Sierra Valley Groundwater Basin GSP Annual Report Water Year 2025

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

PLUMAS COUNTY 1854 CALIFORNIA

Certification

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Executive Summary

Water year (WY) 2025 was an above normal year for Sierra Valley. Precipitation for WY 2025 in the Sierra Valley groundwater basin (the Basin) totaled 22.54 inches, or approximately 108.2% of the historical median[1]. Median change in observed water levels in the upper and lower aquifers in the Basin from Fall 2024 to Fall 2025 was +0.00 ft (no change) and +0.84 ft, respectively. Change in groundwater in storage was estimated to be +6,229 acre-ft (AF) using the Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model (SVHSM). Total groundwater extractions in the Basin totaled 8,058 AF. An estimated 36,023 AF of surface water was used, with approximately 8,572 AF (24%) imported into the Basin from the Little Truckee River diversion. A total of 44,081 AF of water was used beneficially in the basin during WY 2025. Groundwater resources are typically relied upon more heavily in dry years than wet years, which generally results in storage declines during dry years and storage increases during wet years.

1. Introduction

The Sierra Valley groundwater basin (the Basin) is comprised of the Sierra Valley subbasin (5-012.01) and Chilcoot subbasin (5-012.02). Both subbasins are managed as a single basin cooperatively by the Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District (SVGMD) and Plumas County, which act as the Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) for the Basin. Since its inception in 1980, the SVGMD has monitored groundwater levels and installed flow meters to monitor pumping on all high-capacity wells (those capable of pumping 100 gallons/minute (gpm) or more). Additionally, the District requires permits for constructing new wells or repairing existing wells. New wells may not cause adverse impacts to groundwater in the Basin; new wells are prohibited in a designated area of the Basin where groundwater levels are declining. Similarly, development projects in the Basin that will extract groundwater must obtain a determination by SVGMD that sufficient groundwater is available for the proposed project.

Following the submittal of the Sierra Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) on January 28th, 2022, the GSAs are required to submit an annual report for the preceding water year (October 1 through September 30) to DWR by April 1st (23 CCR §356.2). The GSP annual report provides a summary of hydrologic conditions and water use in the Basin (Figure 1) using

[1]A standard practice for evaluating historical precipitation is to use the median value instead of the average (mean) value because it is less sensitive to extreme events (outliers).

observed data from monitoring networks and/or estimated using best available methods. This WY 2025 GSP annual report provides a brief summary of Basin water use and changes in groundwater storage during the period from October 1st, 2024 to September 30th, 2025 and context for conditions relative to sustainable management criteria (SMC).

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements for GSP annual reports as identified in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). More detailed analysis and discussion of long-term hydrologic trends will be included in the periodic evaluation of the GSP the GSAs are required to perform at least every five years (23 CCR §356.2).

For additional clarification or more detailed information on the basin plan area or conditions, please refer to the Sierra Valley GSP (https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsp/preview/125). It is important to note that data gaps and missing information continue to be a focus as the GSAs gather additional information for better analysis and decisions.

2. Groundwater Elevations

Groundwater elevation contour maps for the upper and lower aquifers in the spring of 2025 are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively, and for the upper and lower aquifers in the fall of 2025 in Figure 4 and Figure 5, respectively. These maps depict the seasonal high (spring) and low (fall) water level elevations for the two principal aquifers (upper and lower) in the Basin simulated by the Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model (SVHSM) to show general groundwater flow patterns.

Observed spring groundwater elevations in the upper aquifer (Figure 2) ranged from 4,844.29 to 5,093.83 ft above mean sea level (amsl), with an average elevation of 4,923.40 ft amsl. Spring groundwater elevations for the lower aquifer (Figure 3) ranged from 4,814.23 to 4,953.46 ft amsl, with an average elevation of 4,861.57 ft amsl. Groundwater elevations in the fall for the upper aquifer (Figure 4) ranged from 4,812.58 to 5,091.53 ft amsl, with an average elevation of 4,912.85 ft amsl. Fall observations from the lower aquifer (Figure 5) showed groundwater elevations ranged from 4,773.26 to 4,953.06 ft amsl, with an average elevation of 4,850.40 ft amsl. Spring and fall water level elevations are defined as observations within a 60-day period centered on April 1st or October 1st. If a well has multiple observations within this period, then the measurement nearest to April 1st or October 1st is used.

Flow patterns in the Basin are complex and heavily influenced by the spatial distribution of recharge, spatial distribution of aquifer hydraulic properties, location and orientation of faults that act as groundwater flow barriers, and groundwater pumping. On the west side of the Basin flow is generally from south to north, towards the surface water outlet of the Basin located to the northwest, which is the headwaters of the Middle Fork Feather River (MFFR). Flow on the east side of the Basin is generally from the margins of the Basin towards the pumping center located in the vicinity of wells W5 and DMW 7 (see Figure 3 for location or search via the online database management system (DMS) at https://sierra-valley.gladata.com/).

Observed groundwater elevation changes from October 2024 to October 2025 in the upper aquifer ranged from -6.70 to +12.10 ft with an average change of +0.00 ft (no change). For the lower aquifer groundwater elevation changes ranged from -7.40 to +13.90 ft with an average of +0.84 ft.

The reporting metric "SMC Status" was developed to better compare groundwater elevations observed at representative monitoring points (RMPs) in the context of their unique SMC. This metric describes groundwater elevations relative to the "operational range" of the well and allows for normalized reporting of groundwater elevations at RMPs. The operational range is defined as the elevation range between the measurable objective (MO) and minimum threshold (MT) for each RMP. SMC Status was classified into the following categories:

- Near or Above MO: Water levels equal to or greater than 75% of the operational range
- Within Central Operational Range: Water levels within 25% to 75% of operational range
- Near MT: Water levels less than 25% of operational range but above MT
- At or Below MT: Water levels at or below MT

Figure 6 shows an example of this metric applied to the hydrograph of well 22N15E34L006M. Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the spatial distribution of SMC Status for spring water level observations in the upper and lower aquifer, respectively. Fall SMC Status for the upper and lower aquifer is shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, respectively. Hydrographs for all RMPs can be found in Appendix A.

Groundwater conditions in the spring were generally near or above the MO for each RMP in both the upper and lower aquifers. The spring measurement for DMS 028, which is screened

across both aquifers, was collected after the well had been recently pumped and therefore is not considered to be representative of general conditions.

Increases in groundwater levels compared to Fall 2024 resulted in fall conditions for the upper aquifer where 80% of RMPs were near or above the MO, 16% were within the central operational range, 4% were near the MT, and 0% of RMPs were at or below the MT. DMW 4s was the only RMP with water levels near the MT in the upper aquifer, but has since recoved to be within the central operational range by early December 2025.

Fall conditions for the lower aquifer showed 83% of RMPs were near or above the MO, 8% were within the central operational range, 0% near the MT, and 8% of RMPs were at or below the MT. The one well below the MT in Fall 2025 was 22N15E08Q001M, which has been at or below the MT multiple times prior to Jan 1, 2015.

There did not appear to be a definitive spatial pattern in SMC Status in the spring or fall nor for the upper or lower aquifer.

3. Groundwater Extractions

The Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District (SVGMD) meters all active large-capacity non-municipal wells (defined as wells that produce 100+ gallons per minute or wells with a casing diameter of 6 inches or greater) in the Basin.

Municipal pumping is measured on a monthly basis by the respective entity and reported to SVGMD. Municipal pumping from Sierra County Water Works District #1 (Calpine) is included in the groundwater extraction volumes presented in this Annual Report despite the wells being located just outside of the Basin boundary and predominantly screened in bedrock. Inclusion or exclusion of annual groundwater extractions from the Calpine wells would not materially change any conclusions due to the relatively small annual extraction volume of approximately 50 acre-ft/yr (AFY).

The number of domestic wells has been estimated using two methods:

- Well Completion Reports (WCRs) - available from DWR
- County Parcel Coverage with Use Code Indicator and Description

For the first method, some assumptions were made because the well completion reports do not differentiate between inactive and active wells. The number of wells has been assessed based on assumed useful well life of 40 years. For the second method, county parcel coverage was provided by Sierra and Plumas counties and it identifies 'residential' parcels. Assumptions included counting for one domestic well per residential parcel. Parcels within a public water supply system boundary have been excluded.

Between the two methods, approximately 428 domestic wells are active in the basin. The majority of domestic wells are located along the margins of the valley and, based on available well log information, typically screened in fractured bedrock. Although groundwater extractions from fractured bedrock aquifers are not subject to SGMA regulations, estimated groundwater extractions from domestic wells have been included in the reported groundwater and total water use volumes presented in this report. Assuming 1 AFY of water use (approximately twice the statewide average per capita water use and half the maximum amount to be classified as a de minimis user), the estimated domestic water use is about 428 AF in the valley. This estimated volume and the underlying assumptions will be further refined during GSP implementation.

Estimated groundwater extractions for WY 2025 grouped by water use sector and measurement method are shown in Table 1. Groundwater pumping within each public land survey system (PLSS) section (1 mi^2) shows the spatial distribution of agricultural (Figure 11), municipal, industrial, and domestic (Figure 12), and total (Figure 13) groundwater extractions within the Basin. In total, groundwater pumping equaled 8,058 AF. Agricultural beneficial uses accounted for about 87 percent of estiamted total groundwater extractions for WY 2025.

4. Surface Water Supply

Surface water used in the Basin is grouped by source and measurement method and summarized in Table 2. Surface water is sourced from streams that enter Sierra Valley along the margin, releases from Frenchman Reservoir and Lake Davis, and imported water from the Little Truckee River. Observed flow rates for releases from Lake Davis and Frenchman Reservoir, and imports from the Little Truckee River are available from the Sierra Valley Watermaster.

All imported water from the Little Truckee River diversion is used beneficially for agricultural purposes, as are all contract and water right releases from Frenchman Reservoir (diverted from Little Last Chance Creek). Up to 800 AFY is diverted from Big Grizzly Creek (fed by releases from Lake Davis) to flood irrigate the Ramelli Ranch, owned by the Plumas National Forest. Specific

diversion data for Ramelli Ranch are not currently available, but reduction of the diversion volume is not common (Joe Hoffman, personal communication).

Flow data for streams entering Sierra Valley are sporadic and diversion volumes are generally not reported. Total diversion volume from ungauged local streams was calculated as the difference between total surface water use estimated using SVHSM and reported inflows from the Little Truckee River diversion, Frenchman Reservoir, and Lake Davis.

Imports from the Little Truckee River diversion totaled approximately 8,572 AF for WY 2025. Contract and water right releases from Frenchman Reservoir and Lake Davis were about 11,438 AF and 800 AF, respectively. Diversions from ungauged streams entering the Basin were estimated to be 15,213 AF. Total volume of surface water used in the Basin during WY 2025 was estimated to be 36,023 AF. Surface water use is uncertain due to lack of flow and diversion data for most streams that enter Sierra Valley, which limits model calibration efforts. Improvement of surface water diversion observations from local streams would help fill this data gap.

5. Total Water Use

Total water use in the Basin is grouped by water use sector and measurement method and shown in Table 3. Total water volumes used in the Basin during WY 2025 was estimated to be 44,081 AF.

As discussed in Section 4 above, flow data for streams entering Sierra Valley is sporadic and surface water diversion volumes are not well-reported. Therefore, total water use is estimated using the best available data and tools.

6. Change in Groundwater Storage

Observed changes in water levels from Fall 2024 to Fall 2025 for the upper and lower aquifers are shown in Figure 14 and Figure 15, respectively. Volumetric change in groundwater storage for the Basin was estimated using the Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model (SVHSM).

Total change in groundwater in storage in the Basin over WY 2025 was estimated to be +6,229 AF. This positive change in storage correlates with observed increases in groundwater levels in the lower aquifer from Fall 2024 to Fall 2025.

Figure 16 shows annual groundwater pumping and change in storage, along with cumulative storage since WY 2000. Cumulative storage is reported as the total change in storage relative to January 1st, 2015, which is when SGMA first took effect. Through WY 2025, cumulative change in groundwater in storage is estimated to be +1,477 AF.

7. Progress Towards GSP Implementation

The Sierra Valley GSP provided seven Tier I (existing) and 12 Tier II (potential) Projects and Management Actions (PMAs) to achieve GSP sustainability goals (see Chapter 4 of the Sierra Valley GSP). The sections below describe actions taken for starting, continuing, or completing PMAs identified in the GSP.

7.1 Well Inventory

Most well locations in the DWR Online System for Well Completion Reports (OSWCR), the primary source of well information in California, are reported as the centroid of the Public Land Use Survey System (PLSS) section the well is located within. PLSS sections are generally one square mile grids, which means that most well locations are only accurate to approximately a half-mile. This level of location uncertainly generally precludes any meaningful spatial analysis. However, the well completion reports (WCRs) can contain information (e.g., parcel number, address, driller's map) that allows the well to be located more accurately. In the geologic model development process, WCRs were reviewed for wells with useable geologic data and location information.

The first task of the well inventory was to identify the existing well data which was already completed during the GSP development as part of the geologic model development. As part of the second task, the 574 wells without usable geologic data but location information are in the process of being reviewed to improve well location accuracy. The secondary review has found 258 out of the wells had locations or construction information that could be improved which assists in identifying parcels that have groundwater wells and improves the analyses dependent on well location and depth.

The DWR well completion report likely does not include all wells in the Basin thus it is necessary to identify parcels that are likely to have a well based on land use and then verify with local county records or a mailing survey if a well exists. There are 719 parcels in the Basin that are likely have agricultural and/or domestic wells based on land use, e.g., rural residences and/or

crop production, and are outside of a public water system. These parcels were spatially joined with wells with accurate locations to remove parcels with at least one well already identified and were filtered based on satellite review to remove parcels that appear to have no alternations, e.g., native pasture or forest. The remaining 439 parcels identified as likely to have agricultural and/or human consumption of water without a known agricultural and/or domestic well record for the parcel were shared to the respective county's for their review of county records. The county review provided a summary of records found which were reviewed and added an additional 88 wells to the DMS with 48 of them coming from well completion reports which provide geologic data.

7.2 Model Updates

The rainfall-runoff component model (PRMS) output processing for Mountain Front Recharge (MFR) inputs to MODLFOW was updated to provide a transient MFR input rather than a long-term average value as was used during initial model development. This transient MFR input will be included in future versions of SVHSM (see below) after testing confirms that it improves representation of interannual variability in recharge. Some additional parameter adjustments have been tested to explore the potential for improving the magnitude and timing of streamflow on a subbasin level. Initial results indicate minor improvements in streamflow timing can be achieved through adjustments to snow and soil parameters. There is currently insufficient data to justify adjustments to precipitation parameters spatially, as they have a significant influence on simulated Upper Middle Fork Feather River (UMMFR) flows which is a key calibration dataset. In other words, PRISM normals are still the best data source for spatially interpolating rainfall even though they are static. Future versions of the model could explore using the time variable PRISM output as HRU level input to the model, but this would require altering multiple aspects of the PRMS model.

The DWR Weather Generator (WGEN) climate change dataset was processed to incorporate it into future climate change modeling in the basin. The WGEN data explores a range of reasonable future climate based on changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme precipitation to develop a risk matrix for basin conditions. The WGEN precipitation and temperature data for the 30 scenarios available from DWR were used as alternative inputs to the PRMS component model of SVHSM. These scenarios will be used to assess the impact of changing climate on groundwater conditions. After evaluating potential climate change impacts using SVHSM, additional scenarios can explore a longer simulation period using the full WGEN dataset available (104 years). In addition to climate change, SVHSM will be used to test scenarios

such as groundwater recharge project benefits and the ongoing irrigation efficiency improvements, which can reduce groundwater pumping.

Updated well locations, newly available well logs obtained during the well inventory (see Section 7.1), airborne electromagnetic (AEM) data collected by DWR, and gravity data collected by the USGS were incorporated into the 3D geologic model (Leapfrog). The updated 3D geologic model was used to distribute aquifer properties to the MODFLOW grid. Calibration of this updated version of SVHSM is in progress and will include monitoring data collected through WY 2025.

7.3 Monitoring Network

The Sierra Valley Monitoring Network is comprised of various monitoring methods to evaluate surface flow, groundwater elevation, infiltration capacity, subsidence and water quality across the Basin. The status of the existing monitoring network as of January 2025, as well as recommended enhancements to address potential data gaps, can be found in the Monitoring Program and Data Gaps Analysis report (SVGMD, 2026). Monitoring locations and associated can be accessed through the SVGMD online DMS.

7.3.1 Stream Gauge Flow Monitoring

In 2024, Solinst Leveloggers were installed along Smithneck Creek and the tributary to Smithneck Creek to develop rating curves and evaluate flow. In 2025, telemetry stations utilizing In-Situ LevelTROLL pressure transducers were added for continuous data collection, including a telemetered flume from Staverville Creek to a diversion ditch.

7.3.2 Groundwater Level Monitoring

Three pressure transducers were installed in existing wells off of Smithneck Creek in 2024 and early 2025 that collect water levels at high frequency. A domestic well was also equipped with a pressure transducer for monitoring near Staverville Creek during the recharge period. In addition, four telemetered monitoring wells were installed surrounding the large wetland meadow complex in the northwest portion of the Basin where no monitoring was previously conducted. Additional groundwater monitoring data has been collected using DWR, GeoTracker, Sierra Valley Enterprises Loyalton Campus (SVELC) and SVGMD groundwater monitoring wells that have recorded groundwater data since 2022. In 2024, the monitoring team identified regions where data gaps exist and proposed 7 new monitoring wells to add to the monitoring

network. One dual-nested monitoring well was installed in 2025 and equipped with pressure transducers near a tributary of Smithneck Creek.

7.3.3 Subsidence Monitoring

The 11 subsidence monitoring control points (traditional survey monuments) installed in 2022 were re-surveyed in October 2025 using the same methods. Two control points more centrally located in the valley measured a total difference of 0.13 ft and 0.12 ft since the monument installation. With the exception of those two points, all other elevations surveyed in October 2025 indicate that no land subsidence was quantified or has occurred outside the survey method accuracy (±0.05 ft) since the monuments were installed.

7.3.4 Soil Profiles and Infiltration Testing

Shallow test pits were dug to evaluate infiltration capacity of planned and potential recharge locations within the Basin. In 2024, eight test pits were evaluated around the recharge area off of Staverville Creek, 17 along the tributary to Smithneck Creek, and seven around the recharge area off of the northern branch of Little Last Chance Creek. In 2025, seven additional test pits were evaluated upgradient of the initial 17 test pits along the Smithneck Creek tributary.

7.4 Revised GDE Assessment

Additional assessment of groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) was performed in WY 2025 and includes an update to the GDE map, expanded discussion of birds in Sierra Valley and an update to the RMP analysis of vegetation health. The GDE map for Sierra Valley was updated to reflect new information included in a revised vegetation map (Kreb 2023) that was published after the GSP was released. Due to its higher resolution and extensive field verification, the updated vegetation map provided a more reliable basis for assessing the extent of GDEs throughout Sierra Valley. The total GDE area decreased from about 17,000 acres to about 12,000 acres, with the vast majority of the GDEs associated with the large wetland in the western portion of the Basin. The majority of the groundwater-dependent vegetation was montane wet meadow.

Sierra Valley supports 237 different bird species and is designated as an Important Bird Area by the Audubon Society. Five special-status birds that are directly dependent on groundwater or interconnected surface water occur within the Basin: redhead, greater sandhill crane, yellow-headed blackbird, and black tern. Observation data from eBird shows that bird usage of Sierra Valley differs between the species, with each showing seasonal peaks and each occurring during

the nesting season (summer) in Sierra Valley wetlands. Seven special-status bird species that are indirectly dependent on groundwater occur in the Basin. These indirectly dependent species rely on vegetation that is dependent on groundwater.

The revised GDE map was used to evaluate changes in groundwater dependent vegetation through time using NDVI from satellite data. No long-term declines in NDVI were observed Basin-wide, though drought-driven reductions occurred in 2021, with recovery thereafter. The refined mapping and analysis support more accurate groundwater management under SGMA.

7.5 Managed Aquifer Recharge

The SVGMD obtained a 5-year temporary permit to divert and use water for recharge from four points of diversion (PODs) within the Sierra Valley Subbasin during particularly high flow conditions between December 1 and March 14th. The SVGMD worked closely with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State Water Resources Control Board, regional water masters and nearby landowners to ensure that permit terms were protective of downstream water rights, including those of the Oroville Dam.

Terms of the permit state that recharge from any POD cannot take place unless source flows exceed a 90th percentile historic threshold, Oroville Dam is releasing for flood control, the Delta is in excess, and all other downstream water rights are protected. The SVGMD identified four PODS in the southeast quadrant of the Subbasin, specifically along Staverville Creek (POD #2) and a drainage area that serves as a tributary to Smithneck Creek (POD #3, #4 and #5). The temporary permit allows POD #2 to divert flows from Staverville Creek into a private landowner's drainage ditch using a controlled headgate and telemetered flume system at a rate not to exceed 1 cfs. PODs #3-5 are check structures that use removable wooden boards to slow the flow water enough to recharge excess streamflow through highly permeable sediments into the aquifer. POD #4 is capable of recharging 0.92 cfs, and POD #3 and #5 can recharge 0.14 cfs and 0.12 cfs, respectively, according to engineering calculations of the recharge areas for each POD. The permit specifies that recharge rate across the three check structure PODs (#3-5) is not to exceed 2 cfs when conditions are met.

In the 2025-2026 recharge season, permit conditions were evaluated on a daily basis to determine recharge potential at each POD. As of March 1, 2026, permit conditions were met on 10 days for POD #3-5, and on 11 days for POD #2 (based on 90th percentile flow conditions).

Net recharge as of March 2, 2026 at POD #2 (Staverville Creek) was approximately 85 AF, with about 9 AF recharged under the 90/20 permit and the remainder sourced from the landowners' existing surface water right. At PODs #3-5, net recharge was approximately 11-12 AF. These calculations are preliminary and will undergo further revision at the end of the recharge season[2].

7.6 Irrigation Efficiency Improvements

Two irrigators' workshops were conducted in November 2024 and March 2025 to provide information to the community on available methods to improve both application and on-farm efficiencies. Application efficiency improvements include installation of high efficiency sprinkler equipment, soil and climate monitoring, and other improved water application methodologies. On-farm efficiency improvements are performed through individual farm assessments that include an inventory and analysis of water diversion, delivery, and application equipment.

A demonstration project was performed at two ranches in Sierra Valley during 2025 to measure the actual irrigation efficiency of center pivots using low-elevation sprinkler application (LESA) systems and the more standard mid-elevation sprinkler application (MESA) systems. Applied water and soil moisture were measured to assess the irrigation efficiency related to improved application systems. Results from the demonstration project assess the amount of water that is lost to wind loss, deep percolation, and soil evaporation so that the amount of water used by the crop can be estimated. The resulting difference between the total water applied and the sum of the losses is then used to calculate irrigation efficiency in Sierra Valley.

The demonstration project results are being leveraged to evaluate basin-wide irrigation efficiency trends in Sierra Valley using remote sensing and modeled crop water demand. By integrating remotely sensed evapotranspiration metrics with total reported groundwater pumping volumes and modeled surface water diversion volumes, the analysis will assess how irrigation efficiency upgrades influence water use under both wet and dry hydrologic conditions. Results are expected in 2026 and will be presented to the SVGMD Board to inform future projects and long-term groundwater sustainability.

Farm assessments of irrigation diversion and delivery equipment continued during the early part of 2025 before green up. Reports detailing the findings and suggested actions for improving

[2] Permitted 90/20 surface water diversions for Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) projects in Sierra Valley can occur through March 14.

irrigation efficiency for each ranch were provided to individual irrigators. Based on the recommendations from these reports, high-efficiency sprinkler system, river intake screens, pipelines, and other facilities that supported improved irrigation efficiency were installed at 14 ranches throughout Sierra Valley. The impact from installing this equipment results in reduced groundwater pumping and improved groundwater sustainability. These installations are currently on-going and are expected to be completed in March 2026 and will be summarized in a 2026 report describing total groundwater saved through the implementation of these projects.

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Tables

Table 1. Groundwater extractions.

