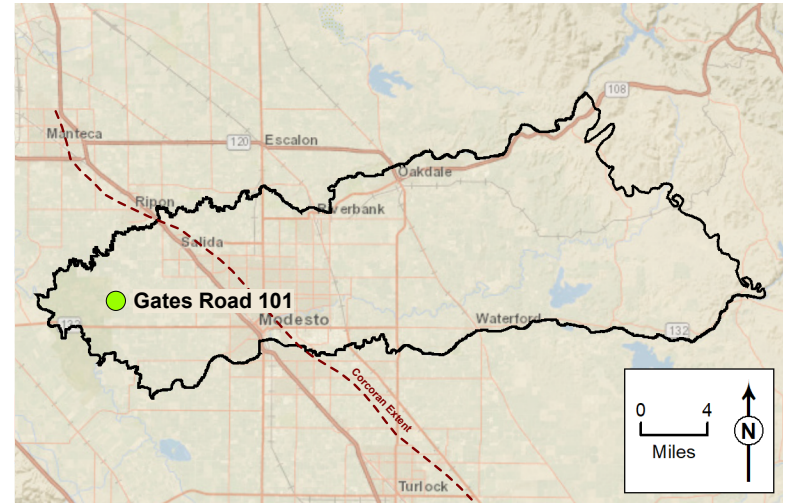


Curtis #2 100

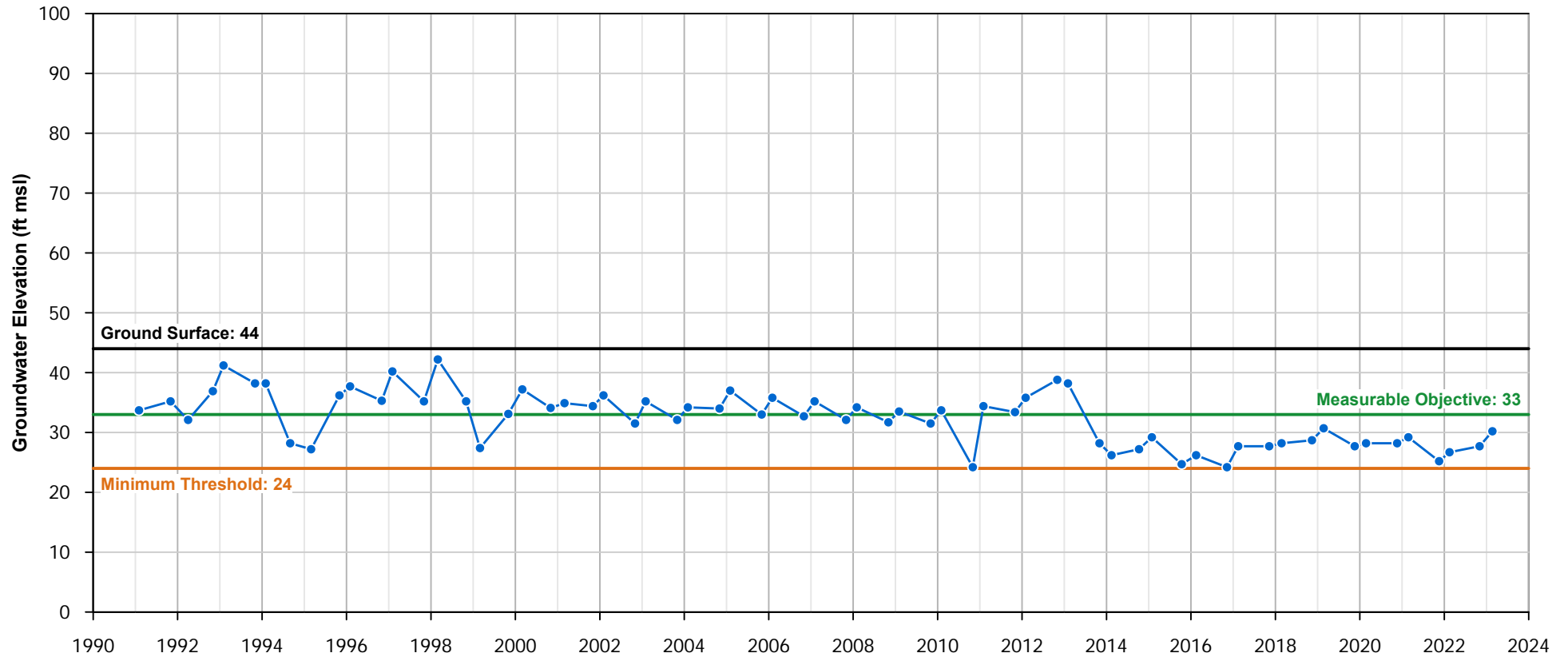


Well Information

Site Code: 376596N1211549W001
Local Well Name: Gates Road 101
State Well Name: 03S07E24M001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3146
Latitude: 37.6597
Longitude: -121.155
Well Depth (feet bgs): 64
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Ground Surface Elevation: 44.2
Reference Point Elevation: 44.2
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

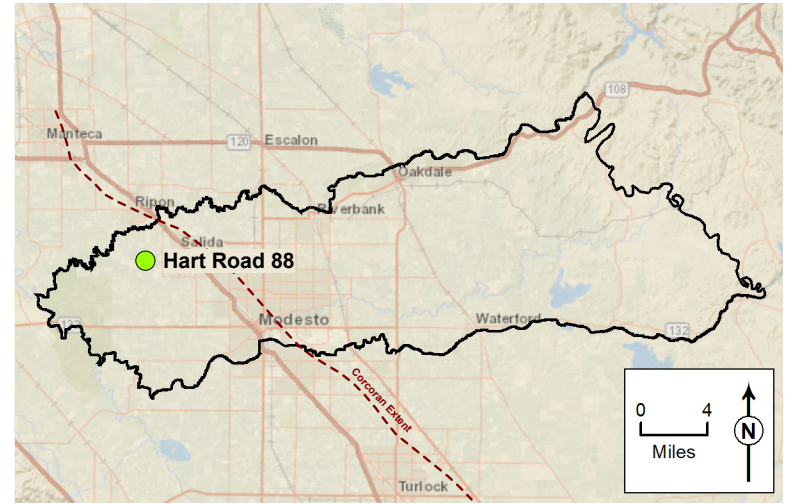


Gates Road 101

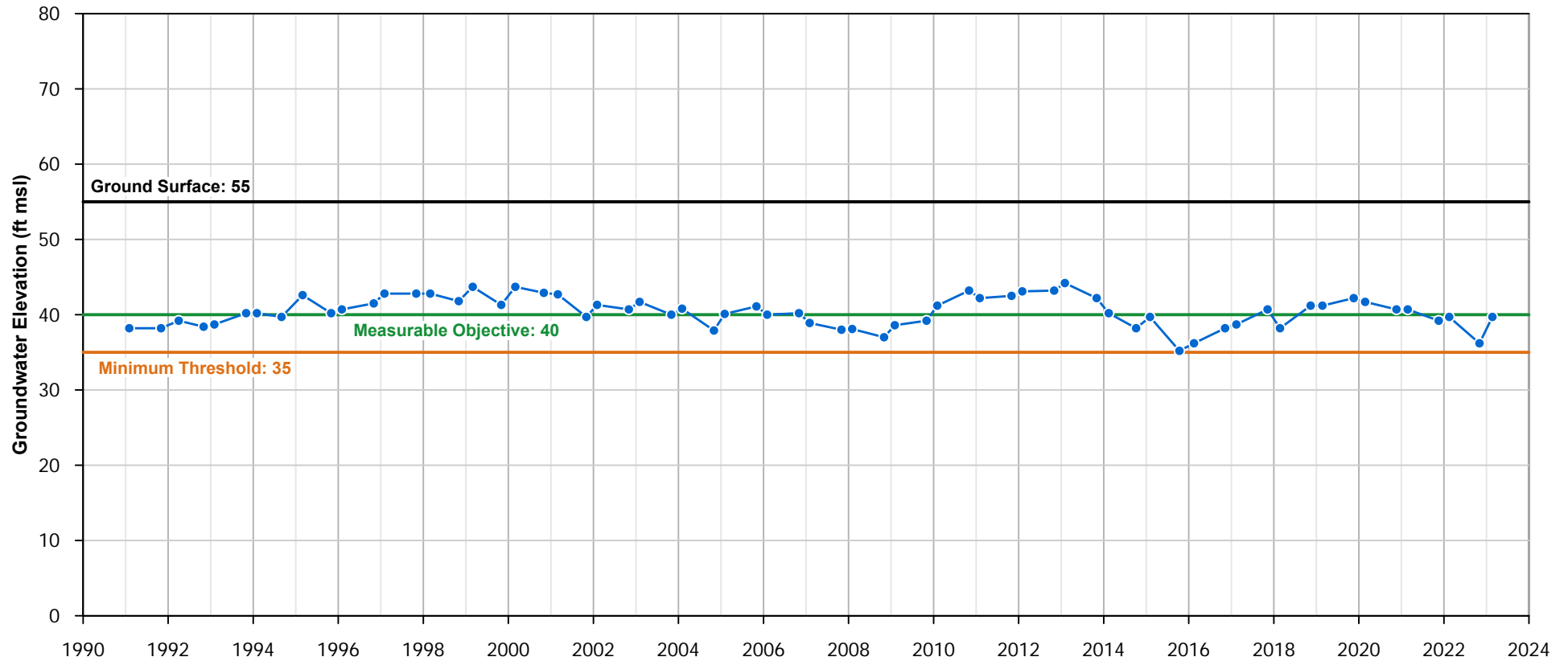


Well Information

Site Code: 376946N1211227W001
Local Well Name: Hart Road 88
State Well Name: 03S08E08D001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3301
Latitude: 37.6948
Longitude: -121.123
Well Depth (feet bgs): 130
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 73
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 85
Ground Surface Elevation: 54.9
Reference Point Elevation: 55.2
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

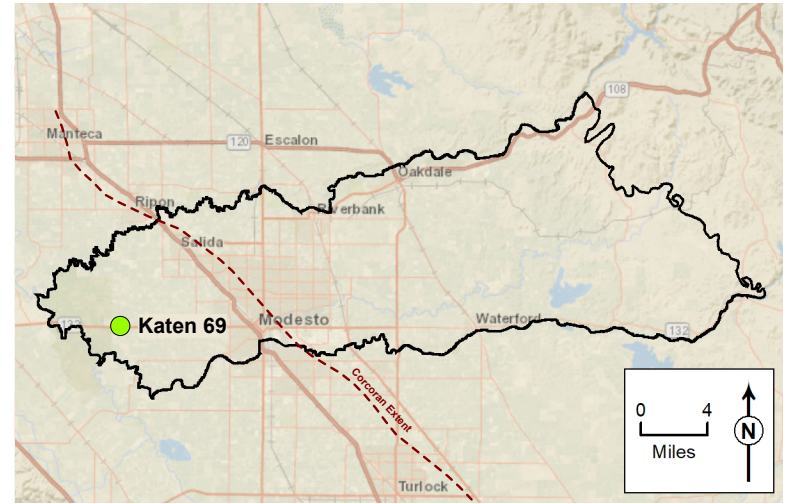


Hart Road 88

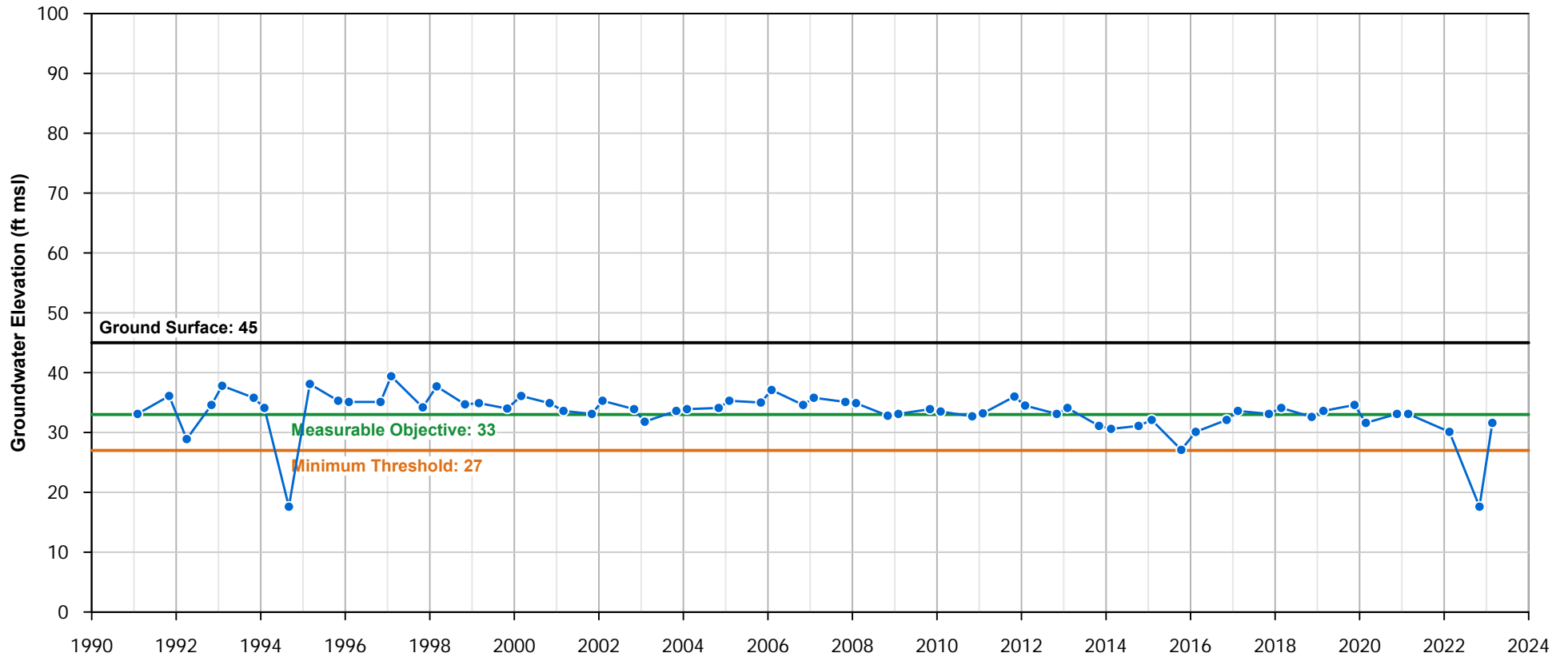


Well Information

Site Code: 376377N1211496W001
Local Well Name: Katen 69
State Well Name: 03S07E25P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3147
Latitude: 37.6379
Longitude: -121.15
Well Depth (feet bgs): 160
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 13
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 148
Ground Surface Elevation: 45.1
Reference Point Elevation: 45.1
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

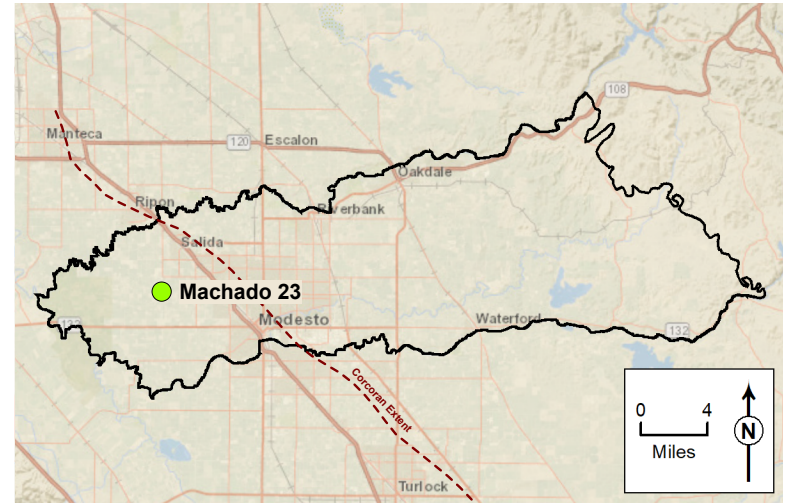


Katen 69

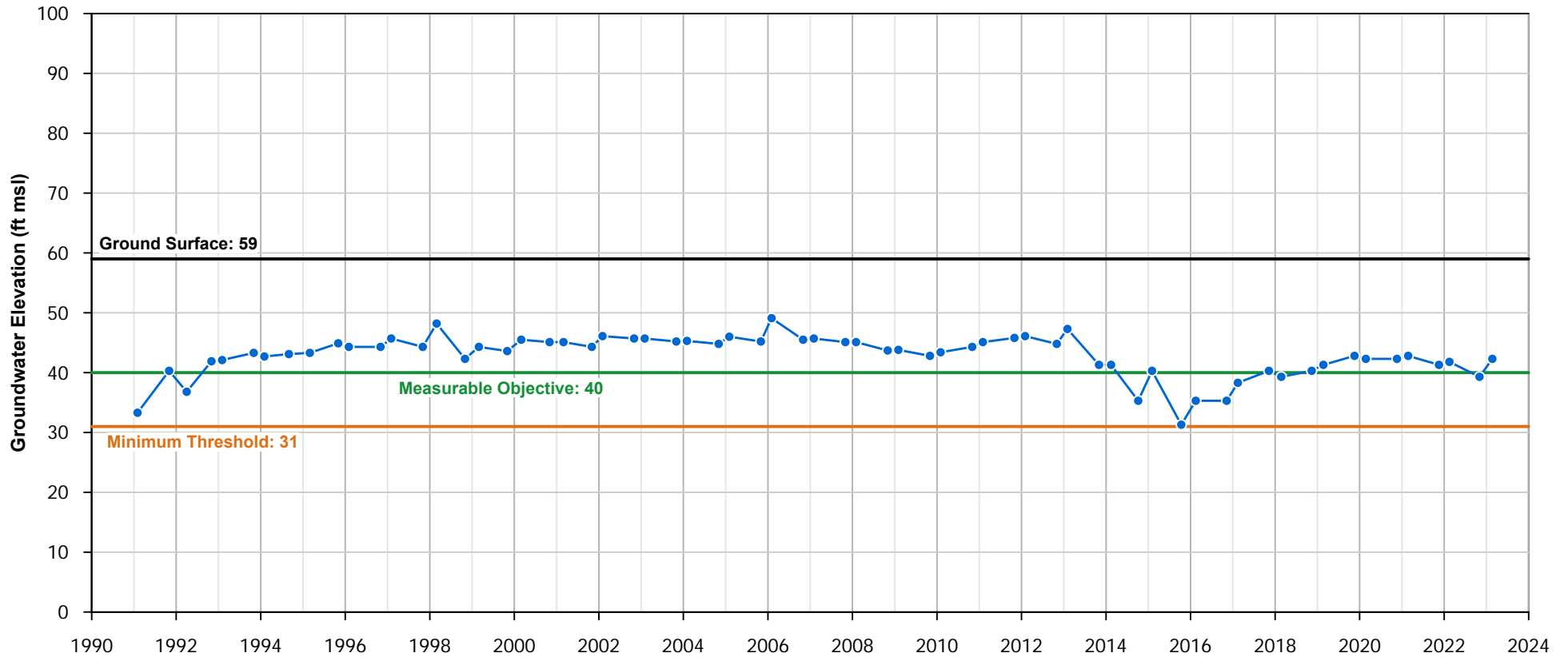


Well Information

Site Code: 376680N1211049W001
Local Well Name: Machado 23
State Well Name: 03S08E17R001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3864
Latitude: 37.668
Longitude: -121.105
Well Depth (feet bgs): 80
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Ground Surface Elevation: 59.1
Reference Point Elevation: 59.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

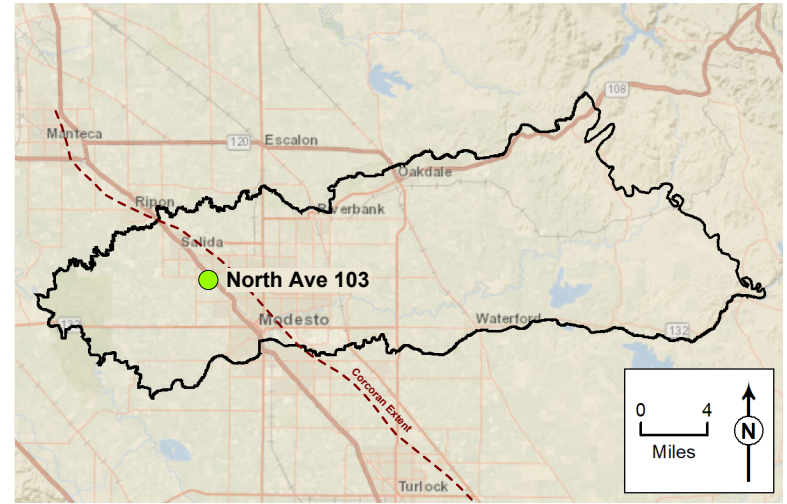


Machado 23

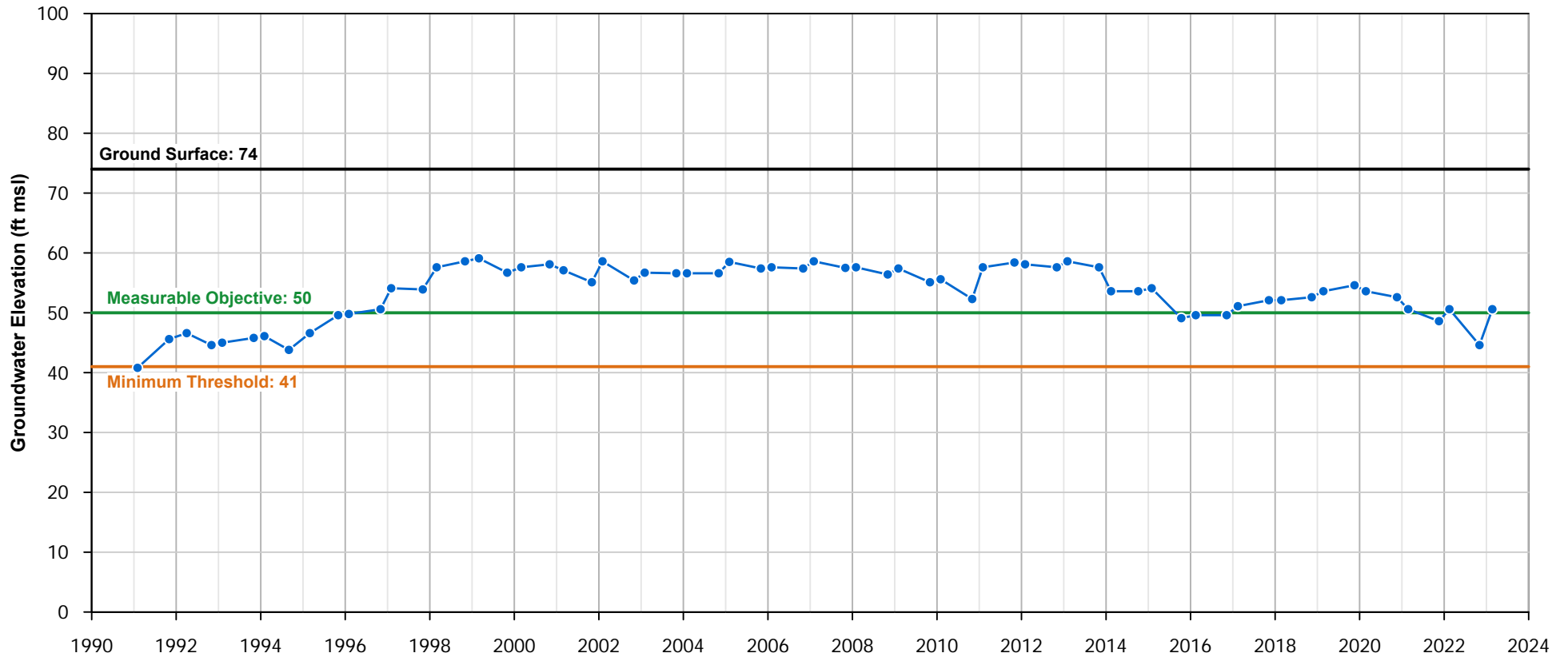


Well Information

Site Code: 376782N1210541W001
Local Well Name: North Ave 103
State Well Name: 03S08E14B001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3854
Latitude: 37.6784
Longitude: -121.054
Well Depth (feet bgs): 130
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 53
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 81
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.9
Reference Point Elevation: 74.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

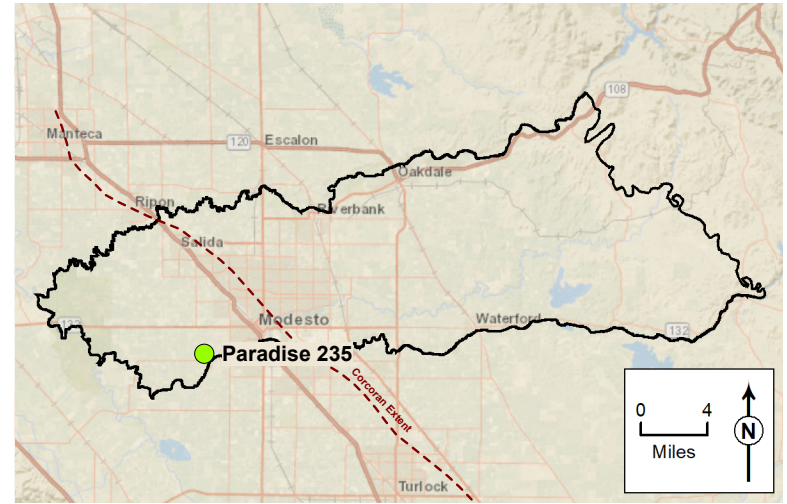


North Ave 103

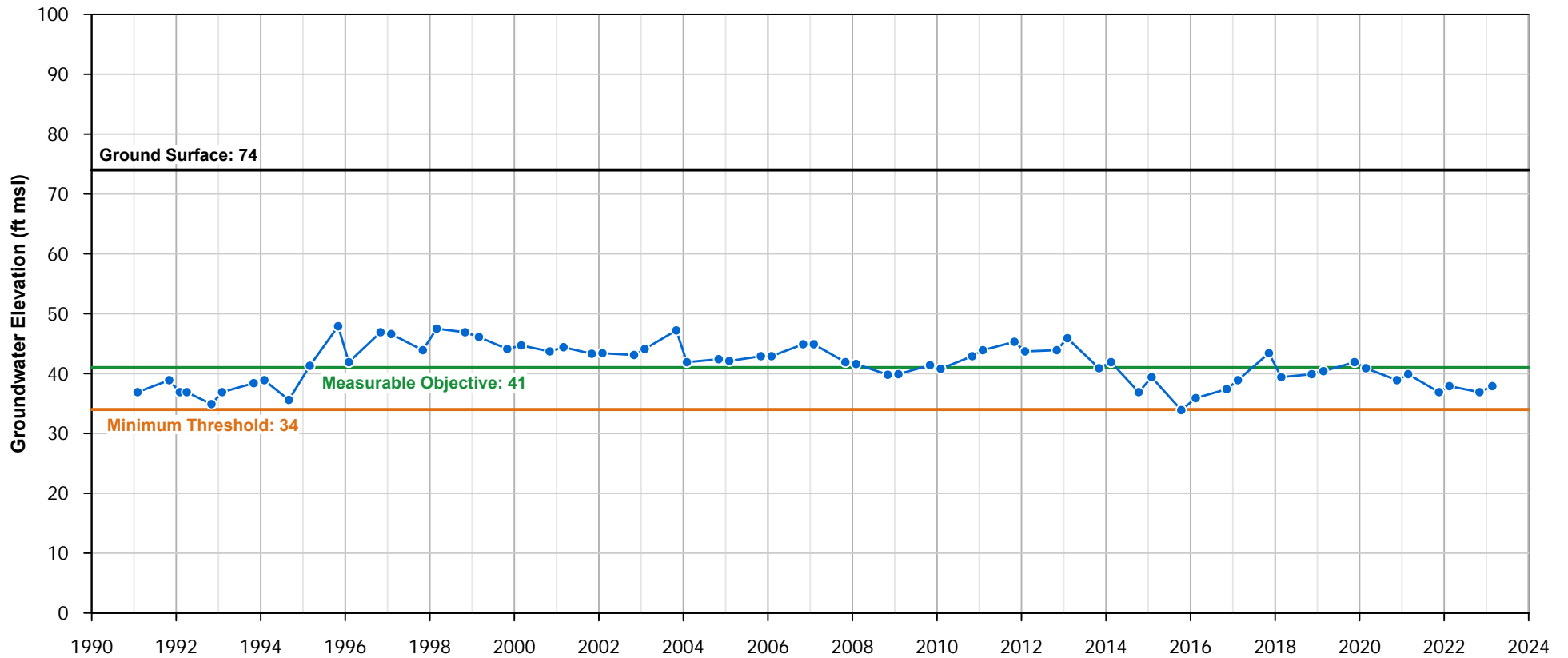


Well Information

Site Code: 376141N1210577W001
Local Well Name: Paradise 235
State Well Name: 04S08E02L001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 2151
Latitude: 37.6142
Longitude: -121.058
Well Depth (feet bgs): 258
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 96
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 132
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.7
Reference Point Elevation: 73.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

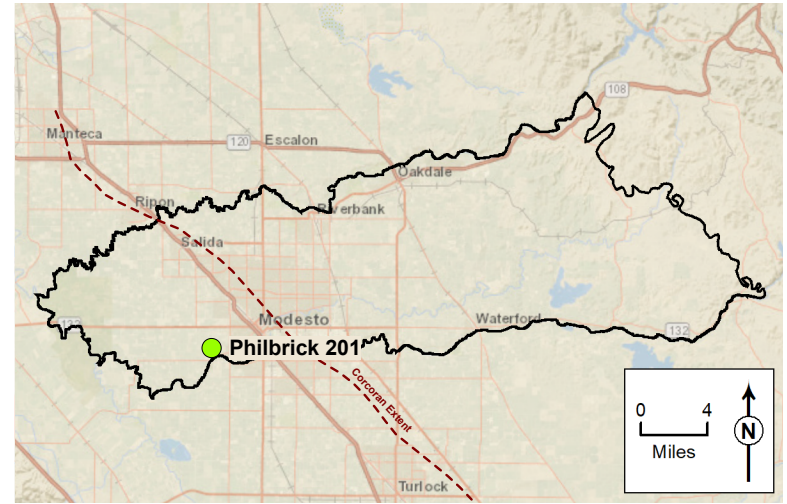


Paradise 235

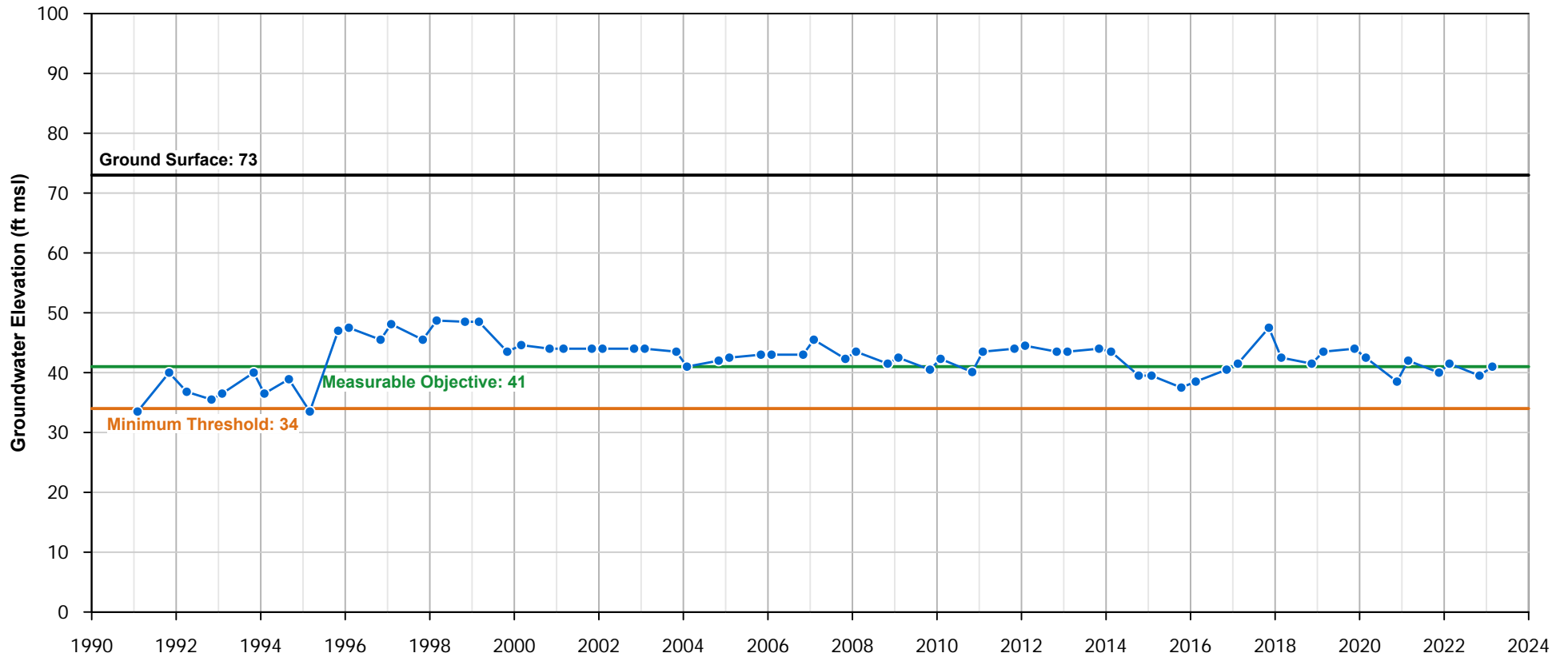


Well Information

Site Code: 376191N1210499W001
Local Well Name: Philbrick 201
State Well Name: 04S08E02H001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 26591
Latitude: 37.6192
Longitude: -121.05
Well Depth (feet bgs): 88
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 58
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 74
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.1
Reference Point Elevation: 73.5
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

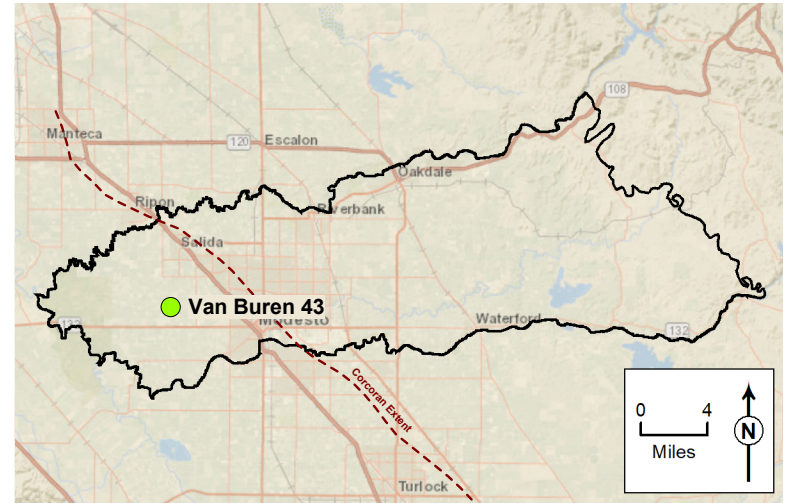


Philbrick 201

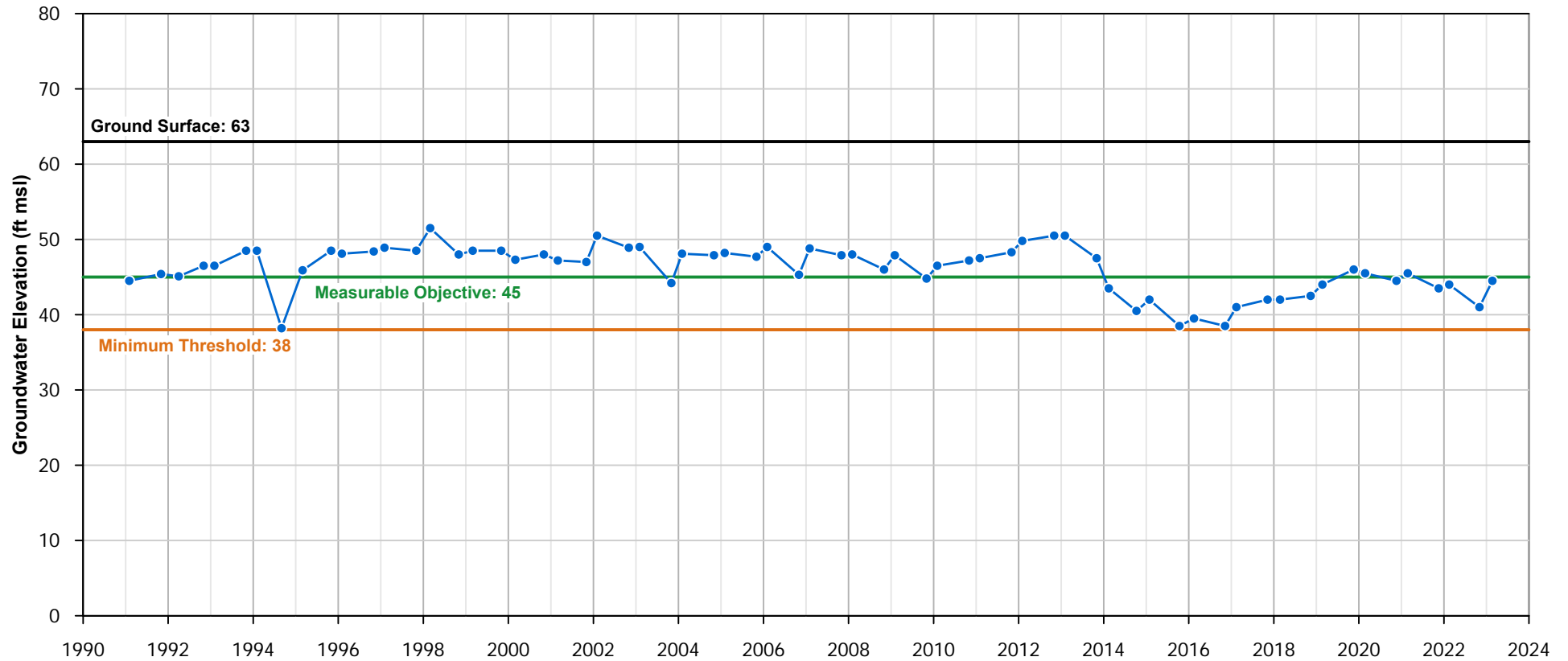


Well Information

Site Code: 376543N1210946W001
Local Well Name: Van Buren 43
State Well Name: 03S08E21Q001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3873
Latitude: 37.6546
Longitude: -121.095
Well Depth (feet bgs): 196
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 76
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 116
Ground Surface Elevation: 63.3
Reference Point Elevation: 63.5
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

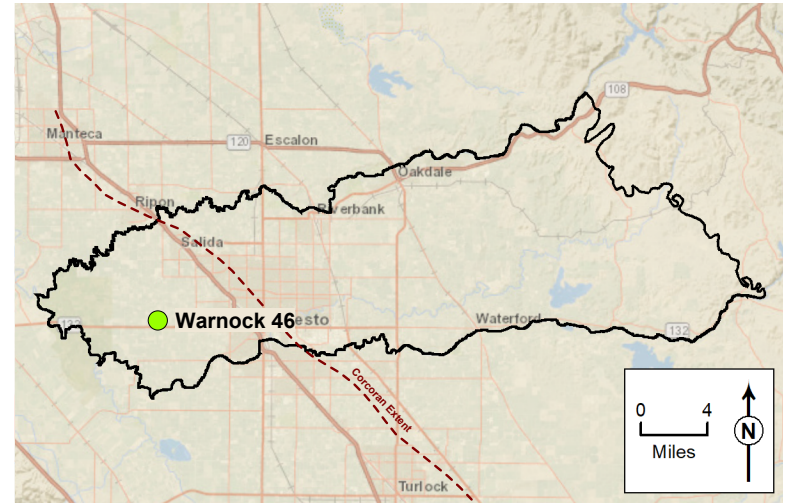


Van Buren 43

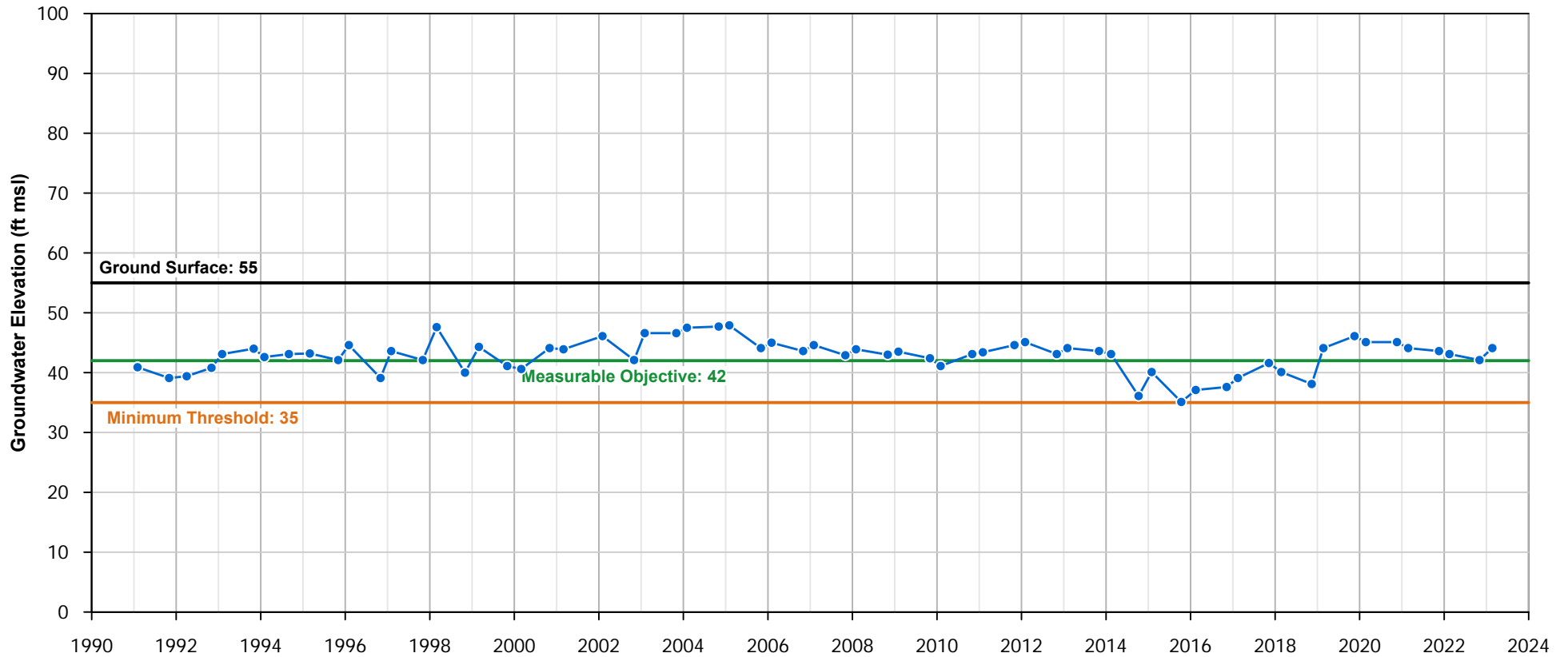


Well Information

Site Code: 376427N1211085W001
Local Well Name: Warnock 46
State Well Name: 03S08E29K001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 4015
Latitude: 37.6429
Longitude: -121.109
Well Depth (feet bgs): 240
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Ground Surface Elevation: 55.1
Reference Point Elevation: 55.1
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

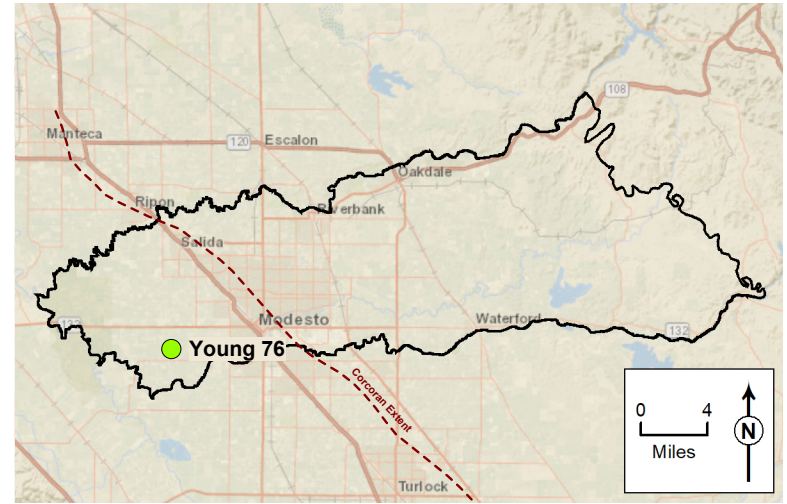


Warnock 46

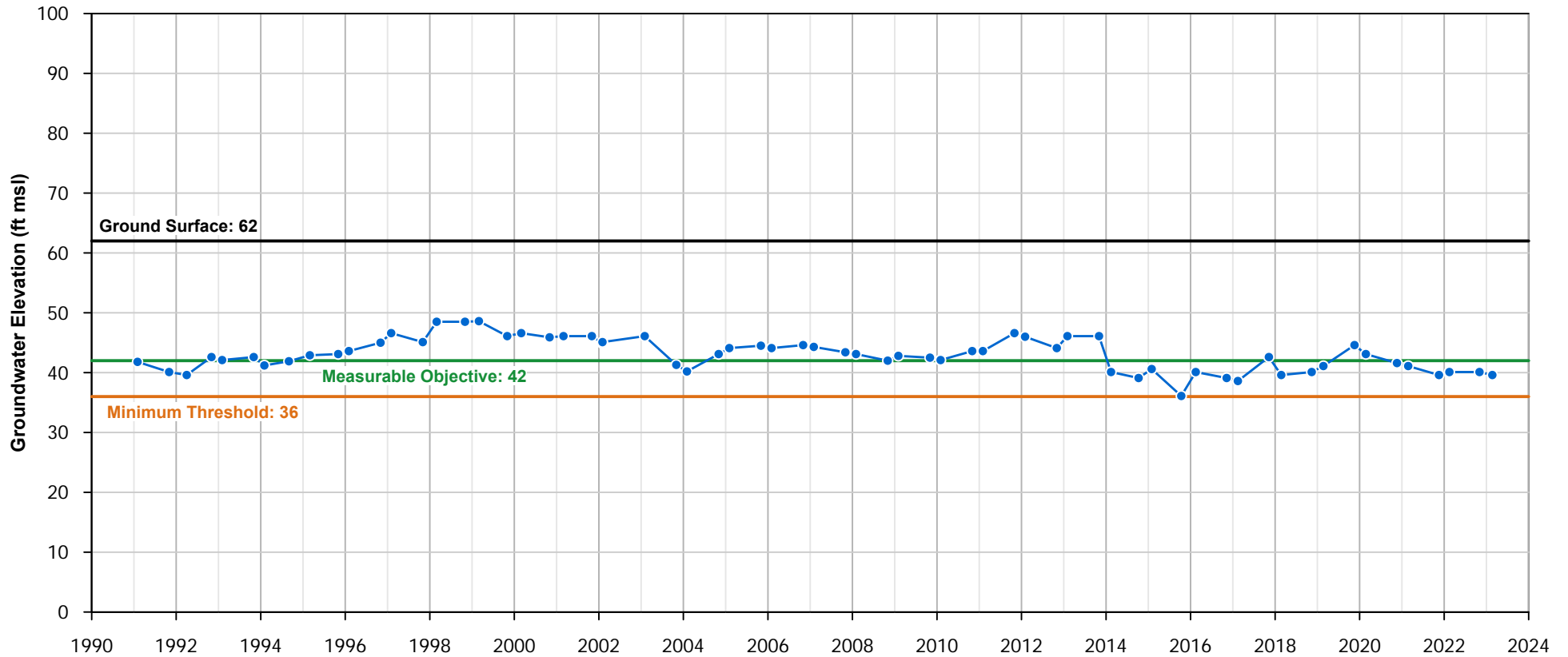


Well Information

Site Code: 376180N1210941W001
Local Well Name: Young 76
State Well Name: 04S08E04G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 38078
Latitude: 37.6181
Longitude: -121.094
Well Depth (feet bgs): 175
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 12
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 152
Ground Surface Elevation: 61.5
Reference Point Elevation: 62.1
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