Sector	Method	GW Extraction Volume (AF)	Accuracy	Range (AF)
Agriculture	Totalizer	7,018	± 5 %	6,667 - 7,369
Municipal and Industrial	Domestic	428	± 20 %	342 - 514
Municipal and Industrial	Totalizer	612	± 5 %	581 - 643
Total	**-**	**8,058**	**-**	**7,590 - 8,526**

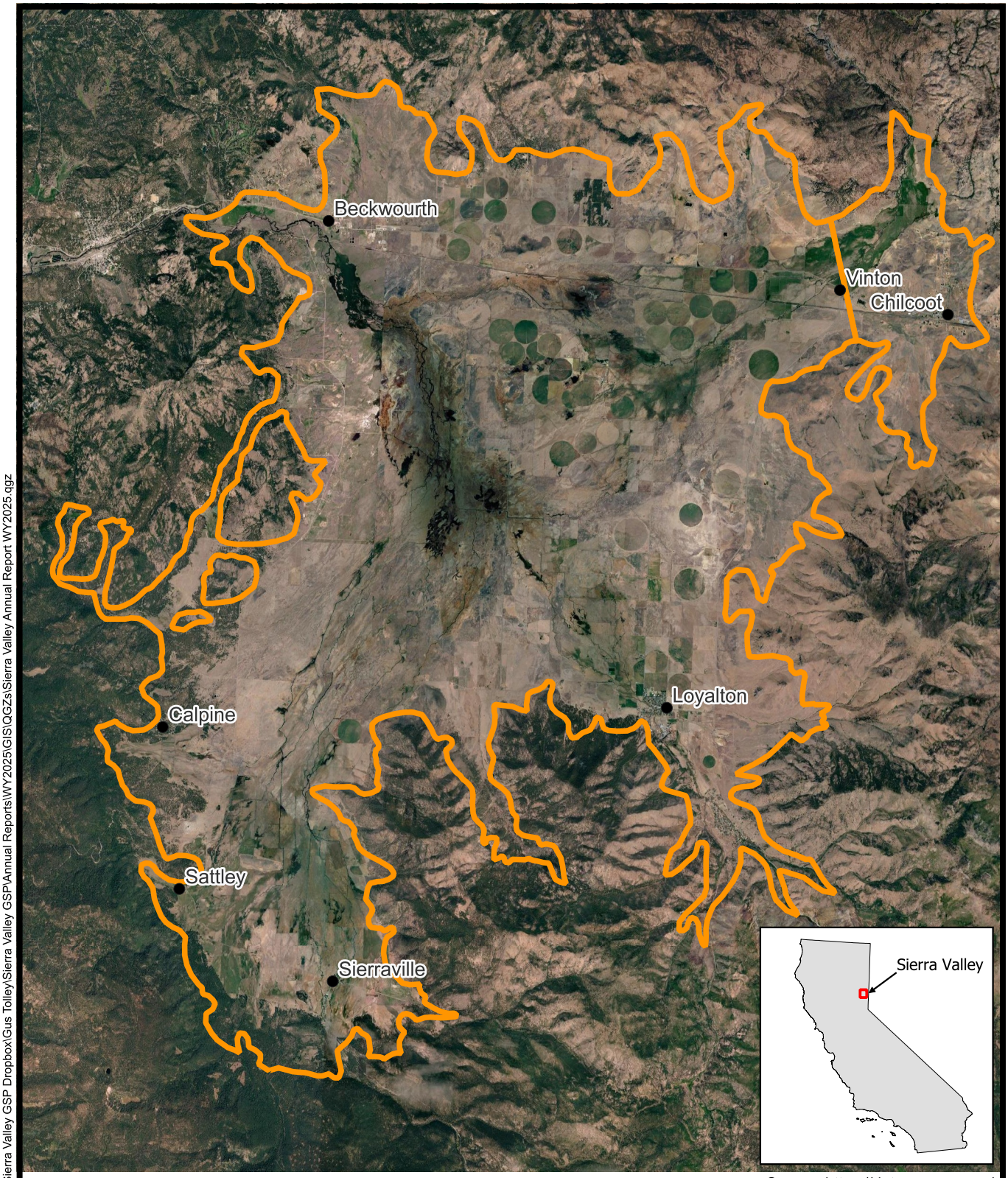
Table 2. Surface water use.

Surface Water Source	Method	Annual Volume Used (AF)	Accuracy	Range (AF)
Local Supplies	Estimated from model results and reported diversion data	15,213	± 20 %	12,171 - 18,256
Local Supplies	Estimated from previously reported diversions	800	± 33 %	536 - 800
Local Supplies	Weir	11,438	± 5 %	10,866 - 12,010
Local Imported Supplies	Weir	8,572	± 5 %	8,143 - 9,000
Total	**-**	**36,023**	**-**	**31,716 - 40,066**

Table 3. Total Water Use.

Sector	Method	Total Annual Volume (AF)	Accuracy	Range (AF)
Agriculture	Domestic	0	± 20 %	0 - 0
Agriculture	Estimated from model results and reported diversion data	15,213	± 20 %	12,171 - 18,256
Agriculture	Estimated from previously reported diversions	800	± 33 %	536 - 800
Agriculture	Totalizer	7,018	± 5 %	6,667 - 7,369
Agriculture	Weir	20,010	± 5 %	19,009 - 21,010
Municipal and Industrial	Domestic	428	± 20 %	342 - 514
Municipal and Industrial	Totalizer	612	± 5 %	581 - 643
Total	**-**	**44,081**	**-**	**39,306 - 48,592**

Figures



Source: https://data.cnra.ca.gov/

Explanation

● City or Town

Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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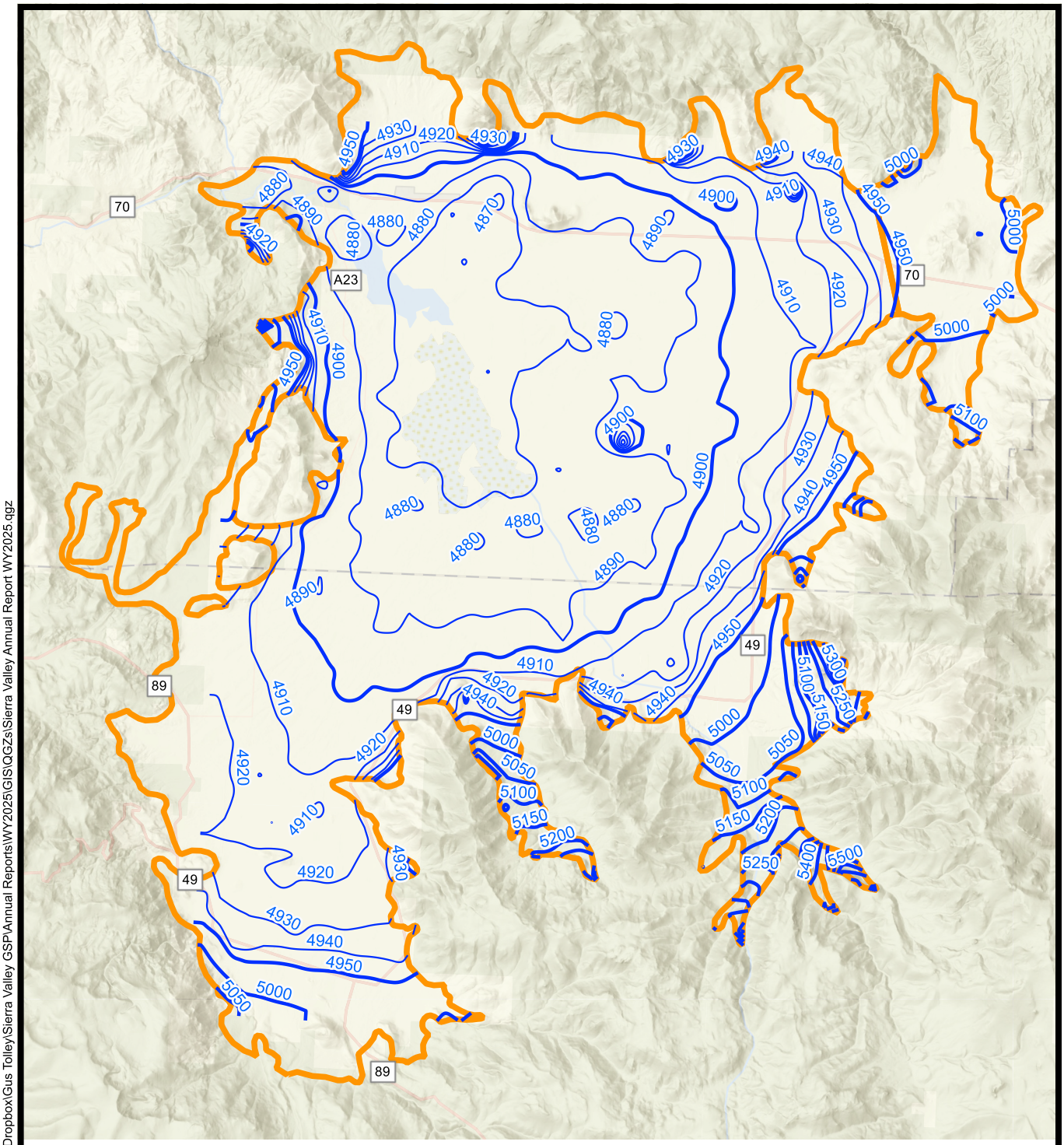
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Location Map and Groundwater Basin Boundary

Figure 1

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

Groundwater Elevation Contour (ft amsl)

10

50

Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:

1. Contours represent an average of groundwater elevations for layers 1-3 produced by SVHSM at the end of March, 2025.
2. SVHSM = Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model
3. Only 50 ft contours shown above 4,950 ft amsl

SIERRA VALLLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Groundwater Elevations

Upper Aquifer Spring 2025

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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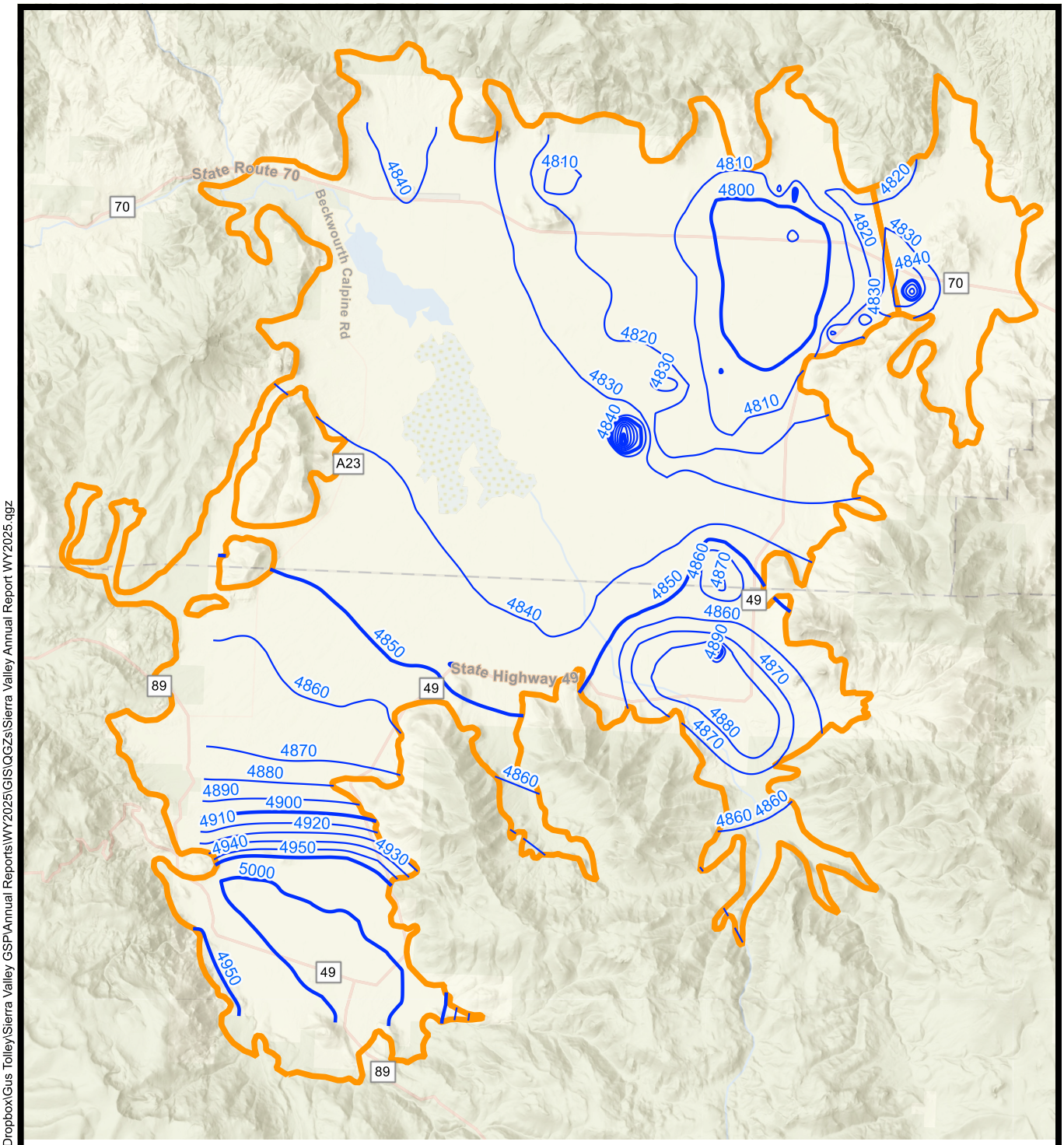
Figure 2

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

Groundwater Elevation Contour (ft amsl)

10

50

Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:

1. Contours represent an average of groundwater elevations for layers 4-12 produced by SVHSM at the end of March, 2025.
2. SVHSM = Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model
3. Only 50 ft contours shown above 4,950 ft amsl

SIERRA VALLLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Groundwater Elevations

Lower Aquifer Spring 2025

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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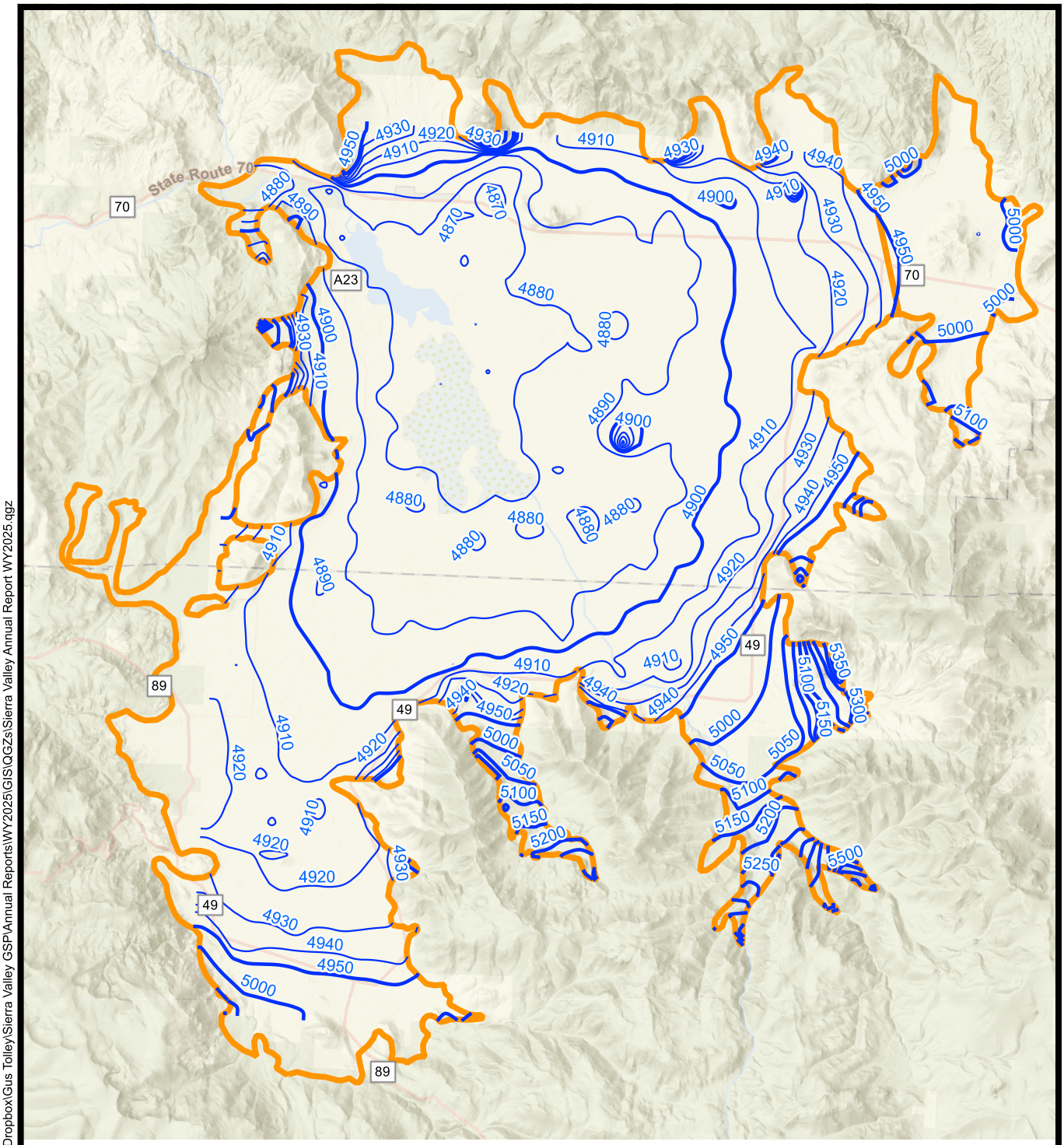
Figure 3

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Source: https://sierra-valley.gladata.com

Explanation

Groundwater Elevation Contour (ft amsl)

- 10
- 50

Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:

1. Contours represent an average of groundwater elevations for layers 1-3 produced by SVHSM at the end of September, 2025.
2. SVHSM = Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model
3. Only 50 ft contours shown above 4,950 ft amsl

SIERRA VALLLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

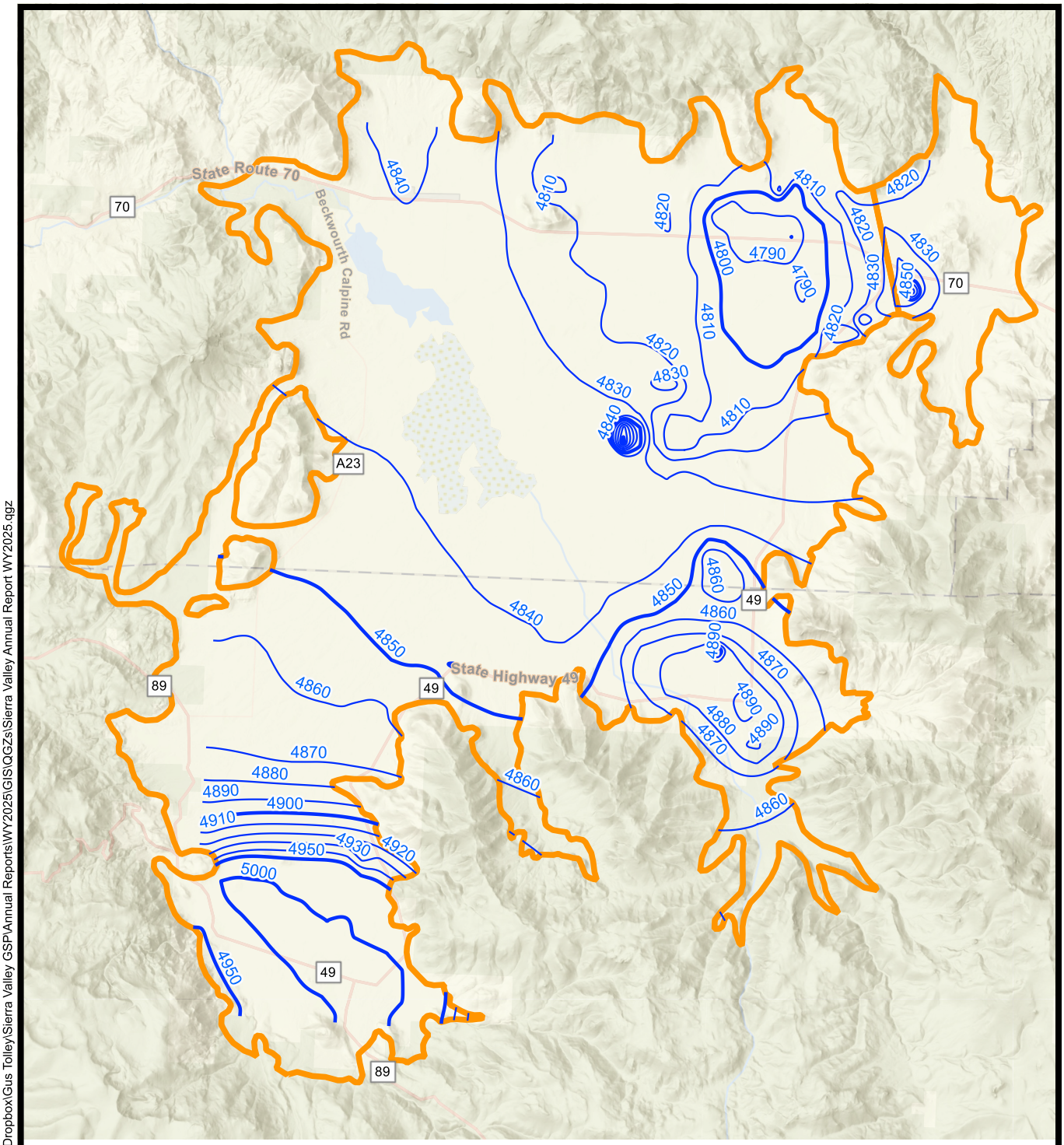
Groundwater Elevations
Upper Aquifer Fall 2025

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

02/23/2026

Figure 4

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Source: https://sierra-valley.gladata.com

Explanation

Groundwater Elevation Contour (ft amsl)

10

50

Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:

1. Contours represent an average of groundwater elevations for layers 4-12 produced by SVHSM at the end of September, 2025.
2. SVHSM = Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model
3. Only 50 ft contours shown above 4,950 ft amsl

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

02/23/2026

SIERRA VALLLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Groundwater Elevations

Lower Aquifer Fall 2025

Figure 5

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz

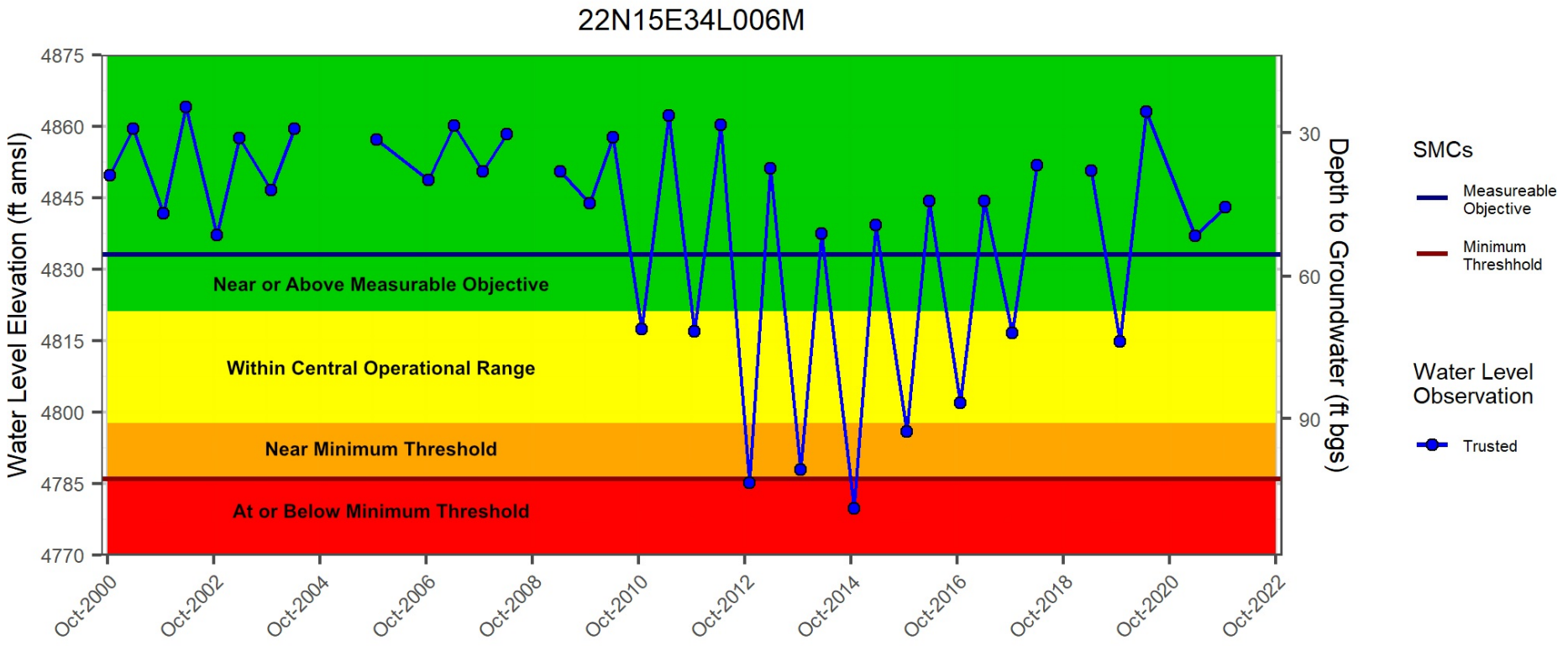


Figure 6

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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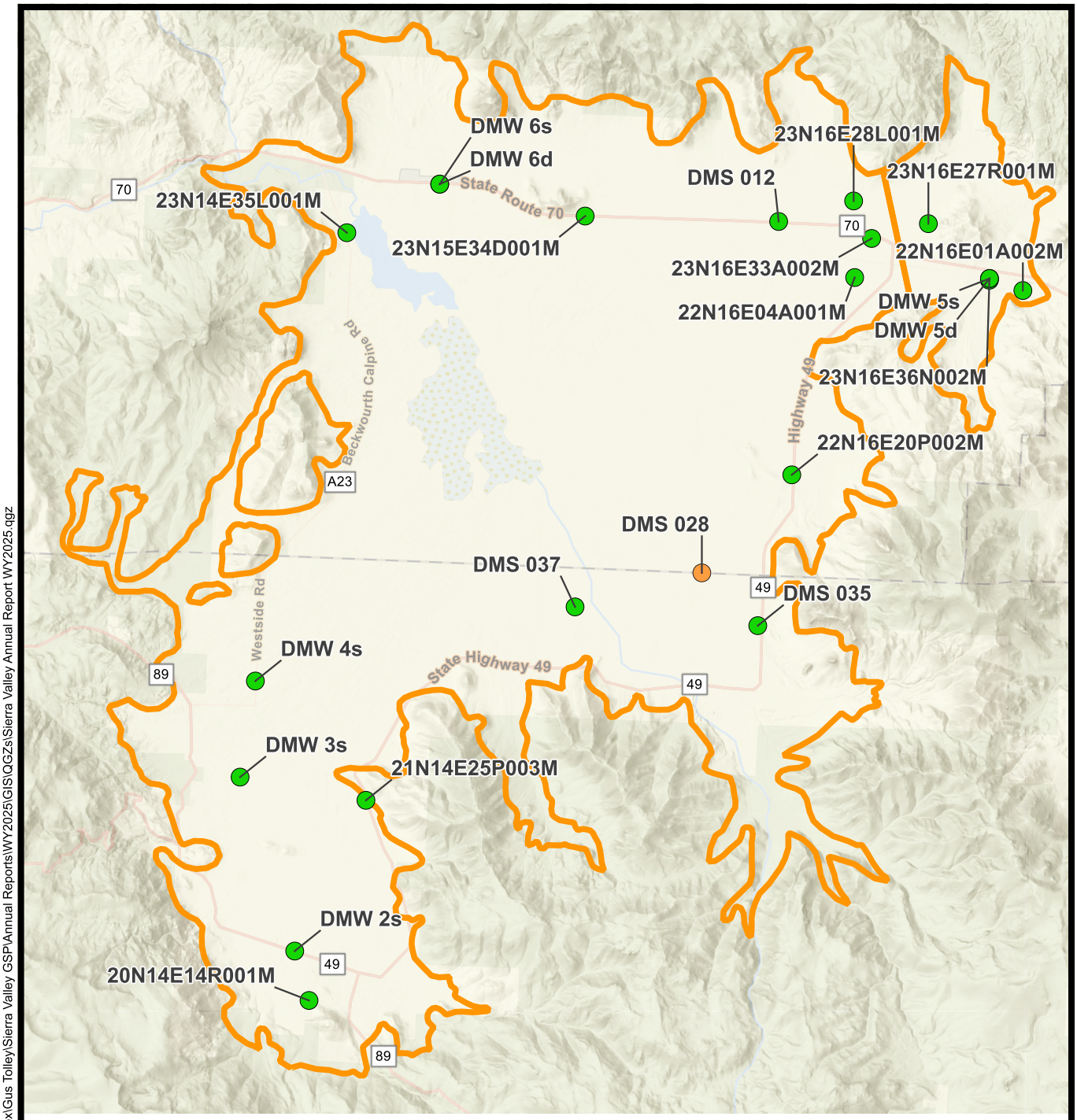
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Example Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC) Status Categories



Explanation

SMC Status

- Near or Above Measureable Objective
- Within Central Operational Range
- Near Minimum Threshold
- At or Below Minimum Threshold

Groundwater Basin Boundary

N

0 1 2 mi

Notes:
1. See Figure 6 for SMC Status definition.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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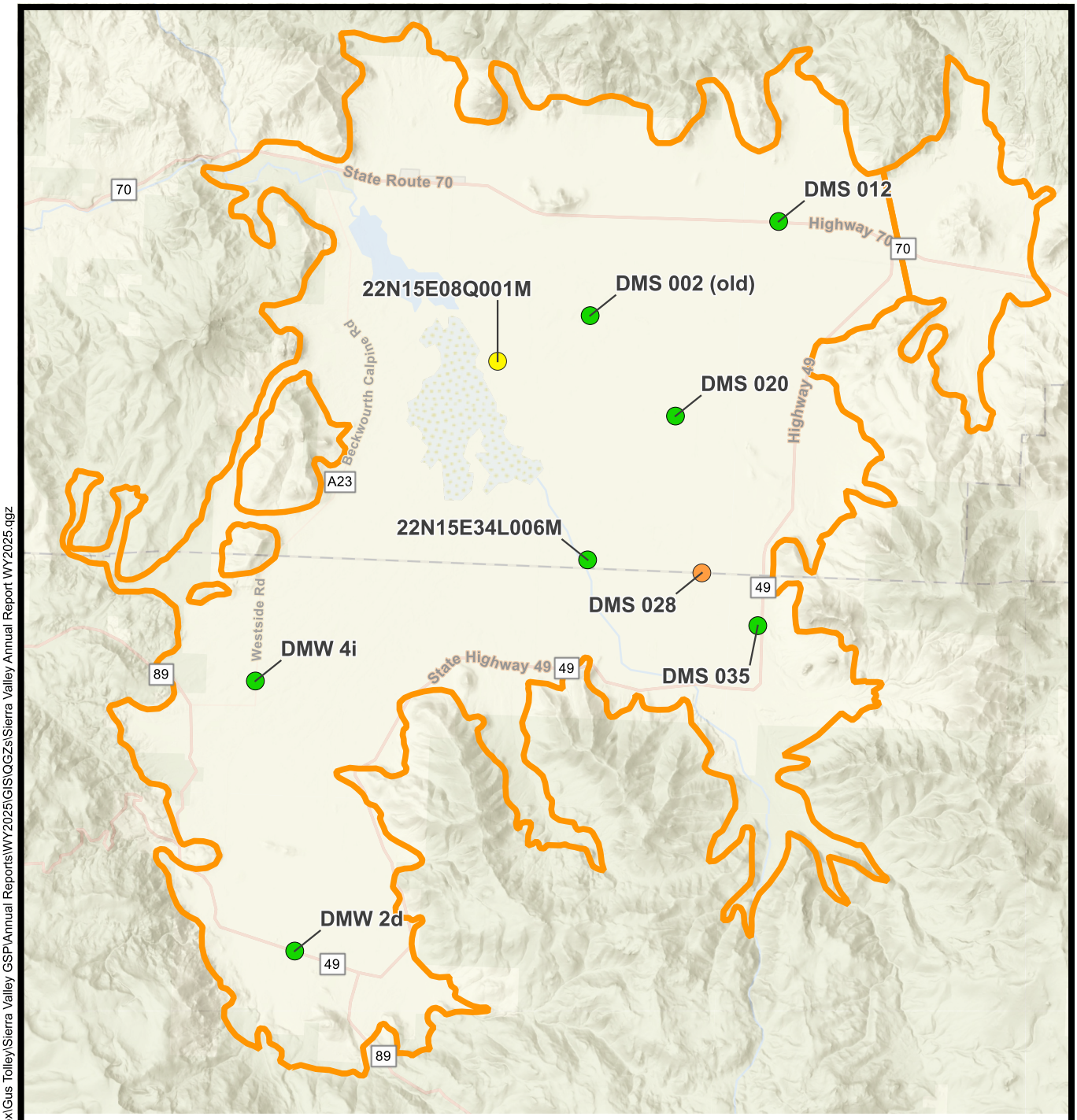
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Sustainable Management Criteria Status
Upper Aquifer Spring 2025

Figure 7

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

SMC Status

- Near or Above Measureable Objective
- Within Central Operational Range
- Near Minimum Threshold
- At or Below Minimum Threshold

Groundwater Basin Boundary

N

0 1 2 mi

Notes:
1. See Figure 6 for SMC Status definition.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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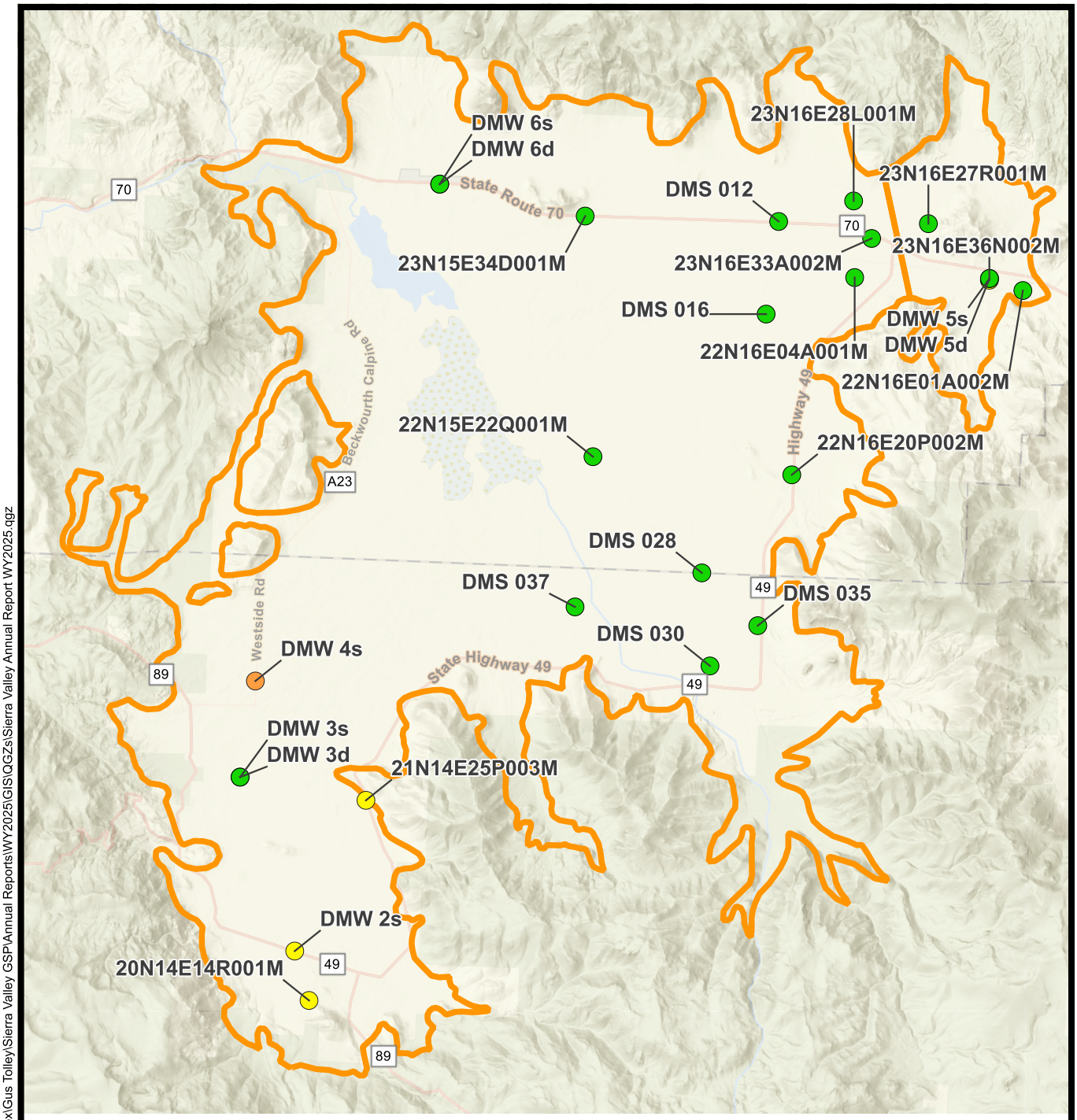
SIERRA VALEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Sustainable Management Criteria Status
Lower Aquifer Spring 2025

Figure 8

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

SMC Status Fall Upper Aquifer

- Near or Above Measureable Objective
- Within Central Operational Range
- Near Minimum Threshold
- At or Below Minimum Threshold

Groundwater Basin Boundary

N

0 1 2 mi

Notes:
1. See Figure 6 for SMC Status definition.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

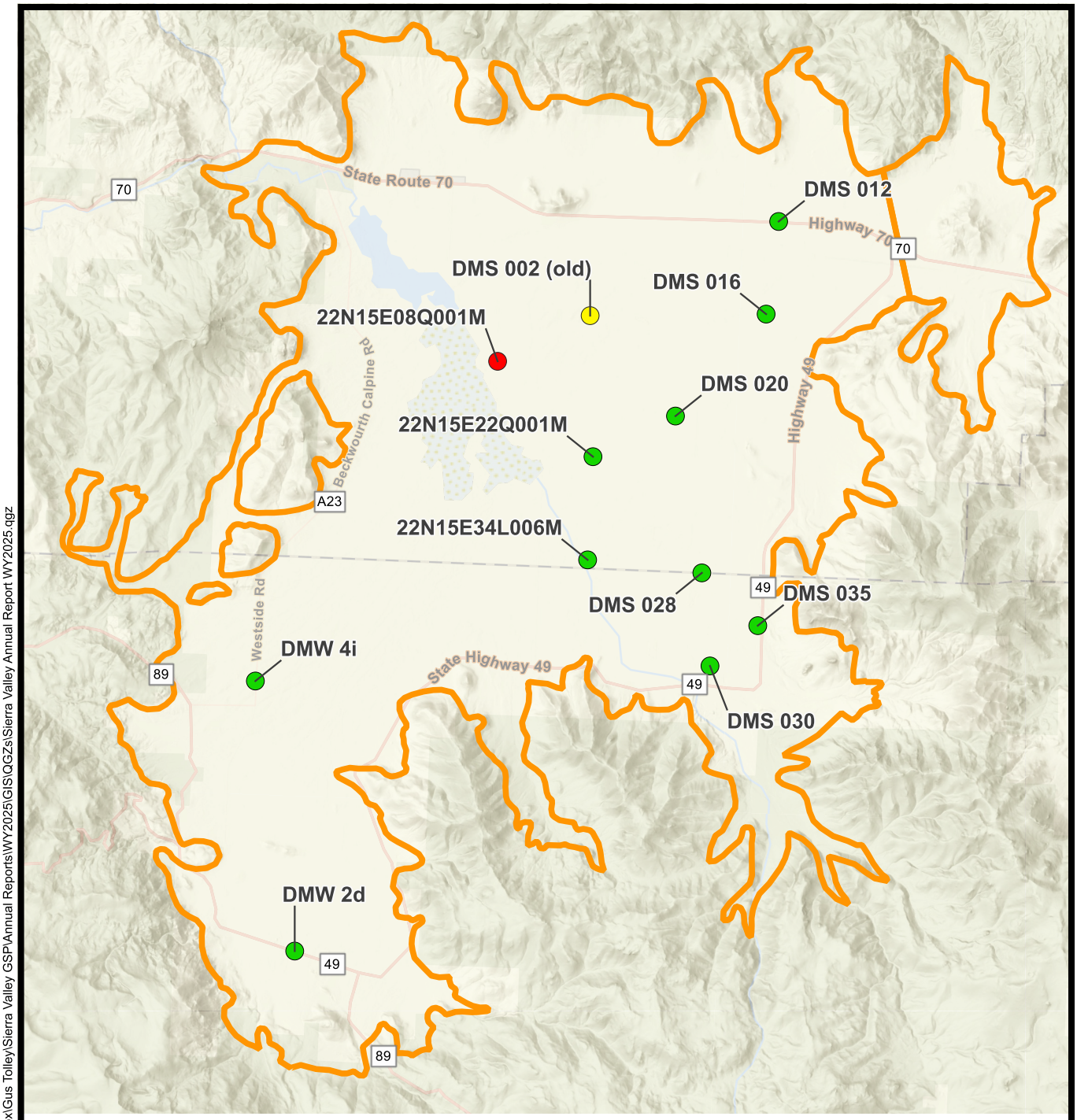
02/23/2026

SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Sustainable Management Criteria Status
Upper Aquifer Fall 2025

Figure 9

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

SMC Status

- Near or Above Measureable Objective
- Within Central Operational Range
- Near Minimum Threshold
- At or Below Minimum Threshold

Groundwater Basin Boundary

N

0 1 2 mi

Notes:
1. See Figure 6 for SMC Status definition.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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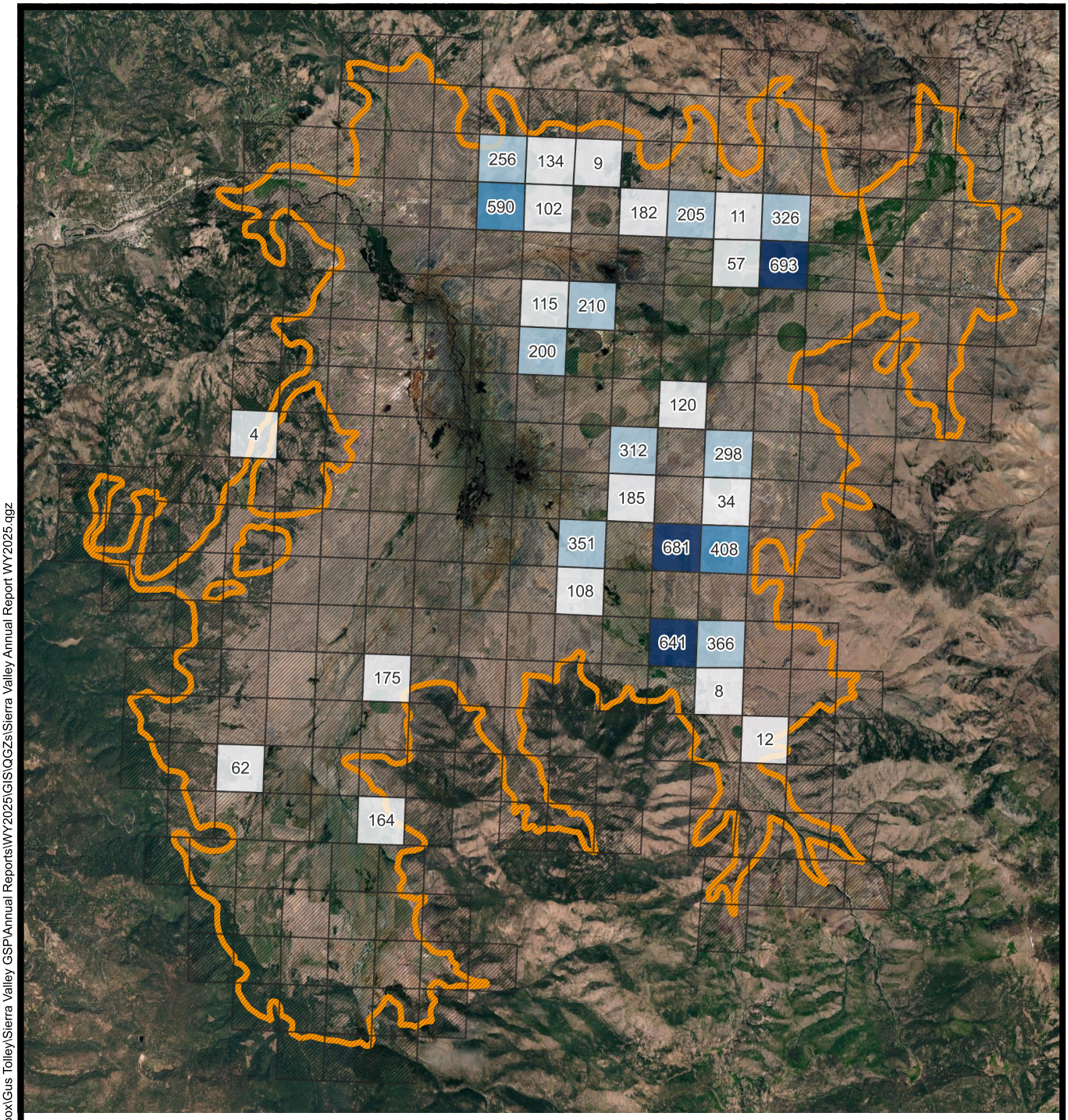
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Sustainable Management Criteria Status
Lower Aquifer Fall 2025

Figure 10

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Source: SVGMD

Explanation

Extraction Volume (AF)

- No Extractions
- 0 - 200
- 200 - 400
- 400 - 600
- 600 - 800
- Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:
1. Annual groundwater pumping aggregated by PLSS sections.
2. Labels indicate volume pumped in AF.
3. Agricultural pumping totaled 7,018 AF.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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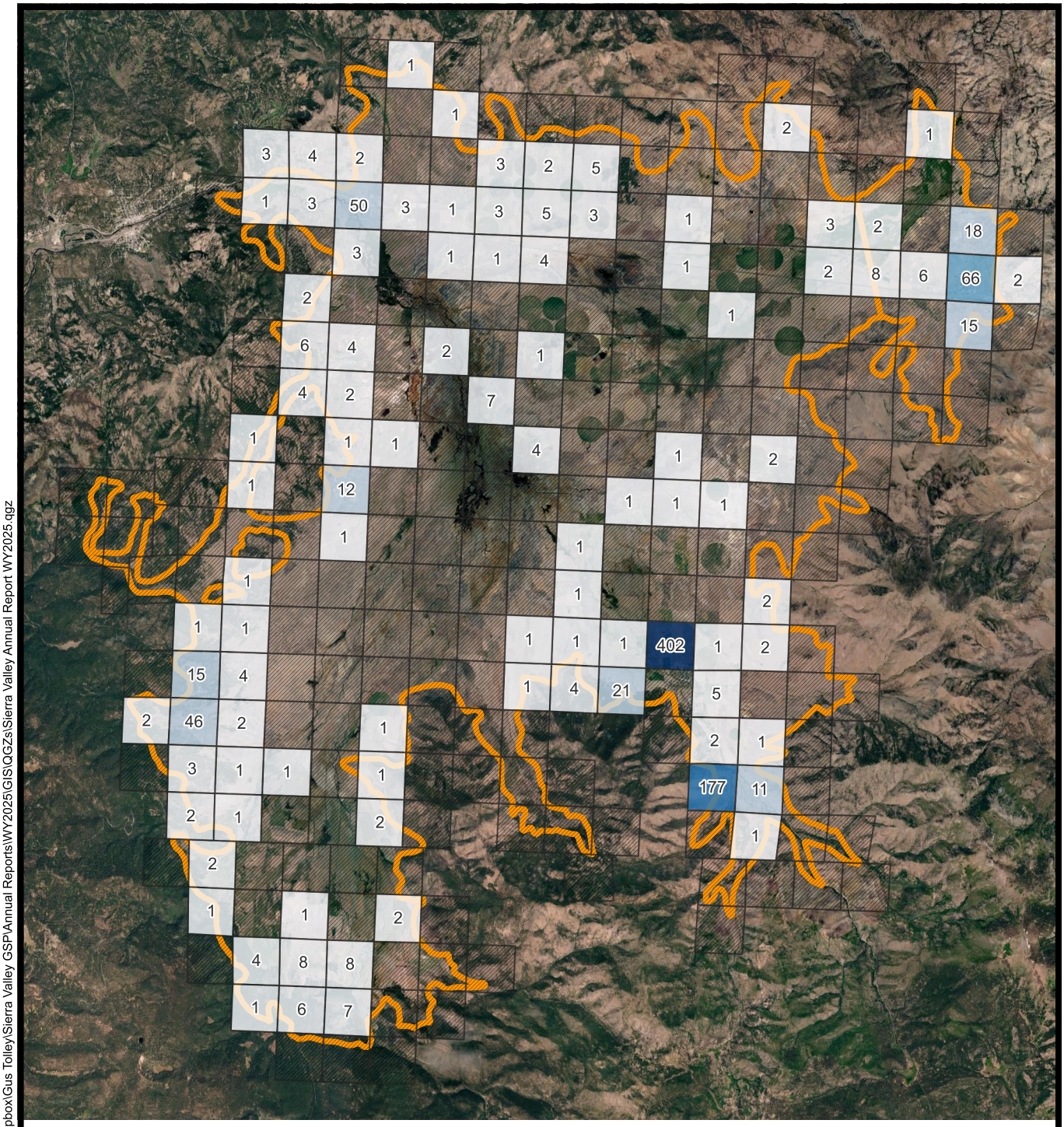
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT
Groundwater Extractions WY 2025
Agricultural