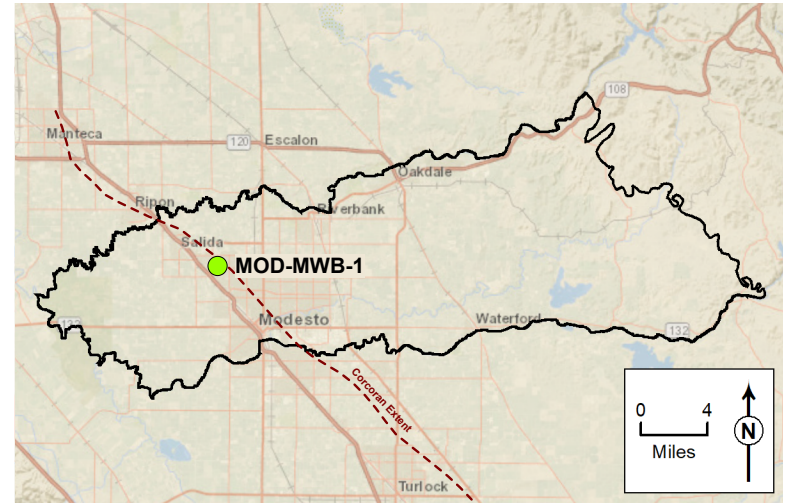


Young 76

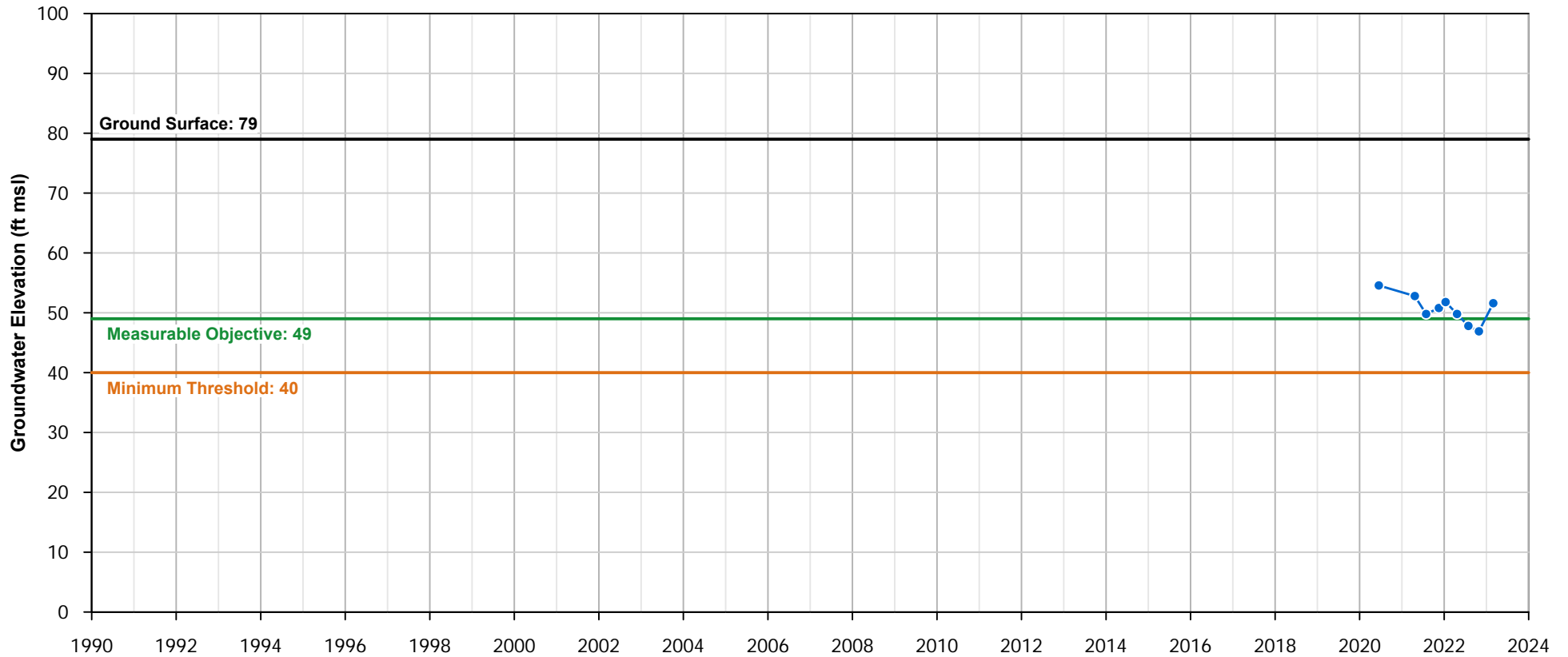


Well Information

Site Code: 376905N1210442W001
Local Well Name: MOD-MWB-1
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 57377
Latitude: 37.6906
Longitude: -121.044
Well Depth (feet bgs): 177
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 152
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 172
Ground Surface Elevation: 78.795
Reference Point Elevation: 78.8
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

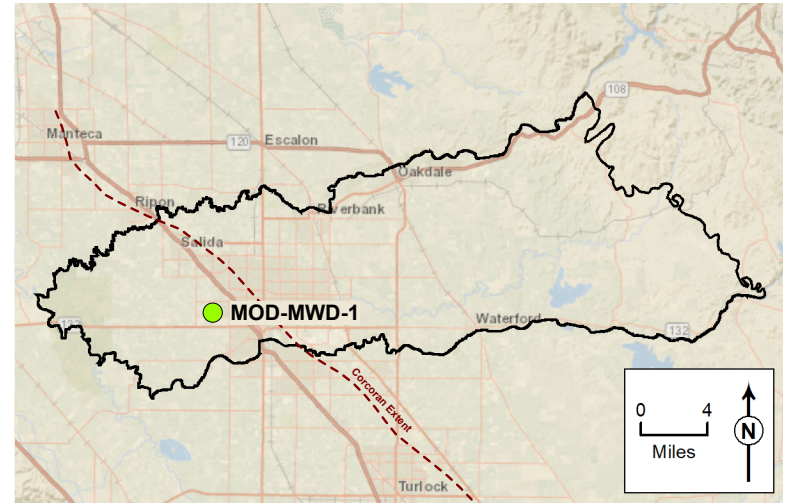


MOD-MWB-1

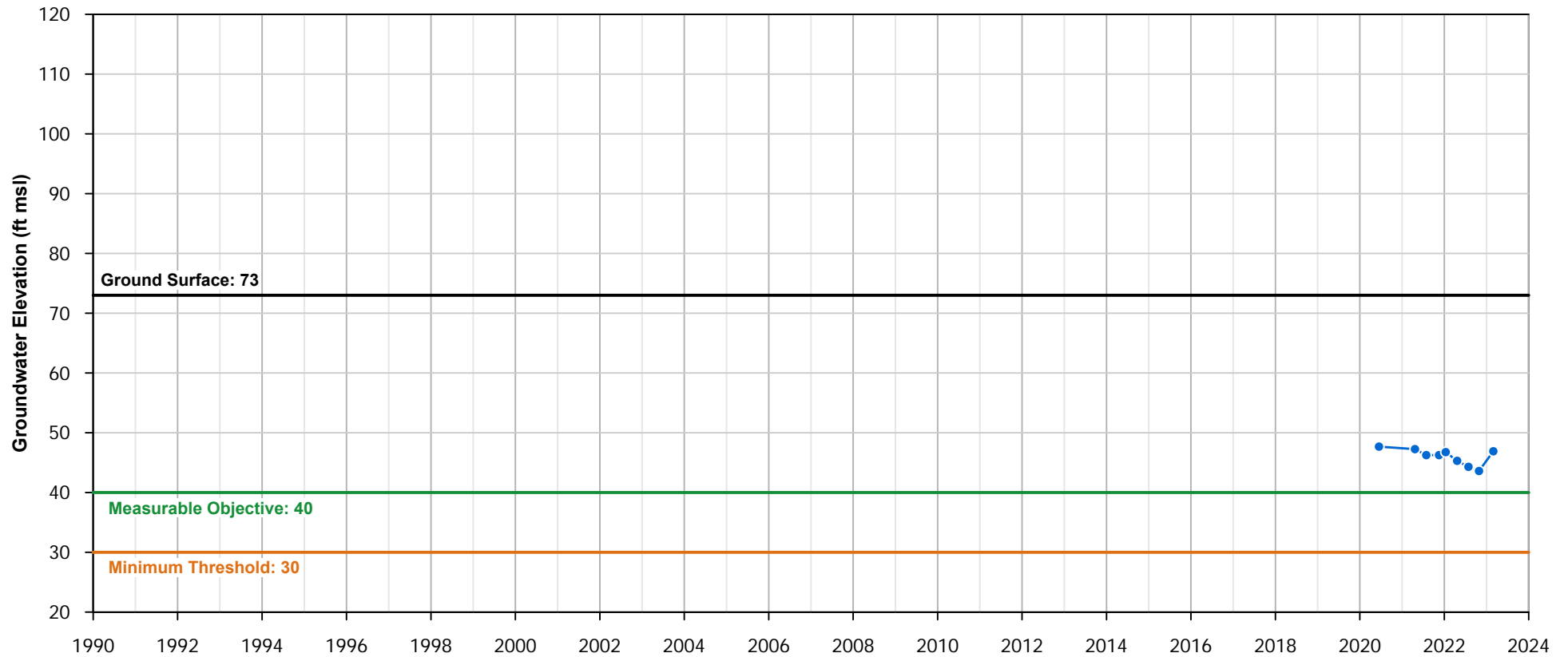


Well Information

Site Code: 376499N1210486W001
Local Well Name: MOD-MWD-1
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 57380
Latitude: 37.65
Longitude: -121.049
Well Depth (feet bgs): 129
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 104
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 124
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.3
Reference Point Elevation: 73.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

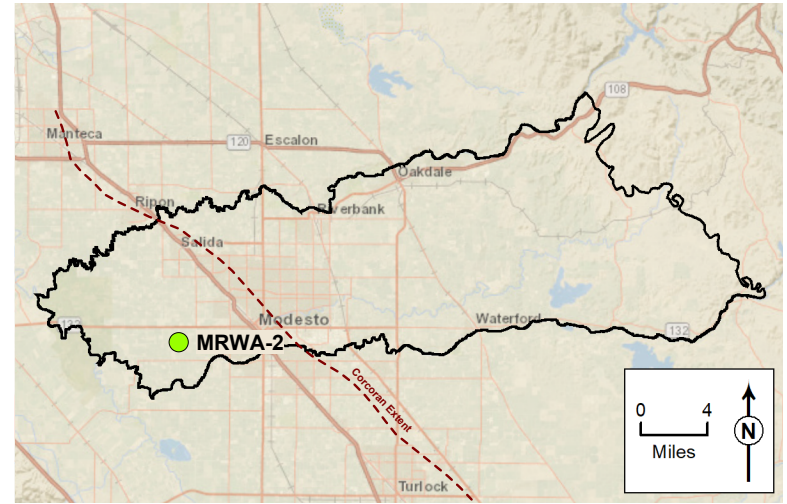


MOD-MWD-1

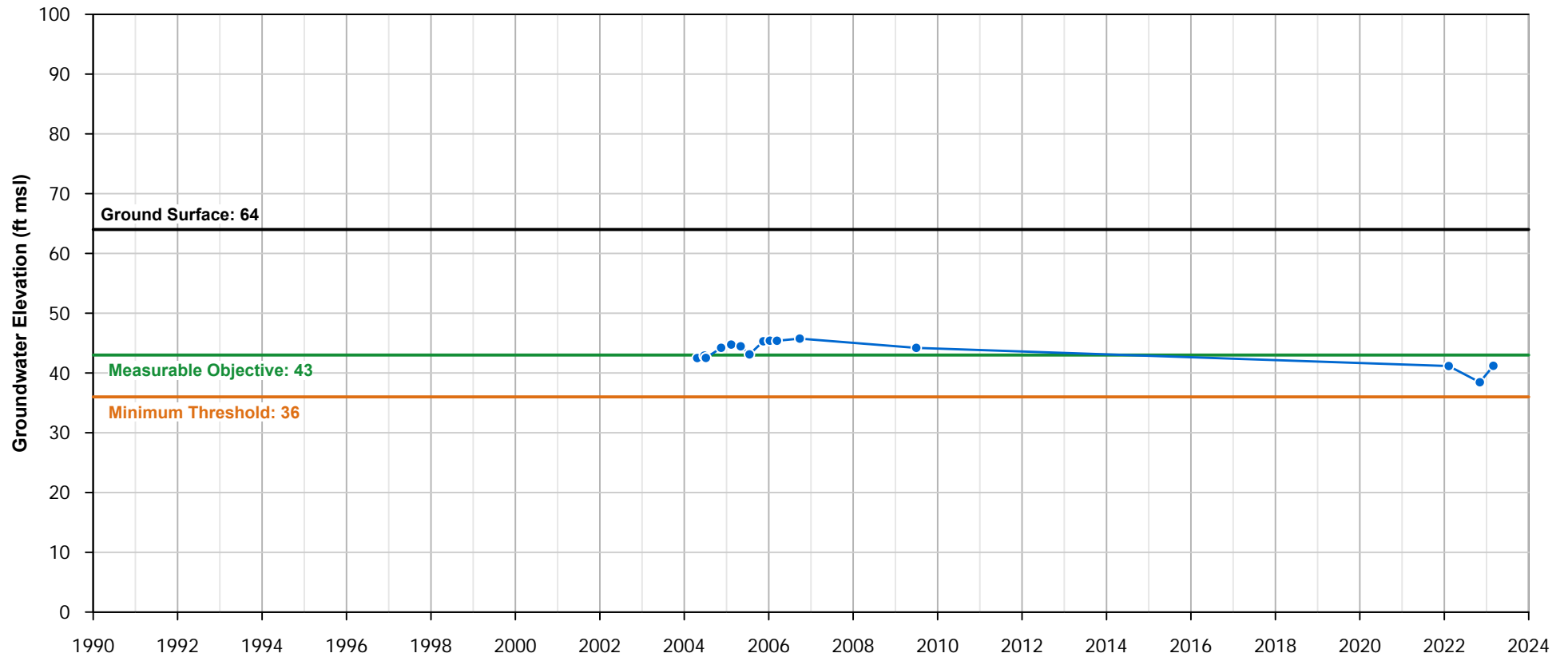


Well Information

Site Code: 376241N1210861W001
Local Well Name: MRWA-2
State Well Name: 03S08E33R002M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 57384
Latitude: 37.6241
Longitude: -121.086
Well Depth (feet bgs): 183
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 174
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 179
Ground Surface Elevation: 64
Reference Point Elevation: 64
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

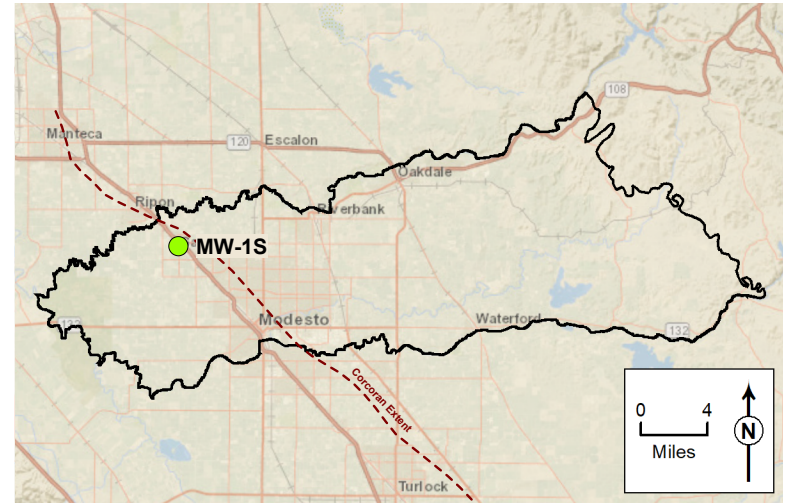


MRWA-2

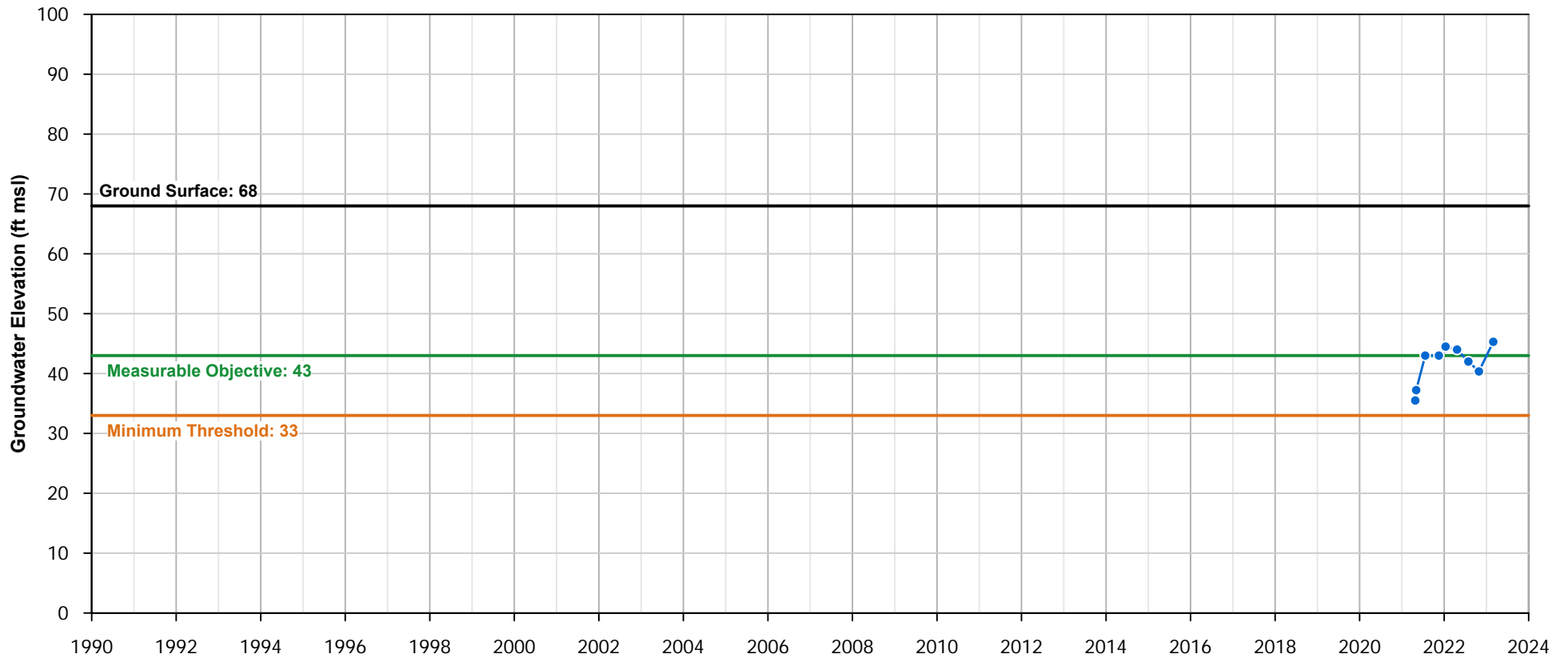


Well Information

Site Code: 377076N1210871W001
Local Well Name: MW-1S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 57386
Latitude: 37.7076
Longitude: -121.087
Well Depth (feet bgs): 125
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 100
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 120
Ground Surface Elevation: 68.35
Reference Point Elevation: 68
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

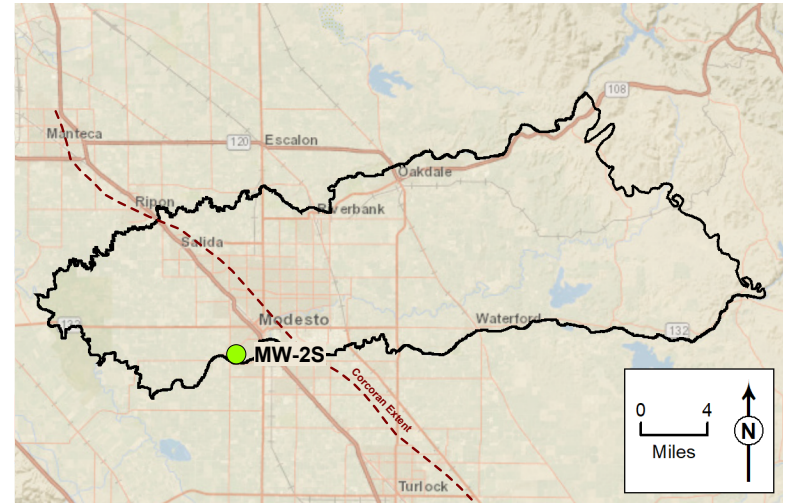


MW-1S

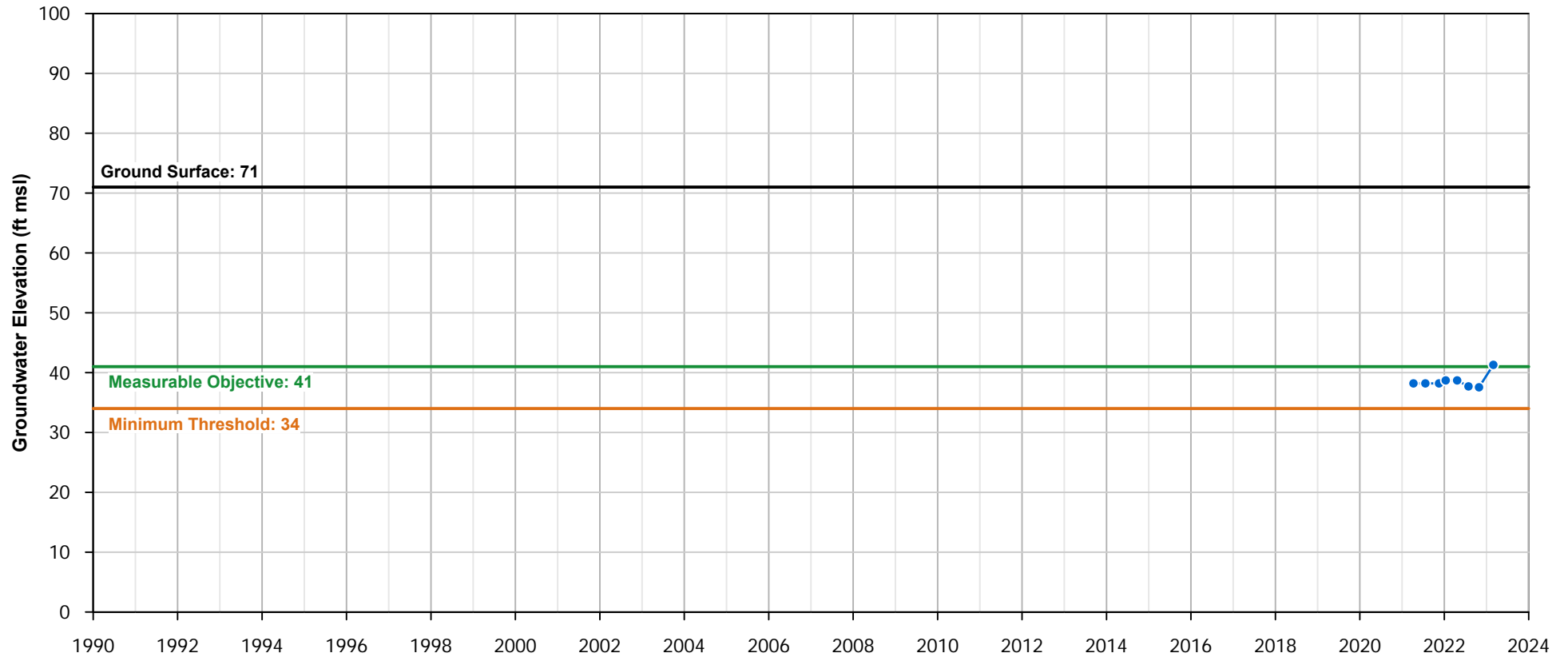


Well Information

Site Code: 376138N1210234W001
Local Well Name: MW-2S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 57388
Latitude: 37.6139
Longitude: -121.023
Well Depth (feet bgs): 135
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 110
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 130
Ground Surface Elevation: 71.1
Reference Point Elevation: 70.7
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence



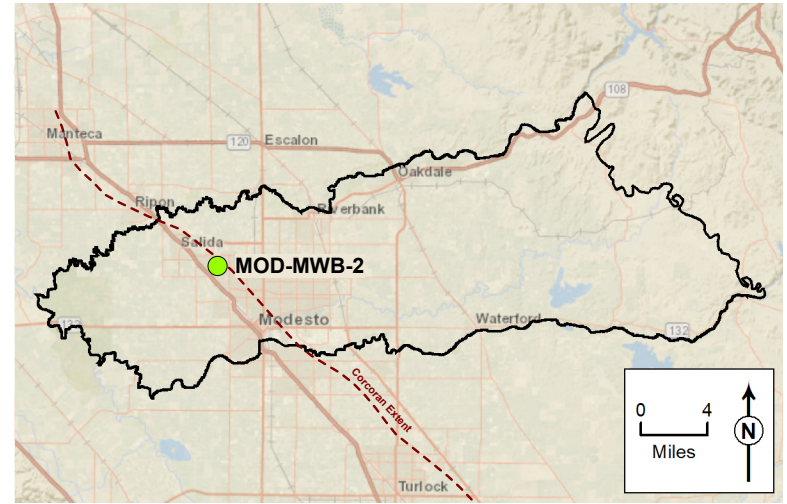
MW-2S



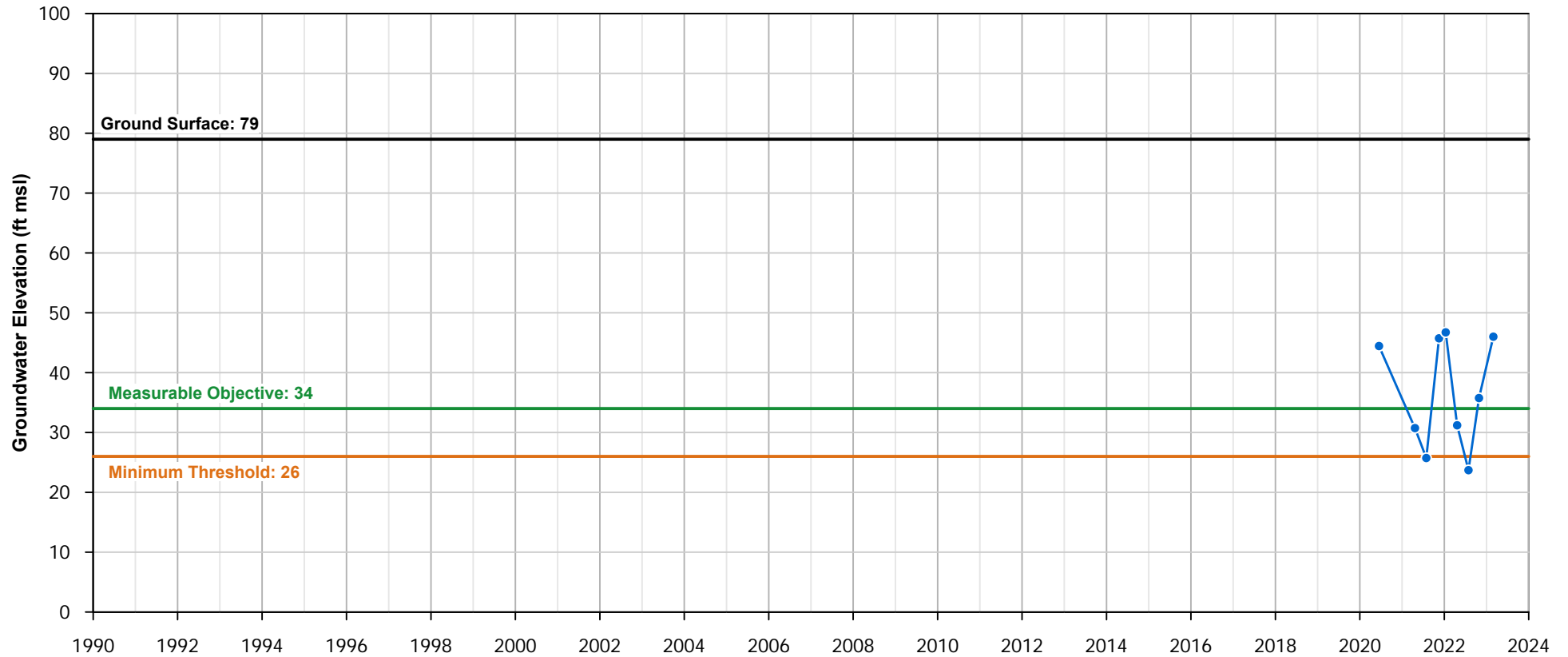
Western Lower Principal Aquifer

Well Information

Site Code: 376905N1210442W002
Local Well Name: MOD-MWB-2
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Lower
Station ID: 57378
Latitude: 37.6906
Longitude: -121.044
Well Depth (feet bgs): 250
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 225
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 245
Ground Surface Elevation: 78.7
Reference Point Elevation: 78.7
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

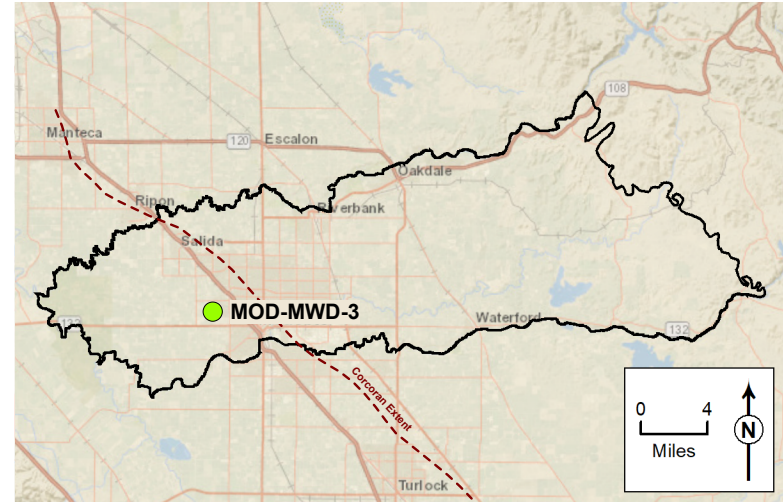


MOD-MWB-2

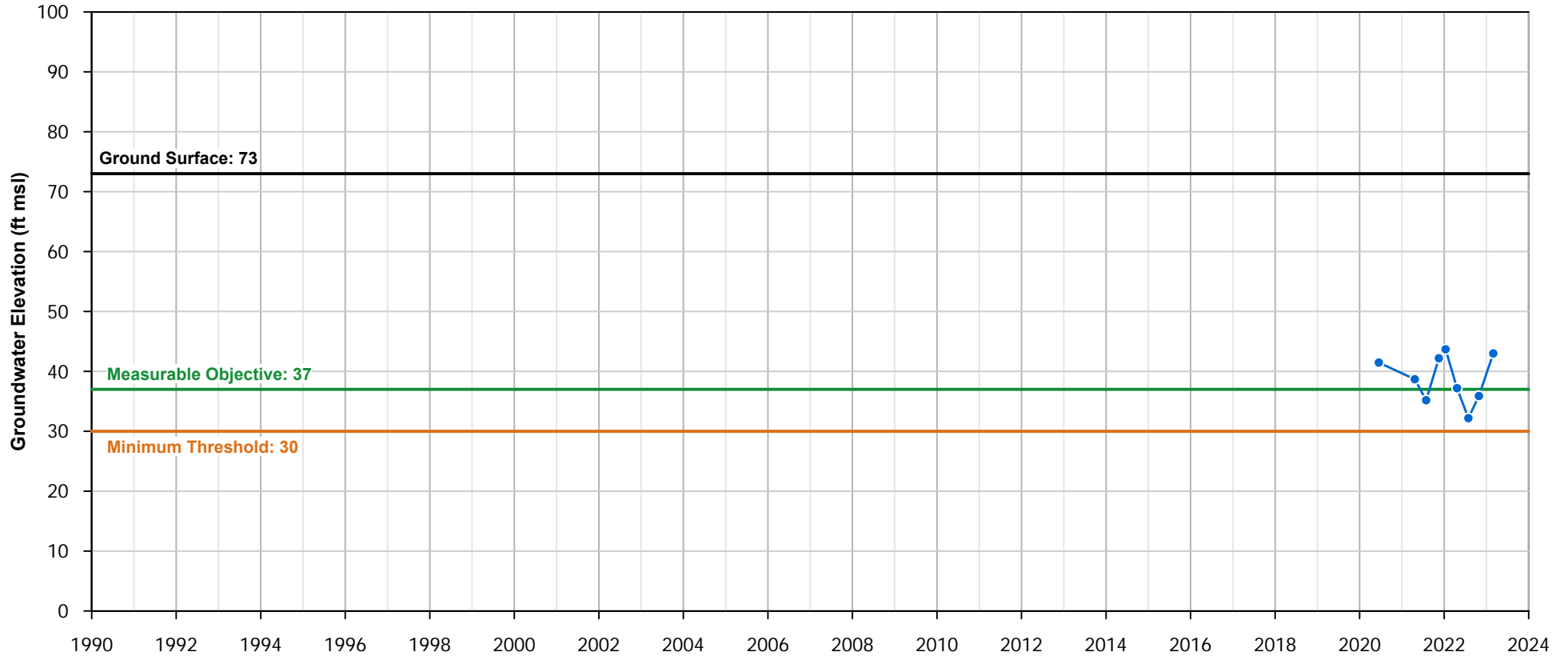


Well Information

Site Code: 376499N1210486W002
Local Well Name: MOD-MWD-3
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Lower
Station ID: 57381
Latitude: 37.65
Longitude: -121.049
Well Depth (feet bgs): 243
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 218
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 238
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.185
Reference Point Elevation: 73.19
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

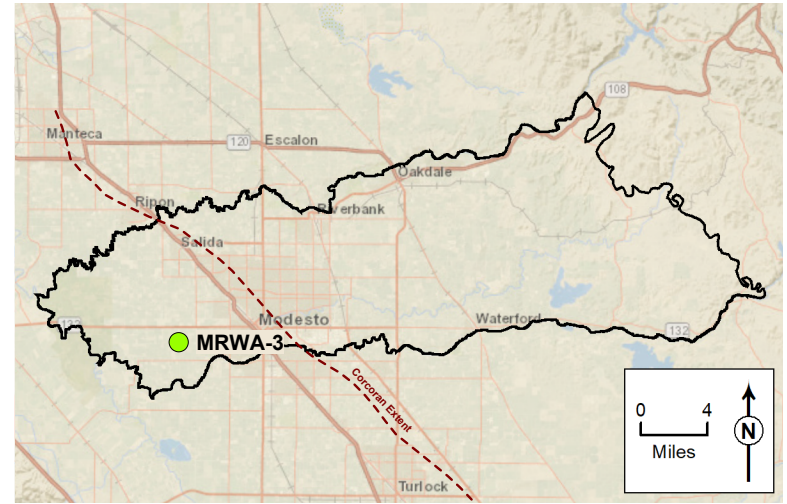


MOD-MWD-3

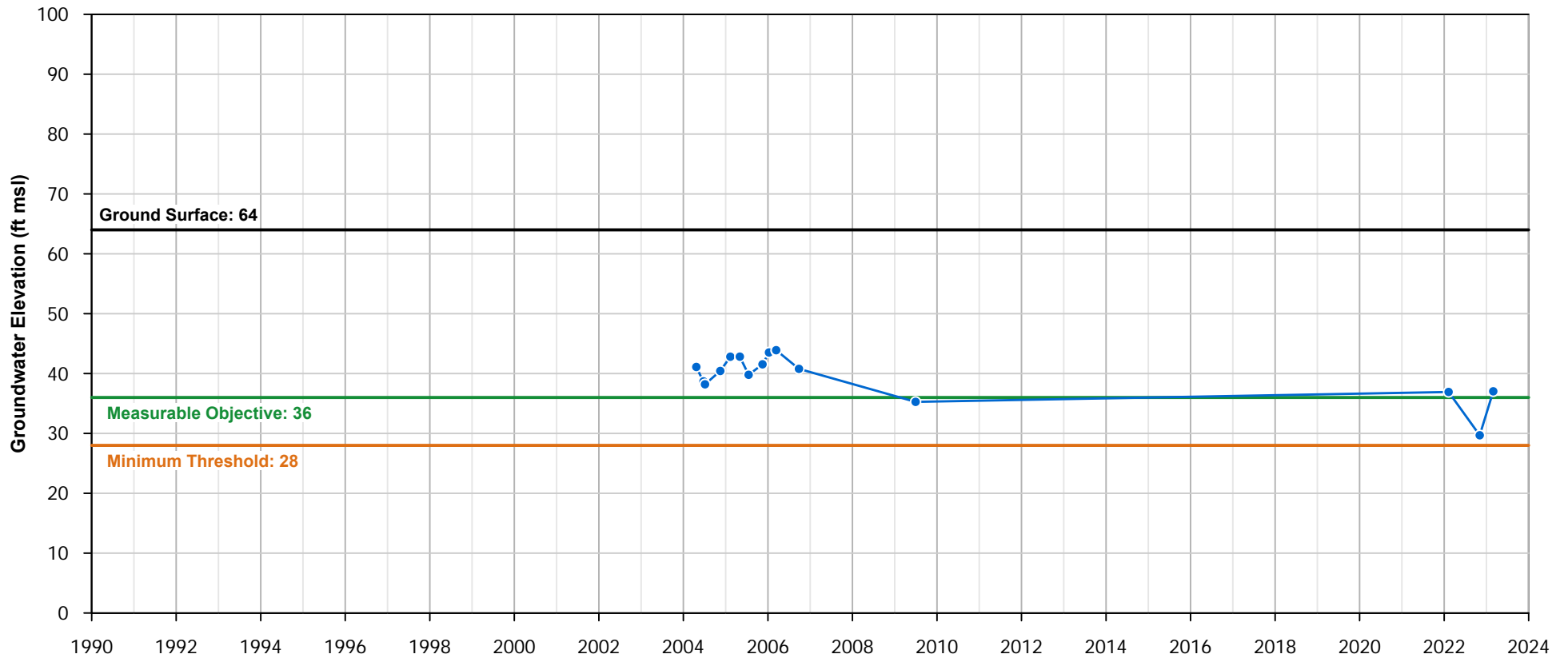


Well Information

Site Code: 376241N1210861W002
Local Well Name: MRWA-3
State Well Name: 03S08E33R001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Lower
Station ID: 57385
Latitude: 37.6241
Longitude: -121.086
Well Depth (feet bgs): 280
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 269
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 274
Ground Surface Elevation: 64
Reference Point Elevation: 64
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

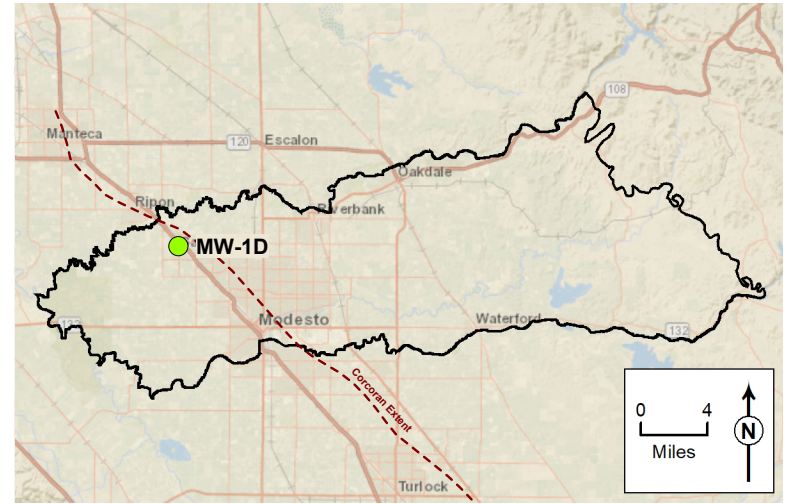


MRWA-3

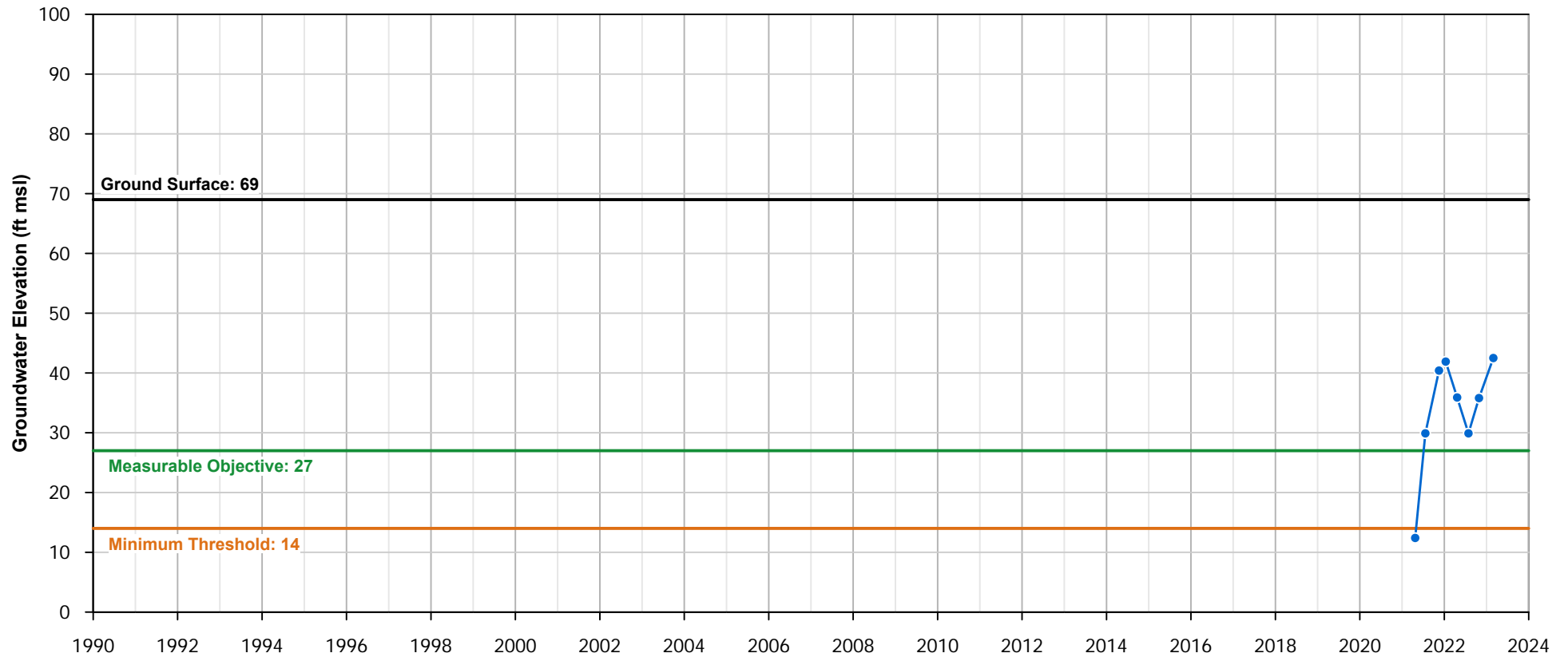


Well Information

Site Code: 377076N1210871W002
Local Well Name: MW-1D
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Lower
Station ID: 57387
Latitude: 37.7076
Longitude: -121.087
Well Depth (feet bgs): 250
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 225
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 245
Ground Surface Elevation: 68.519
Reference Point Elevation: 67.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

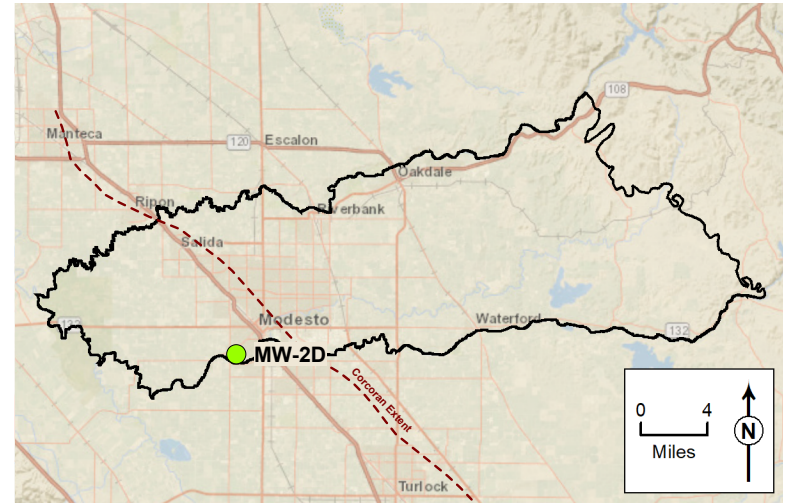


MW-1D

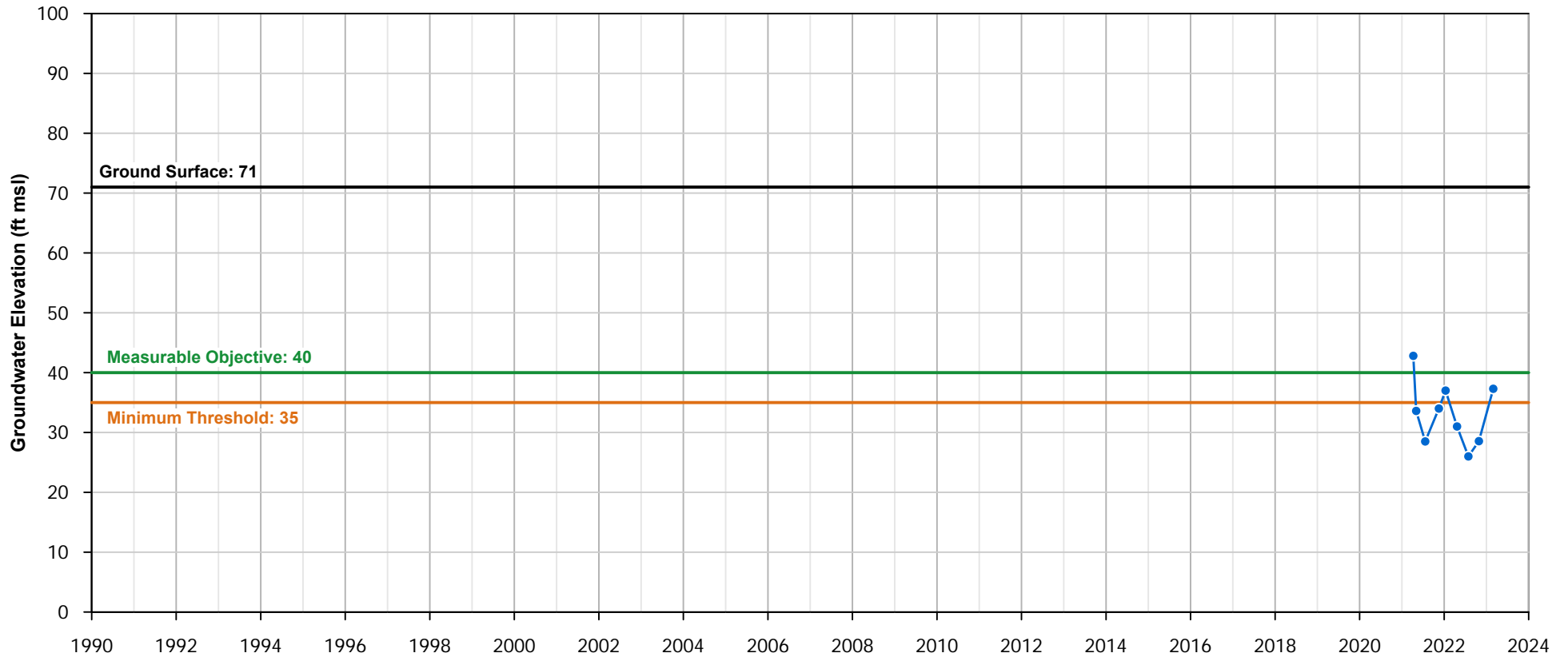


Well Information

Site Code: 376138N1210234W002
Local Well Name: MW-2D
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Lower
Station ID: 57389
Latitude: 37.6139
Longitude: -121.023
Well Depth (feet bgs): 281
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 256
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 276
Ground Surface Elevation: 71.2
Reference Point Elevation: 71
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence



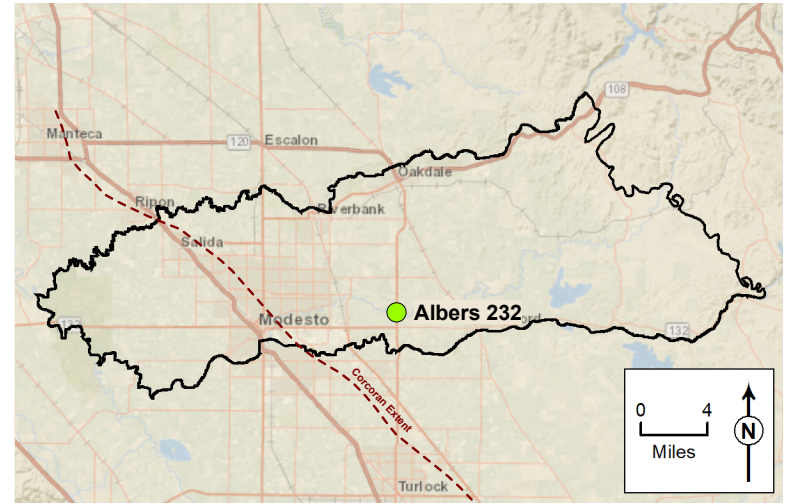
MW-2D



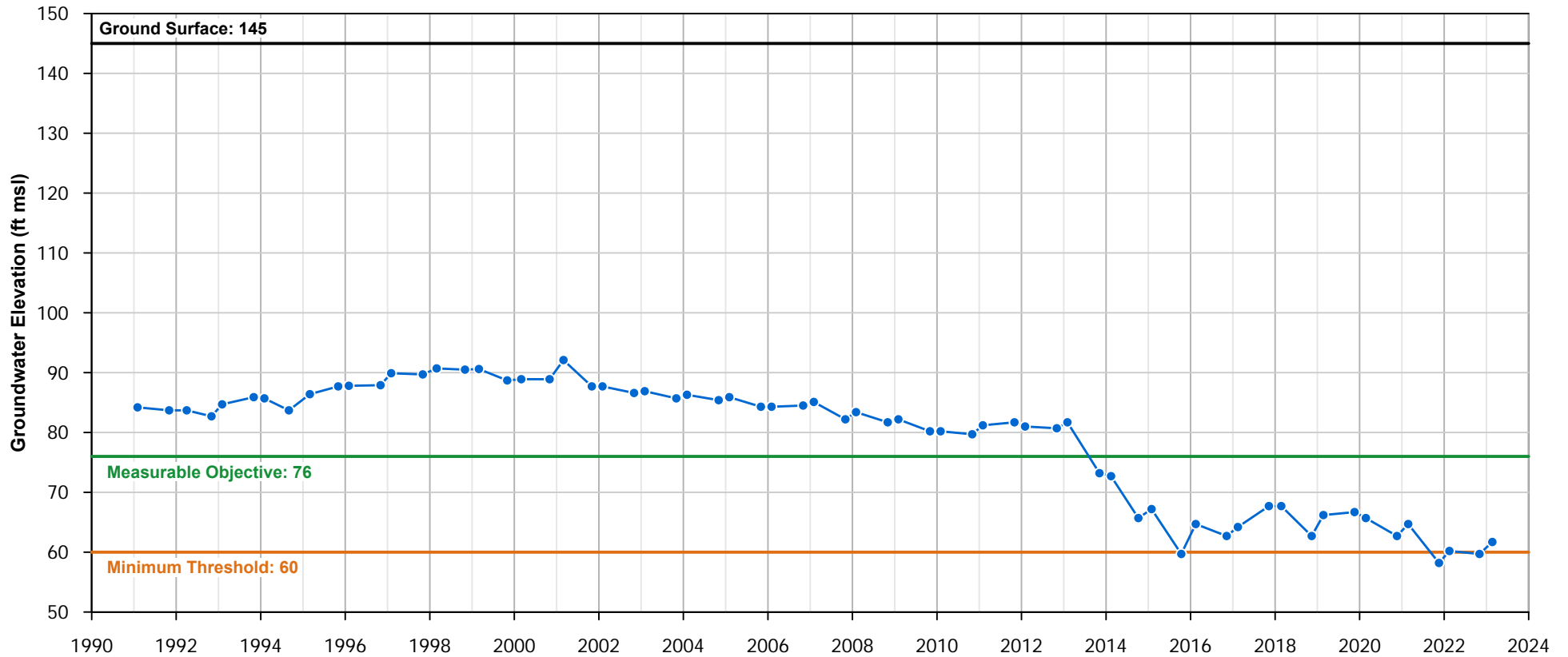
Eastern Principal Aquifer

Well Information

Site Code: 376507N1208474W001
Local Well Name: Albers 232
State Well Name: 03S10E26D001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3559
Latitude: 37.651
Longitude: -120.848
Well Depth (feet bgs): 460
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 196
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 288
Ground Surface Elevation: 145.4
Reference Point Elevation: 145.7
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

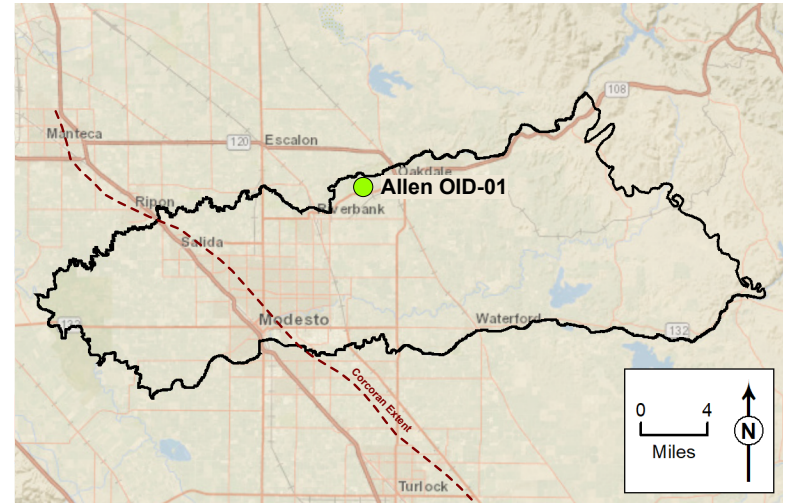


Albers 232

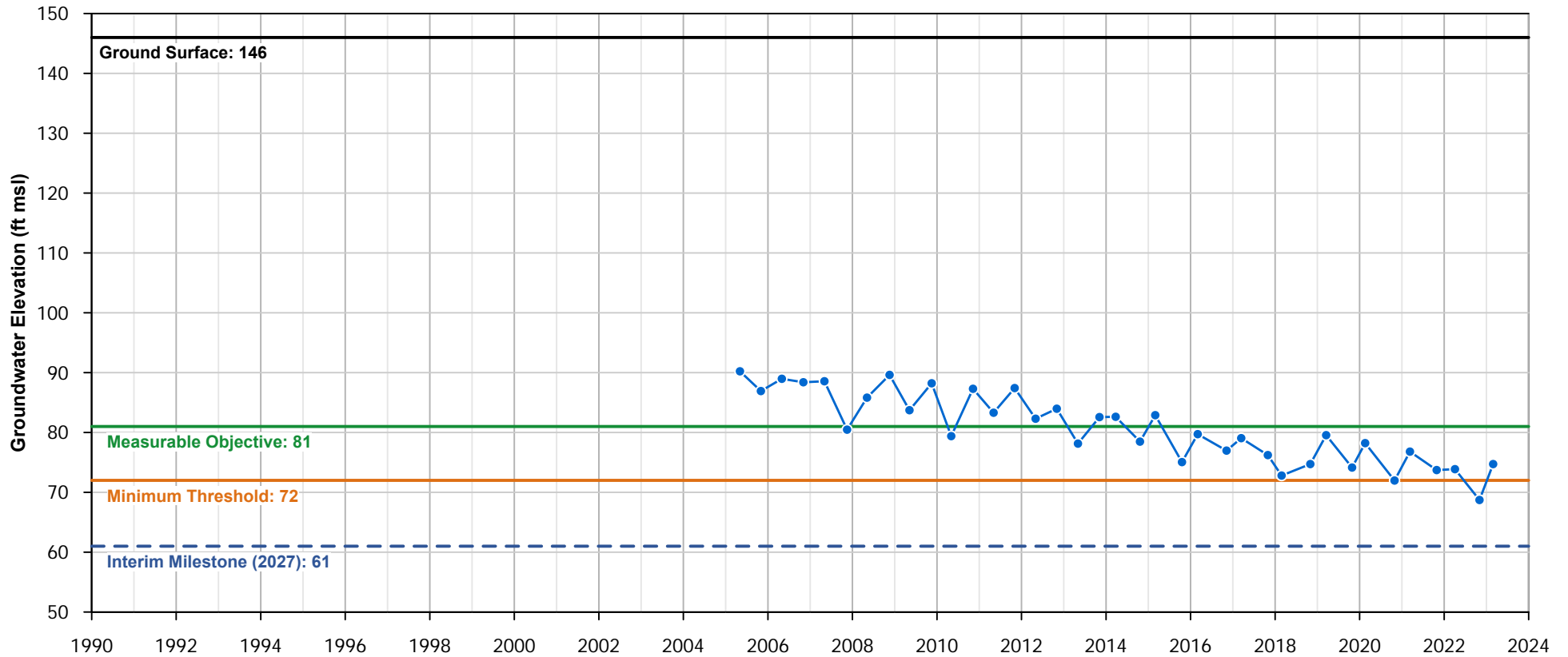


Well Information

Site Code: 377602N1208849W001
Local Well Name: Allen OID-01
State Well Name: 02S10E16M001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 4430
Latitude: 37.7599
Longitude: -120.885
Well Depth (feet bgs): 415
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 120
Ground Surface Elevation: 145.62
Reference Point Elevation: 145.72
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

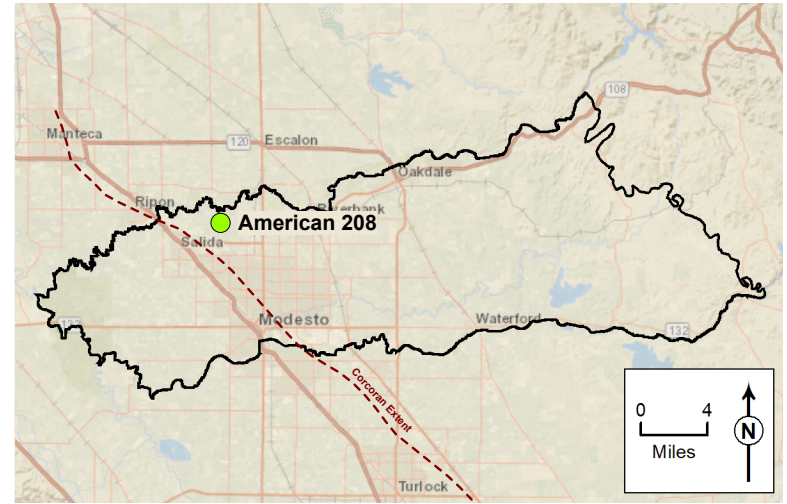


Allen OID-01

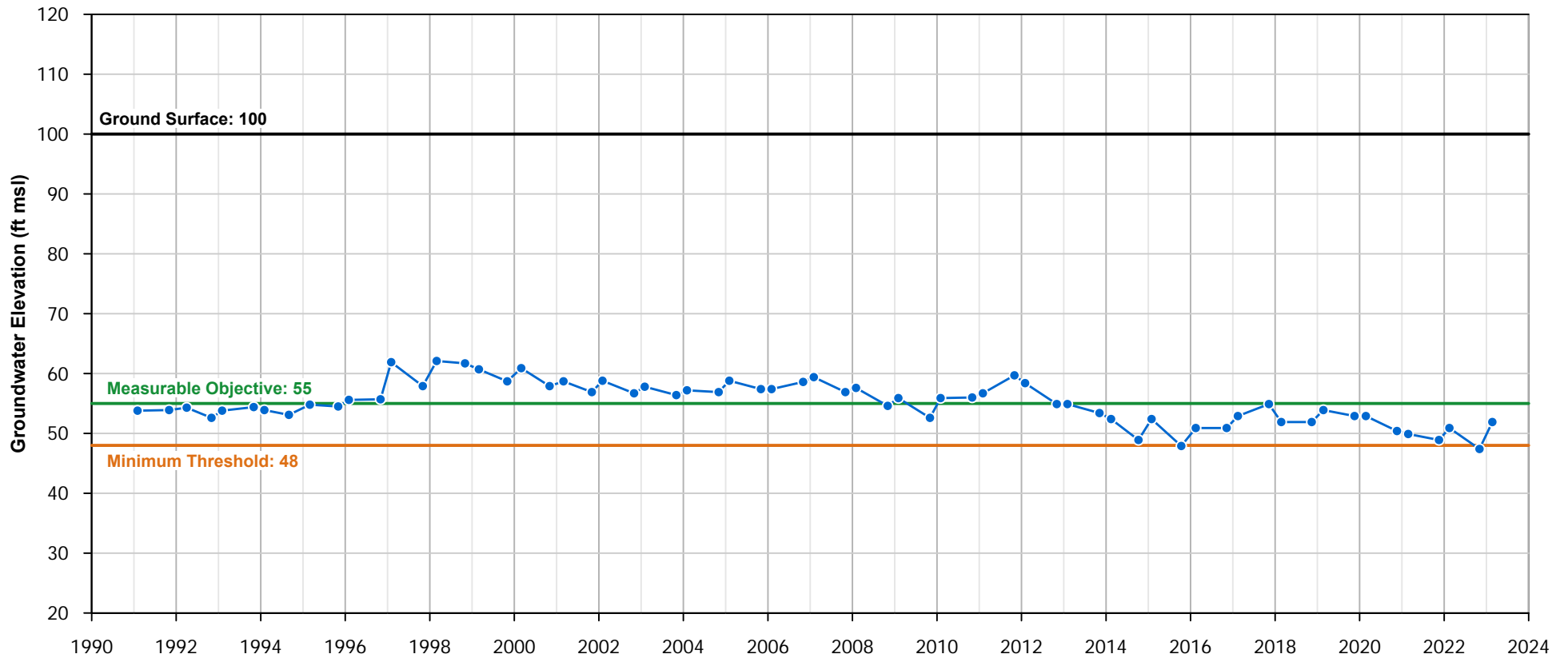


Well Information

Site Code: 377280N1210413W001
Local Well Name: American 208
State Well Name: 02S08E25P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3723
Latitude: 37.7281
Longitude: -121.041
Well Depth (feet bgs): 320
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 79
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 272
Ground Surface Elevation: 99.9
Reference Point Elevation: 99.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

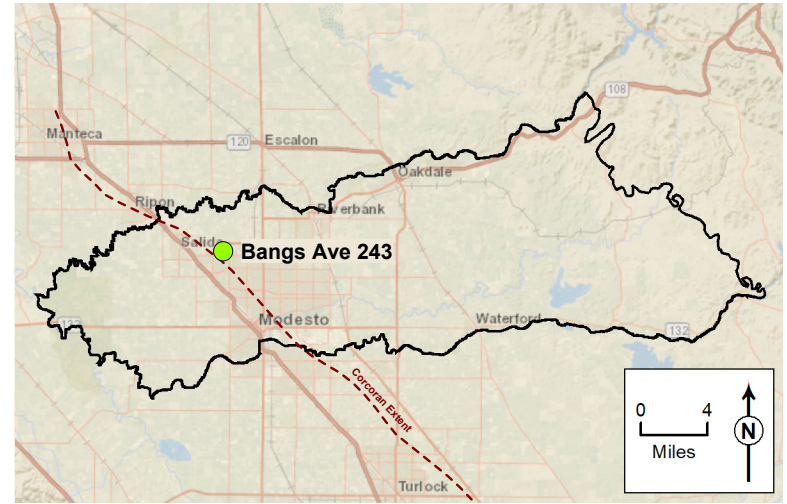


American 208

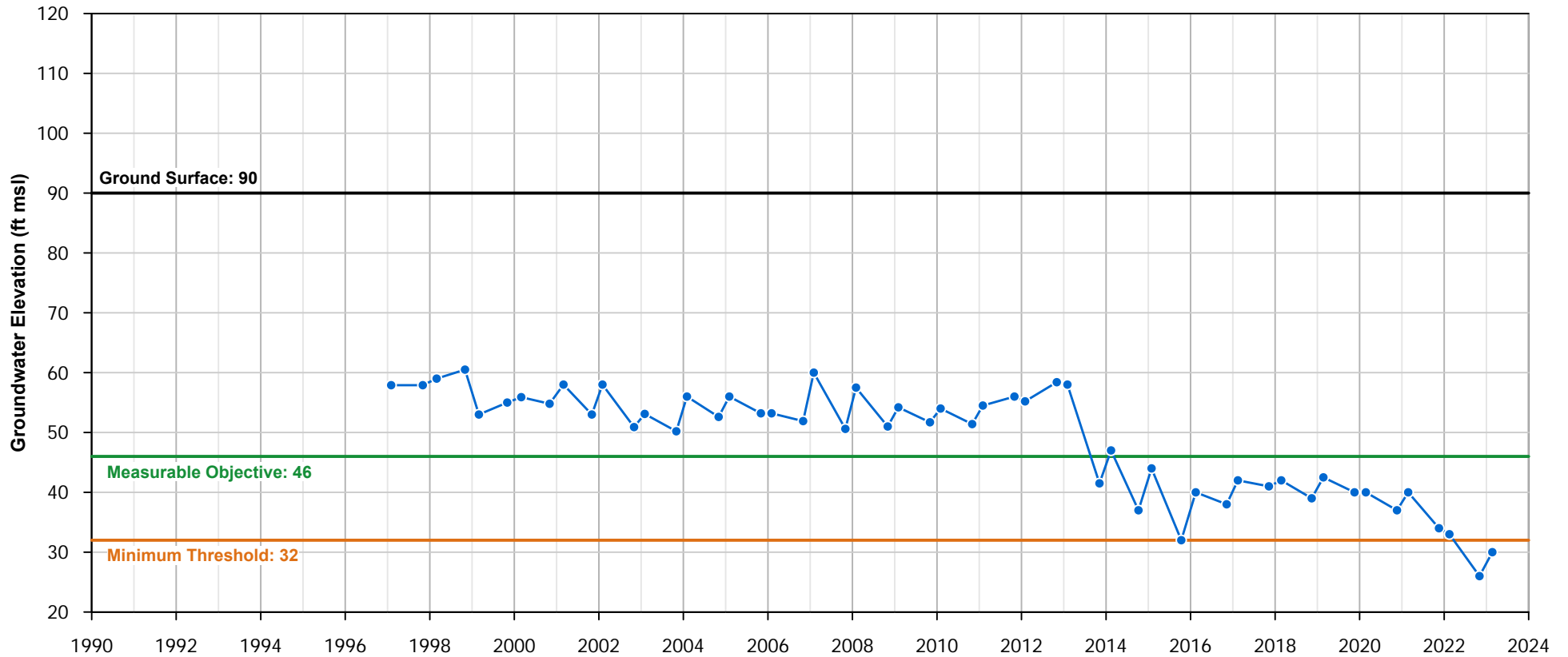


Well Information

Site Code: 377032N1210382W001
Local Well Name: Bangs Ave 243
State Well Name: 03S08E01K001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3152
Latitude: 37.7034
Longitude: -121.038
Well Depth (feet bgs): 346
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 141
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 251
Ground Surface Elevation: 90
Reference Point Elevation: 90
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

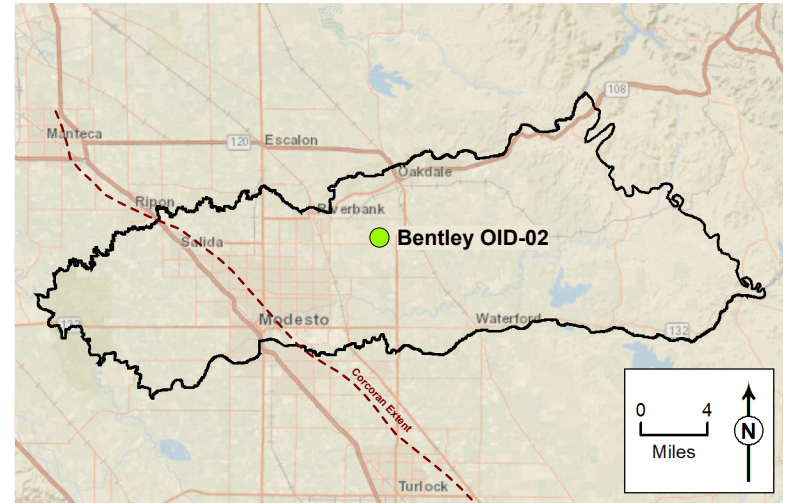


Bangs Ave 243

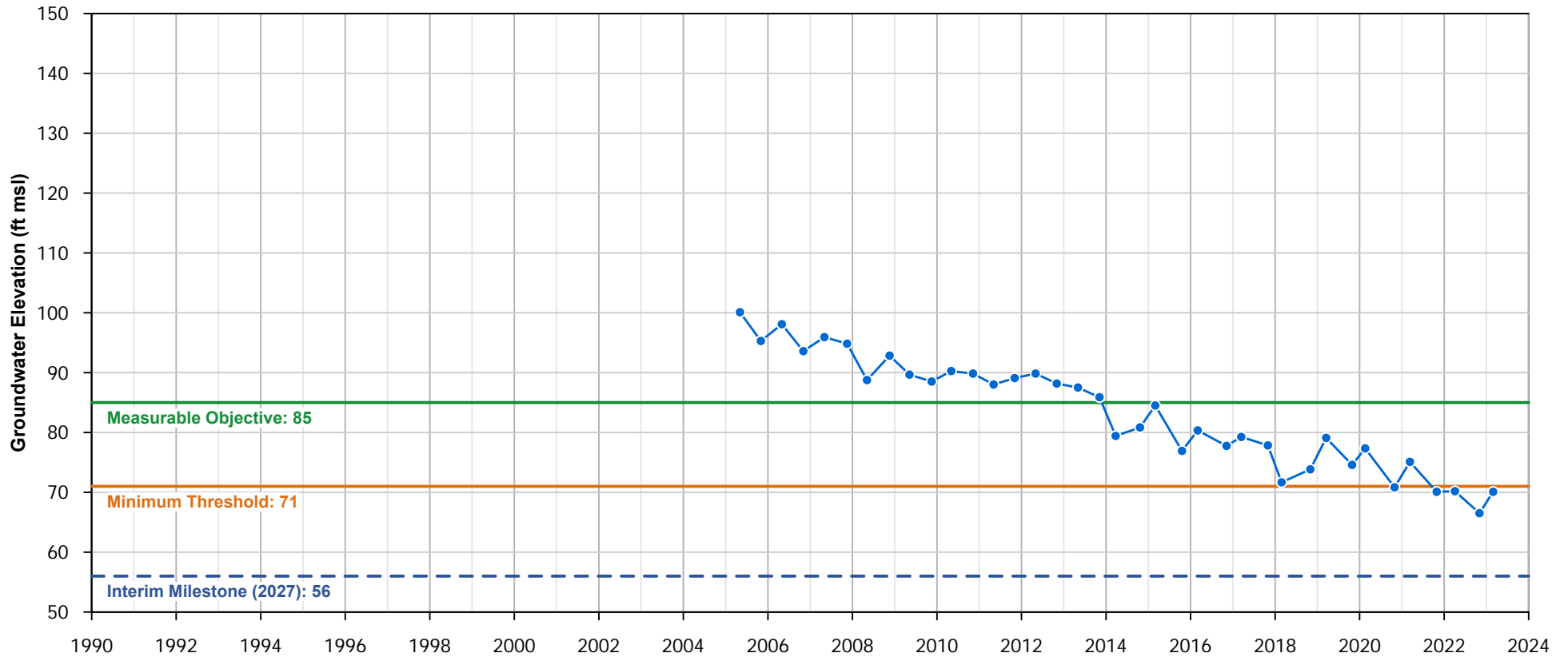


Well Information

Site Code: 377160N1208674W001
Local Well Name: Bentley OID-02
State Well Name: 02S10E33J001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 4590
Latitude: 37.716
Longitude: -120.867
Well Depth (feet bgs): 500
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 120
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 175
Ground Surface Elevation: 171.94
Reference Point Elevation: 172.09
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

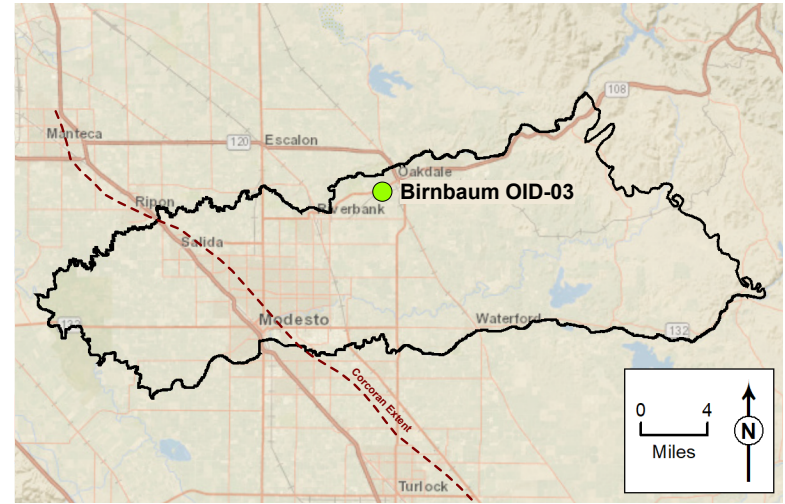


Bentley OID-02

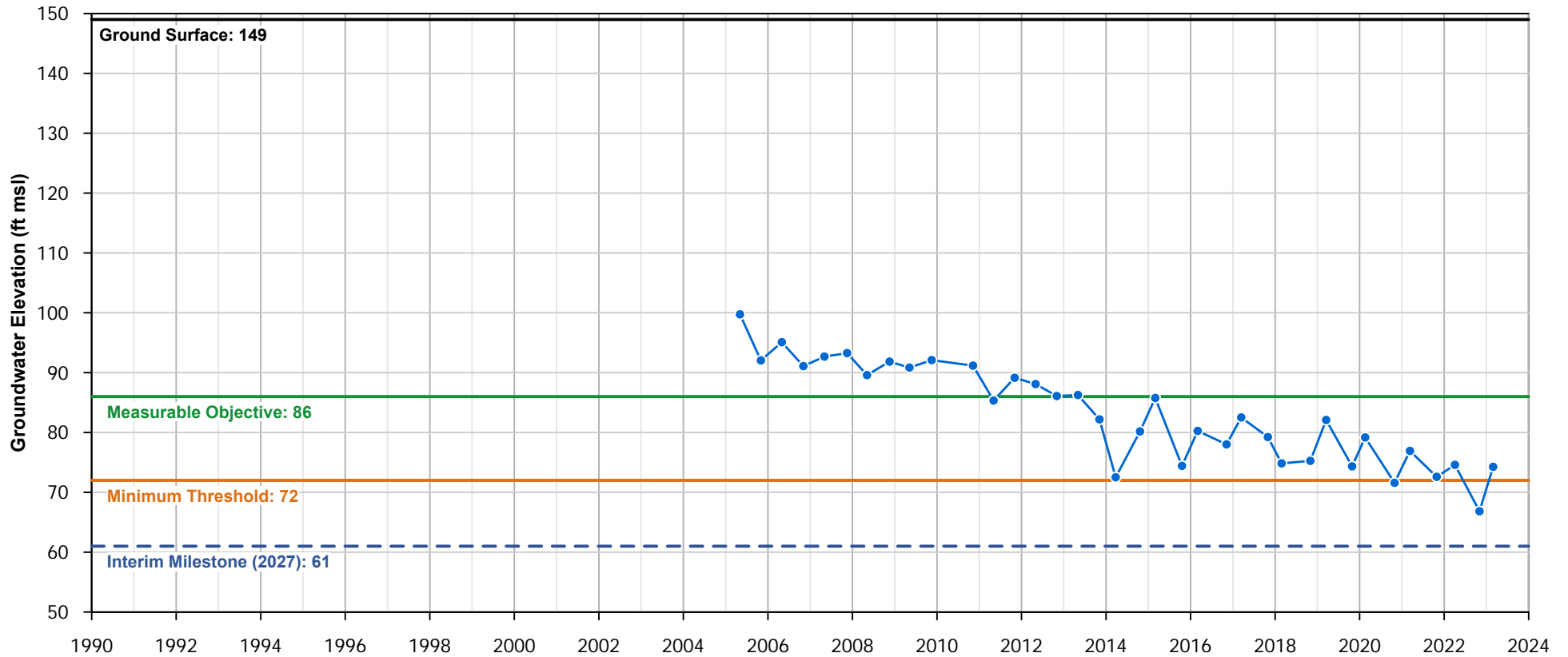


Well Information

Site Code: 377560N1208643W001
Local Well Name: Birnbaum OID-03
State Well Name: 02S10E15N001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 4429
Latitude: 37.7559
Longitude: -120.864
Well Depth (feet bgs): 293
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 55
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 293
Ground Surface Elevation: 149.39
Reference Point Elevation: 149.84
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

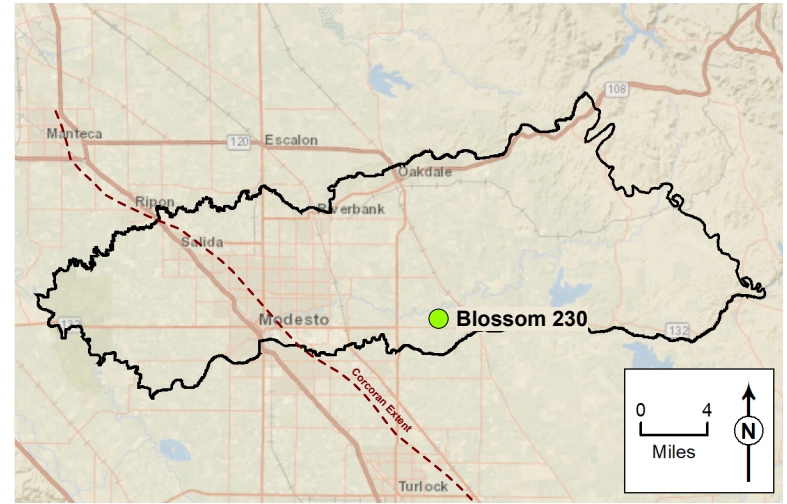


Birnbaum OID-03

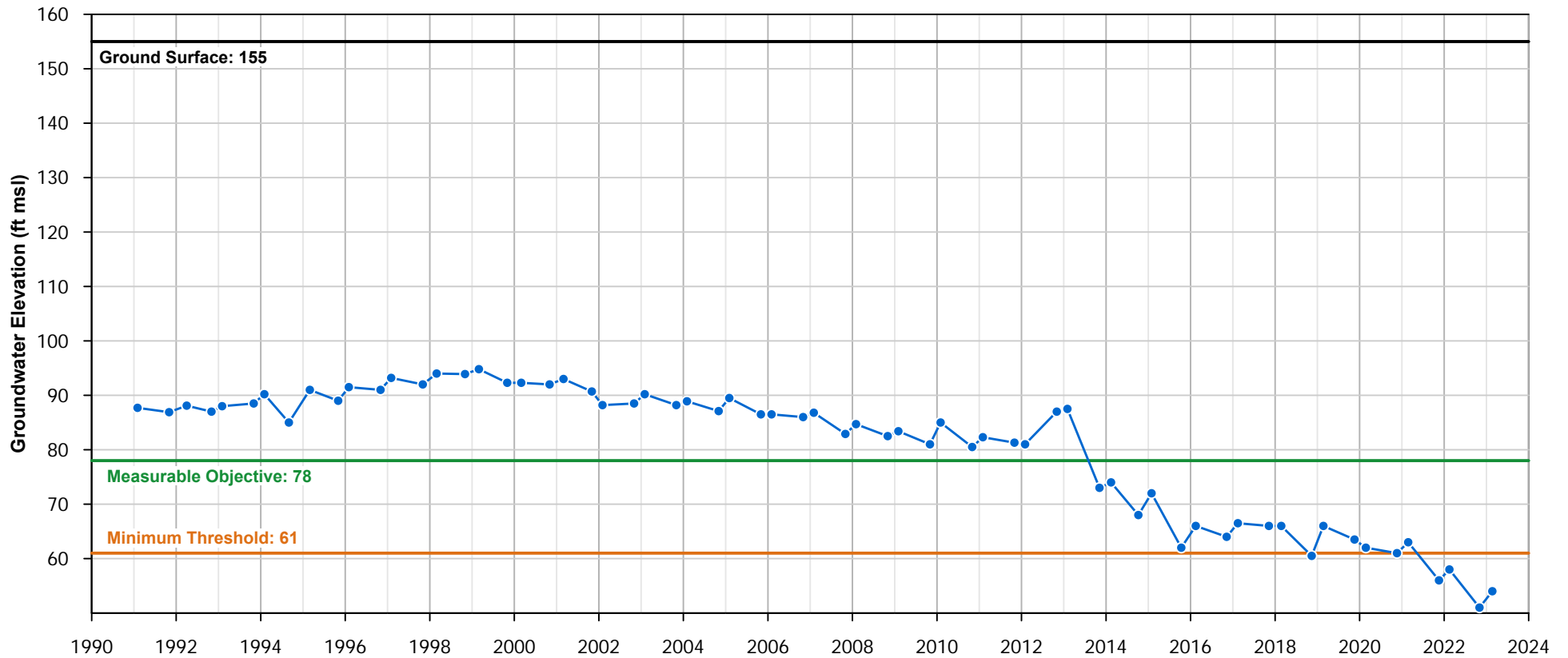


Well Information

Site Code: 376455N1208013W001
Local Well Name: Blossom 230
State Well Name: 03S11E30K001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3903
Latitude: 37.6456
Longitude: -120.802
Well Depth (feet bgs): 412
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 179
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 283
Ground Surface Elevation: 154.8
Reference Point Elevation: 155
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

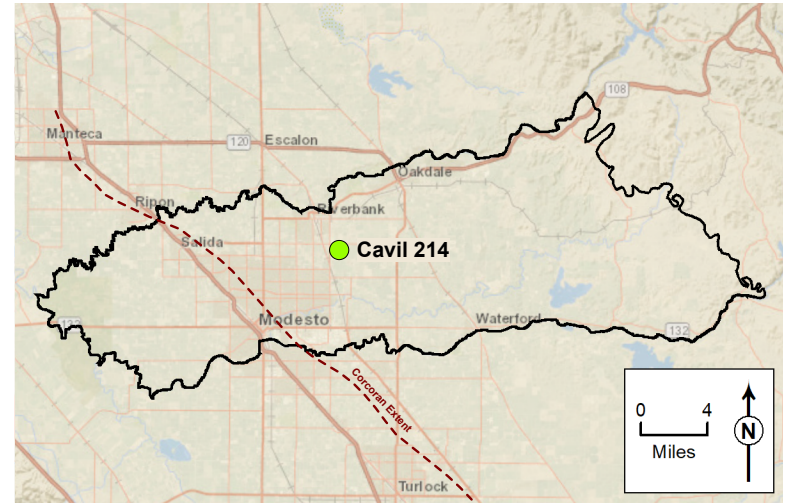


Blossom 230

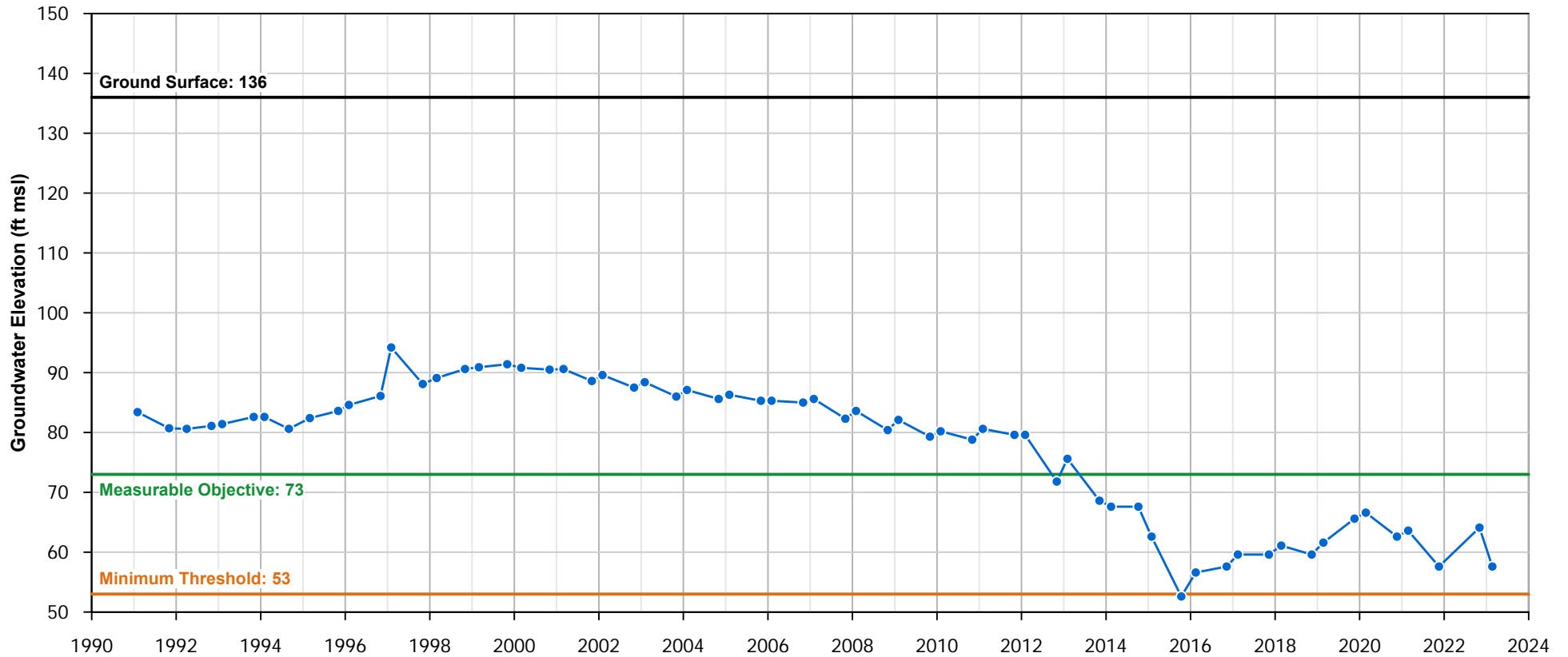


Well Information

Site Code: 377049N1209110W001
Local Well Name: Cavil 214
State Well Name: 03S10E06G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 27057
Latitude: 37.705
Longitude: -120.911
Well Depth (feet bgs): 480
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 107
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 275
Ground Surface Elevation: 135.6
Reference Point Elevation: 135.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

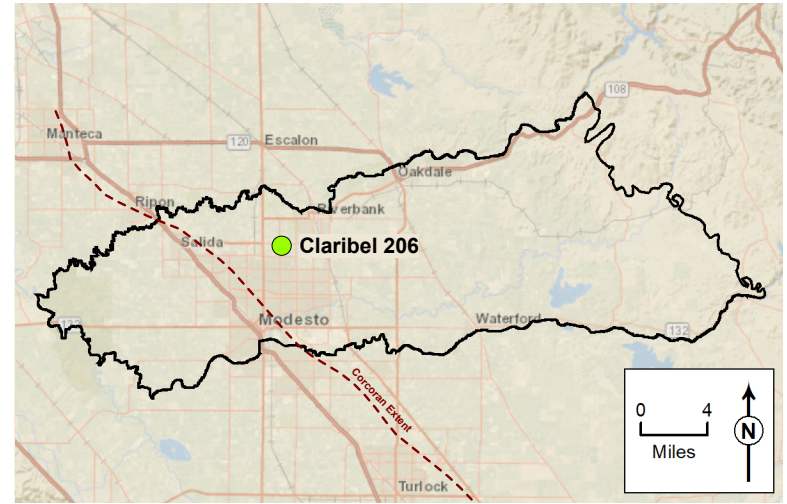


Cavil 214

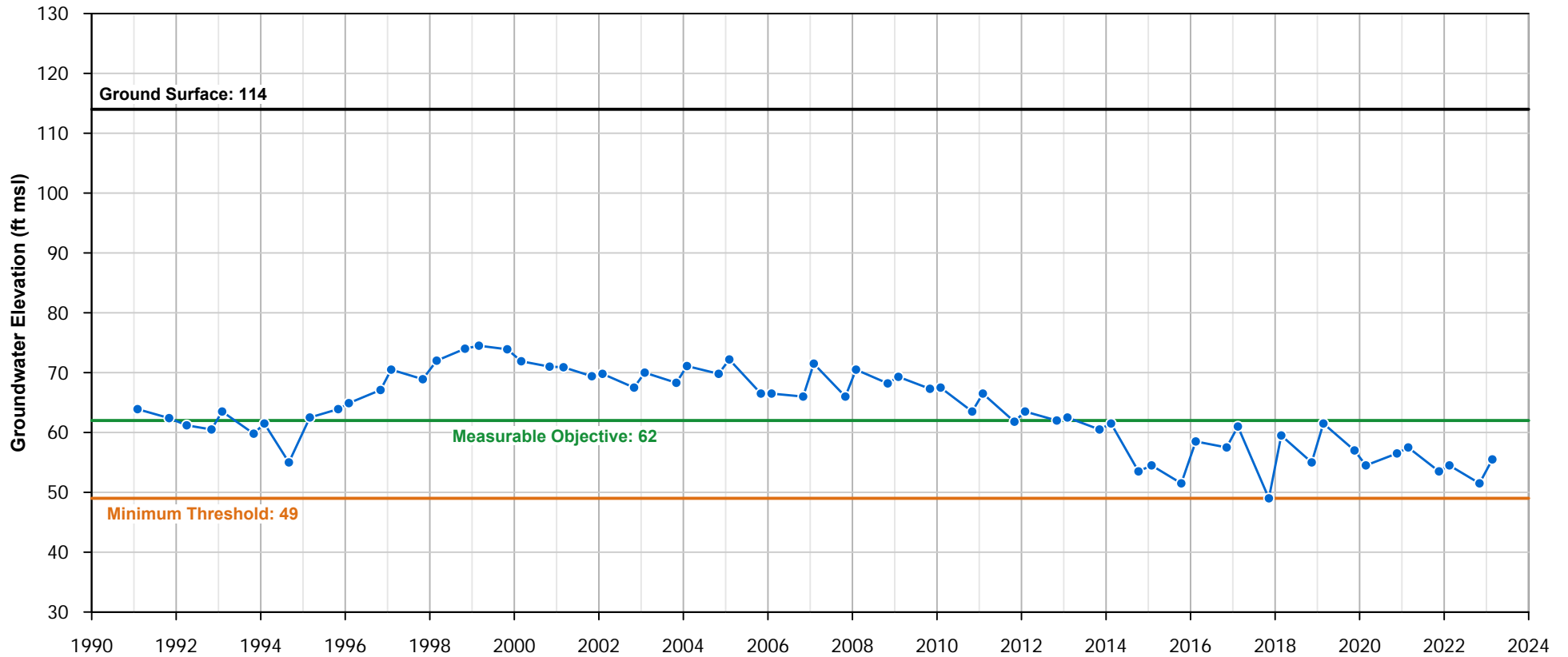


Well Information

Site Code: 377082N1209741W001
Local Well Name: Claribel 206
State Well Name: 03S09E03D001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 2093
Latitude: 37.7085
Longitude: -120.974
Well Depth (feet bgs): 650
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 96
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 550
Ground Surface Elevation: 114.1
Reference Point Elevation: 114.5
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

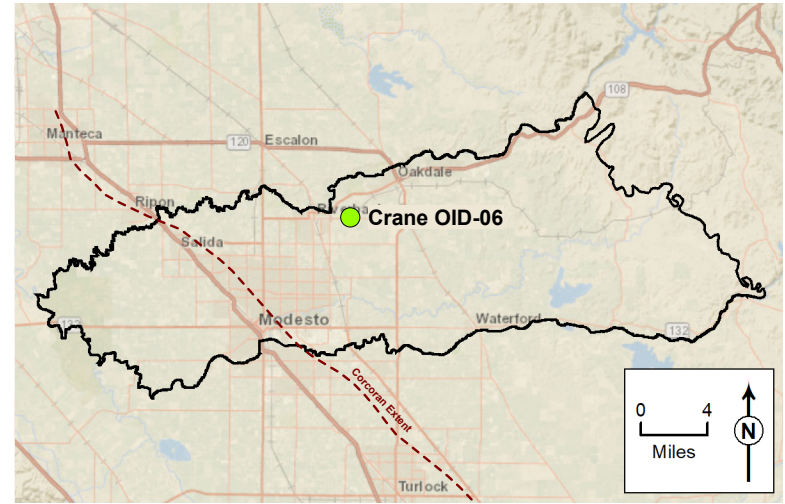


Claribel 206

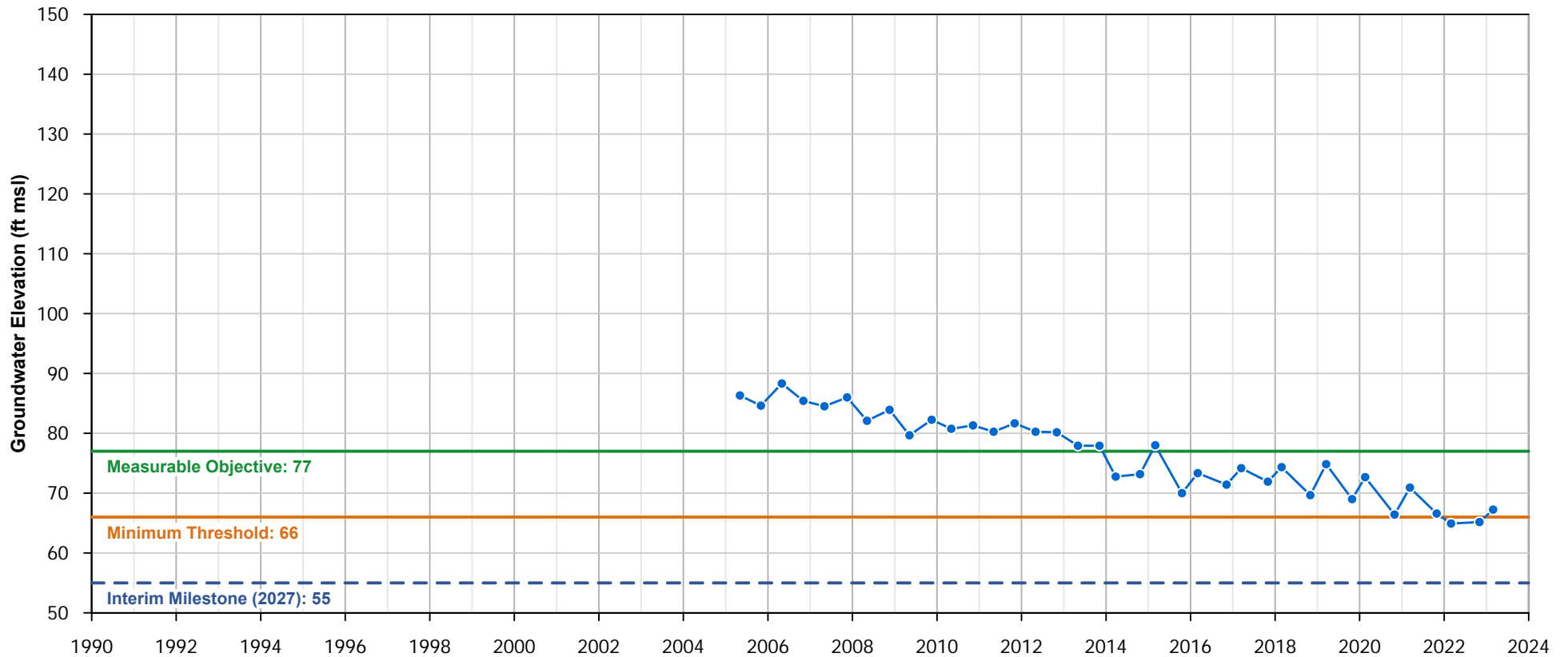


Well Information

Site Code: 377335N1208999W001
Local Well Name: Crane OID-06
State Well Name: 02S10E29E001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 29444
Latitude: 37.7334
Longitude: -120.899
Well Depth (feet bgs): 505
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 155
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 198
Ground Surface Elevation: 160.07
Reference Point Elevation: 160.42
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