Figure 11

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

Source: SVGMD

Extraction Volume (AF)

- No Extractions
- <10
- 10 - 50
- 50 -100
- 100 - 200
- > 200
- Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:
1. Annual groundwater pumping aggregated by PLSS sections.
2. Labels indicate volume pumped in AF.
3. Municipal, industrial, and domestic pumping totaled 1,040 AF.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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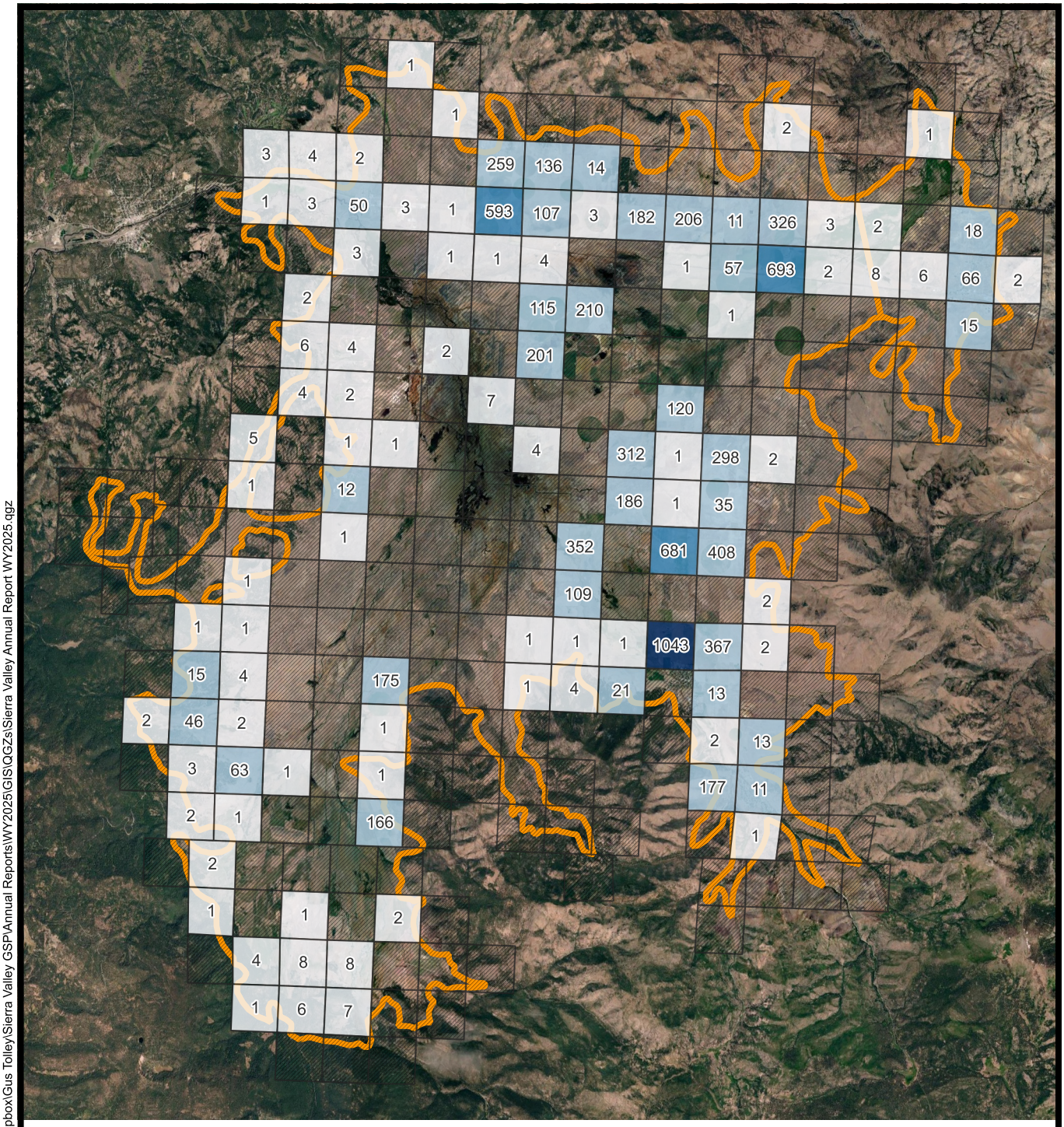
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Groundwater Extractions WY 2025

Municipal, Industrial, and Domestic

Figure 12

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Explanation

Source: SVGMD

Extraction Volume (AF)

- No Extractions
- <10
- 10 - 50
- 50 -100
- 100 - 200
- > 200
- Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Notes:
1. Annual groundwater pumping aggregated by PLSS sections.
2. Labels indicate volume pumped in AF.
3. Total groundwater pumping volume totaled 8,058 AF.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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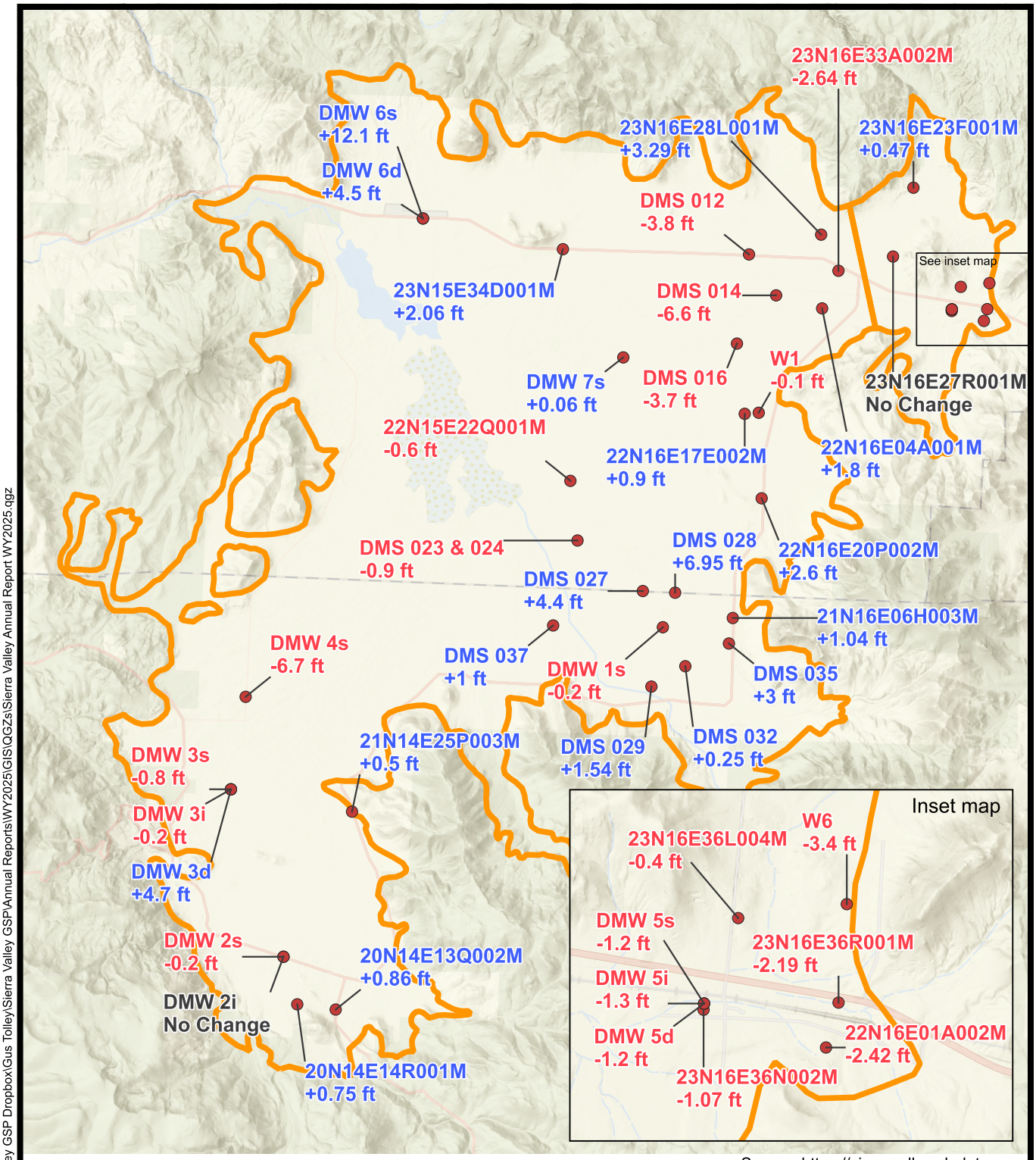
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Groundwater Extractions WY 2025

Total

Figure 13

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Source: https://sierravalley.gladata.com

Explanation

- Well Name
  Change in Water Level (ft)
- Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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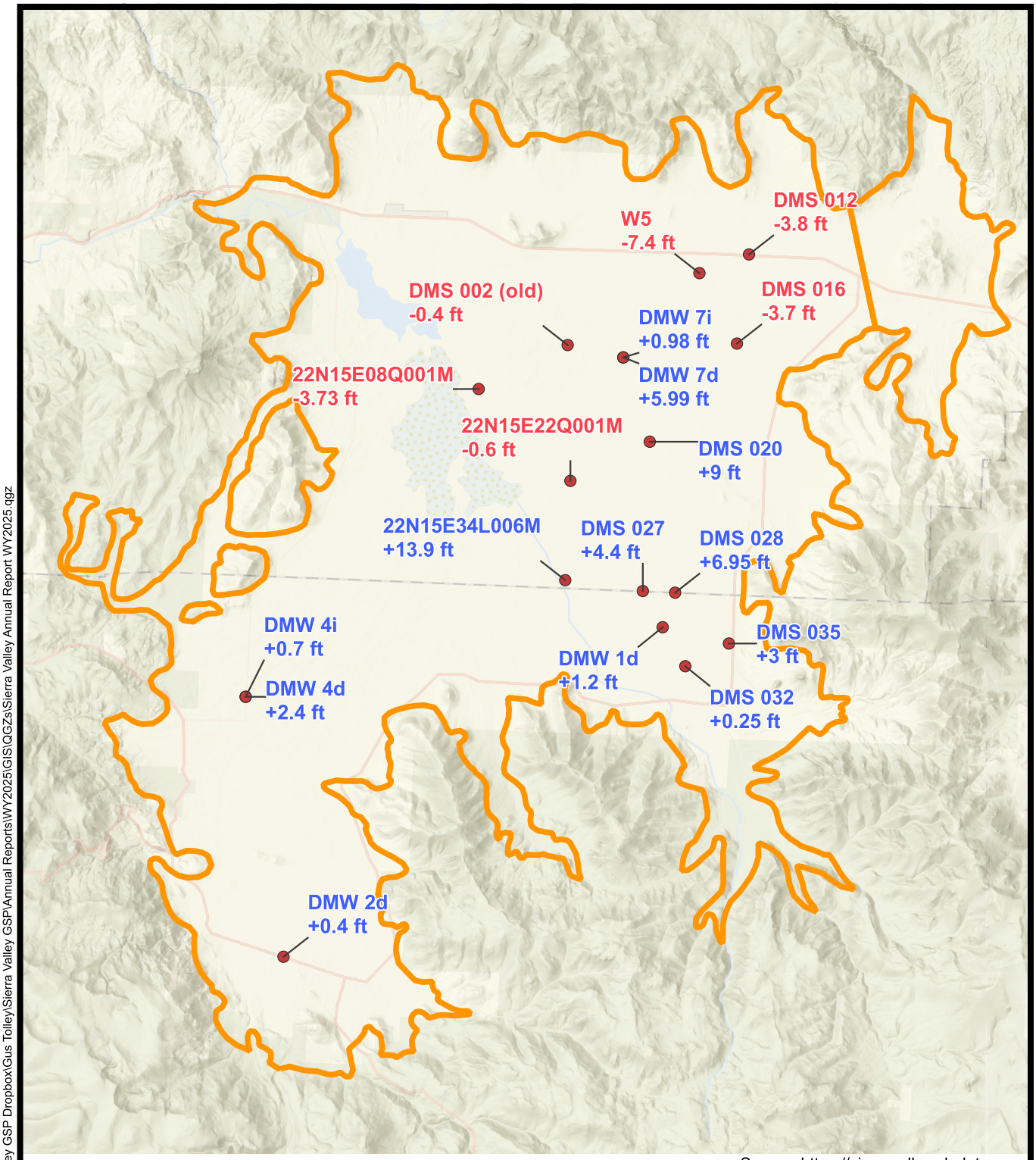
SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Change in Groundwater Elevations
Upper Aquifer Fall 2024 - Fall 2025

Figure 14

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Source: https://sierravalley.gladata.com

Explanation

- Well Name
  Change in Water Level (ft)
- Groundwater Basin Boundary

0 1 2 mi

N

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

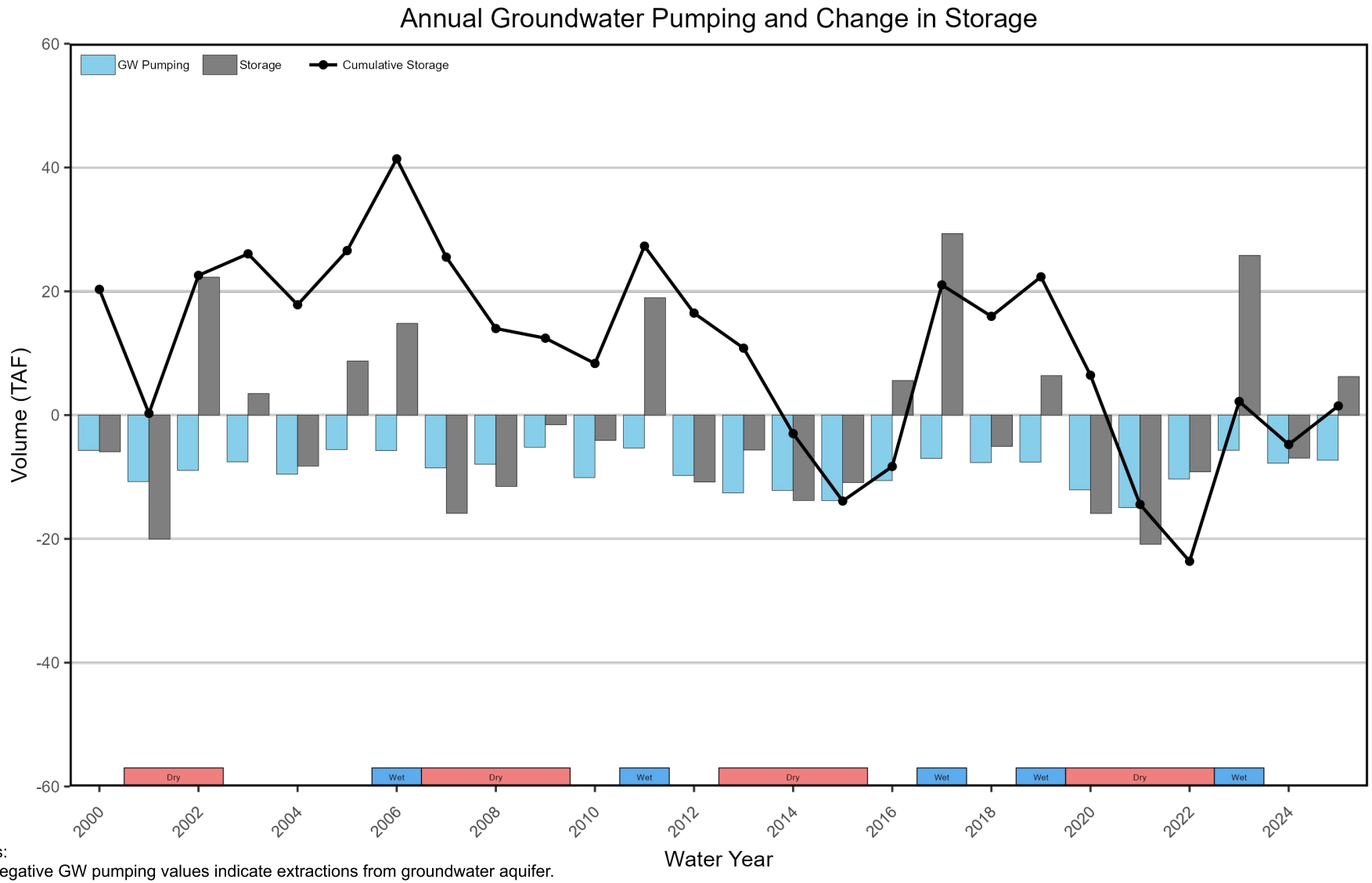
02/23/2026

SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

Change in Groundwater Elevations
Lower Aquifer Fall 2024 - Fall 2025

Figure 15

DB24.1238.00 C:\Users\500\Sierra Valley GSP Dropbox\Gus Tolley\Sierra Valley GSP\Annual Reports\WY2025\GIS\QGZs\Sierra Valley Annual Report WY2025.qgz



Notes:
1. Negative GW pumping values indicate extractions from groundwater aquifer.
2. Positive storage values indicate increasing groundwater levels.
3. Change in storage values estimated using Sierra Valley Hydrogeologic System Model (SVHSM).
4. Cumulative storage line is relative to January 1, 2015 conditions.
5. Red and blue colored bars at bottom of grpah indicate dry/critical and wet water year types, respectively, from Sacramento Valley Water Year Hydrologic Classification Indices.

Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District

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SIERRA VALLEY GSP ANNUAL REPORT

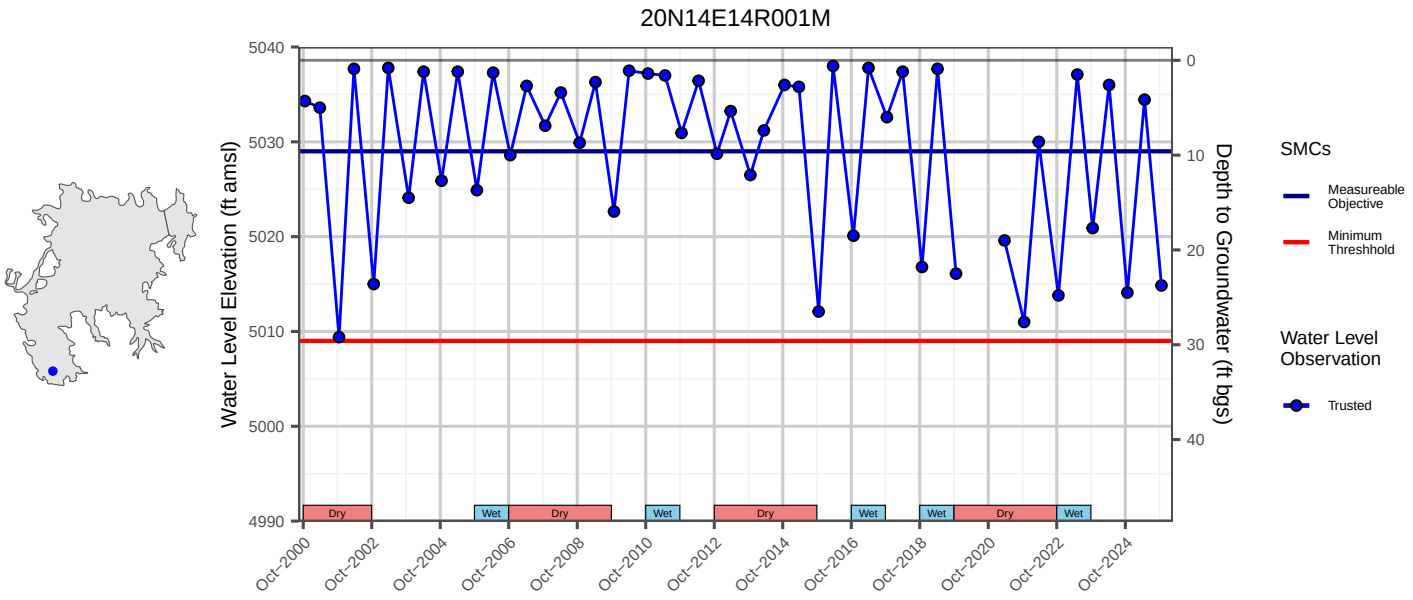
Groundwater Pumping and Change in Storage

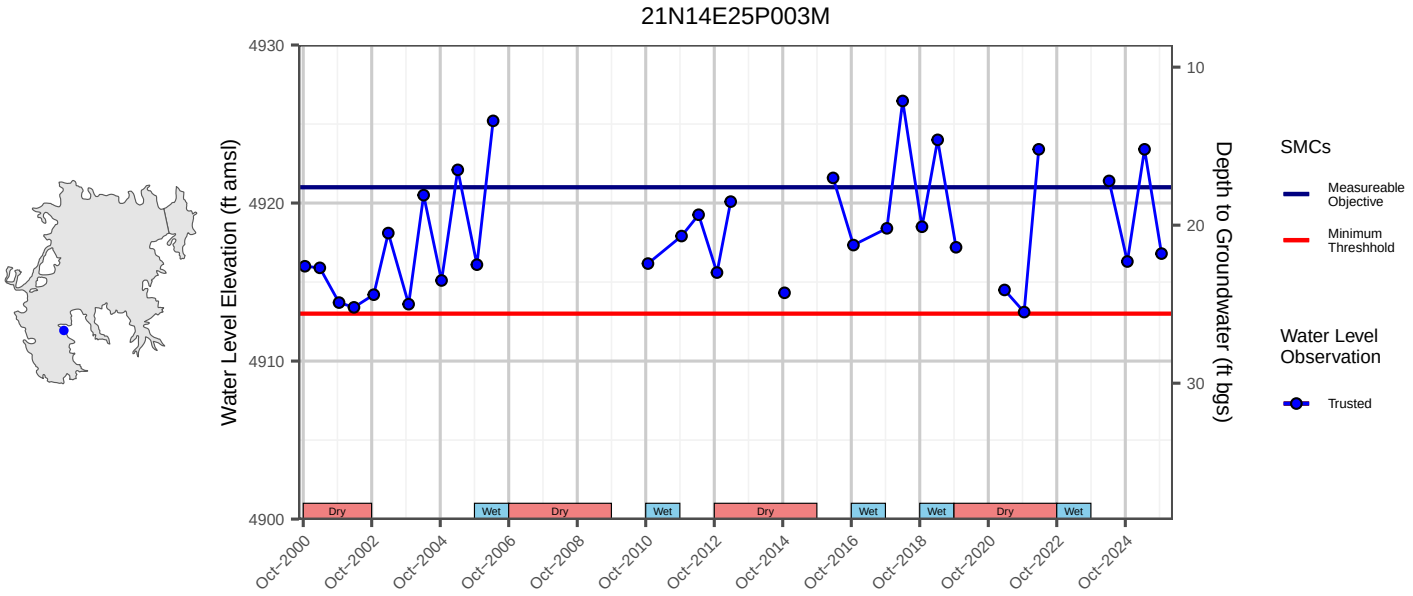
WY 2000-2025

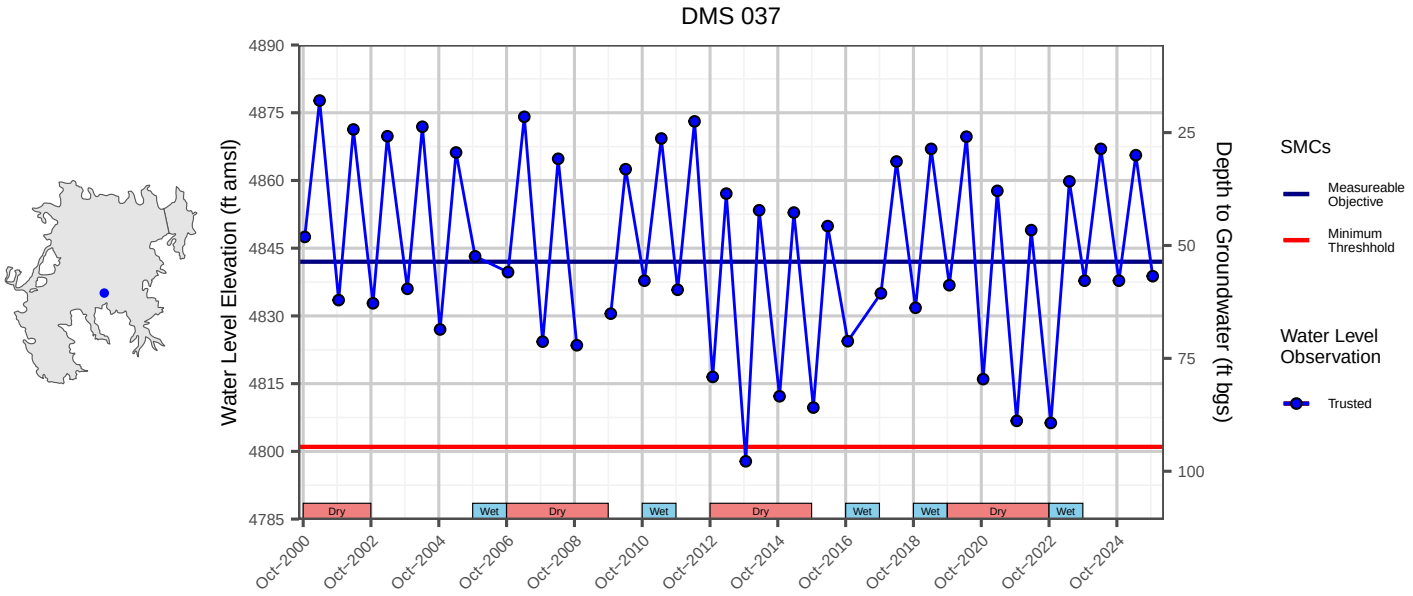
Figure 16

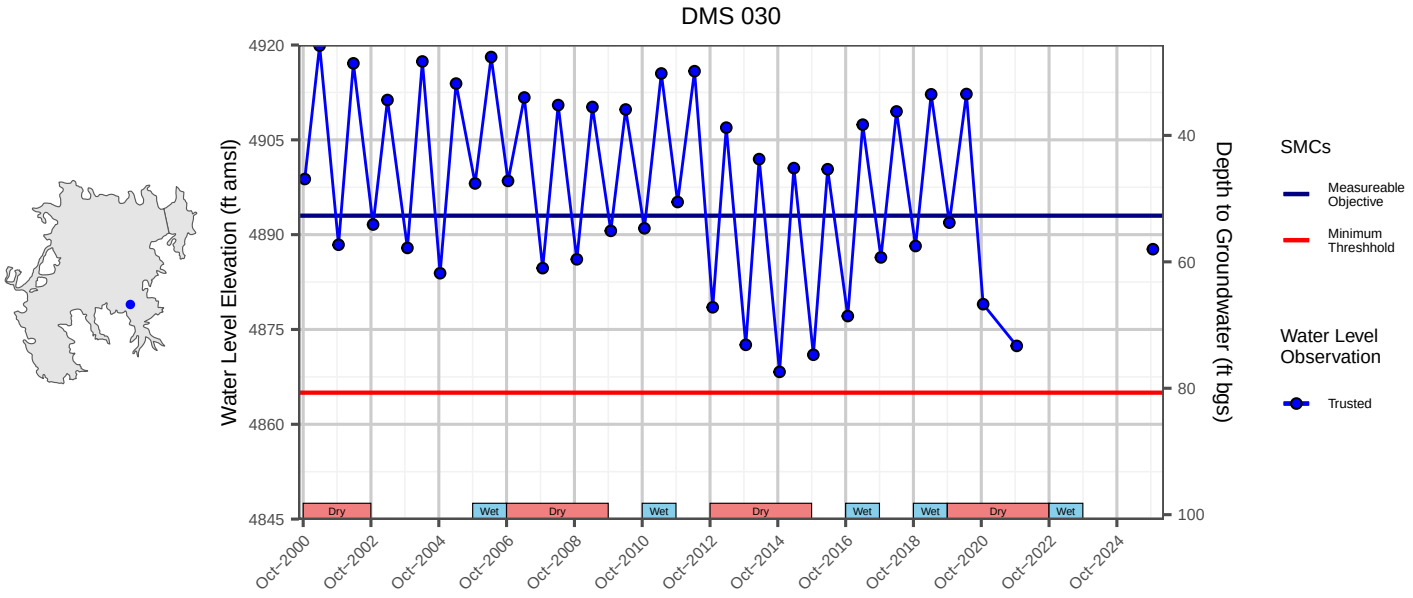
Appendix A

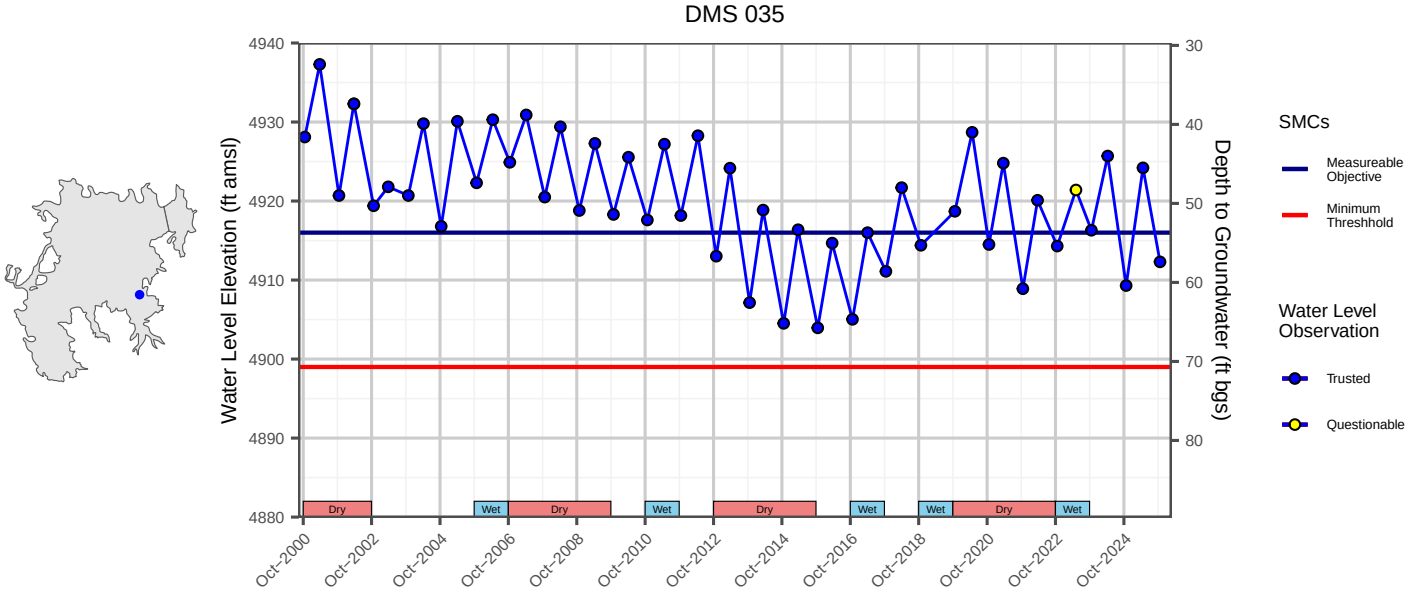
Representative Monitoring Point Hydrographs

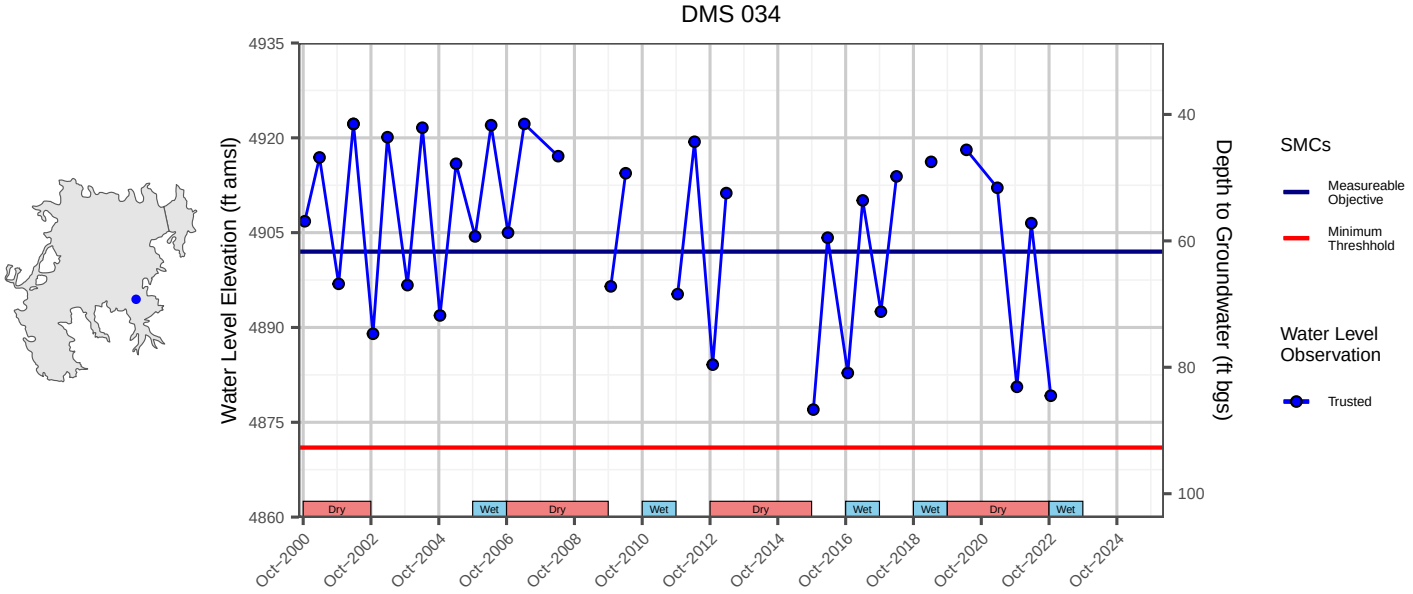

20N14E14R001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5040
5030
5020
5010
5000
4990
0
10
20
30
40
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

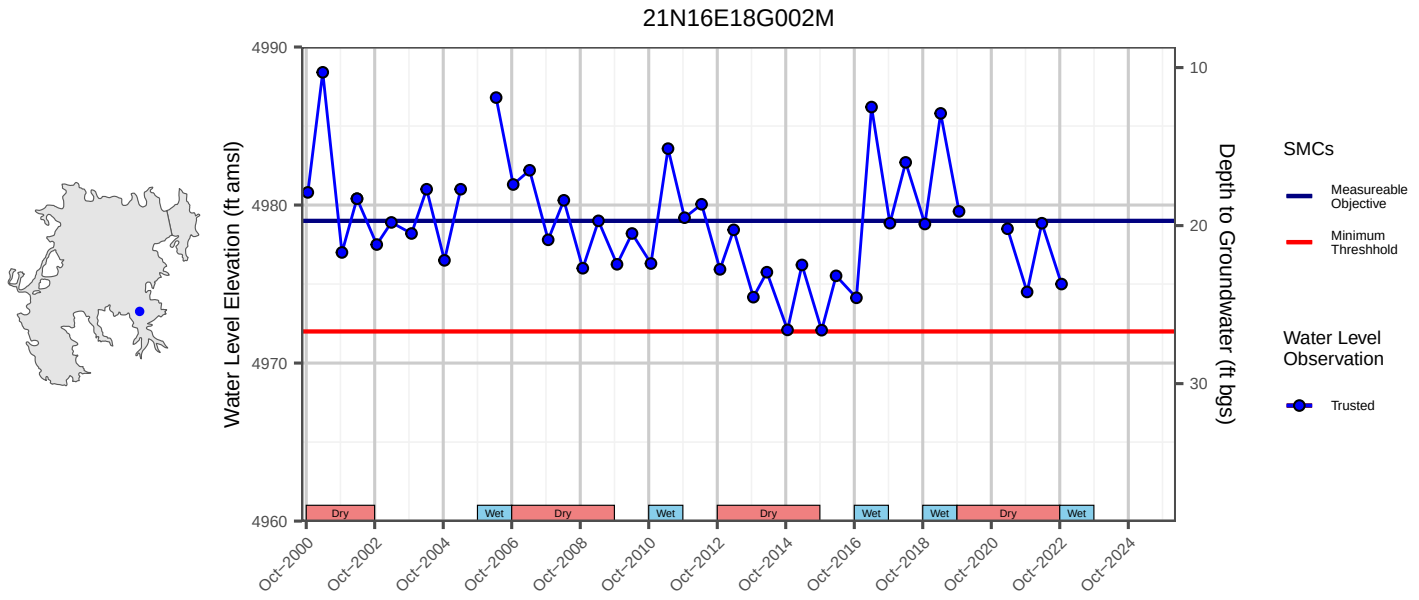

21N14E25P003M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4930
4920
4910
4900
10
20
30
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

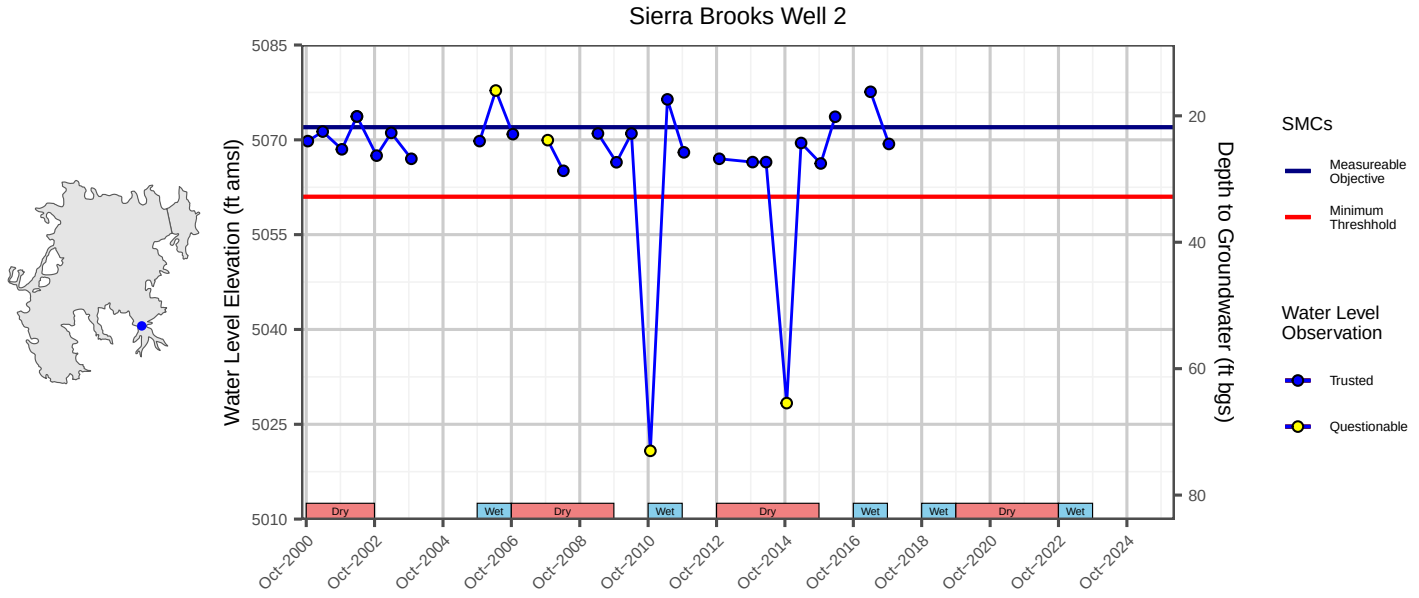

DMS 037
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4890
4875
4860
4845
4830
4815
4800
4785
25
50
75
100
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

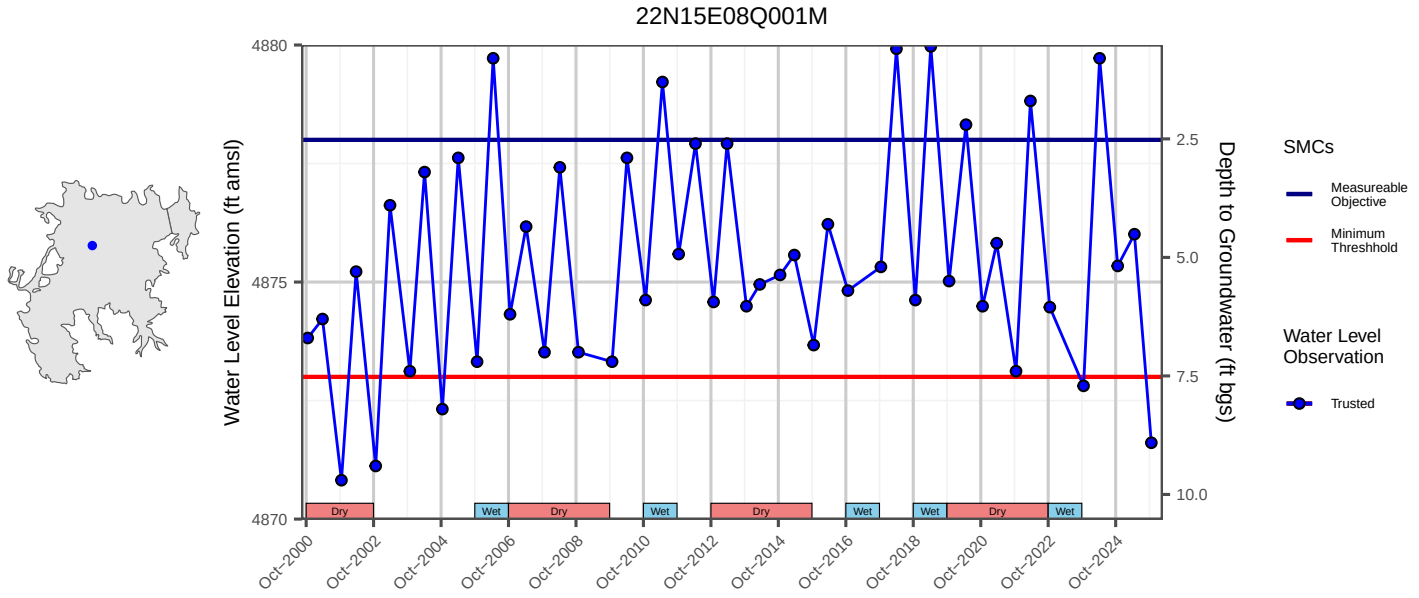

DMS 030
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4920
4905
4890
4875
4860
4845
40
60
80
100
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

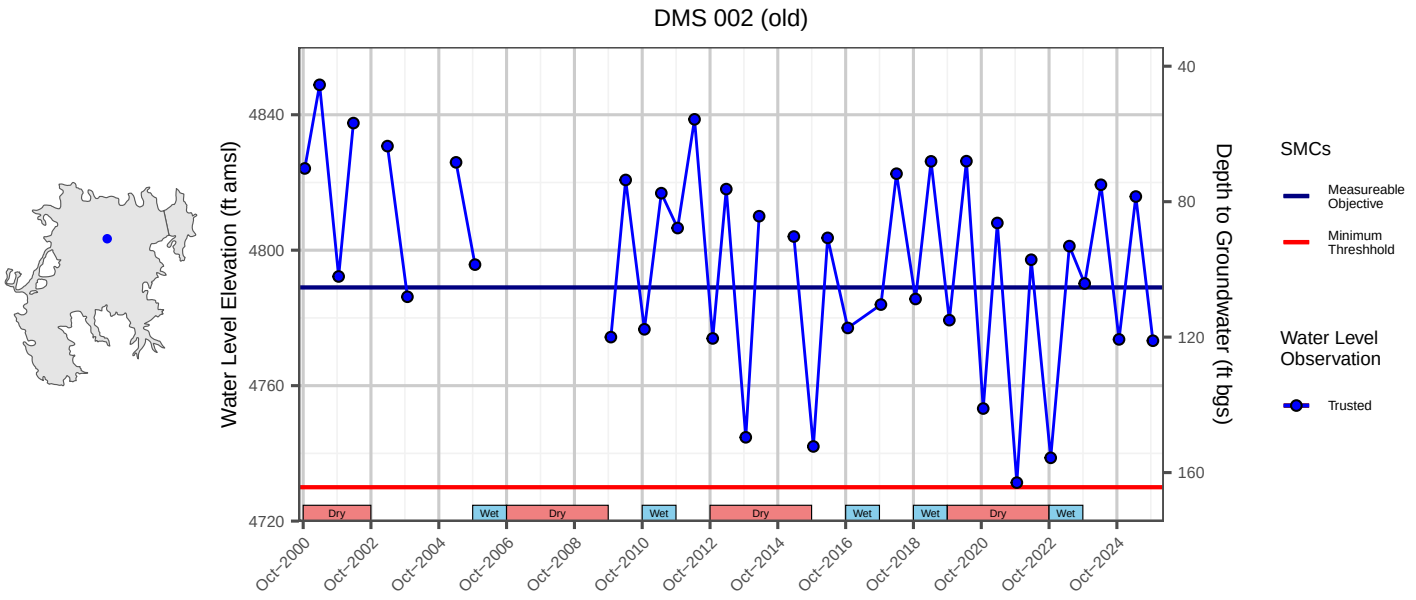

DMS 035
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4940
4930
4920
4910
4900
4890
4880
30
40
50
60
70
80
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

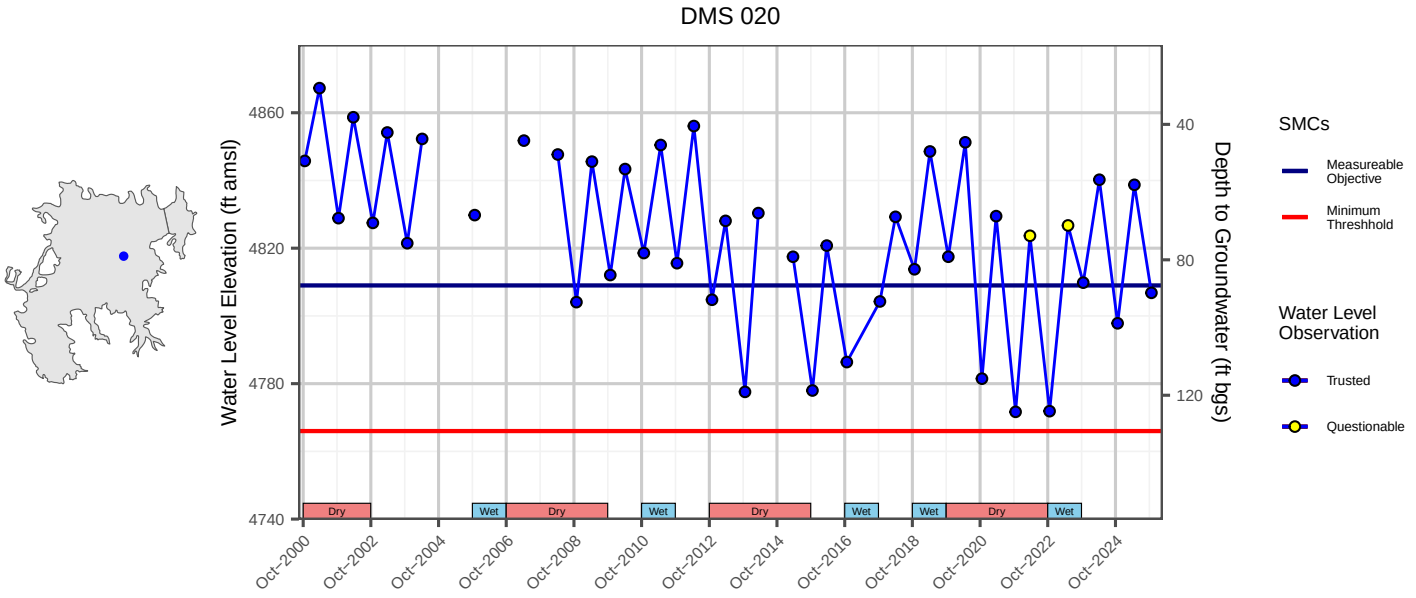

DMS 034
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4935
4920
4905
4890
4875
4860
40
60
80
100
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