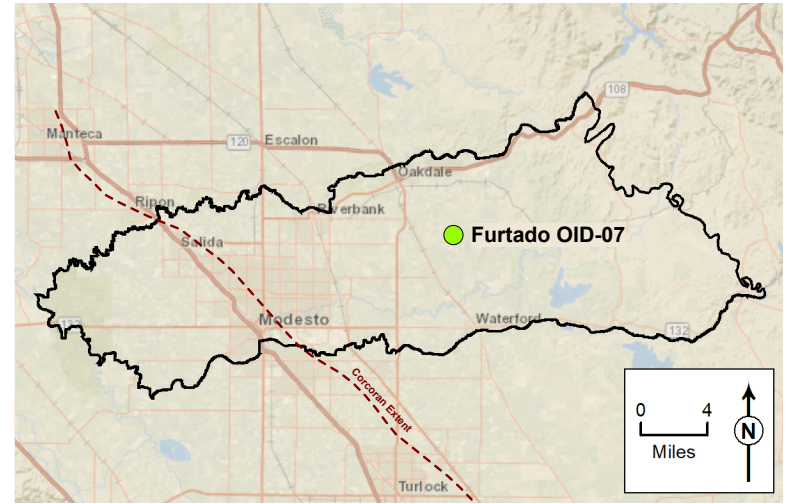


Crane OID-06

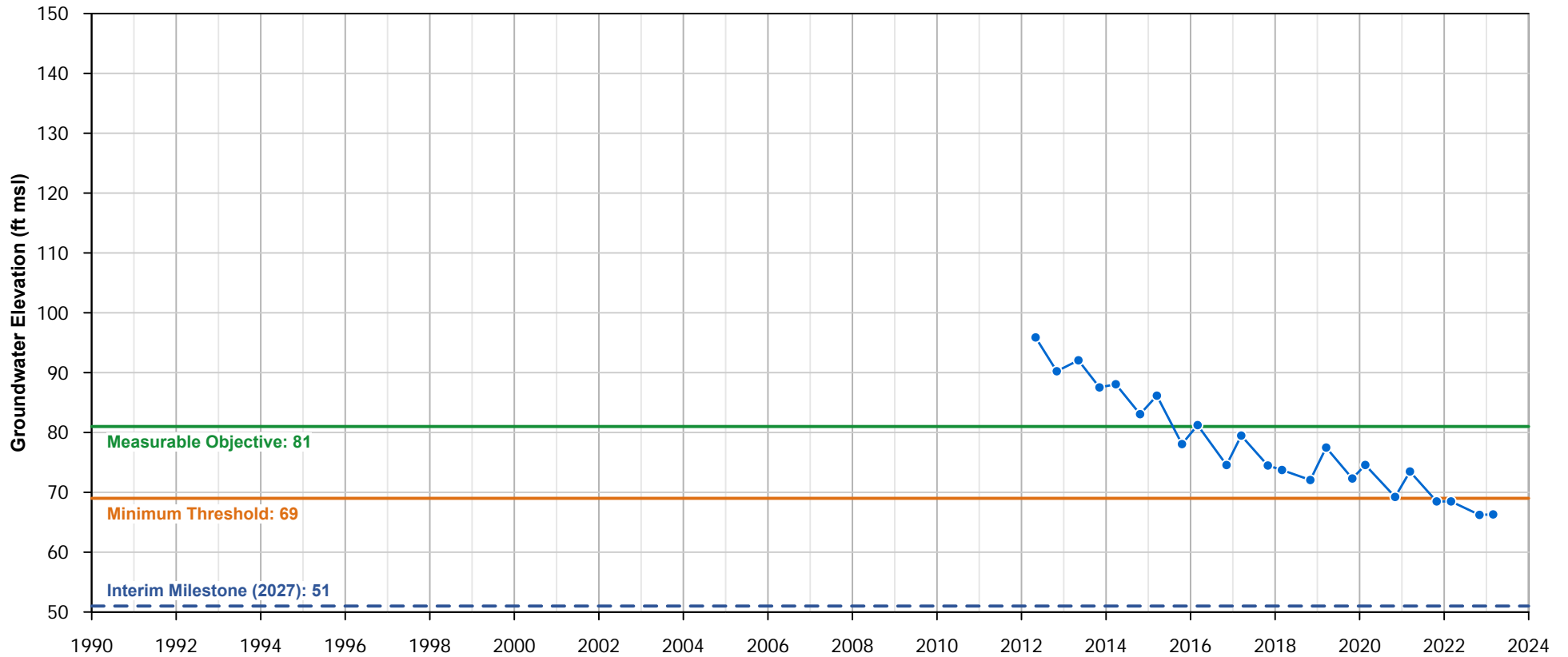


Well Information

Site Code: 377182N1207857W001
Local Well Name: Furtado OID-07
State Well Name: 02S11E32L001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 2529
Latitude: 37.7184
Longitude: -120.786
Well Depth (feet bgs): 590
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 200
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 580
Ground Surface Elevation: 211.98
Reference Point Elevation: 212.48
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

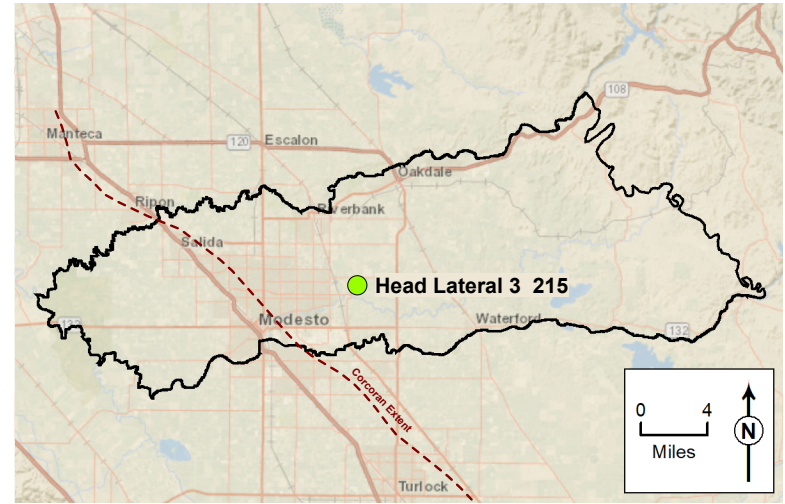


Furtado OID-07

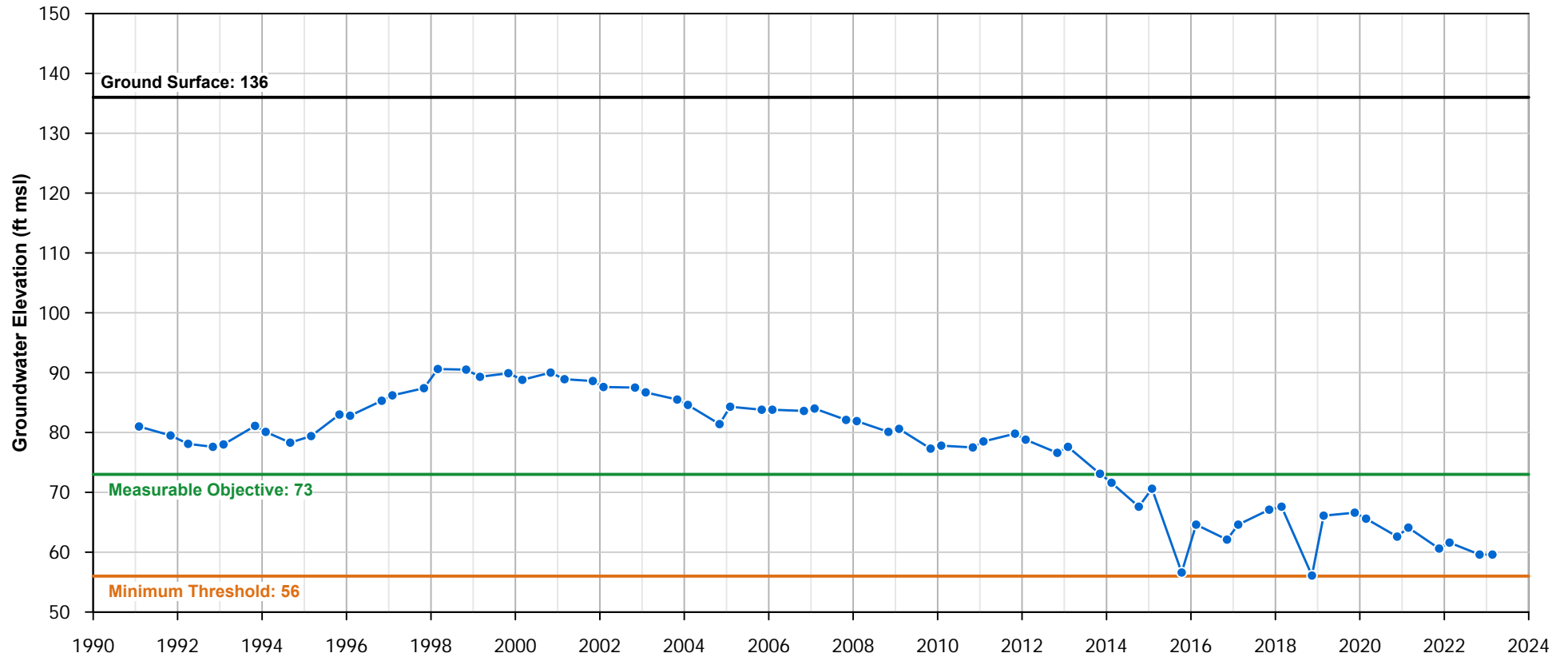


Well Information

Site Code: 376743N1208913W001
Local Well Name: Head Lateral 3 215
State Well Name: 03S10E17K001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3552
Latitude: 37.6744
Longitude: -120.891
Well Depth (feet bgs): 476
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 116
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 400
Ground Surface Elevation: 135.8
Reference Point Elevation: 135.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

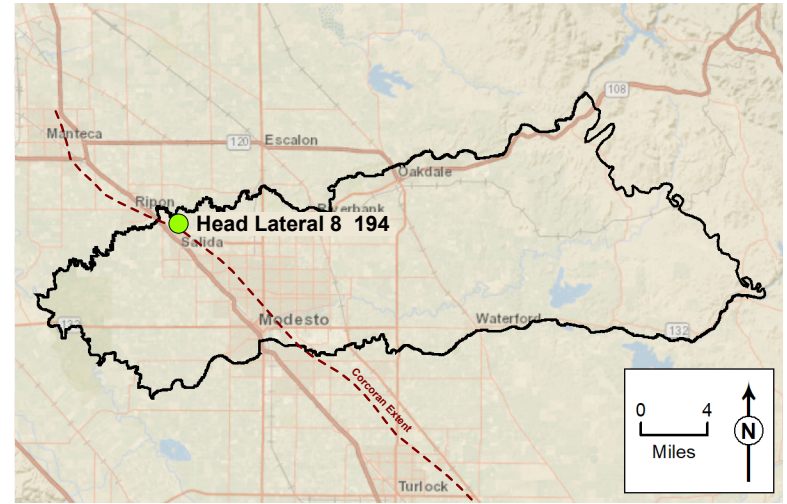


Head Lateral 3 215

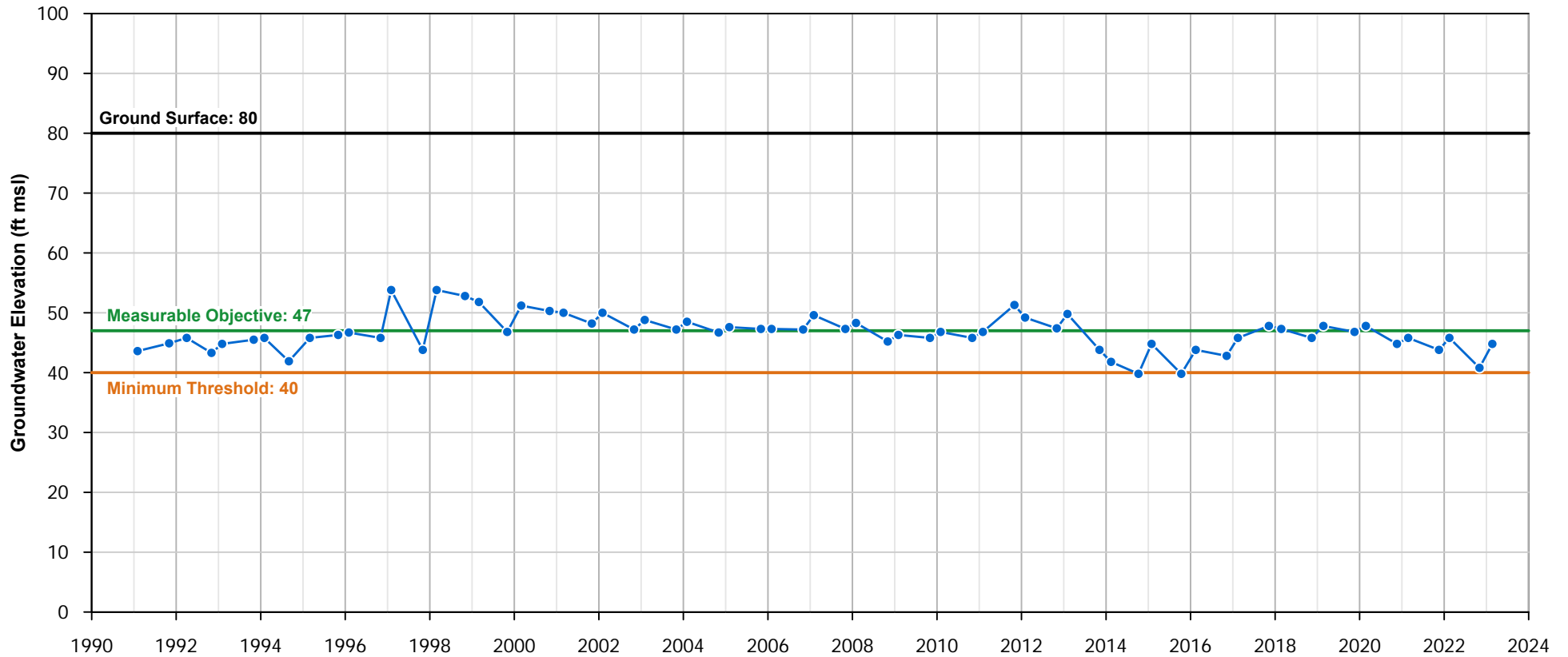


Well Information

Site Code: 377271N1210868W001
Local Well Name: Head Lateral 8 194
State Well Name: 02S08E27N001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 38870
Latitude: 37.7272
Longitude: -121.087
Well Depth (feet bgs): 302
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 148
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 211
Ground Surface Elevation: 79.5
Reference Point Elevation: 79.8
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

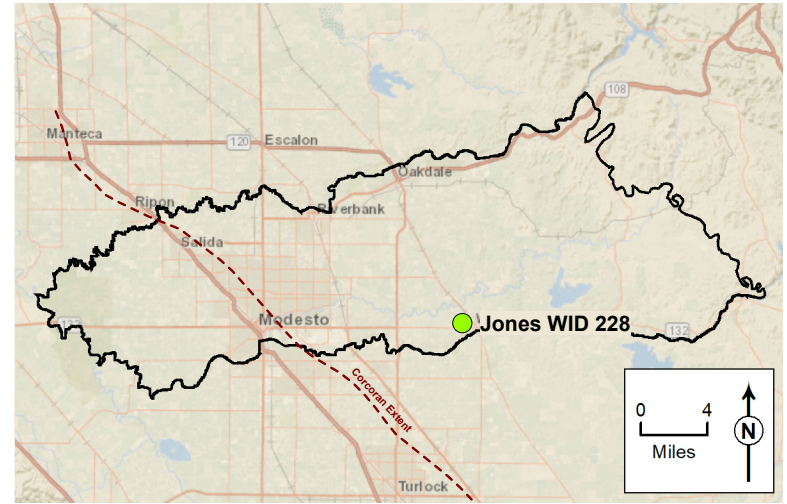


Head Lateral 8 194

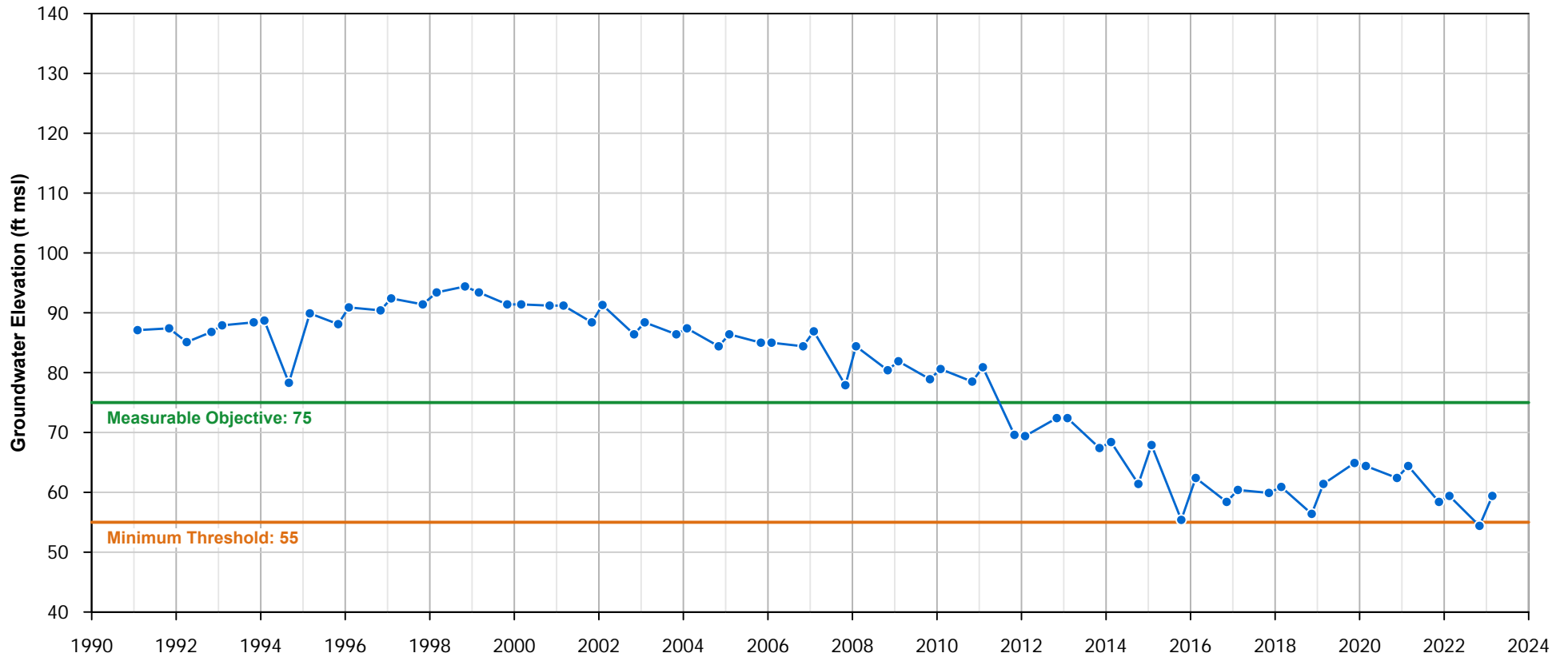


Well Information

Site Code: 376416N1207760W001
Local Well Name: Jones WID 228
State Well Name: 03S11E29J001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 38872
Latitude: 37.6418
Longitude: -120.776
Well Depth (feet bgs): 324
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 188
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 280
Ground Surface Elevation: 166.4
Reference Point Elevation: 166.4
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

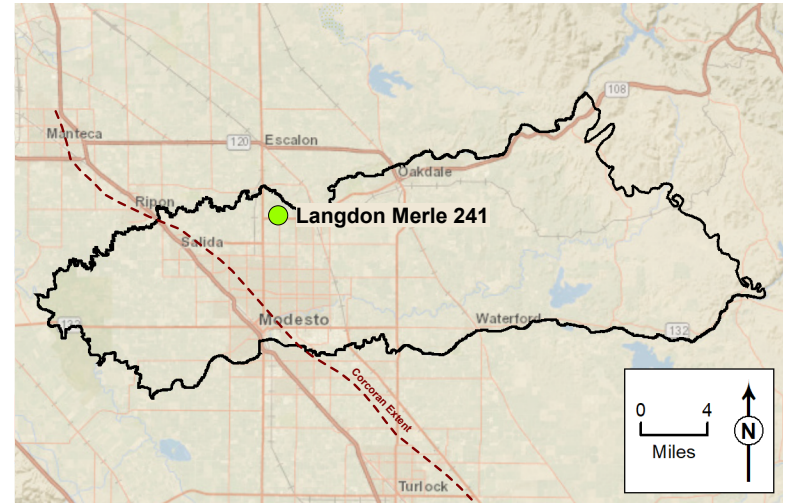


Jones WID 228

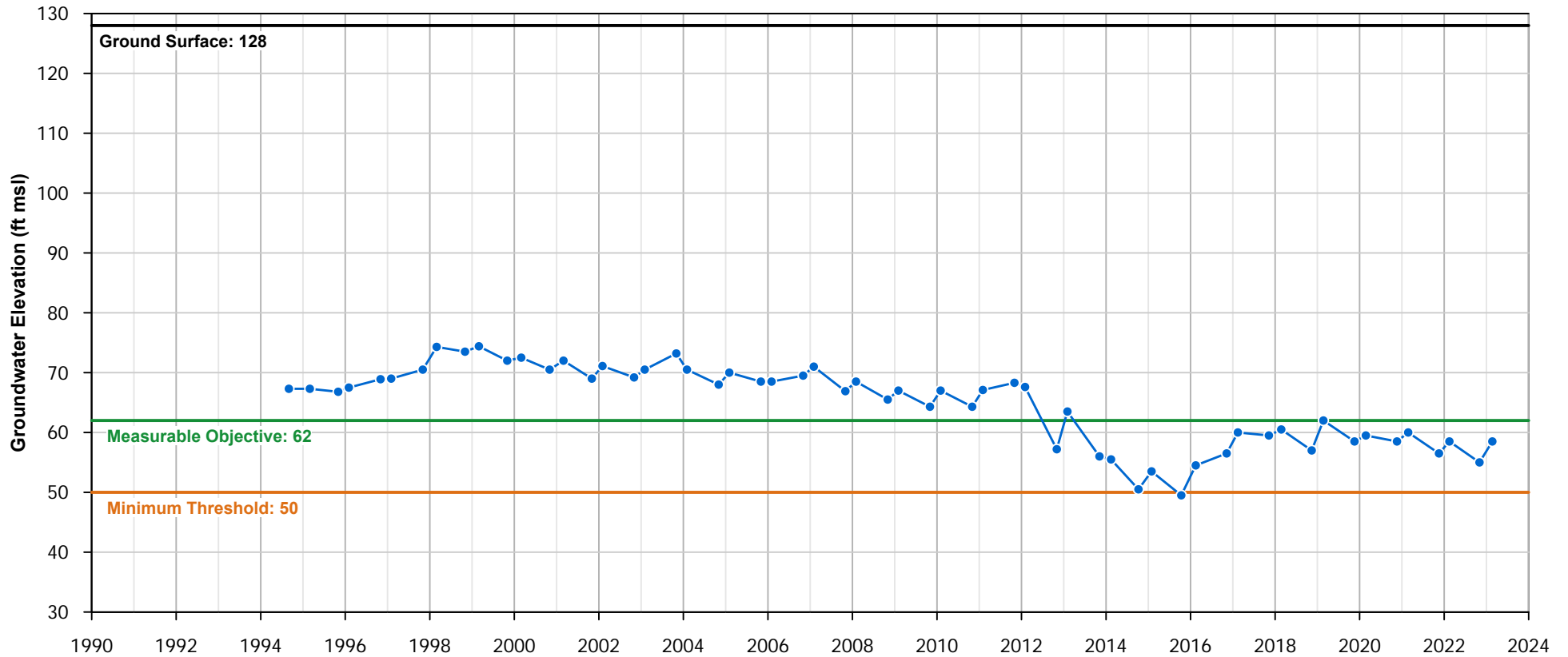


Well Information

Site Code: 377346N1209774W001
Local Well Name: Langdon Merle 241
State Well Name: 02S09E28H001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3876
Latitude: 37.7349
Longitude: -120.978
Well Depth (feet bgs): 595
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 160
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 300
Ground Surface Elevation: 128.4
Reference Point Elevation: 128.5
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

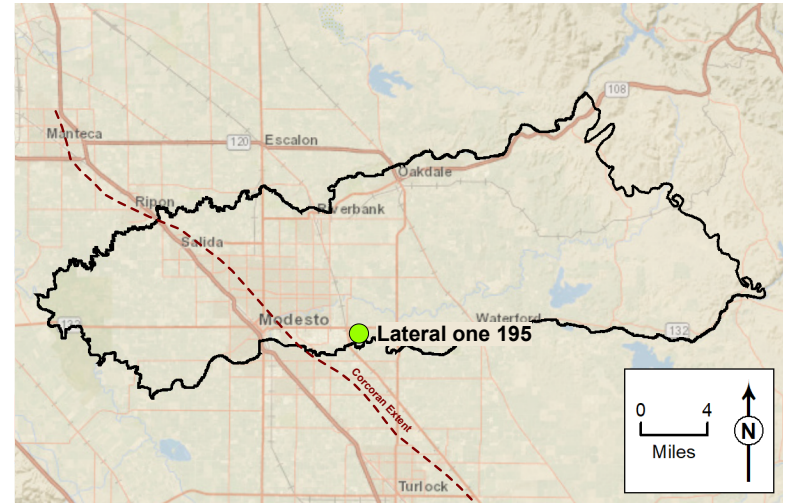


Langdon Merle 241

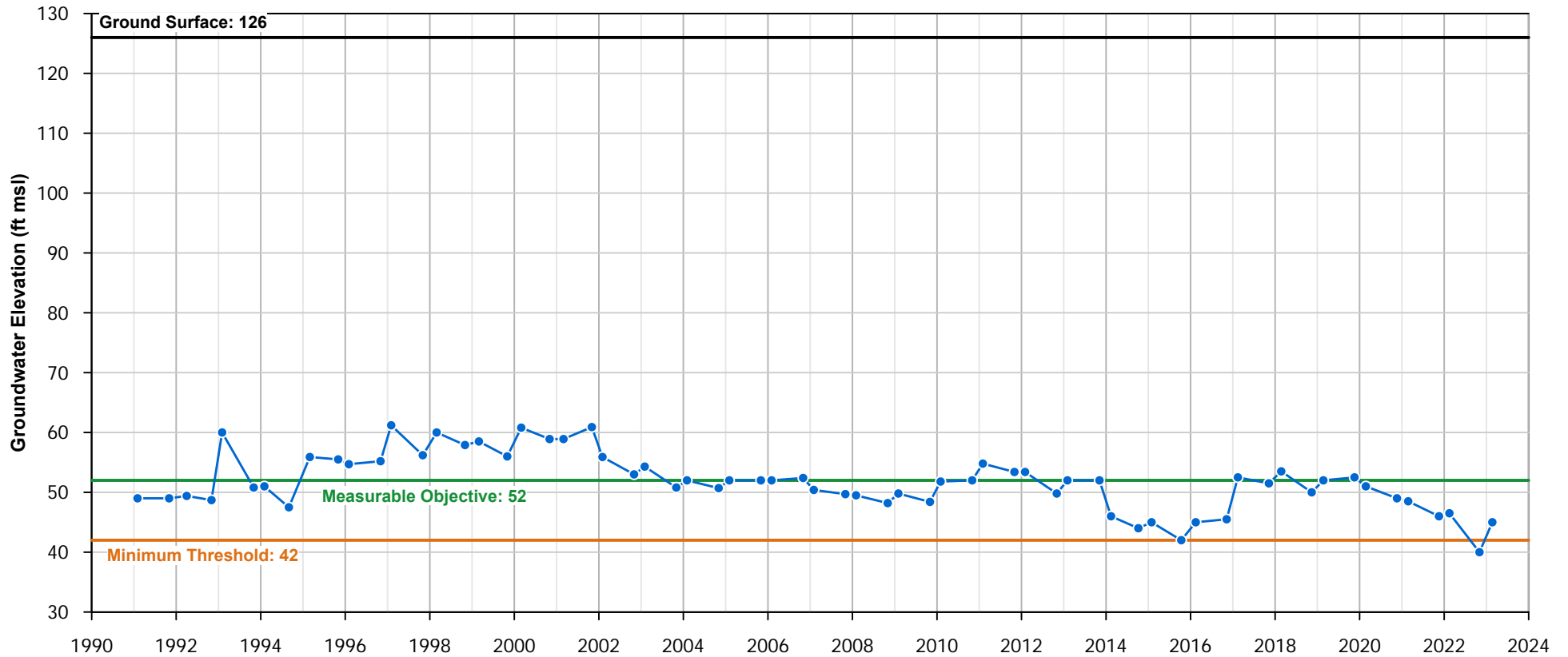


Well Information

Site Code: 376324N1208891W001
Local Well Name: Lateral one 195
State Well Name: 03S10E32G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3877
Latitude: 37.6325
Longitude: -120.889
Well Depth (feet bgs): 260
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 140.5
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 210
Ground Surface Elevation: 126
Reference Point Elevation: 126
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

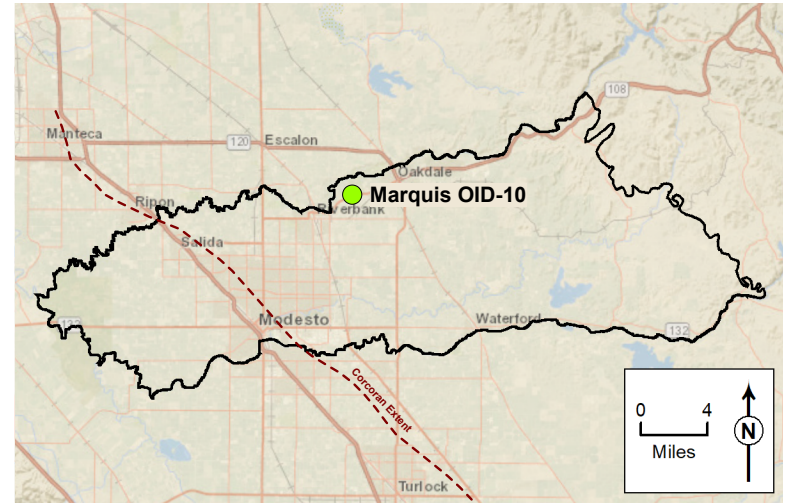


Lateral one 195

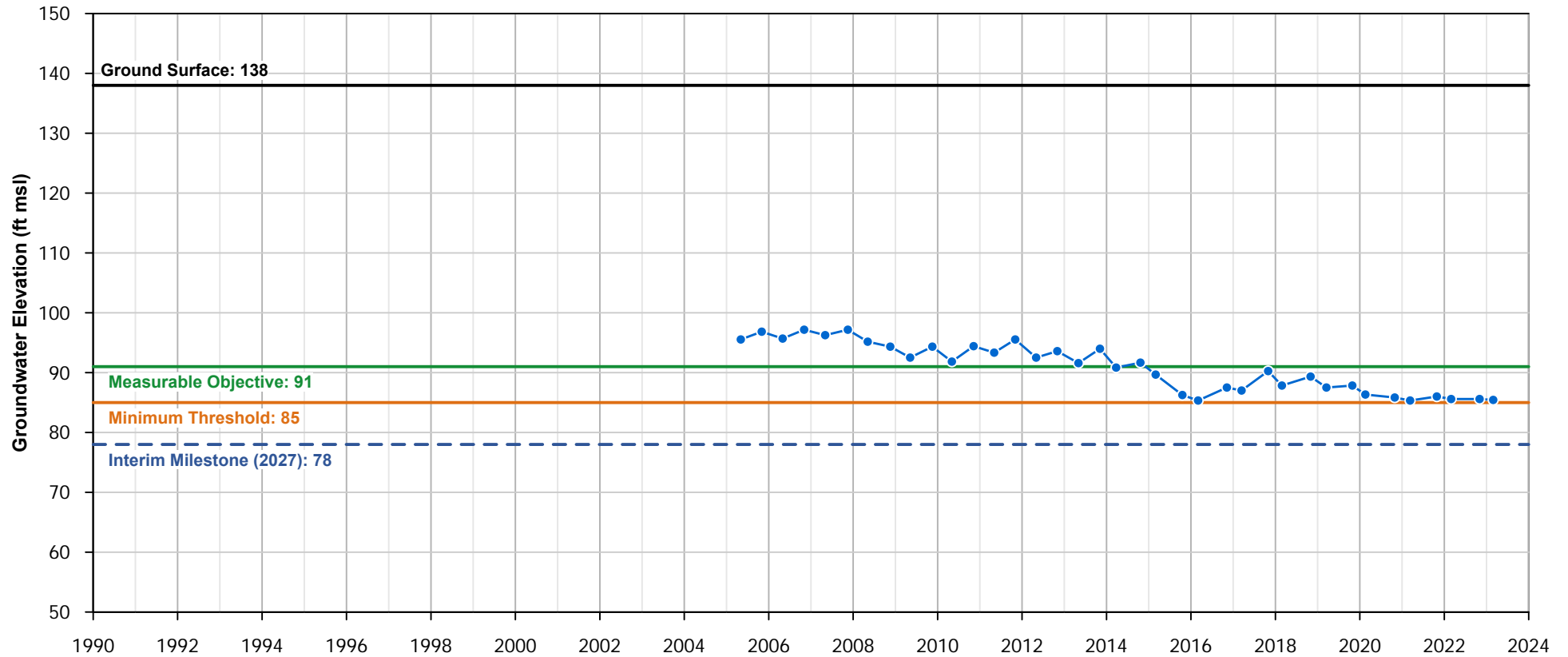


Well Information

Site Code: 377530N1208960W001
Local Well Name: Marquis OID-10
State Well Name: 02S10E20C001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 29436
Latitude: 37.7532
Longitude: -120.897
Well Depth (feet bgs): 125
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 27
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 125
Ground Surface Elevation: 138.39
Reference Point Elevation: 138.84
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

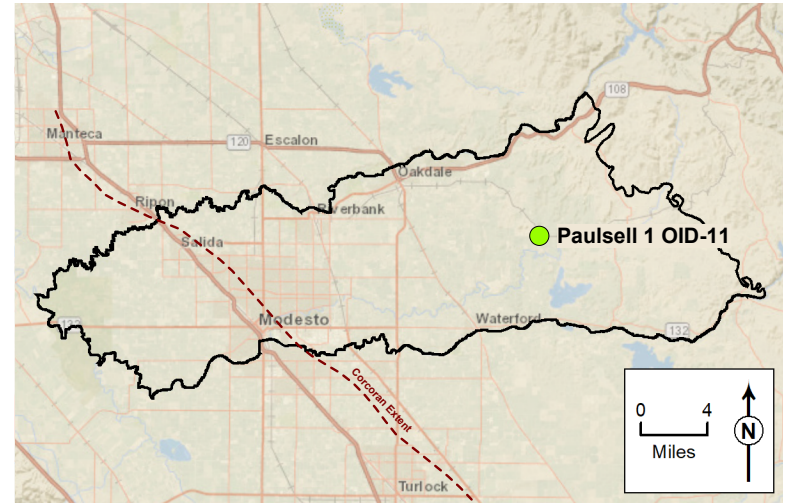


Marquis OID-10

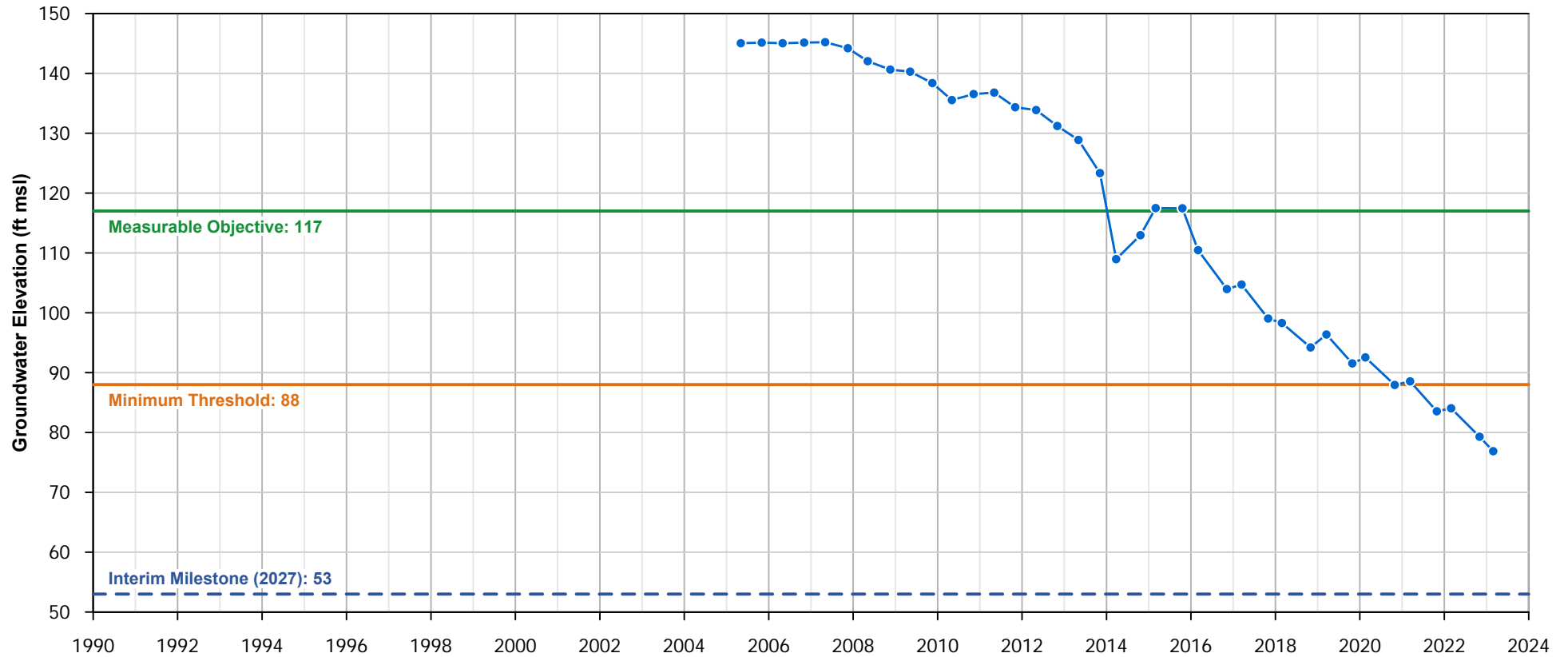


Well Information

Site Code: 377177N1206918W001
Local Well Name: Paulsell 1 OID-11
State Well Name: 02S12E31K001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 26187
Latitude: 37.7179
Longitude: -120.692
Well Depth (feet bgs): 815
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 195
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 410
Ground Surface Elevation: 195.94
Reference Point Elevation: 197.54
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

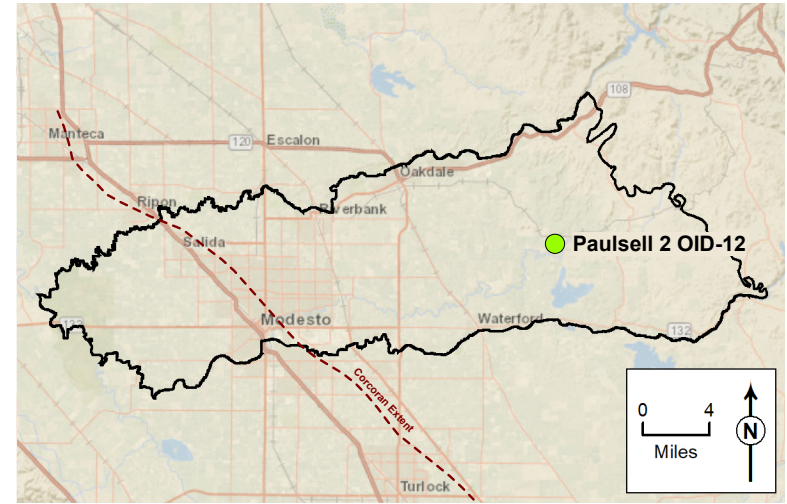


Paulsell 1 OID-11

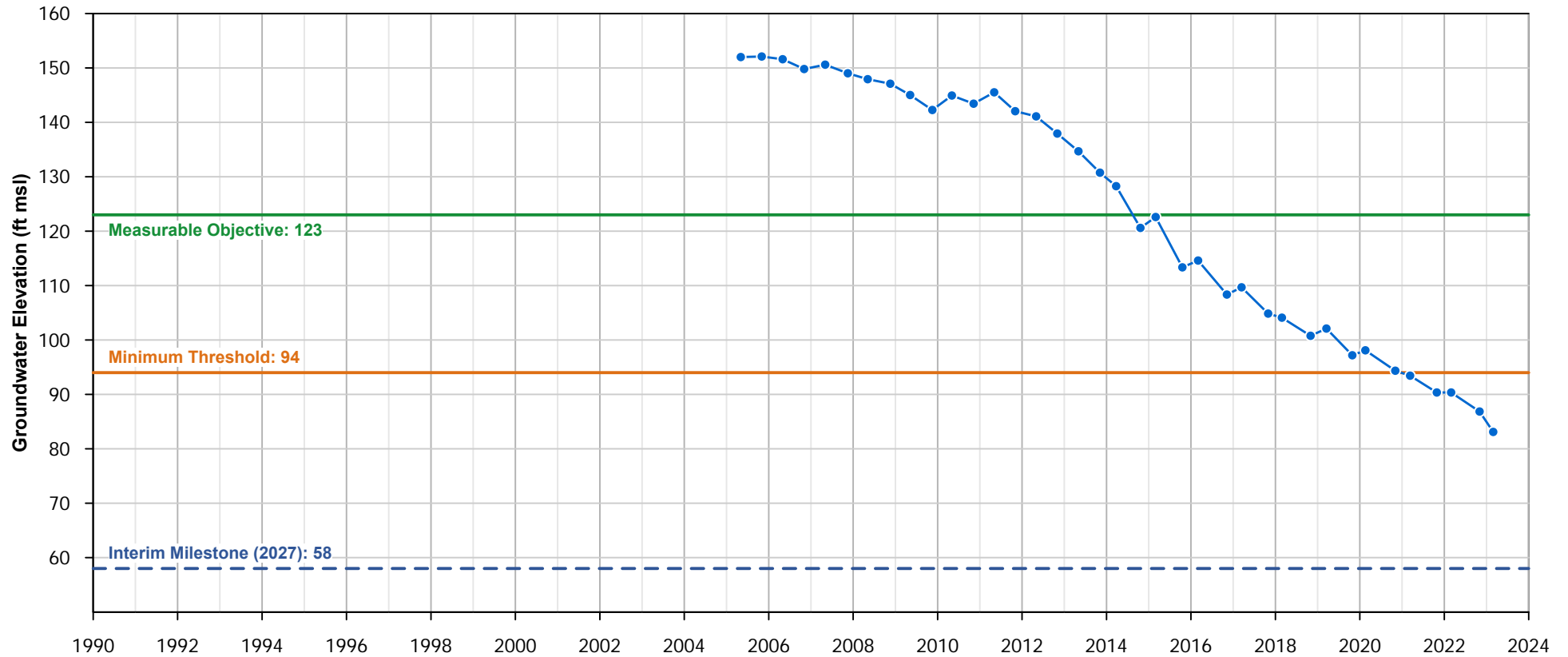


Well Information

Site Code: 377113N1206766W001
Local Well Name: Paulsell 2 OID-12
State Well Name: 02S12E32P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 38865
Latitude: 37.711
Longitude: -120.677
Well Depth (feet bgs): 815
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 132
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 815
Ground Surface Elevation: 193.85
Reference Point Elevation: 195.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

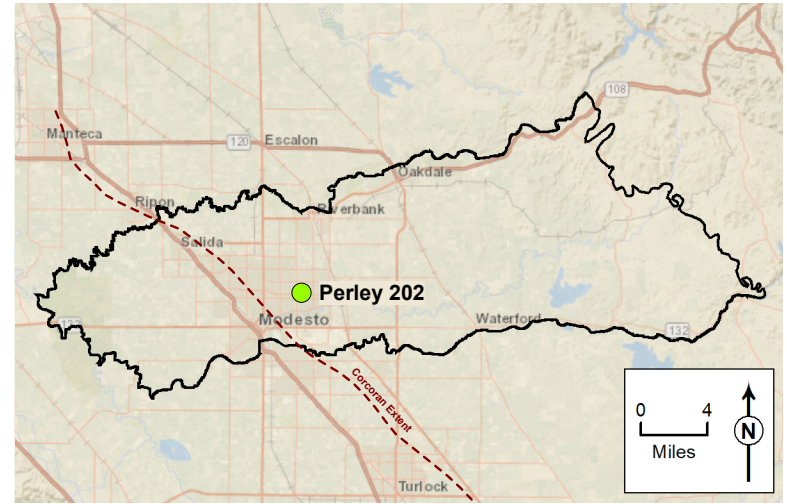


Paulsell 2 OID-12

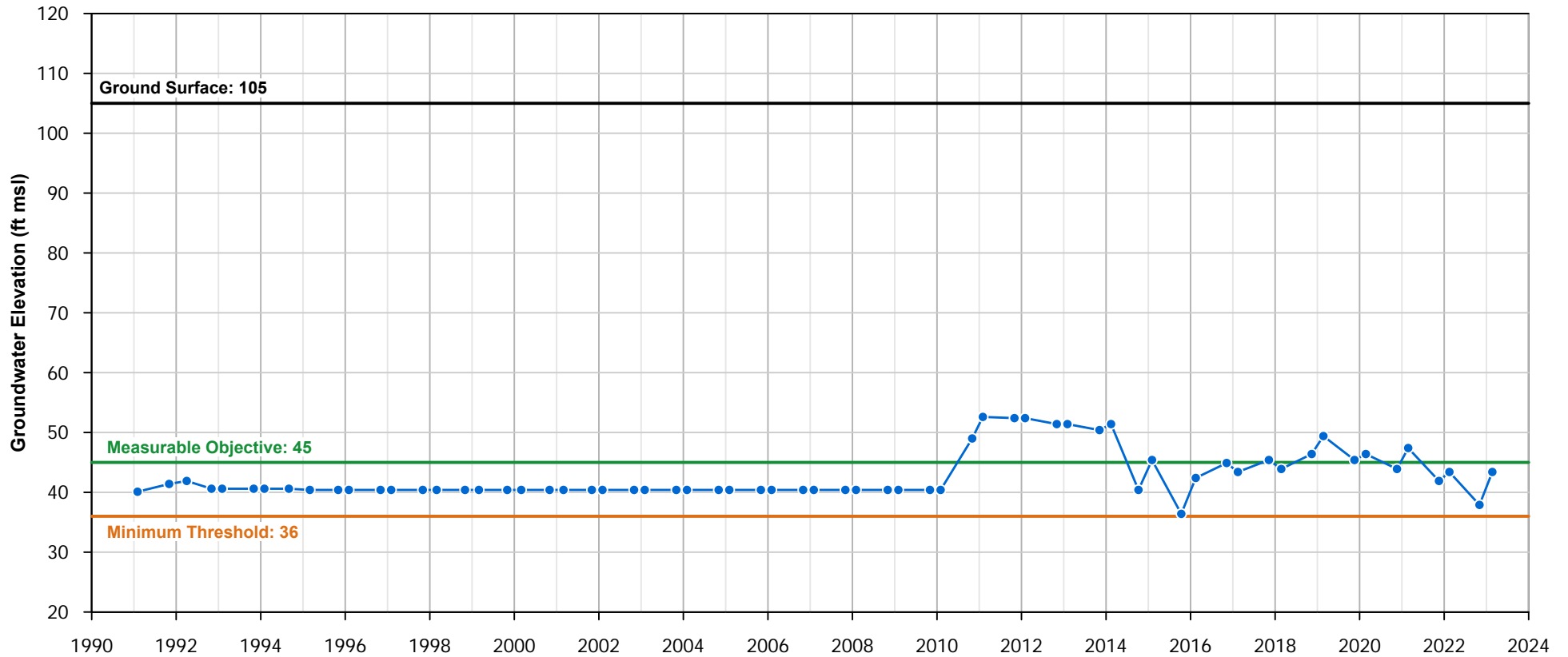


Well Information

Site Code: 376677N1209518W001
Local Well Name: Perley 202
State Well Name: 03S09E14P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 2109
Latitude: 37.6677
Longitude: -120.952
Well Depth (feet bgs): 255
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 76
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 204
Ground Surface Elevation: 104.9
Reference Point Elevation: 105.4
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