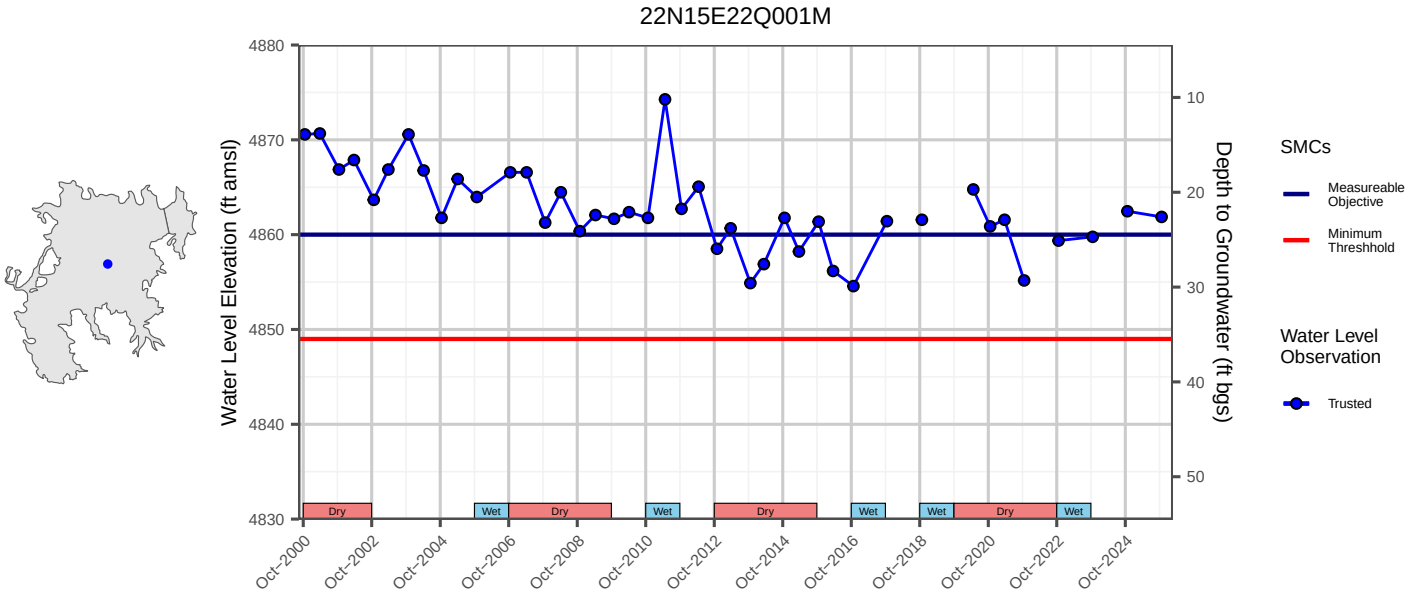

21N16E18G002M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4990
4980
4970
4960
10
20
30
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

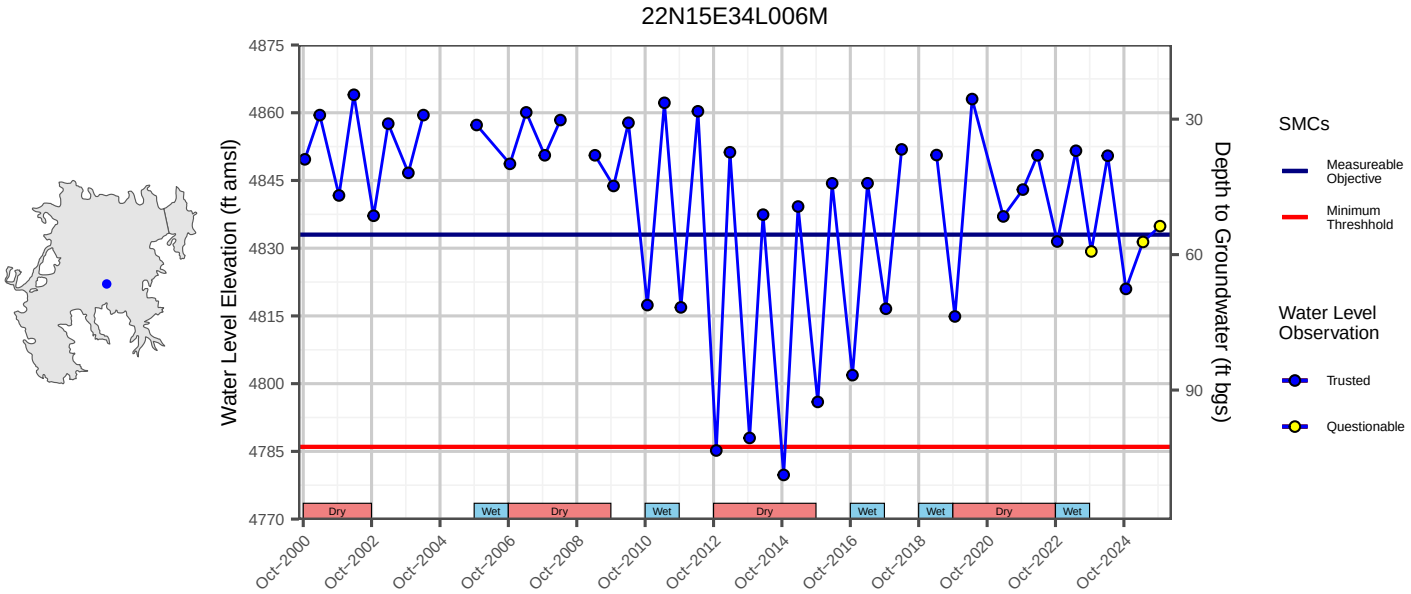

Sierra Brooks Well 2
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5085
5070
5055
5040
5025
5010
20
40
60
80
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

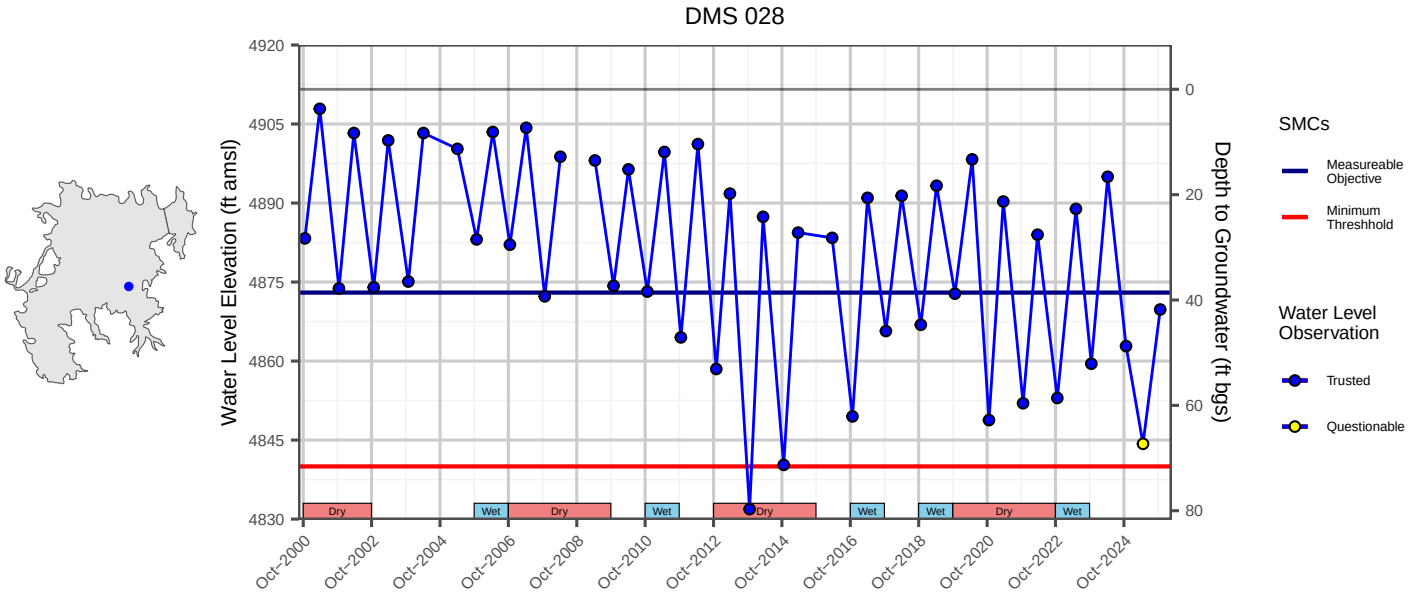

22N15E08Q001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4880
4875
4870
2.5
5.0
7.5
10.0
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

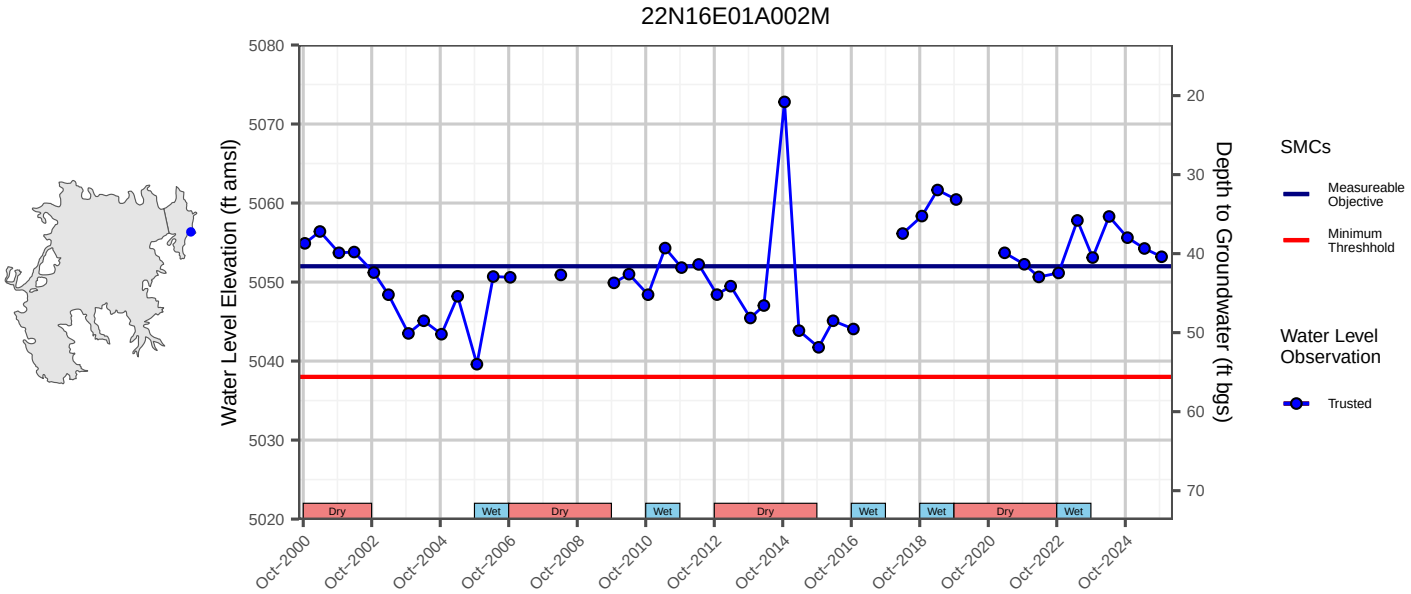

DMS 002 (old)
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4840
4800
4760
4720
40
80
120
160
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

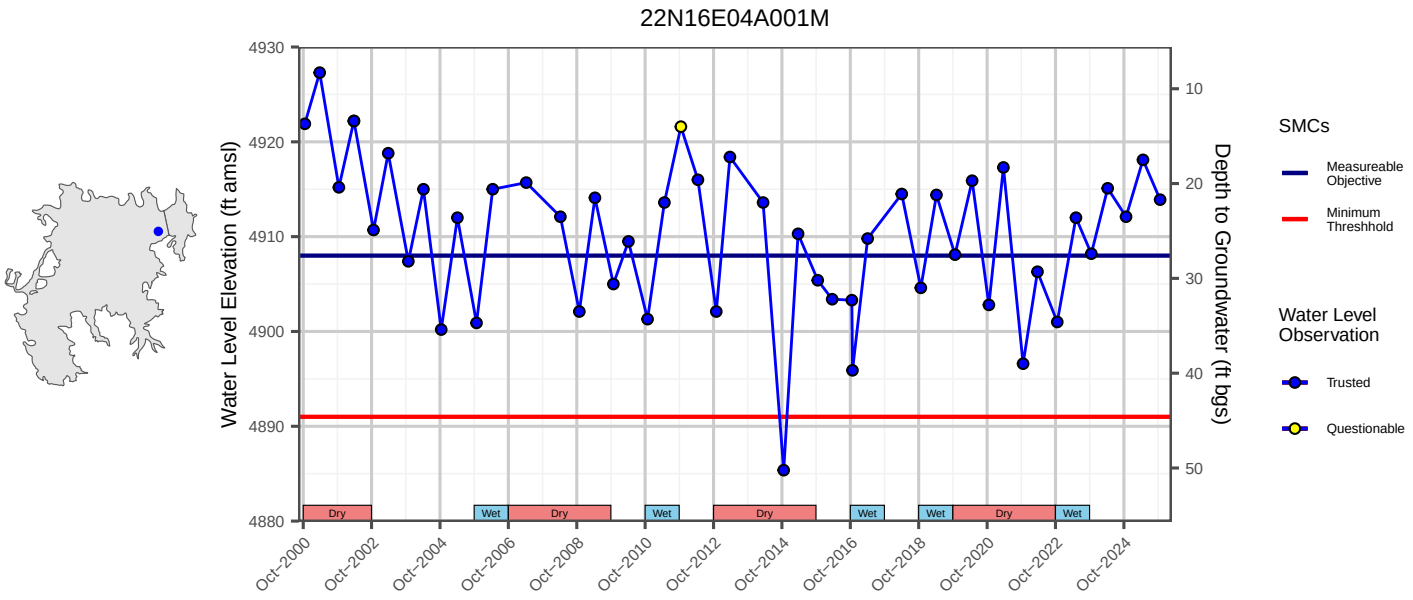

DMS 020
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4860
4820
4780
4740
40
80
120
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

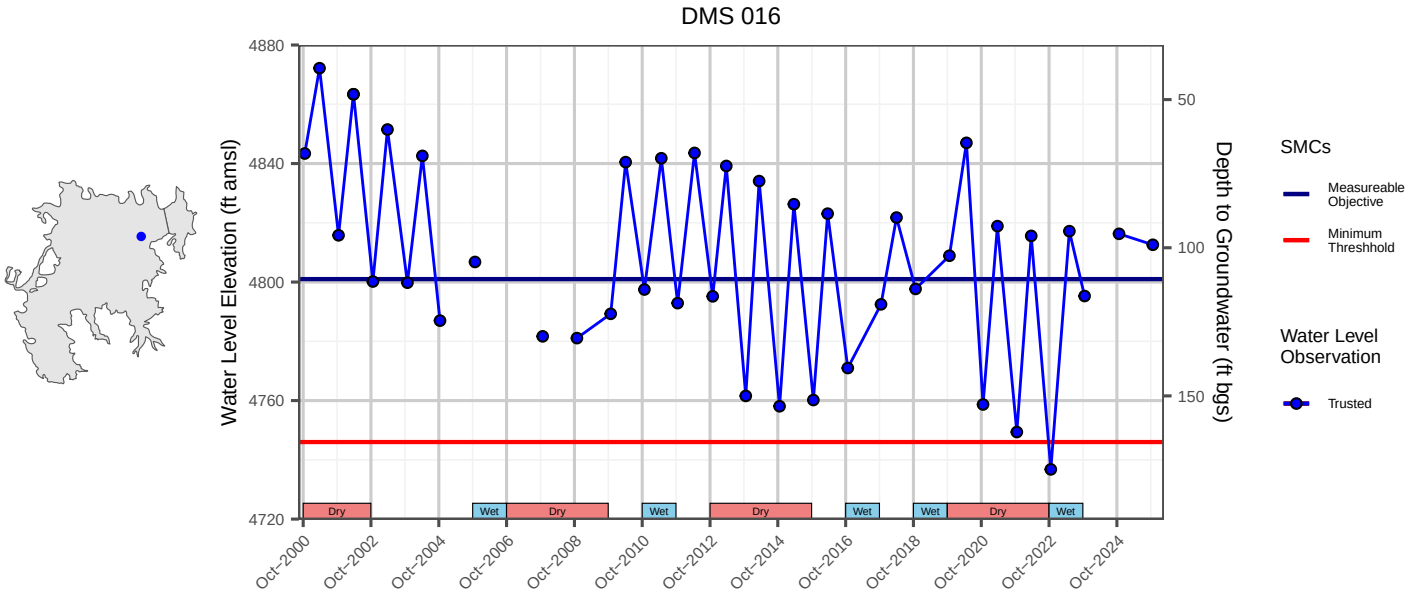

22N15E22Q001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4880
4870
4860
4850
4840
4830
10
20
30
40
50
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

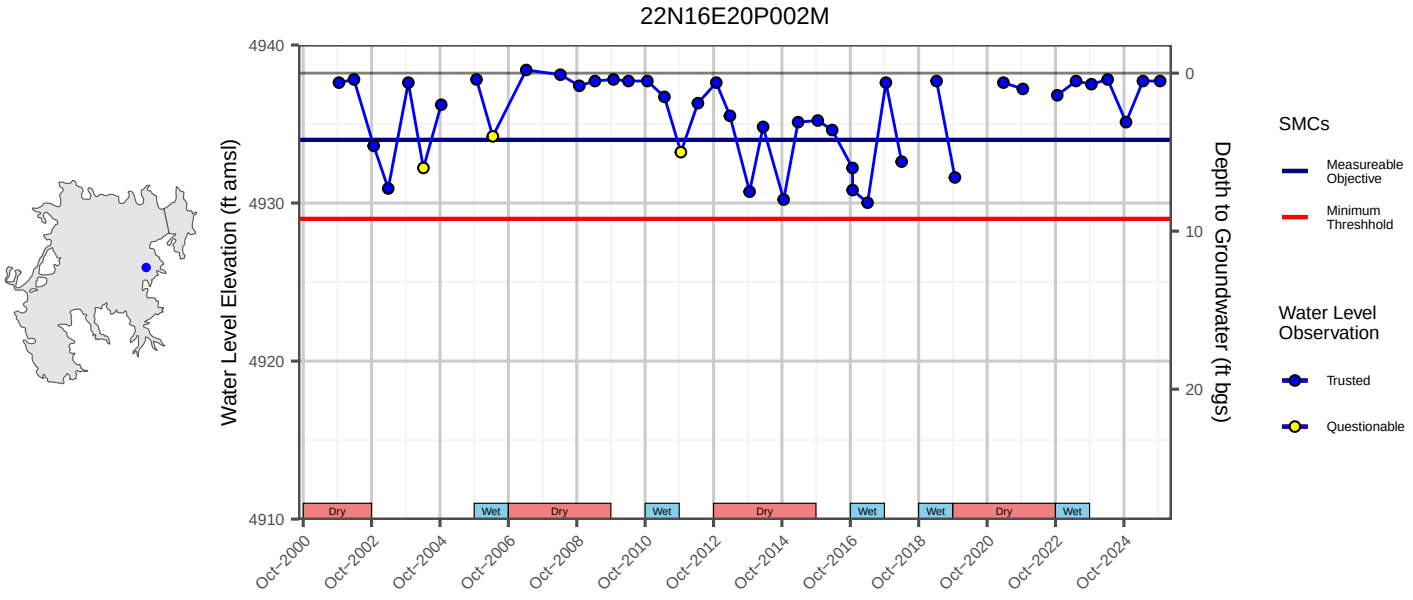

22N15E34L006M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4875
4860
4845
4830
4815
4800
4785
4770
30
60
90
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

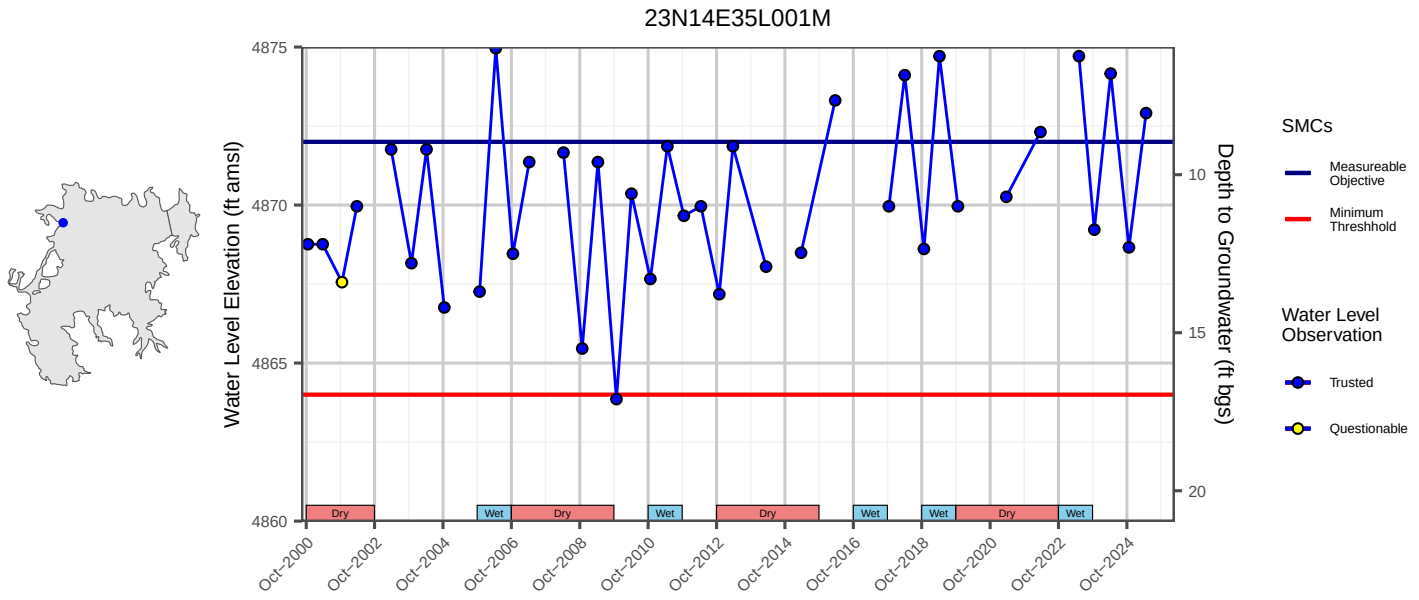

DMS 028
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4920
4905
4890
4875
4860
4845
4830
0
20
40
60
80
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