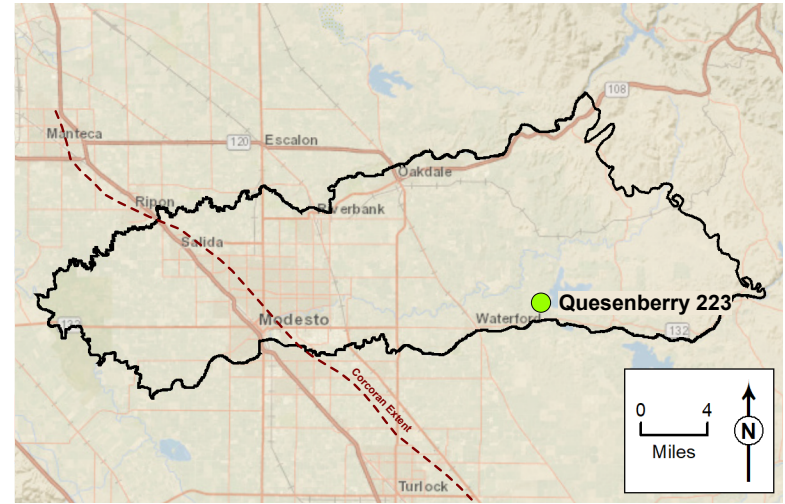


Perley 202

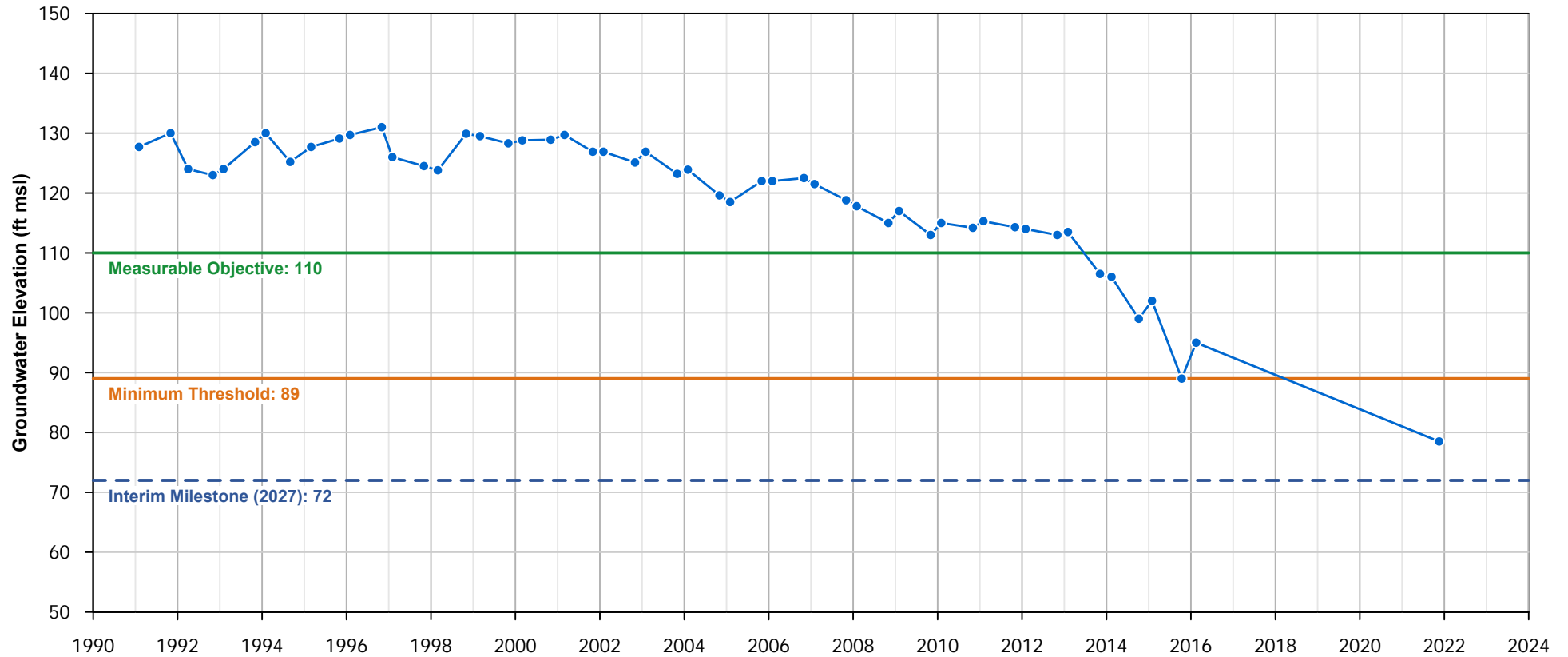


Well Information

Site Code: 376596N1206896W001
Local Well Name: Quesenberry 223
State Well Name: 03S12E19G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 27424
Latitude: 37.6598
Longitude: -120.69
Well Depth (feet bgs): 380
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 168
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 208
Ground Surface Elevation: 197
Reference Point Elevation: 197
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

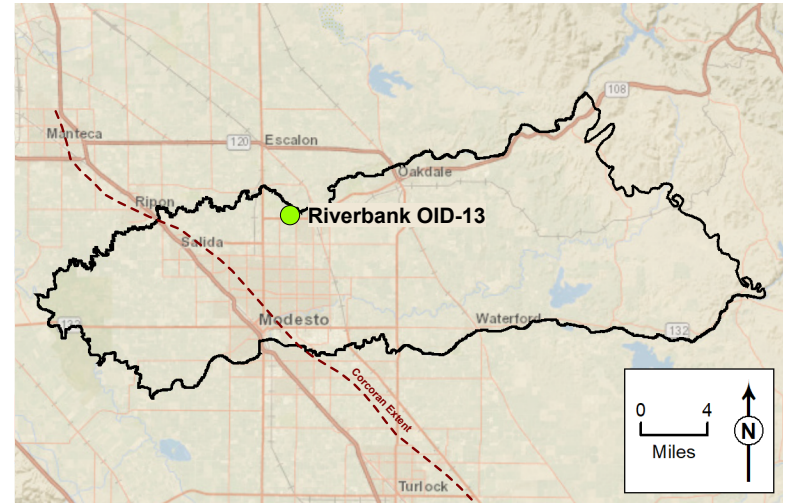


Quesenberry 223

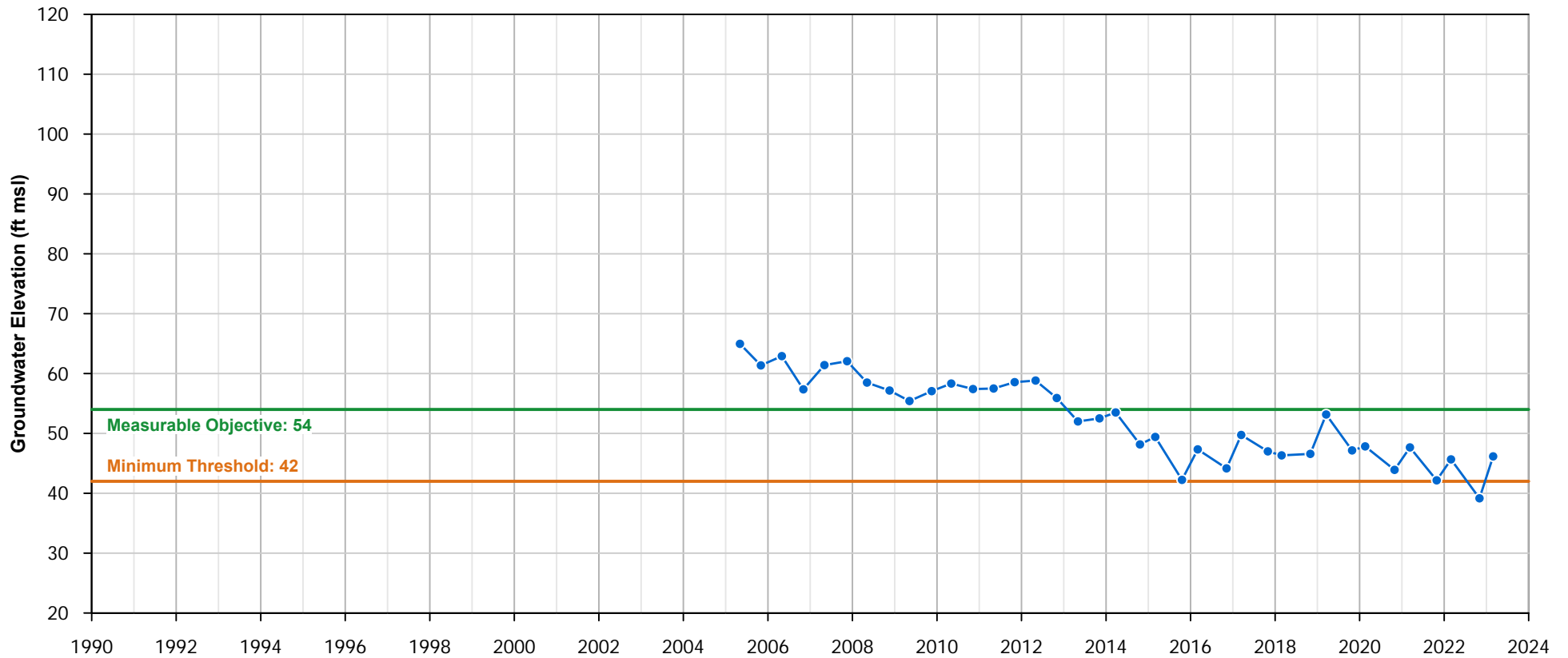


Well Information

Site Code: 377351N1209648W001
Local Well Name: Riverbank OID-13
State Well Name: 02S09E27G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 49463
Latitude: 37.7351
Longitude: -120.965
Well Depth (feet bgs): 560
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 200
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 550
Ground Surface Elevation: 132.32
Reference Point Elevation: 134.16
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

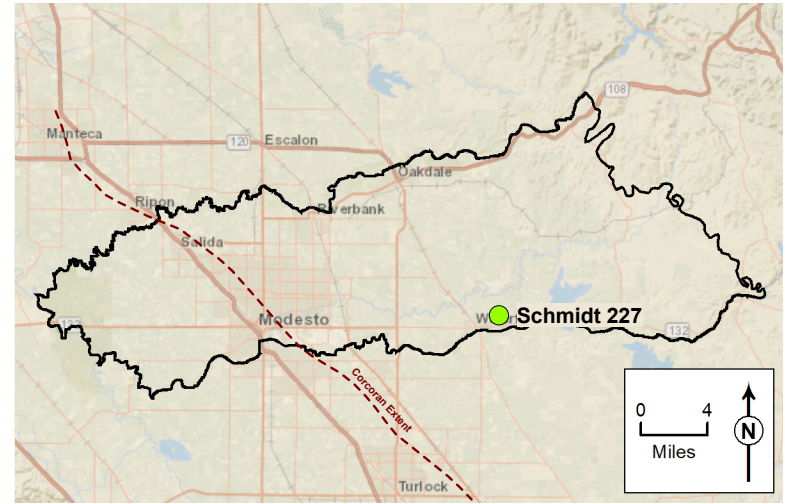


Riverbank OID-13

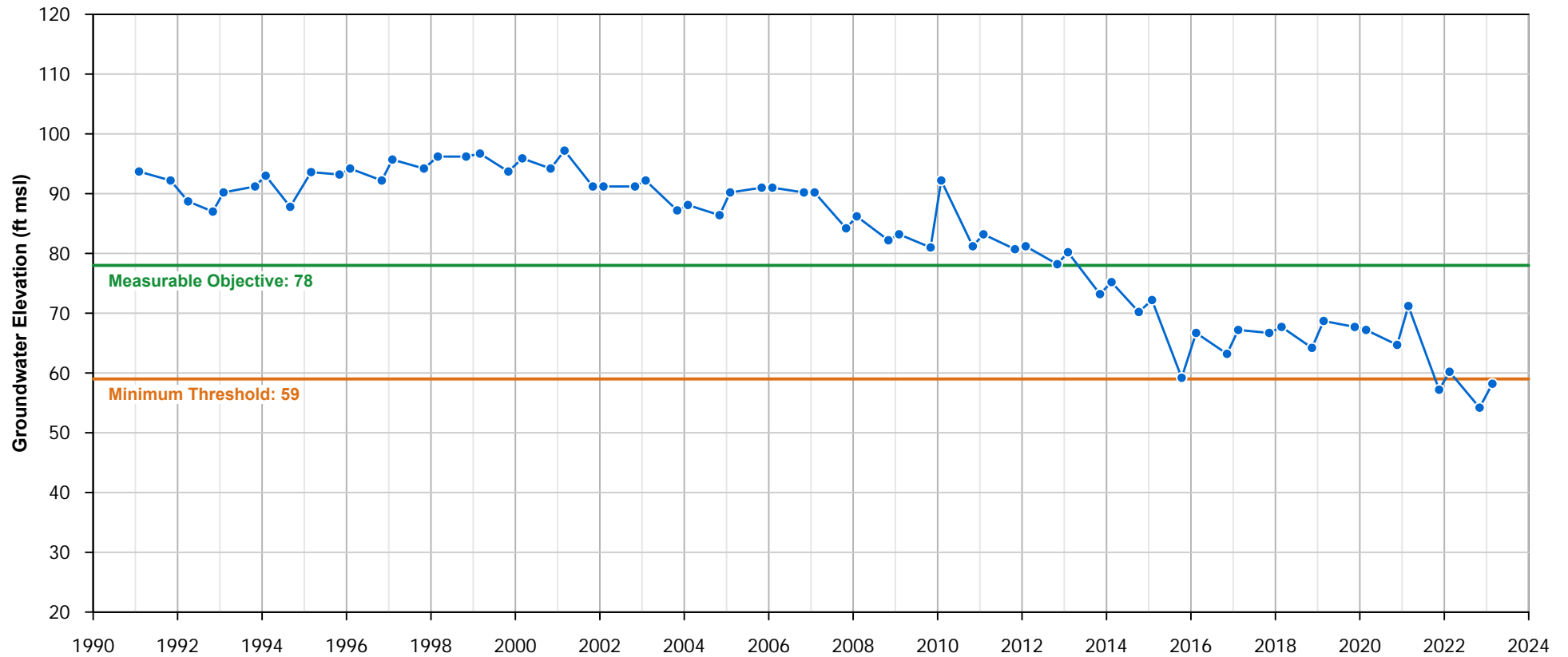


Well Information

Site Code: 376485N1207360W001
Local Well Name: Schmidt 227
State Well Name: 03S11E27G003M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3897
Latitude: 37.6487
Longitude: -120.736
Well Depth (feet bgs): 248
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 113
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 153
Ground Surface Elevation: 192.3
Reference Point Elevation: 192.2
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

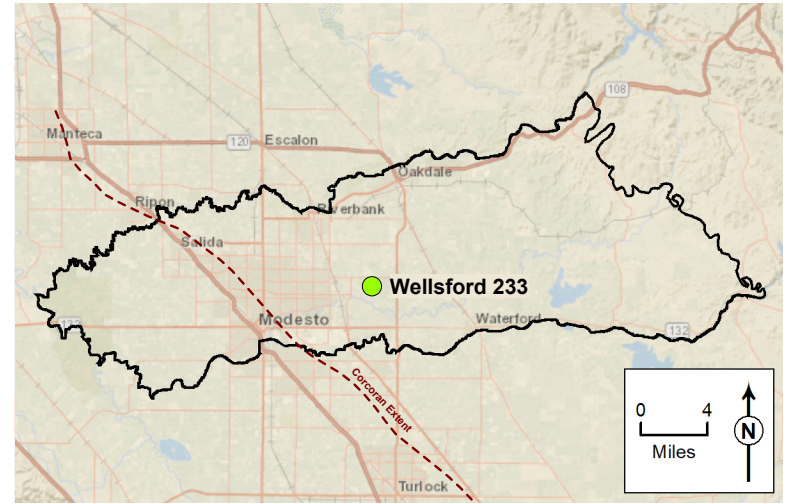


Schmidt 227

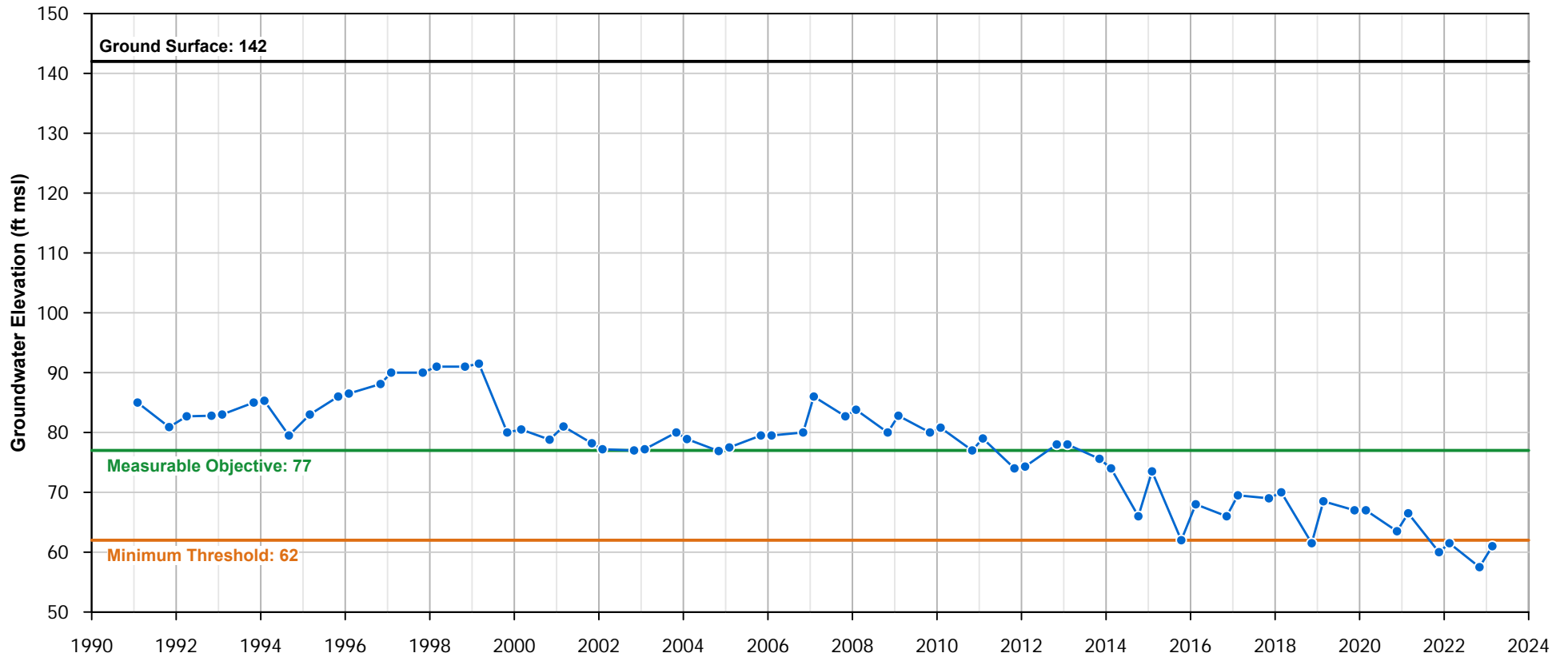


Well Information

Site Code: 376735N1208752W001
Local Well Name: Wellsford 233
State Well Name: 03S10E16K001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3551
Latitude: 37.6736
Longitude: -120.875
Well Depth (feet bgs): 468
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 158
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 358
Ground Surface Elevation: 141.9
Reference Point Elevation: 142
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

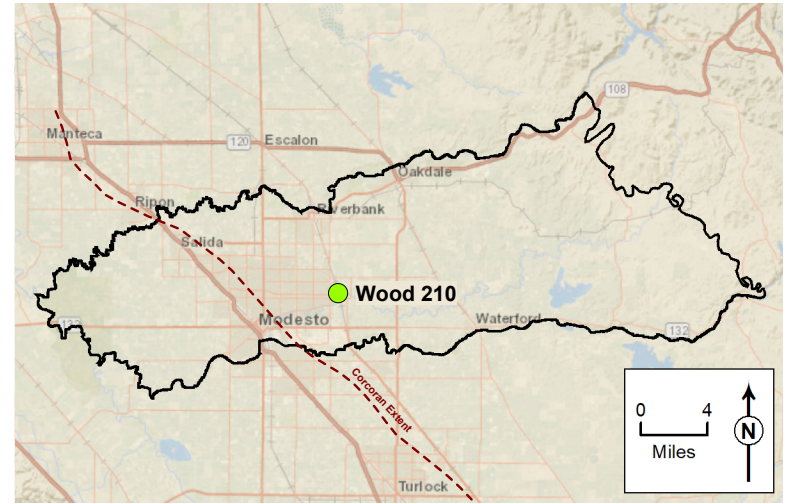


Wellsford 233

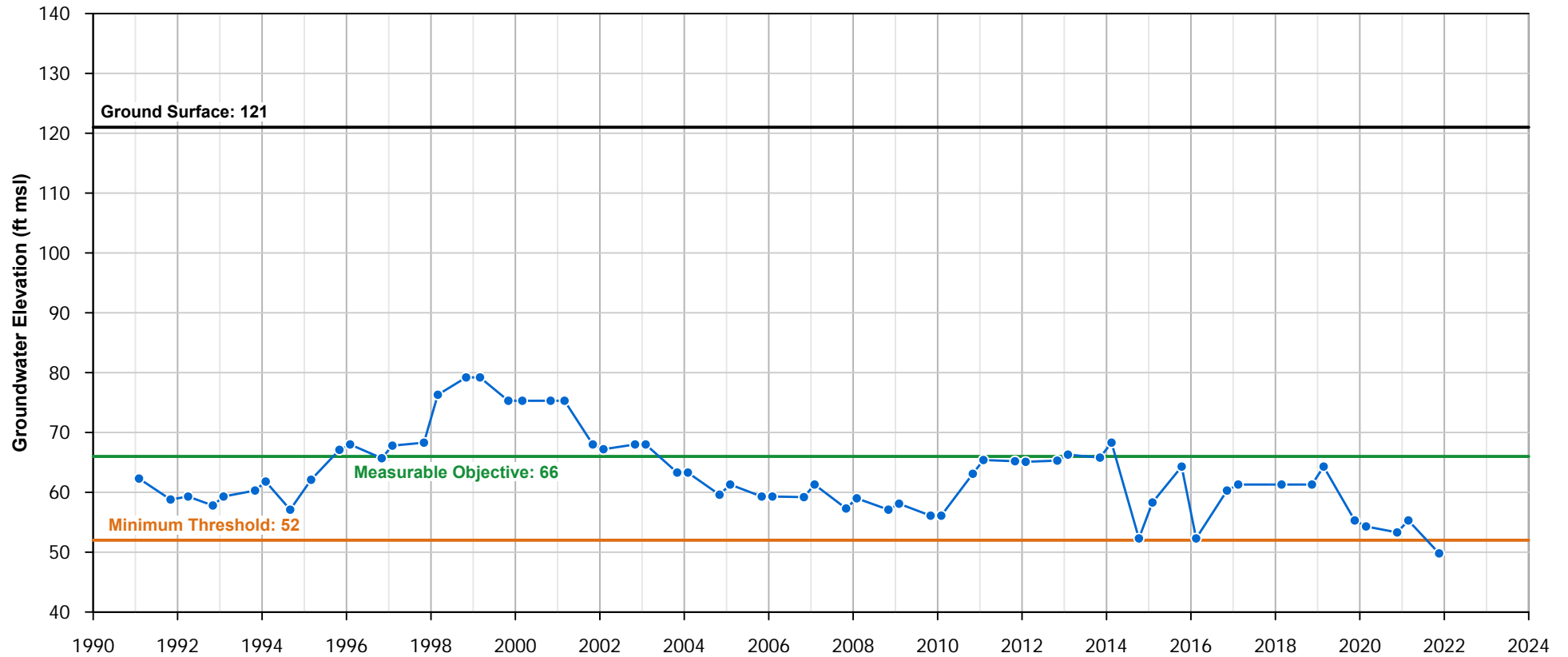


Well Information

Site Code: 376674N1209121W001
Local Well Name: Wood 210
State Well Name: 03S10E18P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3553
Latitude: 37.6675
Longitude: -120.912
Well Depth (feet bgs): 606
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 87
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 547
Ground Surface Elevation: 121.3
Reference Point Elevation: 121.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

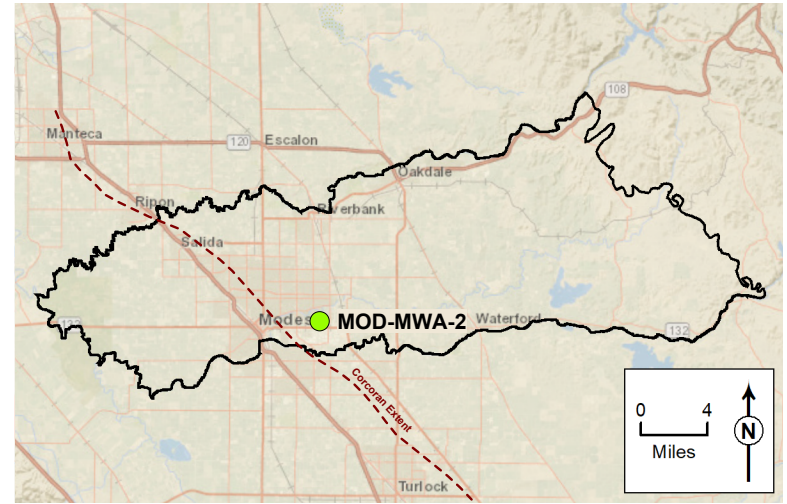


Wood 210

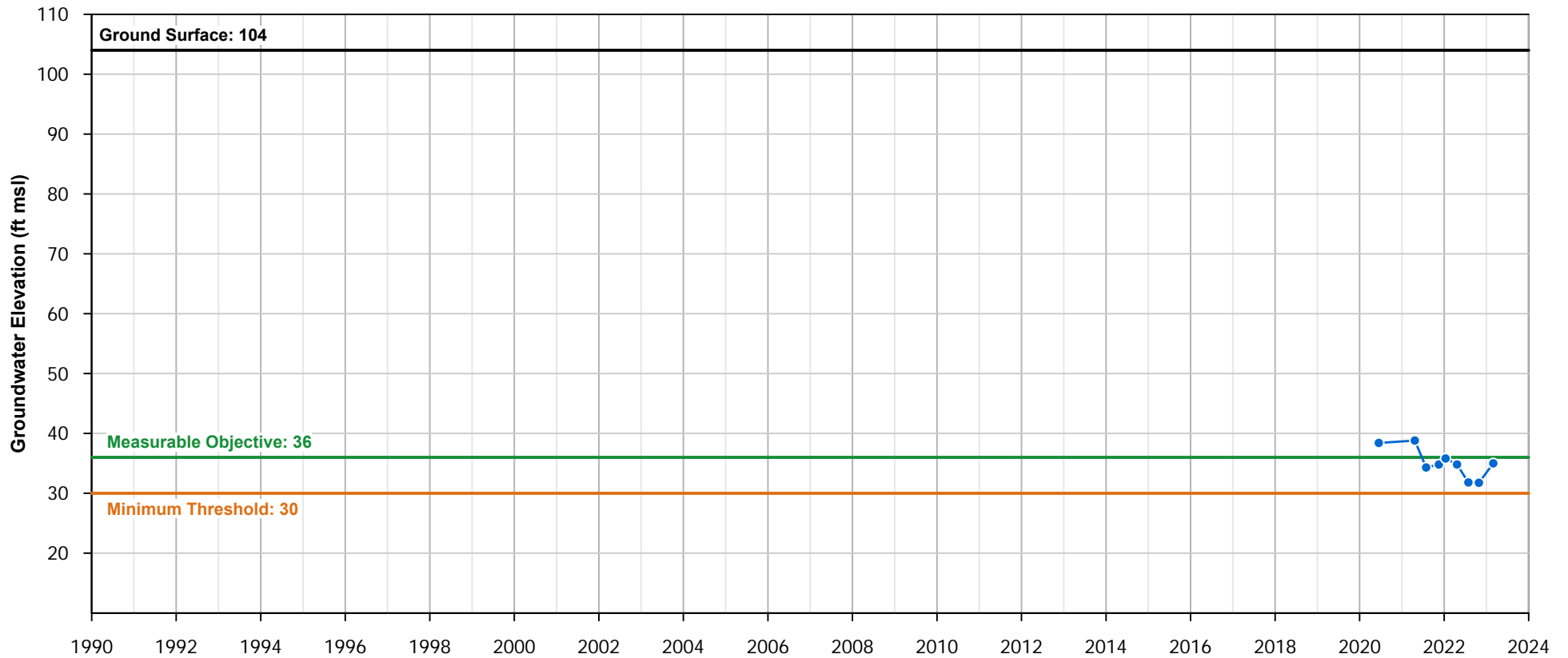


Well Information

Site Code: 376429N1209317W001
Local Well Name: MOD-MWA-2
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57376
Latitude: 37.643
Longitude: -120.932
Well Depth (feet bgs): 175
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 150
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 170
Ground Surface Elevation: 103.8
Reference Point Elevation: 103.8
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

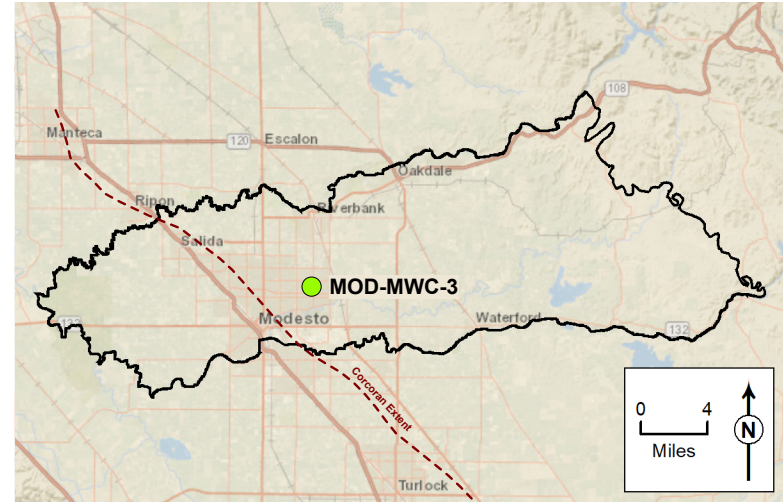


MOD-MWA-2

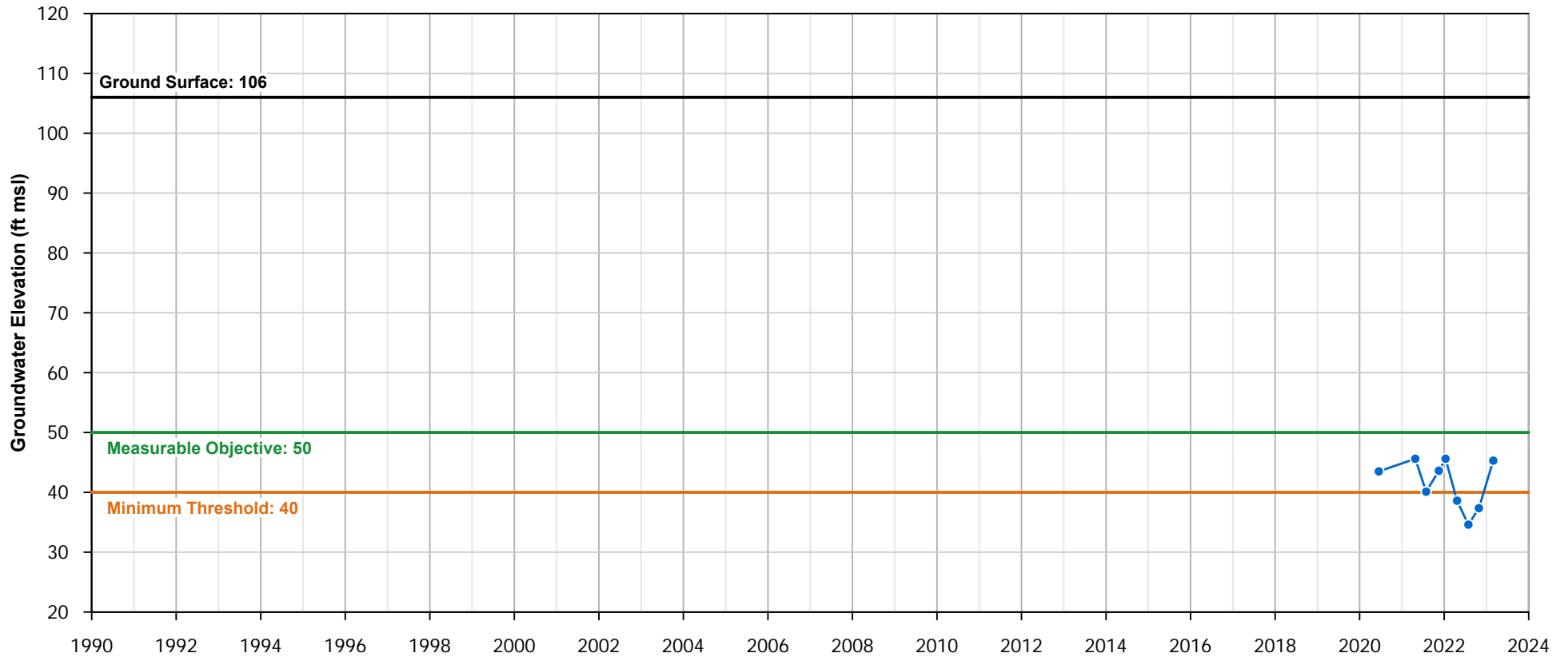


Well Information

Site Code: 376722N1209409W001
Local Well Name: MOD-MWC-3
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57379
Latitude: 37.6722
Longitude: -120.941
Well Depth (feet bgs): 285
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 260
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 280
Ground Surface Elevation: 105.6
Reference Point Elevation: 105.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

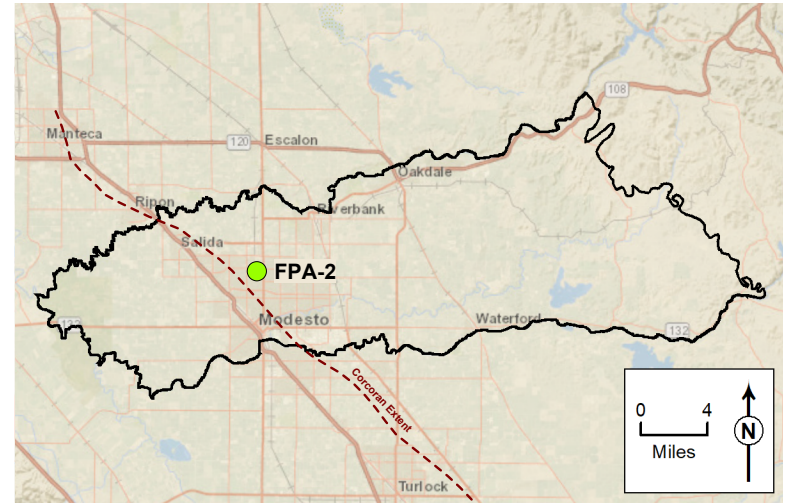


MOD-MWC-3

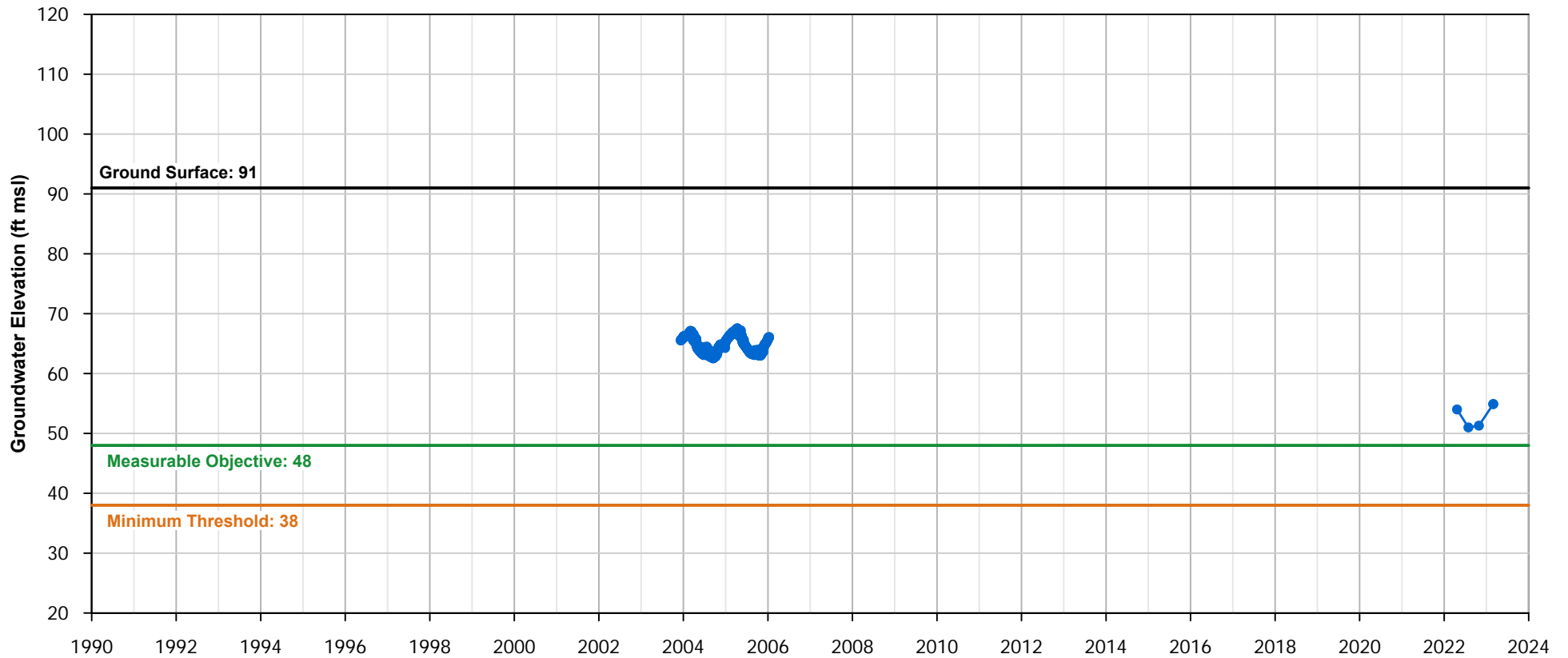


Well Information

Site Code: 376861N1210009W001
Local Well Name: FPA-2
State Well Name: 03S09E08K004M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57382
Latitude: 37.6862
Longitude: -121.001
Well Depth (feet bgs): 122
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 115
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 120
Ground Surface Elevation: 91
Reference Point Elevation: 91
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

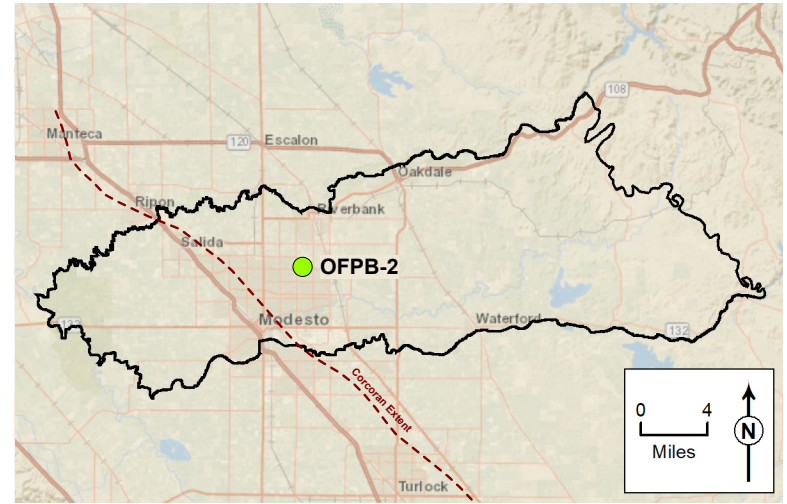


FPA-2

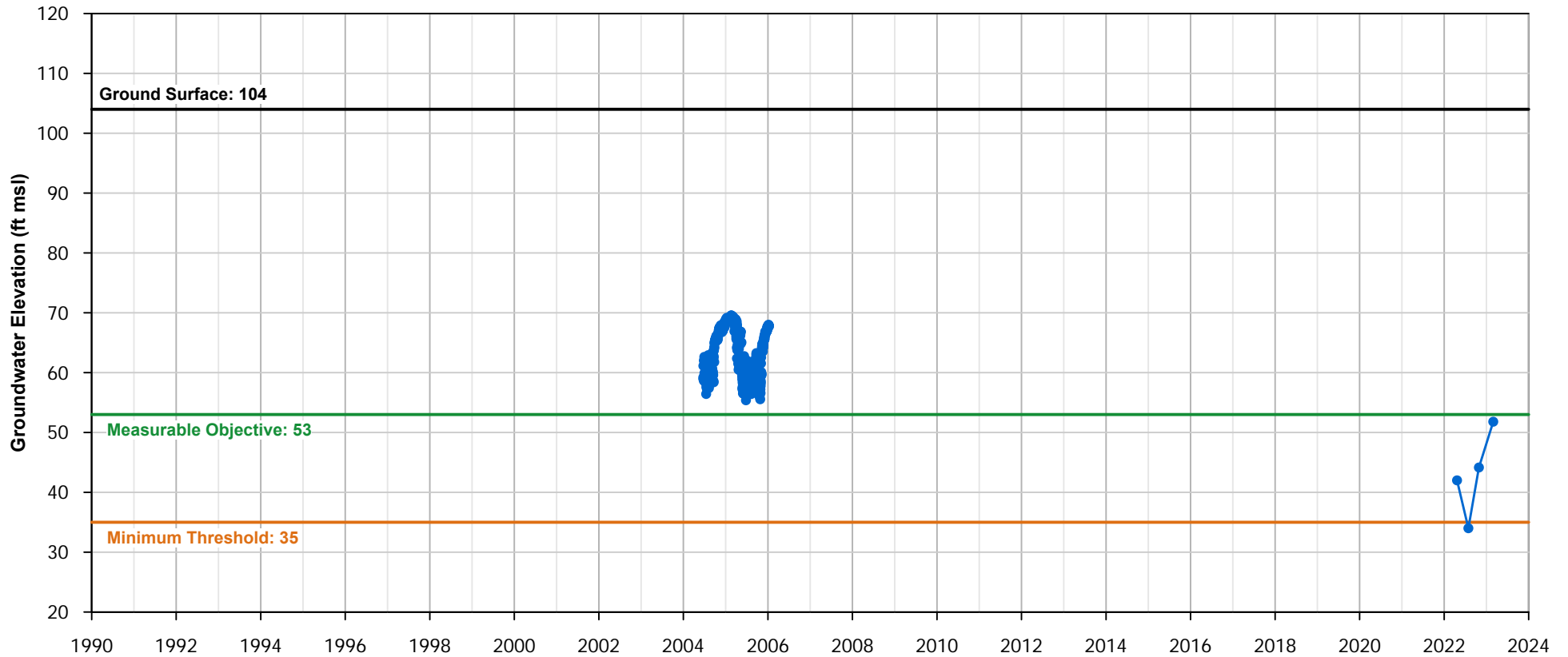


Well Information

Site Code: 376901N1209514W001
Local Well Name: OFPB-2
State Well Name: 03S09E11F002M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57383
Latitude: 37.6902
Longitude: -120.951
Well Depth (feet bgs): 175
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 166
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 171
Ground Surface Elevation: 104
Reference Point Elevation: 104
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