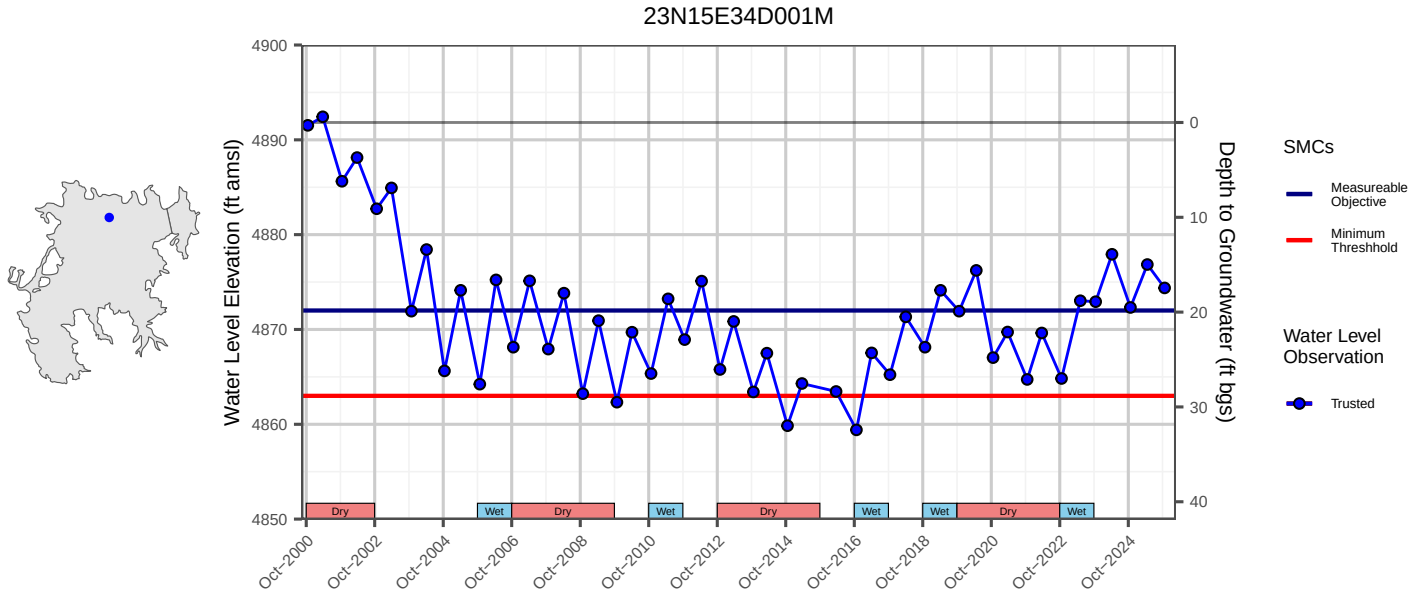

22N16E01A002M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5080
5070
5060
5050
5040
5030
5020
20
30
40
50
60
70
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

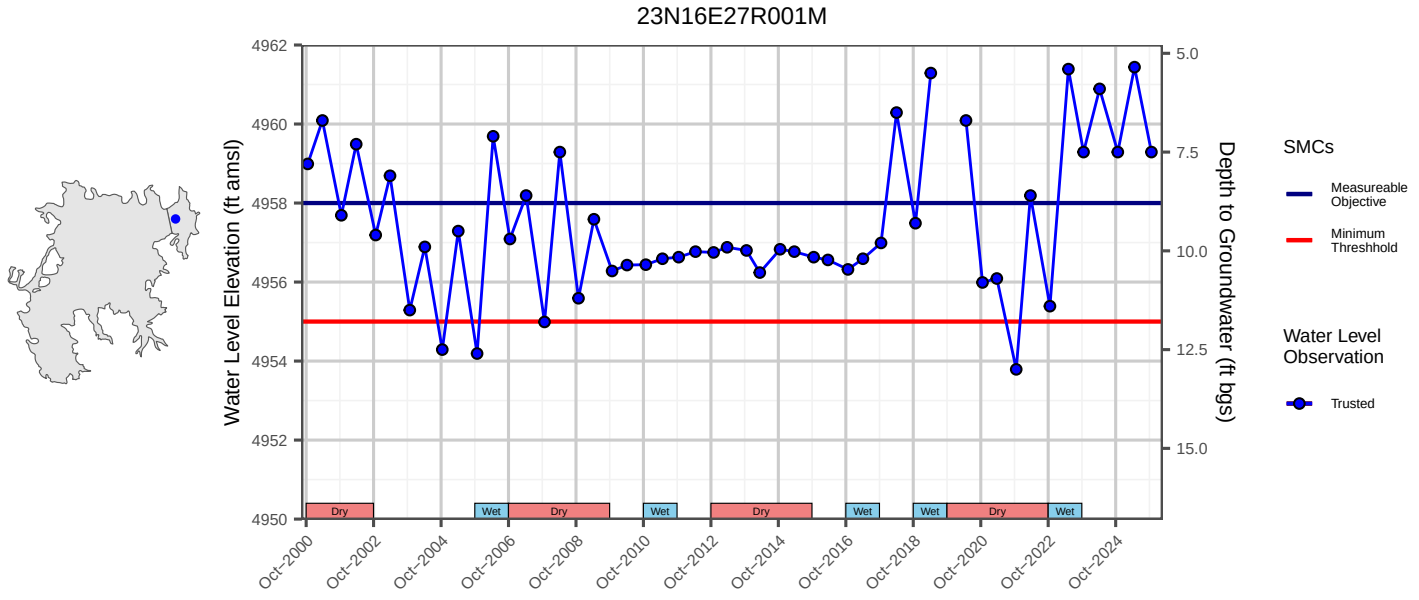

22N16E04A001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4930
4920
4910
4900
4890
4880
10
20
30
40
50
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

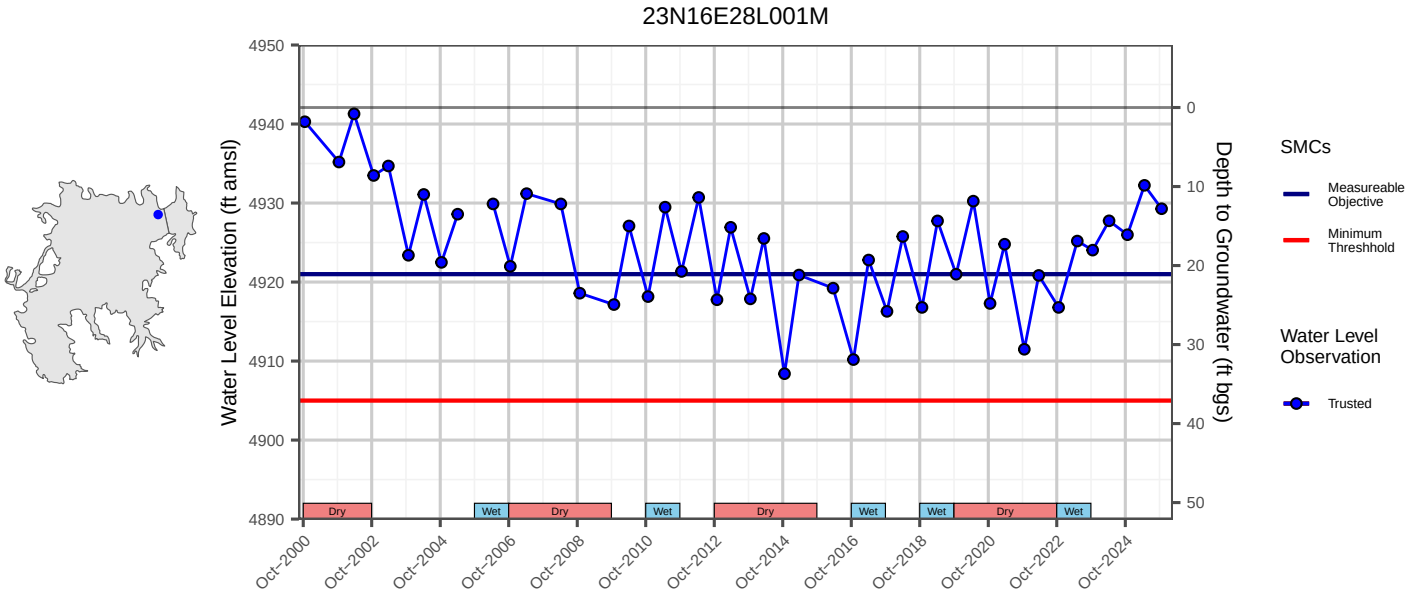

DMS 016
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4880
4840
4800
4760
4720
50
100
150
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

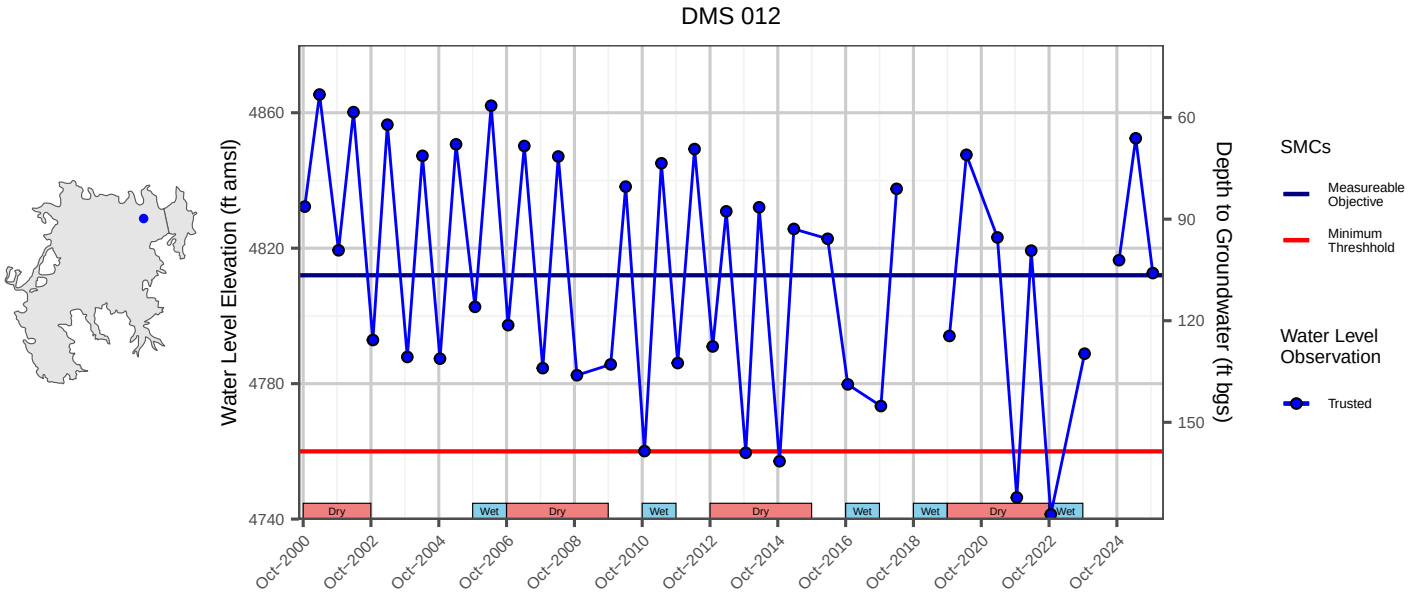

22N16E20P002M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4940
4930
4920
4910
0
10
20
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

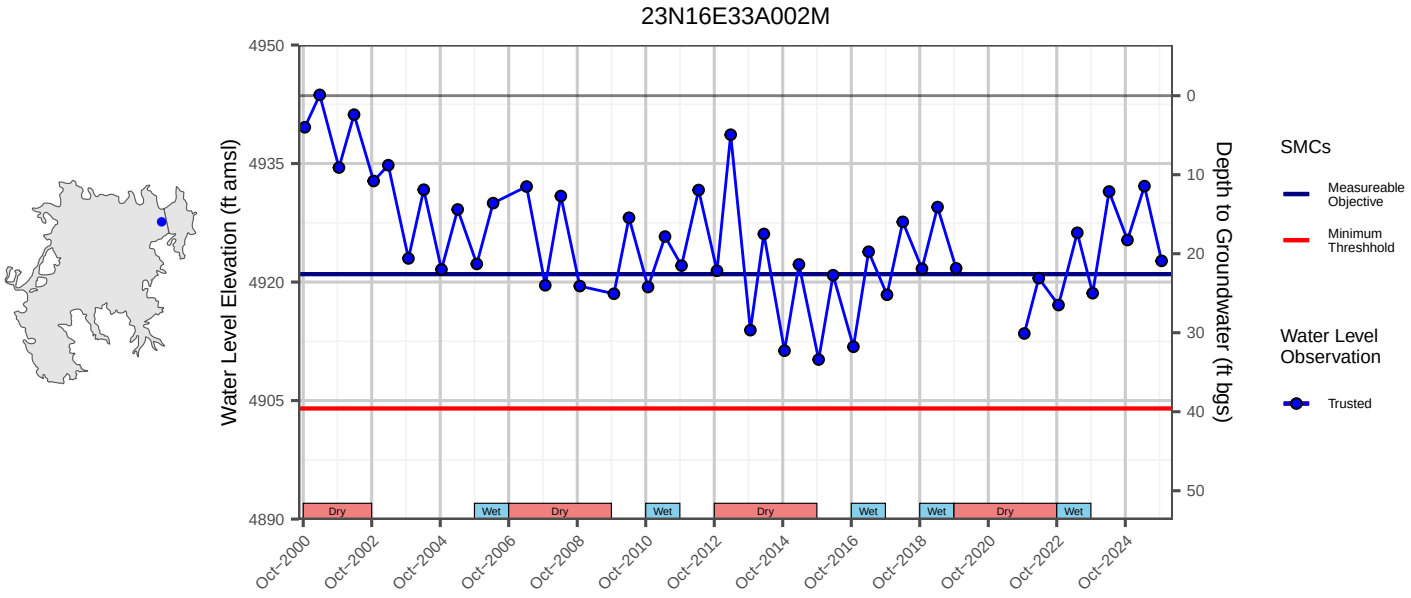

23N14E35L001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4875
4870
4865
4860
10
15
20
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

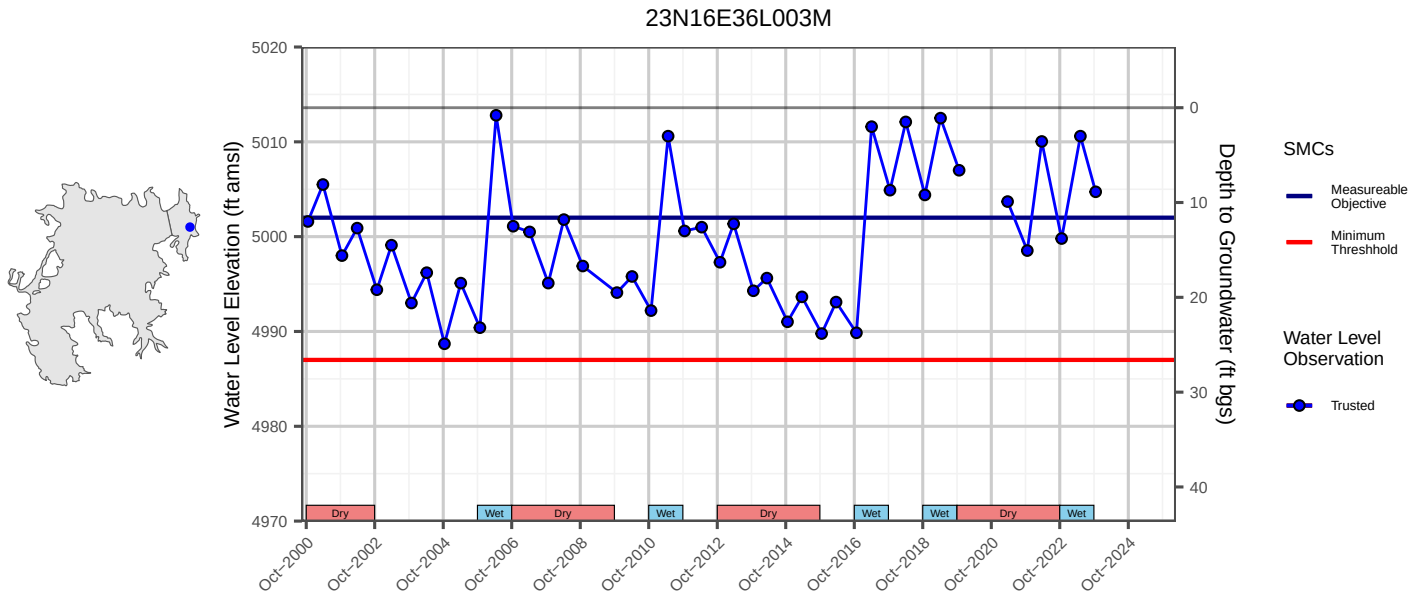

23N15E34D001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4900
4890
4880
4870
4860
4850
0
10
20
30
40
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

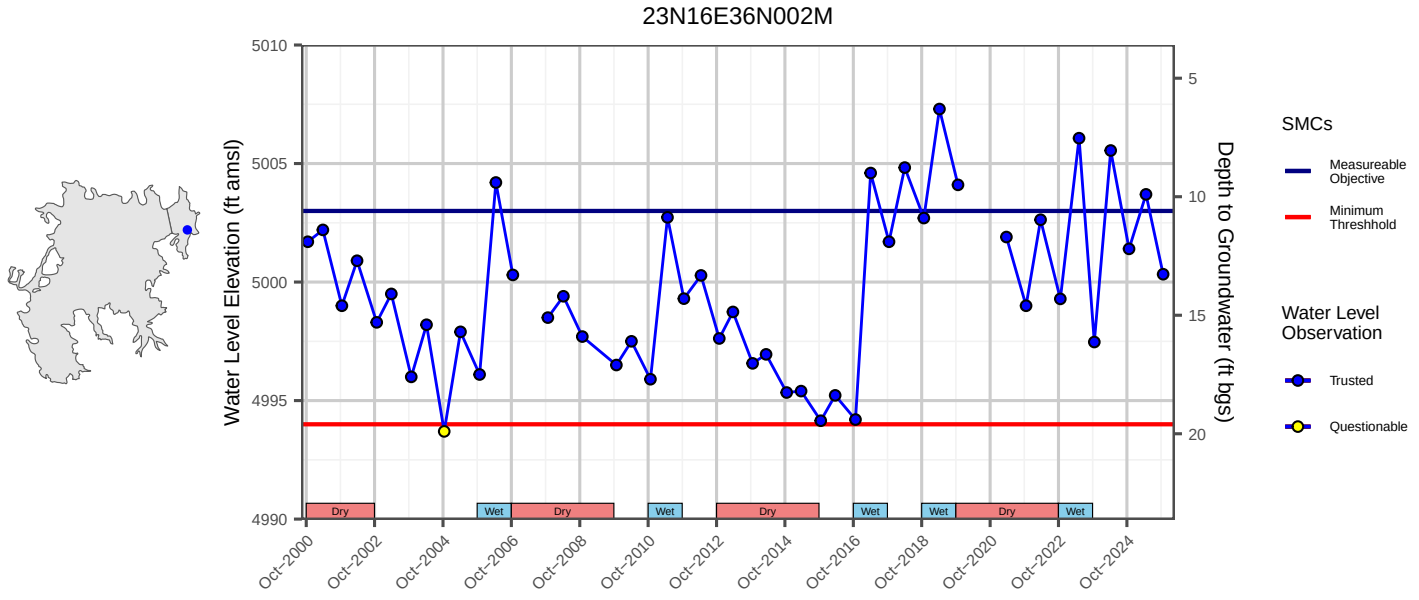

23N16E27R001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4962
4960
4958
4956
4954
4952
4950
5.0
7.5
10.0
12.5
15.0
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

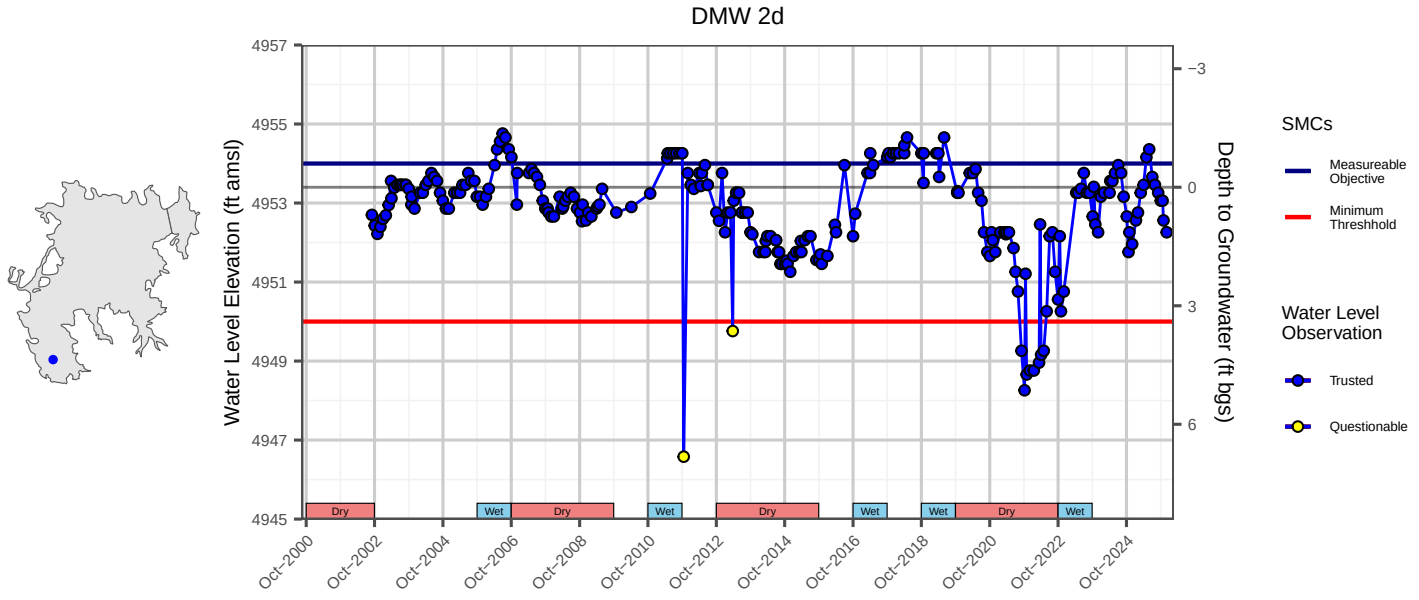

23N16E28L001M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4950
4940
4930
4920
4910
4900
4890
0
10
20
30
40
50
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

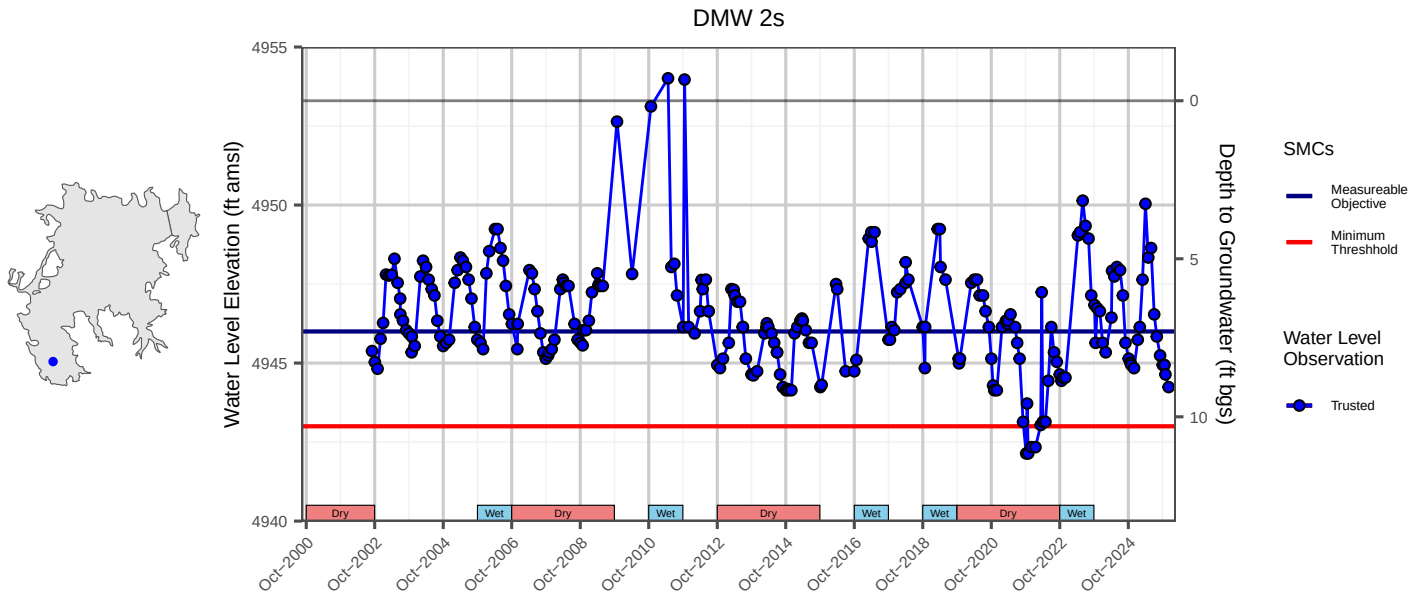

DMS 012
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4860
4820
4780
4740
60
90
120
150
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

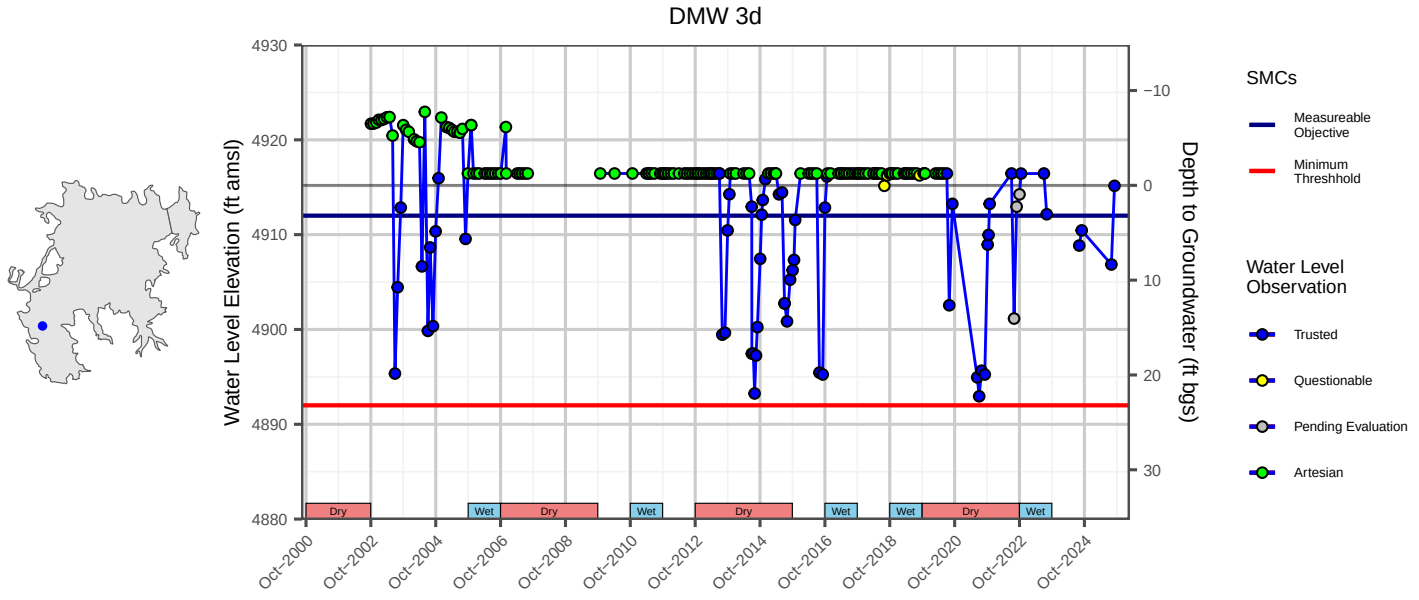

23N16E33A002M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4950
4935
4920
4905
4890
0
10
20
30
40
50
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

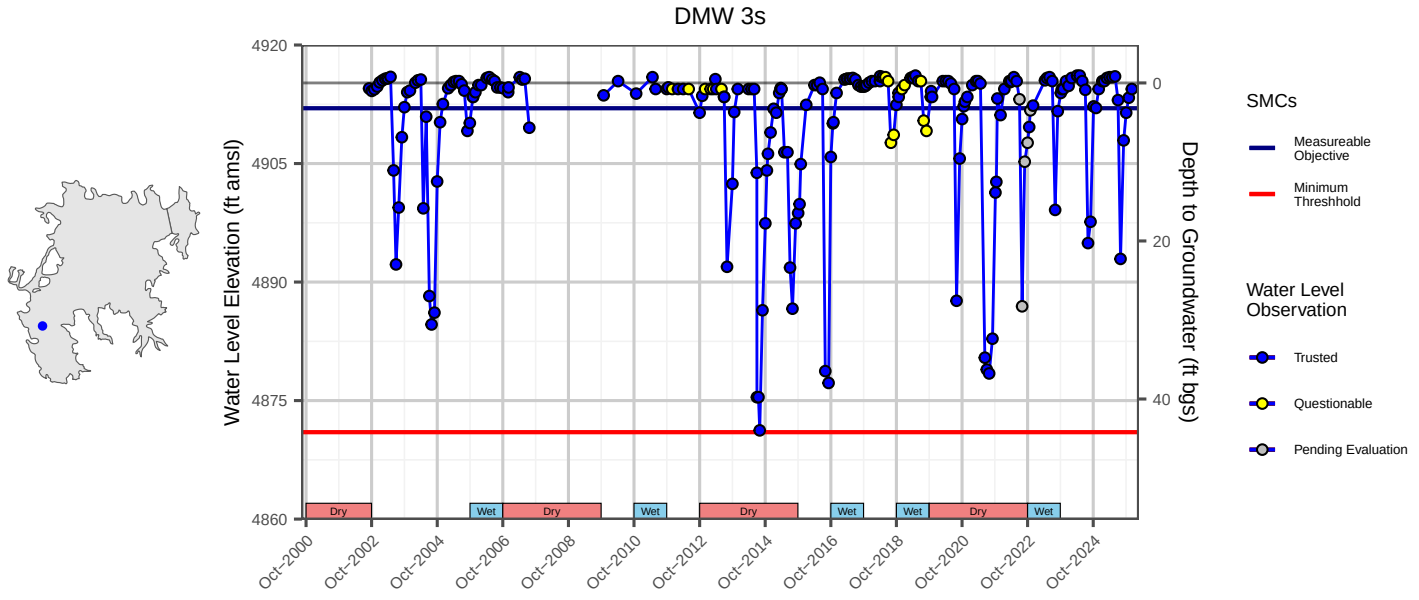

23N16E36L003M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5020
5010
5000
4990
4980
4970
0
10
20
30
40
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

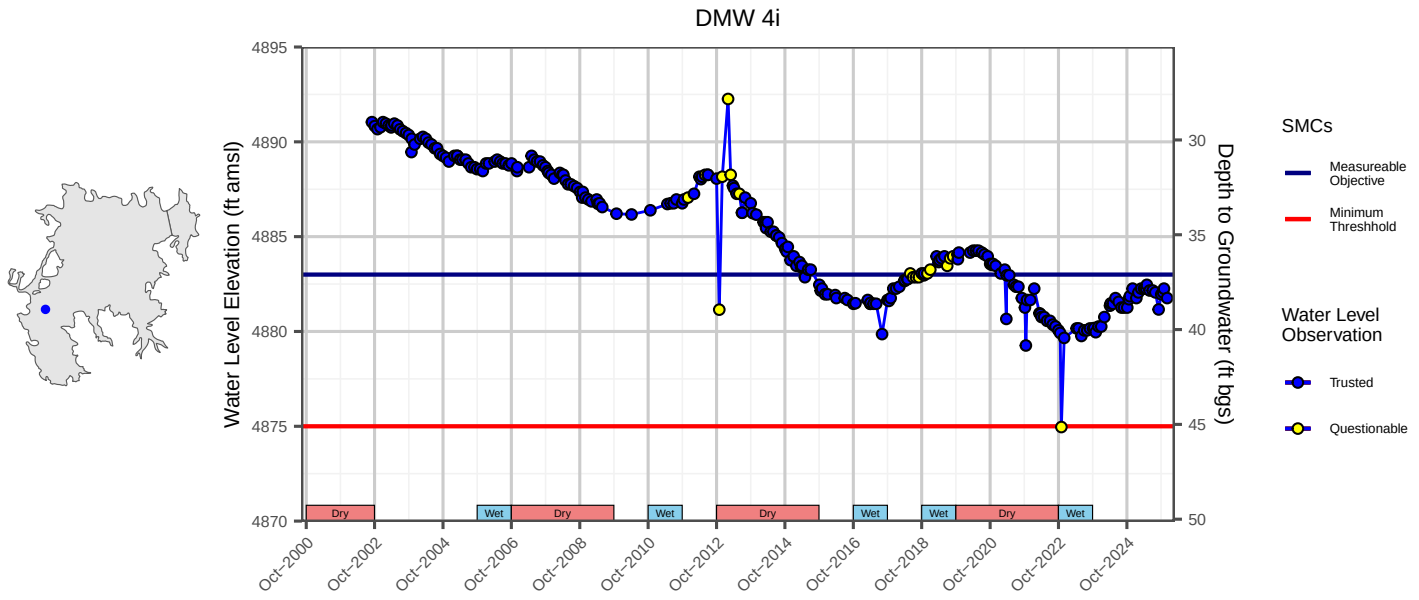

23N16E36N002M
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5010
5005
5000
4995
4990
5
10
15
20
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

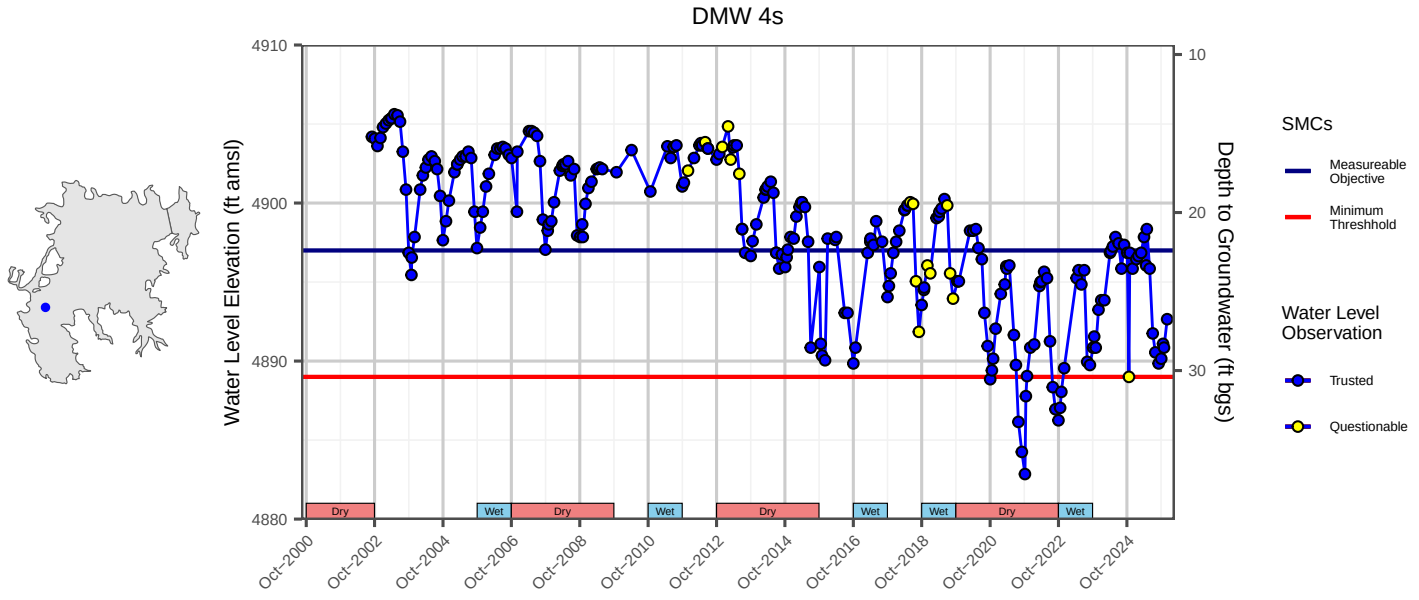

DMW 2d
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4957
4955
4953
4951
4949
4947
4945
−3
0
3
6
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable

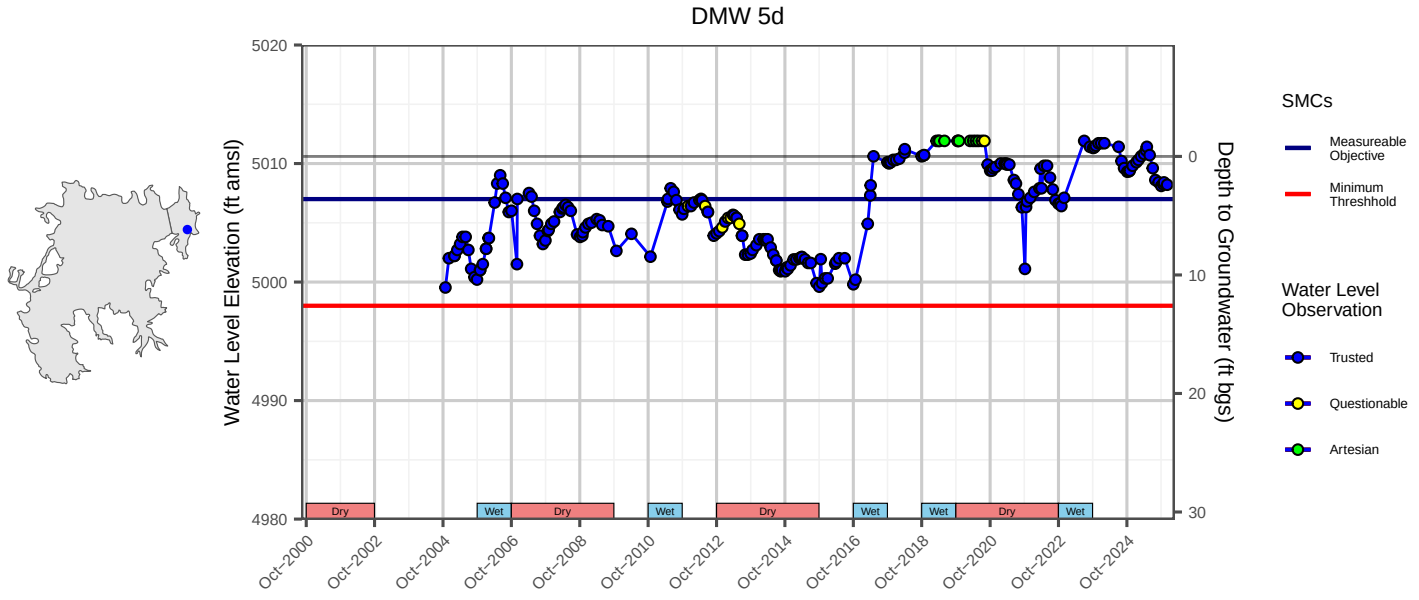

DMW 2s
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4955
4950
4945
4940
0
5
10
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted

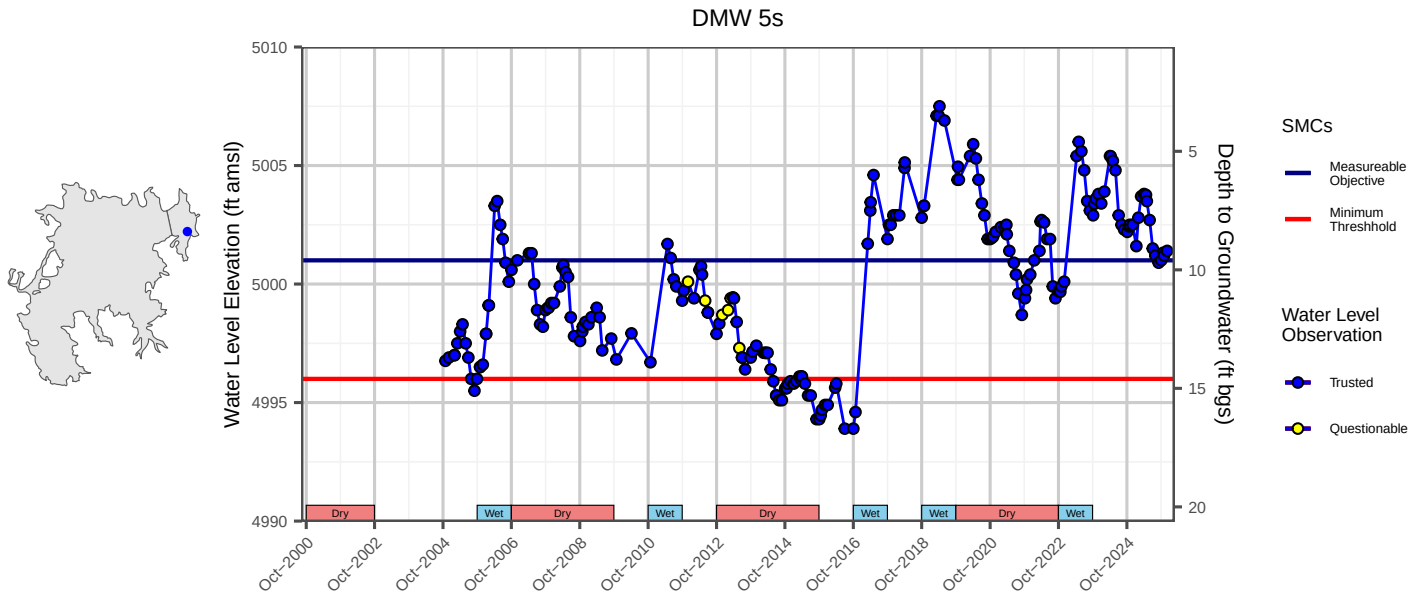

DMW 3d
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4930
4920
4910
4900
4890
4880
−10
0
10
20
30
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable
Pending Evaluation
Artesian

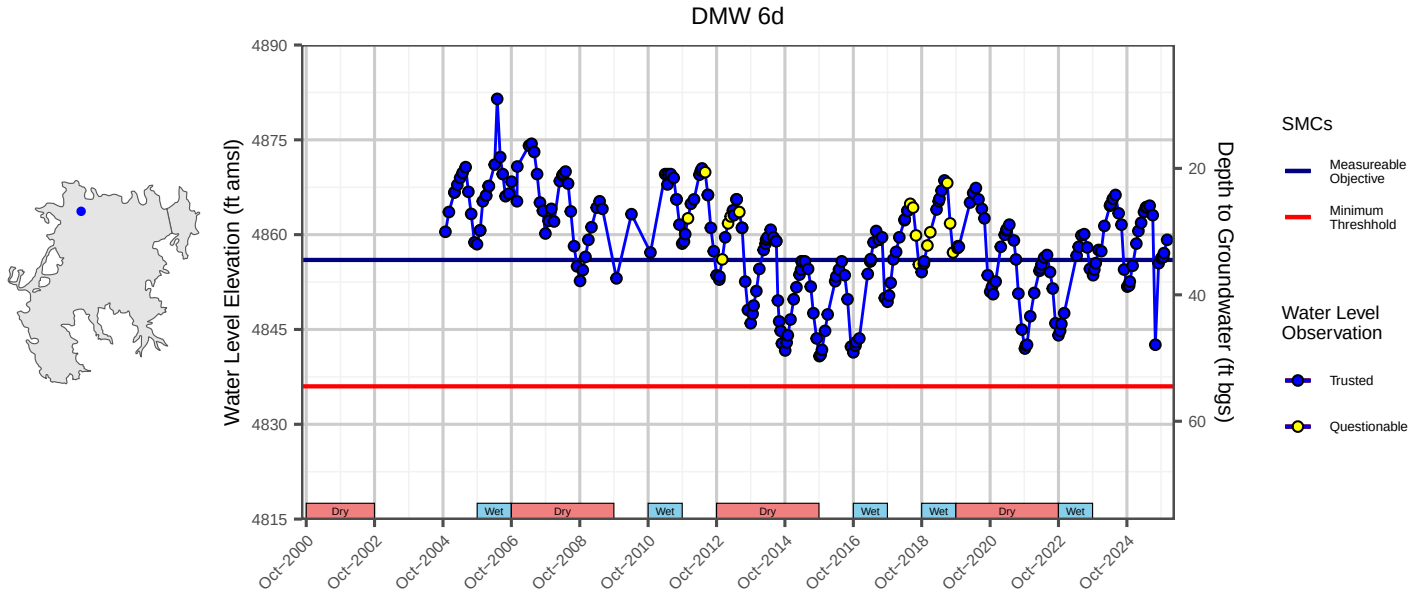

DMW 3s
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4920
4905
4890
4875
4860
0
20
40
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable
Pending Evaluation

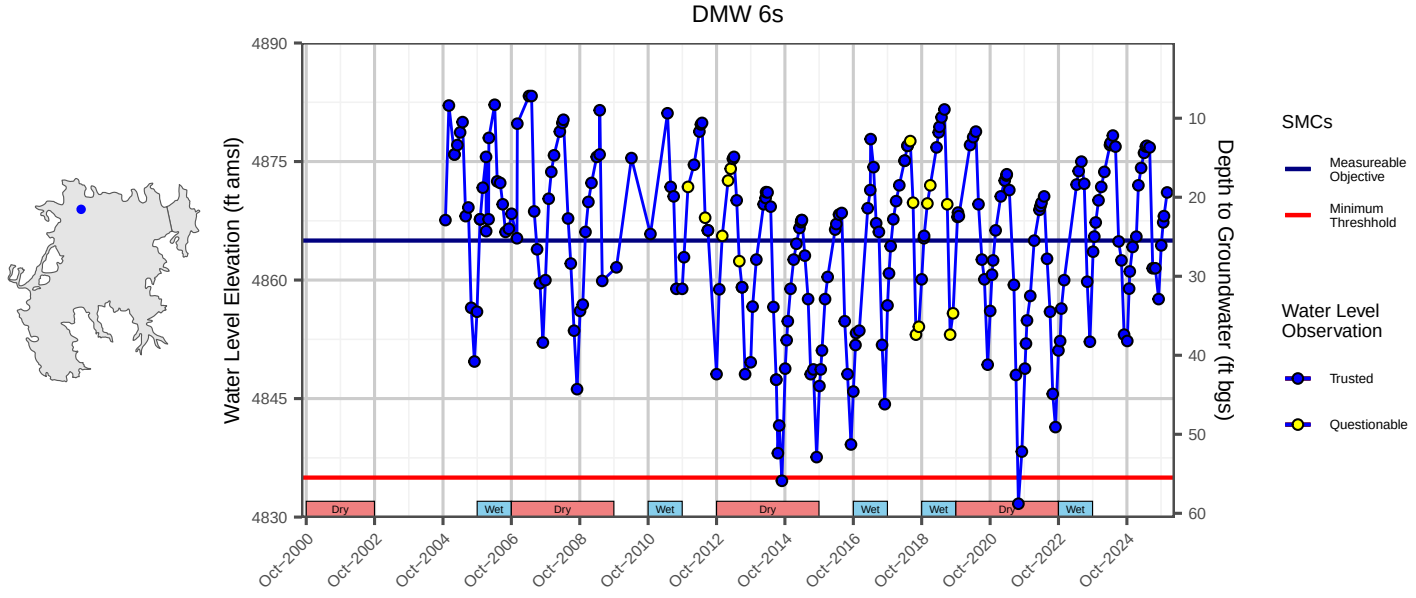

DMW 4i
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4895
4890
4885
4880
4875
4870
30
35
40
45
50
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable


DMW 4s
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4910
4900
4890
4880
10
20
30
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable


DMW 5d
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5020
5010
5000
4990
4980
0
10
20
30
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Dry
Wet
Wet
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable
Artesian


DMW 5s
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
5010
5005
5000
4995
4990
5
10
15
20
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable


DMW 6d
Water Level Elevation (ft amsl)
Depth to Groundwater (ft bgs)
4890
4875
4860
4845
4830
4815
20
40
60
Dry
Wet
Oct-2000
Oct-2002
Oct-2004
Oct-2006
Oct-2008
Oct-2010
Oct-2012
Oct-2014
Oct-2016
Oct-2018
Oct-2020
Oct-2022
Oct-2024
SMCs
Measureable Objective
Minimum Threshhold
Water Level Observation
Trusted
Questionable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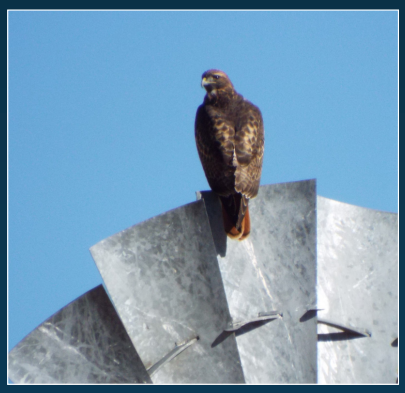

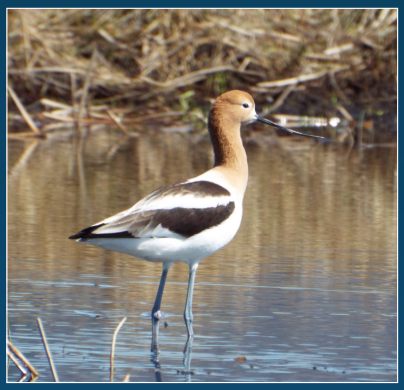

Groundwater Sustainability Agencies Contact Information

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