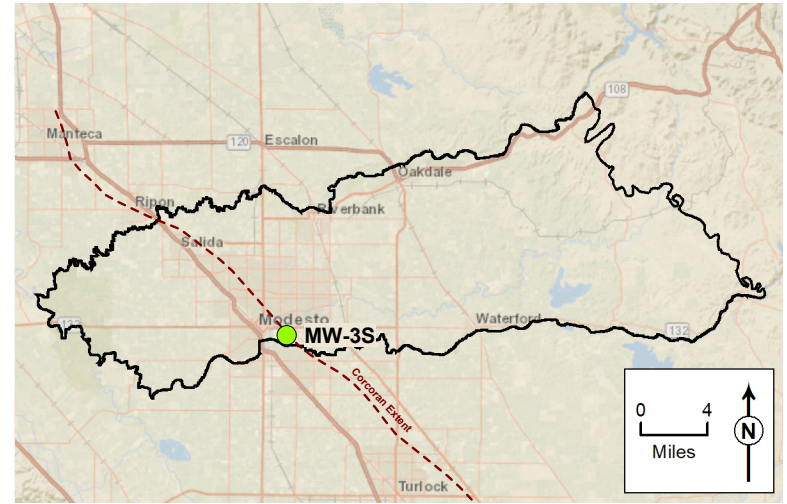


OFPB-2

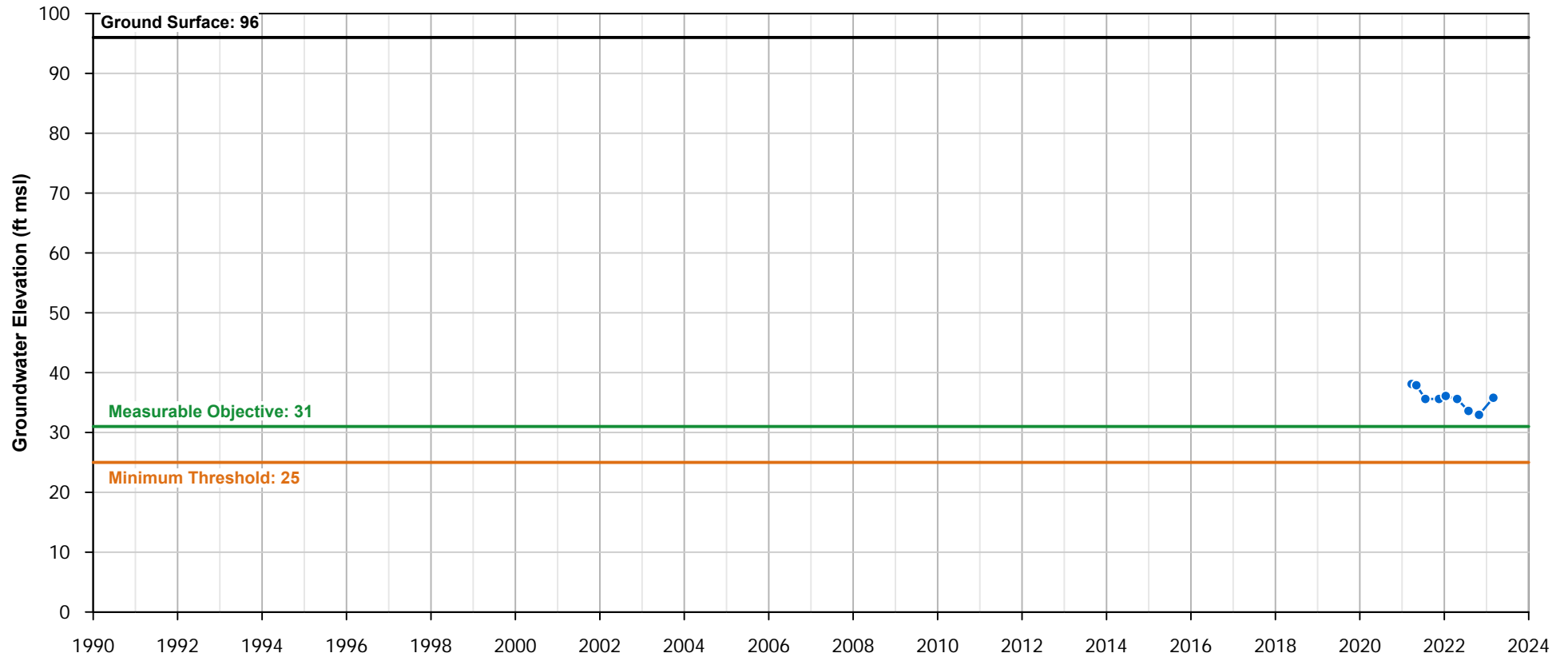


Well Information

Site Code: 376307N1209676W001
Local Well Name: MW-3S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57390
Latitude: 37.6307
Longitude: -120.968
Well Depth (feet bgs): 161
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 136
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 156
Ground Surface Elevation: 95.8
Reference Point Elevation: 95.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

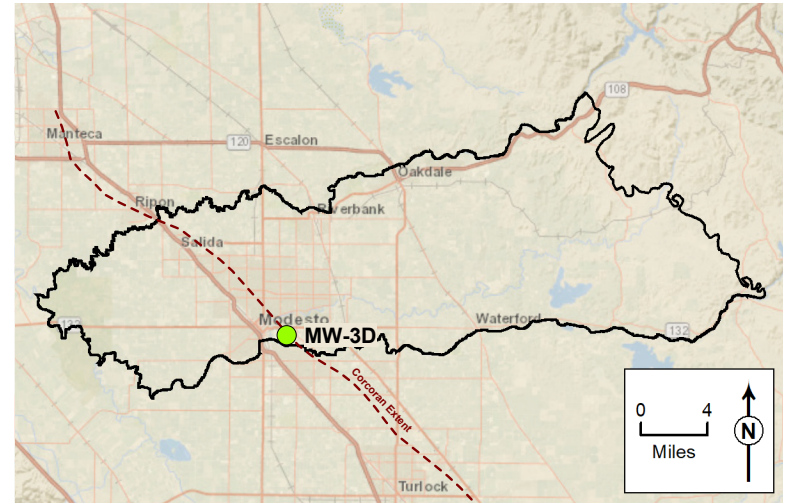


MW-3S

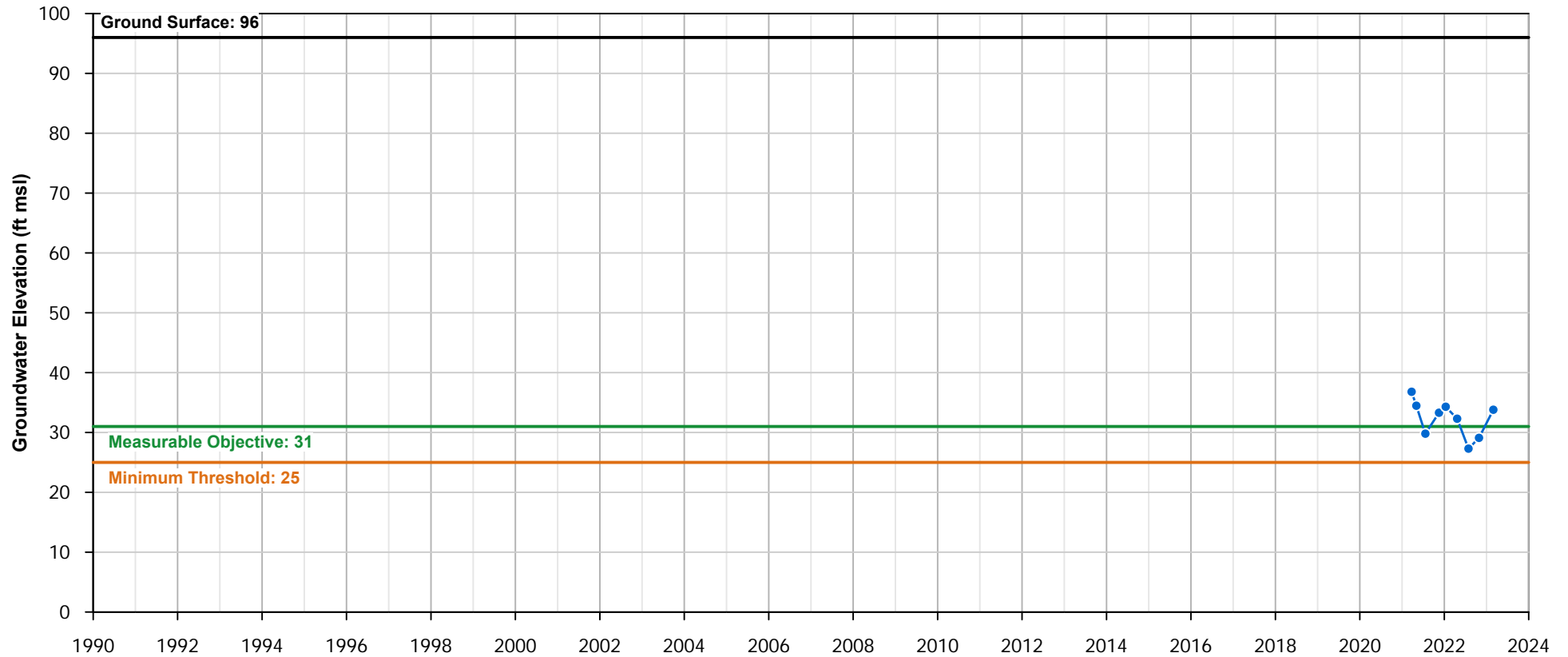


Well Information

Site Code: 376307N1209676W002
Local Well Name: MW-3D
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57391
Latitude: 37.6307
Longitude: -120.968
Well Depth (feet bgs): 283
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 258
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 278
Ground Surface Elevation: 95.7
Reference Point Elevation: 95.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

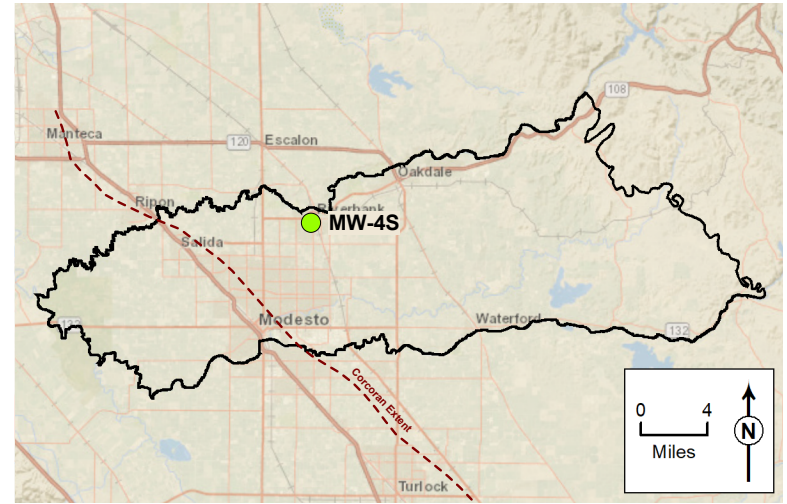


MW-3D

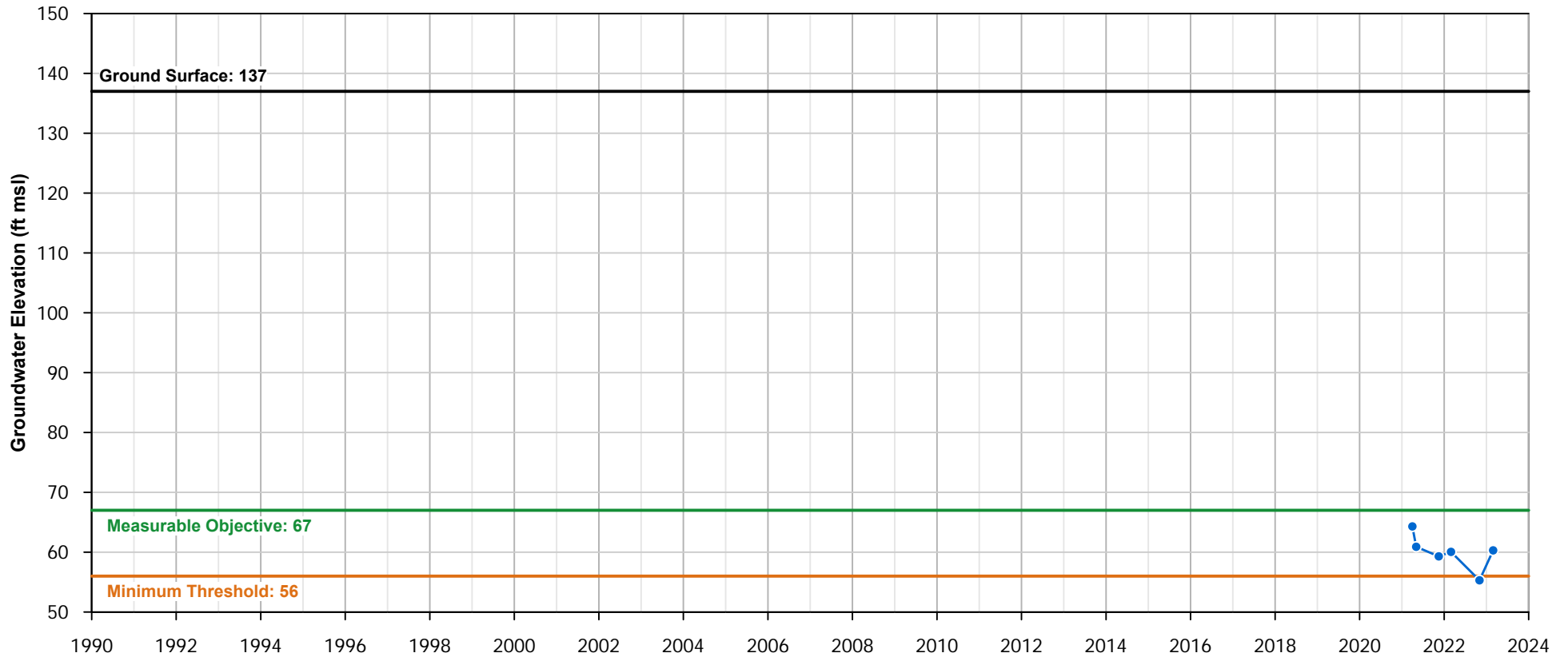


Well Information

Site Code: 377285N1209415W001
Local Well Name: MW-4S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57392
Latitude: 37.7286
Longitude: -120.942
Well Depth (feet bgs): 165
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 140
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 160
Ground Surface Elevation: 136.569
Reference Point Elevation: 136.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

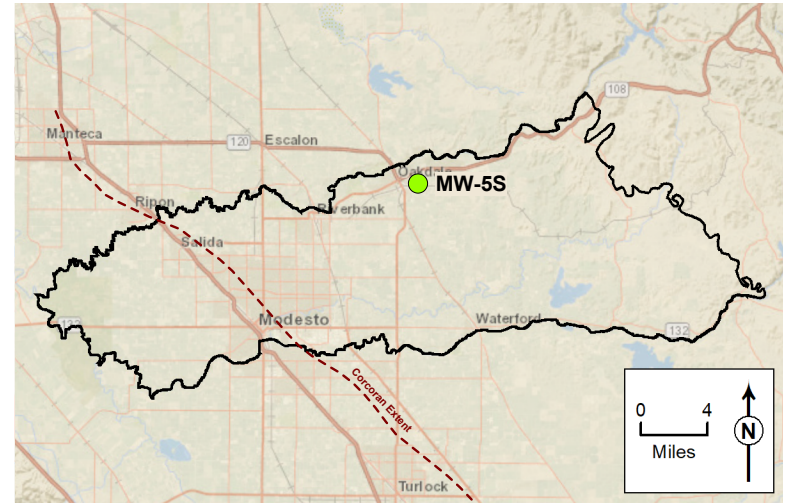


MW-4S

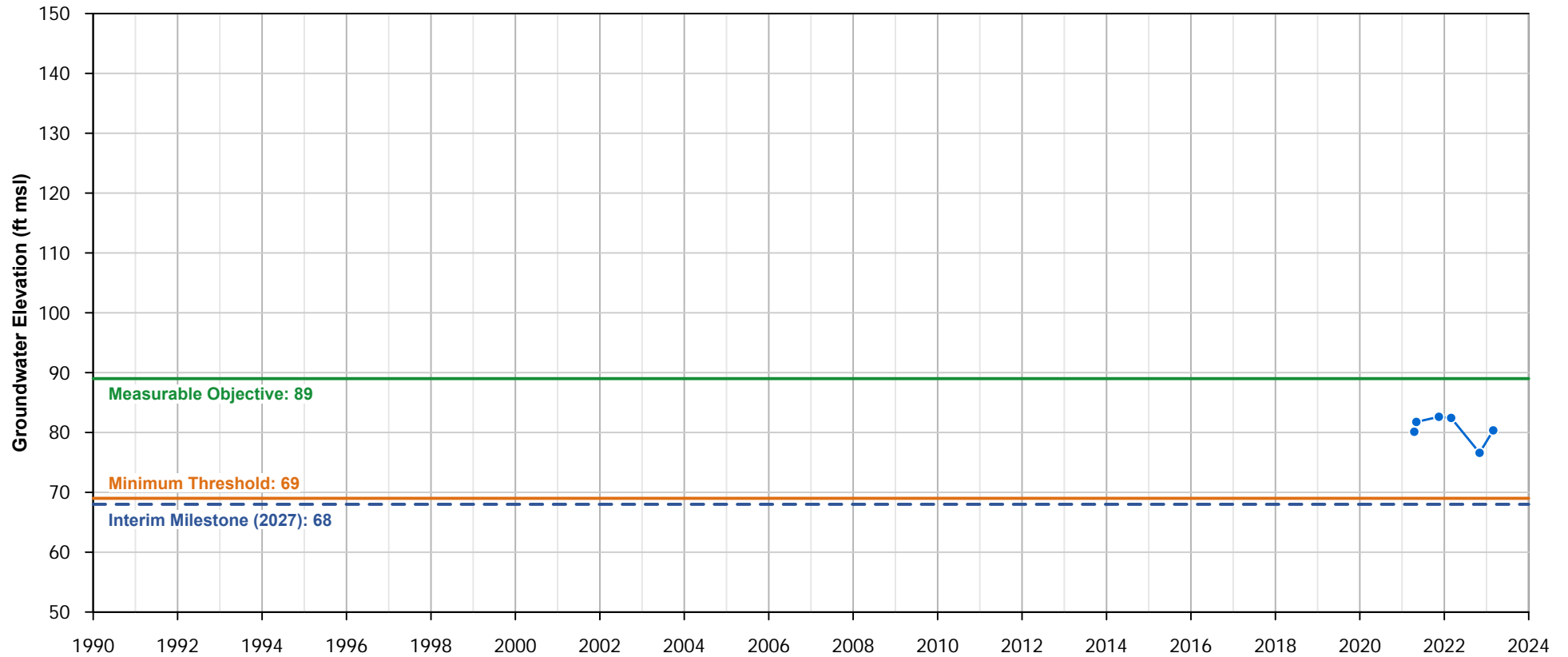


Well Information

Site Code: 377631N1208253W001
Local Well Name: MW-5S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57393
Latitude: 37.7631
Longitude: -120.825
Well Depth (feet bgs): 175
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 150
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 170
Ground Surface Elevation: 191.9
Reference Point Elevation: 191.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

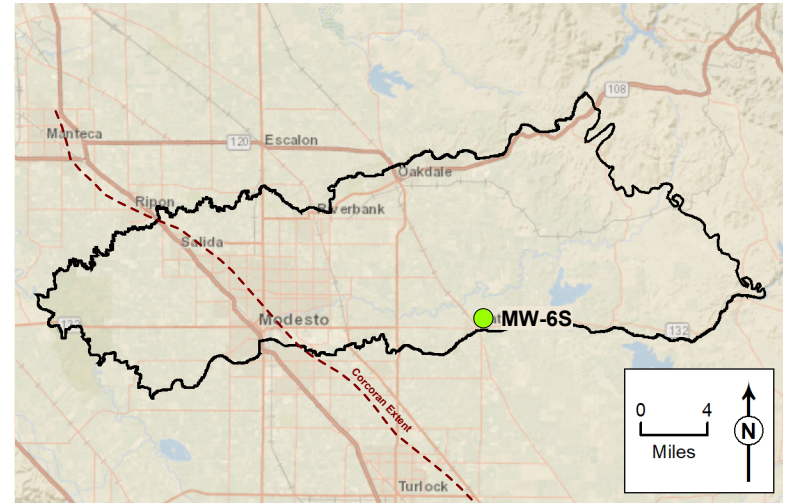


MW-5S

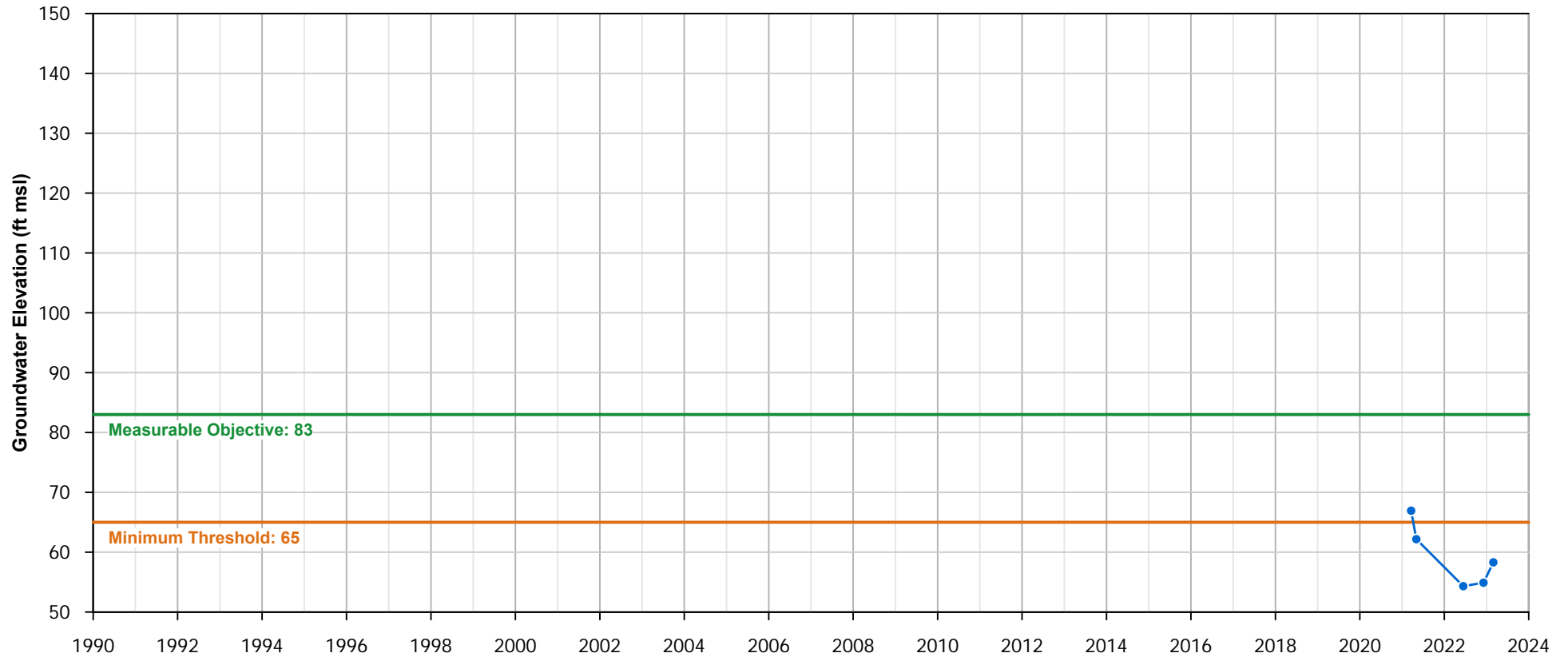


Well Information

Site Code: 376461N1207525W001
Local Well Name: MW-6S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57394
Latitude: 37.6461
Longitude: -120.753
Well Depth (feet bgs): 179
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 154
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 174
Ground Surface Elevation: 171.3
Reference Point Elevation: 170.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

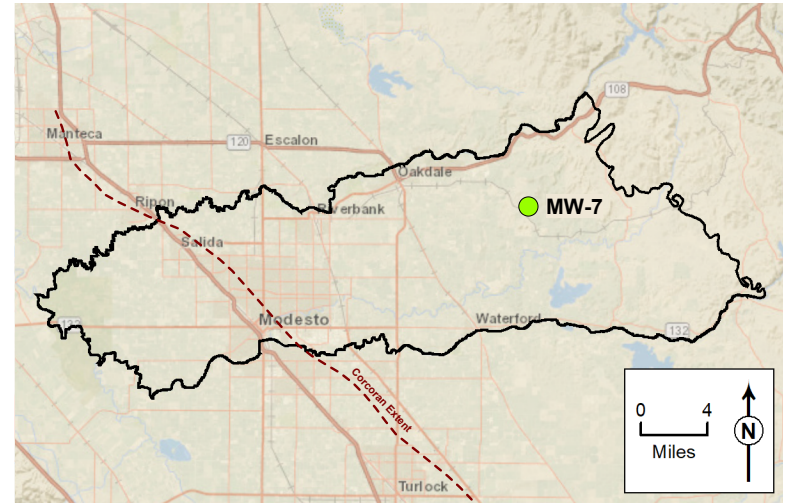


MW-6S

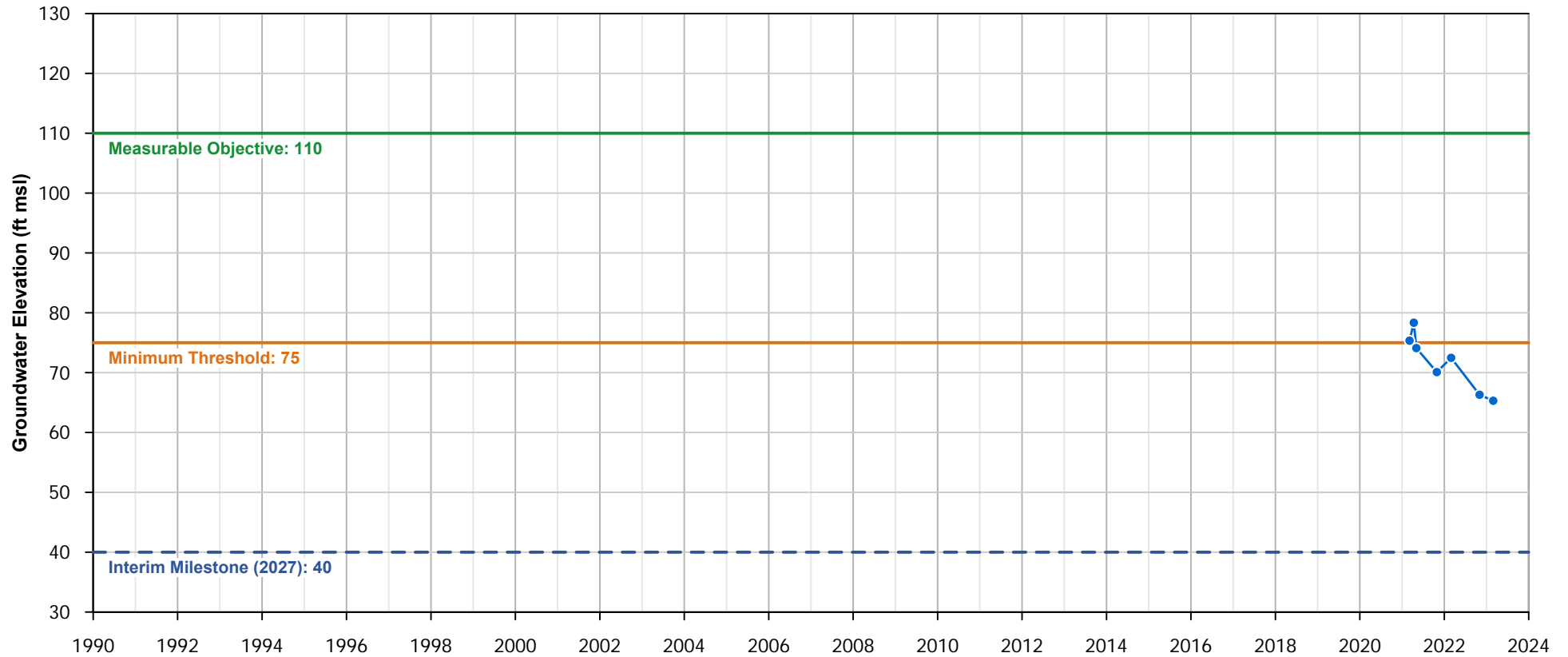


Well Information

Site Code: 377434N1207043W001
Local Well Name: MW-7
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57395
Latitude: 37.7434
Longitude: -120.704
Well Depth (feet bgs): 300
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 275
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 295
Ground Surface Elevation: 242.6
Reference Point Elevation: 242.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

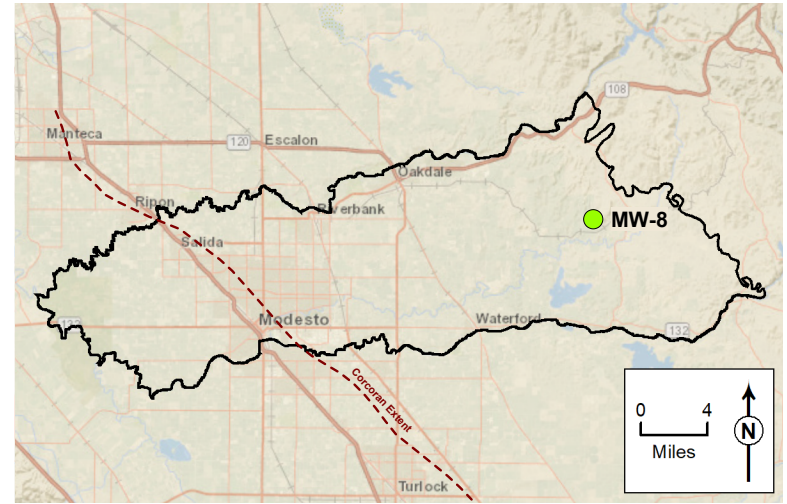


MW-7

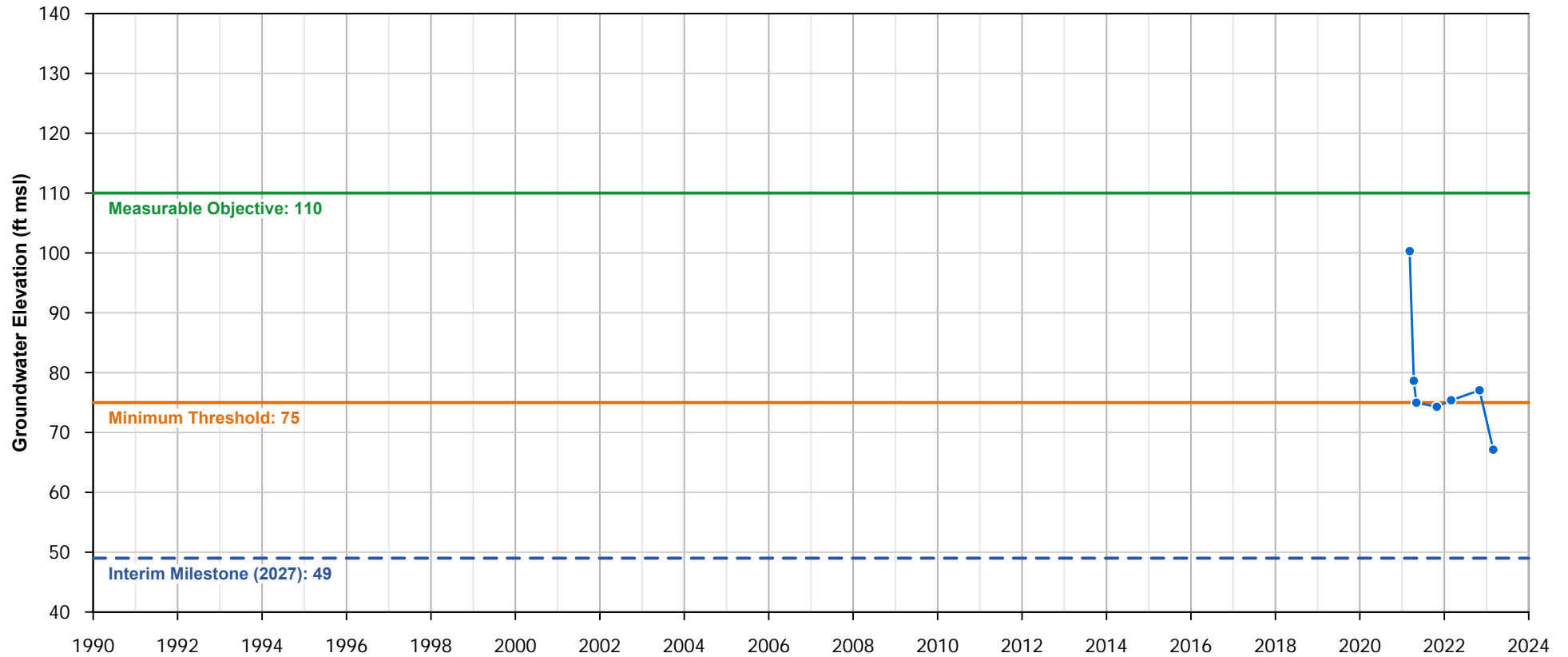


Well Information

Site Code: 377323N1206328W001
Local Well Name: MW-8
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57396
Latitude: 37.7324
Longitude: -120.633
Well Depth (feet bgs): 290
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 265
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 285
Ground Surface Elevation: 292.9
Reference Point Elevation: 292.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

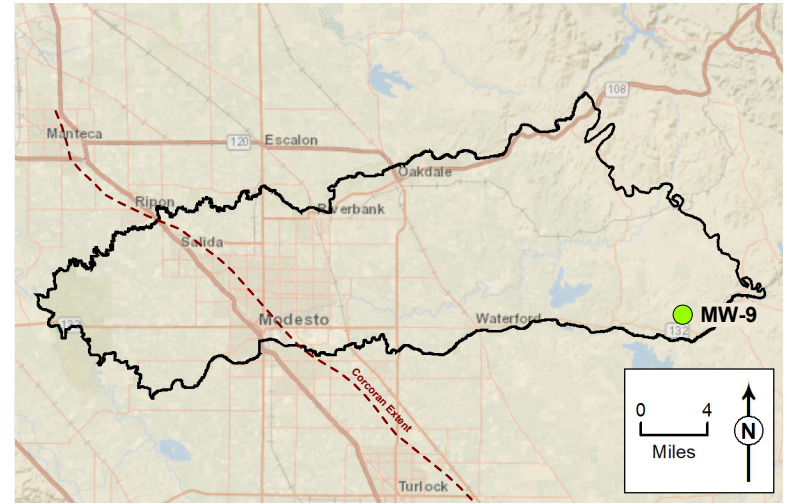


MW-8

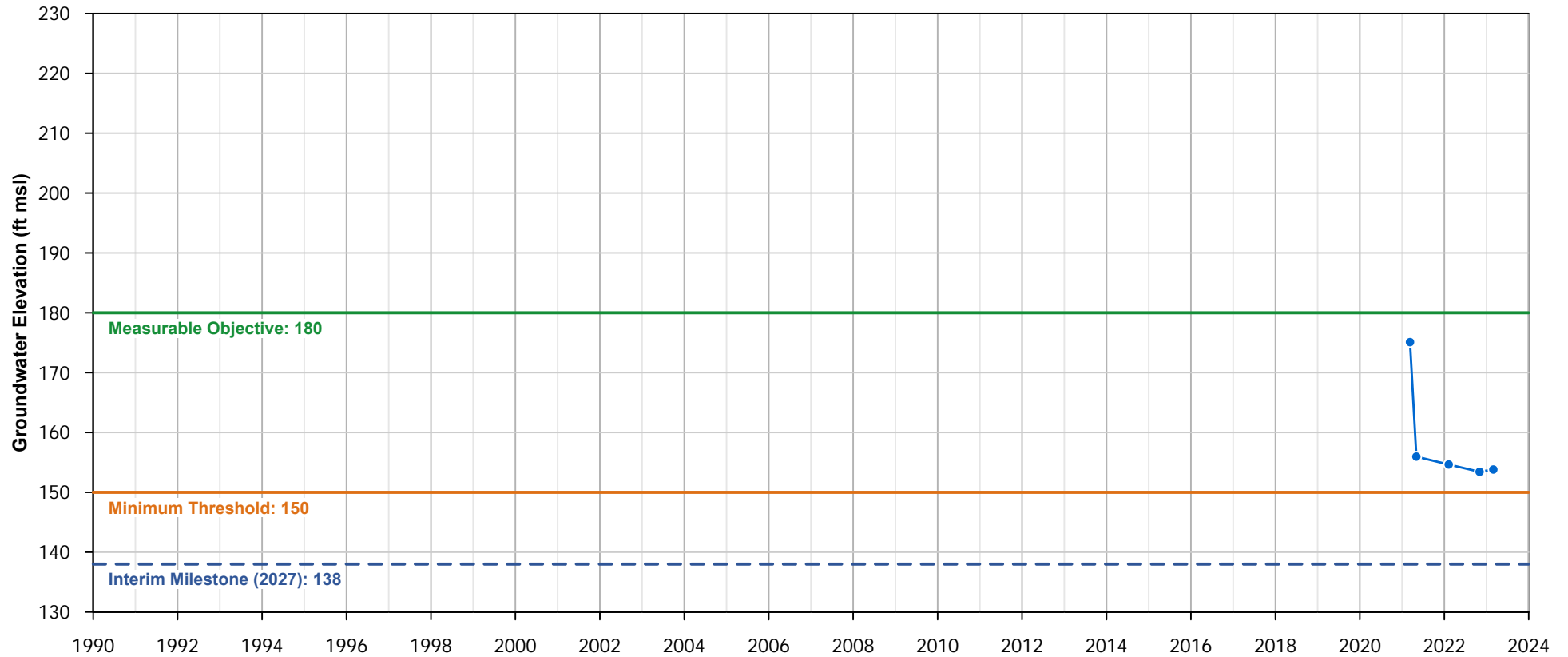


Well Information

Site Code: 376495N1205351W001
Local Well Name: MW-9
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57397
Latitude: 37.6495
Longitude: -120.535
Well Depth (feet bgs): 365
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 340
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 360
Ground Surface Elevation: 244.5
Reference Point Elevation: 247.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

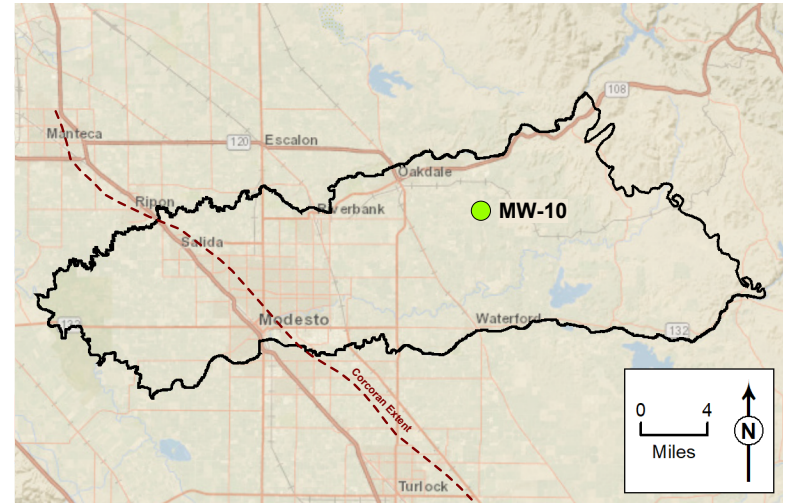


MW-9

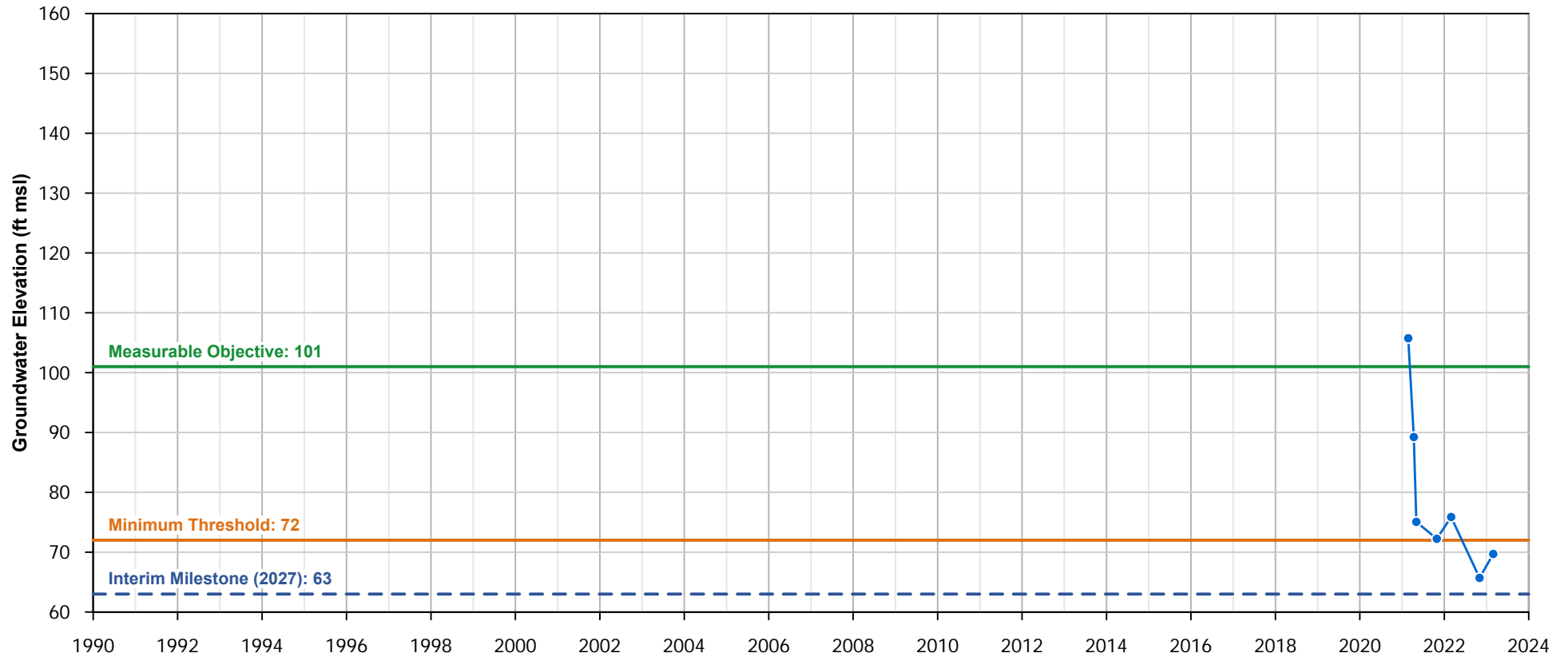


Well Information

Site Code: 377396N1207564W001
Local Well Name: MW-10
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57398
Latitude: 37.7396
Longitude: -120.756
Well Depth (feet bgs): 265
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 240
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 260
Ground Surface Elevation: 265.1
Reference Point Elevation: 264.7
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence

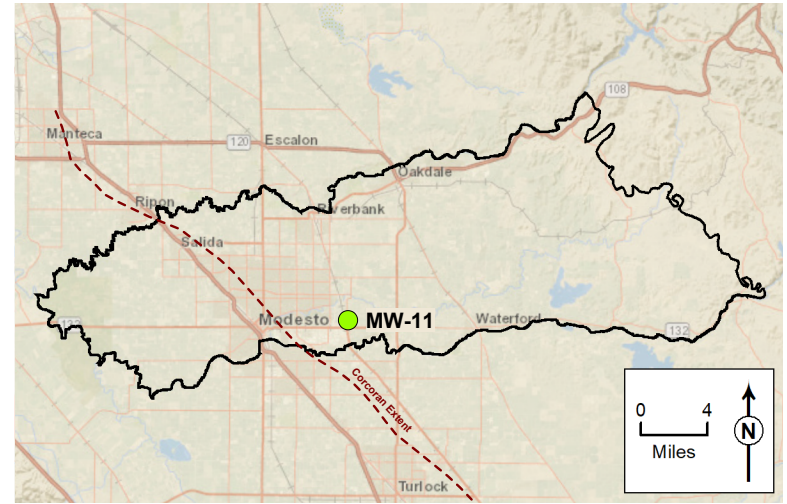


MW-10

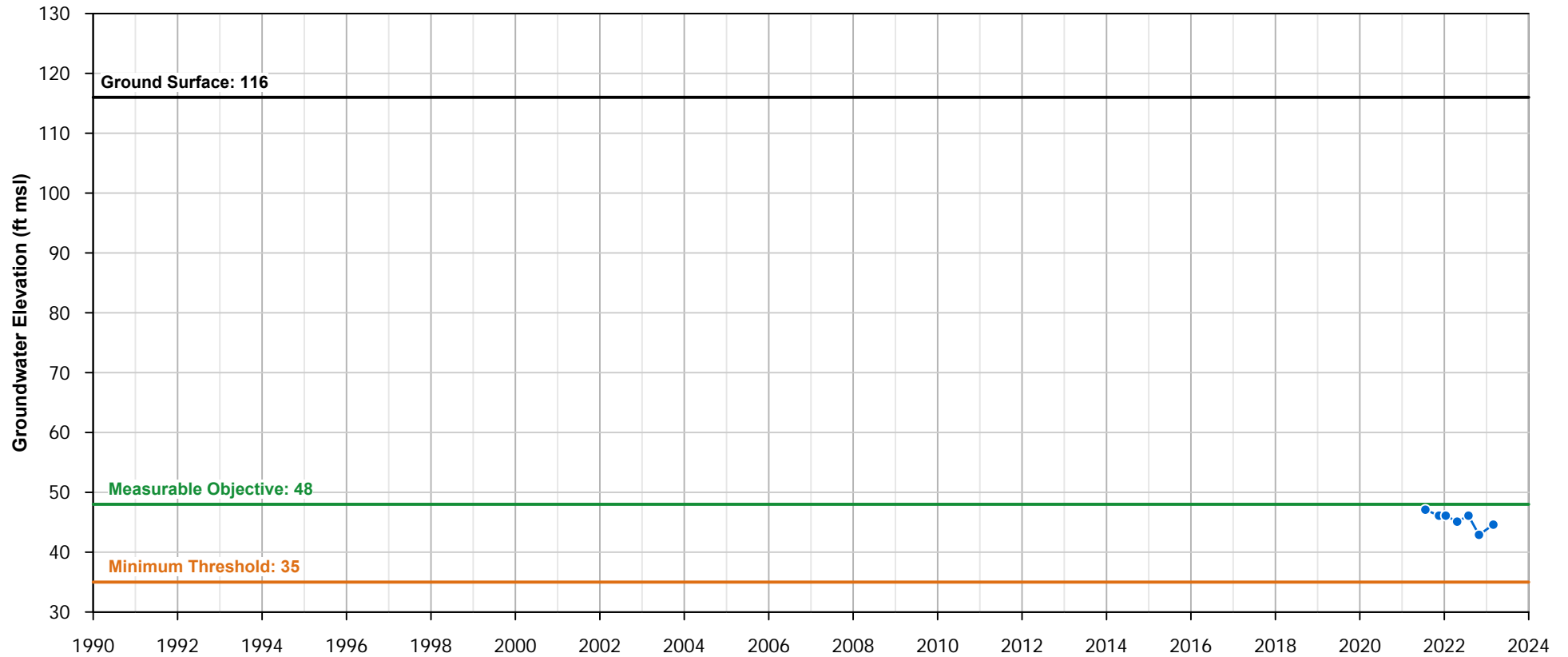


Well Information

Site Code: 376439N1209009W001
Local Well Name: MW-11
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57399
Latitude: 37.644
Longitude: -120.901
Well Depth (feet bgs): 175
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 150
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 170
Ground Surface Elevation: 116.3
Reference Point Elevation: 116.1
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Land Subsidence



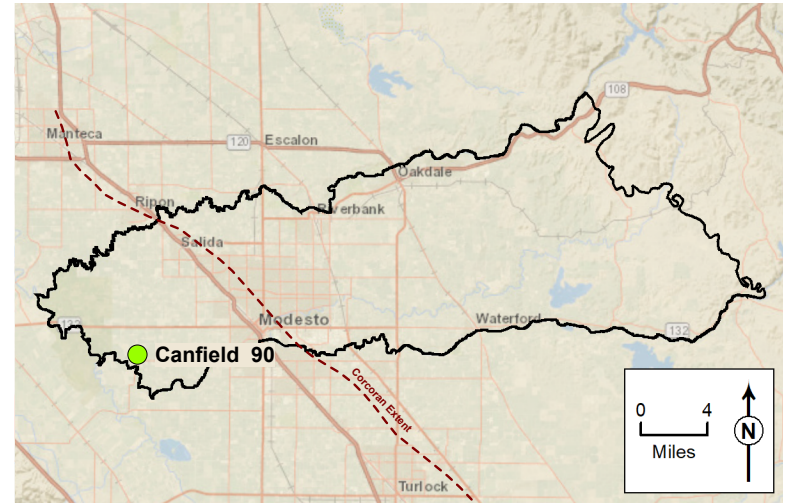
MW-11



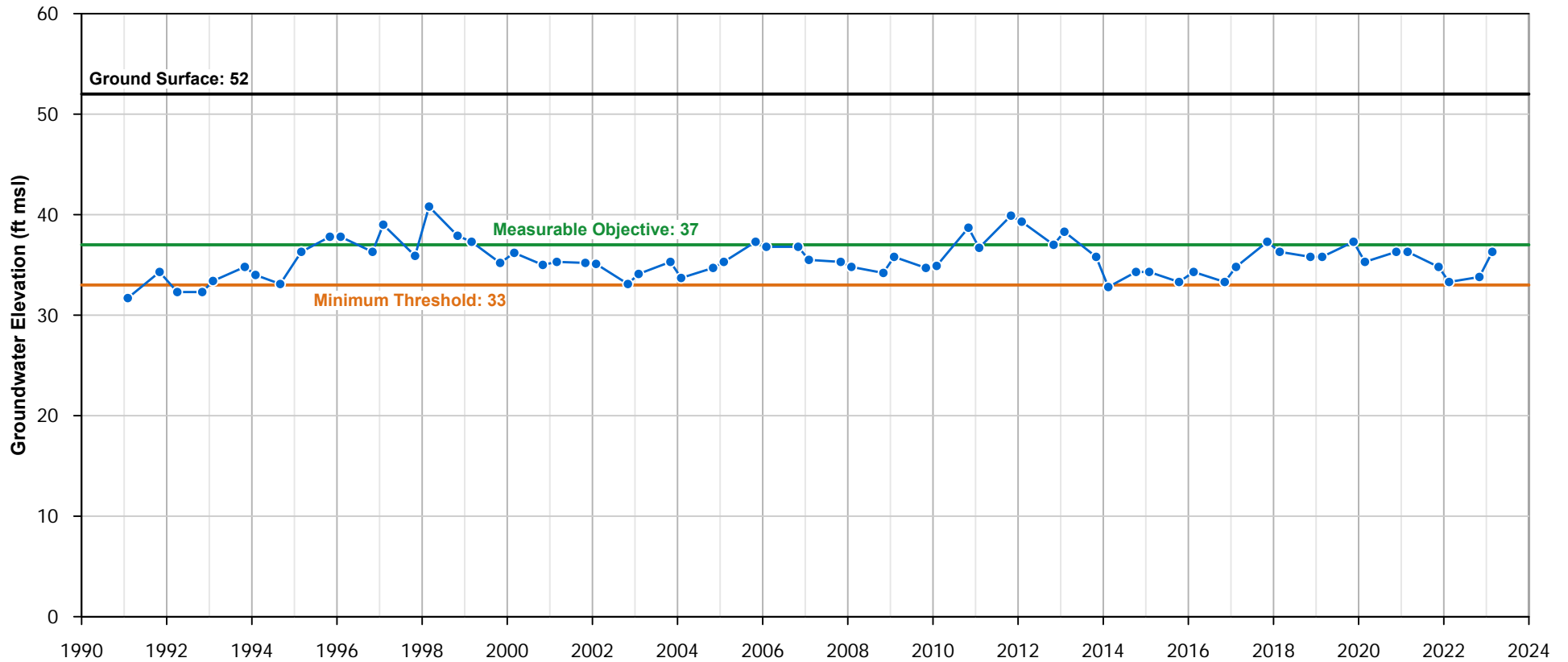
**Hydrographs for Wells
in the Monitoring Network for
Depletions of Interconnected Surface
Water**

Well Information

Site Code: 376130N1211307W001
Local Well Name: Canfield 90
State Well Name: 04S08E06L001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 26633
Latitude: 37.6131
Longitude: -121.131
Well Depth (feet bgs): 151
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 40
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 75
Ground Surface Elevation: 52
Reference Point Elevation: 52.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

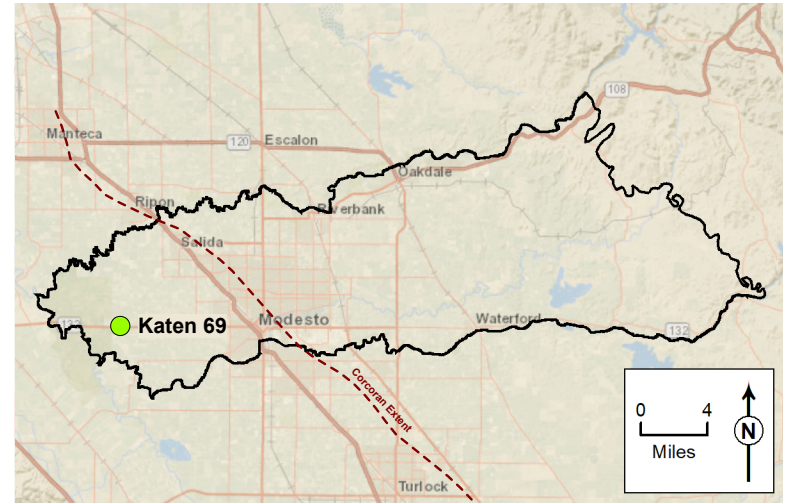


Canfield 90

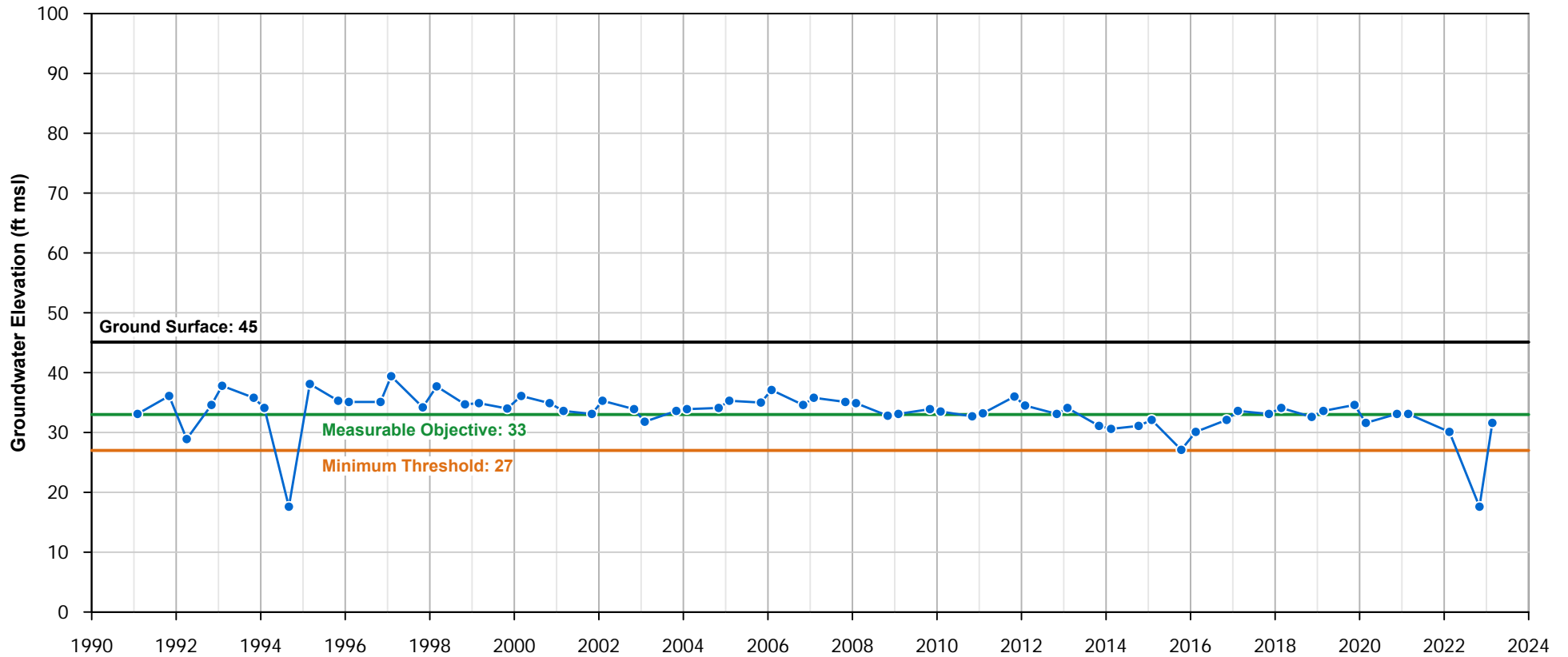


Well Information

Site Code: 376377N1211496W001
Local Well Name: Katen 69
State Well Name: 03S07E25P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 3147
Latitude: 37.6379
Longitude: -121.15
Well Depth (feet bgs): 160
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 13
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 148
Ground Surface Elevation: 45.1
Reference Point Elevation: 45.1
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

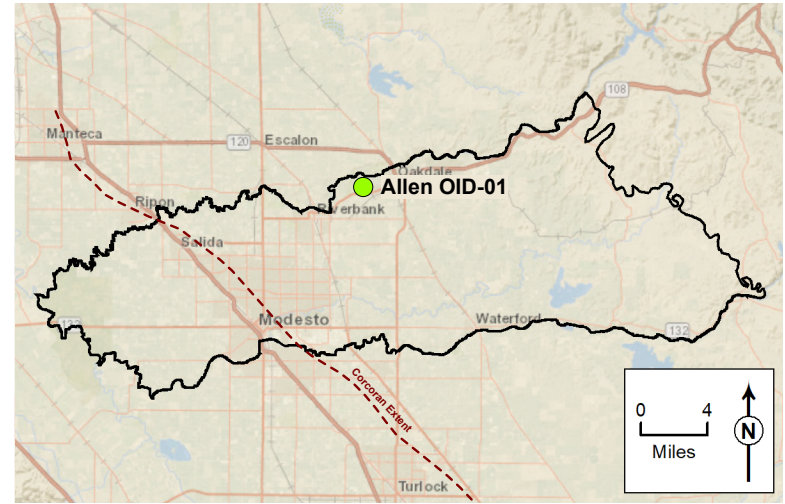


Katen 69

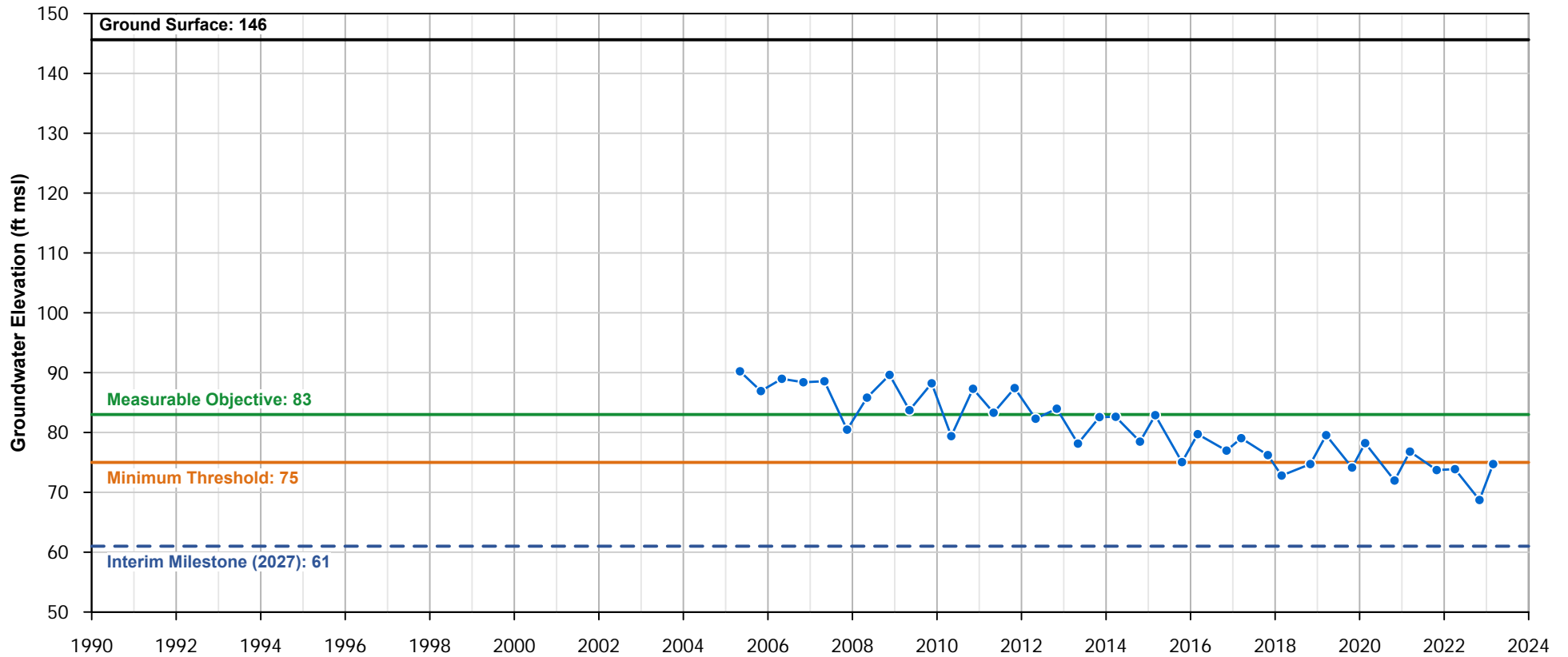


Well Information

Site Code: 377602N1208849W001
Local Well Name: Allen OID-01
State Well Name: 02S10E16M001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 4430
Latitude: 37.7599
Longitude: -120.885
Well Depth (feet bgs): 415
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 0
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 120
Ground Surface Elevation: 145.62
Reference Point Elevation: 145.72
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

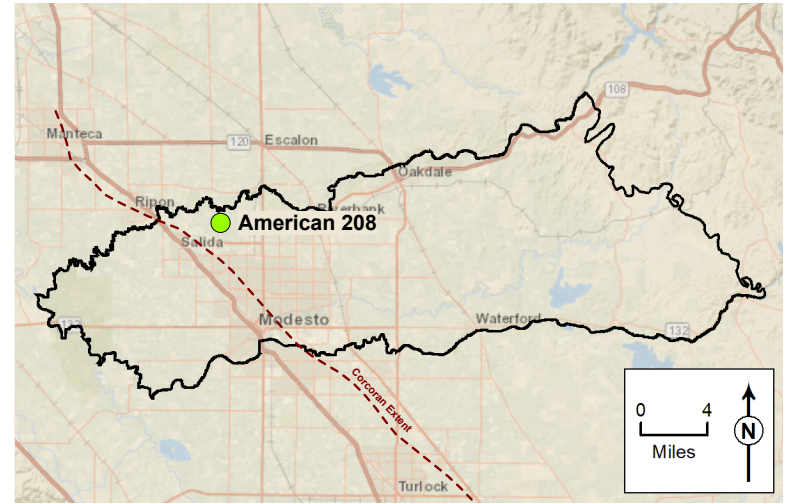


Allen OID-01

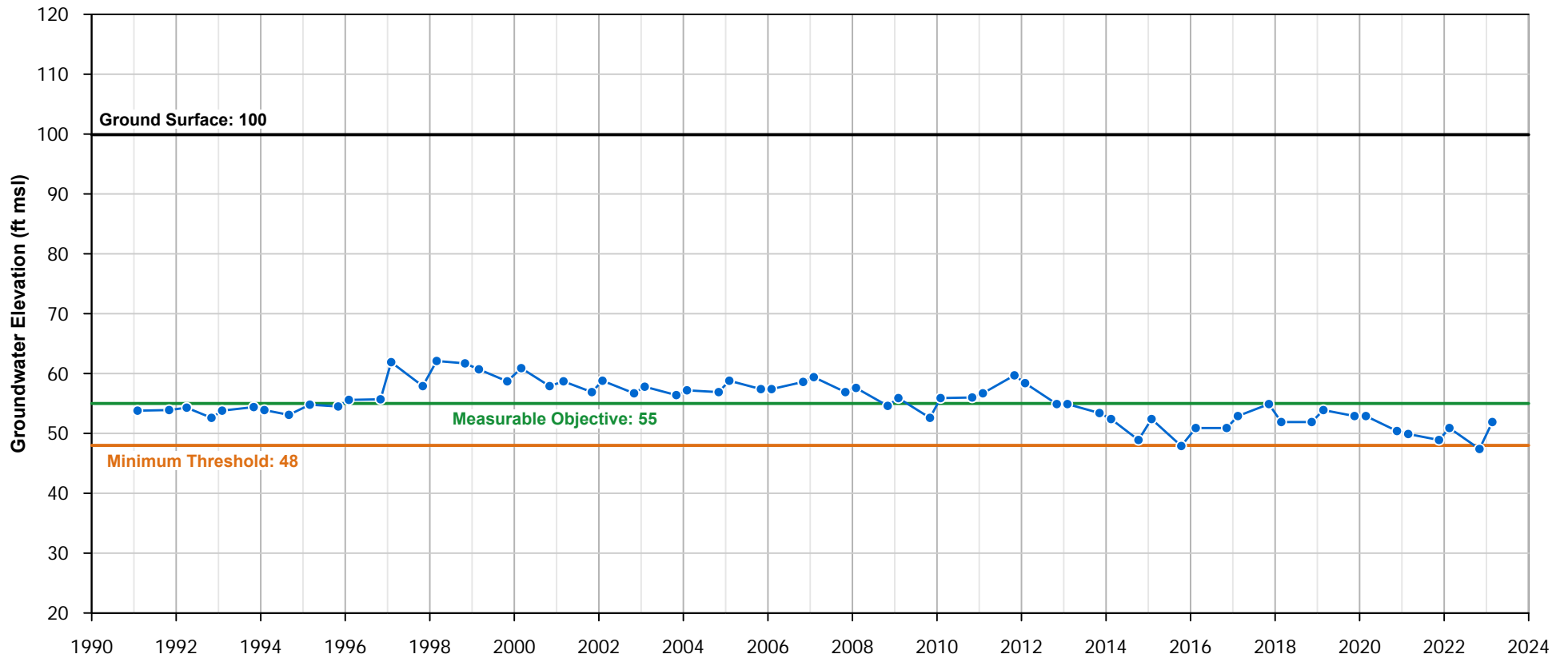


Well Information

Site Code: 377280N1210413W001
Local Well Name: American 208
State Well Name: 02S08E25P001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3723
Latitude: 37.7281
Longitude: -121.041
Well Depth (feet bgs): 320
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 79
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 272
Ground Surface Elevation: 99.9
Reference Point Elevation: 99.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

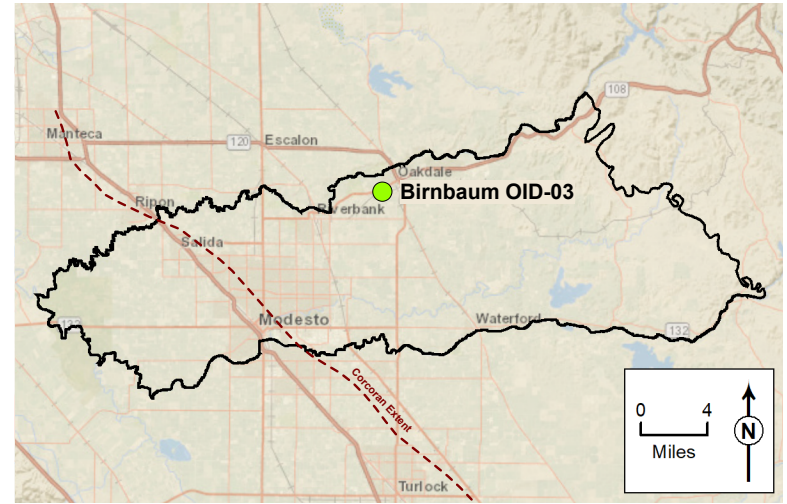


American 208

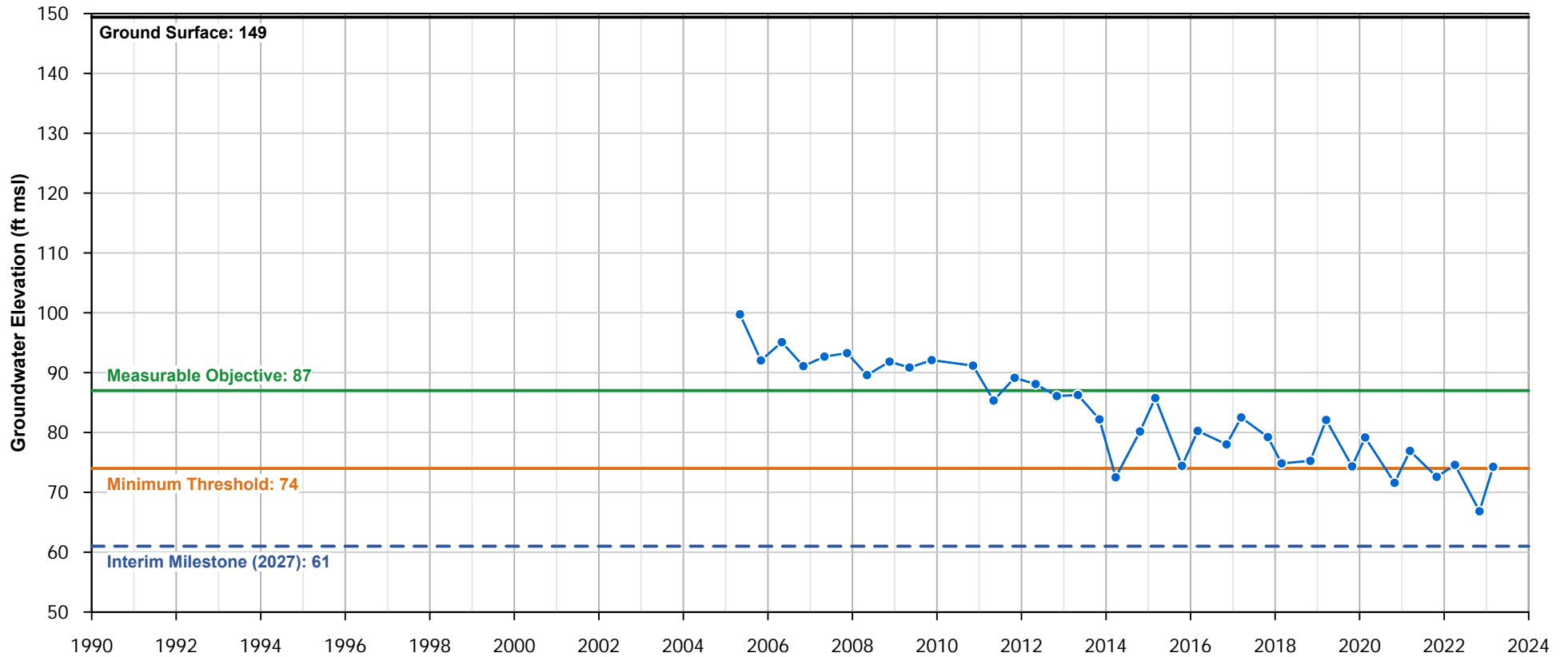


Well Information

Site Code: 377560N1208643W001
Local Well Name: Birnbaum OID-03
State Well Name: 02S10E15N001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 4429
Latitude: 37.7559
Longitude: -120.864
Well Depth (feet bgs): 293
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 55
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 293
Ground Surface Elevation: 149.39
Reference Point Elevation: 149.84
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

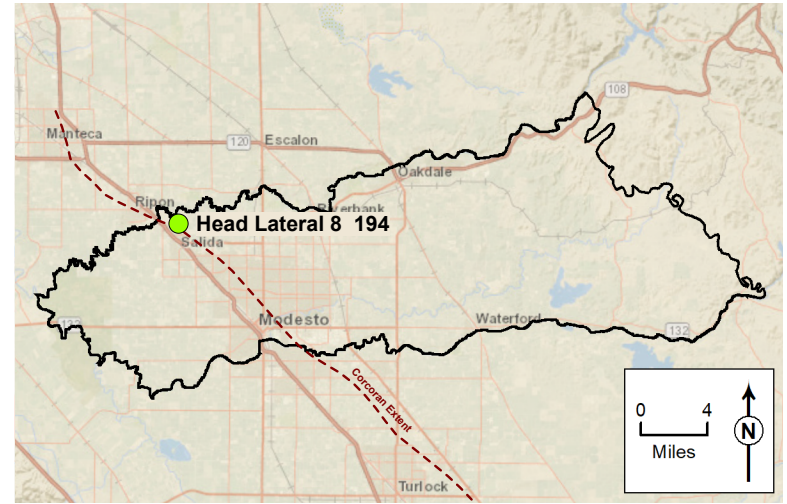


Birnbaum OID-03

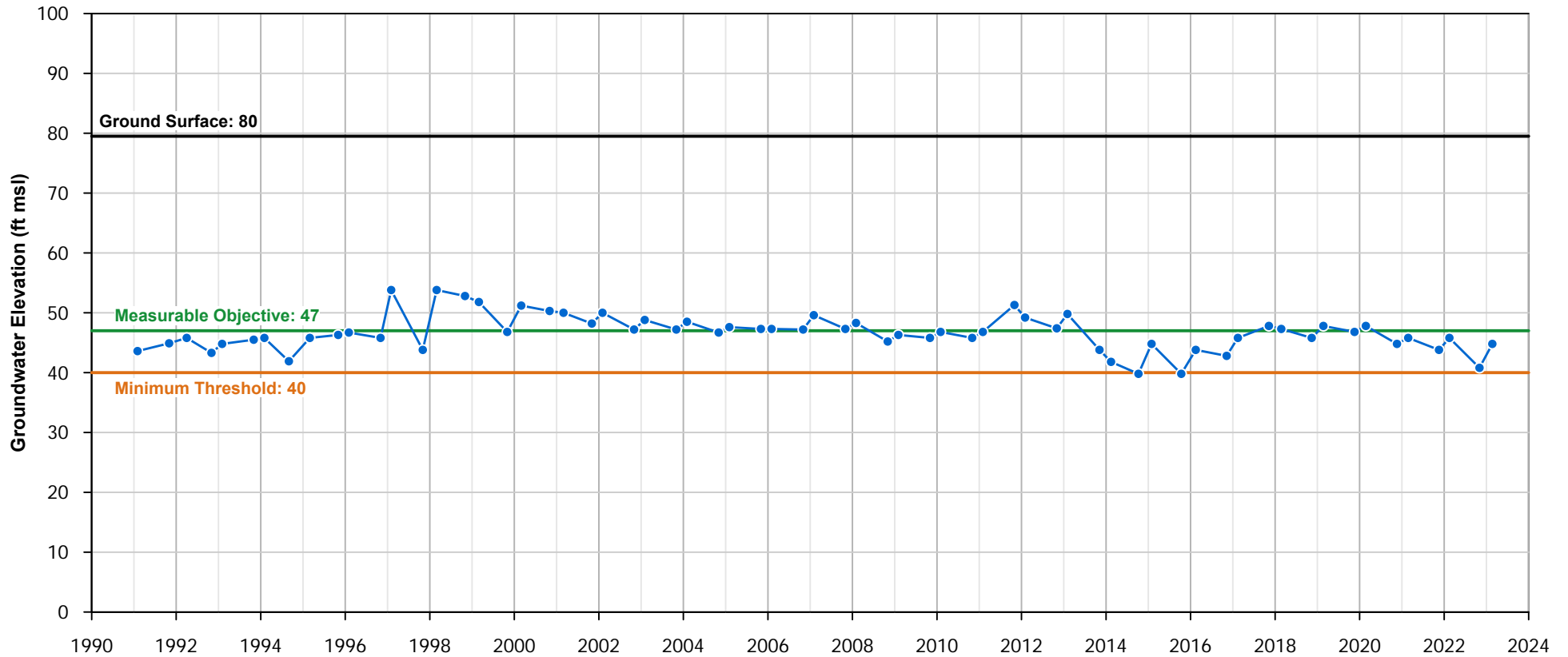


Well Information

Site Code: 377271N1210868W001
Local Well Name: Head Lateral 8 194
State Well Name: 02S08E27N001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 38870
Latitude: 37.7272
Longitude: -121.087
Well Depth (feet bgs): 302
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 148
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 211
Ground Surface Elevation: 79.5
Reference Point Elevation: 79.8
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

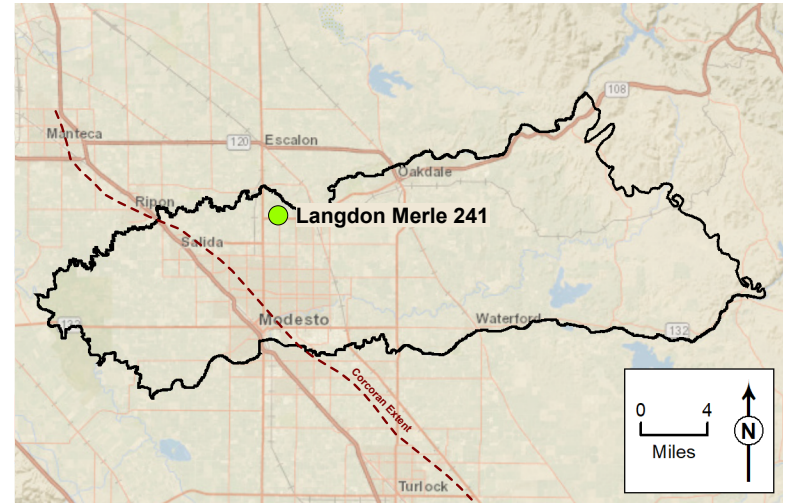


Head Lateral 8 194

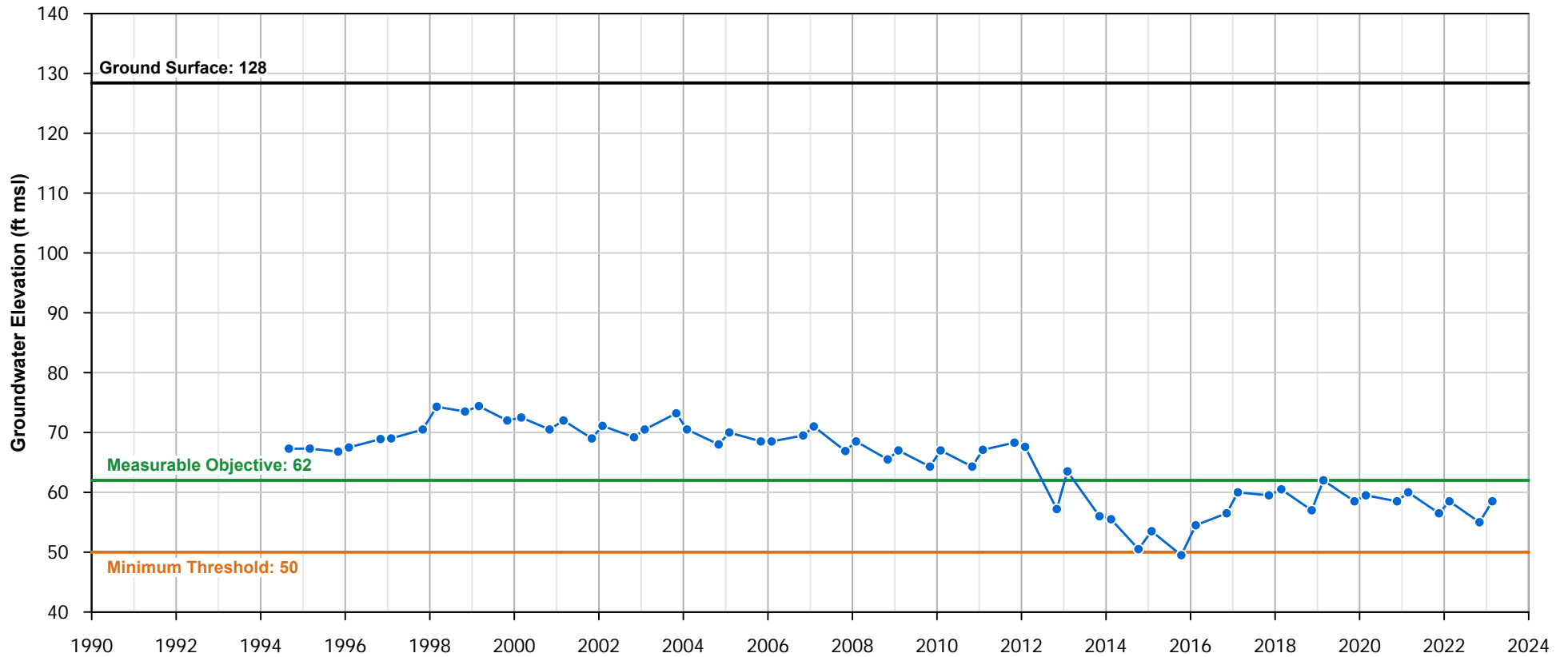


Well Information

Site Code: 377346N1209774W001
Local Well Name: Langdon Merle 241
State Well Name: 02S09E28H001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3876
Latitude: 37.7349
Longitude: -120.978
Well Depth (feet bgs): 595
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 160
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 300
Ground Surface Elevation: 128.4
Reference Point Elevation: 128.5
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

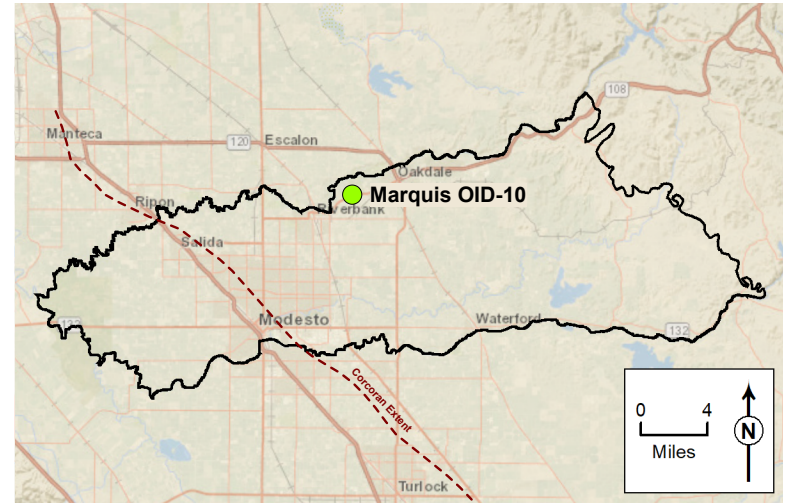


Langdon Merle 241

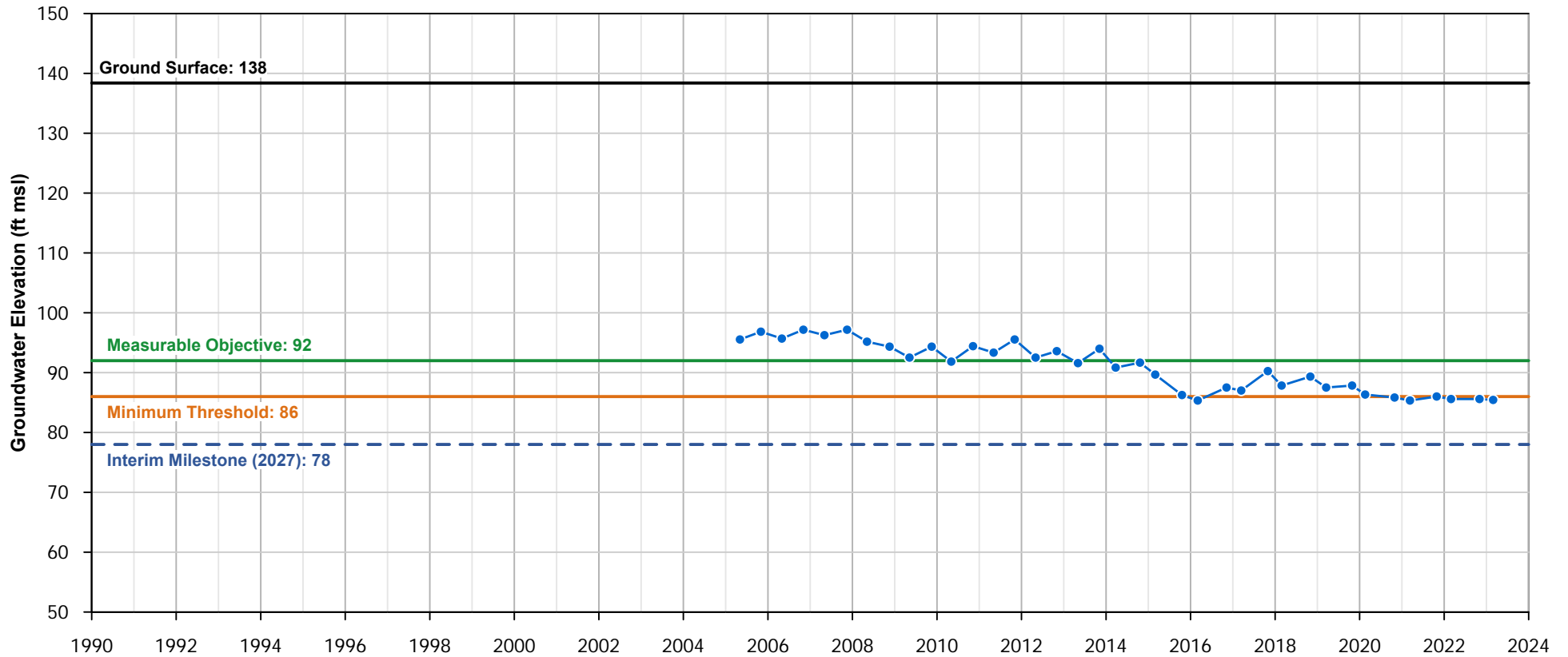


Well Information

Site Code: 377530N1208960W001
Local Well Name: Marquis OID-10
State Well Name: 02S10E20C001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 29436
Latitude: 37.7532
Longitude: -120.897
Well Depth (feet bgs): 125
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 27
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 125
Ground Surface Elevation: 138.39
Reference Point Elevation: 138.84
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

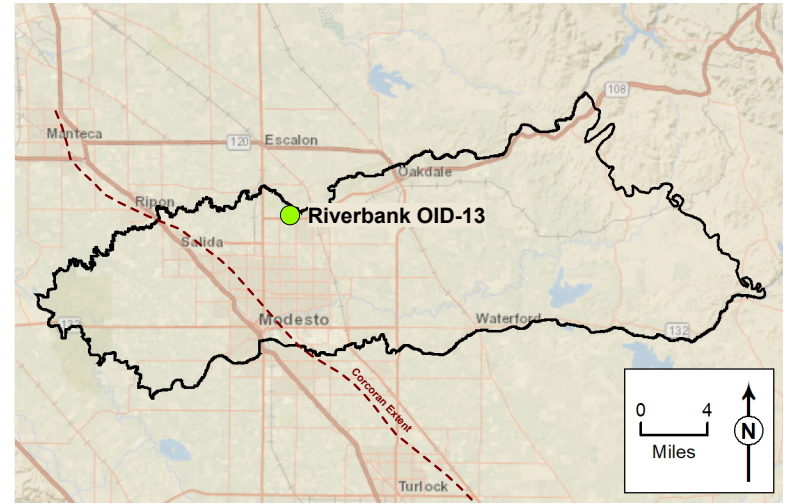


Marquis OID-10

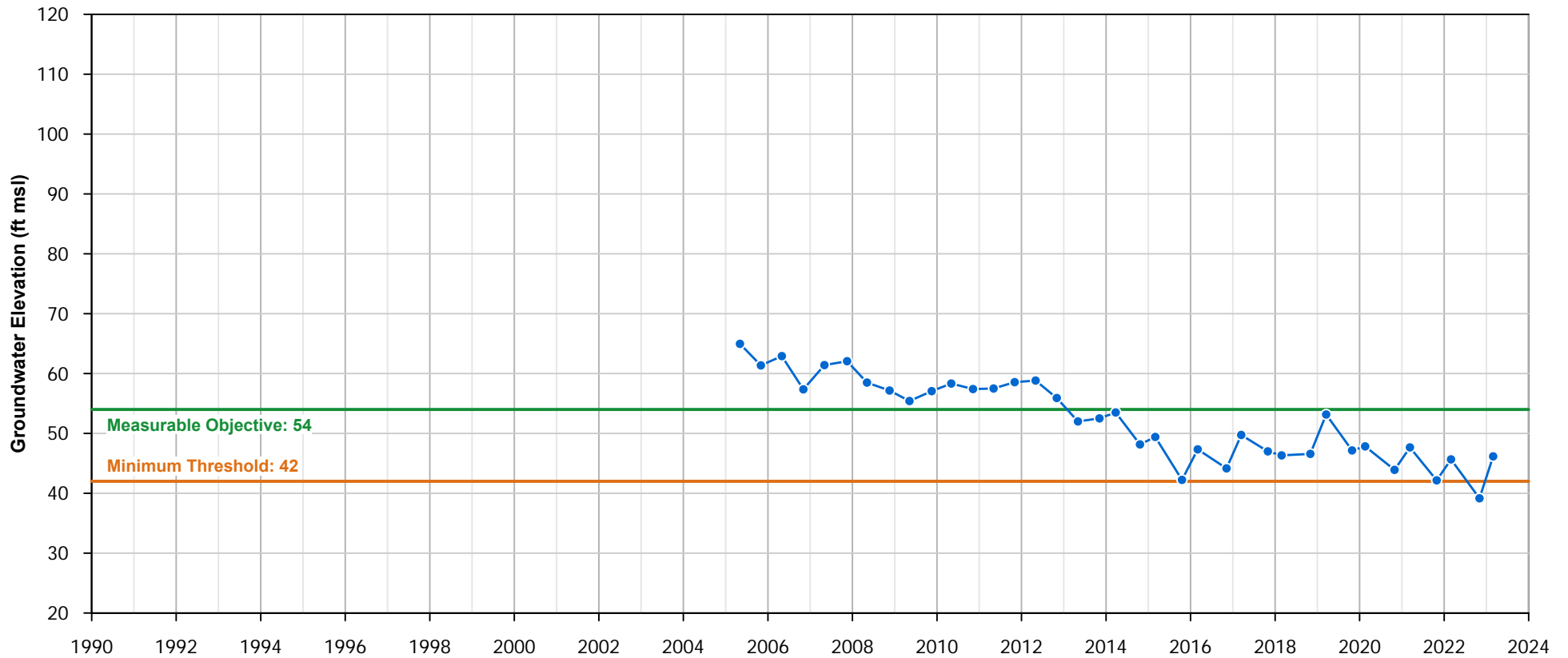


Well Information

Site Code: 377351N1209648W001
Local Well Name: Riverbank OID-13
State Well Name: 02S09E27G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 49463
Latitude: 37.7351
Longitude: -120.965
Well Depth (feet bgs): 560
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 200
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 550
Ground Surface Elevation: 132.32
Reference Point Elevation: 134.16
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

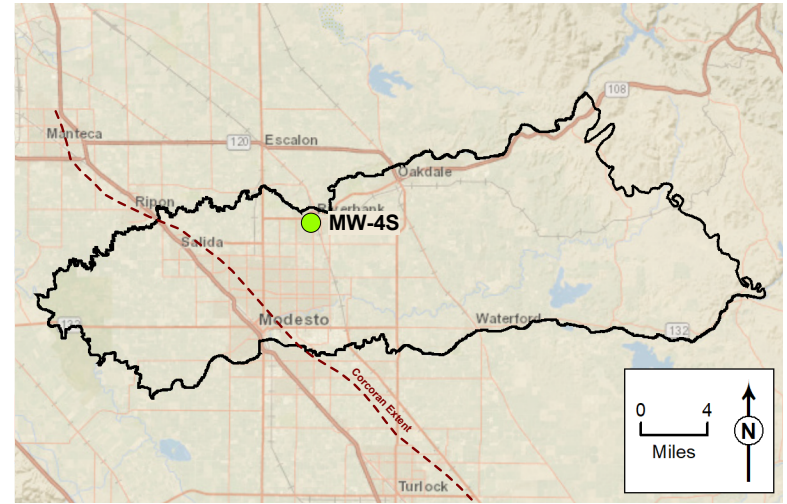


Riverbank OID-13

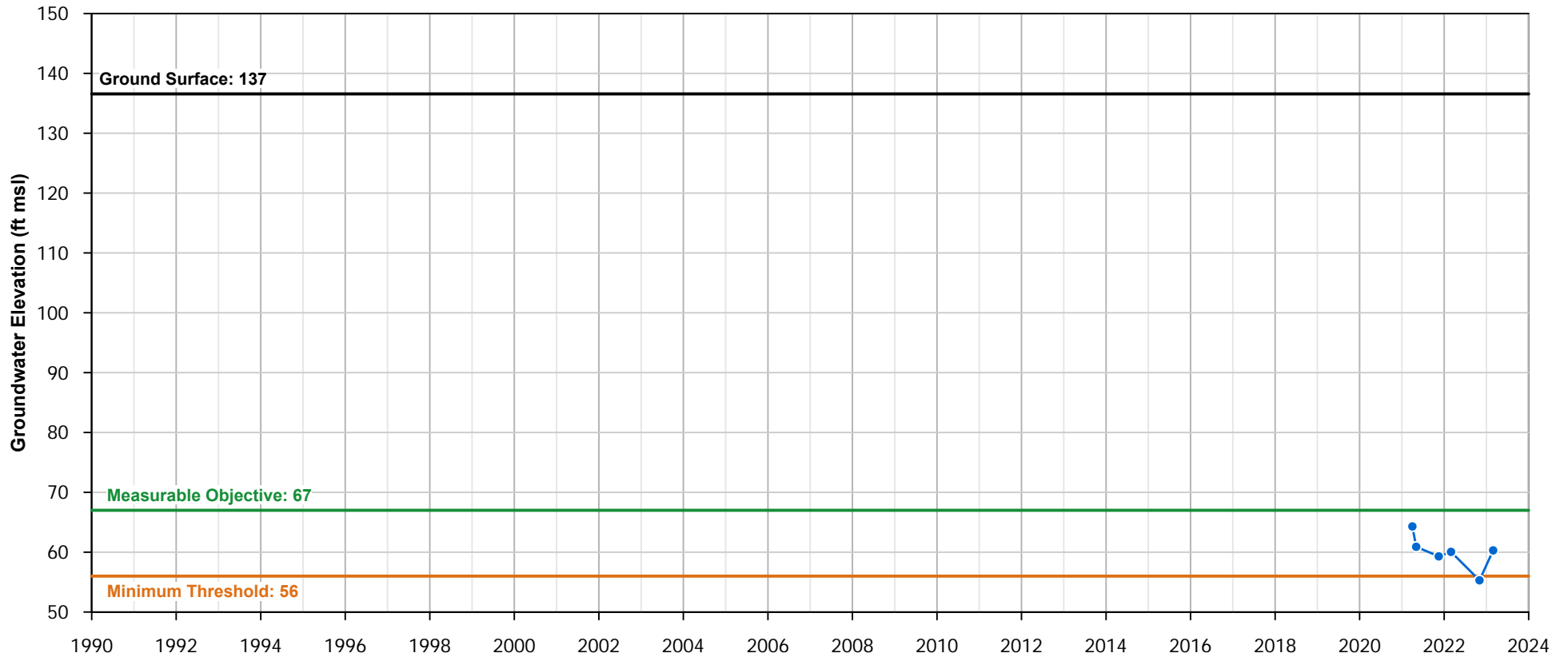


Well Information

Site Code: 377285N1209415W001
Local Well Name: MW-4S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57392
Latitude: 37.7286
Longitude: -120.942
Well Depth (feet bgs): 165
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 140
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 160
Ground Surface Elevation: 136.569
Reference Point Elevation: 136.3
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

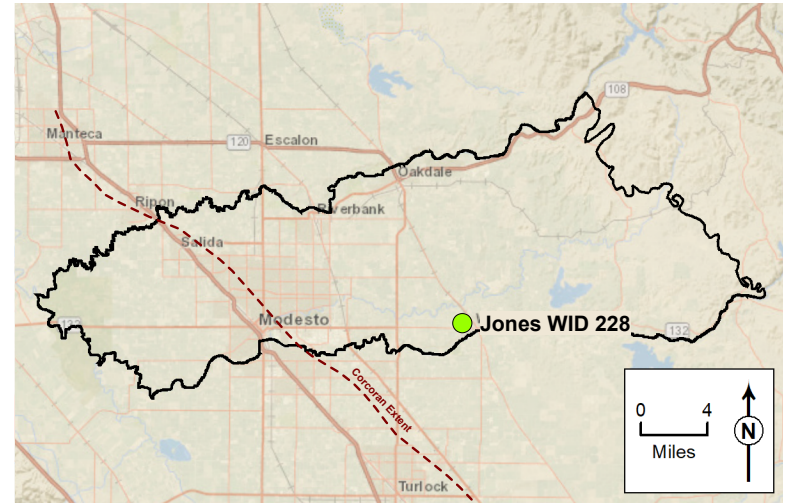


MW-4S

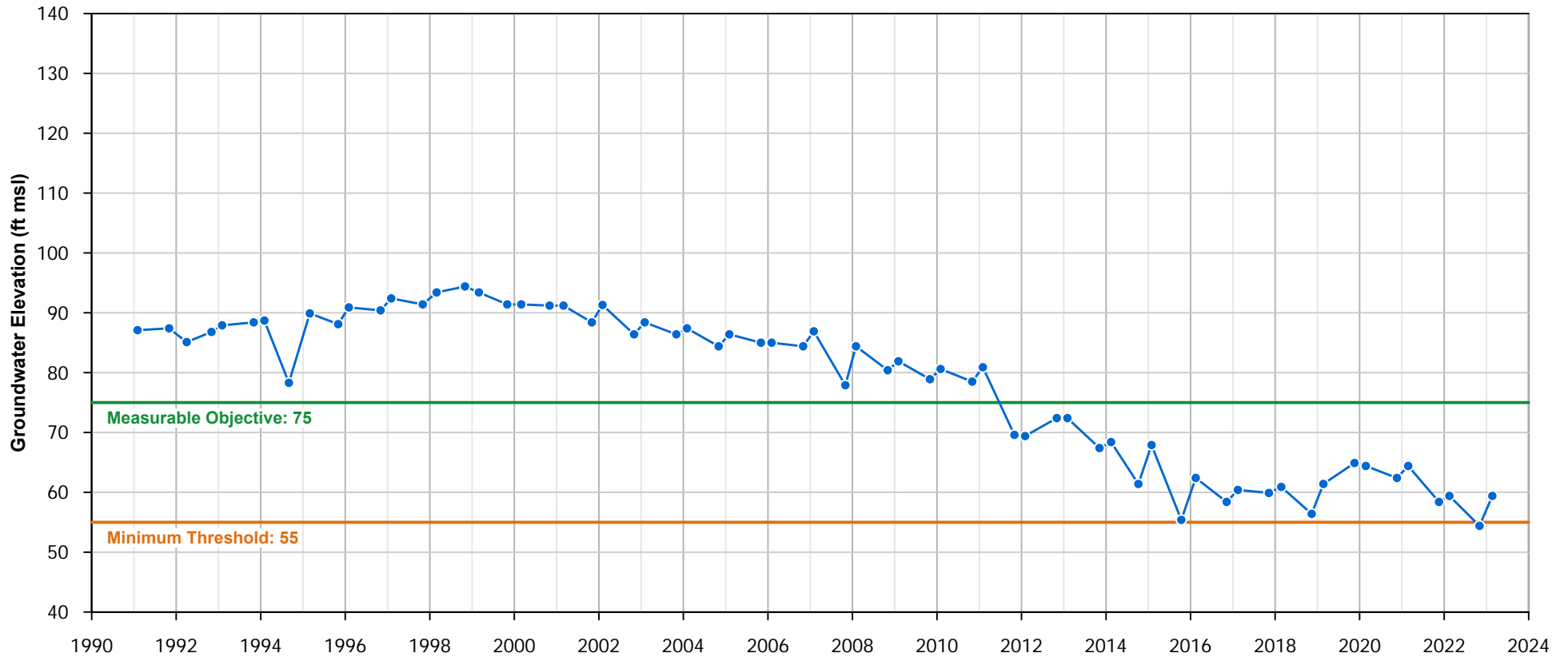


Well Information

Site Code: 376416N1207760W001
Local Well Name: Jones WID 228
State Well Name: 03S11E29J001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 38872
Latitude: 37.6418
Longitude: -120.776
Well Depth (feet bgs): 324
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 188
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 280
Ground Surface Elevation: 166.4
Reference Point Elevation: 166.4
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

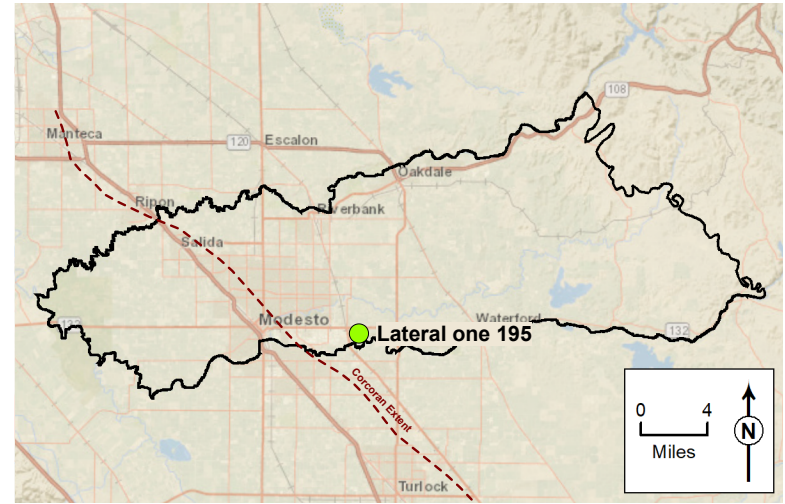


Jones WID 228

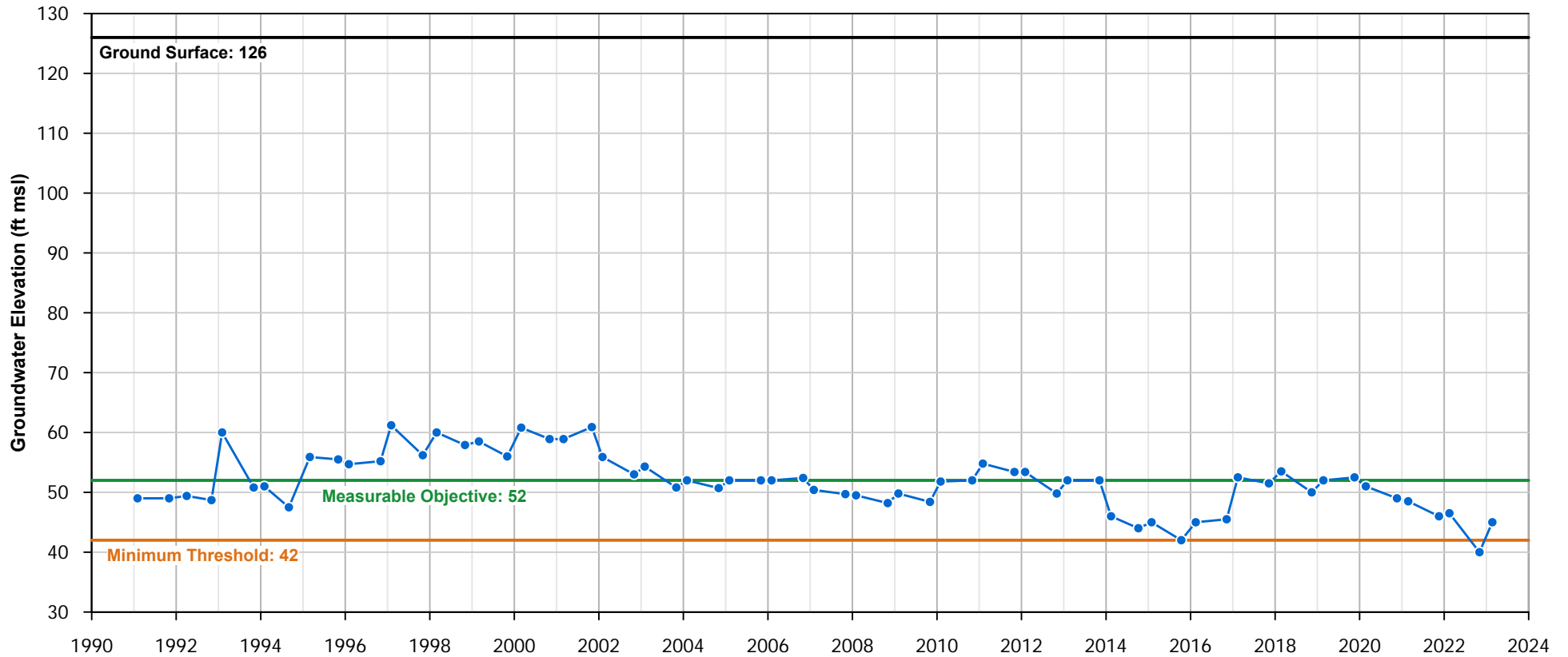


Well Information

Site Code: 376324N1208891W001
Local Well Name: Lateral one 195
State Well Name: 03S10E32G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3877
Latitude: 37.6325
Longitude: -120.889
Well Depth (feet bgs): 260
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 140.5
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 210
Ground Surface Elevation: 126
Reference Point Elevation: 126
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

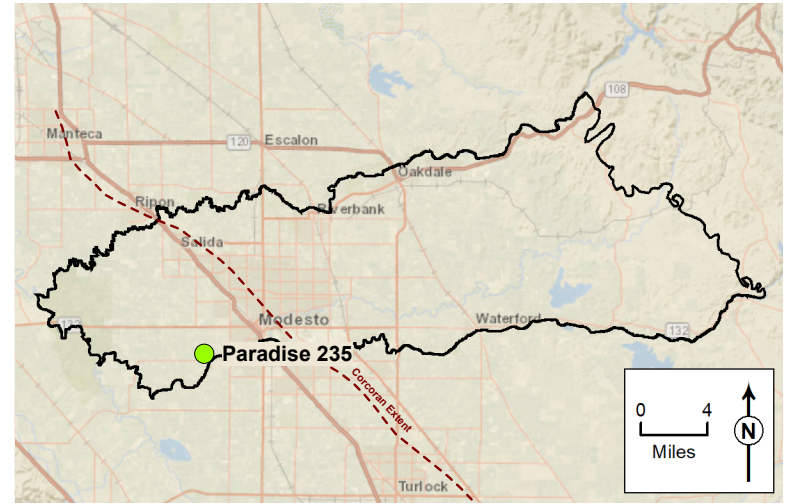


Lateral one 195

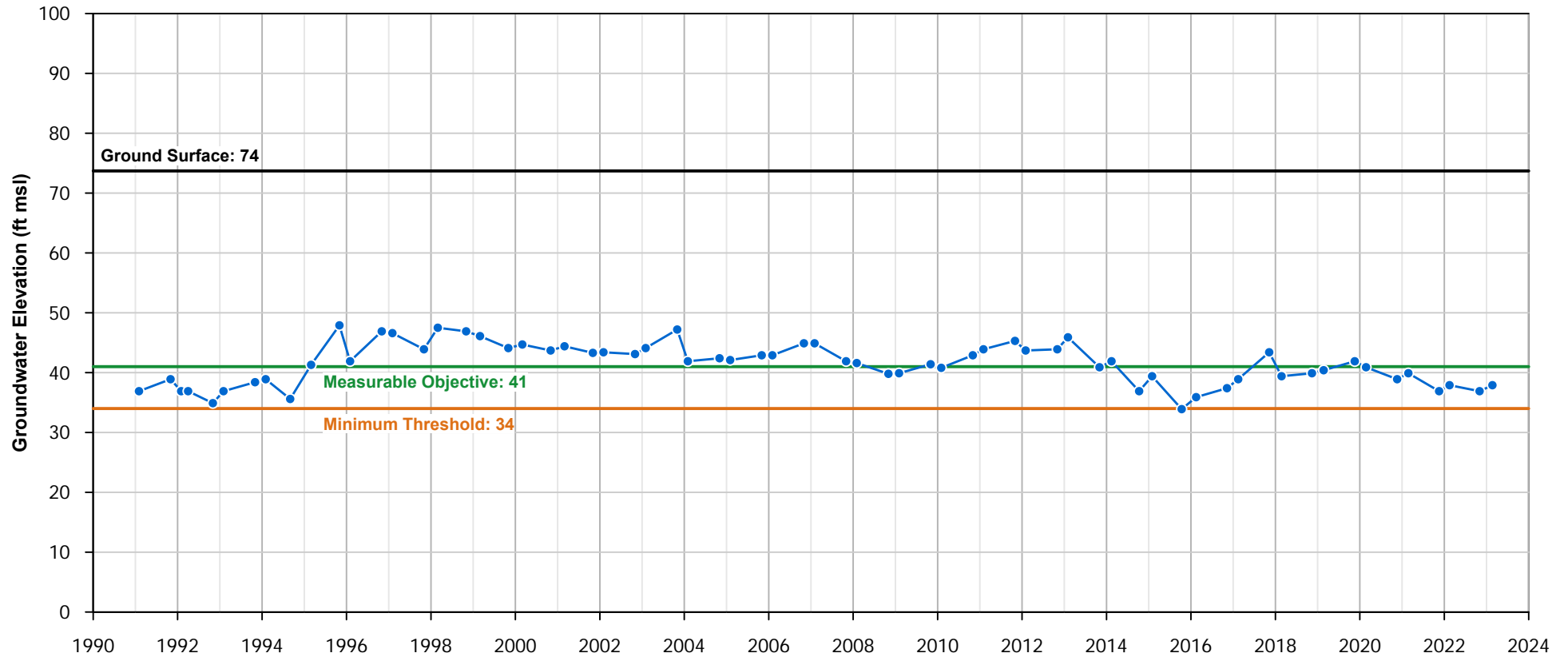


Well Information

Site Code: 376141N1210577W001
Local Well Name: Paradise 235
State Well Name: 04S08E02L001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 2151
Latitude: 37.6142
Longitude: -121.058
Well Depth (feet bgs): 258
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 96
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 132
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.7
Reference Point Elevation: 73.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

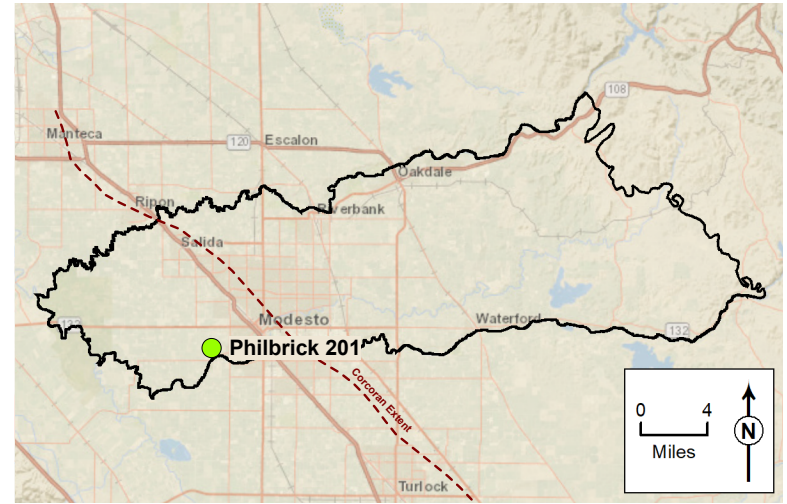


Paradise 235

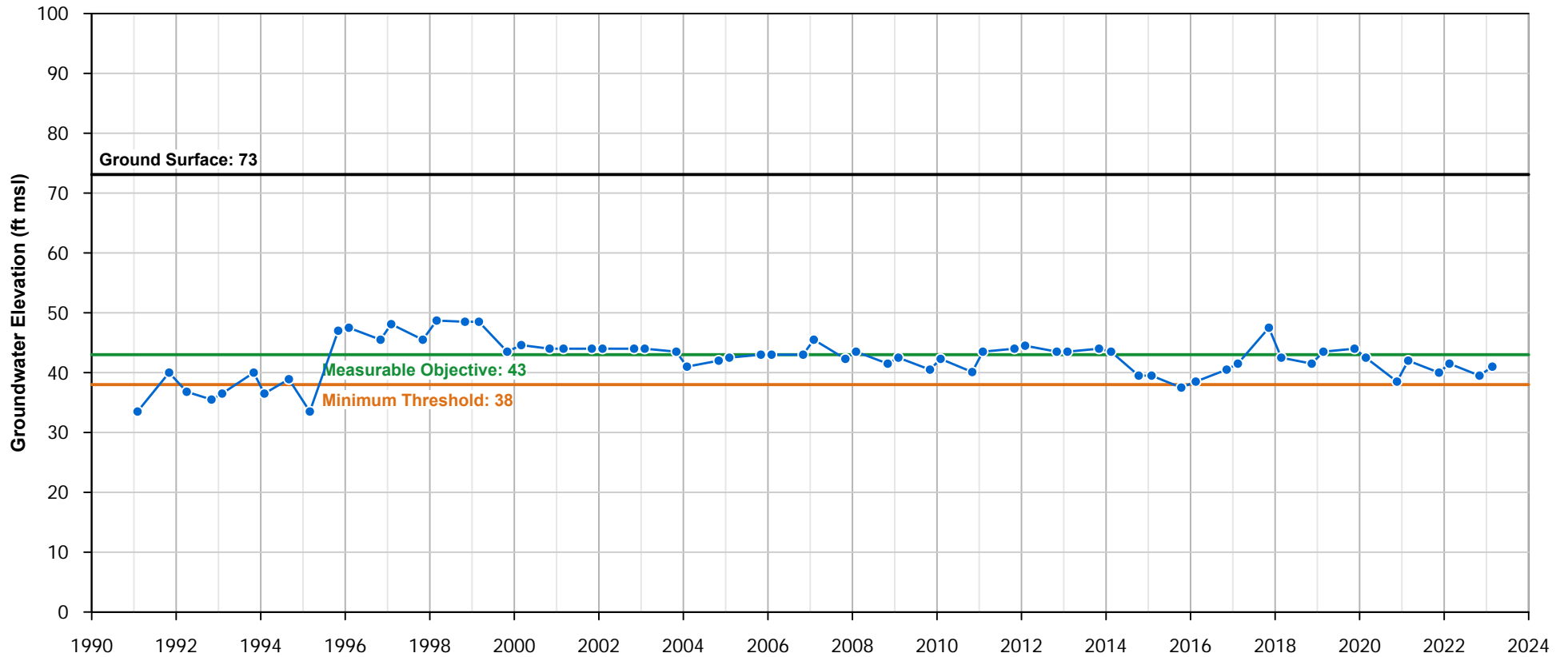


Well Information

Site Code: 376191N1210499W001
Local Well Name: Philbrick 201
State Well Name: 04S08E02H001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 26591
Latitude: 37.6192
Longitude: -121.05
Well Depth (feet bgs): 88
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 58
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 74
Ground Surface Elevation: 73.1
Reference Point Elevation: 73.5
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

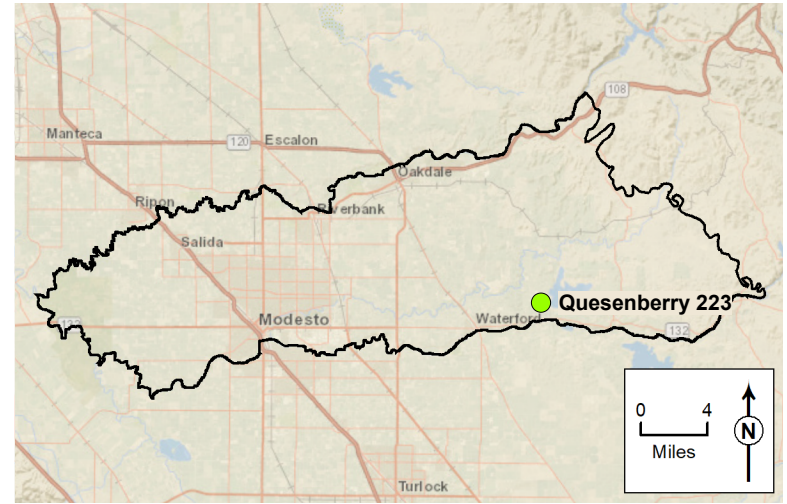


Philbrick 201

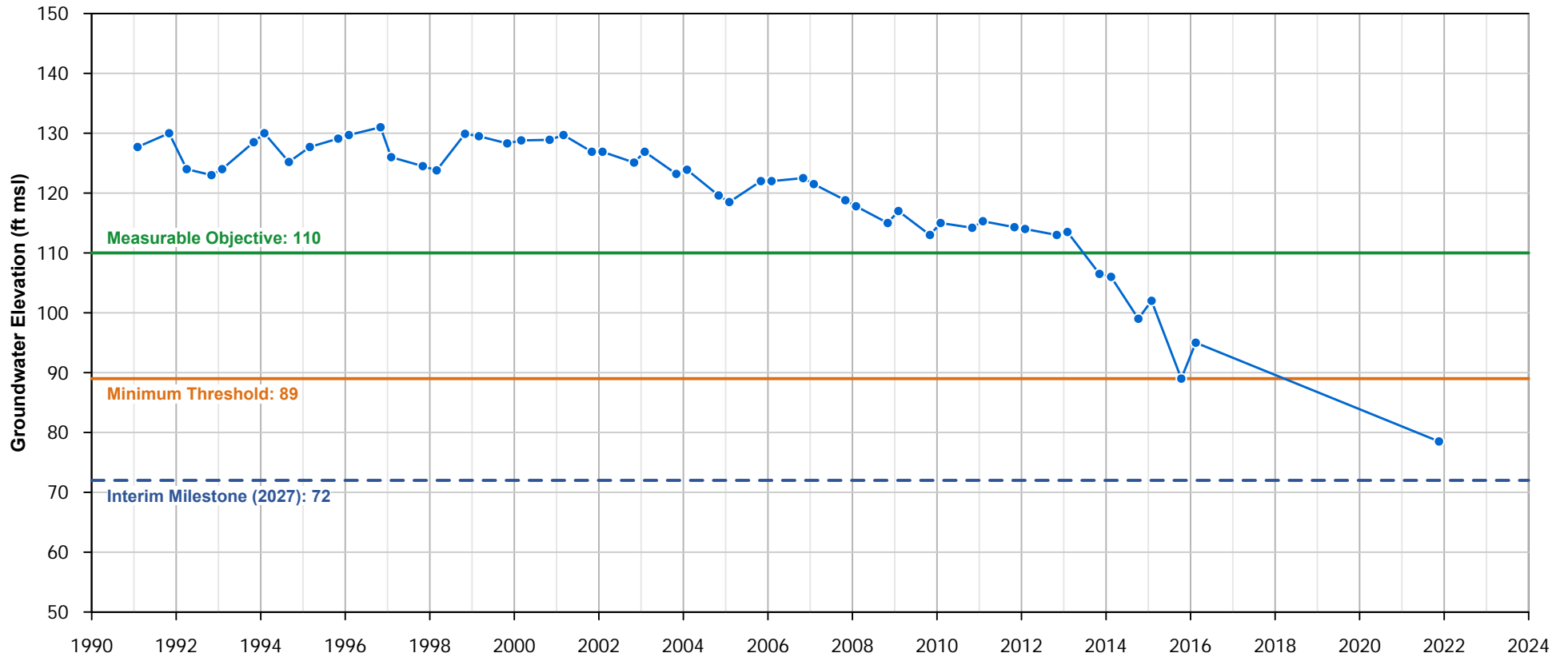


Well Information

Site Code: 376596N1206896W001
Local Well Name: Quesenberry 223
State Well Name: 03S12E19G001M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 27424
Latitude: 37.6598
Longitude: -120.69
Well Depth (feet bgs): 380
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 168
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 208
Ground Surface Elevation: 197
Reference Point Elevation: 197
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

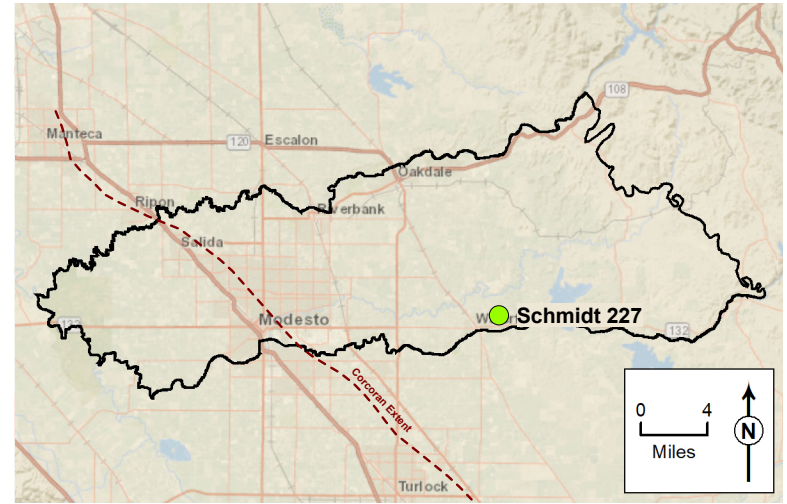


Quesenberry 223

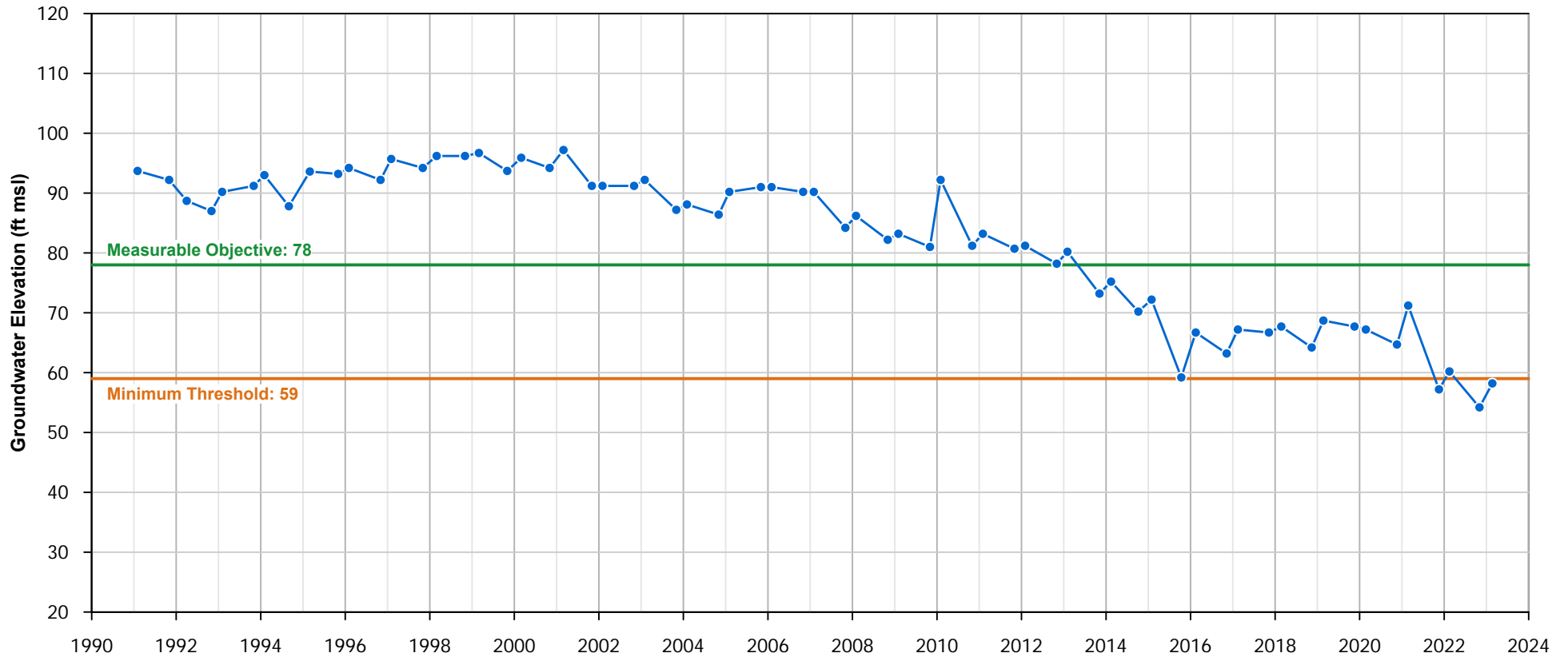


Well Information

Site Code: 376485N1207360W001
Local Well Name: Schmidt 227
State Well Name: 03S11E27G003M
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 3897
Latitude: 37.6487
Longitude: -120.736
Well Depth (feet bgs): 248
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 113
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 153
Ground Surface Elevation: 192.3
Reference Point Elevation: 192.2
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

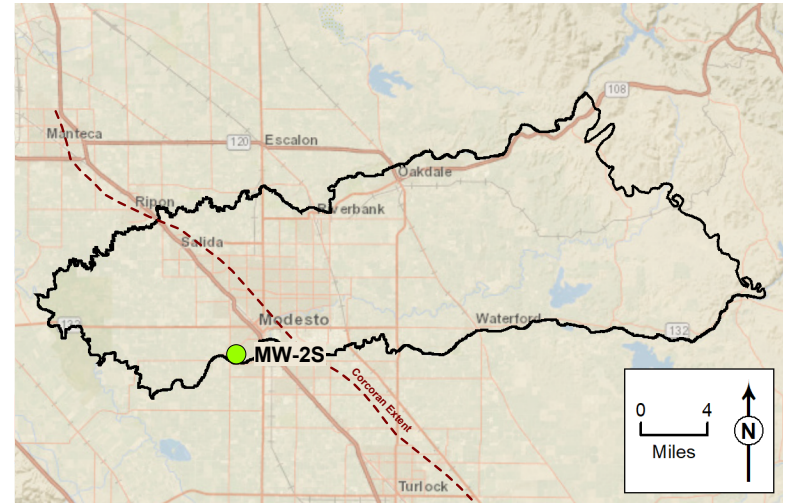


Schmidt 227

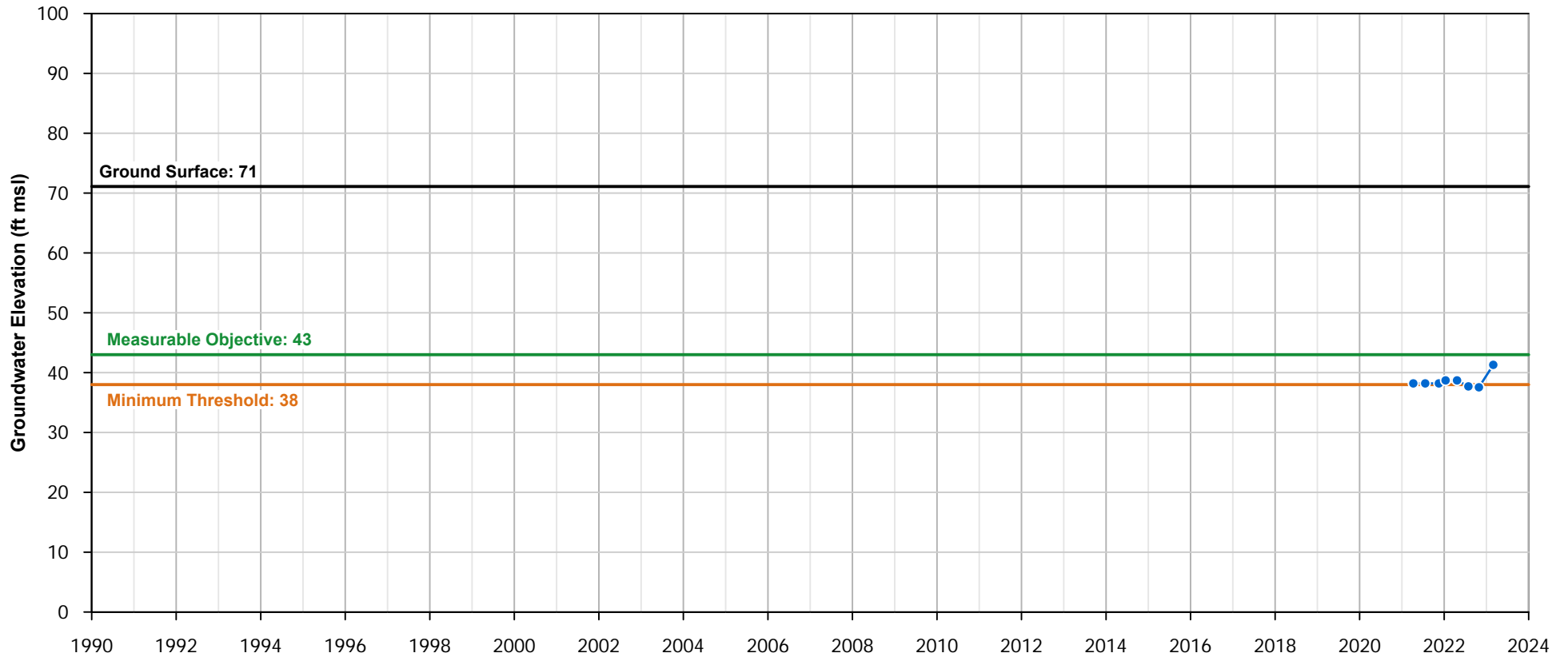


Well Information

Site Code: 376138N1210234W001
Local Well Name: MW-2S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Western Upper
Station ID: 57388
Latitude: 37.6139
Longitude: -121.023
Well Depth (feet bgs): 135
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 110
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 130
Ground Surface Elevation: 71.1
Reference Point Elevation: 70.7
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

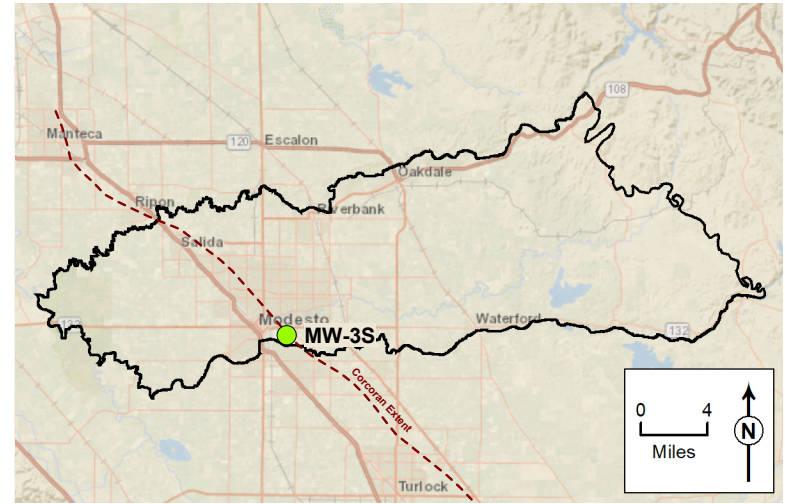


MW-2S

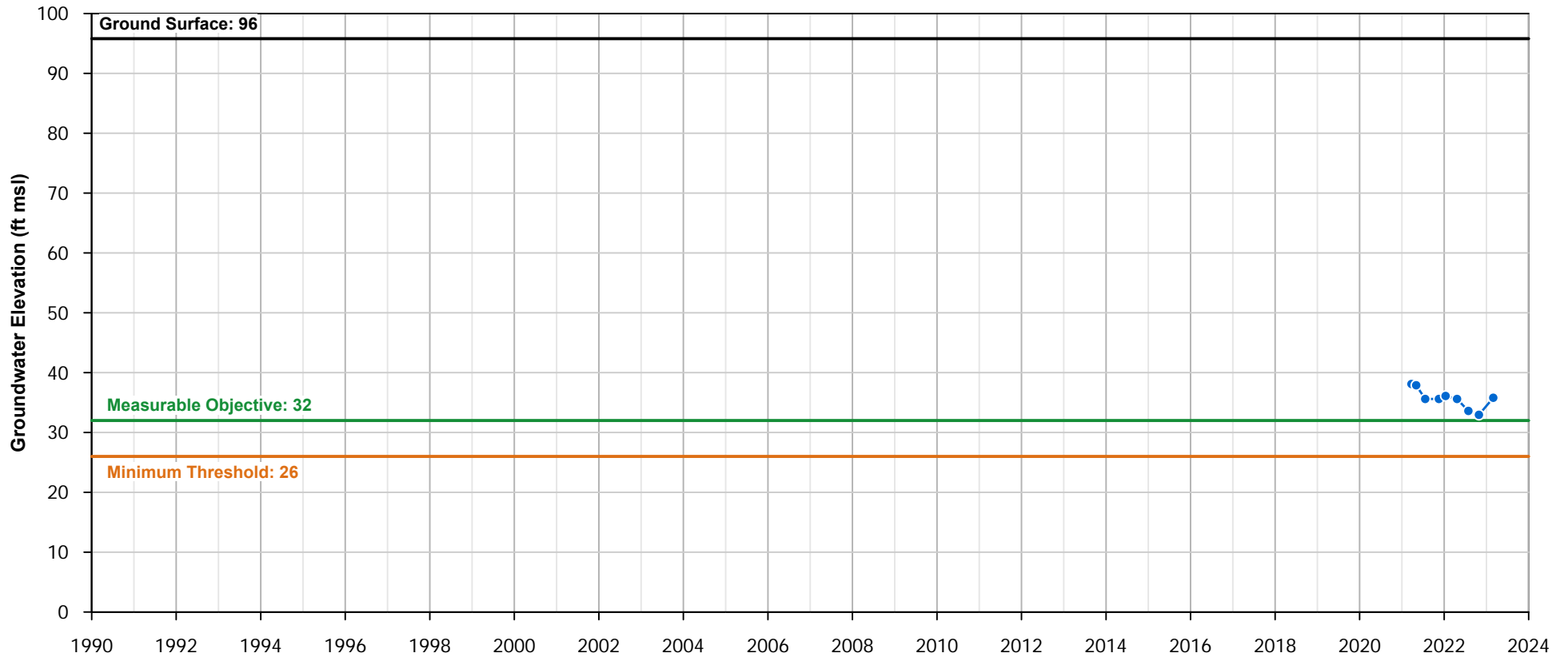


Well Information

Site Code: 376307N1209676W001
Local Well Name: MW-3S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57390
Latitude: 37.6307
Longitude: -120.968
Well Depth (feet bgs): 161
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 136
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 156
Ground Surface Elevation: 95.8
Reference Point Elevation: 95.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

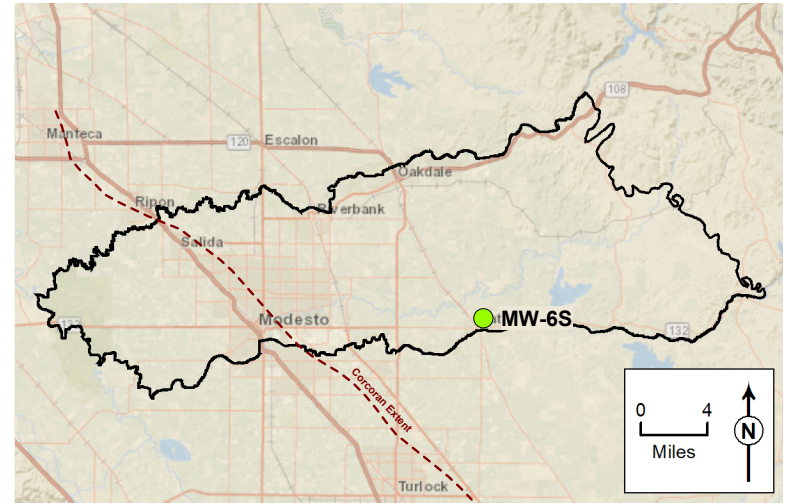


MW-3S

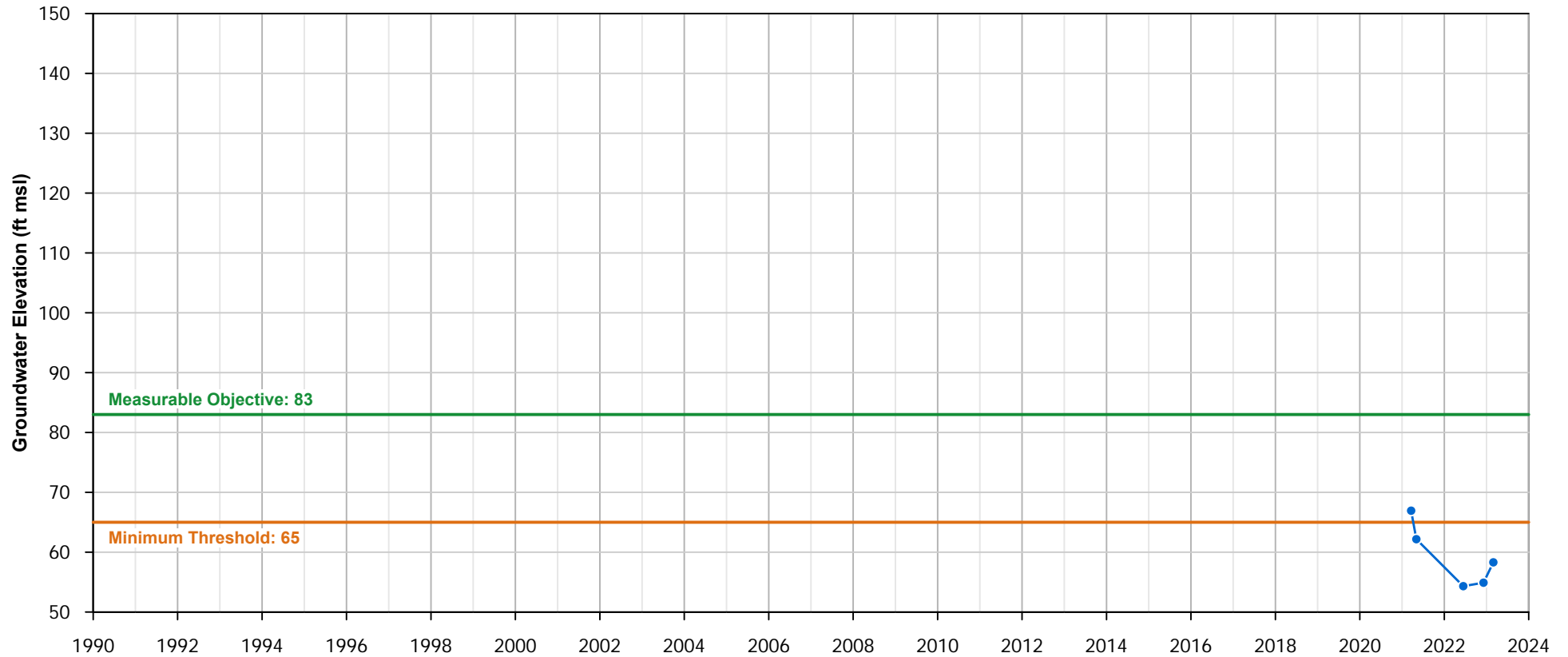


Well Information

Site Code: 376461N1207525W001
Local Well Name: MW-6S
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57394
Latitude: 37.6461
Longitude: -120.753
Well Depth (feet bgs): 179
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 154
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 174
Ground Surface Elevation: 171.3
Reference Point Elevation: 170.9
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence

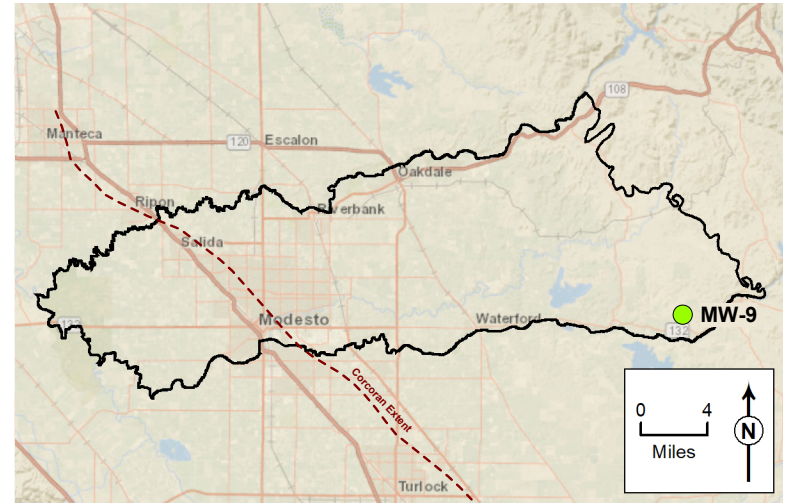


MW-6S

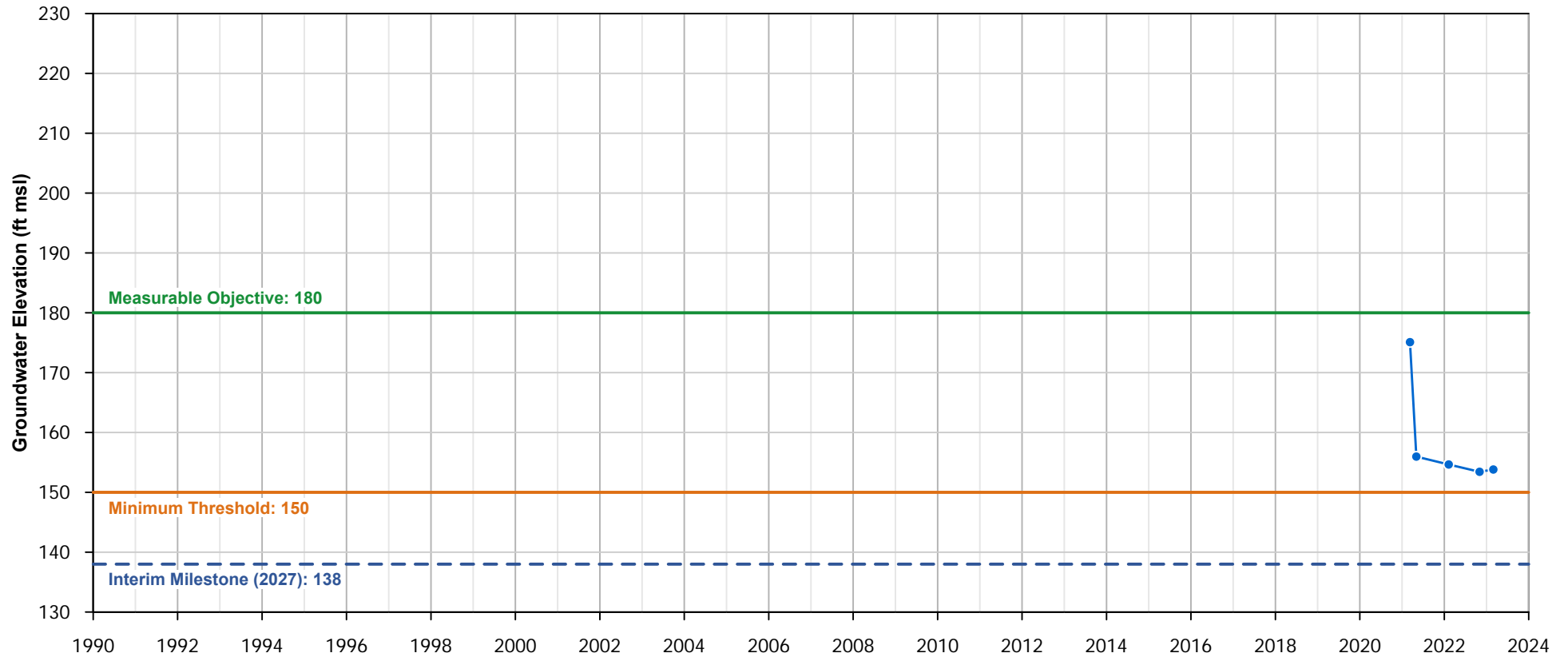


Well Information

Site Code: 376495N1205351W001
Local Well Name: MW-9
State Well Name:
Monitoring Network Type: SGMA Representative
Principal Aquifer: Eastern
Station ID: 57397
Latitude: 37.6495
Longitude: -120.535
Well Depth (feet bgs): 365
Top Perforation (feet bgs): 340
Bottom Perforation (feet bgs): 360
Ground Surface Elevation: 244.5
Reference Point Elevation: 247.6
Sustainability Indicators: Groundwater Levels, Groundwater Storage, Interconnected Surface Waters, Land Subsidence



MW-9



APPENDIX C

Water Quality Monitoring Network

Water Year 2023

APPENDIX D

Water Quality Time-Concentration Plots

